

Global Reporting Initiative Index



10 Global Reporting Initiative Index

This report was prepared using the Global Reporting Initiative's **G3.1 Sustainability Reporting Guidelines and Event Organisers Sector Supplement** and is consistent with an application level of C. The index has been compiled to locate the elements and information contained within the guidelines.

Key	
①	Fully reported
②	Partially reported
③	Not reported – not applicable
E01	Event Organisers Sector Supplement Aspects or Indicators

Profile disclosure	Description	Level	Cross-reference section/page reference
1 Strategy and Analysis			
1.1	Statement from the Director General	①	Foreword by Director-General
2 Organisational Profile			
2.1	Name of organisation	①	1.1 Report purpose
2.2	Primary brand, products and/or services	①	1.1 Report purpose
2.3	Operational structure of organisation	①	1.2 Report scope and boundary
2.4	Location of organisation's headquarters	①	1.2 Report scope and boundary
2.5	Countries in which the organisation's operations are located	①	1.2 Report scope and boundary
2.6	Nature of ownership and legal form.	①	1.2 Report scope and boundary
2.7	Markets served	①	1.2 Report scope and boundary
2.8	Scale of reporting organisation	①	1.2 Report scope and boundary
2.9	Significant changes during the reporting period	①	1.2 Report scope and boundary
2.10	Awards received during the reporting period	①	None
3 Report Parameter			
Report Profile			
3.1	Reporting period	①	1.1 Report Purpose
3.2	Date of most recent previous report	②	N/A
3.3	Reporting cycle	①	1.1 Report Purpose
3.4	Contact point for questions regarding the report	①	1.2 Report scope and boundary
3.5	Process for defining report content	①	1.2 Report scope and boundary
Report Scope & Boundary			
3.6	Boundary of the report	①	1.2 Report scope and boundary
3.7	State any specific limitations on the scope or boundary	①	1.2 Report scope and boundary
3.8	Basis for reporting on joint ventures, subsidiaries, etc.	②	N/A
3.10	Explanation of re-statements	②	N/A

Profile disclosure	Description	Level	Cross-reference section/page reference
3.11	Significant changes from previous reporting periods	②	N/A
	GRI Content Index		
3.12	Standard GRI Disclosures Table	①	
4 Governance, Commitments & Engagement			
4.1	Governance structure	①	2.4.1 Overview of Governance Arrangements 2.4.2 Roles and Responsibilities of Greening Workstream Appendix 3
4.2	Position of chair of Board	②	N/A
4.3	Independent and/or non-executive board members	②	N/A
4.4	Shareholders/employees communication to Board	①	2.4.1 Overview of Governance Arrangements
4.14	List of stakeholder groups engaged	①	Appendix 2
4.15	Identification and selection of stakeholders for engagement	①	2.3.1 Stakeholder Engagement
EC Performance Indicators			
EC8	EC8 Development and impact of infrastructure investments and services provided primarily for public benefit through commercial, in-kind, or pro-bono engagement		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Solar Water Heaters for Rural Clinics, Section 5.1.4 Cato Manor Green Street, Section 6.1 Sustainable Energy Access for All Initiative, Section 6.2 Non-Motorised Transportation Plan, section 7.4 Summary table provided in 11.9 Appendix 9
EN Performance Indicators			
EN4	Indirect energy consumption by primary source		CCR Expo, Section 3.4.1
EN5	Energy saved due to conservation and efficiency improvements		CCR Expo, Section 3.4.3
EN8	Total water withdrawal by source, conservation and improvement initiatives and results	①	CCR Expo, Section 3.5.1
EN22	Total weight of waste by type and disposal method and initiatives to manage waste and their results		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CCR Expo, Section 3.6 The weight of goods redistributed were not weighed
EO2	Modes of transport taken by the attendees and participants and use of sustainable transport	①	Chapter 7 Sustainable Transportation
LA Performance Indicators			
LA2	Total number and rate of new employee hires and volunteers recruited and employee and volunteer turnover by age group, gender, and region	①	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CCR Expo cleaning staff, Section 3.11.3 CCR Expo Chaperones, Section 3.11.3 CCR Expo temporary employees, Section 3.11.3 DEA Environmental Volunteers, Section 8.9.1 DEA Interns, Section 8.9.2
PR Performance Indicators			
PR5	Practices related to customer satisfaction, and the satisfaction of attendees and participants who are content providers, including results of surveys measuring customer satisfaction	①	Stakeholder response, Section 8.10

Profile disclosure	Description	Level	Cross-reference section/page reference
EO Sourcing Indicators			
E09	Type and sustainability performance of sourcing initiatives	①	Discussed in reference to the CCR Expo, Section 3.8
EO Legacy Indicators			
E011	EO11 Number, type and impact of sustainability initiatives designed to raise awareness, share knowledge and impact behaviour change, and results achieved.	①	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CCR Expo, Chapter 3 • Encouraging event greening behaviours, Section 3.2 • Awareness and training, Section 3.10.1 • Communicating the greening of the CCR Expo, Section 3.10.2 • School tours, Section 3.10.3 • CEBA, Section 4.6.1 & 5.4.3 • Solar Water Heaters at rural clinics, Section 5.1 • Cato Manor: Green Street, Section 6.1 • Schools Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Project, Section 6.2 • Non-Motorised Transportation, Section 7.4 • Greening of workstreams, Section 8.1 • Green Passport, Section 8.2 • Greening Legacy Guideline, Section 8.2 • Events, Section 8.3 and Appendix 1 • Climate Change Response Summits, Section 8.4 • Climate Train, Section 8.5 • SA Agulhas, Section 8.6 • Living Beehive, Section 8.7 • Cleantech Competition, Section 8.8 • Environmental Volunteers and Interns, Section 8.9
E012	EO12 Nature and extent of knowledge transfer of best practice and lessons learnt.	①	<p>The COP17 Sustainability Report is the main source of reporting knowledge of best practice and lessons learnt. Particular areas include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of various greening guidelines, Section 2.3.2 • Support to side-event organisers, Section 2.3.4 • CCR Expo - Encouraging event greening behaviours, Section 3.2 • CCR Expo - Live energy monitoring, Section 3.4.5 • CCR Expo - Rainwater harvesting, Section 3.5.3 • CCR Expo - Worm farm, Section 3.6.5 • CCR Expo - Eco-procurement, Section 3.8 • CCR Expo - Training sessions with cleaning staff and chaperones, Section 3.10.1 • CCR Expo - Green stand, Section 3.10.2 • Greening of workstreams - Accommodation For a, Section 8.1 • Mass media , Section 8.2.1 • Website and uploading of greening guidelines, Section 8.2.2. • Internet – uploading of guidelines, Section 8.2.2. • Specialised publications and distribution, Section 8.2.3 • Events, Section 8.3 • Training sessions with Environmental Volunteers and interns, Section 8.9 • Stakeholder Response, Section 8.10

Appendices

11 Appendices

- Appendix 1** Side-events tracked and greening of these events
- Appendix 2** List of stakeholders engaged
- Appendix 3** The composition of the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Climate Change
- Appendix 4** Green Stand judging criteria and list of winners
- Appendix 5** Distance from each stop to the Central Transport Hub
- Appendix 6** Motorised and Non-Motorised Transport Maps
- Appendix 7** Provincial Climate Change Initiatives
- Appendix 8** Visitor Survey Questionnaire
- Appendix 9** EC8 Development and impact of infrastructure investments and services provided primarily for public benefit through commercial, in-kind, or pro-bono engagement

11.1 Appendix 1: Greening of Side Events

11.1.1 Introduction

Various sectors of civil society hosted supporting or side events open to the general public while COP17/CMP7 was underway. Arranged separately from activities hosted by the UNFCCC and outside of the UN precinct, the side events provided a platform to raise awareness, stimulate dialogue, and promote advocacy on climate change and sustainability issues.

