

eSEED

Welcome

Welcome to the spring edition of eSEED. The newsletter continues to represent both the SEED Phase 4 and the City Energy Support Unit (CESU) Programmes at Sustainable Energy Africa. Both programmes have been involved in depth in supporting cities in the rollout of energy efficiency initiatives and in the pursuit of a sustainable resource development path.

The past months have been extremely busy with energy and climate change events, including, amongst others, the Municipal Indaba on Environment and Climate Change, the UEMP Conference, the South African Transport Conference; and the ICLEI Pre-Copenhagen Summit. Increasingly it is being realised that municipalities have a very important role to play in addressing climate change, hence the focus on municipalities in events such as the Municipal Indaba and the ICLEI Summit. Various materials and tools have also been developed to aid and capacitate municipalities in moving towards a sustainable energy path and adapting to the effects of climate change.

Exciting developments at the local level include, amongst others, the launch of the Bus Rapid Transit system, Rea Vaya, in Johannesburg and the launch of the Cape Town Green Map. On a bigger scale, two documents have been released for public comment: the White Paper on Sustainable Energy Policy for the Western Cape and the 2009 review of the Energy Efficiency Strategy for South Africa.

- Zanie Cilliers (SEA)



CITY ENERGY SUPPORT UNIT
a south african sustainable energy and
climate protection initiative

Index

1. African cities prepare for COP 15
2. A review of the National Energy Efficiency Strategy
3. Local Government Indaba on Environment and Climate Change
4. The UEMP Cities Conference
5. Southern African Transport Conference
6. Clean Energy Governance Programme
7. City Updates
8. Municipal support tools and resources
9. News Snippets
10. Upcoming Events

1. African Cities Prepare for COP 15

The African Local Government Climate Roadmap Pre-Copenhagen Summit was hosted by ICLEI (Local Governments for Sustainability) Africa on 29-31 July in Pretoria, in partnership with the United Cities and Local Governments of Africa (UCLGA), the South African Cities Network (SACN), UN-HABITAT, the South African Local Government Association (SALGA), Sustainable Energy Africa (SEA) and the South African National Department of Environment.

The summit mobilised African cities and local governments to actively engage towards a strong post-2012 Climate Agreement that will be presented at the UNFCCC COP 15 to be held in Copenhagen in December 2009. The Climate Agreement will ensure that local governments are formally recognized as key climate change role players, and will address the needs and implementation requirements at the local level in Africa.

This Summit was part of a global Local Government Climate Roadmap process, which includes a series of similar ICLEI Climate Roadmap Regional events taking place in India, Mexico, Brazil, Indonesia and Europe, in order to develop participatory climate change positions from local governments across the world. The focus on local governments' standpoints is due to the realisation that cities and local governments are often hardest hit by climate change and they consume most of the world's energy; yet, they are in a position to make considerable planning and decision-making changes towards a low-carbon economy.

Countries represented at the summit included South Africa, Mozambique, Namibia, Botswana, Zambia, Malawi, Tanzania, Uganda, Kenya, Nigeria, Senegal, Cameroon, Rwanda and Burkina Faso.

Issues addressed covered climate change mitigation and adaptation at a local level; local priorities; climate action opportunities and obstacles; and African local governments' role and position in the post-2012 Climate Framework negotiations and outputs.

The outcome of the Summit was the African Government Declaration on Climate Change, which is posted on the ICLEI website (www.iclei.org). The Declaration will be incorporated into various other African and International processes and preparations ahead of COP 15, including the African National Climate Change negotiating process.

For more information on the Climate Roadmap Process visit www.iclei.org/climate-roadmap or contact Lizanda du Preez at 021 487 2566 and 082 639 0471 or lizanda.dupreez@iclei.org

- Zanie Cilliers (SEA)

(Source: ICLEI Africa Press Statement, 31 July 2009)



2. A Review of the National Energy Efficiency Strategy

The Energy Efficiency Strategy for South Africa was published in 2005 and is geared towards the development and implementation of energy efficiency practices in South Africa.

The Strategy sets a national long-term target for energy efficiency improvement of 12% by 2015. This target is based on the forecast of national energy demand, but does include economic growth projections for the country.

The strategy has eight goals and these are to improve the health of the nation, to create jobs, to alleviate energy poverty, to reduce environmental pollution, to reduce carbon dioxide emissions, to improve industrial competitiveness, to increase energy security and to delay the need to build new power stations.

