



Just Transitions

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03

Igesi ezikhutshwa lutshintsho lwemozulu kwimisebenzi yokuvelisa kuye ekutyiweni kokutya yezoshishino

Yintoni imisebenzi yokuvelisa kuye ekutyiweni kokutya yezoshishino?

Imisebenzi yokuvelisa kuye ekutyiweni kokutya iye yaba yindlela “eqhelekileyo” yokuququzelela imisebenzi yokuvelisa kuye ekutyiweni kokutya. Ivela kwinkqubo leyo abathengi nabathengisi ezimarikeni bamisela ixabiso lempahla ukusukela koo-1800, yasasazekela kumazwe ehlabathi lawo athathwa ngokuba anoqoqosho olusezantsi ngoo-1950 ukuya koo-1960 ngo ‘Veliso lweSilimo okoNyukileyo’. Oku kwazisa isivuno esiphezulu, kodwa esixhomekeke emanzini nakwimithombo, iintlobo zembewu ezixube iintlobo ezimbini ezohlukeneyo zesityalo esinye ukonyusa iimveliso zezilimo ezimbalwa ezinika iimarike zehlabathi.

Ezoshishino zohluthe ukutya ixabiso lako kunye nemithethosiseko eyamkelekileyo ekuhlaleni kunye nothungelwano lonxulumano oluntsokothileyo kubudlelwane nendalo kunye nenkcubeko yengingqi. Endaweni yoko, kuvele nje kwaba yimveliso yorhwebo, exhomekeke ekutshintsheni kusuka kwelinye ibakala kusiya kwelinye kunye nohlengahlengiso lokonyusa impumelelo ekukusebenzeni ukuze kwenziwe eyona nzuzo ininzi ngeendleko kunye neenzame ezisezantsi. Oko kuthiwa “ngumjikelo opheleleyo wemveliso” kuquka imithombo yokuvelisa, uthutho, ukusebenza ngayo, ukwenza, ukurhweba nokusetyenziswa kwayo. Iimveliso ezifanayo ziveliswa ngalo lonke ixesha nakuyo yonke indawo, ngobuninzi kwaye zifuna ukuba zifaniswe zisenziwa ukuba zifane kuwo wonke umjikelo.

limbonakalo bume zisuswa iindidi zezityalo nezilwanyana ezohlukeneyo zemveli ukuze kulinywe isilimo esisodwa esifanayo kwaye kufuywe izilwanyana ezineejini kunye nezo ubude bexesha lazo lokuphila lilungiselelwe imariki. Ukugcina iinkqubo ezifanayo ezinkulu, ezichaseneyo kwiinkqubo zendalo ezineyantlukwano nezinzima, kukho ukusetyenziswa ngamandla kwemithombo yemichiza, efana nezichumiso ezithathwe kwimichiza kunye namayeza okubulala izitshabalalisi kwiimveliso, kunye noxubo mayeza ukulawula izifo zemfuyo. Ukutya kusetyenzwa ngako kusetyenziswa imichiza ukuze kuhlale ixesha elide kwizithuthi nasezishelufini. Oku kuhamba nesikeyile esikhulu sokusetyenziswa koomatshini neekhompyutha ekwembiweni kunye nasekwenziweni kwemithombo, ukulimela ushishino, ezothutho nokuhanjiswa kwemithombo kumjikelo xa uwonke, kunye nasekusebenzeni ngokutya.





ISITHOMBE: CTA ACP-EU/FUCKR

Konyukile ukusetyenziswa kombane kuyo yonke imisebenzi yokuvelisa kuye ekutyiweni kokutya kwaye inkunkuma yenziwa kwinyathelo ngalinye. Isinye esithathwini sokutya esiveliswa kwihlabathi ngokubanzi sigqibela siyinkunkuma.

Le nkqubo ikhokelele kumlo nendalo ngokwehla ngokukhawuleza kweendidi zezityalo nezilwanyana ezohlukeneyo, ungcoliseko, kunye nokutshabalala kwemihlaba; iintlobo ezohlukeneyo zeempembelelo kwimpilo ezivela kwimichiza eyityhefu kumaqela alimayo kunye naphakathi kwabasebenzisi; kunye nokuhlutshekiswa nokungasiwa so koluntu kunye nabasebenzi abo bavelisa ngqo ukutya kwethu.

