

YEKA UMOYA UPHEPHEZELE



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Unyaka ka2019 uyakukhunjulwa njengonyaka apho kuthe kwatshintsha nto, xa abantwana bathe bangenelela uqhankqalazo befuna abazali ukuba bathabathe inxaxheba ukuze baphelise ukutshintshatshintsha kwemozulu.

Inikwa ifuthe yincoko yoomama ababini (itshantliziyo lemiba yezomoya lohlanga lwesiPolish kwanentatheli yaseBhritane) kwakunye nomzobi ophume izandla wase-Iran, le ncwadi yeziqhulo ixela ibali lokuba umbane ohlaziyekileyo njengalowo womoya unganceda njani kwiinguqu zokwenza ihlabathi ibeyindawo ecocekileyo nenempilo kuye wonke ubani.



Ngonyaka ka2019 abantwana kwihlabathi liphela bathe bangenelela uqhankqalazo. Hayi ngokuba bebengazithandi iititshala zabo, kodwa ngenxa yokuba bebefuna ukuxelela abantu abadala abasemagunyeni ukuba mabathabathe inxaxheba ukuze baphelise ukutshintshatshintsha kwemozulu. Bathathe ixesha labo lesikolo ukumemelela ukuba kumiliselwe imithetho yokukhusela umhlaba nokuwunika ikamva eliqhakazileyo.

Abantwana kuMzantsi Afrika uphela bayafunda malunga nokubaluleka kwanamaqithiqithi wombane ococekileyo ophelwe ngomoya.



Kodwa yintoni le nto yokutshintshatshintsha kwemozulu kwaye kutheni kubalulekile ukuba ipheliswe? Ukuphendula oku, kufuneka sibuyele umva nje kancinane... Kwiminyaka engamakhulu amabini (200) eyadlulayo abantu babehlala ezingqaqeni.



Emva koko kwangena isigaba sexesha lokuba kusetyenzwe. Imizimveliso yaqala ukuqhambuka ze abantu baya ezixekweni besiya kusebenza.

Intaphane yombane yayifuneka ukuze inike amandla (umbane) kulo mizimveliso ze kwalandela amakhaya, iimoto kwaneenqwelomoya.

Ukusebenzisa oomatshini ukwenza iimveliso endaweni yokusebenza ngezandla
emhlabeni kuthetha ukuba:

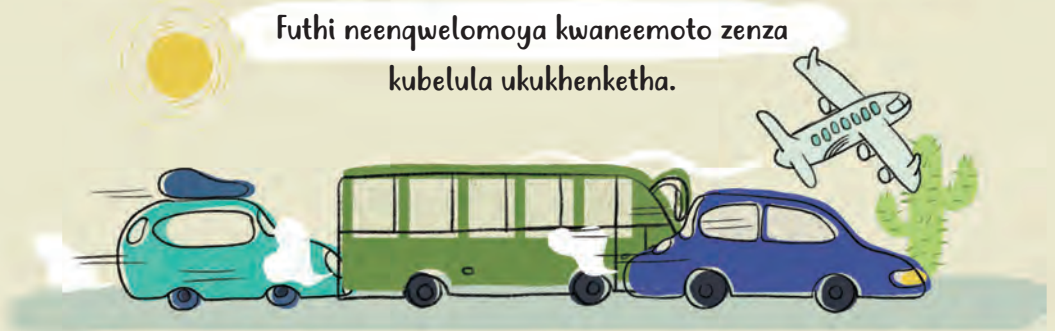
Imisebenzi emininzi.



Abantu abafumana ingeniso yemali eninzi, bayakwazi ukuzithengela
ukutya okuninzi, kwaye baphinde baphile ubomi obude nobunempilo.



Futhi neenqwelomoya kwaneemoto zenza
kubelula ukukhenketha.

