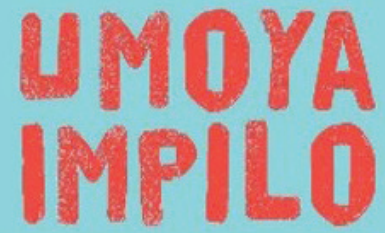




UMOYA
IMPILO



UMOYA
IMPILO

MODULE TWO

Imithetho emayelana nokungcoliswa komoya

Sawubona. Njengoba sikhulume esahlukweni esedlule, umoya ongcolile unomphumela omubi kuwo wonke umuntu, ikakhulukazi ezinganeni ngoba zihlezi zinomdlandla, futhi ngenxa yokuthi imizimba yazo isakhula. Sifunde lokhu:

1. Izimboni, izindawo eziphehla Amandla kagesi, izimoto, udoti oshiswayo kanye nemlilo yokupheka ezindlini kubanga intuthu eobungozi kwezempilo zethu.
2. Kukhona nezinto ezincane emoyeni esingakwazi ukuzibona.
3. Iphunga elibi ngokuvamile lisho ukuthi kukhona amakhemikhali amabi emoyeni.
4. Ezinye zezimpawu zokuthi ukungcola kubangela ukugula kulapho:
 - a. umuntu enezinkinga zokuphefumula
 - b. inhliziyo ingashayi ngokufanele
 - c. izinkinga zomfutho wegazi
 - d. isisindo sokuzalwa esiphansi
5. Umoya ongaphandle nomoya ongaphakathi ongcolile.

Lezizinto sezaziwe isikhathi eside impela. Luningi ucwaningo nemithetho eyenziwe ngalokhu.

ENingizimu Afrika, sinomthetho obizwa nge-*Air Quality Act*. Lomthetho uthi izindawo ezinomoya ongcolile kakhulu zingabizwa ngokuthi i-*Priority Area*. Lokhu kusho ukuthi indawo kufanele iphathwe ngendlela ekhethekile futhi kufanele kwenziwe umzamo omkhulu kuleyo ndawo ukuhlanya ukungcola okusemoyeni.

I-Highveld yamenezelwa njenge- *Priority Area* ngo-Lwezi kowezi-2007.



AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT PLAN (AQMP) FOR THE HIGHVELD

I-Air Quality Management Plan/ (Uhlelo lokuphathwa kwesimo Somoya) (i-AQMP kafushane) luwuhlelo

olusho ukuthi kuzokwenziwani ukuze kulungiswe ukungcola komoya ngenhloso yokuvikela izimpilo zabantu. Kwathatha iminyaka engaphezu kwemine ukuze kwenziwe i-AQMP ye-Highveld Priority Area (HPA).

Ezinye izinhlamvu - noma **isifinyezo** – okulindeleke ukuthi sizifunde I-NAAQS. Lezi-zinhlamvu zimele i-National Ambient Air Quality Standards. Lezi-zilinganiso zezwe lonke zibekwe uHulumeni zibeka ngokusobala ukuthi zingakanani izinto ezahlukene ezimbi ezivunyelwe emoyeni. Izimboni, izimayini kanye nezindawo eziphehla amandla kagesi kumele zithobe lezi zilinganiso.

I-AQMP ibeke imigomo eyehlukene. Eminingi yalemigomo kwakumele ukube kufinyelelwe kuyo ngonyaka wezi-2020. Le migomo ikhuluma ngezindlela zokunciphisa ukungcola komoya wase-Highveld. Abantu abehlukene bathweswa ijoka lokubhekana nomsebenzi wokunciphisa lokhu kungcola komoya.

Ngemva kweminyaka eyishumi, ezinye izinhlangano ezizimele zenza ucwaningo zathola ukuthi umoya awubanga ngcono. UHulumeni naye wenza ucwaningo olwathola ukuthi ukungcoliswa komoya kuseyinto edla lubi.



This is a picture of Kendal power station. Twelve of the power stations that make South Africa's electricity are in the Highveld. There are three others in other places. Power stations are a big source of pollution

AMAZWI NEMIQONDO KUCHAZIWE

Isifinyezo (Acronym):

uma sithatha izinhlamvu zokuqala zamagama esivame ukuwasebenzisa kakhulu kodwa made ukuwasho noma ukuwabhala, siwabiza ngokuthi isifinyezo. Esisaziyo sonke i-VAT. Sisisho sengathi igama, kodwa empeleni limele u-Value Added Tax.

