



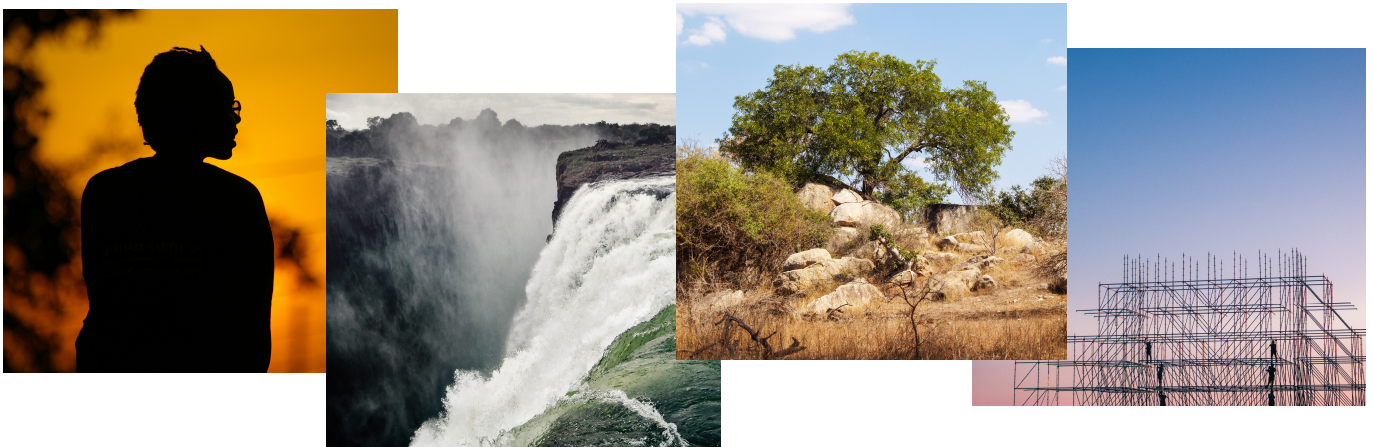
IAIASa

2019 NATIONAL CONFERENCE

21-23 August | ATKV Klein Kariba, Bela Bela, Limpopo

The *Role* of IEM in the *Economic* *Revival* of *South Africa*

PRELIMINARY CONFERENCE PROGRAMME & DETAILS



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PROGRAMME OVERVIEW

TUESDAY 20 AUGUST 2019

15:00 – 18:00	CONFERENCE REGISTRATION
PRE-CONFERENCE EVENT	
18:00 – 20:00	MEET AND GREET COCKTAIL FUNCTION

WEDNESDAY 21 AUGUST 2019

06:00 – 07:00	MORNING ACTIVITIES
06:45 – 07:45	BREAKFAST
07:00 – 16:00	CONFERENCE REGISTRATION
08:30 – 10:30	SESSION 1 – OPENING PLENARY
10:30 – 11:00	TEA / COFFEE BREAK
11:00 – 13:00	SESSION 2
13:00 – 14:00	LUNCH
14:00 – 15:30	SESSION 3 – PARALLEL SESSIONS
15:30 – 16:00	TEA / COFFEE BREAK
16:00 – 17:00	SESSION 4 – PARALLEL SESSIONS
17:30 – 18:30	SESSION 5 – SPECIAL GUEST SESSION
18:30 – 21:30	Happy Hour Networking Poster Displays Conference Dinner & Quiz Evening

THURSDAY 22 AUGUST 2019

06:00 – 07:00	MORNING ACTIVITIES
06:45 – 07:45	BREAKFAST
07:00 – 16:00	CONFERENCE REGISTRATION
08:00 – 10:00	SESSION 6 – OPENING PLENARY
10:00 – 10:30	TEA / COFFEE BREAK
10:30 – 12:30	SESSION 7 – AGM AND SPECIAL SESSION ON 20 YEAR'S OF EIA REGULATIONS
12:30 – 13:30	LUNCH
13:30 – 15:00	SESSION 8 – PARALLEL SESSIONS
15:00 – 15:30	TEA / COFFEE BREAK
15:30 – 17:00	SESSION 9 – PARALLEL SESSIONS
17:30 – 18:30	SESSION 10 – FIRESIDE SESSION
18:30 – LATE	GALA DINNER

