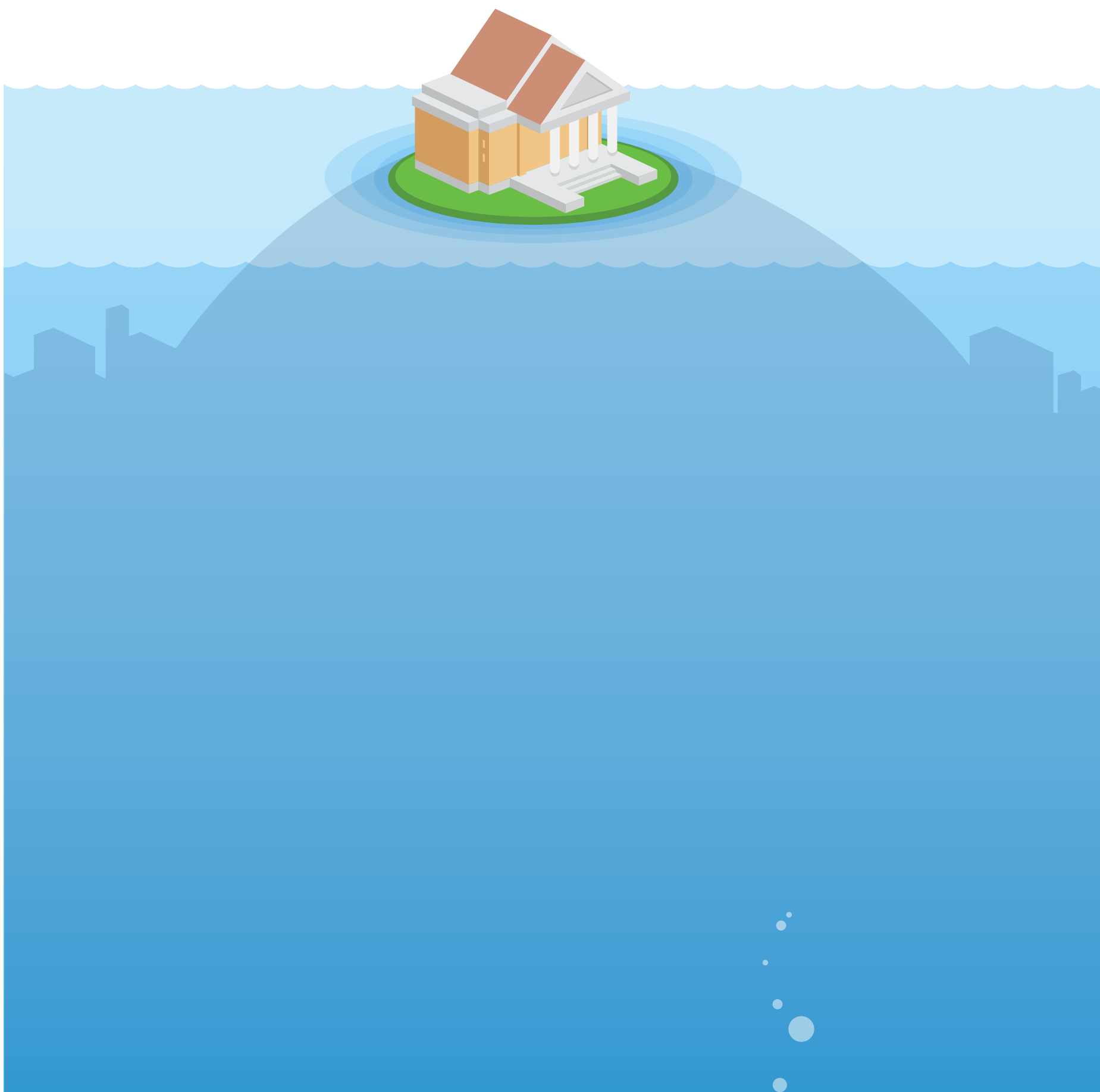


MONDAY MONTHLY

THE UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN NEWSPAPER

FEBRUARY 2015



CLIMATE CRISIS?

**2014 was the hottest year on record.
We answer your pressing questions.**

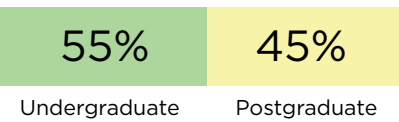
pages 8 – 10

WHERE IS THE CLASS OF 2014?

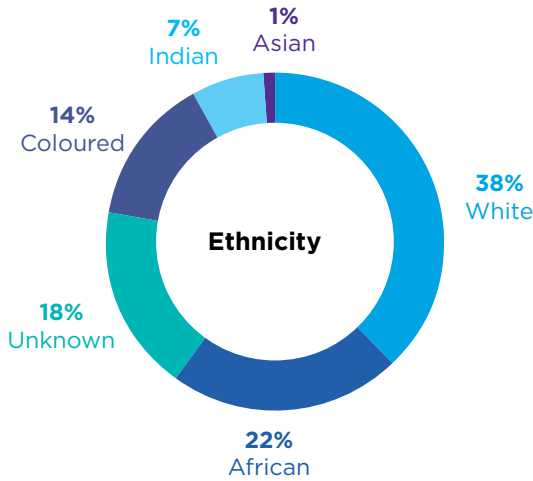
Where do UCT students go after they graduate? Careers Services - based in the Centre for Higher Education Development - asked nearly 4 000 students (61%) what they planned to do after graduating in June and December 2014. Here are the results.