Amazinga (Standards):

amazinga abantu abavumelana ukuthi afanelekile.

IZIFINYEZO EZINYE EZIBALULEKILE

AQMP: Air Quality Management Plan

DEA: Department of Environmental Affairs

HPA: Highveld Priority Area

NDM: Nkangala District Municipality

NAAQS: National Ambient Air Quality Standards

NGO: Non-Governmental Organisation

IMIPHUMELA YOCWANINGO



- 1 Njengoba i-Highveld yenziwa Indawo Ebalulekile, Izinga lomoya ayikathuthuki. Lokhu kungenxa yokuthi izimboni ezinkulu nezindawo eziphehla amandla kagesi azikenzi lutho ukuqinisekisa ukuthi azifaki izinto eziningi ezingcolile emoyeni.
- 2 Azikho iziteshi zokuqapha ezanele ezisebenza kahle endaweni. Lokhu kusho ukuthi alukho ulwazi olwanele lokuhlola ukuthi yiziphi izimboni ezivumela izinto ezingcolile emoyeni nokuthi futhi kwenziwa nini lokhu.
- 3 Noma ngabe lukhona ulwazi ngalokho okukhishwe izimboni emoyeni, izimboni kanye nohulumeni azivumeli abantu ukuthi bakubone lokho. Uma abantu bekwazile ukubona lolwazi, luba nzima ukukuqonda, ochwepheshe kuphela abakwaziyo. Kuyabiza ukuqasha ongoti ukuba abantu abajwayelekile baqonde ulwazi.
- 4 Ciske akukho okwenziwe ukwehlisa inani lwezintuli emoyeni. Izimayini zase-Highveld zibanga uthuli oluningi Ukuthi lungene emoyeni, kodwa uMnyango Wezokumbiwa phansi, okuyiwona ophethe izinto ezithinta izimayini awuzibandakanyi emisebenzini yokwenza ne-Highveld Priority Area.
- 5 Uhlelo olwenziwa ukuthi kwehliswe izinga lokungcola komoya ezindaweni zabantu abampofu alibanga impumelelo. Futhi alibavumeli abantu abajwayelekile ukuthi babambe iqhaza ekutheni lohlelo luzosebenza kanjani. Icebo alikenziwa futhi akekho owaziyo ukuthi lizoyenziwa nini.
- 6 Umasipala wesifunda obhekelele i-HPA I-Nkangala District Municipality (NDM). I-NDM kanye nomasipala abangaphansi kwayo ayinabo abantu abafanele futhi abanamakhono afanele okuzama ukwenza izimboni nezindawo eziphehla amandla kagesi zilandele imithetho.
- 7 I-Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) ayisizi omasipala njengoba kufanele. i-Air Quality Officer ka-Zwelonke okufanele iqinisekise ukuthi okungenani amazanga aphansi ayagcinwa uye wavumela ezinye izimboni kanye nezindawo eziphehla amandla kagesi ukuthi zithathe isikhathi eside ukwenza lokho okufanele kwenziwe.



KUKHONA OKUDINGA UKUSHINTSHWA!

Njengoba sifundile esahlukweni sokuqala, abantu abahlala onqenqemeni lwezimboni ezingcolisa imvelo kanye nezindawo eziphehla amandla kagesi bathinteka kakhulu ngokungcola okwenziwa yilezi zindawo. Abantu abasezindaweni ezisonqenqemeni lwezimboni kuvame ukuthi kube abampofu. Futhi abantu abakhahlamezeka kakhulu, izingane.

Siphinde safunda ukuthi nabo abantu abampofu banamalungelo, futhi **Umthethosisekelo** waseNingizimu Afrika uthi wonke umuntu unelungelo “lwendawo engeyona ingozi empilweni noma enhlalakahleni yabo”. Lokhu kusho ukuthi wonke umuntu kuleli, noma ngabe bangobani, unelungelo lokungalinyazwa yilokho okumuzungezile.

