



UMTHETHO-SISEKELO WOBULUNGISA OBUQONDENE NESIMO SEZULU

UMHLAHLANDLELA WESINGENISO

Umthetho-sisekelo Wobulungisa Obuqondene Nesimo Sezulu

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Ukungathandeki 2020

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INGXENYE 1

Mayelana nalo Mhlahlandlela

Lo mhlahlandlela uhloselwe ukujulisa ukuqonda kwakho mayelana nokushintsha kwesimo sezulu kanye nokunye abantu abangakhetha kukho, nobulungisa obuqondene nesimo sezulu. Siqala ngokwethula isendlalela somthetho-sisekelo, ngemva kwalokho isayensi ethile eqondene nesimo sezulu, ukuze sisize imiphakathi kanye nezishosho ziqonde ukuphuthuma kwenhlekelele. Ngemva kwalokho sethula uhlu olufushane lwamatemu (uhlu lwamagama) ukuze uthole ukuqonda okujulile kweminye imicabango eyinhloko esetshenziswa emikhankasweni yobulungisa eqondene nesimo sezulu namuhla. Ekugcineni, sethula umthetho-sisekelo, onamanothi achazayo, imifanekiso kanye nezibalo.

Lo mhlahlandlela uyithuluzi lokwethula umthetho-sisekelo emiphakathini futhi kujuliswe ulwazi olumayelana nenhlekelele kulabo abayizishosho zobulungisa obuqondene nesimo sezulu, kodwa futhi usisiza siqonde ukuthi kukhona okunye abantu abangakhetha kukho okusebenzayo futhi okudinga ukuqiniswa



Isendlalela Somthetho-sisekelo

Lo Mthetho-sisekelo Wobulungisa Obuqondene Nesimo Sezulu uvela ngemva kweminyaka eyisithupha yokukhankasa, phakathi nesomiso esibi kunazo zonke emlandweni waseNingizimu Afrika, okwenziwe yi-South African Food Sovereignty Campaign kanye ne-Cooperative and Policy Alternative Centre. Usekelwe egalelweni elifakwe abantu abavamile abavela emphakathini ebhekene nengcindezi yamanzi, abezindaba, abasebenzi, imiphakathi yamakholwa, intsha, ososayensi besimo sezulu, izifundiswa, izinhlangano zebesifazane, izinhlangano zemvelo nezobulungisa bomphakathi, kanye, nemibhalo ekwenza ucabange ebhalwe izishosho ezihamba phambili. Inkomfa yesimo sezulu eyaqhutshwa ngo-November 2019 yahlanganisa idrafti eyafakwa ku-inthanethi ukuze umphakathi uphawule ngayo. Umzuliswano wokugcina wegalelo lomphakathi wanikezwa Emhlanganweni Wobulungisa Obuqondene Nesimo Sezulu owaqhutshwa ngo-16 June 2020. Le dokhumenti iwumphumela wale nqubo yengxoxo kanye nomzabalazo wobulungisa obuqondene nesimo sezulu.

Ukuqonda Ukushintsha Kwesimo Sezuluⁱ

Kuyini Ukushintsha Kwesimo Sezulu?

Isimo sezulu sibhekisela ezinguqukweni zesikhathi eside zamaphethini esimo sezulu athinta izimpilo zethu nsuku zonke. Ososayensi besimo sezulu bacwaninga futhi bakale lezi zinguquko. Izilinganiso zesikhathi esizayo zokuhlukahluka komkhathi nolwandle zisiza ukunquma ukuthi ingabe akhona yini amathrendi esimo sezulu angatholwa ngokuhamba kwesikhathi. Uma izilinganiso zithathwa

phakathi nenkathi yesikhathi eside (iminyaka engamashumi amabili noma ngaphezulu), ukwehluka kwesimo sezulu okubangelwe izici ezifana nezigameko ze-El Niño ne-La Niña kufanele kube nesilinganiso esifanele, ukuze isimo sezulu sihlale sigxilile kakhulu noma kancane. Nokho, uma amathrendi esistimu engase atholwe, singase sazi ukuthi into ebalulekile iyashintsha kusistimu yesimo sezulu somhlaba. Nakuba ukushintsha kwesimo sezulu kungase kubangelwe izinqubo ezingokwemvelo ezifana namanani ashintshayo emisebe yelanga noma ukuqhuma kwezintabamlilo, kukhona ubufakazi obunamandla bokuthi ukushintsha kwesimo sezulu phakathi nekhulu nengxenye yeminyaka edlule (kusukela ekuqaleni Koshintsho Lwezimboni) kubangelwe ukusetshenziswa kukawoyela, amalahle negesi.

I-Afrika Eseningizimu: 'Indawo eyinkinga' uma kuziwa endabeni yokushintsha kwesimo sezulu

Isifunda esiseningizimu ye-Afrika sisengozini enkulu ngokuqondene noshintsho lwesimo sezulu uma kuqhathaniswa nezinye izingxenye zomhlaba, ngenxa yezizathu ezintathu. Okokuqala, sizochayeka ekushintsheni kwesimo sezulu 'okunamandla amakhulu'. Indawo engaphakathi yamazwe aseningizimu ye-Afrika ifudumale ngezinga eliphinda kabili izinga lokufudumala komhlaba phakathi namashumi eminyaka ayisihlanu adlule, futhi amamodeli okushintsha kwesimo sezulu abonisa ukuthi le phethini yokufudumala kwesifunda engaphezu kwesilinganiso esivamile izoqhubeka kulo lonke ikhulu leminyaka. Okwesibili, sintula 'ikhono lokubhekana nesimo'. I-Afrika eseningizimu yakhiwa amazwe asafufusa angenawo amasistimu achwepheshile okulawulwa kwezinhlekelele kanye nezingqalasizinda, noma imali ezosetshenziswa njengoba isimo sezulu sishintsha futhi iminotho yethu iyazwela kakhulu ezinguqulweni ezenzeka esimweni sezulu (izimboni zolimo nezokuvakasha). Okwesithathu, i-Afrika eseningizimu iyisifunda esomile nesifudumele okubikezelwa ukuthi ngeke nje sigcine ngokufudumala okukhulu, kodwa futhi sizokoma. Lapho isifunda esomile

nesifudumele siba esomile nesishisa nakakhulu, izinketho zokuvumelana noshintsho lwesimo sezulu ziyalinganiselwa.

Yiziphi izimo ezidlulele zesimo sezulu ezingalindeleka eNingizimu Afrika?

Ngenxa yokufudumala komhlaba okungu-3°C, ukwanda kwezomiso ezenzeka unyaka nonyaka kanye nobude besikhathi nokuvama kokushisa kucatshengelwa ukuthi kuzoba bucayi ngendlela yokuthi kuzoba negalelo ekuweni kokubili kwemboni yezitshalo zikammabila nemfuyo ezingxenyezi ezinkulu ze-Afrika eseningizimu. Nakuba i-Afrika eseningizimu kungenzeka ukuthi yome ngokuvamile ngaphansi koshintsho lwesimo sezulu, futhi kungenzeka ukuthi kube nezigameko zemvula enamandla enetha njalo esifundeni.

Imiphumela Yoshintsho Lwesimo Sezulu eNingizimu Afrika

Uchungechunge lwemiphumela evela ngenxa yezigameko zesimo sezulu ezibucayi iyinkinga futhi iyinkimbinkimbi. Ngokwesibonelo, nakuba ezolimo zinomthelela omncane kumnotho waseNingizimu Afrika, imiphumela yesimo sezulu esingesihle izwiwa inani elikhulu labantu, kungaba kulabo abaqashwe kwezolimo, kanye namanani anyukayo okudla kanye nendlala. Ezinye izibonelo, zihlanganisa imvula enamandla ebangela izikhukhula ezithinta imiphakathi empofu ehlala eduze kwemifula.

Ukusabela Ekushintsheni Kwesimo Sezulu

Ukusabela kushintsho lwesimo sezulu kuhlenganisa kokubili ukungenelela nokuvumelana nezimo. Ukungenelela kusho "ukungenelela kwabantu ukuze kuncishiswe imithombo noma kuthuthukiswe osinki bamagesi e-greenhouse"ⁱⁱ, kuyilapho ukuvumelana nezimo "kuyinqubo yoshintsho ephathelene nesimo sezulu sangempela noma esilindelwe kanye nemiphumela yaso."ⁱⁱⁱ Ukungenelela nokuvumelana nezimo kuyizindlela ezichemile ngokwezepolitiki. Kumelwe zibe mayelana 'noshintsho' emikhakheni yomuntu siqu, engokoqobo neyezepolitiki yezimpilo zethu. Ukugxila kumayelana nokushintsha umklamo wezinqubo ezisenza sichayeke ezingozini zesimo sezulu kusukela ekuqaleni. Izibonelo

zoshintsho zingase zihlanganise ukushintshela emandleni alondolozekayo omphakathi futhi umphakathi ongumnikazi wawo, ukufinyelela okuthuthukisiwe kwemisebenzi ephathelene nesimo sezulu nokwakha isistimu entsha yokudla esekelwe ekulawuleni isistimu yokukhiqiza ukudla.



Uhlu Lwamagama

I-agroecology/ I-agroecological: isho indlela yokwenza ehlobene nezinto eziphilayo uma kuziwa kwezolimo ebheka emikhakha yezolimo njengezimiso zemvelo futhi ikhathazeka ngomthelela okhona emvelweni uma kuziwa ezinqutsheni zolimo. I-agroecology iyisayensi esungulayo isebenzisa ulwazi lwezolimo lwendabuko olusebenza emvelweni. I-agroecology iphinde ihlanganise indlela yokwenza yezepolitiki, esetshenziswa abakhiqizi bokudla abasafufusa njengendlela yokuphila, futhi njengendlela yokuletha ubulungisa obuqondene nezenhlalo, ezomnotho nendawo ezungezile njengendlela yokulawula ukukhiqizwa kokudla.

Imisebenzi Yesimo Sezulu: imisebenzi engadelelekile, enciphisa izimbangela nemithelela yoshintsho lwesimo sezulu, futhi ngokuvamile inikeza amasevisi abalulekile avikelekile, afana namandla, ukuthuthwa kwendle kanye namanzi.

Okuhlanganyelwayo/ukuhlanganyela: kubhekisela ezinsizeni ezikhuthaza ukuphila ezifana namanzi, umhlaba nokuhlukahluka kwemvelo okuyingxenye noma okuhlangabezana nezidingo zawo wonke umphakathi. Ukwabelana ngezinsiza ezinjalo nabo bonke abantu kumayelana nokuqapha okuhlanganyelwayo futhi kubizwa ngokuthi okuhlanganyela.

Inhlangano ebambisene: ibhekisela enhlanganweni ezimele yabantu abahlangana ndawonye ngokuzithandela ukuze bahlangabezane nezidingo ezifanayo ezingokomnotho nezenhlalo noma ezingokwesiko kanye nezifiso kusetshenziswa ibhizinisi elinobunikazi obuhlanganyelwayo futhi elilawulwa ngokwentando yeningi futhi elisebenza ngezimiso zokubambisana;

Ushintsho Lobulungisa Olugxilile: lumelela ushintsho lokusuka ekubeni umphakathi osebenzisa isikhunta bese siba umphakathi osebenzisa isikhunta esincane noma ongasisebenzisi isikhunta kodwa ngendlela enqanda imiphumela engathandeki ezisebenzini nasemiphakathini. Lufuna ukushintsha amandla, ukudla, izinto zokuthutha kanye nazo zonke izimiso zomphakathi ezinkulu ukuze kuqinisekiswa ukuthi silondoloza ukuphila. Indaba eyinhloko iwukuthi izimboni kumelwe zithwale umthwalo woshintsho hhayi izisebenzi nemiphakathi.