Basics

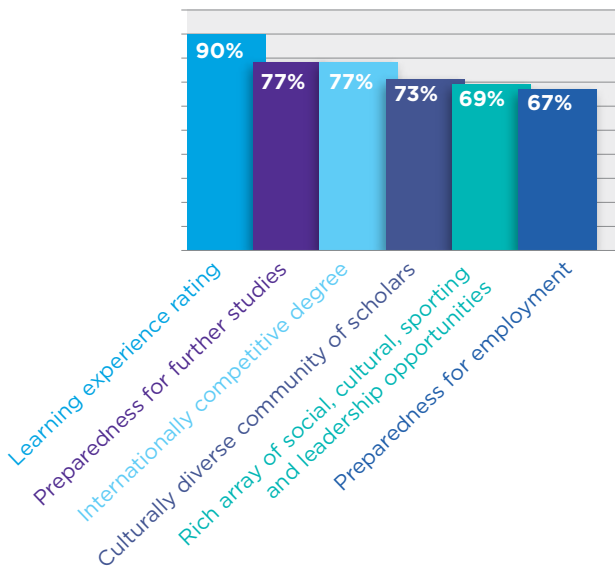
Degrees of graduates



Gender



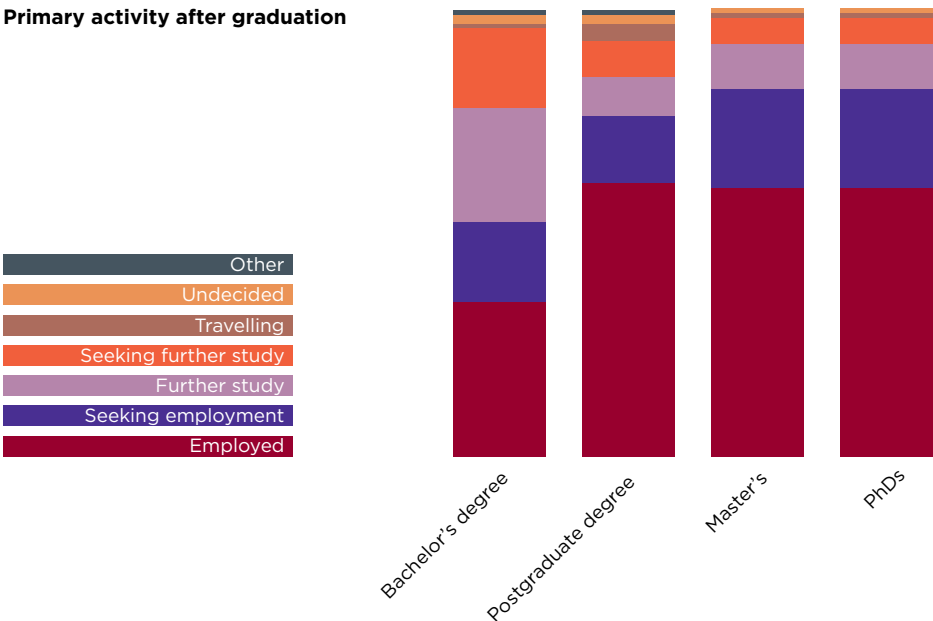
Graduate experience



n = 3 949

16% of 2014 graduates were international students

Primary activity after graduation

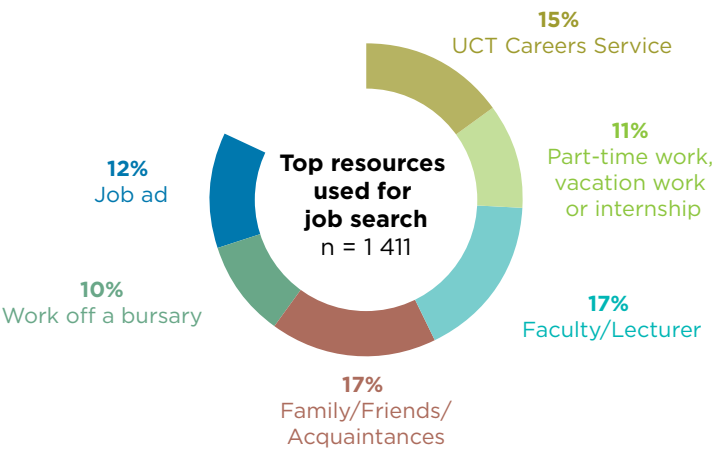


MONDAY MONTHLY

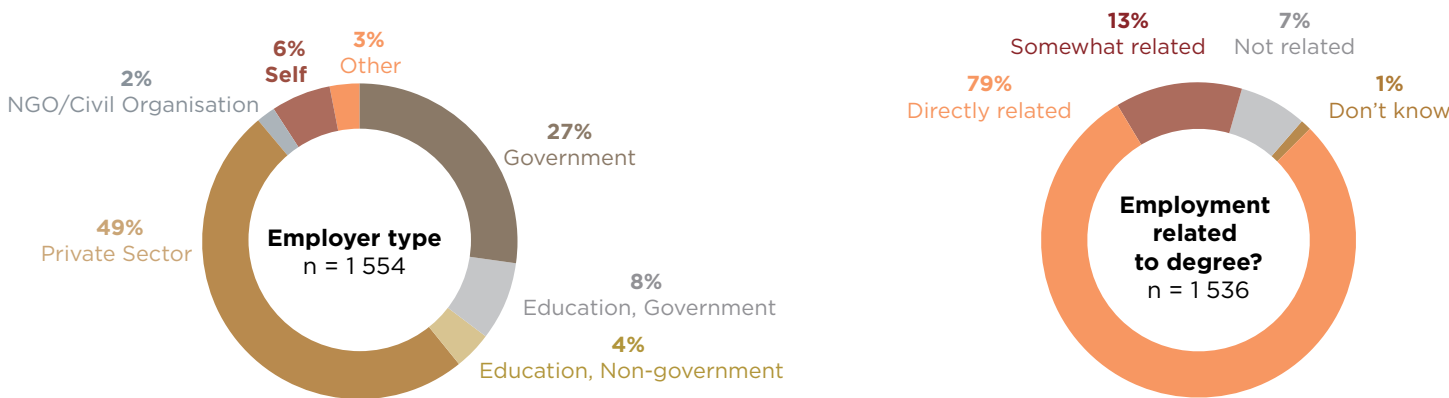
Monday Monthly started out in 1982 as a weekly staff newsletter. Since then, it's grown into a monthly publication covering a broad variety of campus life – from research, to student initiatives, to human interest. If you have an interesting perspective on the university, or a great story to tell (whether in words, pictures or any other medium), mail us at newsdesk@uct.ac.za. If you're looking to advertise in the classifieds, or subscribe to our mailing list, drop us a line at Ads-MondayPaper@uct.ac.za. For general information, contact Sharifa Martin at 021 650 5816.

