



CITY OF CAPE TOWN
ISIXEKO SASEKAPA
STAD KAAPSTAD



Voluntary Local Review 2021

City of Cape Town

A review of the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals

Table of Contents

Disclaimer	5
Acknowledgements.....	6
Abbreviations	9
Executive Mayor's message	12
CCT SDG and VLR timeline 2014 to 2021	14
Executive summary	15
Traffic Light Assessment Tool	19
Cape Town context	20
The City of Cape Town approach to the Voluntary Local Review	23
Rationale and value of the VLR for the City of Cape Town	23
The emergence of VLRs	24
The City of Cape Town's approach to SDG localisation	24
Strategic informants for the City of Cape Town VLR	26
Key strategic informants and VLR report 2021 content	27
Institutional framework and process	29
The role of external partnerships.....	30
Metrics and data.....	30
The City's actions towards meeting the SDGs	31
CCT's list of eight priority SDGs for 2021	31
Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere.....	32
SDG Target 1.1: By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1,24 a day	33
SDG Target 1.2: By 2030, reduce at least by half, the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definition	34
Goal 2: Zero hunger – improve nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.....	36
SDG Target 2.1: By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round.....	37
SDG Target 2.2: By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons	38
SDG Target 2.4: By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality	39
Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all... 41	
SDG Target 6.1: By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all.....	41

SDG Target 6.2: By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations.....	42
SDG Target 6.4: By 2030, substantially increase water use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of fresh water to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity.....	43
SDG Target 6.6: By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes	44
Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth	46
SDG Target 8.1: Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries	47
SDG Target 8.2: Achieve higher levels of productivity of economies through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors	48
SDG Target 8.3: Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services	49
SDG Target 8.6: By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training	50
SDG Target 8.9: By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism which creates jobs, promotes local culture and products	51
Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	53
SDG Target 9.1: Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all	54
SDG Target 9.2: Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries.....	55
SDG Target 9.3: Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets.....	56
Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.....	58
What is the City doing?	59
SDG Target 11.1: By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services, and upgrade slums	59
Target 11.2: By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons.....	60
More recent data on commuters' ease of access to and use of public transport and travel behaviour in Cape Town are not available because of the five-yearly Household Travel Survey having been discontinued as a result of the 2020 COVID-19 outbreak and lockdown regulations in the country.....	61

SDG Target 11.3: By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries	61
SDG Target 11.4: Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage	62
SDG Target 11.6: By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management.....	64
SDG Target 11.7: By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities.....	66
SDG Target 11.b: By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels	67
Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	69
SDG Target 13.2: Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning.....	70
Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development.....	72
SDG Target 17.17: Encourage and promote effective public, public–private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships	73
SDG Target 17.18: By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing states, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts	74
SDG Target 17.19: By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries	75
Key gaps, challenges and lessons for the City of Cape Town.....	76
Next steps for CCT: Initial reflections.....	80
Annexure A: City partnerships	87
Annexure B: City of Cape Town SDG engagements.....	91
Annexure C: Summary of CCT SDG indicator reporting	96
Annexure D: Technical Note: Measuring poverty – data and methodology.....	97
Annexure E: Data annexure for the City of Cape Town priority SDGs	99
Annexure F: Summary of the data and metrics analyses	120
References.....	155

Disclaimer

Although all efforts have been made and due care has been taken to ensure the accuracy in the assembly, analysis and compilation of data and information in this report, the City of Cape Town is unable to guarantee complete accuracy. Readers are deemed to have waived and renounced all rights to any claim against Council, its officers, servants or agents for any loss or damage of any nature whatsoever arising from any use or reliance upon such data, information, analysis or compilations.

Information is presented at the time of writing (latest June 2021).

The overall approach to preparing this *City of Cape Town Voluntary Local Review* is to provide a focused and brief analysis of a set of priority SDGs for the City, as derived through internal analysis. The information presented in the SDG analysis focuses on key indicators where there are available data, and may not include all the theme-related goals, targets or urban indicators and full analytical context.

In this report, "City" refers to the City of Cape Town administration (organisation), including its elected councillors, responsible for the development and local administration of Cape Town. Lower-case "city", in turn, refers to the geographical area that is administered by the City of Cape Town, its physical elements, and all the people who live and are active in the area.

For readers' convenience, brief references are indicated in footnotes, with a full reference list following at the end of the report.

We welcome feedback and comments, which can be sent to devinfo@capetown.gov.za.

Acknowledgements

This *City of Cape Town¹ Voluntary Local Review 2021* report was compiled by the Research Branch of the City's Policy and Strategy Department, with the guidance and participation of the cross-directorate Technical Task Team. The Technical Task Team also served as authors on specific SDG goals and SDG targets.

The following authors contributed to the report:

- Natasha Primo wrote the Executive Summary, Introduction, and the chapters on gaps and challenges and lessons for the City of Cape Town as well as the initial reflections on next steps for the City. The gap analysis includes a submission with Shehnaz Cassim Moosa on the challenges around gender inclusivity (including of data).
- Shiron September – Goal 1
- Tamsin Faragher and Samantha Calvert – Goal 2
- Yogini Jivanji – Goal 6
- Yoliswa Tiwe and Jodie Posen – Goal 8 and Goal 9 (with input from Sivuyile Rilityana)
- Saul Alexander Roux – Goal 11 (with inputs from Shamila Rahim [on cultural mapping] and Clare Bartels [on open green space data])
- Amy Davison, Adrian Stone and Lizanda van Rensburg – Goal 13
- Lorraine Gerrans – Goal 17, with input on data-related SDG targets by Catherine Kannemeyer

This integrated report was compiled by Natasha Primo, with support from Aa-ishah Petersen and Mojalefa Makitle.

The completion of the data annexure was undertaken by Mojalefa Makitle, Thandiwe Lisa Tshabalala, Ndileka Nomvuzo Makohliso and Catherine Kannemeyer, under the guidance and project management of Jameyah Armien. Elmarie Nel and the Research Analytics team provided data-related support, with a focus on socio-economic data.

The Organisational Research Unit (Research Branch in Policy and Strategy Department) provided overall project, led by Natasha Primo with support from Aa-ishah Petersen and Mojalefa Makitle.

Carol Wright provided overall project guidance, oversight, review comments and inputs.

The various contributions by colleagues in the Research Branch and the rest of the City of Cape Town are acknowledged.

Dr Sylvia Croese (University of the Witwatersrand) played an important role in the development of the City's SDG and VLR, first as an embedded researcher (2017–2019) in the City as part of the Mistra Urban Futures programme and more recently as an external reviewer of the VLR draft report.

The City of Cape Town, SDG VLR Technical Task Team are:

- Natasha Primo (Lead) – Policy and Strategy Department
- Carol Wright, Jameyah Armien, Aa-ishah Petersen, Mojalefa Makitle, Thandiwe Lisa Tshabalala, Ndileka Nomvuzo Makohliso – Policy and Strategy Department
- Clare Bartels – Recreation & Parks
- Yogini Jivanji – Policy & Strategy
- Liezel Kruger Fountain – Urban Planning and Design
- Lorraine Gerrans – Environmental Management
- Samantha Calvert – Resilience Department
- Saul Roux – Environmental Management
- Shehnaz Cassim Moosa – Resilience Department

¹ The City of Cape Town is also referred to as the City or CCT.

- Shiron September – Social Development and Early Childhood Development (ECD)

© City of Cape Town, 2021

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



Abbreviations

ACC	African Centre for Cities	EPWP	Expanded Public Works Programme
API Interface	Application Programming	FDI	Foreign direct investment
ART	Antiretroviral treatment	FIES	Food Insecurity Experience Scale
ASEZ	Atlantis Special Economic Zone	GABS	Golden Arrow Bus Services
BioNet	Biodiversity Network	GDP	Gross domestic product
BPO outsourcing	Business process	GHG	Greenhouse gas
CCT	City of Cape Town	GIN	Green Infrastructure Network
CDP	Carbon Disclosure Project	GPC	Gas Emission Inventories
CITI	Cape Innovation and Technology Initiative	GTZ	German Technical Cooperation
CKAN	Comprehensive Knowledge Archive Network	GUCR	Global Urban Competitiveness Report
CO ₂	Carbon dioxide	GVA	Gross value added
COGTA	Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs (national)	GWh	Gigawatt hours
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease 2019	Ha	Hectare
CPPPM Programme and Management	Corporate Project Portfolio	HIV/Aids	Human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immune deficiency syndrome
CREW	Custodians of Rare and Endangered Wildflowers	HLPF	High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development
CTLIP	Cape Town Local Interaction Platform	ICT	Information and Communications Technology
DCC Committee	Data Coordinating	IDP Plan	Integrated Development Plan
DCCP	Dassenberg Coastal Catchment Partnership	IEGS Strategy	Inclusive Economic Growth Strategy
DRMC Centre	Disaster Risk Management	IHS Services	Information Handling Services
EMT Team	Executive Management	ISO for	International Organization for Standardization
		IUDF	Integrated Urban Development Framework
		km	Kilometre

KTP Programme	Knowledge Transfer	SBP	Strategic business partner
VLR	Voluntary Local Review	SDGs Goals	Sustainable Development
MIMP	Multi-Disciplinary Incident Management Plan	SEZ	Special economic zone
mℓ	Millilitre	SMME enterprise	Small, medium and micro
MPI Index	Multidimensional Poverty	SO ₂	Sulphur dioxide
MSDF	Municipal Spatial Development Framework	SOC Company	Special Economic Zone
MUF	Mistra Urban Futures	Stats SA	Statistics South Africa
NCD disease	Non-communicable	TB	Tuberculosis
NDP	National Development Plan	tCO _{2e} equivalent	tons of carbon dioxide equivalent
NEET	Not in Education, Employment or Training	TDF Framework	Tourism Development
NERSA	National Energy Regulator of South Africa	TDI Index	Transport Development
NKPI indicators	National key performance indicators	TEU	Twenty-foot equivalent unit
NO ₂	Nitrogen dioxide	TNC	The Nature Conservancy
NYC	New York City	TNPA Authority	Transnet National Ports
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development	TOD development	Transit-oriented
PCC	Presidential Climate Commission	UCLG	United Cities and Local Governments
PEDI	Philippi Economic Development Initiative	UN	United Nations
PHA	Philippi Horticultural Area	UN DESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
PM	Particulate matter	UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
POPIA	Protection of Personal Information Act	UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
PPA	Multiannual Plan	UNICEF Fund	United Nations Children's
SANParks Parks	South African National Parks	VLR	Voluntary Local Review
SANS Standards	South African National Standards	VNR	Voluntary National Review

WASH
Hygiene
WCCD

Water, Sanitation and
World Council on City Data

WHO
Wi-Fi

World Health Organization
Wireless fidelity

Executive Mayor's message

In July 2019, the City of Cape Town committed to developing a city-level report on the United Nation's SDGs. In this, Cape Town is the first city in South Africa to develop a Voluntary Local Review (VLR) report, and one among a handful of African cities at the time of writing. The model for the VLR had been created in 2018 by the City of New York, with the aim of furthering the Agenda 2030 goals by bringing cities into the framework, being important spaces for the delivery of the sustainable development actions.

This report is the first VLR for the City of Cape Town. It focuses on the City administration itself, and allows for an analysis of where the City can do better or more to advance the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2030. This report therefore serves as a baseline for the City administration, focused on eight SDGs identified as priorities for this report. The report presents data and a picture of the Cape Town urban development context. It furthermore provides an overview of opportunities and challenges for its residents, business and the City administration – that is, where things are going well and where they are going not so well.

With this report, the focus is on the key priorities for the City, as reflected in the City's current long-term plan – the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) for 2017–2022, the overarching and cross-functional Resilience Strategy for Cape Town as the City's Economic Recovery Plan. The next VLR will advance the review by analysing the City administration's performance on the remaining nine SDGs not covered in this report. It is also important to extend the analysis and review what private citizens and non-state actors, including the business community, in Cape Town are doing to advance the SDGs, and to form partnerships for transformative change.

Cape Town finds itself in a situation not dissimilar to most large cities. It shares some of the same challenges and impacts of complex problems such as climate change, food insecurity, rapid urbanisation and informality with cities in some of the most developed and developing economies. The City administration has been engaged in various ways in driving a focus on urban sustainability through the focus and way of working in the City.

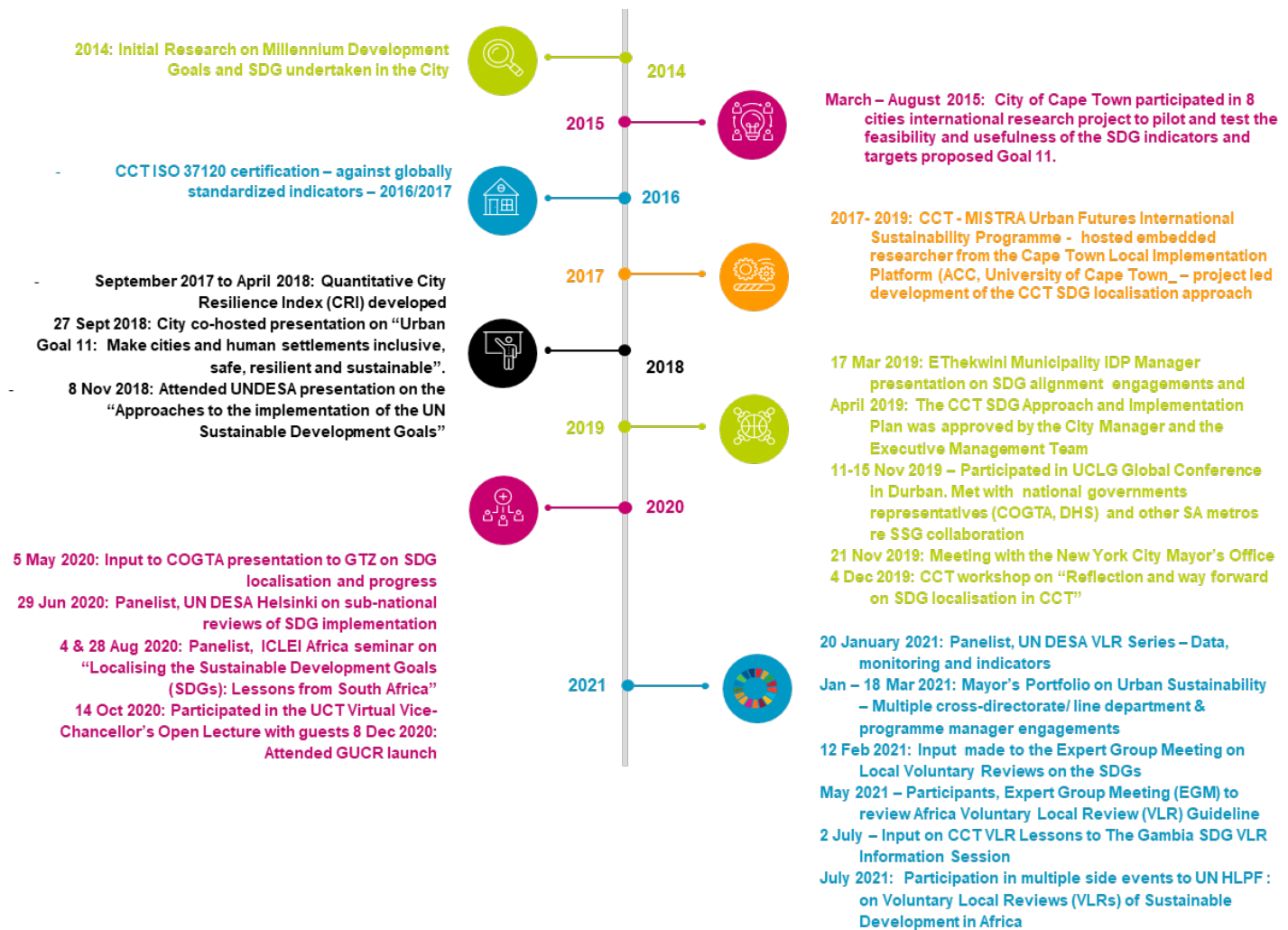
Cape Town has already felt the impact of climate change in the 2017–2018 drought that led to Cape Town very nearly running out of water. Over the past year, COVID-19 added another layer of complexity of putting in place systems to avert the predictions of large-scale mortality. Different stages of lockdown regulations brought new hardships to individuals, families, communities and whole societies. COVID-19 has set back many societies on their development trajectory and dumped millions more people into extreme poverty. Cape Town is not immune to this trend.

