



# GREEN PASSPORT

HOLIDAYS FOR A LIVING PLANET

# Welcome to the Republic of South Africa



**Name**

**Mobile**

**Email**

**Country Of Origin**

Try to minimise your impact by following some of the green tips included in the report. Where impacts are unavoidable offset these by supporting local initiatives such as eThekweni's Community Ecosystem Based Adaptation (CEBA) Initiative.

*Dear Green Passport Holder*

*Welcome to South Africa. We are proud to host the 17th session of the Conference of Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, and the Seventh Conference of Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (UNFCCC COP17/CMP7 or COP17).*

*South Africa recognizes the threat posed by climate change to the realization of the country and the continent's sustainable economic development goals. South Africa is committed to reducing greenhouse gas emissions and developing strategies that will enable us to adapt to and/or mitigate the impacts of climate change. We are excited by the opportunities the green economy offers.*

*South Africa has taken steps to minimize the ecological footprint of events which we host and COP17 is no different. The COP17 Green Passport is one of the many awareness-raising initiatives in place to green COP17*

*The aim of the Green Passport is to raise awareness amongst both the domestic and international visitors about their potential to contribute towards sustainable environmental management by making responsible tourism choices.*

*The Global Environment Facility (GEF) Fund, as a key partner on the initiative, unites 182 member governments - in partnership with international institutions, non-governmental organisations, and the private sector - to address global environmental issues.*

*An independently operating financial organisation, the GEF provides grants to developing countries and countries with economies in transition, for projects related to biodiversity, climate change, international waters, land degradation, the ozone layer and persistent organic pollutants. These projects benefit the global environment, linking local, national and global environmental challenges and promoting sustainable livelihoods.*

*During COP17 let us all make an effort to reduce our ecological footprint and leave a positive legacy from this momentous event.*

*Let's work together to save tomorrow, today.*



Edna Molewa  
Minister of Water  
& Environmental  
Affairs



Maite Nkoana-  
Mashabane  
Minister of DirCo



Monique Barbut  
CEO & Chairperson,  
GEF



Kandeh Yumkella  
Director General,  
UNIDO



## WHAT IS EVENT GREENING?

Globally there is growing awareness of the environmental impact of large events. "Green" has become the term used to describe activities or initiatives that may benefit the environment. Event Greening refers to the process of incorporating socially and environmentally responsible decision-making into the planning, organisation, implementation and participation in, an event, irrespective of scale. It requires the application of sustainable development principles and practices to all levels of event organisation and aims to ensure that an event is hosted in a responsible manner.

South Africa aims to host COP17 as a low carbon event based on the following objectives for planning and implementation:

- Undertake appropriate waste management
- Renewable energy and energy efficiency
- Water conservation
- Implement greening initiatives
- Use of public transport
- Promoting responsible tourism
- On-going monitoring and evaluation
- Enhancing environmental protection
- Effective communication and marketing
- Promote local economic development and social cohesion &
- Ensure a lasting legacy.





## WHAT IS THE GREEN PASSPORT?

The Green Passport is an initiative by the United Nations Environment Programme UNEP that introduces simple ways for travellers to make tourism a sustainable activity. It promotes tourism that respects the environment and local cultures, whilst triggering economic benefits and social development for the host communities. For more information visit

[www.unep.org/greenpassport](http://www.unep.org/greenpassport).

The COP17 Green Passport edition aims to provide information about COP17, what you can do during your stay in Durban, as well as other options for your visit to South Africa. It provides an overview of all nine provinces with green visit suggestions and local climate change projects. A list of green tips is also provided so that you can help us to implement a green event.



## COP17 AND THE KYOTO PROTOCOL

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) came into force on 21 March 1994 with 166 signatories. The aim of the UNFCCC is to consider what can be done to reduce global warming and cope with the temperature changes that are inevitable.

The aim of the UNFCCC highlights the two approaches in dealing with climate change, namely: **Mitigation**, that focuses on reducing greenhouse gas emissions in order to reduce the impact of global warming and; **Adaptation**, which focuses on ways to respond to the likely impacts of climate change.

The Kyoto Protocol was adopted on 11 December 1997, in Kyoto, Japan. It is an international agreement, linked to the UNFCCC, that sets binding targets for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by industrialised countries and the European Community.

The Kyoto Protocol expires in 2012. The fate of the Kyoto Protocol in the post 2012 period will therefore also need to be decided in Durban. During COP17, a compromise will need to be found between the emissions reductions being offered and the predicted emissions reduction required to maintain climate change to below 2°C, which is the United Nations target.

It is customary for the Conference of Parties to annually elect a president. COP 17 has elected Ms Maite Nkoana-Mashabane, the South African Minister of International Relations and Cooperation.

## GREENING COP17

South Africa is committed to hosting COP17 as a low carbon event. The National Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) is working with the eThekweni Municipality, to quantify, minimise and, where practical, to offset the footprint of the conference. A range of projects are being implemented in line with the greening objectives for COP17 and a few are mentioned below:

- Interaction with key stakeholders to encourage them to implement green initiatives.
- Provision of infrastructure to support public transport and bicycle options during the event.
- Greening of the Conference venue and associated expo's with regards to energy efficiency, waste reduction, water conservation, etc.
- Providing green volunteers to assist COP17 delegates and advocate for sustainable environmental management .
- The Climate Train that will travel through South Africa communicating climate change messages
- Holding a Clean Technology Competition in an attempt to promote clean technology development on South Africa.
- Retrofitting 19 rural/semi rural clinics with solar water heaters, in Pietermaritzburg, Durban and the Ilembe District Municipality.
- Construction of a Solar Farm at the La Mercy Landfill site.
- The “living beehive” exhibition demonstrating the high potential of indigenous plants for the sequestration of carbon.

## 3 KEY POINTS ABOUT SOUTH AFRICA AND KZN

**The size** – South Africa covers 1.2 million square kilometres. South Africa boasts a coastline of 2 798 km which extends from the west coast, bordering Namibia, to the east coast, bordering Mozambique. KwaZulu-Natal (KZN), in which Durban is located, is the country's third smallest province, covering an area of approximately 94 000 square kilometres. This makes KZN roughly the same size as the country of Portugal.

**The language** – South Africa has 11 official languages. In KZN however you are most likely to hear English, Zulu and Afrikaans. Whilst not everyone's home language is English, English is widely spoken in South Africa and KZN.

**The people** – the KZN province is the realm of the legendary Zulu kings. Zulu tradition is alive and is evidenced throughout the province. KZN is also home to a significant Indian community who strongly influence the cultural cloth of the province. The British Colonial history of KZN is also strongly present in the historical aspects of Durban, such as the architecture. KZN has the second largest population in South Africa at approximately 10.6 million inhabitants ([www.southafrica.info](http://www.southafrica.info)).

For more helpful travel info visit [www.cop17-cmp7.com](http://www.cop17-cmp7.com) or [www.kzn.org.za](http://www.kzn.org.za).



## GREEN TIPS



Durban has developed a Responsible Accommodation Campaign. Look out for Durban's 'Responsible Visitors Charter' at your accommodation establishment to pledge your commitment and for more green ideas during your stay.



Reduce your carbon footprint wherever you stay by switching off the lights and using air conditioners sparingly. Durban is known for its mild subtropical climate so instead open the window for natural light and ventilation.



Save water by making sure taps don't run or drip when not in use. Check the accommodation policy and ask to not have your towels washed every day. Wherever possible, opt for biodegradable products to preserve South Africa's water quality.

***Bottled water has a huge carbon footprint and contributes towards to the amount of waste generated. It is bottled at one location and then shipped all over the world. To avoid this contribution to waste generation, buy a re-usable water bottle or canteen and fill it at any tap or water dispenser. Durban has blue drop status tap water quality which meets international standards for drinking water.***



Try to support restaurants, delicatessens and markets that supply local, seasonal products. The green map ([www.imaginedurban.org](http://www.imaginedurban.org)) can assist in identifying some of these facilities close to the International Convention Centre (ICC).



Before ordering fish, ask the waiter or text the name of the fish to 079 499 8795, to find out how sustainable that particular fish species is. For more information visit [www.wwfssassi.co.za](http://www.wwfssassi.co.za).