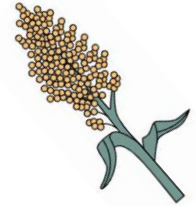
Imvelo: ihlanganisa zonke izinto eziphilayo – abantu, izilwane nezitshalo – endaweni ethile kanye nendlela ezihlobana ngayo nezinye izinto eziphilayo kanye nendawo ezungezile yezinto ezingaphili ezifana nomhlaba, ilanga, isihlabathi, isimo sezulu, umkhathi.

Imvelo nomphakathi: ihlobene noxhumana okukhona phakathi kwemvelo nomphakathi, futhi kuhlanganisa abantu, izakhiwo, ukwakheka kwezwe, inhlabathi, izithombo zokudla, namagciwane.

Imvelo nezinto zokuthutha iyinqubo yokwakha nokulawula izindawo ezizungezile kanye namadolobha okusekela izinto zokuthutha ezisebenziseka ngokoqobo, ezingcolisa kancane, futhi ezinobungane emvelweni ngokuthi kuyekwe ukusetshenziswa kwezinto zokuthutha eziyizimoto kodwa abantu bahambe ngezinyawo, bagibele amabhayisikili, izinto zokuthutha zomphakathi nezihlanganyelwayo

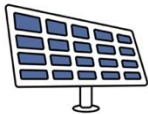
Ukumonyulwa: lena inqubo yokukhipha imikhiqizo engokwemvelo emhlabeni ngezimayini ezidayiswayo ezimakethe, ngokuvamile ngomnotho oncike kuleyo mikhiqizo engokwemvelo kanye nokumonyulwa kwayo.

Ukulawula Ukukhiqizwa Kokudla: kuyilungelo labantu lokuthola ukudla okunempilo nokufanelekayo ngokwesiko okukhiqizwa ngendlela esebenzisana nemvelo. Kuphinde futhi kube mayelana namalungelo abantu okulawula izimiso zabo zokudla nezolimo.



Izinto zokubasa ezimbiwayo: into yokubasa (efana namalahle, uwoyela, noma igesi engokwemvelo) eyakheka emhlabeni ethathelwa ezitshalweni noma ezilwaneni ezife emakhulwini ezinkulungwane zeminyaka edlule.

Ushintsho lwezezimboni: Ushintsho lokuqala lwezezimboni lwaluyisiqalo soshintsho lwezinqubo zokukhiqiza eNtshonalanga, phakathi nekhulu lesi-18. Lolu shintsho lwabangela ukwanda kokusetshenziswa nokushiswa kwamalahle ukuze kubaswe izimboni nezinjini ezisebenza ngomusi.



Amandla avuselelekayo: amandla avela emthonjeni ongapheli lapho usetshenziswa ofana nelanga noma umoya noma ngisho nolwandle.

Iholo Eliyisisekelo Lendawo Yonke: liyinkokhelo exhasa umphakathi noma ukudluliswa kwezinsiza zezimali okutholwa njalo umuntu ngamunye ezweni. Inkokhelo ayikhethi, futhi inganikezwa abantu bokufika abagunyaziwe nababaleki. ENingizimu Afrika sibhekisela kulokhu ngokuthi isibonelelo seholo eliyisisekelo.

Ukungamoshi lutho: kubhekisela efilosofini ekhuthaza ukuklanywa kabusha kwemijikelezo yokuphila yezinsiza zokuphila ukuze yonke imikhiqizo isetshenziswe kabusha. Awukho udoti oyiswa emadampini noma ezindaweni zokushisa. Ukungamoshi lutho kubonisa ukuba nesimilo, ukonga, ukuhleleka nokuba nombono ngekusasa; futhi kuqondisa abantu ukuze bashintshe izindlela zabo

zokuphila ukuze balingise imijikelezo yemvelo elondolozekayo lapho zonke izinto ezilahliwe ziklanyelwe ukuba zibe yizinsiza ezizosetshenziswa abanye.

INGXENYE 2: Umthetho-sisekelo Wobulungisa Obuqondene Nesimo Sezulu¹

1. Ubulungisa Obuqondene Nesimo Sezulu Manje

Njengama-Afrika, siphila ndawonye ezwekazini elibanzi nelihle lapho kwaqala khona umlando wabantu. Sonke sihlobene nomuntu wokuqala owahamba waqonda, waphupha, wacabanga futhi waphilisana nezitshalo, izilwane, imifula, izilwandle namahlathi. Namuhla lobu buntu obuvamile kanye nekusasa lako kusengozini enkulu. INingizimu Afrika ayikwazi ukuziba le nselelo. Ukusetshenziswa okuqhubekayo kukawoyela, u gesi kanye namalahle ukuze kunikezwe umnotho kanye nomphakathi amandla kwenza ukuthi ezinye izidalwa zingakwazi ukuphila emhlabeni wethu.

Umhlaba ulinyazwa isimiso esibeka phambili inzuzo ngaphambi kokuphila. Unyaka ngamunye, amazinga okushisa ayanyuka okunemiphumela eyinhlekelele. Ukunyuka okungu-1-degree Celsius kwezinga lokushisa leplanethi kusukela ekuqaleni koshintsho lwezezimboni, yonke into ishintsha ngokushesha: ukwanda

¹ Lo Mthetho-sisekelo Wobulungisa Obuqondene Nesimo Sezulu uvela ngemva kweminyaka eyisithupha yokukhankasa, phakathi nesomiso esibi kunazo zonke emlandweni waseNingizimu Afrika, okwenziwe yi-South African Food Sovereignty Campaign kanye ne-Cooperative and Policy Alternative Centre. Usekelwe egalelweni elifakwe abantu abavamile abavela emphakathini ebhekene nengcindezi yamanzi, abezindaba, abasebenzi, imiphakathi yamakholwa, intsha, ososayensi besimo sezulu, izifundiswa, izinhlangano zabesifazane, izinhlangano zemvelo nezobulungisa bomphakathi, kanye, nemibhalo ekwenza ucabange ebhalwe izishosho ezihamba phambili. Inkomfa eyaqhutshwa ngo-November 2019 yahlanganisa idrafti eyafakwa ku-inthanethi ukuze umphakathi uphawule ngayo. Umzuliswano wokugcina wegalelo lomphakathi wanikezwa Emhlanganweni Wobulungisa Obuqondene Nesimo Sezulu owaqhutshwa ngo-16 June 2020. Le dokhumenti iwumphumela wale nqubo yengxoxo kanye nomzabalazo wobulungisa obuqondene nesimo sezulu.

okuthusayo kwesimo sezulu esibi (izomiso, izikhukhula, imililo yequbula, izinkanyamba, izishisandlu), ukuwohloka kwesimiso sezemvelo, ukunyuka kwamazinga okuphakama kolwandle, ndawonye nezingcindezi ezinkulu ezimisweni Zomhlaba. Siyadabuka ngenxa yokuthi silahlekelwa ikusasa elinesimo sezulu esigxilile. Isomiso sethu sakamuva sisifundise isifundo. Sicasukile ngenxa yokuthi ababusi bethu abasilalele. Ukungalingani nokuhlupheka kwabantu bethu, okuhlanganisa naphakathi nobhubhane lwe-Covid-19, sekuvele kwaba kubi nakakhulu. Nokho, sinethemba ngenxa yokuthi isayensi yesimo sezulu isohlangothini lwethu. Njengesayensi ye-Covid-19, isayensi yesimo sezulu idinga ukuthi sithathe isinyathelo sokunakekela manje. Lo Mthetho-sisekelo ubiza bonke abanendaba nokuphila kwabantu nokungekona okwabantu ukuthi bathathe isinyathelo ndawonye ekuthuthukiseni umbono weningi – wamaphupho abantu, okuhlukile kanye nezifiso zoshintsho olufanele olujulile.

Izimayini, izicwengi, izindawo zokushisa udoti, izindiza, izimboni zikasimende, kanye nezimoto kulethe ukungcola komoya, ukugula, ubutha kanye nokuhlupheka emphakathini. Ezolimo ezisekelwe kumakhemikhali kanye nasekuthumeleni zinegalelo ezifweni ezinhlobonhlobo. Nokho sikwazile ukuhlangana ndawonye. Ngezifundo ezifundwe mayelana nalezi zingozi kanye nokubaluleka kwezinto ezifanayo ezinika ukuphila (umhlaba, amanzi, ukuhlukahluka kwezinto eziphilayo, amandla, isimiso somhlaba nomkhakha wezobuchwepheshe), siyaqhubeka nokuthuthukisa ukuzibophezela kwethu kwezobulungisa, obugxile emandleni abantu. Yingakho, sikhetha ngamabomu ukuqeda impi nemvelo.

Izimo ezengeziwe ezithusayo eziqondene nesimo sezulu kanye nezinhlekelele zemvelo zizophumela ekuhluphekeni okwengeziwe (kanye nobhubhane olwengeziwe), eningini, ikakhulukazi izisebenzi, abampofu, abantu abakhubazekile, abangenawo umhlaba kanye nalabo abayizisulu. Lezi akuzona nje izinhlekelele ezingokwemvelo kodwa ukuhluleka kobuholi. Njengoba sivikela ukuphila okunhlobonhlobo futhi siphila nokuwohloka kwesimo sezulu, sifuna ukuqeda ukungabinabulungisa obuqondene nohlanga, isigaba, ubulili nezemvelo.

Asikwazi ukuvumela abantu besifazane kanye nezingane ezivamile ukuthi bathwale ubungozi bale nhlekelele, njengaphambi naphakathi kwe-Covid-19. Umsebenzi wokunakekela ongabonakali emakhaya kanye nokuzidela kwabantu besifazane emphakathini entulayo kunegalelo ekuthibeni umkhawulo wokuhlupheka kuyilapho kuqhubeka ukubusa kwabantu kanye nobudlova. Umphakathi ongenayo i-carbon kanye nezimiso ezisebenzayo ezisekela ukuphila usho inkululeko yabo bonke, okuhlanganisa izizukulwane zesikhathi esizayo, kulesi simiso esibulala imvelo. Lona umzabalazo wesikhathi sethu kanye nomsebenzi wethu ongokomlando njengabantu baseNingizimu Afrika, njengabantu kanye nengxenye ebanzi yomphakathi ophila emhlabeni.

2. Imigomo Yomthetho-sisekelo

Lo Mthetho-sisekelo uhlose:

- 2.1 Ukuthuthukisa ukuqwashisa ngokuthi siyachuma futhi siyaphilisana kuplanethi eyodwa. Umhlaba uyikhaya elivamile lazo zonke izidalwa. Ngenxa yalokho, sifuna ukuqinisa indima yethu kanye nezibopho njengabanakekeli besimiso sezemvelo seplanethi yethu kanye nezinhlobonhlobo zokuphila okubuthakathaka obusekelwa yiyo.
- 2.2 Ukukhuthaza ukuhlukana nokucabanga okubangele inhlekelele futhi okuqinisa ukukhathazeka ngentuthuko, inqubekela-phambili kanye nokubusa. Amandla obuntu anqandwa imikhawulo, imijikelezo, iziphetho kanye nemingcele yazo zonke izimiso zemvelo. Ukucabanga okufanayo okulimaza Umhlaba, kuwuphoqa ukuthi usabele ngamandla esingakwazi ukumelana nawo.
- 2.3 Ukuxhumana kabusha nombono ogxile Emhlabeni ngokuqondene nokuthi kusho ukuthini ukuba umuntu. Imvelo ayinawo umkhawulo, futhi siyingxenye encane yayo. Kufanele sikwazise ukuthi ingxenye ngayinye

yesimiso semvelo inokubaluleka okungokwemvelo futhi kufanele ihlonishwe.

