

## I am an African.

I owe my being to the hills and the valleys,  
the mountains and the glades, the rivers,  
the desert, the trees, the flowers, the seas  
and the ever changing seasons that define  
the face of our native land.

My body has frozen in our frosts and in our  
latter day snows. It has thawed in the warmth  
of our sunshine and melted in the  
heat of midday sun, the crack and  
rumble of the summer thunders, lashed by  
startling lightning, have been a cause both  
of trembling and of hope.

The fragrances of nature have been as  
pleasant to us as the sight of the wild  
blooms to the citizen of the veld.

The dramatic shapes of the Drakenburg,  
the soil-coloured waters of Lekoa,  
iGqili no Thukela, and the sands of the  
Kgalagadi have all been panels of the set  
on the natural stage on which we act out  
our foolish deeds of the theatre of our day.

At times, and in fear, I have wondered  
whether I should concede equal citizenship  
of our country to the leopard and the lion,  
the elephant and the springbok, the black  
mamba and the pestilential mosquito.  
A human presence among all these, a  
feature on the face of our native land thus  
defined, I know that none dare challenge  
me when I say - I am an African.

I am formed of the migrants who left  
Europe to find a new home on our native  
land. Whatever their own actions, they  
remain still a part of me.

I am the grandchild of the warrior men and  
women that Hintsa and Sekhukhune led,  
the patriots that Cetshwayo and Mphahlele  
took to battle, the soldiers that Moshoeshe  
and Ngungunyane taught never to  
dishonour the cause of freedom.

I am the child of Nongqause. I am he who  
made it possible to trade in these world  
markets in diamonds, in gold, in the same  
food for which my stomach yearns.

Being part of all these people, and in the  
knowledge that none dare contest that  
assertion, I shall claim that - I am an  
African.

Today it feels good to be an African.

Whoever we may be, whatever our  
immediate interest, however much baggage  
from our past, however much we have been  
caught by the fashion of cynicism and loss  
of faith in the capacity of people, let us  
err today and say - nothing can stop us now!

**SOUTH AFRICA. IT'S POSSIBLE!**

overview

## OVERVIEW

### MOTIVATION TO HOLD THE IAP CONGRESS FOR 2012 IN CAPE TOWN, SOUTH AFRICA

There can be no better motivation than that provided by Pliny the Elder in his often-used quotation "ex Africa semper aliquid nova". Africa is unique; it always has been and always will be. In recent years there has been increasing evidence that Africa is the Cradle of Mankind and that the genetic ancestry of all the Earth's populations originate in Southern Africa.

There are unrivalled opportunities for the practice of pathology in all forms whether they are diagnostic, teaching or research activities. There is a diverse range of pathology and the scale and enormity of the pathology presenting in patients is often overwhelming, not only to visitors but also to those who have spent a lifetime working in the environment. Infectious diseases are prevalent. Bacterial diseases in all their forms: plague, anthrax and pneumonia to diseases caused by the ubiquitous mycobacteria including the scourge of tuberculosis and classical diseases such as leprosy. Haemorrhagic fevers with their roots in Africa: Yellow Fever, Ebola, Lassa, Congo and Marburg fever to the lesser but not least Chikungunya and Rift Valley Fever. Parasitic and protozoal diseases fascinate those with these particular interests, including Cestode and Nematode infections, whilst malaria and schistosomiasis not only abound, but are massive causes of mortality in the continent.

After all these, there are still those diseases that are common to the developed world – malignant disease affects 25% of the population and a particular interest is the change in epidemiology of neoplastic pathology that is associated with the progressive change in lifestyles, as the ways of the developed countries are adopted.

Emerging diseases are also a focal point in Africa, a good example being the recognition of the Human Immunodeficiency Virus and AIDS, the epidemiology of the infection suggesting its origins once again, to be in the African continent. Ironically it is the manifestations of HIV that contribute the most morbidity and mortality to the population currently living in the continent.

South Africa, with a population of 45 million people, has the greatest number of anatomical pathologists in the African continent with approximately 160 registered on the Specialist Register of the Health Professions Council of South Africa. Health care in South Africa, as is the case in many other countries, is funded either by privately funded health insurance schemes or the public sector. Pathologists are employed by both sectors. Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania, situated in central

Africa are second to South Africa in the number of anatomical pathologists although the majority of these have also received training in the clinical pathology disciplines of haematology, microbiology and chemical pathology. Malawi, Zimbabwe and Zambia have limited numbers of anatomical pathologists.

Training programmes in anatomical pathology vary considerably with those in South Africa being well developed and matching those in the rest of the developed world. Post-graduate qualifications are obtained either through the national College of Pathologists within the Colleges of Medicine or through the eight Universities that offer post-graduate training through their Faculties of Health Sciences. Irrespective of the qualification written, the training is delivered through the academic departments of anatomical pathology at these medical schools. In the remainder of Africa, post-graduate training also takes place in University departments, but as the number of universities and their resources are more limited, so too is the number of training places available.

