

Presentation for

PARLIAMENTARY ROUND TABLE ON THE CLIMATE CHANGE EMERGENCY

20 October 2022



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Advancing Environmental Rights in South Africa



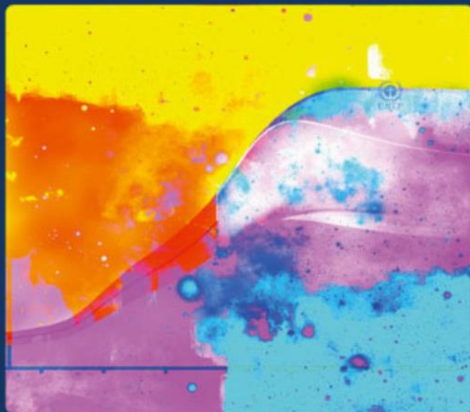
> 1.5°C

↓ emissions 45% by 2030

Net Zero by 2050

SOUTH AFRICA
FIRST NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTION
UNDER THE PARIS AGREEMENT

Updated September 2021



ipcc
INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON climate change



Global Warming of 1.5 °C

An IPCC special report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways, in the context of strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change, sustainable development, and efforts to eradicate poverty.

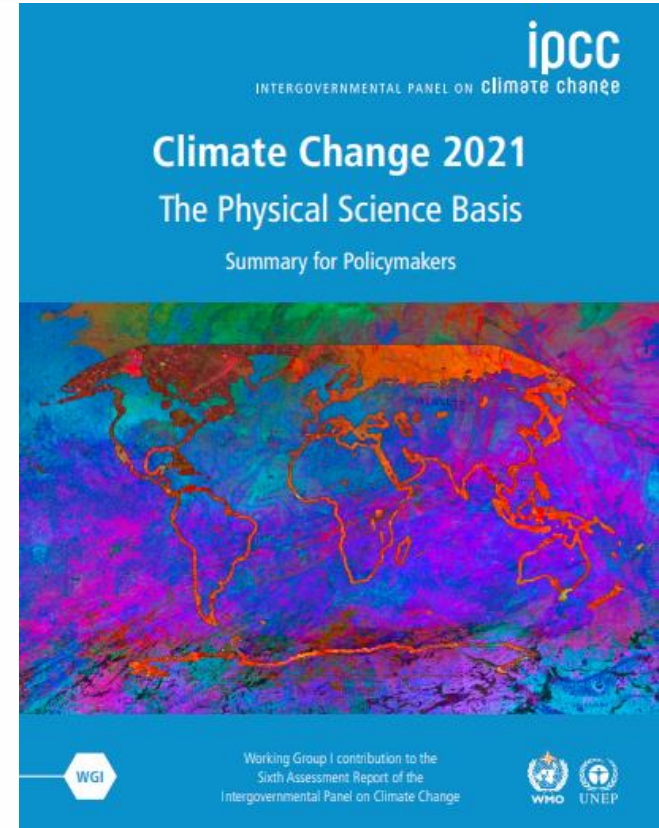


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CLIMATE IMPACTS

- Intensified droughts and dry spells.
- Heatwaves and extreme heat events
- More intense rainfall in the east
- Extreme weather events –
- Sub tropical cyclones
- Wildfires

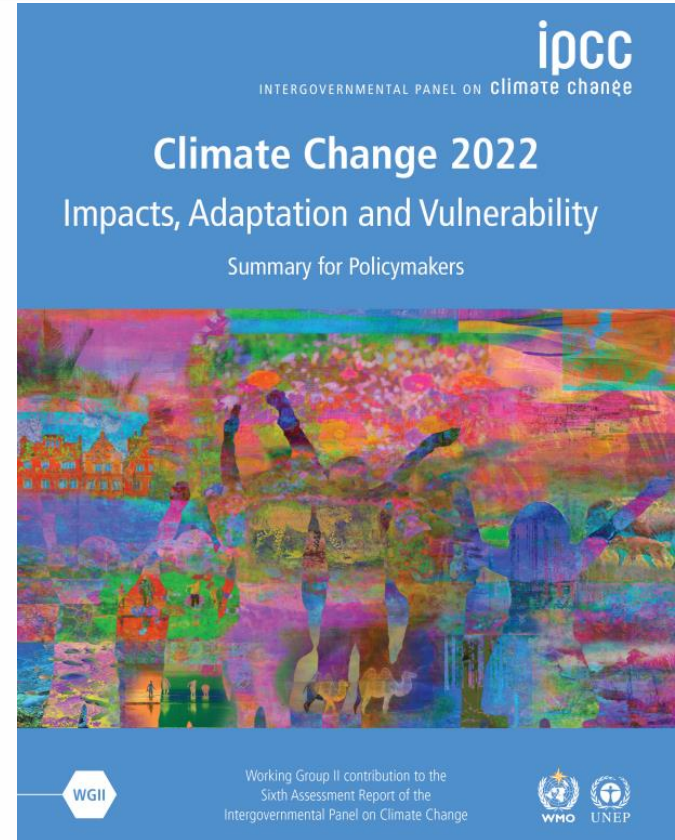


RISKS

- Food security - availability & prices
- Water
- Displacement, climate migration and refugees
- Internal conflict and civil unrest
- Damage to infrastructure and human settlements
- Health and safety risks, and increased disease.
- Economic Risks
 - EU CBAM
 - Climate Finance



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The Constitutional rights that are being unjustifiably limited:

- The right to a safe and healthy environment, and the right to have the state protect the environment for current and future generations – s24
- The rights to life, dignity and freedom and security of the person– Sections s10, s11 and s12
- The rights to food, water and healthcare -s27



The Constitutional rights that are being unjustifiably limited:

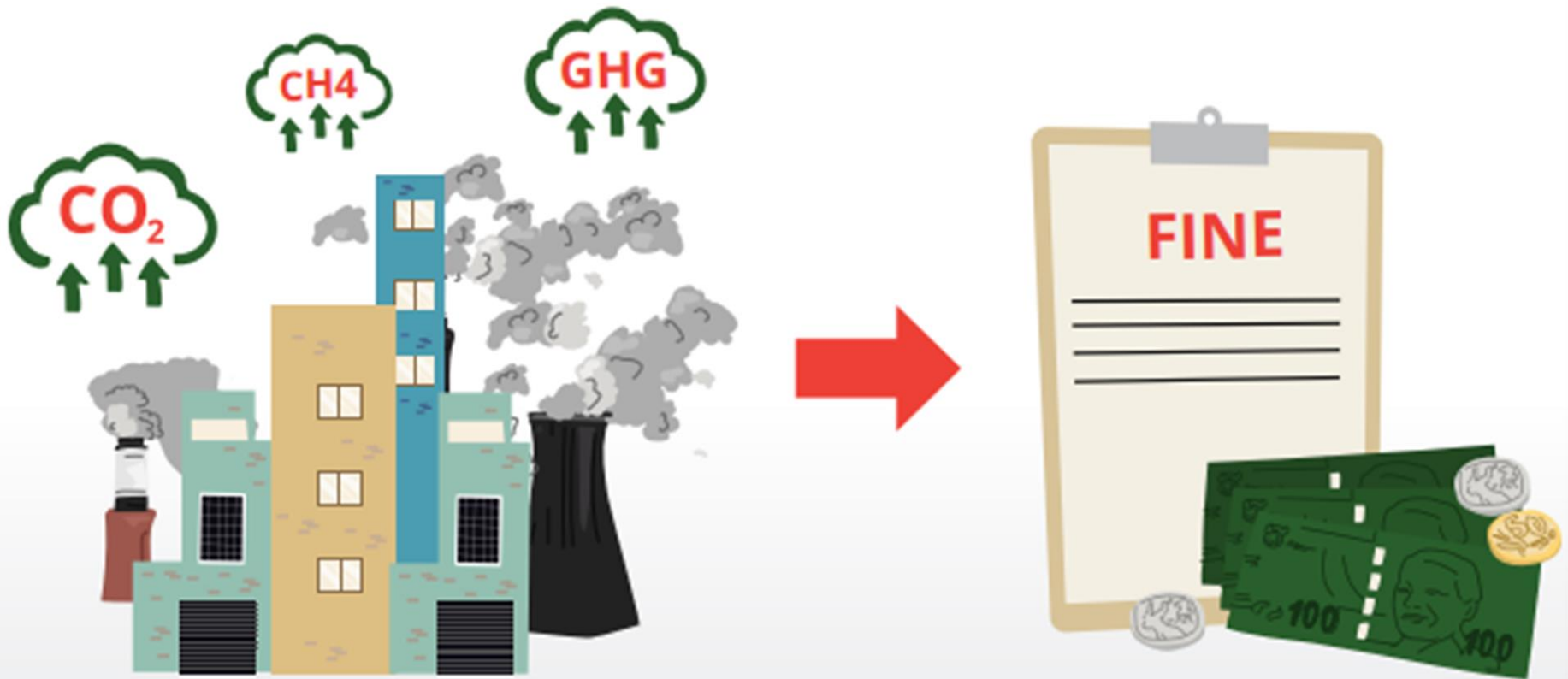
- The rights of children to have their best interests made paramount in any matters that concern them are limited by the long term harms from climate change – s28.
- The right to equality and the prohibition on unfair discrimination – s9.



Effective Carbon Tax

Criminal Offence

Administrative Penalties





The IPCC Sixth Assessment report:

“ministries of environment are often appointed as de facto agents of coordination, but have been hampered by their limited regulative authority and ability to engage in intra-governmental bargaining with ministries with larger budgets and political heft.”



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**MAINSTREAMING
CLIMATE RESPONSE**



CHAPTER 2

POLICY ALIGNMENT AND INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

Alignment of policies

7. (1) Every organ of state that exercises a power or performs a function that is 20 affected by climate change, or is entrusted with powers and duties aimed at the achievement, promotion and protection of a sustainable environment, must review and if necessary revise, amend, coordinate and harmonise their policies and measures, programmes and decisions in order to—

- (a) ensure that the risks of climate change impacts and associated vulnerabilities 25 are taken into consideration; and
- (b) give effect to the principles and objects set out in this Act.

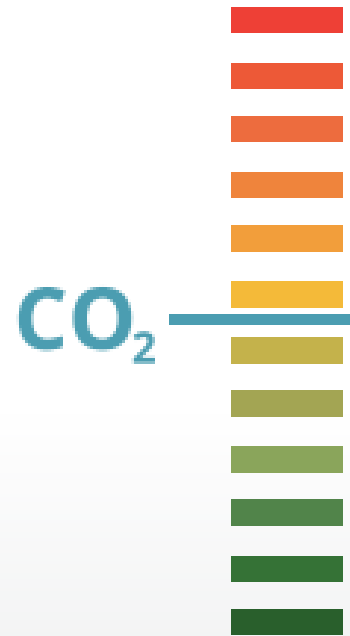
**MAINSTREAMING
CLIMATE RESPONSE**



ALL-OF-GOVERNMENT:

- Bi-annual report to Parliament
- National Budget
- Minister – Guide, review, evaluate
- Focal Points
- Support and capacitation
- State Procurement





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**TRANSPARENCY
DISCLOSURE
INFORMATION**



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URGENCY

Thank you!



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