Imisebenzi yokuvelisa kuye ekutyiweni kokutya yoshishino inxulumene neempembelelo zequmrhu ekwenziweni kwezigqibo kunye nolawulo kwinxenye nganye yomjikelo wokuvelisa imveliso, eqinisa ngokunyukayo kumjikelo xa uwonke wokukuelisa nokukhambisa kwisizwe nakwihlabathi jikelele.

Ezi mpembelelo zequmrhu zibumbe amabali emisebenzi yokuvelisa kuye ekutyiweni kokutya, afana nokuvelisa ukutya okuninzi ukuze kondliwe abemi abakhulayo kunye nokufuneka kweemodeli zokulima zoshishino ukonyusa ukuveliswa kokutya, ekucingelwa ukuba kunokuba kumhlaba omncinci. Nakuba kunjalo, kuyaveliswa ukutya okoneleyo kokondla wonke umntu osemhlabeni kwihlabathi jikelele. Kodwa ke ukonyuswa kwenzuzo kule nkqubo kuthintela ukwabiwa ngobulungisa koku kutya. Kananjalo, ngexa imisebenzi yokuvelisa kuye ekutyiweni kokutya yoshishino yenze ukuba iintlobo ezimbalwa zokutya okunika amandla kufumaneka ngexabiso eliphantsi ekuhambeni kwexesha, oku kutya kuyalambatha kwisondlo, kukhokelela koobhubhane bokungondleki, ukutyeba kunye nezifo ezingosuleliyo.

Ilondda kanjani utshintsho lwemozulu imisebenzi yokuvelisa kuye ekutyiweni kokutya?

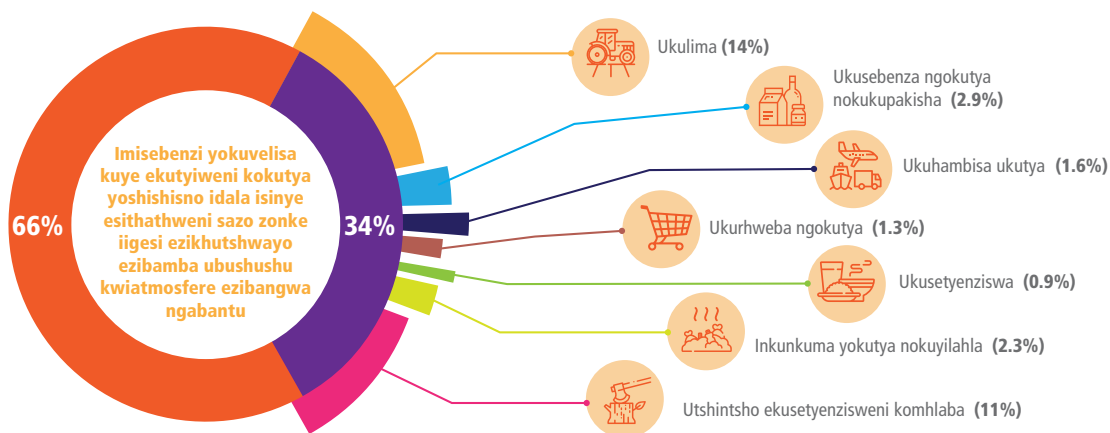
Indlela eyonyukayo ukutya kwezoshishino ekuveliswa kwaye kuhanjiswa ngayo kwihlabathi jikelele ayisileli nje kuphela ukuhlangabezana neemfuno zabantu, njengoko amazanga endlala nokungondleki eqatsela, kodwa ibanga kananjalo intlekele kwindalo nasekuhlaleni, kuquka utshintsho lwemozulu. Imisebenzi yokuvelisa kuye ekutyiweni kokutya yehlabathi jikelele ngunobangela wesinye esithathwini (31–34%) sazo zonke iigesi ezikhutshwayo ezibamba ubushushu kwiatmosfere (greenhouse gas) (GHG) ezibangwa ngabantu.