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Employment

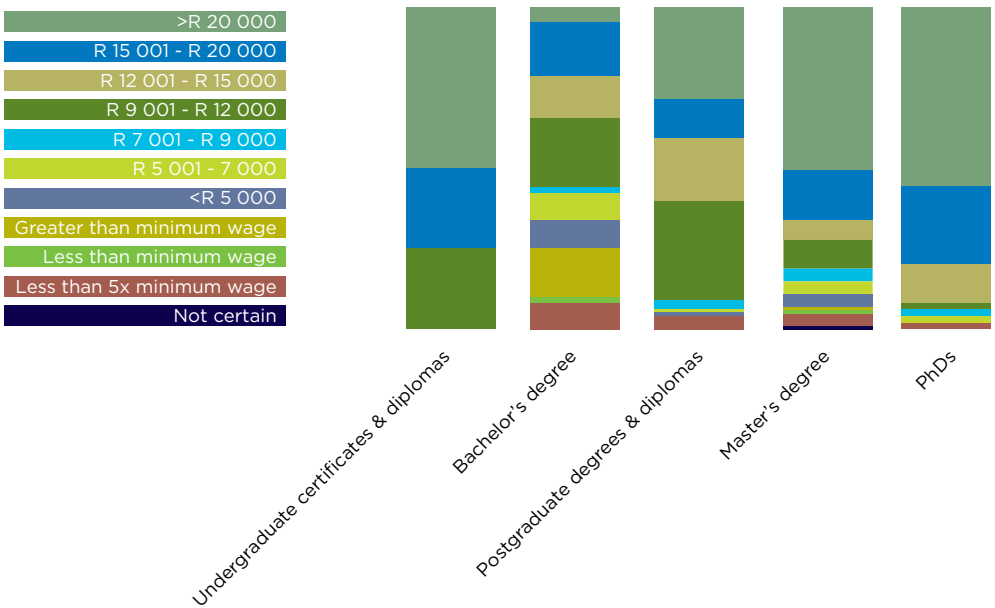


44% of graduates were employed by their graduation day



55% of all graduates earn more than R 15 000 per month

Employed graduates income n = 1 444



Want help planning your next move? Go to careers.uct.ac.za

Key UCT contacts

Campus Protection 24-hour emergency hotline	021 650 2222/3	uct.ac.za/students/health/campussafety
Transformation Services Office	021 650 2767	uct.ac.za/about/transformation/office
Discrimination and Harassment Office	072 393 7824	uct.ac.za/services/discho
HIV/AIDS, Inclusivity and Change Unit	021 650 1006	haicu.uct.ac.za
Student Wellness Services	021 650 1017	uct.ac.za/students/health/wellness/clinical
Disability Service	021 650 2427	uct.ac.za/services/disability
Ombud	021 650 3665	ombud.uct.ac.za

Massive

- A few hundred to several thousand participants engage in a course simultaneously
- To date, 16 to 18 million students have registered for MOOCs worldwide
- Course participants are distributed all over the world

Making a MOOC

Given UCT’s recent entry into the world of massive open online courses (MOOCs), *Monday Monthly* spoke to Sukaina Walji of the Centre for Innovation in Learning and Teaching (CILT)’s MOOC team for an inside look into what making a MOOC takes.



How is the topic of a MOOC decided?

Deputy Vice-Chancellor Prof Sandra Klopper issues a call for expressions of interest to UCT’s academic community to find out who wants to offer a MOOC. Proposals are reviewed by the university’s MOOC advisory committee, chaired by Klopper, and those with potential are shortlisted. CILT’s MOOC team works with the shortlisted candidates to develop their proposals, including a budget. The proposals are presented to the advisory committee, which then chooses the MOOCs that will be supported and funded by the university.

What happens next?

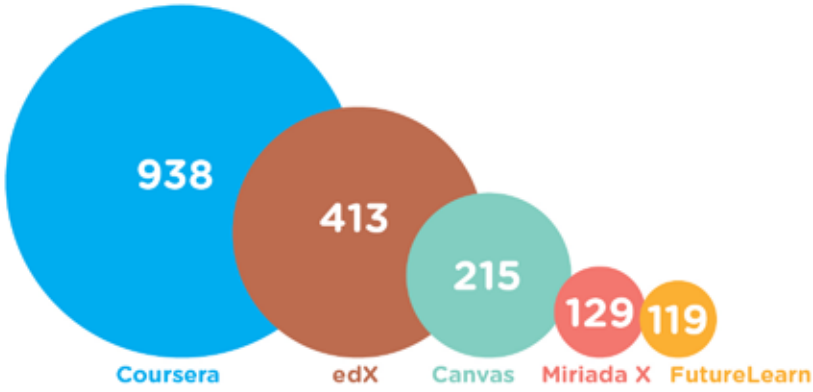
Following the acceptance of a proposal, the MOOC implementation team in CILT works with the academics and faculties to design the MOOC. The CILT team provides learning design expertise, which helps the academic to adapt a course to an online setting and adhere to the MOOC platform requirements.

Following the design phase, the MOOC goes into production. A key production phase is the scripting and shooting of the lecture videos.

This involves a team of videographers and post-production staff, the booking of studios or locations, and video editing. Another key phase is developing and creating resources such as instructional texts and assignments, as well as sourcing images. The academics and their assistants are heavily involved in this process as they are the discipline experts, but the CILT team provides support, and they also get help from copyright experts when required.

Once the videos and other resources are in place, the course is built onto the MOOC platform, where it goes through quality assurance processes and is reviewed by the team and by the platform provider. Of course, the process is not linear but iterative; so in some cases we have to re-shoot videos, or rework the order of course elements.

Another task that goes alongside developing a MOOC is ensuring people know about it. This has meant bringing in UCT’s Communication and Marketing Department and working with the academics, CILT team and the platform provider to develop a marketing strategy for each MOOC.



Biggest course platforms (by number of courses)



Languages



Open

- Registration is open to anyone – there are no prerequisites
- Most MOOCs are free, but there may be a fee if you want a certificate of participation or completion
- While accessible to anyone with an internet connection, some courses are also open-licenced – which means you’re able to freely distribute and share the course content

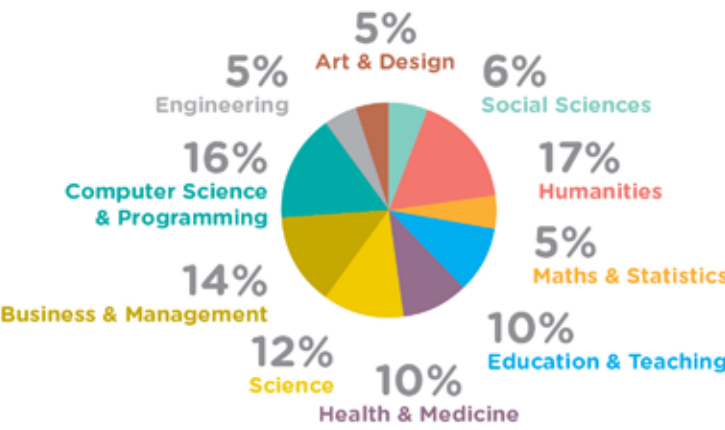
Does the work stop when the course starts running? What further support do students get?

While the course is running, the academics and their assistants may interact a little with students through course discussions, social media and email announcements. They are not teaching the course in a traditional sense, and are not expected to interact with students directly; but it helps to have a level of presence, especially if it is the first time a MOOC is running.

Sometimes the academics may hold a live online session during the MOOC or give feedback in general terms on the types of themes that are coming out. Every week an email from the lead academics goes out to students, commenting on how the MOOC is going and what’s in store the week after. So a level of virtual engagement is expected. Students can’t expect to get direct support in MOOCs due to the numbers and diversity of students, but they will get peer feedback.

What are the challenges involved in developing a MOOC?

Developing an online course requires different skills and processes from developing a face-to-face or a classroom-based course, so one challenge is building the right team with the requisite skills to work on the course.