In May 2009 the Energy Efficiency Strategy was released for review by the public and stakeholders and SEA submitted comments to the Department of Energy on this document.

The key points covered in the comments included:

- The development of a clear measurement and monitoring tool that is able to calculate true savings of energy efficiency programmes in each sector. The measuring tool should be designed on a standardised and regular collection methodology to ensure that all appropriate data is collected.
- The targets given in the Energy Efficiency Strategy should be in-line with the targets given in the Long Term Mitigation Scenarios developed by the Department of Environmental Affairs, which sets the required carbon course for the country.

- The development of sector-specific action plans are an important part of the implementation of the Energy Efficiency Strategy, but it is important that the institutional arrangements for each of these sector-specific action plans have the appropriate funds; buy-in from the relevant departments, organisations and associations; human and technical support, and the appropriate capacity is in place.
- Each of the four sectors, namely, commercial, residential, transport and industry sectors was reviewed in terms of its specific action plans and targets and sector-specific comments were made to the Department of Energy.

- Lize Jennings (SEA)

3. Local Government Indaba on Environment and Climate Change

The Ministry of Water and Environmental Affairs, in partnership with the South African Local Government Association (SALGA), hosted a Municipal Indaba on Environment and Climate Change at mid-year. Six key areas were examined: local government planning for environmental sustainability, waste services and management, air quality, climate change, coastal management and conservation, and sustainable use of biodiversity.

Important outcomes that emerged from this engagement included the sharing of best practice experiences on various environmental sector priorities, and enhancing the environmental focus in integrated development planning among the three spheres of government.

The Minister of Water and Environmental Affairs, Ms Buyelwa Sonjica, emphasised in her key note address, the critical need for the integration of the processes.

The event attracted a very large gathering of stakeholders, 600 in total, including politicians and local government officials, as well as practitioners and representatives from the NGO sector.

One of the resolutions called for an integrated approach to the implementation of environmental management responsibilities and functions amongst the three categories of municipalities, namely metros, local municipalities and district municipalities.

Also, the delegates resolved to call upon the national treasury to engage with the local government sphere in order to undertake a review of the “fiscal framework” that determines municipalities’ current approach to environmental issues.

Furthermore, government was requested, as a whole, to commit to long-term sustainable socio-economic development. Such a commitment should serve to inform municipalities’ five-year plans.

The Department of Water and Environmental Affairs declared that a “sectoral co-operation mechanism” would be developed in conjunction with SALGA and the Department of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs to strengthen the implementation of environmentally-based programmes and strategies.

- Ludwe Mbhele (SEA)

4. The UEMP Cities Conference

The Urban Environmental Management Programme's (UEMP) first Annual Conference took place on 20-21 May at the Lord Charles Hotel in Somerset West, Cape Town. The 177 delegates in attendance included representatives from all spheres of government (national, provincial and local), the South African Cities Network (SACN), ICLEI and city representatives from Denmark.

The programme covered various facets of urban environmental management, including integration of environmental planning into broader planning and management processes, sustainable energy interventions at the local level, and climate change amongst others. The purpose of the conference was to build partnerships and create co-operative links through interactive discussion and information-sharing.

The conference saw the launch of the UEMP's Project Review File, commissioned by SACN, which reviews 39 UEMP programme projects. An overview was given on UEMP programme energy and climate change projects currently underway in South African metros. The day ended with discussions around planning and preparation for the COP 15 event.

Parallel sessions at the conference provided a very useful platform for in-depth dialogue and engagement among key stakeholders on barriers to delivery in local government management areas, including air quality, waste management, environmental health and urban environmental planning. Among the key areas addressed was the development of a way forward towards mass implementation of solar water heaters (SWHs) in low-income areas. This session was chaired by Sustainable Energy Africa (SEA). Background was supplied through case studies, along with lessons learnt and barriers encountered; an update on current SWH technologies; the Eskom approval status of SWH systems; and implementation model options and issues. The ensuing discussion included criteria necessary to make low-income SWH implementation workable, best practice recommendations for implementation, and key actions and in moving forward. SEA took on a large role as coordinator and implementer of the identified actions, along with support from Eskom, the Energy Research Centre at UCT, the Development Bank of SA, the Sustainable Housing Facility and the CSIR.