Ukwehlisa ezi gesi zikhutshwayo kunye nokwenza utshintsho oluya kuluntu olunobulungisa nolunekhabhoni esezantsi, kubalulekile ukuthathela ingqalelo imisebenzi yokuvelisa kuye ekutyiweni kokutya yezoshishino!

Iigesi ezingundoqo ezikhutshwa kwimisebenzi yokuvelisa kuye ekutyiweni kokutya yikhabhon diokside, imethane nenitrous oxide. Ukulinywa kwesilimo nokufuywa kwemfuyo zikunye zifaka ngaphezulu kwama-50% emethane kwaye ama-75% enitrous oxide ziigesi ezikhutshwayo ezibangelwa ngabantu, zombini ezineempembelelo ezingamandla ukodlula ikhabhon diokside ekubeni neempembelelo kwazo ebushushwini.



Iimpembelelo zemisebenzi yokuvelisa kuye ekutyiweni kokutya kwiigesi ezikhutshwayo ezibamba ubushushu kwiatmosfere zehlabathi



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Kwinqanaba lehlabathi, iimpembelelo ezinkulu zama-25% zivela kwezolimo – ezi ziquka:

- I-11% ngotshintsho ekusetyenzisweni komhlaba (njengokugawulwa kwamahlathi kusenzelwa ukulima isilimo okanye ukudlisa imfuyo).
- I-14% ngokuveliswa kwemithombo, kunye neegesi ezikhutshwa efama kuquka ezo zivela ekusetyenzisweni kombane, imfuyo, ukulungisa nokulima isilimo nokukhupha imichiza eyingozi kwisichumiso.

Ii-GHG ekulimeni nje kuphela ziphantse zaphindaphindeka phakathi kuka-1961–2016, ngokuninzi koku konyuka kuvela ekusetyenzisweni kwezichumiso ezenziwe ngemichiza, ukulinywa kwerayisi kunye nokufuywa kwemfuyo.

Ukufuywa kwemfuyo nje kukodwa, ingakumbi ukufuywa kwemfuyo yoshishino yenyama nobisi, kwenza i-14% yeegesi ezikhutshwayo ezibangelwa ngabantu ziphelele kwihlabathi jikelele kwaye ngoyena mthombo mkhulu mnye ovela kwimisebenzi yokuvelisa kuye ekutyiweni kokutya. Oku kungenxa yoku:

- Ukugawulwa kwamahlathi kunye nokususwa kwezityalo oko kusenzelwa ukudlisa imfuyo kunye nokutyala ukutya kwemfuyo;
- Ukutyala isilimo sokutya kwemfuyo;
- Ukuhanjiswa kwihlabathi jikelele kokutya kwemfuyo; kunye
- NeMethane ephuma kwinkqubo yokwetyisa yezilwanyana ezetyisayo ezifana neenkomo (ekuthiwa yinkqubo yokwetyisa leyo ikhabhohayidrethi zohlulwa zibe ziimolekhule ezincinci).

Igesi ezikhutshwa kwiinkampani ezintlanu eziphezulu zenyama nobisi zehlabathi zilingana nezeenkampani ezinkulu zamafutha efosili ezifana neExxonMobil.

Ukuba ngaba ishishini lenyama nobisi likhula ngendlela elithelekelelwa ngayo liya kufaka ngaphezulu kwama-80% ebhujethi yekhabhoni kwaye lenze kungenzeki ukunqanda ukonyuka kweqondo lobushushu lehlabathi jikelele lisiya kwi-1,5°C ngaphezulu kwamanqanaba aphantsi kwezoshishino. Isiqingatha sekhilogram senyama yenkomo sifuna ama-6 800 eelitha zamanzi ukusivelisa, ngexesha elo utshintsho lwemozulu luza kufaka uxinzelelo kulo mthombo.