2.4 Ukugxilisa ukusebenzisana. Sichuma kakhulu njengabantu lapho sibonisa ubumbano, sabelana, siphila kancane, sikhululekile, siqinisekisa izidingo zethu futhi silondoloza izisekelo zomhlaba wethu wokuphila. Sesifikile isikhathi sokuthi njengabantu sibekele inselelo umbono wokuba nobugovu, ukuhaha, wokuncintisana, wodlame nokunqobana.

2.5 Ukunqoba inhlekelele yobuholi bezepolitiki obulawulwa abamabhizinisi, obungakwazi ukucabangela isikhathi eside, imidlalo ethi 'ibhizinisi njengokuvamile' futhi ehluleka ukuqonda izimbangela eziyinhloko zezinkinga. Siyasinqaba isixazululo esingamanga esinweba ukusetshenziswa kwe-carbon futhi esikhuthaza isimiso esingalungile esilimaza ukuphila.

2.6 Ukuqinisa inkululeko yethu, umthetho-sisekelo wezwe kanye nomthetho-sisekelo wezwe oletha ushintsho, ngokusebenzisa amalungelo ethu futhi sakhe amandla abantu ahlange, njengoba sibhekana nesimo esiphuthumayo sesimo sezulu kanye nenhlekelele yesimo sezenhlalo.

3. Izimiso Zoshintsho Zobulungisa Ezigxilile

Wonke umphakathi, isigodi, idolobhana, idolobha kanye nendawo yokusebenza kufanele ikhuthaze ushintsho lobulungisa olugxilile ukuze kuqinisekise ushintsho lwesimo sezenhlalo. Izimiso ezilandelayo zizoqondisa okuhlukile, izinhlelo nezinqubo eziqondene noshintsho lobulungisa olugxilile emiphakathini yethu:

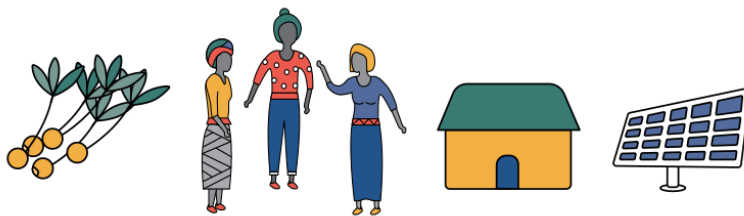
3.1 **Ubulungisa obuqondene nesimo sezulu:** Labo abangenaso isibopho esikhulu akufanele balinyazwe noma bathwale izindleko zemithelela yesimo sezulu. Yingakho izidingo zezisebenzi, zabampofu, zabangenawo umhlaba, abantu abakhubazekile, abantu besifazane abavamile, izingane kanye nemiphakathi ebuthakathaka kufanele ibe enkundleni yoshintsho

lobulungisa olugxilile. Izinzuzo zoshintsho lwesimo sezenhlalo kufanele zabelwe ngokulinganayo.

- 3.2 **Ubulungisa bezenhlalo:** Ubulungisa obuqondene nesimo sezulu bungulungisa bezenhlalo. Ukubhekana nazo zonke izinhlobo zokucwaswa nokucindezelwa njengoba kuhlobene nohlanga, isigaba, ubulili, ucansi nobudala, ukuze kuvikelwe ubulungisa obuqondene nesimo sezulu nezenhlalo.
- 3.3 **Ukuphila okugxile kwimvelo:** Ukuphila ngendlela elula, kancane kanye nokuqapha, ngendlela egxile kwimvelo, okuqaphela ubungcwele kwazo zonke izinhlobo zokuphila, ukuxhumana kwethu futhi okuvumela izimilo zenhlonipho nokunakekela.
- 3.4 **Inkululeko edinga ukuthi ubambe iqhaza:** Zonke izinqubomgomo zesimo sezulu kanye noshintsho lobulungisa olugxilile kufanele lusekelwe emazwini, imvume nezidingo zabo bonke abantu, ikakhulukazi labo ababhekene nobungozi.
- 3.5 **Ubunikazi bomphakathi:** Ezindaweni zokusebenza nasemphakathini, amandla abantu kufanele aboniswe ngokulawula okubonisa inkululeko nobunikazi, okuhlanganisa ngezinsiza zomphakathi okhululekile, amabhizinisi, amalungelo afanayo okusebenzisa umhlaba, ubunikazi bomphakathi kanye nokuhlela okudinga ukubamba iqhaza, okuhlanganisa ukubamba iqhaza esabelweni sezimali, emadolobhaneni nasemadolobheni, ukuze kuqinisekise ukulawulwa okuhlanganisiwe kwezinto nezimiso ezifanayo ezinikeza ukuphila.
- 3.6 **Ubumbano lwamazwe omhlaba:** Umzabalazo wawo wonke umuntu ungumzabalazo ohlanganyelwayo wokulondoloza ukuphila. Emogweni wezinto ezithusayo eziqondene nesimo sezulu, ubumbano lwamazwe omhlaba lubalulekile oshintshweni lobulungisa olugxilile njengoba

luhloselwe ukuhlanganisa bonke abalwela inkululeko kanye nomhlaba ongenayo i-carbon.

- 3.7 **Ukuphela kokulawulwa kwamanye amazwe:** Ukuthonywa ngokulawulwa amanye amazwe, ukulawulwa ngokwezomnotho kanye nobushiqela kusiqhuba ukuthi siye enkathini yokuphela kwabantu. Lokhu kusekelwe ekuthandeni kwethu ukukhipha imikhiqizo engokwemvelo emhlabeni ukuze siyidayise, ekuthandeni ubuchwepheshe, ezezimali, ubudlova nezimakethe. Sizozikhipha ngokuqhubekayo kule sistimu njengoba siba nobudlelwano benkululeko phakathi kwabantu kanye nemvelo engebona abantu egxile kumlando wethu, isiko, ulwazi kanye nomzabalazo obanzi wabacindezelekile emhlabeni.
- 3.8 **Ubulungisa bezizukulwane:** Ukunakekelwa kwezinto ezifanayo zeplanethi yethu nezimiso zezemvelo kubalulekile ukuze kube nobulungisa bezizukulwane; ukuze sivikele ikusasa lezingane zethu, intsha kanye nalabo abangakazalwa.



4. Amasistimu Ahlukile Oshintsho Lwenguquko

Sibhekana nezimo ezibucayi eziningi kodwa isimo esibucayi esiqondene nesimo sezulu yisona esiyingozi enkulu. Ngokubhekana nesimo esibucayi esiqondene nesimo sezulu, esithinta yonke into, singakwazi ukuthuthukisa izixazululo zazo zonke izimo ezibucayi eziqondene nezezenhlalo futhi ngokuvamile siqede impi nemvelo. Amasistimu ahlukile ayadingeka ukuze sibhekane nezimbangela zoshintsho oluqondene nesimo sezulu, izingozi zalo nezingcindezi zokuthi amasistimu awe.

Okukhona okuhlukile okungasetshenziswa njengezinto zokubasa, ezingakwazi ukuhlangabezana nezidingo zethu eziyisisekelo, kuthuthukiswe umthamo wethu wokubhekana nezinhlekelele zemvelo futhi silungiselelwe ukuthi sikhiqize kabusha amasistimu asekela ukuphila. Amasistimu ahlukile anjalo acatshangiwe futhi ayingxenywe yomzabalazo wabantu wokuqeda i-carbon emphakathini manje njengengxenywe yoshintsho lobulungisa olugxilile. Sizibophezele ukuthuthukisa okuhlukile okunjalo kanye noshintsho lwamasistimu enkululeko angezansi.

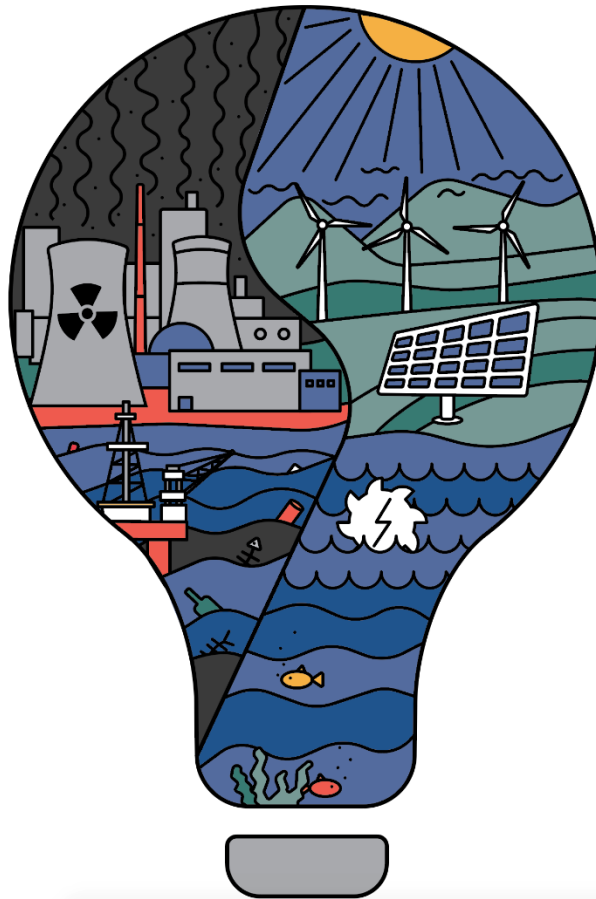
Lokhu okunye
ongakhetha kukho
okuyizixazululo
eziyisisekelo zezinselele
zangempela emhlabeni
wethu manje.

4.1 Izinhlelo Zenkululeko Noshintsho Lobulungisa Olugxilile



Izindlela ezisuka phezulu ziye ezansi zoshintsho lobulungisa obugxilile zicabanga ukuthi abantu abakwazi ukuzicabangela futhi abanazo izimpendulo. Ndawonye, wonke umphakathi nendawo yokusebenza idinga ukuthuthukisa uhlelo loshintsho lobulungisa olugxilile. Lokhu kufanele kwenziwe ngendlela yenkululeko ukuze kuvunyelwe ushintsho lwamandla lokuqeda i-carbon, kuyilapho kuhlengatshezwana nezidingo ezibalulekile, futhi kuthuthukiswa amasistimu ahlukile, imigomo nezimiso njengoba zibekwe kulo Mthetho-sisekelo.