Held at the CCR Expo and in over 50 other venues in Durban and as far afield as Umhlanga and Amanzimtoti, the supporting events ranged from meetings, seminars, and panel discussions, to expos, ceremonies, artistic performances, concerts, celebrations, processions, rallies, demonstrations, protests and even a parliamentary meeting – each with a variable environmental footprint.

A tracking system was put in place with the purpose of monitoring as many of these different events as possible. While more detailed data gathering and auditing was undertaken for official events at the UN precinct and CCR Expo, tracking of the side events provided a necessary high-level view of the scope and potential impact of the supporting activities, which otherwise would have been excluded from the reporting narrative of the conference.

This appendix provides a summative record of the side events held at COP17/CMP7 and an overview of significant data findings from the greening tracking process.

11.1.2 Record of Side Events

Local Government initiatives

Local government hosted various events outside of the main UN precinct that still provided input into the overall COP proceedings. The events provided strong focus on Climate Change awareness and legacy projects in municipalities beyond the conference.

The following bodies formed the Local Government Partnership for COP17:

- The South African Local Government Association (SALGA);
- Local Governments for Sustainability (ICLEI);
- Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs (COGTA);
- Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA),
- eThekweni Municipality, and
- South African Cities Network (SACN)

The Local Government Programme consisted of the following main events:

- Climate Change side event at SALGA National Conference
- South African Mayors Conference on Climate Change and COP17/CMP7
- IBSA Local Government Dialogue - linked to the IBSA Summit (16 October 2011)
- The Durban Local Government Convention: adapting to a changing climate
- Local Government Climate Lounge at COP17-CMP7
- Local Government Pavilion at COP 17-CMP7

Other side events in the government sector, not specifically coordinated by the programme included the:

- Climate Action Networking Reception
- Climate Change Learning Exchange
- Climate Roadmap
- Climate Action Programme High Level Panel on Cities of the Future
- African Cities Network
- Local Government Climate Forum
- Various events hosted by local and overseas municipalities and cities.

While greening across these events was variable, one of the more successful initiatives saw the purchasing of Durban CEBA's for the Climate Action Programme High Level Panel on Cities of the Future event.

It is hoped that the energy and awareness raised by COP17/CMP7 is sustained within the local government sector and that learning from the process is taken back by the participants to effect change at a grassroots level with on-going dialogue and support.

11.1.3 Civil Society

Local, National and International Civil Society had aimed to ensure a strong presence in Durban but attendance at their numerous activities, meetings, rallies and protests was poor and a several events had to be cancelled. Most civil society activity took place through the Civil Society Committee for COP17 (C17), which included representatives of 16 organisations including social movements, labour, environmental justice organisations, international environmental NGOs and faith-based organisations.

C17, which took over various venues at the University of Kwa-Zulu Natal (UKZN) campus, aimed to provide a platform to strengthen the climate justice movement in South Africa, while at the same time consolidating civil society actions across the world during the two weeks of negotiations. No major greening initiatives were in place and waste management in particular was a major concern.

A climate refugee camp was established by C17 at Block AK near the ICC from December 1 to December 6, 2011, highlighting the plight of climate refugees worldwide. This was a tented village that provided sanitation (portable), shelter (in large rented tents), food and mattresses. The camp accommodated civil society groups that had traveled to Durban to participate in COP17/CMP7 activities and had not pre-arranged accommodation.

Civil society groups also organized several rallies and mass action events including:

- The Sasol South Durban protest
- The Global Day of Action
- The Rural Women's March
- The Blue Line March
- The Occupy Durban Campaign.

11.1.4 Youth initiatives

Two bodies, namely the International Youth Climate Movement (IYCM) and the Africa Youth Initiative on Climate Change (AYICC), or "Youngo" as it was known, focused on facilitating youth engagement with the UNFCCC during the conference.

Prior to the commencement of COP17/CMP7, the Seventh Conference of the Youth (COY7) was hosted at UKZN from 25 to 27 November 2011 and saw the attendance of approximately 200 local and international students, including a large delegation from South Africa. They gathered for a three-day conference to tackle issues on climate change, build capacity, share knowledge and foster collaboration.

Since COY7 had limited funding, the provision of a self-service tea station and the donation of vegan meals was an innovative catering solution for these delegates. Event organisers indicated that they were aiming for a carbon positive event, and had calculated a preliminary carbon footprint and made a commitment to plant 30 000 trees through the Plant for the Planet programme to offset their emissions.

The Africa Youth Initiative on Climate Change (AYICC), a network of African youth organisations and individuals working on climate change and sustainable development, was founded in 2006 at the COP12/CMP2. Its goal is to ensure participation of African youth in the climate change debate, identify and seek support for youth-driven climate change solutions and increase the youth awareness on climate change.

In early November 2011, starting in the Kenyan capital, Nairobi, youth from Africa joined by other global youth from as far as Norway and the UK, embarked on a journey known as the **Climate Caravan**, in buses specially equipped for the trip to demonstrate their commitment to addressing climate change. For about three weeks, over 100 youth travelled through Kenya, Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia, and Botswana, and finally into South Africa in buses sponsored jointly by many international organisations, including the Norwegian Church Aid.

In all the countries they visited, they raised awareness on climate change and the conference mainly through performing arts, having a small compliment of artists on board. They were joined by locals and local artists hosting six concerts during the course of the journey in Nairobi, Dar es Salaam, Lusaka, Lilongwe, Soweto and, finally, in Durban. During the course of their journey, 250 000 people signed their petition, which was handed over to the Ms Edna Molewa, Minister of Water and Environmental Affairs and religious leaders.

11.1.5 Faith Based initiatives

The SA Faith Communities' Environment Institute (SAFCEI) and the South African Council of Churches (SACC) were the main bodies that coordinated a faith-based local steering committee called the *We Have Faith Now* coalition.

The Faith Based Communities managed to mobilise significant support in the lead up to COP17/CMP7, hosting two large events, namely the "*We Have Faith – Act Now for Climate Justice*" rally and a concert at King's Park Stadium held on 27 November 2011 followed by the *Day of Prayer* on 4 December 2011. They also supported the *Global Day of Action March* on 3 December 2011 and created a meeting space for communities to use as a home base and host talks, workshops and share information at the Diakonia Centre, in Durban, for the full duration of the conference.

The rally saw the arrival of the "Bishops on Bicycles" brigade, the African Youth Initiative on Climate Change caravan, and the ceremonial handing over of the "ark" containing the petition from African youth and faith based organisations collected during their voyage from Nairobi. This petition, along with other petitions from the coalition and local schoolchildren, was handed to the Minister of Environmental Affairs. It called on leaders to fight for a just and legally binding climate treaty, called on negotiators to treat the Earth with respect, resist disorder and live in peace with each other, and for Africa to unite, and speak out with one voice for social justice for the poor in Africa and beyond.

