

‘Ongxiwankulu abazicebisa ngeSimo seZulu’ banqobile eCancun - thina sonke sangaphumelela

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Cancun Mexico. Ukuvalwa ngezi11 sikaZibandlela kwe 16th Conference of the Parties. Lomhlangano obumayelana nokushintsha kwesimo sezulu., eCancun lapho isimo sezulu besihle kakhulu, uchazwe yizihambeli kanye nezintatheli eziningi njengokunqoba, isinyathelo esiya phambili.Ekhuluma ngokuqhosha uMnumzane Todd Stern obehola iqembu lezihambeli zaseMelika uthe, “Okwaqala kuyimicabango, kungakavunyelwana ngakho, kodwa manje sekuvunyelwene futhi kwahlaziwa kabusha ngokwenaba.”

Emva kokuba ababusi bekhombise ukungabi nagqozi ngenkathi kusayinwa iCopenhagen Accord ngoZibandlela wonyaka odlule ngamazwe ayisihlanu ngesinyenyela, okwalandela ukugxekwa umhlaba wonke, manje sekukhona inhlasana yethemba ngomhlangano olandelayo wababusi bamazwe kanye nongqongoshe, eThekwini ngezinsuku lapho lisuke likhipha inhlanzi emanzini ehlobo laseNingizimu Afrika ngoZibandlela wonyaka ozayo.Kodwa lelithemba lincike ekuvuselelweni ezinhlelweni ezihambisana nezokudayiswa mayelana nesimo sezulu, okusho ukuthi, empeleni aziphumeleli kuzozonke izindawo lapho zizanywe khona.

Ukubheka ngaehlo okusasa kangaka kwababusi ingoba bavumelane bonke (noma-ke izwe laseBolivia liqale langavumelana nabo) futhi benze izidingogqangi ezizobhekana malengqinamba yesimo sezulu ngokusebenzisa ubuchwepheshe bongxiwankulu.Abakhulumeli beCancun bathi izivumelwano ezenziwe usuphela lomhlangano zimbandakanya ukwehliswa kokuphuma komoya ongcolisa emkhathini kufanelewa kwehlise izinga lokushisa komhlaba ngaphansi ku2 C, kodwa kube kubhekwe emgomeni wokuthi kwehle kuze kufike kumlamajuqu ongu1.5 C.

Abakhulumeli balomhlangano futhi bavumelane ngokuthi ababusi ababe neqiniso ngokungcoliswa komkhathi ngamazwe abo, iGreen Climate Fund eholwa yiWorld Bank, ukulethwa kokutshalwa kwezimali okubhekelele amahlathi, ukusetshenziswa kabusha ubuchwepheshe bamandla kagesi kanye nohlelo lokuthi izivumelwano ezenziwa ngokuzayo ngezibophelelayo ngokomthetho. Ngokwesikhulu senhlangano yamazwe (iUnited Nations) esibhekene nokushintsha kwesimo sezulu uChristian Figueres, obengungqophambili ngokudayiswa kwemfucuzo edalwa ukungcliswa komkhathi, “uCancun iwenzile umsebenzi wayo. Izizwe zikhombise ukuthi zingasebenza ndawonye ngaphansi kophahla olulodwa, ukuze zenze isivumelwano esifanayo kulomkhankaso.

Ngabe indlela yokugcina izinto zinjalo noma sithatha igxathu elisiphindisela emuva?

Kodwa ake sibeke eukutheni yini eyayidinga kala ukuze siphendule lesisimo sokufudumala komkhathi futhi nokuthi ikuphi okwenziwe. Abakhulumeli balomhlangano eCancun kwelinye lamahotela eliphambili iMoon Palace Hotel bahluleka kakhulu.

