

Just Transition Framework Implementation

20 February 2023
Lephalale Consultation

PRESIDENTIAL CLIMATE COMMISSION

The PCC

Central to the PCC is the composition and leadership of our commissioners

ABOUT US

The Presidential Climate Commission is an independent, multistakeholder body established by President Cyril Ramaphosa

Our purpose is to oversee and facilitate a just and equitable transition towards a low-emissions and climate-resilient economy

COMMISSIONERS



H E PRESIDENT MATAMELA CYRIL RAMAPHOSA

President Cyril Ramaphosa is the Chairperson for the Presidential Climate Commission, a role which commenced in December 2020.



VALLI MOOSA

Valli Moosa is a veteran of the South African Freedom struggle. He worked closely with Nelson Mandela during the settlement talks.

10 Ministers and 28 commissioners from government, business, labour, civil society and research and academic institutions, appointed in Dec 2020

SECRETARIAT

The Secretariat provides support for the Commission and undertakes research and policy work relating to a just transition, climate mitigation, adaptation, and finance





The Commissioners

Central to the PCC is the composition and leadership of our commissioners



H E PRESIDENT MATAMELA CYRIL RAMAPHOSA



VALLI MOOSA

EBRAHIM PATEL

MAC CHAVALALA

LOUISE NAUDÉ

MELISSA FOURIE

Valli Moosa is a veteran of the South

GWEDE MANTASHE



HAPPY KHAMBULE



SETLAKALANE MOLEPO



JOANNE BATE



JOANNE YAWITCH



BARBARA CREECY Barbara Creecy is the Minister of Forestry



NKOSAZANA DLAMINI ZUMA



BLADE NZIMANDE

FIKILE MBALULA



BOBBY PEEK MAKOMA LEKALAKALA



BRIAN MANTLANA



TSAKANI NKAMBULE





BONGANI MWALE



ENOCH GODONGWANA



SENZO MCHUNU



BANTU HOLOMISA



AYAKHA MELITHAFA



SHAMINI HARRINGTON



PRAVIN GORDHAN



THOKO DIDIZA



MANDY RAMBHAROS



MAPASEKA LUKHELE



 Create a social partnership around a just transition

- Define a vision for a just transition, and means of achieving that vision, covering the necessary sectoral shifts, technological innovation, employment opportunities, and climate finance
- Conduct independent analysis into climate change impacts on jobs, the economy, and policy
- Monitor progress towards mitigation and adaptation goals, as well as the achievement of a just transition linked to broader development objectives
- Engage with stakeholders, including all spheres of government, business, labour, academia, communities, and civil society.









OUR HISTORY

The PCC will build on the momentum of significant early gains



At the 2018 Presidential Jobs Summit, social partners recommend that an independent statutory body is formed to oversee the climate transition

Sep 2020

South Africa's cabinet approves the creation of the PCC

Dec 2020

10 ministers and 23 members (representing South Africa's major stakeholder groups) and are appointed to the Commission

Apr 2021

PCC hosts its first Commission meeting, publicly broadcast, embodying the transparent nature of the Commission

Apr-Jun 2021

PCC host public dialogues, builds consensus, and makes evidence-based recommendations on South Africa's updated first NDC

Sep 2021

Government embraces PCC recommendations and submits a significantly strengthened NDC to the UNFCCC, affirming the work done by the Commission

Sep-Dec 2021

PCC is supportive of the developing JET partnership; PCC convenes public dialogues and commissions work to deepen knowledge on the different facets of the transition

Feb 2022

PCC releases a draft framework to guide the just transition in South Africa. standing on the shoulders of vears of research and consultation processes

Mar-May 2022

PCC conducts community consultation, ensuring that the perspectives of all groups in South Africa, particularly most impacted, are reflected in the just transition framework

July - Sept 2022

PCC hands-over JTF

Recommendations to the President. Sept, 2022 Cabinet approves the JTF as SA policy and for further implementation