The formation of a professional association in pathology was initiated in South Africa during the late 1950's, which culminated in the formation of the South African Society of Pathology (SASP) in August 1960. Over the years membership grew and the SASP became affiliated with the International Academy of Pathology in 1966, ultimately becoming a full division with representation on the Executive and Council.

Educational activities supported by the South African Division of the International Academy of Pathology include the annual congress that is held on a rotational basis by one of the academic centers. At least one international speaker is invited to attend and present plenary lectures and slide seminars at this meeting. The international visitor also undertakes a lecture tour of the other academic centers and spends time in each Department. Each year a local speaker produces a theme based Traveling Seminar. This is considered a prestigious invitation and the speaker visits all the major urban centers, including some without medical schools to give the talk. All these meetings are well supported by the IAP membership, which includes those in public sector and private practice.

## OVERVIEW

The South African Division has been at the forefront of establishing outreach activities and has played a central role in the establishment and support of the Association of Pathologists of East, Central and Southern Africa (APECSA), including membership of the association from amongst its members. Many members of the South African Division of the IAP have presented scientific work or given invited talks at the bi-annual APECSA congress. In addition the South African Division has assisted with the sourcing of overseas international speakers to the APECSA meeting and through these activities has been able to get visitors with considerable international standing to attend from the United Kingdom, the United States, Canada and Australia.

The South African Division has also given its support to long term educational activities through the fostering of closer ties with other Divisions of the IAP, notably the British Division and the United States Canadian Division. The South African Division, in conjunction with the British Division has initiated a formal postgraduate training programme for registrars/residents originating from English speaking countries to the north of South Africa to receive further training in South Africa. This is fully funded by the British Division. The United States Canadian Division has begun the "Friends of Africa" initiative, which whilst still in its infancy will develop into providing meaningful educational support for the continent. The sustained, synergistic activities of these three Divisions into the future will be in line with one of the founding principles of the International Academy to foster and support education in pathology.

The international meeting of the International Academy of Pathology has never been held on the African Continent. Hosting the meeting in Cape Town in 2012 will have major positive spin-offs for pathology education, not only for South Africa, but also for the continent. This will provide an opportunity for pathologists to divert their attention to a much-needed African focus.

South Africa is generally regarded as having the best medical infrastructure in Africa, including anatomical pathology and is capable of meeting "first world standards".

The congress will involve anatomical pathologists from the entire continent, irrespective of country and type of practice and will help unify Anatomical Pathology across the continent leading to local solutions for local problems.

It is important that the continent build capacity in Anatomical Pathology, given that this discipline is the foundation for all medical care and upon which it will become increasingly dependent in the future. This goes beyond the traditional numbers of patients requiring treatment as it is well known that in recent times there has been an explosion in knowledge derived from an anatomical pathology report. The meeting in Cape Town will attract new talent into the discipline, foster scholarly activity and provide the impetus for the renaissance and growth in pathology in Africa and resource-poor parts of the world.

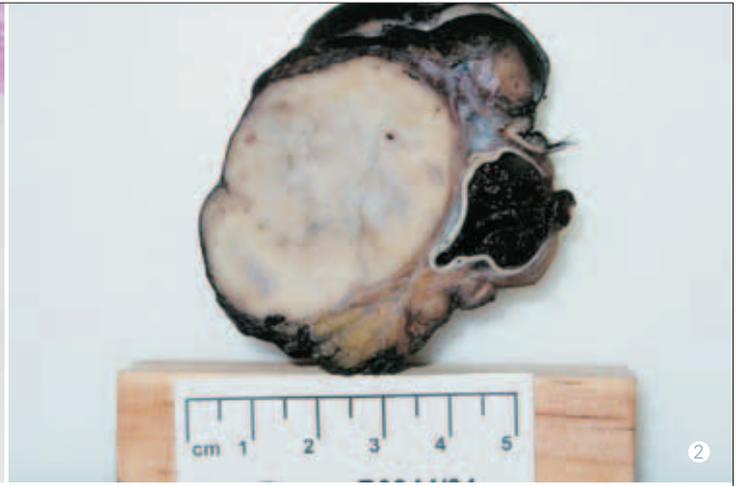
It is envisaged that membership of the IAP will grow and that new Divisions will be formed. It is likely that the next Division will be formed out of the APECSA group.

Awarding the congress to Cape Town for 2012 will also provide a strong underpin to the current educational initiatives that are being pursued by the British and the United States and Canadian Divisions in the African continent.

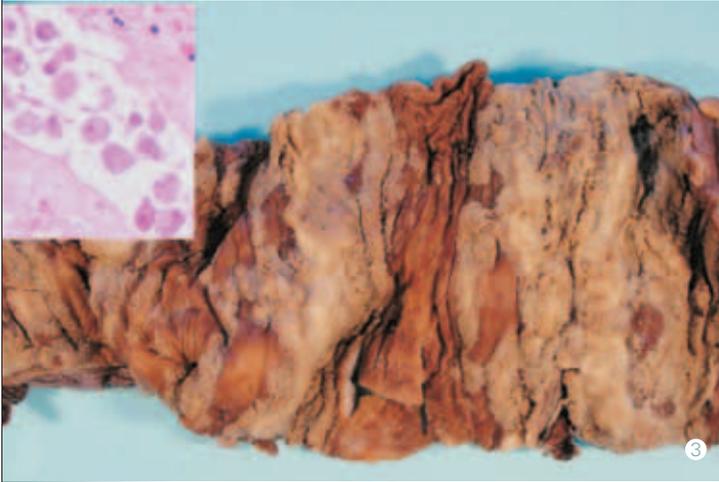
After reading this motivation and the accompanying Bid document it is hoped that you will give to pathology and future delegates the possibility to experience "something new out of Africa; ex Africa semper aliquid nova".



