

Kungani sinemibuzo ngeCOP17*

* ‘Ingqungquthela yabangcolisi bomoya womkhathi’, eyayibanjelwe eCopenhagen ngo2009 naseCancun ngo2010

Bungaba khona ubulungiswa ngokushintsha kwesimo sezulu eThekwini Inhlangothi elwelwa ubulungiswa ngokushintsha kwesimo sezulu yaseThekwini iClimate Justice izama ukuqinisekisa ukuthi iCOP17, kusukela ngoNovemba28 kuya kuDisemba9, akuyona—nje enye ingqungquthela engenampumelelo yababusi. Ingaba yilokho, ngoba:

· *Izibopho zeKyoto Protocol zokwehlisa insizi engcolisa umoya womkhathi ziyocelwa phansi esikhundleni salokho kubekwe imigomo yaseWashington ‘yokuzinikezela nokubuyekeza’ ngokuvolontiya okungenazibopho;*

· *iGreen Climate Fund iyothathwa ngabangasese ukuze benze inzuzo;*

· *ukuhweba ngensizi engcolisa umoya womkhathi kuyobe kugququzelwa, noma kwazeka ukuthi akuphumeleli ukwenzeka; futhi*

· *ukukwehliswa komoya wensizi engcolis umkhathi okubalulekile okufanele kuqedwe – ngamaphesenti angamashumi amahlanu ngo2020, njengoba kusho abezesayensi – kuyodelelwa.*

Esikulindele kuncane kakhulu ngenxa yeminyaka eyishumi nesithuphs yezingxoxo zokungasukumeli phezu, ezicekelwe phansi abakhulumeli beUN Framework Convention on Climate Change, benganyelwe izimboni ezinkulu ezisebenzisa kakhulu imikhiziso yezemvelo yokubasa, esenze sangaba nacebo lokuhlenga umhlaba.

Ngokunjalo, imigomo yezamandla kanye nesimo sezulu yaseNingizimu Afrika ilawulwa i Minerals-Energy Complex. Ukungcolisa okukhulu okwenziwa yiNingizimu Afrika ngumsizi weCO2 kuzonyuka, ikakhulukazi njengoba kwakhiwa izizinda zamandla ezakhiwayo zamalahle ezinkulu kakhulu emhlabeni. Ubani ozophumelela? UESkom uyaqhubeka nokuphakela amandla kagesi amanani aphantsi kakhulu ezimbonini ezimbili ezinkulu kakhulu emhlabeni zokumbiwa phansi kanye nenzimbi - iBHP Billiton kanye ne Anglo American – bona futhi abaqhubekayo nokungcolisa izizinda zamandla ethu kanye nokungcolisa umoya. Amathuba emisebenzi yokwenza ngcono isimo sezulu kanye nendlela yamandla kagesi ongabuye usetshenziswe iyazitshwa. Ngalesikhathi futhi, ukunqnyulelwa amandla kagesi kuhlukumeza izigidi zabantu abahola kancane minyaka yonke kangokuthi ukunyuka kukagesi ngo130% kusukela ku2008, kwenza ungafiki futhi ungakwazi ukukhokhelwa ngabampofu, abagcina sebesebenzisa uparafini, amalale kanye nezinkuni.

Futhi uMongameli wethu uJacob Zuma ungomunye ‘wabholi’ abayisihlanu abasayina iCopenhagen Accord engenabulungiswa futhi engenayo ingcindezi ngo2009, beyekelela iAfrika ukuthi isesimweni esibucayi kakhulu.

Uma futhi sibheka amandla okubusa okunobungozi, babalelwa cisha ku20,000 abantu abazobe behambele iCOP17 abazochitha isikhathi sabo eInternational Convention Centre (ICC) eThekwini. Enye ingqungquthela engaba nomphumela omuhle eyayikade ilapha kwabe kuyi UN World Conference Against Racism, lapho thina zishoshovu esibalelwa ku15,000 sabamba khona iqhaza simasha ngoAgasti 31, ngo2001 ngaphansi kwesithupha seWashington’s thumb, lapho usihlalo waleyongqungquthela u Mary Robinson anqaba ukubhekana nemfuno ezazibekwe phambi kwabo eziphathelele nemiphakathi: njengokubuswa ngendluzula nangobandlululo kwePalestine isizwe sakwaIsrael; kanye nesinxephezelo ngenxa yamakhulu eminyaka obugqila, ukulawulwa izizwe zaseNyakatho kanye nobandlululo.

Emva kwalowonyaka, kwabuye kwabakhona lingqungquthela yeNhlangothi Yezizwe eGol iWorld Summit on Sustainable Development, lapho futhi izishoshovu zingaphezu kuka30 000 zamasha zimelene nokudayiswa kwezemvelo iNhlangothi Yezizwe: ‘lapho izimboni zifuna ‘ukuphatha umhlaba wonke’, kanye nokugququzelela ukudayiswa ngasese kwamanzi ngisho kanye nomoya’ (Jokwaziwa (‘njengokuhweba ngensizi ephumela emoyeni engcolisa umkhathi’

Amasiko okulwa nokungabikhona kobulungiswa kwezenhlalohle nakwisimo sezulu

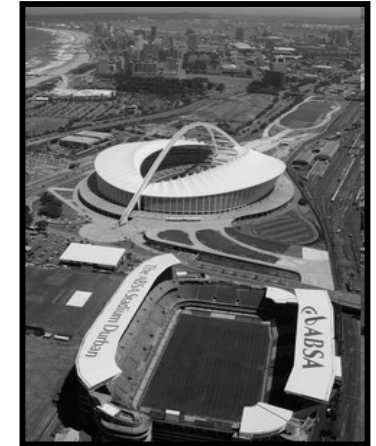
Kodwa iTheku lihlale limangalisa izivakashi. Eminyakeni engamakhulu amabili edule, umlando wezombusazwe wenziwa yiNkosi yamaZulu uKing Shaka elwa nezifiki zaseNgilandi. Emva kweminyaka eyikhulu uMahatma Gandhi waqhamuka nesu leSatyagraha: ‘iqiniso’ kanye nendlela engenalo udlame yokumelana nokungabikhona kobulungiswa. Ukuqwashiswa kwaseThekwini okwakumelene nobandlululo kwakujulile, futhi izinhlangothi zamanje zabasebenzi zaqala khona, echwebeni elikhulukazi laseAfrika, ngesiteleka sabasebenzi basechwebeni ngo1873. Inhlangothi elwela ubulungiswa kwezemvelo kulelizwe, isisinda sayo esikhulu siseNingizimu neTheku, kusukela ngo1995. Ukuqala phansi komzabalazo wezinhlangothi zenhlalakahle ezintsha kwaqala eChatsworth ngo1998 kanye nakuzakhamizi zasemjondolo Abahlali baseMjondolo abaqala ukuzihlanganisa ngo2005. Ukuqala kokugxekwa kobaleka iqiniso kubaThabo Mbeki mayelana nengculaza kwaqala eICC eThekwini ngeNgungquthela enkulu iInternational AIDS Conference ngo2000, kwathi iTreatment Action Campaign yabhiyozela ukunqoba kwayo iphikisana noMbeki, uhulumeni waseMelika, Abakhiqizi Abakhulu bezemithi kanyeWorld Trade Organisation emva kweminyaka emine. Eminye imibhikilisho yenzekile eThekwini khona eICC njengokumelana ne World Economic Forum kanye nengqungquthela yongxiwankulu i ‘New Partnership for Africa’s Development’.

Isimo sezulu sibalulekile kakhulu kubantu ngenxa yokuthi omagreenhouse gas emissions achaza ukungcolisa umoya emhlabeni ezindaweni eziningi zedolobha. Futhi isimo sesishuba kakhulu, ngenxa yokuthi uhulumeni waseThekwini – umasipala waseThekwini – uphethwe ngabahleli abangenangqondo, futhi abaxhasa izimboni kanye nonjiniyela abafuna ukuxhasa ukwenyuka kakhulu kwensizi engcolisa umoya, ngenkathi kucekeleka phansi imiphakathi yabampofu kanye nabasebenzi.

Izimali ezinkulu zokuxhasa ukuhambela emazweni apheya, ukuhambisa imikhiziso ngolwandle, ezokungebeleka kanye nezemidlalo iyona ehamba phambili kuleminyaka edule futhi kuningi okusahlelwa, okuhambisana nesamba esingu \$35 wamabhiliyoni: njengesikhumulo esikhulu sezindiza eKing Shaka engenanzuzo kanye neDube TradePort; kanye ne Moses Mabida Stadium eyayakhelwe Indebe Yomhlaba Yebhola(okumanje engasetshenziswa kakhulu – esondelene nenkundla enhle uebhola lombhoxo nayo enkulu cishe ngokulingana); ukunestshwa kwechweba elikhona kanye nesizinda esikhulu saseAfrika ipetrochemical complex ngaphakathi kwaseClairwood, eWentworth kanye nasemiphakathini yaseMerebank; ukuphindaphindwa kwemali yokwakhiwa kwepayipi lamafuthathatha elisuka eThekwini –liya eGoli elidlula emiphakathini yabantu abamnyama; kanye nokungafana nechweba elizombiwa lamafutha nezokuthutha lapho kwakukhona isikhumulo sezindiza, lapho kungase kugudluzwe imiphakathi eminingi.

Ngaleyonkathi futhi imizila yezitimela yehliswe izinga lokusebenza ngenkathi izinkulungwane zezithuthi zamatrakhi ezicekela phansi kuyizo esezisetshenziswa. Ezokuthutha zedolobha zenziwa ngasese futhi ukuwa kwazo kwenza ukuhamba endaweni kwangahleleka futhi kwabiza amashumi ezinkulungwane kwabampofu kanye nabasebenzi. Inani lamanzi lenyuka (ngo30% ngoJulayi 2011), ngenkathi kuzitshwa esasendle kanye nezokuchitheka kwamanzi kwabampofu kuholela ukuthi ngo 2008 kubuyekezwe i ‘Blue Flag’ status yedolobha.

USobaba weTheku omdala waqala uhlelo oluyingozi, elibizwa ngewaste-to-energy incineration project, futhi manje olungaphansi kokusesha ngenxa yenkohlakalo ngoba indodakazi yakhe eyayithole leyothenda. Ukuqashwa kwemlawuli wedolobha kusandwa kuqedwa, kodwa usekhona kulesisikhundla ngenkathi ukusesha kuqhubeka mayelana nenkohlakalo ka\$80 wezigidi ngaphansi kokulawula kwakhe. Esephuma wava la air pollution unit kamasiyala. Kodwa imacebo asemthethweni egreenwash aqhamuka njalo, ‘njengokukuqalwa’ kokutshalwa kwezihlahla,



ukuhlazwa kwegciwane iE.coli-infested kumfula Umngeni endaweni abayibiza 'ngoluhlaza', kanye nencwadi yangoAgasti 2011 ebizwa ngokuthi iTowards a Low Carbon City, okuyihlaya uma kubhekwa nokukhiqizwa kwensizi engcolisa umoya eyenziwa yidolobha.

Yini 'ubulungiswa besimo sokushintsha kwezulu'?

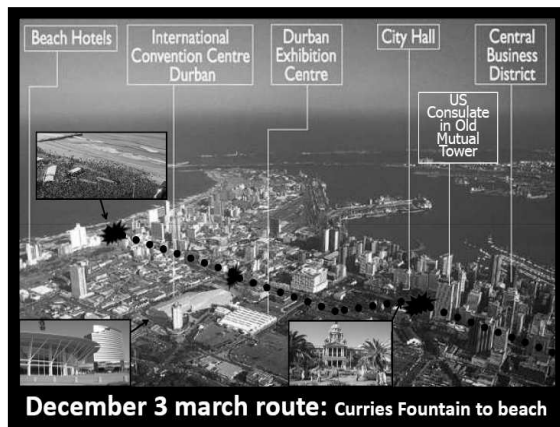
Imigomo kanye nezimfuno njengoba kwenziwa kwiNgungquthela yamaLungelo ka Mother Earth eCochabamba, eBolivia, ngoApril 2010

- ukwehla ngamaphesenti angu59 kwezinsizi ezingcolisa umoya ngo2017 ukusimamisa ukunyuka kwamazinga okushisa kusuka ku1Ckuya and 300 wezingxenye ngesigidi
- ukusivuma isikweletu esidalwe isimo sezulu esikweletwa ngamazwe aseNyakatho
- ukuhlonipha amalungelo esintu kanye namanye emiphakathi eyimisinsi yokuzimilela
- ukwamukelwa kwamalungelo kaMother Earthkuze kuqinisekise ukuthi siphila ngokuzwana nezemvelo
- ukuqalwa kwenkantolo yomhlaba ebhekene nezobulungiswa besimo sezuluphecelezi i International Court of Climate Justice
- ukungamukelwa kwezimakethe ezizohweba ngomsizi ongcolisa umoya wezemvelo kanye namahlathi ngaphansi kweREDD
- ukushintsha kokuthenga ngamazwe acebile
- ukuqedwa kkulawulwa ngamalungelo olwazi phecelezi amaintellectual property rights ukuze kwezobuchwepheshe ezibalulekile ukulungisa isimo sezulu

Sizomelana nalokhu, kanye nokuhlanganyela kwakho nathi

Umoya wokulwela ezobulungiswa mayelana nesimo sezulu eThekwini ulokhu ukhula. Inhlangothi yaqala ngenkathi yenhlangothi yocwaningo lweDurban Group for Climate Justice ngo2004, okuqhubeka nanamuhla njengendlela ebalulekile yokubhekana 'ngezinhlalo ezingamanga'. Impi ebalulekile eqondene ne SA's first 'Clean Development Mechanism' yohlelo lokuhweba ngenzisi engcolisa umoya yenzeka eThekwini lapho kugcwaliswa khona izibi nokucwaswa ngabala e Bisasar Road, lendawo enkulu kakhulu eAfrika, phakathi neminyaka yo2000, eyenza ukuthi lihoxise ukutshala imali ngo2005 – noma-ke umholi womphakathi u uSajida Khan washona ngo2007 emva kokuhlaselwa isifo sezomdlavuva izidlanhla ezimbili, emva kokuba idolobha ladayisela izimboni zaseEurope amalungelo okungcolisa umoya ukuze kukhiqizwe ugesi ngemethane.

Ngo 2009, imbizo enkulu yayihlelwe yiSouth Durban Community Environmental Alliance (SDCEA), iqembu lezishosho futhi okuyilona elaqala laphikisana ngokwenza imibhikilisho mayelana nesinqumo seBhange Lomhlaba ngoApril 2010 ukuxhasa ngembolekiso ka(\$3,7



December 3 march route: Curries Fountain to beach

wamabhiliyoni) wokwakhiwa kwesizinda esikhulu kakhulu iMedupi sokuphehla malahle kwenziwe amandla kagesi. Ukubhikilisha kuyaqhubeka eNingizimu neTheku, lapho kunobhayela abayingozi kakhulu bemikhiqizo amafutha ambiwa phansi kanye ne '1000 Cancuns' eyayingoDisemba ngo2010.

Namanye futhi amadolobha aseNingizimu Afrika ayayenza ngokujwayelekile imibhikilisho mayelana nobulungiswa besimo

sezulu, ezemvelo kanye nezinye izidingo. Ngo Disemba ka2010 kwaboshwa izishosho ezingu14 embhikilishweni weEarthlife Africa eGoli kumelwene nomgomo kahulumeni mayelana namandla kagesi. Imibhikilisho ijwayelekile ezizindeni ezikhiqiza kakhulu yensizi iCO2 engcolisa umoya iEskom kanye naseSasol.

Izishosho zaseNingizimu Afrika zaqala iClimate Justice Now! SA ngo2009; futhi umzimba walenzelanga kwisifundazwe saKwaZulu-Natal usebenza ngokuzikhandla; izinhlangano eziningi zenza amalungelo okwamukela izivakashi: iS DCEA, igroundWork, iCentre for Civil Society, iEarthlife Africa, iTimberwatch, iStreetnet, iEcopeace, iGeosphere, Umphilo waManzi, iphephabhuku Amandla! , iMillion Climate Jobs!, Abahlali baseMjondolo, i350.org, iDiakonia isizinda sezokholo, iDurban Sings!, IndyMedia, iDemocratic Left Front, kanye nezinye izinhlanganyela zezinhlangano zemiphakathi, nezemvelo kanye nabasebenzi. Okubalulekile kakhulu ukuthi iCongress of SA Trade Unions ifuna ngokungancengi 'ukudluliswa kokubuswa okunobulungiswa' kanye nokukhankasa kwezinhlangano zokholo ngoNovemba 25 nangomhlaka4 kuDisemba.