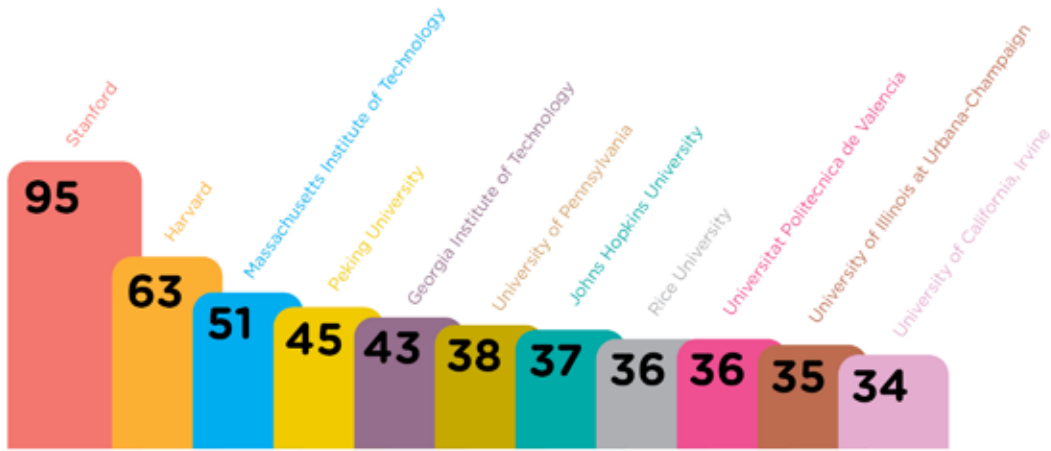
Course distribution by subject

Online

- The course material is presented online, and you are encouraged to participate in and through discussion forums, comments sections, personal blogs, portfolios, websites and social networking sites (such as Twitter, Google+ and Hangouts)
- The course can be accessed on a variety of devices, such as personal computers or mobile devices (tablets and phones)

MOOCs around the world

Who’s producing MOOCs – and for whom?



Top MOOC-producing universities



Languages

Course

- MOOCs are not just a collection of video lectures – each one has a learning pathway designed to lead to a variety of learning outcomes
- You’re required to enrol for the course, as are other students – even though they may not all be online at the same time as you
- There are usually specified course requirements or a number of optional pathways which provide participants with a rough schedule for learning

Source: edtechtimes.com

Compiled by Abigail Calata

What UCT MOOCs are available?



Medicine & the Arts: Humanising healthcare

Explore the intersections of medicine, medical anthropology and the creative arts. Through each of its six weeks, students will visit a new aspect of human life and consider it from the perspectives of people working in health sciences, social sciences and the arts.

Starts: 16 March 2015
Enrolment: Open
Duration: 6 weeks
Hours per week: 3
Conveners: Assoc Prof Susan Levine and Prof Steve Reid
www.futurelearn.com/courses/medicine-and-the-arts



What is a mind?

‘What is a mind?’ is a question that has perplexed philosophers, scientists, historians and ordinary people across time and cultures. Using short video lectures, readings, discussions as well as quizzes to build and test understanding, Prof Mark Solms will bring in perspectives from a range of disciplines to explore four specific aspects of the mind – subjectivity, intentionality, consciousness and agency – helping you to come to a fuller understanding of what a mind is.

Starts: 11 May
Registration opens: 23 February 2015
Duration: 6 weeks
Hours per week: 3
Conveners: Prof Mark Solms
www.futurelearn.com/courses/what-is-a-mind

How to register

Signing up for a MOOC is very simple. You need to find the course you are interested in. Then create a profile on that platform. The profile requires basic information about you, such as a username, password and valid email address where you can receive course communications.

Most MOOCs ask you to complete a pre-course questionnaire, but those are mostly to establish why you’re taking the class. MOOCs can have a start and an end date and offer a schedule of learning for the course (usually specifying the number of hours an average person is likely to spend going through the material). That said, some MOOCs are self-paced (‘on demand’), which means you can start them whenever you like.

To see other courses offered by FutureLearn, UCT’s MOOC partner, go to futurelearn.com. To browse what is available across platforms all over the world, visit class-central.com.

HIDDINGH CAMPUS: FROM ARCHITECTURE TO ART

Hiddingh Campus, located on Orange Street in Cape Town's CBD, is where it all started for UCT. Architect Geoff de Wet, former UCT director of physical planning, took *Monday Monthly* on a tour highlighting its history, architecture, and present-day use as the arts and drama HQ.

Compiled by Abigail Calata

Photos taken by Michael Hammond and sourced by UCT Libraries

Ritchie Building

Named after renowned scholar and former dean of the Faculty of Arts (1918-1929) William Ritchie, this building was home to SACS from 1896 to 1960. The former school hall has been repurposed and is now the Arena Theatre, an experimental space that can seat 70 to 100 people. The Ritchie building, which started out as a single storey, is built in colonial style; which, according to De Wet, is intended to convey substance, aligned with Victorian English values.



Michaelis School of Fine Arts

During the two world wars, buildings on Hiddingh Campus, including this one and Hiddingh Hall, were occupied by the South African Defence Force. You can find evidence of this occupation in the timber props erected to reinforce the stairwells (military engineers believed the stairs would not hold up under soldiers marching in step). Another interesting feature of the building is the glazed bricks that have the appearance of white tiles, along the staircase. The school of fine art derives its name from mining magnate Sir Max Michaelis, who in 1920 endowed the Chair of Fine Art, with the objective of giving South Africans the opportunity to study art. This building, with its fine art and painting studios, originally housed the departments of zoology and botany, and was also designed by Rhodes's architect, Herbert Baker.

Old Medical School

Opened in 1912, the Old Medical School was home to the first medical school in Southern Africa, and was designed by Dutch father-and-son team FW Hesse & Son. Cadavers dissected in the anatomy lecture theatre entered the building from the back – having passed through a gate used for this purpose only. A lift would take the cadaver to the uppermost floor, where it would be wheeled in to the lecture hall through an entrance on the opposite end of the room from the student entrance. Students did not sit during these classes, but stood on steep steps above their lecturer to get a good view of the dissection. Sometimes a student would faint and come crashing down these steps (fortunately, there are no reports of serious injuries). These days the Centre for Curating the Archive and the Department of Visual and Art History occupy the building. Previously it housed the Centre for Conflict Resolution and the state pathologists.



Bertram House & Bertram Place

Bertram House, the red-bricked, Cape Georgian-style building tucked behind the Old Medical School, is not actually part of the university anymore. It now belongs to Iziko Museums of South Africa. Together with Bertram Place, it was the property of Cape Town attorney John Barker from 1839 to 1854; he named the buildings after his wife, Anne Bertram Findlay. When it was bought by the South African College in 1902, it was repurposed to contain the office of the registrar, the College Library (before it moved to Hiddingh Hall) and the Royal Society of South Africa. These days it's used by the Department of Film and Media Studies. Bertram Place was supposed to be demolished once the Old Medical School building had been completed; and like the Old Medical School and Bertram House, it used to be occupied by the state pathologists.



Egyptian Building

The Egyptian Building, the original site of the old zoo, was completed in 1841. It derives its name from its architectural style – Egyptian Revival – and worldwide, is one of only two buildings in this style at a tertiary institution (the other is at the Virginia Commonwealth University in Richmond, Virginia, USA). It's also the first building constructed in South Africa for the express purpose of higher education. Previously the rooms in the Egyptian building were lecture venues; today they're studios for student sculptors and artists.