Inkqubo zaphambi kunye nasemva kokuvelisa zenza i-9% zazo zonke iigesi ezikhutshwayo, ngobuninzi buthathwa kukusebenza ngokutya nokukupakisha kwako, kunye nokulahlwa kwenkunkuma yokutya. Urhwebo kunye nophuliso lwamashishini ngaphandle kwasefama yimithombo engundoqo yokonyuka kokukutshwa kweegesi ze-GHG ezinyukileyo. Umzekelo, iigesi ezikhutshwayo ngenxa yokukhenkceza okufunekayo kwimijikelo yokuveliswa kweemveliso zokutya ziphindeke kathathu ukusukela ngo-1990 ukuya kwisi-5% seegesi ezikhutshwayo kwimisebenzi yokuvelisa kuye ekutyiweni kokutya.

limpembelelo zemozulu kwimisebenzi yokuvelisa kuye ekutyiweni kokutya yaseMzantsi Afrika

UMzantsi Afrika unemisebenzi yokuvelisa kuye ekutyiweni kokutya yezorhwebo ephuhle nebaluleke kakhulu. Ngexa kukho malunga nama-40 000 eeyunithi zeefama zorhwebo ezirekhodiweyo, uninzi lokutya kwethu luvulwa kwezingama-15 000 zezi. Oku kutya ke kuye kuhambe ngothungelwano lokuhanjiswa, ukusetyenzwa ngako, ukukwenza kunye nokuthengiswa kwako olulawulwa liqumrhu, ngenzuzo eninzi ithathwa kolu lawulo.

Imisebenzi yokuvelisa kuye ekutyiweni kokutya ngoshishino kwenza malunga ne-18% kwiigesi ezikhutshwa kwimozulu zoMzantsi Afrika – phantse sisinye kwisihlanu. Umlinganiselo wobu buninzi unokuba ngaphantsi kuneavareji yehlabathi jikelele ngenxa yeempembelelo zombane wethu omdaka. Koku:

- Ezolimo ngunobangela we-6%,
- Utshintsho ekusetyenzisweni komhlaba malunga ne-1%, kwaye
- Inkqubo zaphambi kunye nasemva kokuvelisa malunga ne-10% leepesenti ezikhutshwayo ziphelele.

Ukufuya imfuyo kwenza ama-70% eegesi ezikhutshwa kwezolimo eMzantsi Afrika, ngexa ukulinywa kwesilimo sasemasimini kusenza i-11% (ama-57% evela ekusetyenzisweni kwesichumiso esinemichiza aze ama-30% wona avele ekusetyenzisweni kwekalika). Esona silimo silinywa kakhulu eMzantsi Afrika – umbona, ingqolowa nomwoba – sesona silimo sizikhupha kakhulu igesi ze-GHG, ngexa ukuveliswa ngezoshishino kwemifuno kunelona zinga liphezulu leegesi ezikhutshwayo ze-GHG.





Ukuhanjiswa kokutya, oko kakhulu kuhanjiswa endleleni eMzantsi Afrika, kwenza i-1% yokukhutshwa kwekhabhon xa kukonke, kodwa ukutya okuxutywe nezinye izinto kokona kwenza inxenye enkulu kuthutho lwemithwalo ehamba endleleni elizweni. Oku kubonisa ukuhanjiswa kwempahla evela kubaniki sitokhwe isiwa kwindawo engundoqo yabenzi kutya abaphambili kunye neesuphamakethe, apho impahla iye ihanjiswe isuka kwiindawo ezikude isiwa kwiindawo zokuvelisa nokuhambisa ezimbalwa, ize ke ikhutshwe kwakhona isiwe kubarhwebi elizweni ngokubanzi.