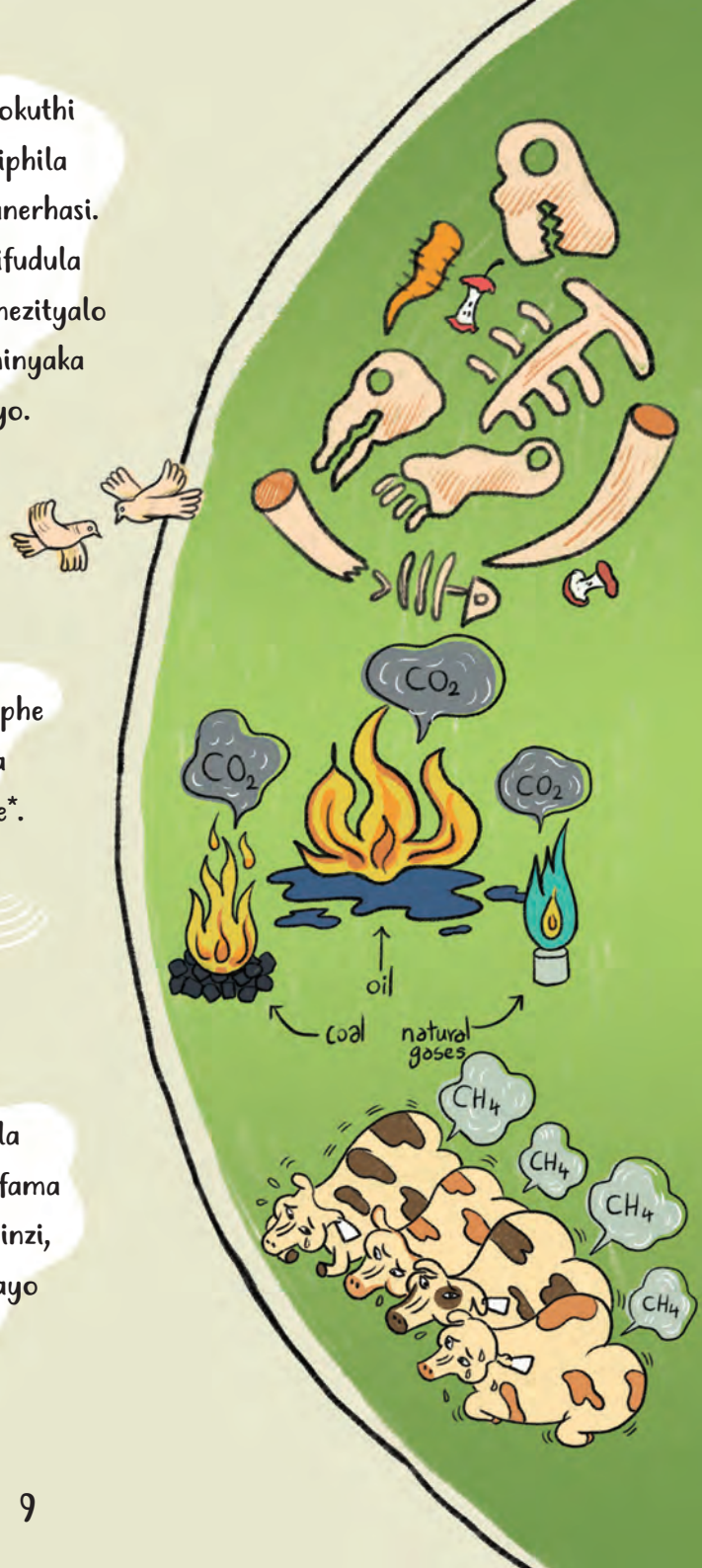


Kodwa yonke le nto yenziwa ngokuthi kutshiswe izibaso ebezifudula ziphila (fossil fuels) njenge-oli, ilahle kwanerhasi. Ezi ke zisuka ngqo kwizinto ebezifudula ziphila, izilwanyana ezifileyo kwanezityalo ezagqumeleleka emhlabeni kwiminyaka yamakhulu ezigidi eyadlulayo.

Xa sele zitshisiwe, izibaso ebezifudula ziphila ziye zikhuphe irhasi efuthamisela umoya yohlobo lwe-carbon dioxide*.