Njengoba uMongameli wezwe laseBolivia abanokusokola, “Kulula kubantu absezindlini ashaya umoya omnandi ukuthi baqhubeke nemigomo ecekela phansi umhlaba. Sidinga esikhundleni salokho ukuzibeka esimweni semindeni yaseBolivia nomhlaba wonke abaswela amanzi nokudla abahlupheka kakhulu kanye nendlala. Abantu la eCancun abazi nhlobo ukuthi ingakanani inselelo yokuba isihlava sokuguquka kwesimo sezulu.”

Inxusa lenhlangano yezizwe laseBolivia uPablo Solon, uthe iCancun aikhombisi igxathu eliya phambili, ikhombisa igxathu elibuyela emuva,” ngoba lezizivumelwano ezingenazibophezelo ezenzelwe ukwehlisa ukukhiphela umoya ongcolile emkhathini ngamaphesenti aishumi nesihlanu ngo2020 ngeke kulungise ukushisa kwesimo sezulu size sifike “esimweni lapho sikwazi ukugcina izimpilo zabantu kanye nempilo yakho konke okuphilayo eMkhathini.”

Ukuthukuthela okukhulu kwenziwa imiphakathi, kwangenelela noMeena Raman wenhl nanganano yaseMalaysia iThird World Network: “Indlela yokuxoxisana isihlukile kusukela kule ebophezelanayo ngokusemthethweni – iKyoto Protocol enomgomo ebabele kuwo – kunale eyenziwa ngaba abantu bevolontiya noma bethembisa.” URicardo Navarro ongumholi weFriends of the Earth waseEl Salvador wakhala ngokuthi “Lokhu okukhulunywa ngakho eMoon Hotal akubhekelelene nalokhu okwenzeka emhlabeni. Umphumela ufana nalo waseCopenhagen sibe siseCancun futhi esiwuchithayo.”

Ongqondongqondo bayavumelana noma lezizithembiso ezicikizelayo ezenziwe eCopenhagen naseCancun (uma kungenzeka), umphetho kuzoba umthelela omubi kakhulu wokwenyuka kakhulu kokushisa kulemimyaka, futhi uma kungenjalo, kungaba u7 C. Kodwa noma ukushisa kunyuka ngo2 C, ososayensi bayavumelana, ukuthi izigqingi ezincane ziyocwila. Amaqhwa aseAndeas naseHimalaya ayoncibilika, amadolobha aseduze kolwandle njengaseBangladesh namanye amazwe amaningi angasemachwebeni ayokuminza, iAfrika iyokoma kakhulu – kwenziwe izindawo izike – okungangokuthi iningi labantu labantu abahluphekayo ngeke baze basinde bayobhubha.

Abezombusazwe kanye nezikhulu baxwayiswile kakhulu ngalokhu ngososayensi besimo sezulu, kodwa bona baziphophezele ngezivumelwano zohwebo zezigidigidi ezenza baphikisane nokungenzeka esimweni sezulu, noma bahlangane baphikisana isizwe nesizwe ngoba befuna amalungelo amakhulu nokuqhubeka bekipha umoya ongcolile kanye emkhathini. Lokhu kuholela, noma benza sengathi bayavumelana, ukwehlukana phakathi kwezikhulumeli zomhlangano kanye nabantu kanye nomkhathi kwanyuka kakhulu akwehlanga kulamaviki amabili edlule.

Ukukhohlakala okutholakala ngezingxoxo zesimo sezulu.

Ukwenza isibonelo, ohulumeni amancane “asatshiswa, athenjiswa izimali, abizwa ngamagama futhi aphoqwa ukudlala lomdlalo wongxiwankulu kanye nezinye izizwe ezikhulayo ngengcebo,” kuso uSoumya Dutta yeSouth Asian Dialogues on Ecological Democracy. “Izizwe eziningi ezincane eziphofu zasefrika babona imali abangayithola abangayifaka ezinhlelweni zeReduced Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD), futhi abavela bakhala ngaphansi kulolubumbano lokuhlaselwa ngamalunga EREDD. Kungukuphumelela kubobonke, kamazwe acebe kakhulu, kanye

nabacebile emazweni ahliphekayo. Lapho abahluphekayo ngempela vele bawumthwalo – okufanele bangasondezwa eduze – noma bavunyelwa ukuya kude ngaloludaba”.

Ngokukhohlakala bokunika imali amazwe aseThird World ngoba ngo2009 iwona ayegxeka kakhulu amazwe aseNtshonalanga mayelana nesimo sezulu kugcine kwaziwa kakhulu ngenxa yobuxoki obenziwe iUS State Department kusukela ngoFebruwari ka2010. NgoFebruwari 11 wonyakenye ngokwesbonelo nje, ukhomishana wesikhashana weNhlangothi yeZizwe uConnie Hedegaard watshela iMelika ukuthi lolubumbano iAlliance of Small Island Cities “kungaba abangani babo abakhulu”, ngoba vele badinga ukuxhaswa nezimali.

Ezinyangeni ezimbalwa ezedlule, iMaldives yasiza ukuhola umkhankaso omelene lokukhiswa komoya ongcolile emkhathini njengoba kwakubekiwe kwiCopenhagen Accord. Kodwa ababusi bawushintsha lomkhankaso. Ngenxa yemali eyizigidigidi ezingu\$50 million okwenziwe yisikhulu sokushitsha kwesimo sezulu saseMelika uJonathan Pershing. Ngokomyalezo owathunyelwa ngomhlaka 23 Februwari, uPershing wahlangana nenxusa leseMaldives, uAbdulu Ghafoor Mohamed, owamtshelela ukuthi uma kungase kufike “usizo olukhulu” ezweni lakhe, kusho ukuthi namanye amazwe athintekayo ayobona ukuthi “kunemithelela engatholakala ngokuvumelana” nezinhlalo zeWashington mayelana nesimo sokushintsha kwezulu.

Lemali ethenjisiwe, iyangabazeka. UHedegaard nawe waqaphela ngokukhathazeka ukuthi u\$30 billion owawuthenjisiwe amazwe aseNtshonalanga uya emazweni aseNingizimu mayelana nokushintsha kwesimo sezulukusukela ku2012 kuya ku2012 p ngokwesibonelo, kusukela eTokyo kuwa eLandani, wathi iyofika njengezivumelwano zemale yembolekom hayi iziph. UPershing wayeqophisana nalokhu, ngoba “abaxhasi kufanele babhalanse izidingo zezombusazwe ukuze kutholakale izimali kanye nengcindezi yabhajethi.”

Nangenkathi kubukwa unkhuba waseWashington ukuphula izethembiso zezimali, uMongameli waseEthiopia uMeles Zenawi, umholi waseAfrika ohamba phambili kwizingxoxo zokushintsha kwesimo sezulu wathi lokhu kuyingxenye yeCopenhagen Accord. Lokhu kubonakale njengomthelela wengcindezi eyenziwe yiUS State Department, njengomyalezo womhlaka 2 Februwari, lapho uemawu ayefuna khona izidingongqandi zenyuke ezizotholakala kulolubumbano lweNtshonalanga neNingizimu.

IREDD njengesehlukaniso

Ngaphandle kobuholi baseBolivia, ithemba elikhulu lomhlaba ngokokuqophisana ngalobubudlelwano bamandla kubhekene nemiphakathi. Kanye nenhlangothi yabantu abazizamelayo impilo iLa Via Campesina, ehehe neMexico futhi yahlela umbhikilisho owacishe wavala unguwaqo obheke ekiskhumulweni sezindiza ekuseni ziwumhlaka 7 kuZibandlela ngenkathi ababusi bamazwe befika eCancun, abanye futhi ababegqane kakhulu ababemele izinhlangano zabantu abampofu babeqhamuka kwiIndigenous Evinronmental Network (IEN). Ngomhlaka 8 kuZibandlela, okulumela iIEN uTom Goldtooth wanqatshelwa kwiforum uenhlangothi yezizwe ngenxa yodumo lwakhe ngokwenza imibhikilisho engenalo udlame.

Ngokusho kukaGoldtooth, ‘ukungabi nobulungiswa’ kweCancun “kungumphumela oqhubekayo wokuphikisa owenziwa yiMelika lapho kuhlenganwa ngasese, ukusatshiswa kanye nokuhaliswa ngezimali ekubhekiswe kumazwe izizwe eziphikisana neCopenhagen Accord.” UGoldtooth owaziwayo ukuthi umelene kakhulu neREDD uthi, “Lezizinhlelo sesivela zakhombisa ukuthi azisebenzi futhi zakhombisa ukuthi zihlukumeza amalungelo abantu kanye namalungelo ezendabuko. Lezizivumelwano zikhombisa ngesinyenyela ukuxhaswa kwezimakethe ezidayisa ngesisi esingcolisa umkhathi kanye nokuthathwa komhlaba – noma yini hayi ukuzibophezela ikwehlisa ukubhebhethaka komoya ogcolisa emhlabeni. Ulwimi abalukhuluma lamalungelo ibhekene kuphela nezezimakethe, kodwa bebe behluleka ukuvikela amalungelo abantu kanye nemiphakathi, abesifazane nolusha.

Umsungulu wenhlangano eqaphayo iNGO REDD-Monitor, uChris Lang, uthe imizamo yokulungisa lesisimo ihlulekile ngoba okokuqala, “Ukuvikela amahlathi emvelo kanye nokuvuselela amahlathi acekelwe phansi akuyona ‘into ehamba phambili’ yesivumelwano seREDD ekuvunyelwane ngaso eCancun. Asikakabi nendlela ephusile yokuchaza ukuthi yini amahlathi okungezukulunganyela nokutshalwa kwezihlahla zokuhweba, ukukhombisa nje isibonelo esisobala kakhulu ukuthi akukho ngempela ukuvikelwa kwamahlathi emvelo – ingoba ‘ukuphathwa kwamahlathi ngendlela eyakhayo’ kufakiwe nacho, okusho ukugawulwa kwazo izihlahla.

Okwesibili, kusho uLang, “Amalungelo kanye nezidingo zabantu bokudabuka kanye nemiphakathi yasemahlathini ayivikelwe kwisivumelwano saseCancun – yinto nje ele ezansi ekugcineni lapho kuthi ‘ukuvikelwa’ kufanele kuxhaswe futhi kugququzelwe’. Lokhu kungachaza noma yini uhulumeni afuna ikuchaze.”

Ngenkathi yezinkulumo zaseCancun, ngokubheka iREDD kwaveza ukuthi izishosho zokushintsha kwesimo sezulu ngabe ngabangani noma izitha bongxiwankulu, noma ngabe beke kungezeka ube phakathi nendawo njengoba kwakucabanga iGreenpeace kanye neInternational Forum on Globalisation, ngokukhulu ukudideka, babememezela isivumelwano seREDD esingaxilile kwezimakethe (into engasoze yenzeka). Kodwa laba abaphumelelanga kanye nabangani babo, kanti njengoba iFriends of the Earth yaseLatin America naseCaribbean yachaza ukuthi, “lemiqulu emisha ilokhu ikhombisa amahlathi mjemgezindawo zokugcina umoya ongcolile futhi abhekiswe ukuthi abe yingxenye yokuhweba ngomoya ongcolile.”

Ngendlela efanayo, iGreen Fun yayigququzelwa ngumongameli weWorld Bank uRobert Zoellick inkulumo ayethula kwelinye icala lalomhlangano wathembisa ukuqhubeka umgomo weREDD wezokudayisa ezinye izingxenye zolimo kanye nezilwane ezifana nezingwe, ngokuhlanganyela nomholi waseRushiya uVladimir Putin. Ngomhlaka 8 kuZibandlela, ababhikilishayo babedinwe kabi bethi iWorld Bank ayixoshwe ingaxhasi ngezimali ukushintsha hwesimo sezulu, ikakhulukazi ngoba ngaphansi kobuholi bukaZoellick lelibhange kwanyuka ukuxhasa kwalo ngezimali ngokudayiswa kwezemvelo kusukela ku\$1.6 wamabhiliyoni amadola kwafika ku\$6.3 wamabhiliyoni, futhi engxenye lelibhange ligququzela ukukhula kwezomnotho kwimikhiqizo

yangaphandle, ukumba imikhiqizo yemvelo, ukwenziwa ngasese kwamandla(energy privatization) kanye nezimakethe zezisihla ezingcolisa umoya futhi ababusi abajahe imali bengabaxwayi.

Ngokusho kukaGrace Garcia oqhamuka kwiFriends of the Earth eCosta Rica, “Iqembu lezinhlanya kuphela elingacabanga ukuthi umqondo omuhle ukumema lelibhange ukuthi lamukele izimali eziqondene nokushintsha kwesimo sezulu, njengoba benomlando omude wokuxhasa ngezimali izingqinamba ezimbi kakhulu emhlabeni wonke futhi benze kuthi abantu bakithi bafe ngenxa yokugxambukela kwabo.

Ngeshwa, amanye amaqembu abantu bendabko kanye namaNGO's aseThird World ayayixhasa iREDD, futhi izizwe ezixhaswe ngezimali ezishisiwe zaseNtshonalanga ngaphansi kweEnvironmenta; Defense Fund bebesebenzisa indlela yokuhlukanisa nokunqoba ukuze landa kakhulu igebe. Ingozi elethwa ilikh inkulu, ngoba indlela yeClean Development Mechanism (CDM) eyabekwa nguAl Gore ngo1997 – ngenkathi ngephutha (futhi ngokuzibhekela yena) wathenbisa ukuthi iMelika iyoxhasa iKyoto Protocol umangabe ukudayiswa kwezizihla ezingcolisa umoya kuyoba ikona okuhamba phambili – futhi lokhu kuyaqhubeka kwenze uqhekeko kwabalelwa ubulungiswa ngesimo sezulu.

IREDD inenye yezindlela zokuphoqa eqhamuka emazweni aseNtshonalanga, lapho izimali ezincane zikhokhelwa ukwakha izihlahla kanye nokuphathwa ngayo ukunakekelwa kwamahlathi, kwezinye izindawo futhi besebenzisa iCDM njengokukhiqizwa kwemethane emigodini lapho kulahlwa khona imfucuzo, ezizindlela ziholela ekutheni abantu bathuthe ezindaweni zabo noma, njengaseThekwini lapho ikhona iCDM, futhi lapho kuqhubeka khona indawo enkulu yemfucuzo ngenxa tobandlululo eyakhiwe eduza kwabantu abamnyama eBisasar Road, esikhundleni sokuthi ivalwe lendawo. Izimboni ezinkulu zaseNtshonalanga ezithenga ukwehliselwa amanani ngokuhweba ngomoya ongcolile ziqhube nokuhweba engathi akwenzekanga lutho mgaphandle kokwenza ushintsho olokhulu oludingekayo ukuze kuxazuluwe lenkanankana.

