



bio watch

SOUTH AFRICA

biodiversity | food security | biosafety | social justice

bulletin

NOVEMBER 2010

Kuhlongozwa ukwenza uphethroli ngombila ongaphezu kwezidingo zokudla

Njengoba kuthiwa kunombila omningi kunezidingo zokudla, uhulumeni waseNingizimu Afrika uyanxuswa ukuba aphinde asicubungule kabusha isinqumo sakhe sokwenqaba ukuxhasa ukukhiqizwa kukaphethroli owenziwa ngezitshalo (agrofuels). Lesi sinqumo okumiwe kuso kumanje siyingxenye yomgomo kazwelonke mayelana nophethroli owenziwa ngezitshalo (National Biofuel Strategy), owesekelwe ekutheni kuqinisekiswa ukuthi izidingo zokudla zabantu bezwe lethu ziyaneliseka.

Kunemibuzo okufanele ibuzwe: Ubani lo ofuna kube noshintsho? Ubani ofuna kwenziwe uphethroli ngombila? Ngabe ezikabani izimfuno ezibhekelayo ngalokhu? Eqinisweni akuzona ezabalimi abafufusayo, futhi akuhambelani nezidingo zokudla nezizinda ezamandla zezwe lethu. Abalimi abakhulu bommbila abafuna lokhu; Yizinkampani ezinkulu zamazwe ngamazwe ezidayisa imbewu ezifuna lokhu.

Indlela eyonga kancane futhi emosha ngokwedlulele

Kufanele kuqashelwe ukuthi i-ethanol (uphethroli owenziwa ngezitshalo) eyenziwa ngombila iwuhlobo lukaphethroli olungenakho ukonga futhi olumosha ngokwedlulele. Asikho isiqiniseko sokuthi kuyoba nommbila owevile eminyakeni ezayo, ngakho imali etshalwe uhulumeni waseNingizimu Afrika ezimbonini zokwenza uphethroli ngezitshalo kungenzeka ilahleke. Enye into okufanele icatshangwe: uma abalimi abakhulu betshala ummbila ongenazo izikhuthazi, mhlawumbe amanye amazwe angathanda ukuthenga lowo ongaphezulu kwezidingo zangaphakathi!

Abakwa-Biowatch balubheke ngehlo lokhozi lolu daba olubalulekile futhi bazohlala bekwazisa ukuthi kuqhubekani nge Bhulethini yakwaBiowatch.

Kwesokudla: Omunye wemindeni yabalimi owasebenzisana nohlelo lwe-Biowatch eMpumalanga Kapa. Ummbila otshalwa yilo mphakathi wahlolwa elaborathri watholakala umsulwa (GM-free)!

Okusanda kwenzeka eNingizuma Afrika

ENingizimu Afrika, ngaphezu kokuthi kuvunyelwe ukuthengiswa kwezinhlobo zommbila, ubhontshisi isoya, nokotini, zonke ezishintshwe izimpahafuzo (GM maize, GM soya, GM cotton), sekuphinde kwavunywa ukuthi kwenziwe izivivinyo emasimini ngalezitshalo. Isikhungo soCwaningo sakwaShukela eMzansi Afrika (South African Sugar Research Institute), sisanda kufaka isicelo sokwenza uvivinyo ngomoba oshintshwe izimpahafuzo (GM sugar cane). Uhlobo olubizwa nge NCo310 lwakhelwe ukuthi lukhiqize ushukela ka-moba othe xaxa, futhi kwandiswe loko okugukethwe izinhlayiyana zesicubu sesitshalo – akulona uhlobo lukashukela lolu umuntu angathanda ukuludla!

Khona manjalo, uMnyango Wezolimo, Ezemvelo Nentuthuko Yasemaphandleni Wesifundazwe sakwaZulu Natali, ususayine isivumelwano nabakwa South African Breweries esithinta imphakathi elimayo yase Bergville, eMbabazanae naseNdaka sokuthi kukhiqizwe ummbila ophuzi ongashintshwanga izimpahafuzo (GM-free maize).