4.2 Amandla Avuselelekayo Umphakathi Ongumnikazi Wawo Nasekelwe Emphakathini Ngokukhishwa Okusheshayo Kwezinto Zokubasa Ezimbiwa Phansi



Ukuncika kwethu emalahleni, kuwoyela nakugesi kufanele kuphele njengoba kusheshisa ukuwohloka kwesimo sezulu, ekugcineni okuzoholela emhlabeni okungaphileki kuwona. Amandla enuzi ayingozi futhi ayabiza. Esikhundleni salokho, sizokhuthaza amandla avuselelekayo umphakathi ongumnikazi wawo kanye nagxile emphakathini (afana nelanga, umoya, amanzi namagagasi), asekelwa isabelo sezimali okwazi ukubamba iqhaza kuso kanye nemihlomulo (njengokukhokhelwa ngokuzikhiqizela ugesi) yezindawo zethu zokusebenza,

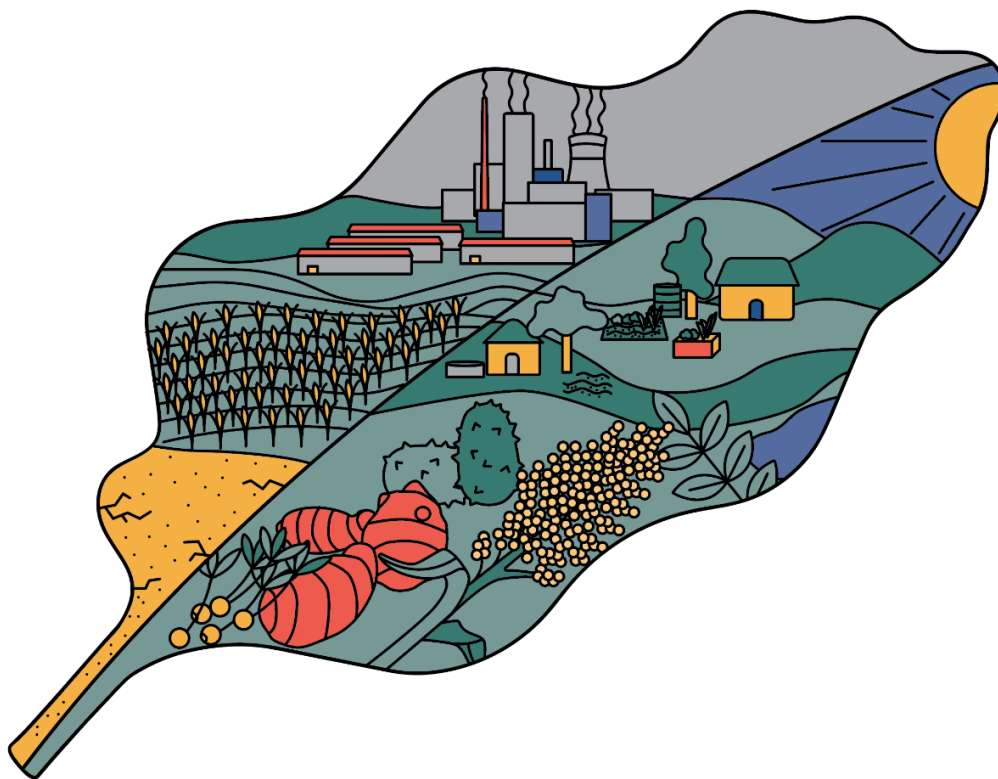
amakhaya nemiphakathi. Ubuchwepheshe bamandla obunjalo kufanele benziwe okwezimboni eNingizimu Afrika, kusetshenziswa amandla avuselelekayo. Ukusetshenziswa kahle kwamandla nobuchwepheshe kuzobaluleka kulolu shintsho. Ukuncishiswa kokusetshenziswa kwezinto zokubasa ezimbiwayo, kanye nokuphela kwezibonelelo zokusetshenziswa kwezinto zokubasa ezimbiwayo kanye nokuphela kokumonyulwa (okufana ne-fracking, izimayini zamalahle ezengeziwe kanye nokumonyulwa okwenziwa olwandle) kubalulekile. Bonke abakhqizi abakhulu bamandla abafana no-Eskom kanye no-Sasol kufanele bazibophezele ezinhlelweni zoshintsho lobulungisa olugxilile, ukuze kuvikelwe izinzuzo zabasebenzi, imiphakathi ethintekile nezizukulwane zesikhathi esizayo.

Ukushiswa kwezinto zokubasa ezimbiwayo ezifana namalahle, uwoyela negesi kube yimbangela enkulu yenhlekelele yesimo sezulu futhi kubangele ukwenyuka okungu-1°C emazingeni okushisa komhlaba. Kube khona neminye imithelela^{iv}. Ukwenyuka kwamazinga okushisa ayisilinganiso kube nomthelela futhi kuyimbangela yesimo sezulu esithusayo esifana nokwanda nokuvama kweziphapho, izikhukhula, izomiso kanye nezinye izehlakalo ezidlulele zesimo sezulu.

Ukumonyulwa kwalezi zinto zokubasa ezimbiwayo akugcini nje ngokukhipha imisoco engokwemvelo yomhlaba, kodwa kuphinde futhi kuthinte nesilinganiso esibucayi sezilwane zasendle endaweni. Ukumonyulwa nokushiswa kuphinde kubangele nokungcoliswa kwamanzi ngenxa yokuphuma kwamakhemikhali angene emithonjeni yamanzi. Lezi zinqubo ziphinde zisebenzise amanzi amaningi.^v

Ukungcola okubangelwa ukushiswa kwezinto zokubasa ezimbiwayo kuphinde futhi kube yingozi enkulu ezimisweni zokuphefumula zabantu, futhi baningi abantu abafayo njalo ngonyaka ngenxa yalokhu kungcola. INingizimu Afrika ingunombolo 38 ohlwini lwamazwe angu-98 emhlabeni, anikezwe isilinganiso sokungcola komoya^{vi}. I-World Health Organisation ilinganisela ukuthi cishe bangu-20 000 abantu abafayo ngonyaka ngenxa yokungcola komoya eNingizimu Afrika^{vii}.

4.3 Ukuzondla Ngokuzimela Kwezokudla



Isimiso samanje semboni yezokudla sikhiqiza indlala, sisebenzisa amanzi ngendlela engafanele, sibulala imvelo, sidedela i-carbon futhi ngokuvamile asinayo impilo. Ukudoba kwezentengiselwano kubulale isimiso sasolwandle futhi kubukele phansi amalungelo abadobi abavamile. Wonke umphakathi kufanele ubeke phambili ukulima okwenziwa ngezinga elincane, okulondoloza ezolimo ukuze kuhlangatshezwane nezidingo zasendaweni. Ilungelo lokuthola ukudla kufanele linikeze abakhiqizi bokudla, abadobi besilinganiso esincane, abahwebi abafufusayo kanye nabathengi amandla phezulu kwesistimu yabo yokudla evamile ukuze kuqinisekiswa ukuthi bonke bathola ukudla okufanelekayo ngokwesiko futhi okunomsoco. Ngaphezu kwalokho, ukuhlukahluka kwezinto eziphilayo,

ukulawulwa kwezimbewu nezinsiza zokukhiqiza kudinga ukuqinisekisa ukubaluleka kolwazi lwendabuko, izimakethe zendawo, ukulawulwa kwamanzi abo bonke, ukusebenza komhlaba ngokwezenhlalo, kanye nempilo enhle. Amapulazi amakhulu adinga ukuthi angabi sendaweni eyodwa ukuze kuqinisekiswa ukuthi kunobulungisa bezomhlaba, kodwa ngendlela ekahle, eqinisa ukubuyisana futhi eyakha ubumbano.

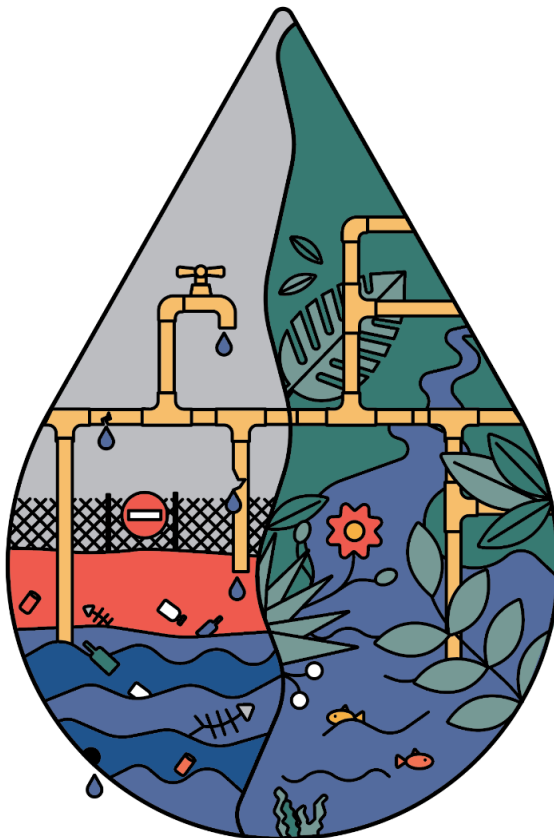
Ezolimo lwezezimboni luyindlela ethile yokukhiqiza ukudla ezingeni elikhulu nelezentengiselwano; ngokuvamile kuphawulwa ngokutshalwa kwesithombo esifanayo, ukusetshenziswa ngokwedlulele kwamakhemikhali nezibulali-zinambuzane, ukusetshenziswa kwemishini emikhulu, ukusetshenziswa kwezithombo ezishintshwe izakhi zofuzo kanye nokunye okwengeziwe. Ezolimo zezentengiselwano zinomthelela ofika ku-30% wokungcola okuphumayo emhlabeni, ngenxa yokuthi inani lemishini namandla asetshenziselwa ukukhiqiza nokusabalalisa ukudla linomthelela ophawulekayo endaweni ezungezile. Ukutshalwa kwesithombo esisodwa kubangela ukuwohloka kokuvunda kwenhlabathi, kunciphisa inani lemisoco enhlabathini, okubangela ukwanda kwesidingo samakhemikhali engeziwe.

Ukuthi indlala isabalele kangakanani eNingizimu Afrika kuyahlukahluka, futhi ngokuvamile kubikwa ngokwezinga elincane. Ngokwe-Stats SA, ngo-2017, cishe abantu abayizigidi ezingu-6.8 eNingizimu Afrika babhekana nendlala, kuyilapho u-20% wemindeni wawungakwazi ukufinyelela ukudla okwanele.^{ix}

Ngaphansi kwe-Covid-19, indlala isivele yaba yimbi: Inhlolovo ye-National Income Dynamics Study (NIDS) Coronavirus Rapid Mobile (CRAM) eqhutshwe phakathi nokuvalwa thaga kwezwe laseNingizimu Afrika, ibe neziphetho ezishaqisayo. Ucwangingo lwaqhutshwa emindenini engu-7000, futhi lwathola ukuthi u-47% wale mindeni wathi wawusuphelelwe imali yokudla ngo-April 2020 ngokungafani no-21% wemindeni onyakeni ongaphambi kokuvalwa thaga kwezwe^{viii}.

Isimiso sokudla sinomthelela oqondile Ekukhuluphaneni ngokwedlulele nasekungondlekeni kahle: INingizimu Afrika inomthwalo wokungondleki kahle phakathi kwesibalo sabantu abaneminyaka engaphansi kwemihlanu. Ngo-2016, ukwanda kukazwelonke kwalabo abaneminyaka engaphansi kwemihlanu abakhuluphele kwakungu-13.3%. Ukwanda kukazwelonke kwalabo abangondlekile abaneminyaka engaphansi kwemihlanu kwakungu-27.4%, okukhulu kunesilinganiso sezwe elisathuthuka esingu-25%. Isibalo sabantu abadala baseNingizimu Afrika naso sibhekene nenkinga yokungondleki kahle, u-25.8% wabantu besifazane abakwazi ukuzala bane-anaemia, futhi u-12.6% wabantu besifazane abadala unesifo sikashukela, uma kuqhathaniswa no-9.7% wabantu besilisa. Kusenjalo, u-39.6% wabantu besifazane kanye no-15.4% wabantu besilisa ukhuluphele ngokwedlulele.^x

4.4 Ukwenza Amanzi Atholakale Ngokwentando Yeningi



Amanzi alawulwa yingcosana kuyilapho abantu abaningi bewadinga kakhulu. Amapulazi ezimboni, izimayini, ugesi ophehlwa ngamalahle, amahlathi kamoba nawezingodo aphakathi kwalabo abasebenzisa kakhulu amanzi. Ukuze kuzuze umphakathi, amanzi adinga ukulondolozwa yibo bonke futhi kufanele avikelwe ukuze angangcoli. Ngaphezu kwalokho, ukusetshenziswa kwamanzi kufanele kuhlelwe ngokwentando yeningi futhi kulawulwe ngendlela ephumelelayo kuyilapho kuqiniswa amalungelo ezakhamizi okusebenzisa le nsiza eyimvelakancane neyigugu. Izingqalasizinda zamanzi nokukhucululwa kwendle kufanele zithuthukiswe, zilawulwe futhi ziqashwe ukuze kuqinisekисwe ukuthi

zisetshenziswa kahle. Ukongiwa kwamanzi ngenxa yokuyeka ukukhiqiza amalahle kanye nokulima okukhulu kwezinga lezimboni kuzothuthukisa amanzi abo bonke. Kufanele kukhuthazwe ukwakhiwa komphakathi oqwashisiwe ngamanzi.

