



**PRESIDENTIAL
CLIMATE COMMISSION**
TOWARDS A JUST TRANSITION



Mayelana neKhomishani yesimo sezulu

Uhlaka lwenguquko yobulungiswa eNingizimu Africa

**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.**

MAYELANA NALOMQULU

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Mayelana neKhomishani yesimo sezulu

Ikhomishani yesimo sezulu ewumfelandawonye wamaqembu ahlukeneyo, yasungulwa umengameli wezwe ukuthi yeluleke izwe ukuthi libhekane kanjani nesimo sokushintsha kwezulu. Ikhomishani iyobuyela ibhekane nokuthi inguquko yobulungiswa ingaxhaswa kanjani ukuze kwakheke ikusasa elikwazi ukubhekana nesimo esisha sokwenza izinto. Lekhomishani ikwenza lokhu ngokuvulela ingxoxo kubo bonke ababambe iqhaza – bebhaka ukuthi sifuna isimo somnotho nomphakathi onjani, nezindlela ekufanele sihambe ngazo ukuze sifike kulokhu esikufisayo.

Mayelana nenguquko yobulungiswa

Uhlaka lwenguquko yobulungiswa luqoqela ndawonye yonke imizamo yokuhlanganisa inqubo le, la eNingizimu Afrika. Uhlaka lolu luveza obala umbono ofanayo wenguquko yobulungiswa, imigomo eqhuba loluguquko nendlela ezohanjiswa ngayo.

ISANDULELO

Iningizimu Afrika isengxenyeni yomhlaba ethintwa kakhulu ukushintsha kwesimo sezulu. Izikhathi nezikhathi, izwe lizithola linesomiso, izikhukhula nezinye izimo ezibhedayo futhi kuya ngokwanda lokhu. Lezizehlakalo sezibange omkhulu umonakalo kwizakhiwo, indlela imvelo esebenza ngayo, izimpilo nendlela yokuphila. Abantu abaningi bazithola bedingiseka futhi iyaqhubeka ukusikhumbuza ukuthi imiphakathi ephila ngaphansi kwesimo esibucayi – omama, intsha, abangenamsebenzi, labo abahlala emkhukhwini – abazithola bebhakene nalesisimo esinzima sokushintsha kwezulu. Lezinguquko zesimo sezulu zenza ukukhiqizwa kokudla nokutholalala kwamanzi kube nzima futhi kuthinta imikhakha eminye.

Ukushintsha kwesimo sezulu kwenza izinkinga ezintathu ezinkulu zeNingizimu Afrika zibhebbetheke – ubumpofu, ukungabi khone kwemisebenzi nokungalingani kwabantu. Izwe lethu elinye lamazwe lapho ukungalingani kwabantu kugqamile ukudlulela – umahluko phakathi kwezicebi nabantulayo mkhulu ukwedlulela; ukungabi khona kwemisebenzi kudlangile kubalelwa emaphesentini angamashumi amathathu nanhlano (35%). Ukusetshenziswa kwezinye izinhlelo zamandla kunomthelela ezipilweni zabantu abaningi futhi lokhu kuzwakala kakhulu emiphakathini entulayo, bese kuqhuba ukungalingani. Lekhomishani ikuzwile ukukhala kwemiphakathi yazibonela yona qobo ubunzima abantu abaningi ababhekene nabo. Abasebenzi bafuna imisebenzi, namalunga omphakathi bakhuluma kwezwakala ngokunganeliseki ngesimo, ubunzima bokungalingani nokuthi bafisa ukubona kwenzekani ukuze kwakhiwe isizwe esilingene nesihlanganisa wonke umuntu. Kunjalo nje, baningi abaphawule ngokuthi umbuso uyantengantenga awukwazi ukubhekana nazo zonke lezidingo.

Kusemqoka ukuthi uMzansi uhlanganyele nomhlaba wonkana ukulwa nokushintsha kwesimo sezulu ngokuhambisana nemigudu nenqubekela phambili yesizwe. Akuyona inkinga yemvelo kuphela le, kodwa inkinga yezomnotho futhi njengoba amazwe omhlaba eseqalile ukuvumelana ngokwehlisa kwezinga lomsizi, futhi lokhu kwenza ukuhweba komhlaba wonke nokutholalala kwezidingo.

Ukubhekana noshintsho lwesimo sezulu kuchaza ukuthi kufanele sithole ezinye izindlela ezisheshayo



zokubhekana nezinhlekelele ezidalwa ukushintsha kwezulu esikubona kulezikhathi; izimo ezidala ukungabibikho kwamanzi; ukungatholakali kokudla nempilo esengcupheni kakhulukazi kulabo abantulayo. Ukuphenduka kwesimo sezulu kuzoba nomthelela ezintweni eziningi esikhathini esizayo, ikakhulukazi emiphakathini esengcupheni, abantu basemaphandleni, abantulayo, intsha nezingane. Ukubhekana nesimo sokushintsha kwezulu kuchaza ukuthi kufanele kwehliswe umsizi odedelwa emkhathini – umoya ongcolile olerha ushintsho. Inkinga esibhekene nayo idinga umbuso oqinile okwazi ukwenza izinto ngendlela futhi othenjwa ibonke ababambe iqhaza. Lokhu kuthemba umbuso sekwancipha kakhulu ngenxa yomazenzele nokudunwa kombuso njengoba kwasho iKhomishani kaZondo.

Ubhekana nokushintsha kwesimo sezulu kuchaza ukuthi kunezinto eziningi ezidinga ukwenziwa ngokushesha nokuthi ezomnotho nazo zidinga ukubhekisiswa; kodingeka sizame izindlela ezintsha mayelana nokwakhiwa kwezindawo emadolobheni; kufanele sithole izindlela ezitsha zokukhiqiza amandla; kufanele siqale sibhekisise ukuthi siwusebenzisa kanjani umhlaba, namanzi, nokuthi sikuthola kanjani ukudla. Izinguquko zizoba nzima kwabanye kakhulu kubasebenzi nemiphakathi, izimpilo zabo ezihambelana nomkhiziqizo wamandla anobungozi, nabesifazane, intsha nalabo abantulayo abavele sebesengcupheni nenxa yokuba nzima kwempilo nezinkinga ezinxanthathu. Uguquko lusho ukuthi kufanele kube khona indlela yokubhekana nazo zonke lezingqinamba nokubheka amathuba avezwa ukuqala lendlela engahlukumezi imvelo nokuthi kwabelwane ngamathuba nenzuzo.

Izidingo zabantu kufanele zibe phakathi kwazo zonke izinhlelo ezibhekene nokushintsha kwesimo

sezulu. Uguquko lobulungiswa lwenza khona lokhu: ukuthatha amathuba nokubheka izingozi ezihambelana nokutshintsha kwesimo sezulu kube kubhekela izimpilo nendlela yokuphila yabo bonke abantu eNingizimu Afrika kakhulu labo abachaphazekile. Inguquko yobulungiswa ibanzi kakhulu futhi idinga ukugxila ekubhekeleni abantu nokuthi kuzothath isikhathi esingakanani ukwenza lokhu.

MAYELANA NENGUQUKO YOBULUNGISWA

Yini inguquko yobulungiswa

Umsebenzi wokuqala wekhomishani yesimo sezulu ukwakha uhloko lwenguquko eNingizimu Afrika. Umengameli wezwe uCyril Ramaphosa waqoka lekhomishani ngoDecember 2020 ukuthi ibhekane nenguquko siyeke ukuba umnotho okhipha umsizi oya emkhathini kodwa kube ngumnotho okwazi ukubhekana nezimo zezulu eziguqukayo. Uguquko lobulungiswa isiqalo sokwakha lento esiyifisayo, nokuhambisa yonke into ngohlelo. Inguquko yobulungiswa ikhuluma ngombono ofanayo, imigomo ezobhekana nenguquko nemibandela yokuthi lento izofezwa kanjani.

Uhlaka lwenguquko yobulungiswa lwathuthukiswa kanjani?

Uhlaka lwenguquko yobulungiswa lwakhiwe ngocwaningo, imigomo nokuxoxisana nabo bonke abathintekayo nokubheka ukuthi emazweni aphešheya benze kanjani. Uhlaka lolu lusebenzise ucwaningo okudala lwaba khona lukahulumeni, lwebhizinisi, izinhlangano zemiphakathi, abosolwazi

nezinyunyani. Uhlaka lolu luhlanganisa izinto eziningi ezifundwe kwimigudu yokuxoxisana yangaphambili mayelana nenguquko yobulungiswa kakhulu lezi ngxoxo ezabe zibizwe iNational Planning Commission nomfelandawonye ohlanganisa uhulumeni, izinyunyana nomphakathi iNedlac. Loluhlaka lubheke nokuthi phesheya benza kanjani uma bebhakene nento efana nale nokuthi ezinye izinhlelo nomsebenzi wamaqembu ahlukeni asehlele indlela nenguquko yobulungiswa.

Ngesikhathi ithuthukisa uhlaka lolu, iKhomishani:

- Ifune ubufakazi obunzulu ngendla uguquko lungenziwa ngay elingene yanxusa osolwazi ukuthi bethule imibono yabo
- Yabamba uchungechunge lwezingxoxo-mpikiswano ezavezwa kumabonakude. Lezingxoxo ziveze imibono yongqongqoshe, abamele imiphakathi, osomabhizinisi, abasebenzi, abaholi bendabuko, intsha banacwaningi ukuze kube novo olunzulu nenguquko yobulungiswa (ungalalela noma ubuke lezingxoxo la kwa www.climate.commission.org.za)
- Yacela izimvo zochwepheshe abehlukene (osolwazi, osomabhizinisi, abamele abasebenzi nabamele imiphakathi) ukuthi batshe ukuthi yini edinga ukwenziwa ukufoza iphupho lenguquko yobulungiswa
- Yabonisana nabasebenzi, imiphakathi, osomabhizinisi abafufusayo nabalingani bemikhakha chlukeni ngonyaka ka2021 no 2022 okwakhiweni kohlaka njengo kwenziwa phesheya nokuthi bonke abathintekayo

bakwazi ukubeka imibono yabo

- Yacela imibono ngo hlaka olusahlongozwa phakathi kukaMarch to April 2022 lapho sathola khona imibono engu43 ibuya kumaqembu angafani
- Yaxoxisana nemiphakathi kakhulu labo abathintekayo ngenxa yoshintsho lolu oluhlongozwayo ukuze uhlaka luyamukele imizwa yabo. IKhomishane yabuyele yakhulumisana nomasipala nabaholi bendabuko

Ucwaningo nokuxoxisana kwalandelwa inkomfa enkulu eyabanjelwa eGoli ngo May lapho abantu abaningi bakhuluma ngokujahaka kwalenguquko enobulungiswa nokuthi bayaluxhasa loluhlaka.

- Uma sicubungula umsebenzi okhona, imibiko kanye nezigxoxo ezabanjwa iPCC kusobala ukuthi:
- Kunokuvumelana okusabalele ukuthi kubonwa ngasolinye ukuthi iyini inguquko yobulungiswa, kanye nokuzimisela kubo bonke abayingxenyi yaloluhlaka
- Kunokuvumelana ukuthi ngobani abantu ababalwa njengabantu abasesimeni esibucayi – akubalwa kuphela abasebenza ngomsizi, kepha naloba abangasebenzi, imindeneni entulayo, imiphakathi, intsha kanye nabesifazane abathintwa ukuguquka kwesimo sezulu nemizamo yokulwa lokhu.
- Inguquko yobulungiswa ayiphathelene nje nezezwe nezemvelo kuphela, kepha iphathelene ngqo nezomnotho nezokuphila kwabantu.



Futhi iphathelene nokuthi iNingizimu Afrika imi kuphi uma uyiqhathanisa namanye amazwe kwezomontho nokuphila kwabantu.

- Kusemqoka ukuthi ezomnotho nokuphila kwabantu kuhambelane kanye nemizamo yokugwema okungase kudalwe ilesisimo sezulu. Lokhu kusho ukuthi kunesidingo sohlaka lwenguquko yobulungiswa oluhambelane ne cebo elinemininingwane yemisbenzi ne ?ii
- Bonke abangamaqembu abhekene nomphakathi bazinikele ukuthi kube khona ubulungiswa ikakhulu uma kwenziwa izinqumo kulandelaniswa nemigomo yokwenza inguquko ezobhekelela umphakathi.

Loluhlaka lwenguquko lwakhelwe phezu kwalesizinda okuvunyelwene ngaso.

Ludingeke lani uhlaka lwenguquko ewubulungiswa?

Yize kusobala kunezindawo eziningi ekuvunyelwana ngazo kuguquko lobulungiswa e Ningizimu Afrika, akukabibukho nowodwa umgomo oshicilelwe obalula indlela, isisekelo, nokuzokwenziwa ukuze lenguquko yenzeke ngendlela evunyiwa yiwo wonke amaqembu abhekene nomphakathi. Loko sekubangele ukuthi indlela amaqembu omphakathi ayibheka ngayo inguquko, ingafani, ingalingani futhi ingabi ebumbene. Umsebenzi osuwenziwe ukulungisela uhlaka lwenguquko yobulungiswa iwona ozama ukwelapha lesimo. Lokuhlaka luletha isisekelo sokuthi uhulumeni ushicilele umgomo okunguwo ozohlanganisa usekele umsebenzi waloluguquko lobulungiswa

Ngabe inququko yobulungiswa ihamba ifike kuphi?