Hiddingh Hall

Herbert Baker's original plan was for Hiddingh Hall ultimately to be enclosed by two quads. Building stubs on the four corners of the building were to be extended to form these quads, which meant that the Quad Buildings (housing Michaelis Galleries) and the Egyptian Building were destined for demolition. This plan was never realised: by the time the university could erect these structures, "the realisation dawned that the Orange Street campus was becoming too small to accommodate the growing university". The hall was completed in 1911 and gets its name from Dr Willem Hiddingh, who in 1900 left £10 000 for the building of a college hall that would bear his name. The military installed timber props to strengthen the stairwell in Hiddingh Hall, but these were removed when the university took over use of the building. The actual hall, which is reminiscent of many South African school halls and no doubt provided the setting for many graduations, is currently being used for performances, and has been used for first-year life drawing.



Lioness Gate

In 1805, this gate served as the entrance to a menagerie, replete with lions and a lake with a hippo – to which the lionesses looking out onto Government Avenue bear testament. While the lionesses are the original sculptures by German-born artist Anton Anreith, the original lions were removed in 1873. The male lions you see today are the restored version created by Ivan Mitford-Barberton, who used to teach at the Michaelis School of Fine Art (and who also designed the bronze leopard that looks out over Hout Bay).



Explore UCT

UCT's newsroom and publications department is keen to explore campus and its surrounds from different viewpoints – through the eyes of history, memory, science or art. If you have a story to tell or an interesting perspective that could make for a good walking tour or map, get in touch with us at newsdesk@uct.ac.za, using 'Explore UCT' in the subject line.

Rosedale House

Bought by the South African College Council for £5 750 in November 1894 to ease the accommodation problems of the South African College School (SACS) – back then, the schoolboys shared the grounds with their older, university-going compatriots – Rosedale remained in use as a boarding house until the transfer of SACS to Newlands in 1960. When the schoolboys moved out, the university's Faculty of Law moved in. Nowadays, it's used by the drama department and photography students.



Commerce Building

Built in 1906, with Queenstown sandstone on the outside and red bricks on the inside, this building's interesting architectural features include the cathedral-like drawing office on the upper floor, with its high ceilings and exposed timber trusses. "The toilets off the ground floor are also worth a visit for the special white glazed bricks," says De Wet. The building was designed by Herbert Baker's architecture firm, and originally housed the Faculty of Engineering. After the engineering faculty left Hiddingh for upper campus, the Faculty of Commerce took occupation until 1978, when arts students moved in. Today it houses sculpture and ceramic studios and is used for drama rehearsals.

Little Theatre & Workshop

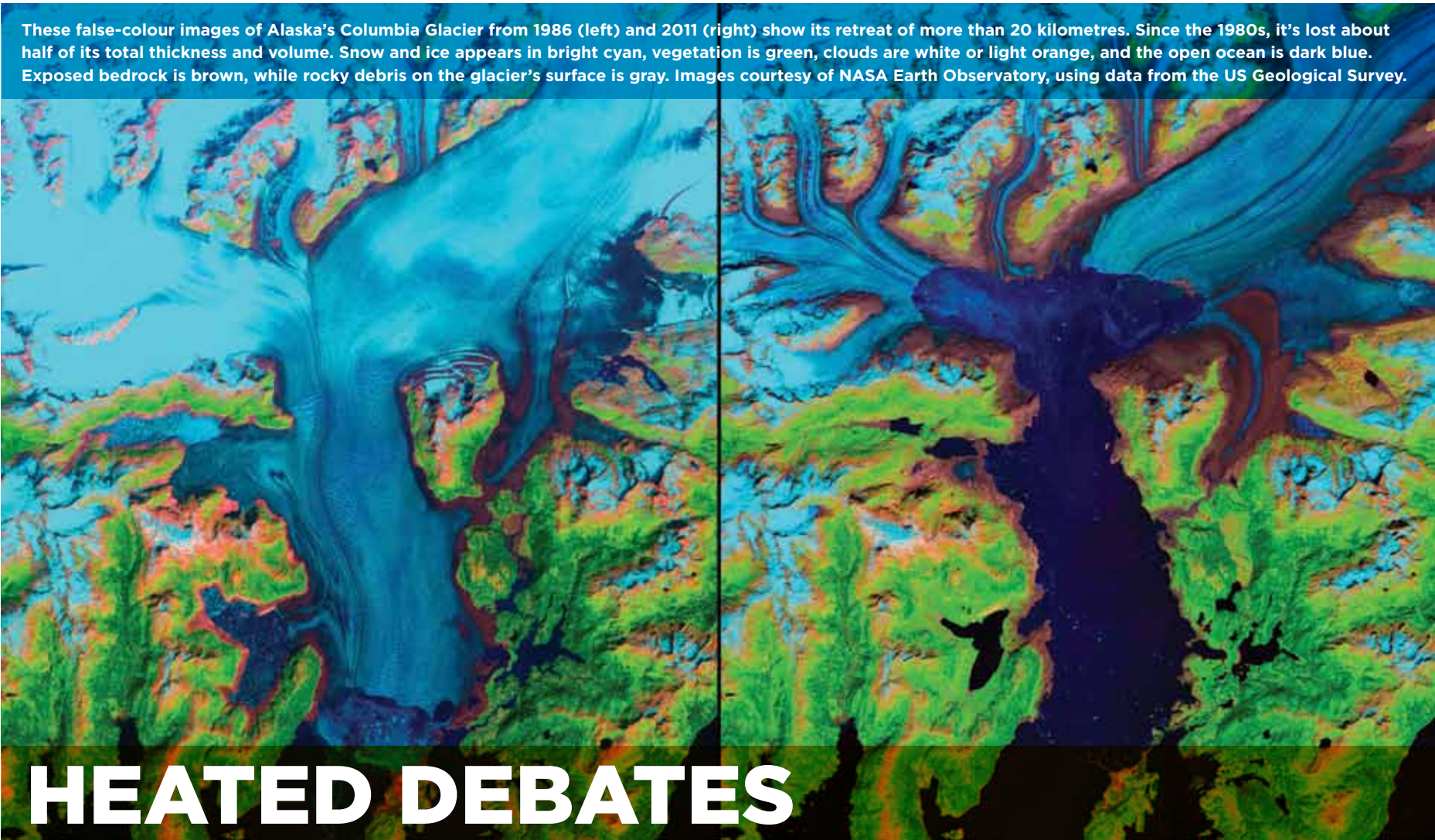
The Little Theatre started life as a chemistry lab – which as mining interest in South Africa grew, was extended to accommodate a metallurgy lab, while the workshop used to be the physics lab. Today they're the site of a different kind of experiment: both buildings are used by the drama department – with the one serving as an experimental and rehearsal theatre, and the other housing offices and other department spaces. The architect who designed the theatre and workshop – Scotsman Henry Greaves – was also responsible for the original Houses of Parliament, where the National Council of Provinces is now based. De Wet describes the Little Theatre and Workshop as being built in a classical style, and therefore being more in line with ideas of what a serious academic building 'should' look like.