ENingizimu Afrika, uhulumeni kazwelonke ungumgcini wamanzi, futhi unesibopho sokuqinisekisa ukuthi amanzi asemifuleni, emachibini namanzi angaphansi komhlaba avikelwe. Ube esenikeza omasipala bendawo bona abadayisa amanzi kubantu nezimboni.

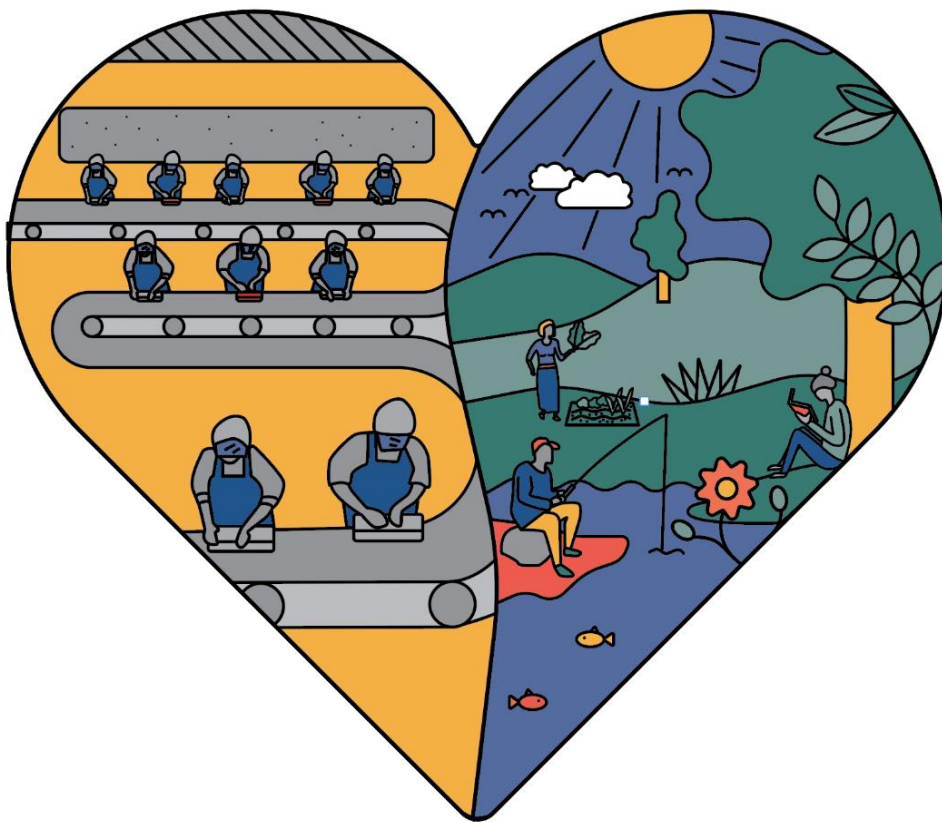
Okwamanje, u-98% wamanzi wabelwe kakade, iningi lawo liya kwezolimo lwezentengiselwano olungasebenzisi izindlela ezifanele zokonga amanzi ezifana ne-agroecology. Ezweni elithambekela ekubeni nesomiso, kakade libhekene nesomiso esibucayi neside, ukuba no-2% wamanzi atholakalayo, ukuze asatshalaliswe, izingqalasizinda eziwohlokayo kanye nokushintsha kwesimo sezulu, kusobala uthi ezipolitiki ezizungeze amanzi zidinga ukushintsha^{xi}.

Ukulawulwa kwamanzi amabhizinisi azimele nakho kuyinkinga eNingizimu Afrika, kukhona amadamu omphakathi acishe abe ngu-500, futhi acishe abe ngu-5000 amadamu azimele atholakala ezakhiweni ezizimele.

INingizimu Afrika iyizwe elintula amanzi, futhi imiphakathi eminingi ibhekene nengcindezi yokungawatholi amanzi. Imifula yethu engu-25% isengozini ngenxa yemisebenzi yabantu kanye nesimo sezulu esishintshayo, futhi amaxhaphozi acishe abe ngu-65% abhekene nengozi ngenxa yemisebenzi yabantu, ukugcoliswa nokushintsha kwesimo sezulu.

Nakuba izinombolo zihlukahluka, futhi ezikhathini eziningi ohulumeni bathi bakunikezile ukufinyelela emanzini, kodwa incazelo yelithi ukufinyelela iyahlukahluka. Ngokombiko ka-2016 we-StatsSA, u-46.4% kuphela wemindeni, ngaphansi nje kwengxenywe, onokufinyelela kwamanzi aphuma epayipini ezindlini zayo^{xii}.

4.5 Jabulela Ukuphila Ngokusebenza Kancane



Ukusebenza kwawo wonke umuntu njengendlela yokuphila futhi athole iholo akusanakwenzeka. Ukungasebenzi, imisebenzi eholela kancane kanye namahora okusebenza amade alimaza umphakathi. Emhlabeni oshisayo, amahora okusebenza kufanele ancishiswe, okungenani kube okwezinsuku-ezine ngeviki. Imisebenzi efanelekayo, engakhiqizi i-carbon kufanele iqinisekiswa futhi isekelwe yiningi, nezindlela zokukhiqiza ezisekelwe enanini nezigxile kwimvelo, ukusetshenziswa, ukusekelwa ngokwezimali kanye nezindlela zokuphila

ngomnotho wobumbano. Umnotho onjalo usekelwe ezidingweni futhi usebenzisa amandla omnotho ngokwentando yeningi. Ndawonye nesistimu yesibonelelo seholo eliyisisekelo lendawo yonke (I-UBIG) ehambisana nemikhiqizo yomphakathi ekhona kakade, zonke izisebenzi zingavikelwa kushintsho oludingekayo futhi nomphakathi wonkana uzokwazi ukunethezeka. I-UBIG izokhuthaza ngokuvamile ukuchuma kwesikompilo labantu emphakathini ongasasebenzi.

Isistimu yamakhephithalisti ixhaphaza abasebenzi futhi ixhaphaza indawo ezungezile, ibeka inzuzo ngaphambi kwabantu nomhlaba, okusho ukuthi imisebenzi enomthelela enhlekeleleni yesimo sezulu efana nezimayini, ezolimo lwezentengiselwano kanye nokwakhiwa kukasimende isakhanga uma nje iqhubeka nokuletha inzuzo.

Njengoba amazinga okushisa anda kanye nezimo ezishintshayo, inhlekele eyandayo, inhlekelele yesimo sezulu izokwenza kube nzima ukuthi iningi laleyo misebenzi iqhubeke, okuzobangela ukuphela kwemisebenzi okunemiphumela emibi.

ENingizimu Afrika, enokungalingani okubhebhethekile (u-10% walabo abathola iholo uno-65% weholo likazwelonke) kanye namazinga aphakeme abantu abangasebenzi, kunesidingo sokuvikeleka komphakathi kanye nomnotho ogxile kakhulu kubantu nasemvelweni.

Ekoteni yesithathu ka-2019, inani labantu abangasebenzi eNingizimu Afrika lalihlezi ku-29.1%^{xiii}. Ukuvalwa thaqa kwezwe okubangelwe ubhubhane lwe-COVID-19 kube nomthelela omkhulu kubantu abangasebenzi, ngokweNhlolovo ye-National Income Dynamics CoronaVirus Rapid Mobile Survey (NIDS-CRAM), cishe bayizigidi ezingu-3 abantu abalahlekelwe imisebenzi yabo phakathi nenkathi yokuvalwa thaqa kwezwe.^{xiv} Okwamanje abantu abangasebenzi bayizigidi ezingu-10.

4.6 Ezokuthutha ezinobungane kwimvelo kanye Namasistimu Ezokuthutha Umphakathi Anamandla Ahlanzekile



Imboni yezimoto ithwele umthwalo omkhulu wokubukela phansi amasistimu ezokuthutha umphakathi anamandla ahlanzekile kanye nokutshala izimali ngendlela emoshayo kuzingqalasizinda zomgwaqo ezibizayo. Lezi zinto ezilimazayo zingaqedwa ngokusekelwa okukhulu kokuhamba ngezinyawo, amabhayisikili, izithuthuthu ezisebenzisa amandla ahlanzekile, amahhashi nezimbongolo njengezindlela zokuthutha ezinobungane kwimvelo. Amadolobha namadolobhana adinga ukungabi nazimoto futhi anikeze izingqalasizinda zezokuthutha ezingobungane kwimvelo. Wonke umphakathi udinga ukufakwa kuhlelo lwezokuthutha olukhulu oluhilela amabhasi, izitimela nama-tram ahamba ngamandla avuselelekayo kanye nobuchwepheshe be-hybrid obusekelwe ekukhiqizeni kwasendaweni okunobungane kwimvelo. Ukuthuthwa kwezimpahla kufanele nakho kushintshela kujantshi. Izimoto ezingasebenzisi ugesi ezisebenzisa okubaswayo okumbiwayo kufanele ziphele. Ezokuthutha zasemoyeni nasolwandle kufanele nazo ziyeke ukusebenzisa i-carbon noma ilinganiselwe.

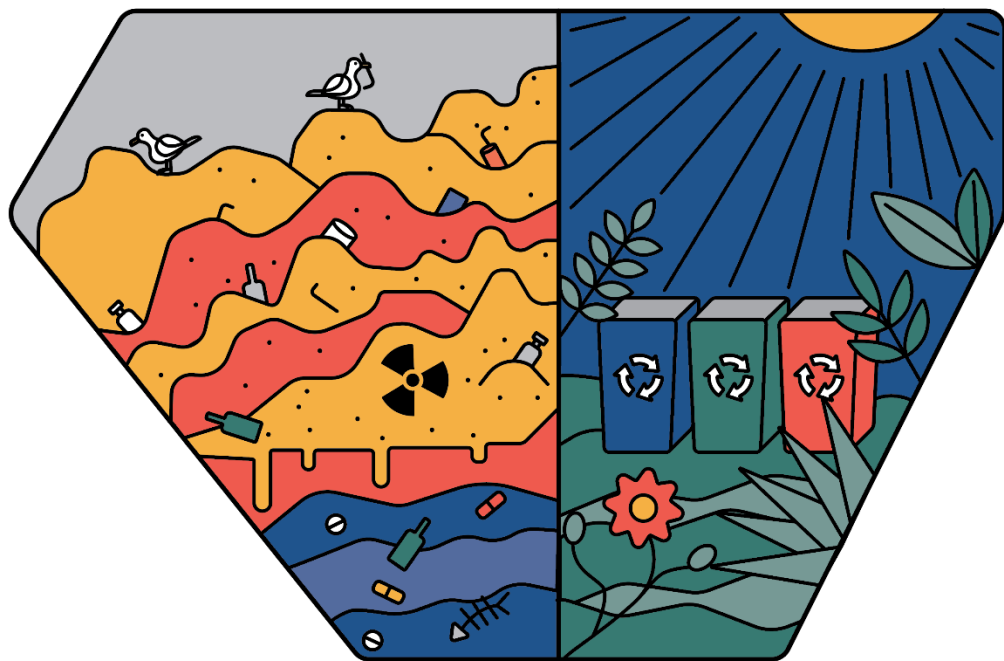
Ukuhamba ngezindiza kukhipha isikhunta emkhathini. Ukushiswa kukaphethiloli wejethi kuphinde kukhulule emkhathini amanye amagesi, kukhona futhi nesikhunta esingase sisebenzisane namagesi akhona kakade emkhathini, lokhu kusebenzisana kwamakhemikhali kungase kube nesandla ekushintsheni kwesimo sezulu.

