



GREEN PASSPORT

HOLIDAYS FOR A LIVING PLANET

Register your unique passport number on the Green Passport website www.greenpassport.co.za, and you will be automatically entered into a draw to win a fantastic two night stay at one of South Africa's private luxury game reserves, The Thornybush Collection. See page 5 for details and sign up to the Green Nation!

WELCOME TO THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA	
NAME	
SURNAME	
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EMAIL	
COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	

UNIQUE PASSPORT NO.
000 001



Dear Green Passport Holder,

Welcome to South Africa and to the world's largest and most spectacular sporting event, the 2010 FIFA World Cup™, hosted for the first time on African soil.

Since the 1994 Winter Olympic Games, hosts and organisers of major sporting events have been challenged to reduce their negative impact on the environment.

The South African National Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA), in partnership with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the Global Environment Facility (GEF), have implemented carbon reduction projects addressing areas such as transportation, waste management, energy and water efficiency as well as the planting of trees under the National Greening Programme to reduce the carbon footprint of the 2010 FIFA World Cup™.

The Green Passport for the 2010 FIFA World Cup™ is an international initiative by UNEP/GEF, and is being rolled out in South Africa as part of the legacy component of the DEA's national greening initiative.

Since 2008, UNEP has been promoting the global and several other national Green Passport campaigns (www.unep.org/greenpassport), which have been raising awareness among tourists about their potential to contribute to sustainable tourism by making responsible holiday choices.

During our participation in the 2010 FIFA World Cup™, let us all strive to behave in an environmentally responsible manner so that succeeding generations can also have the opportunity to enjoy international sporting events in a safe and natural environment.



Mr. Achim Steiner,
Executive Director,
UNEP



Mrs. Monique Barbut
CEO & Chairman
GEF



Mrs. Buyelwa Sonjica
Minister of DEA,
South Africa



WHAT IS EVENT GREENING AND WHAT IS SOUTH AFRICA DOING TO ADDRESS THIS FOR THE 2010 FIFA WORLD CUP™?

Throughout the world, major sporting events are being recognised as having a global environment impact. The 2010 FIFA World Cup™ offers South Africa a unique opportunity to demonstrate to the world its commitment to responsible environmental management and showcase how it responds to the challenges facing the region and our planet.

Greening sporting events has its roots in successful greening activities first introduced at the Winter Olympic Games of 1994 in cooperation with UNEP (www.unep.org/sport_env). FIFA branded the greening approach as the FIFA Green Goal™ and this is now a criteria category for countries hosting future World Cup™ events.

The environmental focus areas, or main themes, of South Africa's National Greening 2010 Framework are:

- Waste reduction and processing
- Energy efficiency and saving
- Maximum use of efficient public and non-motorised transport, with the emphasis on reducing carbon emissions
- Efficient water use, saving and minimizing contamination
- Protecting and enhancing biodiversity (2010 is the International Year of Biodiversity)
- Promoting responsible tourism
- Health and well-being
- Green infrastructure and design

WHAT IS THE GREEN PASSPORT?

The Green Passport is an initiative of the International Task Force on Sustainable Tourism Development coordinated by UNEP. It aims to raise tourists' awareness of their potential to contribute towards sustainable development by making responsible holiday choices (www.unep.org/greenpassport). The Green Passport introduces simple ways for travelers to make tourism a sustainable activity. It promotes tourism that respects the environment and cultures while triggering economic benefits and social development for the host communities.

The information in this unique 2010 FIFA World Cup™ Green Passport edition (a collector's item!) is aimed at helping you to enjoy all the wonderful opportunities South Africa has to offer in the nine host cities, while reducing your environmental footprint during your stay.

We have collected in this edition many useful 'green' tips about where to stay, where to eat, how to get around and what to do in each city.

You can find more helpful information while you are out and about on our website www.greenpassport.co.za or on our mobi site at greenpassportsa.mobi.



REGISTER YOUR UNIQUE GREEN PASSPORT NUMBER AND WIN!

In support of the Green Passport campaign for the 2010 FIFA World Cup™, the internationally renowned Thornybush Collection of seven private game lodges, has offered a magnificent prize of a bush safari to two lucky winners.

The two Green Passport holder winners will each enjoy the splendour of a luxury African bush safari at one of South Africa's top conservancies, the Thornybush Nature Reserve. The prizes, valued at R20,000 each, consist of a two night all inclusive stay (excluding beverages and spa treatments) for two at one of Thornybush's luxury camps or lodges.

To enter the draw, Green Passport holders simply need to register their unique passport number and contact information on the Green Passport website by visiting www.greenpassport.co.za and clicking on the registration page.