UCT minds applied to your pressing questions

Stories by Yusuf Omar



These false-colour images of Alaska's Columbia Glacier from 1986 (left) and 2011 (right) show its retreat of more than 20 kilometres. Since the 1980s, it's lost about half of its total thickness and volume. Snow and ice appears in bright cyan, vegetation is green, clouds are white or light orange, and the open ocean is dark blue. Exposed bedrock is brown, while rocky debris on the glacier's surface is gray. Images courtesy of NASA Earth Observatory, using data from the US Geological Survey.

The Japanese Meteorological Society measured 2014 as the hottest year on record – this while the Earth is meant to be in a cooling stage. With the help of a number of UCT researchers, *Monday Monthly* delves deeper into the science of climate change, global warming, and their effects on earthlings. We start with Professor Mark New, director of UCT's African Climate and Development Initiative, who explains that there is already significant research money going into potential solutions to climate change. In fact, many of the solutions already exist. The challenge is getting economies, governments, and companies to adopt them.

What's the difference between climate and weather?

To quote Ed Lorenz, the discoverer of Chaos Theory: climate is what you expect, weather is what you get. What this means is that when we talk about climate, we are describing the general characteristics of the atmosphere at a particular location. So for example, we might say the climate of Cape Town in February is an average daily temperature of 25 degrees, ranging between 10 and 40 degrees. On any particular February day, the temperature might be any value between 10 and 40 degrees – that's the weather, what we experience in any single day, hour, minute, second. When we measure the weather over a long period of time, all the measurements add up to tell us about the climate.

Is it true that we are meant to be in a period of global cooling, yet 2014 was the hottest year on record?

On timescales of thousands of years, in which the orbit of the earth varies with respect to the sun, and changes the intensity and latitudinal impact of solar radiation that affects the temperature of the earth, we have been moving

slowly into a period with less warming from the sun, but only by small amounts. If the past cycles of ice ages are repeated, we are due, sometime in the next ten thousand years, to gradually enter the next great ice age. 2014 was the hottest year on record in the last 150 years, for which we have enough temperature measurements around the world to get a reasonably reliable estimate of global mean temperature.

So 2014 was hot in the context of the last 150 years; and indeed, the last 10-15 years contain most of the hottest years on record, so we are seeing an unusual clustering of hot years. If the climate was just varying naturally, we'd expect extremely hot years to be roughly evenly distributed over the last 150 years. There is really strong evidence – 99% confidence – that the warming we are seeing is due to human greenhouse gas and related emissions. So human activity is potentially offsetting a gradual cooling, but it's doing more than that; it's pushing the balance way further in the other direction, making the earth warmer than at any time in modern human history.

Some scientists predict that humanity's very existence may come under serious threat in just a few decades if global warming is not tackled post-haste; is the problem really this urgent?

Whether humanity's existence is at threat from climate change is debatable. That climate change poses an additional threat to many humans is clearly shown in many studies, and in some of the impacts we have already seen. In a growing number of examples of humanitarian disaster – floods, droughts, massive wildfires – scientists have shown that global warming has increased the likelihood of such events occurring.

And every year that greenhouse gas emissions rise means an increase in the speed of global warming, and an increase in the risk of climate-related disasters. And most greenhouse gases hang around in the atmosphere for many decades, so CO₂ emitted today has an effect into at least the second half of the next century. Slowing and reversing global warming is like turning a large oil tanker – you need to start turning the wheel long in advance of where you need to turn because of momentum in the system.

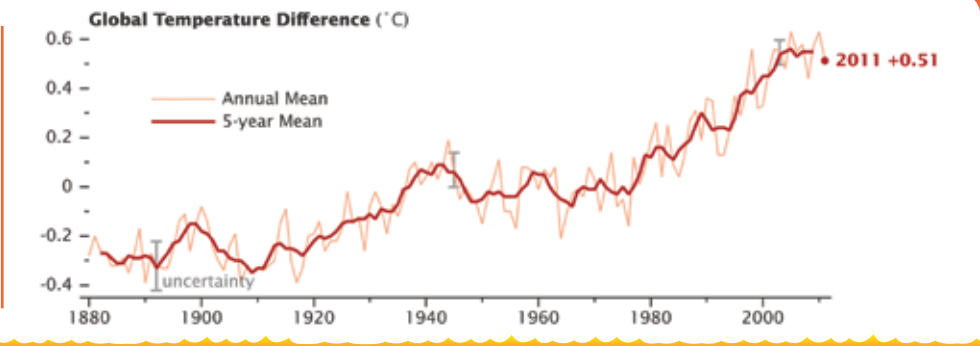
What would your ideal scenario be for the next twenty years if we are to reverse or at least slow down the trend of global warming?

Ideally, no new carbon-based energy development, and a rapid – relatively speaking, say over 20 years – shut-down of existing carbon energy to be replaced by alternatives, so that by the 2040s, the world's energy system is largely carbon-free. This should be coupled with massive improvements in energy efficiency, which has the dual benefit of reducing what we spend on energy, and making it easier to transition to a new energy system.

Realistically, if the rate of warming is slowing down by 2035, that will be a miracle. I don't have much faith in the altruism of the 1% of the people in the world who own 50% of the wealth, or in the ability of economies and governments to undergo the types of transformation that are needed. But we have to keep trying and pushing, for the sake of our children, and their children.



Upward trend: Though the earth is meant to be in a period of global cooling, this graph from NASA shows that temperatures have been rising steadily over the past century.



CLIMATE CHANGE: A DEVELOPMENT ISSUE

Photos by
Rodger Bosch & Bruce Sutherland

The floodgates open

South Africa could be doing more to mitigate the impact of climate change on the country's poorest and most vulnerable people, says Dr Gina Ziervogel.

"In the city of Cape Town, for example, flood risk is extremely high in informal settlements, and I don't think that has been prioritised sufficiently; whereas in coastal areas that are at risk of storm surge and sea-level rise, there's been a lot of focus – because there's a lot of money," says Ziervogel, a senior lecturer in the Department of Environmental and Geographical Science.

Households on the Cape Flats are flooded every year, posing health risks and harming businesses.

"One of the things that's really important with increasing climate risks is reducing the disaster risk; and we'd argue that unfortunately, because of the circumstances, we tend to be reactive and try and react to flood risk – not enough is being done to *reduce* flood risk, to ensure that it doesn't happen in the future."



Combating climate change should be a priority

Concern about climate change is growing, says Ziervogel. While it's a complex task to prove that climate change is behind instances of severe flooding, for example, Ziervogel says that most of the people she has spoken to in the course of her research speak of changes in rainfall and seasons, which she believes are mirrored in the data.

"I think municipalities and individuals have experienced the impact of climate change and large climate events or shifts in the seasons," she says.

"But I think we've still got a long way to go in terms of getting really mainstream buy-in that this is a priority. My feeling is that really, [even] in a country like South Africa where there are so many development challenges, responding to climate change should be a priority, because climate risks impact on development progress.

"Housing, water, food are all impacted by climate; and if we don't adapt now, we're actually undermining our capacity to respond in the future," says Ziervogel. "So I think it's really critical to portray it as a development issue so that it gets the buy-in it needs from a broader group of people, so that we can move forward on this."