The Faith Based Communities put in tremendous effort to mobilise their constituents in the lead up to and during COP17/CMP7. Their events were considered a great success in raising awareness of climate change as well as in rallying support for the need for a binding outcome to COP, evident in the garnering of 250 000 signatories to their petition.

11.1.6 Business

Business side events at COP17/CMP7 were generally well organised, communicated and co-ordinated. The main organisers included:

- The National Business Initiative (NBI)
- World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD)
- Nedbank
- Standard Bank
- International Emissions Trading Association (IETA)
- The Cambridge Programme for Sustainability Leadership (CPSL).

A variety of private venues showcasing green initiatives or displays were used to host their meetings, discussion groups, seminars and dinner parties. The main focus was to stimulate business interest in driving the Green Economy in South Africa, with particular attention given to discussing and encouraging investment in renewable energy alternatives.

11.1.7 Results of Greening Tracking

Sector Hosts

Events tracked were broadly categorized across the sectors of civil society, government, business (industry) and other. Generally, it was easier to monitor and gather information for the civil society events than the government or business events, where access was more controlled. Civil Society hosted the most events.

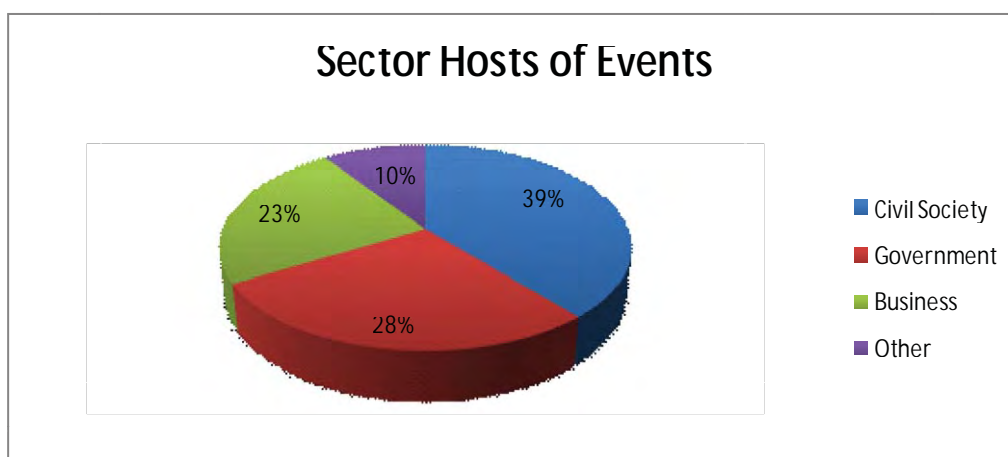


Figure 40: Representation of events tracked by sector

11.1.7.1 Number and Size of Events

A total of 94 side events were tracked with an estimate total of 34,300 people attending the activities. Most of the events hosted less than 200 people each, with only a few of the events numbering over 2000 people at a single gathering.

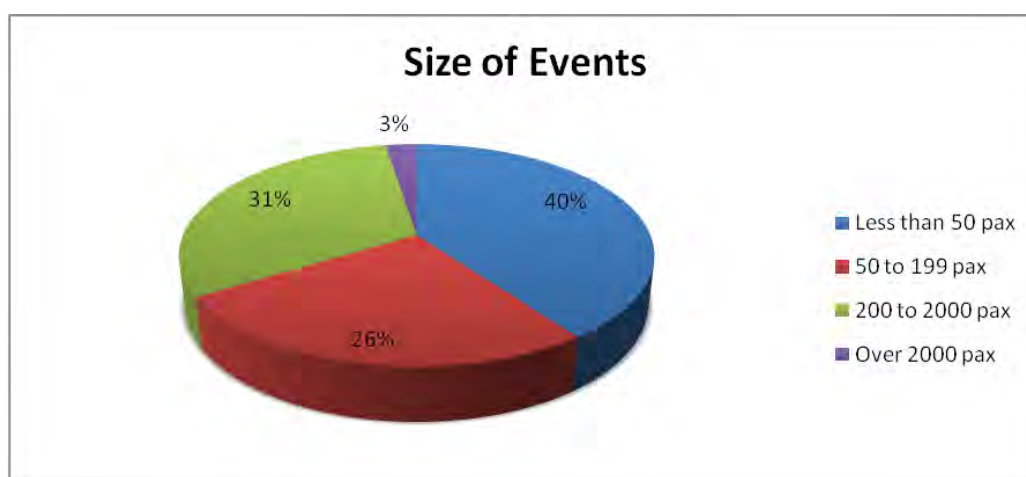


Figure 41: Attendance at side-events

11.1.7.2 Type of Events

Side events tracked were classified according to the following general types: meeting/seminar; rally/march; concert/performance; expo/demonstration; and other. The majority of events were organised as meetings or seminars. A significant number of events were unconventional and considered 'other', for example the launch of the Beehive, film shows, and ad hoc presentations at exhibition stands, or discussions in public areas such as a restaurant or hotel.

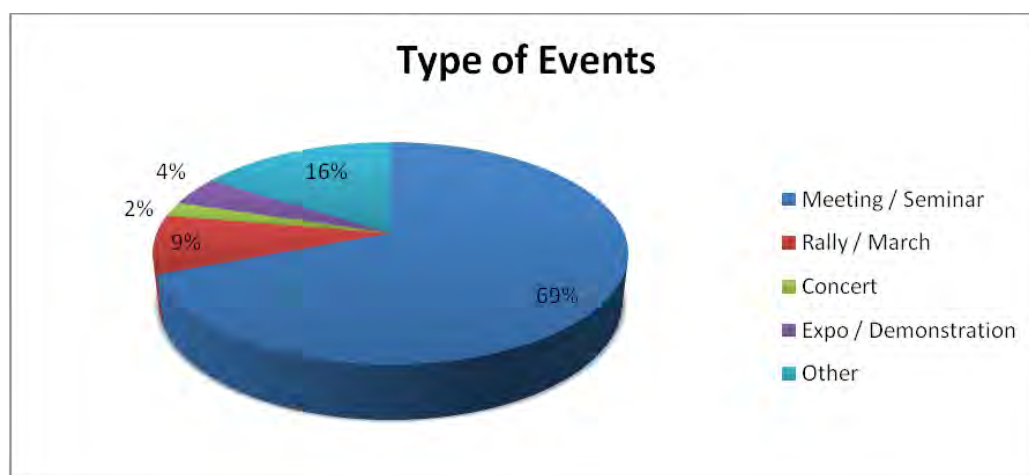


Figure 42: Events tracked by type

11.1.7.3 Catering

Catering was provided at more than half of the side events hosted. Light meals or finger snacks were provided at approximately 40% of the events, while 15% of the events offered only basic refreshments such as tea, coffee and biscuits.

Where meals were provided, 46% included a mixture of meat and vegetables, 31% were mostly meat, while only 23% of the meals offered vegetarian or vegan options. The high processed meat consumption is notable considering that the livestock sector emerges as one of the most significant contributors to greenhouse gas emissions and other serious environmental problems.

Waste Management

Since a few side event venues had a comprehensive waste management system in place, tracking of waste estimates was based on visual observation only. Under consideration were the type of waste being produced and evidence of a recycling system.