The draw will take place on 6 July before the first semi-final football match and winners will be notified by email and text message. In addition, The Thornybush Collection is generously offering specially discounted rates for any bookings made during the World Cup. 10% of the value of your booking will be donated to UNEP and the funds will be allocated to environmental projects in Africa, selected by UNEP. Quote '**Green Passport**' when making your reservation to qualify for the discounted rate.

The Thornybush Collection



TOURISM TIPS AT A GLANCE:



Discover South Africa's amazing landscapes and incredible views through alternative modes of transport. Taking an overnight train or bus instead of a flight to another host city. In the cities travel by bicycle, scooter, or walk and reduce CO₂ emissions along the way.



'Green' accommodation – choose to stay at places that use energy efficient products such as solar power, recycle waste and employ staff from nearby areas. You could also choose to stay with locals or book a farm stay on your journey around the country.

You can help reducing CO₂ emissions at hotels simply by switching off the lights, television, heater, air conditioner and other appliances before leaving your room. Save water by trying not to have your towels washed every day. Try to use biodegradable shampoos and soaps. Don't leave taps running and take short showers instead of baths.



Taste the finest flavours of seasonal and local cuisine. Look for restaurants, delis and markets that supply local, seasonal products. They are not only healthier and tastier, but also help to slim down carbon emissions through less transportation. Don't put the ecosystem on your plate!



*'Green' Tip: Make sure the seafood you want to buy and eat is not on the list of endangered species. **Text the name of the fish to +27 (0) 79 499 8795 and you will receive an answer within seconds.***



Leave only footprints. Dispose of rubbish carefully, recycle where possible and reuse your beverage bottles and shopping bags.

Recycle Bins are also provided at all the stadiums and Fan Park venues.

Please place your cigarette butts or discarded matches in appropriate disposal places and take care not to start a fire.



'Green' Tip: Avoid waste by refilling your water bottles with South Africa's tap water. The water here is of a very high quality and completely drinkable.



South Africa is an outdoor country with many wonderful activities to enjoy. Select those that limit your impact on the environment and book with organisations that support 'green' practices. Always ask questions about transport, accommodation, staff working conditions, gender equality, waste treatment and environmental protection policy.

See the Green Passport website www.greenpassport.co.za for suggestions and links.

When hiking or driving, stick to marked paths and roads and do not take natural keepsakes like shells and indigenous flowers. Do not approach or feed wild animals, especially baboons, and do not leave waste in natural areas.

More information about the 9 host cities and responsible travel in South Africa is on the Green Passport website www.greenpassport.co.za.

CARBON OFFSETTING AND HOW YOU CAN HELP TO KEEP THE SCORE DOWN:

Carbon offsetting focuses on emission-reduction credits that result in less carbon dioxide or other greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. Carbon offsets are typically measured in tonnes of CO₂-equivalents (or CO₂e).

Each one of us has a responsibility to reduce our 'carbon footprint'. The first step is to identify ways of avoiding or reducing your emissions. However, even if direct reduction is not possible, you can compensate for your carbon emissions by paying someone to make an equivalent CO₂ saving. This is called 'carbon offsetting' where you can contribute to schemes that include renewable energy, energy efficiency and replanting of forests in projects across the world.

With an estimated carbon footprint of 2753 250 t of CO₂e, the 2010 FIFA World Cup™ will have the largest footprint of any major international sporting event (much larger than the 2006 event). This is largely due to the distance that many international spectators have to travel to get to South Africa as almost all visitors will fly.

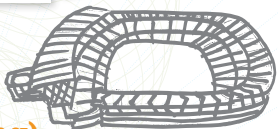
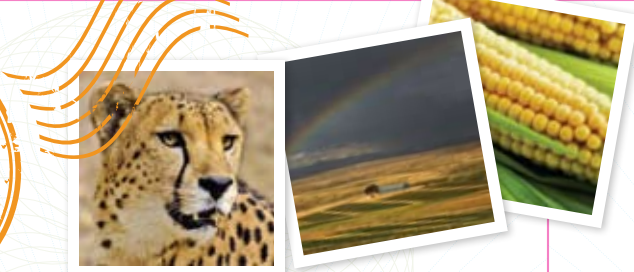
Interventions are being undertaken by the host cities to make this an event with a positive environmental legacy. For example, Durban has established that its carbon footprint will be about 118,000 t of CO₂e. The city is addressing this by implementing and undertaking a reforestation project.

Visit www.greenpassport.co.za and click on the Carbon Calculator link to find out your footprint and how to reduce it.

WHAT IS YOUR 'GREEN' SCORE?

