

# UGUQUKO LWAMANDLA OLUNOBULUNGISWA ENINGIZIMU AFRIKA

Umhlahlandlela wezomthetho  
owenzelwe imiphakathi



Umbhaloshicilelo 1  
Ukhiqizwe yi-Natural Justice (2023)

 **NATURAL  
JUSTICE**

## AMAZWI OKUBONGA

Le ncwadi engumhlahlandlela ihlanganiswe yithimba labasebenzi be-Southern Africa Natural Justice ukweseka nokuqinisa imiphakathi eNingizimu ye-Afrika maqondana noGuquko Lwamandla Olunobulungiswa.

Sifisa ukubonga izinhlobo ezihlukahlukene ezifake isandla kulokhu, kubandakanya abasebenzi be-Natural Justice, i-South Durban Community Environmental Alliance (SDCEA), imiphakathi yase-Richards Bay neyaseNingizimu yeTheku ngokweseka kwabo lokhu, kanye nomsebenzi owenziwe ngu-Lauren Nel ngaphansi koHlelo Loguquko Lwamandla Olunobulungiswa, i-Just Energy Transition Initiative.

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**Ilayisensi ekuvumelayo ukusetshenziswa kombhalo ngokukhululeka ngaphansi kwemibandela nezimo ezithile nakuba abanikazi bombhalo beligcina ilungelo labo njengababhali:** Lo msebenzi ugunyazwe ngokusemthethweni ngokwelayisensi engaphansi kwe-Creative Commons Attribution Non-Commercial-Share Alike 4.0 International License. Labo abahlinzekwe ngalo mbhalo bayakhuthazwa ukuba bawusebenzise ngokukhululeka kodwa bawusebenzisele kuphela izinhloso ezingaphathelene nenzuzo. Uyacelwa ukuba ubaveze ababhali ngenkathi uwusebenzisa. Uma ufuna ukubona le layisensi, vakashela ku-<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/>

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## IZIFINYEZOMAGAMA

|                 |                                                                   |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>CBO</b>      | Community-based Organisation                                      |
| <b>DMRE</b>     | Department of Mineral Resources and Energy                        |
| <b>DFFE</b>     | Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment             |
| <b>EAP</b>      | Environmental Assessment Practitioner                             |
| <b>EIA</b>      | Environmental Impact Assessment                                   |
| <b>FPIC</b>     | Free Prior and Informed Consent                                   |
| <b>GHG</b>      | Green House Gas                                                   |
| <b>GW</b>       | Gigawatt                                                          |
| <b>I&amp;AP</b> | Interested and Affected Party                                     |
| <b>IEA</b>      | International Energy Agency                                       |
| <b>IPP</b>      | Independent Power Producer                                        |
| <b>IRP</b>      | Integrated Resource Plan                                          |
| <b>JET</b>      | Just Energy Transition                                            |
| <b>MPRDA</b>    | Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act                   |
| <b>NCOP</b>     | National Council of Provinces                                     |
| <b>NDC</b>      | Nationally Determined Contribution                                |
| <b>NEMA</b>     | National Environmental Management Act                             |
| <b>NERSA</b>    | National Energy Regulator of South Africa                         |
| <b>REI4P</b>    | Renewable Energy Independent Power Producer Procurement Programme |
| <b>PAIA</b>     | Promotion of Access to Information                                |
| <b>PV</b>       | Photovoltaic                                                      |
| <b>UNDP</b>     | United Nations Development Programme                              |

## IGLOSARI YAMATEMU

**Amandla-mfucuza (Biomass energy):** Lawa ngamandla akhiqizwa ngokukhishwa kokushisa okuvela ezintweni ezibolayo, ezinjengemfucuza yokudla noma izitshalo ezibunile, noma ukushisa okuvela okhunini oluvuthayo. Izinto ezibolayo eziwayelele kakhulu ezisetschenzisela amandla yizitshalo, ukhuni kanye nemfucuza.

**Izibaselsalela (Fossil fuels):** Izibaselsalela ziqhamuka kwimithombo etholakala ngaphansi komhlaba, eyaziwa ngama-“fossils” (izinsalela zasemandulo zokuphilayo). Ngenkathi izihlala kanye nezitshalo kubona, kuyabola kube yizinsalela eziguquka zibe nguwoyela, igesi kanye namalahle. Ukushisa lezi zibaseli kukhiqiza amagesi adala isivuvu emkhathini, phecelezi, ama-*greenhouse gases*.

**Isivuvumhlaba (Geothermal):** Lokhu kusho ukushisa okuvaleleke ngaphansi komhlaba. Kuyinto engasetschenzisela ukukhiqiza amandla azosetschenziswa yimiphakathi noma ngohulumeni.

**Umhlabanyakatho (Global north):** Amazwe asengxenyeni yomhlaba esenyakatho athathwa njengamazwe “asethuthukile” futhi aneminotho emikhulu kanye nezinsiza nengqalasizinda esithuthukile impela. Izibonelo zalokhu zibandakanya amazwe amaningi ezwekazi lase-Europe.

**Umhlabaningizimu (Global south):** Amazwe asengxenyeni yomhlaba eseningizimu athathwa njengamazwe “asathuthuka” futhi ngokuvamile aneminotho emincane kanye nezinsiza nengqalasizinda engakathuthuki kahle. Izibonelo zibandakanya amazwe amaningi ezwekazi lase-Afrika.

**Umthelelasivuvu (Greenhouse effect):** Umthelelasivuvu inqubo lapho ukushisa kuvaleleka eduze kwengaphezulu lomhlaba ngenxa yokunqwabelana kwamagesi abizwa ngamagesi adala isivuvu emkhathini (‘ama-*greenhouse gases*’). Lena inqubo yemvelo futhi eyenza ukuthi izinto eziphilayo ziqhubeke nokuba khona emhlabeni.

**Amagesi Adala Isivuvu Emkhathini (Greenhouse gas emissions):** Lokhu kuphuma lapho kushiswa izibaselsalela, noma kuqhamuke kwezinye izinto ezenziwa ngabantu, eziholela ekukhiqizweni kwamagesi. Izinto ezenziwa ngabantu ezinjengokushayela izimoto, ukuphepha ugesi kanye nokulima konke kungawakhiqiza amagesi adala isivuvu emkhathini.

**Amandla kagesi wamanzi:** Lawa ngamandla akhiqizwa ngokugeleza kwamanzi, futhi izinsiza zokuphepha amandla kagesi wamanzi zitholakala ezinhlelweni zemifula noma ezindongeni zamadamu.

**Umkhiqizi Wamandla Ozimele:** Umkhiqizi Wamandla Ozimele yinkampani noma umuntu, okungeyona inkampani kagesi kahulumeni (eNingizimu Afrika inkampani leyo ngu-Eskom), kodwa engumnikazi futhi/ noma eqhuba umsebenzi kwiziphehlilandla ukukhiqiza ugesi ezowudayisela u-Eskom, ezinye izinkampani noma amakhaya abantu.

**Uguquko Lwamandla Olunobulungiswa:** Kusho ukuguquka kusuka ekusebenzisweni uhlelo lwamandla olulodwa oluncike kwizibaselsalela, kuyiwe kolunye uhlelo lwamandla olusekelwe phezu kwamandla avuselekayo, futhi olufaka phakathi nemigomo yobulungiswa bezemvelo.

**Umthetho:** Imithetho ibeka ngokucacile amazingasimo, izinqubo kanye nemigomo okumele ilandelwe ngabantu abahlala ezweni elithile. Uma imithetho ingalandelwa, labo abaphula leyo mithetho kungenzeka bashushiswe enkantolo.

**Isimokulingana kwamagesi emkhathini (Net-zero greenhouse gas emissions):** Lokhu kusho ukulingana phakathi komthamo okhiqizwayo wamagesi akhuphula isivuvu emkhathini kanye nokususwa kwalawa magesi emkhathini ngezindlela zemvelo (isibonelo, ngokusebenzisa izitshalo) kanye nangezindlela okungezokuzenzela (isibonelo, ngokumunca nokugcina ikhabhoni).

**Amandla enuzi:** Amandla enuzi akhiqizwa ngokusebenzisa ukulumbana nokuhlukana kwesakhiwo somsakantozonke (nuclear reactions) ukukhiqiza ugesi, ikakhulukazi ukuhlukana kweyuraniyam nepluthoniyamu. Amandla enuzi awabonwa njengezibaselsalela, kodwa abonwa njengomthombo-sibaseli ongavuseleleki.

**Inqubomgomo:** Inqubomgomo ibeka ngokucacile lokho afisa ukufezekisa uhulumeni, kanye nezindlela nemigomo azoyisebenzisa ukufezekisa lokho. Umbhalo wenqubomgomo awuwona umthetho, kodwa ngokuvamile uzohlona imithetho emisha edingekayo ukufezekisa izinhloso zikahulumeni.

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# 1. ISINGENISO

## INHLOSO YALELI BHUKWANA ELIQUKETHE ULWAZI

Emhlabeni wonke jikelele, sekuhlalukile futhi kwamukelwa ukuthi ukuguquka kwesimo sezulu kuyinto eyenzekayo ngempela edinga ukufakelwa izibuko, kubhekwane nayo ngqo. Ukuguquka kwesimo sezulu sekudale isivuvu emhlabeni nasolwandle, kwacekela phansi imvelo, kwadala isimo sezulu esixakile nesingajwayelekile kanye nezinye izinhlekelele zemvelo ezengeziwe.

Le mithetha ikhahlelameza ikakhulukazi abantu bendabuko kanye nemiphakathi yendawo abahlala “**emhlabaningizimu**” - okuyitemu eliqondiswe kulawo mazwe abhekene nengwadla yokungathuthuki kahle kanye nobubha. Lokhu kusho ukuthi wena, eNingizimu Afrika, nawe uyakhahlemezeka ngenxa yokuguquka kwesimo sezulu.

Nakuba ithathwa njengezwe elisengxenyeni yomhlaba eseningizimu, iNingizimu Afrika inesandla ekuguqukeni kwesimo sezulu ngenxa yokuthembela kwayo ekusebenziseni amalale negesi, okuyizibaselsalela futhi ezinesandla kwizingcolisimoya ezidala ukuguquka kwesimo sezulu. Eqinisweni, iNingizimu Afrika iyona izwe elingcolisa imvelo kunawo wonke kwelase-Afrika futhi iningi lezingcolisimoya ezidala ukuguquka kwesimo sezulu liqhamuka ekusetshenzisweni kwamalahle.

Inhloso yalo mhlahlandlela ukukuhlinzeka ngolwazi namathuluzi adingekayo ukuze ukwazi ukushabashakela ingomuso elingcono ngoGuquko Lwamandla Olunobulungiswa.

### Lo mhlahlandlela uzokwenza lokhu okulandelayo:

1. Uzoqaza ukuthi yini uGuquko Lwamandla Olunobulungiswa kanye nokuthi luhlobene kanjani noBulungiswa Bezemvelo.
2. Uzokuchazela kafushane ngohlelo lwamandla olukhona njengamanje eNingizimu Afrika.
3. Uzokukhombisa uguquko olusuka ohlelweni lwamandla olukhona njengamanje luye ohlelweni lwangomuso OLUNOBULUNGISWA.
4. Uzokuchazela kahle ukuze uqonde ukubamba komphakathi iqhaza emithethweni nezinqubomgomo eNingizimu Afrika futhi ukulekelele ekuqhamukeni nemibuzo ongayibuza.
5. Uzokulekelela ukuthi uqonde ukuthi uhulumeni waseNingizimu Afrika uqhuba kanjani uma kuza ngasodabeni loGuquko Lwamandla Olunobulungiswa – lokho okukhona njengamanje osekwenziwe kanye nalokho okungakenziwa.
6. Uzokulekelela ukuthi uqonde ukuthi ungalibamba kanjani iqhaza kumaphrojekthi ezamandla anomthelela kuwena nomphakathi wakho.

## 2. KUNGANI SIGUQUKA ISIMO SEZULU?

### IMITHELELA YOKUGUQUKA KWESIMO SEZULU

UMTHELELASIVUVU  
OZENZEKELE  
NGOKWEMVELO

Kungani siguquka  
isimo sezulu

UMTHELELASIVUVU ODALWE  
YIZENZO ZABANTU



### Incazelo

Imisebe yelanga imuncwa yizihlahla, izitshalo, umhlabathi kanye nolwandle. Lokhu kushisa kusemqoka kwizingqubo zemvelo. Kumkhathimpilo wethu, singaba naso futhi isikhutha, i-CARBON DIOXIDE ( $\text{CO}_2$ ), okuyigesi yemvelo ekhiqizwa ngabantu ngenkathi bephefumula. Isikhutha sikhqizwa futhi nangamalahle avuthayo, igesi kanye nowoyela (izibaselinalela).

Isikhutha simuncwa yizitshalo kanye nezihlahla ezisiguqulayo sibe yi-OKSIJINI ( $\text{O}_2$ ) eziyikhiphayo ibuyele emuva kumkhathimpilo. Uma lolu hlelo lunempilo, kusho ukuthi kunokulingana phakathi kwalokho okumuncwayo kanye nalokho okukhishwayo.

Uma uhlelo lungenampilo, kusho ukuthi kunokuthile osekuphazamise umthamo wokushisa kanye ne- $\text{CO}_2$  ekhona kumkhathimpilo. Uma kune- $\text{CO}_2$  eningi ngokweqile, lokho kwenza ukuthi ukushisa kuvaleleke eduze kwengaphezulu lomhlaba futhi kudale umthelelasivuvu.

| UMTHELELA                                                            | INCAZELO                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Ukutholakala kwemvula kakhulu/ kancane ngokweqile</b>             | Ukuguquka kwendlela ena ngayo imvula okungenza kube nesikhathi eside kakhulu noma ngokweqile lapho kunesomiso noma kunezikhukhula.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| <b>Imikhawulo yokusetshenziswa kwamanzi</b>                          | Izomiso ezindaweni lapho kutholakala khona amadamu omasipala zingenza ukuthi wena ubekelwe imikhawulo ekusebenziseni amanzi, noma-ke uphelelwe amanzi ekhaya lakho.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| <b>Ukuhlasela kwezikhukhula emakhaya abantu nezindawo abazakhele</b> | Ungathola ukuthi ikhaya lakho noma umphakathi wangakini uhlaselwa yizikhukhula njalo ngenxa yokuna kakhulu kwemvula noma ngenxa yengqalasizinda engekho ezingeni elifanele.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| <b>Imithelela ezitshalweni</b>                                       | Izomiso ezinamandla kakhulu noma izikhukhula ezimbi kakhulu zizokhahlameza izitshalo, imfuyo kanye nezindlela abaziphilisa ngazo abalimi.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| <b>Izinhlekelele ezidalwa yiziphepho ezinamandla</b>                 | Ungathola ukuthi njalo nihlaselwa yimimoya enamandla kakhulu kanye nezimvula okuyinto ebingenzeki esikhathini esedlule.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| <b>Imililo yequbula</b>                                              | Isimo sezulu esishisayo, esomile futhi esinemimoya enamandla singaholela ekutheni njalo kuqubuke imililo esigangeni esikuzungezile.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| <b>Ukusha kwemijondolo</b>                                           | Isimo sezulu esibandayo noma imithombo yamandla emba eqolo kungaholela ekutheni abantu basebenzise kakhulu umlilo/amakhandlela noma igesi emakhaya futhi okuyinto ekhulisa amathuba okuthi njalo kuhlale kuqubuka imililo.                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| <b>Imithelela ekudleni</b>                                           | Izomiso noma izikhukhula ezindaweni zolimo kungaholela ekutheni kube nokuntuleka kokudla noma kukhuphuke intengo yokudla.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| <b>Izitshalo nezilwane zasolwandle nokudoba</b>                      | Ukuguquka kwemisinga yolwandle noma kwamazingakushisa kunganciphisa inani lezinhlanzi ngenxa yokuthi lezi zinguquko zinomthelela kwinqubo yokuzalana kwezinhlanzi noma ziholele ekutheni izinhlanzi zifudukele kwenye indawo.                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| <b>Ukushisa komzimba ngokweqile</b>                                  | Ngaphandle nje komthelela weshisandlu ezitshalweni kanye nezilwane, ukushisa komzimba ngokweqile kumuntu kungaholela ekutheni lehle izinga lokusebenza nokukhiqiza futhi kwehle nezinga lenzalo, ngokunjalo futhi lokhu kungaba nomthelela omubi emasosheni omzimba.                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| <b>Ubungozi ezilwaneni noma imfuyo</b>                               | Izinguquko ezenzeka ezitshalweni nezilwane ezitholakala endaweni ethile kanye nokuguquka kwaleyo ndawo eziphila kuyona ngenxa yamazingakushisa aguqukayo ngokunjalo futhi nesomiso noma izikhukhula, kungabulala izilwane noma kuphazamise ukuphila kwazo kuleyo ndawo eziphila kuyona kangangokuthi zingabe zisakwazi ukuphila.<br><br>Izinguquko kwizingakushisa futhi zingadala ukuthi kube nezilokazane eziwuhlupho noma izifo ezibulala izilwane. |
| <b>Impilo yomzimba</b>                                               | Ukungcoliseka komoya kuzoholela ekutheni kube nezinkinga zokuphefumula ezengeziwe.<br><br>Inkinga yokungatholakali kokudla okwanele ingaholela ekutheni kube nendlala kanye nokungondleki kahle emzimbeni, okuhambisana nokuntuleka kwamanzi kanye nenkinga yamanzi angekho neze ezingeni elifanele.<br><br>Kungenzeka kube nokusabalala kwezifo eziningi noma ezihlukahlukene ngenxa yezinguquko zesimo sezulu ezinjengomswakama noma ukushisa.       |
| <b>Ubungozi kwezamasiko</b>                                          | Imithelela ezitshalweni nezilwane endaweni yangakini kungenzeka yenze kube nzima kakhulu ukwenza izinto ezithile eziphathelelele namasiko noma kube nzima ukuziphilisa.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |



## Isivivinyo

Yimiphi imithelela yokuguquka kwesimo sezulu osuke wayibona noma ohlangabezane nayo emphakathini wangakini?