The UN named the 2020s the Decade of Action. The City of Cape Town implements a wide range of programmes contained in its strategic plan, the Integrated Development Plan 2017–2022, which covers economic development and support for entrepreneurs and businesses; the poverty and social challenges residents face; safety and security concerns; environmental sustainability; and maintaining a well-run administration. These address the many complex challenges and consider the needs of all our residents. However, as the nature of complex issues requires, these have to be tackled by multiple actors and in partnerships. One of the key opportunities for the City to embrace is to work in partnership with business and civil society structures, including academia, in tackling the urban development challenges facing Cape Town. Both the 2018 drought and the experience to date with tackling the consequences of COVID-19 have shown the resourcefulness and generosity of Cape Town residents and the business community. A partnership between the City and local stakeholders can only benefit the transition towards and achievement of the SDGs in Cape Town – and a whole-of-society

approach will be important in moving in the right direction, towards achieving the SDGs in Cape Town.

The purpose of this report and any future VLR reports is to support sustainable development policies, to help prepare them, to fuel debates and to invite partnerships. Equally, the report aims to inspire actors in the City to deepen alignment of the work to the SDGs and to encourage everyone towards making that happen. With that, we can all, on a daily basis, together move towards a more sustainable city.

CCT SDG and VLR timeline 2014 to 2021



Executive summary

Sustainable development meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Seen as the guiding principle for long-term global development, sustainable development consists of three pillars: economic development, social development and environmental protection^{2,3}

The Sustainable Development Goals replaced the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in 2015–2016, when these expired in 2015. The SDGs are intended as a set of development goals and targets that apply to all nation states, unlike the MDGs which were more focused on setting development targets for the developing countries.

The SDGs are principally about development and transformation, while holding in balance the needs of economic development, environmental sustainability as well as the social needs and development of people. In many places of the world, the SDGs are also about restoring the dignity of large swathes of societies who live in deprivation and abject poverty. This is will also be relevant for the South African context where for decades if not centuries, the majority of South Africans have been excluded from the fruits of economic growth and development.

For the SDGs to fulfil its transformative mission, and for development to truly respond to the aspirations of the South African National Development Plan (NDP) and the Integrated Urban Development Framework (IUDF) and the national level, partnerships will be key. Given the extent of the need and the complex inter-relationships between development actors and actions required, meaningful, lasting and effective partnerships between government, business and the residents are critical to the achievement of the SDGs.

Cities play a critical role to advance the achievement of the SDGs. The process of aligning to the global development goals spurs cities into thinking about long-term development outcomes, and allows for ongoing review and stock-taking of progress made within the organisation towards meeting longer-term development goals. It also ties cities into a global language that may facilitate new alliances and partnerships. Within municipalities, a VLR production process facilitates collaboration and coordination across global goals, and has the benefit of engaging cross-functional departments and deepening understanding of goals that are multi-disciplinary and complex in nature.

New York City (NYC) was the first City to report on its progress towards meeting the Sustainable Development Goals 2030. During the 2019 UN High-level Political Forum (HLPF), New York City launched the VLR Declaration for local and regional governments worldwide to formally show commitment to track local progress towards the achievement of 2030 Sustainable Development Goals. On the invitation of the Mayor of New York City, more than 20 Mayors and city administrations signed up to the VLR Declaration by November 2019 – including the City of Cape Town (also referred to as CCT or City in the report). The CCT Mayor committed the municipality to joining the VLR movement,⁴ and called on the organisation to align its programmes and plans with the global development goals.

This first VLR report focusses on the actions and performance of the City of Cape Town – for multiple reasons – including to raise awareness in the organisation, to check the current alignment of CCT programmes with the SDGs and where may be areas for improvement, as well as to establish baselines for measuring SDG achievements as the City and Cape Town move further into the “decade of implementation”. That said, to meet the long-term urban development goals of the municipality, social compacts between local government, local business and communities, community groups and other non-state actors will be critical.

The benefit and value for the City of Cape Town to undertake a VLR and monitor progress towards the 2030 goals are multiple. It will aid the City’s contribution to the South African Voluntary National Review (VNR) report and offer the opportunity to reflect Cape Town

² United Nations: Department of Economic and Social Affairs, a

³ United Nations: Department of Economic and Social Affairs, b

⁴ New York City Mayor’s Office for International Affairs.

achievements and challenges in the VNR, and in turn, be informed by lessons from the VNR process.

This VLR report details the process and findings of the CCT VLR research. The research was carried out within the CCT and followed a *hub and spoke* arrangement, with the Research Branch, Policy and Strategy Department at the centre as the core project team, guided by a cross-directorate SDG VLR Technical Task Team.

Three CCT strategies formed the anchor to highlight which SDGs were important to be focused on for the City of Cape Town in this VLR. These are the transversal and long-term **Resilience Strategy for Cape Town** approved by Council in September 2019, the City's five-year **Integrated Development Plan 2017 to 2022** and the City's post-pandemic **Recovery Plan** which assists in addressing the impacts of COVID-19. This includes mitigation strategies for the local economy and the social well-being of Cape Town residents, especially those in poor and low-income families or households.

Through multiple iterations of reviewing the alignment of different City strategies, sector plans and projects included in the flagship programme of the Mayor's Portfolio of Urban Sustainability (with a focus on those implemented over the current IDP), the VLR project team refined its proposals for a set of priority goals to focus on for the first 2021 City of Cape Town VLR. The list of eight priority goals focused on for this VLR are Goal 1 – No poverty, Goal 2 – Zero hunger, Goal 6 – Clean water and sanitation, Goal 8 – Decent work and economic growth, Goal 9 – Industry, innovation and infrastructure, Goal 11 – Sustainable cities and communities, Goal 13 – Climate action and Goal 17 – Partnerships for the goals.

This report presents the listed prioritised SDGs for Cape Town, as guided by the local administration Technical Task Team, including current status at the goal and target levels, as well as details of projects in alignment with each prioritised SDG target. The report culminates in a list of insights from the first CCT VLR process and findings, intended to support further action to advance the SDGs in the City.

The importance of tracking the SDGs is recognised by the national Government of South Africa and the country's supplier of official statistics, Statistics South Africa (Stats SA). Stats SA is continuously working towards finding new and inventive ways of making data accessible to stakeholders, government and the general public. The organisation launched a new online data portal on 2 December 2019 to enable the tracking of SDGs. With Goal Tracker, SDG *national level data* will be accessible and publicly available in an interactive format for those who want or need to use it. The Goal Tracker will be kept up to date with the most recent data and SDG developments through to the end of the 2030 Agenda, and will enable stakeholders to learn more about policies related to achieving the SDGs by 2030. However, currently the tracker does not include lower than national data for the SDGs, which is a challenge for cities that wish to track their SDGs.

The global SDG framework, which was approved in September 2015, has a total of 17 goals and 169 targets. Each goal typically has 8–12 targets, and each target has between 1 and 4 indicators used to measure progress towards reaching the targets. In total, there are 232 SDG indicators. The annual High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development is the central platform for reporting on progress against the SDGs.

Most countries are generally able to only report on approximately 199 of these indicators, for which there are agreed standards and methodologies. In 2019, Stats SA published South Africa's Sustainable Development Goals: Country report. Previously, South Africa was able to report on 128 (64%) of the 199 reportable indicators. In addition, in 2019, as part of its national review,⁵ the country reported on an additional 26 indicators that were not part of the original set of SDG indicators (Stats SA, 2019).⁶ Countries are expected to undertake a VNR at least twice before 2030 (UN, 2016). South Africa has not yet confirmed when it will submit the next report on national progress towards meeting the SDGs.

⁵ Statistics South Africa. 2019.

⁶ Ibid.

City-level SDG data reporting is in part reliant on official Stats SA indicator data that is applicable at the metropolitan level. Specific goals rely on obtaining proxy information for urban development progress monitoring at the local level. Current City-level VLR review activity includes an assessment of the availability of data, its recency and accuracy in order to evaluate where gaps might exist and how data can be improved in future reporting rounds. This City of Cape Town VLR also reflects on the City's mandate and how that influences its ability to report on some of its actions – or to access other third-party data that align to the City's actions in the city.

An analysis of CCT programmes and projects and their alignment with the SDGs revealed some key gaps and challenges that will need urgent attention. The unavailability of disaggregated data – especially on gender, disability and/or geographic scale – has implications for the City's ability to understand better who benefits from its actions, who are excluded, from which services and where in the City. The capacity for the City to be able to tell who may not be sufficiently benefitting from City services is diminished by the data limitations. Preliminary evidence from global recovery programmes already show that, in general, women have benefitted less.

Knowledge gaps on the gendered impact of service delivery programmes and related interventions can be bridged by the City collecting more localised data and/or accessing existing community-generated data. This will benefit the City's decision-making on how best to serve the diverse groups in the larger Cape Town. Another challenge is that kinds of partnership undertaken by the City may fall short on the potential to be transformative, especially for those in poor and vulnerable communities. The pursuit to achieve the SDGs provides the City with an opportunity to innovate its partnership approach, and to deliberately engage with Cape Town communities in ways that are transformative and empowering. These kinds of engagement can also generate new understanding of what local communities may understand as evidence of positive change – and assist with the development of localised indicators of urban development.

This VLR focuses on eight CCT priority SDGs, identified through a series of SDG alignment assessments. This includes key strategies, sector plans, and City programmes and projects recognised as being designed with urban sustainability principles in mind. An SDG achievement assessment of the goals, targets and indicators was undertaken – with the assessment based on the ability to report and the trend in the data.

At the goal level, of the eight goals, as many as four show a positive trend – including SDG 6, SDG 11, SDG 13 and SDG 17, where the City can report on the progress and where the trend is positive overall. The City took action in 2020–2021 on SDG 2 – Zero hunger – although this has not been an area where the City was previously active. However, the effects of COVID-19 necessitated a humanitarian response from the City, working in partnership with businesses and other non-state entities. This SDG was included as a priority as the almost immediate consequences of COVID-19 pushed it onto global, national and local relief agendas. The two SDGs that relate to the economy – SDG 8 and SDG 9 – reflect a stable pattern. It is important to note that all the reported data provides only a partial picture, as there are many indicators where the City is not able to report and where other data sources are not currently known or not available to the City.

The way forward

The global development community, countries and cities are deep into the first year of the "Decade of Action" – and less than 10 years away from the 2030 deadline for delivering on the SDGs. In launching the Decade of Action in 2020 – in order to expedite progress – the UN Secretary-General António Guterres suggested that actions were identified as one of – or

combinations of – global action, local action and people action. Cities are critical to achieving the SDGs in the “Decade of Action”.⁷

This VLR looks at the City’s actions in different spheres (global and national), local (as the institution), in working towards achieving the SDGs. It reflects the City’s (re)action and support for people action during the COVID-19 pandemic.

A next step for the City of Cape Town may be to actively galvanise and garner the efforts of non-state actors in Cape Town in support of meeting the 2030 SDGs. In this endeavour, it is critical that *inclusivity* is placed at the centre of all SDG programmes and action – especially as the initial research findings already indicate that women in particular are benefitting less from global recovery actions and emerging jobs.

Other possible actions aligned to the CCT SDG approach (2019) include:

Internal strengthening:

- Inform the new IDP 2022–2027, including developing an SDG-aligned IDP M&E and Learning Framework.
- Update the City’s data collection frameworks and systems, especially to provide for the collection of disaggregated data at the city and sub-city level.
- Strengthen the diversity of data sources on urban development issues in Cape Town – including the use of community-generated data.
- Undertake research to inform the expansion of the SDGs and informants for future Cape Town VLR reports.
- Review and evolve the current CCT SDG approach to progressively include wider and more transformative examples of partnership approaches (and the related actions).
- Build meaningful Cape Town SDG coalitions and partnerships with business, civic organisations and other non-state actors in Cape Town for the delivery of the SDGs.

National alignment:

- Strengthen alignment of the CCT SDG agenda with the National Development Plan and Integrated Urban Development Framework as they are refined and updated.
- Ensure that the CCT (and in future Cape Town) SDG programmes and actions are reflected in the South African VNRs.

Global positioning:

- Continue to share CCT experience and knowledge and learn from international experience on the SDGs, especially from other African states and cities.
- Support the acceleration of the achievement of SDGs and undertaking of the VLRs in South Africa and Africa.

SDGs achievement assessment tool and method

This first CCT VLR uses an SDG achievement assessment tool and method to help understand CCT performance in relation to the SDGs goals. This is not meant to be a comprehensive assessment; rather, it is indicative and is based on both an assessment of a trend (where one is discernible) and the City’s ability to report against the priority SDG goals as well as targets and indicators. A “traffic light” format is used for ease of access and reference.

A high-level review of the progress against the different SDGs was undertaken at the goal, target and indicator levels – The trends are reflected as one of three options (see below). Where the City is not able to report on targets under the eight priority goals, this is reflected as “no data are available” and the icons are all grey. In some cases, data may be available but with insufficient frequency to discern a trend, and are indicated with a specific icon (see **Figure 1**).

⁷ Ruba Al-Zu’bi. 2020











Traffic Light Assessment Tool	
	Data available and showing a positive trend 
	Data available, showing little change over the reporting period 
	No clear discernible (or mixed) trend (including where data are insufficient) 
	Data available and showing a negative trend 
	No city-level data available 

Figure 1: Traffic Light SDG Achievement Assessment

Cape Town context

Cape Town is the second-largest metropolitan centre in South Africa,⁸ with a population of 4,5 million people⁹ (in 2019) and an average annual economic growth rate of 1,2% per year. Cape Town's economy accounts for 9,6% of the national GDP and 71,1% of the provincial GDP.¹⁰ It is situated in the Western Cape and governed by the City of Cape Town Local (Metropolitan) Municipality.

Many of the City's key challenges emanate from apartheid-era urban planning, where inequality, poverty and reduced access to basic services are some of the key and persistent challenges facing Cape Town. These are evident in continued urbanisation, informality, increased vulnerability and unemployment. With a significant informal economy, employment in Cape Town's informal sector has increased from 5,0% of total employment in 2001¹¹ to 9,6% in 2014, and further increased to 12,4% in 2019.¹² Cape Town's labour market is affected by many of the same constraints experienced in the national labour market, including high levels of unemployment, and a skills mismatch between labour demand and supply. The local economy is dominated by the tertiary sector, which in 2019 accounted for 80% of Cape Town's gross value added (GVA).

The challenges of rapid urbanisation and unemployment plays a part in informality in the city, and in 2018 at least 19.3% of the population was still living in informal structures.¹³ The local unemployment levels stand at 24.1%.¹⁴ Despite a decrease in crime rate, gang violence remains a particular problem in Cape Town.¹⁵

The spatial layout of the city has had an impact on people's access to services, and residents can spend between 31 and 60 minutes getting to work (2018). Cape Town is ranked among the world's most congested cities and, according to the 2019 TomTom Traffic Index, 101st out of 416 cities globally.¹⁶ Further to this, public transport in Cape Town is a challenge, especially in the passenger rail sector.

Some of the critical health concerns in Cape Town remain high multi-drug-resistant tuberculosis (TB) and HIV/AIDS rates, with infection steadily reducing but still a concern. The uptake of antiretroviral treatment (ART) in Cape Town has increased, which means more people with HIV/AIDS can live longer, productive lives.¹⁷ The number of drug-resistant TB patients decreased from 1 224 people per 100 000 in 2014/2015 to 1 037 people per 100 000 in 2018/2019.