Although 23% of the events managed to be 'paperless', the type of waste most observed was paper. While the predominance of paper corresponds to the nature of COP17/CMP7 and the majority of side event types (meetings and seminars), a significant amount of glass and plastic was also noted in the waste stream.

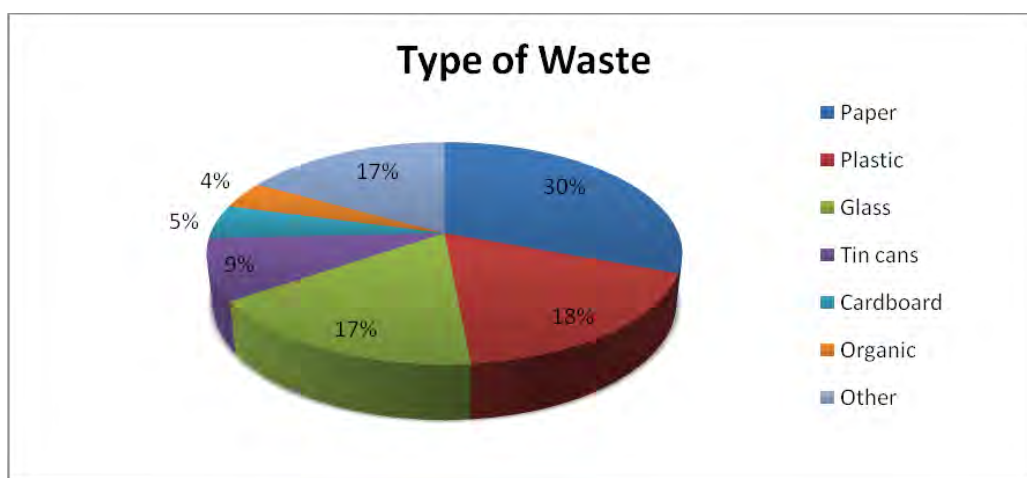


Figure 43: Event waste tracked by material type

While approximately 31% of tracked side events had no recycling systems in place, the majority of events (69%) did have some form of recycling system in place, and 18% of these ensured that these systems were clearly communicated enabling ease of participation by event participants.



Figure 44: Recycling at side-events

11.1.8 Transport and Accessibility

Most of the venues were accessible by public transport, bicycle or on foot, although it was noted that a fair number of people still used private vehicles. The venue that was the most difficult to access was UKZN, which was approximately 6km from the main conference venue.

11.1.9 Conclusion

The main outcome of the tracking process was the acknowledgement that supporting and side events, though not always officially monitored or evaluated, do contribute significantly to the overall footprint of an event.

In particular, it should be noted that when developing and applying sustainability reporting indicators or implementing greening programmes, as was the case for COP17/CMP7, it is important to recognize and include such events and their stakeholders in the process of minimizing the impact of the event.

An opportunity therefore exists during planning to identify and engage early with sectors and their constituents or groups responsible for organizing side events around greening education and practices.

11.2 Appendix 2: Stakeholder Engagement

11.2.1 Inter-Ministerial Committee on Climate Change (IMC)

The IMC was the highest governing body in relation to the hosting of COP17/CMP7. From a sustainability point of view, it was most concerned that the various departments demonstrated their contribution to the country's transition to a low-carbon future through Flagship projects. Representatives of the Greening Workstream made presentations to the Technical IMC keeping the structure informed on the progress with regards to the Greening Programme.

Inter-Ministerial Committee on Climate Change: Member Ministries
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
Arts and Culture
Economic Development
Energy
Environmental and Water Affairs
Human Settlements
International Relations and Co-operation
Presidency
Public Works
Science and Technology
Rural Development
Tourism
Trade and Industry
Transport

11.2.2 Inter-departmental Liaison Committee (IDLC)

The IDLC was responsible for ensuring the sound logistical planning of the COP17/CMP7. The Greening Workstream reported progress on the implementation of the Greening Programme.

Inter-departmental Liaison Committee: Member Departments
<i>National Departments</i>
Agriculture
Arts and Culture
Economic Development
Energy
Environmental and Water Affairs
Human Settlements
International Relations and Co-operation
Presidency
Public Works
Rural Development
Science and Technology
Tourism
Trade and Industry
Transport
<i>Provincial entities</i>
KZN Department of Agriculture, Environmental Affairs and Rural Development
<i>Municipal Entities</i>
eThekweni Municipality
<i>Other entities</i>
Durban International Conference Centre
South African Airways
Eskom

11.2.3 Greening Workstream

The Greening Workstream was responsible for designing and implementing the Greening Programme. The mandate was to ensure that the event was organised a low-carbon event with a measured carbon footprint.

Member organisations
DEA
Department of Energy
Department of Transport
Eskom
eThekweni Municipality
Indalo Yethu
KZN Province
UNIDO

11.2.4 Pre-COP17/CMP7 Summits

The Greening Workstream interacted with the organisers of the Pre-COP17/CMP7 Summits to apply event greening practices to these events, to measure their carbon footprints and to track their greening initiatives.

Stakeholders
Donor
Overall events organiser
Events organiser for each province
Administrative contact for each province

11.2.5 Climate Change Response Expo

The DEA was responsible for the CCR Expo and it involved many different stakeholders as documented below. This was an iconic contribution to the COP17/CMP7 by providing an alternative space to both delegates and non-delegates to support the goals of the Conference. Members of the Greening Workstream played a significant role in ensuring and supporting the greening of the Expo.

Stakeholders
Event organisers
CCR Expo temporary staff
Delegates and visitors
The Exhibitors
Service-Providers/Suppliers
Sponsors
Media

11.2.6 Volunteers and Interns

The DEA appointed 50 volunteers and 30 interns to support the communication of the greening of COP17/CMP7 through verbal means as well as through the distribution of the Green Passport. The Greening Workstream supported the process by supplying greening content and support in respect of the training of the interns.

Stakeholders
Training service-provider
50 volunteers
30 interns

11.2.7 Side-events

In parallel to the official negotiations and activities within the UN Precinct, many side events were organised by different facets of civil society. The Greening Workstream identified these events, offered event greening support and tracked the outcomes of these events.

Stakeholders
A total of 166 side-events and initiatives were identified before and during COP17/CMP7. The composition of these events is as follows:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 34 Business events - 95 Civil society events - 37 Government events
In total, the event organisers of 38 side-events were contacted before COP17/CMP7 and sent event greening guidelines. Eleven of these 38 events were then tracked during the event. Ninety events were attended and tracked during COP17/CMP7.

11.3 Appendix 3: Composition of the highest governance structure

The following table presents the representation of the IMC in terms of whether Ministers and Deputy Ministers are historically disadvantaged individuals (HDI) and their gender. The summary table shows that four-fifths of the IMC members are HDI (795) and close to half are women (46%).