Uhlaka lwenguquko ewubulungiswa luqondene ikakhulukazi nezesimo sezulu kanye nezentuthuko e Ningizimu Afrika. Loluhlaka luxhasa imizamo yase Ningizimu Afrika yokwakha kabusha ezomnotho ukuze kuhlomule abanengi abaseNingizimu Afrika, ikakhulu ngenguquko ejulile enobulungiswa (i.e ekuxazululeni inkinga engunxantathu). Loku kwenziwa phezu kwesisekelo esizoqondana nesimo

sezulu (yakhiwa kanjani imiphakathi eqinile, kuqedwa kwanjani ukudungeka kweze ngomoya ongcolile, kuvikelwa kanjani futhi kuthuthukiswa kanjani ezempilo emiphakathini).

Uhlaka aluqondene kangako ngokuthi ngokwemigomo sigwemeka kanjani isimo sezulu esishintshayo; kodwa luqondene nokuthi imigomo ithini ngemiphumela yesimo sezulu kwezomphakathi nezomnotho, ikakhulukazi ekuthuthukiseni umphakathi nezidingo zawo. Uhlaka luncoma ukuthi kube nezinye izindlela zomnotho ezizovumela ukuthi kube khona lenguquko ewubulungiswa.

Lokuhlala lwenguquko ewubulungiswa ayiphethe zonke izimpendulo nemibono, ngokunjalo ayiphethe amasu akho konke okuzokwenziwa. Kepha iphethe indlela cholela ekutheni uqale umsebenzi ozoholela kwinguquko ewubulungiswa eNingizimu Afrika. I PCC izoqhubeka ngokude igcwalisela kuhlaka okusha okufundwayo, kanti nemihlangano yomfelandawonye izoqhubeka. I PCC izoqhubeka ixoxisane namaqembu ahlukene ikakhulukazi lawo athintekile, ukuze amaqembu ekhulume ngezwi linye eliseka ukuthuthukiswa kwohlelo lwenguquko ewubulungiswa. Lokhu kuzokwenziwa ukuze kukhuliswa imigomo nemizamo esikhona.

Olukabani loluhlaka lwenguquko yobulungiswa?

Uhlaka lwenguquko yobulungiswa luqondene nawo wonke amaqembu abhekene nezomphakathi emkhakheni yonkana. Kepha loko akusho ukuthi kunendlela eyodwa yenguquko ewukhukhulela ngoqo. Amaqembu ase Ningizimu Afrika kumele ezakhele imigomo nezihlelo eziqondene nezimo, nemibandela yalobo ababamele. Futhi konke loku kumele kuhambisane nendlela, nemigomo ephethwe kuloluhlaka.

Ekusebenziseni loluhlaka kubalulekile ukubuka isimo sezobulili kulenguquko eNingizimu Afrika. Abasifazane ikakhulukazi ibona ababa buthaka kumphumela wesimo sezulu esishintshayo nesikwenza kwezemvelo; lokhu kufakazelwa okushicilelwe ngemiphumela yesimo sezulu esishintshayo kubantu besifazane. Kunjalo, kubalulekile ukuthi kubhekisiswe entsheni yase Ningizimu Afrika, kanye nalaba abasebenza

kwezomnotho ongalawulwa imigomo yezwe – ukuze loluhla lwabantu luthuthukiswe kulenguquko.

Luhlelwe kanjani loluhlaka lwenguquko ewubulungiswa?

Isibalo 1 • Uhlaka lwenguquko ewubulungiswa luhlelwe ngezigaba eziwu 7:

1. Inqalasizinda yohlaka lolu
2. Ukuchaza inguquko yobulungiswa
3. Imigomo egade lenguquko
4. Imikhakha nezimboni ezisengcupheni
5. Imigomo yokufeza uguquko
6. Izinhlelo zokuhambisa lenguquko
7. Ukuxhaswa ngokwemali koguquko

1. IISEKELO SOHLAKA LWENGUQUKO EWUBULUNGISWA

Umsebenzi wase Ningizimu Africa kwezenguquko ewubulungiswa kwaqala eminyakeni engaphezu kweshumi, usungulwa umbimbi lwabasebenzi. Ngonyaka ka 2009, ngenkomfa yeshumi kazwelonko yombimbi lwabasebenzi, iCosatu yagqamisa ukubaluleka kwenguquko ewubulungiswa “ezovikela laba ababuthaka kumuphumela wesimo sezulu eshshintshayo”. ICosatu yaghubeka ngonyaka ka 2011 ephapheni layo lemigomo yesimo sezulu esishitshayo, yathi kumele kube khona umnotho ozobhekana nenguquko ewubulungiswa ezogxila ekusizeni laba amasebenza imisebenzi ephansi – kanye nemiphathakathi nabamabhizinisi amancane.

Emva kwaloko nohulumeni kazwelonke waqala wagxila ekufuneni ukuthola inguquko ewubulungiswa. Ngo 2011, wushicilelo olwaziwa nge National Climate Change Response White Paper lwagcizelela ukubaluleka kwemigomo yenguquko ewubulungiswa njengenye yezindlela ezisemqoka ukulwa nemiphumela yesimo sezulu eshshintshayo. Ngo 2012 iNingizimu Africa yamukela iNational Development Plan (NDP) emva kwezinxoxo ezinzulu, ezigxile kwezokugcinwa kwezemvelo nezezwe ukuze kube nendlela yokufinyelela kwezomnotho oqondene nokwehliswa ukugcola komoya.

I NPC yabuye yaba nezingxoxo zemiphakathi eminyakeni ka 2017 – 2019, mayelana nenguquko enobulungiswa. Lezingxoxo zaba kuzozonke izifundazwe zakuleli, emaqenjini ahlukene okubalwa kuwo intsha kanye nalaba abasebenzisa kakhulu amandla. Ngo Disemba ka 2020, u Mengameli Cyril Ramaphosa wasungula iPCC (eyaqale yaziwa nge Presidential Climate Change Coordinating Commission), nge njongo esolaba yoku “luleka nokwakha ukuqonda okufanayo ngenguquko yobulungiswa, ngokuqaphela imithelela yesimo sezulu esishitshayo kwezomphakathi, ezomnotho, nezobuchwepheshe. IDraft Climate Change Act yase Ningizimu Africa ibalula inguquko yobulungiswa njengenye yezinjongo nemigomo eqaphele ukuthi uMzansi uyibheka kanjani indaba yesimo sezulu esishitshayo.

Iminyango kahulumeni seyenze inqubekela phambili kuhlalo lwenguquko enobulungiswa. Isibonelo, uMnyango wezaMahlathi neZemvelo wawubalulekile ekusunguleni I National Employment Vulnerability Assessment; uMnyango we Zokumbiwa phansi namandla (DMRE) seyenze izifundo eziningi yasungula isu lenguquko yobulungiswa eqondene nezamandla; uMyango wezomnotho usungule amaqembu okusebenzisana abhekene nesimo sezulu esishitshayo, inguquko yobulungiswa, kanye nokugxilisa umsebenzi wokufaka izimali kumnotho onenqubekela phambili. UMnyango we Trade, Industry and Competition usungule umhlahlandela wokukhiqizwa kwezimoto zikagesi eMzansi; uMnyango we Public Enterprises isisungule umhlahlandela ka Eskom wokuthi kuguqulwe umkhakha ka gesi.

Okubalulekile ngenguquko yobulungiswa igxile yaxhaswa amaqembu amahlukene eNingizimu Afrika. Kunokuvumelwana okubanzi kwamaqembu emiphakathi ngokuthi isimo sezulu esishintshayo sizoba nomthelela kubantu nakwezomnotho; nokuthi kudingeka inguquko yobulungiswa enenqubekela phambili, chlanzekile eno mnotho obheke nxazonke. Kusobala kuwowonke amaqembu ezomphakathi ukuthi inguquko yobulungiswa kumele ivikele imiphakathi, iphendle izimo ezivulela amathuba omsebenzi, iphinde ithuthukise laba abathinteka kakhulu.



Uhlaka kwenguquko yobulungiswa yakhela iphinde ihambisane nalezizifundo nezindlela zokubona ezitholakale emaqenjini ahlukeni emiphakathi.

2. UKUCHAZWA KWenguquko YOBULUNGISWA E NINGIZIMU AFRICA

Uhlaka lusekelwe ukuthi kunokuvumelana ngokuthi ichazwa kanjani inguquko yobulungiswa e Ningizimu Africa. Lencazelo yakhela phezu komsebenzi owenziwa iNedlac, iNational Plannig Commission, yabuye yezwakala ngemibono yamaqembu ahlukeni nangenkathi kunezingxoxo nomphakathi ezaziphethwe iPCC.

Ukuchazwa kwenguquko eyibulungiswa ekuloluhlaka ihamba kanje:

Inguquko ewubulungiswa ibhose ukuthi abantu abase Ningizimu Africa bethole impilo engcono, ikakhulukazi bekwazi ukumelana nemiphumela elethwa isimo sezulu, izwe lifinyelele ekubeni nomoya oblanzekile ngonyaka ka 2050, konke loku kubambelane nobuchepheshe besayensi esinabo lapha kuleli.

Inguquko ewubulungiswa inomthelela kwizinhloso sokwakha imisebenzi ephusile yawo wonke umuntu, ukuhlalisana ngokuthula kwabantu kanye nokuqeda ububha.

Inguquko enobulungiswa ibeka phambili abantu kuzozonke izingqomo, ikakhulukazi laba abathinteka kakhulu – njengabantu abantulayo, abesifazane, abaphila nokukhubazeka nentsha – ngebhosi yokubanika amathuba empilo nekusasa elingcono.

Inguquko enobulungiswa yakha umnotho nemiphakathi eqinile emelana nezimo, ikwenza lokhu ngamandla kagesi angadli iphakethe; yenza kubelula ukugcina umnotho wezemvelo; yenza amanzi nokwabiwa kwawo kulingane kubo bonke abantu; yenza ukuthi umhlaba ublale ublanzekile; yenza ukuthi ukusetshenziswa komhlaba kuvulele-ke kuwo wonke umuntu, ikakhulukazi laba abathintekile.

3. IZIMISO

IUmqulu wamalungelo, phecelezi, iBill of Rights esigabeni sesibili (Chapter 2) yomgaqosiseko wase Ningizimu Afrika ibalula ukubaluleka kokuba kwamalungelo ombuso wenengi, amalungelo kwezombusazwe, ukubaluleka kwamalungelo abhekene nezomnotho nemiphakathi (indawo yokuhlala, ezimpilo, amanzi, ukudla, nezinsiza mphakathi). Ibuye ibalule ukubaluleka kokuthuthukiswa kwemiphakathi ndawonye (ezemvelo nentuthuko enenqubekela phambili, amalungelo okusungula izinto ezizokwakha umnotho, amalungelo amasiko nezilimi ezahlukene emiphakathini). Wonke lamalungela uphinde uthole kukhulunywa ngawo esigabeni sokuqala se National Environment Management Act (Act 107 of 1998), la kukhulunywa khona ngemigomo enobulungiswa eyenza intuthuko yabantu ibe phambili makwenziwa izinqumo, eyenza ukuthi labo abakhinqiza amandla kagesi bekwenze ngendlela enokunakekela, kube nokwabiwa okulingene kwemikhqiso yomhlaba, nokupha abantu amandla okuba khona nxa kwenziwe izinqumo.

Ekwakheni lemigomo enenqubekela phambili, loluhlaka luhambisa phambili imigomo emithathu okuyiwona abalulekile ukwakha inguquko ewubulungiswa, eyela ekwakheni umnotho onakekela ezemvelo nezomphathi. Lemigomo emithathu ilena: ubulungiswa obabelwayo; ubulungiswa obakha kabusha; ubulungiswa obulandela imithetho. Yonke lemigomo icashunwe kwimibhalo ehlukene ekhuluma ngenguquko ewubulungiswa, imihlangano eyayiphethwe IPCC, kanye nezifundo ezicashunwe emazweni aphesheya. Ubulungiswa obuqondene nobulungiswa

bezemvelo nakho kuhambisana nayo lemigomo – kukhuphule ukukwazi ukuzimela kwabantu ezimeni zesimo sezulu. Ukukwazi ukuzimela kwabantu njengokuvikela imithombo yamanzi yalapha e Mzansi, ukuthuthukiswa kwezomvelo, ukuthuthukiswa kwezitshalo nemithombo yazo, ukwenza okufanele kwenziwe ukugcina indalo iphephile.

Ubulungiswa obabelwayo

Amathuba aqhamuka kulenguquko kumele ukuthi abelwe bonke abantu ngokwanele, kucatshangwe ngobulili, ngobuzwe kanye nokungalingani kwabantu ngokomnotho. Kubalulekile ukuthi abasebenzi nemiphakathi athintekayo akubona ekumele bephathe isisindo senguquko. Kanti nako konke okuqondene nokukhokhela lenguquko kumele kubhekane nalabo abaphembe lenkinga.

Umgomo wobulungiswa obabelwayo ungaziveza ngezindlela eziningi eNingizimu Africa, njengalezi:

- Ukunika abase Ningizimu Africa izindlela zokwazi ukwenza imisebenzi, izinto ezibambekayo, amathuba okuba yingxenye yeminoto yakusasa – kubhekwe ikakhulu lamaqembu athintekakakhulu, abampofu, abesifazane, abaphila nokukhubazeka kanye netsha.
- Ukwenziwa kwemigomo yokwakha kabusha umnotho nemiphakathi kumele kucatshangelwe okuhle nokunzima ukuthi kuphathwa kanjani kuphathwa ngobani (imiphi imisebenzi ezotholwa, imiphi imisebenzi ezolahleka, imisebenzi ephusile kanye nokuthi imisebenzi izohlala kangakanani ngoba kucatshangelwa ikusasa.