Imisebenzi yokuvelisa kuye ekutyiweni kokutya yoshishino eMzantsi Afrika ineempembelelo kwaye ikwenza kube nzulu nangakumbi ukuba sesichengeni kutshitsho lwemozulu

Amaqumrhu asebenzisa iimpembelelo ezibonakalayo kumgaqonkqubo karhulumente, imarike, kunye nezondlo zethu. Abumba ezi ukuba zibe zithathe icala lawo kodwa esonzakalisa ilungelo ekutyeni, isondlo, impilo, amafama asakhasayo, abasebenzi, nabarhwebi; kunye nokusingqongileyo. La magunya amaqumrhu kunye nokuba nenzuzo zichasene nobunzima ezijongene nabo izigidi zabantu baseMzantsi Afrika ekufikeleleni ekutyeni okuveliswe kule nkqubo. Phambi kukabhubhane we-COVID-19, ama-20% abantu baseMzantsi Afrika abe nofikelelo olungonelanga okanye olungonelanga namandla ekutyeni. NgoMatshi ka-2021, imizi engama-35% yayingakwazi ukuthenga ukutya okoneleyo kwaye yona imizi eli-17% yayilamba rhoqo. Kodwa amaqumrhu okutya aqhuba ukwenza enkulu le yona inzuzo, kwaye ezolimo zakhula ngokoqoqosho nge-13,4% ngo-2020 kunye nange-8,3% ngo-2021.



ISITHOMBE: CLIMATE CHANGE, AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY/FLICKR



Ukusebenza ngokoqoqosho kwemisebenzi yokuvelisa kuye ekutyiweni kokutya yangoku ke ngoko kunobudlelwane obuncinci neemfuno zasekuhlaleni zelizwe, ngexa kuneempembelelo kakhulu kwiintlekele ezingenanayo, kuquka utshintsho lwemozulu. Ukungenana kotshintsho lwemozulu nokungalingani kuya kukwenza nzulu ukuba sesichengeni, indlala, iziphumo zempilo kunye nokuba nobukho bembambano.



ISITHOMBE: LOTUS HEAD/WIKIMEDIA COMMONS

Imizi ehluphekayo, leyo seyichithe ngaphezulu kwama-80% engeniso yayo ekutyeni, iza kuphazanyiswa nangakumbi njengoko utshintsho lwemozulu luphembelela amaxabiso onyukayo, ekulindeleke ukuba onyuke kangangama-84% ngo-2050.

Yintoni enokwenziwa?

Ujoliso kufuneka lumiselwe ekwehliseni iigesi ezikhutshwa kwi-GHG kwimisebenzi yokuvelisa kuye ekutyiweni kokutya, ngokungqinelana nezibophelelo zesizwe kunye nezehlabathi zoMzantsi Afrika.

Imimandla ephambili yile:

- Icandelo lemfuyo xa lilonke
- Umbane nezothutho kuyo yonke imisebenzi yokuvelisa kuye ekutyiweni kokutya
- Imisebenzi yokulima nokufuya kunye nokusetyenziswa kwezichumiso zemichiza, ukujolisa ekutshintsheleni kwimisebenzi yokulima elandela imithethosiseko ehambelana nendalo kuo zonke iifama
- Ulimo lwezorhwebo kufuneka lunganabeli ngaphaya kwamahlathi namathafa engca. Le mimandla ingundoqo ihlelwa ngokwezinto ezihlala kuyo kufuneka ibuyiselwe kwimo yangaphambili kwaye ikhuselwe, njengefunxa ikhabhon kunye nommandla wendalo ophezulu weendidi zezityalo nezilwanyana ezohlukeneyo. Ngolawulo oluchankileyo, imfuyo ezihambela ngokukhululekileyo inako ukunceda ekubuyiseni esiqhelweni amathafa engca xa zingekho izityisi zasendle (apho kufanelekileyo), kwaye ibe yinxenye yeenkqubo ehlanganisiweyo yokuvelisa ukutya. Oku kufuna ukuba iinkomo zidlale indima yendalo neyesondlo, kunokulandela nje ngokulula ukuveliswa kwenyama okonyukileyo ukuze kukhule uqoqosho.

Iireferensi

Eli phepha linika ulwazi oluluncedo sisicatshulwa esivela kwiphepha elinika ulwazi oluluncedo leBiowatch: UTshintsho lweMozulu kunye nemisebenzi yokuvelisa kuye ekutyiweni kokutya yamashishini. Dawunlowuda iphepha elinika ulwazi oluluncedo, ngoluhlu olupheleleyo lweereferensi apha: