environment
& tourism

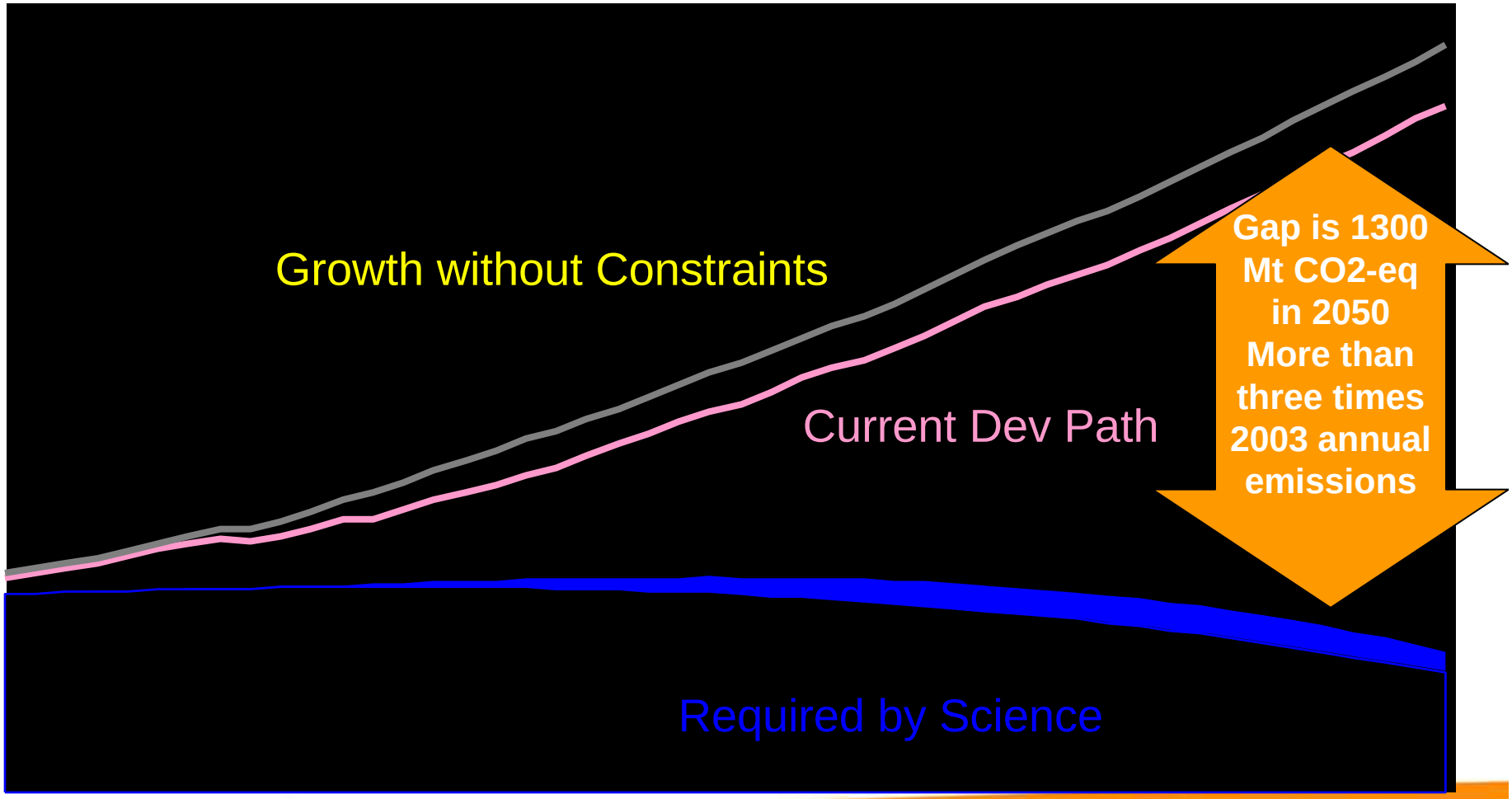
Department:
Environmental Affairs and Tourism
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

CLIMATE CHANGE RESPONSE POLICY

Long-term Mitigation Scenarios (LTMS), LTMS findings, proposed policy directions and proposed way forward