- Ukukhushulwa kwamandla ezifundizwa nganye nomasipala ukuze kuthuthukiswe umnotho
- Ukugququzela abezinkampani ukuthi bebambe iqhaza kumnotho oletha ukuhlanzeka ezweni Kanye nomnotho kawonkewonke

Ubulungiswa obakha kabusha

Umonakala owadaleka emandulo kubantu ngabanye, emphakathini kanye nakwezemvelo, kumele ubukisise ukuze kulungiswe – kubhekwe ikakhulu ekulungiseni labo ababengakwazi ngisho ukuzikhethela indlela yokuphila. Kumayelana nokuqala kabusha: ukuphilisa abantu emoyeni, kulungiswe nomhlaba. Loku kwakushiwo imiphakathi ikhulumuma ne PCC.

Umgomo wobulungiswa kokuqala kabusha eNingizimu Afrika umayelana naloku:

- Ukuvuma ukuthi ezipilo nezemvelo zithintekile emphakathini ikakhulukazi makukhiqizwa amalahle nokusetshenziswa kuka oyela. Loku kuhambisana namalungela okuhlala endaweni ehlanzekile.
- Ukuqhela ekusetshenzisweni kuka oyela bese kubhekwa (1) ukuthuthukiswa kwezemvelo nokusetshenziswa kwazo ukuze abantu beziphathele bona izindawo zabo (2) ukuthuthukiswa kwamandla kagesi nokuqeda ububha obudalwa ukungabibika kwamandla. (3) ukwakha amathuba okulungisa umhlaba omoshekile, izizinda zomoya, amanzi, ukulungiswa ngezitshalo, kudaleke nemisebenzi.
- Ukusungulwa komonotho osabalele, ongenakho

ukungcoliswa komoya, ovumela ukusabalaliswa komnotho, ukuphatha, ukuzibandakanya ikakhulukazi kubantu besifazane nentsha.

- Ukulungisa umonakalo osewenzeka, kube kuthuthukiswa ukufinyelela ekusebenziseni ezemvelo, ukwaba umhlaba kuhambisane ne Black Economic Empowerment.

Ubulungiswa obulandela imithetho

Abasebenzi, imiphakathi namabhizinisi amancane kumele bethuthukiswe, besekelwe kulenguquko, kube ibona abachaza ukuthi bafuna intuthuko nempilo enjani. Kunjengoba kuyaye kushiwo “Ningenzi lutho olwethu ngaphandle kwethu”.

Umgomo wobulungiswa obulandela imithetho bumayelana naloku e Ningizimu Africa:

- Ukusiza imiphakathi ukuthi iqondise ukuthi inguquko imayelana nani, ikakhulukazi kukhulunywe ngokuthi kuvunyelwana ngani, kungavunyelwana ngani. Konke loku kuxoxwe obala.
- Kuxhaswe abasebenzi namaqembu emiphakathi ehluahlukene, ukuthi ekwazi ukuzibandakanya nenguquko kanye nokwenza imigomo ezochema nabo, ivule namathuba.
- Ukuhlanganyela kwamaqembuqembu, ehlanganyele nangezinqumo – bevumelana ukuthi bethuthukisane ngakwamandla abo nezinye izindlela zokwakha umnotho olingene wonke umuntu.
- Ukusekela ukwakhiwa kwamasu azokweziwa enguquko, asungulwe abantu nemiphakathi yezindawo ezithintekile.

4. UCHUNGECHUNGE LWEZINHLAKA EZISENGCUPHENI

Inguquko yobulungiswa ezwakalayo ifuna ukuthi kube nokuqonda abasebenzi kanye nemiphakathi ethintwe kakhulu isimo sezulu esishintshayo, izimpilo zabo ezihaqwe isomiso, izimvula, kanye nesimo sezulu esibi esimosha ukukhiqizwa kokudla kanye nemithombo yamanzi. Kubuye kubhekelelwe naleyomisebenzi eyenza imali ngokukhiqiza umsizi Uhlaka luqala ngokubheka izizinda ezine kanye nabaxhasa ukusebenza kwalezo zizinda ezisengcupheni, ikakhulu lezi ezisebenza ngomnotho wezwe: (1) bonke abasebenzisana nokukhiqizwa nokusabalaliswa kwamalahle (2) bonke abasebenzisana nemkhiqizo yemishini (3) ezokulima kanye (4) nezokungcebeleka ngoba zonke zuthinteka kakhulu. Lezifundo zitholwe emsebenzini owenzelwe iNational Employment Vulnerability Assessment and Sector Jobs Resilience Plans.

Miningi umsebenzi osadinga ukwenziwa ukuhlola ubuthakathaka bamaqembu ngamaqembu, izizinda, nabasebenzi bomnotho ongenamigomo. Loku kumele kubheke nokuthi kwakhiwe ngokuqhelelana kanjani eNingizimu Afrika – ukuthi lokuqhelelana ngezindawo zokuhlala kuyincindezi entuthukweni kuvimbe abantu ukuthi bengakwazi ukuziikela, ikhakhulu ngezimo zezulu. Ukubandlulula ngokuthi abantu bahlala ngokuqhelelana kanjani eNingizimu Afrika, kuyinto enezimpande zesikhathi zibandlululo (amalokishi, imikhukhu kwakhiwe

phezu kwemihlaba entengantengayo) futhi eqhubekayo ukuthinta kakhulu laba abasantula. Loku kubukela phansi imizamo yentuthuko ezindaweni zasemadolobheni ase Ningizimu Afrika.

Umgudu wamalahle

Umxhantela wokusebenzisana emgudwini wamalahle ubhekene nokuphazamiseka njengoba umhlaba ufuna inguquko yokuthi kungabi nomsizi nhlobo. Kusukela ngeminyaka yo 2010s sinciphile isidingo/isiselo samalahle asetshenziswa makwenziwa ugesi, futhi kusalindeleke ukuthi loko kuqhubeka njengoba amazwe omhlaba ezama ukunciphisa umsizi emazweni awo. International Energy Agency itshengisa ukuthi ngo2024 kusazoqhubeka ukuncipha ukudingeka kwamalahle. Ukusetshenziswa kwamalahle kumele kunciphe ukuze kufinyelele ezivumelwaneni ze Paris Agreement. Loku kuzokwakha ukuncipha kwezimali nomnotho olethwa amalahle e Ningizimu Afrika, ukulahleka kwemisebenzi ikakhulukazi la imiphakathi ime ngokutholakala kwamalahle – bese kuba nezindawo ezingahlali muntu ezingenantuthuko.

Lomkhakha uzobhekana nencindezi elethwa isimo sezulu esishintshayo. Ukukhiqizwa kwamalahle kudinga amanzi amaningi, okuphazanyiswa isimo sezulu esishintshayo ngoba kudala ukuntuleka kwamanzi, kunciphise namandla eNingizimu Afrika. Ukumbiwa kwamalahle nokunye kuyachaphazeleka uma isimo sezulu sisibi, ingakho kubalulekile ukuthi umgudu wenguquko ubheke ezinye izindlela zokuvikela umxhantela wokusebenzisana kanye



nemiphakathi yala kumbiwa khona amalahle. Laba abasebenzisa amalahle njengo Eskom no Sasol (ozimbelayo amalahle) nabasebenzisa kakhulu ialuminiyam kagesi nokunye – bengakwazi ukunciphisa umonakalo ngendlela abensa ngayo, ukuze nemisebenzi igcineke. Loku bengakwenza ngokuguqulela ekunciphiseni umsi.

Izimayini zamalahle, abasebenzisa amalahle kanye nemiphakathi, bazobhekana no kunqundwa kwamandla abo kusukela ngo 2025. Loku kodwa kuzokwenza kube lula ukuguqulela endleleni entsha yokwenza ibhizinisi lomkhqizo wamandla ka gesi. Kuyosiza futhi nemiphakathi ukuthi ikwazi ukwakha imisebenzi nokuphila okuhle kwabantu. Umkhakha wamalahle wawuqashe abantu abevile ku 93,000 ngo 2021. Kusukela ngo 1980 kuya ekuqaleni ko 2000 ancipha amathuba omsebenzi kulomkhakha isuka ku 130,000 yehla yaya ku 50,000 – yase iyanayuka futhi ngo 2010 yaya ku 90 000.

Uma kubhekwa ikusasa kubonaka ukuncipha kwemisebenzi, ikakhulukazi kwenziwa ukuncipha kokudingeka kwamalahle ase Ningizimu Afrika, emazweni aphešheya. Loku kubebhethekiswa nawukusetshenziwa kwemishini no mnotho ogxile kuyona imishini. Abantu abanengi abasebenza emayini bafunde bafika ku matikuletsheni, kodwa mahola imali engafika ku 50% mayiqhathaniswa nezimali eziholwa emkhakheni ohlelekile. Loku kwenza kube lukhuni ukuthi bethole imisebenzi uma bephuma la ezimayini.

Ukukhiqizwa kwamalahle kuyaye kube sendaweni eyodwa – u 80% wawo use Mpumalanga, emadolobheni amane, eMalahleni (Witbank), Steve Tshwete (Middelburg), Govan Mbeki and Msukaligwa (Ermelo.)

Abantu abalinganselwa ku 1.1million bahlala kulendawo. Ngaphandle kokuphazamiseka kwemisebenzi etholakala ngqo, ukwehliswa komkhqizo wamalahle kunomthelela emabhizinisini amaningi. Omasipala nabo bathembeke ku Eskom kanye nezimayini ukuthi zilethe izinsiza bantu.

Uma kungahlelwa kahle, ukulahleka kwemisebenzi okunye kungavinjwa ukuthi kunemisebenzi ezokhiqizela uma kuthuthukiswa umkhakha wamandla amasha kagesi. iDraft South African Renewable Energy Masterplan (SAREM), ibalula ukuthi kunemiklomelo clethwa ukukhuliswa

komkhakha wamandla amasha kagesi, nemixhantela yabasebenzisana nawo. Loku kubala nokwakheka kwemisebenzi ezindaweni la kuhlala khona ababesebenza ezimayini. iSAREM ihambelana ne Integrated Resource Plan (IRP) ethi ukunyuka kwamandla amasha ka gesi kubheke ku 2030 la kobe sekunephumela ebambekeyo ezokhulisa amathuba emisebenzi, ikhulise no mnotho.

Umgudu wezimoto

Umkhakha wokukhiqizwa kwezimoto uncike ekuhwebelaneni namazwe ase Europe nase Melika, lawo mazwe akhiqiza izimoto ezihamba ngo gesi. Uma iNingizimu Afrika isheshi ifane nenguquko yomhlaba, izozifakela ingcindezi yokukhishwa kulamazwe esebenzisana nawo.

Ukukhoqizwa kwezimoto zikagesi kudinga imisebenzi embalwa nezinsiza ezincane kunaloku okusetshenziwa makwenziwa izimoto ezihamba ngophethulomu. Yize kunjalo imisebenzi ingabakhona uma kwakhiwa iziteshi lapho izimoto zagesi sithola khona amandla okuvuselela amabattery. Isikhathi esibekiwe salenguquko ezimotweni sincike ikakhulukazi emazweni aphešheya ase Nyakatho. I Europe ne Melika sebezinikele ukuthi koshaya u 2030 zibesezigcwele kubona izimoto ezihamba ngogesi. Loku kusho ukuthi ukudingeka ko pethulomu no dizili kuzoncipha, kube nomthelela egxenyeni kagesi yamabhizinisi.

Njengamanje abantu ababalelwa ku 100, 000 basebenza ekukhiqizweni kwezimoto. Izizinda zalomsebenzi ise Tshwane, eThekwini, Nelson Mandela Bay nase Buffalo City. Isifundazwe sase Eastern Cape singabhekana nomphumela omubi, ngaphandle uma bezofuna ezinye izindlela zokukhiqiza. Imisebenzi eminingi ingathinteka kakhulu. Babalelwa ku 250,000 abantu abasebenzi kulemboni yezimoto, kubalwa kuyo nabasebenza ezimbonini ezingehleliwe.

Omakhenikha abangahleliwe iningi labo bayazisebenzela. Ngaphezu kwaloko abantu abawu 250,000 bangabanini matekisi nabashayeli; kuleliqembu kuzobhekwa nengcindezi yokuthenga izimoto ezintsha, kodwa iningi ngeke likwazi ukukwenza loku bengatholanga uxhaso. Akukacaci ukuthi iziteshi zaphethulomu zizokwazi yini ukumelana nalesimo, ikakhulu ngoba beyize



zenze imali eningi ngezitolo zabo, uphethulomu iwona oheha abathengi. Iziteshi zaphethulomu ziqasha abantu abawu 130,000, iningi laba abano matikuletsheeni.

Yize inguqulo yomhlaba iya ngase kuqedeni ukukhiqizwa ko msizi, loku kubeka ingcindezi kwabenza izimoto kanye nawo wonke ababhizinisi abaxhasayo. Kodwa noma kunjalo, akhona amathuba akhekayo. IDepartment of Trade, Industry and Competition ephepheni layo elaziwa nge Auto Green Paper on Advancement of New Energy Vehicles in South Africa babeka uhlaka lwemigomo oluqhakambisa izimoto zagesi kanye nezindlela zokushintsha ezentela ukuze kube nabantu abantu abazofuna lezimoto.