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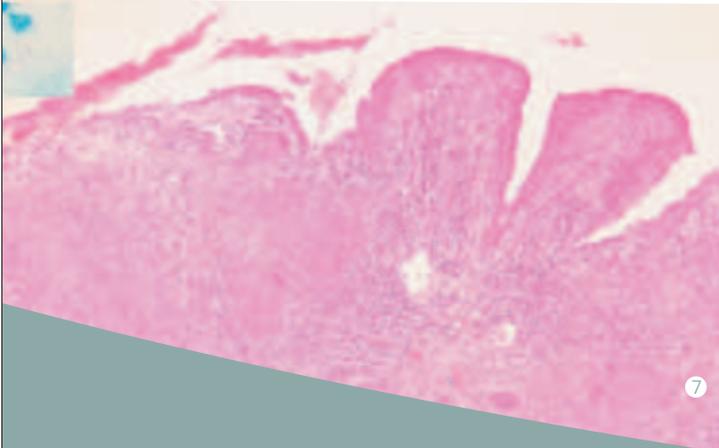
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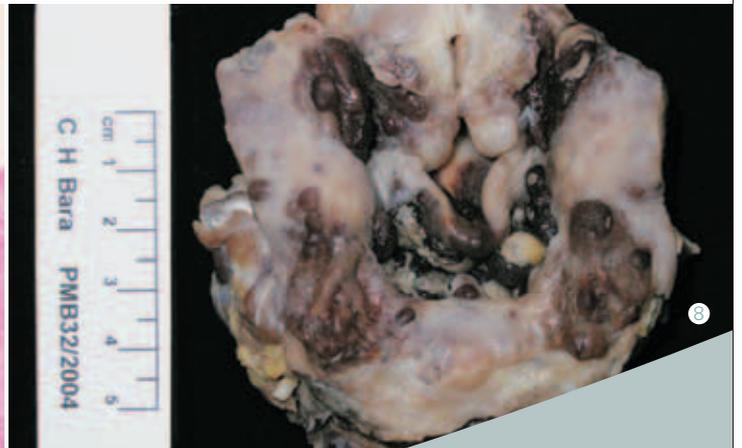
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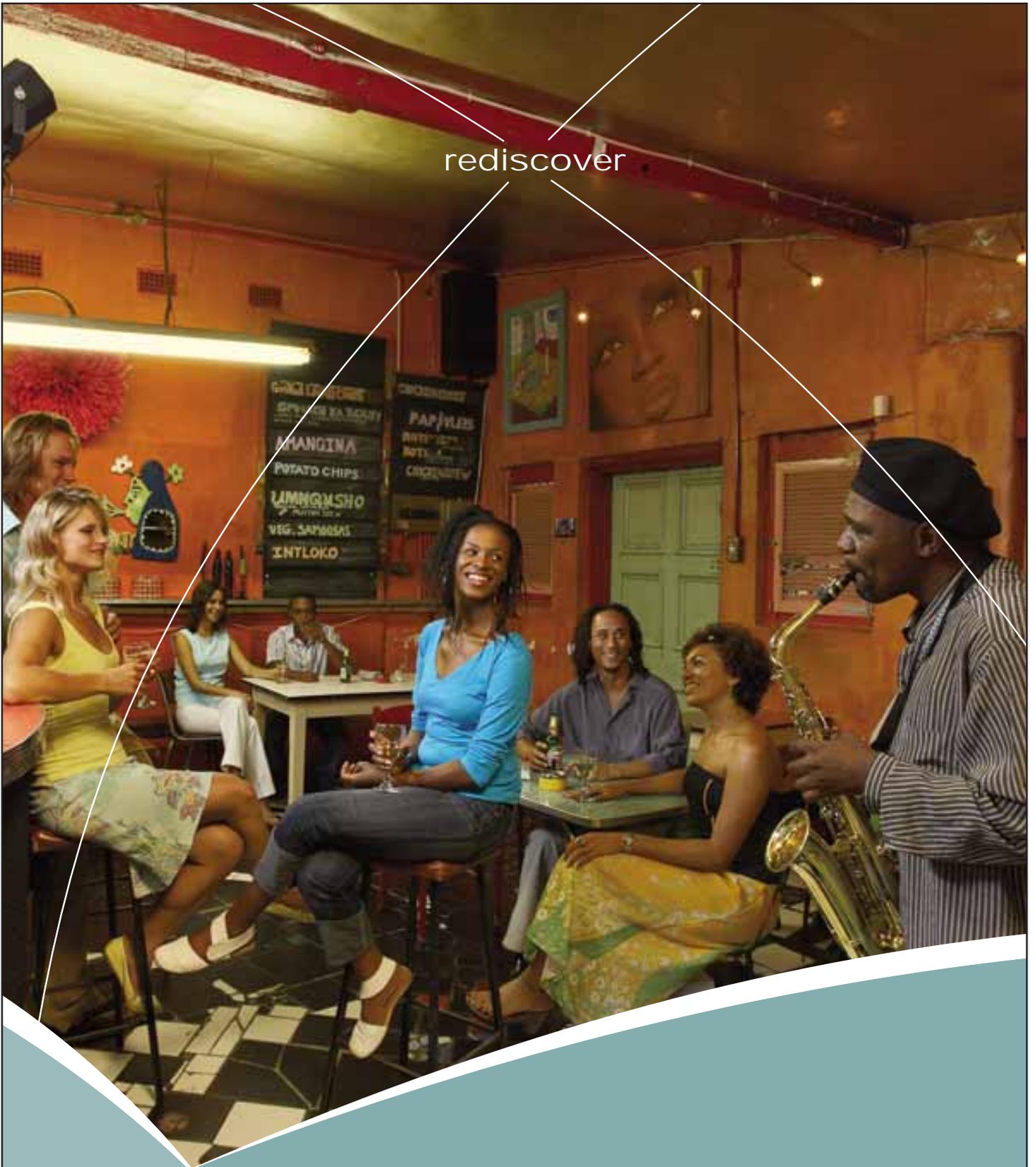
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- 1: Histoplasmosis
- 2: Solitary fibrous tumour of the orbit
- 3: Amoebiasis of the colon
- 4: Pulmonary embolus
- 5: Rhabdomyosarcoma of the testis
- 6: Pulmonary tuberculosis
- 7: Tuberculosis of the conjunctiva
- 8: Kaposi's sarcoma of the larynx