- Zanie Cilliers (SEA)

5. Southern African Transport Conference

The annual Southern African Transport Conference was held at the CSIR International Convention Centre in Pretoria from 6 – 9 July 2009. The topic of the Conference for 2009 was Sustainable Transport. The transport looked at Sustainable Transport as the harmonization of the demands for greater mobility and better safety with the necessity to improve quality of life and to preserve limited resources and protect the environment.

The papers covered a number of topics including sustainable transport and transport planning (looking at cleaner fuels, travel demand management interventions and modal shifts), passenger transport (including public transport optimisation and non-motorised transport) and infrastructure (including sustainable transport infrastructure materials and job creation through transport projects).

The final day of the conference looked at the preparations for the 2010 Soccer World Cup and some of the lessons learnt from the 2009 Confederations Cup that took place in June 2009. The lessons learnt from the 2009 Confederations Cup highlighted the importance of Park 'n Ride facilities near the stadiums, as most of the spectators made use of this rather than using public transport that was originally assumed, in particular the rail services, which were underutilised for all events. The importance of a standardised transport information system is required across all cities for the World Cup. This was particularly the case with the Park 'n Ride facilities where in some cities this was charged for and in other cities this was free. Another problem experienced was the use of volunteers, which in some cases were not able to perform the tasks provided due to a lack of interest in the event (some volunteered so that they could meet the teams and watch the matches for free rather than complete the tasks allocated to them) and in some cases they did not arrive for all the required matches.

A more detailed training programme is required for volunteers for the World Cup, specifically those involved with transport logistics at the end of the match, when between 50 000 and 65 000 people want to leave the stadium at the same time.

It was felt by all Cities who participated in the Confederations Cup that although this was a good dry-run for the World Cup to test facilities, the differences in scale for the two events meant that the World Cup will still bring to the fore further challenges that have not yet been considered.

- Lize Jennings (SEA)

6. Clean Energy Governance Programme

In 2007 the Western Cape Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning (D:EA&DP), in partnership with Sustainable Energy Africa, began pioneering the Clean Energy Governance Programme – a programme funded by the British High Commission until 2010. The programme aims to develop a sustainable energy policy to promote renewable energy and energy efficiency practices in the Western Cape Province. The programme has been groundbreaking in its achievements and is in its final stages of developing the White Paper on Sustainable Energy for the Western Cape Province.

The D:EA&DP developed the Sustainable Energy Strategy and Programme of Action in 2007 to take stock of the energy crises in the province; promote the efficient use of energy; and to address the challenge of supporting the development of secure sources of cleaner, non-polluting and renewable energy.

Following the development of the Sustainable Energy Strategy for the Province in 2007, the D:EA&DP embarked on a policy process to institutionalise their objectives around a cleaner energy path for the province, which in turn would combat climate change and address poverty issues. The process involved producing a White Paper which, if approved, could then be formalised into a Bill and finally an Act. In 2008 the White Paper on Sustainable Energy Policy for the Western Cape was drafted and released for comment. These comments have been collated and integrated into a revised White Paper, which will go out shortly for a final round of public comments. Once this process is complete, a decision as to whether the Province wishes to legislate needs to be taken. In the interim, the Provincial Government of the Western Cape has approved in principle that the drafting of a Western Cape Sustainable Energy Facilitation Bill go ahead.

- Sivuyile Maboda (SEA)

7. City Updates

This section of the newsletter aims to provide cities with a space to update the rest of the network on what projects they have been involved with, in terms of sustainable energy and sustainability as a whole, in order to showcase what is being done nationally. This also provides another opportunity for cities to identify others working on similar projects, to share experiences.

City of Johannesburg

Much has been happening in the climate change and energy arena over the past few months.

Implementation of the roll-out of Solar Water Heaters, ceiling insulation and CFLs in Cosmo City is due to start in November this year. This project will also involve water conservation measures and education, greening and vegetable gardening.

The City is making progress with its greenhouse gas inventory. This project is ongoing and fuel consumption, water consumption, water generation and electricity consumption data is being collected, amongst others. To ensure continuous data collection, departments and municipal owned entities will be requested in future to submit their monthly consumption data via a web interface.