Ngokocwaningo oluthile, ukungcola okuphumayo ngenxa yokundiza kungase kuphindeke kathathu ngonyaka ka-2050, uma isiko lokundiza liqhubeka.^{xv} Ucwanningo luyahlukahluka, kodwa kukhona ukuvumelana kokuthi ukundiza, ngandlela thize kunawo umphumela oshintshweni lwesimo sezulu, futhi kunomphumela ongu-5% ekufudumaleni komhlaba, njengoba ukundiza kwanda, leli nani lisazokwanda^{xvi}

Isistimu yokuthutha umphakathi, njengamasistimu amaningi aseNingizimu Afrika isancike kakhulu embonini esebenza ngesikhunta, enesibalo esithile sabantu abaphinde basebenzise izimoto zabo siqu.

Ngokwesu Lezokuthutha Eliluhlaza likahulumeni waseNingizimu Afrika (2018-2050), imboni yezokuthutha inegalelo elicishe libe ngu-10.8% wengqikithi yokungcola okukhishwa eNingizimu Afrika.^{xvii} Ngaphezu kwalokho, kunegalelo elingaqondile lokungcola okukhishwayo elifana nokucwengisiswa nokuthuthwa kwezinto zokubasa.

4.7 Ukungamoshi Nokuphila Okulula



Ukuthengwa ngobuningi kwemikhiqizo kanye 'nezindlela zokuphila zosaziwayo' kusebenzisa izinsiza, kuyamosha futhi kugxile ku-carbon. Ngaphezu kwalokho, izindawo zokulahla udoti, zokushiswa kukadoti nokungcoliswa komoya wendawo ezungezile kuyingozi. Ukungamoshi kuvala igebe ngokuthi izinto zilondolozwe, zisetshenziswe kabusha, izimiso zomnotho zokubumbana kanye nomklamo olondolozekayo kumnotho wethu ukuze kube nokumonyulwa okuncane (noma kungabi khona) kwemikhiqizo engokwemvelo. Ubuchwepheshe obuthile, obufana noplasetiki osetshenziswa kanye, kufanele buvalwe. Ndawonye nokuphila okulula, singakwazi ukuphila nezinsiza ezincane kanye negxathu le-carbon.

Ngokusho Kwenhlangano Yamanzi Nokuthuthukiswa Kwezindawo Zasemaphandleni (I-AWARD), abantu baseNingizimu Afrika bakhiqiza cishe amathani ayizigidi ezingu-54.2 zodoti ovamile unyaka ngamunye, futhi cishe kulondolozwa ongu-10% kuphela kuwona noma usetshenziselwa ezinye izinjongo, iningi lawo liphelela endaweni kadoti nasemadampini^{xviii}.

4.8 Izindlu Zomphakathi, Izakhiwo Namadolobha Oshintsho Anobungane Kwimvelo



Izindlu eziningi ezikhona aziklanyelwe ukubhekana nezimo ezibucayi zesimo sezulu. Ngaphezu kwalokho, baningi abantu abangenazo izindlu emphakathini wethu kuyilapho abantu abacebile benezindawo zokudlala igalofu. Sidinga ukuthi senze izakhiwo nezindlu ezikhona kakade ukuthi zikwazi ukubhekana nokushisa nesimo sezulu esingasihle. Ngendlela efanayo, izindlu ezintsha kufanele ziklanywe njengengxenye yemiphakathi, izigodi, amadolobhana, izinhlelo zokuqashisa zikamasipala namadolobha anobungane kwimvelo lapho izindlela zokwakha zisebenzisa izinto ezingokwemvelo, zibe nomthelela omncane endaweni

ezungezile futhi zihlinzekele izidingo zomhlaba zezenhlo yomphakathi kubantu ngabanye njengengxenywe yomphakathi. Izidingo ezinjalo ezendawo yokuhlala, ukukhiqizwa kokudla okuhambisana nezolimo okunobungane kwimvelo, ukusetshenziswa kwamanzi ngendlela elondolozekayo, ukuhlukahluka kwezinto eziphilayo, ukukhulisa abantwana nesiko. Usimende awusetshenziswa kulo mingo njengoba usebenzisa i-carbon eningi futhi kufanele uyekwe njengobuchwepheshe bokwakha.

Okwamanje eNingizimu Afrika, azikho izibalo ezisemthethweni ezinombhalo ophathelene nokuthi bangaki abantu abangenawo amakhaya eNingizimu Afrika. Nokho, ngokusho kwe-Statistics South Africa Enhlolovweni Evamile Yemindeneni ka-2013, u-13.6% wesibalo sabantu uhlala ezindaweni zokuzakhela ezingahlelekile. Izilinganiso zakamuva eziphathelene nokungabi nawo amakhaya eziqhutshwe yi-Human Sciences Research Council zilinganisela ukuthi kunabantu abangu-200 000 abangenawo amakhaya ezweni^{xix}.



4.9 Ngaphezu Ezomnotho Ezivamile (Ngale Kwezomnotho Ezivamile)



Umcabango wokuthi ezomnotho zimayelana nendlela yokuziphatha yabantu, imvelo, izinzuzo, izimakethe, imikhiqizo nokukhula ushabalalisa yonke into. Ezomnotho ezivamile zithethelela ingcebo yabantu abambalwa, ukusebenzisa kwabo izinsiza ngendlela engeyona, kanye nokungcoliswa komoya okuwumphumela kanye nokukhishwa kwe-carbon. Iminotho yethu kufanele ikhonze izidingo zethu njengezidalwa zomphakathi wendawo ezungezile kanye nezidingo zemvelo. Sidinga ezomnotho ezicabangela igxathu esilenzayo endaweni ezungezile, injabulo, inhlalakahle, ukululama kwendawo ezungezile (ngokuhlaziywa okwenziwa njalo), okwabantu bonke, kanye nemingcele

yeplanethi. Iminotho yethu kufanele igxile emibonweni nakumathuluzi ahlola isimo sazo zonke izidalwa eziphilayo futhi iqede umonakalo kubantu kanye nemvelo engebona abantu. Lokhu kufanele kube isisekelo sokusethwa kwe-ajenda, inqubomgomo, ukusetshenziswa kwezinsiza nokuhlela ngokwentando yeningi.

Isikali samanje esikala intuthuko enkundleni yezomhlaba sibizwa ngokuthi i-Gross Domestic Product (I-GDP). Sibheka ingqikithi yenani lemikhiqizo namasevisi unyaka ngamunye, futhi sikale lokhu sikuqhathanise namanani ezimakethe ukuze kunqunywe izinga lokukhula. Ayikali ukulimala kwemvelo (njengokulimala kwezimiso zemvelo) kanye nomphakathi ngenxa yokungcola okuhlanganisa ukukhishwa kwesikhunta. Ngaphezu kwalokho, ukusungula, injabulo, indawo ezungezile engokwemvelo, umsebenzi wokunakekela njll., akubaliwe kulesi sikali sentuthuko^{xx}.

Ngokwamanani e-IMF nawe-World Bank ka-2019, iNingizimu Afrika inamanani aphakame e-GDP okuyibeka kunombolo 35 no-36 emhlabeni. Ngokuphambene nalokho, iNingizimu Afrika ingunombolo 109 Esilinganisweni Senjabulo seZizwe Ezihlangene phakathi kuka-2017 no-2019.

INingizimu Afrika yaphinde yabhekana nokwehla okukhulu kwama-34 enjabulweni yayo phakathi kuka-2008 no-2019,^{xxi} okusho ukuthi asijabule.

4.10 Abantu Abacebile Kufanele Bakhokhe Isikweletu Sabo Sezemvelo



Abantu abacebile emiphakathini yethu basebenzise izinsiza ngokwedlulele, babenomthelela ongemuhle ezimisweni zemvelo, futhi bakhqize i-carbon kakhulu. Basikweleta sonke isikweletu sezemvelo futhi kufanele bathwale umthwalo wezezimali woshintsho lobulungisa olugxilile. Lokhu kusho intela yesikweletu sesimo sezulu kulabo abacebile; izintela eziphakeme ekuhambeni ngezindiza, amajethi omuntu siqu, izimoto zikanokusho kanye nezimoto zikagesi; intela ye-carbon eqhubekayo eqondiswe ezinkampanini ezingcolisa umoya

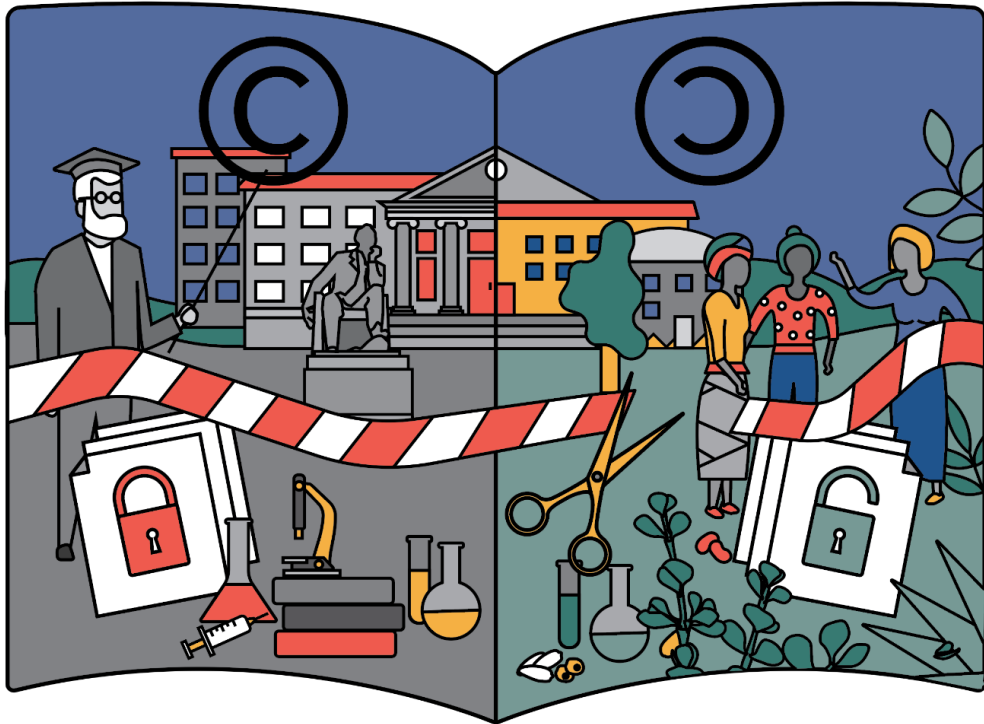
ezingayeki ukusebenzisa i-carbon ngokushesha; kanye nemali ekhokhwayo eqondene nobulungisa besimo sezulu ekhokhwa izinhlangano nohulumeni abayizigebengu zokusetshenziswa kwe-carbon. Abasebenzi badinga ukulinganisa imali yomhlalaphansi nemali ye-provident, ngokulawula komsebenzi, ukuze kuqinisekiswa ukuthi ushintsho lobulungisa olugxilile luhlangabezana nezidingo futhi lusekela ukudalwa kwebhange likazwelonke eliyi-cooperative ukuze kusizwe izindawo zokusebenza, imiphakathi namakhaya ngoshintsho lwamandla avuselelwayo kanye nokufezwa kwezinhlelo zoshintsho lobulungisa olugxilile. Izimali zomphakathi nazo zidinga ukusetshenziswa ezinteleni zemvelo, izinhlawulo zokungcolisa umoya, izibonelelo zokuhoxa ezintweni zokubasa ezimbiwayo, kanye neminye imithombo yentela ethuthukile.

Ucwaningo lwamazwe omhlaba lubonisa ukuthi abantu abanothile emiphakathini yethu basebenzisa izinsiza eziningi futhi banegxathu elikhulu ekusetshenzisweni kwesikhunta. Ngokusho kombiko we-Oxfam ka-2015, u-10% wabantu abacebe kakhulu ukhiqiza ingxenye yesikhunta esikhishwa emhlabeni. ^{xxii}

Kukhona imali yezisebenzi engamathriliyoni elondolozwe ezikhwameni zomhlalaphansi (imali engaphezu kwamathriliyoni angu-R4 emali eqongelelwe egciniwe) ^{xxiii}. Enye yale mali ingasetshenziswa ukuze kuvunyelwe ushintsho olunobulungisa emiphakathini nasezindaweni zokusebenza.

