Ubugcisa basemajukujwini buyanceda ekulweni nemililo engalawulekiyo yasendle

NguJO-ANNE SMETHERHAM

Kuza kufuneka iindlela ezichuliweyo zokuthintela imililo yasendle engalawulekiyo ingabangeli intshabalalo ethe chithi saka njengoko inguqulelo yobume bezulu ibangela ukunyuka kwamaqondo obushushu yaye idala iziqwenga ezikhulu zamadlelo omileyo.

Ezi ndlela zichuliweyo sele zikhona, yaye ezininzi ziyasetyenziswa yiMibutho Yokucima imiLilo enempumelelo yoMzantsi Afrika (iiFPA).

Ziquka ukusetyenziswa kobugcisa basemajukujukwini ekubhaqeni imililo yasendle nengozi yokuba iza kuba khona; ukutshisa okulawulwayo ukuze kwenziwe iindawo zokukhusela ipropati namadlelo amatsha asemngciphekweni; namaphulo enziwa lishishini lee-inshorensi lokufundisa abanini-mhlaba nokubakhuthaza ukuba balandele ezona ndlela zifanelekileyo zokulawulwa kwemililo. “Zintathu izinto ezingenakuphephekiyo: ukufa, iirhafu nemililo yasendle,” utsho njalo uTony Marshall weCapeNature, leyo imiyezo yendalo eziihektare ezingama-780 000 erhangqe iipropati zamakhulukhulu abanini-mhlaba kwakunye nenkoliso yoomasipala kwiPhondo leNtshona Koloni.

“Kodwa ke, umlilo wasendle ungalawulwa ngokuthathwa kwamanyathelo okulungiselela into engekehli.”

Imigqalisela ehla isuka kwiisatelite ezijikeleza umhlaba iquka ulwazi oluqokelelweyo malunga nemililo yasendle. Ngo-2004, ingcali yokuva izinto ezikude uPhilip Frost osebenzela iCouncil for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) iqalise ukuvelisa isixokelelwano solwazi esinokufumana, sisebenze ze sisasaze olu lwazi luqokelelweyo.

Umzuzu wakhe we-“Eureka” ibe yimpumelelo enkulu ekubhaqweni nasekuthintelweni kwemililo yasendle eMzantsi Afrika nasehlabathini jikelele.

Ngelo xesha, uFrost neqela lakhe lakwaCSIR babesebenza no-Eskom, owayesokoliswa kukonakala kweentambo zakhe ezininzi ngenxa yomlilo, njengoko iintambo zakhe zokuhambisa umbane ezingama-28 000km zidlula kwindawo ethandwa kakhulu ngumlilo. Kuphando lokuqala lolu hlobo ehlabathini, izazinzulu zazama ukufumana isisombululo sokutshintsha imigqaliselo yemililo emikhulu ibe yimiyalezo yokulumkisa ethunyelwa ngexesha lokwenzekakwesiganeko nethunyelwa nge-SMS ne-imeyil.

Abantu abafumana umyalezo bangakhetha ukufumana indawo okuyo umlilo ngokusebenzisa iGPS, okanye umgama necala okulo xa kuthelekiswa nendawo yokwalatha emiselwe

… kodwa ke, iindaba ezimnandi zezokuba ukuphelisa okanye ke ukunciphisa kakhulu aba bangeneleli kungayinciphisa kakhulu ingozi yomlilo.”

Izityalo ezingabangeneleli abahlaselayo zibangela kubekho izityalo ezininzi ekufuneka zitshiswe – yaye zizo ezibangela imililo emininzi ngaphandle kwexesha lemvelo lemililo, kwakunye nemililo emikhulu kakhulu.

Inxalenye yesibini yolu bambiswano phakathi koSANTAM, iWWF noCSIR ngoku iyaqhubeka, kukhangelwa ukuba leliphi inyathelo elimele lithathwe, lithathwe ngubani yaye esenjenjalo njani na.