Under the Energy Efficiency Building Retrofit programme, 104 buildings have been identified. The approach allows the City to holistically retrofit buildings without spending any funds from City capital or operating budgets and to use future energy savings to pay for upfront project implementation. The City is working with appointed Energy Services Companies to find attractive finance within their original financial proposals to preclude having to go out on tender since City departments may no longer finance projects off-balance sheet from July, 1 2009



In order to determine the reduction in emissions as a result of the implementation of the Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) system (Rea Vaya), an emissions baseline assessment is being undertaken. The emissions baseline assessment is the first critical step in the application for carbon revenue through the Clean Development Mechanism. The next step is to compile a Project Design Document (PDD) for the BRT.

The City has developed a Non Motorised Transport (NMT) strategy that includes expanding sidewalks and car lanes to accommodate bike paths in Soweto and the Inner City. Plans are in place to connect stadiums, 2010 Fan Parks, BRT stations and train stations with NMT infrastructure.



An energy efficiency project has also been launched in three schools in Johannesburg, identified by the Department of Education.

The programme involves giving schools special electricity meters to track their electricity use on a daily basis on the Internet. With these tools, both teachers and learners can better understand the school's electricity consumption and how their everyday behaviour affects it. The data from the meters can be read online in easy to understand and useful tables, graphs and reports.

The City has trained staff on how to use the meters to teach children about energy efficiency in their lessons – and why we must all think about climate change when we use electricity. The programme is also accompanied by fun learning activities around climate change and a retrofit of school buildings with Compact Fluorescent Lamps (CFLs).

Adaptation planning is also beginning in the city, with Johannesburg's first Adaptation Plan being finalised. For the first time, the City of Johannesburg has projections for how climate change will impact the City specifically. Climate model projections indicate that the local climate is likely to become significantly hotter, wetter and more humid. Urban flooding, water security and health impacts have been identified as serious risks.

- Lisa McNamara (City of Johannesburg)

Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan Municipality

Roughly 180 bids were received by the Central Energy Fund for the supply of solar water heaters (SWHs) in the initial phase of the roll-out of a potential of 100 000 SWHs in the Nelson Mandela Bay municipality. Potential suppliers had to ensure that their product conformed to standards set out by the South African Bureau of Standards and they would have to register the equipment under Eskom's DSM subsidy programme.

The SWH roll-out project would involve the large-scale installation of SWHs for domestic use, with a target of 60 000 units over the next five years and a potential to save 41 MW of power. There is a possibility of funding through Eskom's SWH subsidy and through the Clean Development Mechanism. The project is being undertaken with assistance from the municipality, which would assess the customer reliability of homeowners and be involved in the revenue collection process, along with the supplier.

The next step in the project would be to evaluate potential system installers. It was highlighted that legislation mandating the use of SWHs on new-build developments could greatly benefit the industry, and there was said to be a fair chance that this could be promulgated in the future.

- Zanie Cilliers (SEA)

(Adapted from Engineering News, 19 August 2009)

City of Cape Town

Various energy-focused projects are underway in the City of Cape Town, including energy efficiency and greening interventions in City-owned buildings and rental homes; energy audits of City office buildings, with 4 selected for retrofitting with energy efficient interventions; carbon offset and energy efficiency projects for the 2010 FIFA World Cup™; energy and climate change communication and education activities; and the development of adaptation measures to ensure the City's ability to respond to climate change impacts.

A climate change sea-level rise risk assessment has recently been completed and has resulted in the production of a draft climate change plan of action, which is currently under review.

The retrofitting of low-income housing with solar water heaters and energy efficiency measures in Kuyasa is still taking place. Over one third of the 2300 units were retrofitted by May '09, and it is aimed to complete the retrofit of all units by December '09.

The Cape Town Green Map was launched on World Environment Day on 5 June 2009. It is a project of the Green Goal 2010 programme and consists of an interactive online mapmaking tool that allows user to share "green" sites in the City, including sustainable living projects and alternative energy sites amongst others. The site can be found at .

The City's Integrated Transport Plan (ITP) is currently out for public comment. It forms part of the Integrated Development Plan and is a strategic 5-year plan for the management and development of the City's transport system. The ITP addresses issues such as the growing demand for transport services, the condition of the transport network and infrastructure and proposed action plans and budgets for transport projects over a 10-year period.