Amakhosikazi asemakhaya alwa nobuphofu futhi ondle imindeni yawo ngezidingo zemindeni nezemiphakathi



– kucabanga umfundi wase US obesebenza nabakwa Biowatch.

● **Bheka ikhasi 2**

Ulwazi wendabuko lusalokhu lungavikelekile ngaphansi komthetho sivivinywa obizwa nge-Intellectual Property Amendment Bill osacutshungulwa kuzwelonke.



● **Bheka ikhasi 3**

Okusanda kwenzeka emhlabeni jikelele: Inhlabamkhosi yabakwa-Biowatch ethi "NO2GM" isiyande nomhlaba wonke; Okusanda kwenzeka mayelana nokwehlukahlukana kwezemvelo, ukufinyelela nokwabelana ngokusizakala – kwenzekani eNagoya, eJapan?

● **Bheka ikhasi 4**

Okuvela kumqondisi

“Ukuhlanganisa” kanye “nokuqhubekela phambili” bekuwumsebenzi ogqamile ohamba phambili kwabakwa-Biowatch ngonyaka ka 2010! Umbango wasenkantolo noMnyango Wezolimo nabakwa Monsanto usufinyelele esiphethweni, ngokuthi uMnyango Wezolimo wenze isivumelwano – abakwa-Legal Resources Centre nabakwa-Biowatch bakhokhelwa izindleko zabo njengoba kuqoshwe ohlwini lwezindleko.

Semukele amalunga amasha amabili ebhodi lethu: uHerschelle Milford, Umqondisi We-Surplus People Project (SPP) kanye no Thoko Makhanya we-Women's Leadership and Training Programme (WLTP) futhi oyisishosho esasikade silwa nokushintshwa kwezimpahafuzo ezimbewini zokudla.

Sekunabaxhasi abasha abalekelela umsebenzi wabakwa-Biowatch – i-Oxfam Australia kanye ne Comic Relief. Sesihlale isikhathi nabaxhasi bethu abavele bekhona – i-Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust, ne-Ford Foundation, UNDP-GEF, ne-DG Murray Trust, ne-IDEX (International Development Exchange). Siyabonga baxhasi nani nonke ngokusixhasa kwenu.

Ulwazi lwethu mayelana nezolimo oluhambelana nezemvelo nalokho okuphambene nakho, ukulima ngendlela yezimboni nezitshalo ezishintshwe izimpahafuzo (GM crops), seluye ngokuqina ngokuhamba konyaka, ezingeni langaphakathi kanye nelasemazweni ngamazwe, luqiniswa ukuvakashelana nokuzibandakanya kumihlangano misebenzi (-workshop).

Umsebenzi wabakwa-Biowatch ezindaweni zasemakhaya usuye ngokwanda futhi, okuqalayo ukwenzeka, ukuthi kumbandakanye ukubiywa kwezingadi zemindeni nokuzivikela ngezinye izindlela. Sibuye futhi salungiselela ukuthi amalunga amaphrojekthi aqeqeshwe kwezobuholi, ezokudayisa isivuno esingaphezu kokudla komndeni nokuthi azibandakanye ekuzingameleni ngesiqiniseko (participatory guarantee system (PGS)). Ukuvakashelana kwabalimi nemibhiyozo yokujabulela izimbewu ilokhu iqhubeke njalo njengezehlakalo ezihamba phambili onyakeni.

Siyethemba uzokuthokozela ukubona lezi zehlakalo ezehlukahukene kuleli phephandaba!

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(Ngenhla) Amalunga ebhodi yakwa-Biowatch, kusukela kwesokunxele kuya kwesokudla: uThoko Makhanya, Rachel Wynberg, Nombulelo Siqwana-Ndulo, David Fig, Rose Williams kanye no Herschelle Milford. (Isithombe esishuthekiwe) Dot Keet, oyilunga lebhodi nowayethwebula lesisithombe!