Imboni yezinto zokubasa ezimbiwayo isaxhaswe kakhulu uhulumeni ^{xxiv}. Kusukela ngo-2008, uxhaso lukahulumeni beluphakathi kwezigidi ezingu-US\$454 kanye nezinkulungwane zezigidi ezingu-US\$ 2.09 ngonyaka ^{xxv}.

4.11 Ulwazi Lubalulekile ukuze Sisinde



Kukhona igebe elikhulu lolwazi emphakathini ngokuqondene nokuba kubi kwesimo sezulu. Kufanele sithole ulwazi kumasistimu ahlu kahlukene ukuze siqwashise umphakathi futhi sisinde. Ulwazi lomdabu lunezinsiza ezinamandla zokusisiza futhi kufanele lutholwe, lufundwe futhi luhlonishwe. Isayensi yesimiso Somhlaba, okuhlanganisa isayensi yesimo sezulu, ibalulekile ukuze kwaziswe umphakathi mayelana nesimo esibucayi sesimo sezulu kanye nezinsinselelo zaso. Isayensi yesimo sezulu njengesayensi yabantu kufanele ipheleliswe ngokuhlangenwe nakho okuphiliwe okusekelwe ekubukeni nasekufundeni ezimisweni zendawo ezungezile. Njengoba ukushintsha kwesimo sezulu kuyinkimbinkimbi, ucwaningo kanye nokusungula kokuqinisekisa ukushintsha

kwesistimu futhi ukuze kuthuthukiswe intshisekelo yomphakathi kumelwe kusekelwe. Amanyuvesi kanye nezikole kufanele kubhekane nalezi zinselelo.

Amasistimu ezesayensi nawolwazi lwasentshonalanga ayaziswa kakhulu kusistimu yomhlaba wonke. Ngokuvamile, amasistimu endabuko, avumelana nezimo kanye nawolwazi olugxilile awanakwa noma awaziswa, kunalokho izixazululo ezithathwe kwenye indawo ziyasetshenziswa ezinkingeni zesimo sezulu sasendaweni. Ngokuvamile, izixazululo zobuchwepheshe ezithathwe kwenye indawo ezisebenzisa amandla engeziwe namandla okukhiqiza zibhekwa njengeziwusizo kakhulu kunezixazululo ezingokwemvelo.

Ukubheka izinhlolovo zakamuva eziqhutshwe yi-Human Sciences Research Council ngokuphathelene nezimo zengqondo zomphakathi ngokuphathelene nolwazi lwendabuko, inani elikhulu labantu baseNingizimu Afrika lisekela ukusetshenziswa kwalo. Ngokwesibonelo, u-66% wabantu baseNingizimu Afrika ukholelwa ukuthi amasistimu olwazi lwendabuko anikeza izifundo ezingazuzisa wonke umuntu, nokuthi u-76% ube nomuzwa wokuthi uhulumeni kufanele enze okwengeziwe ukuze asekele imiphakathi ehilileke kumasistimu olwazi lwendabuko, amabhizinisi amancane asebenzisa amasistimu olwazi lwendabuko, futhi ngokuvamile kufanele achithe imali eyengeziwe evikela amasistimu olwazi lwendabuko^{xxvi}.



4.12 Ukunakekelwa Kwezempilo Kwezimo Eziphuthumayo, Okuphelele Nokokuvimbela



Ukungalingani ekunakekelweni kwezempilo kusho ukuthi umonakalo wesimo sezulu uletha ukungabikhona kobulungisa, njengaphakathi nobhubhane lwe-Covid-19. Sidinga amasistimu okunakekelwa kwempilo yomphakathi asebenzisekayo, afinyelelekayo nasabelayo ukuze kuhlangatshezwane nezidingo zomphakathi futhi kusingathwe izinselelo zempilo ezifika nokushisa kwesimo sezulu. Amasistimu okunakekelwa kwezempilo anjalo kumelwe akwazi ukubhekana nezimo eziphuthumayo, ukuphazamiseka ngokwengqondo, izifo

nobhubhane olusha. Okunakekelwa okuphelele kanye nokuklanyelwe ukuvimbela emazingeni aphansi kufanele kuqinisewe.

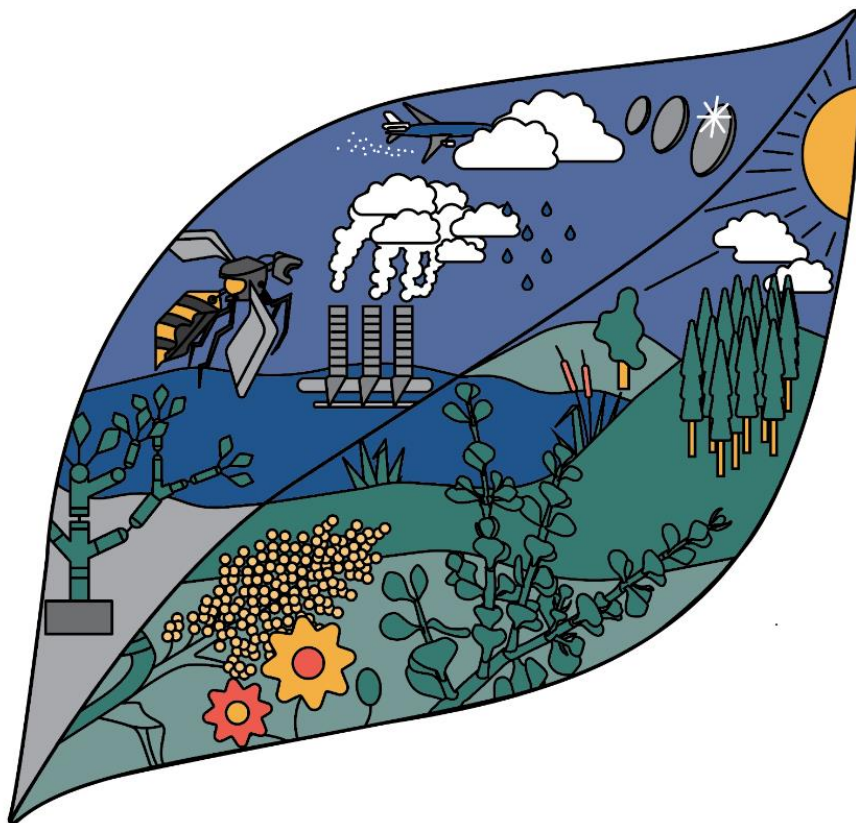
Inhlekelele emayelana nesimo sezulu, ebangelwa ukuthuka kwesimo sezulu isiphumele ekufeni nasekulimaleni, kodwa inhlekelele yesimo sezulu kulindeleke ukuthi ibangele ukwanda kwezifo ezithathelanayo. Umalaleveva, izifo zokuphefumula ezibangelwa ukungcola nezinkathazo zempilo ezibangelwa ukungondleki kahle kanye nokungcola kulindeleke ukuthi zande.

Ukunyuka kwamazinga okushisa okubangela izimiso eziqhubeka isikhathi eside kungase futhi kubeke ingcindezi eyengeziwe ezinsizeni eziyigugu ezifana namanzi nokudla, okungase kuholele kumbango. Kukhona futhi ezinye izinkinga ezizokwanda njengoba amazinga okushisa enyuka, njengezinkinga eziphathelele nempilo yengqondo.

Isistimu yokunakekelwa kwempilo egxile ezimakethe iyalimaza kokubili ekuphileni kwabantu nokwendawo ezungezile, futhi ayinalo ikhono lokubhekana nezidingo zempilo zamanje, noma izidingo zempilo ezishintshayo. Ngenxa yokuthi isistimu yokunakekelwa kwempilo egxile ezimakethe iqhutshwa ukwenza inzuzo kanye namabhizinisi azimele, izidingo zabantu azicatshangelwa^{xxvii}.

I-Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) isekela ukukhavwa kwezempilo kwendawo yonke njengomgomo wenqubomgomo efinyelelekayo emazweni aneholo elimaphakathi, ithola ukhulobana okuhle phakathi kokukhavwa kwabantu nokwanda kwempilo, kanye nobuhlobo obungebuhle phakathi kwenkokhelo ephuma kuwena nokwanda kokuphila. Iphawula ukusetshenziswa kwemali kwezempilo, imfundo nokuvikelwa kwemvelo njengokwenza igalelo eliyinhloko ekwandeni kokuphila emazweni e-OECD phakathi kuka-1990 no-2013^{xxviii}.

4.13 Amalungelo Emvelo Nezixazululo Ezingokwemvelo Sezimo Sezulu



Izilwandle zethu zingcolisiwe, amahlathi ashatshalalisiwe, umhlaba untshontshiwe futhi ukulahleka kwezinto eziphilayo ezihlukene kunyukile, konke ngenxa yokuphishekela inzuzo. Uma sizosinda, zonke izidalwa eziphilayo kufanele zihlonishwe. Konke ukuphila nazo zonke izimiso zezinto eziphilayo kuplanethi yethu zihlobene ngokujulile futhi zidinga ukuphila, ziphikelele futhi zikhiqize kabusha imijikelezo yazo ebalulekile. Indlela eqaphela amalungelo emvelo iqaphela ukubaluleka okuhlobene kwazo zonke izinhlobo zokuphila ezingebona abantu. Ngaphezu kwalokho, imvelo inezixazululo zayo eziqondene nokushintsha

kwesimo sezulu esingazifunda. Izixazululo ezinjalo zihlanganisa ukulondolozwa, ukubuyiselwa nemisebenzi yokuphathwa komhlaba enyusa ukugcinwa kwe-carbon emahlathini, emaxhaphozini, ezindaweni ezinotshani, izimiso zemvelo ezindaweni ezisogwini kanye nemihlaba yamapulazi ezolimo. Amarejista aholwa umphakathi okuhlukahluka kwemvelo abalulekile ukuze kuvikelwe futhi kuthuthukiswe izixazululo ezingokwemvelo zokushintsha kwesimo sezulu.

Inhlekelele yesimo sezulu ngeke igwenywe, futhi imiphumela yayo ngeke ilungiswe phakathi kwesistimu eyidalile. Izixazululo zamakhephithalisti eziqondene nenhlekelele yesimo sezulu ngeke zisebenze, kodwa zizogxilisa ukungalingani ngenxa yokuthi zizokwenziwa ngomqondo wokwenza inzuzo.

Intuthuko yezobuchwepheshe nokulungisa kobuchwepheshe ngeke kuhlangebezane nezidingo zabantu, ngeke kulungise inhlekelele yesimo sezulu futhi kuzogxilisa imiqondo yokukhiqiza ngokwengeziwe nokuthenga ngokwedlulele nokwanda kokusetshenziswa kwamandla.

Isixazululo senhlekelele yesimo sezulu siwukuba kube noshintsho oluphelele lwesistimu noshintsho lokucabanga, izixazululo zisemvelweni^{xxix}. Izingcwaningo zibonisa ukuthi ukusetshenziswa kwezixazululo ezingokwemvelo zesimo sezulu ezifana nokuvikelwa kwamahlathi, kwathuthukisa ukuphathwa komhlaba nokongiwa kwamanzi, kungakwazi kusetshenziswa izibalo zokonga ukunikeza u-37% wokungenelela okuqondene nesimo sezulu okonga izindleko okudingekayo kuze kube u-2030 ukuze kube nethuba elingu-66% lokugcina ukufudumala komhlaba kungaphansi kuka-2 degrees Celsius ngonyaka^{xxx}.