Izikweletu zesimo sezulu ukulawulwa ngendlovuyangena

Abagxeki abaningi beREDD kanye namanye amaCDM, kanye neMorales, ibeka umqondo weSokweletu Sesimo Sezulu njengokuhamba njengokuqavile uma sekubhekwa ngenye indlela ukuxhaswa ngezimali. Ngakho-ke baphoqa ukuthi izimakethe ezithengisa ngomoya ongcolile zingalawulwa, ngenxa yokuthi amaphutha abo anobingozi kakhulu ahlanganisa ikikhwabanisa, ukudala izixakaxaka kanye namanani amancane kakhulu angenele ukuheha ukutshalwa kwezimali ezingenza enye indlela yokukhiqiza amandla(energy) kanye nezokuthutha ezisebenza ngendlela egculisayo. Lokukuxhasa kungabiza uma sesiqhathanisa amaEuro angamashumi amahlanu kufike kumaEuro ayishumi ngonyaka odlule, futhi manje sekungamaEuro ayishumi nanhlanu. Lokhu kwenza kwehle kakhulu amanani kwezohwebo ukuze baqhubeke bangcolise umoya kunokuthi baqale kabusha.

Emva kokuba ngichithe intambama yonke kwinkulumbo mpikiswano nabadayisi bomoya ongcilile, sekuvele kwangicacela ukuthi izimakethe kifanelwe zivalwe ukuze siqhubekele phambili ngempumelelo. Eqamba amanga, uHenry Derwent, ohola iInternational Emissions Trading Association (IETA), wathi izimakethe zaqeda umomakalo odalwa imvula engcilile (acid rain) eyayenziwa ukuphumela emoyeni kwesulfur dioxide. Kodwa eNtshonalanga kuqala ama1990's, ukulawulwa nguhulumeni kwakuqinile. Futhi lendlela yokulawula yasebenza kahle kakhulu ngesikhathi kubhekwe nesimo esiphuthumayo sembobu emkhathini (ozone hole), ngenkathi iziqholo kanye neminye imikhqizo enamaCFCs ivalwa ngokusemthethweni yiMontreal Protocol kusukela ngo1996.

Inhlangano yaseMelika iUS iEnvironmental Protection Agency isebenzisa indlela yokulawulwa ukubhekana nokukhqiizwa kwensizi engcilile kakhulukazi iGreenHouseGas emissions, futhi isikhulu sakhona esiphezulu, uLisa Jackson, angakwazi ukuxwayisa izizinda ezingaphezu kweshumi lezinkulungwane ezikhqiiza lensizi engcilile ukuthi zehlise izinga lokukhqiiza lensizi engcilile ngokushesha okukhulu. Kodwa ngaphandle kokukhonond

Kakhulu kwalenhlangano, njengoba yaqalwa izakhamuzi zaseVirginia ezazilwela ukuthi kumiswe ukumbiwa kwamalahle entabeni eseduze nabo, uJackson uthe uyowuqala lomkhankaso ngo2013 (lapho noObama esekhankasela ukukhethwa indima yesibilie njengomongameli waseMelika). Kwelinye icala eliletha ithemba, isikhulu esihola iIETA eWashington, uDavid Hunter, ukuqinisekisele kumina ukuthi izimakethe ezidayisa insizi engcilile zaseMelika bebesimweni sokungenzi mizamo ngenxa yokwehluleka kweSenate ukushaya umthetho oqondene naloluhwebo. Inhlanhla yodwa-ke le eyenze ukuthi kungabi khona mnyakazo eWashinton.

Kodwa-ke, izinhlangano eziningi ezilwela amalungelo okuhlansa umoya ongcilise insizi zaseWashington sebevumile ukuthi bafaka u\$300 wezigidi nnjengemali eyisizinda sokunxena ukuthi izikhulu zezombusazwe zibhekelele ukudayiswa kwensizi, ekubeni bebe bazi ukuthi inhlangano yeClimate Justice Now! Ilwisana nalokhu. Ukugxeka sekuze kwangenelelwa nokwenziwa kwefilimu "iStory of cap and trade" (www.storyofstuff.org), lapho ngonyaka odlule-nje wodwa sibe nababukeli abayingxenye yesigidi. Ukuxhashazwa kangaka kwemali kukhombisa ukungabikhona kokuba nombono kwizizinda zalezinye izinhlangano ezilwa lomzabalazo.