How many 'green' activities, stays or travel have you booked or used? Visit the following link to calculate the CO₂ emissions from air travel: <http://www2.icao.int/en/carbonoffset/Pages/default.aspx>





Bloemfontein (Mangaung)

The city's Sesotho name is Mangaung; this means 'place of cheetahs' and it is situated in the centrally located province of the Free State. With its wealth of historical and cultural attractions and excellent facilities, Bloemfontein is the ideal place to start a tour of the Free State. Visit www.mangaung.co.za for a quick guide to activities and accommodation.



GREEN VISIT SUGGESTIONS:

North of Winburg, the Willem Pretorius Game Reserve, is the Free State's major provincial reserve offering a wealth of wildlife, excellent fishing conditions and a wide range of sports facilities - http://www.sa-venues.com/game-reserves/fs_willempretorius.htm.

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 - http://www.sanparks.org/parks/golden_gate.

Situated at the base of Naval Hill, the Franklin Nature Reserve (size 250Ha) is home to many birds and indigenous wildlife, including herds of springbok, blesbok, eland and zebra. It is the only reserve of its kind in the world completely surrounded by a city - <http://www.savenues.com/attractionsfs/bloemfontein.php>.



CITY GREENING PROJECTS:

As part of its greening initiatives, the city has created pedestrian areas in the central business district (CBD) and widened central streets. The bridge over Selbourne Avenue and the walkways created by closing off Elizabeth Street and Selbourne Avenue have been completed allowing visitors to walk easily to the stadium.

The target to plant 2000 trees by 2010 to offset carbon emissions has been achieved. The Batho Township has been greened and an additional 329 trees have been planted as part of the city's rejuvenation plan.



FOOTBALL FACTS: Free State Stadium

Matches: 6, capacity: 45,000

The stadium has hosted numerous major football and rugby union matches and Bloemfontein's inhabitants are renowned for their passion for sport. While football played second fiddle to rugby for decades, football's popularity explosion - aided by the emergence of Bloemfontein Celtic - is adding a new dimension to the city's sports.

A properly branded five-bin recycling system has been implemented in the stadium for visitors to assist with waste separation at source to ensure efficient removal. Look out for the colour coded bins and do your bit for the environment!



CAPE TOWN

The City of Cape Town's natural landscape is as varied as its cultural and social topography. Home to well-known landmarks such as Table Mountain, Cape Point and Robben Island, Cape Town is Africa's most popular destination for international tourism.



GREEN VISIT SUGGESTIONS:

Environment plays a key role in Cape Town. Among its many attractions, Table Mountain National Park is situated in the heart of a thriving metropolis, preserving the rich biodiversity of flora and fauna for residents and visitors who regularly walk the slopes and the many mountain paths.

The Cape floral kingdom is recognised internationally for its incredible plant diversity and the Kirstenbosch National Botanical Garden became the first botanical garden in the world to be established (in 1913) to protect local flora. Today it is world famous and a key visitor attraction, serving as a home to only indigenous species.

Explore the peninsula from Cape Town to Simon's Town with the Southern Line Tourist Route and hail a 'Green Cab' to complete the journey to Cape Point for a truly 'green' experience. The City



CITY GREENING PROJECTS:

Cape Town launched a comprehensive 'Green Goal': programme aimed at addressing the environmental impacts of the 2010 FIFA World Cup™. The Cape Town Green Map (www.capetown.gov.za) identifies the city's green spaces, as well as businesses that practice fair trade. The Cape Town accommodation sector is required to meet at least four of the eight new national environmental standards.

Two multi-use mini-recycling 'drop off' facilities have been built, one in the city centre and one on the Atlantic Seaboard, where recycled waste from the 2010 FIFA World Cup™ will be received, sorted and dispatched. After the event, the centres will be open for public use.

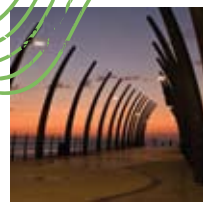


FOOTBALL FACTS: Green Point Stadium

Matches: 8, capacity: 66,000

One of the most artistic football venues in South Africa, this multi-purpose venue is also going to be used to stage major events and concerts. The location is ideal as it is a short walk from the transportation hub of the city.

One of the green measures included in the stadium design is that the building is raked outward to shade itself, while a mesh fabric cladding allows 30% light filtration. The fabric allows for natural ventilation, while the white colour reduces thermal radiation and the translucent glass roof facilitates natural lighting.



eTHEKWINI (DURBAN)

This is the third largest city in South Africa and is famous for being the busiest port in Africa. It is also a major centre of tourism due to the city's warm subtropical climate, beaches and the rich history of the KwaZulu-Natal province.