The City has prepared a Draft City of Cape Town Spatial Development Framework (SDF), which is currently out for public comment.

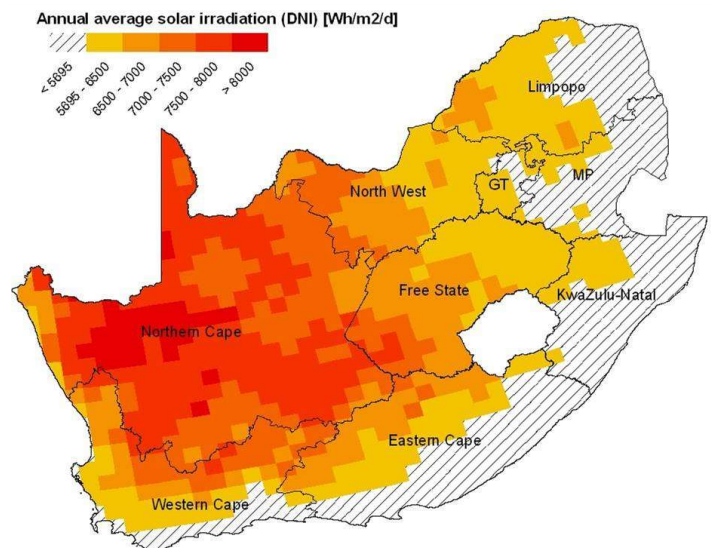
The SDF forms part of the City's 5-year Integrated Development Plan, and will guide the physical development of Cape Town. The SDF aims to direct the City towards a low carbon development path, through the better distribution of economic opportunities, work places, shops and trading areas, and a focus on public transport and densification.

- Zanie Cilliers (SEA)

(Source: Sarah Ward from the City of Cape Town)

Sol Plaatje Municipality Concentrated Solar Power

It is suitable that the municipality that has been chosen to spear-head the building of South Africa's first Concentrated Solar Power (CSP) plant is called Sol Plaatje, - 'sol' being the Latin name for the sun.



In August a workshop was held in Sol Plaatje Municipality around developing Sol Plaatje as a Solar City, by introducing the concepts and possibilities around CSP in Sol Plaatje as well as the Northern Cape as a whole.

Considering that the Northern Cape has the best solar resources in South Africa and one of the best in the world, it only makes sense that this opportunity is used to help the province deal with both its energy constraints, as well as the economic decline it is currently experiencing. A CSP plant will have both primary and secondary economic opportunities associated with it, making it an ideal solution for the province.

At this point what is needed most is support and buy-in from all stakeholders to help get the project off the ground. The CSP workshop was deemed as a success by the attendees, which included Mayor Ald P Everyday, councillors, Eskom representatives and industry representatives amongst others.

- *Sinethemba Ntantiso (SEA)*

Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality

The Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality (EMM) has recently signed an agreement with the Central Energy Fund (CEF), allowing the latter to run a solar water heater (SWH) rollout programme in the Metro aimed at mid- to high-income residents. The agreement allows CEF to approach creditworthy customers on the EMM database and offer them a choice of attractive financial solutions for a range of SWHs.

EMM is also partnering with Sustainable Energy Africa (SEA) in an effort to develop and implement a low-income SWH solution. SEA will also be assisting the Metro in investigating the possibility of an energy efficient water heating bylaw, which will ensure all new houses built in the Metro have to install a SWH or a heat pump instead of an electric geyser.

The Metro has a SWH implementation target of 20 000 units by 2010.

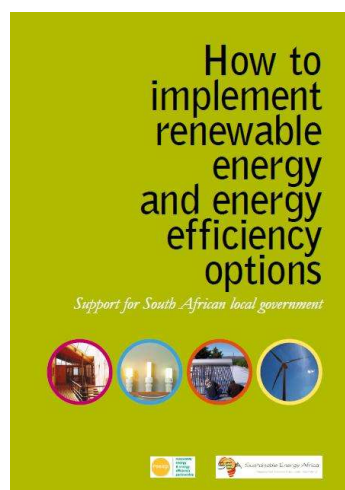
- *Andrew Janisch (SEA)*

8. Municipal Support Tools & Resources

Below follows an overview of materials and tools recently released to aid municipalities in moving towards a sustainable energy path and cope with climate change effects.