FRIDAY 23 AUGUST 2019

06:00 – 07:00	MORNING ACTIVITIES
06:45 – 07:45	BREAKFAST
07:00 – 10:00	CONFERENCE REGISTRATION
08:00 – 10:00	SESSION 11 – OPENING PLENARY
10:00 – 10:30	TEA / COFFEE BREAK
10:30 – 13:00	SESSION 12 – CLOSING SESSION
13:00 – 14:00	LUNCH AND DEPARTURE

PRE-CONFERENCE COURSES

1

BIODIVERSITY FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



Learn to improve the way in which criteria to prevent/minimise and offset impacts on biodiversity is applied by staff of regulatory authorities and other environmental management professionals and provide feedback to SANBI on the constraints experienced when mainstreaming biodiversity priorities into EIAs.

This course will provide useful guidance on how to integrate biodiversity information during the pre-application and application review processes as well as how to formulate defensible decisions. Anticipated learning outcomes include an improved understanding of:-

- The legal framework that allows for biodiversity issues to be consideration as part of EIAs; What biodiversity information should be incorporated into EIAs;
- How biodiversity priorities are determined;
- Why approving development in biodiversity priorities negatively impact on achieving environmental sustainability in the landscape and how to assign significance ratings when considering such developments
- How to interpret biodiversity specialist input;
- What the different impacts on biodiversity are;
- How to apply alternatives in order to achieve environmental sustainability;
- What is considered appropriate mitigation?
- Crafting a credible and defensible environmental authorisation, which addresses the mitigation hierarchy, with auditable and enforceable conditions

Level: Intermediate

- Pre-requisites for participants:
- be proficient in English
 - have the necessary skills and qualifications required to do EIAs
 - Have an interest in incorporating biodiversity information into EIAs;
 - Have a desire to improve practice in order to achieve environmental sustainability in the landscape

Language of delivery: English

Duration: 1 day

Min/Max: 15-40

Cost: IAIAsa Members R850 (VAT inclusive)
Non-Members R1630 (VAT inclusive)

Trainers: Abigail Bahindwa (lead trainer) - SANBI
Mthobisi Nzimande (lead trainer) - SANBI
Shonisani Netshishivhe (facilitation support) - SANBI
Rosina Millicent Masango (facilitation support) - SANBI

2

IEM: HOW TO MAKE ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT MORE EFFECTIVE



While environmental assessments continue to be conducted in large numbers in South Africa and internationally, there are also a plethora of topic-specific Environmental Assessments (EAs) [1] being done as well, such as social impact assessment, health impact assessment, traffic impact assessment, heritage impact assessment. This fact, together with the direct experience of the trainers and feedback from IAIA participants attending international training courses, indicates that the profession is, perhaps, moving away from an integrated approach to environmental management. There may be many reasons for this, but one could be that there are many practitioners (as well as regulatory authorities) who are uncertain as to how integrated impact assessments can be conducted.

The aims of this 1-day course, therefore, are to assist anyone who manages, writes or contributes to an EA to:

- Understand the concept of Integrated Environmental Management (IEM) and motivate why it is essential to improve the effectiveness of EA and to deliver on the sustainable development goals;
- Provide guidance on how to manage the EA process to achieve IEM;
- Provide practical tools to analyse impacts in an holistic manner.

The course will combine lectures delivered by the trainers, general discussions and group work.

The learning outcomes will include:

- Participants will be better able to assemble and manage multi-disciplinary teams of specialists to produce a product useful for decision making;
- Participants will have a better appreciation and confidence about how to present information to the client, public and decision-makers so that the direct and indirect implications of a project on the environment can be clearly understood;
- Participants will be provided with tools to conduct integrated analyses; and
- Participants will be made aware of common pitfalls and how to deal with them.

Level: Intermediate

Pre-requisites for participants: Participants need to be proficient in English and have a basic knowledge of and experience in undertaking Environmental Assessments.