Ngenyanga kaOctober, izinhlangano ezintathu ezinazo zonke izidingongqangi – i350.org, Rainforest Action Network kanye neGreenpeace – banqume ukuthi ukubhekana ngqo nalesisimo ikona okudingeka kakhulu. Futhi sekuyenzeka, ngempela. Amanye futhi amaqembu amaningi aseMelika, okungenelele kuwo neIEN, Grassroots Global Justice kanye neMovement Generation, encwadini abayibhala ngomhlaka23 October "izinhlangano zezakhamuzi ezibhekene ngqo nalomzabalazo, zisebenzisa izindlela zendabuko, nokuhlanganyela nemibhikilisho ezweni lonke futhi ezibe nempumeelo emangalisayo kulempi zilwz nabakhqiizi bensizi engcolisa umoya kuleminyaka edlule, besebenzisa izidingongqangi ezincane kakhulu kunalezi ezikhona kumaqembu amakhulu alwela amalungelo emvelo aseWashington, D.C. Lemizamo isivimbe iningi labebezama ukukhqiiza futho nangokuhweba ngensizi engcolisa emoyeni.

Ubulungiswa besimo sezulu kunokuhweba ngokungcolisa isimo sezulu

Abadayisi bensizi engcolile babeqhubeka eCancun ngokuzimesela okukhulu kodwa futhi kwakukhona uqhekeko ekuphikisweni kwabo. Kwakubonakala ukwahlukana ngokwemibono mayelana nemigomo ekulawulwa ngayo ezomnoyho kanye nkwahlukana ngokwezemvelo, inkinga ekufanele igwenywe esikhathini esizayo lapho ukwahlukana ngezindlela zezimakethe kuqhubeka. Izinhlango zezishosho eziqhamuka ezinhlangozweni ezibhekana nqo nalesisimo aziwujabulelanga umzamo wokugcina waseCancun ukuthi bavuselele ukuhweba ngensizi engcolile.

Ngempela, ukungabi nambono oqondile bokuthi lomkhankaso wokuhlaza umoya ube sezandleni zababusi uyaqinisekisa ukuthi idingeka kangakanani enye indlela ecacile yokubhekana nokuhlazwa komoya. Ngenhlango, isivumelwano sabantu eCochabamba (People's Agreement of Cochabamba) saqhamuka ngoApril emva komhlango wokubonisa owadonsa abantu abangu 35 000 ikakhulukazi izishosho zasemiphakathini. Ukuhlango kwaseCochabamba kufuna lezizinto:

- kube sekwehle ngamaphesenti angamashumi ayisihlanu ukukhizwa kwensizi engcolile ngonyaka ka2017
- ukwenza kangcono izinga elinyukayo lokushisa
- ukuvuma ukuthi amazwe aseNtshonalanga akweleta amazwe ampofo
- ukuhlonishwa ngokuphelele kwamalungelo abantu kanye namalungelo abantu bendabuko
- ukumemezelwa umhlaba wonke amalungelo kaMama woMhlaba (Mother Earth) okuzohambisana nokubhekelela ezemvelo
- ukuqalwa kwenkantolo yomhlaba wonke ezobhekana namacala abhekene nobulungiswa besimo sezulu – International Court of Climate Justice.
- Ukungamukelwa kokuhweba ngensizi engcolisa umoya kanye nokudayiswa kwemikhiqizo yezemvelo kanye namahlathi kusetshenziswa iREDD
- Ukugqugquzelwa kwezindlela ezintsha ezizoshintsha indlela amazwe aseNtshonalanga asebenzisa ngayo imikhiqizo yensizi engcolisa umoya
- Ukuqedwa ukuvikelwa kwezindlela zobuchwepheshe ezinosizo ekubhekeleleni ukushintsha kwesimo sezulu
- Ukukhokhwa kwamaphesenti ayisithupha ngamazwe aseNtshonalanga ekubhekaneni nesimo sezulu