Try to reduce, reuse and recycle waste as much as possible. Always dispose of waste properly and never litter. Use bins for recyclables whenever possible.



Whilst in the city, try to stay close to the ICC so you can make use of non motorized or public transport. You are bound to see more of the city if you walk or cycle, and remember, it is also good for your heart.



KZN offers warm seas, game reserves that house the Big 5, numerous cultural heritage sites and the spectacular Drakensberg Mountain Range. If you are planning on seeing the sights, why not reduce your carbon footprint and stay local? Select activities that limit your impact on the environment and book with organisations that ascribe to green principles.

When hiking, biking or driving, always be vigilant and keep to designated routes. Do not take natural keepsakes and never approach or feed wild animals. The Vervet monkeys, which are common in KZN, may be cute, but they can be aggressive and are attracted by food.

***Take only pictures, leave only footprints***

## CARBON OFFSETTING -

### WHAT IS YOUR GREEN SCORE?

Reduce your carbon emissions by making responsible choices. When it isn't possible to avoid emissions, it is possible to compensate for the emissions by contributing to projects that either sink carbon or reduce carbon emissions. This is referred to as carbon offsetting. Carbon offset projects may include renewable energy, energy efficiency and reforestation projects, amongst others.

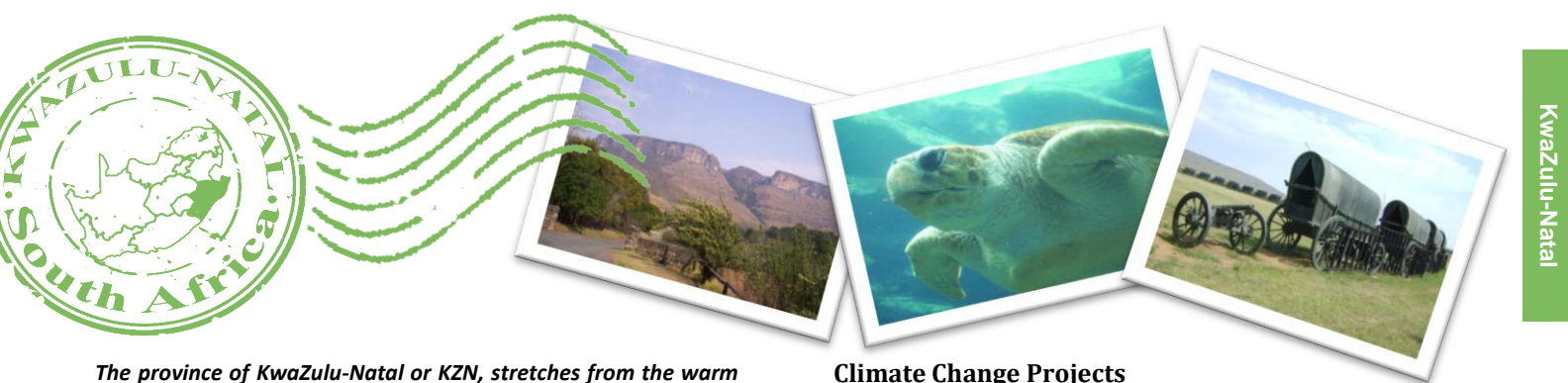
eThekweni has initiated the Durban '**Community Ecosystem Based Adaptation' (CEBA) Initiative**, which involves the restoration of natural ecosystems by local communities. This approach demonstrates the use of natural ecosystems to reduce vulnerability and risk to people, health and infrastructure in the face of climate change.

The CEBA Initiative therefore creates sustainable green jobs and builds the green economy in Durban. Delegates will be able to contribute towards the CEBA Initiative by purchasing 'CEBA credits' to offset the environmental impact associated with their attendance at COP17.

For more information on this initiative, please visit [www.durbanceba.org](http://www.durbanceba.org)







*The province of KwaZulu-Natal or KZN, stretches from the warm Indian Ocean in the east to the Drakensberg Mountains in the west. The capital city of KZN is Pietermaritzburg but the largest city is Durban where COP17 will be hosted. KZN has a warm, sub-tropical climate with hot humid summers and cool dry winters. Visit [www.kzn.org.za](http://www.kzn.org.za) for an overview of attractions and accommodation available in KZN.*

### Green Visit Suggestions

Due to its warm climate there are a multitude of outdoor attractions throughout KZN and within close proximity to Durban. KZN is home to two World Heritage Sites: iSimangaliso (Greater St Lucia) Wetland Park ([www.isimangaliso.com](http://www.isimangaliso.com)) and uKhahlamba-Drakensberg Park ([www.drakensberg-tourism.com](http://www.drakensberg-tourism.com)). uKhahlamba means “barrier of spears” in the local language, isi-Zulu.

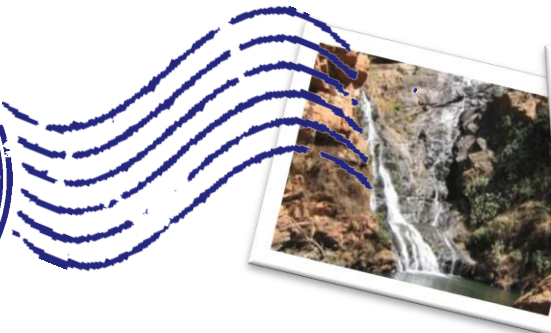
The Hluhluwe-Imfolozi Game Reserve is located north of Durban and is home to the Big 5 as well as an astonishing variety of other wildlife. Visit [www.kzn.com](http://www.kzn.com).

### Climate Change Projects

There are eight approved Clean Development Mechanism CDM projects in KZN. These include the conversion to more sustainable fuel sources and the generation of electricity from landfill gas.

eThekweni Municipality, host to the COP17 conference, is implementing both climate change mitigation and adaptation initiatives. Two of the approved CDM projects are owned by the Municipality. The city’s adaptation projects include:

- Establishment and rehabilitation of biodiversity conservation areas.
- Development of municipal adaptation plans for health, water and disaster management.
- Community adaptation projects, which take into consideration subsistence crop yields which are likely to change and the identification of alternative crops.
- The Green Roofs project, with a pilot green roof project demonstration which is located at the eThekweni Municipality offices, refer to [www.durban.gov.za](http://www.durban.gov.za).



***The province of Gauteng incorporates the cities of Johannesburg and Pretoria. Johannesburg is the largest city in South Africa and the centre of a vast industrial complex. Johannesburg is also known as “eGoli” meaning “Place of Gold”. Pretoria is the administrative capital of South Africa. Pretoria is also known as Tshwane or “Jacaranda city”. Visit [www.gauteng.net](http://www.gauteng.net) for an overview of the attractions and accommodation available in Gauteng.***

### **Green Visit Suggestions**

Gauteng houses the National Botanical Gardens. Its different climate zones provide excellent insight into South Africa’s extensive biodiversity. For more information refer to [www.sanbi.org](http://www.sanbi.org).

The Cradle of Humankind is a World Heritage Site of great historical interest. It is renowned as the place where humankind originated. Visit <http://www.maropeng.co.za/index.php> for more information.

Oppenheimer Park offers Soweto visitors a unique mixture of history, nature, culture and art. The park resembles a dense forest and the many indigenous trees attract an array of birdlife. The park also includes the Khayalendaba Cultural Village, an open-air museum celebrating African art, sculpture and folklore, that houses a fascinating collection of indigenous god-figure sculptures. Visit

[http://www.gauteng.net/attractions/entry/oppenheimer\\_park](http://www.gauteng.net/attractions/entry/oppenheimer_park).

### **Climate Change Projects**

Gauteng has 9 approved CDM projects ranging from the generation of electricity from landfill gas to the conversion from coal to other fuel sources. Two of the CDM projects also include technology improvements to reduce emissions.

As part of the preparations for COP17, Gauteng and the other 8 provinces hosted climate change summits. The objective of these summits was to create awareness and identify projects that will support the green economy in each province.



*The province of the Eastern Cape stretches along the coast between KZN in the north and the Western Cape in the south. It includes the relatively untouched coastline referred to as the Wild Coast. The Eastern Cape stretches inland to Lesotho and the Drakensberg Mountain range. The capital of the Eastern Cape is Bisho, whilst the largest city is Port Elizabeth, commonly referred to as PE. The Eastern Cape, specifically the village referred to as Qunu, is the family home of South Africa's much loved ex-president Nelson Mandela. Visit [www.ectourism.co.za](http://www.ectourism.co.za) for an overview of the attractions and accommodation available in the Eastern Cape.*

### Green Visit Suggestions

The Eastern Cape boasts numerous private and public game reserves including the Mountain Zebra National Park, the Baviaanskloof Nature Reserve (a UNESCO World Heritage Site) and the Addo Elephant National Park. In addition to the Big 5, these reserves offer the opportunity to see whales and Great White sharks. Visit [www.sanparks.co.za](http://www.sanparks.co.za) and [www.baviaanskloof.net](http://www.baviaanskloof.net).

The Eastern Cape offers scuba diving enthusiasts a number of great spots including shipwrecks and coral reefs. For the less adventurous, the Bayworld Oceanarium will provide a unique glimpse into the underwater environment. Visit [www.bayworld.co.za](http://www.bayworld.co.za).

### Climate Change Projects

The Nelson Mandela Metropolitan Municipality has registered a CDM project to collect landfill gas and use it to generate electricity. In terms of adaptation projects, there are a number of initiatives to restore ecosystems in the Addo, Fish River and Baviaanskloof areas.

The Wildlife and Environment Society of South Africa (WESSA) is home to the Blue Flag beach and Eco-Schools Programs. Blue Flag is an international coastal management programme that accredits beaches. The Eco-Schools Programme is an international programme that tackles the overarching theme of climate change through empowering schools to become centres for community action and learning.



***The Free State province lies between the Orange and the Vaal Rivers. It is a rural province with farmlands, mountains, goldfields and widely dispersed towns. The capital city of the Free State is Bloemfontein. Bloemfontien's Sesotho name is Mangaung which means "place of the cheetahs". Visit [www.freestatetourism.org](http://www.freestatetourism.org) for an overview of the attractions and accommodation available in the Free State.***

### **Green Visit Suggestions**

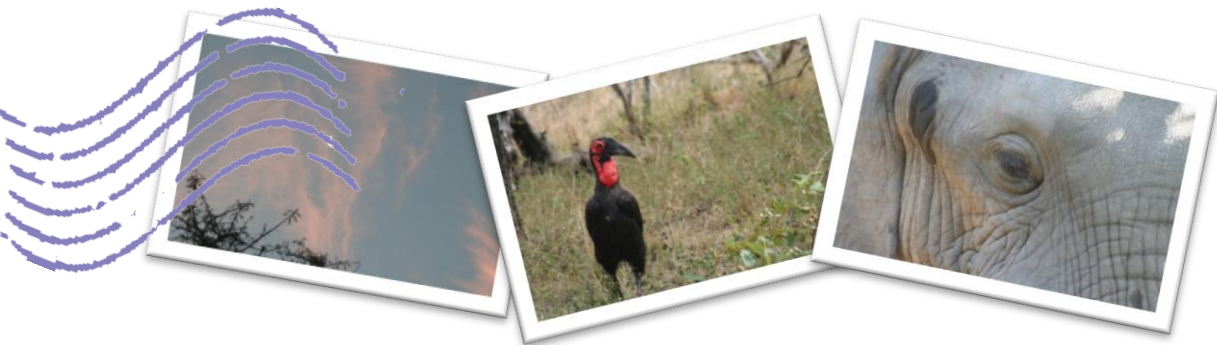
Where the Free State and Lesotho meet, sandstone cliffs form a magnificent backdrop for the Golden Gate National Park. Renowned for its scenery and invigorating climate, the park is a tremendous holiday draw-card. Visit [http://www.sanparks.org/parks/golden\\_gate](http://www.sanparks.org/parks/golden_gate). Within the park you will find the Basotho Cultural Village. The open air museum provides insight into the lifestyle of the Sotho people from the 16<sup>th</sup> Century to the present.

The Free State is also home to the Vredefort Dome. Created 2 023 million years ago by meteorite impact, it has been declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site. It is the oldest and largest known impact site and bears witness to the earth's greatest known single energy release event. The energy release had devastating global effects that, according to some scientists, resulted in major evolutionary changes. Visit [www.vredefortdome.org](http://www.vredefortdome.org).

### **Climate Change Projects**

There are four registered CDM projects in the Free State. They vary widely as follows:

- Two projects for the reduction of Sulphur Dioxide emissions through improved technology at the Omnia Fertiliser Nitric Acid Plant.
- Generation of electricity through flaring captured methane gas from the Goldfields Beatrix mine and boreholes.
- Generation of 7 MW of hydro-electric power on the As River near Bethlehem.



***Limpopo is the most northerly situated province of South Africa. It shares boundaries with Botswana, Mozambique and Zimbabwe. Limpopo has a beautiful and contrasting landscape that is typical of Africa. Polokwane, the vibrant capital city of the province, is the largest metropolitan complex in the north and is one of the fastest growing cities in the southern hemisphere - <http://www.golimpopo.com>***

### **Green Visit Suggestions**

Limpopo is a favourite eco-tourism destination in South Africa and is home to numerous private and national parks including a section of the famous Kruger National Park. It is also home to a number of Transfrontier Conservation Areas. These areas aim to create large mega reserves that cross national boundaries.

Visit [www.sanparks.org](http://www.sanparks.org).

The Mapungubwe UNESCO World Heritage Site is the home of three royal graves. The remains of this ancient society lay hidden for more than seven centuries until a local resident revealed its

existence. The Mapungubwe Museum which is based at the University of Pretoria, now promotes the largest archaeological gold collection in sub-Saharan Africa - [www.mapungubwe.com](http://www.mapungubwe.com)

### **Climate Change Projects**

Limpopo has one approved CDM project. The project aims to generate electricity through the anaerobic digestion of piggery manure. The anaerobic digestion results in methane which is then burned to generate electricity. The project is located near Bela-Bela, in the south of the Province.

In order to understand how society is adapting to climate change, a study was undertaken in the Sekhukhune District of the Limpopo province to investigate climate change adaptation in the context of water, food and health stress. (Ziervogel, G. and Taylor, A. (2008). *Feeling Stressed: Integrating Climate Adaptation with Other Priorities in South Africa. Environment. 50, 2. 32-41*).





***Mpumalanga means the “place where the sun rises” in the local language. This province is considered one of the most geographically diverse parts of South Africa. Mpumalanga is situated in the north eastern part of South Africa and borders on Swaziland and Mozambique. The capital city of Mpumalanga is Nelspruit. The city lies in the fertile valley of the Crocodile Valley surrounded by game and citrus farms. Mpumalanga offers splendid scenery, a diverse array of fauna and flora, the epic saga of the 1870’s gold rush and a variety of intriguing tribal legends. Visit [www.mpumalanga.com](http://www.mpumalanga.com) for an overview of the attractions and accommodation available in Mpumalanga.***

### **Green Visit Suggestions**

Along with Limpopo, Mpumalanga is home to the Kruger National Park. The park offers a wide variety of accommodation facilities, so visit [www.sanparks.org](http://www.sanparks.org) for more information.

The historic village of Pilgrims Rest is situated on the eastern escarpment of Mpumalanga. It provides a unique window into what life was like during the early 1900’s in South Africa. The entire town is a National Monument in living memory of the early gold rush. Browse through the old style sweet shop and trading store or dress up in period costume and have your picture taken - [www.pilgrims-rest.co.za](http://www.pilgrims-rest.co.za)

### **Climate Change Projects**

Mpumalanga has four CDM projects that include the development of updated and cleaner technology for the smelting of silicomanganese and the generation of electricity from agricultural waste (pig manure and wood waste) and natural gas.

Kendal Power Station is operated by Eskom and is classified as the largest indirect dry-cooled power station in the world. The power station makes use of indirect air-cooling within a cooling tower, resulting in marginal water loss. It has a water consumption rate of 0.8 litres per kWh. This results in significant water saving.



*The Northern Cape Province is home to diverse and unique flora, rich abundant wildlife, frontier history and stories of brave missionaries. It is located in the north western part of the country and is the largest but most sparsely populated of South Africa's provinces. The province shares borders with Namibia and Botswana. The capital city of the Northern Cape is Kimberly. Visit [www.northerncape.org.za](http://www.northerncape.org.za) for an overview of the attractions and accommodation available in the Northern Cape.*

### Green Visit Suggestions

The Big Hole is the largest hand dug excavation in the world and was created in the 1870's by diamond miners. The Big Hole is situated in Kimberly and offers a wonderful journey through the old town as well as a sparkling diamond display - [www.thebighole.co.za](http://www.thebighole.co.za).

The Namakwa region is the only arid biodiversity hotspot in the world. From September to November, Namakwa explodes with colour from the flowering plants of the region, including the Namaqualand Daisy - [www.namaqualand.com](http://www.namaqualand.com).

### Climate Change Projects

There are currently no approved CDM projects in the Northern Cape. However, there are several CDM Projects that have been proposed for the area. The areas climate is particularly suited to the production of renewable energy and therefore it is not surprising that these projects include the production of wind and solar generated electricity - [www.carboncheck.co.za](http://www.carboncheck.co.za)

SouthSouthNorth is a network-based non-profit organisation that has established a climate change adaptation project in the Suid Bokkeveld area of the Northern Cape. The aim of the project is to support small-scale Rooibos tea farmers in adapting their farming methods to address anticipated changes due to climate change. This will be achieved through raising awareness and exploring alternative species such as Wild Rooibos (*Aspalathus linearis*) as a drought adapted crop - [www.southsouthnorth.org](http://www.southsouthnorth.org)

The Namaqualand Wilderness initiative has rolled out several projects. They hope to create a biodiversity corridor with a mix of compatible land uses - [www.conservation.org](http://www.conservation.org).



***As the name indicates this province is located to the northwest of South Africa, bordering on Botswana. It consists of flat savannah with a scattering of trees. The province is largely rural and the capital city is Mafikeng. One of the major attractions of the province is the Sun City Hotel which includes the Valley of the Waves, the most advanced water park in South Africa. Visit [www.tourismnorthwest.co.za](http://www.tourismnorthwest.co.za) for an overview of the attractions and accommodation available in the North West Province.***

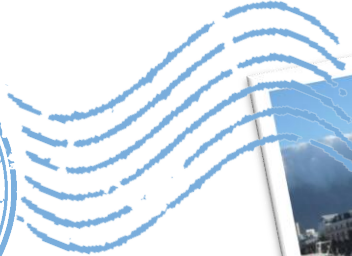
### **Green Visit Suggestions**

Next door to Sun City is the Pilansberg National Park, the fourth largest national park in South Africa. The park is situated in the crater of a long-extinct volcano and is one of the largest volcanic complexes of its kind in the world. The park is also home to the Big 5 as well as an abundance of other wildlife – [www.parksnorthwest.co.za](http://www.parksnorthwest.co.za)

The Lesedi African Lodge and Cultural Village lies on the boundary between Gauteng and the North West Province. The village enables visitors to experience, first hand, authentic traditional African cultures. The lodge is tastefully set in the surrounding bush, river and forests, with five traditional homesteads including Zulu, Xhosa, Pedi, Basotho and Ndebele - [www.lesedi.com](http://www.lesedi.com).

### **Climate Change Projects**

The North West Province currently does not have any approved CDM projects. Anglo Gold, which is located in the province, has however, quantified their greenhouse gas emissions and has implemented a variety of energy efficiency projects to reduce both direct costs and greenhouse gas emissions.



***The Western Cape Province and the City of Cape Town were awarded Best Destination in Africa in 2008. The Western Cape offers the bustling vibrant and cultural melting pot of Cape Town, it's capital city, as well as the tantalising Winelands. The stunning Garden Route, the Overberg Mountains and the West Coast are areas where you can enjoy delightful seafood whilst watching the whales frolic. The wild Karoo makes up the rest of the Western Cape. Visit [www.thewesterncape.co.za](http://www.thewesterncape.co.za) or [www.capetown.travel](http://www.capetown.travel) for an overview of Cape Town and the Western Cape.***

### **Green Visit Suggestions**

Table Mountain is probably the most famous natural feature in the Western Cape. Whether you choose to walk or ride the cable way, the view from the top is spectacular – [www.tablemountain.net](http://www.tablemountain.net).