(Ngezansi) Umfundi oyisivakashi sakwa-Biowatch u-Melanie Foreman kanye no-Edwin Lehasa, umlimi oyisivakashi ovela kunhlangano yase-Lesotho i-Kopano Ke Matla, kanye no-Lawrence Mkhalihi, wakwa-Biowatch.



Imicabango yomfundi oyisivakashi wase-US

Ngokusizwa abakwa-IDEX (International Development Exchange), u-Melanie Foreman, umfundi wase-San Francisco State University, waxhunyaniswa nabakwa-Biowatch.

“Esikhathini esifishane njengomfundi ovakashile kwa-Biowatch, ngakwazi ukubona izinhlangathi ezahlukene zomsebenzi wale nhlangano,” kusho yena. “Into engiyikhumbula kakhulu ukuhlanganisa kwami namakhosikazi asemakhaya eTshani. Kwangimangalisa ukubona indlela la makhosikazi ondla ngayo imindeni yawo. Inkinga yabo enkulu ukungatholakali kwamanzi nemisebenzi, kodwa ngokuzibandakanya nephrojekthi yakwa-Biowatch, aseyakwazi ukulwa nendlela futhi onge imali ngezindaba zemindeni nezomphakathi. Izindlela zokutshala okuhambisana nezemvelo sezenze kwangcono ukukhiqiza ukudla noqeqesho oluvela kwa-Biowatch sekwenze ukuthi kusetsheziwe amanzi amancane kakhulu nezitshalo zikhule kangcono. Ngaphezu kwalokho, ukonga imbewu kusiza imindeni ukuthi yonge imali futhi ivikele amagugu endabuko.

“Kulezi zinyangana nginabakwa-Biowatch, angifundanga kuphela ngomthelela wendlala emhlabeni jikelele, kodwa ngiphinde ngafunda ngomsebenzi oyisimangaliso owenziwa emiphakathini yizinhlangano zomphakathi ezifana ne-Biowatch.”



Izingadi zemindeni nokwabelana ngezimbewu esifundeni saseMkhanyakude KwaZulu-Natali: (Kwesokunxele phezulu) Intokozo enkulu ngesikhathi kulethwa ucingo izigodo zokubiyela izingadi zemindeni eTshaneni; (Phakathi nendawo) Ingadi yomndeni "ebiyelwe" KwaHhohho; (Kwesokudla Ngenhla) izinhlobo eziwu-18 zezimbewu zokudla kwesintu imindeni yabalimi ababekhangisa ngazo ukuze kwabelwane emcimbini wokuvakashelana kwabalimi nokubusiswa kwezimbewu owawuKwaHhohho zanikelwa imindeni yabalimi ukuze kwabelwane ngazo emcimbini wokuvakashelana kwabalimi nokubusiswa kwezimbewu kwaHhohho.

Ulwazi lwendabuko aluvikelekile ngaphansi komthetho sivivinywa wokugodlwa amalungelo obunini bolwazi (-Intellectual Property Amendment Bill)

Abakwa-Biowatch bake bangena ezingxoxweni ezimayelana nokuvikelwa kolwazi lwendabuko kusukela ngo-1998, ngesikhathi sethula iziphakamiso mayelana noMthetho sivivinywa Mayelana Nolwazi Lwendabuko nokuthi yini kungafanele kusetshenziswe umthetho wamalungelo obunini bemibono ukuvikela ulwazi lwendabuko. Lezo iphakamiso zisamile namanje.

"Umthetho sivivinywa i-Intellectual Property Amendment Bill, okumanje nje uyacutshungulwa eKomitini lasesishayamthetho

Abakwa-Monsanto sebefinyelela ezikoleni

Abakwa-Monsanto basanda kunikela ngengxenywe yesigidi samarandi ukuze kuqeqeshwe othisha baseNtshonalanga Kapa abafundisa isayensi emabangeni aphansi.

Izigigaba aseke bazibona abakwa-Biowatch zenza sibe nezinsolo ezinzima ngokungachemi kwalo mnikelo onikelelwe i- Primary Science Programme (PSP).