# 3. IMIQONDOMSUKA ESEMQOKA MAQONDANA NOGUQUKO LWAMANDLA OLUNOBULUNGISWA ENINGIZIMU AFRIKA



## IZINHLOBO ZAMANDLA EZISEMQOKA

### Amandla Avuselelekayo

Amandla avuselelekayo avela **kwingcebo yemvelo** engenakusetshenziswa iphele futhi ekwaziyo "ukuzivuselela kabusha" ngokuhamba kwesikhathi.

#### Imithombo:



Imishini yokuphehla ugesi  
esebenza ngomoya



Amandla kagesi welanga



Amandla kagesi wamanzi



Isivuvumhlaba



Imfucuza nezinto ezibolayo

### Amandla Angavuseleleki

Amandla avela kwimithombo engaphansi komhlaba, eyaziwa ngama-**"fossils"** (izinsalela zasemandulo zokuphilayo). Ngenkathi izihlahla kanye nezitshalo kubuna, kuyabola kube yizinsalela eziguquka zibe nguwoyela, igesi kanye namalahle. Inuzi ivela ekuhlukanisweni kwama-athomu e-uranium ukuze kukhiqizwe amandla.

#### Imithombo:

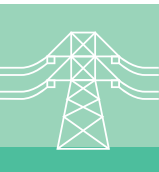


#### Izibaselinalela

- Ukushiswa kwawoyela
- Ukushiswa kwegesi
- Ukushiswa kwamalahle



#### Inuzi



## UGUQUKO LWAMANDLA OLUNOBULUNGISWA

Iitemu elithi “Uguquko Olunobulungiswa” kanye netemu elithi “Uguquko Lwamandla Olunobulungiswa” avamise ukusetshenziselwa ukuchaza inqubo efanayo. Okokuqala, masichaze ukwakheka kwaleli temu:

### OKUNOBULUNGISWA

→ Okulungile futhi okungachemile

### AMANDLA

→ Kusho izibaselinsalela (njengamalahle, uwoyela kanye negesi) kanye namandla avuselelekayo (njengogesi welanga, ugesi womoya kanye nogesi wezinto ezibolayo nemfucuzo)

### UGUQUKO

→ Ukusuka entweni ethile kuyiwe kwenye

Leli yitemu eliqhamuka emazweni **omhlabanyakatho** (lawo ngamazwe athathwa njengalawo aneminotho esithuthukile, njengamazwe aseNyakatho Melika kanye nawase-Yurophu) elaqala ukusetshenziswa lapho amazwe eqala ukuvala izimayini kanye neziteshi zawo zamalahle, ngenkathi eguqumela ekusebenziseni amandla avuselelekayo. Abasebenzi ezimayini kanye neziteshi zamandla zamalahle zazifuna ukubandakanywa nokuvikelwa kule nqubo yoguquko, njengoba zazizolahlekelwa yimali yazo engenayo.

Inhlangano Yezabasebenzi Yamazwe Ngamazwe yakubona lokhu njengodaba oluthinta abasebenzi emhlabeni wonke jikelele futhi uguquko olunobulungiswa yaluchaza njengolusho:

“ Ukusetshenziswa kwezindlela ezingayinukubezi imvelo emnothweni ngendlela engachemile, enobulungiswa futhi ebandakanyayo cishe kuwo wonke umuntu othintekayo, kwakhiwe amathuba omsebenzi asezingeni elikahle, futhi kungabikhona noyedwa oshiywa ngemuva.”

Ngezansi nazi izincazelo ezisetshenziswa esimweni esiqondene neNingizimu Afrika.

Ngokusho kwe-Project90by2020, uGuquko Lwamandla Olunobulungiswa lusho:

“ Ukuguquka kusukwe ohlelweni lwethu lwamandla olusetshenziswayo njengamanje kuyiwe kulolo olungcono ngoba kuwuhlelo olusimeme, umthelela ongcono kwimvelo, ekuguqukeni kwesimo sezulu, kwimpilo yabantu kanye nezomnotho.”

Uhlaka loGuquko Lwamandla Olunobulungiswa lweKhomishani Yesimo Sezulu kaMengameli lubeka kanje:

“ Uguquko olunobulungiswa luhlose ukufezekisa impilo esezingeni elikahle kubo bonke abantu baseNingizimu Afrika, esimweni lapho kunokukhula kwamandla okuguquka ngendlela efanele ngenhloso yokubhekana ngqo nemithelela emibi yesimo sezulu, ukuqinisa amandla okumelana nokuguquka kwesimo sezulu, ukuzuza ukulingana phakathi komthamo okhiqizwayo wamagesi akhuphula isivuvu emkhathini kanye nokususwa kwawo emkhathini ngezindlela zemvelo. Uguquko olunobulungiswa lufaka isandla ezinjongweni zokwakha amathuba emisebenzi ekahle kubantu bonke, ukubandakanywa komphakathi wonke, kanye nokuqedwa kobubha. Uguquko olunobulungiswa lubeka abantu enkabeni yokuthathwa kwezinqumo, ikakhulukazi labo abakhahlamezeke kakhulu, abantu abampofu, abesifazane, abantu abanokukhubazeka kanye nentsha, — ngalokho-ke bahlonyiswe futhi bacijwe ukuze balungele amathuba amasha esikhathi esizayo.”



## UBULUNGISWA BEZEMVELO

### Ngabe uchaza ukuthini kuwena umqondomsuka othi “ubulungiswa”?

Lokhu yinto okumele siyifakele izibuko uma sibuka ezamandla eNingizimu Afrika. Uguquko Lwamandla Olunobulungiswa luhlobene nobulungiswa bezemvelo.

### Ubulungiswa bezemvelo bumayelana nenqubo yokuthathwa kwezinqumo kanye nomphumela walezo zinqumo ezinomthelela kwimvelo kanye nemiphakathi.

Uma “kunobulungiswa bezemvelo”, wonke umuntu uyakwazi ukusebenzisa ngokulinganayo, ukuthokozela kanye nokuthola ukuvikelela kwezinsiza zakhe zezemvelo – okubandakanya umhlaba kanye nolwandle. Uma kuthathwa izinqumo ezinomthelela kubantu kanye nemvelo, wonke umuntu ozothinteka ngenxa yalezo zinqumo kumele amelwe futhi kubonswane naye, futhi kubhekiswe zonke izinto eziphathelele nemvelo, umzimba, inhlobo, amasiko, ezomnotho kanye nokunye.

### Kungani kubalulekile lokhu?

Ubulungiswa bezemvelo bubalulekile ngoba:

- ▶ Buyilungelo eliyisisekelo elinikeza abantu amandla okufaka isandla esibonakalayo futhi balawule izinqumo ezithinta izimpilo zabo kanye nemvelo abathembela kuyona, futhi buyabavumela ukuthi babambe iqhaza ngendlela ephusile.
- ▶ Ubulungiswa bezemvelo busebenza njengendlela yokuhlela egugquzela imiphakathi ukuthi isebenzise amalungelo ayo.
- ▶ Ngaphandle kobulungiswa bezemvelo, abantu abaningi, ikakhulukazi imiphakathi encishwe amathuba, bazokhahlamezeka ngenxa yokungcoliseka kanye nokucekeleka phansi kwemvelo.

### Uma sikhuluma ngoGugquko Lwamandla Olunobulungiswa kanye nobudlelwano balokhu nobulungiswa bezemvelo kumele sikubukisise lokhu okulandelayo:

#### INQUBO YOKUTHATHWA KWEZINQUMO

Ukungachemi, ukumeleka, ukubandakanyeka kanye nentando yabantu kwinqubo yokuthathwa kwezinqumo mayelana namandla

1. Ngabe zibe khona izinqubo zokubamba iqhaza komphakathi ngendlela enobulungiswa futhi engachemile ekwenzeni imithetho kanye nezinqubomgomo?
2. Ngabe luhlinzekiwe ulwazi olwanele?
3. Ngabe isobala inqubo yokwakha imithetho nezinqubomgomo?
4. Ubani obandakanyiwe futhi ubani ongabandakanywanga?
5. Ngabe bacatshangelwe yini labo abathinteka ngqo kanye nalabo ababhekene nengwadla yobuphophu nokukhishwa inyumbazane?

#### UMPHUMELA WESINQUMO

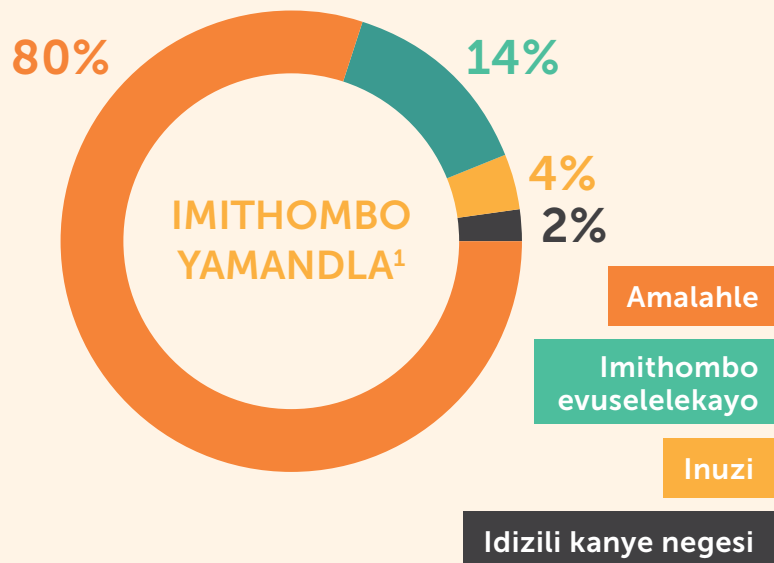
Ukungachemi, ukumeleka kanye nokulingana emphumeleni

1. Obani futhi bangaki abantu abakwaziyo ukuthola amandla? Obani abashiywe ngaphandle?
2. Ngabe lawa mandla asabalele kubantu abaningi, ayifanele intengo yawo futhi awambi eqolo?
3. Ngabe lawa mandla ahlanzekile futhi awanabo ubungozi empilweni yabantu nemvelo?
4. Ngabe izizukulwane zangomuso zizohlomula kulawa mandla?
5. Ubani olawula lawa mandla – ngabe ngohulumeni kuphela, noma imiphakathi nayo inamandla okuwalawula?

# 4. LUME KANJANI UHLELO LWAMANDLA ENINGIZIMU AFRIKA ESIKHATHINI SAMANJE?

## UHLELO

Uhlelo lwamandla lweNingizimu Afrika kukhonya kulona **inkampani yombuso**, u-Eskom, okuyiyona ekhiqizela leli lizwe ugesi omningi.



### Amalahle

INingizimu Afrika inendathane yamalahle futhi iningi lezimayini zethu zamalahle litholakala eMpumalanga. Sisebenzisa amalahle ukwakha ugesi ngokuwashisa **eziteshini zamandla aphehlwa ngamalahle**. Cishe ungama-80% ugesi wethu ovela emalahleni.



### Inuzi

Cishe ama-4% kagesi weNingizimu Afrika akhiqizwa emandleni enuzi esiteshini samandla sase-Koeberg.

Ngenhloso yokutholela iNingizimu Afrika amandla angeziwe kanye nokusuka ekusetshenzisweni kwemithombo yamandla enjengamalahle, uhulumeni esikhathini esedule wakhe iziteshi zenuzi futhi namanje usezinhlelweni zokwakha iziteshi ezintsha zenuzi. Kodwa-ke ukukhiqiza inuzi eziteshini zamandla enuzi kuthathwa njengento enobungozi obukhulu kubantu nemvelo uma kungalawulwa futhi kusingathwe ngendlela efanele. Ngeminyaka yawo-1980, ingozi e-Chernobyl, kwelase-Ukraine, yadala isibhichongo senhlekelele kubantu nemvelo.

<sup>1</sup> Imininingo ithathwe kwizibalomanani zonyaka ze-Council for Scientific and Industrial Research's (CSIR) zokukhiqizwa kukagesi eNingizimu Afrika zowezi-2022. Zithathwe ku- <https://www.csir.co.za/sites/default/files/Documents/Statistics%20of%20power%20in%20SA%202022-CSIR-%5BFINAL%5D.pdf>.



### Udizili negesi

INingizimu Afrika isebenzisa futhi nodizili kanye negesi njengengxenywe yohlelo lwayo lokuphakela ngogesi, nakuba lokhu kungama-2% kuphela wamandla aphakelwayo njengamanje. Udizili negesi kusetshenziselwa ukuqhuba nokuhambisa imishini ephehla amandla ngegisi ukuze kukhiqizwe amandla. Le mishini yokuphehla ugesi isetshenziselwa ukulekelela nokwengeza kugesi ophakelwayo kuleli uma ushoda, kodwa-ke lokhu kunomthelela omkhulu kwimvelo. Umthamo omkhulu wale gesi ulethwa kuleli ngepayipi elisuka kwelaseMozambique. Kunezinkampani eziningi njengamanje ezicinga uwoyela kanye negesi kukho kokubili umhlaba kanye nolwandle. Ingxenywe enkulu yogu lweNingizimu Afrika ihlukaniswe yaba yizigaba eziyiziqintana zomhlaba lapho kulelwa ukuthi kwenziwe khona umsebenzi wokucinga uwoyela negesi.

Abanengi bathi igesi ithathwa njengesibaseli sesikhashana esingasetshenziswa ngenkathi kwenziwa uguquko futhi ingcono kunamalahle uma kubhekwa umthelela kwimvelo. Kodwa-ke, ucwaningo selubonisile ukuthi akunjalo, njengoba ukuvuza kwegesi i-methane emapayipini egesi kukubi ngokuphindaphindwe izikhathi eziyi-14 lapho kuqhathaniswa nekhakhoni ekhishwa ngamalahle avuthayo futhi lokhu kungaholela ekutheni kube nezinhlekelele zokuqhuma okwesabekayo.



### Amanzi

Ingxenywe encane yamandla ethu avuselelekayo eNingizimu Afrika, cishe i-1%, ikhiqizwa ngamandla amanzi. Ukugeleza kwamanzi kusetshenziselwa ukuphehla amandla. Iziteshi ezimbili ezinkulukazi eziphehla amandla amanzi zombili zakhiwe lapho amanzi emifula edonselwa emadamini i-Vanderkloof kanye ne-Gariep.



### I-Solar PV kanye ne-CSP

INingizimu Afrika iyizwe elifudumele elinokukhanya kwelanga okuningi futhi sakha amandla avela elangeni ngokusebenzisa izindlela ezimbili ezahlukenene. Lokhu kufaka ama-3% emithonjeni ethu yamandla.

Ama-**Solar photovoltaic cells (PV)** aguqula ukukhanya kwelanga kube ngamandla. Lawa ngamaphaneli kagesi welanga esiwabonayo athe chithi saka ophahleni lwezindlu emakhaya abantu namabhizinisi eNingizimu Afrika.

**I-Concentrated solar power (CSP)** wuhlelo olusebenzisa izibuko ngenhloso yokubuyisela emuva noma ukugxilisa ukukhanya endaweni eyodwa emaphakathi lapho lokhu kwakha khona amandla. Ngokujwayelekile, kuleyo ndawo eyodwa emaphakathi kukhona umshini ophehla amandla ngesitimu owakha ukushisa.



### Umoya

Ngokusebenzisa umoya, sakha amandla afaka ugesi ongama-4% emthamweni wethu wamandla usuwonke.

Umoya ukhiqiza amandla omnyakazo bese kuthi imishini ephehla ugesi ngomoya iguqule lokhu kube ngamandla ahlinzeka ngogesi. Amapulazi omoya atholakala ikakhulukazi eNtshonalanga Kapa kanye naseMpumalanga Koloni.

## NGABE SIQHUBA KANJANI?



### **Inkinga enkulukazi yamandla kagesi**

Njengamanje iNingizimu Afrika ibhekene nenkinga enkulukazi yamandla kagesi. Kusukela ngowezi-2008, leli lizwe lizithola libhekene nokucinywa kukagesi ngenhloso yokuwonga okuthatha isikhathi esingafinyelela emahoreni ayi-12 ngosuku. Unyaka wezi-2022, waba ngunyaka omubi kunayo yonke ekucinyweni kukagesi ngenhloso yokuwonga, okwakhuphuka ngama-260% kusuka kowezi-2021 lapho kwalahleka izinsuku ezingama-81 ngenxa yokucinywa kukagesi ngenhloso yokuwonga.



### **Ukukhula kwamaphrojekthi azimele**

Nakuba ukucinywa kukagesi ngenhloso yokuwonga kanye nengcindezi ekuhulumeni yokuhlinzeka ngomthombo kagesi othembakele sekuholele ekukhuleni kwenani labantu abasebenzisa ugesi welanga, ngokunjalo futhi namaphrojekthi angeziwe enikezwa izigunyazo zokufaka amandla kagesi ohlelweni lukagesi lukazwelonke, njengamanje usemncane umthelela azoba nawo lama phrojekthi azimele. Kumele sizibuze ukuthi ngabe imiphakathi encishwe amathuba kanye nabantu abampofu kukhona yini abazokuzuzisa kulolu hlelo lwamandla oluxubile futhi olunwetshiwe, futhi ngabe siyibukisisile yini imithelela ezoba khona kwimvelo kanye namalungelo omhlaba.

## YINI ESIYIDINGAYO?



### **Isidingo soguquko**

Inkinga yamandla kagesi yenza kube nesidingo esisheshayo soguquko lwamandla oluzokwenza ukuthi iNingizimu Afrika ikwazi ukuthola ugesi othembakele, ongambi eqolo futhi ongayingcolisi imvelo.



### **Ukusuka ekusebenziseni izibaselinsalela**

Kodwa-ke, futhi leli lizwe kudingeka ukuthi linciphise amagesi eliwazikhiqizayo adala isivuvu emkhathini. Leli lizwe selizibophezele ekutheni lokhu lizokwenza ngaphansi kwesivumelwano samazwe ngamazwe esibizwa ngeSivumelwano saseParis kodwa futhi izwe linesibopho kwizakhamuzi zalo sokuthi lingabe lisaqhubeka nokwenza izinto ezizoba nesandla ekuguqukeni kwesimo sezulu.

## YIKUPHI OKUNYE OBEKWENZEKA?

Njengengxenywe yokuguqukela kuka-Eskom ekusebenziseni eminye imithombo yamandla ehlukile kunamalahle, kanye nokulekelela enkingeni yokucinywa kukagesi ngenhloso yokuwonga, u-Eskom usebonile ukuthi naye kumele enze uguquko ngaphakathi kuyena.

### 1. Uhulumeni usohlelweni lokuhlukanisa u-Eskom.

**Inqubo yokuhlukanisa u-Eskom:** Lena inqubo yokuhlukanisa u-Eskom ube ngamayunithi amathathu ahlukeni: eyokudluliswa kwamandla, ukukhiqizwa kwamandla kanye nokusatshalaliswa kwamandla. Lokhu kuzovumela ukuthi lawa mayumithi ahlukeni aqathwe ngokuzimela futhi angaphathwa ngu-Eskom. Lokhu kuzovumela futhi ukuthi ugesi uthengiswe nayizinkampani ezizimele.

- ▶ **Ukukhiqizwa: Ukwakha.** Le nqubo yinqubo yokukhiqizwa kukagesi. Ugesi ukhiqizwa kwizibaselinsalela, amandla enuzi, ukushisa amalahle, amaphaneli kagesi welanga, umoya, njll.
- ▶ **Ukudluliswa: Ukuthumela.** Le nqubo ithatha ugesi lapho ukhiqizwa khona iwuhambise ngezintambo zamandla kagesi uze uyofinyelele eziteshini ezisabalalisa ugesi.
- ▶ **Ukusatshalaliswa: Ukwabelana.** Le nqubo isabalalisa ugesi uye ezindaweni lapho udingeka khona.



### 2. Uhlelo Lwezinsiza Oludidiyelwe (IRP):

Uhlelo Lwezinsiza Oludidiyelwe, phecelezi, i-Integrated Resource Plan (IRP) wuhlelo lwesikhati eside oluchaza kabanzi ukuthi iNingizimu Afrika izowasebenzisa kanjani amandla axubile, kubandakanya umthamo okubhekeke ukuthi ufakwe yimithombo yamandla ehlukahlukene, njengamalahle, inuzi, igesi, umoya, ilanga kanye namanzi. Umbhaloshicilelo wakamuva walolu hlelo, i-IRP 2019, ubandakanya umgomo okuhloswe ukufinyelela kuwona wokwengeza amagigawathi (GW) ayi-14.4 omoya kanye namandla angamagigawathi ayisi-6 e-solar photovoltaic (PV) ngaphambi kokufika kowezi-2030 ukuze kukhiqizwe ugesi.

### 3. Uhlelo Lokuthengwa Kwamandla Avuselekayo Kubakhiqizi Abazimele (REI4P):

Uhlelo Lokuthengwa Kwamandla Avuselekayo Kubakhiqizi Abazimele, i-Renewable Energy Independent Power Producer Procurement Programme (REI4P) luvumela ukuthi ugesi uthengwe kuBakhiqizi Bakagesi Abazimele (IPPs) hhayi kuphela ku-Eskom. Loluhlelo lokuthenga ugesi oluhlose ukusheshisa ukusungulwa kwamaphrojekthi amandla eNingizimu Afrika, ngalokho-ke kukhiqizwe ugesi owengeziwe. Loluhlelo selufake ngempumelelo amandla avuselekayo angaphezu kwamamegawathi ayisi-6 kusukela lwasungulwa ngowezi-2011.

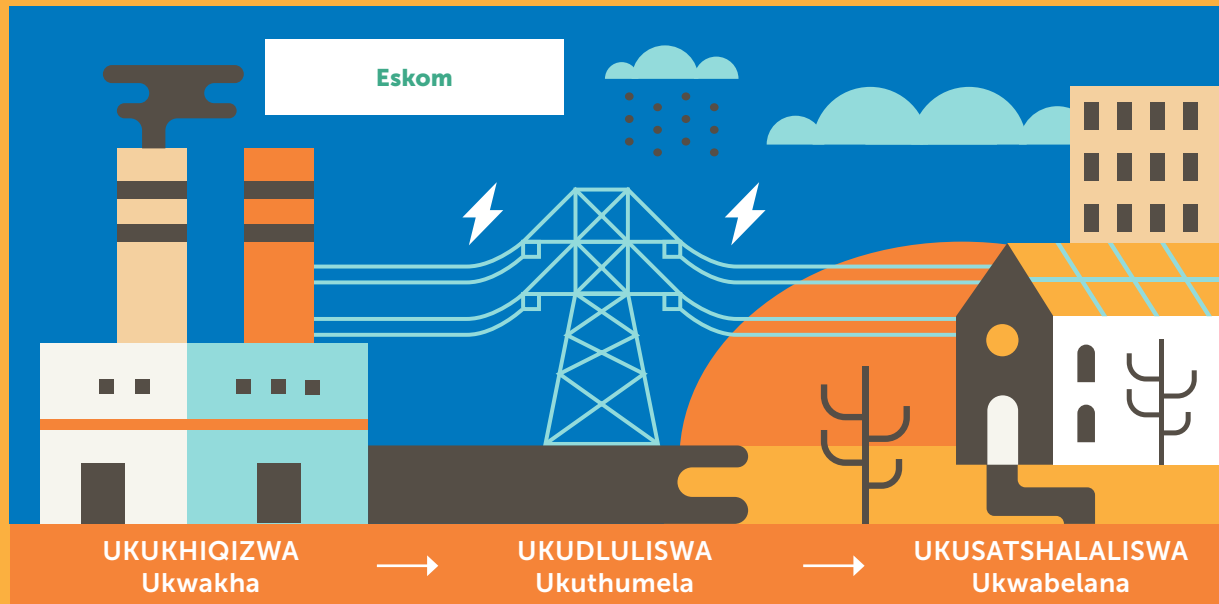
### 4. Ikhomishani Yesimo Sezulu kaMengameli:

Ikhomishani Yesimo Sezulu kaMengameli yasungulwa nguMengameli u-Cyril Ramaphosa ngowezi-2020 ukuze yengamele futhi ihole uguquko olunobulungiswa nokulingana oluphokophele emnothweni okhiqiza umthamo wekhabhoni ophansi (osekelwe phezu kwamandla kagesi avuselekayo) futhi okwaziyo ukumelana nesimo sezulu (ongeke ukhahlamezeke ngenxa yomthelela wokuguquka kwesimo sezulu). Ikhomishani yakhiwe ngababambiqhaza abavela ezinhlangeni ezihlukahlukene.

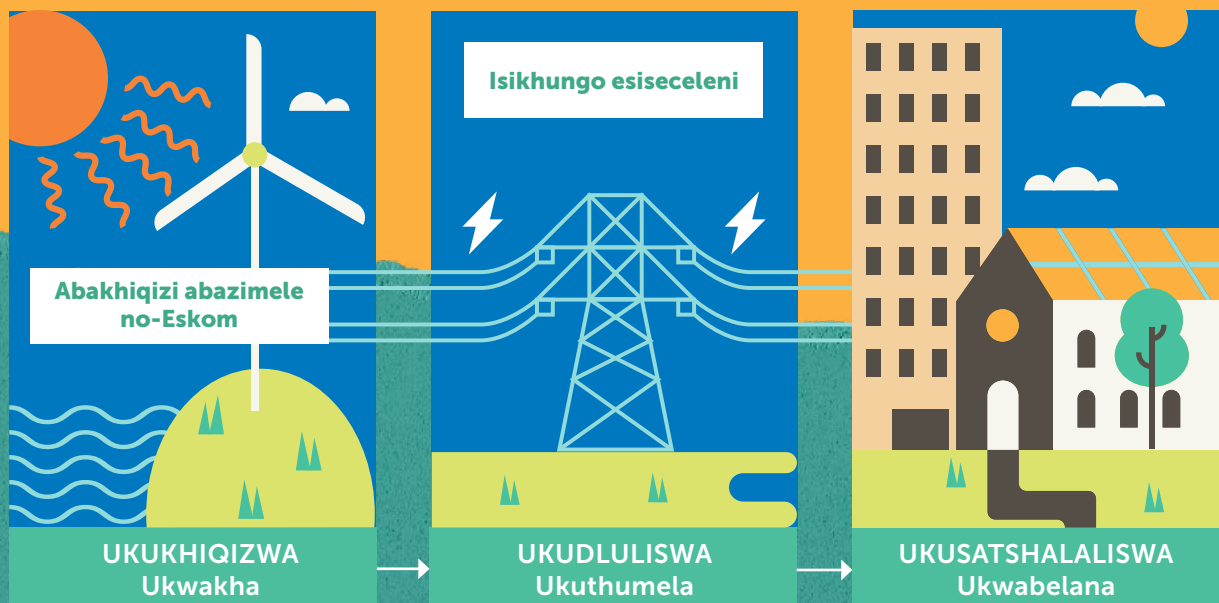
# UKUHLUKANISWA KUKA-ESKOM

Indlela azobukeka ngayo uma lokhu sekwenzeka ngempela

## UHLELO LWAMANDLA OLUKHONA NJENGAMANJE



## UHLELO LWAMANDLA OLUHLUKANISIWE



Imithombo ehlukahlukene yokukhiqiza amandla kagesi ovela ku-Eskom kanye nakubakhiqizi bakagesi abazimele, okungenzeka ukuthi basebenzisa izibaselinalela noma amandla avuselelekayo

Isikhungo esizimele esithenga ugesi kubakhiqizi abahlukahlukene – okudala ukuncintisana ekukhiqizeni ugesi ongambi eqolo

Amakhaya, izimboni kanye nomasipala bathenga ugesi kubadlulisi bakagesi, hhayi kubakhiqizi bakagesi futhi bathola imithombo yamandla eshibhe kakhulu



## Isivivinyo

Ucabanga ukuthi iNingizimu Afrika iqhuba kahle kangakanani ekwesekeni uGuquko Lwamandla Olunobulungiswa?

### OBOMVU

**Ayikho inqubekelaphambili  
noma incane kakhulu**

### OPHUZI

**Kancane kancane  
kuyalunga**

### OLUHLAZA

**Iqhuba kahle**

### INCAZELO YALOKHO EKWENZAYO ININGIZIMU AFRIKA

### ISILINGANISO SAKHO

INingizimu Afrika ikwazile ukusebenzisa ngokuphelele imithombo enayo yamandla avuselelekayo – ilanga kanye nomoya



INingizimu Afrika ikukhuphulile ukutholakala kukagesi kwafinyelela kuwo wonke umuntu ohlala eNingizimu Afrika



Izithuthi zaseNingizimu Afrika azisafaki emkhathini umthamo omkhulu wesikhutha ngokukhiqiza izingcolisimoya



INingizimu Afrika ihlinzeka ngogesi owanele kulabo abahlala emadolobheni



INingizimu Afrika ihlinzeka ngogesi owanele kulabo abahlala ezindaweni zasemakhaya



INingizimu Afrika inogesi ozinzile futhi akukho ukunqamuka kukagesi nsukuzonke



INingizimu Afrika ithenga umthamo omkhulu kagesi okhiqizwa ngabakhiqizi bakagesi bangasese noma abazimele



INingizimu Afrika inelanga nomoya owanele wokusebenzisa amandla avuselelekayo ukuhlangabezana nezidingo zayo zikagesi



INingizimu Afrika inayo imakethe ngaphakathi kuleli yamandla avuselelekayo



INingizimu Afrika nabantu bayo bakhiqiza futhi bathenge ubuchwepheshe bakuleli ukukhiqiza ugesi, njengamaphaneli kagesi welanga, amabhethri, ama-inverter



INingizimu Afrika isiyekile ukuvumela izinkampani ukuthi zicinge izibaselsalela futhi isiyekile ukunikeza izinkampani amalayisensi okuthola izibaselsalela ukukhiqiza amandla kagesi



INingizimu Afrika inemithetho esekela uGuquko Lwamandla Olunobulungiswa



INingizimu Afrika inemithetho ekhuthaza ukutshalwa kwezimali emandleni avuselelekayo



**Ukuze uthole izimpendulo, bheka iSithasiselo 2**

# LUBUKEKA KANJANI UGUQUKO LWAMANDLA OLUNOBULUNGISWA EMIPHAKATHINI

## UHLELO LWAMANDLA OLUNGENABO UBULUNGISWA

### Uhlelo olungasimeme

Lolu hlelo luthembele emithonjeni yamandla engavuseleleki, izindleko zezibaselinsalela zinomthelela kulona ezingeni lamazwe ngamazwe futhi luholela ohlelweni olungcolisa futhi lucekele phansi imvelo.

### Lusebenzisa izibaselinsalela

Lusekelwe phezu kwemithomo yamandla engavuseleleki, enjengezibaselinsalela ezinjengamalahle negesi, akhiqiza ikhabhoni futhi anesandla ekuguqukeni kwesimo sezulu.