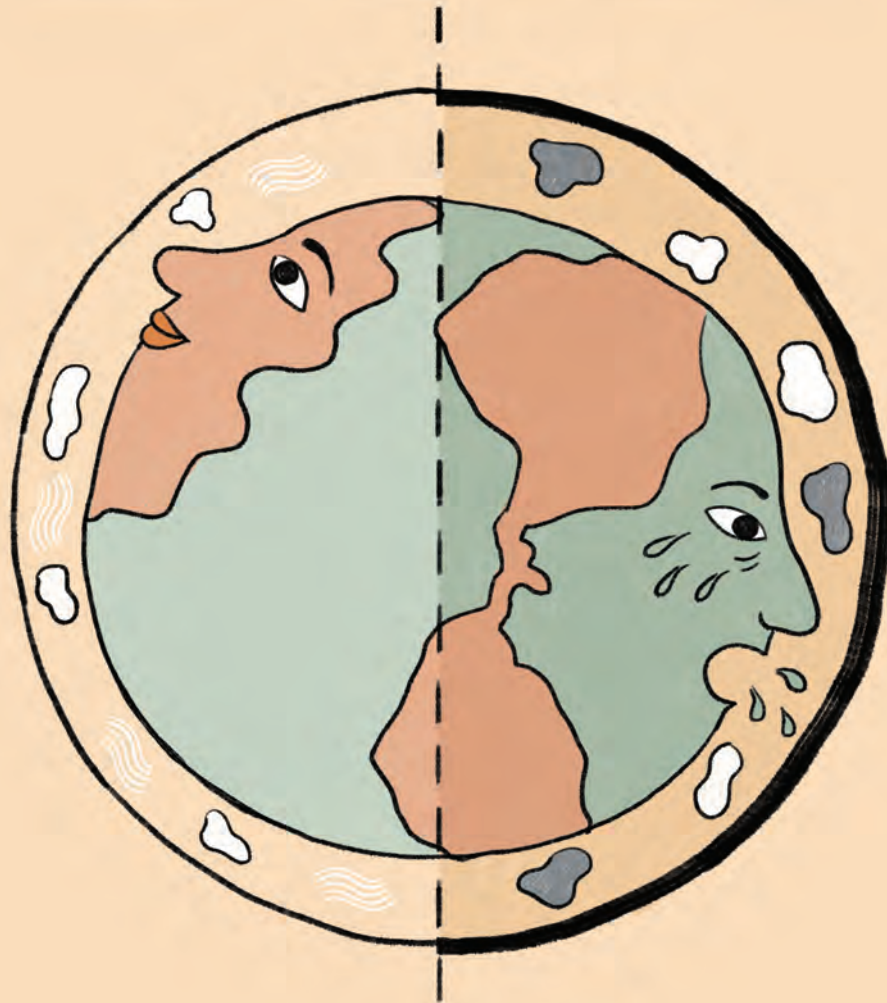
Enye yezi rhasi zifuthamisela umoya yi-methane* esuka kwiifama ezinkulu ezinezilwanyana ezininzi, ingakumbi iinkomo, ezithsulayo nezibhodlayo.

*carbon dioxide CO_2
*methane CH_4



Zonke ezi rhasi zibangela ingubo engabonakaliyo apha ehlabathini, nethi ifuthamisele ubushushu obusuka elangeni. Njengerhasi efuthamiselayo.

Oku kuvame ukwenza ihlabathi ibeyindawo eyonwabelekayo ukuhlala kuyo. Kodwa le ngubo iqine kakhulu ngoku, nto leyo ebangela ubushushu obugqithisileyo kwanokutshintshatshintsha kwemozulu.



Ihlabathi sele lifunqule ubushushu malunga ne-1°C ukusukela oko yathi yaqala ukusebenza imizimveliso.

Oku kungabonakala njengento nje engephi. Kodwa ngokufanayo naxa ugula okanye uphethwe ngumkhuhlane abe enyuka kancinnane amaqondo obushushu, nezinto azihambi ngendlela ehlabathini.



Imozulu engaqhelekanga njengeempuphuma kwanobushushu obugqithisileyo, yinto ethande ukuqheleka. Izilwanyana kwanezityalo ziphachazeleka ngendlela embi, ezinye zazo ziyaphela kuba indlela yazo yokuphila iyatshintsha okanye itshabalale.



Futhi nabantu bayagula bambi babhubha ngenxa yongcoliseko lomoya olubangelwa yimizimveliso kwaneemoto.



Sonke singayithabatha inxaxheba.



Ukucima izibane konga umbane
kwaye kuvelisa irhasi encinane
ye-carbon dioxide.



Ukuhamba ngenyawo, ukukhwela ibhayisekile, ukukhwela ibhasi
okanye uloliwe kubangela ungcoliseko oluncinane kuna xa uhamba
ngemoto okanye inqwelomoya.



Ukutya inyama encinane kuthetha irhasi
yohlobo lwe-methane encinane.