IiFPA zinendima enkulu ekulawulweni kwengozi yemililo yasendle eMzantsi Afrika ngokunxibelelanisa imizamo yoomasipala, amashishini nabanini-propati, nokuqinisekisa ukuba kulandelwa ezona ndlela zifanelekileyo zokusebenza. Enye yeendlela angenelele ngazo uSantam kukuncedisa ekuqiniseni iFPA yasemaZantsi eKapa, umhlaba wayo ohlanganisa ingingqi yase-Eden, nokuxhasa ekulawulweni kweentlekele.

Enye yezinto ezivelisiweyo sisixokelelwano se-IT sokucacisa iimpawu nokuzithi thaca ngokweenkcukacha ezimephini, ukuze kube lula kakhulu ukulawulwa kweengozi zemililo. NoSantam ebeqhuba uphando lokuba kungenzeka na ukusetyenziswa kweekhamera ezine-infra-red ekuphandwa ngazo neziphuhliswa yiYunivesithi yaseStellenbosch. Ezi khamera zinokubekwa ngobuchule ecaleni kweendawo zokunqanda ukunwenwa kwemililo nasecaleni kweendawo ekuhlala kuzo abantu.

Kusekwe iiFPA kuwo wonke uMzantsi Afrika, nakuba zishiyana ngamanqanaba okusebenza ngokufanelekileyo. Ezona FPA zisebenza kakuhle zihlanganisa zonke iinkalo zokubhaqwa kwemililo, ukuyithintela nokuyilawula, kuquka ukusetyenziswa kobugcisa be-AFIS, amabala atshisiweyo nemizamo yeshishini le-inshorensi.

Ukuze ingozi yemililo yasendle ilawulwe ngokufanelekileyo, iiFPA zimele zisebenze kakuhle.

IProjekthi iFynbos Fire ibonelela iiFPA ezikwingingqi yefynbos ngezinto zoncedo ukuze zikwazi ukuzixhasa ekugqibeleni.

Eyona njongo iphambili kukuvelisa umzekelo wokulawulwa kwemililo ozinzileyo onokuthi usetyenziswe eMzantsi Afrika ngokubanzi, nakwamanye amazwe, ngenxa yokutshintsha kwemozulu. Le projekthi ebiza izigidi ezininzi zeerandi ixhaswa ngemali ngurhulumente woMzantsi Afrika, isiCwangciso soPhuhliso seZizwe eziManyeneyo kunye neGlobal Environment Facility, phakathi kwabanye abaxhasi.

“Apha eMzantsi Afrika sinobunye bobona buchule bubalaseleyo emhlabeni, nezona zixokelelwano zintsonkothileyo kwezake zayilo, ukuze kulawulwe ngokufanelekileyo imililo,” utsho njalo umlawuli weProjekthi iFynbos Fire Project uVal Charlton.

“Umsebenzi wethu kukuncedisa ekuxhaseni lo msebenzi nokunabisa le mizamo, ukuyila umzekelo ozinzileyo wokulawulwa ngokufanelekileyo kwemililo.”

Iinkalo ezibalulekileyo zalo msebenzi iza kuba kukukhuthaza ukusetyenziswa kwenkonzo ye-AFIS; ukuxhobisa ii-FPA kuyo yonke ingingqi ngoomatshini be-AFIS, ukuphucula ukulawula kwazo imililo; ukuphakamisa ukusetyenziswa kwamabala atshisiweyo, nokuxhasa imizamo yeshishini lee-inshorensi yokufundisa abantu abanee-inshorensi noluntu, nokuwonga abanini-zipropati abalandela iindlela ezifanelekileyo zokulawulwa kwemililo.

UDenichaud uthi: “Akukho mntu ufuna ukuba lixhoba leshwangusha lokubona ipropati okanye ishishini olakhe kangangamashumi eminyaka, nelixabisa izigidi, lisitsha libe luthuthu. Ndibone izigantsontso zamadoda anamandla, ekhala ezimathontsi iinyembezi ngenxa yentshabalaliso ebangelwe ngumlilo.

