

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.

Linikwa ifuthe yincoko yoomama ababini (itshantliziyo lemiba yezomoya lohlanga lwesiPolish kwanentatheli yaseBhritane) kwakunye nomzobi ogqwesileyo wase-Iran, le ncwadi yeziqhulo ixela ibali lokuba umbane ohlaziyekileyo njengalowo womoya unganceda njani kwiinguqu zokwenza ihlabathi libeyindawo 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 kwenzuzo yombane ococekileyo ophehlwe 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 ezingqakeni.



Emva koko kwangena isigaba sexesha lokuba kusetyenzwe. Imizimveliso yaqala ukusekwa ze abantu baya ezidolophini 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 kuya kubakho:
Imisebenzi emininzi.



Lonto ithetha ukuba abantu abafumana ingeniso yemali eninzi, bayakwazi
ukuzithengela ukutya okuninzi, kwaye baphinde baphile ubomi obude nobunempilo.



Futhi neenqwelomoya kwaneemoto zenza
kubelula ukukhenketha.

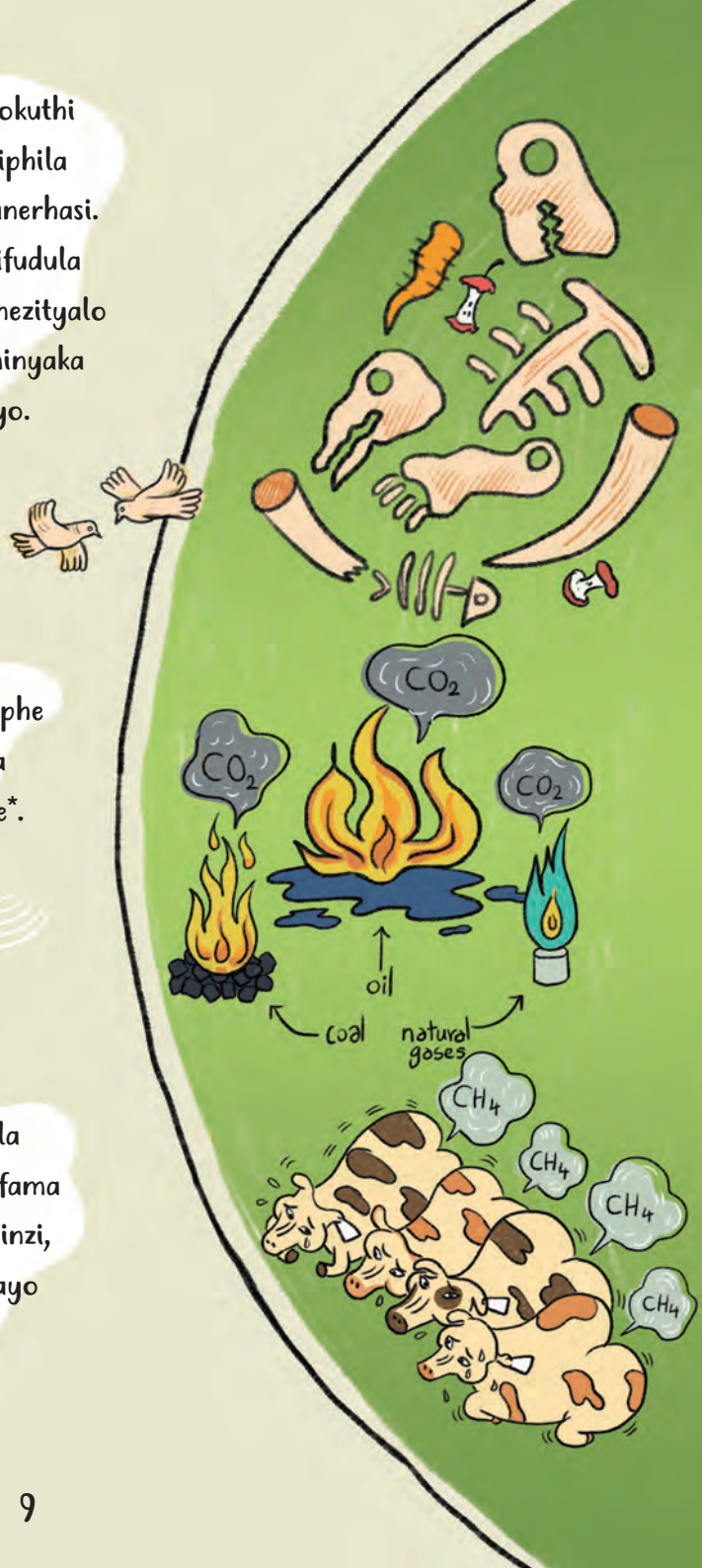


Kodwa yonke le nto yenziwa ngokuthi kutshiswe izibaso ebezifudula ziphila (fossil fuels) njenge-oli, ilahle kwanerhasi. Ezi ke zisuka ngqo kwizinto ebezifudula ziphila, izilwanyana ezifileyo kwanezityalo ezagqumeleleka emhlabeni kwiminyaka yamakhulu ezigidi eyadlulayo.

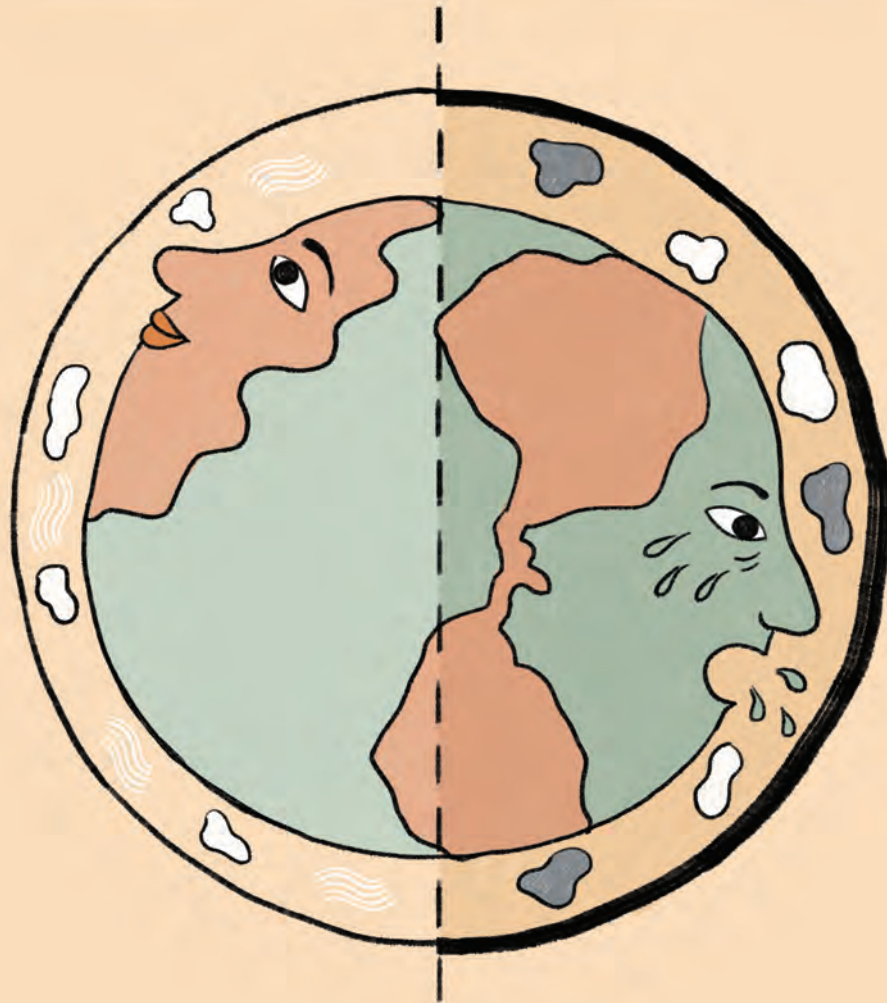
Xa sele zitshisiwe, izibaso ebezifudula ziphila ziye zikhuphe irhasi efuthamisela umoya yohlobo lwe-carbon dioxide*.