Kodwa oku **okonelanga**. Ukutshisa izibaso ebezifudula ziphila (fossil fuels) ngoyena nobangela ophezulu weerhasi ezifuthamisela umoya (greenhouse gases).

Kuza kufuneka sitshintshe sisebenzise **umbane ococekileyo ofana nomoya kwakunye nelanga, kuba mlinzi kakhulu eMzantsi Afrika.**



Abantu sele besebenzise umbane ophehlwe ngomoya ixesha elide. Lo mbane waqala ukusetyenziswa kwizikhephe ukuzinceda zinqumle amachibi neelwandle.

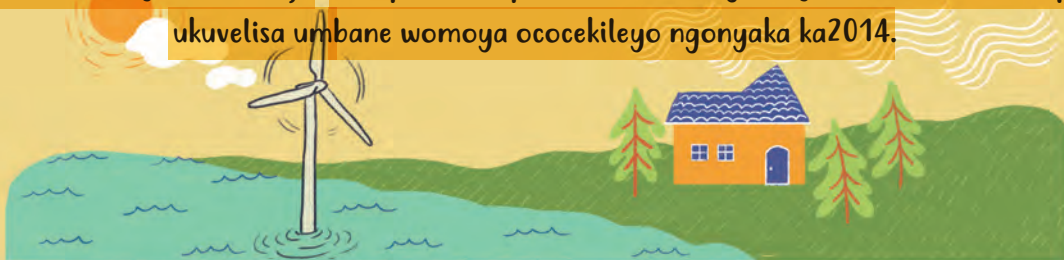


Amaphiko okutsala umoya aqala ukwakhiwa kwiminyaka engamawaka amabini (2 000) eyadlulayo ukumpompa amanzi kwanokusila iflawa.



Ekuthambekeni kwenkulungwane yeshumi elinesithoba, iinzululwazi, kuquka noPoul la Cour, isanuse sezulu somDanish, sayila amaphiko okuqala okuvelisa umbane.

Ngonyaka ka1918 kwakusele kukho amaphiko okuphehla umbane ngomoya alikhulu elinamashumi amabini (120) evelisa umbane eDenmark. Kodwa kuqale ngonyaka ka1978 ukubona iinjini eDenmark zathi zaveza, okokuqala ehlabathini, amaphiko okuphehla umbane aneebhleyidi nathi afaka ifuthe kula siwasebenzisayo namhlanje. Amaphiko okuphehla umbane ngomoya eMzantsi Afrika aqale ukuvelisa umbane womoya ococekileyo ngonyaka ka2014.



Ngoku ke ngoku, ingaba lisebenza njani iphiko lokuphehla umbane ngomoya?