Language of delivery: English

Duration: 1 day

Min/Max: 15-40

Cost: IAIAsa Members R2 500 (VAT inclusive)
Non-Members R3 280 (VAT inclusive)

Trainers: Bryony Walmsley - Southern African Institute for Environmental Assessment
Terry Calmeyer - Director: MDT Environmental (Pty) Ltd

PRE-CONFERENCE COURSES

3

INTEGRATING BIODIVERSITY INTO BUSINESS FOR THE EFFECTIVE MANAGEMENT OF CORPORATE BIODIVERSITY RISK & OPPORTUNITY



This course aims to build the capacity of participants to drive the mainstreaming of biodiversity into business in South Africa. It will familiarise participants with the concepts, legal frameworks and tools relevant to the relationship between business and biodiversity.

The course targets those who wish to better understand the relationship between biodiversity and business. Although it would be valuable for participants to have a prior understanding of biodiversity, we will provide a brief overview of it and related concepts. For those with an existing understanding of the relationship between business and biodiversity this course will provide an opportunity to build on this understanding.

In terms of content, the course will:

- Define the concepts relevant to the relationship between business and biodiversity;
- Describe the state of global biodiversity;
- Provide an overview of the international and national legal context for biodiversity;
- Provide participants with an understanding of the process to develop the business case for biodiversity;
- Provide an overview of the tools available to facilitate the mainstreaming of biodiversity into business;
- Provide guidance on the biodiversity action planning process; and
- Provide guidance on how to scope biodiversity baseline assessments

Learning outcomes include:

- An understanding of biodiversity and related concepts, as they pertain to business;
- A high-level understanding of the national and international policy and legal framework supporting the mainstreaming of biodiversity into business;
- An improved understanding of the relationship between business and biodiversity
- High level knowledge of the suite of tools available to facilitate the mainstreaming of biodiversity into business;
- Understanding of how to develop biodiversity action plans
- Understanding of how to scope biodiversity baseline assessments; and
- An understanding of the Endangered Wildlife Trust's Biodiversity Disclosure Project and its relevance to the future of the mainstreaming of biodiversity into business.

Level: Foundation

Pre-requisites for participants: Be proficient in English

Language of delivery: English

Duration: 1 day

Min/Max: 15-40

Cost: IAIAsa Members R3 000 (VAT inclusive)

Trainers: Non-Members R3 780 (VAT inclusive)

Shelley Lizzio – Digby Wells Environmental

Rudi Greffrath – Digby Wells Environmental

4

THE EIA BIG 5: ALTERNATIVES – INDEPENDENCE – NEED & DESIRABILITY – PUBLIC PARTICIPATION - SIGNIFICANCE



This course has been designed by two very experienced specialists in EIAs and EIA law to provide both the legal interpretation and practical application of 5 of what we consider to be the most essential elements of EIAs in the context of the South African EIA Regulations, 2014 and national and international best practice. These 5 elements are: alternatives; independence; need & desirability; public participation and significance which are often not well understood and inconsistently executed and managed by EAPs and competent authorities. At the end of the training, our objective is for participants to be well familiar with the prevailing legislation, case law, and applicable guidelines as well as methodologies and approaches that are considered to be current best practice.

Level: Intermediate to advanced

Pre-requisites for participants: Some experience in EIA procedures

Language of delivery: English

Duration: 1 day

Min/Max: 15-30

Cost: IAIAsa Members R2 500 (VAT inclusive)

Non-Members R3 280 (VAT inclusive)

Trainers: Janice Tooley - JT Attorneys

Sean O'Beirne – SE Solutions

DID YOU KNOW?

Limpopo Province, South Africa's Food Basket

Limpopo is also one of South Africa's richest agricultural areas – producing up to 60% of all fruit, vegetables, maize, wheat and cotton.



SUB THEMES

1. WHAT EFFECT IS THE REGULATORY PROCESS HAVING ON SA'S ECONOMIC GROWTH?

Are the demands of EIM/IEM a constraint to economic growth or are they ensuring that there is some semblance of sustainability to that growth? What of the demands on mining applications such as SLP and community expectations? Is this now a bridge too far or essential to ensuring some kind of redress of inequality and ensuring that communities who live with the impacts of developments also enjoy the benefits?

2. DEALING WITH THE EFFICIENCY OF EIM IN A RAPIDLY CHANGING SOCIO-POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT.

Has EIA run its course and now requires a fundamentally different approach or does it need to remain the bedrock of IEM/EIM? Does EIA now legitimise economic development that should never take place but is authorised simply because an EIA has been completed? Are projects that are needed desperately for economic growth in SA hijacked by socio-political issues, often placing economic demands that proponents cannot afford thereby killing the project? Are we protecting the environment with the many permits that are now required or have we simply created a quagmire of administrative burden while Rome continues to burn? Is it fair to expect the same level of assessment for the clearing of natural vegetation for a R300 000 pasture as it would be for a R4.5 billion mine development?

3. ENTREPRENEURSHIP, VULNERABILITY AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION – DOES EIM/IEM HAVE A ROLE TO PLAY ?

If South Africa's economic recovery is built on small business do the demands of IEM/EIM render SMME's dead in the water often excluding economically vulnerable parties from starting businesses because they simply cannot afford the permits? Does IEM/EIM serve a useful purpose in facilitating greater control over informal activities such as waste picking to ensure that there is an overall environmental benefit? Does IEM/EIM care for the poorest of the poor is it an elite pastime for only those who can afford it?

4. CHANGING DEMOGRAPHICS AND RAPID URBANISATION.

Does it make sense to promote the development of rural areas when services are best and most cost effectively provided to dense human settlements in urbanised areas? Does IEM/EIM have a role to play in facing up to the complex social dynamics of urbanisation and migrant labour and ensuring the most effective delivery of services to especially the rural poor?

5. THE IMPLICATIONS OF THE URBAN EDGE ON IEM

Should the urban edge be protected ecologically for the benefit of urban dwellers or does it present an area where the poor can access the benefits of urbanisation without necessarily incurring the costs of doing so? Has apartheid planning forced on us an urban edge that can never be effectively formalised and must we accept that the urban edge becomes characterised by blight or can it be an ecologically robust transition between the city and the country?

6. CONSTRAINED ECOSYSTEM SERVICES AND DECLINING RESOURCES

Do we need to protect the environment simply for the utility that humankind derives from it or is there something more than simply water air land and food? Is the dependence of humans on ecosystem services well enough understood by politicians or is more needed to protect the human race from self-destruction? South Africa is amongst the most water-constrained countries in the world. Does IEM/EIM do enough to ensure the survival of people or is it inevitable that there will be battles for resources and associated social tension and violence, leave alone the associated environmental impacts?



SUB THEMES

7. AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY

Does IEM/EIM do enough to ensure food security or is there a far greater economic return on other activities such as mining? Is the cost of IEM/EIM simply too much for the agriculture sector to bear? And what of the use of critical water resources to sustain crops such as sugar cane and tobacco?

8. MANAGING CLIMATE CHANGE AND LAND DEGRADATION

Land degradation is already upon us as a result of climate change. There is now encroachment by natural vegetation of important and vulnerable ecosystems due to higher concentrations of CO₂ in the atmosphere. Against this backdrop, it is the most vulnerable communities that are at greatest risk, and the least resilient to these changes. What can IEM/EIM do to make socio-ecological systems more resilient and sustainable in the light of these challenges?

9. GREEN URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Does green urban development hold the key to improving the lives of urbanites especially those forced to live in low cost or informal housing or is it just an expensive façade that increases the costs for urban dwelling? What has been the impact of new building regulations on resource use and has the time not come for all new houses to be completely off grid in respect of electricity, sewage and water? Will urban greening render municipalities obsolete or is there a case to be made for bulk services providing the most cost effective and environmentally protective municipal services? What is IEM/EIM doing to answer these questions?



