



**PRESIDENTIAL
CLIMATE COMMISSION**
TOWARDS A JUST TRANSITION



INGXELO EKHOKELAYO YEKOMISHINI YEMOZULU

Isakhelo soTshintsho oluNobulungisa eMzantsi Afrika

**Olupapasho lwesakhelo sotshintsho soMzantsi Afrika
senzelwe isikhumbuzo sikaMnumzana Azwi Mac
Makwarela obenguNobhala wokuqala weKhomishini
kaMongameli ye mozulu (PCC).**

**Mnumzana Makwarela wayehamba phambili
kugqugquzelelo lotshintsho kubasebenzi noluntu
loMzantsi Afrika, wadlala nendima enkulu ukungamela
inkqubo yophando kabanzi, nokubonisana ngezimvo
olwenze kwabaneziphumo zesindululo esikulencwadi.**

**Isikhumbuzo sakhe sakuhlala sihleli ngokuzibophelela
kwabo bonke abachaphazelekayo ukuphumeza
esisikhokelo nokwenza isiqinisekiso sokuba isimo
sotshintsho ngokwenene kutshintsho lobulungiswa.**

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Malunga neKomishoni eKholelayo yeMozulu

IKomishoni eKholelayo yeMozulu (PCC) liqumrhu lababandakanyekayo abaninzi esekwe nguMontgameli weRiphabliki yoMzantsi Afrika (1) ukucebisa ngendlela yokujongana nokutshintsha kwemozulu yelizwe kunye (2) nokuxhasa inguqu ejolise ekuyeni kuqoqosho noluntu olunekhabhoni ephantsi nolukwazi ukumelana nemozulu. IPCC iququzelela ingxoxo phakathi kwamaqabane asekuhlaleni kulemiba - ichaze uhlobo loqoqosho kunye noluntu esifuna ukulufikelela, kunye neendlela ezineenkcukacha yokufika apho.

Malunga neSakhelo soTshintsho oluNobulungisa

Isakhelo sotshintsho esilungileyo sizisa ulungelelaniso kunye nokuhambelana ekucwangisweni kotshintsho olulungileyo eMzantsi Afrika. Isakhelo esilungileyo sotshintsho simisela umbono ekwabelwana ngawo wotshintsho olunobulungisa, imigaqo yokukhokela inguqu leyo, nemigaqo-nkqubo kunye namalungiselelo olawulo okunika iimpembelelo kutshintsho.

INTSHAYELELO

UMzantsi Afrika ukwindawo yehlabathi echatshazelwa kakhulu kukuguquguquka kwemozulu. Ilizwe eli lithandwa ziimbalela, izikhukula, kunye nezinye iziganeko ezinzima zemozulu, kunye nobungqina bokuba ukuxhaphaka kunye nobunzulu beziganeko ezinjalo buyanda ngenxa yokutshintsha kwemozulu (IPCC 2022). Ezi ziganeko sele zibangele umonakalo omkhulu kwiziseko ezingundoqo, i-ecosystems, ubomi, kunye neendlela zokuziphilisa, yaye zashiya amawaka eding'indawo, yaye ziyaqhubeka ukuba sisikhumbuzo sokuba luluntu olungathathi-ntweni - abafazi nabantu abasebatsha, abangaphangeliyo, abo bahlala kwindawo zoogob'ityholo - abona basesichengeni sokutshintsha kwemozulu. Ukutshintsha kwemozulu lukwabeka uxinezelelo olukhulu kukhuseleko lokutya kunye nemithombo yamanzi yaseMzantsi Afrika esele icudisekile, ibe idala iimpembelelo ezingqongqokwamanye amacandelo (DFFE 2019; NPC 2020).

Ukutshintsha kwemozulu kwenzemandundo imingeni emithathu yoMzantsi Afrika yobuhlwempu, intswela-ngqesho nokungalingani. UMzantsi Afrika lelinye lawona mazwe anokungalingani ehlabathini; umahluko phakathi kwezityebi namahlwempu mkhulu le kunangaphambili; okwangoku, izinga lentswela-ngqesho, nengaphezulu kwepesenti ezingama - 35, ikumanqanaba cerekhodi (StatsSA 2022). Iimpembelelo zokutshiswa kwezibaso zefosili (unobangela omkhulu wokutshintsha kwemozulu) zikwachaphazela uluntu oluhlwemuzekileyo, zizaqambisa ngakumbi oku kungalingani (Gray 2019; UMadonsela nabanye. 2022). Uthethwano noluntu lwePCC ekuqaleni kuka 2022 lukhombwe iinzima abantu abaninzi baseMzantsi Afrika abazivayo. Abasenzi, abafuna umsebenzi, kunye namalungu oluntu bathetha ngokutshisekayo nangokuvakalayo malunga nokungabi nabulungisa kwemeko zabo zangoku, ukungalingani abakuvayo, kunye nemibono yabo yokulingana okwangezelekileyo noluntu olubabandakanya nangakumbi (PCC 2022a). Kwangaxeshanye amandla karhulumente okukhawulelana nalemingeni abuthathaka kanobomi, kwaye uluntu luye lwavakalisaumbono wokuba urhulumente uyasilela.

Kusemdleni welizwe loMzantsi Afrika ukujoyina ihlabathi ekulweni utshintsho lwemozulu, ngokuhambelana neemeko zesizwe kunye nezinto eziphambili ngophuhliso. Esi ayiso sinyanzelo



sokusungqongileyo kuphela, kodwa ikwa sesoqoqosho futhi, njengokuba amazwe ehlabathi eqala ukutshintshela kwimigaqo-nkqubo yohliso-ngcoliseko, echaphazela urhwebelwano lwehlabathi kunye nemfuno yempahla kunye nezibonelelo.

Ukujongana nokutshintsha kwemozulu kuthetha ukomeleza amanyathelo okuziqhelanisa nokuphucula ukumelana neziganeko zangoku (umz. imozulu embi, iintlekele) kwangokunjalo notshintsho kwimo zezulu zethuba elide nezichaphazela ukhuseleko lwamanzi, ukhuseleko lokutya kunye nempilo yabantu (DFFE2019), kunye nengqwalasela eyodwa kumaqela abuthathaka, ngakumbi uluntu lwasemaphandleni, amahlwempu, abafazi, ulutsha, nabantwana. Ukujongana nokutshintsha kwemozulunako kufuna ukuncitshiswa kabukhali kongcoliseko yigesi ye-greenhouse - izingcolisi ezinobungozi eziqhuba utshintsho lwemozulu. Ubungakanani bomngeni bukafuna iLizwe elisebenzayo, amandla avalalayo karhulumente, kunye nokuthembana phakathi kwabo bonke abachaphazelekayo, nokuthe kwadilika kakhulu kuleminyaka idlulileyo ngenxa yokulahleka kokuphendula kunye nomoya wobungcali okwa yanyaniswa nokubanjwa ngobhongwane kukarhulumente (i-Ofisi kaMongameli 2022).

Ukujongana nokutshintsha kwemozulu kuya kufuna ezikhawulezayo, ezibalulekileyo, kunye neenguqo ezinotshintsho kuwo onke amacandla oqoqosho loMzantsi Afrika. kuya kufuna iinguqulelo kucwangciso lwedolophu neziseko ezingundoqo; utshintsho olukhulu ukuya kwimithombo yamandla ecocikileyo; kunye notshintsho kwindlela esisebenzisa ngayo umhlaba, amanzi, nesifumana ngayo ukutya kwethu (IPCC 2022). Olutshintsho luya kuba nzima kwabanyengakumbi kubasebenzi

kunye noluntuolubomi kunye nempiliso ibopheleleke kumashishini ezibaso ze-fosili, kwakunye nabafazi, ulutsha, nabahlwempuzekileyo, nasele bethwele ngokungafanelekanga umthwalo wobunzima boMzantsi Afrika kunye nemeingeni emithathu. Ukulawula lenguqu kuya kufuna izicwangciso ezijongene nemithwalo engenakuthintelwa evela kwinguqu, kunye nezicwangciso zoku thabatha amathuba abonelelwa luqoqosho lohlaza, ngokwabelana okubanzi kweenzuzo.

Abantu kufuneka babe sembindini wedabi lokujongana nokutshintsha kwemozulu. (ILO 2019; DFFE 2022). Ngokwenene, injongo lutshintsho olunobulungisa: ukuthatha amathuba kunye nokulawula imingcipheko eyayanyaniswa nokutshintsha kwemozulu, neyona njongo iphambili yokuphucula ubomi kunye nempiliso yabo BONKE abemi boMzantsi Afrika, ngakumbi abo bachaphazeleka kakhulu. Umda wenguqu elungileyo ubanzi, kokubini ekugxininiseni ebantwini, nakwizikali zexesha lokwenza nokufezekisa.

MALUNGA NESAKHELO ESILUNGILEYO SOTSHINTSHO

Siyintoni Isakhelo Esilungileyo Sotshintsho?

Omnye wemisebenzi yokuqala yeKomishoni eKhokeleyo yeMozulu (PCC) yayi kukuyila isakhelo esilungileyo sotshintsho soMzantsi Afrika. NgoDisemba 2020, uMongameli Cyril Ramaphosa udala i-PCC ukuba yongamele futhi iququzelele

utshintsho olunobulungisa oluya kuhliso-
ngcoliseko kunye noqoqosho olunokumelana
nemozulu. Isakhelo esilungileyo sotshintsho
sisisiseko sokuqala sokwakha esisingise kulenjongo,
ukuzisa ulungalelwaniso kunye nokuhambelana
kucwangciso lotshintsho olunobulungisa elizweni.
Isakhelo esilungileyo sotshintsho sandlala umbono
ekwabelwana ngawo wenguqu enobulungisaimigaqo
ukukhokela inguqu, kunye nemigaqo-nkqubo
nezicwangciso zolawulo ukunika impembelelo
kutshintsho.

Siphuhliswe njani Isakhelo Esilungileyo Sotshintsho?

Isakhelo esilungileyo sotshintsho sakhela kuphando,
ipolitiki, kunye nothethwanongotshintsho
olunobulungisa eMzantsi Afrika, kunye nezikhokelo
zokusebenza ezingcono zamazwe ngamazwe.
Isakhelo sime emagxeni eminyaka yophando
eMzantsi Afrika ngotshintsho olululo, olwenziweyo
ngurhulumente, ushishino, uluntu, izifundiswa,
kunye nemibutho yabasebenzi. Isakhelo sidibanisa
okufundiweyo kwinkqubo zothethwathethwano
zangaphambili ngenguqu enobulungisa, kuquka
nezo beziquzelelwa yi-National Planning
Commission (NPC 2019) kunye ne-National
Economic Development and Labour Council
(NEDLAC 2020). Isakhelo saleka kwisikhokelo
seendlela eziphambili zamazwe ngamazwe
zokufikelela kutshintsho olunobulungisa (ILO 2015).
Isikhokelo siphinda sayamane nezinye izicwangciso
zenguqu enobulungisa kunye nomsebenzi wamaqela
amaninzi ababandakanyekayo nathe aphuhliswa
okanye aphantsi kophuhliso eMzantsi Afrika
(khangela okongezelekileyo kwiCandelo 1).

Ekuphuhliseni isakhelo esilungileyo sotshintsho,
i-PCC:

Yenze nzulu isiseko sobungqina obujikeleze inguqu
esebenzayo nenobulungisa yoMzantsi Afrika

- Yenze nzulu isiseko sobungqina malunga
notshintsho olusebenzayo nolunobulungisa
kuMzantsi Afrika kwaye yagunyazisa uthotho
lweenkcazo zomgaqo-nkqubo kwimiba
engundoqo enxulumene nenguqu (Beukman &
Reeler 2021; Lowitt 2021; Makgetla 2021a;
Makgetla 2021b; Maseko 2021; Montmasson-
Clair 2021; Patel 2021), yaya kuphelela kwingxelo
yokugqibela epapashwe ngasekupheleni kuka-
2021 (PCC 2021)
- Iqhube uthotho lweendibano zocweyo kunye
nemisitho esasazwe esidlangalaleni malunga
nale miba, ibandakanya izimvo zabaphathiswa
bakarhulumente, uluntu, amashishini,
abasebenzi, ubunkokheli bemveli, ulutsha,
kunye noluntu lophando, phakathi kwezinye,
ukwenza umbono obanzi wezihloko eziphambili
zesikhokelo sotshintsho olunobulungisa
(ndwendwela www.climatecommission.org.za
ukubukela iziganeko kunye noshicilelo)
- Igunyazise uthotho lwezincoko ezivela
kwiingcali kwiinkalo ezahlukeneyo (kwimfundo,
ushishino, abasebenzi, kunye noluntu),
kuphononongwa ukuba kuya kuthatha ntoni
na ukuphumeza inguqu enobulungisa eMzantsi
Afrika, kugxilwe ekomelezeni ukumelana
nemeko (PCC 2022c)
- Ibonisene ngokubanzi nabasebenzi, uluntu,
amashishini amancinci, kunye namaqabane
entlalontle elizweni ngo-2021 kunye no-2022
ngesakhelo (PCC 2022a; 2022b), ngokuhambelana



nesikhokelo esiphambili samazwe ngamazwe (ILO 2021), ukuvumela amaqela achaphazelekayo ukuba axoxe ngophuhliso lwabo kunye neendlela zazo zokuziphilisa

- Imeme amagqabantshintshi abhaliweyo oyilo lwesakhelo sotshintsho olunobulungisa ngoMatshi nangoAprili ka-2022, apho kwafunyanwa izimvo ezibhaliweyo ezingama-43 kumaqela amaninzi achaphazelekayo, kubandakanya ulutsha, abasebenzi, amashishini, amaziko emali, onke amanqanaba karhulumente, imibutho engekho phantsi korhulumente (NGOs), kunye namaziko emfundo
- Iqale kuthotho lokubonisana noluntu phakathi koMatshi noMeyi ka-2022, ukuqonda ngcono iimfuno zoluntu oluchatshazelwayo lutshintsho ukusuka kuqoqosho olusekelwe kumafutha efosili, ukuqinisekisa ukuba inkqubo-sikhokelo ilungiselelwe ezona zichatshazelwa kakhulu lutshintsho oluzayo (PCC 2022a). Oku kuquke uthethathethwano olubalulekileyo noomasipala kunye neenkokheli zemveli kwimimandla echaphazelekayo (PCC 2022a)
- Uphando kunye nothethwano lwafikelela kuvutho-ndaba kwinkomfa enkulu yababandakanyekayo abaninzi ngoMeyi ka-2022 eRhawutini, apho abathathi-nxaxheba bagxininisa ukungxamiseka kotsshintsho olunobulungisa nokulingana, kwaye abaninzi babhengeza inkxaso yabo kwisakhelo sotshintsho olunobulungisa (PCC 2022b)
- Ukususela ekuhlaziyweni komsebenzi okhoyo, kunye neengxelo kunye neengxoxo ezenziwa yi-PCC (PCC 2021; PCC 2022b), kucacile ukuba:
- Kukho ukuvumelana okubanzi malunga nendlela yokuchaza inguqu enobulungisa, kunye nokuzinikela okubanzi kubo bonke abachaphazelekayo kulomgaqo
- Kukwakho nemvumelwano malunga nokuba ngoobani na abona bantu basesichengeni-kungekhona nje abasebenzi kwikhonkco lexabiso lezibaso ze-fosili, kodwa nabangasebenziyo, amakhaya ahluphekayo, uluntu, ulutsha, kunye nabasetyhini abachatshazelwa lutshintsho lwemozulu kunye namanyathelo okulunciphisa

- Utshintsho olunobulungisa ayingombandela nje wokusingqongileyo; ngumba othe ngqo wezoqoqosho nezentlalo onefuthe elimandla kukhuphiswano lwexesha elizayo loqoqosho loMzantsi Afrika neendlela zokuphila zabantu bawo
- Kubalulekile ukulandelelanisa kunye nokulungelelanisa ezoqoqosho, ezentlalo, kunye nemilinganiselo yokunciphisa kunye nokuziqhelanisa, okuthetha ukuba ilizwe liya kudinga isikhokelo sotshintsho esinobulungisa esiguqulelwa kwisicwangciso sophumezo kunye nezicwangciso ezicacileyo zengqesho kunye nezakhono
- Kukho ukuzibophelela phakathi kwamaqabane ezentlalo kubulungisa benkqubo, ebandakanya abona bantu bachaphazelekayo kwinkqubo yokwenziwa kwezigqibo, kunye nohlengahlengiso lwenkqubo zolawulo ukuqinisekisa ukuba yonke imiba yobulungisa kwinguqu ijongiwe (inkqubo, ulwabiwo ngokutsha, kunye nokubuyisela kwimeko yesiqhelo)

Isakhelo sotshintsho esinobulungisa sakhela phezu kwezi ziphumo kunye nemimandla yemvumelwano.

Kutheni kukho imfuneko yeSikhokelo soTshintsho oluNobulungisa?

Ngelixa kukho iindawo ezicacileyo zemvumelwano ngotshintsho olunobulungisa eMzantsi Afrika, akukabikho sikhokelo sinye somgaqo-nkqubo esibeka umbono, imigaqoo, kunye nongenelelo oluya kuphumeza olu tshintsho, njengoko kuvunyelwene ngawo onke amahlakani asekuhlaleni. Ngenxa yoko, iinzame ezininzi zamahlakani ezentlalo zokusabela kwinguqu azilingani kwaye azilungelelaniswa. Umsebenzi owenziweyo ukulungiselela esi sikhokelo sotshintsho-kwaye ngokwenene isakhelo ngokwaso-uzalisa esi sikhewu. Esi sikhokelo sibonelela ngesiseko kurhulumente ukuba amkele ingxelo yomgaqo-nkqubo wesizwe ohlanganisayo ukukhokela umsebenzi kutshintsho olunobulungisa.

Yintoni uMda weSikhokelo Sotshintsho Olunobulungisa?