Other health concerns are the high rate of non-communicable diseases such as diabetes, cholesterol and hypertension. Provincially, the disease burden of non-communicable diseases account for 17% to 25%.¹⁸ Among children, some of the key concerns are related to the "nutrition transition" where stunting, wasting and malnutrition occur in tandem with obesity.¹⁹ The nutrition challenges have roots in the food system, where access to nutritious food is unequal across the city. Food insecurity²⁰ among the urban poor is a public health challenge affected by resource insufficiency (such as food shortages due to drought) and spatial

⁸ Statista, 2021

⁹ City of Cape Town, 2019

¹⁰ City of Cape Town, 2020

¹¹ Statistic South Africa, 2005

¹² Statistics South Africa, 2020

¹³ Statistics South Africa, 2018

¹⁴ City of Cape Town, 2020

¹⁵ South African Police Service, 2020b

¹⁶ By comparison, Johannesburg, with a congestion level of 30%, was ranked 121st for the same year

¹⁷ City of Cape Town, 2020b

¹⁸ Solomons et al., 2019

¹⁹ Western Cape Government, 2016

²⁰ Food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life, FAO, 2008

inaccessibility, unaffordability or a combination of these factors,²¹ and has been linked to detrimental health outcomes.²²

The spatial layout of the city has been recognised as being central to many of the urban development challenges. The inherited apartheid spatial layout has persisted and has in part been exacerbated since 1994. The spatial policies of the City have been revised and reworked to better accommodate the city's people.²³

The City's Integrated Development Plan 2017–2022 recognises a range of the urban challenges and puts forward a set of programmes (see **Figure 2**).

One key challenge is the climate change resilience issues that Cape Town already faces. A 2018/19 climate change hazard, vulnerability and risk study²⁴ for the City identified six key hazard categories that Cape Town must adapt to.²⁵ These were a significant decrease in mean annual rainfall; a change in the seasonality of rainfall; a significant increase in mean annual temperature and increased maximum temperatures; more high-heat days, and more frequent and intense heat waves; an increase in wind strength; and a rise in mean sea level and coastal erosion. Overall, the city areas most at risk are those that experience socio-economic vulnerability²⁶ and have low resilience and capacity to adapt to climate change.²⁷

The City's first Climate Change Policy was adopted in 2017, following more than 20 years of programming aimed at addressing the causes and impacts of climate change. The policy has since been converted into a Climate Change Strategy, which was approved by Council on 27 May 2021. The City is also in the process of developing a Climate Change Action Plan, which will set out the programmes of action that aim to address both climate change adaptation and mitigation.²⁸

Cape Town exists within a unique environmental context that makes the city particularly vulnerable to a number of climate change-related challenges. The city is located in the Cape Floristic Region – a global biodiversity hotspot – and is surrounded by 307 km of coastline. The city is also home to a large number of seasonal wetlands, freshwater bodies and watercourses.

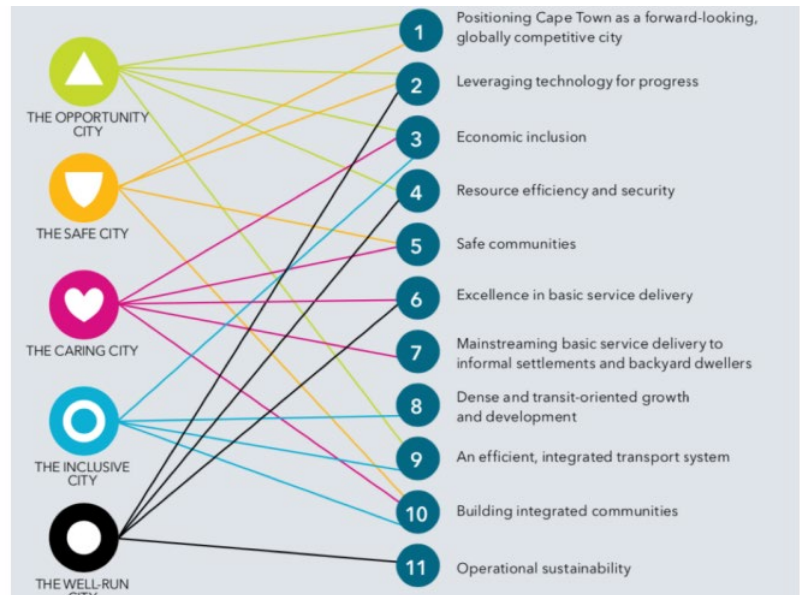


Figure 2: City of Cape Town, Integrated Development Plan 2017-2022 strategic programmes

²¹ Van Breemen, 2014

²² FAO, 2008

²³ Some of these policy level changes can be seen in the SPLUMA (2013) and LUPA (2014), both national and provincial legislation.

See <https://www.gov.za/documents/spatial-planning-and-land-use-management-act> and https://cer.org.za/wp-content/uploads/2013/10/provincial-gazette-for-western-cape-7250-of-07-april-2014_20140407-WCP-07250.pdf

²⁴ Petrie et al., 2019

²⁵ The study built on a significant body of research on predicted climate change impacts and risks for Cape Town. See Jack et al., 2016

²⁶ Vulnerability is because of several factors, including physical and geographic vulnerability (proximity to high-risk areas, such as the coast or wetlands), social vulnerability (low levels of resilience and adaptive capacity), the legacy of poor planning decisions (infrastructure or services located in high-risk areas) and the adaptive capacity of local (and other spheres of) government

²⁷ Many of the climate impacts that Cape Town currently experiences, and will continue to experience into the future, are as a result of high levels of vulnerability and low levels of resilience, and not necessarily the result of particularly extreme climate hazards or events

²⁸ This will be accompanied by a monitoring and evaluation framework. See City of Cape Town, 2018b: 71

The climate of the region is classified as a “warm-summer Mediterranean climate”; a rare climate type characterised by cold, wet winters and warm, dry summers.

All of these factors combine to create high levels of climate vulnerability in the city, including:

- Physical vulnerability is because of geographic factors such as elevation and natural drainage, as well as urban development in close proximity to watercourses, wetlands, the coastline and areas of fire-prone indigenous vegetation
- Socio-economic vulnerability is as a result of low levels of adaptive capacity within communities. This is caused by a range of factors including poverty, unemployment, education levels, poor social cohesion, a lack of access to services, and the legacy of past planning decisions that have resulted in spatial inequalities. Economic sectors that are reliant on the natural environment, such as agriculture and tourism, are at higher risk than other sectors.

Vulnerability exacerbates the impact of climate change and increases the risk that an area or community will be severely affected by climate hazards. Women and girls, the elderly and disabled people are particularly at risk from the negative impacts of climate change, owing to existing high levels of vulnerability.

The COVID-19 pandemic

The challenges of poverty, inequality and rapid urbanisation have been vastly exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic. Subsequent to the lockdown measures implemented across the world, South Africa too entered a national state of disaster (declared on 15 March 2020).²⁹ The country has been under various levels of lockdown since 27 March 2020.³⁰ This has limited economic activity to various degrees, which sparked wide-scale job losses. It has also been accompanied by the introduction of a suite of fiscal and stimulus packages to buffer the economic shock to the most vulnerable groups.

COVID-19 has had a significant impact on local employment as job losses have mostly affected poorer households, and specifically semi-skilled and unskilled workers. Potentially reinforcing existing structural imbalances in the Cape Town economy, and the further economic impacts attributed to the pandemic, may cause potentially deep and long-lasting economic damage in the metro and/or require reset(s) and structural changes.

The differentiated social impacts of COVID-19 in the period since March 2020 have served as a reminder of the depth of vulnerability among the poor and low-income households – the majority of whom are of the black African and coloured population groups – those whom the SDGs implore should not be left behind. The impacts of COVID-19 in revealing the existence and make-up of the most vulnerable communities and households in Cape Town is not a surprise – but can be a lightning rod for future City programming towards achieving the SDGs.

²⁹ Ramaphosa, 2020a

³⁰ Ramaphosa, 2020b

The City of Cape Town approach to the Voluntary Local Review

In 2019, the City of Cape Town committed itself to joining the New York City VLR Declaration which requires the development of a CCT VLR. It aims to report on the City's localisation and implementation process of the SDGs, how the City is working towards achieving the SDGs and its alignment to global programmes.

Since the declaration was signed by the CCT Mayor in September 2019, the CCT custodian department, Policy & Strategy – Research Branch, initiated and undertook a process to gather data and related information to feed into the VLR report. This process started in August 2020 and was to be finalised in June 2021.

Rationale and value of the VLR for the City of Cape Town

The process of aligning with the global development goals spurs cities into thinking about long-term development outcomes, and allows for an ongoing review and stocktake of progress made within the organisation towards meeting longer-term development goals. It also ties cities into a global language that may facilitate new alliances and partnerships. Within municipalities, a VLR production process facilitates collaboration and coordination across global goals, and has the benefit of engaging cross-functional departments and deepening the understanding of goals that are multi-disciplinary and complex in nature. With regard to data, it also allows for deeper data reviews, to better understand what data are available, where there are reporting gaps, and how to work with the existing data and adapt these (i.e. localising the SDGs) for VLR reporting purposes.

Although acknowledging the high levels of monitoring and reporting into various multi-level government platforms, the reasons, benefit and value for the City of Cape Town to undertake a VLR and to monitor progress towards the 2030 goals are multiple. It will aid the City's contribution to the South African VNR report and offer the opportunity to reflect on Cape Town achievements and challenges in the VNR and, in turn, be informed by lessons from the VNR process.

As the level of government closest to communities, cities have a critical role to play in the achievement of the SDGs, as well as reporting on it. The VLR process has the further benefit of offering the City an opportunity for learning – with the benefit of insights on how and where to do better – and supporting improved service delivery and outcomes for Cape Town's residents and communities. This will support the achievement of enhanced impacts and quality of life.

The value of VLR production for the City of Cape Town lies with the opportunity to take ownership of the SDGs at organisational level – through localising the SDGs 2030 – to align City and local action with the global development goals. Through participation in national and international networks, the City both adds to and gains from the collective intelligence and lesson sharing around SDGs localisation and VLR production. The City of Cape Town's participation in multiple United Nations workshops and discussions – including through Africa-based agencies – has informed and strengthened the City's approach and VLR related processes. It has helped deepen transversal/cross-functional work in the VLR development, and assisted with creating the evidence base in support of timely, relevant and sustainable development reporting systems to assess progress in achieving the SDGs.

This VLR report details the process and findings of the CCT VLR research. The research was carried out within the CCT and followed a *hub and spoke* arrangement, with the Research Branch at the centre. The methodology the CCT followed consisted of aligning main CCT strategies, key programmes and projects to the SDGs, after which SDGs and related projects were prioritised for inclusion in the report. This report therefore details the prioritised SDGs for Cape Town, as guided by the local administration Technical Task Team, with the details of projects in alignment with each prioritised SDG target. The report culminates in a list of insights from the VLR process and findings, intended to support further action to advance the SDGs in the City.

The emergence of VLRs

New York City was the first city to report on its progress towards meeting the SDGs 2030. During the 2019 UN High Level Political Forum, New York City launched the VLR Declaration for local and regional governments worldwide to formally show commitment to tracking local progress towards the achievement of 2030 SDGs. The NYC VLR Declaration links back to the city's 2015 commitment to become the most resilient, sustainable and equitable in the world – through their OneNYC 2050 strategy. The New York City VLR uses the language of the Global Goals to translate into NYC local goals – and aligned its 2018 reporting to the HLPF annual set of priority goals.

Given that few guidelines for VLR production existed at the time, the early VLRs were modelled after the VNR, which UN member states are invited to submit to the UN HLPF on Sustainable Development. Since then, multiple agencies have produced VLR guides to support a growing number of cities and sub-national regions with the production of VLR report. More than 40 cities' and regions' VLRs are available for download at the time of writing (June 2021) via the UNDESA web portal.³¹ The production of VLRs gives expression to the growing understanding of the key role of cities in the delivery of the SDGs.

On the invitation of the Mayor of New York City, more than 20 mayors and city administrations signed up to the VLR Declaration by November 2019 – including the City of Cape Town. The City of Cape Town Mayor committed the municipality to joining the VLR movement,³² and called on the organisation to align its programmes and plans with the global development goals.

The City of Cape Town's approach to SDG localisation

South Africa has aligned its National Development Plan 2030 with the SDGs and the Integrated Urban Development Framework, coordinated by the national Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs (COGTA) to the UN Habitat New Urban Agenda (which is itself aligned to the SDGs). Apart from the opportunity to produce a VLR and collaborate with other cities, South African metros also have the opportunity to shape the national report – the VNR – to the UN HLPF. These processes can be strengthened.

Within the CCT, several years of urban development indicator research and development work was undertaken, all of which helped to strengthen the City's ability to better understand its data and reporting challenges. These activities included participation in a 2015 research pilot to test an early version of Goal 11's SDG targets and indicators, to inform high-level UN discussions on this goal.

³¹ United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Nd c

³² New York City Mayor's Office for International Affairs. Nd. See: <https://www1.nyc.gov/site/international/programs/voluntary-local-review-declaration.page>

Between 2017 and 2019, a partnership with a global institution and local university led to a postdoctoral researcher in the Policy and Strategy Department to assist the City with developing its approach to SDG 2030 alignment and reporting. This preliminary work on the CCT approach to the SDG localisation in the City of Cape Town formed the basis for the development of the CCT VLR scope of work. A proposal for the SDG localisation in the CCT was submitted to and approved by the City's Executive Management Team (EMT) in April 2019, after which implementation commenced.

The CCT SDG localisation proposal outlined three principles, namely:

1. Internal strengthening – to strengthen the City as an organisation in terms of monitoring and reporting on the SDGs.
2. National reporting – to feed into the national reporting on SDGs.
3. Global positioning – where SDGs are put into local planning and processes in order to localise the SDGs.



Figure 3: The City's three-pronged approach to SDG implementation

These three principles also formed the basis of – and informed – the development of the CCT VLR in 2020/2021.

Strategic informants for the City of Cape Town VLR

This 2021 VLR is the first for Cape Town. Following a review of different international city approaches, the Technical Task Team supported a phased approach, where the first report focused on the actions of the municipality. As part of the “Decade of Action” moving towards 2030, the Cape Town VLR process can progressively widen its focus to include other development actors in Cape Town – including the Premier’s Office in the Western Cape Government, which has committed itself to the production of a VLR for the province for 2022.

This section reviews the three anchor City strategies identified for assessing current City alignment to the SDGs. They are the Cape Town Resilience Strategy,³³ the City’s IDP 2017–2022 and the post-pandemic CCT Recovery Plan.

The **Resilience Strategy** is a long-term and transversal strategy – the implementation of which is led by the Resilience Department. The City of Cape Town was a member of the 100RC Network funded by the Rockefeller Foundation and has a Council-approved Resilience Strategy in place (September 2019), with an implementation plan in process. It is important to note that the Cape Town Resilience Strategy was generated with inputs from a cross-section of stakeholders. This included the private sector, civil society (including academia) and other locally based government entities. It is therefore not only a CCT strategy but broader based and offers the opportunity for partnerships in meeting the SDGs in the wider Cape Town context.

The Resilience Strategy is aligned to the SDGs at the level of every single action in the Resilience Strategy implementation plan. Some of the SDGs covered in this report – such as SDG 2 – are included because the application of a “resilience lens” has highlighted the importance of these actions during this period – especially the contribution of food actions during the early and more restrictive COVID-19 lockdown phases, where low-income and poor households were cut off from their regular sources of aid or support.