GREEN VISIT SUGGESTIONS:

Outdoor activities are a major attraction, as the area not only boasts the warm Indian Ocean and various water-focused theme parks, like uShaka Marine World, but also functions as the gateway to two UNESCO World Heritage sites – the uKhahlamba Drakensberg Park and the iSimangaliso Wetlands Park – <http://whc.unesco.org/en/statesparties/za>.

Just beyond its boundaries, Durban boasts the beautiful Dolphin Coast and the historical Battlefields, whilst closer to home are the Valley of a Thousand Hills, the Kranskloof Nature Reserve and the little towns of Kloof and Hillcrest – all worth a visit! – www.kzn.org.za.

Among the natural sites to explore in the city is the classic Durban Botanical Gardens that were founded in 1849. It is

famous for its collection of cycads (including one that is widely acknowledged as the rarest in the plant world), its world renowned 'naturalistic' Orchid House and its over 100-year collection of sub-tropical trees from Africa, Asia and America – www.durbanbotanicgardens.org.za.



CITY GREENING PROJECTS:

Forest areas have been restored and replanted in the eThekweni Municipal Area. These initiatives capture and store many thousands of tonnes of CO₂ and are also creating a large number of jobs and economic opportunities in rural communities, protecting watersheds and reskilling people.

The Buffelsdraai Landfill Site Community Reforestation Project involves assisting rural communities to collect indigenous seeds, grow trees, plant these in degraded forest areas in the landfill buffer area and maintain them. The first phase of the project is to plant 82,000 trees on 150ha, offsetting many thousands of tonnes of CO₂ over a 20-year period.

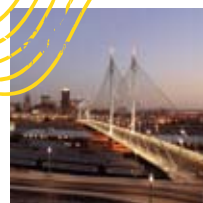


FOOTBALL FACTS: Moses Mabhida Stadium

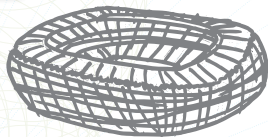
Matches: 7, capacity: 70,000

A multi-purpose venue and an amphitheatre complete with a cable car which ascends to a viewing platform at the top of the expansive 350m arch, a staggering 106m above the pitch. From this vantage point, visitors can experience spectacular panoramic views of the nearby Golden Mile shoreline and the city.

The water usage of the stadium has been reduced by 74% through rain water harvesting, pitch water recycling systems, intelligent irrigation and installation of water efficient tap fittings. Energy efficiency has also been addressed through design, mechanical systems and fittings.



eGOLI (JOHANNESBURG)



Johannesburg, also known as eGoli, Joburg and Jozi, is the largest city in South Africa. The city is the centre of a vast urban industrial complex that covers most of the province of Gauteng, which is Sotho for 'place where the gold is.'

Despite being the country's commercial centre, Johannesburg is a green city, with more than 10 million trees. It is the world's largest man-made urban forest and is certainly one of the greenest in the world - www.joburgtourism.co.za.



GREEN VISIT SUGGESTIONS:

A place of great historical interest is the Cradle of Humankind. This was named a UNESCO World heritage Site in 1999 for its importance in archeology with over 13 digging sites. It is also known as 'The Home of Our Ancestors' after an almost complete human skeleton was found in the Sterkfontein Caves dating back 3.3 million years. This is an area of major scientific significance - www.maropeng.co.za.

The large and beautiful Johannesburg Botanical Gardens and Emmentia Dam are easily accessible and centrally located.

This gigantic parkland dotted with trees, statues, fountains and ponds, is a wonderful haven. The gardens include an alpine collection, rose garden and a cycad collection - <http://www.savenues.com/attractionsga/emmentia-dam.htm>.



CITY GREENING PROJECTS:

200 000 trees were planted before the World Cup, including more than 82,400 indigenous trees as part of the programme to green the township of Soweto. This forms part of the strategy to offset the city's carbon emissions footprint.

The City has also rehabilitated the Klipspruit river and catchment areas. Riverbanks have been cleaned up, rubble and refuse removed and reed growth managed to ensure improved water flow. Parks are being developed along the banks of the river with more than 60,000 trees being planted here as an ongoing project.

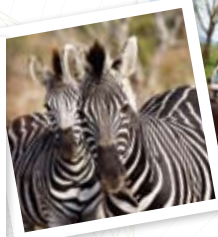


FOOTBALL FACTS: Soccer City and Ellis Park Stadium

Matches: 8, capacity: 88,000 Matches: 7, capacity: 62,000

The newly-reconstructed Soccer City Stadium, one of the most awe-inspiring football venues on the African continent, will host the first and final matches of the tournament. Ellis Park Stadium has hosted many epic sporting events including the final of the 2009 FIFA Confederations Cup between Brazil and the United States.