Presentation to the WSLG – 13 November 2008

WHAT CAN SOUTH AFRICA DO?
Mitigation – The LTMS Scenarios



WHAT CAN SOUTH AFRICA DO?
Mitigation – LTMS Scenario consensus

- “Growth Without Constraints” is an unacceptable trajectory
- “Current Development Paths” will not significantly change the unacceptable “Growth Without Constraints” trajectory
- “Required By Science” should be our ‘aspirational’ goal

THE NEXT STEPS
Proposed Policy Directions

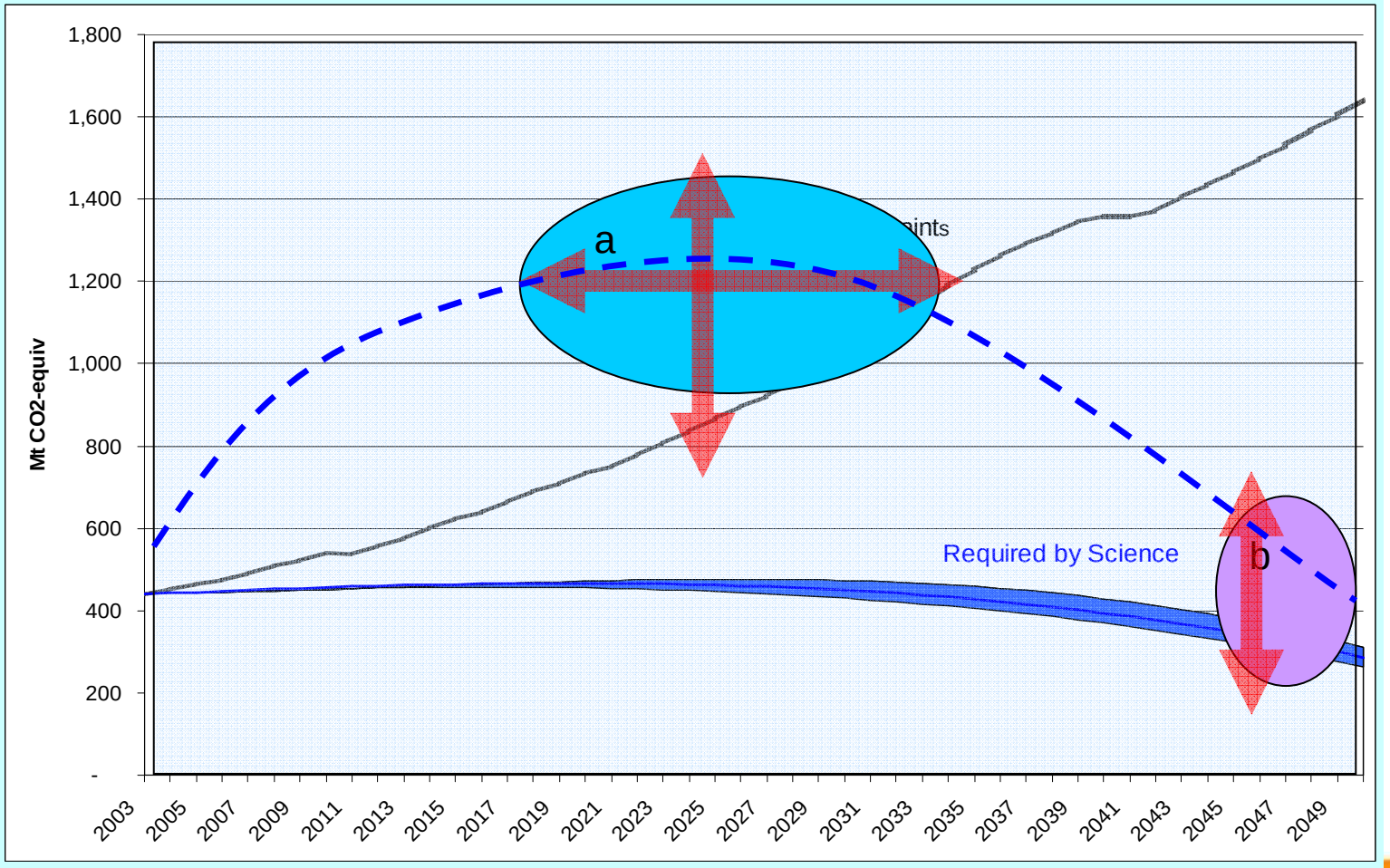
Proposed policy directions have been organised under 6 broad policy direction themes -