Ziervogel says that there are examples of communities banding together to mitigate climate change. For example, rooibos farmers in Nieuwoudtville, about four hours outside Cape Town, are working with an NGO to find ways to adapt to climate change and reduce the risks brought on by increasing temperatures.



Dr Gina Ziervogel says we could and should be doing more to protect vulnerable communities from the effects of climate change, such as those living in Khayelitsha, a Cape Town township that floods every year during the rainy season.

CARBON-BASED LIVING

Professor Harald Winkler, director of UCT’s Energy Research Centre, shares some insights into South Africa’s policies on carbon emissions and where we should be headed.

Could you give us an outline of South Africa’s key CO₂ reduction policies?

South Africa’s national climate policy contains a trajectory for greenhouse gas emissions, called ‘peak, plateau and decline’ (PPD). That is a benchmark against which all mitigation actions (CO₂ reduction policies) should be assessed. It is clear that a range of key actions, policies and measures will be needed. Some key ones include a carbon tax, proposed by Treasury. The Department of Environmental Affairs is working on carbon budgets for companies, and allocating PPD to sectors. Work in each sector is important, so the Integrated Resource Plan (IRP 2010 and its update) includes a greater share of zero-emissions technologies – and a shift away from coal. The renewable energy procurement programme by the Department of Energy is another example. Using energy more efficiently is crucial.

Are our policies an adequate response to the problem of warming, or at least to mitigating its effects on livelihoods?

The challenge for South Africa is to move from policy and plans to implementation. The question is how to achieve PPD. More actions than those listed will be needed. The response is not adequate, at least in some analyses, if we measure it as a fair contribution to keeping temperature increase below two degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels. That implies a value judgement – what is fair? We may argue that we need 16-20 gigatonnes of CO₂e from now until 2050 – researchers from China and India have done calculations that add up emissions per capita – and then SA would get a smaller share.

World leaders have seemingly acknowledged the urgent need to tackle excessive carbon emissions at the recent World Economic Forum in Davos; what would the ideal short- to mid-term policy response to the challenge be?

Well, climate change is a long-term problem that requires urgent action. In the next ten to fifteen years, we need to make sure that we do not lock ourselves into the systems and infrastructure that have caused the problem. That means moving away from our dependence on fossil fuels; and globally, also reducing deforestation. That means changing our behaviour, and how we live. We all use fossil fuels to drive, fly, cook, heat our homes; and we buy the products of industries that use coal, oil and gas. If demand were reduced, or we demanded different products, that would make an important shift. And we need to keep in mind the long term, when two things must be zero: poverty and emissions.



STUDENTS FOR SUSTAINABLE LIVING

From a “small study group” in the Botany Department at its inception in 2007, the Green Campus Initiative (GCI) is now one of the biggest student societies on campus, with around 600 members, says its chairperson, Guy Cunliffe.

GCI’s core focus is on boosting student awareness that climate change is not just a ‘big’ problem for ‘big’ players to worry about, says Cunliffe, who is a master’s student at UCT’s Energy Research Centre. It has a significant impact on daily lives, and GCI is trying to instil a culture of “just thinking a little bit more about your carbon footprint, or how much water you use in a day, how much electricity, and what the challenges are for us as a society and as a university”, says Cunliffe.

Much of their awareness drive in 2014 was centred around events such as a tree-planting day with local organisation GreenPop, and naming August Sustainability Month, during which each UCT residence is challenged to come up with a programme to demonstrate how they perceive sustainability.

The GCI are spreading the sustainable-living mantra beyond UCT’s campuses, too, by working with local NGOs: “Project 90 by 2030 has the ambition of reducing carbon emissions by 90% by 2030 – which is very ambitious, obviously. They do a lot of education programmes with schools around Cape Town, particularly in the townships, and we often send volunteers to go and work with them.”

While on-campus initiatives such as the colour-coded bins for easy recycling are among their more visible projects, the GCI is also in constant conversation with university management as part of the Environmental Management Working Group, and works closely with the Properties & Services Department, who fund most of the GCI’s activities.

The challenge is getting their message to students and staff to stick, once the excitement of events such as Green Week has died down, says Cunliffe. And that message is: “It’s about everybody. We should all be invested. We should all want to change, and we can all be drivers of change in even the smallest ways – like getting recycling right. That, for me, is kind of the crux of what we’re trying to do.”



It’s about everybody. We should all be invested. We should all want to change, and we can all be drivers of change in even the smallest ways.



Genuine alternatives?

The charge often levelled at those trying to find alternatives to traditional fossil-fuelled energy-generation methods is that renewable energy sources are inefficient and expensive. Guy Cunliffe, chair of the Green Campus Initiative and master’s student at the Energy Research Centre, suggests that this charge may pack less punch than before.

The Department of Minerals and Energy launched the Renewable Energy Independent Power Producer Procurement Programme (REIPPPP) in 2011. In the first round of bids, says Cunliffe, independent producers proposed selling alternative energy at a rate of around R1/kWh.

REIPPPP has been relatively successful up to now, and some alternative power stations have been built and are selling power back to the grid.

“So we do have some renewable energy in South Africa, which we didn’t five years ago,” says Cunliffe.

“What’s interesting is that in the subsequent rounds of bidding, all the tariffs have come down dramatically. It’s actually become very competitive, to the point now that I think in the 2013 rounds, the average wind tariff was something like 70 cents per kWh; whereas if you consider all the delays that Medupi has had and all the [unforeseen] expenses, they reckon that’s going to be R1.10/kWh.

“So in fact, we’re finding that renewables are becoming cheaper.”

But cutting off coal power stations with immediate effect, for example, would cause hundreds of thousands to lose their jobs in a country where many people rely on primary skills to forge a living.

That’s one issue, says Cunliffe.

Another – possibly more pressing – is that fossil fuel companies are still making “ridiculous profits”, and Cunliffe doesn’t see the energy landscape changing too much until those companies feel the need to change.

CLASSIFIEDS

GENERAL ADS

Assistance Required: Mature student urgently requires PC + DELL Laptop assistance on campus over a period. Fees to be agreed upon. CELL:0825577745 RSSJAC001@myuct.com

EAGLE TRANSCRIPTION & TRANSLATION SERVICES: Digital Dictaphone transcriptions – anything which needs to be transcribed, videos, audio digital files, interviews, research: English, Afrikaans. Special rates for students. Tel.: 021-761-1866 Cell: 0848129386. Email: lorrhein@gmail.com OR: eagle@iburst.co.za SITE URL IS: lorrhein.wix.com/caglets

Au Pair wanted: We are urgently seeking an au pair (must have driver’s licence/ and preferably own vehicle) to assist three afternoons a week - Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday for 3 to 4 hours an afternoon to assist with: • The ‘school run’ and after school activities • Homework (two boys grades 2 and 3) • Possibly light shopping / cooking We live in Pinelands and the boys are at a local school in Pinelands. Please contact Debbie on Debbie.collier@uct.ac.za and provide a full CV and references.