Isikhokelo soshintsho olunobulungisa sibekwe kumdbaniso wemozulu kunye nemiba yophuhliso eMzantsi Afrika. Esi sikhokelo ke ngoko siyawaxhasa amalinge abanzi oMzantsi Afrika okuyila ngokutsha uqoqosho ukuze kuxhamle uninzi lwabemi ukuze kubekho utshintsho olunzulu, olunobulungisa, nolwenguqu (oko kukuthi, ukujongana nemingeni emithathu), kumxholo wokubonelela ngempendulo esebenzayo ekutshintsheni kwemozulu (oko kukuthi, ukuphucula ukomelela, ukwenza ukunciphisa okukhulu ekukhutshweni kwegesi ye-greenhouse, kunye nokukhusela nokukhuthaza impilo yoluntu).

Isikhokelo asijongani nemigaqo-nkqubo yokuthomalalisa kunye nokuziqhelanisa nemozulu nhenh-nhenhe. Kunoko, isakhelo sigxininise ekulawuleni imiphumo yentlalo kunye nezozoqosho yaloo migaqo-nkqubo, ngelixa ibeka inkxalabo yophuhliso lwabantu kwindawo yokwenza izigqibo. Isakhelo sikwaqwalasela ezinye ii-modeli zoqoqosho ezinokuthi zifuneke ukwenza utshintsho olunobulungisa (Albert 2020; Hickel nabanye. 2021; Fanning nabanye. 2022).

Isikhokelo sotshintsho olunobulungisa asiphelelanga, okanye sisicwangciso somiliso esineenkcukacha, kodwa sisikhokelo solungiselelo lokuqala ukunika impembelelo kwinguqu enobulungisa eMzantsi Afrika. I-PCC iya kuqhubeka nokuhlaziya isikhokelo njengoko kuqhubeka ukufunda okutsha kunye nothethwano nabachaphazelekayo. I-PCC iya kuqhubeka isebenzisana nabo bonke abachaphazelekayo, ingakumbi abo bachaphazeleka kakhulu, ukuqinisekisa ukuba amazwi abo kunye namava abo axhasa utshintsho olunobulungisa eMzantsi Afrika. I-PCC iza kusebenza nawo onke amahlakani ezintlalo ekuphuhliseni isicwangciso esineenkcukacha zophumezo ukulungiselela utshintsho olunobulungisa, isakhela kwimigaqo-nkqubo namalinge asele ekho.

Sanzelwe bani iSikhokelo soTshintsho Olunobulungisa?

Isikhokelo sotshintsho olunobulungisa sesawo onke amahlakani asekuhlaleni eMzantsi Afrika, kuwo onke amacandelo. Nangona kunjalo, akukho ndlela “inye ilungela wonke ubani”

kolutshintsho lunobulungisa (ILO 2013). Amaqabane ezintlalo eMzantsi Afrika kuya kufuneka ukuba ayile imigaqo-nkqubo kunye neenkqubo zabo ngokuhambelana neemeko zabo ezithile, uxanduva, kunye nemimandla yempembelelo, ngokusekelwe kumbono, imigaqo, kunye nokungenelela okuchazwe kwesi sikhokelo.

Ngaphezu koko, ekusebenziseni esi sikhokelo, kuya kubaluleka ukuqwalasela ubungakanani besini kwinguqu eMzantsi Afrika. Abasetyhini basengozini ngakumbi kwimiphumo yokutshintsha kwemozulu kunye nezinye iindlela zokuthotywa kwemekobume; izisombululo zokutshintsha kwemozulu zibhalwe ukuba zisebenza ngakumbi xa zibandakanya abafazi (ILO 2021). Kwangaxeshanye, kufuneka kugxininiseke ngamandla kulutsha lwaseMzantsi Afrika, kwakunye nabasebenzi abayinxalenye yoqoqosho olungekho sikweni-ukuxhobisa la maqela ukuba athabathe amathuba kuqoqosho olutsha lohlaza.

Silungelelaniswe njani iSikhokelo soTshintsho oluNobulungisa?

Isakhelo sotshintsho olunobulungisa siququzelelwe kumacandelo aphambili asi-7 (jonga Umfanekiso 1).

Umfanekiso 1 • ISikhokelo Sotshintsho Olunobulungisa saseMzantsi Afrika

1. Iziseko isakhelo esakhela phezu kwazo
2. Inkcazelo ngoTshintsho oluNobulungisa eMzantsi Afrika
3. Imigaqo yokukhokela utshintsho
4. Amaandalo asemngciphekweni kunye namakhonkco exabiso
5. Iinkalo zomgaqo-nkqubo ezingundoqo eziza kuqalisa utshintsho
6. Amalungiselelo olawulo asebenzayo
7. Ukuxhasa ngezimali uTshintsho Olunobulungisa

1. IZISEKO ZESAKHELOSOTSHINTSHO ESINOBU LUNGISA

Umsebenzi wotshintsho olunobulungisa eMzantsi Afrika usukela kwiminyaka engaphezu kweshumi, uqala kwimibutho yabasebenzi. Ngo-2009, kwinkongolo yeshumi yesizwe, i-Congress of South



African Trade Unions (COSATU) yaqaqambisa ukubaluleka kotsshintsho olunobulungisa “ukukhusela abona babuthathaka kwiimpembelelo zokutshintsha kwemozulu” (COSATU 2009). I-COSATU yakhela kule nkcazo kwiphepha layo lomgaqo-nkqubo wokutshintsha kwemozulu ka-2011, ihlaba ikhwelo ngokucacileyo ukuba kubekho utshintsho olunobulungisa kuqoqosho lwekhabhoni ephantsi, apho “utshintsho olunobulungisa” lugxile ekunciphiseni iimpembelelo zotshintsho kumaqela abasebenzi, kubandakanywa abasebenzi, uluntu, kunye nosomashishini abancinci (COSATU 2011).

Ukugxila ekuphumezeni utshintsho olunobulungisa kwalandela ngokukhawuleza kurhulumente kazwelonke. Ngo-2011, i-National Climate Change Response White Paper yagxininisa utshintsho olunobulungisa njengomgaqo-nkqubo ofunekayo kunye nenxalenye ebalulekileyo yempendulo esebenzayo kutshintsho lwemozulu (DEA 2011). Ngo-2012, uMzantsi Afrika uye wamkela i-National Development Plan (i-NDP) emva kwenkqubo yothethwano olubanzi, kugxilwe kuzinzo lokusingqongileyo nokucwangcisa utshintsho olunobulungisa ukuya kuqoqosho olunekhabhoni ephantsi (i-NDP 2012). I-NPC iphinde yazibandakanya kwiingxoxo zentlalo

phakathi ko-2017 no-2019 ngotshintsho olunobulungisa, kuwo onke amaphondo naphakathi kwamaqela achaphazelekayo, kuquka ulutsha kunye nabasebenzi abasebenzisa amandla kakhulu (i-NPC 2019). NgoDisemba ka-2020, uMongameli Cyril Ramaphosa waseka i-PCC (eyayibizwa ngokuba yi-Presidential Climate Change Coordinating Commission), ngeenjongo ezicacileyo “zokucebisa nokuququzelela ukuqonda okufanayo ngotshintsho olunobulungisa, ethathela ingqalelo ifuthe lezentlalo noqoqosho, okusingqongileyo kunye nobuchwepheshe. NgoDisemba ka-2020, uMongameli Cyril Ramaphosa waseka i-PCC (eyayibizwa ngokuba yi-Presidential Climate Change Coordinating Commission), ngeenjongo ezicacileyo “zokucebisa nokuququzelela ukuqonda okufanayo ngotshintsho olunobulungisa, ethathela ingqalelo ifuthe lezentlalo noqoqosho, okusingqongileyo kunye nobuchwepheshe (The Presidency 2020). Umthetho oyilwayo waseMzantsi Afrika i-Draft Climate Change Act ubandakanya imfuneko yotshintsho olunobulungisa njengenxalenye yeenjongo eziphambili kunye nemigaqo ekhokela impendulo yoMzantsi Afrika kutshintsho lwemozulu (DFEE 2022). Amasebe karhulumente ayiqhubele phambili i-ajenda yotshintsho olunobulungisa. Umzekelo,

iSebe lezamaHlathi, lezokuLoba kunye nokusiNgqongileyo (DFFE) libe negalelo ekudaleni i-National Employment Vulnerability Assessment (Makgetla nabanye. 2019) kunye ne-Sector Jobs Resilience Plans (Makgetla nabanye. 2020c); iSebe leMithombo yeziMbiwa kunye naMandla (DMRE) libandakanye kwizifundo ezininzi ze-scoping kwaye laphuhlisa uyilo nje lwesicwangciso sokutshintsha amandla (DMRE 2020); i-National Treasury idale amaqela asebenzayo agxile kutshintsho lwemozulu kunye notshintsho olunobulungisa, kunye nokwenza nzulu umsebenzi wokuxhasa ngemali uqoqosho oluzinzileyo (National Treasury 2021; National Treasury 2022). I-Department of Trade, Industry and Competition (dtic) liphuhlise isikhokelo sokuveliswa kwezithuthi zombane kunye nnamacandelo azo apha eMzantsi Afrika (dtic 2021); i-Department of Public Enterprises (i-DPE) liphuhlise umkhomba-ndlela ka-Eskom njenge nxalenye yoshishino lombane oluhlaziyiweyo (i-DPE 2019).

Imfuneko yotshintsho olunobulungisa ngoku imiliselwe kwaye yamkelwe ngamaqela amaninzi achaphazelekayo eMzantsi Afrika. Kukho ukuvumelana okubanzi phakathi kwamaqabane oluntu ukuba utshintsho lwemozulu luya kubachaphazela abantu kunye noqoqosho, kwaye utshintsho olunobulungisa kuqoqosho oluzinzileyo, olucocekileyo, kunye noqoqosho olubandakanyayo nangakumbi luyafuneka (PCC 2022b). Bonke abalingani bezentlalo bacacelwe kukuba utshintsho olunobulungisa lufanele lukhusele abavoti, lunikeze ithuba elifanelekileyo lokusebenza, luze luxhobisa abo banechaphazeleka kakhulu (PCC 2022b).

Isakhelo esinobulungisa sotshintsho sakhela phambili kwaye sizalisekisa oku kufundwayo kunye neembono zamahlakani ahlukeneyo asekuhlaleni.

2. INKCAZELO NGOTSHINTSHO OLUNOBULUNGISA EMZANTSI AFRIKA

Isakhelo sikhokelwa yinkcazelo ekwabelwana ngayo yotshintsho olunobulungisa eMzantsi Afrika. Inkcazo yakhela kumsebenzi owenziwe yi-NEDLAC (NEDLAC 2019), i-National Planning Commission (NPC 2020), inkcazo ecaciswe kuyilo lwe-Climate Change Bill (DFFE 2022), kunye

nezimvo ezivakaliswe kwiindibano zothethwano nabachaphazelekayo kunye nothethathethwano noluntu oluququzelelwe yi-PCC (PCC 2022a; 2022b).

Inkcazo yotshintsho olunobulungisa, ebekwe phambili kwesi sakhelo, ngoko ingoluhlobo lulandelayo:

Inguqu enobulungisa ijolise ekufikeleleni kubomi obusemgangathweni kubo bonke abemi boMzantsi Afrika, kumxholo wokwandisa amandla okuziqhelanisa neempebelelo ezimbi zemozulu, ukukhuthaza ukumelana nemozulu, kunye nokufikelela kwi-net-zero carbon emissions ngo-2050, ngokuhambelana neyona nzuluhwazi ikhoyo.

Utshintsho olunobulungisa lunegalelo kwiinjongo zomsebenzi onesidima kubo bonke, ukubandakanywa kwabahlali, kunye nokupheliswa kobuhlwempu.

Utshintsho olunobulungisa lubeka abantu embindini wokwenzisa kwezigqibo, ngakumbi abo bachaphazeleka kakhulu, amahlwempu, abasetyhini, abantu abakhubazekileyo, kunye nolutsha—ukubanika amandla nokubaxhobisa amathuba amatsha ekanwa.

Utshintsho olunobulungisa lwakha ukomelela koqoqosho kunye nabantu ngokusebenzisa iinkqubo zamandla ezinokufikeleleka, ezinatyiweyo, ezizintlobo ngeentlobo zamandla abhaziyekayo; ukufikelela ngokulinganayo kwimithombo yamanzi; indawo engqongileyo engeyongezi kwimpilo kunye nentlantonle yomntu; kunye nokusetyenziswa kombhala okuzinzileyo, okulinganayo, okubandakanyayo kumntu wonke, ingakumbi abona basemgqibhekweni.

3. IMIGAQO

I-Bill of Rights, ecaciswe kwiSahluko sesi-2 soMgaqo-siseko woMzantsi Afrika, ubethelela amalungelo esizukulwana sokuqala sedemokhrasi nezopolitiko, kunye namalungelo esizukulwana sesibini sentlalo-qoqosho (umzekelo, indawo yokuhlala, ukhathalelo lwempilo, ukutya, amanzi neenkonzelo zentlalo) kunye nesizukulwana sesithathu samalungelo ophuhliso oluhlangeneyo (umzekelo, okusingqongileyo kunye nophuhliso oluzinzileyo, amalungelo okuhlanelisela kwimibutho kunye nemisebenzi yezoqoqosho, amalungelo oluntu lwenkcubeko kunye neelwimi). La malungelo achazwa ngakumbi kwiSahluko soku-1 se- National Environment Management

Act (uMthetho we-107 ka-1998), oqulathe imigaqo ebambekayo equka ukubeka iinkxalabo zophuhliso loluntu embindini wokwenziwa kwezigqibo, uxanduva lomvelisi kunye nomngcolisi, ukufikelela ngokulinganayo kokusingqongileyo kunye nokuxhobisa abantu bathabathe inxaxheba ekwenziweni kwezigqibo.

Ekwakheni phezu kwale mithetho-siseko yenkqubela phambili, esi sakhelo siqhubela phambili iinqobo ezintathu njengesiseko sotshintsho olunobulungisa olusingise kuqoqosho oluzinzileyo noluntu lwaseMzantsi Afrika: ubulungisa obusasazwayo, ubulungisa obubuyisela kwimbuyekezo, kunye nobulungisa benkqubo. Le migaqo ithathwe kwiincwadi malunga notshintsho olunobulungisa (uCahill no-Allen 2020; uMcCauley kunye noHeffron 2018), ukubonisana okuquzelelwe yi-PCC (PCC 2022a, 2022b), kunye nezikhokelo zamazwe ngamazwe ezingcono kakhulu (ILO 2015, 2021).

Umxholo wobulungisa bemekobume nawo uphantsi kwayo yonke le migaqo-ukwandisa ukuqina kwabantu kunye nokusingqongileyo kwiimpembelelo zemozulu. Ukomelela kunokongezwa ngokuthi, umzekelo, kukhuselwe iindawo ezinobuchule zemithombo yamanzi yaseMzantsi Afrika, kuphuculwe iinkonzo zenkqubo yendalo, ukuphuculwa kwezityalo nezilwanyana ezohlukeneyo, ukusebenzisa iindlela ezizinzileyo zokusetyenziswa komhlaba, kunye nokubuyisela imixokomelwano yendalo kwimeko yayo yendalo, phakathi kwezinye izinto (Beukman & Reeler 2021; SANBI 2018).

Ubulungisa bokwaba

Imingcipheko kunye namathuba avela kwinguqu kufuneka abiwe ngokufanelekileyo, kuthathelwa ingqalelo ukungalingani ngokwesini, ubuhlanga kunye ne-class. Kubalulekile ukuba abasebenzi abachaphazelekileyo kunye noluntu bangathwala umthwalo wonke wenguqu, kwaye iindleko zohlelengileyo zithwalwa ngabo babangele le ngxali ngokwembali.

Umgqo wokwabiwa kobulungisa unokubonakaliswa eMzantsi Afrika ngokuthi:

- Kuxhotyiswe abemi boMzantsi Afrika ngezakhono, ii-asethi, kunye namathuba okuthatha inxaxheba kumashishini exesha elizayo, kugxilwe ngokukodwa kumaqela achaphazelekayo, amahlwempu, abasetyhini, abantu abakhubazekileyo, kunye nolutsha.
- Ukuphumeza imigaqo-nkqubo yesizwe yezoqoqosho nentlalo-ntle eguqulayo neqwalasela ngokucacileyo indlela izibonelelo kunye nomthwalo oza kwabiwa ngayo (oku kuquka inkcazo ecacileyo apho imisebenzi ifunyanwa khona, apho imisebenzi ilahlekileyo, kunye nomgangatho kunye nobomi obude bengqesho yexesha elizayo).
- Ukwandisa amandla asephondweni nasekuhlaleni (ngazo zombini izibonelelo kunye nezakhono) ukukhuthaza uphuhliso loqoqosho lwasekuhlaleni.
- Ukuqinisekisa uxanduva lwamashishini ukuxhasa uqoqosho olungenabungozi obunohlaza nolubandakanyayo.





Ubulungisa bokubuyisela

Imbali yomonakalo ngokuchasene nabantu, uluntu, kunye nokusingqongileyo kufuneka iqwalaselwe, kugxilwe ngakumbi ekulungiseni okanye ekuphuculeni iimeko zokwenzakaliswa okanye ukubandazelwa koluntu. Imalunga nolungiso: ukuphilisa abantu kunye nomhlaba, nto leyo ibiyimfuno ekhawulezileyo echazwe luluntu lonke i-PCC ebonisane nalo (PCC 2022a).

Umgaqo wobulungisa bembuyekezo unokubonakaliswa eMzantsi Afrika ngezindlela:

Ukuvuma iimpembelelo zempilo kunye nokusingqongileyo kuluntu lwamalahle kunye nezinye iindawo ezinefuthe lezibasi ze-fossil, kunye nokuxhasa onke amalungelo omgaqo-siseko waseMzantsi Afrika emekobume enempilo.

Ukushenxa kumacandelo asebenzisa kakhuku uvimba wendalo nezibasi ze-fosili ukuze (1) kuphuculwe inkqubo yendalo kunye nobunini boluntu, (2) ukuphucula ukhuseleko lwamandla nokuphelisa ubuhlwempu bamandla, kunye (3) nokudala amathuba okubuyisela kwisisimo sangaphambili somhlaba owonakalisiweyo, iishedi zomoya, neenkqubo zamanzi, ukuphuculwa kwezinto eziphilayo ezahlukeneyo, kwakunye namathuba engqesho aphuma apho.