rediscover



south africa

## SOUTH AFRICA

South Africa has the perfect blend of ingredients to provide the ideal backdrop for any event: luxury, adventure, wildlife, magnificent scenery, an efficient infrastructure and rich cultural diversity. Few regions in the world can match the fun, beauty and excitement you'll find in South Africa.

South Africa has already demonstrated an outstanding track record of global significance such as the Commonwealth Heads of Government Conference and the Non-Aligned Movement Summit, International Aids Conference, the World Conference on Racism, and various medical congresses, and has been the host country to the World Summit on Sustainable Development in 2002.

### EXCEPTIONAL SOUTH AFRICANS

Among the more famous sons and daughters of South Africa are .....

#### NELSON MANDELA

South Africa's most famous son, Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela, is also a world icon of statesmanship and national reconciliation. Nelson Mandela is best known for his long struggle against the Apartheid government - a system of white domination and racial segregation. A co-founder of the African National Congress Youth League, he also founded the Defiance Campaign of 1952, based on Ghandi's principles of non-violence. In 1964 he was sentenced to life imprisonment by the Apartheid government and sent to Robben Island.

Released in 1990, Nelson Mandela was central to the multi-party negotiations which led to democratic elections in 1994. On May 10 of that year, he was inaugurated as South Africa's first black president. To this day, the Nobel Peace Prize laureate continues to work for the children and the poverty-stricken masses of South Africa.

#### PRESIDENT THABO MBEKI

In the post-Mandela era, President Thabo Mbeki has been a champion of the concept of African Renaissance - a far-reaching vision for the continent at large. After the initial process of reconciliation, his government tasked with the job of implementing much needed reforms like poverty alleviation, job creation and nation-building in the new South Africa.

#### ARCHBISHOP DESMONDTUTU

Another Nobel laureate, Desmond Tutu is more recently famous for his chairing of the ground-breaking Truth and Reconciliation Commission in the late 1990s. Known throughout his long career as a vocal, charismatic anti-Apartheid spokesman and

former head of the Anglican Church in Southern Africa, Archbishop Tutu is one of South Africa's most-loved citizens.

#### MARK SHUTTLEWORTH

At age 28, ICT entrepreneur, Mark Shuttleworth became Africa's first astronaut in 2002. Two years later, test pilot Mike Melvill flew the first privately financed space mission.

#### NADINE GORDIMER

Described by her peers as a 'colossus of South African literature', Nadine Gordimer was the first South African to win the Nobel Prize for Literature. A prolific writer of novels, short stories, essays and journalistic articles, Gordimer was one of the voices of protest during the Apartheid years - and continues to practise her elegant craft in the modern era.

#### JM COETZEE

Winner of the 2003 Nobel Prize for Literature, JM Coetzee is the author of a vital body of South African writing, including such works as 'The Life and Times of Michael K', 'Disgrace', 'Youth', 'Waiting for the Barbarians' and 'Elizabeth Costello'.

#### HUGH MASEKELA

Self-exiled in the 1960s, the wonderful jazz trumpeter Hugh Masekela has returned to South Africa and is still a major player on the local concert circuit. He is also an inspiration to young jazz players and actively promotes their careers.

