

Inguquko yokusuka emmbileni oshintshwe izakhi zofuzo ukuya ekulimeni ngokwemvelo, ngokwezenhlalo eqotho nezinhlalo zokudla okunomsoco eNingizimu Afrika

Izindlela zamanje zokulima ukudla azilingani, ngokwemvelo azisekeleki, azinamsoco futhi ziyingozi kubasebenzi basemapulazini. Lezindlela zigxila ekukhuphuleni kwesivuno ngokusebenzisa umanyolo mbumbulu, izibulala-zinambuzane kanye nokuvuna isivuno esiningi esiyinxubevange. Izinhlango eziwuvanzi, kanye ne-International Panel of Experts on Sustainable Food Systems (pecelezi i-IPES Food), i-IAASTD kanye neNhlango Yezizwe Ezibumbene zinxusa inguquko maqondana nezinhlalo zokudla ezisimeme futhi ezingokwenhlalo eqotho.

INingizimu Afrika ithembele emmbileni oshintshwe izakhi zofuzo (GM) lapho ekutshalwa khona isivuno esisodwa ukondla abantu abayizigidi kanye nokudla kwemfuyo, kakhulukazi izinkukhu nezinye izinyoni ezifuywayo. Njengoba sibhekene nesomiso kanye nezezimali ezibuthakathaka, ukudla esikulimayo kusencupheni:

- Kwenza umhlaba ongenamsoco, futhi kanjalo isivuno esingenamsoco
- Kukhuphula izindleko (imbewu, umanyolo, ukhula, okubasa)
- Ummbila yizivuno esidinga amanzi kakhulu ezweni elithembele emvuleni ukunisela (cishe u-10% wesivuno siyaniselwa)
- Kubhebhethekisa izinhlelo zokungalingani, ubumpofu kanye nokungatholakali kwemisebenzi ngakho ke kwenezela ukulamba nokungondleki
- Kuletha ubungozi ezimpilweni zabantu nakwimvelo

Singathuthukisa futhi singasekela kanjani izindlela esilima ngazo ezingakwazi ekuhambisana nemvelo, umnotho nemiphakathi nokuhambisana nenguquko yesimo sezulu: singathuthuka kanjani esimena lapho ukudla kungalingana kubo bonke abantu. Imiqondo elandelayo kumele siyiqondisise:

Ezolimi ngokwemvelo: uhlelo lokukhiqiza ukudla oluholwa yizinqubo ezilandela ulwazi lwesayensi kanye nezomdabu. Lwakha izinhlelo zokudla ezifanelekile, ezinomsoco futhi ezihambisana nezemvelo futhi eziqotho ngokosiko. Ukulima ngokwemvelo kusemqoka ukumelana nohlelo olubeka inzuzo ngaphambi kwezimpilo zabantu.

Ezolimo ngendlela eyakha ubudlelwane nemvelo nezinto eziphilayo: lokhu kubandakanya izinqubo ezahlukahlukene kwezolimo ezenkeza ngezinhlalo zemvelo, ukusungulwa kobuchwepheshe kanye nentuthuko ngeminyaka eyinkulungwane ukuya ekuziphendulekeni kwemvelo phakathi kwezenhlalakahle yalapha kanye nokosiko.

Ezolimo ngezinhlalo zokongiwa kwemvelo: lokhu kuphathelene nezolimo lapho ekugcizelelwa khona ukulima ngokwemvelo- ukunakekela izinga lomhlaba nokusiza nokuphathwa kwamanzi ngokugcina umhlaba umboziwe nokungahlakuli. Imboni yokulima isisebenzisa lendlela ukuxazulula inkinga yomhlaba omoshekile, nokho, ukuze kuqhutshekwe

nokutshala isivuno esisodwa kudingeka kusetshenziswe kakhulu ukhula olunobuthi. Lendlela akusiyindlela yokulima ngokwemvelo.

Ukulondoloza ukudla: ukutholakala kokudla okwanele okusezingeni elilungile, okunomsoco.

Umgomo wokudla: ilungelo labantu ekudleni ukudla okunempilo okukhiqizwa ngokwemvelo ndgendlela enenqubeka phambili kanye nelungelo lokuziqambela izindlela zabo zokulima.

Inguquko kwezolimo: ukwandisa umkhiqizo wesivuno lokhu kuzofezwa ngokusetshenziswa komanyolo, izibulala zinambuzane zokuzenzelwa kanye nsevuno esiningi.

Ukukhiqizo lokudla okusemqoka eNingizimu Afrika

Umbila

Sikhulu isidingo sommbila omhlophe ebantwini kuleli kanye namanye amazwe aseningizimu Afrika, ummbila ophuzi usetshenziswa njengefolishi. Kunyaka ka2016 iNingizimu Afrika iyeyadinga ukungenisa ummbila ophuzi nomhlophe omningi ovela kwamanye amazwe. Isomiso esihlasele senze kwasweleka ukudla namandla okukukhokhela: isivuno sommbila omhlophe sehlile siksuke ku 14.2 million tonnes ngo-2014 ukuya ku7.16 million tonnes ngo-2016. Kulinganiselwa ukuthi iNingizimu Afrika izongenisa ummbila ongama- 5million tonnes ovela kwamanye amazwe ngo-Ncwaba 2016 kanye noNdasa 2017.