Ukudala uqoqosho olunatyisiweyo, lwe-net-zero-emissions, oluvumela ukubandakanywa kuqoqosho okukhulu, ubunini, kunye nentatho-nxaxheba, ingakumbi kubasetyhini kunye nolutsha.

Ukulungisa umonakalo odlulileyo ngokwakha, kunye nokuphucula, iindlela ezikhoyo ezifana nokufikelela ngokulinganayo kwimithombo yokusingqongileyo, ukwabiwa komhlaba kunye ne-Broad-based Black Economic Empowerment.

Ubulungisa benkqubo

Abasebenzi, uluntu, kunye namashishini amancinci kufuneka baxhotyiswe kwaye baxhaswe kutshintsho, babe nabo bechaza ngophuhliso lwabo kunye neendlela zokuziphilisa. Kumalunga nokwamkela uluvo oluthi, “akukho nto ngathi ngaphandle kwethu!” (PCC 2022b).

Umgaqo wobulungisa benkqubo unokubandakanywa eMzantsi Afrika ngokuthi:

- Kuncedwe uluntu ukuba luqonde ukuba utshintsho olunobulungisa lubandakanya ntoni na, ngokukodwa, kunye nokuxoxa ngamanqaku esivumelwano nokungavisisani ngokuphandle nangokusekahleni.
- Kuxhaswe imibutho yabasebenzi kunye noluntu (imibutho yabasebenzi, imibutho yasekuhlaleni, amaqela enxaxo, njl.njl.) ukuba bathathe inxaxheba ngokubonakalayo kwiinkqubo zotshintsho olunobulungisa zokwenza imigaqo-nkqubo ukuqinisekisa ukuba izigqibo zenziwa ngokona kubalungileyo kwaye zibavumele ukuba basebenzise amathuba.
- Kusetyenziswane ngokukhuthaleyo noluhlu lwabachaphazelekayo, ngokwenza izigqibo ezibandakanyayo nezithathisa inxaxheba,

ukuvumela ngamnye ukuba adlale ngokwamandla akhe, ukukhuthaza uqoqosho oluguqukayo, olukhuphisanayo, olwahlukeneyo, nolulinganayo.

- Ukuxhasa uyilo kunye nokuphunyezwa kweeprojekthi zotshintsho olunobulungisa, njengoko kucetywe ngabantu kunye noluntu kwiindawo ezichaphazelekayo.

4. AMAKHONKCO EXABISO KUNYE NAMACANDELO ASEMNGCIPHEKWENI

Utshintsho olunobulungisa olusebenzayo lufuna ukuqonda kwabantu abasebenzayo kunye noluntu oluthi (1) luchatshazelwe kakubi kukutshintsha kwemozulu, oko kukuthi, xa ubomi balo kunye neendlela zalo zokuphila zichatshazelwa ngokuthe ngqo yimbalela, izikhukhula, kunye nezinye izehlo zemozulu ezibi kakhulu okanye ezinye iimpembelelo zexesha elide zemozulu (umzekelo, imingcipheko yokhuseleko lokutya, ukunqongophala kwamanzi) kunye / okanye (2) ifuthe elibi kwiinguqu zecandelo ekuphenduleni ukuguquka kwemozulu, oko kukuthi, xa iindlela zabo zokukhusela ingeniso kunye nomsebenzi zibotshelwa kumashishini anogcoliseko oluphezulu nakhutshelwa ngaphandle ngokuhamba kwexesha.

Esi sakhelo siqala ngokugxila kumacandelo amane kunye namatyathanga exabiso asemngciphekweni kwiinguqu, ayinxalenye yoqoqosho olusesikweni: (1) ikhonkco lexabiso lamalahle, (2) ikhonkco lexabiso le-nqwelo-mafutha, (3) ezolimo, kunye (4) ukhenketho, njengomzekeliso wokuqala wezi ngozi.Olu hlalutyio lutsalela kumsebenzi wangaphambili owenziweyo ekulungiseleleni uVavanyo lweSizwe lokuXhoyiswa kweNgqesho loMzantsi Afrika (uMakgetla et al. 2019) kunye neziCwangciso zokuZinzisa iMisebenzi yeCandelo (Patel nabanye. 2020; Maseko nabanye. 2020; Makgetla nabanye. 2020a; Makgetla nabanye 2020b) kodwa aziphelelanga.

Umsebenzi othe kratya uyafuneka ukuhlola ubuthathaka kwamanye amaqela namacandelo, kunye nabasebenzi kuqoqosho olungekho sikweni loMzantsi Afrika. Lo msebenzi kufuneka uquke ingqwalasela yendawo-uthathela ingqalelo

ukungafani kwendawo njengesithintelo esibophelelayo esibalulekileyo kuphuhliso olubandakanyayo loMzantsi Afrika kunye nokumelana nezinto ezothusayo, kubandakanywa imozulu eyothusayo. Ukukhutshelwa ngaphandle komhlaba eMzantsi Afrika, okusekelwe kwimbali yocalucalulo (umzekelo, ngohlobo lweelokishi kunye namatyotyombe kwimihlaba engabalulekanga nakwimihlaba esemngciphekweni), kuyaqhubeka ukujongela phantsi amaqela athile, kujongela phantsi into ezimbini, ukomelela koluntu oluchaphazelekayo kunye nemveliso nokukhula kweedolophu kuphuhliso loMzantsi Afrika.

Ikhonkco-lexabiso lamalahle

Umxokelelwano wexabiso lamalahle eMzantsi Afrika ujongene nokuphazamiseka kwangoko kutshintsho lwehlabathi olusingise ekufikeleleni kwi-net-zero emissions. Imfuno yamalahle ombane kunye nokuthunyelwa kwempahla kumazwe angaphandle iye yancipha ngeminyaka yoo-2010 kwaye kulindeleke ukuba yehle ngakumbi kwixesha elide njengoko amazwe ehlisa ukukhutshwa kwerhasi ye-greenhouse (Patel nabanye. 2020). Uqikelelo oluvela kwi-International Energy Agency lubonisa ukonyuka kwemfuno yamalahle kwihlabathi liphela ngo-2024, emva koko lizinze. Ukusetyenziswa kwamalahle kuya kufuneka kwehle ngokukhawuleza kwaye ngokukhawuleza emva koko ukufikelela kwiinjongo ze_Paris Agreement (IEA 2021). Oku kuya kudala imingcipheko ebonakalayo eMzantsi Afrika, kuquka ilahleko yengeniso evela ekuthotyweni kokuthunyelwa kwamalahle kumazwe angaphandle; ilahleko yemisebenzi kulo lonke ikhonkco lexabiso lamalahle; kunye nelahleko yenkqubo yoqoqosho lwendalo engqonge iindawo ezinemigodi yamalahle, okunokubanakho ukudala iidolophu ezingasasebenziyo ngaphandle koqoqosho olwahlukileyo olusebenzayo.

Eli candelo liza kujongana nemingcipheko evela kwiimpembelelo zokutshintsha kwemozulu. Ukuveliswa kwamalahle kufuna amanzi amaninzi, kwaye utshintsho lwemozulu lunokwandisa ukunqongophala kwamanzi kunye nokhuphiswano kuMzantsi Afrika wonke (Beukman and Reeler 2021). Imisebenzi yemigodi yamalahle kunye nezinye iimveliso nazo zisengozini yokwanda kwamaqondo obushushu kunye neziganeko zemozulu ezimbi kakhulu, ngoko ke kubalulekile ukuba inkqubo yenguqu ijonge iindlela zokulungcelelanisa



ukunciphisa umngcipheko ecaleni kwekhonkco lexabiso kunye noluntu kwiindawo zemigodi (NBI 2021b).

Abasebenzisi bamalahle asezantsi—u-Eskom, iSasol (ekwazombela awayo amalahle) kunye nabavelisi be-aluminium esebenza ngamandla kumbane kunye nabavelisi be-ferro-alloys—banokunciphisa imingcipheko kwimisebenzi yabo kwaye bagcine ingqesho yabo ukuba bavelisa eminye imithombo yamandla engeyiyo eyamandla ezibasi zefosili kwaye batshintshela kwezintsha indlela zokuvelisa zelow-emissions (Makgetla 2021b). Ngokuchaseneyo, imigodi yamalahle, kunye nababoneleli bayo kunye noluntu, baya kujongana nokudendwa ukusuka malunga no-2025 (Makgetla 2021b). Umceli-mngeni iya kuba kukwenza ukuba bakwazi ukutshintsha indlela yabo yokusebenza kweshishini, ngaphandle kwamagingxigxigi, kunye noqoqosho lwasekhaya nolwengingqi kwezi nkalo ukuba bayile izicwangciso zophuhliso lohlu, ukudalwa kwengqesho, kunye neendlela zokuphila ezindilisekileyo.

Ushishino lwamalahle luqeshe ngokuthe ngqo malunga nabantu abangama-93,000 ngo-2021 (Minerals Council South Africa 2022). Ukususela nge-1980s ukuya ekuqaleni koo-2000 ingqesho kwiicandelo lehlile ukusuka kwincopho yalo yemisebenzi emalunga ne-130,000 ukuya kwelona nqanaba lisezantsi lemisebenzi emalunga nama-50,000 ngaphambi kokunyuka ukuya kuma-90,000 ngo-2010 (Makgetla 2021b). Uqikelelo lwexesha elizayo lucebisa ukuhla, okuqhutywa ngaphandle kukuncipha kwemfuno yamalahle aseMzantsi Afrika kumanye amazwe, okunokuthi kanti kwenziwa mandundu ziindlela zangaphakathi kwi-automation kunye ne-digital economy (Strambo nabanye. 2019;

Makgetla 2021b). Uninzi lwabasebenzi-mgodini baneziqinisekiso zematriki ukanti bafumana malunga nama-50 epesenti ngaphezulu komndilili wecandelo elisemthethweni. Oku kwenza kube nzima ukufumana iindlela zokuphila ezifanayo ngaphandle kwemigodi (Makgetla 2021b).

Imveliso yamalahle icukene ndawonye kwaye ama-80 ye-pesenti enzeka eMpumalanga kwaye ngaphezulu kwama-70 ye-pesenti yexabiso lilonke loMzantsi Afrika lamalahle livela kwiidolophu ezine kuphela eMalahleni (eWitbank), eSteve Tshwete (eMiddelburg), eGovan Mbeki kunye naseMsukaligwa (Ermelo) (Patel nabanye 2020; Makgetla 2021b). Bamalunga ne-11 yesigidi abantu abahlala kwezi zithili (Stats SA 2011). Ngaphandle kweziphumo ezithe ngqo zengqesho, ukuthotywa kwamalahle kuya kuchaphazela uluhlu lwamashishini kunye nomsebenzi wecandelo elingekho sikweni elixhasa abasebenzi basezimayini. Ngaphezu koko, oomasipala baxhomekeke kuEskom nakwimigodi ukuba babonelele ngeziseko ezingundoqo neenkonzo ezithile (Patel nabanye. 2020).

Ngokucwangciswa okufanelekileyo kunye nenkxaso, enye ilahleko yemisebenzi kwikhonkco lexabiso lamalahle inokupheliswa luphuhliso olongezelelweyo lweshishini lokwenziwa kwamandla ahlaziyekayo ngaphakathi kwelilizwe. I-Draft South African Renewable Energy Masterplan (SAREM) ichaza ezinye zeenzuzo ezinokubakho ezinokuthi ziphunyezwe ngokwenziwa kwemizimveliso ikhonkco lexabiso lamandla ahlaziyekayo, kuqukwa nokudalwa kwemisebenzi ekujoliswe kuyo kwimimandla apho kuhlala khona ababefudula bengabaqeshwa becandelo lamalahle (i-DMRE,

i-dtic ne-DSI yowama-2022). Njengoko i-SAREM ilungelelaniswe ne-Integrated Resource Plan (IRP), naluphi na uhlaziyo lwe-IRP olwandisa uqingqo lwamandla ahlaziyekayo ngo-2030 okanye ngaphaya lunokuba nesiphumo sokunyuka komsebenzi oqikelelwayo kunye namandla okukhula kwe-GDP yesicwangciso.

Ikhonkco lexabiso lenqwelomafutha

Ishishini le-nqwelomafutha lixhomekeke kwiimpahla ezithunyelwa e-Yurophu nase-Melika, ezizinikele ekukhawuleziseni ukuqaliswa kweemoto zombane (EVs) (Maseko et al. 2020; European Parliament 2022; White House 2021). Ukuba ishishini leemoto loMzantsi Afrika alihambelani nolu tshintsho lwehlabathi, abavelisi basekhaya basengozini yokungabandakanywa kwezi malike zibalulekileyo. Ukuveliswa kwee-EVs, nangona kunjalo, kufuna amagalelo kunye nemisebenzi embalwa kakhulu kunemoto ezisekwe kwi-petroleum, nangona imisebenzi inokudalwa ukuphuhlisa iziseko zezikhululo zokutshaja, kunye nemisebenzi ephuma kulawulo lwebhetri (umzekelo, ukulahlwa ngokukhuselekileyo, ukurisayikilisha, kunye nokuhlaziya) (Maseko et al. 2020). Amaxesha amisiweyo otshintsho olususela kuthutho olusekelwe kwi-petroleum axhomekeke kakhulu kuphuhliso olukuMazwe aphuhlileyo chlabathi jikelele kwaye, kancinci nje, kwiimalike zeengingqi. I-Yurophu kunye neMelika zizibophelele ekusebenziseni imoto zombane ngobuninzi ngo-2030 (European Parliament 2022; White House 2021). Ukwehla kwemfundo

yepetroli nedizili nako kuya kuba ncempembelelo ezimandla kwicandelo lamafutha enziweyo.

Okwangoku, malunga ne-100,000 yabantu basebenza kwimveliso yemoto (Maseko et al. 2020). Eli shishini lizinze eTshwane, eThekwini, eNelson Mandela Bay naseBuffalo City (Maseko nabanye. 2020). IMPuma Koloni ingajongana neziphumo ezibi kakhulu ngaphandle kokuba iphondo liyakwazi ukuphuhlisa ezinye iindidi zemveliso (Maseko nabanye. 2020). Ezona mpembelelo zinkulu zengqesho ziya kuba kumashishini enkxaso endaweni yemveliso yemoto ngokwayo. Malunga nama-250,000 abantu basebenza njengabalungisi beemoto, bangaphezulu kwesahlulo sesithathu kwicandelo clingekho sikweni (Maseko nabanye. 2020). Abalungisi abangekho sikweni ngabo bazisebenzela ngokwabo. Abanye abantu abangama-250,000 bangabanini nabaqhubi beeteksi; eli qela liza kujongana noxinzelelo olukhulayo lokuthenga imoto zombane ezintsha, nangona kunjalo, uninzi aluyi kukwazi kwenkxaso karhulumente (Maseko nabanye. 2020). Akukacaci okwangoku ukuba izikhululo zepetroli ziza kuziqhelanisa njani na. Benza ingeniso yabo eninzi kwiintengiso yezinto kodwa baxhomekeke kwipetroli ukutsala abathengi (Makgetla nabanye. 2019). Izikhululo zepetroli ziqeshe malunga ne-130,000 yabantu kwaye ngaphezulu kwesiqingatha ngabasebenzi abanematriki (Makgetla nabanye. 2019).

Ngelixa utshintsho lwehlabathi olusingise kwi-net-zero emissions ludala imingcipheko kwikhonkco lexabiso le-moto, akhona namathuba. I-drafti yeSebe lezoRhwebo, uShishino kunye noKhuphiswano



loyilo lwe-Auto Green Paper on the Advancement of New Energy Vehicles in South Africa libeka isakhelo somgaqo-nkqubo wokuqhubela phambili imalike yemoto zombane, phakathi kwezinye, ngongenelelo olubandakanya uhlaziyo lwerhafu ukuvuselela imfuno enkulu yangaphakathi yemoto zombane ngokunjalo (dtic 2021).

Ezolimo

EzoLimo licandelo elifuna abasebenzi abaninzi ngokwengqesho ngokweyuniithi yemveliso nangokwesakhono salo sokwandisa ingqesho. EzoLimo sele ziqalisile ukufumana iimpembelelo zokunyuka kwemozulu eguguqukayo, kunye nokuguququka okuthe gqolo kwemveliso nge-2010s (DFFE 2019). Eli candelo lijongene nembalela ethe gqolo kweminye imimandla; utshintsho kwimvula yamaxesha onyaka; iimvula ezinamandla, ezibangele izikhukula kwaye, ngakumbi kwimimandla ethumela abasebenzi, yenza ukhukuliseko lube mandundu; kunye namaqondo obushushu aphezulu ngokubanzi kunye nokufuma, okuchaphazela abasebenzi basezifama, ezichaphazela izilwanyana kunye nezityalo ngokuthe ngqo, kunye nokufukamelala izitshabalalisi ezintsha kunye nokunyusa imfuno yamanzi (DFFE 2019). Ezi ndlela ziza kuqina kwiminyaka ezayo. Ukutshintsha kwemozulu nakho kunokubangela utshintsho olusisigxina ekulungelweni kwemimandla ukuvelisa izityalo ezahlukeneyo eMzantsi Afrika.

