



Just Transitions

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04

Iimpembelelo zokutshintsha kwemozulu kulimo lwaseMzantsi Afrika kunye nenkqubo yokutya

Intshayelelo

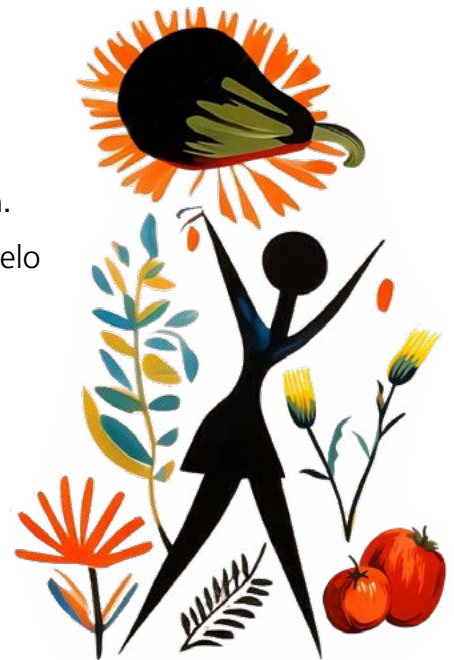
EzoLimo eMzantsi Afrika zisengozini kakhulu kwimozulu utshintsho. Ikwanelelo kutshintsho lwemozulu ngokusebenzisa izinto ezikhutshwayo. Kodwa ezolimo nazo zinokuba negalelo kwizicombululo. Inokuba sisinki ukuba iindlela zokulima ziyamkelwa.

Iimpembelelo ezibonakalisiweyo kolu xwebhu lweenkcukacha luqikelelo lwe ilizwe lonke. Kodwa iimpembelelo ezivakalayo ziya kwahluka ngokuxhomekeke indawo ngqo, kwaye ukuba amafama makhulu okanye amancinci, ukuvelisa izityalo okanye imfuyo, usebenzisa ukunkcencshela okanye hayi, kunye ukulima kwiindawo ezinemveliso okanye ezijongelwa phantsi. Ukuthatha inxaxheba Uhlalutyo lwenqanaba lengingqi kunye neentshukumo ngoko ke zibalulekile.

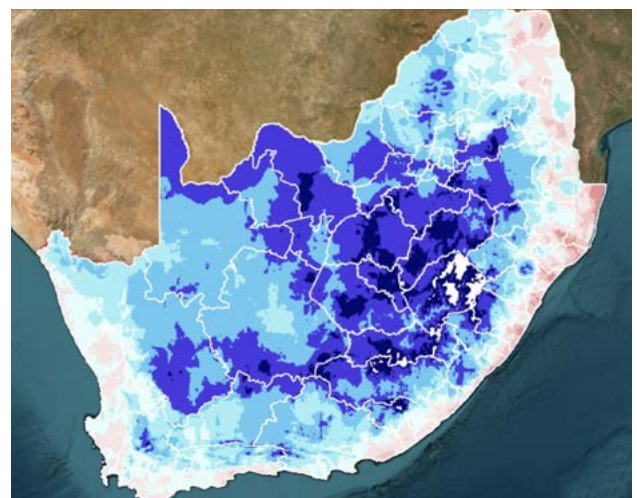
Imo iyatshintsha okulindelweyo eMzantsi Afrika.

Ukuthathela ingqalelo yonke imiba, unxweme iindawo nangaphakathi emhlabeni kumda osepuma zaseMpumalanga naseLimpopo zezona zininzi Usengozini yokutshintsha kwemozulu. Iindawo ezingaphakathi, ngakumbi iHighveld, kulindeleke ukuba ibe njalo abasengozini kakhulu (Umfanekiso 1).

Iimeko ziya kubalela ngokubanzi kwi entshonalanga nasemntla, nokuba manzi kancinane phakathi bucala ngasekhohlo. Umgangatho wamanzi kunye nokufumaneka kuya kuba njalo ukuhla. Imvula iya isanda ziguquguquka unyaka nonyaka.