“Ukusebenza ngokubambisana kuphela kwendlela eza kusebenza kuba, xa kuziwa kumbandela wokulawula ingozi yomlilo wasendle, sonke sineenjongo ezifanayo.”

- I-GEF Fynbos Fire Projekthi yasekwa ukuze kuxhaswe ukulungiswa nokudluliselwa kobugcisa kuwo onke amazwe asakhasayo ayinxalenye ye-United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Abanye abaxhasi bale projekthi baquka iSebe leSizwe leMicimbi yokusiNgqongileyo loMzantsi Afrika, ngokusebenzisa isiCwangci so sokuSebenzela Amanzi nesokuSebenza ngoMlilo, iSebe lezoLimo, amaHlathi nokuLoba, (eNtshona Koloni), imiButho yokuCima imiLilo, iFFA Group of Companies kunye nesiCwangciso so Phuhliso seZizwe eziManyeneyo.

* UJo-Anne Smetherham wayesakuba yintatheli esebenza kwiprojekthi iFynbos Fire esebenzela inkampani yemicimbi yoluntu iHWB Communications

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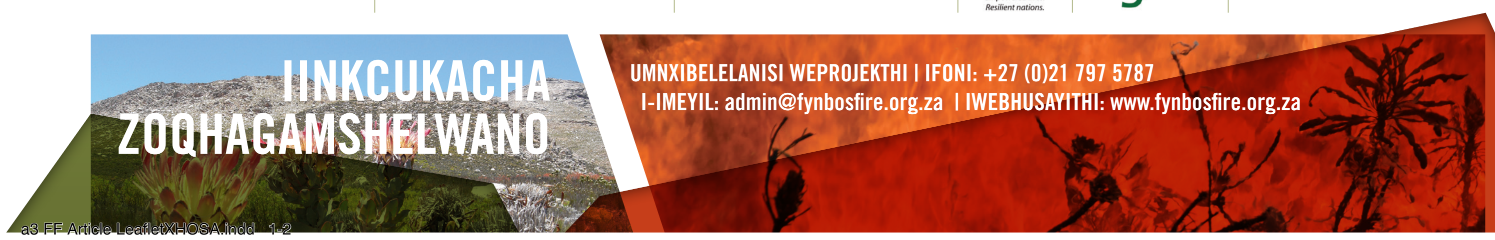

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kwangaphambili.

Ngokomyinge, ingaphezu kwama-30 000 imiyalezo yokulumkisa ngomlilo ethunyelwe nge-SMS ngexesha ngalinye lemililo ithunyelwa kwiiFPA naku-Eskom.

"Ubugcisa esibuvelisileyo benza iiFPA zikwazi ukubhaqa imililo ze ziphendule ngoko nangoko, endaweni yokulindela ukuba umntu awubone okanye eve ivumba lomsi, into esenokwenzeka sele kukade kakhulu," utsho njalo uFrost.

Olu lwazi luqokelelweyo lukwiwebhusayithi ye-Advanced Fire Information System (www.afis.co.za), okwenza ukuba ababukeli babone iimephu zeendawo ekuyo imililo ngexesha ekutsha ngalo kuyo nayiphi na indawo ehlabathini, babone naliphi na ixesha elichaziweyo, kusetyenziswa iiGoogle Maps njengesiseko. Kanjalo uqikelelo lwanyanga zonke lwendawo etshileyo kunye neemephu zeeveki zonke ezibonisa iindawo ezisengozini yokutsha, nto leyo eyenza abaphathi abajongene nomlilo baqalise ukwenza amalungiselelo kwiimeko ezisengozini kakhulu, lusasazwa kumakhulu abaphathi abajongene nomlilo eMzantsi Afrika.