Ezolimo

Ezolimo zidinga abasebenzi kakhulu ukuze befinyelele emkhiqizweni omkhulu. Kuyimanje ezolimo zishawa kakhulu imithelela yesimo sezulu, isomiso esingaphezi, ukushitsha kwezikhathi zemvula, izimvula ezishaya kakhulu kube nezikhukhula ikakhulukazi ezindaweni ezikhiqiza abasebenzi abaningi, ukuguguleka komhlaba; kanye nokunyuka kwezinga lokushisa, ukuba manzi komoya okuthinta kakhulu abasebenza emafamu. Konke loku kuthinta futhi nezilwane kanye nezitshalo, kuthinte nokukhula kwezihlava, nokudingeka kwamazi. Konke loku kusazokhula kakhulu kuleminyaka ezayo. Isimo sezulu esishintshayo sizokwenza kube noshintsho lwanomphelelo ekutheni iziphi izitshalo ezizotshalwa ezindaweni ezithize zase Ningizimu Afrika. Ukutholakala kwamanzi okuncike esimeni sezulu kunomthelelo osheshe ubonakale kwezolimo.

Ezolimo zidla amanzi akalelwa kumaphesenti evile kumashumi ayisithupha (60%) lapha e Ningizimu Afrika. Kuzodingeka ukuthi abalimi befunde izindlela ezintsha zokusebenzisa amanzi, kuhambelane nezismo sezulu elishintshayo, kuhlenganise nezobuchwepheshe yemishini. Abalimi abahwebayo sebeqalile ukufaka izimali namandla ekusebenziseni izitshalo ezikwazi ukumelana nesimo sezulu esinamandla – okufana nemithunzi yokuzenzela, izindlela ezitsha zokunisela kanye nokukela ukushisa ezitshalweni. Abalimi amaningi abancane abanawo amandla alezizinsiza, badinga uxhaso luka Hulumeni ikakhulukazi ngakwezezimali, nezibonelelo.

Umehluko phakathi kwabalimi abancane nalaba abahwebayo ukuthi khona abakwazi



ukumelana nezimo ezishitshayo besheshye benze okuzobasiza. Baningi kakhulu abasebenzisana nezolimo kuyoyonke imikhakha, bebe bembalwa abanamafamu asebenza ikakhulu ngogesi; abalelwa ku 50 000 amafamu akhiqiza okwevile kumaphesenti angamashumi ayisishiyagalolunye (90%) kwezolimo okudayiswa ngo 2010. Ngo 2020 amaphesenti angamashumi ayisikhombisa (70%) emali eyaholwa amafamu angaphansi kwamaphesenti ayisikhombisa (7%). Uphenyo lwezemisebenzi luthi ikota uphela lamafumu awabantu abamnyama. Konke loku kudinga ukuthi kubhekwe ngeso elisha ikakhulu makukhulunywa ngenguquko eyibulungiswa. Abasebenzi basemafamu ngokuvamile abafundile kakhulu, bahola imali encane, abanazo izinto zabo eziphathekayo, abafani nalaba abaqashwe izinkampani ezinkulu. Ngaphezu kwaloko bahlala khona emafamu abasebenza kuwo, avamise ukuba sezindaweni ezithe qekelele, loko kwenze ukuthi behlulele ukwakha impilo ephusile. Bangaphansi kwamaphesenti ayisihlanu abangamalunga omfelandawonye wabasebenzi. Ngenxa yokuthi isomiso sithinta kakhulu labo basebenzi abasebenza ngezikhathi ezithinise kuphela, kuba nzima ukulandela ukuthi isimo semisebenzi yabo sinjani. Kuyaye kungabi ukudilizwa kwabasebenzi, kepha kube ukungaqashi abasebenzi beskhashana. Futhi labo akubhalwa ndawo ngabo.

Imali cholwa abesifazane abasebenza emafamu ngo 2017, yayibalelwa ku R2 500, eyabesilisa kuwu R2 800. Kulaba abaqashwe kwezinye izingxenye zomnotho imali yabesifazane ibalelwa ku R4 000 ngenyanga, kanti abesilisa bathola u R5000. Abesifazane basemafamu bahola kancane kakhulu uma ubaqhanisa nabasebenza kwezinye izindawo, kucishe kufika kuhhafu, kanti cyamadoda ifike ngaphezu kwaloko. Igebe lamaholo ngokobulili lincane emafamu uma uliqhathanisa nezinye izindawo zomnotho.

Kulezindawo ekusukukela kudala zinabantu abaningi abangabasebenzi ezimbonini ezahlukeneyo,

abantu ababalelwa kuma miliyoni awu 1.7 basebenza emafamu noma ezingadini, bese abawu 154 000 baphila ngamafamu nezingadi njengento ebanika imali noma ukudla. Abaningi abanawo umatikuletsheni. Mawubaqhathanisa namafamu ahwebayo, cishe bonke abanayo imali bebe bengakwazi ukufinyelela ezindaweni ezingabazisa ngemali noma izinto zokwenza kubelula ukukhiqiza ngemishini. Laba bamafamu amancane ezindaweni ezintulayo ezinabantu abaningi abadinga umsebenzi, abanakho okunye abangakwenza, ikakhulukazi abesifazane.

Noko kunjalo, akhona amathuba okuphamba imisebenzi emisha chloniphekile kwezolimo, loko kwenzeke kube kuncishiswa ukusetshenziwa komsizi, kusetshenziswe kahle amanzi, kuthuthukiswe nempilo yasemaphandleni. Ezinye zezindlela, ukuvuselelwa komhlaba ogugulekile, ukuthuthukisa kwezitshalo, nokwenza okumele kwenziwe ukumelana nesimo sezulu kwezolimo kwakhiwe nemisebenzi. Loku kwenziwe kube kutholakala okuhle kulesimo sezulu nakwezemvelo. Kudingena amaqembu azothuthukisa imiphakathi ngezindlela ezahlukeneyo ezisekela abantu njengoba bezama ukuphila nalesisimo. Ezolimo nazo ziyoklomela kakhulu ngempumelelo yokulwa nesimo sezulu, njengoba abazolimo kuyibona abashayeka kakhulu, ikakhulu uma kungehla ukushisa komhlaba.

Ezokungcebeleka

Ezokungcebeleka zibhekene nezingqinamba eziningi ngenxa yesimo sezulu esishintshayo. Izindawo zemvelo namasiko ezisezindaweni ezigugulekile zigcina zingasabukeki nabavakashayo bengasezi, kunciphe namathuma akwakha nomnotho wezakhamizi. Loku kungoba ezemvelo namasiko izona eziyinsika yokuzikhombisa kwezokungcebeleka, bese kona loko kubhekane nesimo samazinga amakhulu okushisa, isomiso nezimvu.



Kungekudala izigemegeme ezenzeka ko Mozambique, Zimbabwe nalana e Ningizimu Afrika kuwubufakazi ukuthi ingxenye yethu ye Afrika ishayeka kanjani isimo sezulu. Kwagqama kumhlaba wonke ukushayeka kwe Cape Town ngokuswela amanzi ngo 2016, kwenza ukuthi kwehle isibalo sabavakashayo, yabancane intuthuko. Ezokungcebeleka zaphesheya – indawo encane kodwa eyenza imali eningi ngaloku – ibhekene nokukhula komsizi. Akukacaci ke kodwa ukuthi ababalekela loku phesheya bezalana yini, nezikhathi abeza ngazo.

Izifundo kwezokungcebeleka ziba nezinkinga ngoba ezokugcebeleka azibi nemibiko yabo bodwa. Ngesikhathi sakhukhulelangoqo we Covid-19 kwehla kakhulu ukungcebeleka, kwenza kube lukhuni ukubona ukuthi izifundo zikhombani. Ngo 2018 kwakunabantu abafika ku 60,000 abaqashwe kwezokudla nasezindaweni zokulala (imvamisa abesifazane) bese kuba u 700, 000 kwezokungcebeleka wonkana.

Iningi lalaba abasebenza namabhezini ase Gauteng, Western Cape and KwaZulu Natal. Ezokungcebeleka okunakekelayo (njengoba kubekiwe ku National Minimum Standard for Responsible Tourism) kungakwazi ukunciphiza ukukhiqizwa komsizi, kuthukuse amandla kagesi namanzi, kunciphise ukumosa nokusetshenziswa koplastiki, kubuye kubone ukuthi wonke umuntu emphakathini nabasebenzi waya klonela kulemizamo.

Izigaba kanye nezikhathi zomthelela

Kuleminyaka ezayo kuzoba nokukhuphuka kwamazinga okushisa umhlaba wonke kuhambisani nemiphumela ebonakalayo engemihle, kunyuke nesidingo sokuthola indlela yokugwema lesisimo. Kuleminyaka eyisihlanu (2021-2025) kuyanyuka nokukhiqizwa komsizi, kunyuke nengcindezi yokuphuma kowoyela abathize. Kothi kushaya uzo30 kube sebekhokhiswa abantu nezinkampani ngokukhiqiza imisizi nowoyela abanomthelela ekudungeni umoya. Lokhu koza nezindlela ezivimba amazwe ukugcolisa umoya. Kulamazwe athuthukile kuzoqedwa ukukhipha umoya oshiyayo, nezimakethe zowoyela abadunga umoya kuzoqedwa. Sizobona umonakalo omkhulu kakhulu owenziwa isimo sezulu, ozolimaza indlela yokuphila kanye nezempilo, kuze kushaye ezokungcebeleka, ezolimo, ezokuthutha nokuhweba. Lolushintsho luzoshaya izimbongi ezahlukenene nabasebenzisana nazo. Loku kufingqiwe la ku iThabula 1, nomthelela ofika ku 2050.

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

IMINYAKA	IMBONI YOKUHWEBELANA	IMBONI YAMALAHLE	IMBONI YEZIMOTO	EZOLIMO	EZOKUVAKASHA
2021-2025	Amazwe esihwebelana nawo aqala ukufaka intela entsha Amabhizinisi nezinhlangano zemiphakathi zenyusa izinga lokulwisa komisi obangelwa ukushushumbiswa kwezimpahla nabantu ngamabhanoyi	Akuvalwa zimboni zakwaEskom kodwa ezinye ziphelelwa amandla Kwandiswa ukukhiqizwa kugagesi ngendlela ehlanzekile Amanani wamalahle anyuka kakhulu ngenxa yokwenyuka komnotho emva kobhubhane nokweswelaka kwawo USasol wenza ukudla kwezilane okushe; izimboni eziningi ziqala ukusebenzisa ugesi ohlanzekile	Amazwe avelele aqala ukuzibophelela kwizimoto zagesi kuphela iminyaka yo2020 Kutshalwa imali ekukhiqizweni kwezimoto zikagesi eMzansi Kwanda Isidingo zokuthi izinto zithuthwe uloliwe zisuswe emgwaqeni Kwanda izikhukhula ezimoshahla ingqalasizinda	Kwanda izikhukhula ezindaweni Ukushisa okweqile kuthinta abasebenza emaplazini, imfuyo nokukhiqizwa kokudla. Abalimi baqala ukufuna nokusebenzisa indlela entsha yokukhiqiza Ukusetshenziswa kwamanzi kuba phansi kwengcindezi ngoba ubukhona bawo buncane kunezidingo Ukwehla kwezinga kwenyusa ukungavikeleki	Ukusisimala emva kobhubhane kwenyusa ukulwisana nokundisa okwandisa umsizi Izindawo zokungcebeleka zibhekana nezinkinga zesomiso, izikhukhula nokushintsha kwesimo sezulu kuzo zonke izindawo

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

IMINYAKA	IMBONI YOKUH-WEBELANA	IMBONI YAMALAHLE	IMBONI YEZIMOTO	EZOLIMO	EZOKUVAKASHA
2025-2030	Intela iyenyuka emingceleni yamazwe amanining Isidingo sezimoto ezejwayelekile siyehla enyakatho namalahle awasadingeki kakhulu Ubuchwepheshe bandisa amathuba okwehlisa umsizi ngokuthutha abantu nempahla ngamabhanoyi	Ngokukhetha ukuqhuthswa kwezinto mayelana nogesi nezintela zom-sizi, ukukhiqizwa kwamalahle kokwehla futhi imisebenzi yal-emboni yehle Izindawo ezikh-iqiza amalahle eMpumalanga zizozala ukuzwela ushint-sho lolu	Kwanda ukukhiqizwa nokusetshen-ziswa kwezimoto zikagesi emhlabeni nala eMzansi Kwehla isidingo sokuba umuntu nomuntu abe nemoto yakhe kusetshen-ziswe indlela yokuthutha umphakathi Kwanda izikhukhula ezinomthelela omubi kwingqa-lasizinda	Kwanda izikhukhu-la ezinomthelela omubi ekuqashweni kwabantu nempilo izindaweni ezichap-hazelekile Kutshintsha izinto eMzansi nasemhlabeni wonke kwande ingcindezi yokwehlisa umsizi ngokwehlisa uku-thengiswa kwenyama neminye imikhiqizo	Ukwehla kwenani lezivakashi ezivela phesheya nemboni yokungcebeleka yaseMzansi iphelelwe amandla
2030-2040	Kwande imizamo yekwehlisa umsizi ngemikhiqizo nan-gokuhwebelana	Kwehle isidingo nokukhiqizwa kwamalahle nemisebenzi kuleyomboni	Kwanda ukusetshenziswa kwezimoto zikagesi	Kufuduzwe eminye imikhiqizo ukun-ciphisa umthelela wotshintsha kwesimo sezulu Ubuchwepheshe buveze izindlela ezintsha zokukhiqiza nokuthutha izimpahla Ingcindezi yokushint-sha kwesimo sezulu	Ukuzinza kwemboni yokuvakasha yalabo abadla izambane likapondo kodwa kwehle ukuthukhuka kwayo
2040-2050	Kwande imizamo yekwehlisa umsizi ngemikhiqizo nan-gokuhwebelana	Amalahle awasasetshen-ziswa kangako nabasebenzi nemiphakathi kulezondawo sebenendlela entsha yokuphila	Imboni yokuthutha ayisasebenzisi uphethiloli nako konke okuhambe-lana nawo	Njengasenhla	Njengasenhla