Inter-Ministerial Committee on Climate Change	Ministers		Deputy Minister	
	HDI	Female	HDI	Female
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	Yes	1	No	0
Arts and Culture	Yes	0	Yes	0
Economic Development	Yes	0	Yes	1
Energy	Yes	1	No	1
Environmental and Water Affairs	Yes	1	Yes	1
Human Settlements	Yes	0	Yes	1
International Relations and Co-operation	Yes	1	Yes	0
Presidency	Yes	0	Yes	0
Public Works	Yes	0	No	0
Science and Technology	Yes	1	No	0
Rural Development	Yes	0	Yes	0
Tourism	No	0	Yes	1
Trade and Industry	No	0	Yes	1
Transport	Yes	1	Yes	1

	Number	%
HDI	22	79%
Non-HDI	6	21%
Total	28	100%
Women	13	46%
Men	15	54%
Total	28	100%

11.4 Appendix 4: CCR Expo Green Stand Awards

11.4.1 Judging Criteria

1. DESIGN			SCORE
Visual Impact	Your immediate first and overall impression, in relation to design elements i.e. creativity, innovation and look and feel. Consider the request to build green expo stand.	50	
Spatiality	Use of space on the stand i.e. access traffic flow, layout, functionality, etc.	25	
Lighting Effects	Use of this medium in creating ambience, focal areas and adding to the impact, functionality and branding aspects of the stand.	25	
Exhibition Stand Identification, Presentation & Graphics	Exhibitor's stand branding and company identification. Use of this medium to highlight products or services.	25	
SUB TOTAL		125	

2. STAND BUILDING STRUCTURE			SCORE
Finishes	Quality of materials and workmanship.	25	
Functionality	Storage areas/units, neatness, cleanliness, meeting space, simplicity, etc.	25	
Materials	Eco-friendly stand materials, e.g.: eco-friendly paint, bamboo or biodegradable products, re-usable elements, FSC approved wood, re-using old waste materials, Xanita board, biodegradable carpeting, energy efficient lights / no lights, energy efficient appliances, use of technology. (Might need supporting evidence for some of these, e.g. the paint – cannot tell by looking at it what type it is).	100	
Procurement	Were local KZN suppliers used for the stand materials? If not, were they South African suppliers? Were they imported? (Look at percentage of stand that was locally sourced)	75	
Reusability	Has the stand been used before / will it be used again? Or is there some form of planned use for it after the event? Is it durable if it is going to be reused? Can the branding be reused or is it dated for the specific event? Or is it a one-off use with no thought to where it will end up?	75	
Transporting	Can the stand be transported easily, e.g. – packs small and light; thought went in to it. Was a lot of packaging used in the transport process? If so, was a plan made to reuse it?	25	
SUB TOTAL		325	

3. COMMUNICATION ELEMENTS			SCORE
Product Presentation	Literature, information, promotional materials, multi-media, and demonstrations (removed creativity and innovation). Aspects to look for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimal printed marketing material. Print-outs being on recycled paper. Use of technology instead of print- i.e. ipads. Clear communication about the product? 	50	
Marketing Content	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is the green message conveyed clearly and honestly? No greenwashing, or misleading information. Authentic adoption of sustainability principles (people, planet, prosperity) and no overt consumerism. 	50	
Gifts	If gifts or giveaways are supplied on the stand – are they eco-friendly, locally produced and have a green message? Aspects to look for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recycled vs recyclable. The likelihood of them being used vs broken / thrown away. Innovation- i.e. giving a memory stick instead of brochure No gifts should not be penalised, but should get maximum points. 	25	
Staff	Are staff on the stand able to explain the product / service being exhibited? Do they use the recycling bins, and encourage the visitors to their stand to? Do they know what elements and why the stand is green? Do they have basic knowledge of sustainability issues relating to their product or stand?	50	
SUB TOTAL			175

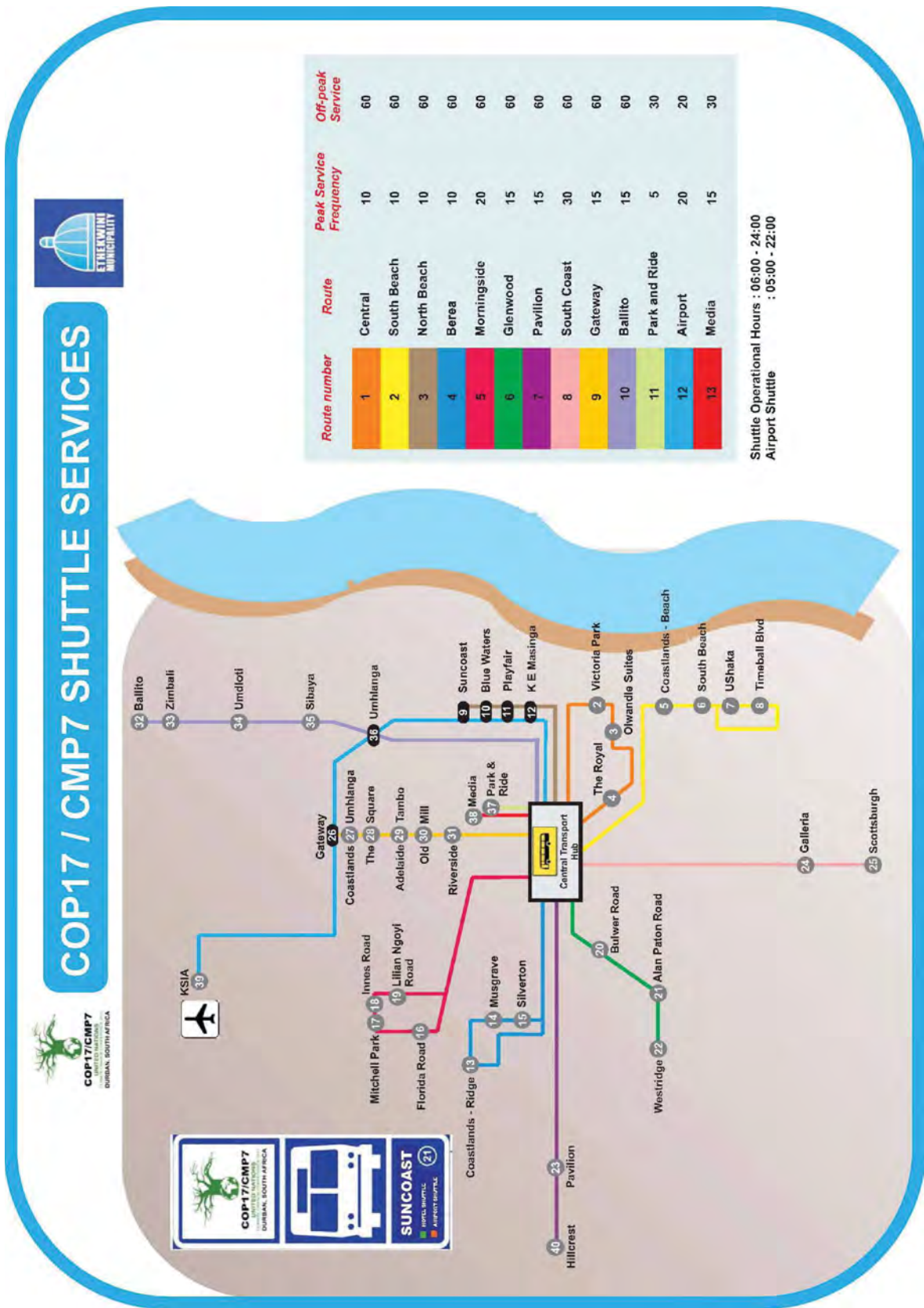
11.4.2 Results

Best Small Green Stand Award	World Wildlife Fund (WWF)
Best Medium Green Stand Award	Department of Environmental Affairs: Biodiversity and Conservation
Highly Commended Medium Green Stand Award	Standard Bank
Best Large Green Stand Award	Department of Arts and Culture
Highly Commended Large Green Stand Award	European Union
Best Outdoor Green Stand Award	Climate Smart Cape Town
Highly Commended Outdoor Green Stand Award	South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI)