- Theme 1: Greenhouse gas emissions reductions and limits
- Theme 2: Build on, strengthen and/or scale up current initiatives
- Theme 3: Implementing the “Business Unusual” Call for Action
- Theme 4: Preparing for the future
- Theme 5: Vulnerability and Adaptation
- Theme 6: Alignment, Coordination and Cooperation

THE NEXT STEPS
Theme 1: GHG emission reductions and limits

- In summary, it is proposed that climate change mitigation interventions should be informed, monitored and measured against the following "plateau and decline" emission reduction results
  - Greenhouse gas emissions stop growing (start of plateau) in 2020-25 at 550 Mt CO_2-eq (i.e. ~100 Mt above current)
  - Greenhouse gas emissions begin declining in absolute terms (end of plateau) in 2030-35
  - Long-term greenhouse gas emission level is 300 Mt CO_2-eq by 2050-60

THE NEXT STEPS
Theme 1: GHG emission reductions and limits



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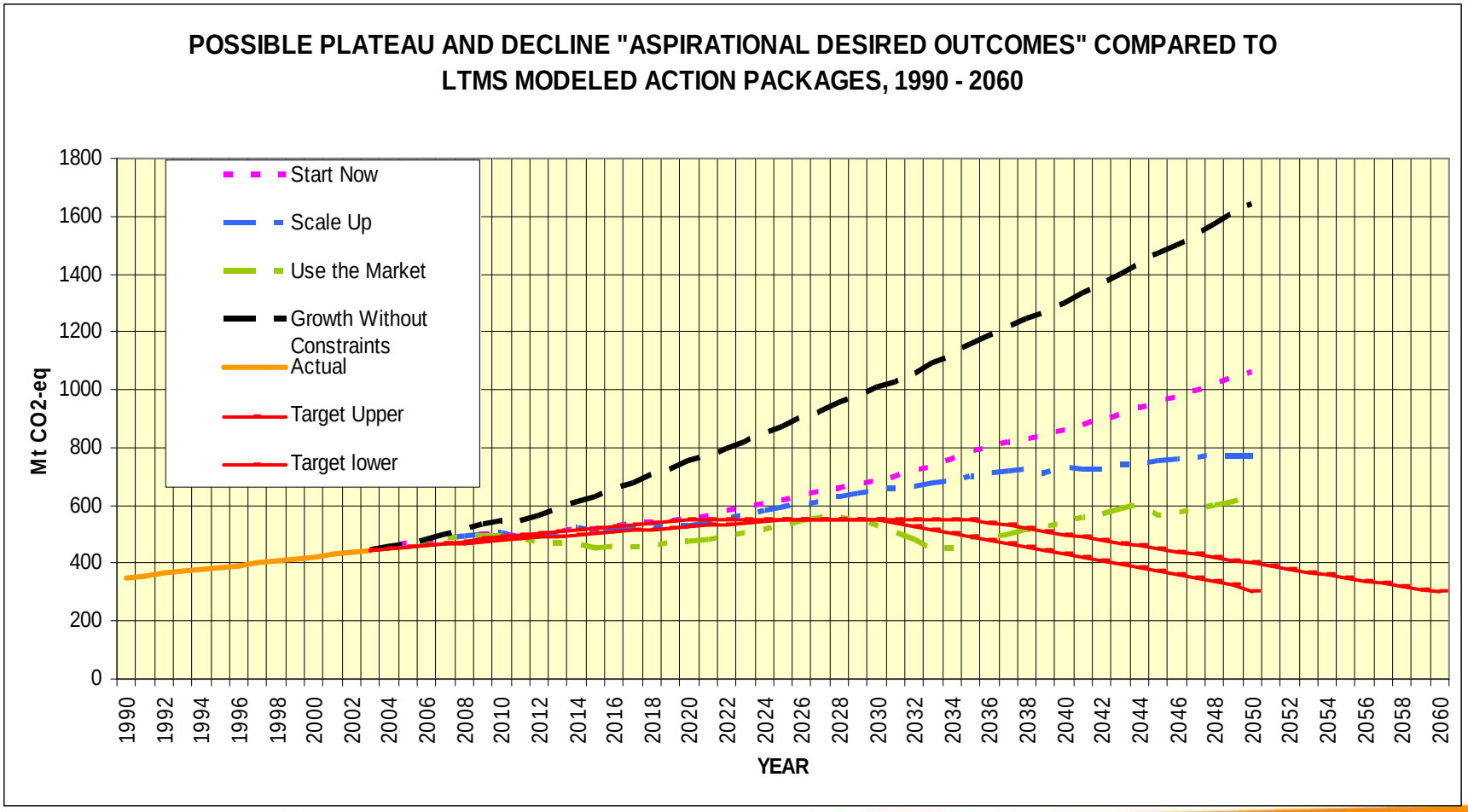
THE NEXT STEPS
Theme 1: GHG emission reductions and limits