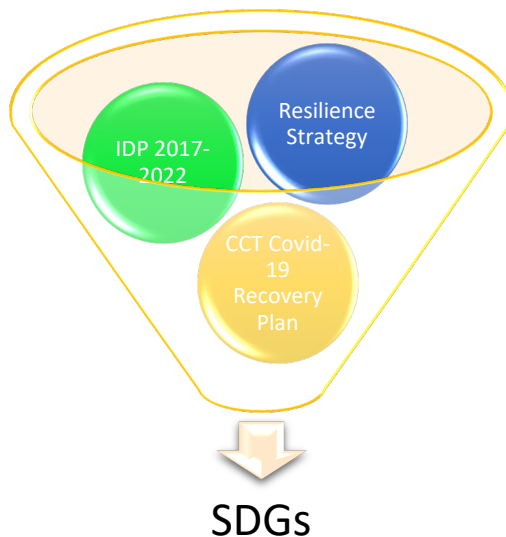


Figure 4: The three strategic anchors of the CCT VLR

The second key strategy to inform the VLR process and production is the **City’s Integrated Development Plan 2017–2022** that informs its service delivery and implementation. The country is moving to local government elections, currently scheduled for the final quarter of 2021, after which a new five-year IDP will give expression to the development priorities of the incoming

³³ City of Cape Town. 2019

Council for 2022 to 2027. Within the City, the VLR process also provides the opportunity for line departments to develop and/or as appropriate revise their programmes and projects to better align with the SDGs.



Figure 5: The CCT Recovery Programme

The third key anchor to inform the VLR is the City's coronavirus **Recovery Plan**. The global coronavirus pandemic, which commenced in 2020 and continues into 2021 (and looks to continue into 2022/23), led many countries and cities into lockdown conditions, with national and city economies shut down to a range of degrees in order to slow the spread of COVID-19. These necessary actions brought into stark focus the persistent social and economic inequalities across the world – South Africa and Cape Town included. In South Africa, at the household and family levels, the effects of the shutdown manifested in increased unemployment; higher levels of uncertainty about the future and mental health trauma; and higher levels of violence against women and children. The economy shed millions of jobs, many medium and small businesses failed and livelihoods were lost. Many people were catapulted into poverty and hunger – beyond those who were already struggling on the margins of society.³⁴

The City's COVID-19 Recovery Plan sets out the City's plan to address the fall-out of COVID-19 on the City, the Cape Town economy and the impacts on Cape Town's residents and businesses.

In many global cities, there is debate about using a **Post-COVID-19 recovery agenda and strategies** to bring about a new start, for a system that is more equitable and inclusive of all. These COVID-19 recovery conversations closely align with the resilience principle to **"build back better"** and with the SDG principle to **"leave no one behind"**. An opportunity to seek alignment between a COVID-19 recovery lens and the SDGs may also assist with advancing the SDGs while designing a post-COVID city economy and society that seeks to address the challenges of inequality and poverty.

Other key City strategies reviewed for alignment with the SDGs include the Water Strategy, the draft Climate Change Strategy, the Human Settlements Strategy, the Inclusive Economic Growth Strategy (IEGS) and the Social Development Strategy.

Key strategic informants and VLR report 2021 content

A key decision point in the VLR production process revolved around the question of which SDGs to focus on for reporting in 2021 and why. The Technical Task Team with the Policy and Strategy Department's Research Branch identified the principles that would guide the content

³⁴ Spaul et al., 2020

selection. It was agreed early on in the process that a realistic approach would be to select those SDGs that are more closely aligned to current City strategic priorities. (See **Figure 5** for the process.)

As a first step, the research team undertook a series of alignment reviews – to assess how the different CCT strategies (at both the action and principle levels) were aligned to the SDGs. Second, the City's nine **sector plans**³⁵ – which set out the longer-term priorities and planned infrastructure rollout for the City for different functional areas (including among others solid waste management and tourism) – were reviewed for alignment with the SDGs, to inform which SDGs to focus on for this first report.

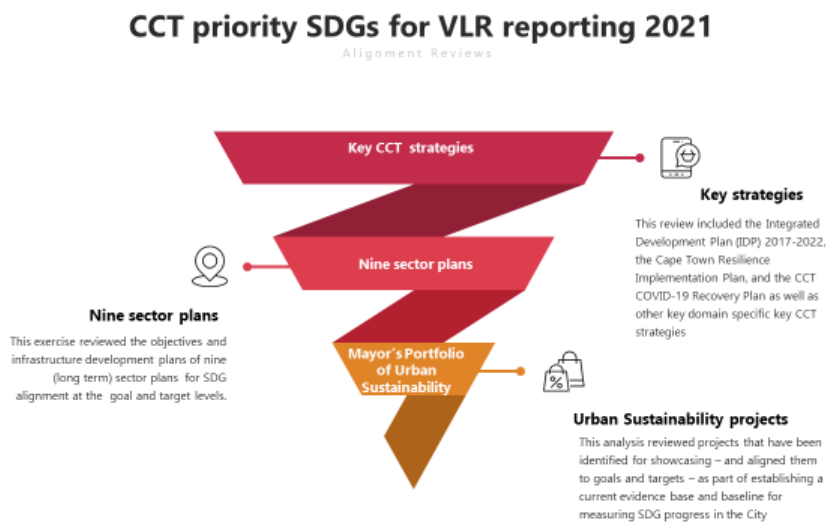


Figure 6: Alignment reviews undertaken to identify priority SDGs

As a third step, the **Mayor's Portfolio for Urban Sustainability Programme 2020 and 2018 projects** were reviewed to further assist with identifying potential projects to highlight the work of the City where aligned to the SDGs. The alignment of projects to the SDGs is one of degrees and interpretation, especially since the data used to track the progress of such projects are not in perfect synchrony with the SDG indicators. That said, assessments were made based on the intentions of these projects. Lessons on where and how available data reporting capabilities need to be strengthened are being recorded for purposes of future reports. As an outcome of these alignment exercises and the engagement with the Technical Task Team, the eight priority SDGs for reporting in the 2021 CCT VLR were identified as:

- Goal 1 End poverty in all its forms everywhere
- Goal 2 End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
- Goal 6 Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
- Goal 8 Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
- Goal 9 Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

³⁵ It is important to note that the sector plans for 2020/2021 are first phase, new generation sector plans and are closely aligned to the IDP

Goal 11	Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
Goal 13	Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
Goal 17	Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

Institutional framework and process

Organisational process for VLR development

In April 2019, EMT approved the City's SDG approach and implementation plan, including the establishment of a small cross-departmental Technical Task Team, coordinated by the Policy and Strategy Department to implement the approved SDG approach and actions.

For the CCT VLR process, a "hub and spoke" modality was used, with the Research Branch in the Policy and Strategy Department providing a coordinating function for the City SDG Localisation Technical Task Team. This guides and informs the engagement with line departments on the organisation's SDGs approach and the VLR production.

The Technical Task Team comprises around 8–10 CCT officials currently working to embed SDGs in a range of functional areas and/or line departments – including social development, urban sustainability, environmental sustainability and urban resilience functional areas.

The SDG Technical Task Team guided the VLR approach and implementation, which pursued a three-pronged approach, working at multiple levels in the organisation and externally (see **Figure 3**).

The Technical Task Team provided guidance on:

- Building on CCT SDG localisation engagements, particularly input and direction on how to locate the VLR optimally within the City, and connecting with project managers and linking their departments to the VLR process.
- Building on programmes/projects having a built-in "sustainability lens" or approach, resilience and IDP-related programmes and projects in the City. The task team assisted to ensure the correct principles and approaches were used in the development of the VLR. In addition, the team ensure that the SDG principles are used within their departmental projects and programmes.
- Assisting with collecting the indicators for baseline reporting aligned to the City's SDG indicators. As understanding of the data reporting capabilities deepen, the Technical Task Team will continue to make inputs into the selection of CCT SDG indicators to monitor and track progress on the implementation of the SDGs in Cape Town.

Goal and project prioritisation criteria

At different stages of the process, the research team proposed sets of principles and criteria to guide the selection of priority SDGs and related CCT projects to feature in the 2021 VLR (drawing on the projects included in the 2018 and 2020 Mayor's Portfolio of Urban Sustainability). This approach allowed the process of recognising and building on existing efforts by the City to advance urban sustainability.

Countries and cities have used different prioritisation techniques and developed a variety of different types of VLR. New York City, for example, reported on the SDGs suggested by the High Level Political Forum for Sustainability. Other cities like Bristol reported on all 17 SDGs in its first VLR report. Yet another group of cities used prioritisation exercises to highlight the context of challenges and potential areas for further development in their cities. The City of Cape Town followed this latter approach, where strategy and project alignment exercises allowed for identifying the most relevant SDGs to the current CCT context.

The role of external partnerships

The City of Cape Town leveraged an *external partnership approach* to benefit the VLR process. This involved participation in technical multi-level government discussions involving other South African metros and national departments (specifically Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs), international development agencies (especially UN DESA, UN Habitat and UCLG) and as global cities in the VLR movement.

These engagements focused on building networks and a range of technical aspects related to the SDGs and VLRs, including providing support, exchanging learnings, and profiling tools for testing whether VLRs and cities' programmes and projects are effective in advancing the SDG outcomes outlined in the UN SDGs 2030.

The City of Cape Town drew on this range of experiences and learnings to feed into and support the development of the Africa VLR Guideline, currently in development by the UN Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA). The UNECA's Africa VLR Guideline is intended to be part of an important set of tools for guiding multi-stakeholder engagement and mobilisation to advance the implementation of both the 2030 Agenda and Agenda 2063.

The UNECA engagements have also stressed the importance for VLR processes to engage with grassroots stakeholders – to leave no one behind – for wide engagement to advance sustainable development. African member states that conduct VNRs are requested to integrate and reflect cities' VLR reporting in voluntary national reviews, and to establish local review mechanisms.³⁶ A small and increasing number of cities and regional governments in African countries have produced VLRs – among them Busia County and Marsabit in Kenya, and Harare in Zimbabwe (in June 2020).

Metrics and data

The City of Cape Town has gained substantial experience with urban development indicators – built up through engagement in an ISO 37120 certification process, the City Resilience Index (CRI) development for the Cape Town Resilience Strategy and participation in a 2015 multi-city research project into the feasibility of early indicators for SDG Goal 11. However, its suite of technical indicators and metrics need refreshing and an update.

These indicator review experiences helped to inform the data and metrics section of this report. The purpose of the SDG data and metrics is to summarise the indicators and data available for monitoring the SDGs in the CCT. The tables in Annexure F shows a summary of the data and metrics analyses for inclusion in this report.

Previous City indicator projects have shed light on key gaps in the City's ability to monitor and report on medium- to longer-term outcomes in the City, mainly as a result of data challenges. The City will need to close these data and reporting gaps to advance the Resilience Strategy and the SDG alignment. These include the areas of social development, equity and well-being (including Goals 2, 3, 5, 10 and 16), as well as those linked to disaster risk management for advancing a resilient city.

The ability to report on vulnerable groups remains constrained owing to the limited (or lack) of disaggregated data for gender, age and ability, among others. These reporting gaps are useful to remain aware of as part of the process to identify priority goals and actions.

The data annexure that forms part of this CCT VLR includes proxy indicators currently in use in the City of Cape Town. No new measurements have been developed or refined for this VLR. That said, the City is intent on building improved capability to monitor and evaluate its service delivery performance overall. This includes building better alignment with the 2030 sustainable development outcomes at the programme level as we enter the "Decade of Action".

³⁶ International Institute for Sustainable Development, 2021

The City's actions towards meeting the SDGs

CCT's list of eight priority SDGs for 2021

Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere



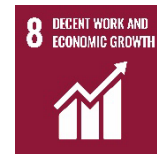
Goal 2: Zero hunger – improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture



Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all



Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all



Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation



Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable



Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts



Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development





Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Goal description: As a multidimensional phenomenon, poverty manifests itself in many ways and entails overlapping deprivations such as malnutrition, limited access to basic services and inadequate access to education facilities. According to the Global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI), 1.6 billion people in 108 countries are considered multidimensionally poor (United Nations Development Programme, 2016:2).

City performance: The City of Cape Town is able to report on eight of the 13 indicators included in this goal – specifically the proportion of households living below the national poverty line including poverty in all its dimensions (that is, Indicators 1.2.1 and 1.2.2) as well as the proportion of dwellings with access to basic services (Indicator 1.4.1). Local government is mandated to ensure that residents have access to basic services (as an expression of the developmental state).

However, disaggregated data (by age, sex and ability) is a critical gap in many South African data systems, including at the city level, Cape Town included. Improved data tracking and reporting is a key area for improvement, with the longer-term benefit of informed decision-making.

For the remainder of the indicators under Goal 1 – for example, related to social protections – the City of Cape Town either does not have the mandate and/or the data to monitor and track these indicators.

Trend in the City: Overall, the trend in the City is negative, with more people having fallen into poverty, especially with the onset of COVID-19. In those areas where the City does have a mandate directly linked to addressing poverty alleviation in its multiple forms – and specifically through the provision of access to basic services – the City performance is mixed, with access levels to energy housing in decline. It is worth noting that although there are challenges with the supply of basic services to dwellings in informal settlements, the City of Cape Town does exceed the minimal national standards for service provision in informal settlements.



What is the City doing?

SDG Target 1.1: By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1,24 a day

Poverty levels in Cape Town decreased between 2014 and 2018 but has likely increased since, owing to the global COVID-19 pandemic. Before the onset of the pandemic, Cape Town showed general improvement in poverty rates (while noting that poverty rates differ by population group, with a higher proportion of the black African population living in poverty). As part of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, which commenced in 2020 and continues, larger proportions of the city's population have been pushed into unemployment, poverty and more vulnerable situations. For the City of Cape Town, possible remedies include continued support for employment creation opportunities to improve the financial situation of the poor and vulnerable.



- Indicator: 1.1.1 Proportion of the population living below the international poverty line by sex, age, employment status and geographic location (urban/rural)

Like many cities in South Africa, Cape Town has high poverty and inequality rates. This is likely to have worsened from March 2020 to mid-2020, in line with the global post-pandemic trend. The World Bank has warned that many countries will experience extreme poverty setbacks in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic. Tens of million more in South Africa and the rest of sub-Saharan Africa have been pushed into extreme poverty and higher exposure to food insecurity and hunger.³⁷

The Cape Town poverty statistics for the period 2014 to 2018 show a positive trend and an overall decline (in percentage of households living in poverty) from 24,2% in 2017 to 16,3% in 2018. However, for the period 2018 to 2019, a marginal increase in poverty of 0,80% was noted in the majority of population groups,³⁸ excluding members of the white population group. As in the rest of South Africa, Cape Town's poverty statistics finds expression by population group. The overall number of poor households living in poverty are declining. For example, poverty in the black African population group declined from 42,8% in 2014 to 20,5% in 2018. However, black African and coloured households predominate in the total number of households living in poverty.³⁹ This is a persistent effect of the apartheid policies in place up until the early 1990s, and whose long-term impacts are proving difficult to shift in a significant way.

Support for indigent households: South Africa is a developmental state and the Constitution of the country places the responsibility on government to ensure that basic municipal services are progressively expanded to all, within the limits of the available resources. There is general agreement that the majority of poor households cannot afford to pay the full price for essential municipal services. Municipal basic services – including solid waste, water, sanitation and electricity – are available to all. The City of Cape Town makes provision for an assistance package of rebates and free basic services to indigent residents and pensioners each year, including those who are tenants in City-owned residential units.

In June 2020, as the coronavirus pandemic unfolded across the world, the City approved a R3 billion social package to support indigent, disabled and pensioner residents of Cape Town.

³⁷ Creamer, T., 2021 and; Spaull et al., 2020b,

³⁸ All races refer to black African, coloured and Indian/Asian

³⁹ See City of Cape Town, State of Cape Town Report 2020, Figure 2.2. By comparison, poverty levels among coloured households increased from 23,8% to 27,7% between 2014 and 2016, and then reduced to 18,7% in 2018, https://resource.capetown.gov.za/documentcentre/Documents/City%20research%20reports%20and%20review/State_of_Cape_Town_2020_Visual_Summary.pdf

This included raising the indigent threshold to an income of R7 000 per month so that more people could qualify for relief, and extended a rates discount for many in this category. In addition, the City expanded indigent relief to also include rates discounts to qualifying persons/households. The City further outlined a quicker and easier application process to access the indigent grant.⁴⁰

Poverty alleviation and reduction – Progress made towards goal (City interventions and achievements including outcomes)

Income relief through job opportunities: The Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) aims to reduce poverty and provide income relief by supplying temporary work to the unemployed.