In order to green both venues, recycling and energy saving programmes, including the re-use of rubble from the old Soccer City, were utilised in building the new facilities. Rainwater is caught in moats and used to irrigate the fields and recycled 'grey water' will be used in ablution facilities.



MBOMBELA (NELSPRUIT)

Mbombela, also known as Nelspruit - siSwati meaning 'many people together in a small space.' - is the capital of the province of Mpumalanga. The city lies in the fertile valley of the Crocodile River, 330 km east of Johannesburg in the hot and humid Lowveld. The urban area is surrounded by game farms and citrus farmlands.



GREEN VISIT SUGGESTIONS:

Access to the world famous Kruger National Park from the south is through the Malelane Gate, only 60 km away from the city. The park offers a huge choice of camps both within the park and the private reserves adjoining it. For information on public camps, which incorporate everything from self-catering rondavels (thatched huts) to campsites, go to www.sanparks.org.

Other attractions include the viewpoints, waterfalls and quaint country towns like Sabie or Graskop on the Panorama Route at the top of the spectacularly scenic Blyde River Canyon. Nearby Pilgrim's Rest is a picture-perfect restored old gold-mining town. Visit www.mpumalanga.com.



CITY GREENING PROJECTS:

The municipality is involved in greening projects to educate and empower the community to be responsible for the condition of their environment. This is being done by developing individual businesses that relate to greening and providing the expertise, support and equipment needed. The initial phase has been to focus on cleaning up illegal dumping and pollution.

The rehabilitation of the Bergvlam Wetland was launched in conjunction with the City's Soccer Greening 2010 campaign. The project aim is to upgrade the whole river system flowing into the wetland through the removal of alien vegetation, restoration of river banks and planting of indigenous species. This also includes developing walking trails and bird hides.

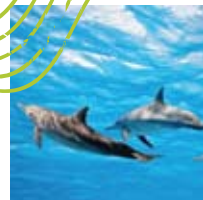


FOOTBALL FACTS: Mbombela Stadium

Matches: 4, capacity: 43,000

Before the stadium's construction, Nelspruit had no top football venue to host international matches. Extensive clearing and control of alien vegetation around the stadium has taken place. These areas have been landscaped with indigenous plants, returning the surrounds to the natural habitat and providing a water wise solution and savings.

The stadium has been designed with iconic steel 'giraffes' that act as roof struts with seating laid out in a zebra pattern! The design reflects the strategic location of the city as a 'safari destination'.



NELSON MANDELA BAY (PORT ELIZABETH)

Located on the South Eastern coast of Africa, this major seaport and tourist destination is set along the beautiful shores of Algoa Bay. Most commonly referred to by its initials, PE, it is the second largest city in terms of area and the fifth largest in terms of population in South Africa.



GREEN VISIT SUGGESTIONS:

There are a number of public and private wildlife reserves surrounding PE, including the Addo Elephant Park, which is dedicated to the preservation of the Eastern Cape Elephant and the Cape Buffalo. An added advantage is that the area is Malaria Free. Visit www.sanparks.co.za.

Some of the city's greatest treasures are the clean beaches and warm water. Scuba diving enthusiasts can choose from a number of great spots with lots to see such as shipwrecks, coral reefs and spectacular fish. Alternatively visit the Oceanarium at Bayworld to see the dolphin demonstration, sharks and other marine life. Visit www.bayworld.co.za.

Baviaanskloof is one of the eight protected areas within the Cape Floral Region and is a UNESCO World Heritage Site. Roughly 120km west of PE, the mega-reserve comprises of approximately 200 km of unspoiled, rugged, mountainous terrain. It is one of the largest wilderness conservation areas and represents seven out of eight of South Africa's biomes - www.nmbt.co.za.



CITY GREENING PROJECTS:

Some of the key 'Green Goal' initiatives for Nelson Mandela Bay include training of tour guides, accommodation owners, taverners, etc. on responsible tourism practices and working with local crafters on the development of sustainable products and services.

A number of interventions around energy efficiency have taken place such as replacing existing street lights with 50,000 energy efficient installations, the replacement of geysers with solar water heaters targeting 100 000 installations over 5 years, the development of 3 wind farm sites and the supply of luminary replacements to previously disadvantaged communities reaching out to 75,000 households.

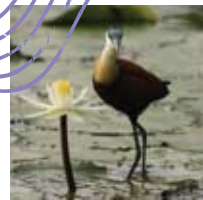


FOOTBALL FACTS: Nelson Mandela Bay Stadium

Matches: 4, capacity: 43,000

Set on the shores of the North End Lake, it is the first dedicated football stadium in the city or surrounding areas. This is one of the newly-built stadiums for the 2010 FIFA World Cup™ and was completed a year prior to the tournament.