4.14 Abezindaba Abanolwazi Ngesimo Sezulu



Abezindaba abawuzisi ngokwanele umphakathi mayelana nokushintsha kwesimo sezulu. Kufanele babheke isayensi yokushintsha kwesimo sezulu njengento ebucayi futhi bazise umphakathi mayelana nenhlekelele yesimo sezulu, izinkinga zenqubomgomo kanye namasistimu ahlukile adingakalayo. Izindaba eziphathelene nesimo sezulu kufanele zisakazwe emsakazweni, kumabonakude nezindaba ezinyatheliswayo.

Abezindaba baseNingizimu Afrika, ngaphandle kwedlanzana elizinikezele lezintatheli zesimo sezulu, kanye namanye amakholomu esimo sezulu anikezelwe, bahlulekile ukubika ngokwanele ngokuphathelene nenhlekelele yesimo sezulu. Abenzi umsebenzi omuhle wokubika ngokungcola okubangelwa isikhunta, umthelela wokwethuka kwesimo sezulu kubantu nomnotho.

Inhlolovo ezama ukuqonda ukuthi linjani izinga lemfundo ephathelene noshintsho lwesimo sezulu, yathola ukuthi u-54% wabantu baseNingizimu Afrika awukaze uzwe ngokushintsha kwesimo sezulu. Isizathu sokubika okungekuhle kungenzeka ukuthi sincike ezintweni eziningi, enye yalezi zinto iwukuthi ukubika okuphathelene nesimo sezulu eNingizimu Afrika akunikezwa izinsiza ezanele izinhlangano zezindaba, lokhu kusho ukuthi iningi lazo azinazo izintatheli ezigxile esimweni sezulu, okusho ukuthi okuthusayo okuphathelene nesimo sezulu okufana nesomiso neziphepho ezinkulu akuhlotshaniswa nokushintsha kwesimo sezulu, kodwa kubikwa njengezigameko ezihlukile. Kufanele kuqashelwe futhi ukuthi kukhona, ngokwezinga elithile ukuphikwa kwenkinga ephathelene nesimo sezulu ehlasela abezindaba baseNingizimu Afrika^{xxxii}.

I-Media Monitoring Africa yenza umsebenzi wokuqapha ushintsho lwesimo sezulu, ohlaziya okuqukethwe kwabezindaba zaseNingizimu Afrika okuphathelene nesihloko kusukela ngo-January, 2014 kuye ku-December, 2019. Okwatholwa kulolu cwaningo kubonisa ukuthi kusukela ngo-2018, kube khona ukwanda okuphawulekayo kwenani lezihloko ezibhaliwe ezimayelana nokushintsha kwesimo sezulu. Unyaka ka-2019 uwodwa, waba nengqikithi yezihloko ezishicilelwe ezingu-8,870, okungukwanda okuphawulekayo kusukela ku-4,885 owarekhodwa ngo-2018. Ngakolunye uhlangothi, isibalo sezihloko zonyaka ka-2014, 2015, 2016 no-2017 asizange seqe izihloko ezingu-1000 unyaka ngamunye. Ukwanda okuphawulekayo enanini lezihloko libonakala lihambisana nokwanda okuphawulwayo okuphathelene nemibiko yezishosho ezisencane ezikhuluma ngezinkinga zemvelo. Lesi sibalo sibonisa ukuthi izishosho ezisencane zibe nengxenye enkulu ekufakeni ushintsho lwesimo sezulu ku-ajenda nokuthi inkinga ikhavwe abezindaba, nokho lokhu kusafanele kudlulele ezinhlanganweni ezinkulu zezindaba^{xxxiii}.

5. Ukubheka Ezweni Lobulungisa Besimo Sezulu Esiqhutshwa Abantu

Izwe laseNingizimu Afrika kufanele libe izwe lobulungisa besimo sezulu eliqaphela ukuphuthuma kwesimo sezulu, kuyilapho siqinisa inkululeko yethu. Kufanele kuqondiswe umbono, imigomo, izimiso namasistimu ahlukile aholwa abantu aqukethwe kulo Mthetho-sisekelo futhi zonke izinqubomgomo zayo zesimo sezulu kufanele ziqondiswe ukuze kufezwe lo Mthetho-sisekelo. Ngokukhethekile, izwe elinobulungisa besimo sezulu lizophinde:

- 5.1 Livumele ukuhlela okudinga ukubanjwa kweqhaza kushintsho lobulungisa obugxilile okungezansi.
- 5.2 Ukwakhiwa kwezindlela zemali yomphakathi ezifana nesikhwama somphakathi semali yomshwalense wesimo sezulu kanye nama-green bond, Ibhange-ngodla linikezwe isiqondiso esiqondene nesimo esibucayi sesimo sezulu, kuhlelwe kabusha zonke izikhungo zezimali zikahulumeni nezizimele ukuze zisekele ushintsho lobulungisa olugxilile futhi kukhuthazwe iziphakamiso zentela ezikulo mthetho-sisekelo.
- 5.3 Kuqinisekiswa imithetho eqhubekela-phambili ezonqanda ukuwohloka okunengqondo kwekhephithali, kubekwe imikhawulo ezinhlanganweni, futhi okubaluleke nakakhulu, kuvinjwe noma yikuphi ukumonyulwa kwesikhathi esizayo kwezinto zokubasa ezimbiwayo.
- 5.4 Kuyekwe ukusetshenziswa kwe-carbon kuzo zonke izinqubo zikahulumeni futhi kufinyelelwe igxathu le-carbon elinguziro kuyo yonke imisebenzi;
- 5.5 Kuklanywe kabusha ngokulawulwa nangokomthetho-sisekelo wezwe izakhi zezwe njengoba izingxenye zezwe kungasahlaleki kuzo.
- 5.6 Kulungiselwe izwe njengoba amazinga olwandle ekhula futhi kuthathwe izinyathelo ezifanele njengengxenye yokubamba iqhaza ekuhleleni.

- 5.7 Kuqiniswe uhulumeni wendawo ukuze abe namandla athuthukisiwe kanye namandla okuhlela kwentando yeningi okubhekana nenkinga yesimo sezulu.
- 5.8 Kwakhiwe ikhono lezikhungo ngesistimu yokulawulwa kwenhlekelele yesimo sezulu eholwa abantu, ehlanganisa isevisi yezomlilo kazwelonke, izibhedlela zomphakathi ezisebenza ngokugcwele, amathimba okusabela ngokushesha ezimweni eziphuthumayo, umthamo onyukile wesevisi yesimo sezulu kanye nengqalasizinda yokulawulwa kwenhlekelele.
- 5.9 Kukhuthazwe ucwaningo nokusungula ukuze kugxilise ushintsho lwesistimu kusukela ngezansi, kuqwashiswe umphakathi ngokuqhubekayo futhi kuqinisekise ukuthi zonke izikhungo zomphakathi zingabaholi bokulungisa obuqondene nesimo sezulu.
- 5.10 Kuncishiswe konke ukusetshenziswa kwemali okumoshayo, kuqedwe inkohliso futhi kuchwepheshiswe izisebenzi zikahulumeni ngokuthi kuqashwe abantu abangcono kakhulu ezweni ukuze basebenzele uhulumeni. Kumelwe kwakhiwe uhulumeni ongacwasi futhi oholwa abantu besifazane.
- 5.11 Kuthuthukiswe uhlelo lobulungisa obuqondene nesimo sezulu ekusebenzelaneni kwayo namanye amazwe, okuhlanganisa ukuvuselela i-radical Pan-Africanism, ngokugqugquzela: ukuma okuqondene nobulungisa obuqondene nesimo sezulu phakathi kohulumeni base-Afrika ukuze kufunwe izinxephezelo zesikweletu sesimo sezulu emazweni asenyakatho njengengxenye ye-Climate Justice Deal; ukuvinjelwa kobulungisa obuqondene nesimo sezulu okubhekiswe emazweni ayizigebengu zokusetshenziswa kwe-carbon; ubumbano ngokuqondene nababaleki nabafuduki; ucwaningo; amasistimu ahlukile; ukuhlanganiswa kwamandla avuselelekayo; amakhono okusabela enhlekeleleni eqondene

nesimo sezulu; kanye nesimemezo sokuthi 'Kuphele Isivumelwano Sezinto Ezibaswayo Ezimbiwayo' kusistimu ye-UN ezuzisa ohulumeni base-Afrika.

6. Amandla Abantu Okubumbana kanye Nesivumelwano seNingizimu Afrika Sobulungisa Obuqondene Nesimo Sezulu

Ikusasa lobulungisa okuqondene nesimo sezulu lingafinyelelwa kuphela ngamandla abantu abahlangane. Sikufundile lokho lapho sizabalazela ukukhululwa ukubuswa amanye amazwe, ngenkathi ye-apartheid kanye ne-neoliberalism.

Amandla alele ezingxenyeni ezihlukene zomphakathi, kumasistimu esiwakhayo, ezinhlanganweni nasemnyakazweni esiyingxenye yayo, nakwezepolitiki ezivamile esihileleka kuzo. Amandla abantu kufanele ahambe phambili ekuvikeleni izinto esisidingayo ukuze siphile kanye nezizukulwane ezizayo.

Abantu bayizidalwa ezikwazi ukuvumelana nezimo futhi ezikwazi ukushintsha. Siyaziqonda izimbangela zokushintsha kwesimo sezulu futhi sinezixazululo zentando yeningi, ezishintshayo nezinobulungisa ukuze sivimbe ukushabalala kwabantu. Lo Mthetho-sisekelo Wobulungisa Obuqondene Nesimo Sezulu uwuphawu; ubizo lwecilongo, oluzosihambisa siqonde kuhlangothi loshintsho lwesistimu manje kanye Nesivumelwano Sobulungiswa Obuqondene Nesimo Sezulu esiqeda ukuhlupheka kwalabo abayizisulu kakhulu nabacindezelekile. Isinyathelo esinje esiholwa abantu sizozinisekisa ukuthi sibhekana nezinkinga eziningi ezibhekene nezwe kuyilapho kuqinisekiswa ithemba labanengi elishiwo kulo Mthetho-sisekelo. Masithathe isinyathelo somphakathi onakekelayo futhi sibumbane, eNingizimu Afrika kanye nobumbano lwamazwe omhlaba, ngaphambi kokuthi kwephuze kakhulu. **Phambili Ngomthetho-sisekelo Wobulungiswa Obuqondene Nesimo Sezulu kanye Noshintsho Lobulungisa Olugxilile ukuze Silondoloze Ukuphila!**

ⁱ All information in this section is drawn from Scholes, B., Engelbrecht, F. & Vogel, C. 2020. 'Climate Change: Effective action based on Enhanced understanding,' Emancipatory Futures Studies, Climate Science Think Piece, Wits.

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ⁱⁱⁱ IPCC 2014

^{iv} <https://earthobservatory.nasa.gov/world-of-change/global-temperatures>.

^v <https://www.nrdc.org/stories/fossil-fuels-dirty-facts>

^{vi} <https://www.igair.com/south-africa>

^{vii} <https://mg.co.za/article/2019-03-15-00-pollution-kills-nine-million-a-year/>

^{viii} <https://www.iol.co.za/news/politics/lockdown-contributed-to-perpetual-hunger-for-22-million-south-africans-study-51017736>

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^{xi} https://www.safsc.org.za/wp-content/uploads/2017/11/Water-Guide-Final-Web_colour.pdf

^{xii} <http://www.statssa.gov.za/publications/P0318/P03182017.pdf>

^{xiii} <http://www.statssa.gov.za/?s=unemployment+rate>

^{xiv} <https://businesstech.co.za/news/business/416483/report-reveals-shocking-number-of-job-losses-in-south-africa-during-lockdown/>

^{xv} <https://theconversation.com/climate-explained-how-much-does-flying-contribute-to-climate-change-127707>

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