FOR SALE

Pure Wild Blossom Honey R37.00 per jar or R39.00 for a squeeze bottle. Please contact June by email : june.reeler@uct.ac.za

Popular WONDERBAG & HERBALIFE products can be ordered directly from your distributor on UCT campus. Wonderbags are great gifts or for personal use & are ideal for summer & winter. Email : bbaayesha@gmail.com / 0845844799 / 0214869011

2006 Toyota Tazz 1300 for sale. Excellent condition. Very low mileage. R55 000. Alarm, gear lock, aircon. Contact: 0728410082

EVENTS

Philosophy Society Meeting Date and Time : Tuesday 24 February @ 20h00, Speaker: Dr Moises Vaca (Philosophy, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México). Title: The value of caring relationships. Venue: Lecture Theatre 2, Humanities Building

ACCOMODATION

One bedroom flat with furniture and appliances on Kloof Street, CBD. Newly renovated. Close to Hiddingh Campus. Available from 1 March for R6500 per month. E-Mail merlinince@gmail.com

Fully furnished & equipped separate entrance for rent: can accommodate two people to share. Contact Carol 0723903553 or email (desmorecarol@gmail.com) or what’s app on 0723903553

Accommodation Wanted: Young woman in her 20s is looking for accommodation in around city bowl from 1st March. Willing to share. Please contact Kathy.Luckett@uct.ac.za for more information.

Accommodation Offered: Furnished room in home for rent. Preference will be given to Muslim Female. Includes meals. Laundry services can be made available. R2500 single R3500 2 people sharing. Maitland area. Contact Jessie - 0733100090

Whistleblowing hotline 0800 650 000

You can now report wrongdoing at the university, at a toll-free, confidential hotline, run by KPMG Ethics. You can call anytime – 24 hours a day, 365 days a year – to report any suspected wrongdoing, whether it is theft, health and safety violations, irregular awarding of tenders, damage to the environment, corruption, or misuse of donor grants. Calls are fielded by experienced call centre agents in all 11 official languages, as well as French, Dutch, German and Portuguese.

WHAT TO DO WHEN THE POWER GOES OFF

Loadshedding is a reality for at least the next six months. Here are some guidelines to help you know what to do when the power goes off.

Emergency guidelines

In an emergency, call Campus Protection Services on 021 650 2222/3. This line will continue to operate regardless of whether the power is on or off.

- Avoid using lifts just before planned loadshedding, and read any notices outside UCT lifts – these will tell you what safety protocols apply for different kinds of lifts. If you get stuck in a lift during a power outage, use the emergency dial-out system to alert Campus Protection Services (CPS). Alternatively, use your cellphone to call CPS on 021 650 2222/3. While you’re waiting, stay calm and be patient.
- If the access-control systems in your building stop working after loadshedding, call 021 650 1199 during office hours or email access.control@uct.ac.za.
- As UCT is informed about loadshedding, we will make information available on the university’s website, Facebook and Twitter feeds. Alternatively, get up-to-date information from the City of Cape Town’s loadshedding information line on **0860 103 089**. UCT’s upper, middle and lower campuses, all residences and the health science campus in Groote Schuur are in area 15. Hiddingh Campus and the Graduate School of Business are in area 7.
- Students and staff members who are most at risk during loadshedding are those in wheelchairs or with other mobility limitations. As far as possible, plan ahead to avoid being stuck on a floor or in a room that is difficult to access when loadshedding is imminent. Please contact CPS on 021 650 2222/3 if you need assistance.

My name is Adrienne Warner.

I am offering my typing/editing skills to one and all.

I type at 80 words per minute. I am fast, efficient and most importantly, reliable.

I am passionate about the English language and I am an avid reader with a very keen eye for detail.

My work ethic is beyond reproach and 'Strive for excellence' is my personal mantra.

My contact details are as follows: 083 602 5606 or adebluey@hotmail.com.

I look forward to hearing from you!

Little Scotia
Guest House ★★ ★

5 Rustenburg Ave, Rondebosch, 7700
tel: 021 686 8245 / fax: 021 685 1887
www.scotia.co.za / info@scotia.co.za

• Close to UCT, shops and restaurants
• Easy access to airport, city, False- & Hout Bay
• 33 en-suite rooms, each tastefully furnished with satellite TV, telephones, FREE WiFi, air-conditioned & much more
• Two pool areas
• Inviting dining room, Great Breakfast!
• You will love our relaxed atmosphere

R770 single R990 double

Jammie updates

South Stop

The Jammie Shuttle south bus stop will be pulled down on 6 March 2015 to make way for the construction of the New Lecture Theatre (NLT). Jammie shuttle trips that currently leave from or end at the south bus stop will relocate to the west bus stop from this date.

Medical Campus

Construction on Anzio Road is affecting the flow of buses to UCT’s medical campus. Buses will be able to pick up staff and students from medical school, but drop-offs will happen at Obz Square, which is a short walk to campus.

Stay tuned to the UCT website for updates.

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How to prepare for loadshedding

- If working on a computer, get into the habit of saving your work regularly.
- Keep all electronic devices charged and ready to run on battery.
- Wi-Fi will not be available in most UCT buildings during power outages. If you have a 3G option available and battery power, however, you will be able to connect to UCT data services.
- Keep your cellphone charged: some old-style Telkom landlines will still operate during power outages, but others won’t.
- Use planned loadshedding sessions for tasks and errands that don’t need electricity.
- Carry a small torch with you at all times in case you are in a stairwell or other dark area when the lights go out.
- Candles pose a serious safety risk. Rather use battery- or solar-powered lights during loadshedding.

For more information on what to do, which buildings have back-up power, and what ICT services will be available during loadshedding, head to the UCT website.

For your up-to-date loadshedding schedule:

capetown.gov.za/loadshedding
loadshedding.eskom.co.za

Subscribe to daily notifications (and alerts 15 minutes before your power goes off) via email and cellphone at sharenet.co.za/loadshedding.

OH, WHAT A WEEK!

4 641 new students took up their places at UCT in early February 2015. *Monday Monthly* photographer Michael Hammond joined them for a first-hand, visual account of what it's like to be an O-Week fresher.



A member of the Ikey Tigers selling tickets to the Ikeys vs Maties match and after-party, which took place on Monday 9 February 2015.



During their campus tours, students were shown around the libraries, to see how the service works and what study spaces are available.



Ikey Cheerleaders making a surprise visit to orientation lectures to promote UCT's rugby team.



Naadirah Moola – a Western Cape gymnast and a member of UCT Gymnastics – showing off her skills on Jammie Plaza.



Students selling the 2015 edition of *SAX Appeal* – themed around '50 Shades of Sax', and exploring grey areas of life in South Africa – during morning traffic in Rondebosch.



Members of UCT's Ballroom and Latin Dancing Society busting a move.



Food and friendship at the Freshers' Braai on the Green Mile.



Students enjoying the *shisa nyama* at Mzoli's in Gugulethu.



New commerce students on the path between the Steve Biko Students' Union and Hlanganani.