Ukusebenzisa amathuba ngezigaba ezingafani zoguquko

- Yize izinkomba zithi iminotsho izoshayeka kakhulu futhi loko kukhathaza, kubalulekile ukuthi kujulwe ukuthi makhulu amathuba azolethwa inguquko – ukuthuthukiswa komnoto, la abantu behlala khona besebenza khona ngendlela ezoletsha ukudlelwano obuhle kwabantu nomhlaba.
- Uma abantu bethatha amathuba aletha umnoto wokuhlazela kubalulekile ukuqapha bonke ubungozi:
- Ngesikhathi sika 2021-2025 kuzoba nokukhula kokudingeka nokukhokhelwa kwamandla amasha kagesi, azohambelana nezobuchwepheshe bemishini Kanye nokuqashawa kwabantu namathuba empilo engcono. Amalahle namaqembu asondelene, nemiphakathi komele bewafunise amathuba omnoto onabile onokuningi. Kuyoba nokunyuka, la ekhaya naphesheya, ukudingeka kwezolimo, ezenthuthuko, ezizindlu nezokuthutha eziqinile ezikwazi ukumelana nesimo sezulu.
- Ngenkathi inguquko ibhebhetheka ngezikhathi zo 2025-2030, koba nokutshalwa kwezimali kwimikhqizo emisha kanye nakwezobuchwepheshe, ukukhiqizwa kwamandla Kanye nokugcinwa kwawo. Ugesi ohlale ukhona noshicile uyothuthukisa umnoto ozinzile ukhanda nemisebenzi. Uyobuy ukhulise ukukhiqizwa kwezimoto zagesi la ekhaya nasemhlabeni wonke. INingizimu Afrika iyoba sendaweni enhle ukwenza loko. Ukutshalwa kwezimali kuyobe kudinga iminoto enebili enemixantela kulemiphakathi ephila

ngamalahle. Futhi kunamathuba okugcwala kwezindawo zasemadolobheni, kunciphe ukubiza kwezokuhamba, kukhuphuke ukudingeka wezindlu, kwakhe iminoto emisha.

- Ngale kuka 2030 kobe kukhona ugesi ongabizi ohlale ukhona, nala kutshalwa khona izimali ukuze kuqhamukwe nezindlela ezintsha zokwenza ugesi ube nemixantela ngokuwusebenzisa bese kuba nawukwakha umnoto olingene abantu bonke. Ukukhiqizwa kwamandla kagesi amasha kuzokwenza ukuthi ugesi ungabizi futhi uhlale ukhona kuthuthuke imisebenzi yemikhqizo. Loku kuzoba nomthelela omuhle kulezimboni ezisebenza ngamandla njengezasemayini, usimende nokukhiqiza. Ukutshalwa kwezimali ekwakheni izimoto zagesi kante nomoya we hydrogen kuzonika iNingizimu Afrika amandla okukwazi ukuba namandla ka gesi ohlanzekile, njengaloku kuyisifiso somhlaba wonke. Amandla kagesi ahlanzekile azovula izimakethe ezintsha ezenza eminye imikhqizo efana no platinum, vanadium, cobalt, copper, manganese, and lithium, kuvuleke amathuba okuhwebelani namanye amazwe. Izindlela eziphusile zokulima okubhekelela isimo zezulu zizokwenza ukuthi nezithombo ezikwaziyo ukubambelela kunoma isipho isimo, sithuthukise ukuthukusa ukudla nezimpilo ezinhle zabalimi abafufusayo.

Kudingeka ubuholi obuqondile nobuphokophele ukuze kubanjwe lamathuba okuxhasa inguquko ewubulungiswa. Eminyakeni eyisihlanu ezayo kumele kube nemigudu eyakhiwayo ezoqina ibhekane nesimo sezulu esishintshayo, kwakhiwe nobudlelwano namaqembu ahlukeni kwaziwe ubani owenzani nokuthi kubhekwe ukuthi konke kusahamba kahle yini.

Uxhaso kumele luqalwe inhlanganyela yamiphakathi kube ibona abeza nezinsiza ezizokhuba inguquko ewubulungiswa. Kumele kube noxhaso olusobala olusuka kwabezepolitiki – bexhase ukuthi kusheshiswe ukuletha amandla kagesi amasha, kwakhiwe nezimboni ezizokhulusa umsebenzi, kuxhaswe ne IRP.

Iyothi iqhubekela phambili inguquko ikakhulu ngeminyaka ka 2025-2030 komele kube khona izingosi ezisobala, kwaziwe nokuthi zenzani ukuze zikwazi ukuqhuba ukushintsha komkhakha wamandla kagesi, ukwakhiwa kwezimoto, ukugcwa kwabantu emadolobheni kanye nokushintsha kwezokungebeleka nanye nezolimo. OMasipala (ikakhulu laba abayizindawo zezimayini, ezamafamu nezokungebeleka) kumele benikwe amandla okusebenza, bese imiphakathi yabo namaqembu apheke abasebenzi inikwezwe izinsiza ukuze bekwazi ukusebenzisana nohulumeni namabhizinisi.

Ngonyaka ka 2030 imigomo nezindlela zokwenza zobe sezivuthiwe, ingakho komele zikwazi ukuhlanganisa inguquko nenqubo kahulumeni nabanye abathintekayo. Komele kukhuthazwe izigaba eziningi zabathintekile ukuthi benikwe amandla no lwazi okusebenza phansi kwesimo sezulu esishintshayo. Wonke umuntu ezibandakanye noshintsho.

5. IZINQUBOMGO-MOZENGUQUKO YOBULUNGISWA

Lemigomo elandela yiyo cyakha uhlaka lowubhekana nezingqinamba zenguquko ewubulungiswa yawo wonke umuntu wase

Ningizimu Africa, konke loku kudonswa ezifundweni zoncwaningo. Lemigomo kumele yenziwe ngendlela yokuhlanganyela chambisanayo, ukuze lemigomo ingacindezeli ingabukeli phansi umsebenzi osuwenziwe keminye imigomo.

Ukwenyuswa kwezinga wamakhono

INingizimu Afrika ibhekene nenkinga enkulu yomnotho etshengisa ukungalingani kwabantu kanye nesibalo esikhulu sabantu abangasebenzi. Loku kuzodala ukuthi laba abantithekile bengakwazi ukubona nokusebenzisa amathuma azoza nenguquko.

Abantu kumele befundiswe imisebenzi eyehlukahlukene, beqiniseke nemfundo jikelele ukuze abantu bekwazi ukubhekani nezihle engase zilethe inguquko, kuxhaswe nabantu ukuze bekwazi ukubhekana nesimo sezulu.

Izincomo zaloluhlaka zibheka ikakhulu ezindaweni ezintathu: (1) ukufundisa ngokuvuselela nokufundisa okusha kubasebenzi ukuze bekwazi ukubhekana nenguquko (2) ukulinganisa ukufundiswa okusha Kanye nalokhu okucatshangelwa ukuthi kungenzeka, nezidingo zemisebenzi – ikakhulukazi kulemisebenzi yemkhakha womoya nezwe elihlanzekile okudingekayo ngenguquko (3) Ukuqinisekisa ukuthi imfundo eyisisizinda abantu banayo ukuze kukhule abasebenzi abakwazi ukumelana nenguquko. Yonke le mzamo yoshintsho iyabonakala kwi White Paper for Post-School Education and Training, ewumqolo ohlangoza ukuthi abantu beqhubeka nemfundo yize bengekho esikoleni, ukuze bekwazi ukusebenza phansi kwesimo esishintsha njalo, kungaba abancane noma abadala.





- Ukufundisa ngokuvuselela/ ukufundisa okusha abantu abadala abangabasebenzi ukuze kuxhaswe inguquko ewubulungiswa:
- Ukuqeqesha abasebenzi bezimbongi ezechlelekile (banikwe izifundo, befundiswe amakhona khona emsebenzini) ukuze bebe namathuba okunyuka nokukhula kuloku abakusebenzayo, kuhambelane naloku abakufunda (okwencwadi noma amakhono), kukhunjulwe nokuthi yini asebeyifundile khona emsebenzini kuleminyaka besebenza
- Ukuqeqesha abasebenzi bamabhezini amancane, ngenhloso yokulwa nezingqinamba ezidalwa ukungafundi ngoba iningi labo abanayo ngisho imfundo ephantsi.
- Ukuqhakambisa imigomo ebhekene nabasenzi ehlose ukunika abantu indlela entsha yokubuka amakhona abanayo bewaqhathanise nemisebenzi ekhona.
- Ukwakha amathuba amasha omsebenzi ikakhulu kulaba abanolwazi oluncane lokwenza. Loku kwenzelwa ukuthi bekwazi ukubhekana nesimo sezulu nokuqedwa komsizi emoyeni: ukwenza izinto eziphatha kahle ezemvelo nomhlaba, ukuvuselela izimayini eziwile, ukutshala izihlahla, ukukhuculula nokugcina kahle imithombo yamanzi, nokunakekela ezemvel.
- Izizinda zokuqasha abantu kumele zenziwe zihambisane nesikhathi samanje, kugxilwe kakhulu ekuthenini linjani izinga lolwazi lomsebenzi, kuthuthukiswa nemiphakathi ngolwazi
- Kuxhaswe abantu abangasebenzi nalabo abasembeza imisebenzi eshehe iphele
- Kuxhaswe abantu ngokuthi bekwazi ukuzisiza befunde befune nemisebenzi ngoba bekwazi ukungena ko internet.
- Ukwakha ulwazi ngemisebenzi yomhlaba ohlanzekile oxhasa inguquko ewubulungiswa
- Ukuqinisa izinsiza (njenge Organizing Framework for Skills and List of Occupations in High Demand) ukuthi kubonakale ikuphi la abasebenzi bedinga ukusizwa khona, bezazi nezinsiza lezi.
- Ukutshala isikhathi nezimali ekukhuliseni ulwazi, kube nemigomo elawula ukuthi kufundwani, kuqhutshe nokufundiswa amakhono – konke lonke kwenziwe nabemisebenzi.
- Kutshale isikhathi nezimali ngokucophelela ukuthi loku kuqondene nobuchwepheshe obudingekayo emsebenzini yenguquko
- Ukwakha amakhono azokwazi ukubhekana nomnotho omusha – amandla amasha kagesi, ukukhiqizwa kwezimoto zagesi nokunye
- Ukwakha amakhono azovikela abantu esimeni sezulu ngokwakha imgwaqo, amabuhloho, izakhiwo, nokunye
- Ukuthuthukisa amakhono aphantsi ukuze abasebenzi bekwazi ukumelana nezimo zenguquko
- Ukuqinisekisa ukuthi imfundo yamabanga aphantsi ikhiqiza imfundo eyiyo, abantu bekwazi

ukufunda nokubhala – okuyikona okuyisiqalo esibalulekile entuthukweni.

- Ukuthuthukisa indlela umkhakha wezempundo uvuleleke ngawo ukufundisa ngendlela ezonika abantu amakhono amasha okubhekana nesimo esisha, nokuthi bekwazi ukuxhumana nabaqashi babo
- Ukukhulisa izizinda zemfundo ephakeme ukuthi zigxile kwezesayensi obumayelana nesimo sezulu, ezobuchwepheshe, ezempilo, ezemiphakathi – kufundwe asebenziqu nabangakabi nazo
- Ukukhuliswa ngendlela yokuthola ulwazi lwemisebenzi olusha, okubalwa kukho ukuthuthukisa ukuthi abantu bekwazi ukungena ekuqeqeshweni emsebenzini. Loku kwenzeka kuxhaswe abazempundo, nabemisebenzi.
- Ukuqinisa indlela umkhakha wempundo oqhuba ngayo ukuze ukwazi ukumelana nokuningi okulethwa ushintsho – injani indawo la kufundelwa khona, izakhiwo zona zinjani. Kumele kube uhlelo lwezikolo ukufundisa beqwashise ngokuphepha.
- Ukuhlela nokulungiselela izindlela ezintsha zokwethula imfundo, kufinyeleleke kulabo abathintekayo kakhulu ngezikhathi zezigeme
- Ukuxhaswa ngezinsiza kwezikole ebezinganakiwe, kuthuthukiswe nokubakhona kwama computer nezinye izinto zokufunda.
- Kuvuselelwe imfundo yabadala nokuthi kube khona imfundo eqhubekayo ukuze abadala behlale benolwazi, ikakhulu ezindaweni ezithintekile
- Kunyuswe inamba yamathuba okufunda kwesikhashana kwalaba abangasebenzi khona nabaqashi beqashe abamakhono angekho ezinkampanini zabo

Ezokuthuthukiswa kwezimboni, umnotho ohlukahlukene nokwakha kabusha

Kubalulekile ukuthuthuka kwezimboni ezahlukeni kanye nokudidiyelwa komnotho ngoba ikhona okuxhasa inguquko elingana wonke umuntu. Amaqoko ezomnotho amasha azodingeka ukuze kwakhiwe imisebenzi, kufakwe abantu emisebenzini ebese ilahlekile. Lamaqoqwane kumele enziwe ngendlela yokuthi azonakekela izidingo zomphakathi – njengokuzitshalala ukudla, bekhqiize

izinto zakwakha, ezokungeceleleka, imfundo, ezempilo. Noma lamaqoko evule amathuba okuthi kube nohwebo nezinye izindawo. Kubalulekile ukuvuka kwamabhezini amancane ekuthuthukeni komnotho.