How to Implement Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Options:

The Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership (REEEP) have recently updated its manual titled *How to Implement Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Options* to include recent technological and financial developments. The manual is designed for use by city officials and planners in South African local governments and provides support and guidance in implementing renewable energy and energy efficiency options, including solar water heaters, energy efficient lighting and buildings, public transport, waste to energy, and green power purchasing; as well as providing information and feasibility updates on photovoltaics, concentrated solar power and wind power. Interventions are identified that are easy to implement; saves money for cities, businesses and households; promotes local economic development, and enhances the sustainability of a city.



An overview is given of the technologies available, along with making the case for interventions; determining rollout potential (energy/carbon savings, financial impact, and poverty alleviation if applicable); identifying

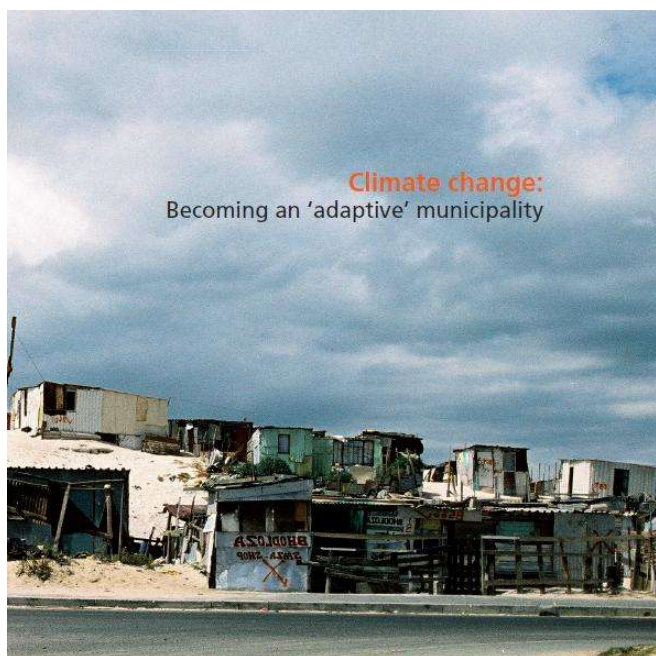
implementation barriers and efforts to resolve them; how to go about implementation; case studies, and support organisations. The manual can be downloaded at:

www.cityenergy.org.za/implementation

- *Zanie Cilliers (SEA)*

City Adaptation Guideline:

The City Energy Support Unit (CESU) is in the process of developing a step-by-step guideline, in partnership with the University of Cape Town, aimed at South African municipalities, for the development of integrated municipal climate change adaptation strategies. Municipalities are well-placed for developing and implementing adaptation strategies that address their own specific vulnerabilities, communities, socio-economic activities, and ecosystems in the context of climate change. The guideline does not recommend specific intervention (although it does give examples), but assists a municipality in becoming adaptive, i.e. a municipality will have the required capacity to respond effectively to changes brought about by climate change. The guideline will be found in future on the CESU website at www.cityenergy.org.za



AGAMA Biogas Waste to Energy Toolkit:

A waste-to-energy toolkit and model, developed by AGAMA Biogas, a renewable energy consultancy, was presented at the Sustainable Cities Seminar on Waste-to-Energy through Biogas held on 17 July 2009 in Cape Town. The toolkit was commissioned by the South African Cities Network to support their activities addressing resource efficiency within South African municipalities.

The toolkit is aimed at municipal officials concerned about sustainably coping with the ever-increasing municipal waste flows. Biogas energy from waste opportunities are explored as a method of addressing municipal liquid and solid waste management problems.

The toolkit consists of a guideline report, a technical report and a feasibility model. The guideline report focuses on guidelines for the planning and implementation of municipal biogas systems, including current relevant legislation, financial opportunities, and biogas policy recommendations. The technical report gives an overview of biogas technologies and applications, case studies of operating plants, municipal waste data converted into potential energy figures, and information about the use of the feasibility model

The feasibility model consists of an Excel workbook that supplies the primary outcome of the toolkit: a summary of the financial attractiveness of a given project scenario, based on a range of selections made by the user, including financial, technical and carbon options. The output summary contains biogas production, electricity generation capacity and LP Gas equivalent, plant footprint, capital and operating costs, revenue and interest charges, internal rate of return, net present value and the payback period.