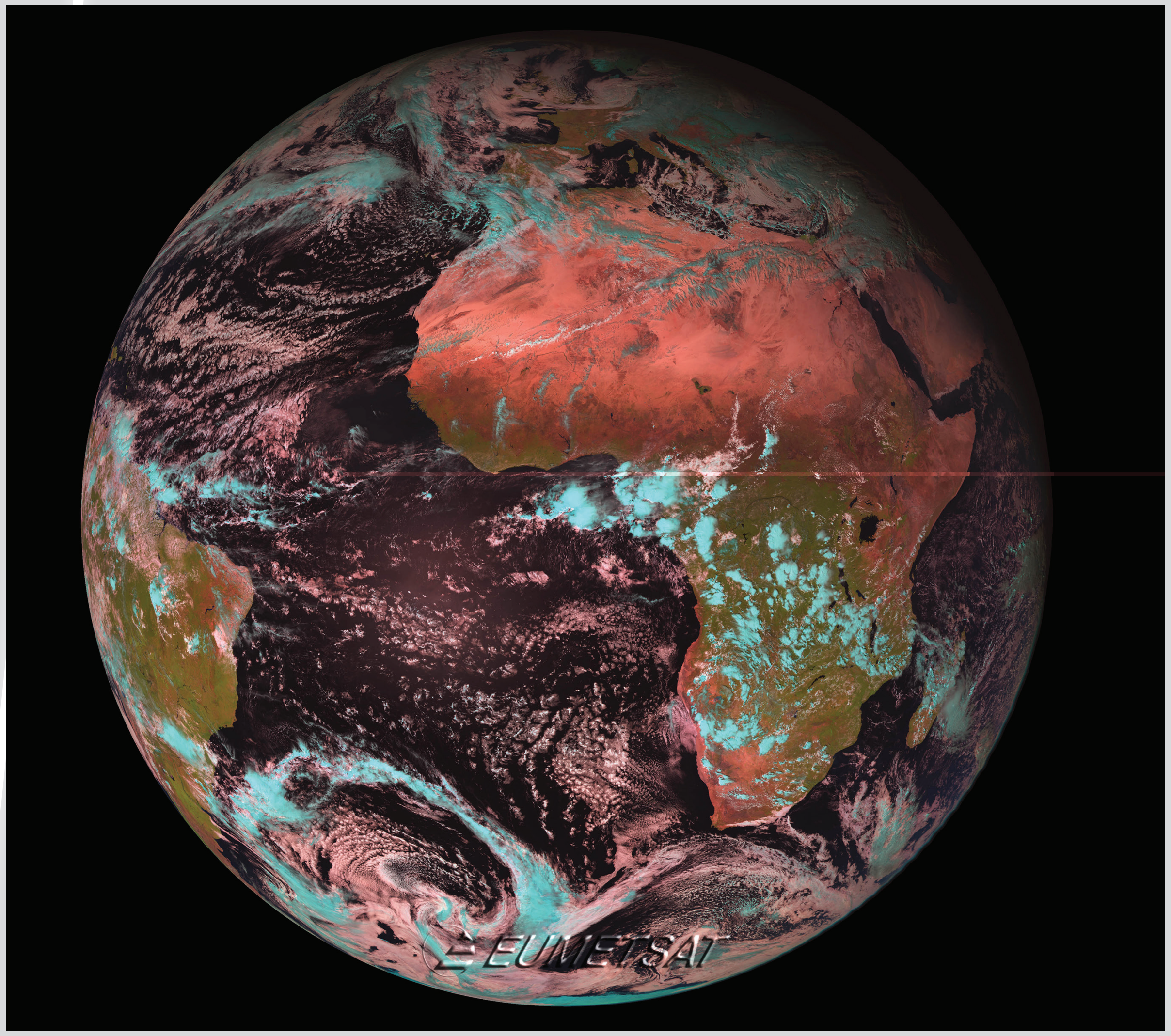
Olu lwazi luthunyelwa ngoomatshini be-AFIS abafakwe kwiindawo ngeendawo kulo lonke eleMpuma neNtshona Koloni, ukuze kungabikho mfuneko yonxibelelwano lwe-intanethi.

Kanjalo uqikelelo lukaCSIR lwengozi yomlilo lwenza abaphathi abajongene nomlilo bakwazi ukuphononga ezona meko zifanelekileyo zokutshisa amabala okuthintela umlilo.