Amaqoko amasha omnotho kumele ebambe iqhaza elingaphezu kwalelo abanalo kwimboni yamandla kagesi. Kumele bedlale indima emnothweni ohlanganisa amabhezini nezinto ezenziwayo ukukhuthaza umnotho. Lengxeny yomnotho ikhqiiza imisebenzi engu-418,000 eNingizimu Afrika, imisebenzi yezilwane zasolwandle nezingaphandle kolwandle, izinhlobonhlobo zezitshalo, ezokungeceleleka okuncike kuloku, amakhambi endabuko, nokukhqiizwa kwetiye endabuko. Imisebenzi chambelana naloku ivamise ukuba ngaphandle kwamadolobha futhi idinga izandla zabantu (kunemishini), okusho ukuthi ixhasa ukutholakala kwemisebenzi emaphandleni, iqede ububha, iikhulise wonke umuntu.

Okusemqoka kakhulu ukuthi amaqoko omnotho namathuba akhona kumele ebhekelele indlela abantu abakhelwe ngayo (bakude noma baseduze namathuba) eNingizimu Afrika, bezame ukulungisa loko. Lamathuba amasha kumele engagququzeli ukungalingani okuvele kukhona.

Uminothe obonelele konke ungatholakala ngokuthi:

- Kuthuthukiswe uxhaso lwamabhezini amancane naphakathi nendawo, nalawa amancane abantu abazenzela wona eceleni. Lamabhezini iwona amise imisebenzi ezindaweni eziningi ezintithekile
- Ukuvuleka amathuba okuthi kube khona izimali, izindawo nezinsiza zokuthi lamabhezini eqhubekele phambili kube nezinhlobonhlobo zamabhezini asendaweni kwakheke umnotho
- Ukufakwa kwemali kwisizinda esivumelana nemvelo nokusetshenziswa komhlaba ngendlela elungile nokuvuselelwa kwemvelo konke lokhu kwenzelwa ukuthi kwakheke amathuba amasha emisebenzi nezindlela zokuphila
- Ukusebenzisana nemiphakathi ngokuphathwa kwemvelo nokulalela ulwazi lwabendalo
- Ukwakha imikhakha yezempilo ukubhekanda nalabo abasengcupheni ngenxa yokushintsha kwesimo sezulu

Ukuqinisekisa ukuthi abantu bayakwazi ukuthola amandla kagesi ohlanzekile, bathole amanzi, bathole

ukuthuthwa komphakathi, indawo ehlanzekile, imfundo nokunakekelwa impilo

6. UKUPHATHA NGENDLELA EYIYO NGESIKHATHI SENGUQUKO

Uguquko lobulungiswa lubhekene nezinto eziningi njengokungalingan kwabantu, imvelo exhaphazekile, nokuqhubeke kokubhedda kwesimo sezulu futhi bese kuba nombuso ontekenteke. Ukubhozomelwa kombuso, ukulahlekelwa amakhono nokungabi namakhono adingekayo kuchaza ukuthi umbuso awukwazi ukufeza izinjongo zokuphatha kahle.

Ukuphatha okufanele kwiyo yonke imikhakha kahulumeni kokwenza ukuthi izinjongo zenguquko yobulungiswa zifezeke eNingizimu Afrika nokuthi imali itshalwe ukufeza izinjongo ezihambelana nesimo sezulu esiphephile esisibekela imvelo. Bonke abathintekayo kufanele basebenze ngokubambisana nokuthi uguquko lolu lufakwe kwiyo yonke imikhakha yansukuzonke nokwabelwa kwezimali

Ukuphatha kahle kuhambelana nokuthi labo abaphethe bebhokele phambili bebe becabanga ngoguquko lobulungiswa. Kufanele bacabangele umnotho nokuthi izinguquko lezi zihambelana kanjani nawo kakhulukazi indaba yamandla, izakhiwo, bakheke konke lokhu kuhambelana kanjani nenguquko yobulungiswa.

Uhulumeni kazwelonke

Uhulumeni kazwelonke uneqhaza elisemqoka ukuhola ngendlela nokuhlala indlela yenguquko yobulungiswa. Loluhla kufanele lufakwe kuwo wonke amaplan asemqoka nawokwabelwa kwezimali nezinhlelo zeminyango ehlukeni zeminyaka ngeminyaka. Iminyango kahulumeni ehlukeni kufanele isebenzisane ukwenza imigomo

ukuzi kwakhiwe amakhono kutholakale namathuba. Ubukhulu bezinguquko kwenza kube semqoka ukusebenzisana njengoba kubhaliwe kusomqulu.

Ezinye izinto uhulumeni kazwelonke angazenza yilezi:

- Ukuhlala imigomo nokuhlala kahle mayelana nenguquko yobulungiswa nezikhathi zakhona
- Ukuhlukanisa nokucacisa ukuthi iminyango kahulumeni ehlukeni kufanele yenzeni, nini ukuxhasa inguquko yobulungiswa. Kusemqoka futhi nokuthi ohulumeni basemakhaya nezifundazwe bona kufanele benzeni, amabhizinisi nezinhlangalo
- Ukuhlanganisa zonke izinto ezidingekayo kuhulumeni nabezomnotho abazimele
- Kufakwe izimfuno zenguquko yobulungiswa kwisabelo sezimali
- Ukuxhasa izifundazwe nomasipala ukuze babe namakhono wokufeza izinjongo zenguquko yobulungiswa nokulungisa ukubhozomelwa kombuso nokuphatha budcengu
- Ukuxhasa omasipala bathole indlela entsha yokwenza imali nokuthengisa ugesi ohlanzekile
- Ukuveza amathuba wemisebenzi ukubhekana nobunzima obungabakhona njengemisebenzi eqasha iqulu lomphakathi
- Ukukhipha imali ukugququzela inguquko yobulungiswa
- Ukwenza izinhlelo zokuxoxisana nokuxazululwa kwezinkinga ukuze kusheshe kuvunyelwane
- Kugququzelwe ukubambisana nokusebenzisana ukuxhasa imiphakathi esengcupheni
- Ukulandelela ukuthi yonke into ihamba ngendlela bese lakungahambi khona kahle kulungiswe masinyane
- Kuqinisekise ukuthi izinkampani zokumbiwa phansi ziyayilandela na imigomo yokwakha emiphakathini njengo kubhaliwe kumthetho wezokumbiwa



Uhulumeni ongaphansi

- Ohulumeni bezifundazwe nabasekhaya baneqhaza elisemqoka ukubhekana nendlela yokwakhiwa nomthelela wayo kwinguquko yobulungiswa. Kusobala ukuthi abanye babo abanayo imali eyanele. Kwesinye isikhathi abakwazi nokufeza izidingo zemiphakathi yabo. Lemikhakha kahulumeni idinga uxhaso ngokwemali namakhono ukuze bakwazi ukufeza izinjongo zenguquko yobulungiswa nokukwazi ukubhekana noshintsho lwesimo sezulu. Kusemqoka nokuthi kucaciswe ukuthi imigomo ihamba ifikephi phakathi kwayo yonke lemikhakha.
- Ohulumeni bezifundazwe nabasemakhaya kufanele badlale lendima:
- Ukubheka imithelela yesimo sezulu, inguquko yobulungiswa, ubuthakathaka kwesifundazwe noma umasipala nezidingo zomphakathi nokuthi zonke lezidingo zihlangana kanjani nezinhlelo zokukhulisa izifundazwe nezinhlelo zokubhekana nenkinga yesimo sezulu
- Ukuqalwa kwezinhlelo zokusiza imiphakathi ikwazi ukubhekana noshintsho
- Ukunikezela ingqalasizinda ukuze kukhushulwe amakhono nokusetshenziswa kwemali yomphakathi nokuthi indlela lemali esetshenziswa ngayo ibe eqondile nethuthukisa imiphakathi
- Ukulawulwa kwendlela umhlaba osetshenziswa ngayo ngokuhambisana nenguquko yobulungiswa
- Ukuxhaswa kwezindlela ezahlukele zomnotho kakhulukazi emiphakathini esengcupheni kwisifundazwe ngasinye
- Ukunika izigaba ezahlukeni emiphakathini, komasipala, izinyunyane, izinhlangano zomphakathi igunya lokudingida ngoshintsho lolu bese uvo lwabo lufakwe kwizinquomo ezizothathwa.
- Bahlanganise bonke abathintekayo kakhulukazi abaholi bendabuko nezinye izinhlelo ezisemqoka

Abanye abalingani bomphakathi

- Abalingani abanye bomphakathi nabo kufanele badlale indima yabo kuguquko lobulungiswa ngokuxhasa imibono neziphakamiso nemigomo kuloluhlaka. Ukuze lokhu kufezeke, abalingani laba kufanele banikwe amakhono namandla

wokubhekana noshintsho lwesimo sezulu. Isimiso esisemqoka leso

- Laba abalwela amalungelo wabasebenzi kufanele baqhubeke nalokhu bebe bexhasa uguquko lobulungiswa. Abalwela umphakathi kufanele baqhubeke nokugququzelula imipatho engcono yemvelo bese begcizelela ukuthi bonke ababambiqhaza bagcine izithembiso zabo. Izizinda zobuchwepheshe nezemfundo ephakeme kufanele baqhubeke nolwazi ulunzulu nokuxwayisa ngezinguqo ezihambelana noguquko lolu benze iziphakamiso ezinobufakazi obubonakalayo. Intsha nayo kufanele iqhubeke ukulwela ikusasa elimhlophe. Abezibhizinisi kufanele bahlale behamba phambili ngokuthola izindlela ezintsha zokuphelela ugesi ohanzekile, bakhe imisebenzi futhi babhekane nezimfuno zemvelo, zomphakathi nobulungiswa.
- Amabhizinisi kufanele abheke izidingo zalabo ababamba iqhaza nemiphakathi yonkana. Okunye okungenziwa amabhizinisi ilokhu:
- Basebenzise imali yokuxhasa imiphakathi abasebenza kuyo ukugququzelula osomabhizinisi abasafufusa nokuthi baxhase amabhizinisi abantu abamnyama nalawo aphelelwe abesifazane
- Bafake kwizinhlelo zabo nasezinqumeni zabo iziqapheliso zezinguqo zoshintsho lwesimo sezulu
- Basebenzise iziphakamiso zeTFCD elwela ukuthi osozimali badalule ngoshintsho lwesizulu kakhulukazi baveze ukuthi ukushintsha kwesizulu kuba namthelelo muphi ezincwadini zabo zohwebo nokuthi ikusasa liphethe
- Bagcwalisele ukuthi kunakwe imvelo, umphakathi nendlela okuyiyona yokuphatha emikhakheni yonke yabo futhi kubekhona kwibhodi oyedwa obhekela lezinto nokufakwa ebhodini kwabantu abanolwazi ngalezizinto
- Bazibophelele ekutheni bagcine izithembiso abazenzile
- Bahlale babheke imvelo, umphakathi nendlela okuyiyona yokuphatha nokuthi isimo sezulu sinamuphi umthelela bese badalula futhi babike lezinto kwa Johannesburg Stock Exchange
- Bavule amahovisi wenguquko yobulungiswa kwizinkampani ezinkulu
- Izinkampani zezimayini kakhulukazi kufanele zifeze izinjongo zezinhlelo zokuxhasa imiphakathi njengoba kubhaliwe emthethweni wezokumbiwa phansi futhi kuhambelane nomthetho wamanzi

Ukusebenza ndawonye

- Inguquko yobulungiswa iyophumelela ngokuthi kube khona imizamo ewumfelandawonye ngokokusebenza nangokuzinikela:
- Ukuqhuba ngaphansi ngomgomo wokuthi yonke into ibe sobala, ukuvuleleka, ukungachemi, ukusebenza ndawonye, ukuba neqhaza elihambelana nokudingekayo, ukuzwakalisisa
- Ukuthola izindlela ezingcono zokufaka izingane, intsha, nabesifazane ukuthi amaqembu abamele ebe yingxenye yalaba abenza imigomo evuna inguquko ewubulungiswa, kuzwelonke, ezifundazweni Kanye nako masipala (izinto ezifana nokugadwa wezingane, ezokuthutha, izilimi ezahlune)
- Ukuthuthukiswa kwamasu enguquko ewubulungiswa, kubhekelwa ukuthi abantu bahleli kanjani ngokwezakhiwo kube kubakwa ukuthi izifundazwe azifani (iMpumalanga iyodinga ukuthi kwenziwanjalo mhla sekusukiwe emalahleni; indlela abantu base makhaya nabasemadolobheni bahleli kanjani futhi babheka kanjani izimo ezahluahlukene).