Utshintsho olubangelwa yimozulu kubukho bamanzi lunokuba nelona futhe likhawulezileyo nelibalulekileyo kwicandelo. EzoLimo zibalela ngaphezu kwamashumi amathandathu epesenti yawo onke amanzi asetyenzi-swayo eMzantsi Afrika (Beukman and Reeler 2021). Indlela amafama anokusebenzisa ngayo amanzi ngokufanelekileyo kwaye amkele ezinye iindlela zokuziqhelanisa nemozulu kunye nobuchwepheshe kuya kuba nefuthe elibonakalayo kwicandelo eli. Amafama arhwebayo sele eqalisile ukutyala imali kwiziseko ezingundoqo nezityalo ezikwaziyo ukunyamezela, ezifana nomthunzi wamabhoma, ukunkcenkceshela ngethonsi kunye neentlobo ezikwaziyo ukumelana nobushushu (Chisoro-Dube noRoberts 2021). Amafama amaninzi amancinci, nangona kunjalo, aswele izibonelelo zokutyalomali kwiindlela zobuchule bemozulu ngaphandle kwenkxaso evela kurhulumente okanye izikimu zenkuthazo yemali (Beukman and Reeler 2021). Umluko kwisakhono sokuziqhelanisa phakathi

kwamafama ashishinayo kunye namafama asakhasayo ubonakalisa amandla aguququkayo kwicandelo. Ikhonkco lexabiso lezolimo lixinene kakhulu, kunye neefama ezimbalwa zemveliso yezolimo ezivelisa iimveliso ezininzi; malunga nama-50,000 eefama zoshishino zazinoxanduva lokuthengisa ngaphezulu kwe-90 yepesenti yemveliso zezolimo ezithengiswa kwiindawo zokuthengisa ezisesikweni ngo-2010 kwaye malunga ne-70 yepesenti yayo yonke ingeniso yezolimo ifunyanwa ngaphantsi kwe-7 yepesenti yeeffama (Makgetla nabanye. 2020a; NBI 2021a). Uphando lwabasebenzi lubezisa ukuba malunga nekota yabanini beefama abasesikweni ngamafama amnyama futhi amafama asebenzisa kuphela isi-5 sepesenti yamanzi (Makgetla nabanye. 2020a; Beukman and Reeler 2021). Ukujongana nokungalingani okukhoyo kweli candelo kufuneka kuthathelwe ingqalelo njengenxalenye yotshintsho olunobulungisa.

Abasebenzi basezifama bakholisa ukuba nemfundo encinane (li-15 kuphela leepesenti elinematriki), imivuzo ephantsi, kunye nempahla yexabiso encinane kunabanye abasebenzi abasemthethweni (Makgetla nabanye. 2019). Ngaphezu koko, ngokufuthi bahlala kwiindawo ezikwanti ezifama, nto leyo eyenza kube nzima kubo ukuqokelelana okanye ukufumana iindlela ezintsha zokuphila. Ngaphantsi kwesi-5 sepesenti ngamalungu ombutho wabasebenzi (Makgetla nabanye. 2019). Ngenxa yokuba imbalela ichaphazela abasebenzi bamaxesha athile (malunga nesiqingatha sabo bebonke) ngokuqatha ngakumbi, kuba nzima ukulandelela iziphumo zabo zengqesho



(Makgetla nabanye. 2019). Iziphumo zibonakala, hayi njengokudendwa, kodwa njengokusilela ukuqesha abasebenzi bethutyana, nekunganyanzelekanga ukuba amafama axele ndawo ngako.

Imivuzo ephakathi kubasebenzi basezifama ifike kwi-R2,500 ngenyanga kwabesityhini ngo-2017, kunye ne-R2,800 kumadoda. Kwabanye abasebenzi abasesikweni, imivuzo ephakathi yabesityhini ibiyi-R4,000 ngenyanga, kunye ne-R5,000 yamadoda (uMakgetla nabanye. 2019). Owasefama obhinqileyo osebenza efama wamkela ngaphezulwana kwesiqingatha soogxa bakhe kwamanye amashishini asesikweni, ngelixa indoda ephakathi irhola ama-63 epesenti. Umsantsa wemivuzo ngokwesini kulimo, ngelixa ubonakala, ungaphantsi kunelo likuqoqosho lulonke (Makgetla nabanye. 2019).

Kwimimandla enembali yokuthumela abasebenzi, malunga ne-1.7 yezigidi zabantu basebenza efama okanye egadini kwaye malunga ne-154,000 baxhomekeke kuyo njengengeniso yabo yokuqala okanye umthombo wokutya (Makgetla nabanye. 2020a) Uninzi lwabo abanamatriki. Ngokuchaseneyo neefama zorhwebo, phantse akukho namnye onenkunzi okanye okwazi ukufikelela kwinkxaso-mali yokuba nobuchule bokuvelisa obumelanayo neemeko. (Makgetla nabanye. 2019). Amafama akhasayo kwimimandla ethumela abasebenzi akholisa ukungabi namathuba emisebenzi ingeminye kufutshane, nto leyo ebaluleke kakhulu kumafama asetyhini alimela ukuphila (Makgetla nabanye. 2019).

Noko ke, kukho amathuba okuvuselela imisebenzi emitsha nendilisekileyo kwezolimo, ngoxa kwangaxeshanye kuncitshiswa ukukhutshwa kweegesi ze-greenhouse, ukusetyenziswa kovimba bamanzi ngobuchule ngakumbi, nokuphucula indlela yokuphila yasemaphandleni. Umzekelo, ukubuyiselwa kwemihlaba engasachumiyo, ukuphuculwa kwezinto eziphilayo, kunye/okanye ukuphunyezwa kolimo olunolwazi ngemozulu kuko okudala imisebenzi, ngelixa kuzisa inzuzo ebalulekileyo ngemozulu nokusingqongileyo. Ukuxhotyiswa kwemibutho esekwe kuluntu ukuba iphumeze iiprosjekthi ezincinci kuya kuxhasa imozulu kunye nokomelela koluntu ngokubanzi, ngakumbi kwiindawo ezisemaphandleni okanye ezithumela abasebenzi. Icandelo lezolimo nalo liza kuxhamla kakhulu ekuthonyalaliseni okuyimpumelelo kwemozulu yehlabathi, njengoko ezona mpembelelo zimbi zokutshintsha kwemozulu

kwezolimo ziyakuthintelwa ukuba ubushushu behlabathi bunokuthintelwa bube ngaphantsi kwe-2°C.

Ukhenketho

Ukhenketho lujongene noxinzelelo olwahlukeneyo ngenxa yokutshintsha kwemozulu. Ukungachumi okuqhutywa yimozulu kunye nokuphazamiseka kwenkcubeko nelifa lemvuli kulichaphazela kakubi icandelo lezokhenketho, kunciphisa umtsalane weendawo ekutyelwa kuzo, kwaye kunciphisa amathuba oqoqosho kuluntu lwasekuhlaleni. Oku kungenxa yokuba izinto zendalo nezenkcubeko zisisiseko sokhuphiswano lwecandelo lezokhenketho, ezinye zibekwa esichengeni kukwanda kobushushu, imbalela, kunye nemvula (Makgetla nabanye. 2020b). Eneneni, iintlekele zakutshanje e-Mozambique, e-Zimbabwe naseMzantsi Afrika zibubungqina bokuba ummandla wethu ungowona uphambili kwimpembelelo yemozulu. Upapasho olubi kwihlabathi jikelele malunga nokunqongophala kwamanzi eKapa ngexesha lembalela ka-2016 nalo libone ukwehla okuphawulekayo kwabatyeli, kwaye ukuchacha okucothayo kuphela (Makgetla nabanye. 2020b). Ukongeza, ukhenketho lwaphesheya kweelwandle-luyinxalenye encinci kodwa engeniseniso epehuzulu kwiimalike - lujongene noxinzelelo olukhulayo olusuka kwiinzame zokunciphisa ungcoliseko olusuka kuhambo olude ngomoya (Makgetla nabanye. 2020b). Akukacaci ukuba le ndlela iza kuluchaphazela njani ukhenketho lwamazwe angaphandle ukuza eMzantsi Afrika, okanye ngawaphi amaxesha. I-Data ngokhenketho luhlala luyingxaki, kuba elicandelo alinikezi ingxelo njengecandelo elahlukileyo kwiingxelo zelizwe. Ngaphezu koko, ubhubhane we-COVID-19 ukhokelele ekuncipheni okubukhali ngo-2020, nto leyo eyenza ukuba kube nzima ukuqonda iimeko (i-Stats SA 2021). Ngo-2018, bekukho abasebenzi abaphantse babe ngama-600,000 ekuphekeni nasekuhlaliseni (inxalenye enkulu ingabafazi), kwaye baqikelelwa kuma-700,000 kwicandelo eli (Makgetla nabanye. 2020b). Isibini esithathwini sabaqeshwa kunye namashishini bebesi-Gauteng, e-Ntshona Koloni na-KwaZulu Natal (Makgetla nabanye. 2019).



Ukhenketho olunoxanduva (njengoko luchazwe kwi-National Minimum Standard for Responsible Tourism (SANS 1162) lunokunciphisa ukukhutshwa kwerhasi ye-greenhouse, lulondoloze amandla namanzi, lunciphise inkunkuma kunye nokusetyenziswa kweplastiki nokuqinisekisa ukuba iinzuzo ezifanelekileyo zifunyanwa luluntu nakubasebenzi (Department of Tourism n.d.)

Izigaba kunye namaXesha eeMpembelelo

Iminyaka ezayo iza kuphawulwa ngokunyuka ngokuthe ngcembe kwamaqondo obushushu ehlabathi ancempembelelo ngokwasemzimbeni ezinxulumeneyo, ecaleni kokunyuka kokungxamiseka kwempendulo yothomalaliso yehlabathi. Kule minyaka mihlanu izayo (2021 – 2023), utshintsho lwamandla ehlabathi luya kukhawuleza, ngokunyuka koxinzelelo lokungatyalwa kwemali kwizibasi ze-fossil. Ngo-2030 ixabiso lekhabhoni yehlabathi liya kusekwa, kunye nemiqobo kungcoliseko kwiinkqubo zorhwebo, njengoko amazwe ezama ukuthintela ukuvuza kwekhabhoni. Kumazwe aphuhlileyo, ukuveliswa kwenjini ye-internal combustion kuya kupheliswa,

yaye imalike yamafutha efosili iya kuncipha ngokukhawuleza ngakumbi. Siza kubona kwakhona izehlo zemozulu ezigqithisileyo ezineempembelelo eziyingozi kwimpilo yabantu nakwindlela yokuphila, kunye neempembelelo ezilandela oko kukhenketho, ezolimo, ezothutho kunye norhwebo. Ukulindela olu tshintsho kusivumela ukuba siphuhlise isigaba esibanzi senguqu, njengoko ichaphazela ngokukodwa amakhonkco exabiso kunye namacandelo asemngciphekweni.

kuTable 1 • kunye neempembelelo eziqikelelweyo ukuya kutsho ngo-2050.

IMINYAKA	INDAWO YORHWEBO	IKHONKCO-LEXABISO LAMALAHLE	IKHONKCO-LEXABISO LEEMOTO	EZOLIMO	UKHENKETHO
2021-2025	Amaqabane amakhulu orhwebo aqalisa iirhafu zokuhlen- gahlengisa imida Uxinzelelo olukhulayo oluvela kuluntu kunye namashishini amakhulu ukunciphisa ungcoliseko olusuka kwiz- ithuthi kunye neenqwelo- moya ezithutha abantu	Akukho kuvalwa kwemizi-mveliso yakwa-Eskom ukuze kuhlangatyezwane nemilinganiselo yongoliseko ebekujoliswe kuyo, kodwa eminye iyaguga Ukunyuka kokuveliswa kwezinto ezihlaziyiweyo Ukunyuka kwamaxabiso amalahle ngenxa yokuchacha emva kobhubhane kunye nokuncitshiswa kobonelelo okulandelwa kukwehla I-Sasol icwangcisa izihlaziyeke ezintsha; izixhobo zokucoca ezithatha umbane kakhulu ziqalisa ukusebenzisa amandla ahlaziyekayo okanye ukunciphisa	limalike ezinkulu zo- kuthumela ngaphan- dle zizibophelela kwizithuthi zombane njegeyona ndlela iphambili ukusukela ekupheleni kowa- ma-2020s Utyalo-mali lokuqala kwimveliso yemoto zombane kunye neziseko ezingundo- qo eMzantsi Afrika Iyakhula imfuno yatshintsho lwend- lela eqhelekileyo (umthwalo kunye nabakhweli) ukusuka ezindleleni ukuya kwimizila kaloliwe, okanye ukunyusa amaxabiso ukuze kugutyungelwe izingcolisi. Izandyondyo zemvula eziqhu- bekayo ngamaxesha athile, ezikwindawo ezithile, zisonakalisa iziseko ezingundoqo	Izandyondyo zem- vula eziqhubekayo ngamaxesha athile, ezikwindawo ezithile Ubushushu buqala ukuchaphazela abasebenzi basezifama, imfuyo, kunye nemveliso yezityalo, okukhokelela kuhlengahlengiso oluthile lweemveliso notyalo-mali kubuchwepheshe bokunciphisa oku ngamafama orhwebo Ukusetyenziswa kwamanzi kweli candelo kuba phantsi koxinzelelo olukhulayo njengoko uninzi lweendawo ekuqokelelwa kuzo amanzi zinemfuno engaphezu kwamanzi akhoyo. Umthamo osezantsi wokuqhelana nemeko wenyusa ukuba sesichengeni	Ukuchacha okokuqala kubhubhani we-COVID-19 kujongwene noxinzelelo olunyukayo ngenxa yokuchasana neenqwelomoya zomgama omde ezinekhabhoni eninzi Indawo ze-eco- tourism zijongene neengxaki ezikhulayo ezivela kwimbalela kunye nezikhukhula, kunye nemfuduko ebangwa yimozulu yangaphakathi kunye nemimandla

IMINYAKA	INDAWO YORHWEBO	IKHONKCO-LEXABISO LAMALAHLE	IKHONKCO-LEXABISO LEEMOTO	EZOLIMO	UKHENKETHO
2025-2030	Iirhafu zohlen-gahlengiso lwemida ziyenyuka kumazwe amaninzi Kwehla imfuno yezithuthi eziqhelekileyo kumazwe aphuhlileyo ehlabathi kunye namalahle kumazwe ngamazwe Utshintsho lubonelela ngamathuba okunciphisa uncoliseko olusuka kwimithwalo nehambo, kodwa oku kusenokubiza ngaphezulu phofu apha ekuqaleni	Kuxhomekeka kukhetho olucwangcisiweyo malunga nombane kunye neerhafu zekhabhoni, kuqala ukubonakla ukuhla kwimveliso yamalahle kunye nengqesho Izithili zamalahle eMpumalanga ziqala ukubona ifuthe lengququmandla kuqoqosho.	Utshintsho olukhawulezileyo kwimveliso kunye nokusetyenziswa kwezithuthi zombane kumazwe ngamazwe, nokwamkelwa okukhulu eMzantsi Afrika Ukuncipha kwesidingo sezithuthi zabucala, kubandakanywa nokwenziwa luxinaniso kunye nezithuthi zikawonke-wonke. Ukuqina okuqhubekayo kwizikhukula, okunempembelelo ekhulayo kwiziseko zophuhliso.	Ukuqina okuqhubekayo kwimbalela kunye nezikhukhula, kunye neempembelelo ezikhulayo kwingqesho kunye neendlela zokuphila kwimimandla echaphazelekayo Ukutshintsha kwemfuno kuzwelonke nakwihlabathi jikelele konyusa uxinzelelo lokunciphisa uncoliseko (ingakumbi inyama) kunye northwebo (ingakumbi iimveliso ezininzi, kubandakanywa ne-horticulture)	Ukuzinzisa okuqhubekayo kukhenketho lwaphesheya (okusenokubakho nakukhenketho lwasekhaya) ngaphandle kokuba kukho imilinganiselo engaguqukiyo yokunciphisa uncoliseko lohambo ze kugcinwe iziza.
2030-2040	Ukwandiswa kweenzame zokunciphisa uncoliseko ekuveliseni nakurhwebo	Ukukhawulezisa ukuhla kwemfuno yamalahle, iimveliso, kunye nemisebenzi enxulumene noko	Ukukhawulezisa ukusetyenziswa kwezithuthi zombane	Uxinzelelo olusuka kwimfuduko yemozulu yengingqi neyasekhaya	Uzinziso kukhenketho olukwinqanaba eliphezulu phesheya kolwandle kodwa amathemba anangopheleyo okukhula okubonakalayo.
2040-2050	Ukwandiswa kweenzame zokunciphisa uncoliseko kwimveliso nakurhwebo	Amalahle apheliswe ubukhulu becala, abasebenzi noluntu luzibandakanye neendlela ezintsha zokuphila	Ezothutho azisaxhomekeke ikakhulu kwiikhemikhali zepetroli	Njengoku kungasentla	Njengoku kungasentla



Ukuthatha amaThuba kwiZigaba ezohlukeneyo zeNguqu

Ngelixa iimpembelelo eziqikelelweyo ekukhetheni amakhonkco exabiso kunye nama-candelo akhethekileyo asemngciphekweni zixhalabisa kakhulu, kubalulekile ukuqonda ukuba kukwakho amathuba abalulekileyo kutshintsho - ukuphucula impilo-ntle yezoqoqosho, apho abantu bahlala kwaye basebenza ngokunentsingiselo kwaye kubalulekile ukuqaphela ukuba kukho namathuba abalulekileyo kwinguqu-ukuphucula impilo-ntle yezoqoqosho, apho abantu bahlala khona kwaye basebenze ngobudlelwane obunentsingiselo yaye obuhle omnye nomnye kwakunye neplanethi.

Kwimeko efanelekileyo, xa uthatha amathuba avela kuqoqosho oluluhlaza ngelixa ulawula kwaye unciphisa yonke imingcipheko:

Kwixesha lika-2021-2025 kuya kubakho imfuno ekhulayo kunye nenkxaso-mali yamandla ahlaziyekayo, kunye nenkqubela phambili yobuchwephesha ehambelanayo kunye nengqesho kunye namathuba amatsha okuziphilisa. Abathathi-nxaxheba bamalahle kunye noluntu luya kukhangela amathuba ohlukeneyo kwezoqoqosho. Kuza kwanda imfuno yasekhaya neyamazwe ngamazwe yezolimo ezikwaziyo ukumelana nemozulu, izakhiwo ezingundoqo, izindlu, kunye nezithuthi ezicocekileyo.