### Alunampilo

Ukukhiqizwa kwamandla kunesandla ekungcolisekeni komoya namanzi futhi kuholela ekucekelekeni phansi kwemvelo. Lokhu kungadala izinkinga zezempilo futhi kungaholela ekulahlekeni kwezindlela zokuziphilisa.

### Lumba eqolo futhi luyamosha

Ukukhiqizwa kwamandla kudinga ingqalasizinda emba eqolo nokunakekelwa okubanzi. Amandla akhiqizwayo abiza ngokweqile kulabo bantu abadla imbuya ngothi.

## UHLELO LWAMANDLA OLUNOBULUNGISWA

### Uhlelo olusimeme

Lolu hlelo luthembele emithonjeni yamandla evuselelekayo, lukhiqiza imiphumela emihle ngaphandle kokudla imali eningi futhi ludala umonakalo omncane kakhulu kwimvelo.

### Lusebenzisa izinsiza ezivuselelekayo

Lusekelwe emithonjeni yamandla evuselelekayo futhi ehlanzekile, enjengamandla omoya nawelanga. Le mithombo yamandla ayikhiqizi isikhutha kanye namanye amagesi akhuphula isivuvu emkhathini.

### Lunempilo

Ukukhiqizwa kwamandla kunomthelela omncane kakhulu kwimvelo futhi akubangeli izinkinga zezempilo ngoba akunaso isandla ekungcolisekeni komoya namanzi.

### Lushibhile kumuntu wonke

Ngokuhamba kwesikhathi luba wumthombo wamandla oshibhe kakhulu. Ukukhiqizwa kwamandla akubizi kakhulu futhi kulula ukunakekela nokugcina lokhu kusesimweni esikahle.

### **Lufinyeleleka kulabo abanamandla okulukhokhela**

Amandla akhiqizwa ngendlela eyenza kumbe eqolo ukuwasebenzisa. Futhi awahlinzekwa kuwonkewonke.

### **Lulawulwa ngohulumeni bamazwe nezinkampani**

Ukukhiqizwa kwamandla kungafezekiswa kuphela ngengqalasizinda emba eqolo elawulwa esizindeni esisodwa futhi lokhu kungenziwa kuphela ngabantu abanemali eningi, ulwazi kanye namakhono, njengezinkampani.

### **Ukuthathwa kwezinqumo akubandakanyi wonke umuntu**

Imiphakathi ayibandakanywa ekuthathweni kwezinqumo mayelana nezinhlobo zamandla ezizokhiqizwa, nokuthi ubani ozozilawula kanye nokuthi kuzokwenzeka kuphi lokhu. Ngamalungu omphakathi athile kuphela okuboniswa nawo, futhi amanye ashiywa ngaphandle.

### **Lunesandla emsebenzini ongaba nobungozi empilweni nenhlalakahle yabasebenzi nemiphakathi**

Ukuqashwa kwabantu emkhakheni wezamandla okusekelwe phezu kwezibaselinsalela kungayilimaza impilo yabasebenzi nemiphakathi ezungezile. Le mboni iqasha abantu okungebona bendawo.

### **Luyafinyeleleka kuwo wonke umuntu**

Amandla abonwa 'njengensiza yomphakathi engahlosile ukwenza inzuzo', kumele ihlinzekwe kumuntu wonke futhi wonke umuntu kumele abe namandla okuyikhokhela.

### **Ngolwemiphakathi nohulumeni basekhaya futhi lulawulwa yibona**

Ukukhiqizwa kwamandla kwenziwa kuleyo ndawo okuzohlinzekwa kuyona amandla (akwenziwa esizindeni esisodwa esikude nendawo ezophakelwa ngamandla), kuphakela ngamandla ohlelweni lukagesi lwasendaweni, futhi lufaka isandla ekudaleni amathuba omsebenzi endaweni.

### **Ukuthathwa kwezinqumo okubandakanyayo**

Imiphakathi iyingxenye yokuthathwa kwezinqumo mayelana nezinhlobo zamandla ezizokhiqizwa, nokuthi ubani ozozilawula kanye nokuthi lokhu kuzokwenzelwa kuphi. Lokhu kubandakanya nokubamba iqhaza kwabesifazane, abantu asebekhulile ngokweminyaka kanye netsha.

### **Lunesandla emsebenzini oweseka impilo nenhlalakahle yabasebenzi nemiphakathi**

Ukuqashwa kwabantu kulo mkhakha kusekelwe phezu kwemithombo yamandla evuselelekayo futhi etholakala endaweni, iqasha abantu basendaweni futhi ihlomulisa imiphakathi endaweni. Akukho ukulimala kwezimpilo zabantu nemiphakathi okwenzekayo.

# 5. UGUQUKO LWAMANDLA OLUNOBULUNGISWA KANYE NEMITHETHO NEZINQUBOMGOMO ENINGIZIMU AFRIKA

Ukuze lwenzeke uGuquko Lwamandla Olunobulungiswa eNingizimu Afrika, kungumthwalo kahulumeni ukuqinisekisa ukuthi ikhona imithetho nezinqubomgomo ezifanelekile ezizokweseka lokhu. Isigaba esilandelayo sichaza mayelana nokuthi yimiphi imithetho, izinqubomgomo kanye nezinhlelo ezikhona zokweseka uGuquko Lwamandla Olunobulungiswa eNingizimu Afrika, nokuthi yilaphi lapho kungaba khona izinkinga noma amagebe.

Kusemqoka ukuqonda izinkinga noma amagebe, njengoba kuyilapho imiphakathi ingathanda ukuzama ukuba negalelo elibonakalayo emithethweni nezinqubomgomo. Esigabeni esilandelayo sizochaza ukuthi lokhu kungenziwa kanjani.

## UMTHETHOSISEKELO WASENINGIZIMU AFRIKA

**UMthethosisekelo waseNingizimu Afrika** ngumthetho ophakeme kunayo yonke eminye, okusho ukuthi awukho omunye umthetho, inqubomgomo noma isinyathelo sikahulumeni esingachitha lokho okushiwo uMthethosisekelo. Ubeka ngokucacile amalungelo ayisisekelo abantu bonke ezweni. Maqondana noGuquko Lwamandla Olunobulungiswa, amalungelo asemqoka kakhulu yilawa alandelayo:

### Isigaba 9: Ukulingana

- (1) Wonke umuntu uyalingana phambi komthetho futhi unelungelo lokuvikelwa nokubhekelelwa ngokulinganayo ngumthetho.
- (2) Ukulingana kubandakanya ukuthokozela ngokugcwele futhi ngokulinganayo wonke amalungelo kanye nezinkululeko. Ukugqugqezela ukufezekiswa kokulingana kungenzeka kuthathwe izinyathelo zomthetho kanye nezinye ezenzelwe ukuvikela noma ukuthuthukisa abantu noma imikhakha yabantu abazithola bencishwe amathuba ngenxa yokucwaswa kungafanele.

### Isigaba 10: Isithunzi somuntu

- (1) Wonke umuntu unesithunzi ngokwemvelo kanye nelungelo lokuthi kuhlونishwe futhi kuvikelwe isithunzi sakhe.

### Isigaba 24: Imvelo

Wonke umuntu unelungelo —

- (a) lokuphila kwimvelo engenabo ubungozi empilweni yakhe noma inhlalakahle; kanye

- (b) nokuthi imvelo aphila kuyona ivikelwe ukuze kuhlomule izizukulwane zamanje nezangomuso, ngokuthi kuthathwe izinyathelo zemithetho eziphusile kanye nezinye —
- ezivimbela ukungcoliseka komoya kanye nokucekeleka phansi kwemvelo;
  - ezigugquzelwa ukongiwa kwemvelo; kanye
  - nokuthuthukiswa kwemvelo ngendlela esimeme kanye nokusetshenziswa kwezinsiza zemvelo ekubeni ngakolunye uhlangothi kube kugugquzelwa ukuthuthukiswa komnotho nenhlalakahle okungafakazeleka ukuthi kungani kudingeka.

#### Isigaba 25: Ingcebompahla (property)

- Akuvumelekile ukuthi kube khona umuntu oncishwa ingcebompahla ngaphandle uma lokhu kwenzeka ngokomthetho osebenza ngokulinganayo kubo bonke abantu, futhi awukho umthetho ongancisha umuntu ingcebompahla noma kanjani nje ngaphandle kokulandela inqubo efanele.
- Ngokwezinhloso zalesi sigaba — intshisekelo yomphakathi ibandakanya ukuzibophezela kwesizwe ezinguqukwani zomhlaba, kanye nezinguquko ezizoletha ukufinyelela ngendlela elinganayo kwabo bonke abantu emithonjeni yemvelo yaseNingizimu Afrika; futhi (b) ingcebompahla ayigcini nje kuphela ngomhlaba.

#### Isigaba 27: Ukunakekelwa kwezempilo, ukudla, amanzi kanye nezibonelelo zomphakathi

- Wonke umuntu unelungelo lokuthola— (a) izinsizakalo zezempilo, kubandakanya nosizo lwezempilo nokunakekelwa okuphathelene nokuzala; (b) ukudla okwanele namanzi; kanye (c) nezibonelelo zomphakathi, kubandakanya nosizo lukahulumeni olufanelekile uma umuntu engakwazi ukuzondla yena ngokwakhe nalabo abangaphansi kwakhe okumele bondliwe nguyena.

#### Isigaba 32: Ukufinyelela olwazini

- Wonke umuntu unelungelo lokufinyelela — (a) kunoma yiluphi ulwazi olugcinwe umbuso; kanye (b) nanoma yiluphi ulwazi olugcinwe ngomunye umuntu futhi oludingekayo ukuze kusetshenziswe noma kuvikelwe nanoma yimaphi amalungelo.
- Kumele kushaywe umthetho kazwelonke ukuze kuqaliswe ukusebenza kwaleli lungelo, futhi umthetho lowo ungahlinzeka ngezinyathelo eziphusile zokunciphisa umthwalo ophathelene nokuphathwa nokusetshenziswa kwaleli lungelo kanye nomthwalo ophathelene nezimali.

## EMINYE IMITHETHO KAZWELONKE

**UMthetho Kazwelonke Wokuphathwa Kwemvelo, phecelezi i-National Environmental Management Act (NEMA)** ngumthetho osemqoka osuselwe kwilungelo lokuphila kwimvelo enempilo elitholakala kwiSigaba 24 soMthethosisekelo. Ubandakanya izidingo eziqondene nesikhathi lapho kuthathwa izinqumo ezizoba nomthelela kwimvelo, izigunyazo zemvelo noma ezinye izimvume okumele zinikezwe nguMnyango Wezamazalathi, Ezokudoba kanye Nezemvelo, phecelezi, i-Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE), umgomo wokukhokhisa abangcolisi bemvelo, ukufinyelela ngokulinganayo kwizinsiza zemvelo futhi wakha uhlelo oluzosetshenziswa wumphakathi ukubamba iqhaza ekuthathweni kwezinqumo eziphathelene nemvelo.

**UMthetho Wezokulawulwa kukaGesi** kwabe kungumthetho wokuqala owavumela izinkampani ezizimele kanye nabantu ukuba babambe iqhaza emkhakheni wezamazalathi kagesi njengoba usungula uhlaka oluqondene nembali yokuphakelwa kukagesi. Umlawuli Kazwelonke Kagesi eNingizimu Afrika, i-National Energy Regulator of South Africa (NERSA) inesibopho esiyinhloko sokuqalisa ukusebenza koMthetho.



Izimboni ezimba izimbiwa noma izinsiza zemvelo ngaphansi komhlaba (njengamalahle noma igesi esetshenziselwa ukwenza ugesi), zilawulwa nguMthetho Wokuthuthukiswa Kwezimbiwa Nemithombo Kawoyela i-**Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act (MPRDA)**. Umbuso yiwona ongumnikazi wezimbiwa kanye nemithombo kawoyela. Umuntu othweswe umsebenzi wokuqalisa ukusebenza kwe-MPRDA nguNgqongqoshe Wezezimbiwa Namandla.

**UMthetho Wezentela Yekhabhoni:** UMthetho Wezentela Yekhabhoni kuhloswe ngawo ukunciphisa amagesi adala isivuvu somhlaba emkhathini, ngokunquma imali okumele ikhokhwe yimikhakha ehlukahlukene, kubandakanya owokukhiqizwa kukagesi, owezimayini kanye nowezokuthutha ngenxa yekhabhoni ekhiqizwa yile mikhakha.



## IMITHETHO ECUTSHUNGULWAYO NJENGAMANJE

**UMthethosivivinywa Wezokuguquka Kwesimo Sezulu:** Lo Mthethosivivinywa uyavuma ukuthi ikhona ngempela imithelela yokuguquka kwesimo sezulu futhi uhlinzeka ngohlaka lwezinyathelo ezizothathwa ezingeni likazwelonke, elezifundazwe kanye nakomasipala ukubhekana nokuguquka kwesimo sezulu. Lokhu kubandakanya ukuqinisekisa uguquko olunobulungiswa oluphokophele emnothweni nomphakathi okhiqiza ikhabhoni ephansi ngokuqalisa ukufezekiswa kwezibophezelo nezibopho zeNingizimu Afrika emazweni omhlaba. UMthethosivivinywa waphasiswa yiSigungu Sikazwelonke ePhalamende i-NA mhla zingama-24 kuMfumfu 2023. Emuva kwalokho uzocutshungulwa wuMkhandlu Kazwelonke Wezifundazwe i-NCOP futhi uma iwuphasisa i-NCOP uzothunyelwa kuMengameli ukuze awucikice ube ngumthetho. Lokhu kuphendla indlela yomthetho wokuqala weNingizimu Afrika oqondene ngqo nokuguquka kwesimo sezulu.



## IZIBOPHEZELO ZAMAZWE NGAMAZWE

**Isivumelwano saseParis:** Lesi Sivumelwano, esacikicwa ngamazwe ayi-196 kwiNgqungquthela yeNhlangothi Yezizwe Yokuguquka Kwesimo Sezulu (COP21) ngoZibandela 2015, sasungula injongo yokunciphisa ukukhuphuka kwezingakushisa lomhlaba kungabi ngaphezu kwama-1.5 degrees Celsius ngaphezu kwamazinga esikhathi esandulela ukusungulwa kwezimboni. Lokhu kusho ukuthi umhlaba akufanele ufudumale ngaphezu kwama-1.5 degrees Celsius. Ukuze kugcinwe umhlaba ungaphansi kwalo mkhawulo, ukukhiqizwa kwamagesi adala isivuvu emkhathini ama-greenhouse gas (GHG) kumele kube sekwehle ngama-43% ngowezi-2030. Ukuze kuhlangelelwe nalezi zinjongo, i-International Energy Agency (IEA) yathola ukuthi kumele lungabi khona utshalomali olusha olufakwayo emsebenzini wokucinga kanye nokukhiqiza igesi yemvelo.

INingizimu Afrika isicikicile iSivumelwano saseParis, ngalokho-ke inesibopho somhlaba sokunciphisa ama-GHG ewakhiqizayo.

**Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC):** INingizimu Afrika ithembisile ku-NDC yayo (ngoNdasa 2021) ukuthi ngowezi-2025 kumele ibe seyiwanciphise ngama-17% ama-GHG ewakhiqizayo bese kuthi ngowezi-2030 abe esehle ngama-12-32%. I-NDC iyisibophezelo esichaza ngokucacile ukuthi izwe lihlose ukuwanciphisa kanjani amagesi anukubeza imvelo eliwakhiqizayo ukuze kulungiswe inkinga yokuguquka kwesimo sezulu. Lokhu kusho ukuthi iNingizimu Afrika kumele iguqukele kwimithombo yamandla evuselelekayo ngokushesha okukhulu, futhi kumele iyeke ukutshala imali kunoma yimiphi imiklamo emisha yezibaselinsalela.

**Ubambiswano Loguquko Lwamandla Olunobulungiswa:** Ngowezi-2021, eNgqungqutheleni yeNhlangothi Yezizwe Yokuguquka Kwesimo Sezulu (COP26) kwavunyelwana ngobambiswano loGuquko Lwamandla Olunobulungiswa phakathi kweNingizimu Afrika, France, Germany, United Kingdom, United States kanye ne-European Union. Lesi sivumelwano ngesokuthi lawa mazwe omhlaba kumele ahlangelele imali engama-\$8.5 billion phakathi kowezi-2023 kanye nowezi-2027 ngenhloso yokuhlinzeka ngosizo nokulekelela amazwe ukuthi akwazi ukuguquka ayeke ukusebenzisa izibaselinsalela.