#### ERNIE ELS

Affectionately nicknamed "The Big Easy" due to his calm demeanour, Ernie Els took the international golfing world by storm when, as a 24 year old, he won the 1994 U.S. Open. He has since evolved into one of the world's top-ranking golfers, boasting a total of 35 international crowns, including two US Open titles and the 2002 British Open.

### THE SOUTH AFRICAN PEOPLE

South Africa is fondly known as the "Rainbow Nation", due to its cultural diversity comprising people of the San (or Bushman), Nguni, Sotho-Tswana, Tsonga, Venda, Indian, Afrikaner, English and mixed origins, as well as immigrant communities from all corners of the world.

The South African people have managed a remarkable transition from a racially divided society to one that is founded on democratic principals. The way South Africans have overcome historical racial divides is lauded through-out the world. The people of South Africa continue to work together to develop and promote their country which recognizes and celebrates difference in diversity of cultures and religion.

## SOUTH AFRICA

### EXCEPTIONAL LAND

- South Africa has the oldest meteor scar in the world, just across the Vaal River near Parys, called the Vredefort Dome. The meteor plummeted to Earth nearly two billion years ago (Earth is said to be 4,5 billion years old), predating the heady days of oxygen and multi-celled life.
- The rocks around Barberton in Mpumalanga are some of the most ancient in the world - over three billion years old. Because they are also the most accessible such formations, NASA scientists come here to gain an idea of how life might form on distant planets.
- There are only 12 countries in the world that supply tap water that is fit to drink, and South Africa is one of them. Our tap water quality is about third best overall in the world.
- Where else is an entirely new species being recreated from scratch? The quagga vanished in a frenzy of hunting in the 1800s, but after finding that the DNA is almost identical to the common Burchell's zebra, the species is being brought back from beyond the brink by careful breeding of stripe-challenged zebras.
- Blyde River Canyon is the third largest canyon in the world - and the largest green one. The Grand Canyon in the US is the biggest, and the Fish River Canyon in Namibia the second, but both are dry as bones.
- South African grasslands have 30 species per square kilometre, greater than the biodiversity of rainforests.

### PEOPLE AND CULTURE

- Our country is home to two of the world's most profoundly compassionate philosophies - Ubuntu and Gandhi's notion of "passive resistance" (Satyagraha), which he developed while living in South Africa. Ubuntu stresses the fact that all people are fundamentally connected, that we are human because of each other: "I am because you are".
- South Africa's traditional healers have been found by pharmaceutical companies to be a fount of information on medicinal plants.

- At least half of South Africa's population is now officially urbanized. Interestingly though, a huge trend is developing where young urban families move from big cities to rural towns to live life on a more sustainable scale and get in touch with the Earth, simultaneously revitalizing the countryside.
- The Cederberg Mountain range in the Western Cape is called the biggest art gallery in the world, thanks to hundreds upon hundreds of ancient San/Bushman paintings. Bushman paintings make up the earliest rock art on the planet - some are tens of thousands of years old.

### TASTY TITBITS

There are some South African specialities that visitors to our shores won't find anywhere else in the world. Here's a taste of what to expect:

**Kingklip** - no other country consumes as much kingklip as South Africans do. A sturdy fish with beautiful flakes, it absorbs flavours well and packs a satisfying ocean punch.

**Karoo lamb** - by all accounts most chefs agree that we have something special in Karoo lamb. The animals feed on fragrant shrubs and wild herbs that lend the meat its unique flavour. Grilled, gourmet-style, barbecued or basted, it's a sure-fire winner.

**Biltong and boerewors** - these must be our national icons in the food arena. In the early days before refrigeration the Dutch preserved excess meat from the hunt by rubbing it with salt, pepper, coriander, vinegar and saltpeter and hanging it out to dry. Meat treated in this manner lasted indefinitely as long as it was kept dry. Boerewors is a robust farmer's sausage sold in coiled ribbons. The meat is spicy and redolent of coriander and sizzles and splatters companionably when slapped on the coals or dropped into a hot skillet.

**Mielies (corn) and pap (maize meal porridge)** - Maize has long been the basis of African cuisine. This is roasted on open fires and grinded finely to make the maize meal for their beloved maize porridge. Eaten at breakfast with sour milk and sugar or served with meat drizzled with a tomato and onion gravy, it's a national treasure.

## SOUTH AFRICA

**Samosas** - these triangular savoury pastries are the Indian South African answer to the English meat pie (although we have those too). The filling can be made of either chili-laden mince or a spicy vegetable mix.

So what's to drink around South Africa?

If you're looking to find something non-alcoholic, here are a few suggestions:

**Liquifruit and Ceres:** these 100% fruit juices are so highly valued that delis in New York and Paris stock them. No preservatives, no added sugar - just concentrated fruit juice that tastes like the real deal. Try the watermelon flavour - it's a winner.

**Rock shandy** - this is the sportsman's thirst quencher of choice, but has proved to be equally popular in restaurants. It's a mixture of club soda, carbonated lemonade, a splash of Angostura bitters, loads of ice and a twisted slice of lemon. Bliss...