The toolkit can be found at:

www.sacities.net/members/new_publications.stm

-Zanie Cilliers (SEA)

(Source: AGAMA Biogas and South African Cities Network)

9. News Snippets

This section of the newsletter supplies interesting energy news snippets from South Africa and across the globe.

Green Tax on SA cars

A "green tax" will be introduced in South Africa next year, which constitutes a tax on cars according to the amount of carbon (in g/km) produced.

Link: [www://mg.co.za/article/2009-08-01-waiting-for-the-smog-to-clear](http://www.mg.co.za/article/2009-08-01-waiting-for-the-smog-to-clear)

(Source: Mail & Guardian article by Sukasha Singh, 1 August 2009)

Power from the deserts

A European business consortium is seeking to harness solar power from North African deserts. At an estimated cost of 400 billion, it will be the world's biggest solar energy initiative.

Link: www.mg.co.za/article/2009-08-03-power-from-the-deserts

(Source: Mail & Guardian article by Kate Connolly, 3 August 2009)

Offshore wind power for US

The US may see its first offshore wind farm off Cape Cod. It would generate 420MW of power; enough for 336 000 typical American homes.

Link: www.mg.co.za/article/2009-07-28-offshore-wind-could-be-next-wave-for-united-states

(Source: Mail & Guardian article by Scott Malone, 28 July 2009)

10. Upcoming Events

Building Energy Management Course

This 3-day programme, developed by the Department of Minerals and Energy with support from DANIDA, offers a practical and hands-on treatment of the management aspects of energy management. In addition to developing an understanding of the issues, it is intended to begin the actual planning process of energy management on buildings.

Date: 12-14 October 2009
Venue: Birchwood Executive Hotel and Conference Centre, Johannesburg

*For more information please contact:
Christina den Heijer on 082 334 0923 or
christina@eventstraining.co.za or
Yolandi Kruger on 082 552 6865 or
yolandi@eventstraining.co.za*

International Solar Energy Society's (ISES's) 2009 Solar World Congress:

The Sustainable Energy Society of Southern Africa (SESSA) will co-host the International Solar Energy Society's (ISES's) 2009 Solar World Congress, with the theme 'Renewable Energy: Shaping our future'. The congress will present the best and latest developments in the solar renewable energy sector, as well as highlight South Africa's solar power opportunities.

Date: 11-14 October 2009
Venue: Sandton Convention Centre, Johannesburg

*For more information please visit
www.solarworldcongress2009.com*

Energy 2010

This conference is themed "Energy: A time of change – a time for innovation, solutions and alternatives" and will provide an update on industry developments, technical knowledge, and an understanding of global, and specifically African, energy industry issues. Discussions will include energy policy, industrial progress and market trends, the efficiency of public support mechanisms and public-private partnerships, and a review of the latest data and global technological trends.

Date: 24-26 February 2010
Venue: Sandton Convention Centre, Johannesburg

*For more information please contact Siyenza Management on 011 463 9285 or visit
www.siyenza.za.com*

Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) Conference:

The conference will provide an entry-level introduction to CCS and is aimed at developing a basic understanding of the various technical, economic, policy and regulatory aspects of CCS.

Date: 29-30 September 2009
Venue: Sandton Sun, Johannesburg

For more information please contact Anelja de Bok on 011 704 6281 or anelja@africanearthevents.co.za or visit www.africanearthevents.co.za or www.ccsconference.co.za

World Town Planning Day - Planning for a Low Carbon City

A conference and exhibition will be taking place to celebrate World Town Planning Day, with a focus on urban planning contributions towards a low carbon city. The conference will provide a platform to discuss and debate the issues and changes required to move towards a low carbon city.

Date: 10-11 November 2009

Venue: Council Chambers and Civic Centre,
Cape Town.

For more information please contact Glen Takeloo on 021 487 2829.

Contact Details

info@sustainable.org.za

Sustainable Energy Africa
9B Bell Crescent Close
Westlake Business Park, Tokai
Cape Town
South Africa
7945

Tel + 27 (0) 21 702 3622

Fax + 27 (0) 21 702 3625

Please let me know if you would like to be removed from the list or suggest recipients whom eSEED would be of interest. You can also send news of projects relating to housing, environment and energy in which you are involved. Comments and suggestions are welcome.

Zanie Cilliers
zanie@sustainable.org.za