Food garden projects: The City's Food Garden Project seeks to address food insecurity in vulnerable communities. Many of the food garden projects employ Expanded Public Works Programme workers from the local area to prepare the area and plant crops. The City supplies workers with garden tools, protective clothing, seeds/seedlings, compost, food gardening training and training on the management of the project as a community initiative. The Food Gardens Project provides support to emerging and existing urban farmers, and extends beyond micro- to small-scale cultivation of backyards, schools, open spaces around City-owned buildings, churches, NGOs, clinics and libraries, which require no capital costs. Linked to the larger goal of increased food security in Cape Town, the City is exploring the support it can provide for urban agriculture as a sector in the Cape Town economy.

SDG Target 1.2: By 2030, reduce at least by half, the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definition

Disaggregated data are generally required to better understand and then target social challenges like extreme poverty. The pandemic has highlighted the need for improved poverty data to better understand who have been affected and how, with a view to informing state and non-state programming that addresses inequality and extreme poverty. The state's provision of basic services influences the poverty rate, as the national poverty rate shows that more than 50% of the population are income poor, whereas the multidimensional poverty rate is less than 10%. People are poor in terms of income but have access to primary health, basic education, and water and sanitation services. The lack of disaggregated poverty data is a hindrance to feeding into the SDG indicators.



- Indicator 1.2.1 – Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age
- Indicator 1.2.2 – Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definition

⁴⁰ Other measures taken included the extension of rates relief to all properties valued below R300 000, or where household monthly income was below R4 500, with the offer of 100% property rates and refuse removal rebate, 10,5 kℓ of free water, 7,35 kℓ of sanitation and 60 kWh of free electricity for low-consumption users. A range of interest-free payment options were also made available to residents who had fallen behind on their rates

According to World Bank data – using data drawn from the 2011 South Africa Census – the South African poverty rate is 57%.⁴¹ In contrast, the multi-dimensional poverty rate⁴² for the country is 7% (in 2016, the most recent calculation). The difference between the poverty rate and the multidimensional poverty rate illustrates the significant impact of the availability of free basic services to poor and low-income households.

Stats SA, the national statistical service tracks three poverty lines⁴³ – the food poverty line, a lower bound poverty line and an upper bound poverty line – where the upper bound poverty line includes the food (or extreme) poverty line plus the average amount derived from non-food items of households whose food expenditure is equal to the food poverty line. It is a dynamic measure that is annually adjusted. For Cape Town – mirroring the national trend – the percentage of households living below the upper bound poverty line has declined from 20,8% in 2014 to 15,3% in 2018. However, this has seen a dramatic increase in households below the upper bound poverty line, from 15,3% in 2018 to 27,5% in 2019 – just over 12%. Statistics South Africa further determined that adult women generally experience higher levels of poverty when compared to their male counterparts, regardless of the poverty line used.⁴⁴

Research indicates that more women than men experience deeper levels of poverty, highlighting the need to understand in a more nuanced way which divergent demographic groups experience poverty. At the city level, improved data on poverty (including at different spatial levels) can help to clarify the actual status and need on the ground, including a better understanding of food poverty.

⁴¹ Poverty headcount ratio at \$5,50 a day is the percentage of the population living on less than \$5,50 a day at 2011 international prices. As a result of revisions in PPP exchange rates, poverty rates for individual countries cannot be compared with poverty rates reported in earlier editions

⁴² Official multidimensional poverty headcount is calculated by each country using different methodologies. The most commonly used method is Alkire Foster (AF) methodology, which identifies dimensions, typically health, education and living standards and several indicators in each dimension. The individuals are considered as multidimensionally poor if they are deprived in multiple indicators exceeding certain thresholds. Details of the methodology can be found here: ophi.org.uk/research/multidimensional-poverty. It is also important to note that a country-specific analysis is carried out by adjusting the dimensions, indicators and thresholds to better reflect each country's context and so the results presented in one country are not comparable to the findings of other countries on multidimensional poverty headcount

⁴³ Statistics South Africa, 2019a

⁴⁴ Statistics South Africa, 2019b



Goal 2: Zero hunger – improve nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

Goal description: Research conducted over time across South Africa supports global findings that food security is a complex challenge comprised largely of social issues that increase exposure to food and nutrition insecurity, resulting in diet-related health issues and non-communicable diseases. The City of Cape Town included this SDG goal for reporting this year because of the impact COVID-19 has had on the food security of Capetonians. This reflects the humanitarian efforts of the City in conjunction with business, private residents and non-profit organisations in responding to an unfolding food shortage and hunger crisis.

City performance: The targets and indicators under Goal 2 mainly link to two areas – nutrition and related health matters, and sustainable agriculture. The City has no mandate for agriculture-related matters and is not actively tracking or reporting on the key sustainable agriculture targets and indicators. It has therefore limited to no capacity to report on the six agriculture-related targets (and nine indicators) which all fall outside the City mandate. The City is, however, revising an earlier agriculture strategy, which would in part advance the local food security agenda. Nutrition impacts on other health indicators – and the medium- to longer-term outcomes of good or poor nutrition – reflects on the use of City health facilities. Although the City has no data to reflect the nutrition status of local residents, it has some insight into possible hunger levels at a point in time – and to be able to track exposure of households where adults have had to go without food. These levels are decreasing from the baseline year in 2014. The impact of COVID-19 on hunger is not fully known; however, anecdotal evidence suggests that these rose during the pandemic.

Trend in the City: The City of Cape Town Resilience Strategy identifies food security as a chronic stress for Cape Town residents in low-income communities.⁴⁵ As the COVID-19 pandemic unfolded and economies came to a standstill as they were impacted by lockdown regulations, household hunger increased. The percentage of households that ran out of money to buy food in South Africa increased from 38% in June to 41% in October 2020, followed by a drop to 39% in January 2021.⁴⁶ Households which reported that a household member had gone hungry in the last seven days preceding a survey to measure the impacts of COVID-19 showed an increase from July/August 2020 (at 16%) to December 2020 (at 18% of households), followed by a drop to 17% by February/March 2021. The City actively supported the distribution of food to vulnerable groups in this time. Overall, though, the work is very recent and lacks the maturity necessary for consistent reporting. However, the City is exploring how food aid programming can continue to be part of the City programming.



What is the City doing?

The City's engagements on food security and resilience can be broadly categorised into three areas: first, providing emergency access to food (including through grants in aid); second, providing nutritional support measures to raise awareness of non-communicable diseases and the link to diet; and third, building intelligence on food security issues in Cape Town and the region to aid longer-term planning. Data is, however,, still lacking, and more disaggregated

⁴⁵ Through multiple stakeholder information-gathering engagements, food insecurity emerged as a significant stress for vulnerable communities, and culminated in a Food Systems Programme action included in the City's Resilience Strategy

⁴⁶ Spaull et al., 2021

data is required. If possible, processes should be set in place to collect this data at a small spatial scale.

SDG Target 2.1: By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round⁴⁷

The number of people living below the food poverty line declined from 2014 to 2018, although this significantly increased in 2019 and has most likely further increased since the start of the pandemic in 2020. The pandemic has highlighted the increase in food insecurity, despite the various government programmes to address food insecurity in the city.

Food security is a prioritised stress identified in the City's Resilience Strategy and focuses on access to nutritious food. This mandate is a shared mandate and influenced by national, provincial and local-level government.

Better food security data and disaggregated poverty data in the city are needed to understand the extent of the challenge. The City has very limited data on the prevalence of undernourishment among residents and children specifically and relies on information on the hunger levels of residents as a proxy.



As noted, food security is a prioritised stress identified in the City's Resilience Strategy, and the City focuses on providing access to nutritious food. The national, provincial and local-level government shares this mandate. The City instituted several initiatives instituted during the pandemic and before, specifically to address food insecurity in vulnerable communities. Some of the food security initiatives developed require strong levels of cross-government partnership, an aspect that became critical during the pandemic.

The improved levels of partnership across spheres of government has been a game changer. Having drawn on these lessons, the City has now initiated the Food Systems Programme to bring together various actors, initiatives and lessons learnt during the pandemic, to develop a path towards food security and an equitable food system.

- Indicator 2.1.1 – Prevalence of undernourishment
- Indicator 1.2 – Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)

Food resilience and aid:⁴⁸ The City's food security response in 2020 and 2021 was largely shaped by the COVID-19 pandemic – and the need to get food to poor households and communities as an emergency measure. These actions form part of the City's *food resilience* programmatic actions, which for 2020 to date unfolded on an ad hoc basis and was often supported by actions by private residents and businesses to provide food assistance to impoverished households. In this, the City's role was to facilitate dissemination and delivery of food prepared in private homes and restaurant kitchens, including the support of artisanal distilleries. Further actions involved coordination with other tiers of government and non-governmental organisations, and with the Mayor's Food Parcel Initiative and Soup Kitchen

⁴⁷ Reporting on Target 2.1 has been provided based on its relevance to the Food Programme's food themes and actions, namely Food Governance, Food Resilience and Food and Health

⁴⁸ Note that food relief is not viewed as a City mandate; consequently, allocations indicated below are from Grant-in-Aid. It is not expected that access to this funding will continue in perpetuity

Drive, which collected R12 079 415,79 (2019/2020). In addition, the City supports community food garden initiatives to the value of R3 million for 2020/2021 while also undertaking a phased approach to providing grant-in-aid.⁴⁹

Many of these actions were necessitated by the food emergency brought about by the national regulations for preventing the uncontrolled spread of COVID-19 during the earlier and more restrictive phases of lockdown when movement and trade were restricted. Systems for monitoring and collecting data on the number of beneficiary households reached are not yet available. Related actions with longer-term implementation timelines and ramifications include the City's plans for developing a food disaster risk reduction response. This involves identifying scenarios of food system disruption and planning for these; food-sensitive planning; and understanding and supporting food safety nets including community kitchens in the city (including through promoting and facilitating participation in volunteer networks in the city).

The proportion of households in Cape Town where children never go hungry has remained constant below 40% from 2014 to 2017, with a slight increase of 0,5% for 2018. For the proportion of households in the city where adults never go hungry has, for the period 2014 to 2018, seen a slight increase. However, for the period 2018 to 2019, this has seen a miniscule decrease of 0,3% in households never going hungry.

SDG Target 2.2: By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons

Nutrition and stunting data are required at a City level. The City's interventions for nutrition are geared towards specific or key groups such as patients and those receiving food relief during the pandemic. The City is in the process of mapping out food relief programmes and linking them to vulnerable groups.

There is an opportunity here to develop closer partnerships and links to the various health departments such as national and provincial government, to foster a more holistic response to addressing malnutrition in the city. In partnership with the various health departments, there is an opportunity to develop a more integrated and more complete database of nutrition and food insecurity in the city.



The City's interventions for nutrition have so far been specific to targeted or key groups such as patients and those receiving food relief during the pandemic. The City is in the process of mapping out food relief programmes and linking them to vulnerable groups. The lack of data so far has been a hindrance.

Healthy Food, Healthy People: In 2020 and 2021 (to date), the City participated in short-term interventions to get nutritious food to COVID-19 patients, following the COVID-19 Food Relief

⁴⁹ The City's more recent as well as planned actions include the provision of humanitarian relief in a phased approach. Phase 2 is in the planning phase, alongside other partnership agreements with local development actors, made possible with international development grant funding

Intervention guidelines provided by national government, to support those infected and affected by COVID-19. Other targeted interventions include the Nutrition Therapeutic Programme to address undernutrition, which focused on undernourished or nutritionally compromised patients, as part of the City's primary healthcare model on nutritional health. The programme is a short-term direct intervention providing specialised nutrition products to address malnutrition in the city. The City is also mapping *targeted feeding sites*, locations where existing organisations provide food relief in low-income communities. City Health clinics refer nutritionally compromised patients to these programmes, thereby strengthening linkages and referral pathways between community food relief programmes and City-run clinics.

There is, however, limited data currently available in the City to understand the reach and outcomes of these actions. This can be further explored under a fuller examination of the City's performance against the health-focused SDG.

SDG Target 2.4: By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters

The City does not have a mandate for agricultural food production but supports urban food production systems through its Resilience Strategy. The City supports the idea of sustainable food production systems and is currently at the initial phase of developing a plan on sustainable food production. The newly developed City of Cape Town Food Systems Programme highlights the need for an integrated food systems plan in the city. The plan intends to bring together the various elements of the food system, including urban agriculture. In Cape Town, there are various large pieces of agricultural land, some of which are under threat owing to the need for housing. Because of not having an agriculture mandate, the City does not collect data on urban agricultural production and sustainable agriculture.

In order to better support urban food production systems, there is a need to maintain agricultural land within the city's boundaries to allow for local production and smaller production chains. There is also a need to understand the local food system and its components to ensure appropriately targeted interventions.

and that progressively improve land and soil quality



- Indicator 2.4.1 – Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture

Cape Town has pockets of very productive agricultural land inside the city boundaries – including vineyards and a “food basket” where food crops are grown by small and micro cooperatives and individual farmers. However, agricultural land is under constant threat as the pressure to produce more affordable housing seemingly outstrips the importance of having locally grown food. The preservation of agricultural lands in the City is an ongoing tussle between the administration, developers and communities.

The newly developed City of Cape Town Food Systems Programme highlights the need for an integrated food systems plan in the city. The plan intends to bring together the various elements of the food system, including urban agriculture. In Cape Town, there are various large

pieces of agricultural land, some of which are under threat from the competing need for affordable housing.

Food governance research and engagements: To effect longer-term change in food resilience, the City is convening a group of food system researchers, food security practitioners (in academia, different tiers of government and the non-profit sector) to discuss the intelligence needed (through research) and the strategies to change the local food landscape so that the city as a whole can be more food resilient. In part, these engagements also touch on research on the importance of protecting and possibly expanding agricultural land use within the city's boundaries, so as to support Cape Town's food security. A good food governance structure would also provide the City with a means of acknowledging the role that the food system plays in the life and identity of the city. A key focus of these engagements is to strengthen the ability to identify, collect and report data, monitoring changes in the food system and the ability to collaborate to enable improved decision-making by City departments.



Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Goal description: The UN recognises water and sanitation as a human right whereby everyone is entitled to sufficient, continuous, safe, acceptable, physically accessible and affordable water for personal and domestic use.⁵⁰ South Africa's National Water Act⁵¹ sets out the minimum standards for the provision of water and sanitation.

City performance: Within a developing-city context, the City performs relatively well on most of these measures and for a large majority of its residents. The City of Cape Town exceeds the minimum regulatory standards for the provision of water and sanitation to informal settlements.⁵²

The City works with communities and other stakeholders to improve safe access to water and sanitation services, and has managed to provide 99,98% of the Cape Town population with access to improved sanitation services – for residents in formal dwellings and informal dwellings.

Cape Town and the surrounding region experienced an extreme drought period over 2017/2018 after three years of diminished rainfall. The drought changed Cape Town's relationship with water. Capetonians reduced their consumption by almost 50% in record time and avoided a worst-case scenario. Cape Town's challenge now is to reach a sustainable level of wise-water use.

City trend: The City's Water Strategy, approved in 2019, recognises that water is a finite resource and commits Cape Town to becoming a water-sensitive city by 2040. Among other aims, the City will seek to reduce its reliance on surface water (or rainfall) and diversify water sources for Cape Town. The City is actively pursuing water augmentation options and aims to increase the available supply by more than 300 million litres per day by 2030 by bringing alternative water services on stream.⁵³



What is the City doing?