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 libeyindawo eyonwabelekayo ukuhlala
kulo. 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 engephi. Kodwa kufana nkqwa naxa ugula okanye uphethwe ngumkhuhlane abe enyuka kancinane amaqondo obushushu emzimbeni wakho, nezinto azihambi ngendlela ehlabathini.



Imozulu engaqhelekanga njengeempuphuma kwanobushushu obugqithisileyo, yinto ethande ukuqheleka. Izilwanyana kwanezityalo zichaphazeleka 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 aokonelanga. Ukutshisa izibaso ebezifudula ziphila (fossil fuels) ngoyena nobangela ophezulu weerhasi ezifuthamisela umoya (greenhouse gases).

Kuza kufuneka sitshintshe ngoku ngxamisekileyo sisebenzise umbane ococekileyo ophehlwe ngomoya kwakunye nelanga, kuba mlinzi kakhulu umoya kwaye nelanga lininzi eMzantsi Afrika.



Kudala abantu bawusebenzisa umbane ophehlwe ngomoya. Lo mbane waqala ukusetyenziswa kwizikhephe ukuzinceda zinqumle amachibi neelwandle.

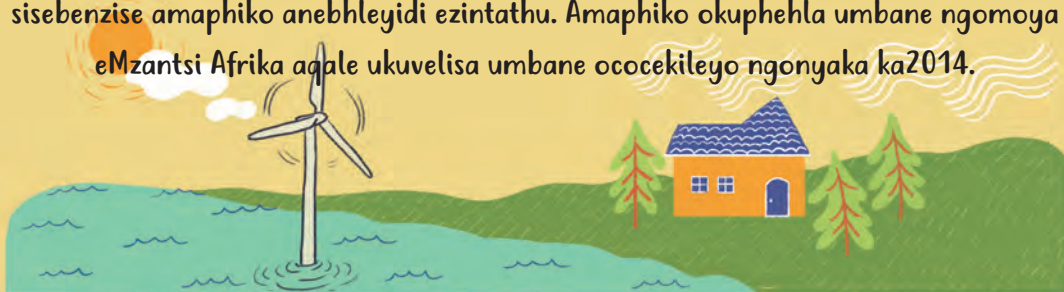


Amaphiko okutsala umoya aqala ukwakhiwa kwiminyaka engamawaka amabini (2 000) eyadlulayo ukumpompa amanzi kwanokusila ingqolowa.



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

Ngonyaka ka 1918 amaphiko okuphehla umbane ngomoya eDenmark aye likhulu elinamashumi amabini (120). Kwathi ke ngonyaka ka1978 iinjini zaseDenmark zaveza, okokuqala ehlabathini, amaphiko okuphehla umbane anebhleyidi ezintathu. Bobobuchwepheshe ke obathi basikhuthaza nathi ukuba namhlanje sisebenzise amaphiko anebhleyidi ezintathu. Amaphiko okuphehla umbane ngomoya eMzantsi Afrika aqale ukuvelisa umbane ococekileyo ngonyaka ka2014.



Ke ngoku, ingaba lisebenza njani iphiko lokuphehla umbane ngomoya?

1. Umoya nguwo ojikelezisa iibhleyidi.

2. Ufake umfutho kwisiphehli.

3. Uphehle yaye uvelise 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 beminyaka yee1900s.

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

Umbane oveliswa ngokujikeleza kwephiko lokuphehla umoya elilona linamandla ehlabathini isihlandlo nje esinye unganika ikhaya lakho umbane isithuba esingangosuku.

Ngonyaka ka2025, ubuninzi bamaphiko okuphehla umbane ngomoya ayakuba emade esodlula ne-Eiffel Tower yaseParis (ubunzima bephiko elinye lokuphehla umbane ngomoya bungodlula 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. Masisebenzisane sonke ukukhusela ikamva lethu, sisebenzise nephaneli zombane ukwenza umbane ococekileyo, sisebenzise imoto zombane, sicinge banzi ngendlela zokonga umbane, sehlise nezinga lokungcolisa umoya. Umbane ophehlwe ngomoya ubangela ikamva elicocekilyo nelinelinempilo kuthi sonke.



Ixhaswe ngabakwa:

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Iguqulelwe ngu:
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