Sikholwa ukuthi abakwa-Monsanto bazosebenzisa leli thuba ukuthi bayenge othisha ngolwazi olungeyilo mayelana nesayensi yezolimo, ukuze bathambise labo abaphiwe lo mnikelo ukuthi bavume ukwemukela izitshalo ezishintshwe izimpathafuzo (GM crops) futhi balekelele izimfuno zale nkampani zokwandisa ubuchwepheshe bezitshalo zeGM izitshalo.

Bothisha basemazingeni aphansi – qaphelani! Bhekani kusizinda sokusakaza izindaba zakwa-Biowatch lokuxhumana okukhona ukuze nithole imibono ehlukele mayelana nokunikezwa kolwazi lokuqinisa imiphakathi yabalimi ngezindlela eziqhubekayo zokulima. Sicela usazise uma abakwaMonsanto bekucela ukuthi ubaqhubele imisebenzi yabo.

lezokuthengisa nezezimbongi, usekelwe ohlelweni lwaseNtshonalanga lokucabanga ngobunini bolwazi, okwesekelwe kubunini bomuntu ngayedwa, futhi obuhamba nesikhathi futhi obubheke kakhulu ekudayiseni," kusho ilunga lebhodi yakwa Biowatch, u-Rachel Wynberg.

"Lo mthetho sivivinywa awukunaki ukuthi isikhathi esiningi ulwazi lwendabuko luba ngolwabantu bonke, lusiza umphakathi wonke, futhi luhlala lukhula, lulandela izimo eziguqukayo. Ngaphezu kwalokho, lo mthetho sivivinywa awuzinaki izimo ezingajwayelekile zolwazi lwendabuko eziphathelene nokuhlukahlukana kwendalo kwezemvelo."

Lo mthetho wobunini bolwazi ohlongozwayo uzodala uhlelo lomthetho oluyokwenza kube nzima ukuvikela ulwazi lwendabuko. Sizolokhu sinazisa ngokuqhubekayo ngalolu daba.

Ukuze uthole olunye ulwazi bheka ku: [http://us-cdn.creamermedia.co.za/assets/articles/ attachments/ 27226_100422b8-10.pdf](http://us-cdn.creamermedia.co.za/assets/articles/attachments/27226_100422b8-10.pdf).



Abameleli baleyo naleyo phrojekthi yakwa-Biowatch bahlangana nabasebenzi kanye nabangani bakwa-Biowatch ngo Okthoba ukuzokwakha uhlelo lweminyaka emithathu ezayo. Kwakuyisehlakalo esibaluleke kakhulu lesi!

Ukuvakashelana nabalimi base-Brazil

Ukuhlangukwa kwesithathu nokokugcina kokuvakashelana kwabalimi ngaphansi kohlelo lwe-IBSA kwenzeka kulonyaka e-Paraiba, Brazil. Lokhu kwakuyingxenye yohlelo lobudlelwano bemiphakathi lwe-IBSA (India-Brazil-South Africa) phakathi kobulimi bendabuko nobulimi bemindeni (AS-PTA) e-Brazil, Chetna Organic Farmers' Association in India, kanye ne-Surplus People Project (SPP) nabakwa-Biowatch eNingizimu Afrika.

Lokhu kwaba ukuvakashelana okuvusa ugqozi, okwalandelwa ingqungquthela emayelana nokusetshenziswa kwezimbewu.

U-Lawrence Mkhalihi wakwa-Biowatch uthi wabona "ipulazi langempela lokulima okuhambisana nemvelo" e-Brazil. uSophiwe, umlimi osebenzisana elana nabakwa-Biowatch yena uthi wajatshuliswa ukubona izindlela zokonga amanzi, izindawo zomphakathi zokugcina imbewu, namarekhodi nezithombe ezigcinwa yilowo nalowo mlimi abheke inqubekela phambili.