7. UKUXHASWA NGOKWEZIMALI KWENGUQUKO YOBULUNGISWA

- Ukufinyelela kwinguquko ewubulungiswa kudinga imali enjengemali eqhamuka kuhulumeni nakumabhizinisi, lapha ekhaya Kanye nasemhlabeni jikelele. Kukhunjwa ukuthi iNingizimu Afrika izodinga imali ebalelwa ku \$250billion (R3,9trillion) kuleminyana engamashumi amathathu ukuze kube noshitsho kwezamandla kagesi, bese kuba no \$10billion (R160billion) ozokwabelwa imiphumela yobulungiswa mayelana nesimo sezulu – ukuze kuxhaswe abasebenzi nemiphakathi ethinthe kayo – kubalwa lana amaholo, ukufundiswa kabusha, ukuthuthwa kuyohlalwa kwenye indawo, ukuvuselelwa kwemiphakathi. Lezimali ezibalwayo asizafaki imali edingekayo ukuthi kuguqukelwe ngokugcwele emnothweni wenhlanzeko, esichazwe kabanzi.
- Lapha eNingizimu Afrika, izimali zingaqoqwa ngokuthi kuqiniseke ukulawulwa kwimibandela, kube nokusebenzisana phakathi kukahulumeni

nabamabhizinisi ukuze kuheheke izimali kumakethe entsha, kwezobuchwepheshe, izindlela zebhizinisi kanye namabhizinisi qobo (amancane naphakathi nendawo). Kusukela kudala eNingizimu Afrika ingxenye yezimali eqondene nesimo sezulu ifakwa ekukhiqizeni amandla ahlanzekile, adala namandla kagesi amasha eqhutshwa kakhulu iRenewable Energy Independent Power Producers Procurement Programme. Umnyango wezezimali iwona ekumele uhole udlele indima ebalulekile ekuhlanganiseni ezesimo sezulu kanye nezenguquko ukuze zikwazi nazo ukwabelwa imali.

- Emhlabeni wonke jikelele imali iqoqwa ngokulandela imibandela ye Paris Agreement la amazwe athuthukile fanele exhase amazwe afufusayo ekufinyeleleni kokusophiwe mayelana nesimo sezulu. Ukuxhasa kuza nemali, kuza nokwakha izinsiza, ukukhuliswa koboko chwepheshe. Imali engango R133billion ye Just Energy Transition Partnership, njengamanje echazwa phakathi kwe Ningizimu Afrika, ne European Union, France, Germany, the United Kingdom kanye ne Melika – eka November 2021 ikhuluma ngokuthi iyiphi inhlobo yoxhasa lwezimali olubalulekile kwinguquko yobulungiswa.
- IPCC izoqhubeka ngokusiza iPresidential Climate Finance Task Team - ekuyibona abaqaphela izingxoxo zezezimali kanye nokutshalwa kwazo, bephinde becebise ithimba lika Mongameli nongqongqoshe abathize ukuze kufinyelelwe kwinguquko ewubulungiswa enemiphumela eqoshwe kuhlaka.
- Kunezindlela ezahlukeni ezidingekayo ukuze kutholakale imali yokuxhasa inguquko ewubulungiswa e Ningizimu Afrika:
- Ukubhekisa ukuthi izindela, ezifana nentlela nemixhaso, kusebenza kahle kusebenzela abantu abafanele noma kudingeka inguquko – njengokukhokhisa intela kwabasabalalisa imisizi, ukuze kwakhekhe imithombo yemali ko masipala nasemadolobheni.
- Ukuyobhekisa ukuthi izimali zahulumeni kade zisetshenziswa, kanjani ekuxhaseni imizamo yokuvala igebe elibangwa ukungalingani
- Ukwakha isizinda esizwakalayo sokuthi kungani kudingeka izinsiza zenguquko ewubulungiswa, ezogxila kakhulu ekutholeni izindlela zokuxhasa ngezimali izimboni ezintsha

- Ukuthuthukiswa kwezindlela ezisheshayo zokusebenzisa imali yomphakathi, okubalwa kukho izinsiza zenguquko yobulungiswa
- Ukwehliswa kancane kancane koxhaso olubuyiselana emuva olungaxhasi inguquko ewubulungiswa
- Ukusebenzisa amathuluzi omnotho ukuxhasa inguquko ewubulungiswa, njengokukhishwa kwezimali okuhambela nemiphumela, uxhaso olunenqubekela phambili, inzuzo yentela, ukuxegiselwa ekukhokheni intela, ukukhokha intela encane okuhambelana nezenzo ezithize
- Ukuhlanganisa uhlaka lwenguquko ewubulungiswa, ihlangane nezezimali ukuze ukwabiwa nokusetshenziwa kwemali kuxhase inguquko ewubulungiswa.
- Ukubhekisisa okungase kubesengcupheni ngenxa yesimo sezulu kanye nenguquko ewubulungiswa nezinqumo zokutshalwa kwezimali
- Ukusebenzisa ukuhlanganiswa okuvunyelwene ngako ukuthi izimali zizohamba kanjani ikakhulu sicheme ne National Treasury's Green Finance Taxonomy Kanye nokudalula ukuthi lezimali zingena ngendlela esobala ehambisana nemigomo nezinqumo eziphusile
- Ukusetshenziswa kwezimali ezakhiwe kwimboni yomoya ohlanzekile ukuze kuhehe uxhaso oluzoghubeza inguquko, kukhulise nechibi lezimali ezitshalwayo.
- Ukusabalalisa kokusetshenziwa kwemithombo yezimali ehlanganisa zonke izidingo ukuze kutshalwe izimali kuxhaswe inguquko ewubulungiswa. Loku kuzosekele imizamo yabamabhizinisi.
- Ukukhuthaza ubambisana kuka hulumeni nezamabhisinisi ukuze kulethe intuthuko exhaswe ngezimali - ngoba kuxhaswa inguquko

SIBHEKA PHAMBILI

Inguquko ewubulungiswa inemthelela ebalulekile kwabesomphakathi. Impela. Inguquko enempumelelo idinga ukuthi kuhlenganwe, wonke umuntu ebeke kulokhu okuhlosiwe ngokwethembana kwawo wonke amaqembu, etshengisana nokuthi iliphi iqhaza lalowo nalowo elikhomba ekutheni kube ne nguquko. Ukubaluleka okusheshayo kanye nezinga lomsebenzi ekumele wenziwe kudinga abantu abazothembana bezinikele bonke.

UMengameli usekhulume kaningana ngesidingo sokuthi kube nesivumelwano semiphakathi nohulumeni ukuze kwakhiwa umnotho wase Ningizimu Afrika, kubhelwanwe nobumpofu nokungalingani kwabantu, kuphiliswe imiphakathi ehla kaze kile. IPCC isibe nezingxoxo ezahlukene ikhuluma nabasebenzi, amabhizinisi nabanye bemiphakathi, futhi loku kumele kuqhubeka ngoba kwakha isizinda sokulungisa izinto ngokuhamba kwesikhathi. Izinqumo ezimayelana nomnotho, okwemiphakathi, okwezemvelo zidinga inguquko enobulungiswa, ikakhulukazi, idinga ukuthi wonke amaqembuqembu evumelane ngesivini esizosetshenziswa ngenkathi kuqedwa ukukhiqizwa komsizi nokusekelwa kwezindlela ezizokwenza kube lula uthi inguquko yenzeke.

Kusadingeka umsebenzi wokuxoxisana kwamaqembu emiphakathi ukuthi kusungulwe isu lokuthi izokwenziwa kanjani inguquko ewubulungiswa, lomqulu uwuhlaka olutshengisa indlela. Isu lokwenza kumele litshengise izikhathi kanye nezimali ezizohambelana nalomsebenzi ukutshengisa lelisu lizophumelela. IPCC izoqhubeka nokubamba iqhaza ekuxhaseni imizamo yokuthi kube nesivumelwano semiphakathi nohulumeni mayelana nophenyo olunobufakazi oluzosondeza wonke umuntu ndawonke ukuze kubukwe amathumba alethwa isimo sezulu ezishintshayo.

ISIJOBELELO: UKHETHO LWEZINTO EZISEMQOKA EZIDINGA UKWENZEKA UKUZE KUFEZWE IZINJONGO ZOTSHINTSHO LUBULUNGISWA

Lesi jobelelo sikhomba izindlela zongenelelo olubalulekile ukunika umphumela kutshintsho olunobulungiswa eMzansi Afrika. Table A, imisa uhlu lweminqumo zesikhathi eside, izinqumo zesikhathi esifushane ezifunekayo, kanye nezenzo ezihambisana nazo.



SIPHEN- DULELA INI	IMIPHUMELA YE- SIKATHI ESIDE	IMIPHUMELA YESIKATHI ESIFUS- HANE	UMTHWALO	IZINGOZI
Isidingo sokutshintshela kubuchwephesha obuhlanzekile nendlela encintisanayo yokukhiqiza	Ukwehlisa kwegesi ye-greenhouse Ukwehlisa ukungola komoya, ukungcola kwamanzi, ukuhlukumezeka komhlaba kanye nokuphuculwa kwe-ecosys tem ne-biodiversity Ukuphucula izimpilo zabantu Ugesi othembekile futhi ongabizi kakhulu Ubuchwepheshe obusha bokukhiqiza ugesi (umkhiqizo, ukuhlelwa, ukunakekelwa, nokuphathwa, njalo.njalo.	Ukubuyekeza i-HP ukuqinisekisa ukuthi ifeze izingango zesizwe zokwehlisa umsi zi ngo-2030, ngokuhambelana nesabelo esilungileyo soMzansi Afrika kanye nesimo sezulu esiphephile; ukuqedela iziphakamiso zokuthola imithombo yamandla ehlanzekile ukubhekana nezidingo zamandla Ukusabela okwandile kanye noku-guquguquka kokuphatha indaba kagesi nokuthi amanani abekwa omasipala awedlulu emandleni ezakham-izi, nendlela yokuxazulula izinkinga ukuze kungachitheki isikhathi eside lapho izithunywa zingavumelani U-Eskom uqedile noma usabhekene ukuqedela uhla lokuvalwa kwezimboni zamalahle ngokukhulumisana nabasebenzi, imiphakathi, omasipala bese kutshengiswa umthelela wokwehlisa ukusetshenziswa kwamalahle emva kwesikhathi kubasebenzi nemiphakathi Izinqumo mayelana nokuthi ubani ongumnikazi wokuphehlwa (ukuthi igaba lika-Eskom kanye nabanye abazibandakanyeni iliphi) ngokubhekisa umthelela wokuthembeka nokubiza kukagesi nokuthi ukwuphehla kubiza malini nezimali ezitshaliwe nokuthi ugesi ungaphehlwa kanjani izimboni ezisafufusa Izinhlelo zokuthi izimboni ezisebenzisa amandla amaningi zitshintshela nini kugesi ohlanzekile Kuphenjwe uhlelo oluvelele elichaza izindlela zokuthi imiphakathi ibambe iqhaza ekuphehleni nokusabalalisa amandla nokuthi amandla ahlale ekhona agcineke kahle Kuphenjwe uhlelo oluvelele lwe-hydrogen ehlanzekile Kuqedelwe izinhlelo zokuthi abahluza amafutha bangene enhleleni entsha ehlanzekile yokwenza lomsebenzi futhi evula amathuba	Iminyango kahulumeni ebhekene namandla nokuthuthukiswa kwezimboni (DMRE, DPE, dtic, NT) kanye ne-NERSA U-Eskom Abasebenzi abakhulu akagesi (kakhulu izindawo zokuhlulwa, izimayini nomasipala) Izimboni zaman- dla ahlanzekile kanye nemizi-mveliso yempahla enkulu Imithombo yensexo-mali yangaphakathi neyamazwe ngamazwe kahulumeni ney- angasese efana namabhange, i-IDC, kanye ne-DBSA	Iminyango kahulumeni ne-NERSA bayaqhubeka nokulibazisa izingqomo ngokuthi abavumelani Ukungakwazi ukuthola indlela yokunciphisa ukuthembela kumalahle Ukulibazisa ukusetshenziswa kwegasi nokuphambukisa i kwaye kuphambukise indlela yokuphehla amandla ahlanzekile kwenza kube ngozi yokuthi kuchitheke imali nje Izimboni ezisebenzisa amandla kakhulu bayavala kunokuthi benze ukudla kwemfuyo noma umthombo wamandla omusha Ukumpintshaka ngokwezimali kuvula yishalo-mali nendlela yokuxhasa UMzansi ulahlekelwa amathuba obuchwepheshe bokukhiqiza amandla Iukuvaleleka koMzansi Afrika kumandla angcolile kwenza ukuthi uzithole ugidlabezwa ngezintela ezenyukile zokuhwebelana njenge-EU's Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM)