10. BIODIVERSITY AND OTHER OFFSETTING

Is offsetting an effective way of unlocking economic potential without net loss of natural resources or is it a 'get out of jail free card' for unscrupulous developers? Are there real examples in South Africa where there has been no net loss as a result of offsetting? Should we be spending billions to control atmospheric emissions from power stations or millions to reduce emissions from domestic fuel use in low-income dense settlements with potentially greater returns in terms of reduced health risk? What role does IEM/EIM play in such debates?

11. IS THERE A LINK BETWEEN IEM, ECONOMIC REVIVAL AND SOCIAL WELLBEING?

Is human wellbeing the holy grail of sustainable development, dependent as it is on the three pillars of economy, society and natural environment? Does there have to be economic growth to improve human wellbeing or are there other potentially more impactful interventions? Does economic growth not simply further divide the haves from the have nots and what of the quality of the jobs that are created by economic growth? Is the triple bottom line a concept that means anything or is it just another misleading pseudonym for continued exploitation of people and the planet?

12. HOW SUSTAINABLE IS ECONOMIC GROWTH BASED ON COAL OR PETROLEUM-DERIVED PRODUCTS?










Climate change forecasting suggests we have about 12 years in which to significantly reduce carbon emissions or pay the price of a hotter, drier and more volatile climate. Does that mean abandoning coal completely and suddenly with the social impacts of job losses from the coalmines and power stations? Do we have the right to force the issue if people want their jobs protected? Cosatu has publicly criticised Greenpeace for these very reasons, can IEM/EIM resolve some of the impasse? Will politicians ever choose to make unpopular decisions that may lose votes but that will be in the longer term best interests of citizens regardless of whether or not those citizens recognise the same?

OPPORTUNITIES FOR INVOLVEMENT

PLEASE NOTE

- All submissions must be made (uploaded) to the IAIA 2019 abstract portal
- If accepted, papers receive an allocated slot on the programme for presentation
- Depending on the volume of abstracts submitted and potential overlap in topics, it may be necessary to direct some submissions to alternative options in the conference programme.
- PowerPoint presentations to be uploaded to the conference website before the conference commences.
- Oral paper presentations only
 - Draft papers will be peer reviewed to improve the quality of papers.
 - Abstracts of the Draft papers will be included in the conference programme booklet.
 - Final papers to be available via the conference website.

OPTIONS

	PRESENTATION OPTIONS	ALLOTTED SCHEDULE TIME
	ORAL PAPER PRESENTATIONS	15 mins, 5 min for questions
	LIGHTNING TALKS	10 min, 5 min for questions
	MINI "TED" TALK (by invitation only)	10 min
	PANEL DISCUSSION/DEBATE	1 Session (60 minutes) / as confirmed
	POSTER PRESENTATION	Duration of the "happy hour" segment
	PICTURE THIS: IMAGES THAT INSPIRE INNOVATIVE SOLUTIONS	Dependant on feedback and response
	FIRESIDE CHATS (by invitation only)	Approx 1 hour, in the late afternoon
	WORLD CAFE	1 - 2 hours
	EXHIBITIONS (PAID)	During registration, teas and lunch each day

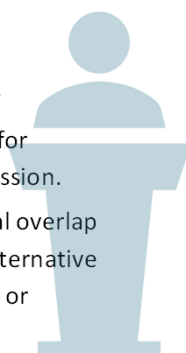
KEY DATES

ORAL PAPERS	Abstracts	Wednesday, 24 April 2019
	Feedback to authors	Friday, 3 May 2019
	Draft papers	Monday, 3 June 2019
	Review comments	Friday, 12 July 2019
	Final papers	Monday 12 August 2019
	Presentation	From Wednesday, 21 August 2019
OTHER	Feedback to authors (approval)	Friday, 14 June 2019
	Presentation /poster submission	Monday, 12 August 2019