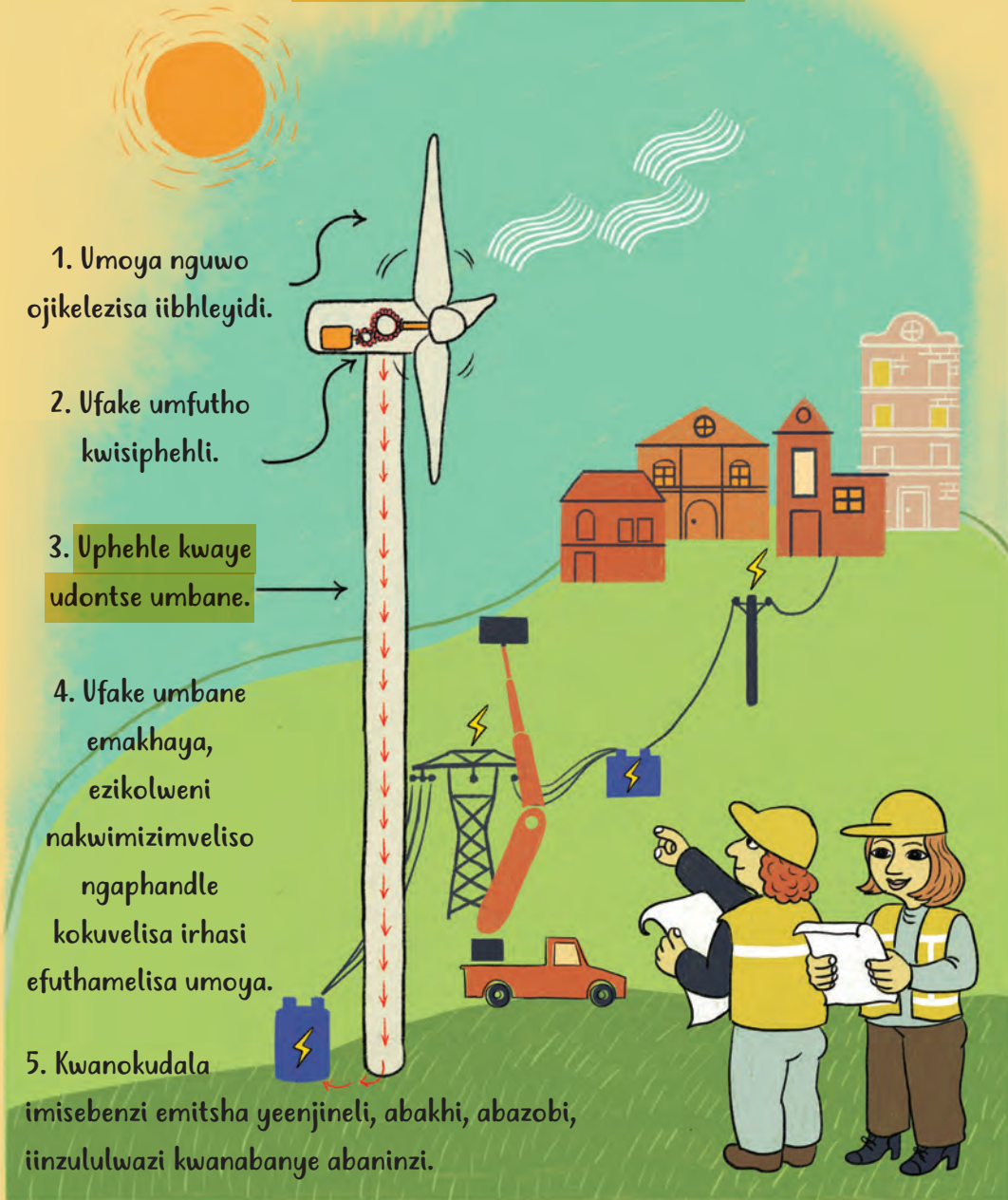
1. Umoya nguwo ojikelezisa iibhleyidi.

2. Ufake umfutho kwisiphehli.

3. Uphehle kwaye udontse umbane.

4. Ufake umbane emakhaya, ezikolweni nakwimizimveliso ngaphandle kokuvelisa irhasi efuthamelisa umoya.

5. Kwanokudala imisebenzi emitsha yeenjineli, abakhi, abazobi, iinzululwazi kwanabanye abaninzi.



Amaphiko okuqala okuphehla umbane
ngomoya ayengekho makhulu ukodlula
oobhululu bawo benkulungwane yeshumi
elinesithoba.

Amaphiko okuphehla umbane
ngomoya wanamhlanje makhulu,
angcono, anesantya esiphantsi kwaye
omelele, futhi ayakwazi ukufumaneka
emhlabeni okanye elwandle.

Umbane oveliswa nje kukulephuza
isihlandlo esinye sephiko
lokuphehla umbane ngomoya
elilelona linamandla okwenene
ehlabathini, ungabangela ukusebenza
kombane ekhayeni lakho isithuba
esingangosuku.

Ngonyaka ka2025, ubuninzi
bamaphiko okuphehla umbane
ngomoya ayakuba emade esodlula
ne-Eiffel Tower yaseParis
(elinye nje kuwo lakuba
lilikhulu ukodlula ubunzima
beendlovu ezilikhulu [100]!).



Amaphiko okuphehla umbane ngomoya angaphaya kwewaka elinamakhulu amahlanu (1, 500)ancedisa ekunikezeni umbane eMzantsi Afrika. Ukusuka kumanxweme aseKapa ukuya kwimida yaseNamibia kwanakwiKaroo, sisebenzisa umoya ukwenza umbane ococekileyo.

Ukuquka iiphaneli zelanga, iimoto zombane, kwanotshintsho kwindlela yokucinga ekongeni umbane ze zingangcolisi kakhulu, umbane ophehlwe ngomoya ubangela ikamva elicocekileyo nelinempilo kuthi sonke.



Ixhaswe ngabakwa:

Wind[•]
EUROPE

windeurope.org



www.letthewindblow.org

Iguqulelwe ngu:
South African
Wind Energy Association



SAWEA
South African Wind Energy Association