Njengoko inguqu ikhula ngokukhawuleza kwithuba lika-2025 - 2030, utyalo-mali olukhawuleza kakhulu luya kwenzeka kwiintambo ezintsha zothumelo kunye nobuchwephesha bokuvelisa umbane kunye

nokugcinwa. Umbane othembeke ngakumbi nongabizi kakhulu uza kukhuthaza uqoqosho oluzinzileyo nokudalwa kwemisebenzi, lo gama kuza kubakho iimalike ezikhulayo zamazwe ngamazwe nezasekhaya zothutho lombane nobunye ubugcisa bokunciphisa ukukhutshwa kwezingcolisi nokuphucula ukomelela, nto leyo uMzantsi Afrika obekwe kakuhle ukuba usabele kuyo. Utyalo-mali luza kuzama ukuhlukanisa uqoqosho kwiindawo ezihlala abantu abaxhomekeke kumalahle, kwaye kukho ithemba lokuxinaniswa kwedolophu okucutha iindleko zabakhweli kunye nabasebenzi kwaye kwanidise imfuno yezindlu, oko kudale uqoqosho olutsha.

- Ngaphaya ko-2030, kuya kubakho inkqubo yombane efikelekelayo nethembekileyo, kunye nolunye utyalo-mali olutsha olubeka isiseko soqoqosho olugugqukayo, olwahlukeneyo, nolunobulungisa. Imveliso yamandla ahlaziyekayo iya kwenza umbane ungabizi mali ininzi kwaye uthembeke ngakumbi kwaye iza kudala imisebenzi emitsha yokuvelisa nokugcina umbane. Oku kuya kuba neziphumo ezincumisayo kumacandelo ezoqoqosho axhomekeke kumandla, kubandakanywa imigodi, isamente, kunye nokuvelisa. Utyalo-mali kwizithuthi zombane kunye ne-hydrogen luya kuxhobisa uMzantsi Afrika ukuhlangabezana nekamva lamandla acocekileyo ehlabathi. Utshintsho lwamandla acocekileyo luza kuvula iimalike ezintsha zokubonelela ngezinye izimbiwa, njenge-platinam, i-vanadium, i-cobalt, i-cobalt, i-manganese, kunye ne-lithium, ukuvula amathuba amatsha okuthengisa ngaphandle.

Ulimo oluqondayo ngemozulu lunokudala izivuno ezingcono kunye nezityalo ezikwaziyo ukumelana nangakumbi, ukuphucula ukhuseleko lokutya kunye nobomi kunye nendlela yokuphila yamafama akhasayo.

Iimpendulo ezicacileyo neziqinisekileyo zolawulo ziyimfuneko ukuze kuthatyathwe la mathuba kwaye kuxhaswe utshintsho olunobulungisa. Kule minyaka mihlanu izayo, iinkqubo kufuneka zisekwe ukuqinisekisa ukusabela okungaguquguqukiyo nokunamandla kutshintsho lwemozulu kulo lonke ilizwe ngelixa kusakhiwa ubuhlakani nabachaphazelekayo, kunye nezigunyaziso ezicacileyo kunye neenkqubo zokuhlola. Inkxaso kufuneka iqalwe ekuhlanganiseni uluntu kunye namandla okuphumeza izicwangciso zotshintsho olunobulungisa. Kufuneka kubekho inkxaso yezopolitiko ecacileyo nokusetyenziswa kolwakhiwo olukhawulezileyo lwamandla ahlaziyekayo kwinqanaba elivumela ukuba amakhonkco okwenziwa kwemveliso aphuhlise, exhaswa yi-IRP ehlaziyiweyo.

Njengoko inguqu ikhula ngokukhawuleza kwithuba lika-2025-2030 kufuneka kubekho izakhiwo ezichazwe kakuhle kunye noxanduva lokuqhuba inguqu yecandelo lamandla, imveliso nokusetyenziswa kweemoto, kunye noxinaniso kunye nokuziqhelanisa kukhenketho kunye nezolimo. Oomasipala abachaphazelekayo (imigodi, iifama kunye needolophu zokhenketho) kufuneka bachongwe kwaye baxhotyiswe ngezakhono, ngelixa uluntu kunye nemibutho yabasebenzi idinga izixhobo kunye neeforamu ukuze isebenzisane ngokunemveliso norhulumente kunye namashishini.

Ngo-2030 iinkqubo ezibhadlileyo nokokunye nezakhiwo kufuneka zidibanise izicwangciso zotshintsho olunobulungisa kurhulumente kunye nezenzo zabathathi-nxaxheba, ngelixa ukuhlanganiswa kwabachaphazelekayo kunye nokuphuculwa kwamandla karhulumente ukuhlangabezana nokutshintsha kwemozulu kufuneka kube sisiseko sentatho-nxaxheba yedemokhrasi eyomeleleyo kunye nomgaqo-nkqubo wezoshishino.

5. IINDAWO EZINGUNDOQO ZOMGAQO-NKQUBO WOTSHINTSHO OLUNOBULUNGISA

Le mimandla yomgaqo-nkqubo ilandelayo iqulunqa inkqubo-sikhokelo esisiseko yokujongana nemingeni yotshintsho olunobulungisa kubo bonke abemi boMzantsi Afrika, ethatyathwe kumsebenzi owenziwe yi-ILO (2015), Montmasson-Clair (2021), noPatel (2021), phakathi kwabanye. Le migaqo-nkqubo kufuneka isetyenziswe ngendlela edibeneyo kwaye ilungelelaniswe ukuze imigaqo-nkqubo kwindawo enye ingajongeli phantsi iinjongo kunye nemilinganiselo kwezinye iinkalo zemigaqo-nkqubo.

uPhuhliso lwezaBasebenzi kunye noPhuhliso lweZakhono

UMzantsi Afrika ujongene nemingeni enzulu yesakhiwo soqoqosho, egxile kukungalingani okungathethekiyo kunye namazinga aphezulu entswela-ngqesho. UMzantsi Afrika ujongene nemingeni enzulu yesakhiwo soqoqosho, egxile kukungalingani okungathethekiyo kunye namazinga aphezulu entswela-ngqesho. Uphuhliso lwezakhono kunye nemfundo ke ngoko kubalulekile ekuphenduleni umngcipheko wenguqu kunye nokuxhasa abantu ekubeni bakwazi ukumelana nemozulu.

Izindululo kwesi sakhelo zijolise kwimimandla emithathu ebanzi: (1) ukuxhotyiswa ngokutsha kunye nokuphucula izakhono zabasebenzi abadala abasele bekho ukuze baxhotyiswe ngcono ukuba bahambe ngendlela yotshintsho; (2) ukulungelelanisa inkqubo yophuhliso lwezakhono neemfundo zabasebenzi ezilindelekileyo kwixesha elizayo, ingakumbi kugxilwe kwimisebenzi yohlaza ukuze kuxhaswe utshintsho olunobulungisa; kunye (3) nokuqinisekisa izakhono ezisisiseko ngenkqubo yemfundo ukuphucula amandla okuziqhelanisa kwabasebenzi ngokubanzi. Uninzi lwezi nguqulelo lucaciswe kwi-White Paper for Post-School Education and Training (i-DHET 2014), elinombono wenkqubo yemfundo yasemva kokugqiba isikolo

ejolise kulutsha nesebenziseka lula kubantu abadala nenxulunyaniswe ngamandla nelizwe lengqesho.

Ukuxhotyiswa ngokutsha/ukuphucula izakhono zabasebenzi abadala ukuxhasa utshintsho olunobulungisa:

- Ukubonelela ngoqeqesho kubasebenzi kwicandelo elimiselweyo (umzekelo, iikhosi, amathuba okufunda asekelwe kwindawo yokusebenza) ukuququzelela intshukumo kwiindlela ezintsha zekhondo lomsebenzi, ngokusekelwe kumanqanaba emfundo asele ekho kunye nezakhono, kunye neendlela ezisebenzayo zokuqaphela ukufunda kwangaphambili
- Ukubonelela ngoqeqesho kwicandelo elingekho sikweni, kugxilwe ekoyiseni imiqobo ekuphuhliseni izakhono ngenxa yamanqanaba asezantsi ezakhono ezisisiseko
- Ukukhuthaza imigaqo-nkqubo yemalike yabasebenzi esebenzayo ukunceda abantu bachaze kwakhona iinjongo zomsebenzi kunye nendlela yokuzilungiselela, uncedo ekukhangeleni umsebenzi njengokuba etshintsha amathuba emisebenzi, kunye nenkxaso yokufuduka njengoko amashishini enyuka / esiya
- Ukudala amathuba emisebenzi emitsha kubasebenzi abanamanqanaba aphantsi ezakhono ezisisiseko, kumxholo wokuphucula ukumelana nemozulu kunye nokunciphisa ukukhutshwa kwegesi ye-greenhouse, umzekelo, ukuphumeza izisombululo ezisekelwe kwindalo, ukuvuselela

imigodi eshiyiweyo okanye echithwayo, ukutyala imithi, ukucoca nokugcina iindawo zokubanjwa kwamanzi, ukwandisa kunye nokugcina iindawo zokusingqongileyo zikhuselekile

- Ukuphucula iinkonzo zengqesho yoluntu, kugxininisiwe ngamandla kumgangatho wamava omsebenzi, kwakunye nexabiso elidalwa koko ekuhlaleni, elisekelwe kwizinto eziphambili zoluntu lwasekuhlaleni
- Ukubonelela ngenkxaso esisiseko kubasebenzi abangaphangeliyo/ abatshintshayo
- Ukubonelela ngofikelelo lwe-intanethi oluthembekileyo nolufikelekayo kwiindawo ezichaphazelekayo, ukulungiselela ukufunda kwi-intanethi kunye nokukhangela umsebenzi

Ukwakha izakhono zemisebenzi eluhlaza ukuxhasa utshintsho olunobulungisa:

- Ukomeleza iindlela (ezifana neNkqubo-sikhokelo yokuQuquzelela iZakhono kunye noLuhlu lweMisebenzi ekwiMfuneko ePhakamileyo) zokuchonga iimfuno zezakhono zexesha elizayo ngokuphucula ukuhamba kolwazi phakathi kwezi ndlela kunye nokubonelela nge-data ecazululiweyo kunye nesebenzisekayo
- Utyalo-mali kubuchule bophuhliso lwezakhono ukuphuhlisa nokuhambisa imigangatho emitsha yomsebenzi, ikharithulam, kunye neenkqubo zoqeqesho banzi, kunye nentatho-nxaxheba eyomeleleyo yecandelo labucala



- Ukwenza utyalo-mali olujolisiweyo kwizakhono kwinkqubo yendalo apho abasebenzi bengenabo ubuchule bobuchwepheshe obufunekayo kwimisebenzi yohlaza
- Ukwakha izakhono kumashishini anomsebenzi onzima kuqoqosho oluluhlaza, umzekelo, amandla avuselelwayo kunye nokuveliswa kwe-bhetri, ukuveliswa kwezithuthi zombane, i-hydrogen eluhlaza.
- Izakhono zokwakha “ukumelana nemozulu” iziseko ezitsha okanye ezikhoyo umz., iindlela, iibhulorho, izakhiwo

Ukuphucula izakhono ezisisiseko ukuphucula amandla okuziqhelanisa kwabasebenzi ngokubanzi:

- Ukuqinisekisa ukuba inkqubo yemfundo esisiseko ibonelela ngesiseko solwazi lokufunda nokubhala nolwazi lokubala olusisiseko, izinto ezifunekayo ukuze ulungelelanise nendlela yokuziphilisa
- Ukuphucula ukusabela kwenkqubo yemfundo kwiimfuno ezitshintshayo zezakhono (kubandakanywa imisebenzi eluhlaza kunye neyohlaza) ngokuzibandakanya okusebenzayo nomqeshi kwimfundo yasemva kwe-sekondari
- Ukukhuthaza amaziko emfundo ephakamileyo ukuba agxile kwinzululwazi enxulumene nemozulu, itekhnoloji, ezempilo kunye neenkqubo zesayensi yezentlalo kwinqanaba labangekathweswa isidanga kunye nelabasele benesidanga sokuqala
- Ukwandisa iindlela zokufunyanwa kwezakhono, kubandakanywa nokuphucula ukufikelela kuqeqesho olusekelwe kwindawo yokusebenza/ amathuba okufundela umsebenzi ngokuqiniswa kunye namagunya oqeqesho ecandelo eliqinisiweyo neliphendulayo ngakumbi, kunye neenkqubo zolwazi olusebenzayo lwemalike yezabasebenzi
- Ukomeleza ukumelana kunye namandla okuqhelanisa enkqubo yemfundo ukubonelela ngendawo yokufunda ekhuselekileyo kubafundi, kwizakhiwo ezinokumelana neengozu ezininzi kunye nokukhuthaza ukhuseleko kunye nokulawulwa kweentlekele ezikolweni
- Ukucwangcisa nokulungiselela ezinye iindlela zonikezelo lwemfundo, kugxininiswa ekufikeleleni kwabona bantu basemngciphekweni, xa kukho intlekele

- Ukubonelela ngezibonelelo ngokwaneleyo izikolo, ngakumbi ezo bezikade zingahoywanga, ukuphucula ubuchule bokufundisa nokubonelela ngofikelelo kwii-khompuyutha nakwizixhobo zokufunda
- Ukuvuselela imfundo esisiseko yabantu abadala kunye nokubonelela ngamathuba okufunda aqhubekeyo kubantu abadala, ngakumbi kwiindawo ezichaphazelekayo
- Ukwandisa inani labafundi abaqeqeshelwa umsebenzi kwiindawo zokusebenza nakwiikholeji njengoko uninzi lwabaqeshi lukhetha ukuqesha amagcisa aqeqeshiweyo

Uphuhliso lwezoShishino, uKuhlukana kwezoQoqosho, kunye noTshintsho

Uphuhliso lwemizi-mveliso kunye nokwahlukana kwezoqoqosho kubalulekile ekuxhaseni utshintsho olunobulungisa. Amaqela amatsha ezoqoqosho aya kufuneka ukudala imisebenzi emitsha kwaye kubuyiselwe imisebenzi apho inokulahleka khona. La maqela anokuthi ayilwe ukuhlalagabazana neemfuno zasekuhlaleni, umzekelo, ngokuvelisa iimfuno zasekuhlaleni ezifana nokutya, izinto zokwakha, ulonwabo, imfundo, okanye ukhathalelo lwempilo; ngenye indlela, la maqela anokubonelela ngeemveliso kwiimalike zengingqi okanye zehlabathi. Ukunyuka kwamanani amashishini amancinci nangekho sikweni kubalulekile kuqoqosho oluzinzileyo nolulinganayo.

Amaqela amatsha ezoqoqosho akufuneki acingwe kuphela kumxholo wamandla okanye kushishino, kodwa nangokwemiqathango “yoqoqosho lwezityalo nezilwanyana ezohlukeneyo,” oluquka amashishini kunye neminye imisebenzi yezoqoqosho exhomekeke ngokuthe ngqo kwintlobo-ntlobo zezinto eziphilayo kushishino lwazo olungundoqo, okanye ezinegalelo kulondolozo lwezityalo nezilwanyana ezohlukeneyo ngemisebenzi yawo. Uqoqosho lwezityalo nezilwanyana ezohlukeneyo, umzekelo, luvelisa imisebenzi engaphezu kwama-418,000 eMzantsi Afrika (i-SANBI 2018), kunye nemisebenzi kumacandelo afana nokubuyiselwa kwezityalo nezilwanyana ezohlukeneyo, ukuloba, ukufuya izilwanyana zasendle, ukhenketho olusekelwe kwiintlobo-ntlobo zezityalo nezilwanyana eziphilayo, amayeza esintu, kunye nemveliso yeti yemveli. Uninzi lwemisebenzi enxulumene neentlobo-ntlobo zezityalo nezilwanyana eziphilayo ingaphandle kwamaziko asezidolophini kwaye



ifuna abasebenzi abaninzi, inegalelo kuphuhliso lwase-maphandleni, ukupheliswa kwentlupheko, ukukhula okubandakanyayo, kunye nokufunxa abasebenzi (SANBI 2018).