Similarly to Cape Town, the stadium uses natural ventilation and light in its design, increasing energy efficiency. Its location near the city centre and close to tourism infrastructure, transport and the airport also helps to reduce travelling distances and CO₂ emissions.



POLOKWANE (PIETERSBURG)

Polokwane, is the capital of the Limpopo Province and is the largest metropolitan town in the northern parts of the country. Its proximity to the Kruger National Park, Magoebaskloof and the Modjadji Cycad Reserve, named after the successive rain-making queens who have inhabited the area since the 16th century, guarding the ancient cycads, makes it a perfect gateway and good transit destination - www.golimpopo.com.



GREEN VISIT SUGGESTIONS:

These are ancient lands to visit, attested by the Mapungubwe UNESCO World heritage site in the Limpopo Valley and Makapans Caves near Mokopane. Archaeologists believe that the iron age sites were once the capitals of mighty African kings - www.sanparks.org/parks/mapungubwe.

Bordering the city, the Polokwane Game Reserve is one of the best in the country, as it is small enough to view plenty of game in an afternoon. One of the main attractions is a number of walks, including a one-day 20 kilometre hiking trail with overnight accommodation - www.sa-venues.com.



CITY GREENING PROJECTS:

The Polokwane Parks Department has successfully implemented and is operating a waste composting facility. In addition, the city has implemented a job creating clean-up plan in order to facilitate waste separation at source by colour coding the Soccer Ball Pole Bins.

To address efficient transport and access, 12 projects have been implemented, which focus on increasing the capacity of the local road networks. This includes incorporating pedestrian walkways along key motorised transportation routes.

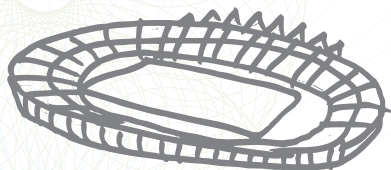
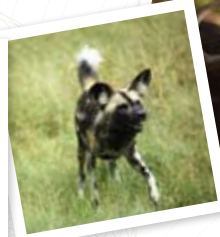
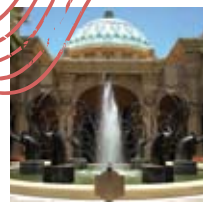


FOOTBALL FACTS: Peter Mokaba Stadium

Matches: 4, capacity: 45,000

The design of the structure is inspired by the locally iconic Baobab tree, with the steel structure supporting the roof plane gathered together at each corner of the stadium and supported by giant 'trunk' structures which accommodate vertical circulation ramps and service cores.

The stadium is only 4km from the city centre and 3.4km from the Fan Park site. Pedestrian and bicycle access networks have been established and existing roads from the city centre to the stadium and Fan Park will be designated as the 'Fan Mile' with all motorised transport being prohibited from the route.



RUSTENBURG

Situated at the foot of the Magaliesberg mountain range in the North West Province of South Africa, the city is located on the Highveld Plateau with low mountains and grasslands. The main vlei (marsh), which traverses the central portion of the nearby reserve is the largest of its kind in the Magaliesberg and is an important catchment area at the headwaters of the Hex River - www.tourismnorthwest.co.za.



GREEN VISIT SUGGESTIONS:

Just outside Rustenburg is the Kgaswane Mountain Reserve, a mountainous area of great natural beauty and an ideal destination for a day outing. The reserve hosts over 800 antelope and is famous for the breeding herd of rare sable - www.tourismnorthwest.co.za/kgaswane.

The nearby Pilanesberg Game Reserve was opened in 1979, and is known as the largest game resettlement project in the history of South Africa (more than 6000 animals). This very scenic terrain lies

in the transition zone between the Kalahari and the Lowveld, with both types of vegetation found here. All of the 'Big Five' are found here, including the endangered African wild dog, and the area is perfect for bird watching. Air balloon safaris are one of the best ways to view this area – www.pilanesberg-game-reserve.co.za.



CITY GREENING PROJECTS:

In gearing up for 2010, Rustenburg has purchased four additional waste compactor vehicles, established new waste transfer stations and rehabilitated the city's existing landfill. Further, a new regional landfill was constructed and completed for the 2010 FIFA World Cup™. Soccer Ball Pole bins have been placed at the stadium and Fan Park.