On the alcoholic front we serve:

**Cane spirits** - made from distilled sugar cane, where it is mixed into cocktails and combined with tropical fruit juices. South Africa's answer to Vodka...

**Brandy** - we make some of the best brandy (cousin to the Cognacs of France) in the world - a fact not widely known. Drunk traditionally with Coca-Cola it should actually be enjoyed in a crystal snifter after a good meal with a cigar to match.

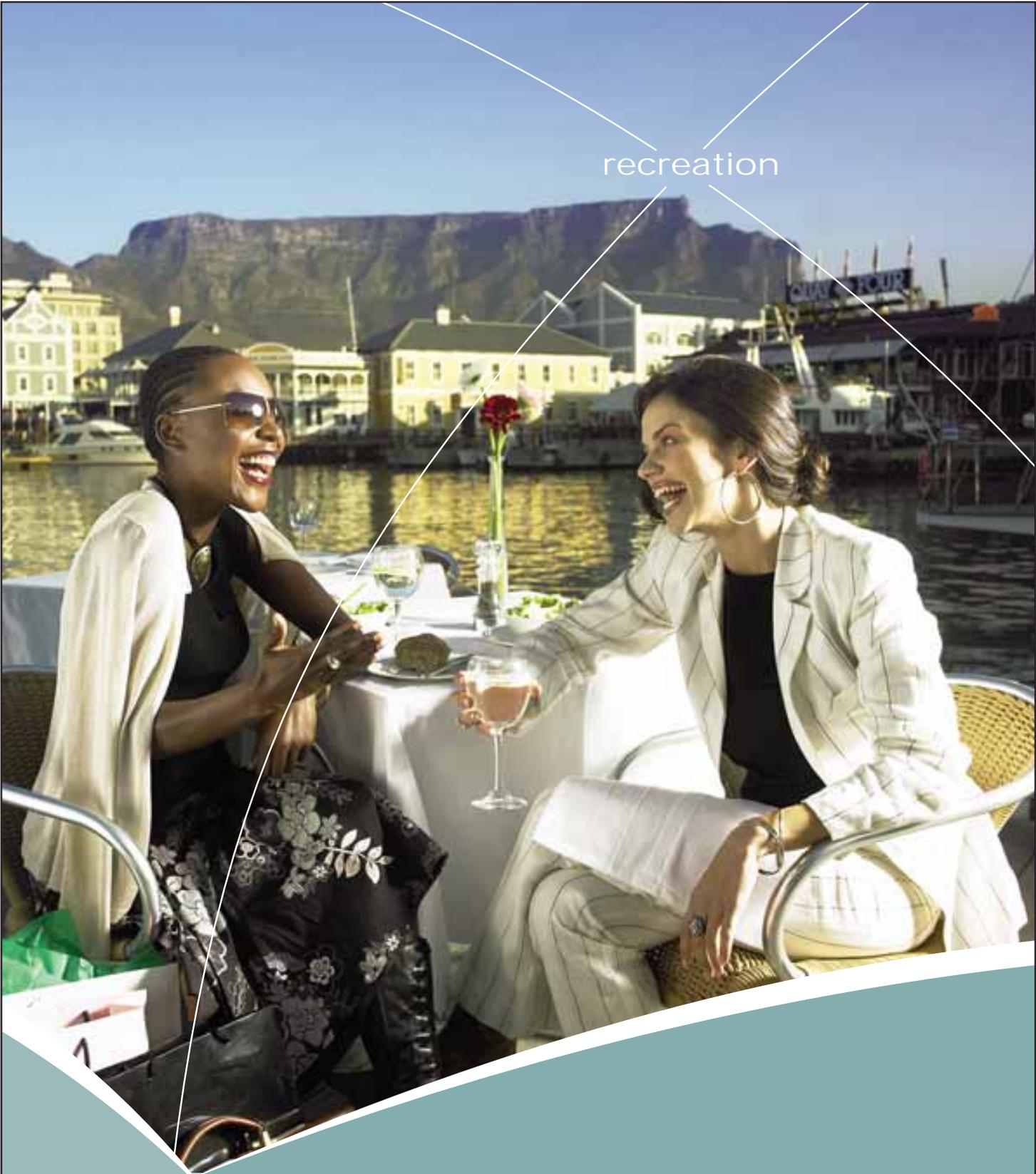
**Beer** - every country has its beers and South Africa is particularly partial to its brew in view of the warm climatic conditions that prevail here.

**Wine and sparkling wines** - this is where you can expect to be spoilt. South African wines are excellent and very, very affordable when compared to overseas products. Try the robust local reds (very strong though, be careful) like Merlot, Cabernet Sauvignon and Pinotage (a variety unique to this country). For something special at no price at all, order a bottle of local bubbly like Cap Classique or Krone Borealis. Fermented in the bottle in the French tradition, it makes for light, easy drinking with a festive air.