Okubalulekileyo kukuba, amaqela amatsha oqoqosho kunye namathuba kufuneka anike ingxelo ngeyantlukwano yeendawo ekhoyo eMzantsi Afrika kwaye azame ukulungisa loo mingeni yendeleyo. Ukwahlukana kwezoqoqosho kunokufezekiswa ngoku kulandelayo:

- Ukuphucula inkxaso (ingeniso kunye nokufuduswa) kumashishini amancinci naphakathi asesikweni, kunye noqoqosho olungekho sikweni / olubizwa ngokuba “yi-hustle economy”, oluthi lube yeyona ndlela iphambili yokuphila kwabantu abaninzi abangaphangeliyo kwiindawo ezichaphazelekayo
- Ukubonelela okanye ukuququzelela inkxaso-mali, iziza, kunye negalelo kumashishini amatsha amancinci, ngokufanelekileyo njenge nxalenye yeqhinga lokukhuthaza ukwahlukana koqoqosho lwasekhaya
- Ukusombulula imiqobo yokwahluka kwezoqoqosho kusetyenziswa iindlela ezipheleleyo ezijongana nezinto ezinengeniso kunye nenkxaso-mali; umgangatho ophantsi okanye iziseko ezingundoqo ezinexabiso eliphezulu; ukungabikho kweendawo ezifanelekileyo zokuthengisa okanye zoshishino; ukufikelela okulambathayo kwiindawo zentengiso; amaxabiso agqithisileyo ezinto ezisetyenziswayo; kunye/okanye imfundo engangelanga, izakhono kunye namava

- Ukuchonga amaqela amatsha oqoqosho asebenzayo, kuthathelwa ingqalelo amandla kunye nezinto ezingeloncedo kuluntu ngalunye; izindululo kufuneka ziqwalaselwe ukujonga ubungakanani bemfuno kunye nofikelelo kwimalike, kunye nezinto ezisecaleni zonikezelo ezifana nesakhono esikhoyo soshishino, iziseko zophuhliso, kunye nezakhono
- Amanyanthelo okuphucula nokuxhasa imveliso yokutya yasekhaya kunye neyokuziphilisa, kubandakanywa ukwenza umgquba, ukufikelela kwimbewu ekwazi ukumelana nemozulu kunye neenkqubo zokuncenkceshela ngobulumko ngamanzi
- Ukukhuthaza izenzo ezidityaniselweyo zokuphucula iindlela zokuphila, umzekelo ulimo lwasezidolophini kunye nokuhlaziya, olunokuthi lubandakanye izitiya zoluntu, iinkqubo zenkonzo yoluntu, iimanyano zamatyala kunye nomanyano lwabathengi/lwendibaniso zemveliso

Ukwenziwa kwezinto ezintsha kukwayinxalenye ebalulekileyo yophuhliso lwemizi-mveliso kunye nokwahlukana kwezoqoqosho, ukunciphisa iimpembelelo zokutshintsha kwemozulu ngeli lixa kukhuthazwa ukhuphiswano olupheleleyo kwezoqoqosho nokudala imisebenzi emitsha. Ukwenziwa kwezinto ezintsha kuqoqosho lwaseMzantsi Afrika kunokubandakanya:

- Ukuphuhlisa amashishini akhuphisanayo ukuvelisa amagalelo kunye neenkonzo zenkxaso (uyilo, ubunjinieli, kunye nonakekelo lwezinto) kubuchwephesha obuhlaza, kubandakanywa amandla ahlaziyekayo, iiseli zebhetri, iimoto

zombane, i-hydrogen eluhlaza, kunye nesamente ye-net-zero-emissions okanye ezinye iindlela zesamente, zonke ezinokuthi zijolise kwiimalike zasekhaya, zengingqi, kunye nalapho zisebenza khona kumazwe aphesheya kweelwandle

- Ukuphuhlisa itekhnoloji entsha ephucula ukumelana nemozulu, njengokulima ngokutsha kunye nemigxobhozo eyenziweyo
- Ukukhuthaza uqoqosho oluhlaziyekayo, kubandakanywa njengomdali wemisebenzi
- Ukuseka izikhokelo zolawulo ezikhuthaza ubugcisa obutsha, kubandakanywa nokutshintsha imigaqo ebathintela ngokungeyomfuneko (njengakwimeko yamandla ahlaziyekayo ombane)
- Ukumisela imigangatho yobugcisa eyenza kwenzeke kunye nokukhuthaza ubugcisa obutsha
- Ukuqinisekisa ukuba i-South African National System of Innovation “iyayiqonda imozulu” kwaye ikhuthaza iinguqulelo ezixhasa ukukhutshwa kwe-net-zero-emissions, imisebenzi yokumelana nemozulu
- Ukusasaza ulwazi malunga neetekhnoloji ezintsha, kubandakanya iimfuno zabo ezizangaphambili zemali kunye netekhnoloji kunye nokusebenza kwexesha elide
- Ukulawula ukuphemelela abavelisi abamiselweyo abajolise ekukhuseleni iindawo zemveliso ezindala, ezingakhuphisaniyo, kunye nokuchasana nokutshintsha kwetekhnoloji kunye nendlela ezintsha
- Ukuvuselela inkqubela phambili yetekhnoloji enokuvelisa ingqesho kunye nokwandisa ubunini bempahla yemveliso, ukuxhasa utshintsho olunobulungisa
- Ukulinganisa inkxaso yokusungula izinto ezintsha phakathi kweenkampani ezinkulu/amashishini kunye namashishini amancinci namashishini aphakathi/amaqumrhu, ngendlela eqwalasela zombini iinjongo zokubandakanywa okukhulu kunye neemeko zamandla, amandla okwenza, kunye noxanduva ngokwembali

Amanyathelo oKhuselo lweNtlalo

Nangona abanye abasebenzi kunye noluntu banokukwazi ukutshintshela kwimisebenzi emitsha kunye namashishini, abanye baya kufuna inkxaso yenguqu okanye yexesha elide ngokwecemeko zabo ezizodwa. Inkxaso yabantu abahlupheka kanobom kunye nabangasebenziyo (oko kukuthi, ngokusebenzisa inkqubo yokhuseleko loluntu) inokuhluka kwiindlela zenguqu zokuxhasa abo bachatshazelwa lutshintsho lwecandelo lexesha elide kuqoqosho okanye ngeentlekele ezinxulumene nemozulu zangoku. Inkqubo yangoku yokhuseleko loluntu incikhewu ezibalulekileyo, kungekho nkqubo isisinyanzelo kubonelelo lwepenshini yokhuseleko loluntu, kwaye akukho lungiselelo kubantu abangenangeniso kodwa abangayifezekisiyo indlela yokufumana izibonelelo zezentlalo (echaphazela iqela leminyaka eyi-18 - 39). ISebe loKhuselo lwezeNtlalo licebise ngohlaziyo olubanzi lwezibonelelo zokhuseleko loluntu kunye nezibonelelo zomhlalaphantsi (DSD 2021), kwaye omnye umsebenzi uyenziwa ukucacisa umda kunye nolwakhiwo lwala manyathelo okhuseleko loluntu kumxholo wemiqobo yezemali yaseMzantsi Afrika.

Ekuqwalaseleni uhlaziyo olubanzi lokhuseleko loluntu, kubalulekile ukuqwalasela iimfuno zenkxaso yentlalontle ngaphakathi kotshintsho olunobulungisa. Ukhuseleko lwabo bachatshazelwe yinguqu luya kuqiniswa kakhulu yinkxaso yengeniso esisiseko kunye nesibonelelo esisinyanzelo somhlalaphantsi kunye nokukhubazeka okubonelelwa ngengxowa-mali yesizwe yokhuseleko loluntu. Abasebenzi kunye noluntu kumacandelo nemimandla echaphazelekayo kufuneka balungele inkxaso yengeniso, kungakhathaliseki ukuba ingeniso okanye impahla yabo ingakanani. Amanyathelo anjalo amacandelo nawengingqi angenza inyathelo lokuqala elibhekiselele kumgangatho obanzi wokhuseleko loluntu.

Ukubonelela ngeeminatha ebanzi yokhuseleko loluntu kubasebenzi kunye noluntu olugxothiweyo kuya kuqinisekisa ukuba banemithombo eyaneleyo yokuphila ngelixa bephuhlisa indlela entsha yokuphila (ngokwendlala ezichazwe kwicandelo

5.1) Amanyathelo okukhusela uluntu (umzekelo, izibonelelo zentlalo, i-inshurensi yokungaqeshwa, izibonelelo zemfundo esemthethweni okanye ukuqeqeshelwa umsebenzi) kufuneka zijoliswe kwaye zifikelele kumaqela asengozini, ngokukodwa abafazi kunye nabantu abatsha, kwaye zihlanganiswe nemfundo, uqeqesho, kunye nemigaqo-nkqubo esebenzayo yemalike yomsebenzi. Inkxaso yentlalontle kufuneka ibandakanye iindlela ezikhuthaza ukurhweba kunye nokuzisebenzela, ze apho kunokwenzeka, ukuxhaswa ngemali yokukhusela uluntu kwixesha elimisiweyo.

Amanyathelo athile okhuseleko lwentlalo ayafuneka ukusabela kwizothuso kuluntu lwabahluphekileyo / abasesichengeni abafumana ukothuka okubangelwa yimozulu kwingeniso / impahla kwaye abafuna uncedo lwexeshana ukuze babuyele ezinyaweni zabo. Oku kunokuthatha uhlobo lwenkxaso-mali esisigxina, ebotshelelwe ixesha, i-Social Relief of Distress (SRD) ethile yohlobo lwenkxaso-mali ethi iqaliswe kwiimeko zeentlekele ezinxulumene nemozulu. Oku kunokuthatha uhlobo lwenkxaso-mali esisigxina, ebotshelelwe ixesha, i-Social Relief of Distress (SRD) ethile yohlobo lwenkxaso-mali ethi iqaliswe kwiimeko zeentlekele ezinxulumene nemozulu.

Ukongeza, abantu kunye noluntu baya kufuna inkxaso ukuze baphucule ukumelana kwabo nemozulu. Oku kuquka ukumelana nempembelelo zexesha elikufuphi ezifana nezikhukhula, imbalala, izaqhwithi ezigqithisileyo, kunye neempembelelo zexesha elide ezinciphisa ukufumaneka kwamanzi kunye nokhuseleko lokutya. Njengoko kucacisiwe kwi-*National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy* (DFEE 2019), imisebenzi yokuphucula ukuemelela kwabantu abasesichengeni kunye noluntu ukuze kuncitshiswe iimpembelelo zokothuka okubangelwa yimozulu kuya kubandakanya:

- Ukuchonga uluntu olusemngciphekweni omkhulu wempembelelo yokutshintsha kwemozulu (umzekelo, abo bahlala kumazantsi emilambo, iindawo zokuhlala ezingasulunxwemeni, iindawo zamatyotyombe eziyilwe kakubi, njl.njl.) kunye nokusebenzisa ungenelelo ekujoliswe kulo ukunciphisa iimpembelelo
- “Ukhuseleko kwimozulu” iziseko ezibonakalayo, ezifana neendlela kunye neenkqubo zamanzi

emvula, kunye nenzuzo eyongezelelweyo yokuba ngumdali wemisebenzi yendawo, equka ukucwangciswa okufanelekileyo

- Ngokuhambelana ne- Integrated Urban Development Framework (i-COGTA 2016), ukuyila izixeko ezixineneyo, eziqhagamshelweyo, eziquka ukujongana nezindlu kunye nokuba kufutshane nemisebenzi kwizixeko zaseMzantsi Afrika kunye nokuphucula iinkonzo zoluntu (ingakumbi ezothutho, umbane kunye neenkono zamanzi kunye nenkunkuma) ukwakha ukuemelela kuluntu oluhluphekileyo nolusesichengeni
- Ukuphuhlisa iindawo zokuhlaliswa kwabantu ezilungele ngakumbi imozulu ngokuxinana (ukunciphisa ukuhamba nokusetyenziswa komhlaba), ukuphuculwa kwezithuthi zikawonke-wonke, ezikhuselekileyo nezicocekileyo, ukucoca iindawo ezisezidolophini kunye nezindlu ezikwaziyo ukumelana nemozulu kunye neendlela zokwakha
- Utyalo-mali kwiziseko ezingundoqo ze-ikholoji (izinto eziphilayo ezisebenza ngokwemvelo ezivelisa kwaye zinikezele ngeenkono ezixabisekileyo kubantu, ezifana namanzi amatsha, ukulawulwa kwemozulu, ukubunjwa komhlaba kunye nokunciphisa ingozi yentlekele (SANBI 2016)); ukuphumeza iimpendulo ezisekelwe kwi-ecosystem kutshintsho lwemozulu (umzekelo, ulungelelwaniso olusekwe kwi-ikhosistim, ukuthomalalisa okusekwe kwi-ikhosistim, unciphiso lwentlekele olusekwe kwi-ikhosistim (jonga i-DEA & SANBI 2016)); ukusebenzisa iindlela ezizinzileyo zokusetyenziswa komhlaba; nokubuyisela inkqubo yendalo ephilayo—konke oku kukuxhasa uphuhliso lwemisebenzi nezinye iindlela zokuphila.
- Ukukhuthaza ubugosa boluntu kwimithombo yendalo kunye nokuthathela ingqalelo ulwazi lwemveli.
- Ukuphuhlisa kweenkqubo zokucupha ezempilo ukujonga abo basengozini enkulu yeempembelelo zokutshintsha kwemozulu
- Ukuqinisekisa ukufikelela komntu wonke kwiinkono ezisisiseko ezifana namandla acoccekileyo, amanzi okusela, ugutyulo, izithuthi zikawonke-wonke, indawo ecoccekileyo, imfundo kunye nokhathalelo lwempilo

6. ULAWULO OLUSEBENZAYO LOTSHINTSHO OLUNOBULUNGISA

Isinyanzelo sotshintsho olunobulungisa olungamiselwanga kuphela kwiimeko yokukhula okuphantsi kokuqosho, ukungalingani okukhoyo kwezintlo, ukuthotywa kokusingqongileyo, kunye nokwanda kobuqatha bezehlo zemozulu ezimandundu, kodwa kwakhona kwiimeko yelizwe elibuthathaka kakhulu eMzantsi Afrika. Ukubanjwa ngobhongo kukarhulumente, ukulahlekelwa ngabaphathi abanobuchule, ukutshitsha kokuphendula, kunye nokungabikho kobuchule bokusebenza, kuthintele kakhulu amandla karhulumente okuphumeza ulawulo olululo kuwo onke amanqanaba (The Presidency 2022).

Ulawulo olusebenzayo kumgangatho wesizwe, wephondo, nokamasipala ke ngoko luya kuba ngundoqo ekuphumezeni inguqu enobulungisa nolingano eMzantsi Afrika— ukuphumeza izicwangciso, isivumelwano sokwakha, ukuhlanganisa izibonelelo (okubalulekileyo, ukuphepha izigqibo/ utyalo-mali olungahambelani notshintsho olunobulungisa) ukulungelelanisa ukuphuyezwa, kunye nokubeka iliso kwinkqubela phambili. Ubume bemingcipheko yemozulu kunye nokungxamiseka kotsshintsho kukuba abachaphazelekayo kufuneka basebenze ngenjongo, ngokuhlangeneyo. Ukubekwa phambili kwemfuneko yotshintsho olunobulungisa kucwangciso nakuhlahlo lwabiwo-mali ngumba onqamlezileyo ofuna impendulo kurhulumente wonke.

Ulawulo olusebenzayo lukwafuna ukucinga okukude, kuqwalaselwe ngokufanelekileyo izibophelelo zotshintsho olunobulungisa. Ulawulo

olusebenzayo lukwafuna ukucinga okukude, kuqwalaselwe ngokufanelekileyo izibophelelo zotshintsho olunobulungisa. Iinkqubo ezikhoyo ubukhulu becala zithambekela kwiziphumo zexeshana elifutshane kubasebenzi nakumashishini. Iinkqubo ezikhoyo ubukhulu becala zithambekela kwiziphumo zexeshana elifutshane kubasebenzi nakumashishini. Kulandela ukuba nasiphi na isigqibo esinempembelelo enkulu kuluhlu olude lwezoqosho, ngakumbi malunga namandla, iziseko ezingundoqo, kunye nemisebenzi emitsha yoqosho, kufuneka sithathele ingqalelo iimpembelelo zotshintsho olunobulungisa.

Urhulumente Kawelonke

Urhulumente kazwelonke unobunkokheli obubalulekileyo kunye nendima yomgaqo-nkqubo ekufuneka eyidlalile ekuphumezeni utshintsho olunobulungisa. Imfuneko yomgaqo-nkqubo wotshintsho olunobulungisa (kunye nesi sakhelo) kufuneka ibekwe phakathi kwenkqubo yocwangciso engundoqo karhulumente, ngokukodwa kwi-National Development Plan, the Medium-Term Strategic Framework, i-Annual Performance Plans, kunye neenkqubo zohlahlo lwabiwo-mali lonyaka. Isebe ngalinye likarhulumente kufuneka likhuthazwe ukuba lichaze indima yalo ngokunxulumene nezi njongo. Intsebenziswano esondeleleneyo phakathi kwamasebe karhulumente iya kubaluleka ukuseka imigaqo-nkqubo kunye neenkqubo ezinokuthi zilungelelanise neenguqu kubume bezemali kunye nenkxaso, uphuhliso lwezakhono namathuba engqesho. Ubume bomlinganiselo wenguqu bufuna ulungelelaniso lolawulo lwentsebenziswano ngokuhambelana nemithetho-siseko echazwe kwi-Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act (uMthetho we-13 ka-2005) kunye ne-Draft Climate Change Act (DFFE 2022).



Ezinye iindima ezithile zikarhulumente wesizwe ekuxhaseni utshintsho olunobulungisa ziquka:

- Ukubonelela ngomgaqo-nkqubo jikelele kunye nokuhambelana kwesicwangciso ukuxhasa utshintsho olunobulungisa, kunye namaxesha okwenziwa okucacileyo kunye neezinto ekujoliswe kuzo
- Ukwaba uxanduva, ngokucacileyo nangokungaguqukiyo, kwii-arhente zikarhulumente ukuze kuphunyezwe izicwangciso-qhinga nemisebenzi yokuxhasa utshintsho olunobulungisa (olu xanduva kufuneka lwabiwe kuthathelwa ingqalelo iindima ezihambelanayo zabanye abathathi-nxaxheba bezozoqosho o.k.t., oorhulumente bamaphondo nezithili, oorhulumente boomasipala, amashishini abucala kunye nemibutho yabasebenzi)
- Ukuqokelela izixhobo zokusebenza, ezivela kurhulumente namashishini abucala, ngakumbi kuthathelwa ingqalelo ukungalingani okungaqhelekanga koMzantsi Afrika
- Ukudibanisa utshintsho olunobulungisa kuhlalho lwabiwo-mali lwesizwe kunye nenkcitho karhulumente
- Ukuxhasa ukuxhotyiswa ngezakhono kumanqanaba ephondo nakamasipala ukuze kuphunyezwe ngempumelelo i-ajenda yotshintsho olunobulungisa, kubandakanywa nokulungisa umonakalo ovela ekubanjweni kukarhulumente ngobhongwana kunye nolawulo olulambathayo
- Ukuxhasa oomasipala ukuba baqulunqe indlela entsha yengeniso yokuthengiswa kombane kwinguqu yokucoca inkqubo yombane
- Ukubonelela ngamathuba engqesho yoluntu njengesixhobo esibalulekileyo sokunciphisa iziphumo ezinokuthi zibe mbi zenguqu kuluntu, ukudala ingqesho kwiimeko apho iinkqubo ezisekelwe kwiimalike zingenakho ukwenza oko ngokomlinganiselo ofunekayo (umzekelo, i-Expanded Public Works Programme, ethe yafumana uvuselelo olongezelelweyo njengenxalenye yempendulo yezoqoqosho kubhubhani we-COVID-19)
- Ukubonelela ngenkuthazo yezemali ukukhuthaza utshintsho olunobulungisa
- Ukudala iiforam kunye neendlela zokusombulula ingxabano ukuqinisekisa ukuthathwa kwezigqibo

ngexesha nangokubophelelayo malunga nezicwangciso ezingundoqo

- Ukukhuthaza ubumbano loluntu kunye nezenzo ezidibeneyo kwiindawo ezisengozini
- Ukubekwa esweni kwenkqubela phambili ngokubhekiselele kwiinjongo zizonke zotshintsho olunobulungisa, ukwakha kwiinkqubo esele zikho (umzekelo, kwi-Department of Planning, Monitoring, and Evaluation kunye nokuqinisekisa ukuba iziphumo zichaphazela izilungiso zendlela xa kufuneka
- Ukuqinisekisa ukuba iinkampani zemigodi zithobela izicwangciso zentlalo nezabasebenzi ngokuhambelana nemigaqo ye-MPRDA kwaye zenze ubonelelo lwemali olwaneleyo lokubuyisela kwisimo sangaphambili emva kokuphela kobomi bomgodi ngokuhambelana nemigaqo ye-NEMA (DFFE 2021)

Ngaphantsi korhulumente kazwelonke

Oorhulumente bamaPhondo noorhulumente basekhaya banendima ebalulekileyo ekufuneka beyidlalile ekusabeleni kwiimpembelelo zemozulu ezikhethekileyo ngokwendawo kunye nokulungelelanisa imilinganiselo yotshintsho olunobulungisa kumaphondo abo nakwimimandla yoomasipala. Ngaxeshanye uninzi lwabo luncengxowa ezishokoxekileyo kwaye, kwezinye iimeko, luyasokola ukunikezela ngeenkonzo ezisisiseko. La manqanaba karhulumente ke ngoko aya kufuna inkxaso ukuze kuphuculwe amandla, kokubini ngokwemithombo yezemali kunye nobuchule bobugcisa, ukunika isiphumo kwinguqu enobulungisa ngelixa kuphuculwa ukumelana neempembelelo zokutshintsha kwemozulu. Kukwabalulekile ukuba igunya loorhulumente abaphantsi kozwelonke lichazwe ngokucacileyo, libangwe, kwaye libonelelwe, njengoko izigunyaziso ezidlulana zinakho ukwenza buthathaka ubunini.