Ingqungquthela ye GMO yakamuva e-Brasil yenzeka ngo Agasti emuva kwemidlalo yebhola yendebe yomhlaba. i-Soccer "fever" yayisabonakala kulo lonke elase-Brasil, kubonakala ngemifanekiso emibalabala egqamile emigwaqeni yase-Rio. Le ngqungquthela eyayihlelwe abakwa ASP-TA, abangozakwabo be-Biowatch be IBSA, yayiqondene kakhulu nepolitiki yezomnotho kakotini (India), isoya (Brazil), ummbila (eNingizimu Afrika), kanye nemithetho emayelana nokuphepha kwemvelo nezindlela zemikhankaso. Amaphepha ale ngqungquthela ayatholakala esizindeni zokusakaza izindaba, www.biowatch.org.za.

Imihlangano ephambili yamazwe ngamazwe e-Nagoya, Japan

Kwaba nemihlangano ephambili yamazwe ngamazwe emibili eyabanjelwa e-Nagoya, Japan. Amalunga e-Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety eyayibambe umhlangano wayo wesihlanu (MOP5), kanti amalunga e-Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) ayebambe umhlangano wawo weshumi (COP10).

u-Mariam Mayet, Umqondisi we-African Centre for Biosafety, waphawula kanje nge-Nagoya-Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (eyaziwa njenge- Supplementary Protocol): "I- Supplementary Protocol isekude kabi nalokho okwakukhankaselwa amazwe asathuthuka, ososayensi, abalimi abancane nezihlangano zomphakathi. Esikhundleni sokubhekela inqubo yokuthola izinxephezelo okufanele zikhokhwe ngamazwe ngamazwe ngomonakalo owenziwa yizitshalo ezishintshwe izimpathafuzo (GM crops), i-Supplementary Protocol iqukethe imithetho yezokuphatha okufanele amalunga ayo ayilande. Kodwa-ke, ukuba khona kwesivumelwano sokwengeza, i-Supplementary Protocol kukhombisa ukuzimisela komphakathi

wamazwe ngamazwe ukwemukela ukuthi ukushintshwa kwezi mpathafuzo ezitshalweni kuyingozu kwezemvelo nokuthi kufanele kuthathelwe izinyathelo zokulungisa."

Kusenjalo, abalamuli babehlanganyele kuqophiswano mayelana nesivumelwano sokufinyela nokwabelana ngezinzuzo, i-Protocol for Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) ngaphansi kwe-Convention on Biological Diversity. Lesi sivumelwano samazwe ngamazwe sizokwakha imithetho emisha mayelana ne-bioprospecting – ukucwaninga ngezimo ezibalulekile kwezohwebo ezihlanganisa amakhemikhali nemvelo.

Ngesikhathi kubhalwa leli phephabhuku, ukuxoxisana okwathatha iminyaka eyisithupha kwase kuze kwafinyelele ekwamukelweni kwesivumelwano saseNagoya sokufinyelela kwezinzuzo nasekwabelaneni ngazo i-Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing.

(Bheka <http://ictsd.org/downloads/2010/11/abs-protocol.pdf>).

YINI EZAYO?

- Umhlangano msebenzi – workshop – yomphakathi mayelana nohlelo oluhlanganyele lwesiqinisekiso i-Participatory guarantee system – November 2010
- Ukuvakashelana kwabalimi: oPhongolo kuya eNgwavuma – December 2010
- Isigcawu i-World Social Forum e-Dakar – February 2011

Biowatch Bulletin zizokugcina wazi ukuthi kuqhubekani. Uma uthanda ukuba sohlwini lwabantu esibathumelela ama-imeyili, sicela uthumele nge-imeyili imininingwane yakho lapha biowatch@mweb.co.za

i-Biowatch e-Detroit

i-Biowatch yayimelwe esigcawini, i-June 2010 US Social Forum owawuse-Detroit ngoJuni 2010 lapho, okokuqala ezingeni lamazwe ngamazwe, sethula ukuphumelela kwethu ecaleni lasenkantolo esasibhekene kulo nohulumeni kanye nabakwa-Monsanto. Ngesikhathi sethula umbiko sanikeza ababekhona izipelethu ezinobuhlalu ze-Biowatch "NO2GM" ("Phanzi ne GM) ezaba nedumela elikhulu kumalunga omhlangano!