Just off the coast of Cape Town is Robben Island, where former President Nelson Mandela was held for 27 years as a political prisoner. The island has been declared a World Heritage Site,

which comprises of a sensitive and complex ecosystem, and a Museum - [www.robben-island.org.za](http://www.robben-island.org.za).

Hermanus is the best land-based whale watching spot in the world. From June to December, Southern Right whales visit Walker Bay. It is also home to the world's only Whale Crier who signals when whales have been spotted, by blowing a kelp horn - [www.hermanus.co.za](http://www.hermanus.co.za).

### **Climate Change Projects**

The Western Cape is home to three approved CDM projects. These include the generation of electricity from waste, solar power and landfill gas.

The Western Cape has developed a climate change strategy and Action Plan. It outlines the adaptation response programmes to be implemented by government.

They have also implemented a coastal protection zone as part of their climate change adaptation program. For more information visit [www.capegateway.gov.za](http://www.capegateway.gov.za) or [www.capetown.gov.za](http://www.capetown.gov.za).

## PRACTICAL INFORMATION - National and Local

### Emergency contacts

Emergency Services from a mobile phone (Free on all mobile networks)	112
Police: (Free call)	10111
Durban Metro Police:	031 361 0000
Ambulance and Fire: (Free call)	10177
Netcare 911: (Private medical rescue service)	082 911
Tourism Safety Initiative:	0861 874 911
AA Emergency Call Centre:	083 843 22 (083 THE AA)
Poisoning & Drug Overdose	0800 33 3444
National Sea Rescue Institute: (For any marine-related emergency - Netcare)	082 911
Mountain Search and Rescue:	<a href="http://www.mcsa.org.za">www.mcsa.org.za</a>
• Eastern Cape Province:	+27 (0) 41 10111
• Gauteng:	+27 (0) 11 315 0203
• KwaZulu-Natal:	+27 (0) 31 307 7744
• Western Cape Metro Rescue:	+27 (0) 21 948 9900
Lifeline Crisis Centre:	+27 (0) 12 342 2222

## USEFUL CONTACT INFORMATION

Embassies or High Commissions:

<http://www.dfa.gov.za/foreign/forrep/index.htm>

Department of Foreign Affairs, Consular Services:

Tel: +27 (0) 12 351 1268/1232 or [www.dirco.gov.za](http://www.dirco.gov.za)

Airlines (Airports Company South Africa flight information):

Tel: +27 (0) 86 727 7888 or [www.acsa.co.za](http://www.acsa.co.za)

Train travel (South African Railways passenger services):

Tel: +27 (0) 805 3570 or [www.south-africa-train-travel.co.za](http://www.south-africa-train-travel.co.za).

**Durban Transport information:** 0861 000 834 or [pti.durban.gov.za](http://pti.durban.gov.za)

Lost credit cards:

American Express: 0800 110 929 Mastercard: 0800 990 418  
Diners: 0800 112 017 Visa: 0800 990 475

South African Tourism Call Centre:

Tel: 087 803 4636 or [www.southafrica.net](http://www.southafrica.net) Outside SA: +27 83 123 6789

KwaZulu-Natal Tourist Information: 031 366 7500 or [www.zulu.org.za](http://www.zulu.org.za)

Durban Tourist Information: 031 304 4934

South African National Parks Central Reservations:

Tel: +27 (0) 12 428 9111 or Mobile: +27 (0) 82 233 9111  
or [www.sanparks.org](http://www.sanparks.org)

South African Weather Service:

Tel: +27 (0) 12 367 6000 or [www.weathersa.co.za](http://www.weathersa.co.za)

**Further Green Travel Tips:** [www.unep.org/greenpassport](http://www.unep.org/greenpassport)



**AUTOGRAPHS AND MEMORABLE MOMENT PAGE**

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# Climate Action Now! Save the Future.



**environmental affairs**

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