OPPORTUNITIES FOR INVOLVEMENT

ORAL PAPER PRESENTATIONS

PURPOSE	Presenters will deliver papers focusing on innovative or new applications or processes aligned with the themes in the conference programme.
FORMAT	Power Point Slide oral presentation, based on a paper that has been prepared and peer reviewed.
CRITERIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Innovative or new concepts, applications or processes. ▪ Clear and distinct advancement of theory and practice. ▪ Aligned with themes and sub-themes of the conference.
SUBMISSION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Abstracts for conference papers or research must be submitted on the conference website by the due date (no late submissions will be accepted). ▪ Abstracts should be a maximum of 500 words. ▪ Submissions should state the relevant theme for that paper. If accepted, papers receive a 15 minute slot on the programme for presentation and 5 minute discussion/question and answer session. ▪ Depending on the volume of abstracts submitted and potential overlap in topics, it may be necessary to direct some submissions to alternative options in the conference programme such as a Lightning Talk or Poster. ▪ Draft papers will be peer reviewed in order to improve the quality of papers. ▪ Abstracts of the Draft papers will be included in the conference programme booklet. ▪ Final papers to be available via the conference website. ▪ PowerPoint presentations to be uploaded to the conference website before the conference commences.
TIME	Max.15 mins, and 5 mins for questions



LIGHTNING TALKS

PURPOSE	To articulate a topic in a quick, clear and insightful manner. This allows for presentation on an interesting project.
FORMAT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The presenter needs to deliver a key message in no more than 5 to 6 slides. ▪ Alternatively, no slides may be used and presenter may talk through the topic.
CRITERIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Abstract of 250 words. ▪ Aligns with themes and sub-themes of the conference. ▪ Knowledge or expertise in the field or topic of discussion.
TIME	10 minutes, 5 min for questions



OPPORTUNITIES FOR INVOLVEMENT

MINI “TED” TALK (by invitation)

PURPOSE	Very engaging talk that focuses on the power of ideas to change attitudes, lives and society. For example, this could be a compelling personal story about a moment that shaped your career, it could engage with principles and issues in environmental assessment, management or governance or it could be an idea but with a compelling new argument behind it that challenges beliefs and perspectives, drawing at a larger conclusion.
FORMAT	Power Point slides optional. Props can be used.
CRITERIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ideas worth spreading. ▪ Something that audiences wouldn't have likely heard before. ▪ Talks foster learning, inspiration and wonder based on intense personal experiences. ▪ Overview of talk presented in an abstract of 250 words plus a brief biosketch of the speaker of 150 words. ▪ Topic to be interesting and relevant to conference theme. ▪ Clear and concise message.
TIME	10 min

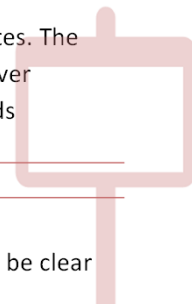
PANEL DISCUSSION/DEBATE

PURPOSE	This involves 5-10 participants on a “panel” with active audience interaction. It is a public exchange of ideas, giving experts and audience members the chance to discuss a particular topic.
FORMAT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Learning through Questions and Answers. Panel chairs/facilitators/moderators to submit proposal for Panel topic and abstract, together with proposal demonstrating careful selection of the list of Panellists. ▪ Presentation can be used if deemed necessary.
CRITERIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Compelling, interesting, exciting and spicy topic. ▪ Panel Chair is an excellent facilitator. ▪ Panellists are experts in the topic field and there is a balance in perspectives. Panellists are passionate and interesting. ▪ Connect subject matter experts with audience
TIME:	45 minutes to 1.5 hour

OPPORTUNITIES FOR INVOLVEMENT

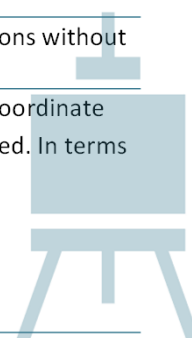
POSTER PRESENTATION

PURPOSE	Presenter (or group of presenters) will place their posters up during the happy hour segment of the programme and present to viewers who are interested. Presenters to accompany their posters at all times throughout the session and should be able to talk freely on their topic and answer questions from viewers. Ideal for student projects (Masters/PhD) and more creative projects. Opportunity for presenters to speak about their posters for two minutes. The conference organising committee will provide mounting boards however researchers will be responsible for any additional material or visual aids necessary for their presentation.
FORMAT	Physical poster (other props and visual aids as necessary).
CRITERIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Dimensions of the posters to be A0 - A1 size (or similar). ▪ Posters to be logical, clear and legible. Illustrations (if pertinent) to be clear and visible. ▪ Topics must align with sub-themes. ▪ Abstracts (250 words maximum) for Poster presentations for completed or ongoing research related to the conference themes should be submitted on the conference website.
TIME	Duration of the "happy hour" segment.