"La mabala atshisiweyo ayinxalenye engundoqo ekulawulweni kwengozi yomlilo yaye ebesenziwa, nakuba ebengenziwa ngomlinganiselo esingathanda ngawo," utsho njalo uMarshall.

Oku kutshiswa kwamabala athile kwenzelwa ukukhusela iindawo ezimelene nepropati exabisekileyo, izilimo namahlathi. Kanjalo kwenzelwa ukutshisa izityalo ekufuneka zihlaziyiwe – iintlobo ezininzi kakhulu zezityalo elizweni ngokubanzi zidinga umlilo kumjikelezo wazo wobomi – nokulawula izityalo ezingabangeneleli abahlaselayo.

La mabala awafani namabala okunqanda umlilo, wona ngokuqhelekileyo made kakhulu endaweni yokuba abe banzi nadala imicu engenanto nalapho kumiwa khona xa kucinywa imililo yasendle esondelayo.



"Kukho ingozi xa kutshiswa la mabala," utsho njalo uMarshall. "Ndiyawoyika umlilo, nyhani, ke bona abanini-zipropati mhlawumbi bawoyika ngaphezu kwam. Kodwa kukho ingozi enkulu xa ngaba asikwenzi oku.

"Oku kutshiswa kwamabala kufuneka kwenziwe ngentsebenziswano, kucetywe kakuhle ze kwenziwe ngabo bonke abo baza kuxhamla – umasipala, iFPA namalungu ayo, abasemagunyeni kwezolimo nolondolozo."

UBraam du Preez ngumphathi wengozi kwezamahlathi kwiCape Pine, umnini welona hlathi likhulu eNtshona Koloni. Amabala eendawo ezitshisiweyo anendima enkulu ekukhuseleni ipropati namahlathi enkampani, nokugcina iziqwenga ezikhulu zefynbos zikwimeko entle.

"Bekukho iziphango ezinamandla kwingingqi yeGeorge ngaphambi kwe kwe-Ista, yaye umbane watshisa kwiindawo ezintandathu nto leyo eyayibeka engozini amahlathi ethu amabini," utsho njalo. "Omnye umlilo wacinywa yimvula yaye thina kwafuneka sicime eminye emihlanu.

"Sasitshise ibala elithile malunga neminyaka emithathu edluleyo yaye sikwazile ukucima umlilo simi kule ndawo, sawuthintela ukuba unganwenweli kwezinye iindawo. Ukuba sasingalitshisanga elo bala, ngenene besiza kuba nengxaki enkulu gqitha."

Okunye ukutshiswa ngempumelelo kwebala kwenziwa ngaphambili kwindawo ejikeleze iGarden Route Dam, kutshiswa izityalo ezindala ukuze amanzi omfula ahambe kakuhle ukuya edamini, utsho njalo. "ICape Pine, iCapeNature, uDAFF, uSANParks noomasipala bonke basebenza kunye. Yayingumzekelo omhle obonisa ukuba iFPA imele isebenze njani na."

Kodwa ke, kufuneka kutshiswe amanye amabala amaninzi, utsho njalo uMarshall. Kukho iingxaki ekufumanekeni koncedo. Abaphathi abaninzi abajongene nemililo bemkile kweli shishini, yaye lufuneka ngamandla uqeqesho. Kanjalo namalungu eeFPA kufuneka eqeqeshiwe, ukuze athathe inxaxheba kumsebenzi wokutshiswa kwamabala.

Kwelinye iphulo, inkampani ehamba phambili ye-inshorensi izama ukuza nesisombululo sokujongana ngqo nokutshintsha kwemozulu.

Kukho inkolo yokuba uSantam uyakhokela kwishishini le-inshorensi eMzantsi Afrika ngokuphathelele ukunyuka kweengozi eziza nokutshintsha kwemozulu.