## SOUTH AFRICA

### Facts About South Africa

- South Africa has three international airports: Cape Town, Johannesburg and Durban. Other airports include: Port Elizabeth, East London, Bloemfontein, Kimberley, George, Pilanesberg and Lanseria.
- The South African currency is the Rand, which is made up of 100 cents. Notes issued: R10, R20, R50, R100, R200. Coins issued: 5c, 10c, 20c, 50c, R1, R2, and R5. Foreign currency can be exchanged at commercial banks and at various foreign exchange bureaux. Banks are open from 09:00 – 15:30 weekdays and 08:30 – 11:00 on Saturdays. Most banks have Automatic Teller Machines (ATMs), which are open 24 hours a day for statements, cash withdrawals and deposits.
- South Africa has a modern and sophisticated banking and commercial system and most shops and hotels will accept all major international credit cards.
- South Africa has adopted a Value Added Tax (VAT) system of 14% on purchases and services. Foreign visitors to South Africa can reclaim their VAT on purchases if they have spent more than R250.
- Shopping and business hours: Most shops in the city centres and suburbs are open between 09:00 and 18:00 on weekdays and until 14:00 on Saturdays. Generally major shopping malls usually open at 09:00 and close at 18:00.
- South African Time is set at GMT +2. There are no time zone differences within South Africa and the country has not adopted a daylight time saving system in summer.
- Cellular phones (mobile phones) can be rented at the airport or at Visitor Information Centres. Blue public phones work with the use of coins, while green public phones work with local Telkom phone cards. International roaming is possible depending on your service provider.
- Driving: An international driver's licence is required in SA and the licence must include a photograph as well as the signature of the holder. Driving is on the left hand side of the road and speed limits are in kilometres. Cash is required to pay for fuel.
- Duty-free shops are situated at Cape Town, Johannesburg and Durban International Airports.
- There are 11 official languages in SA. English is the language of administration and is widely spoken. Other languages are: Afrikaans, Ndebele, Northern Sotho, Southern Sotho, Swazi, Tsonga, Tswana, Venda, Xhosa and Zulu.
- Customs: Personal effects (used) are admitted duty free. The allowance for visitors to South Africa is as follows (free of duty per adult):
  - 1 litre of spirits
  - 2 litres of wine
  - 400 cigarettes
  - 50 cigars
  - 50ml perfume
  - 250ml eau de toilette
  - Gifts and souvenirs to the value of R3 000
- Permits are required for firearms and are available at the entry points.
- Health Requirements: No vaccinations are required for cholera or smallpox. If arriving from a yellow fever zone, you must have a valid international yellow fever inoculation certificate. Due to the threat of malaria contamination, preventative medication is necessary for the Northern Province, Mpumalanga and the north of KwaZulu-Natal. It is obtainable from all pharmacies in South Africa. Malaria preventative medication is not necessary for Cape Town and the Western Cape.
- In most cities / towns / game reserves the tap water is purified and 100% safe to drink.
- Visas are issued by the South African missions abroad and must be affixed in the applicant's passport before departing to South Africa. Visas are not issued on arrival at South African ports of entry.

A photograph of two women sitting at a table on a boat, enjoying a meal and conversation. The woman on the left is wearing sunglasses and a white jacket over a black top. The woman on the right is wearing a white pinstriped suit. They are both smiling. The table is set with a white tablecloth, a glass of wine, and a vase with a red rose. In the background, there are buildings along the waterfront and a large mountain (Table Mountain) under a clear blue sky. A sign for 'CITY TOUR' is visible on a building in the distance.

recreation

cape town  
your host city

## YOUR HOST CITY

### TOP TOURIST ATTRACTIONS

Cape Town has so much to offer as a tourist destination. It is blessed to have South Africa's top six tourist attractions within one hour's drive from the city centre, the Victoria and Alfred Waterfront, Table Mountain, Cape Point, the Winelands, Kirstenbosch Botanical Gardens and Robben Island, a short boat trip away.

#### 1. Table Mountain

South Africa's world-renowned icon, the beloved Table Mountain, was given National Park status in May 1998.

Table Mountain offers something for everyone – magnificent views, cable car rides, mountain-biking, hiking, serious rock climbing, cross country running, fascinating botany, birding and for the more adventurous, abseiling and paragliding. Visitors are treated to a spectacular view during the ride to the top of Table Mountain aboard a modern cable car with a revolving floor.

#### 2. Victoria & Alfred Waterfront

Cape Town's Victoria and Alfred Waterfront has established itself as a leading world-class waterfront. The unique working harbour with scenic views of Table Mountain combined with entertainment options like shopping, street musicians, museums, an aquarium, boat trips and cinemas promise to make any visit an unforgettable experience.

#### 3. Robben Island

Robben Island is one of South Africa's four World Heritage sites. This barren windswept island was the prison home of former President Nelson Mandela for many years. Here you can experience the view that kept Nelson Mandela's dream of freedom for his country alive.

#### Exchange rate for major currencies (as at August 2006)

R 6.84	1 US\$
R 12.93	£ 1
R 8.71	1 Euro

#### 4. Winelands/Wine Routes

South Africa and the Western Cape produces some of the world's best wines. The first wines in South Africa were produced at Steenberg in 1695 and Groot Constantia is the oldest productive wine estate in the country.