Iindima ezithe ngqo zoorhulumente bamaphondo nabokuhlala ekuxhaseni utshintsho olunobulungisa zibandakanya:

- Ukuchonga iimpembelelo zemozulu, iimpembelelo zotshintsho olunobulungisa, kunye nobuthathaka kwiphondo okanye kumasipala, kunye neemfuno zoluntu kunye neemfuno zohlengahlengiso, kunye nokudibanisa

oku kwiiNkqubo zokuKhula noPhuhliso lwePhondo kunye neziCwangciso zoPhuhliso oluDityanisiweyo, kunye nezicwangciso zentshukumo yemozulu yendawo

- Ukuphumeza nokulawula iiprojekthi zoqhelaniso ukuze kuphuculwe ukomelela koluntu, kuqukwa nezicwangciso eziliqili zolawulo lweentlekele kunye neenkqubo zokulunkisa kwangethuba
- Ukubonelela ngeenkonzo zeziseko ezingundoqo ezibalulekileyo, kubandakanywa unikezelo lweenkonzo, olufuna iinzame ezinzulu zokuphucula amandla, ukuphucula ukusebenza kakuhle kwenkcitho karhulumente, nokuphucula ukusebenza nokugcinwa kwezi nkonzo
- Ukulawula ucwangciso nolawulo lomhlaba, ngendlela exhasa iinjongo ezipheleleyo zotshintsho olunobulungisa
- Ukuxhasa ulwahlulwahlulo loqoqosho lwengingqi, kugxilwe ngokukodwa kubantu abasebenzayo kunye namashishini amancinci kwiindawo ezisemngciphekweni, ukuqonda ukuba kuyakufuneka iindlela ezahlukeneyo kumaphondo ahlukeneyo, ngokusekelwe kumsebenzi wezoqoqosho
- Ukuxhobisa abantu, abahlali, iikomiti zeewadi, oomasipala, iimanyano, nemibutho yoluntu ukuba babandakanyeke kwiingxoxo malunga neenguqu ezizayo (kubandakanywa ukusekwa kwamaqela amatsha ezoqoqosho), kunye nokubandakanya izimvo zabo kwizigqibo
- Ukuququzelela intsebenziswano kunye nentsebenziswano kunye namaqabane asekuhlaleni kuquka neenkokheli zemveli, ukuxhasa utshintsho olunobulungisa

Amanye amahlakani Asekuhlaleni

Abanye abalingani bezentlalo baya kufuneka badlale indima yabo kutshintsho olunobulungisa-ukwamkela umbono, imigaqo, kunye nokungenelela okuphambili komgaqo-nkqubo ochazwe kwesi sakhele. Ukwenza oku, amahlakani ezentlalo kufuneka axhotyiswe ngesakhono namandla okulawula-kuwaye axhamle kuzo-iimpembelelo zokutshintsha kwemozulu. Kulo mzekelo, *“umthamo awukho ukukwazi ukuphumeza i-ajenda yomnye umntu, kodwa ukukwazi ukumisela nokulandela i-ajenda yakho kuwaye, ngaloo ndlela, kufuneka ibe yinto ephambili kuyo nayiphi na inkcazo yophuhliso”* (Sokona 2021). Lo mgaqo uquka umoya wotshintsho olunobulungisa eMzantsi Afrika.

Ngokukodwa, imibutho yabasebenzi kufuneka iqhubekile nomlo womsebenzi ondilisekileyo nokukhusela imisebenzi ukuxhasa utshintsho olunobulungisa. Uluntu lokuhlala kufuneka luqhubeke nokukhokela i-ajenda yentlalo kunye nokusingqongileyo kuwaye lubambe abachaphazelekayo ukuba baphendule ngezithembiso abazenzayo. Amaziko ophando kunye nezemfundo kufuneka aqhubeke egxininisa ukucinga malunga namathuba kunye nemingcipheko chambelana notshintsho olunobulungisa kuwaye enze iingcebiso ezisekelwe kubungqina kuba sisiseko sokucwangciswa kwenguqu. Ulutsha kufuneka luqhubeke ukulwela ikamva elizinzileyo lomntu wonke. Ushishino kufuneka lubhekise phambili ukusungula kunye notyalo-mali kubuchwephesha obucocekileyo nobudala buphinde/okanye obugcina ingqesho, ngaxeshanye luthwele uxanduva kwimiba yokusingqongileyo, yentlalontle kunye nolawulo.

Ushishino kufuneka lulandele ukwenziwa kwezinto ezinxabiso lexesha elide ngokuthathela ingqalelo iimfuno zabo bonke abachaphazelekayo, kunye noluntu ngokubanzi, ngokuhambelana nemithetho-siseko yobungxowankulu babachaphazelekayo (SchwabUshishino kufuneka lulandele ukwenziwa kwezinto ezinxabiso lexesha elide ngokuthathela ingqalelo iimfuno zabo bonke abachaphazelekayo, kunye noluntu ngokubanzi, ngokuhambelana nemithetho-siseko yobungxowankulu babachaphazelekayo (Schwab & Vanham 2021). Iindima ezongezelekileyo zeshishini ekuxhaseni utshintsho olufanelekileyo ziquka:

- Ukusebenzisa utyalo-mali lwentlalo zinkampani zoshishino ukuvuselela amashishini asekhaya kunye nokuxhasa uphuhliso lwezakhono, ukulandela imigaqo ye-Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment kuquka nokuxhotyiswa kwabasetyhini
- Ukubandakanya iingozi zemozulu kunye namathuba kwizicwangciso zoshishino kunye nezigqibo
- Izindululo zokuqeshwa kwi-Task Force kwi-Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), ngakumbi ngokunxulumene nokubhengeza iimpembelelo zokutshintsha kwemozulu kwiingxelo zemali kunye nokusebenzisa iimizekelo yemeko ukuqonda iimpembelelo zexesha elizayo

- Ukufaka imigaqo yokusingqongileyo, yentlalo, kunye nolawulo (ESG) kuyo yonke imisebenzi; ukuqinisekisa ukuba ilungu lebhodi linoxanduva olupheleleyo lwe-ESG kunye nokutshintsha kwemozulu (kwaye ibhodi ifumana iESG kunye noqeqesho lokutshintsha kwemozulu rhoqo kuqhelaniso); ukutyumba abalawuli abangengabo abalawuli abane-ESG/uzinzo/amava okutshintsha kwemozulu kunye neziqinisekiso; ukuphumeza inkuthazo yenqanaba labalawuli kwiESG kunye nokusebenza kwimozulu)
- Ukumisela Ekujolise kuko zokuNcithiswa koKongciseko oluSekwe kwiNzululwazi, apho kunokwenzeka kwaye kuqwalaslewe iindlela ezinobulungisa nezabelo ezinobulungisa
- Ukulandelela iimpembelelo zokusingqongileyo, intlalo, ulawulo kunye nemozulu, kunye nokubhengeza ezi mpembelelo ngeyona ndlela yokwenza ingxelo, kubandakanywa ne-CDP kunye ne-Johannesburg Stock Exchange
- Ukuseka ii-ofisi zotshintsho olunobulungisa kwiinkampani ezinkulu, xa zisebenza kwimisebenzi yeshishini
- Ngokukodwa kwiinkampani zemigodi, zizalisekise izicwangciso zentlalo nezabasebenzi ngokuhambelana noMmiselo wama-46 we-Mineral And Petroleum Resources Development Act (uMthetho wama-28 ka-2002), kwaye zenze isibonelelo semali esaneleyo sokubuyiselwa kwimeko yesiqhelo kokuphela kobomi bomgodi ngokuhambelana nemigaqo ye-NEMA (DFFE 2021).

Intshukumo Yobumbano

Utshintsho olunobulungisa luya kuzuza ngokusebenza ngokubambisana kwawo onke amahlakani asekuhlaleni, efuna ukuzibophelela ewonke kujoliswe:

- Ukuzibandakanya phantsi kwemithetho-siseko yokuselubala, ukungafihli, ukungakhethi buso kunye nokuvumelana, ukusebenza kakuhle kunye nokubaluleka, kunye nokuhambelana
- Ukufumana iindlela zokudibanisa ngcono abantwana, ulutsha, kunye nabasetyhini ekwenziweni komgaqo-nkqubo wotshintsho olunobulungisa kwinqanaba lesizwe, lephondo, kunye nelokuhlala (umzekelo, ukubonelela ngononophelo lwabantwana, inkxaso yokuhamba, iilwimi ezininzi)
- Ukuqulunqa izicwangciso zotshintsho olunobulungisa kukhangelwe ubume bendawo, kuthathelwa ingqalelo iindlela ezahlukeneyo zotshintsho olunobulungisa kwimimandla eyahlukeneyo (umzekelo, iMpumalanga iya kufuna isicwangciso esitsha sophuhliso lwengingqi ngaphaya kwamalahle; ukungalingani kwimimandla yasemaphandleni kunye nemimandla engaselunxwemeni yaseMzantsi Afrika yenza uluntu oluthile lube semngciphekweni kunabanye, njal.njal)

7. IMALI YOTSHINTSHO OLUNOBULUNGISA

Ukuphumeza utshintsho olunobulungisa eMzantsi Afrika kuya kufuna ukuhlanganiswa kwenkunzi okubalulekileyo, kabini, kurhulumente kanti nakwicandeloelizimeleyo, kabini ngaphakathi kwelilizwe kanti nakumanye amazwe. Kuqikelelwa ukuba uMzantsi Afrika uza kufuna ubuncinci i-US\$250 yeebhiliyoni kule minyaka ingamashumi amathathu izayo ukuguqula inkqubo yezamandla, ubuncinane be-US\$10 yeebhiliyoni eyabelwe “iziphumo zobulungisa bemozulu”—umongo wenguqu—ukuxhasa abasebenzi noluntu ekuhlaleni kolutshintsho umzekelo, imbuyekiso, ukuqeqeshwa kwakhona, ukufuduswa, kunye nokubuyisela kwisimo sangaphambili semimandla kunye noluntu (Blended Finance Taskforce & Centre for Sustainability Transitions 2022). I-US\$250 yeebhiliyoni eziqikelelwayo ayizibandakanyi iimfuno ezongezelelekileyo zokuguqula kuqoqosho lohlaza ngokupheleleyo, kuqkwa namanyathelo omeleziweyo oqhelaniso (Blended Finance Taskforce & Centre for Sustainability Transitions 2022).

Apha ekhaya, inkunzi inokudityaniswa ngokomeleza ummiselo kunye namalungiselelo amaziko, intsebenziswano phakathi kwecandelo likarhulumente nelabucala ukuze kuhanjise iinkonzo, kunye nokutsalela inkunzi kwiimalike ezintsha, ubugcisa, imizekelo yamashishini, kunye namashishini (kuquka amashishini amancinci naphakathi). Renewable Energy Independent Power Producers Procurement Programme. UNondyebo weSizwe unendima ephambili ekufuneka eyidlalile ekubandakanyweni kwengqwalasela yemozulu kunye notshintsho olunobulungisa kwinkxaso-mali yesizwe kunye nohlahlo lwabiwo-mali, ukuqinisekisa ukuhambelana neenjongo zesizwe. UNondyebo weSizwe sele edale amaqela asebenzayo agxile kutshintsho lwemozulu kunye notshintsho olunobulungisa, kunye nokwenza nzulu umsebenzi wokuxhasa ngemali uqoqosho oluzinzileyo, phakathi kwezinye izinto (National Treasury 2021; National Treasury 2022).

Kumazwe ngamazwe, imali eyinkunzi inokudityaniswa ngezibonelelo zeSivumelwano saseParis, phakathi kwezinye, apho amazwe aphuhlileyo kufuneka anike inkxaso kumazwe asaphuhlayo ekufikeleleni kwiinjongo zawo

zemozulu. Inkxaso ibandakanya imali, ukwakhiwa kwamandla, kunye nokudluliselwa kweteknoloji. I-US\$8,5 yeebhiliyoni ze-Just Energy Transition Partnership, echazwayo ngoku, phakathi koMzantsi Afrika kunye neManyano yaseYurophu, iFransi, iJamani, i-United Kingdom, ne-United States ngo-Novemba ka-2021 ibonisa uhlobo lolungiselelo lwenkxaso-mali olunokwenzeka ekuxhaseni utshintsho olunobulungisa (The Presidency 2021). I-PCC iya kuqhubeka incedisa i-Presidential Climate Finance Task Team-abajongene nothethathethwano lwale pakhethe yemali kunye nokuqulunqa isicwangciso sotyalo-mali esihambelanayo ngaphambi kokungenisa iingcebiso kwiKomiti yabaPhathiswa echotshelwe nguMongameli-ngokubonelela ngesikhokelo, ukuhlalutya kunye nendlela kunye neengcebiso ngotyalo-mali ukuqinisekisa ukuba ziphomo zotshintsho olunobulungisa neziqulathwe kwesisakhelo zifakiwe kwi-JETP. Izifundo ezithatyathwe kwi-JETP zinokuphinda zincede ekuhlanganiseni inkxaso eyongezelelekileyo yamazwe ngamazwe yotshintsho olunobulungisa kwihlabathi jikelele, kananjalo nokuphuhlisa umbhobho weeprojekthi eziyimpumelelo.

Izicwangciso eziliqili ezinxibeleleneyo ezininzi ziyafuneka ukugaya inkunzi ukuya kutshintsho olunobulungisa eMzantsi Afrika:

- Ukuphonononga iindlela ezikhoyo, ezifana neerhafu kunye nenkxaso-mali, kunye nokuqinisekisa ukuba “ziyilungele injongo” okanye zifuna uhlehlengiso ukuxhasa utshintsho olunobulungisa umz., ukubelekeka kwirhafu yekhabhoni okanye ukuqulunqa iindlela ezininzi zokuzifumanela ingeniso yeedolophu okanye oomasipala
- Ukuphinda kuqwalaselwe ukuba ingaba izibonelelo zoluntu zisebenze kakuhle kwaye njani ekuxhaseni ukuphuculwa konikezelo lwenkonzo nasekuvaleni umsantsa wokungalingani
- Ukudala imeko yoshishino yeeprojekthi zotshintsho olunobulungisa, kugxilwe ngokukodwa ekuchongeni iindlela zokuxhasa ngemali kumashishini asakhalayo
- Ukuphucula ukusebenza kakuhle kwenkcitho karhulumente, kubandakanywa neeprojekthi zotshintsho olunobulungisa
- Ukuphelisa ngokuthe ngcembe inkxaso-mali egqwethekileyo kunye/okanye ezibuyisela umva ezingaxhasi utshintsho olunobulungisa

- Ukusebenzisa izixhobo zoqoqosho ukuxhasa utshintsho olunobulungisa, olufana nenkxaso-mali esekelwe ekusebenzeni, inkxaso-mali eqhubekayo, izibonelelo zerhafu, izaphulelo zerhafu, okanye izikimu zenkuthazo
- Ukudibanisa isakhelo sotshintsho olunobulungisa kuhlalo lwabiwo-mali lwesizwe kunye nokuhlengahlengisa inkcitho karhulumente ukuxhasa inguqu enobulungisa
- Ukudibanisa imingcipheko enxulumene nemozulu kunye notshintsho olunobulungisa kuzo zonke izigqibo zotyalo-mali
- Ukusetyenziswa kwe-taxonomy efanayo yokulandelela ukuhamba kwemali okutshintshileyo, okuhambelana neNational Treasury's Green Finance Taxonomy (National Treasury 2022), kunye nokubhengeza oku kuhamba ngendlela exhasa ukungafihli kunye nomgaqo-nkqubo ogqwesileyo kunye nezigqibo zoqoqosho
- Ukusebenzisa iibhondi eziluhlaza kunye nezinye ezinemixholo ukudibanisa inkunzi yemozulu kunye neeprojekthi zotshintsho, okwenza kube lula ukufikelela kwiingxowankulu zamaziko
- Ukwandiswa kokusetyenziswa kwemali edityanisiweyo ukukhuthaza amathuba amatsha otyalo-mali kutshintsho olunobulungisa, ukuxhasa inxaxheba yabatyali-zimali babucala
- Ukukhuthaza intsebenziswano phakathi kukarhulumente namashishini abucala ukunikezela ngeeprojekthi zeziseko ezingundoqo ezixhasa utshintsho olunobulungisa

UKUJONGA PHAMBILI

Utshintsho olunobulungisa luneziphumo ezibalulekileyo kuwo onke amahlakani asekuhlaleni. Ngokwenene, utshintsho oluyimpumelelo lufuna isenzo esihlangeneyo, ukutsalela kumbono okwabelwana ngawo, kunye neqondo eliphezulu lokuthembana phakathi kwawo onke amaqela ukuba enze indima yawo, indima ebalulekileyo kwiinguqu enjalo (PCC 2022b). Ukungxamiseka kunye nobungakanani bomsebenzi okhoyo kufuna ukuzinikela okunyanisekileyo ngabo bonke abachaphazelekayo.