Iqembu elikhulukazi le 'C17' grouping linikwe umsebenzi wokuthi litholwe indawo lapho izinhlangano zemiphakathi eDurban University of Technology (DUT)kanye noUsuku Lomhlaba Wonke Lomnyakazo phecelezi iGlobal Day of Action. Mhlaziwu 3kuDisemba, sizomasha sibhekise amabombo eDUT's Curries Fountain sidule eUS Consulate, e City Hall kanye naseICC, lapho 'siyobe sinomcimbi wokuvalalisa olwandle'

ITheku lingashintsha, kusukela phansi

Izishosho ezimele ubulungiswa besimo sezulu umhlaba wonke zibeka izimpilo zawo engcupheni ngokuphazamisa emiphakathini, ngenkathi lapho izinhlelo ezigqunguzela ukuthi kuyekelwa ezokubasa emhlabathini. Umphakathi weZobulungiswa Kwesimo Sezulu (Climate Justice) wamukela abangani abangani bedolobha kanye nabokuhamba ukuthi bavakashe, ukuze baqonde futhi bamemezele imizabalazo yethu – neyakho, njengoba sesazi ukuthi sizobe sibhekene nobano kulamasonto azayo futhi sesibakhethele: lapho kuhlala khona amanxusa ohulumeni basemazweni angaphandle nezimboni futhi siyobaxwayisa ukuthi bangayenzi iCOP kube iNgungquthela Yamangcolisi Bomoya

Njengoba izishosho zemiphakathi yokuzimilela yamazwe aseLatin American aseAndes esifundisa phecelezi ngebuen vivir (ukuphila kahle) kanye ne pachamama (Umhlaba OnguMama),sonke siyazi ukuthi ukuphila kwethu kuncike ekutheni siqale kabusha sense imigomo nemithetho ebuyekeziwe ezohlolipha ezemvelo. Lokhu kufanele kudale ezomnotho zombusazwe zohlaza, ezinobuchule futhi nemisebenzi egcinekay, ngenkathi lapho ukumelela kwethu njengabathengi kwezokubasa kwezemvelo, okudala inyaknyaka kwezizimali, futhi kungahliniphi ezemvelo, nokucebisa ongxwankulu sekufike kwangqingetshe.

Hlanganyela kanye nathi eThekwini, lapho izitshalo ezingaphezulu kwamakhulu amathathu zezimboni ezinobungozi, zicekela phansi izimpilo zabahlali kanye nakokonke okuphilayoJoin us in Durban, where more than 300 toxic, high-polluting, futhi kunomthelela ngamaphesenti nangu45 wezinsizi ezingcolisa umoya ezikhiqizwa idolobha. Lezizimo ezifana nokuqubuka esiswini emva kokudakwa ngenza yobudlelwano nobandlululo kwababusi kanyenezimboni kudinga ushintsho ngendlela ebalulekile, ukuze siqale kabusha izindlela zokubasa esingakwazi ukuphinda sizisebenzise. Yini enye esiyifunayo?

- ukuthi sikwazi ukusebenzisa nokugcina amanzi azifikela ngokwemvelo;
- sikwazi ukuphefumula umoya ohlanzekile ongenazo izinto ezizungcolisayo nezinhungozi;
- ukuhlala esimweni sezulu esingagcolisiwe ukukhiqizwa kwezisizi ezingcolisa umoya; kanye
- namalungelo abalulekile kwimiphakathi yasemaphandleni kanye nezemvelo.

Ukuze uthole ulwazi ngemininingwane ngokuzokwenzeka, ukusimema, izindawo zokuhlala kanye nokucubungulwa kokuthi kungani iTheku lidinda Ubulungiswa Kwesimo Sezulu, vakashela amanye a,website ethu futhi ulalele ngesizobe sikuqaphelisa ngakho kulamasonto azayo:

www.sdcea.co.za • ccs.ukzn.ac.za • www.groundwork.org.za