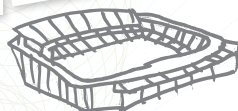
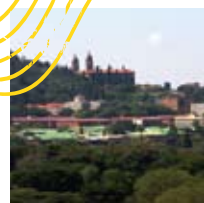
There have been communication activities specifically aimed at raising awareness through football around the greening of 2010. One of the communication products is a pamphlet that provides information on climate change and waste management and what people can do in their everyday lives to make a difference. The pamphlet is being circulated in schools throughout Rustenburg.



FOOTBALL FACTS: Royal Bafokeng Stadium

Matches: 6, capacity: 44,000

The Royal Bafokeng Sports Palace, incorporating the stadium, is named after the Bafokeng people who live in the area. Walkways have been created around the stadium, landscaped using waste rock from mines and planted with indigenous trees and aloes. The stadium has also implemented waste sorting mechanisms for recycling.



CITY OF TSHWANE (PRETORIA)

The administrative capital of South Africa, Pretoria, also known as Tshwane, lies about 50 km north of Johannesburg. Often referred to as the Jacaranda city, because of the 70 000 Jacaranda trees that line the streets and blossom in October, it is home to the foreign embassies and diplomatic community – www.tshwanetourism.co.za.



GREEN VISIT SUGGESTIONS:

The city boasts the National Botanical Gardens, which lies in an area of 76Ha, and gives an excellent insight into the diversity of the South African flora in the different climate zones. Particularly impressive is the comprehensive Herbarium and the Succulents' Garden. The Garden is home to the Head Office of the South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI), and successfully bridges the gap between scientific research and the recreational environment – www.sanbi.org.

The Rietvlei Nature Reserve, one of the world's largest urban reserves, covers an area of 3 800 ha and supports around 1, 600 head of game including buffalo, white rhino, hippo, eland, zebra,

springbok, waterbuck and cheetah. Situated just south of the city, it is a favourite birding spot due not only to the interesting variety of birds that can be found here, but also because of the excellent facilities, for example the three well maintained bird hides – www.birdingroutes.co.za/gauteng.



CITY GREENING PROJECTS:

The city has implemented a new Rapid Bus Transport (BRT) system for the 2010 FIFA World Cup™ and beyond. The BRT system has dedicated bus lanes that run from the outskirts of the city to the centre, as well as to the east of the city. The first phase of the BRT is ready for 2010 and is one of the city's key legacy projects, providing 300 new buses.

The city has embarked on greening projects to improve parks and traffic islands by planting indigenous flora. This has taken place in and around the Stadium and at various locations throughout the city. 1000 trees have been planted and 232 Ha of alien vegetation has been cleared to date.



FOOTBALL FACTS: Loftus Versveld Stadium

Matches: 6, capacity: 49,000

One of the oldest stadiums in South Africa, it has been used for major sporting events since 1903. It has hosted many significant matches including the 1995 Rugby World Cup and 1996 CAF African Cup of Nations. The stadium is now used by Mamelodi Sundowns and SuperSport United as their home ground.

Energy efficiency and waste management plans have been implemented at the Loftus Versveld Stadium to minimise wastage during peak times around the matches. These include energy technologies such as solar power, energy efficient light fittings, timing systems, waste reuse and recycling.

3 KEY POINTS ABOUT SOUTH AFRICA...

Who lives in South Africa? - 47 million people of diverse origins, cultures, languages and beliefs. 79% are African, 9% white, 9% 'coloured' (mixed descent) and 2.5% Indian or Asian. Just over half the population lives in the cities.

What languages do people speak? - 11 officially recognised languages, most indigenous to South Africa. Don't worry, everywhere you go, you will find people who speak or understand English.


Is it a big country? The country straddles 1.2 million square kilometres, as big as several European countries put together. It's more than a day's drive from Johannesburg to Cape Town.

Visit the South African Tourism website at **www.southafrica.info** for more helpful travel information.



Practical information:

National emergency numbers and services:

Countrywide Emergency: (Free on all mobile networks)	112
Police: (Free call)	10111
Ambulance and Fire: (Free call)	10177
Netcare 911: (Private medical rescue service)	082 911
AA Emergency Call Centre: 	083 843 22 (083 THE AA)
Poisoning & Drug Overdose (General Information)	0800 33 3444
National Sea Rescue Institute (For any marine-related emergency - Netcare)	082 911
Mountain Search and Rescue:	www.mcsa.org.za
• 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:

South African Government Information and foreign embassy listings:

www.info.gov.za/aboutgovt/contacts
or www.tshwanetourism.co.za/visit/embassies_consulates

Department of Foreign Affairs, Consular Services:

Cape Town Tel: +27 (0) 21 464 3700;
Pretoria Tel: +27 (0) 12 351 1268/1232
or www.dirco.gov.za

Airlines (Airports Company South Africa flight information)

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

Train travel (South African Railways passenger services)

Tel: +27 (0) 805 3570 / +27 (0) 87 802 6674
or www.south-africa-train-travel.co.za.