SDG Target 6.1: By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all

The City is responsible for provision of basic services including water to the residents of Cape Town and has ensured nearly 100% provision of access to safe drinking water. The City delivers drinking water in two main ways: communal standpipes in informal settlements, and in formalised houses. The increase in informal dwellings in the city requires the City to increase the provision of communal standpipes on a regular basis. The communal standpipes provide access to water to larger groups of residents in non-formal structures; however, it is a shared resource to which access and volumes are continuously mediated, which adds a layer of complexity for users.



⁵⁰ United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). 2014

⁵¹ Water Services Act 108 of 1997

⁵² The City ensures a minimum of one tap per 25 or fewer households is provided at least a 100 m distance from the dwelling, compared to the national requirement for provision within a distance of 200 m of the dwelling

⁵³ City of Cape Town, 2019a

- Indicator 6.1.1 – Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services

In terms of the Cape Town population's water access, the City has achieved around 98,9% provision as of 2019. The higher standard to which the City holds itself for access to communal taps – i.e. dwellings to be within at least a 100 m distance from the communal taps – will also make water access safer.

Drinking water safety in Cape Town is of an extremely high standard as a result of the quality of the treatment processes and given that most of the water consumed comes from unpolluted mountain catchments and aquifers. Cape Town water complies with the stringent guidelines for drinking water as stipulated in the South African National Standards⁵⁴ and has received multiple awards for its water quality.⁵⁵

SDG Target 6.2: By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations

The City provides sanitation services to 95,5% (2019) of the population. The majority of dwellings in formal residential areas have water-borne sanitation services, whereas those in informal areas largely have access to a range of communal sanitation service types, including chemical, gravity-fed and/or vacuum sanitation services, among others.

Similar to other cities in the world, the increase in informal dwellings in the city adds a layer of complexity to providing sanitation services in that there is an increasing need for these and yet at the same time informal spaces are not always able to accommodate and receive enhanced sanitation services. With the high violence incidence rates in Cape Town, there are added safety challenges, particularly for women and minors when using communal sanitation services.



- Indicator 6.2.1 – Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services, and (b) a handwashing facility with soap and water

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) encourages an equity-based approach toward water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services to achieve universal access to water and sanitation for the most disadvantaged, with special emphasis on marginalised children and women. It argues that a combined equity and rights-based approach to WASH will likely yield the greatest development gains for the resources invested.⁵⁶

The City fully complies with national guidelines and in 2019 managed to provide 95,5% of the Cape Town population with access to improved sanitation services. This includes services provided to residents in formal dwellings (which are equipped for full-flush toilets) and informal dwellings where communal/portable flush toilets are available for use.⁵⁷ Close to 50% of informal settlement dwellings are estimated to have access to full-flush toilets at a maximum ratio of five dwellings to one toilet, with on-site and partial on-site sanitation treatment technologies. The City continues to aim for its own, higher service standard within informal settlements; for example, national guidelines allow for the ventilated pit toilet as the minimum

⁵⁴ For details, see the South African Bureau of Standards for details on SANS 241:2015.

⁵⁵ City of Cape Town, 2018.

⁵⁶ UNICEF, 2014

⁵⁷ City of Cape Town, 2017

service technology, but it represents less than 0,5% of the sanitation technologies offered by the City of Cape Town.⁵⁸

In a national context of high levels of gender-based violence, the safety of residents in informal settlements is directly affected by the type of sanitation service – i.e. the consequence of communal toilets removed from a household dwelling results in the risk amplified for minors and women.⁵⁹ New design elements to address the issue of safety when using sanitation services need to be considered.

The City proactively creates awareness on the importance of hand hygiene and the use of soap for effective handwashing, especially to reduce the spread of germs and incidents of diarrhoea and pneumonia – ailments that remain prevalent, and often deadly, among young children.⁶⁰ During the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, the City increased hygiene awareness across communities and initiated a soap donation drive with distribution focused on informal settlements, care facilities and other organisation caring for vulnerable groups.⁶¹

SDG Target 6.4: By 2030, substantially increase water use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of fresh water to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity

The City of Cape Town water supply is heavily dependent on rainfall. During 2015–2018, rainfall numbers dropped drastically and in 2018, Cape Town risked being the first modern-day city to run out of water. Among others, water demand management strategies and differential tariff structures were critical to encourage behaviour change among residents and businesses. This was in order to manage water withdrawal to ensure Cape Town taps did not run dry. Since 2018, rainfall numbers have recovered well and dam levels reached near capacity levels between 2019 and 2021. The City's Water Strategy (approved in September 2019) notes the need to reduce reliance on surface water and to develop alternative water sources, especially ground water sources. The City aims to increase water supply from alternate sources by more than 300 million litres per day by 2030.

Overall, sustainable withdrawals and efficient water use has stabilised, and residents' learnt water-saving behaviours have endured into the post-drought period.



Grounded in its 2019 approved Water Strategy, the City is pursuing water augmentation options and moving away from its over-reliance on surface water. It will move towards greater use of non-surface water options – like ground water extraction, storm water harvesting and effluent water recycling – alongside water pressure management and improved design and innovation in public infrastructure. The City is also promoting conservation awareness through a variety and mechanisms, including the restructuring of water tariffs.⁶²

⁵⁸ Ibid.

⁵⁹ City of Cape Town, 2017

⁶⁰ City of Cape Town, 2019b

⁶¹ City of Cape Town, 2020

⁶² See City of Cape Town, Cape Town Water Strategy (2019a), p. 21. In terms of affordability, registered indigent households in Cape Town with a direct water and sanitation connection get their first 6 000 litres (6 kl) of water and 4 200 litres (4,2 kl) of sewerage outflow per month free of charge. For middle- to high-income households, the tariffs are intended to discourage water wastage since the more the household consumes, the more the householder pays

The City is aiming to increase the available supply by more than 300 million litres per day by 2030 by bringing alternative water services on stream and reducing reliance on rainfall-fed dams. Further investments may be necessary thereafter as water demand increases as a result of population and economic growth. Large parts are still in the planning stages for this relatively new strategy. The data collection and monitoring systems to track extraction and use across different sources will need to be developed to inform decision-making.

SDG Target 6.6: By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes

The City's performance with regard to managing the water-related ecosystem is generally high. The City monitors the water quality of inland water bodies in the Cape Town metropolitan boundaries for reporting against standards set and monitored by national government. It undertakes periodic clean-ups of the rivers within its city boundaries. The national and provincial government – based on their constitutional mandates – are in turn involved in clearing alien vegetation from mountains and catchment areas in order to improve run-off into dams – the city's main sources of water. Systems to monitor ground water use are in the early development phases. Updates to the water data collection and management systems will be required by all three spheres of government as new water sources are brought on line – for example, of ground water extraction and use. However, alien invasive plants have a negative impact on run-off from the mountain catchment areas to the dams. In the city, rapid urbanisation, informal and unlawful land settlement and illegal dumping negatively affect the water quality of inland water bodies.



Cape Town is located in a sensitive natural ecosystem and is a global biodiversity hotspot. An extensive network of rivers and wetlands constitute Cape Town's freshwater systems, which house plant and animal life, provide ecological infrastructure, and receive and convey storm water and treated effluent.⁶³

The City has a number of initiatives underway to protect these natural ecosystems. This approach includes supporting integrated catchment management, sustainable drainage management approaches and sustainable drainage system (SUDS) management tools. The City is in the process of implementing its Liveable Urban Waterways (LUW) programme. The LUW programme is included in the City's Water Strategy Transition Plan, with commitments to, inter alia, develop a liveable urban waterways project pipeline. Various programmes in the City support the water-sensitive city and liveable urban waterways goals, including the Kader Asmal Integrated Catchment Management Programme and the River Ambassadors Programme.

Another approach has been to partner with The Nature Conservancy (TNC) to establish a water fund⁶⁴ for Cape Town. This, based on a global model, aims to safeguard water supplies and biodiversity while creating employment opportunities for local communities. A pilot project is underway which focuses on the Atlantis aquifer and aims to reduce the threat of invasive alien plant species and encroaching urban development. This is with a view to

⁶³ City of Cape Town, 2019a

⁶⁴ The Water Fund aims to provide water security to urban areas by investing in natural infrastructure such as the land around water sources which collect, store and filter water in order to provide a cleaner, safer and more abundant water supply

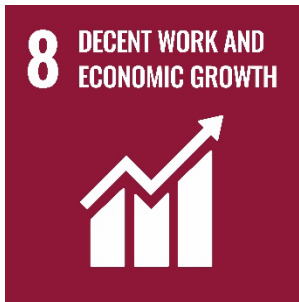
increasing the area's water catchment capacity while also reducing soil run-off and curbing the intrusion of environmental pollutants.⁶⁵

- Indicator 6.6.1 – Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time

The City monitors water quality in a number of rivers and waterbodies in its major urban catchment areas each month.⁶⁶ These samples undergo testing at the City's accredited laboratories where a range of microbiological (*Escherichia coli*) and physico-chemical constituents (such as pH, conductivity, suspended solids and nutrients) are determined. In general, Cape Town has experienced deteriorating trends in inland water quality owing to a range of contributing factors, including rapid urbanisation, informal and unlawful land settlement, and illegal dumping. Sewer blockages/overflows and faults with some wastewater treatment facilities remain a significant concern in relation to water quality.

⁶⁵ City of Cape Town, 2016

⁶⁶ Note that these are not the catchments which feed Cape Town's potable water dams



Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

Goal description: Economic growth underpins the livelihood opportunities available within the economy. In conjunction with an intersectional lens on progress, and the importance attached to decent work, developmental policies can enhance growth and foster meaningful economic inclusion.

City performance: South Africa entered the COVID-19 pandemic and suffered because of the unprecedented global economic slowdown.

This drop was precipitated by low economic growth in the national economy for several years. Cape Town's and South Africa's GDP growth per annum is below the SDG target rate of 7%. In an environment of low to negative growth, it has been impossible to generate the number of livelihood opportunities to maintain employment levels or accommodate all new entrants to the labour market. Still, the City developed an Inclusive Economic Growth Strategy to support growth and promote inclusion. One of the pillars to support economic inclusion in the City is the Expanded Public Works Programme (which engages in work readiness and training initiatives). The City is also a partner in supporting the development of economic sectors that perform well in terms of job creation. The Business process outsourcing (BPO) and Information Communications Technology sectors help the City to diversify its economic base and create jobs. Sustainable tourism is a key component of the local economy, which took a knock as a result of the international travel restrictions and risks associated with the transmission of COVID-19. The City initiated a 10-point *Tourism Bounce-Back Strategy* to actively support the recovery of the tourism sector and bolster the city's economic recovery. Through its Green Economy Programme, the Enterprise and Investment Department has, since 2015, funded GreenCape (a not-for-profit organisation), supporting it in the implementation of a host of green economy projects. The goals are to facilitate training programmes in green skills; support the development of green enterprises; create green jobs; and promote Cape Town as a green investment destination. There is also a significant focus on the green economy in the Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan, where one work area focuses on economic impacts and green economy opportunities. This could also include green procurement, achieved by shifting procurement to more sustainable options such as "greener" goods and services, locally manufactured products, ethically produced products, and goods and services that are compliant with environmental laws

Trend in the City: Target 8.1., 8.2., 8.6 and 8.9 all have data for reporting. The availability of detailed official statistics is typically available only a year later, and this is to ensure that reliable statistics which have been quality controlled are available. This does mean that the recency of statistics affects an accurate understanding of recent and emerging phenomena such as the impact of COVID-19 on economic outcomes. There are also some shortcomings associated with extracting nationally representative data to the City level, and this should be considered a caveat regarding the reliability of macroeconomic indicators at a municipal level. Accurate estimates of the type and nature of firms in the Cape Metropolitan area are not available, as well as across South Africa. Within the informal sector, there are gaps in data pertaining to employment levels as well as remuneration and working conditions so it is difficult to quantify the extent of decent work opportunities available over time.



What is the City doing?

SDG Target 8.1: Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries

Overall, the city's economic performance has been in decline, in line with the global and national economy. Before the pandemic, the city's economic growth rate was around 1% and contracted by 8% in 2020 during the pandemic. That said, economic growth in the City of Cape Town has generally outperformed that of the national economic growth. Despite this, the city's economic growth rate is still well below the SDG target of 7% per year.

The City developed its Inclusive Economic Growth Strategy and an Economic Action Plan to assist to guide the City out of the pandemic. The pandemic has left the various economic sectors of the city harshly impacted, with sectors such as tourism severely damaged. Currently the pandemic is not over as counties, including South Africa struggle with subsequent waves of COVID-19. The City therefore is unable to fully start recovering economically despite having a plan in place.



South Africa entered the COVID-19 pandemic after several years of low economic growth (0,8% between 2015 and 2019), contracting by 7% in 2020. GDP growth per annum is below the SDG target rate of 7%; however, Cape Town's economy has predominantly sustained higher economic growth rates than the national average (1,2% between 2015 and 2019). The outbreak of the pandemic delivered a devastating economic shock halting operations in many industries critical to the economy, including tourism, and this resulted in the local economy contracting by 8%⁶⁷ in 2020. While the city's GDP per capita (which was approximately US\$5 813 in 2015 and US\$4 923 in 2019)⁶⁸ and GDP per capita growth has largely outperformed the national economy, it contracted by 1,0% between 2015 and 2019 due to the Cape Town population growth rate exceeding its economic growth rate.

The City developed the new Inclusive Economic Growth Strategy which is intended to provide a pathway to a more inclusive Cape Town economy from 2022 to 2027 (which will coincide with the new strategic plan for the City). The strategy will seek to positively influence both the formal and informal economies.

In the wake of the spread of the pandemic, the City further developed an Economic Action Plan – an economic response to and contingency plan for the effects of the short-term crises facing the city's local economy. Among others, the Economic Action Plan aims to provide support to the BPO (call centres) sector by helping to equip their staff to work from home and lobbying national government to amend restrictions on e-commerce, which is strongly represented in the Cape Town economy.

⁶⁷ This is a modelled estimate as city-level GDP data is not yet available

⁶⁸ Rand/Dollar exchange rate was on average R12,76 in 2015 and R14,45 in 2019. Real GDP per capita was R74 170 in 2015 and R71 142 in 2019

SDG Target 8.2: Achieve higher levels of productivity of economies through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors

The most productive sectors of the Cape Town economy with high value-add are not the ones generating the most job opportunities, and the Cape Town economy is marked by a labour demand and supply mismatch. A clear disparity exists between sectors that drive output growth, and those that drive employment growth in Cape Town, and presents a challenge to reconcile the way in which the Cape Town economy is structured with what may be required to increase employment. Economic activity in Cape Town is dominated by the tertiary sector, which accounted for 80% of Cape Town's gross value added in 2019. The GVA growth of 0,6% in 2019 was supported by positive contributions by predominantly tertiary subsectors.

Jobs losses during the pandemic have predominantly had an impact on semi-skilled and unskilled workers. With the dominant sector contributions to the local economy requiring skilled workers, the most needy members of society are not benefitting from emerging opportunities to find employment. Efforts are needed to both grow opportunities in the formal economy and to provide business support to the informal economy, with a view to supporting job creation.



South Africa is reasonably diversified with key economic sectors and is moving towards becoming a knowledge-based economy, with a greater focus on technology, e-commerce and financial and other services.

Cape Town is a true reflection of this increased diversification as real estate activities created the most value added during the 2015 to 2019 period, with GVA growth contribution at 45,9%; the "other business activities" sector, meanwhile, was the key driver of employment creation, with an employment growth contribution of 44,4% from 2015 to 2019. This broad subsector includes two very competitive Cape Town industries, namely *business process outsourcing*, which has been a major job driver for the city in recent years; and the *information and communications technology (ICT) industry*. Cape Town's growing ICT sector has attracted globally recognised e-commerce and call centre support companies such as Amazon, thereby attracting ICT professionals nationally and globally. Cape Town has a competitive advantage as an ICT location – the industry is largely supply driven, with available ICT skills and the prevalence of an entrepreneurial culture. Cape Town's ICT sector is projected to potentially contribute 3,5% to 3,8% of Cape Town's total GVA for 2019, representing US\$706 million to US\$760 million⁶⁹ in total GVA.