Lolu bambiswano luhlose ukufezekisa ukusungulwa kwendlela ezolandelwa ephokophele ekukhiqizweni kwekhabhoni ephansi kanye nentuthuko ezokwazi ukumelana nokuguquka kwesimo sezulu, okuyinto ezosheshisa uguquko olunobulungiswa futhi kuqede ukukhiqizwa kwekhabhoni ohlelweni lukagesi. Ubambiswano luhlonza imikhakha emithathu okumele ibekwe eqhulwini ukweseka umnotho:

1. Umkhakha kagesi
2. Izimoto Ezisebenza ngogesi
3. Ihayidrojini eluhlaza

Lolu xhasomali lwenziwa ngaphansi kombandela wokuthi kumele kuvunyelwane ngohlaka lokutshalwa kwezimali.

**Uhlelo Lokutshalwa Kwezimali Oguqukweni Lwamandla Olunobulungiswa:** Loluhlelo lwaphothulwa ngoLwezi 2022. Luchaza ngokucacile maqondana notshalomali oludingekayo ukufezekisa ukuqedwa kokukhiqizwa kwekhabhoni njengoba kwavunyelwana kwisibophezelo se-*National Determined Contribution* sesikhathi sowezi-2023 – 2027. Lugxile kulezi zindlela ezilandelayo zokungenelela:

1. Ukwakha amathuba omsebenzi asezingeni elikahle
2. Ukukhulisa ukutholakala kwamandla anele
3. Ukubhekana nobungozi bokuguquka kwesimo sezulu
4. Ukukhuthaza ukuqedwa kwamagebe okukhuliswa komnotho akhona emithethweni nezinqubomomo



## AMAGEBE EMITHETHWENI NEZINQUBOMGOMO

Kunamagebe amaningana akhona kwinqubomgomo yamandla yeNingizimu Afrika, amanye awo abandakanya:

### Ukuthembela ngokweqile emalahleni

Kusukela kudala iNingizimu Afrika ibilokhu ithembele ekusetshenzisweni kwamalahle ukwanelisa izidingo zayo zamandla. Yize uhulumeni kunemizamo ethile aseenzile ukuguqula emithonjeni yamandla avuselelekayo, enjengamandla omoya nelanga, iseyinde kakhulu indlela okumele ihanjwe ngaphambi kokuba kufinyelelwe esigabeni lapho kuzobe sekunokulingana okufanelekile ekusetshenzisweni kwemithombo yamandla exubile.

### Ukungazimiseli kahle kwabaholi bezepolitiki ukutshala izimali emandleni avuselelekayo

Nakuba kunemigomo ebekiwe okuhloswe ukufinyelela kuyona maqondana nokutholakala kwamandla avuselelekayo, kunongabazane maqondana nenqubomgomo kanye nokubambezela okukhona ekushicilelweni koHlelo Lwezinsiza Oludidiyelwe lwaleli lizwe kanye nobuhixihixi ekuthengweni kwamandla avuselelekayo. Nakuba izinguquko zakamuva emithethweni zikuvumela ukuthengwa kalula kwamandla avuselelekayo aqondene nabatshlizimali abazimele kanye nomasipala, inqubo yokuthengwa kwalokhu isenezinkinga nobuhixihixi.

### Ukungatholakali ngokwanele kwamandla kubantu

Yize iNingizimu Afrika seyenze inqubekela phambili ekweluleni ukufinyeleleka kukagesi, kusenabantu abaningi abangawutholi ugesi othembakele futhi ongambi eqolo. Lokhu kwenzeka ikakhulukazi ezindaweni zasemakhaya, lapho iyivela kancane ingqalasizinda kagesi.

### Ukungadidiyelwa ngokwanele kwezinqubomgomo zamandla neminye imikhakha

Kumele kube nesithombe esicacile soGuquko Lwamandla Olunobulungiswa kuyo yonke imithetho eNingizimu Afrika. Isibonelo, imithetho yezabasebenzi kanye nemithetho yezomhlaba ayiluphathi udaba loGuquko Lwamandla Olunobulungiswa. Lokhu kusho ukuthi kuzo zonke izindawo lapho kuvela ithuba lokufakana imilomo kanye nokubonisana nomphakathi, kumele kuthunyelwe umyalezo oqinile wokufuna uGuquko Lwamandla Olunobulungiswa.

### Ukuqhubeka njalo nokusetshenziswa kukawoyela, igesi kanye nezinye izibaselinalela

Yize leli lizwe kunemizamo eliyenzayo yokubhekana nokuguquka kwesimo sezulu ngokunciphisa ikhabhoni ekhiqizwayo, emithethweni yakamuva kanye nezitatimende zenqubomgomo, kusenemizamo elokhu iqhubeka njalo yokucinga kanye nokusebenzisa izibaselinalela.

# 6. IMIGOMO YEZOMTHETHO ESEKELA UKUBAMBA IQHAZA KOMPHAKATHI OGUQUKWENI LWAMANDLA OLUNOBULUNGISWA

## ILUNGelo LOKUFINYELELA OLWAZINI

Ilungelo lokufinyelela olwazini lichaza abantu banelungelo lokuthola ulwazi kuhulumeni noma kwezinye iziphathimandla zikahulumeni olumayelana nezinqumo, izinqubomgomo kanye nezenzo ezithinta bona nemiphakathi yabo.

Maqondana noGuquko Lwamandla Olunobulungiswa, ilungelo lokufinyelela olwazini libalulekile ngoba liqinisekisa ukwenziwa kwezinto ngendlela esobala kanye nokuphendula ngendlela efanele. Livumela abantu kanye nemiphakathi ukuthi bahlale benolwazi olufanelekile mayelana nezinqumo, amaphrojekthi, kanye nezinqubomgomo ezihlobene nezamandla ezingaba nomthelela ezimpilweni zabo, imvelo kanye nenhlalakahle.

Ngokufinyelela olwazini, abantu bazokwazi ukuqonda izizathu eziholele ekutheni kwenziwe imizamo yoguquko kwezamandla, nemihlomulo nezingqinamba okungenzeka zibe khona, kanye nezinhlelo nezinyathelo ezithathwayo maqondana nalokho. Lolu lwazi lubeka abantu kanye nemiphakathi esimweni esikahle sokubamba iqhaza ngempumelelo ezinqubweni zokuthathwa kwezinqumo, bazwakalise izinto ezibakhathazayo, futhi baqinisekise ukuthi iziphathimandla ziyaphendula ngezenzo zazo.

Uma sibuka konke jikelele, ilungelo lokufinyelela olwazini liyaqinisekisa ukuthi uGuquko Lwamandla Olunobulungiswa lwenziwa ngendlela engachemile nenobulungiswa futhi ebandakanyayo, lapho abantu benolwazi oludingekayo ukuze baqonde futhi bazibandakanye kwinqubo yoguquko futhi baqinisekise ukuthi amalungelo nezimfuno zabo kufakelwa izibuko, futhi banikezwa ithuba elikahle lokuzwakalisa imibono yabo. Lubaluleke kakhulu ulimi okuzodluliswa ngalo ulwazi. Futhi ulwazi kumele lutholakale ngaso sonke isikhathi uma ludingeka futhi lufinyeleleke kalula. Isibonelo, abenzi bamaphrojekthi kanye/noma uhulumeni akumele bavele bacabange nje ukuthi wonke amalungu omphakathi ayakwazi ukufinyelela ezinkundleni zokuxhumana, i-inthanethi noma i-imeyili.

## IZINYATHELO ZOKUFINELELA OLWAZINI ENINGIZIMU AFRIKA

| IZINYATHELO                                                             | INCAZELO                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>1. Qonda uMthetho Wokugqugquzela Ukufinelela Olwazini (PAIA)</b>     | Funda ngomthetho oqinisekisa ukufinelela olwazini.                                                                                                                                                     |
| <b>2. Hlonza isikhungo sikhulumeni esifanelekile</b>                    | Thola ukuthi iwuphi umnyango kahulumeni noma isikhungo esizimele esigcine ulwazi oludingayo.                                                                                                           |
| <b>3. Thumela isicelo sakho esibhalwe phansi</b>                        | Lungisa isicelo esibhalwe phansi sokuthola ulwazi, uzibeke ngokucacile izidingo zakho.                                                                                                                 |
| <b>4. Landela indlela yokufaka isicelo enqunyiwe</b>                    | Qinisekisa ukuthi isicelo sakho silandela indlela yokufaka isicelo enqunyiwe, kubandakanya neminingwane edingekayo. Iningi leminyango linefomu elijwayelekile ongalicwalisa uma wenza isicelo se-PAIA. |
| <b>5. Thumela isicelo kwisiphathimandla esifanele</b>                   | Thumela isicelo sakho esiKhulwini Solwazi esiqokiwe esingaphakathi esikhungweni sikhulumeni noma esikhungweni esizimele.                                                                               |
| <b>6. Khokha imali yesicelo enqunyiwe (uma ikhona okumele ikhokhwe)</b> | Uma kudingeka ukuthi kube nemali ekhokhwayo, kumele uzimisele ukuthi uzoyikhokha leyo mali (R35) enqunyiwe yisikhungo sikhulumeni noma isikhungo esizimele.                                            |
| <b>7. Linda impendulo</b>                                               | Lindela impendulo evela esikhungweni sikhulumeni esikhathini esinqunyiwe (okuvamise ukuba yizinsuku ezingama-30).                                                                                      |
| <b>8. Buyekeza isicelo futhi udlulise isinqumo (uma kudingekile)</b>    | Uma isicelo sakho siqatshiwe noma uma ungagculisekile, unethuba lokucela ukuthi kubuyekizwe isinqumo uma uvunyelwa ukuthi ukwenze lokho.                                                               |
| <b>9. Zama ukuthola usizo lwezomthetho (uma kudingekile)</b>            | Uma uhlangabezana nobunzima zama ukuthola usizo lommeli noma inhlangothi yezomthetho egxile emsebenzini oqondene nemithetho yokufinelela olwazini.                                                     |

## UKUFINELELA OLWAZINI NGOKUFAKA IZICELO ZE-PAIA



- ▶ **UMthetho Oqgugquzela Ukufinyelela Olwazini (PAIA)** uqalisa ukusebenza kwelungelo lokufinyelela olwazini ngaphansi kweSigaba sama-32 soMthethosisekelo waseNingizimu Afrika.
- ▶ Ngaphansi kweSigaba se-14 soMthetho, zonke izikhungo zikahulumeni kumele zibe nebhukwana eliqukethe ulwazi maqondana ne-PAIA. Kuleli bhukwana, uzothola iminingwane kanye namaformu adingekayo ukuze ukwazi ukufaka isicelo se-PAIA. Amabhukwana aqukethe ulwazi ayatholakala kulokhu okulandelayo:
  - Kuwebhusayithi yesikhungo sikahulumeni
  - Enhloko-hhovisi yesikhungo sikahulumeni ngezikhathi zomsebenzi
  - Ungayicela futhi ikhophi yebhukwana eyiphepha, kodwa uzokhokhiswa imali ngalokhu
  - Imininingwane yokuxhumana nesikhulu solwazi esiqokiwe sesikhungo sikahulumeni ngasinye kumele nayo ishicilelwe lapha
- ▶ Lawo ma-NGO athile acela ulwazi okubalulekile ukuthi umphakathi uluthole wona ngeke akhokhiswe imali enqunyiwe.
- ▶ Uma isikhungo sikahulumeni sihlulekile ukuthobela isicelo se-PAIA futhi zingekho izizathu ezibhalwe phansi ezihlinzekiwe kungakapheli isikhathi esiyizinsuku ezingama-30 maqondana nesicelo, umuntu ofake isicelo solwazi angaxhumana noMlawuli Wolwazi futhi afake isicelo uma ekholelwa ukuthi isikhungo sikahulumeni siphule umthetho we-PAIA.
- ▶ Noma yimuphi umuntu, kungakhathalekile ukuthi uyisakhamuzi noma cha, uyakwazi ukwenza isicelo ngaphansi kwe-PAIA.
- ▶ Njengengxenye yesicelo se-PAIA esiqondiswe **esikhungweni esizimele** (esinjengenkampani kawoyela noma yegesi) kuyodingeka ukuthi uchaze esicelweni sakho ukuthi usebenzisa ilungelo noma unentshisekelo ecacile njengoba uthumela isicelo.
  - Leli lungelo akumele kube yilungelo lokufinyelela olwazini nje kuphela kodwa esikhundleni salokho kuyodingeka ukuthi uchaze ukuthi kungani umbhalo wolwazi owucelayo udingeka ukuvikela noma ukusebenzisa elinye ilungelo.
  - Lokhu kungabandakanya amalungelo okungewona amalungelo omthethosisekelo nje kuphela.
  - Isibonelo, umuntu angacela izinhlelongqangi enkampanini okungenzeka ibe nomthelela kumazinga okungcoliseka kwemvelo emphakathini othile, ukuze alekelele ekuvikelweni kwelungelo lokuphila kwimvelo ehlanzekile futhi enempilo ngokuthi kuqashwe ngeso lokhozi imisebenzi yenkampani.
  - Noma uma kwenzeka udinga ukunikezwa amarekhodi azokusiza ukuthi ukwazi ukuthola ukuthi unalo yini ilungelo lokumangalela isikhungo esithile ukuze ukhokhelwe isinxephezelo.

## IMVUME ENIKWEZWA NGAPHAMBILINI FUTHI ENIKEZWA NGOKUKHULULEKA EMUVA KOKUHLINZEKWA NGOLWAZI OLUPHELELE

Umgomo wamazwe ngamazwe wezomthetho wemvume enikezwa ngaphambilini futhi enikezwa ngokukhululeka emuva kokuhlinzekwa ngolwazi oluphelele, phecelezi, i-Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) usho ukuthi ngaphambi kokuba kuthathwe noma yiziphi izinqumo ezinohlonze noma izinyathelo ezingaba nomthelela kumalungelo noma inhlalakahle yabantu bendabuko noma imiphakathi yendawo, **banelungelo lokuba bahlinzekwe ngolwazi oluphelele, babambe iqhaza enqubweni yokuthathwa kwezinqumo, futhi banikeze imvume yabo ngokukhululeka futhi ngaphandle kwengcindezi.**



Maqondana noGuquko Lwamandla Olunobulungiswa, i-FPIC isemqoka kakhulu ngoba iyaqinisekisa ukuthi abantu bendabuko kanye nemiphakathi yendawo okungenzeka bachaphazeleke ngqo ngenxa yamaphrojekthi noma izinqubomgomo eziphathelene namandla banikezwa ithuba lokuzwakalisa imibono yabo futhi babandakanywe kulezo zinqumo. I-FPIC iyakwamukela ukuthi banamalungelo aqondene nomhlaba wabo, izinsiza zemvelo, kanye nezindlela zokuphila, futhi iyabavikela kwimithelela emibi okungenzeka bahlangabezane nayo edalwe wukuguqukela kwimithombo yamandla ehlanzekile.

Ngokubandakanya imiphakathi kanye nokuhlonipha imvume yabo, uGuquko Lwamandla Olunobulungiswa lungenziwa ngendlela enobulungiswa nokulingana, ngalokho kuqinisekise ukuthi imihlomulo yoguquko kwabelwana ngayo futhi amalungelo abo bonke abantu nemiphakathi ayavikelwa futhi ahlonishwe.

I-FPIC ibandakanya ilungelo lokuhoxisa imvume. Ukuhoxiswa kwemvume kuvamise ukwamukelwa lapho imvume itholakale ngendlela engafanele noma lapho kunokwephulwa kwemibandela yokunikezwa kwemvume. Ngenhloso yokuqeda ungabazane kanye nokulawula lokho okulindelwe ngabantu, izinkampani kungenzeka zifise ukuvumelana nomphakathi, ngokwenza isivumelwano esibhalwe phansi, maqondana nemigomo nemibandela yokuhoxiswa kwemvume.