THE NEXT STEPS
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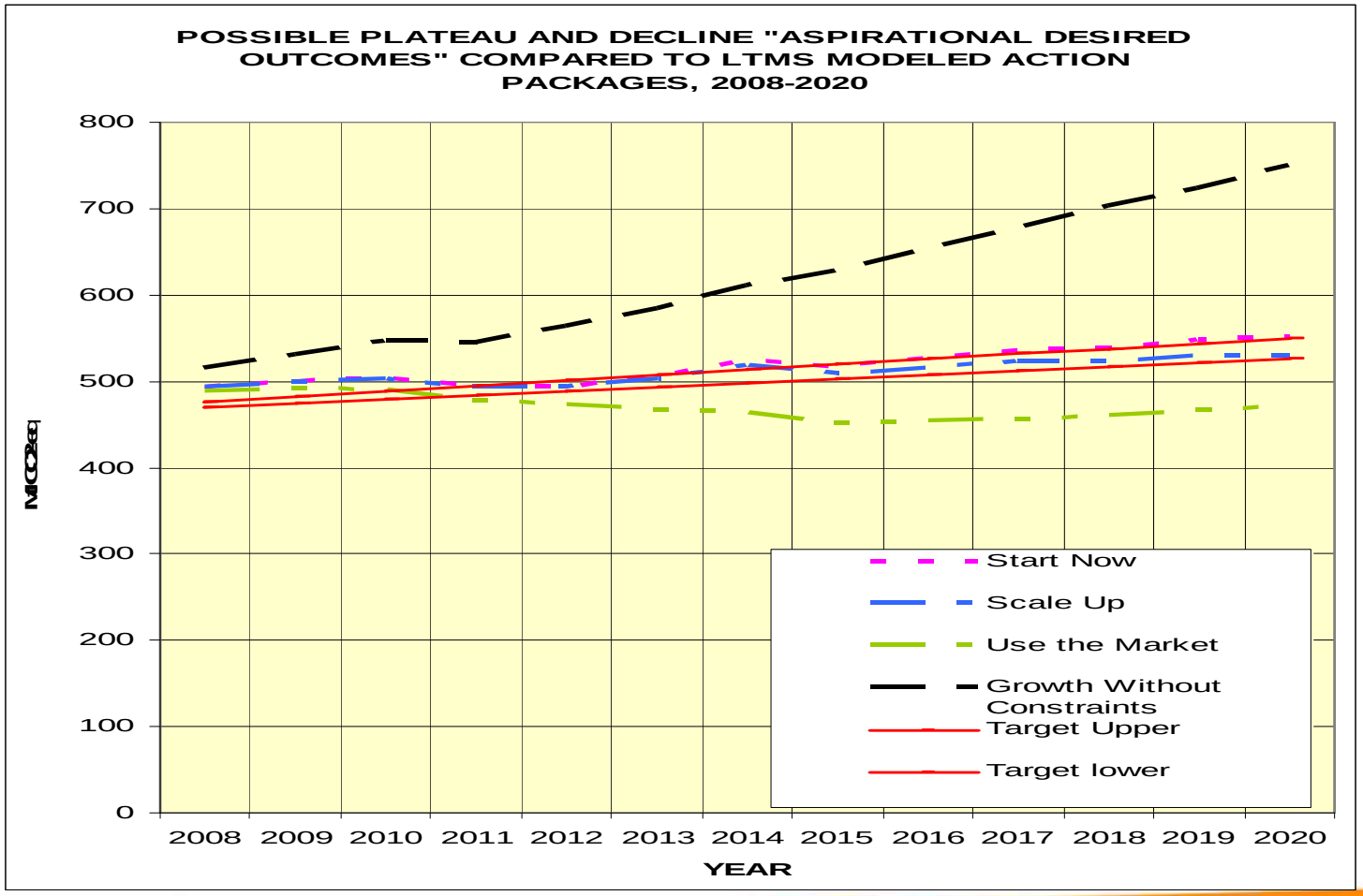
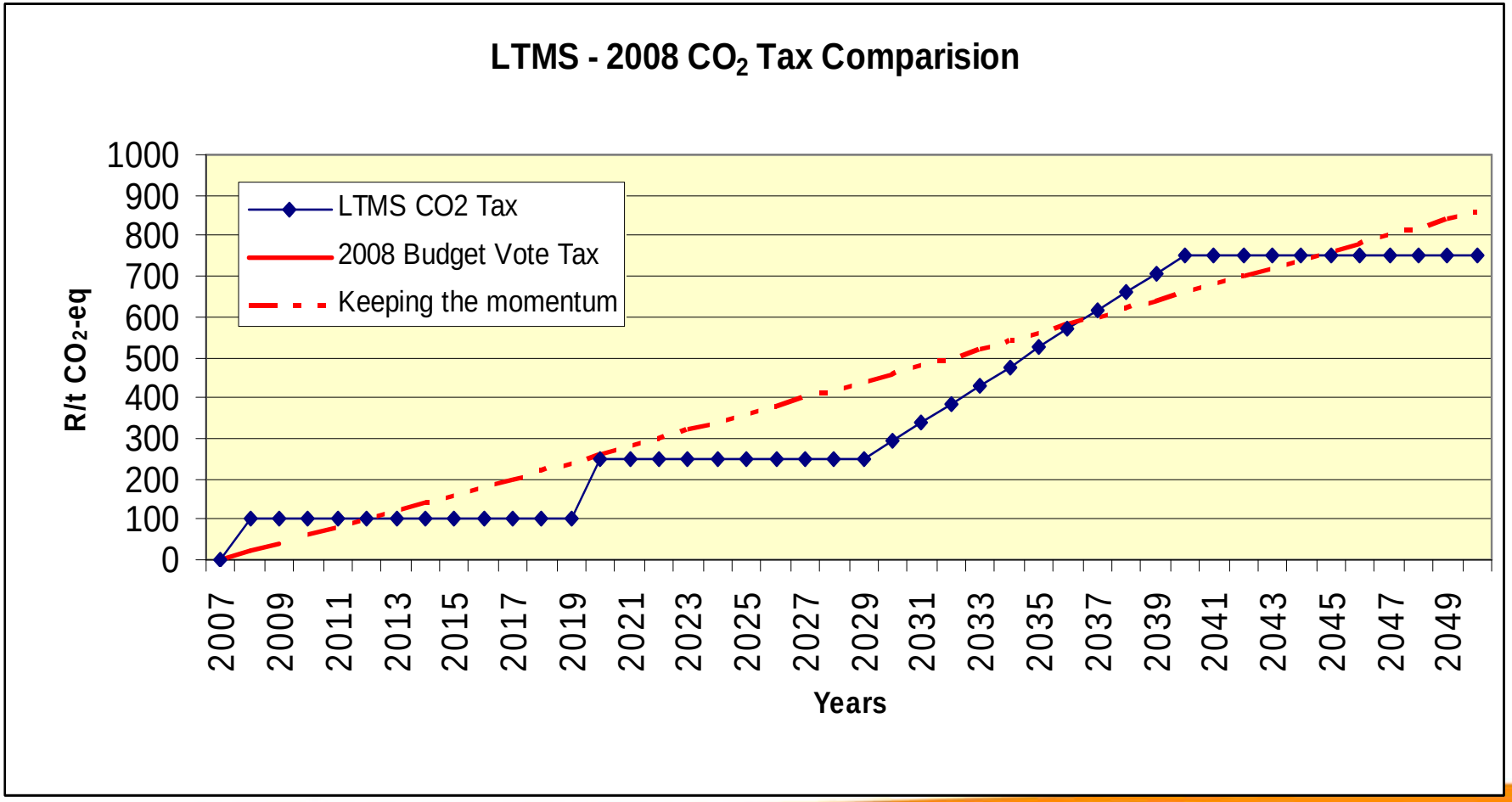