The City annually supports and funds select Strategic Business Partners (SBPs), as a result of their high job and growth multipliers to deliver sector programmes and projects that are aligned with the municipalities' priority sectors. Economic partners in the ICT sector include Cape BPO (formerly known as BPesa) and Cape Innovation and Technology Initiative (CITI).⁷⁰

⁶⁹ The satellite account's GVA shares are applied to Cape Town's total GVA and then increased by a moderate 30% and 40% to estimate a possible impact at the local level for 2019; no change to the ICT sector's GVA contribution is assumed. Converted using rand/dollar exchange rate average of R14,45 in 2019. Actual rand values are R10 198 billion and R10 982 billion

⁷⁰ CITI has different initiatives under its umbrella including the VeloCiTi Bandwidth Barn, CapaCiTi and the BWBK (Khayelitsha Bandwidth Barn)

The municipality undertakes its own skills development programmes in the ICT sector, including entry level agent training in business process outsourcing, and software and business analysis training in IT. Other sector support initiatives include textile and fashion training and green economy-related training interventions. The City's Strategic Business Partners secured US\$685 million⁷¹ worth of new investments into Cape Town in 2020.

GreenCape implements a number of projects as part of the Green Economy Programme on an annual basis, including recurring projects on Smart Energy, Smart Water, Smart Waste, Western Cape Industrial Symbiosis Programme, Green Economy Skills Training and the promotion of Cape Town as a Green Tech Hub.

The City and the Environmental Management Department have pioneered a number of programmes that have delivered green jobs, as part of the Extended Public Works Programme as well as in more specialised areas. The Kader Asmal Integrated Catchment Management Expanded Public Works Programme, as one such example, has provided significant job creation, skills and training benefits. There is an intention to build upon and expand existing green jobs and skills development programmes as part of the (post-COVID-19) Economic Recovery Plan.

SDG Target 8.3: Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized

The city's informal economy, despite being small, employed 12,4% of the total employed population in 2019. By 2020, this had decreased because of the impacts of the pandemic. The informal economy is a strong contributor not only to employment in Cape Town but also provides an innovative opportunity for many, to initiate a business and develop a source of income. The City has instituted a programme to facilitate the development of small, medium and micro enterprises. The City has also developed the Inclusive Economic Growth Strategy, which details strategies on how to facilitate, retain and expand business opportunities in the city.

enterprises, including through access to financial services



The NDP advocates for decent work for all and identifies the informal sector as critical in addressing unemployment, poverty and inequality. The informal economy in South Africa employed around five million people in 2019, a share of 18,3% of total employment.

Cape Town's informal employment as share of total employment was at 12,4% in 2019; this figure decreased to 10,4% in 2020. More males (63%) than females (37%) were employed in the local informal sector in 2020, with jobs concentrated in the wholesale and retail trade sector (40% of total informal employment). Although secure formal work is usually preferred, in a city characterised by relatively high unemployment, informal livelihood opportunities matter. Cape Town's informal sector could potentially absorb a larger proportion of those currently unemployed. Formal sector jobs require skilled employees, and the barriers to entry are significant. Cape Town has a strong culture of innovation and entrepreneurship in both the

⁷¹ Converted using rand/dollar exchange rate average of R16,44 in 2019. Actual rand value is R11,27 billion

formal and informal sectors, but the nature of the markets served differs significantly, and scaling delivery to transition into the formal sector is a challenge.

In 2019, the City created the Business Hub to provide practical solutions and simplify small, medium or micro enterprise (SMME) establishment. One of the goals of the Business Hub is to help reduce the red tape that SMMEs encounter. In March 2021, the City introduced a travelling business helpdesk to offer on-site business support across the city. During the COVID-19 lockdown, the City continued to invest in training and sourcing talent for SMMEs through a partnership with a local placement company. The placement initiative benefitted 6 000 unemployed residents with training in basic work readiness, with the majority of the trainees placed in transport, wholesale, retail and call centre jobs. In 2020, various initiatives by partnering sector bodies, mentioned above, created 7 631 new jobs, and 2 932 people were trained in work readiness. The City launched two initiatives in 2020 and 2021 to assist with training and work placement – the Cape Skills and Employment Accelerator Project (focusing on the business process outsourcing or the call centre sector and the clothing and textile industry), and the Jobs Connect Workforce Development Programme (focusing on creating employment opportunities, connecting SMMEs and providing training to disadvantaged residents).

SDG Target 8.6: By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training

Cape Town experienced a 5% decrease (from 2016 to 2020) in youth not in employment, education or training (NEETs). This trend has likely reversed owing to the impacts of the coronavirus pandemic on the local economy and, in turn, employment. The City of Cape Town has developed various programmes aimed at upskilling youth, including training targeted at specific employment sectors, such as business process outsourcing and the textile industry. There is a skills mismatch in the City, which various government levels are trying to address through improved partnerships across government institutions and industry, to improve the youth NEETs ratio. Deepening other factors such as providing a broad platform for innovation and further reducing “red tape” are needed to allow for business innovation to grow.



South Africa continues to face an ever-increasing human development crisis, reflected by the number of 15–24-year-olds who are not engaged in work and/or education. This segment of the population is referred to as youth not in employment, education or training. Over the past five years, Cape Town experienced a positive trend in the decrease in the ratio of youth not in employment, education or training – from 28,2% in 2016 to 23,1% in 2020.

The City acknowledges that a skilled and capable workforce is necessary to support an inclusive growth path, and runs various workforce development initiatives, including with partners in the private sector. The programmes are run from various City departments, and includes both ad hoc workforce training initiatives and training from well-established academies. These initiatives present an opportunity to support the development of the right skills and a better match to the skills demand in both the public and private sector in Cape Town.

Through the Expanded Public Works Programme, each year the municipality creates work opportunities for about 40 000 unemployed (mainly under-skilled) Cape Town residents. These work opportunities are mainly short- and medium-term, primarily giving unemployed people access to temporary income-earning opportunities, skills programmes and work experience. In 2020, the City, in partnership with the Cape Town Craft and Design Institute, developed the

Cape Skills and Employment Accelerator Project. This initiative seeks to create 3 300 employment opportunities for youth and women from marginalised communities. It will focus on the business process outsourcing or call centre sector and the clothing and textile industry over the next three years.

The City also has a start-up programme called YouthStartCT Entrepreneurial Challenge, which aims to contribute to skills development and innovation, and encourage entrepreneurship in Cape Town. Furthermore, the City launched a new work placement initiative called Jobs Connect in April 2021. The initiative aims to create employment opportunities for Cape Town residents, connect SMMEs and other companies with local talent and provide training to disadvantaged residents.

SDG Target 8.9: By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism which creates jobs, promotes local culture and products

Tourism in Cape Town expanded between 2013 and 2018 – a trend which has been reversed significantly in 2020 as a result of the pandemic. The total tourist visits decreased by more than 60% during 2020 as a result of the global travel bans and national lockdown regulations. This resulted in significant job losses in the tourist sector and tourist-related businesses.

The City has a Tourism Bounce-Back Strategy to assist in the recovery of the local tourism industry. However, with the subsequent waves of COVID-19, this plan is yet to be fully instituted.



Tourism is a major contributor to Cape Town's economy and is projected to have a direct contribution of 2% to the gross value add of Cape Town (up from 1,6% in 2017), representing US\$527 million⁷² of value add in 2018 (up from US\$415 million in 2017). This is the direct contribution of the sector and possibly underestimates its catalytic effect on other sectors such as real estate and transport.

Tourism's gross value add contribution to Cape Town grew by an average annual compound growth rate of 2,5% between 2013 and 2018. In addition, tourism is projected to have employed 43 566 people in the Cape Town economy in 2018 (up from 34 750 in 2017), representing around 3,2% of all direct employment (an increase from 2,6% recorded in 2017). The COVID-19 pandemic and related international travel bans has resulted in a 63,2% decrease in total visits to Cape Town's top tourist attractions⁷³ in 2020.

The City of Cape Town implemented the Tourism Development Framework (TDF), which provides the tourism development strategy and implementation framework for the City of Cape Town for the period 2019–2024. The document focuses on promotional and developmental growth strategies and actions (13 strategies and 32 actions) for attracting more tourists to Cape Town as well as getting them to stay longer and spend more.

In addition, sustainable tourism is a proven tool for development, benefitting communities in destinations around the world. Responsible tourism is a founding principle of Cape Town's Tourism Development Framework. The framework outlines the City's various programmes

⁷² Converted using rand/dollar exchange; rand/dollar exchange rate was on average R13,32 in 2017 and R13,25 in 2018. Actual rand value tourism GVA was R5,526 billion in 2017 and R6,977 billion in 2018

⁷³ Table Mountain Aerial Cableway, Table Mountain Park: Cape of Good Hope, Kirstenbosch National Botanical Gardens, Boulders Beach and Robben Island

and/or activities in relation to the sustainable tourism assurance scheme for endorsement, promotion and application by the City and its partners to support the brand and image of a sustainable tourism city. These include, among others, establishing a tourism sustainability work group; implementing a sustainability programme at key sites; and engaging with tourism partners such as South African National Parks (SANParks) to adopt the recommended scheme at the business and destination level.

In the aftermath of the pandemic, the City initiated a 10-point tourism strategy to actively assist the recovery of the tourism sector to effectively bolster the city's economic recovery (the Tourism Bounce-Back Strategy). The 10-point strategy includes the promotion of Cape Town as a resilient and responsible tourism destination which relates to implementing applicable responsible tourism standards. As a related initiative, the City's Finance Directorate has made COVID-19 relief measures available to guesthouses and select bed and breakfast establishments, which could reduce rates and tax bills by 50%.

In February 2021, the City and Cape Town Tourism launched the Digital Nomad Initiative to entice domestic and international visitors to choose Cape Town as their remote working destination. Further, the City plans to engage national government to consider introducing a Remote Working Visa as a means to boost the tourism industry, and create employment and commercial opportunities.



Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Goal description: Goal 9 pertains to building resilient infrastructure, promoting e inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and fostering innovation. The success of cities, especially those in developing countries such as South Africa, hinges on its economic growth and the economy's ability to distribute the benefits of economic growth to all its citizens.

City performance: The City is taking a long-term view of infrastructure, without ignoring shorter-term imperatives. The City has developed numerous strategies to build resilience and has in 2020 begun the development of an Infrastructure Planning and Delivery Framework (IPDF) strategy. The goal of this strategy is to promote strategic investment in resilient infrastructure to enable spatial transformation and catalyse economic recovery, foster innovation, and promote mobility and online connectivity.

There has been international momentum for targeted municipal spending towards infrastructure as a post-COVID-19 recovery catalyst. As a result, the City's Infrastructure Strategy was conceived as part of the COVID-19 Recovery Programme in 2020. In December 2020, the Executive Mayor and City Manager gave their endorsement to pursue the development of the Infrastructure Strategy. Infrastructure forms the foundation of economic activity, as such major investments in urban infrastructure are a primary lever to support post-COVID-19 economic recovery.

Trend: The City is recognising the importance of its role in developing infrastructure to support sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation through a number of interventions.

The targets and indicators related to Goal 9 have useful data available, although the recency and coverage of statistics varies. There are limitations associated with reporting productive shares at the municipal level, and reporting here could be improved with improved monitoring of programme outcomes. Firm level data are limited, particularly as it pertains to a listing of firms in the SMME sector and their access to finance. Manufacturing's performance has been under pressure as a result of utilities disruptions, including loadshedding and water scarcity. The demand for local goods is affected by the pressure of rising costs, declining incomes and the availability of relatively cheaper imported goods. Cape Town's informal businesses face many constraints such as limited infrastructure; constrained access to resources such as finance, infrastructure and correct market positioning; and low levels of technical and business skills. Access to the resources to scale up is also a key challenge for most SMMEs in South Africa – Cape Town included.



What is the City doing?

SDG Target 9.1: Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all

South Africa has identified infrastructure as a key input to economic growth and employment, and the City has adopted this focus and included climate change, resilience and spatial transformation as key principles to inform its infrastructure framework.

The City developed and approved an Infrastructure Planning and Delivery Framework in 2021, which guides the implementation and investment of all infrastructure in the municipality. This includes internet infrastructure, where the City is making high-speed internet free and publicly available in strategic locations. Further, Cape Town has the country's second-busiest airport and port, both of which have served an important role in the economy and employment. The airport and port have upgrades planned, to further accommodate future growth and improve global competitiveness.

To address the high unemployment rate in Cape Town, infrastructure development should have an employment focus. There is further opportunity to link (climate) resilience and employment creation efforts in Cape Town by further investing in the renewable energy sector and localising it to increase employment and economic growth.



South Africa's vision is for urban dwellers to have access to social and economic services, opportunities and choices. This is aligned with the global vision of sustainable and resilient cities pursued through the New Urban Agenda, to which the Integrated Urban Development Framework (the policy framework setting out the national urban development goals) is aligned. South Africa's policy framework is devoted to developing and implementing infrastructure that supports connectivity as well as outward and inward access.

The City recognises the importance of infrastructure in supporting economic growth, both over the long-term and as part of the immediate economic recovery efforts. In this regard, effective spending of the City's capital budget on high impact and catalytic infrastructure projects is essential. This will be guided by the Infrastructure Planning and Delivery Framework that will include a prioritisation framework which ensures that growth-supporting infrastructure projects are prioritised. Objectives of the infrastructure framework include maximising economic and social returns/dividends, ensuring sustainability and improving efficiency. Climate adaptation and resilience building feature importantly, in addition to achieving spatial transformation.

The infrastructure framework will in part also deal with intergovernmental advocacy on strategic infrastructural assets such as the Cape Town Port and Cape Town International Airport. Cape Town has South Africa's second-busiest airport, with over 10 million passenger movements each year at Cape Town International Airport between 2016 and 2019.⁷⁴ The airport currently has US\$484 million⁷⁵ worth of planned upgrades to its runway and departure lounges, to be completed by 2023.

⁷⁴ This figure has reduced by 63,5% to 4,01 million in 2020 as a result of travel restrictions linked to the coronavirus pandemic

⁷⁵ Converted using rand/dollar exchange rate average of R14,45 in 2019. Actual rand values are R7 billion

The Port of Cape Town is historically the country's second-busiest container port and an integral infrastructure to the city's economy. The port reported over 800 0000 twenty-foot equivalent units (TEUs) between 2016 and 2019.⁷⁶ The Port of Cape Town has its ongoing challenges including congestion; however, a number of interventions have been put in place to enhance the port's international competitiveness. This includes an ongoing maintenance plan like the maintenance dredging campaign to ensure safe navigation and berthing for shipping. Transnet National Ports Authority (TNPA) has also introduced a number of interventions, for example, a helicopter marine pilotage service at this port to transfer marine pilots to and from vessels to help improve ship turnaround times as well as improve the overall reliability of port operations and service. In 2020, TNPA invested US\$121 535⁷⁷ in the replacement of equipment, which will lead to an additional four rubber-tyred gantry cranes for the Port of Cape Town. In addition, TNPA announced that it would switch its container transport strategy at the Port of Cape Town from road to rail in a bid to ease traffic congestion and improve efficiency at this port – which will benefit the wider commuter experience around the port.