11.5 Appendix 5: Distance from each stop to Central Transport Hub

Shuttle Stop	Distance to Central Transport Hub (km)
KE Masinga	1.17
Olwandle Suites	1.25
The Royal	1.45
Playfair	1.81
Victoria Park	1.97
Coastlands - Beach	2
South Beach	2.31
Blue Waters	2.36
Suncoast	2.83
Bulwer Road	2.9
Silverton	2.94
Florida Road	3.22
Musgrave	3.47
Alan Paton	3.76
Lilian Ngoyi Road	3.9
Innes Road	4.13
Coastlands - Ridge	4.41
Ushaka	4.45
Mitchell Park	4.77
Timeball Blvd	5.27
Westridge	5.51
Riverside	6.1
Old Mill	7.56
Adelaide Tambo	8.22
Pavilion	10.28
Bluff Towers	12
Bluff Road	12.26
Grays Inn	14.68
Admiral	15
Beach Road	16
Umhlanga	16.26
The Square	16.54
Coastlands - Umhlanga	17.01
Gateway	17.38
Marine Drive	18.42
Sibaya	22.7
Umdloti	25.62
Galleria	26.2
Hillcrest	30
KSIA	36.38
Zimbali	38
Ballito	44
Scottsburgh	65

11.6 Appendix 6: Motorised and Non-Motorised Transport Maps





EXPLORE DURBAN



11.7 Appendix 7: Provincial Climate Change Initiatives

Table 44. Provincial Climate Change Initiatives

Province	Climate Change Initiative
Eastern Cape Province	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eastern Cape Climate Change Action Programme comprised of eleven projects on the ground, five of which were showcased at COP17/CMP7 (Emonti Green Hub, Stutterheim Recycling, Ikhwezi Solar Flat Plate, Chris Hani Sustainable Village and Wild Coast Nursery and Farming). • Youth Network in Climate Change seminar. • Eastern Cape Climate Change Response Strategy. • Developing a green economy strategy and Planning, design and packaging of green economy projects. • Fund mobilisation for green economy projects. • Marketing / branding of Province as a green economy hub in build up to COP 17. • Over and above the Provincial summit, hosted SALGA conference (20 to 22 July).
Free State Province	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Established the Free State Climate Change Committee comprising government departments, NGOs, business and two educational institutions. • Greening programme targeting MEC events and facilitating the inclusion of climate change and environmental awareness in their schools programmes. • Over and above the Provincial summit, hosted SALGA conference 14 – 16 August.
Gauteng Province	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of Climate Change Response Strategy. • Workshop on Climate Change Adaptation. • Engaged metros and districts that have strong climate change and green programmes in meetings. • Climate Change Summit in March 2011 to present and discuss draft GCCRS. • Green Strategy developed. • Finalized draft of Green Programme and Action plan. • Implementation of Green Integrated Energy Strategy. • Climate Change interventions for transport. • Engaging metros and districts that have strong Climate Change and green programmes. • Over and above the Provincial summit, hosted SALGA conference 28 – 29 July.
Kwazulu-Natal Province	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated Greening Programme, which included the implementation of various projects and community based greening activities, undertaken in conjunction with the Wildlands Conservation Trust(1000 treepreneurs & 1200 wastepreneurs; plant 30 000 fruit trees & 70 000 indigenous trees and collect and process 2400 tons of recyclable material.) • Business Global Summit looking at possible investment technologies from other countries, hosted in conjunction with Business Investor Forum. • Blue Line March in which representatives from all sectors, marched with the Premier along the potential high water mark on Durban coast to highlight the effects of climate change. • Created leverage by adding a COP17/CMP7 'spin' to other events, such as Youth Day and environmental calendar days. • Pre COP17/CMP7 media tours. • Municipal participation at the Local Government Pavilion at the CCR Expo. • Strategic COP17 events e.g. proposed Investment Dinner, 'Future Convention Cities'/ Sister Cities Alliance Market, Beach Party etc. • Durban Sustainable Cities Expo 2011. • Multi stakeholder Provincial Climate Change Council chaired by the Premier of the province to serve as a provincial platform ensuring regular dialogue and consultation on climate change activities. • Media briefing on 'World Environment Day'. • 33 (3 per District) Provincial road-shows. • Disaster management - utilise media platform for showcasing successes. • Crafted Provincial and Municipal participation plan at the COP17 Pavilion / Exhibition. • Durban Sustainable Cities Expo 2011 – 2 to 4 September 2011. • Over and above the Provincial summit, hosted SALGA Conference – 3 to 5 August. • 3 Seminar / Workshops - 9, 14 and 20 June.

Province	Climate Change Initiative
Limpopo Province	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate Change awareness workshop with employees to spread the message to their respective communities. • 300 schools participating in the School Competition. • Attitudes to Climate Change Research Project. • Climate Change Adaptation Network with the Department of Agriculture. • COP17 message were spread at all planned events. • 5 District "The Greenest Municipality Competition" award Ceremonies August-September. • 2nd Draft Limpopo Green Economy Plan. • Limpopo State of the Environment Report. • Greening - 5 million trees planted by 2014, target met for 2010. • University of Limpopo Law Week September 2011 – Two day session on Environmental Law. • 15 August – Launch of Vembe Biosphere Nature Reserve. • Over and above the Provincial summit, hosted SALGA Conference 27 – 29 July.
Mpumalanga Province	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate Change Literacy Programme, which comprised 90 youth-based and 54 community-based awareness programmes with school competitions, development of a manual and a Climate Change game. • Workshop for all Environmental Officers of the Environmental Awareness & Education Directorate. • 18 (7 July to 16 September) i.e. 1 per Local Municipality. • Tree planting and greening programme - 5000 Trees planted. • Over and above the Provincial summit, hosted SALGA Conference - 2 – 3 August.
Northern Cape Province	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community-based environment-friendly cooking methods showcased at the CCR Expo. • COP 17 information session with Premier. • Developed Climate Change Response Strategy. • Roadshow in every District. • Over and above the Provincial summit, hosted SALGA Conference - 17 - 19 July.
North West Province	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness-raising in schools on resource management, and the distribution of energy saving shower heads and energy efficient lights at identified schools. • Climate Change presentation to NAFCOC (industry). • Development of Climate Change material for schools (three modules for schools on climate change, waste management and sustainable development). • Launch of the Buy-Bag in 11 centres. • Greening: nurseries established in schools. Trees for greening schools and RDP houses. • Programme to clear alien plants. • Over and above the Provincial summit, hosted SALGA Conference - 4 – 5 August.
Western Cape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internal awareness raising in provincial departments and municipalities linked to Climate Smart Cape Town coalition campaign. The Coalition includes 23 partners such as government bodies, tertiary sector, NGOs, business organisations. This included media preparation, a tour and booklet on COP17/CMP7. • Created leverage by adding a COP17/CMP7 'spin' to other events and environmental calendar days. Three community events were run with a focus on sustainable living and climate change. • Cape Nature integrated climate change into all its awareness raising events. • Exhibition at COP17/CMP7 showcasing projects implemented through partners of the Climate Smart Cape Town campaign. • Roadshows in every District municipality. • Local authority heads delegation to Mayoral event / conference in September . • Media preparation and tour and booklet. • Investor tour of Western Cape (to view energy efficiency and renewable energy projects). • Renewable energy seminar (December 2011). • Climate Change capacity building workshops – 1 per district. • World Environment Month; three community events run. • Wetlands Day, Habitat Day and Arbour Day - include focus on Climate change. • Greenest Municipality awards. • Over and above the Provincial summit, hosted SALGA Conference - 3 -4 August.