Umfanekiso 1: Imephu edityanisiweyo yokuba sesichengeni yoMzantsi Afrika



Umthombo: ArcGIS¹

1. <https://gisportal.saeon.ac.za/portal/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=2d572dcf9c5f47c484540f8c934e03f4>

Kuya kuba shushu ngakumbi, kabini kwihlabathi liphela umndilili. Amaqondo obushushu azakunyuka ngokunyuka ukuya kutsho ku-3.5°C kule minyaka ingama-40 ilandelayo.

Kuya kubakho ukwanda okugqithisileyo iziganeko zemozulu ezifana namaza obushushu, Imbalela nezikhukula.

Iimpembelelo ezimbi zokusingqongileyo kubandakanya ukukhukuliseka komhlaba, ukugawulwa kwamahlathi, Imbalela ephindaphindiweyo, ukuba yintlango, umhlaba ukuthotywa, kunye nokulahleka kweentlobo ngeentlobo zezinto eziphilayo.

Imveliso yemfuyo iya kujongana ngakumbi Ungenelelo lwasehlathini kunye nelinye ilizwe elihlaselayo iintlobo kwi rangelands, izinambuzane ezintsha kunye iintsholongwane, uxinzelelo lobushushu, kunye nemfuyo iimfuno zamanzi.

Ukuthotywa kwengca yeyona nto ibalulekileyo kuba iindawo ezinengca zibonelela ngokubalulekileyo imisebenzi yezoqoqosho nengeyiyo eyezoqoqosho.

- Uzoqoqosho - ukutyisa izilwanyana, inyama, iinkuni, izityalo zamayeza, nengca yokufulela.
- Engeyiyo eyoqoqosho - zenkcubeko, ilifa lomoya, kunye ukhenketho kunye nolonwabo.

Iindawo ezinengca nazo zibaluleke kakhulu indlela eyiyo. Kunye namahlathi, zezona carbon isinki inkulu kwi ilizwe. Zombini iibhayom nazo ziphezulu kakhulu kwiintlobo ngeentlobo zezinto eziphilayo. Bakwabonelela ngesitshixo iinkonzo ze-ecosystem, ezifana ne-watershed ukukhuselwa, ukuzinzisa umhlaba, kunye nolawulo kwimijikelo yezondlo. Zikwanexabiso ngokwabo, njengeendawo ezinokuthi zijongwe emva.

Izityalo

Ukutshintsha kwemozulu kuya kuchaphazela ngokwahlukileyo izityalo ngeendlela ezahlukeneyo. Umbona kunye Izivuno zengqolowa ziya kuba phantsi koxinzelelo ukusuka ekunyukeni kobushushu kunye namanzi amancinci ukufumaneka. Kuya kubakho utshintsho olufanelekileyo iindawo zokuvelisa izityalo ezininzi kuquka umbona, ingqolowa, isoya, amazimba, ummoba, iziqhamo nemifuno, namasimi emithi. Ngokubanzi, imveliso kulindeleke ukuba ibe kugxilwe ngakumbi, kunye neendawo ezincinci ze imveliso phantsi kokuncenkceshela ngokuphezuluisivuno.



Iimpembelelo

Ukunqongophala kwamanzi kuya kukhokelela ekwandeni imfuno yokuncenkceshela. Ugcino lwamanzi luya kubaluleke ngakumbi, ngakumbi kwi iindawo ezinemvula encinci. Amadama anokubakho ziyafuneka, kodwa ezi zinefuthe elibi, kubandakanywa nokufuduswa koluntu, ukuphazamiseka kwemijikelo yamanzi kunye ne-ecosystem, kunye nokunciphisa kokufumaneka kwamanzi kwabo ukuhlala phantsi.

Ukuziqhelanisa neenkqubo ze-agroecology kufuneka, umzekelo, ukuvunwa kwamanzi kunye nokurisayikilishwa, ukumelana nobushushu/imbalela kunye izityalo zomjikelo omfutshane, ukutshintsha iindlela zokulima ukugcina amanzi emhlabeni, nakumhlaba omanzi ulondolozo.

Uluntu lwasephandleni lunokujongana nokugxothwa ukuba urhwebo lwezolimo lutshintsha indawo yemveliso, ngaphandle kokuba oku kulungile ilawulwa.