## IZINYATHELO ZOKUTHOLA IMVUME ENIKEZWA NGAPHAMBILINI FUTHI ENIKEZWA NGOKUKHULULEKA EMUVA KOKUHLINZEKWA NGOLWAZI OLUPHELELE ENINGIZIMU AFRIKA

| IZINYATHELO                                                               | INCAZELO                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>1. Hlonza imiphakathi ethintekile</b>                                  | Thola ulwazi maqondana nokuthi ubani ozokhahlemezeka ngenxa yephrojekthi noma inqubomgomo.                                                                                                                                           |
| <b>2. Hlinzeka ngolwazi oluphelele</b>                                    | Yabelana nabanye ngemininingwane ecacile ngendlela okuzoba lula ukuthi umphakathi uyiqonde mayelana nenhloso yephrojekthi, imithelela yayo kanye nokunye okwehlukile okungenziwa, ngendlela okuzoba lula ukuthi umphakathi uyiqonde. |
| <b>3. Yenza kube lula ukubamba iqhaza okuphusile</b>                      | Vumela inkulumompendulwano evulekile kanye nokubamba iqhaza okuvela emiphakathini ethintekile.                                                                                                                                       |
| <b>4. Hlonipha izinqubo zamasiko kanye nezokuthathwa kwezinqumo</b>       | Hlonipha ngokufanelekile izinkambiso zamasiko kanye nezinhlelo zokuthathwa kwezinqumo zemiphakathi.                                                                                                                                  |
| <b>5. Sombulula ukukhathazeka okukhona futhi nixoxisane ngezixazululo</b> | Lalela izinto ezikhathaza umphakathi futhi uthole izixazululo okuzovumelana ngazo izinhlangothi zonke.                                                                                                                               |
| <b>6. Thola imvume</b>                                                    | Thola imvume enikezwe ngokukhululeka evela emiphakathini ethintekile futhi usihloniphe isinqumo semiphakathi ethintekile uma kwenzeka yenqaba nemvume.                                                                               |
| <b>7. Qalisa ukusebenza bese uqapha ukuthi konke kuhamba kahle yini</b>   | Uma umphakathi usuyinikezile imvume, yenze iphrojekthi futhi ngokuqhubekayo uhlinzeke umphakathi ngolwazi maqondana nomsebenzi owenziwayo futhi uqaphe nenqubekelaphambili.                                                          |
| <b>8. Buyekeza futhi uguqule lapho kufanele khona</b>                     | Hlola ngokuqhubekayo imithelela yephrojekthi futhi wenze izinguquko ezithile lapho kudingekile, emuva kokubonisana nemiphakathi.                                                                                                     |



## UKUBONISANA OKUPHUSILE

Inqubonkambiso yobulungiswa idinga ukuthi kubonswane ngendlela ephusile nemiphakathi ethintekile, kuzo zonke izinyathelo zephrojekthi – ukudizayinwa kwephrojekthi, ukuqaliswa kwayo kanye nokuqapha ukuthi iqhubeka kanjani.

*Imigomo okumele icutshungulwe:*

### **1. Imiphakathi ethintekile kumele ilalelwe kahle futhi ikwazi ukuzwakalisa imibono yayo mayelana nephrojekthi.**

- ▶ Abenzi bephrojekthi kumele balalele izinto ezikhathaza imiphakathi futhi bayisebenzise imibono kanye nokuphawula okwenziwe yimiphakathi ngenkathi bethatha izinqumo mayelana nephrojekthi.
- ▶ Imihlangano yomphakathi kumele ibanjwe ngolimi abaluqondayo ababambiqhaza noma kuhlinzekwe abahumushi.
- ▶ Abesifazane, abantu asebekhulile ngokweminyaka kanye netsha kumele nabo babe khona emhlanganweni futhi kumele bachelwe ukuba bazwakalise imibono yabo.
- ▶ Ukuphawula komphakathi kanye nemibono yawo kumele kubandakanywe kwizinqubomgomo, izinhlelo noma amaphrojekthi asesimweni sokuqaliswa.

### **2. Lonke ulwazi mayelana nenqubomgomo, uhlelo noma iphrojekthi, kubandakanya nobungozi okungenzeka bube khona kanye nemihlomulo, kuhlinzekwa ngendlela okulula ukuyiqonda.**

- ▶ Ulwazi kumele kube ngolucacile futhi luhlinzekwe ngaphambi kwesikhathi. Kumele luhlinzekwe ngezilimi ezisetshezeniswa yimiphakathi ethintekile futhi luhlinzekwe ngendlela eqondakalayo.
- ▶ Lokhu kubandakanya ukuqinisekisa ukuthi izinqubomgomo, izinhlelo noma amaphrojekthi kuyafinyeleleka kubantu abangakwazi ukufunda, nalabo abanokukhubazeka kanye nokuthi ulwazi lufanelekile futhi luyahambisana namasiko abantu.

### **3. Inqubomgomo, uhlelo noma iphrojekthi kumele kwenziwe ngendlela ehlangabezana nezidingo zabantu abazothinteka ngenxa yalokhu.**

- ▶ Kusemqoka futhi ukuqinisekisa ukuthi izinqubomgomo, izinhlelo kanye namaphrojekthi kwakhiwe ngendlela ehlangabezana nezidingo zemiphakathi ezothinteka ngenxa yalokhu futhi/noma kukhulunywe nanganoma yimiphi imikhakha yobungozi okungenzeka bube khona.
- ▶ Imibono ehlukehlukene mayelana nenqubomgomo, uhlelo noma iphrojekthi kumele nayo ilalelwe futhi ibandakanywe.
- ▶ Lokhu futhi kusho ukusebenzisa ulwazi kanye namava abantu abazothinteka futhi ukwenziwa kwenqubomgomo, uhlelo noma iphrojekthi kumele kususelwe kulokhu.
- ▶ Ekugcineni, kumele izezwe ngokucacile imigomo esemqoka yoGuquko Lwamandla Olunobulungiswa – okusho, ubulungiswa, ukubandakanywa komuntu wonke, intando yabantu.

Ngokulandela lezi zinyathelo, singaqinisekisa ukuthi amaqembu omphakathi ayabandakanywa ezinqubweni zokuthathwa kwezinqumo kanye nokuthi izinhlelo zenzelwe ukuhlangabezana nezidingo zemiphakathi ezothinteka ngenxa yalokhu.

# 7. UKUZIBANDAKANYA OGUQUKWENI LWAMANDLA OLUNOBULUNGISWA



## UKUBAMBA IQHAZA KOMPHAKATHI EMITHETHWENI NEZINQUBOMGOMO

Uma kwenziwa imithetho, iphalamende kumele libonisane nomphakathi, ikakhulukazi imiphakathi yendawo ezothinteka ngenxa yemithetho leyo. Imithetho ezweni kumele ibonise izinjongo kanye nezimompilo zomphakathi. Ngakho-ke, ukubamba iqhaza kwezakhamuzi enqubweni yokushaywa kwemithetho ngenye yezindlela ezisebenza kahle kakhulu umphakathi ongaletsa ngazo uguquko kwizinqubomgomo nemithetho engathandeki. Kuyithuluzi lokuletha ukwethembana nokwenza izinto ngokuvumelana phakathi kukahulumeni nezakhamuzi.

### KUNGANI KUMELE UBAMBE IQHAZA?

Kwezinye izimo, umthetho noma inqubomgomo ingakuphazamisa ungakwazi ukusebenzisa amalungelo akho ngokuphelele noma ibe nomthelela omubi kuwona. Uma kwenzeka kuba nomthelela ongemuhle kumalungelo noma encishiswa angasebenzi ngokuphelele, lokho kungenzeka kuphela lapho kunesizathu esinengqondo futhi esizwakalayo emphakathini ovulekile futhi obuswa ngokwentando yabantu. Ngakho-ke, ukuqinisekisa ukuthi imithetho ayichemile, **inengqondo futhi iyafakazeleka** futhi ayiwaphuli amalungelo ayisisekelo avikelwe nguMthethosisekelo, izakhamuzi kumele zibambe iqhaza enqubweni yokushaywa kwemithetho.

INKantolo YoMthethosisekelo (inkantolo ephakeme kunazo zonke eNingizimu Afrika) kamuva nje ikhiphe isinqumo esithi:

**“ Ukubamba iqhaza komphakathi kusebenza njengesivikelo sokuvimbela ukuthi izimfuno zalabo abancishwe amathuba zishaywe indiva noma zihlanekizelwe. Ukubaluleka kokubamba iqhaza komphakathi maqondana nokuthuthukiswa komsebenzi wentando yabantu weNingizimu Afrika kugcizelelwa kakhulu wukuthi ohulumeni benqubo yobukolonyali kanye nobandlululo babengenandaba nakancane nemibono yabantu ekushayweni kwemithetho ethinta izimpilo zabo.”**

**- Sakhishwa yiJaji u-Theron ecaleni lapho kwakufakelwe inselele uMthetho Wobuholi Bendabuko Nobama-Khoi-San maqondana nokuthi awuhambisani noMthethosisekelo (ecaleni likaMogale Nabanye lapho babemangalele khona uSomlomo weSigungu Sikazwelonke Nabanye).**

Isigaba sama-72(c) nese-118(1) soMthethosisekelo zidinga ukuthi iPhalamende kanye nezishayamthetho zezifundazwe bahole futhi baqinisekise ukubamba iqhaza komphakathi kwinqubo yokushaywa komthetho ngokwenza lokhu:

- (i) Ngokuhlinzeka **ngamathuba anohlonzwe** azovumela ukuthi umphakathi ubambe iqhaza enqubweni yokushaywa komthetho;
- (ii) Ngokuqinisekisa ukuthi umphakathi unawo amakhono adingekayo ukubamba iqhaza ngempumelelo.

## INQUBO OKUMELE ILANDELWE YIPHALAMENDE NGENKATHI LENZA UMTHETHO OMUSHA

| Umdwebo                                                                                                                                                                          | Libonisane                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Libandakanye                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Imbuyisambiko                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                                                                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| <p><b>Iphalamende kumele:</b><br/>Lihlinzeke umphakathi ngolwazi mayelana nomthetho ohlongozwayo. Lifundise futhi lilekelele umphakathi ukuthi uqonde umthetho ohlongozwayo.</p> | <p><b>Iphalamende kumele:</b><br/>Linikeze umphakathi ithuba lokuphawula maqondana nomthetho ohlongozwayo ngokwenza izethulo ezibhalwe phansi noma ngokwenza izethulo mathuba (izethulo ezenziwa ngomlomo).</p> | <p><b>Iphalamende kumele:</b><br/>Libhunge nomphakathi maqondana nezinkinga, ukukhathazeka onakho kanye nezimfuno ezihlonzwe esigabeni sokubonisana. Lokhu kwenzeka ngokuthi kubanjwe imihlangano yomphakathi, izigcawu zokulalelwa komphakathi, izingxoxo lapho ababambiqhaza benamalungelo alinganayo (round table discussions) kanye nezingxoxo zamaqembu amancane.</p> | <p><b>Iphalamende kumele:</b><br/>Emuva kokucubungula izinkinga, ukukhathazeka kanye nezimfuno ezihlonziwe lihlizwe umphakathi ngombiko maqondana nalokho. Kumele lazise umphakathi ngezinhlelo kanye nezinyathelo zokungenelela okuhloswe ngazo ukubhekana nezinkinga, ukukhathazeka okukhona kanye nezimfuno lezo.</p> |

### UNGAZIBANDAKANYA KANJANI?

1. Ungenza izethulo ezibhalwe phansi uzithumele ekomidini lePhalamende noma uphawule ngenqubomgomo ngenkathi kunxuswa umphakathi ukuthi wenze njalo. Futhi, maqondana nezinto eziphathelele noGuquko Lwamandla Olunobulungiswa ungathumela ukuphawula kwakho ngqo kwiKhomishani Yesimo Sezulu kaMengameli.
2. Ungahamba uyokwethamela imihlangano yomphakathi ebanjwe yiPhalamende mayelana neMithethosivivinywa futhi wenze izethulo ngomlomo.
3. Ngokwenza konke lokhu, uzokwazi ukuba negalelo elibonakalayo kumbono wamalungu ekomidi abhunga ngohlaka lomthetho ohlongozwayo ngaphambi kokuba ube ngumthetho noma ube negalelo kwiKhomishani Yesimo Sezulu kaMengameli inhloso yayo okuwukuhola nokuletha uguquko olunobulungiswa nokulingana.

Izinhlobo zeMithethosivivinywa ehlongozwayo ziyatholakala kuwebhusayithi ye-Parliamentary Monitoring Group ku-[pmg.org.za](http://pmg.org.za) ukuze umphakathi uphawule ngazo noma kuSomqulu Kahulumeni kuwebhusayithi yomnyango kahulumeni i-Government Printing Works ku-[gpwonline.co.za](http://gpwonline.co.za)

### OKUMELE UKUFAKELE IZIBUKO LAPHO UPHAWULA NGEZINQUBOMGOMO NEMITHETHO EQONDENE NOGUQUKO LWAMANDLA OLUNOBULUNGISWA

Lapho ubambe iqhaza futhi uphawula ngenkathi kubanjwe inqubo yokubamba iqhaza komphakathi maqondana **nezinqubomgomo kanye nemithetho eqondene noGuquko Lwamandla Olunobulungiswa** nansi eminye yemibuzo okungenzeka uthande ukuzibuza yona:

- Ngabe le nqubomgomo noma umthetho uyakhuluma ngemigomo yoGuquko Lwamandla Olunobulungiswa, ngendlela oluqonda ngayo wena?
- Ngabe le nqubomgomo noma umthetho uyakweseka ukuthuthukiswa kwezinsiza zemvelo ezisimeme, ezivuselelekayo, ezingambi eqolo futhi

ezihlomulisa abantu abaningi, kubandakanya nabantu abampofu kanye nalabo abancishwe amathuba?

- Ngabe izinqubomgomo nemithetho kuzoba namuphi umthelela kumalungelo emiphakathi futhi singaqinisekisa kanjani ukuthi imiphakathi iyakwazi ukuziphilisa, ithole umhlaba kanye nezinsiza?
- Ngabe le nqubomgomo noma umthetho kuyawabhekisisa yini amalungelo abasebenzi futhi kuyakuhlinzekela yini ukufinyelela ekuqashweni okungconywa kubasebenzi?
- Ngabe le nqubomgomo noma umthetho kuyayihlomulisa yini impilo jikelele yabantu kanye nomhlaba esiphila kuwona?

## UKUBAMBA IQHAZA KUMAPHROJEKTHI AHLOBENE NAMANDLA

Ngenkathi kulethwa uGuquko Lwamandla Olunobulungiswa, kuzokwenziwa amaphrojekthi amasha, nguhulumeni, izinkampani ezizimele, izinkampani zomphakathi, ngisho nemiphakathi ngokwayo. Amaphrojekthi kungenzeka abandakanye amaphrojekthi amandla avuselekayo, izindawo zezimayini ezintsha, amagridi noma amapayipi amasha noma imisebenzi emisha yokwakhiwa kwengqalasizinda. Okunye kwalokhu kungenzeka kudingeke ukuthi kudlule kwinqubo yokuhlola umthelela walokhu kwimvelo, phecelezi, i-*Environmental Impact Assessment* (EIA).

Ama-EIA yizinqubo lapho kuhlolwa imithelela yesikhathi esizayo kwimvelo, kwinhlobo kanye nakwezomnotho yemisebenzi nemiklamo ehlongozwayo futhi lapho kunokwenzeka, kuphakanyiswe izinyathelo zokunciphisa le mithelela okuyizinyathelo ezizonciphisa noma zivimbele imithelela kubantu nakwimvelo. Izibonelo zalokhu ukuhlolwa komthelela wemiklamo emithonjeni yamanzi (njengemifula, imifudlana, amaxhaphozi kanye namanzi atholakala ngaphansi komhlaba), impilokwahlukana (izinto zonke eziphila emhlabeni ngokwahlukana kwazo), ulwandle, amagugu, ezolimo, izinganhle lomoya, imiphakathi ezungezile, umnotho wendawo kanye nomnotho wonkana obanzi.

Iziphathimandla zikahulumeni ezifanelekile zisebenzisa imiphumela yalawa ma-EIA ukunquma ukuthi ngabe kumele inikezwe imvume maqonda nomklamo wokwakha ohlongozwayo, okungukuthi, ngabe kumele akhishwe yini amalayisensi noma izimvume. Uma imithelela yamukelekile, lokho kusho ukuthi sizokhishwa isigunyazo semvelo sinikezwe umenzi wephrojekthi, esihambisana nemibandela ebekiwe.