"Sisebenza ngokubambisana nawo onke amaqela ekufumaneni izisombululo," utsho njalo uGuy Denichaud, ingcali kubugcisa bengozi esebenzela uSantam nobengomnye wabaququzeleli abangundoqo bezicwangciso zakhe zobuchule zokujongana nemililo nezikhukula.

Isicwangciso sakwaSantam sokulawulwa kwezikhukula neengozi zemililo saqaliswa xa inkampani yathi yachwechwela izazinzulu kwaCSIR, iWorld Wide Fund for Nature (iWWF) kunye neYunivesithi yaseKapa phantsi kokhokelo lukanjingalwazi uClifford Shearing eminyakeni emine edluleyo, ibacela baphande ukuba kutheni iintlawulo zamabango eentlekele zemvelo – izikhukula, imililo nezichotho – zinyuka ngequbuliso, nokuba kungenziwa ntoni ukunqanda la mabango anyukayo.

Ngeli thuba, indleko yokuvuselela ipropati eyonakaliswe ngumlilo inyuke kakhulu ngenxa yobunzima bezoqoqosho obuthe nqo ngobhongwane olu shishino.

Kwiprojekthi eyaxhaswa ngokumanyeneyo nguSANTAM noCSIR, igqiza lophando libonise ukuba ingozi yoshishino idibene njani nezinto ezinefuthe kwindalo engqongileyo kuquka ukutshintsha kwemozulu, nokuba yintoni enokwenziwa ukuze kuncitshiswe le ngozi.

Ngoku eli gqiza liyasebenzisana lizama ukufumana ukuba ingamiselwa njani inkqubo yokunciphisa ingozi. Umsebenzi walo ujoliswe kuMasipala wesiThili sase-Eden ngenxa yeenkangeleko ezahlukileyo zomhlaba kulo masipala, iimeko zezulu ezingaqinisekanga kunye nenani eliphezulu lezinto zexabiso ezifakwe kwi-inshorensi yakwaSantam apho.

KwiPhondo laseNtshona loMzantsi Afrika kubekho iindawo ezisixhenxe ezivakaliswe njengemimandla yentlekele phakathi ko-2003 no-2008, okubangele umonakalo odle amawaka ama-2,5 ezigidi zeerandi ekulungiseni amaseko ezinto ezisetyenziswayo kuphela. Ngaphezu kwama-70% alo monakalo wenzeke kwingingqi yase-Ede – ezona ntlekele zimbi zakha zenzeka kwithuba elinjalo.

Umzekelo owenziwe nguCSIR ubonise ukuba kwingingqi yase-Eden kuye kwabakho yaye kuza kubakho utshintsho lwemozulu kakhulu, ngokukodwa ukunyuka kwamaqondo obushushu. Amaqondo obushushu ebusika nasentwasa-hlobo kule ngingqi anyuke ngo-1.4°C kule nkulungwane idluleyo, yaye kuqikelelwa ukuba aza kunyuka ngo-1°C ngaphezulu ngo-2040. Ngenxa yoku, inani lamaxesha okubakho kweengozi zemililo ezinkulu (ixesha elithatha iintsuku ezingaphezulu kwezintathu) kungenzeka linyuke ngama-41% ngethuba eliphakathi kuka-2020 no-2050, xa kuthelekiswa nelo lika-1060 no-1990.

Oku kunyuka kwamaqondo kuza kuba kubi kakhulu ebusika, ngenxa yokuba kuba shushu kakhulu ngeli xesha – nto leyo esele ithande ukubonakala ngoku.

"Into enika umdla kukuba sifumanise ukuba ifuthe labantu kwindalo engqongileyo linempembelelo elinganayo okanye nede yangaphezulu kwingozi yokubakho komlilo kunaleyo yokutshintsha kwemozulu," utsho njalo u-Onno Huyser, umphathi wesicwangciso seWWF South Africa nojongene neli phulo.

"Ulwazi oluqokelelweyo lusibonise ukuba ngokwembali, imithi engabangeneleli abahlaselayo ngoyena nobangela mkhulu wemililo yasendle kule ngingqi

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