SIPHENDULELA NTONI	IMIPHUMELA YESIKHATHI ESIDE	IMIPHUMELA YESIKHATHI ESIFUSHANE	UMTHWALO	IZINGOZI
Izimayini zamalahle nezimboni eziphehla ugesi ngamalahle ziqhubeka ukwehlisa umkhqizo zivale iminyango	Abasebenzi basezimayini abathintekayo, amabhizinisi asafufusa nemiphakathi baqale ukwakha indlela yokuphila engcono Omasipala abathintekayo banikeza izakhamuzi izimfanelo zabo bese kwakheka nemisebenzi ezinzile nokuthi kusetshenziswane nawo wonke umphakathi nezinhlaka zonke ezengamele umphakathi ukuze kuthuthukiswe izimpilo nokuthi kwehliswe ukuba sengcupheni	Isivumelwano phakathi kwabo bonke abathintekayo(a) mayelana nendaba yamalahle nokuthi kubonakala kanjani ukuthi kunempumelelo oshintshweni lobulungiswa (b) ukuqeda ushintsho lwamalahle (kwehlisa niini izinga lokusebenzisa amalahle? Kudingeka maphi amalungiselelo phambi kwalokho nokuthi (c) yiziphi izinkomba zokuphumelela Ikubheka izidingo okokuqala kwimiphakathi ethintekayonabasebenzi babambe iqhaza nokuthi kwaziwe ukuthi kuzothatha isikhathi esingakanani ukwehlisa maphakathi ko2020 Isivumelwano sokuthi kwenziwani nokuthi uhulumeni nabo bonke abathintekayo bavumelana kanjani ngokuqhuba uhla loshintsho olunobulungiswa embonini yamalahle, kucace nokuthi amaqhaza abanjwa kanjani ukuxhasa imiphakathi nabasebenzi; ukuqinisekisa izinkambo ezigculisayo; ukusebenzisana namiphakathi ukuze ixhase bese ibamba iqhaza; ukufakwa kwabantu abadingekayo ukwenza lokhu nokuxhaswa ngemali	I-PCC isebenzisane ne-DFFE kanye ne-DMRE ukuhlanganisa abathintekayo kakhulu kulaba abaseLimpopo naseMpumalanga, kuvunyelwane ngezidingo zokuvala lembooni ngobulungiswa noluthi kulalelwe imiphakathi ethintekayo nabasebenzi I-DMRE isebenzisana nezinhlaka ezifanele ezweni lonke, kwizifundazwe kanye nohulumeni basemakhaya ukuze kuqhutshwe ushintsho lobulungiswa kwimiphakathi yasemalahleni I-DMRE kanye ne-DoE&L bathole izindlela ezintsha zabasebenzi basembonini yamalahle	Abathintekayo bangafikeleli esivumelwaneni ngesikhathi, ngokuvumelana ukuthi imiphi imiphakathi esengcupheni, ushintsho lobulungiswa lohamba kanjani nokuthi loqhutshwa kanjani Ukuthintwa kwa-bathintekayo kwande kakhulu noma kugcwele abantu abangathinteki noma indima edingidwayo ibe mfushane kakhulu ukwenza ushintsho Iziphakamiso zinganiki labo abathintekayo Amandla anele nezidingo zingagcwaliseki ngendlela, nokuthi indlela igcwele iningi bese kungavunyelwana ngezidingo noma inkambiso yoshintsho

SIPHEN- DULELA NTONI	IMIPHUMELA YESIKHATHI ESIDE	IMIPHUMELA YESIKHATHI ESIFUSHANE	UMTHWALO	IZINGOZI
Izithuthi zabantu ziqale zisebenzise amandla ahlanzekile	Kuqale kulungiswe imboni yokwakha izimoto ezisebenzisa amandla ahlanzekile ezisosetsheniswa la ekhaya noma ziithunyelwe emazweni Ukusetsheniswa kwamandla kwizithuthi kuyehla ngenxa yokwanda kwezithuthi zomphakathi emgwaqeni nasezitimeleni Abasebenzi abathintekayo kanye namabhizinisi asafufusa (Kakhulu omakhenika, amatekisi, kanye nala kuthelwa khona uphethiloli) bathole indlela entsha yokuphila Ukuthutha okuningi kusuke emgwaqeni kuye ezitimeleni	I-APDL ilungiswe ukuze ixhase ukwakhiwa kwezimoto ezisebenzisa amandla ahlanzekile nokugqagquzelelwa ukwenza amabhethi nezinye izinto ezisheshiwa ukuvuselela amandla Isivumelwano phakathi kwabo bonke abathintekayo(a) kwimboni yokwenziwa kwezimoto nokuthi kubonakala kanjani ukuthi kunempumelelo oshintshweni lobulungiswa (b) ukuqeda ukusetsheniswa kophethiloli ukuthutha nokuthi kwehla nini (c) Kudingeka maphi amalungiselelo phambi kwalokho nokuthi (c) yiziphi izinkomba zokuphumelela Ukuqokwa kokuqala kwabasebenzi abathintekayo kanye nendlela yokufikelela kubo njengoba besabalele nezwe nokuthiushintsho luzoba nayiphi imithelela uma seluqala lugxila Isivumelwano sokuthi kwenziwani nokuthi uhulumeni nabo bonke abathintekayo bavumelana kanjani ngokuhamba uhla loshintsho olunobulungiswa embonini yokuthutha, kucace nokuthi amaqhaza abanjwa kanjani ukuxhasa imiphakathi nabasebenzi; ukuqinisekisa izinkambo ezigculisayo; ukusebenzisana namiphakathi ukuze ixhase bese ibamba iqhaza; ukufakwa kwabantu abadingekayo ukwenza lokhu nokuxhaswa ngemali	I-PCC isebenzisane ne-DoT ukuhlanganisa abathintekayo kakhulu kulaba, kuvunyelwane ngezidingo zokushintsha lemboni yokuthutha ngobulungiswa noluthi kulalelwe imiphakathi ethintekayo nabasebenzi namabhizinisi asafufusa, kubhekekelwe osomatekisi nalaqhubi bawo, abasebenza ngoliwe, omakhenika nalabo abasebenza ukuthela uphethiloli. I-DoT ne-PCC bakhulume nazo zonke izinhloko ezithintekayo kuzwelonke, ezifundazweni, nakohlumeni basemakhaya ukuze kube noshintsho olunobulungiswa kwimboni yokuthutha	Ukungadaleki kwezindlela ezintsha zokuthutha noma ukukhuthaza usabaliso ngendlela abantu abangakwazi ukuyixhasa ingabacindezeli ngokwemali noma ngesikhathi bangaze bazithole bekhishwa in-yumbazane baze bahlulwe abazibophelele kukho ngokwehlisa umsi Abasebenzi basala besesimeni esibi kakhulu emva kotshintsho ngenxa yokunqabikhona kwamathuba emisebenzi nokuthi abaxhaswa ngokwanele Ukungafikeleli kwisivumelwano nababamba iqhaza kulemboni yokuthutha Ukungakwazi ukufikelela kwizivumelwano nabantu abathintekayo kulemboni yokuthutha Ukungatholi indlela yokuxhumana nokwakha lezimoto ezihlanzekile ngoba kungavunyelwana nalaba abakhqiqa amandla abazimele
Eminye imikhakha ekhipha umsi omningi (usemenda, ezolimo, igasi njalo njalo)	Eminye imikhakha yehlisa umsi bebe bethola indlela yokulungisa futhi bathuthukise imizamo bebe benza amathuba amasha ohwebo	Ukukhethwa kwemikhakha ephambili ekunciphiseni umsi ngaphandle kwasemalahleni nophethiloli, bakwazi nokuqoka izikhathi zokuqhuba lokhu behlise umsi, umthelela ekuqashweni namabhizinisi asafufusa namanye amasu wotshintsho lobulungiswa.	dtic ikhethe eminye imikhakha nabathintekayo ukuze kuxoxiswane ngoshintsho lobulungiswa	I-PCC ayinawo amandla okukhethe eminye imikhakha eveleleyo Uhulumeni nabathintekayo kulomkhakha abakhlumisanani ngoshintsho lobulungiswa noma akuna ngxazululo

SIPHENDULE- LA INI	IMIPHUMELA YESIKHATHI ESIDE	IMIPHUMELA YESIKHA- THI ESIFUSHANE	UMTHWALO	IZINGOZI
Ukushintsha kwesimo sezu- lu kunomthele- la kwezo- limo futhi kuxhukumeza abasebenza emaplazini, abamabhizi- nisi ezolimo abasafufusa, imiphakathi kulezindawo ezithumela abasebenzi	Umthelela wesimo sezulu wehle ungabi mubi kakhulu ngokuzama izindlela ezintsha zo- buchwepheshe zokukhiqiza Lapho izimpilo ziba seng- cupheni ngenxa yesimo sezulu, abantu abab- hekene naso lesimo bathola enye indlela yokuphila	Uwazi okungcono ukuthi esimo sezulu siguquka kanjani ezindaweni ezingafani nokuthi abase- benzi nemiphakathi yaku- lezondawo ezithumela laba basebenzi zithinteka kanjani ukuze kutholwe lemiphakathi ethintekayo, ukwazi izikhathi bese kusungulwa amasu woshintsho lobulungiswa Ukwakhiwa kwemikhakha esiza ukuthi kubhekane noshintsho lobulungiswa nokuthi kutholakale izindlela zokumelana nesimo esisha kwezolimo	I-DFFE iphucule ukubhekisi- sa kanye nolwazi malunga nezindlela zesimo sezulu ngezifundazwe nokwehluk- wana kwezindawo Kulokho ke, i-DFFE isebenzisane neminyango yezolimo kuzwelonke nezifundazwe nabo bonke abathintekayo kwemboni yezolimo ukuze kucutshun- gulwe umthelela kubaseben- zi nemiphakathi kusungulwe amasu amasha nezinhla- kale ezizokhuba lokhu	Ukungakwazi ukuthola indlela yokubhekisisa ukushintsha kwezinto nesimo sezulu ngazo zonke izikhathi nokuba nolwazi olungaphelele Ukungakwazi ukuhlela ngendlela ukuqhuba ush- intsho lobulungiswa kwiin- hlaka zikahulumeni nalabo abathintekayo kwezolimo Ukungavumelani ngokuthi ubani obhekene noma ofan- ele abhekane noshintsho lobulungiswa kwezolimo Umthelela wesimo sezulu mubi kakhulu futhi ufike masinyane kunalokhu obekubikezelwe
Ukushintsha kwesimo sezulu kunom- thelela kwe zokuvakasha, ukungcebeleka nakwezinye izinhlelo zomnotho kulezindawo	Umthelela wesimo sezulu wehle ungabi mubi kakhulu ngokuzama izindlela ezintsha zo- buchwepheshe zokukhiqiza Lapho izimpilo ziba seng- cupheni ngenxa yesimo sezulu, abantu abab- hekene naso lesimo bathola enye indlela yokuphila	Uwazi okungcono ukuthi esimo sezulu siguquka kanjani ezindaweni ezingafani nokuthi abasebenzi nemiphakathi yaku- lezondawo ezidumile zokuvakasha zithinteka kanjani ukuze kutholwe lemiphakathi ethintekayo, namabhizinisi amancane ukwazi izikhathi zalokhu kuthinteka Ukucubungula ezinye izindlela ukushintsha kwesimo sezulu kunom- thelela ngayo kulezi ndawo zokuvakasha noku- ngebeleka kuqophwe izikhathi ngezifundazwe nezindawo ezahlukene Ukubhekwa nokwakhiwa kwezinhla- kale zokuvakasha ushintsho lobulungiswa kulemboni yezokuvaka- sha nezinye izimboni ezithintekayo	I-DFFE nomnyango ka- zwelonke wezokuvakasha baphucule ukubhekisi- sa kanye nolwazi malunga nezindlela zesimo ezithinta lemboni yokuvakasha noku- ngebeleka bese kwaziwa nokuthi lokhu kwenzeka nini I-PCC ihlaziye ezinye izindlela isimo sezulu enokuthi ithelela ezinye izimboni Kulokho ke, i-PCC isebenze nabathintekayo kuzo zonke izimboni ezibhekene nale- simo ukubheka umthelela kubasebenzi, kumabhizinisi asafufusa, noma lapho ku- fanele khona kwimiphakathi bese kusungulwa amasu nezinhla- kale zokuvakasha ushintsho olunobulungiswa	Ukungakwazi ukuthola indlela yokubhekisisa ukushintsha kwezinto nesimo sezulu ngazo zonke izikhathi nokuba nolwazi olungaphelele Ukungakwazi ukuhlela ngendlela ukuqhuba ush- intsho lobulungiswa kwiin- hlaka zikahulumeni nalabo abathintekayo kwezolimo Ukungavumelani ngokuthi ubani obhekene noma ofan- ele abhekane noshintsho lobulungiswa kwezolimo Umthelela wesimo sezulu mubi kakhulu futhi ufike masinyane kunalokhu obekubikezelwe



SIPHENDULELA NTONI	IZIPHUMO ZETHUBA ELIDE	SHORT TERM DECISIONS AND ACTIONS REQUIRED	UXANDUVA	IINGOZI
Umthelela ngezempilo okuhlangana nokuba seduze nezindawo zomsizi nengokuhlala ezude nezimboni ezikhiqiza ugesi ngamalahle, izindawo zemikhiqizo, njalo, njalo)	Imiphakathi kanye nabantu abasengcupheni yokuzithola imilo yabo iphatheka kabi kufanele bahlolwe babhekisiswe Kube khona izindlela zokubheka ukuthi izimpilo azithinteki futhi uma zithinteka kufanele zibhekelelwe kanjani Ukubhekelela izimpilo okusha (njengamakliniki anamasondo noma akiwe, izizinda zezempilo, izibhedlela) ezenzelwe ukubhekana nezidingo zemiphakathi ethole umthelela ngenxa yesimo sezulu esibi	Kubhekwe futhi kuqondwe imiphakathi esengcupheni ngokwezempilo Kutholakale izindlela zokubheka ezempilo edingwa ilemiphakathi. Kunqunywe ngokuxoxisana ngezidingo zemiphakathi nezidingo zempilo	UNational Treasury akhiphe izimali zokuthi izidingo zifezwe Umnyango wezempilo usebenzise izinhlelo ezidingekayo kulemiphakathi	Ukungabikhona kwendlela yokufeza izidingo nokuthi kufakwe izinhlelo ezidingekayo

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