## IZINHLOBO ZEMISEBENZI EDINGA UKUHLOLWA KOMTHELELA KWIMVELO

**UMthetho Kazwelonke Wezokuphathwa Kwemvelo, i-National Environmental Management Act (NEMA)** uhlinzeka ngoluhlu lwemisebenzi edinga i-EIA.

- Uma imisebenzi iwela ngaphansi koLuhla Lwesaziso 1 kanye no-3, kumele kwenziwe **iNqubokuhlola eyisisekelo**.
- Uma imisebenzi iwela ngaphansi koLuhla Lwesaziso 2, kumele kwenziwe **Inqubokuqoqa Nokuhlola Ulwazi kanye Nokubika Maqondana Nomthelela Kwimvelo**.

Imisebenzi engaphansi koLuhlu 2 kunamathuba okuthi idale umonakalo omkhulu kwimvelo uma iqhathaniswa nemisebenzi eSohlwini Lwesaziso 1 no-3. Ngakho-ke, kumele kulandelwe inqubo enqala yokuhlolisisa uma kuqhathaniswa lokhu. Isiphathimandla esinegunya sizothatha isinqumo maqondana nokugunyazwa. Isiphathimandla kungaba wuhulumeni wendawo noma kazwelonke – lokhu kuncike kuhlobo lomsebenzi.

Imisebenzi yezimayini kanye nemisebenzi yemikhiqizo kawoyela ilawulwa yikho kokubili i-**MPRDA** kanye ne-**NEMA**. UMnyango Wezimbiwa Namandla, i-*Department of Mineral Resources and Energy* (DMRE) kuzoba yiwona Mnyango ozonquma maqondana nokugunyazwa.

Ungafaka isicelo sokudlulisa isinqumo esiphathelene nesigunyazo semvelo kuNgqongqoshe Wezamazalathi, Ezokudoba kanye Nezemvelo, nakuba i-DMRE isikhiphile isigunyazo.

## INQUBO YOKUHLOLWA KOMTHELELA KWIMVELO ENINGIZIMU AFRIKA

Lesi yisifingqo senqubo ye-EIA maqondana nemisebenzi engaphansi koMthetho Kazwelonke Wezokuphathwa Kwemvelo odinga ukuthi kwenziwe inqubokuqoqa nokuhlaziya ulwazi futhi kubikwe ngomthelela ongaba khona kwimvelo.

|   |                                                                                     |                                                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|---|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| ↓ |    | <b>Isaziso</b>                                 | Isisebenzi Sokuhlolwa Komthelela Kwimvelo sazisa imiphakathi maqondana nomsebenzi wokwakha omusha ozokwenziwa                                                                                                                  |
| ↓ |    | <b>Umhlangano Wokubamba Iqhaza Komphakathi</b> |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| ↓ |    | <b>Ukubhaliswa</b>                             | Inhlangano, umphakathi noma umuntu onentshisekelo uyabhalisa njengomuntu onentshisekelo, i-Interested and Affected Party (I&P)                                                                                                 |
| ↓ |   | <b>Umbiko Wokuqoqwa Nokuhlaziywa Kolwazi</b>   | Umbiko wokuqoqwa nokuhlaziywa kolwazi uyashicilelwa futhi abantu/izinhlango ezinentshisekelo bahlinzekwa ngezinsuku ezingama-30 ukuthi baphawule                                                                               |
| ↓ |  | <b>Umphakathi uthumela ukuphawula kwawo</b>    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| ↓ |  | <b>Umhlangano Wokubamba Iqhaza Komphakathi</b> |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| ↓ |  | <b>Uhlaka lwe-EIA</b>                          | Uhlaka Lombiko Wokuhlolwa Komthelela Kwimvelo luyashicilelwa kungakapheli isikhathi esiyizinsuku ezingama-30 sokuthi umphakathi uphawule                                                                                       |
| ↓ |  | <b>Umphakathi ungathumela ukuphawula kwawo</b> |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| ↓ |  | <b>I-EIA yokugcina</b>                         | Umbiko Wokugcina Wokuhlolwa Komthelela Kwimvelo uthunyelwa kwisiphathimandla esinegunya                                                                                                                                        |
| ■ |  | <b>Isinqumo</b>                                | Isiphathimandla esinegunya sithatha isinqumo maqondana nomsebenzi ohlongozwayo                                                                                                                                                 |
| □ |  | <b>Ukudluliswa kwesinqumo</b>                  | Lapho kukhona ukungavumelani ngesinqumo, kungafakwa isicelo sokudluliswa isinqumo kwiSiphathimandla Sokudluliswa Kwezinqumo, eMnyangweni Wezamahlathi, Ezokudoba kanye Nezemvelo kungakapheli isikhathi esinqunywe ngumthetho. |

## UKUZIBANDAKANYA EKHLOLWENI KOMTHELELA KWIMVELO

Kuzo zonke izinyathelo zenqubo ye-EIA, imiphakathi inethuba lokuzibandakanya futhi izwakalise izinto eziyikhathazayo ngokuhambela imihlangano yokubamba iqhaza komphakathi futhi ithumele ukuphawula kwayo okubhalwe phansi. Ingxenye esemqoka kakhulu yenqubo ye-EIA wukubamba iqhaza komphakathi. Ukufakwa kwemibono yomphakathi othintekile futhi onentshisekelo kuholela ekutheni inqubo ye-EIA ibe ngevulekile, esobala futhi ethembakele. Kusemqoka ukuthi imiphakathi ebandakanyekayo iqinisekise ukuthi amalungelo ezemvelo ayavikelwa.

Uma inkampani iphakamisa ukuthi ihlose ukwenza iphrojekthi okudingeka ukuthi kwenziwe ukuhlolwa komthelela kwimvelo maqondana nephrojekthi leyo, kumele iqashe **isisebenzi sokuhlola umthelela kwimvelo, i-environmental assessment practitioner (EAP)** ukuze senze i-EIA.

## UNGAZIBANDAKANYA KANJANI

- ▶ Uma usuzwile ngephrojekthi ehlongozwayo, thola ukuthi ngubani i-EAP bese ubhalisa njengoMuntu Onentshisekelo futhi Othintekile, i-*Interested and Affected Party* (I&AP) ngokuthumelela i-EAP i-imeyili ucele ukubhaliswa. Noma ngubani angabhalisa njenge-I&AP, akubona nje kuphela labo abahlala eduze nephrojekthi ehlongozwayo. Futhi ungayifonela noma uyithumelele umyalezo uma ihlinzekiwe inamba ongamthinta kuyona.
- ▶ Cela amaphepha aphaathelene nephrojekthi. Ngokuvamile ayatholakala kuwebhusayithi ye-EAP, kodwa i-EAP kudingeka futhi ukuthi ihlinzeke ngamakhophi amaphepha abhaliwe azotholakala ezindaweni ezithile zomphakathi, ezinjengemitapo yolwazi.
- ▶ Hamba uyokwethamela isigcawu sokulalelwa komphakathi njalo lapho uthola ithuba ngenkathi kwenziwa inqubo ye-EIA futhi ubuze yonke imibuzo onayo mayelana nephrojekthi. Futhi ungazwakalisa ukuphikisana noma ukweseka kwakho lokhu kuleyo mihlangano. I-EAP inesibopho sokulalela imibuzo yakho kanye nezinto ezikukhathazayo futhi ikuphendule ngendlela engenakho ukuchema nokwenzelela.
- ▶ Thumela ukuphawula kwakho okubhalwe phansi njalo lapho uthola ithuba ngenkathi kwenziwa inqubo ye-EIA ukuze uzwakalise lokho okukukhathazayo.

## UKUZIBANDAKANYA KUMAPHROJEKTHI OGUQUKO LWAMANDLA OLUNOBULUNGISWA

Njengoba kushiwo ngaphambilini, kunamaphrojekthi amasha enziwayo kanye nahlongozwayo nsuku zonke. Ngokufanelekile, wonke amaphrojekthi amasha eNingizimu Afrika kumele abe ngaphansi koGuquko Lwamandla Olunobulungiswa, yize amanye kungenzeka angangeni ngaphansi kwalo mkhakha.

Ngenxa nje yokuthi iphrojekthi iyingxenye yoGuquko Lwamandla Olunobulungiswa, akusho neze ukuthi lokho kuyinto enhle. Kusemqoka ukuthi noma iyiphi iphrojekthi entsha icutshungulwe ngokujulile futhi kucelwe abenzi bephrojekthi ukuthi bahlinzeke ngolwazi oluthe xaxa. Uma kwenzeka unquma ukuba yingxenye yomhlangano womphakathi, mhlawumbe kungaba kule uma ungabuza eminye yale mibuzo elandelayo ukuze uyiqonde kangcono iphrojekthi:

- ▶ Ngabe le phrojekthi ingena kanjani oGuqukweni Lwamandla Olunobulungiswa?
- ▶ Ngabe le phrojekthi yesekwe yizinqubomgomo nezinhlelo ezikhona njengamanje zoGuquko Lwamandla Olunobulungiswa?
- ▶ Ubani ozohlomula kakhulu kule phrojekthi?
- ▶ Uzoqinisekisa kanjani ukuthi intsha, abesifazane kanye nabantu abampofu babekwa eqhulwini?
- ▶ Yimiphi imithelela yezemvelo engaba khona eqondene nale phrojekthi ehlongozwayo?

- ▶ Yiziphi izinyathelo ezizothathwa ukuvimbela nanoma yimiphi imithelela yezemvelo okungenzeka ibe khona ngenxa yephrojekthi ehlongozwayo?
- ▶ Ngabe umphakathi uzohlomula ngokuthi ukwazi ukuthola amandla?
- ▶ Umphakathi ungaba kanjani yingxenywe yobunikazi bale phrojekthi?
- ▶ Akhona yini amathuba omsebenzi okusebenza ngokugcwele futhi ngabe lawa mathuba omsebenzi azoba nganempilo futhi agqugquzele inhlalakahle yabasebenzi? Ngabe lawa mathuba omsebenzi ayafinyeleleka kubantu abavela kuzo zonke izimo zenhlalo, noma enzelwe kuphela labo abanamakhono akhethekile?
- ▶ Yimiphi imithelela yale phrojekthi engaba khona kumanani entengo omhlaba nempahla, ubunikazi bomhlaba kanye nokufinyelela kwizinsiza zemvelo.
  - Isibonelo, amaphrojekthi kagesi welanga avamise ukudinga odedangendlale bomhlaba. Ngabe lokhu kuzosho ukuthi manje sekuzoba nemikhawulo kumhlaba nezinsiza zamanzi obufinyelela kuzona umphakathi?
- ▶ Yibuphi ubungozi okungenzeka bube khona kanye nemihlomulo yezinye izinhlobo ezihlukile zale phrojekthi – ngabe le phrojekthi iyona engcono kakhulu kunawo wonke amanye maqondana nalokho esifuna ukukufezekisa?

## IZINHLELO ZAMANDLA AVUSELELEKAYO EZIQHUTSHELWA EMPHAKATHINI

Izinhlelo zamandla avuselelekayo eziqhutshelwa emphakathini ngamaphrojekthi amancane amandla avuselelekayo enzelwa ngaphakathi emiphakathini noma emhlabeni womphakathi. Kungenzeka ahlinzeke ngogesi wokuhlangabezana nezidingo zikagesi zasendaweni futhi kungaba ngamaphrojekthi okungawomphakathi ngokwawo, noma awubambiswano phakathi komphakathi nezinkampani, uhulumeni kanye nama-NGO.

Awagcini ngokulekelela imiphakathi encishwe amathuba ukuthi ikwazi ukufinyelela kwizinsiza zamandla asimeme, kodwa futhi afaka isandla ekuvulweni kwamathuba omsebenzi endaweni kanye nokukhula komnotho. Ayalekelela ekuncishisweni kwemithelela yokuguquka kwesimo sezulu ngokunciphisa amagesi adala isivuvu emkhathini futhi ngalokho-ke ayalekelela ekuletheni uGuquko Lwamandla Olunobulungiswa. Ngabe ayihlinzeka kanjani le mihlomulo kanye nezinto ezinhle azenzayo?

- ▶ **Ukufinyelela emandleni:** Lawa maphrojekthi angahlinzeka ngamandla, isibonelo, ezifundeni ezisezindaweni zasemakhaya lapho kuba nobunzima bokufinyelela kohlelo lukazwelonke lokuphakela ngogesi kulezi zindawo okunzima satshe ukufinyelela kuzona. Lezi zinhlelo zihlinzeka ngemithombo yamandla ethembakele futhi engayinukubezi imvelo, kubandakanya amandla kagesi welanga, umoya kanye namanzi. Lokhu kwenza ngcono izinganhle lempilo emiphakathini yendawo ngokuhlinzeka ngamandla ahlanzekile ezindlini, ezikoleni, ezibhedlela kanye nakwezinye izinsizakalo ezisemqoka.
- ▶ **Ukukhula komnotho wendawo:** Uma imiphakathi yendawo ibamba iqhaza ngenkuthalo emsebenzini wokuhlela, wokwakha kanye nokusetshenziswa kwengqalasizinda yamandla avuselelekayo, lawa maphrojekthi angadala amathuba omsebenzi futhi asekele amabhizinisi endabuko kanye namabhizinisi endawo.
- ▶ **Izinguquko Zamandla Ezinobulungiswa:** Lawa maphrojekthi ngamaphrojekthi anjengamapulazi kagesi welanga noma ugesi womoya, ukwenza nje isibonelo, ngakho-ke asekelwe phezu kwamandla avuselelekayo. Lokhu kuvumela imiphakathi yendawo ukuthi iyeke ukusebenzisa amandla angcolisa umoya futhi anesandla ekukhiqizeni izingcolisimoya zekhabhoni.

Okusemqoka kakhulu ezinhlelweni zamandla avuselelekayo eziqhutshelwa emphakathini wukuzibandakanya komphakathi ngenkuthalo kanye nokuthi umphakathi amaphrojekthi uwathathe njengento okungeyawo. Uma imiphakathi ibamba iqhaza kwizinqubo zokuthathwa kwezinqumo, ingavuma ukuthi enziwe amaphrojekthi futhi ithwale isibopho nomsebenzi wokuqhuba iphrojekthi, okuyinto engaholela ekutheni kube nezithelo ezinhle ezizotholakala isikhathi eside. Le ndlela-kusebenza futhi ingafaka umuzwa wokuhlonyiswa ngendlela efanele kanye nokuziqhenya ngaphakathi emphakathini, njengoba umphakathi udlala indima yawo ngenkuthalo ekuzithuthukiseni kwawo ngokwawo.



## UCWANINGO-SIGAMEKO – IPHROJEKTHI YAMANDLA AVUSELELEKAYO EQHUTSHELWA EMPHAKATHINI- OLOSHO-OIBOR, KENYA

Umphakathi wase-Olosho-Oibor kwelaseKenya usuzibonakalise njengomphakathi ongamavulandlela kwezamandla avuselelekayo asezandleni zomphakathi e-Afrika. Lokhu ukwenze ngokusungula ngempumelelo uhlelo lukagesi welanga i-3kWp (*kilowatt peak*) solar photovoltaic panel (PV) system, oluxhunywe ohlelweni lwamabhethri amaningi axhumene, oluhambisana nomshini ophehla ugesi ngomoya ongama-3kW nawo onolwawo uhlelo lwamabhethri amaningi axhumene. Ngaphezu kwalokho, bafaka nomshini oyisiphehlagesi ongama-10kW osebenza ngodizili okwaziyo ukugcwalisa umlilo kuzo zombili izinhlelo zamabhethri axhumene. Ngokuhamba kwesikhathi uhlelo lwezibonelelo ezincane i-United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Small Grants Programme lwalekelela ngokwengeza amaphaneli kagesi welanga angama-4kWp ukuze kuphuculwe lolu hlelo.

Lolu hlelo lwaqaliswa ngowezi-2009 ngenkathi abahlali abathile base-Olosho-Oibor bethola ukugququzeleka ngokuxhunywana kokuqala kwamaphaneli kagesi welanga ngabantu abazimele emphakathini. Nabo babefuna amaphaneli kagesi welanga okungawabo, kodwa lokhu kwakumba eqolo okwenza ukuthi kube nzima kumalungu omphakathi amaningi ukuzifakela lokhu. Ukuxazulula le nkinga, iqembu lamalungu omphakathi azinikele lanquma ukusukuma lizibambebe mathupha. Baqalisa uhlelo lokuqongelela imali ngokuhlanganyela lapho babekhipha khona imali engama-\$10 ngenyanga kwaze kwafika isikhathi lapho babe sebeqongelele imali eyanele ukuthenga isethi yamaphaneli kagesi welanga amakhudlwana akwaziyo ukuphakela ngogesi emakhaya amaningi endaweni.