Lost credit cards:

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

South African Tourism Call Centre:

Tel: 087 803 4636 or www.southafrica.net

South African National Parks Central Reservations:

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

South African Weather Service:

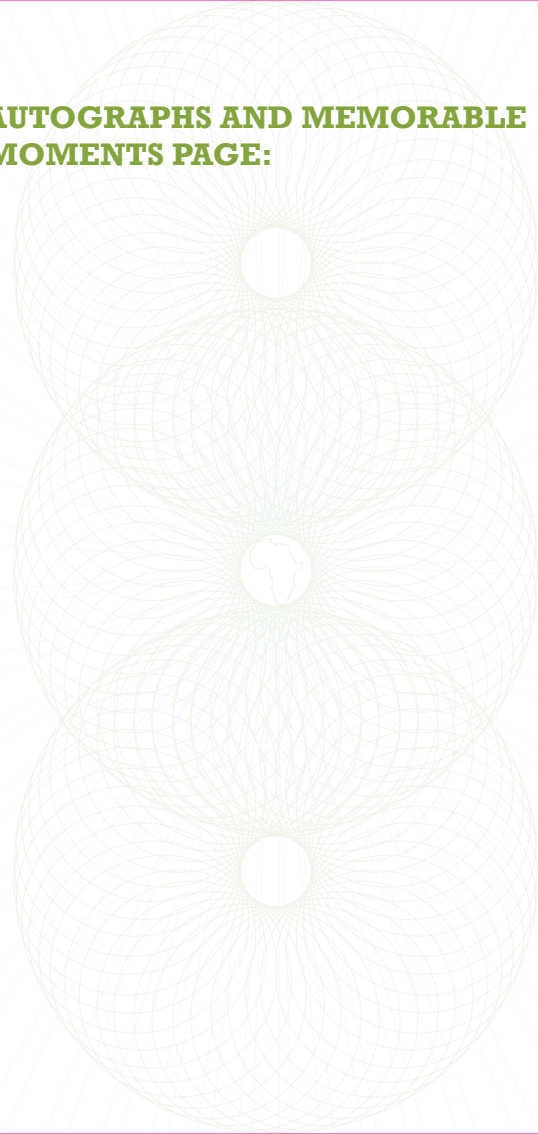
Tel: +27 (0) 12 367 6000 or www.weathersa.co.za

Further Green Travel Tips:

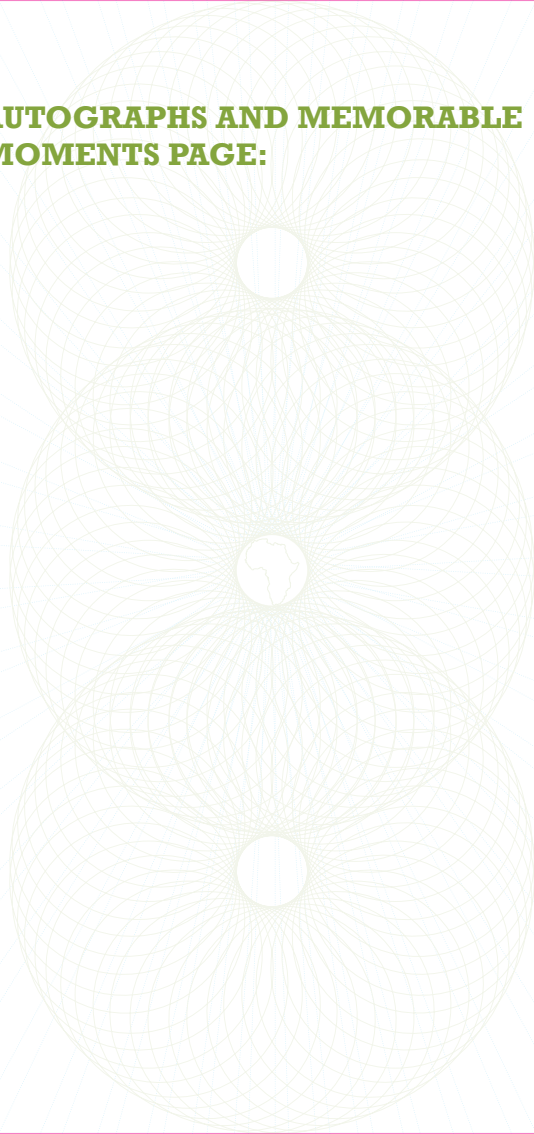
www.unep.org/greenpassport

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