THE NEXT STEPS
Theme 2: Build on, strengthen and/or scale up current initiatives

- In summary, it is proposed that –
  - Current energy efficiency and electricity demand-side management initiatives and interventions must be scaled-up and reinforced through available regulatory instruments and other appropriate mechanisms.
  - Based on the electricity-crisis response, government's energy efficiency policies and strategies must be reviewed and amended to reflect more ambitious targets that are aligned to the LTMS.
  - Treasury should study a carbon tax in the range modelled by the LTMS starting at low levels soon and escalating to higher levels by 2018/ 2020, with sensitivity to higher and lower tax levels, and report back to Cabinet on its findings.

THE NEXT STEPS
Theme 2: Build on, strengthen and/or scale up current initiatives



THE NEXT STEPS
Theme 3: Implementing the "Business Unusual" Call for Action

- In summary, it is proposed that –
  - The renewable energy sector is identified as a key "business unusual" growth sector and policies and measures are put in place to meet a more ambitious target for renewable energy of 27% by 2030 and 50% of electricity generated by 2050.
  - The transport sector is identified as another key "business unusual" growth sector and policies and measures are put in place to meet ambitious targets for the reduction of GHG emissions from this sector.
  - In committing to a GHG emission reduction target, government must also commit to a low-carbon economy and society and all policy and other decisions that may have an impact on South Africa's GHG emission reduction targets must take this commitment into regard.

THE NEXT STEPS
Theme 4: Preparing for the future

- In summary, it is proposed that –
  - New and ambitious research and development targets are set, especially in the field of carbon-friendly technologies and, especially renewable energy and transport; and
  - Formal, informal and other forms of education and outreach will be used encourage and support the behavioural changes required to support the efficient and effective implementation of the policy.

THE NEXT STEPS
Theme 5: Vulnerability and Adaptation

- In summary, it is proposed that –
  - South Africa will identify, describe and prioritise its vulnerability to climate change;
  - Will describe what adaptation interventions must be initiated and who should be driving these interventions; and
  - Affected government departments will ensure that climate change adaptation in their sectors will be addressed as departmental key performance areas.

THE NEXT STEPS
The Proposed Policy Development Process

- National Climate Change Response Policy Development Summit (February 2009)
  - Agree annotated policy table of contents
  - Agree roles and responsibilities in respect to the development of the sectoral policy components
  - Agree detailed policy development timelines and milestones
  - Agree basic policy directions
- Sectoral policy development work – research, stakeholder consultation, policy options, draft policy inputs (February – June 2009)
- Draft zero policy compiled (July 2009)

THE NEXT STEPS
Organisational and Personnel Implications

- Responding to the climate change challenge will have organizational and personnel implications for all sectoral departments as well as provincial and, especially, local governments.
- Top 6 Mitigation Departments' –
  - Trade and Industry
  - Science and Technology
  - Minerals and Energy
  - Public Enterprises
  - Transport
  - Environmental Affairs and Tourism

THE NEXT STEPS
Organisational and Personnel Implications

- Top 6 ‘Adaptation Departments’ –
  - Health
  - Water Affairs and Forestry
  - Agriculture
  - Land Affairs
  - Trade and Industry
  - Environmental Affairs and Tourism

THANK YOU