Ukushintsha kwesimo sezulu kuguqule ukutholakala kwezinto eziphilayo ezindaweni eziningi, emva kwesikhathi ukhiqizo lommbila luzokwehla ikakhulukazi ezindaweni ezingenhla. Noma ukhiqizo lommbila lizokhuphuka Empumalanga Kapa, lokhu kuzo beka engcupheni izinhlobo zezinto eziphilayo kanye nezindawo ezilondolozwe.

Ukwenyuka Kwentengo yokudla

Abathengi baseNingizimu Afrika bayathinteka ngumthelela wokwenyuka kwentengo. Phakathi kwa Masingana 2015 , i-5kg yempuphu ikhuphuke ngo-43.7% ngentengo (NAMC, 2016) . Ukukhupha kwentengo kunomthelela kuntengo yemikhiqizo yezilwane zemfuyo ngakho ke intengo yenyama iyakhuphuka.

Kulinganiselwa ukuthi , lapho abathengi abadla izambane lika pondo besebenzisa ngango 2% yomholo wabo ekudleni, abampofu basebenzisa inani elingango 33%. Okwamanje, balinganiselwa ku 50% abantu eNingizimu Afrika abaswele ukudla, lesibalo zizoya ngokukhuphuka njengoba nentengo yemali ikhuphuka.

Umbila oshintshwe izakhi zofuzo okwazi(GM) ukubekezelela isomiso

Njengoba kunesomiso isivuno singakhuli; izimboni zommbila ziqambe ummbila oyingxube oshintshwe iziqambi zofuzo(GM) futhi okwazi ukubekezelela isomiso. Kodwa ke, eMelika, eMonsanto lapho “i-Droughtguard” (MON 87460) seyiqale ukusetshenziswa ezindaweni ezihlaselwe yisomiso, kulinganiselwa ukuthi ukhiqizo lozokhuphuka ngo-1% cishe kufane nokhiqizo lwommbila olukhuphuka ngenxa yokuzalela okuvamile ukumelana nesomiso. (Gurian-Sherman, 2012).

Ngakho ke akuqondakali ukuvemelana kweziphathimandla zaseNingizimu Africa ukunikeza imvume yokusebenzisa i-MON87460 ; ngoba izinga lesivuno lilincane kangaka. Kunokukhathazeka ngokukhuthazwa kweGM kanye nezingxube kanye nezindleko zokuthenga imbewu unyaka nonyaka, ukusetshenziswa kwemithi kwezolimo, ukwenqatshelwa kokonga izimbewu

ukuze kutshalwe futhi, nezinye izindleko zenhlala kahle ezingavela ekusetshenzisweni kwe-GM nembewu eyingxube abalimini abasafufusa. Abantu(25,00) basayinele ukuphikisa ekusekeleni izinhlobo zokusebenzisa ummbila oyingxube oshintshwe iziqambi zofuzo(GM) okwazi ukubekezelela isomiso oqukethe izibulali zokhula kanye nezinambuzane; nokho kungenzeka lommbila ulinywe eNingizimu Afrika maduze.

Abalimi babhekana kanjani nesomiso

Izinhlelo zolimo zihluke kabili eNingizimu Afrika; ezolimo zentengiso ezigxilile ezihlanganisa abalimi abangaphansi kwa 40,000, ezingama hectares angu 82 million apethe u-99% wemakethe yezolimo; kanye nabalimi abafufusayo abahlanganisa ngaphezu kw-2.5 million, abanomhlaba ongama-14 million hectares, abanye babo abaswele amanzi kanye nengqalasizinda.

Kubalimi bentengiso, isomiso kanye nesivuno esincane kuhlange nezinganiso sokushintsha kwemali kanye nenkinga yokuthi iNingizimu Afrika iyilizwe eliyinsalela ekungeniseni izimpahla ezweni- lokhu kudala izikweletu eziphezulu kanye nesimo sokungabi nemali. Abanye abalimi bagudlukela ekuthuthweni kwempova evulekile(open pollination-OPVs) ukwehlisa izindleko zomkhiqizo nokwenyusa inzuzo. Ama-OPV shibhile kunezingxube kanye nama-GM, futhi awadingi ingeniso eliningi. Ummbila we-GM ubiza ngokuphindwe kabili kunezingxube ezidumile, futhi ubiza ngokuphindwe kathathu kunamaOPV, imbewu yommbila weGM uku42% ngaphezu kombila owodwa weGM (Fischer *et al*, 2015).

Abalimi bentengo nabo bagudlukela kwezolimo ngezinhloso zokongiwa kwemvelo. Losiko lungakwazi ukwehlisa izindleko zongeniso ekuhambeni kwesikhathi ngaphandle

kokuhlakula, nokusebenzisa isivuno sokumboza noxuba isivuno kunonisa umhlaba. Kuyadabukisa, nokho, ukuthi ukushintshanisa kwezitshalo kuyetuswa; abalimi bashintshanisa phakathi kwesoya yeGM kanye nommbila we-GM kanye nasentshonalanga lapho khona kushintshaniswa phakathi kombila we GM nobhekilanga kanye nokusetshenziswa kwemithi enobuthi ukubulala ukhula.