Feb-May 2023

PCC Conducts Public Consultations to develop & Finalise JTF Implementation Plan





TRANSITION AND PHYSICAL RISK WILL SHIFT OVER TIME



2040

End of internal combustion engine Much higher transport & travel costs Shift from gas to hydrogen

2050

End of coal and gas

Hydrogen & renewable based power system

Climate impacts devalue tourism assets

2030

Tariffs on embedded emissions Coal demand drops rapidly Rapid increase in disaster risk

2025

Growing fossil fuel divestment Coal decommissioning starts

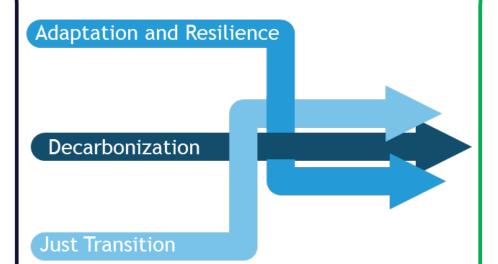




Three inter-related transitions

South Africa Today

- High vulnerability to climate change
- Carbon intensive economy
- Economy driven by low productivity public sector
- High inequality, poverty, and unemployment
- · Decreasing per capita income
- Strong foundation for just transition

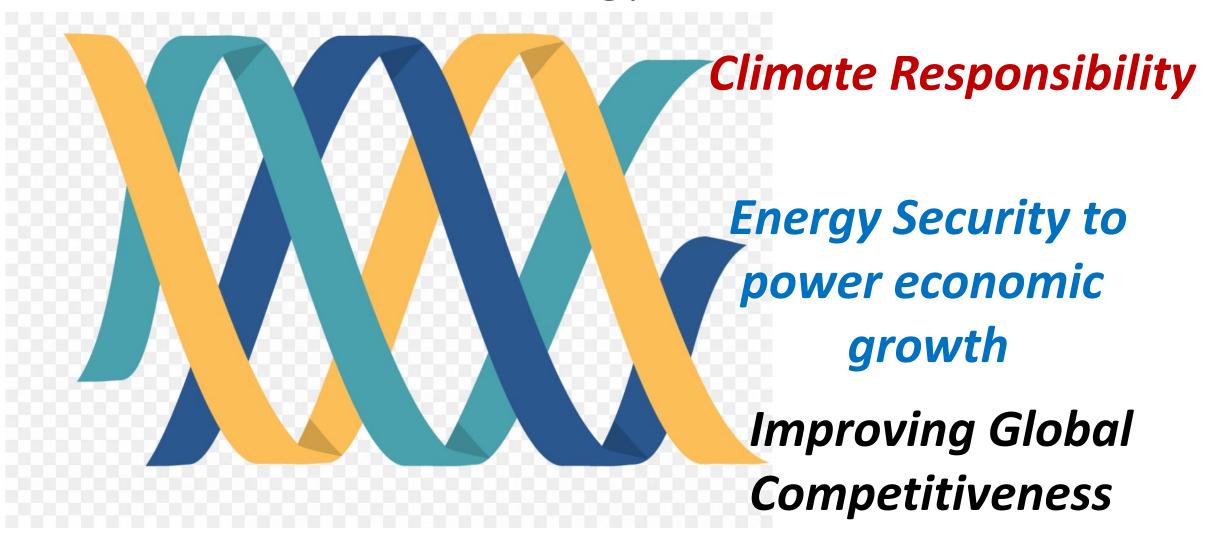


South Africa 2050

- Economy and society resilient to climate risks
- Net zero carbon economy
- Growing economy in a competitive manner
- Reducing unemployment, inequality and eradicating poverty
- Increasing investments to GDP ratio



Drivers of the Just Energy Transformation



The framework is build on the shoulders of years of research as well as a PCC consultation processes





