



CLIMATE CHANGE IN SOUTH AFRICA

Climate change refers to a global phenomena created by burning fossil fuels, which add heat-trapping gases to Earth's atmosphere

Climate Change leads to an increase in temperature

PROJECTED IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE IN SOUTH AFRICA

Climate Change will negatively impact regional water security

FLOODING
More occurrences of sudden flooding

WIND
Heatwaves and wind are more intense and occur more often

CLIMATIC THREATS

DROUGHT
Less rainfall will lead to more droughts

FIRE
It's becoming hotter, drier and windier which leads to more frequent and bigger fires

WHAT COULD THIS MEAN FOR SOUTH AFRICANS?

INCREASED PRESSURE ON OUR LIVELIHOODS AND HOMES

- Less water for households living with water restrictions
- Fires, floods and mudslides threaten our homes and safety
- Informal settlements are most exposed to these risks
- loss of crops and animals

INCREASED PRESSURE ON FOOD SYSTEMS

- Less rain means less water that can be used for the crops and livestock
- Droughts
- Less crops will leave farms with a heavy financial burdens and possible job losses

IMPACTS ON OUR HEALTH

- Food and nutrition insecurity increases
- Higher risk of malnutrition
- Weather related deaths
- Decreased water quality will increase water-borne diseases like cholera
- Climate change will increase the chances of contracting malaria

IMPACTS ON OUR ECONOMY

HIGHER FOOD AND WATER PRICES
What is your party planning to do to ensure healthy, affordable and accessible food and water?

BIODIVERSITY LOSS
BIODIVERSITY LOSS IMPACTS INFORMAL JOBS AND TOURISM
How is your party preparing for biodiversity loss and the economic impacts slump due to less tourism?

LESS JOBS
What plan does your party have to prevent job losses and to reskill workers in sectors such as agriculture, energy and tourism?

INEQUALITIES
GOVERNMENT WILL USE MORE MONEY FOR MANAGING NATURAL DISASTERS AND DAMAGES ON INFRASTRUCTURE, WHICH LEAVES LESS MONEY FOR SOCIO-ECONOMIC COMMITMENTS LIKE EDUCATION AND THE SOCIAL GRANT
What is your party planning to do to ensure healthy, affordable and accessible food and water?

INEQUALITIES
POVERTY AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH AFRICA WILL DEEPEN. THOSE WITH VERY LITTLE RESOURCES WILL SUFFER THE MOST AS THEY HAVE NO MEANS TO PROTECT THEMSELVES.
What is your party planning to do to overcome inequality, and create new jobs?

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SOME OF THE IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE ARE INEVITABLE

WE CAN MINIMIZE THE IMPACT THROUGH PREPARATION

THE FUTURE IS UPON US

These questions need answering now. If we fail to prepare, we will suffer more. More lives and homes lost. More jobs and infrastructure lost. From now until it is done, we need to pressurize our politicians to prepare and uphold their promises.

ABOUT 350.ORG AFRICA:

350.ORG AFRICA IS PART OF A GLOBAL ORGANISATION FIGHTING CLIMATE CHANGE. WE WORK ACROSS THE CONTINENT, BUILDING A GRASSROOTS MOVEMENT TO FIGHT CLIMATE CHANGE.

That movement is rising from the bottom up all over the world, and is uniting to create the solutions that will ensure a better future for all. Our online campaigns, grassroots organizing, and mass public actions bring together a global network active in 188 countries.

HERE'S HOW WE CREATE THE FUTURE WE WANT:

- Keep carbon (coal, oil and gas) in the ground.
- Help build a new, more equitable low-carbon economy by promoting renewable energy.
- Pressure governments into limiting emissions.

HOW CAN WE SUPPORT YOU?

We exist to support and grow the climate movement in Africa. We are able to:

- provide training, strategic advice and resources
- amplify your message through our digital and traditional media channels
- link you up with other groups and individuals in your region
- Involve you in regional and global days of action

WE'D LIKE TO TALK TO YOU

Get in contact with us in person, through our

- 350africa.org
- 350africa@350.org
- fb.com/350Africa.org
- @350Africa
- +27 60 876 1881

WE FIGHT CLIMATE CHANGE
350Africa.org

FREEDOM FRONT PLUS

- Notes risks of climate change and states that South Africa 'must move away from utilising energy sources that are destructive to the environment, like coal'.
- A renewable 'energy revolution' needs to take place.
- Fossil fuel transport must be replaced with electric transport options.
- Business and households will receive tax incentives to install solar.
- Green Scorpions 'must be properly equipped and empowered'.
- Effective policing of pollution and other environmental regulations.
- If a government official is guilty of transgressing environmental laws they must be criminally charged.
- Water infrastructure must be 'urgently upgraded' throughout South Africa.
- Increased state expenditure of agricultural research to, among other things, mitigate the impacts of climate change.

UNITED DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT

- Will implement a 'Marshall Plan' to 'rescue and conserve our environment'.
- Encourage 'biodiversity' programmes to create jobs. Implement tax incentives to encourage such programmes.
- Education programmes at school to teach children how to preserve the environment.
- Will introduce 'green battalions to counter, amongst others, soil erosion, overgrazing, deforestation and to also protecting biodiversity, especially in rural South Africa'.
- All environmental regulations will be consolidated into one law which will be properly enforced.

NATIONAL FREEDOM PARTY

- Invest in sustainable water supplies for rural communities via dams, renewal of existing infrastructure and the building of new infrastructure.
- Legislation will be introduced to properly enforce water pollution standards.

GOOD x **GOOD**

- Notes that climate change is real and impacting South Africa already.
- The party will 'accelerate national emissions reductions including the move to cheaper, renewable energy sources'.
- Cities will be able to generate or procure energy from renewable sources.
- Will 'uphold environmental rights'.
- 'Help cities to implement emissions and waste reduction plans' so that they reduce their environmental impacts.
- Ensure 'appropriate' mitigation and adaptation measures.
- Increase recycling.
- Will 'fix' rail transport as a mass-transit system.
- Will create 'Catchment Management Agencies' to protect water sources.

SOCIALIST REVOLUTIONARY WORKERS PARTY

- All electricity generation will be nationalised
- Maintain current Eskom structure, but end it's 'private profit motive'.
- Renewables will replace fossil fuels 'without destroying the livelihoods of those employed in the fossil fuel sector'.



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ECONOMIC FREEDOM FIGHTERS

- Notes 'complete dependence on 'polluting energy sources'.
- Will reduce carbon emissions by 10% by 2024.
- Promote the 'progressive use' of carbon taxes.
- Will assist Eskom in creating a 'massive renewable energy division which will make optimal use of solar, wind and hydro-energy sources' via substantial investments from government in renewables.
- Will rely on 'safe coal' and 'nuclear' for 'dependable energy'.
- A new nuclear power station will be built by Eskom.
- Cancel all contracts with IPPs and will cancel the entire programme.
- Will scrap the 'one environment system' in favour of authorisations only coming from the Department of Environmental Affairs.
- Will encourage the exploitation of shale gas fracking.
- Encourage oil and gas exploration in the oceans.
- Will formally adopt the 'One Million Climate Jobs' campaign to encourage transition away from coal.
- Promote public transport, with a particular focus on railways.
- All bulk water infrastructure will be nationalised.
- Increase water sustainability by building more dams.
- Improve public transport.
- Create better agricultural plans to deal with the impacts of climate change on the sector. This includes the creation of an agriculture 'resilience plan'.
- Increase the number of 'Blue Scorpions' and ensure that 'environmental assessment practitioners are registered on a central database with a professional body which has a peer-review mechanism'.
- Money collected from 'environmental taxes' should be directed to the 'Green Economy'.
- Ensure mines are rehabilitated, and criminalise the release of polluted mine water.
- Ensure that environmental and water legislation applicable to mines are stringently enforced.



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INKATHA FREEDOM PARTY

- 'Fully develop' renewable energy sources as part of South Africa's energy mix.
- Development 'effective environmental governance and climate resilient development measures'.
- Support legislation that allows for the 'sustainable use' of natural resources through sector specific planning.



CONGRESS OF THE PEOPLE

- Identifies climate change as a 'major crisis' and notes a 'very narrow window' of 12 years to 'arrest greenhouse gas emissions'.
- Paris commitments will be met as a 'moral obligation'.
- Tax incentives used to assist with meeting Paris commitments.
- 'Massive uptake of rooftop solar'.
- Coal-fired power stations retrofitted with solar to heat water before it enters boilers to reduce coal consumption.
- Informal settlement residents to be given 'mini-PV solar grids' which they will control and manage.
- Private sector encouraged to invest more in renewable energy.
- Recycling to be encouraged.
- Government support for organic farming.
- 'Radical community-wide' education programmes introduced to inform people of the dangers of climate change and how they can mitigate and adapt. Similar education programmes to take place throughout the education system from primary to FET.
- Water is better 'preserved'.



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MANIFESTOS AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS



- 'Recommit' South Africa to meet its Paris agreement commitments and 'fight' against climate change.
- Promote the growth of renewable energy, while simultaneously promoting coal on the basis that coal provides 'cheap energy'.
- Promote public ownership of renewable energy and promote local manufacturing of renewable energy components.
- Move towards a Just Transition via 'NEDLAC's Green Economy Accord'.
- Mandate new residential and commercial buildings to integrate renewable energy.
- Invest in integrated public transport via trains and buses, and shift freight onto the rail network.
- Actively promote offshore oil and gas exploration.
- Promote the sustainable use of water to 'mitigate the impact of climate change' which includes the construction of new dams.
- Developing a new 'sustainable agriculture strategy' to 'mitigate the impact of climate change'.
- Encourage recycling especially 'metals, rubber and paper'.

DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE:

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- Accelerate the development of all forms of renewable energy via the private sector and incentivise private households to switch to renewables.
- Fund the CSIR to 'research and development into sustainable battery use for mass electricity storage'
- Support 'safe and sustainable gas fracking'.
- Encourage 'safe' offshore oil and gas exploration.
- The creation of a national registry of climate change 'mitigation actions' to include: mandatory efficiency regulations for appliances, machines and buildings and sectoral mitigation targets.
- Explore Carbon Capture and Storage more fully.
- Improve public transport.
- Create better agricultural plans to deal with the impacts of climate change on the sector. This includes the creation of an agriculture 'resilience plan'.
- Increase the number of 'Blue Scorpions' and ensure that 'environmental assessment practitioners are registered on a central database with a professional body which has a peer-review mechanism'.
- Money collected from 'environmental taxes' should be directed to the 'Green Economy'.
- Ensure mines are rehabilitated, and criminalise the release of polluted mine water. Ensure that environmental and water legislation applicable to mines are stringently enforced.

OCT 2018 IPCC REPORT

- The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) facilitated the Paris Agreement of 2016 which committed signatory countries to reduce global warming to at least 2°C below pre-industrial levels.
- As part of this agreement, the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) was asked to produce a report detailing what would need to change to ensure that global warming would remain at least 1.5°C below pre-industrial levels.
- This report, called the 'Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5°C' was published in October 2018 and assessed how global warming could be restricted to less than 1.5°C. The report noted that warming of 2°C instead of 1.5°C would result in millions of lives lost to heat stresses and malnutrition; at least 60 million, although likely to be several 100 million, more people being exposed to poverty due to climate change (with the urban poor in Africa being identified as particularly at risk); millions more people being exposed to sea-level rises; and millions more suffering drought conditions. To remain below 1.5°C the following rapid and far-reaching changes must take place:
Global CO2 emissions must be reduced to 45% of 2010 levels by 2030, as such, a global reduction in CO2 emission must start immediately.
- Emissions from industry and transport must fall by at least 75% by 2050.
- Investment in coal would have to end by 2030 at the very latest. The use of coal must end completely by 2050.
- Renewable energy, such as solar or wind, must account for up to 85% of all electricity generation by 2050.
- Cities need to become sustainable both in terms of energy efficiency and food consumption.
- Economies need to diversify and create new employment opportunities as they transition away from the extraction and sale of fossil fuels.
- Transport systems need to transition towards mass-based electrically driven forms such as railways and electric buses.
- Water use needs to become significantly more efficient in all sectors. Land use patterns need to change – ecosystems need to be restored, more intensive and sustainable methods of farming need to take place. More land needs to be devoted to less resource intensive food production, which implies less meat consumption.
- Strong and capable central and local governments need to drive both mitigation and adaptation policies. Both mitigation and adaptation policies need to be implemented in a participatory and integrated manner to avoid 'maladaptations' which deepen problems. This implies intensive public education programmes.
- Effective carbon taxes need to be introduced to facilitate the transition away from fossil fuels, and provide subsidies for mitigation and adaptation policies.

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Is a climate change guide created by 350Africa.org in the light of the South African National Election on May 8th 2019.

The objectives of this guide is to raise awareness about climate change, using the manifestos of 10 political parties running for election and specifically focusing on climate change, their positions on climate change and issues relating to climate change. We created this guide in the hope that it stirs the public's interest in this issue in relation to the election.

It offers a peek at the political parties views on climate change, in one place. To demonstrate the urgency of this issue, and why we believe it should be the major election issue, we have included a summary of the recent IPCC special report: Global Warming of 1.5°C. We hope this will encourage an open dialogue between the people and our leaders away from fossil fuels, and provide subsidies for mitigation and adaptation policies.



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