UMongameli usoloko ethetha ngemfuneko yobumbano loluntu ukuze kwakhiwe uqoqosho loMzantsi Afrika, kulungiswe intlupheko

nokungalingani nokuphilisa uluntu lwethu olwahluleleneyo. Uthethathethwano olwahlukeneyo lwe-PCC namashishini, abasebenzi, kunye namanye amahlakani asekuhlaleni lwenzekile kwaye luyaqhuba ngokumalunga noku. Olu thethathethwano lube neziqhamo ezincomekayo, nabachaphazelekayo banomdla kwaye bazibandakanya—umhlaba ochumileyo wokwenziwa kobumbano ekuhambeni kwexesha. Ezona zigqibo ziphambili zezoqoqosho, ezentlalo, nezendalo ezifunekayo kutshintsho olunobulungisa zifuna amahlakani asekuhlaleni ukuba enze isivumelwano malunga notshintsho. Utshintsho lwamandla olunobulungisa, ngokukodwa, lufuna amaqabane ukuba avumelane malunga nesantya sokwandiswa kwkwamandla anekhahloni esezantsi, kunye namatyathanga exabiso axhasayo, ukuphuculwa kwe-gridi yamandla kunye nokuhlanganiswa kwemali yemozulu, ngokubanzi, ukwenza utshintsho olunobulungisa.

Umsebenzi ongaphaya, ngokubonisana nawo onke amahlakani asekuhlaleni, uyafuneka ukuze kuphuhlise isicwangciso esicacileyo sokuphunyezwa kwenguqu, ngolu xwebhu njengesakhelo esisisikhokelo. Isicwangciso esinjalo sokuphumeza kufuneka sibe namaxesha ahambelanayo kunye nolwabiwo olwaneleyo lohlalo lwabiwo-mali ukuze sibe nokuthenjwa kunye nethuba eliphezulu lokuphumelela. I-PCC iya kuqhubeka idlala indima ephambili ekuxhaseni iinzame zokwenza isivumelwano soluntu malunga notshintsho olunobulungisa, ukwenza uphando olusekelwe kubungqina kunye nokudibanisa bonke abachaphazelekayo kwiingxoxo eyakhayo ukuchaza iindlela zophuhliso lwexesha elizayo, kuthathelwa ingqalelo imingcipheko kunye namathuba abangelwa lutshintsho kwimoizulu.

ISIHLOMLO: UKHETHO LONGENELELO OLUPHAMBILI UKUNIKA ISIPHUMO KUTHSHINTSHO OLUNOBULUNGISA

Esi sihlomelo sichonga iindlela zongenelelo olubalulekileyo ukunika isiphumo kutshintsho olunobulungisa eMzantsi Afrika. Table A, udwelisa uluhlu lweziphumo zexesha elide, izigqibo zexesha elifutshane ezifunekayo, kunye noxanduva oluhambisana nazo.

SIPHENDULELA NTONI	IZIPHUMO ZETHUBA ELIDE	IZIGQIBO EZIKHAWULEZILEYO NENDLELA EBHEKE PHAMBILI	UXANDUVA	IINGOZI
Isidingo sokutshintshela kubuchwephesha obucocekileyo nobunokhuphiswano ngakumbi	Ukucutha ukukhutshwa kwegesi ye-greenhouse Ukucutha ukungcoliseka komoya, ukungcoliseka kwamanzi, kunye nokuthotywa komhlaba, kunye nokuphuculwa kwe-ecosys tem kunye ne-biodiversity Ukuphucula impilo yabantu Unikezelo lombane oluthembeke ngakumbi nolufikelelekayo Uphuhliso lobuchwepheshe obutsha bokuvelisa umbane (ukuveliswa kwezinto ezifakwayo, uyilo, ugcino, iinkonzo, njl.njl.	Ukuphonononga i-IRP ukuqinisekisa ukuba iya kuziphumeza iinjongo zesizwe zokunciphisa izinto ungcoliseko ngo-2030, ngokuhambelana nesabelo esilungileyo soMzantsi Afrika kunye nemozulu ekhuselekileyo; ukugqibezela izindululo zemithombo yamandla ahlaziyekayo ukuhlangebezana nemfuno yamandla Ukusabela okwandisiweyo kunye nokugquguquka kulawulo lombane, kubandakanywa ukumiselwa kwamaxabiso kunye nomthamo kamasipala, kunye neendlela zokusombulula iingxabano ukuphepha ukulibaziseka ixesha elide apho ii-arhente zingavumelani khona U-Eskom ugqibile kwaye/okanye ukwinkqubo yokuqakumbela izicwangciso zokuyeka ukusebenza kwemizi-mveliso yamalahle ngokubonisana nabasebenzi abachaphazelekayo, uluntu, noomasipala, kwaye, ngeso siseko, ichonge zombini iimpembelelo kwimfuno yamalahle ekuhambeni kwexesha, kunye nabasebenzi noluntu oluchaphazelekayo. Isigqibo malunga nobunini bomthamo wokuvelisa (oko kukuthi, indima ka-Eskom kunye nabanye abathathi-nxaxheba) kwixesha eliphakathi ukuya kwixesha elide,	Amasebe esizwe anoxanduva lwamandla kunye noshishino (DMRE, DPE, dtic, NT) kunye ne-NERSA U-Eskom Abasebenzisi abakhulu bombane (ingakumbi iindawo zokucokisa amandla, imigodi, kunye noomasipala) Amandla ahlaziyekayo kunye nemizi-mveliso yempahla eyinkunzi Imithombo yenkxaso-mali yangaphakathi neyamazwe ngamazwe karhulumente neyabucala, kuquka iibhanki zalapha, i-IDC, kunye ne-DBSA	Amasebe esizwe kunye ne-NERSA ayaqhubeka nokulibazisa izigqibo ngenxa yokungakwazi ukusombulula ukungavisisani Ayikwazi ukufumaneka indlela yokunciphisa ukuthembela kumalahle Ukutyhala ukulibaziseka kwerhasi kwaye kuphambukise izibonelelo kulwakhiwo lwamandla ahlaziyekayo kunye nokukudala umngcipheko wemali ngempahla yexabiso. Abasebenzisi abasebenzisa amandla kakhulu bayavala endaweni yokuphuhlisa ukuhlaziya okutsha okanye imithombo yamandla Izithintelo zezemali zicudisa utyalo-mali olutsha kunye nomlinganiselo wenkxaso UMzantsi Afrika uyaphulukana nokhuphiswano lokuvelisa ubugcisa bokuhlaziya Ukuvaleleka koMzantsi Afrika kunikezelo lwamandla efosili olusekelwe kwifosili kubangela ukunuswa kwamaxabiso athunyelwa ngaphandle afana ne-EU's Carbon Border Adjust ment Mechanism (CBAM)

SIPHENDULELA NTONI	IZIPHUMO ZETHUBA ELIDE	IZIGQIBO EZIKHAWULEZILEYO NENDLELA EBHEKE PHAMBILI	UXANDUVA	IINGOZI
Imigodi yamalahlle kunye neziko lombane osekwe ngamalahle ziyaqhubeka nokuthoba kunye nokurhoxa	Abasebenzi-mgodini abachaphazelekayo, amashishini amancinci kunye noluntu banokutshintshela kubomi obundilisekileyo Oomasipala abachaphazelekayo babonelela ngeenkonzo ezisebenzayo nokudala imisebenzi ezinzileyo ngentsebenziswano nawo onke amahlakani asekuhlaleni ukuphucula ukuziphilisa koluntu kunye nokunciphisa ubuthathaka.	Imvumelwano phakathi kwabachaphazelekayo malunga (a) nezalathi zempumelelo zenguqu enobulungisa kwitshayini lexabiso lamalahle, (b) ukupheliswa kotshintsho olunobulungisa lwamalahle (kuya kuqalisa nini ukuthotywa? ngawaphi amalungiselelo afunekayo ngaphambi koko?), kunye (c) amaqhinga angundoqo okuphumeza izikhombisi zempumelelo Uhlalutyo lweemfuno lokuqala loluntu oluchaphazelekayo kunye nabasebenzi olwenziwa ngokuthatha inxaxheba kunye namaqela achaphazelekayo, kunye namaxesha aqikelelwayo okuthotywa kwemisebenzi ukusuka phakathi koo-2020. Isivumelwano nge-arhente, imibutho karhulumente kunye neeforam zabathathi-nxaxheba ukuqhuba utshintsho olunobulungisa kwisixokelelwano sexabiso lamalahle, ngendima ecacileyo kunye namandla okuphuhlisa izindululo ezisebenzayo zokuxhasa uluntu kunye nabasebenzi ngabanye; ukuqinisekisa amanyathelo asebenzayo naphendulayo; ukugaya inkxaso yendawo kunye nentshukumo edibeneyo; kwaye ufumane abasebenzi abafanelekileyo kunye nenkxaso-mali	IPCC isebenzisane ne-DFFE kunye ne-DMRE ukudibanisa abachaphazelekayo, kubandakanywa amaphondo aseLimpopo kunye neMpumalanga, ukuvumelana ngeemfuno kunye nezigaba zenguqu yexabiso lamalahle, kunye nobudlelwane boluntu oluchaphazelekayo kunye nabasebenzi. IDMRE isebenzisana nee-arhente ezifanelekileyo kuzwelonke, kwiphondo, kunye noorhulumente basekhaya malunga nolwakhiwo lokuqhuba utshintsho olunobulungisa kuluntu lwamalahle. IDMRE kunye ne-DoE&L ukuphuhlisa iindlela zotshintsho zabasebenzi kwikhonkco lexabiso lamalahle	Abachaphazelekayo abanakufikelela kwisivumelwano malunga nexesha lokupheliswa kwamalahle, malunga nenkcazo yoluntu olusemngciphekweni, malunga nezicwangciso ezingundoqo zotshintsho olunobulungisa, okanye ngobume be-arhente yokuluqhuba. Uthethathethwano lwabachaphazelekayo lubandakanya kakhulu amaqela angameliyo okanye angafikeleli ndawo de angabinantsingiselo Izindululo ze-arhente aziqinisekisi ukuba inamandla aneleyo kunye nezixhobo zokukhusela ulungelelwano kubo bonke abachaphazelekayo, okanye ziyenze ibe burhalarhume obugqithisileyo kwaye intsokotho, kwaye ngenxa yoko ingakwazi ukuphendula kwiimfuno ezigqukayo.

SIPHENDULELA NTONI	IZIPHUMO ZETHUBA ELIDE	IZIGQIBO EZIKHAWULEZ-ILEYO NENDLELA EBHEKE PHAMBILI	UXANDUVA	IINGOZI
Ukutshintsha kwemozulu kuchaphazela imveliso yezolimo, kukwa neempembelelo ingakumbi kubasebenzi basezifama (ingakumbi abaphangela ngesizini), abavelisi abancinci, kunye noluntu olukwengingqi ethumela abasebenzi ngokwembali.	limpembelelo zemozulu zicuthwe kangangoko kuna- kho ukwenzeka ngokusungula izinto ezintsha ezigcina imveliso Apho ubomi bonzakaliswa kukutshintsha kwemozulu, abantu abaseben- zayo abachap- hazelekayo bafumana ezinye iindlela	Ukuphuculwa kokuqonda iintsingiselo zemozulu ngokwengingqi kunye neempembelelo kubasebenzi basezifama kunye noluntu kwiindawo ezinembali yokuthumela abasebenzi, kulungiselele ukuchongwa koluntu oluchaphazelekayo, ukuqonda amaxesha amisiweyo eempembelelo, kwaye ngeso siseko kubekho uphuhliso lwezicwangciso ezisebenzayo zotshintsho olunobulungisa. Ukusekwa kwezakhiwo ezisebenzayo nezilungelelanisiweyo zokuqhuba utshintsho olunobulungisa kunye nokuziqhelanisa nemozulu kwezolimo	I-DFFE iphucule ukubeka iliso kunye nolwazi malunga neendlela zemozulu ngokwengingqi Kweso siseko, i-DFFE isebenze namasebe ezoli- mo kuzwelonke nakwiphondo kunye nabachap- hazelekayo kwik- honkco lexabiso lezolimo ukuchon- ga abasebenzi abachaphazele- kileyo kunye noluntu, kwaye baqulunqe am- aqhinga, kunye nee-arhente zokuqhuba lemicimbi.	Ukungakwazi ukuqokelela izixhobo zokulandelela iindlela zemozulu ngokuthe rhoqo, okanye i-data ayigqibeki Ukungqongophala kwamandla okuphuhlisa izicwangciso ezisebenzayo kunye nee-arhente zokuqhuba utshintsho olunobulungisa kwii- arhente zikarhulumente kunye / okanye abachaphazelekayo kwezolimo Ukuxinnga ngenxa yoxanduva kunye nokubonelela ngotshintsho olunobulungisa kwezolimo limpembelelo zemozulu ziqatha ngaphezulu kwaye zenzeka ngokukhawuleza kunokuba bekuqikelelwe yinzululwazi

SIPHENDULELA NTONI	IZIPHUMO ZETHUBA ELIDE	IZIGQIBO EZIKHAWULEZ-ILEYO NENDLELA EBHEKE PHAMBILI	UXANDUYA	IINGOZI
Impumelelo elinganiselweyo ukuza kuthi ga ngoku kwiinzame zokwahlulahlula uqoqosho nokukhuthaza ukubandakanyeka kwabantu abasebenzayo kumgaqo-nkqubo wezoqoqosho	Amaqinga aphumelela ekwahluleni uqoqosho njengexalenye yotshintsho olunobulungisa Abantu abasebenzayo bazibandakanya ngakumbi kumgaqo-nkqubo kunye neentshukumo ezidibeneyo zokuyiphumeza	Imithombo yeendaba ukuphucula inkqubo yokufunda malunga nomgaqo-nkqubo wemizi-mveliso kunye nokuhlanganisa abantu abasebenzayo kunye noluntu lwabo ukuze kubekho utshintsho olunobulungisa, amagasa adibanisayo, abathathi-nxaxheba kwezoqoqosho kuquka abasebenzi abachaphazelekayo kunye noluntu, kunye nabaphandi bemigaqo-nkqubo ukuba batshintshisane ngemibono kunye nobungqina. Inkomfa yonyaka ngezicwangciso-qhinga zotshintsho olunobulungisa igxininise kumava okukhuthaza iyantlukwano yezoqoqosho kunye nokubandakanywa, kunye nokuxhasa intshukumo ehlangeneyo ngabantu abasebenzayo kunye noluntu lwabo. Ukuphuculwa kwamandla ophuhliso lwezicwangciso eziliqili ezifanelekileyo ezisekelwe kubungqina kunye nothethathethwano nabachaphazelekayo kwezoqoqosho Ukuphuculwa kwamandla kwimibutho esekwe kubulungu (imibutho yamashishini amancinane, imibutho yabasebenzi, uluntu, ookopolotyeni, iikomiti zeewadi, imibutho esekwe kuluntu))	IPCC iseke uthungelwano kunye neeforam, kubandakanywa inkomfa yonyaka IPCC ichonge iimfuno zezakhono ngaphakathi nangaphandle kurhulumente IPCC isebenzisane ne-Ofisi kaMongameli kwinkxaso-mali yemibutho esekelwe kubulungu	IPCC ayinasakhono okanye izixhobo zokuqalisa kunye nokuphatha uthungelwano lobudala kunye neeforam IPCC ingakwazi ukufumana inkxaso-mali efunekayo yokwakha amandla afanelekileyo phakathi kwa-bachaphazelekayo kunye nemibutho yobulungu
Iimpembelelo zempilo ezinxulunyaniswa nokuba kufutshane nokutsha kwamafutha efosili (umzekelo, amaziko ombane okubaselwa ngamalahle, imisebenzi yoshishino, njl.njl)	Uluntu kunye nabantu abasemngciphekweni weziphumo zempilo ezibi bajongwa ngokucwangcisiweyo linkqubo zokucupha impilo zikhoyo ukujongana nemingeni yezempilo evelayo linkonzo zempilo ezintsha (iikliniki ezisisigxina/ezihambayo; amaziko okhathalelo lwempilo kunye/okanye izibhedlele zesithili) zimiselwe ukujongana neemfuno zoluntu oluchatshazelwe yimozulu.	Kuchongwe uluntu olusemngciphekweni weziphumo zempilo ezibi Kumiselwe uhlolo lwezempilo kunye neenkqubo zokucupha ezifunekayo kolu luntu. Kumiselwe, ngokubonisana, ngeemfuno zenkonzo yezempilo kolu luntu	UNdonyebo weSizwe enze izibonelelo eziyimfuneko zifumaneka I-Sebe lezeMpilo liphumeze kwaye libeke iliso kwiinkqubo ezifanelekileyo, iinkqubo kunye neenkonzo	Kunqongophale izibonelelo ezifumanekayo zokuphonyezwa kweenkqubo, iinkqubo kunye neenkonzo

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Abathathi Bezifanekiso

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14a Jellico Avenue, NEDLAC House, Rosebank



PO Box 1775, Saxonwold, 2132



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