Amafama asakhasayo kunye namafama asemakhaya ngabona basemngciphekweni wokutshintsha kwemozulu iimpembelelo. Amafama amakhulu arhwebayo bakwazi ngakumbi ukuziqhelanisa nezenzo zabo, ngenxa kwizibonelelo ezininzi kunye nolwazi.



Abasetyhini, abantwana kunye nabantu abadala bakhona umngcipheko omkhulu.

Abasebenzi basezifama sele benamava ukulahlekelwa yimisebenzi kunye neemeko eziyingozi ngakumbi ngexesha nasemva kwembalela.

Iimpembelelo kubasebenzi kwikhonkco lexabiso kuya kuxhomekeka ukuba bakweliphi na icandelo. Inggesho yokuthengisa ayinakwenzeka ukuba yehle, kodwa abasebenzi bemizi-mveliso nabezothutho inokuchaphazeleka kakubi kumacandelo athi shwabana.

Ukwandiswa kwezolimo ezinkulu, kunye Kusenokubakho ukulima imithi neswekile kuhluthweni komhlaba, ilahleko yeentlobo ngeentlobo zezinto eziphilayo kunye ukukhutshwa kwegesi yegreenhouse ukuba iindawo ezinengca okanye amahlathi aguqulwa abe yimveliso.



Iimpembelelo kwimpilo yabantu zinokubakho engalunganga, kunye nokuqikelelwa kwamanzi izifo emva kwezikhukhula, iindawo ezandisiweyo achatshazelwa zizifo ezitshisayo ezifana isifo seengcongconi, uxinzelelo lobushushu kuquka nefama abasebenzi, ukungakhuseleki kokutya kunye nesondlo, kunye nokutshatyalaliswa kwempilo yomzimba iziseko zophuhliso.

Amaxabiso okutya aya kunyuka njengoko abathengi bethwala iindleko zokungaqiniseki kwemozulu kwaye ziphantsi imveliso, kunye nezinye iimarike ezityebileyo khuphisana ngokuthenga izityalo ezinqabileyo.

Yintoni enokwenziwa?

Lilonke, ngempendulo yeshishini njengesiqhelo, utshintsho lwemozulu lunokuqina ukungalingani kubunini, umsebenzi onemveliso kunye nemingcipheko eyayijongelwe phantsi kunye uluntu olusemngciphekweni kunye nabasetyhini bathwele. Kodwa oku kuphela ukuba iimpembelelo zishiywe kwi kwimarike nakwizigqibo zomntu ngamnye.

Utshintsho oluchazwe ngokucacileyo kwaye lulungile efunekayo ukuguqula ubume bokutya inkqubo, nokuzisa umdla waba uluntu oluhlelekileyo kwiziko yongenelelo.



Izinto eziphambili zotshintsho olufanelekileyo ziquka:

- Ukubeka phambili amalungelo okutya okunesondlo nokucocekileyo kunye namanzi.
- Ukwabiwa kwakhona kwemithombo yobutyebi ekhawulezileyo, kuquka umhlaba namanzi.
- Iinkqubo ze-agroecology zokulondoloza nokubuyisela umhlaba, amanzi kunye neentlobontlobo zezityalo nezilwanyana kwimveliso yokutya.
- Yakha ukomelela kunye namandla okuziqhelanisa.
- Ukudityaniswa kwemveliso yezolimo kuthatho-nxaxheba olubanzi, ubutyebi bendalo obunabadlali abaninzi kunye nobume bomhlaba ulawulo nocwangciso.
- Umvuzo osisiseko wegranti kunye neenkqubo zengqesho yoluntu ukuxhasa abo bahlelekileyo nabasemngciphekweni wokwakha kunye nokomeleza iindlela zokuphila kunye nokondla okusingqongileyo.
- Ujoliso lokunciphisa izinto ezikhutshwayo, ngakumbi kwinkqubo yokutya yorhwebo, kunye namanyathelo achaziweyo kunye namaxesha yale. Eyona mimandla ibalulekileyo ingqalelo icandelo imfuyo, amandla kunye nothutho kwinkqubo yokutya, kunye utshintsho kusetyenziso lomhlaba (ingakumbi ukuguqulwa kwamadlelo engca kunye namahlathi abe yimveliso yezolimo).