Umphakathi wathola usizo lobungoti balo msebenzi oPhikweni Lokuthuthukiswa Kwezimboni lweNhlangothi Yezizwe i-United Nations Industrial Development Organization. Manje sebenamalungu ayi-125 ayingxenywe yomfelandawonye wamandla kagesi osuqongelele imali engama-\$4,900 yokuthenga amaphaneli kagesi welanga, axhunywwe emapalini agxunyekwe ezindaweni ezikhethelike emphakathini wonkana kanye nasophahleni lwezakhiwo. Ngaphezu kwamaphaneli kagesi welanga, lo mfelandawonye usuxhume kwingqalasizinda yawo nemishini emibili emincane ephehla ugesi ngomoya.

Umsebenzi wokuqhuba lolu hlelo lwamandla avuselelekayo ulawulwa yinhlangano esebenzela emphakathini i-community-based organization (CBO), eyenganyelwe yiminenja ezinikele ethweswe umsebenzi wokuphatha umsebenzi wansuku zonke owenziwa kulolu hlelo. Esikhundleni sokubiza izinkokhelomali ezihlukene kumakhaya ezincike ekutheni ikhaya ngalinye noma ibhizinisi liwusebenzisa kangakanani ugesi, kukhokhwa inkokhelomali eyodwa.

Lolu hlelo lunamandla amancane, ngakho-ke amalungu omphakathi aseqhamuke nelisu lokulawula ukusetshenziswa kukagesi, okuyisu okwaqhanyukwa nalo ngokuthi kubanjwe imihlangano yomphakathi. Isibonelo, ngezinsuku lapho izulu liguqubele noma lapho umoya uhamba ngesivivini esincane, eqhulwini kubekwa ukuphakelwa kukagesi ezikhungweni zomphakathi ezisemqoka, esikhundleni sabasebenzisi bakagesi abangenzi umsebenzi osemqoka kakhulu. Lokhu kusho ukuthi ugesi ophakela amakhaya kanye nezitolo kungenzeka ucinywe okwesikhashana ukuqinisekisa ukuthi izikhungo ezisemqoka kakhulu ezinjezingamagumbi lapho kukhishwa khona imithi emitholampilo, amasonto kanye nezikhungo ezikhoselisa amantombazane abaleke emakhaya awo ngenxa yokuganiswa ngenkani esemancane noma ngenxa yomkhuba wokusikwa kwesitho sangasese sowesifazane ziyaqhubeka ukuthola ugesi. Le ndlela-kusebenza iwuphawu lokusebenza komphakathi ngokuhlanganyela ekulawuleni lo mthombo wamandla ophelayo.

Eminye imithombo:

<https://www.reuters.com/article/us-kenya-solar-energy-idUSKBN1590LO>

<https://steps-centre.org/blog/microgrids/#:~:text=Nairobi%2Dbased%20workshop%20for%20the,owned%20and%20%E2%80%93operated%20micro%20grid>



Isithombe sithathwe ngu: Lauren Nel, **iphrojekthi entsha kagesi welanga eqhutshwayo kwelase-Kenya**



## AMALUNGELO OMHLABA KANYE NOGUQUKO LWAMANDLA OLUNOBULUNGISWA

Ukuze kuqinisekiswa ukuthi uGuquko Lwamandla Olunobulungiswa aluchemile futhi lunokulingana, amalungelo abo bonke ababambiqhaza kumele ahlonishwe. Imiphakathi engabanikazi bomhlaba, noma ewuqashile noma ehlala kuwona umhlaba kumele ahlonishwe amalungelo ayo. Lokhu kubandakanya ukuqinisekisa ukuthi:

- ▶ Imiphakathi inezwi elizwakalayo maqondana namaphrojekthi amandla avuselelekayo akhiwayo emhlabeni wayo. Ihlinzekwa ngethuba lokunikeza imvume enikezwa ngokukhululeka futhi enikezwa ngaphambilini emuva kokuhlinzekwa ngolwazi oluphelele.
- ▶ Abenzi bamaphrojekthi kumele baqinisekise ukuthi abadali uqhekeko emiphakathini, futhi baqinisekise ukuthi bayathola ukuthi ngabe zikhona yini izicelo zokubuyiselwa umhlaba ezifakiwe noma imibango yomhlaba, futhi baqinisekise ukuthi benza izinto ngendlela engachemile nesobala.
- ▶ Uma imiphakathi inquma ukuthutha emhlabeni wawo, kumele inxeshezwe ngomhlaba wayo lowo. Isinxephezelo kumele kuxoxiswane ngaso futhi kuvunyelwane ngendlela engachemile nenobulungiswa.
- ▶ Uma kungenzeka kube nemithelela engemihle emiphakathini ngenxa yamaphrojekthi amandla avuselelekayo, leyo mithethelela kumele igwenywe noma incishiswe.
- ▶ Imiphakathi kumele ihlinzekwe ngethuba lokuhlomula kumaphrojekthi amandla ngokuthi ithole amathuba omsebenzi, ibandakanywe ezivumelwaneni zokwabelana ngemihlomulo noma ngokuthi inikezwe ithuba lokuthola omunye umhlaba owehlukile.



## IZIVUMELWANO ZOKUTHUTHUKISWA KOMPHAKATHI EZIQONDENE NAMAPHROJEKTHI AMANDLA

Izinkampani zamandla zingaya emphakathini zixoxisane nawo ukuze zenze isivumelwano nomphakathi okuyisivumelwano ozohlumula ngaso kuphrojekthi umphakathi. Lezi zivumelwano, ezibizwa ngeZivumelwano Zokuthuthukiswa Komphakathi noma iZivumelwano Zokuhlomulisa Abantu Bendawo, zingakuhlomulisa kokubili iphrojekthi kanye nemiphakathi.

- ▶ Lezi zivumelwano ziyaqinisekisa ukuthi wonke umuntu obandakanyekayo uyawazi amalungelo akhe, nendima yakhe kanye nalokho okumele kwenziwe nguyena. Lokhu kulekelela iphrojekthi ukuthi ihlomulise umphakathi futhi ikwazi ukubhekana nanoma yiziphi izinkinga okungenzeka ziqubuke. Futhi kuhlinzeka ngendlela ecacile yokuxazulula ukungaboni ngaso linye.
- ▶ Lezi zivumelwano zakha uhlelo lokwabelana ngemihlomulo evela kwiphrojekthi. Imihlomulo ingaba yimali noma ibe ngezinye izinto eziwusizo, okuthathwe isinqumo ngazo emuva kokuxoxisana kanye nokusebenza ngokubambisana. Ezinye izibonelo zemihlomulo emihle okungavunyelwana ngayo:

1. **Ukutholakala kwamandla ahlanzekile**
2. **Ukuphakelwa kwamanzi ngenkathi kuqhubeka iphrojekthi**
3. **Amathuba omsebenzi kubantu bendawo**
4. **Ukwesekwa kwamabhizinisi endawo**
5. **Ukucijwa nokuqeqeshwa**
6. **Ukudluliswa kolwazi namakhono ezobuchwepheshe**
7. **Ingqalasizinda eyenziwe ngcono**
8. **Ukuhlinzekwa ngesikweletu kanye nokufinyelela ezimakethe**
9. **Izinkokhelo zezinsizakalo zemvelo**
10. **Ukwakhiwa kwezikhwama zokuthuthukisa umphakathi**

Akwanele neze ukuthi lezi zivumelwano zigcine ephepheni nje kuphela. Kumele siqinisekise ukuthi ziyenzeka ngempela. Lokhu kusho ukulekelela abameleli bemiphakathi bafunde amakhono adingekayo ukuze babambe iqhaza kwizinqubo zokuthathwa kwezinqumo. Inkampani kudingeka ukuthi iwavikele amalungelo omphakathi nezimfunosidingo zawo.



# Isivivinyo: Lokho engifuna ukukubona oGuqukweni Lwamandla Olunobulungiswa

Cabanga ngalokho okusemqoka kuwena kwinqubo yoGuquko Lwamandla Olunobulungiswa bese ukwengeza lapha ngezansi:

Cabanga ngale mikhakha elandelayo: amathuba omsebenzi nokuqashwa, ukufinyelela kwizinsiza, ukuthuthukiswa kwamakhono, ukuthola ugesi, izindleko zikagesi, ukuvikelwa kwemvelo, impilo kanye nenhlalakahle yemiphakathi kanye nabasebenzi.

**ISIBONELO:** Uma kuza ngasodabeni loGuquko Lwamandla Olunobulungiswa, ngifuna umphakathi wami ukwazi ukuthola ugesi ongambi eqolo futhi omunye ugesi uhlinzekwe mahhala kumakhaya adla imbuya ngothi.



# Isithasiselo 1: Izinsiza maqondana nokuguquka kwesimo sezulu kanye noGuquko Lwamandla Olunobulungiswa

Uma uphawula noma ubamba iqhaza kwizinqubo zomphakathi, izwi lakho linesisindo uma usebenzisa izinsiza ukwengeza olwazini lobuchwepheshe bomsebenzi, ulwazi oluyizibalomanani futhi okungulwazi oluthembakele. Ngezansi, nanka amanye amathuluzi awusizo:

## UKUGUQUKELA KWINGOMUSO ELINOBUKUNGI: UKUCABANGA NGALOKHO OKWENZEKA NGAPHAKATHI EZWENI

- ▶ Remaking Our Energy Future: Towards a Just Energy Transition (JET) in South Africa [Remaking-our-Energy-Future.pdf](#) (90by2030.org.za)
- ▶ A Just Transition – our position (350africa.org)
- ▶ Just Transition – Life After Coal/Impilo Ngaphandle Kwamalahle
- ▶ The Presidential Climate Commission, Achieving a Just Energy Transition: Presidential Climate Commission

## UKUGUQUKELA KWINGOMUSO ELINOBUKUNGI: UKUCABANGA NGALOKHO OKWENZEKA EMHLABENI WONKE JIKELELE

- ▶ Just Transition, A Framework for Change: [Just Transition – Climate Justice Alliance](#)
- ▶ [HOODWINKED\\_ThirdEdition\\_On-Screen\\_version.pdf](#) (resilience.org)
- ▶ VIDEO: South African Climate Action Network, 2023, JET-IP: Impacts, Pitfalls, and Pathways to Equity <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XFVhHf6rUUo>
- ▶ VIDEO Rebekah Shirley: The clean energy hub of the future [https://www.ted.com/talks/rebekah\\_shirley\\_the\\_clean\\_energy\\_hub\\_of\\_the\\_future/c](https://www.ted.com/talks/rebekah_shirley_the_clean_energy_hub_of_the_future/c)

## IZINSIZA

**Carbon Tracker:** Amaphrofayili e-*Carbon Tracker* amazwe ngamazwe ahlinzeka ababambiqhaza ngemininingo, ukuhlaziya kanye nolwazi lokwendlela oluyisisekelo oludingekayo ukuhlola ukuthi kukhona yini ukuhambelana kahle phakathi kwemikhakha yamandla yamazwe kanye nezinjongo zeSivumelwano sase-Paris, futhi abonisa ngokucacile ubungozi kanye namathuba ahlobene noguquko. <https://countryprofiles.carbontracker.org/SouthAfricaCoal>

**Global Energy Monitor:** Ebonisa ukusabalala kwamalahle, uwoyela kanye negesi futhi ebonisa ukusabalala kwamandla avuselelekayo <https://globalenergymonitor.org/projects/global-gas-plant-tracker/tracker-map/>

**Green economy tracker:** Elandela futhi iqophe izinqubomgomo zomnotho onganukubezi imvelo <https://greeneconomytracker.org/country/south-africa>

**Natural Resource Governance Institute:** Esibonisa izinkokhelo eziya kohulumeni ezenziwe yizinkampani ezimpompa uwoyela negesi kanye nalezo ezimbiwa emhlabeni wonke jikelele. <https://www.resourceprojects.org/country/ZA>

**Oxpeckers #Powertracker:** Imininingo maqondana namaphrojekthi amandla avuselelekayo eNingizimu ye-Afrika <https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1GCzKfkY3IfvK8QxZdMK1MG4WcxNUzd4ngnE-urAtHHE/edit#gid=500013209>

**Climate Action Tracker:** Ukukleliswa kwamazwe maqondana nokuhlangabezana kwawo nenjongo ye-NDG <https://climateactiontracker.org/countries/south-africa/>

**Early Warning System:** Uhlelo Olunikeza Isixwayiso Kusenesikhathi lubandakanya isizindalwazi sokuqala esiholwa yizinhlangano zomphakathi ukuhlola, ukufingqa, kanye nokuqinisekisa ukuthi amaphrojekthi asebenza ngokwemigomo enqunyiwe futhi ehambelanayo kumabhange entuthuko amakhulu. Ungathola izexwayiso nolwazi olusha ngamaphrojekthi futhi nawe ngokunjalo uhlinzeke ngolwazi. <https://ews.rightsindevelopment.org/>

**Environmental Justice Atlas:** I-*environmental justice atlas* iqopha phansi futhi igcine ulwazi maqondana nemibango yomphakathi mayelana nezindaba eziphathelele nemvelo. Nawe futhi ungalwengeza ulwazi lapha. <https://ejatlas.org/>

**Climate Rights database:** Ibalazwe ongahlinzeka futhi uthole kulona kulona ulwazi maqondana namacala apha thelele nesimo sezulu <https://climaterightsdatabase.com/interactive-climate-case-map/>



## Isithasiselo 2:

### IMIPHUMELA: IQINISO MAQONDANA NOKWESEKA KWENINGIZIMU AFRIKA UGUQUKO LWAMANDLA OLUNOBULUNGISWA

#### OBOMVU

Ayikho inqubekelaphambili noma incane kakhulu

#### OPHUZI

Kancane kancane kuyalunga

#### OLUHLAZA

Iqhuba kahle

#### INCAZELO YALOKHO EKWENZAYO ININGIZIMU AFRIKA

#### ISILINGANISO SAKHO

INingizimu Afrika ikwazile ukusebenzisa ngokuphelele imithombo enayo yamandla avuselelekayo – ilanga kanye nomoya

OBOMVU

INingizimu Afrika ikukhuphulile ukutholakala kukagesi kwafinyelela kuwo wonke umuntu ohlala eNingizimu Afrika

OLUHLAZA

Izithuthi zaseNingizimu Afrika azisafaki emkhathini umthamo omkhulu wesikhutha ngokukhiqiza izingcolisimoya

OBOMVU

INingizimu Afrika ihlinzeka ngogesi owanele kulabo abahlala emadolobheni

OLUHLAZA

INingizimu Afrika ihlinzeka ngogesi owanele kulabo abahlala ezindaweni zasemakhaya

OPHUZI

INingizimu Afrika inogesi ozinzile futhi akukho ukunqamuka kukagesi nsukuzonke

OBOMVU

INingizimu Afrika ithenga umthamo omkhulu kagesi okhiqizwa ngabakhiqizi bakagesi bangasese noma abazimele

OBOMVU

INingizimu Afrika inelanga nomoya owanele wokusebenzisa amandla avuselelekayo ukuhlangabezana nezidingo zayo zikagesi

OLUHLAZA

INingizimu Afrika inayo imakethe ngaphakathi kuleli yamandla avuselelekayo

OBOMVU

INingizimu Afrika nabantu bayo bakhiqiza futhi bathenge ubuchwepheshe bakuleli ukukhiqiza ugesi, njengamaphaneli kagesi welanga, amabhethri, ama-inverter

OBOMVU

INingizimu Afrika isiyekile ukuvumela izinkampani ukuthi zicinge izibaselsalela futhi isiyekile ukunikeza izinkampani amalaysensi okuthola izibaselsalela ukukhiqiza amandla kagesi

OBOMVU

INingizimu Afrika inemithetho esekela uGuquko Lwamandla Olunobulungiswa

OLUHLAZA

INingizimu Afrika inemithetho ekhuthaza ukutshalwa kwezimali emandleni avuselelekayo

OPHUZI



Lolu shicilelo lube yimpumelelo  
ngobambiswano ne-Open Society Foundation  
for South Africa.