PICTURE THIS: IMAGES THAT INSPIRE INNOVATIVE SOLUTIONS

PURPOSE:	A session where you can present inspirational images relating to the conference theme THE ROLE OF IEM IN THE ECONOMIC REVIVAL SOUTH AFRICA
FORMAT	The images can be photos, artworks or cartoons (but preferably cartoons without text as the purpose is to have the image speak for itself).
CRITERIA	<p>Presenters to submit their images/s for this session. A facilitator will coordinate the session and confirm with you in advance that your image is included. In terms of presentation on the day:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) presenter to display the image, with a few moments of silence (b) audience shares their reflections and reactions to the image (c) image provider can say anything they wish about their image.
TIME:	*Dependant on audience feedback



FIRESIDE CHATS (by invitation)

PURPOSE	An opportunity for small groups to meet (e.g. around a fire or in a cottage at the conference centre) and have a chat on interesting topics, or projects in an exotic or challenging environment.
FORMAT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The facilitator could show a video, slides or tell a story to prompt the discussion. ▪ The facilitator initiates and guides a chat amongst a small group.
CRITERIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Abstract or outline of 250 words from the facilitator ▪ Topics must be creative, interesting and lead to inter-active discussions and sharing of stories amongst the participants.
TIME	Approx 1 hour, in the late afternoon



OPPORTUNITIES FOR INVOLVEMENT

WORLD CAFE

PURPOSE

World Café sessions are designed to create a continuous thread of dialogue between participants. In order to encourage the sharing of expertise on a series of topics, each small group will spend 5 minutes at a table with a moderator (i.e. table host), who will record the main points of discussion. Each table will focus on a different, but inter-related, issue or question. As the groups rotate, the table moderator will give a brief summary of the points raised so far, thus allowing the new group to pick up where the previous group left off. Following several rounds of discussions, the key points from each table will be presented to the whole group for a final collective discussion. The goal of these sessions is to maximize group interaction and to promote collaborative learning.

FORMAT

Round table discussion format with a moderator.

CRITERIA

- Submit proposal to act as Chair/facilitator.
- Compelling, interesting, exciting and spicy topic.
- Topic must be conference theme related.
- Groups of individuals from different professional backgrounds must be arranged at a table (i.e. engineer, student, consultant, researcher)
- All individuals must actively participate.
- The overall host for the World Café should draft an outline of the issues or questions that are to be used and the desired purpose of this World Café. The same questions can be used for more than one round, or they can be built upon each other to focus the conversation or guide its direction.

TIME

5 mins per table, with total duration of 1 to 2 hours.

EXHIBITION

PURPOSE

- Specialist scientists or organisations interested in demonstrating or exhibiting their projects, specialist technical expertise, products (e.g. book launch or book catalogues) and services (e.g. consulting services, spatial analyses, professional bodies, etc.) or software (e.g. modelling).
- You are invited to contact the conference organisers, who will provide them with the Sponsorship Prospectus containing more information.

FORMAT

All visual materials as needed by exhibitor i.e. televisions, computers, laptops, banners, posters, pamphlets etc.

CRITERIA

- Submission of request to exhibition outlining a description of what will be on display must be submitted to the conference organisers.
- There is a cost involved in exhibiting at the conference. Kindly request a copy of the Sponsorship Prospectus from the Conference Organizer for more information.

TIME

Available and manned throughout the conference to allow conference attendees at all times to engage with exhibition and ask questions



THANK YOU

WE LOOK FORWARD TO YOUR ENGAGEMENT!

Enquiries contact:

Sue George

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IAIAsa

2019 NATIONAL CONFERENCE

21-23 August | ATKV Klein Kariba, Bela Bela, Limpopo