Ukuhlaziwa okungemuva kwalezizidingo kusentshezwe kakhulu eminyakeni embalwa. Kodwa manje inkinga yezinhlango zokushintsha kwesimo sezulu emhlabeni wonke ukungagcini ngokuqhubeka-nje – nokuhlala behluleka – kodwa kubonakale ukubhili; isha okunobuchule lapho kumbiwa khona imikhiqizo yendabuko ezikhipha insizi engcolile kusukela eAlberta lapho kumbiwa khona umhlabathi wetiyela kuya eEcuadorian Amazon kuya kwizimbawula zamafutha zaseSan Francisco kuya eNiger Delta kuya ezintabeni zaseWest Virginia kuye lapho kumbiwa khona amalahlwe eAustralia kanye naseNingizimu Afrika. Okungaphezulu kwalokho umangabe, iCancun izovuselela izimakethe zezimali ukuzwe amazwe aseNtshonalanga aqhubeka adlale indima enkulu futhi ngokukhwanisa

kube yiwo ahola izingxoxo zokushitsha kwesimo sezulu, kusho ukuthi ukuxwayisa kukaGoldtooth kubaluleke kakhulu: “Amazwe anezimboni ezinkulu, abahwebi amakhulu kanye nezinkampani ezingabusebenzisi ubulingiswa njengeGoldman Sachs eyozuza kakhulu kwisivumelwano saseCancun (Cancun Agreement) kube kufa abantu bethu.

ITheku nalo lizophuma ngobiningi balo lizokhombisa ukuthi izindlela zongxiwankulu aazisebenzi mgakolunye uhlangothi uma kuqhathaniswa nokubhekelelwa kwezidingo zabantu kanye nemvelo yomhlaba. INingizimu Afrika isinomlamdo omude wokuhlanganisa imiphakathi ukuthi kulelwe amalungelo ezemvelo njengoba kwenzeka kwinkomfa yomhlaba eyayidingida udaba lwekucwasana ngebala eyayilapha eThekwini (2001 World Conference Against Racism) eyadonsa umbhlikisho owanezishosho ezingu15 000 zimelene nokucwasa kwabantu basezweni lasePalestine (Zionism) kanye nokuhluleka kwenhlangano yomhlaba (United Nations) ukuxhephezela ngokuthunjwa kweziggila, ukubuswa kwezinye izinhlanga namazwe aseNtshonalanga kanye nobandlululo okwakusezithebeni zalekomfa.

Kuzoba ngumqansa ukuba nengcindezi phezu kweREDD kanye nezimakethe zensizi engcolile, kodwa ngenyanga kaNovemba kobe sekucacile akekho ozokwazi ukwenza umehluko. Njengoba kuzwakala kwinkondlo ebhalwe ngusihlalo weFriends of the Earth kanye nesishosho saseNiger Delta uNnmno Bassey, umqobi wesicoco iRight Livelihood Award ngalonyaka:

Abangaphandle kuyobe kuyibona abalelwa ubulungiswa eThekwini
Okushiye kungenziwanga
Kungase kwenzeke
Ukubusa kwabantu
Ukuhlangana kwezinhlangano zempiphakathi eziningi
Yinto esifuna ngempela ukuyibona!

(UPatrick Bond useCentre for Civil Society esikhungweni semfundo ephakeme, iUniversity of KwaZulu-Natal – <http://ccs.ukzn.ac.za> – futhi usathathe ikhefu ngokufundisa esikhungweni semfundo ephakeme eCal-Berkeley emnyangweni wezemvelo. Ungomunye wabahleli bencwadi ekhishwe ngo2009 ekhuluma ngokushintsha kwesimo sezulu, ukudayiswa kwensizi engcolile kanye nokulwela ubulungiswa yimiphakathi, eshicilelwe iUKZN Press - Climate Change, Carbon Trading and Civil Society.)