Abalimi abasafufusa batholakala kakhulukazi emakhaya, banemfuyo futhi balima izinhlamvu (kakhulukazi ummbila). Kulengqikithi ya-2015/16 yesomiso, abahlali abakade bezilimela owabo ummbila sekumele bawuthenge ngentengo ephezulu, lokhu kuletha ukukhathazeka emindenini empofu. Zikhona izinhlelo ezisiza abalimi kodwa ke abalimi bezentengiso abakwazi ukuthola lolusizo; lokhu kubonisa ukungalingani kulomkhakha, abalimi abaludingayo lolusizo abalutholi.

Ukusebenzela inguquko

Umhlaba wonke jikele wamkele ukuthi ezolimo zentengiso, nakuba zikwazi ukukhiqiza ukudla ngobuningi, azikwazanga ukuvimba ukwesweleka kokudla futhi azikwazanga ukuqinisekisa ukutholakala kokudla okunomsoco. Ezolimo zentengo ziphathelene nokungalingani kanye nezohwebo ezicekela phansi imvelo. Ngenxa yokuthembela kumakhemikhali; umhlaba waseNingizimu Afrika usulahlekelwe ngu-50-70% we-carbon futhi uwohlokile.

Kusenjalo iNingizimu Afrika ithwele umthwalo wokungondleki kanye nokukhuluphala ngokweqile, ngenxa yokwanda kokudla okusetshenzwe ngokweqile kanye nokudla okungenamsoco. Kumele sikhuthaze ukudliwa kokudla okwehluka hlukeno ukuze sizokwazi ukondla inani labantu elikhulayo. Ezolimo ezikhiqizela inzuzo njengembewu ye-GM azinaki amalungelo okudla okuphephile futhi okunomsoco.



Izinhlelo zolimo ngokwemvelo zingabekana nenkinga yokushintsha kwesimo sezulu kanyekanye nezemvelo, ukudla okunempilo kanye nezenhlala kahle ezikhungethe izinhlelo zokudla njengamanje. Ngokwe-UN indlela yezolimo ngokwemvelo ingandisa ukhiqizo lokudla komhlaba wonke ngeminyaka elishumi futhi idale imisebenzi kangcono kunezolimo ezijwayelekile, ngoba kutshalwa imali ebantwini kwezolimo ngokwemvelo (RODALE Institute, 2011). Ukudla komdabu okufana namabele kungabamba iqhaza kwinguquko uma kungatshalwa imali kuzo futhi zigququzelwe ngendlela efanele, futhi uma abantu bengakhuthazwa ukwenza izinqumo ezingcono ekudleni ukudla okunempilo. Ngokugququzela ezolimo ngendlela eyakha ubudlelwane nemvelo nezinto eziphilayo, iminyaka eziyinkulungwane yokuziphendukela kwemvelo kanye nolwazi lungasiza ukubhekana nezinkinka zesomiso nokucekela phansi kwemvelo.

Isiphetho

Singathuthukisa kanjani futhi sisekele izindlela zolimo ezakha izinhlelo zemvelo, ezomnotho kanye nomphakathi?

Kumele sigudluke esivunweni esinokhiqizo oluphezulu olunamakhali aphezulu siye ekudleni

okwehlukahlukene okufinyeleleka kalula, okungabizi, okusimeme futhi okufanelekile ngokosiko. Ukudla okunempilo ngaphansi kwezinhlelo zolimo ezahluahlukene kusemqoka. Lokhu kudinga:

- ukugudluka ekutshaleni isivuno esisodwa, kanye nesiviso se-GM ekakhulukazi ummbila we-GM nokusebenzisa amakhemikhali;
- ukuxhasa umphakathi ngezimali ucwaningo nentuthukiso;
- inqubomgomo egudluka okhiqizweni oluphezulu kuphela (eNingizimu Afrika kubusa isivuno esisodwa Sommbila we-GM) igxile ezivunweni nezimbewu ezahluahlukene ikhakhulukazi izinhlamvu zomdabu wase-Afrika zasehlobo;
- ezolimo ezifanelekile nezinqubomgomo zembewu kanye nemithetho;
- uxhaso lwezemali kumphakathi ukusekela inguquko kwezolimo ngemvelo; futhi
- ukunakekela uhwebo lwezivuno ehlukahlukene ukunika abalimi abasafufusa amandla kanye nabakhiqizi ohlelweni lokudla.

Ekugcineni, kumele sisebenzele igunya lokudla: ilungelo labantu lokudla okunempilo nokusimeme ngokosiko, okukhiqizwe ngokwemvelo ngezindlela ezifanelekile, nelungelo lokuzinqumela izindlela nezinhlelo zokulima ukudla kwabo.

Izithenjwa

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