FRAMEWORK: DIALOGUE ON

GOVERNANCE FOR A JUST

TRANSITION



FRAMEWORK: DIALOGUE ON

THE COAL VALUE CHAIN

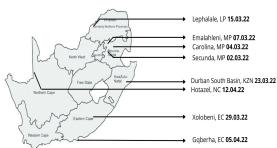




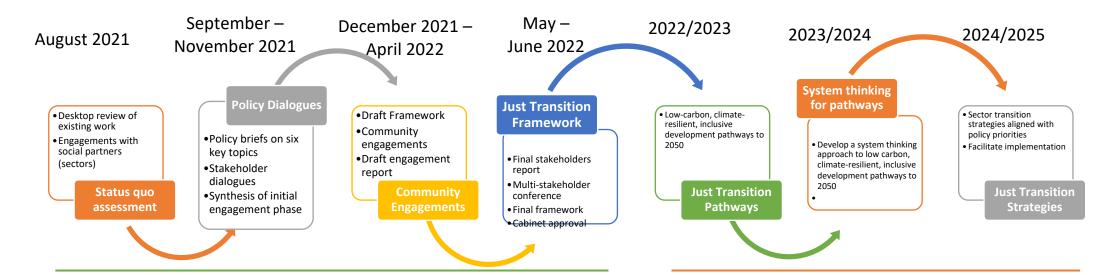


05 OCT 2021 06:00PM - COLLOQUIUMS &

JUST TRANSITION FRAMEWORK: DIALOGUE ON EMPLOYMENT AND LIVELIHOODS







Towards the Just Transition Framework Development

Post-Just Transition Framework Development



PRESIDENTIAL CLIMATE COMMISSION

THE APPROVED AND ADOPTED JUST TRANSITION FRAMEWORK



A PRESIDENTIAL CLIMATE COMMISSION REPORT

A Framework for a Just Transition in South Africa

- A just transition aims to achieve a good life for all South Africans, in the context of climate resilient and zero-emissions development.
- A just transition contributes to the goals of decent work for all, social inclusion, and the eradication of poverty.
- A just transition puts people at the centre of decision making, especially those most impacted - the poor, women, and youth — empowering and equipping them for new opportunities of the future.
- A just transition builds the resilience of the economy and people through affordable, decentralised, diversely-owned renewable energy systems; the conservation of natural resources; equitable access of water resources; and sustainable, equitable and inclusive land-use for all, especially for the most vulnerable.



KEY ISSUES FROM THE PREVIOUS CONSULATION APRIL 2022 GQBERHA JUST TRANSITION FRAMEWORK



- Skills development, apprenticeships & reskilling for future Leverage Indigenous Knowledge Systems
- Create Opportunities for Youth



- Infrastructure and incentives to support economic ACTIITIES
- Support low-carbon innovation
- Community Ownership of Water Supply



Social Support

- Universal access to basic services
- Social support for displaced workers
- Improved Water and Sanitation and Grey Water Recycling



Governance

- Climate Planning at a City Level
- Transparently measure impact & success
- Addition Engagement with CBOS, NPOS and Communities



Climate Finance

honest tracking flows of climate finance into just transition

- Need to reduce the demand of water and introduce behavioural interventions to reduce water wastage
- SMEs require the creating of bursary or grant opportunities to access funding, and continuous support from the PCC.
- The manufacturing (automotive) sector requires political support, improved infrastructure
- Climate change actions should be institutionalised on municipal level to enforce compliance.
- Urban food projects should be elevated
- Skills can be developed with close cooperation with educational facility support.
- Community ownership of power supply system should be examined as a model.

PRESIDENTIAL CLIMATE COMMISSION

STRUCTURE OF THE FRAMEWORK

- 1. FOUNDATIONS ON WHICH THE FRAMEWORK BUILDS
- 2. DEFINITION OF A JUST TRANSITION FOR SOUTH AFRICA
- 3. PRINCIPLES TO GUIDE THE TRANSITION
- 4. AT-RISK SECTORS AND VALUE CHAINS
- 5. KEY POLICY AREAS TO GIVE EFFECT TO THE TRANSITION
- 6. EFFECTIVE GOVERNANCE ARRANGEMENTS
- 7. FINANCING A JUST TRANSITION

- It is a first building block towards reaching South Africa's vision for just and equitable transition, meant as a discussion document, continuously updated.
- The framework deals with how, specifically, and practically, the poor, women, and the youth can be empowered through this transition.
- The framework is also intended to be embraced by all social partners, adopted as a guide for all stakeholders for pressing forward with the just transition.
- The document is not, however, a detailed implementation plan—that will follow later.