11.8 Appendix 8: Visitors Survey

COP17 Visitor Survey

2011 National Environmental Volunteer Project

Can we please have a few minutes of your time for a COP17 survey?

Your answers will feed into the COP17 Sustainability Report.

Fieldworker: _____

Ref no:
Date:
Place:

VISITOR PROFILE - SAMPLE SCREENING

A. Participant Category: Are you an official delegate?

Delegate	1	*
Non-delegate	2	

* An official delegate will be registered through the UN registration process

If a Non-delegate, please specify:

Civil Society (Faith based, Youth, NGO, CBO)	1
Media	2
Business	3
Government	4
Resident / Other	5

B. Age group:

scholar (learner)	student	< 30	30 - 40	41 - 65	66 >
1	2	3	4	5	6

C. Gender:

male	female
1	2

ACCOMMODATION

1. Are you a local resident, day tripper or overnight visitor?

Local resident	1
Day tripper visitor	2
Overnight visitor	3

How many nights?

2. Where are you from?

2.1 If from South Africa:

KZN - Durban	1
KZN - other	2
Eastern Cape	3
Free State	4
Gauteng	5

Limpopo	6
Mpumalanga	7
North West	8
Northern Cape	9
Western Cape	10

2.2 If from outside SA, please specify where:

City: _____ Country: _____

3. What type of accommodation facility are you staying at during COP 17?

Home	1	Guest house/ Bed & Breakfast	5
Private (Family/ friends)	2	1-3 star hotel	6
Private room / flat/ house rental	3	4-5 Star hotel	7
Car / camping	4		

If other, please specify: _____

4. Do you know if any of the following environmental best practices are in place at your accommodation?

	No	Not sure	Yes	Describe / Comments
Eco certification**	1	2	3	
Energy efficiency measures	1	2	3	
Waste separation	1	2	3	
Water conservation measures	1	2	3	
Use of green or eco-products	1	2	3	
Promoting green behavioural change/ provide information on environmentally friendly behaviour	1	2	3	

5. Did you sign the COP17 Visitor's Charter at your hotel / B&B?

*The Visitor's Charter promotes responsible tourism**** Local certification includes Green Leaf, Heritage and Fairtrade in Tourism SA*

No	Not sure	Yes
1	2	3

6. What informed your choice of accommodation? (Restrict to two options)

Price	4
Quality	5
Location	6
Availability	1
Information service	2
Environmental policy	3

Other: _____

TRAVEL

7. How did you travel to Durban?

Plane	Car	Bus	Train	Other
1	2	3	4	

8. How far is your accommodation (including home for locals) from the ICC / UN Precinct?

City Centre/ North & South Beach	Essenwood/ Stadium	Morning- side/ Umgeni River	Steinbank/ Bluff	Pinetown/ Umlazi / Umhlanga	Ballito
1	2	3	4	5	6
<1km	<3km	4 - 8 km	9 - 14 km	15 - 30 km	>30 km

9. What is your main mode of transport between your hotel / home and the event venue? (Restrict to two options)

private car	taxi cab	mini bus	bus	shuttle	park 'n ride
1	2	3	4	5	6
rental car	motorbike	bicycle	walk	other:	
7	8	9	10		

10. What is your main mode of transport around Durban for the duration of your visit? (Restrict to two options)

private car	taxi cab	mini bus	bus	shuttle	park 'n ride
1	2	3	4	5	6
rental car	motorbike	bicycle	walk	other:	
7	8	9	10		

11.1 If you have used public transport during COP17, what do you think of the service?

Has it been:	poor	fair	good	excellent
	1	2	3	4

11.2 If you are not using public transport, why not? (Restrict to two options)

inconvenient	reliability	don't trust it	cost	time	insufficient knowledge	personal safety
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Other reasons / comments:

12. Have you used any of the bicycle services or bike lanes?

No	Yes
1	2

12.1 If yes, what do you think of the infrastructure (bike lanes & bicycles)?

Has it been:	poor	fair	good	excellent
	1	2	3	4

Explain why: _____

12.2 If yes, what do you think of the services (bike rental)?

Has it been:	poor	fair	good	excellent
	1	2	3	4

Explain why: _____

12.3 If no, any specific reason why not? _____

GREENING AND COMMUNICATIONS INITIATIVES

We more than half way, but would like to ask you how you feel about the greening initiatives for COP17

13. What did you think about the following initiatives?

- CEBA voluntary off-set project for visitors
- Calculation of the carbon footprint for COP17
- Waste initiatives - twin bin system & banning bottled water
- Streetlight retrofits around the ICC / UN precinct
- Non-motorised transport (bicycle and walk routes)

No impact / Not good	Not sure/ No knowledge	Good / I like it
1	2	3
1	2	3
1	2	3
1	2	3

14. How would you rate the greening of the ICC / UN precinct?

- Energy efficiency measures
- Water conservation measures
- Waste separation - twin bin system
- Catering

No impact	Not sure	Good
1	2	3
1	2	3
1	2	3
1	2	3

Other initiatives:

1	1	2	3
2	1	2	3
3	1	2	3

15. How would you rate the greening of the CCR Expo?

		No impact	Not sure	Good
Energy efficiency measures		1	2	3
Water conservation measures		1	2	3
Waste separation - twin bin system		1	2	3
Catering		1	2	3
	1	1	2	3
Other initiatives:	2	1	2	3
	3	1	2	3

16. How would you rate the following communications initiatives?

		No impact	Not sure	Good
Green Passport		1	2	3
Event Greening and Legacy Guideline		1	2	3
Climate Change Train		1	2	3
Climate Change Response Summits (in Provinces)		1	2	3
	1	1	2	3
Other initiatives:	2	1	2	3
	3	1	2	3

17. Which media channels provided the most effective information about COP17?

Internet	Magazines	Newspaper	Green Passport	TV	Green Volunteers
1	2	3	4	5	6
Radio	Journals	Other :			
7	8				

18. Do you intend to off-set your carbon emissions of your stay at COP17?

If so, how?	No	Yes
	1	2

LOGISTICS

A few final questions. On a scale of 1 to 4 with 1 being **poor** and 4 being **excellent**:

	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
19. What do you think of the logistical arrangements for COP17?	1	2	3	4
20. What do you think about the venue?	1	2	3	4
21. What do you think about the food?	1	2	3	4
22. What do you think about the transport?	1	2	3	4
23. What do you think about your accommodation?	1	2	3	4
24. What do you think about the customer service?	1	2	3	4
25. What do you think about the overall communication of information?	1	2	3	4
26. What do you think about the Greening of COP17?	1	2	3	4

27. Do you have any feedback or comments for the organisers to enable continuous improvement?

11.9 Appendix 9: EC8 Development and impact of infrastructure investments and services provided primarily for public benefit through commercial, in-kind, or pro-bono engagement