#### 5. Kirstenbosch Botanical Gardens

Kirstenbosch is internationally acclaimed as one of the great botanical gardens of the world. Situated on the eastern slopes of Cape Town's magnificent Table Mountain, the estate covers 528 hectares and includes a cultivated garden and a nature reserve.

#### 6. Cape Point

The Cape of Good Hope and Cape Point form part of the Cape Peninsula National Park, and are managed by the South African National Parks. Visitors can enjoy the 7 750 hectares reserve of indigenous flora and fauna and over 150 bird species and can also travel with the only funicular in Africa to the viewing platform 678 metres above the sea.

Other attractions in Cape Town & Western Cape include:

- The Castle Goede Hoop
- Cape Town Townships
- Whales
- Bo Kaap
- Floral Heritage
- Beaches
- Garden Route
- Cango Caves
- National Parks
- National Reserves

#### Estimated costs of consumables in Cape Town (as at August 2006)

Coffee	R 8,50	US\$ 1.24	£ 1.21	€ 0.97
Soda	R 6.50	US\$ 0.95	£ 0.50	€ 0.74
Draft beer	R 12.00	US\$ 1.75	£ 0.93	€ 1.37
Bottle of white wine in restaurant	R 75.00	US\$ 10.96	£ 5.80	€ 8.61
Bottle of red wine in restaurant	R 95.00	US\$ 13.88	£ 7.34	€ 10.79
3-course meal	R 125.00	US\$ 18.27	£ 9.66	€ 14.35
Sandwich in restaurant	R 22.00	US\$ 3.36	£ 1.70	€ 2.52
Big Mac Burger	R 19.95	US\$ 2.91	£ 2.28	€ 2.29

### CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA FOR CAPE TOWN

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Average rainfall (mm)	11.6	18	22.1	55.5	76.6	98.3	96.9	73.7	41.7	32.7	13.7	13.9
Average minimum temperature (°C)	16	16	14	12	10	8	7	7	9	10.6	13	15
Average maximum temperature (°C)	26	26	25	22	20	18	17	17	19	21	23	25

## YOUR HOST CITY

### SAFETY AND SECURITY

While there may be perceptions to the contrary, Cape Town is as safe as most international cities.

Making Cape Town's Central Business District (CBD) the safest in the country was the main driver behind the establishment of the Central Improvement District (CID) in November 2000. The CID collects over R14,5 million a year from property owners, of which nearly half pays for extra security on the streets of Cape Town's central city.

A security force of 129 community patrol officers, 15 private security ground patrols and eight mounted patrols keep the streets of the central city of Cape Town safe for all those who work in visit of live in the city of Cape Town.

A 75-camera surveillance network, paid for by die City of Cape Town, assists in keeping crime at bay. In addition, Cape Town now also boasts a municipal police force. Three hundred and fifty officers have already been trained: 35 are allocated to the central city specifically.

### CAPE TOWN'S CONFERENCE CREDENTIALS

Cape Town has successfully hosted many top class international congresses and conventions with the assistance of local organisers, namely:

- World Printing and Communications Congress 2005 (1500 delegates)
- 6th World Blind Union General Assembly, 2004 (600 delegates)
- 9th International Society of Travel Medicine, 2004 (900 delegates)
- Oil Africa (1st African Oil, Gas & Petrochem Expo and Conference), 2004 (1000 delegates)
- 4th International World Congress on Art Deco, 2003 (500 delegates)
- Harvard Business School Global Alumni Conference, 1999 (1000 delegates)
- 11th International Geological Conference, 1999 (300 delegates)
- 5th Int Workshop on Modeling Nutrient Utilisation in Farm Animals, 1999 (100 delegates)
- XVII International Seaweed Symposium, 2001 (300 delegates)
- Southern Connections, 2004 (300 delegates)

### Future conferences to be held in Cape Town:

- |      |   |
|------|---|
| 2006 | XXIXth International Congress of the International Society of Blood Transfusion, 4 500 delegates        |
| 2006 | 24th International Congress of Radiology, 1500 delegates  |
| 2006 | 28th Congress Society International Urology , 3500 delegates  |
| 2006 | 19th World Diabetes Congress, 10 000 delegates  |
| 2007 | International Union Against Tuberculosis and Lung Disease, 1000 delegates                               |
| 2007 | International Symposium on Refractive Surgery, 1000 delegates   |
| 2008 | International Association for the Scientific Study of Intellectual Disability, (1500 delegates)         |
| 2009 | 17th International Congress of the International Federation of Association of Anatomists, 100 delegates |
| 2009 | Federation of International Gynaecology and Obstetrics, (10 000 delegates)                              |
| 2009 | 17th International Congress of the International Federation of Association of Anatomists, 100 delegates |
| 2010 | Nuclear Medicine and Biology Congress, 1500 delegates   |
| 2012 | International Congress of Psychology, 6000 delegates  |

### CAPE TOWN'S CREDENTIALS

- Best City in Africa and the Middle East (Conde Nast Travelers, 2004)
- Favourite Foreign City (2004 Daily Telegraph Travel Award)
- Best City to Eat Out, 2004 (British Highlife Award)
- One of the World's Top 8 Creative Cities (Newsweek, September 2002)