PRINCIPLES FOR A JUST TRANSITION





Distributive justice

Equitable distribution of risks and responsibilities addressing direct impacts of transition



Restorative justice

Redress of historical damages in order to rectify or ameliorate situations



Procedural justice

Empowering workers, communities & small businesses so that they can define their own development

Outcomes

Increased resilience of workers and communities to economic shifts and physical impacts

Higher share of working-age population in employment, in low carbon industries, with better quality of work & stable or increasing incomes

Outcomes

Lower Gini co-efficient & qualitative improvement in income equality

More equitable ownership of productive assets

Less land degradation, improved air quality, energy access, water quality and access

Outcomes

Inclusive and participatory decision-making structures

National, regional and local processes that allow people to take charge of their economic destiny

Responsive and effective state





WAYS WE CAN REALISE JT PRINCIPLES



Distributive justice

Equipping South Africans with skills, assets, and opportunities to participate in industries of the future, particularly impacted groups, the poor, women, and young people

industrial policy and social protections in concert with greater corporate ESG responsibility



Restorative justice

The shift to a less centralised,
zero-carbon economy is an
opportunity for **greater economic**inclusion and ownership

Shifting away from resource intensive sectors and fossil fuels to (1) free up **natural assets as public goods** and (2) create **opportunities for rehabilitation** of degraded land, air sheds, and water systems



Procedural justice

Supporting worker and community organisations to participate actively in just transition policy-making processes

Collaborating actively with stakeholders, allowing each to play to their respective strengths, fostering a more dynamic, diversified, and equitable economy



ACTION - PLANNING INSTRUMENTS FOR JUST TRANSITION



- Skills development, apprenticeships & reskilling for future labour force
- Aligning basic and higher education with future economy
- Employment incentives, job placement and public works programmes



Economic diversification

Infrastructure and

e.g. EVs, green H2

climate-resilient

innovation

incentives to support

new economic clusters

Use public procurement

to drive transformation

Support low-carbon and

manufacturing industry

Build local RE

Social support and Protection

- Universal access to basic services, health care and sustainable human settlements
- Social support for displaced workers and early retirement provisions
- Small and local business support mechanisms
- Basic income support for unemployed and



Governance & Monitoring

- All government to fulfil their mandates and provide infrastructure for green economy
- Corporates to deliver just transition obligations, social & labour plans & mine rehabilitation
- Capacity of social partners through multistakeholder governance
- Transparently measure impact & success



- tracking flows of climate finance into just transition
- Establishing dedicated mechanisms for ensuring just transition financing
- Leverage grant financing with blended finance instruments
- Build pipeline of just transition projects

KEY QUESTIONS FOR ENGAGEMENT

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN FOR THE JUST TRANSITION FRAMEWORK







- What constitutes a sufficient coalition of interests for effective change - How can we build consensus
- What are Just transition opportunities and risks for different sectors of the economy
 - Opportunities for clean energy and the benefits of upskilling for renewables and local employment creation programmes.
 - Market potential and opportunities for enterprise development.
- How do we ensure the most marginalized sectors are given priority in the transition?
 - How can we champion the establishment of local implementation partnerships.
 - How do we **Manage local risks** in communities
- What is the required input to sectoral and national policy development and planning for on Just Transition

SUMMARY OF ENGAGEMENT – KEY ISSUES IMPLEMENTATION PLAN FOR THE JUST TRANSITION FRAMEWORK







Policy and Planning

- SANGOCO
 - Community Based participation
 - Unity of Purposes
 - Institutionalised Social compact key to win the climate
 - Don't Ignore social movements and community-based forum
- SANCO
- What are Just transition opportunities and risks for different sectors of the economy
 - Opportunities for clean energy and the benefits of upskilling for renewables and local employment creation programmes.
 - Market potential and opportunities for enterprise development.



Thank you

For further information www.climatecommission.org.za