Project	Deliverable	Funder	Value (Rands)	Whether a needs assessment was conducted to determine infrastructure and other services needed.	If so, briefly explain the results of the assessment.
Solar Water Heaters	Select number of SWH retrofitted on clinics	GEF	R1,600,000 ³	Yes, performed by the KZN Department of Health	The selected rural clinics were surveyed for hot water needs of the clinic including staff residences. The existing electricity geysers were to be retrofitted with SWHs
Sustainable Energy Access for All Initiative	Installation of SWHs at two schools; energy efficient perimeter lighting at and a model RDP house at one school.	DEA UNIDO	R63,400 R120,000	Yes	Discussions were held with the respective schools followed by site inspections. The fact that the schools had feeding schemes for children justified the need for hot water for washing hands. At Vilakazi Primary, security was compromised by the fact that there was no outside lighting. Furthermore, the model house at Vilakazi Primary would improve the capacity of the school to cater for disabled learners as a "full service school".
Cato Manor Green Street	Donation of solar powered torches and cookstoves to 30 households in Groutville	Philips Corporation and African Clean Energy	Cookstoves: R24,000 Lighting sets: R21,000	The iLembe District Municipality was tasked with identifying the recipients of the stoves and solar LED lighting devices	The list of 30 households was submitted and the remainder solar LED lighting was to be distributed to the indigent households with children at Vilakazi School.
Non motorized Transport	Implementation of SWH, energy efficient lights, rainwater harvesting and food gardens at 30 homes Energy efficient lighting & efficient showerheads; Ceiling boards; Fruit and shade trees Wonderbags Procurement and management of bicycles Routes mapped and marked – supporting infrastructure in place	British High Commission - Eskom - ISO Board - Botanical Society - Natural Balance	R1,000,000 Approximately R300,000 (this does not factor in the monetary value of volunteers' time)	Yes	No formal needs analysis done ahead of this project, although the proper participation protocols were followed diligently through the eThekweni Municipality's Public Participation Department and a co-operative working relationship with local political structures (the Councillor and various local Committees). A baseline audit was conducted which included surveys with each household involved. The site was selected on the basis of a few factors, the main ones being that there was already a 'recycled' building structure there from a previous project (and a related network).
		GEF	R2,000,000	Yes	It was informed by the development of the Non-Motorised Transport Plan for the eThekweni Municipality.
		KFW funding	R12,700,000	Yes	It was informed by the development of the Non-Motorised Transport Plan for the eThekweni Municipality

11.10 Appendix 10: Flagship projects

In hosting COP17/CMP7, South Africa was presented with an invaluable opportunity to showcase sustainability projects that demonstrate the country is pursuing a low-carbon future. Several flagship projects were selected from numerous sustainability initiatives that are being implemented and supported by National Government countrywide.

Selection process

The selection process was initiated by the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Climate Change, which oversaw the establishment of an interdepartmental task team to manage the process. The point of departure was the identification of criteria to be used to select the flagship projects. The criteria included the following:

- Localisation potential
- Job creation potential as an enterprise or activity
- Extended use of local agencies and programmes
- Ability to have high impact in terms of emission reduction
- Rural development
- Replicability
- Sustainability
- Ability to attract funding
- Impact on climate change policy, and
- Ability to elevate South Africa's position on climate change such as COP 17/CMP7.

Following an adjudication process, the selected projects were showcased inside the UN Precinct as well as the CCR Expo.

Promoting climate-friendly development

A major source of carbon emissions in South Africa is the production of electricity, which is through the burning of coal. Thus a common thread amongst most of the initiatives is the promotion of renewable sources of energy, primarily solar and wind, which supports climate change mitigation. Promoting the use of sustainable resources is important if the country is to achieve its energy saving targets set by the South African government. This requires renewable energy to replace 10,000GWh of electricity by 2013. Three projects are intended to feed into the Eskom grid and are thus on-grid solutions (large scale photovoltaic project, Ceres Wind Farm and the Northern Cape Solar Energy Project). Off-grid solutions are also promoted as seen in the roll-out of solar water heaters.

Conserving the amount of electricity that is used for energy requirements is also addressed through energy efficiency initiatives (Municipal Energy Efficiency and Demand Side Management Programme, Low-carbon, low-cost housing project and Mzansi Green).

Adaptation is also required in a holistic climate change response and helping households cope with the vulnerability that arises from the exposure to the impacts of climate change (Mzansi Green and Food and Energy Centre of Excellence).

A common thread amongst most of these projects is the intended beneficiaries who are typically low-income households demonstrating the importance of tackling dual problems of poverty alleviation and climate change through climate-friendly development.

11.10.3 Overview of the flagship projects

The following provides an overview of the flagship projects showcased at COP17/CMP7:

Title	Description
Large-Scale PhotoVoltaic	A total of 38 solar photovoltaic tracker systems were erected north of Durban at Hazelmere and will feed into the Eskom grid. The anticipated output is approximately 500kw based on a daily output of eight hours of sun per day.
Ceres Wind Farm	Eskom is funding the development of a wind farm in the town of Ceres in the Western Cape as part of its renewable energy expansion project. It will have a capacity of 100MW.
Comprehensive Community Solar Energy Project, Northern Cape Province	The Solar Energy Park will be situated in Upington, a thriving town on the banks of the Orange River and on the fringe of the Kalahari Desert, Northern Cape Province. The project intends to supply electricity generated from photovoltaic cells to the local community. Solar powered streetlights will also be installed.
Solar Water Heater Mass Roll-Out	A skills development programme will assist with the mass roll-out of Solar Water Heaters with a focus on research, awareness, training and marketing. Low-income households and rural communities will receive low-pressure SWHs and energy efficient lighting. It is estimate that 23% of the renewable energy target can be met through solar water heating.
Municipal Energy Efficiency and Demand Side Management Programme	The project replaces inefficient lighting in municipal buildings, traffic and street-lights with energy efficient technologies. In addition, low-pressure SWH systems are being installed in low-income households in certain municipalities.
Low-carbon, low-cost housing	The on-going need for affordable and sustainable housing in South Africa has shifted the focus of the housing delivery model to the provision of energy efficient modular housing. The project includes the construction of low carbon, low energy, low cost houses utilising an innovative high strength concrete performance system. The system is based on the use of the prefabricated modular elements using High Performance Concrete and highly efficient insulating materials. The project is located in the OR Tambo Narrative and Environmental Centre, Wattville in Gauteng.
Mzansi Green	The Eduroute House (Mzansi Green) has been built to showcase sustainable housing options for low-income residents.
Food and Energy Centre of Excellence	The Food and Energy Centre of Excellence is promoting the planting of household fruit trees for low-cost housing developments. It is also producing gourmet and medicinal mushrooms, and introducing bamboo as a long-term commercial crop.
National Climate Innovation Centre	The National Climate Innovation Centre is being established in Gauteng to provide innovation, science and technology support on climate change issues. It will provide early-stage financing and technical assistance to entrepreneurs to help South African industry to develop innovative solutions to local climate challenges. In this way, South Africa can benefit from a more proactive and profitable participation in the ongoing climate technology revolution and will substantially support the green economy, directly financing and supporting up to 115 South African climate technology ventures, and generating close to 4,000 direct and indirect jobs.





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