Zikhona nezinye izinto ezibalulekile kuthina eziqukethwe umthethosisekelo.

Omunye umthetho ungowokuthi imvelo kufanele ivikelelwe wonke umuntu. Lokhu kusho futhi ezinganeni zethu nasezinganeni zazo Akufanele sivumele umoya namanzi nomhlaba zingcoliswe kangangokuthi Kubeka engcupheni impilo yethu noma impilo yemvelo.

Okunye esikuthola kumthethosisekelo ukuthi kumele sihlale njalo senza okufanele maqondana nabantwana. Lokhu kusho ukuthi uhulumeni futhi izinkampani kanye nabantu baseNingizimu Afrika kufanele bahlale bezama ukwenza okulungile ezinganeni ukuze zikhule ziqinile, ziphile kahle.

This photograph was taken by Daylin Paul. No wonder we find it hard to breathe!



AMALUNGELO ETHU OMTHETHOSISEKELO AWAGCINWANGA

Kusobala ukuthi amalungelo ethu awanakekelwa. Siyabona, sihogele futhi sizwe ukuthi umoya ungcilile. UHulumeni uyazi ukuthi umoya ungcilile futhi uze wenza i-Highveld yaba i-Priority Area ngendlela umoya ungcile ngayo khona.

Ngakho ke, yini inkinga?

- ✓ Sinemithetho emihle.
- ✓ Sinezinhlelo ezinhle.
- ✓ Sinezinjongo ezinhle

Kodwa umoya wethu awubi ngcono.

THE DEADLY AIR CASE

Izinhlango ezimbili ezingenzi i-groundWork kanye ne-Vukani Environmental Justice Movement in Action, anqume ukuthatha uHulumeni enkantolo ngalenkinga. Bazame ezinye izindlela eziningi zokukhuluma noHulumeni, kodwa akukho okushintshile. Lelicala laziwa ngokuthi “i-Deadly Air”. Bathi lomoya abantu okufanele bawuphefumule uyingozi futhi ungabulala abantu. Yingakho kuthiwa umoya obulalayo.

Lezi-zinhlango kanye nezinhlangano zomphakathi bathi amazanga okungcoliswa komoya wangaphandle kwi-HPA yase-Mpumalanga ayingozi empilweni kanye nase-nhlakakahleni yabantu. Kubi kangokuthi kwezinye izimo umoya ungcilile ungabangela ukuthi abantu basheshe bashone ngesikhathi esingafanele.



KUNGABE NGEMPELA UKUPHEFUMULA UMOYA ONGCOLILE KUNGABABULALA ABANTU?

Ngenxa yocwaningo olwenziwe, kunobufakazi bokuthi umoya ongcolile uyabagulisa abantu futhi uyababulala. Nazi ezinye izinto abazithola lapho befunda ngokungcoliswa komoya okungukuthi kubangelwa iziteshi zikagesi zakwa-Eskom:

- Ikakhulukazi, Inhliziyo yakho namaphaphu athintwa umoya ungcolile.
- Izingane ngokujwayelekile ezihlushwa kanzima isifo sokucinana kwesifuba futhi nsukuzonke izingane ezilinganiselwa ku-270 eHighveld zihlaselwa yilesi sifo.
- Izingane eziningi ezihlaselwa isifo samaphaphu esibizwa nge-bronchitis, ebangelwa ngumoya ongcolile.
- Usuku nosuku, abantu abayisikhombisa baya esibhedlela ngenxa yezinkinga ezibangwa umoya ongcolile.
- Cishe abantu abayizinkulungwane ezintathu bahlala ekhaya usuku nosuku ngenxa yalokhu kugula okubangelwa umoya ongcolile.

Lezi zinombolo zikwenza kucace bha, ukuthi ukungcoliswa komoya kuyinkinga enkulu kakhulu. Ngokungathathi izinyathelo ezifanele zokuqinisekisa ukuthi imithetho eyenzelwe ukugcina umoya wethu uhlanzekile iyalandelwa kahle, uHulumeni akawulandeli umthethosisekelo.



Uthuli oluvela emisebenzini yezimayini Umthombo omkhulu wokungcola komoya, ikakhulukazi Udaba lwezinhlayiyana esilukhulumile kumojula yokuqala.