The City of Cape Town's mission is that by 2030, every resident will have access to affordable high-speed internet (infrastructure and services), and have the necessary skills to be able to effectively use this infrastructure. The City focuses on fibre infrastructure, having installed a robust network of fibre-optic cables, and more than 500 free Wi-Fi hotspots⁷⁸ in several public spaces across the city. The City also provides public Wi-Fi zones in over 100 public buildings⁷⁹ across Cape Town. The Cape Town-wide broadband project will deliver a fully functional, municipal-owned fibre-optic network across the metro, which was due to be completed in June 2021. In June 2020, the City-funded initiative GreenCape, in partnership with ThinkWifi, launched and set up 10 free-to-access, uncapped, solar-powered, Wi-Fi-enabled ThinkZones in one of the more remote suburbs, Atlantis, providing free internet access to between 5 500 and 10 000 people per month.⁸⁰

SDG Target 9.2: Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries

Manufacturing is one of South Africa's leading economic sectors, and contributes 13% to the Cape Town economy. Between 2017 and 2020, employment in the manufacturing sector decreased by 3%.

The City has instituted several programmes and mechanisms to improve the efficiency of businesses in Cape Town, and to attract and better support both local and global businesses in the city.

Despite the strong presence of the tertiary economic sectors in Cape Town, there is an opportunity to develop programmes that would increase the secondary skills in younger populations. This could potentially grow the manufacturing sector in Cape Town and may lay ground for innovation in the sector.



⁷⁶ This figure declined by 20,9% to 701 060 TEUs in 2020 owing to disruptions in normal business operations and decreased demand caused by the global pandemic

⁷⁷ Converted using rand/dollar exchange rate average of R1 6,45 in 2020; actual rand values are R2 million

⁷⁸ Duval, 2017

⁷⁹ City of Cape Town website

⁸⁰ Bizcommunity2021

Manufacturing is South Africa's fourth-largest industry, contributing 12% to the GDP in 2019. A lack of demand for goods in South Africa, unreliable power supply from Eskom and the persistent use of imported products instead of locally manufactured goods are all factors dragging down the local manufacturing industry.

Cape Town's manufacturing industry represented 13% of the local economy in 2019. The local manufacturing GVA grew slower than the population.⁸¹ Between 2017 and 2020, Cape Town's manufacturing employment as a share of total employment declined from 14,2% to 11,8%. This is in part because of the more rapid growth of other industries, predominantly in the services sector.

The City has established various sector-focused incentive schemes and tax rebates to encourage economic activity. In 2018, the City approved its Investment Incentives Policy, which contains both financial and non-financial incentives. This policy aims to promote Cape Town as a preferred business destination, aiming to attract job-creating investment into the Cape Town economy. In October 2019, the City approved the extension of investment incentives into six of Cape Town's industrial areas. Cape Town has a competitive advantage in the renewable energy industry, in large part due to the investment incentives offered at the Atlantis Green Technology Special Economic Zone (SEZ),⁸² launched in 2018. By the 2018/2019 financial year, this SEZ attracted US\$48 million⁸³ worth of total investment and created 332 direct jobs over the same period.⁸⁴

SDG Target 9.3: Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets

The total number of micro enterprises in Cape Town decreased between 2013 and 2017, accompanied by an increase in medium and larger enterprises. The post-2017 trend is still unclear, with the impact of the pandemic on SMMEs only supported by anecdotal evidence. The pandemic has highlighted the lack of support services for SMMEs and thus highlighted a gap. The data on SMME performance is not sufficient to measure their integration into value chains and markets.

The City provides a range of programmes aimed at SMMEs, including providing information on access to business support services and overcoming "red tape". The City launched the SMME COVID-19 toolkit to respond to the needs of SMMEs and to help mitigate the impacts of COVID-19 on SMMEs. A COVID-19 package was also provided to informal traders to assist with COVID-19 compliance.



According to the South African Reserve Bank, on bank statistics, the total SME credit exposure in 2017 was 28% of total business loans.⁸⁵ The pandemic exposed the lack of financial support

⁸¹ Cape Town recorded an annual growth rate of -3,6% in manufacturing GVA per capita in 2019

⁸² This is a green technology hub promoting future-forward industrialisation including activities such as alternative waste management, energy-efficient technology, alternative building material and many other clean technologies

⁸³ Converted using rand/dollar exchange rate average of R14,45 in 2019. Actual rand values are R700 million

⁸⁴ GreenCape, 2019

⁸⁵ Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), 2020

for SMEs in the country as owner-funded capital represents the most widely used source of finance, followed by investments by family and business partners. These sources of capital remain constrained as the pandemic persists, notwithstanding the launch of a COVID-19 Loan Guarantee Scheme.⁸⁶

The South African Revenue Services (SARS) data shows⁸⁷ that between 2013 and 2017, the number of micro firms in Cape Town saw a decline, whereas medium-to-large-sized firms⁸⁸ increased in number. Further, Cape Town's informal businesses face many constraints such as limited infrastructure; constrained access to resources such as finance, infrastructure and correct market positioning; and low levels of technical and business skills. Access to the resources to scale up is also a key challenge for most SMMEs in South Africa.

The City provides different services aimed at building the SMME sector. The *Business Hub* assists SMMEs (including ones contracting with the City) with information and guidance on the City's business processes, access to enterprise development support and assistance to overcome barriers (red tape). Since the inception of the Business Hub in 2019, the number of service requests have increased from 1 705 in 2019 to 2 850⁸⁹ in 2020. The City provides a *Contractor Development* programme which runs three-year programmes and focuses on building skills among local contractors/vendors. The City also collaborates with various public and private business development service providers such as the Small Enterprise Development Agency (SEDA), Productivity South Africa and Wesgro, which exposes Cape Town companies to potential international export markets and investors. Companies registered on the City's supplier database are supported with funding for strategic economic partners to advance key sectors like ICT, the green economy, and craft and design.

In 2020, the City, through its Economic Action Plan, launched the SMME COVID-19 Toolkit initiative in response to the pandemic. By July 2020, 3 000 toolkits had been issued to SMMEs in Cape Town to help them take necessary COVID-19 precautions to reopen safely and resume trade. In addition, more than 4 000 informal traders received CPT+U COVID-19 Informal Traders' Toolkits. The toolkits were free of charge and included COVID-19 safety items and COVID-19 information.

⁸⁶ Uptake of this opportunity has been slow, possibly because of the reluctance of business owners to incur additional costs

⁸⁷ SARS Report, 2021

⁸⁸ SARS definition for firm size, which is based on turnover and assets, and the number of employees. Micro firms have a total of five full-time equivalent of paid employees, a total turnover of about R0,2 million and a total gross asset value (fixed property excluded) of R0,1 million. Small firms have 50 employees, R3 million to R32 million turnover and R1 million to R6 million in asset value. Medium (to large) firms have 100 to 200 employees, R5 million to R64 million worth of turnover, and R5 million to R23 million in total assets, <https://www.thesait.org.za/page/Doesyourbusiness>

⁸⁹ Most of the requests in 2020 were related to COVID-19 (609) and the toolkits (814)

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Goal description: Although rapid urbanisation and urban growth and risks like climate change are placing increased pressure on resources, cities are simultaneously hubs of innovation. SDG 11 therefore seeks to realise inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable cities, to ensure that all citizens live a decent quality of life and can share in prosperity without harming the environment.

City performance: The City of Cape Town continues to pursue a densification policy to address the worst impacts of sprawl, which are often disproportionately borne by poor and vulnerable communities in settlements on the outer edges of Cape Town. The City is trying to address this through its Transit-Oriented Development programme and the Metropolitan Spatial Development Framework. These highlight the need to address the inefficient spatial legacy of apartheid planning and its various socio-economic impacts. With rising urbanisation, the City has seen an increase in informal settlements, and a subsequent increase in the need for formal housing. The large majority of the City's vulnerable rely on public transport – rail, bus and minibus-taxi – as their modal options. With the rail system becoming increasingly unreliable, the shift to private modes of transport has caused significant increases in road congestion in the city. The City's call for densification has also raised the call for more well-located and affordable housing.

The City of Cape Town is known for its variety of open spaces and nature reserves, which includes the BioNet, coastline, public parks and green belts. The City currently manages 20 nature reserves, 14 district parks and 354 green belts across Cape Town (over 1 349 ha of natural public green space). There is also 307 km of coastline and over 45 000 ha of accessible protected areas (nature reserves). The City boasts a variety of public open spaces, comprising both green and grey infrastructure.

City programmes such as the BioNet, Protected Area Expansion programme, Green Infrastructure Programme and associated Green Infrastructure Network (GIN) and the Cultural Mapping and Planning programme are focused on ensuring the conservation and management of the city's biodiversity, increasing cultural space in the city, and protecting and enhancing existing environmental assets and the ecosystem services they provide, together with the promotion and creation of new green infrastructure (GI) assets. The ecosystem goods and services of Cape Town's natural assets provide clean air and water, food security, climate regulation and protection from natural disasters such as floods, fires, sea level rise and coastal erosion. A study undertaken in 2009 estimated the value of these goods and services to be R4 billion per annum (within a range of between R2 billion and R6 billion).

This report lacks the budgetary detail on the value of preserving both a cultural and natural heritage. The City is, however, increasingly tracking both cultural and natural heritage⁹⁰ and making significant inroads in expanding cultural diversity.

Trend in the City: Various high, City-level strategies and policies work together towards realising urban sustainability, including the City's Municipal Spatial Development Framework, Water Strategy, Resilience Strategy, Climate Change Strategy, Local Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, Cultural Heritage Strategy, Draft Human Settlements Strategy, Environmental Strategy, Social Development Strategy and Draft Inclusive Economic Growth Strategy. Each of these strategies/policies contribute towards SDG 11 and form part of an overall sustainability model

⁹⁰ The ecosystem goods and services of Cape Town's natural assets provide clean air and water, food security, climate regulation and protection from natural disasters such as floods, fires, sea level rise and coastal erosion. A study undertaken in 2009 estimated the value of these goods and services to be R4 billion per annum (within a range of between R2 billion and R6 billion)

embedded in the IDP. Of the targets and indicators for Goal 11, the City is able to report on all the targets to varying degrees, with the exception of 11.5, 11a and 11c. Although the City has a disaster management mandate, there is currently insufficient data to report. The City has a development planning mandate and has made inroads towards integrating its development management plans with surrounding regions and functional areas. The City is, however, unable to detail these at this point. These development plans and disaster management plans are aligned with the Sendai Framework as they are aligned to national policy. The City also has no direct participation structure; it employs the mandatory national guidelines, which the City is able to report on.



What is the City doing?

SDG Target 11.1: By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services, and upgrade slums

The supply of affordable housing in Cape Town is well behind the demand. The number of informal dwellings in Cape Town has steadily increased owing to new arrivals and new household formation, putting additional pressure on the supply of formal housing. The City provides nearly 100% of its population with basic water and sanitation services despite informal dwellings growing by 2% between 2014 and 2018.

The City approved a Human Settlements Strategy to guide the provision of affordable housing in Cape Town. The strategy also creates the opportunity for private homeowners to provide additional dwelling units for rental more easily.



- Indicator 11.1.1 – Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing

Cape Town has seen an increase in the percentage of households with access to formal dwellings while, at the same time, the households in informal dwellings also increased. Access to affordable housing remains a critical challenge in Cape Town. Population growth between 2014 and 2019 rose steadily, with an average annual increase of 2%, while the number of households are estimated to have increased from 1 243 953 in 2015 to an estimated 1 402 671 in 2019. The growth in population and household numbers has become inversely related to average household size, which decreased from 3,32 in 2015 to 3,20 in 2019.⁹¹ Effectively, Cape Town has a larger population, with a higher number of households of an average smaller size, which translates into a growing demand for affordable housing in Cape Town. This demand is reflected in the increase in the percentage of households living in informal dwellings, which grew from 17% in 2014 to 19,7% in 2019;⁹¹ the growing number of households on the housing backlog list; and increased contestation (including land invasions) over open public and privately owned land.

The City uses five national government housing opportunities to redress the inequality in access to affordable housing. This is carried out in partnership with the national Department of Human

⁹¹ City of Cape Town, 2020.

Settlements, housing partner agencies around the city and City-accredited social housing institutions.⁹² Access to a ladder of housing opportunities are means-test based, with different housing types and support opportunities targeted at different household income ranges.⁹³ The housing market in Cape Town is also less affordable for low- to middle-income households (compared to other South African cities). “Gap housing” opportunities have had to be designed to assist households affected by the dynamic Cape Town housing market. Concerns about gentrification and the displacement of low-income families from central and other well-located areas is also stimulating research interest into gentrification indicators or signals.

The shortage of affordable housing is a major concern for the City, and it has spent the better part of two years developing a Human Settlements Strategy, which was approved on 27 May 2021. Currently, over 270 000 households are living in informal dwellings in Cape Town, and it is estimated that over 500 000 households will require additional housing by 2028.⁹⁴ This amounts to an annual requirement for an estimated 50 000 housing opportunities for the next 8–10 years in order to address the backlog and accommodate new households. Currently, the public and private sector are together developing less than 20 000 formal new dwellings on average per year and providing 5 500 new serviced sites on average per year.⁹⁵

Target 11.2: By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons

Congestion in Cape Town increased since 2014, with the decline and decreased use of the commuter rail system. Private car use increased by at least 3% up to 2018 and it is likely that it further increased as a result of the pandemic. Other public transport options are available, but are road based, making it expensive for the poor and vulnerable who generally live farthest from their places of employment.

The City produces an Integrated Transport Plan (ITP) every five years and regularly reviews it to include new developments in the transport industry. The City is moving towards increased use in non-motorised transport (NMT) and further improvements to its public transport modes, within its mandate.

Access to a variety public transport modes is a challenge in Cape Town, and there is insufficient data on the spatial distance of public transport in relation to commuters. This type of information is required to inform planning of efficient and sustainable public transport in Cape Town.



- Indicator 11.2.1 – Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

Overall “accessibility” is tracked by socio-economic traits which shape the commuter experience: direct cost, flexibility, safety, crime and congestion. In terms of tracking mobility and the City’s performance in relation to public transport, the City adopted the Transport

⁹² City of Cape Town, 2018c
⁹³ City of Cape Town, 2012
⁹⁴ These households are in different housing circumstances (informal settlements, backyard rental, hostels or overcrowded conditions) or are new households that will require assistance by 2028.
⁹⁵ City of Cape Town, 2021

Development Index (TDI) model as a statistical tool. People movement is tracked across three modes: public transport, private car and non-motorised transport.

On average, Cape Town has a daily commuter population of about 2 528 000 people. Improved public transport is critically important in the city where the majority of low-income households are located between 45–70 kilometres from potential employment areas⁹⁶ and 95% of this group relies on public transport as their modal choice for getting around.

Private car use in Cape Town increased from 39,31% in 2014 to 42,78% in 2018. This is indicative of poor performance of the commuter rail system, with a drop in users of over 8 percentage points, from 14,83% in 2014 to 6,15% in 2018. With the collapse of the rail commuter system, low-income rail commuters have shifted their travel to privately owned minibus taxis, which has translated into more vehicles on the road and longer commutes.⁹⁷

Only the municipal-owned MyCiTi bus service has achieved the universally accessible standards for passengers with special needs. In 2015, the MyCiTi bus services had a record of only 47 909 passengers on a weekday.⁹⁸ In 2019, the MyCiTi bus service still only recorded a fraction of total number of commuters, in part because of the limited service routes; however, the number of daily commuters increased, and climbed to over 300 000 in 2019.⁹⁹

More recent data on commuters' ease of access to and use of public transport and travel behaviour in Cape Town are not available because of the five-yearly Household Travel Survey having been discontinued as a result of the 2020 COVID-19 outbreak and lockdown regulations in the country.

SDG Target 11.3: By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries

The City promotes densification, including the development of brownfield sites for affordable housing to bring people closer to economic centres and improve access to services. Civil society participation is encompassed in the City's human settlements processes as mandated by national legislation. Community input and participation is therefore a core component of the planning and development of human settlements.

An area that will be important to explore is civil society participation. More residents need access to the participatory paths and a more direct understanding of government's development plans.



- Indicator 11.3.1 – Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate
- Indicator 11.3.2 – Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically

⁹⁶ City of Cape Town, 2015

⁹⁷ This is evident from the higher proportion of commuters spending 31–60 minutes and 61–90 minutes or more travelling to work in both 2014 and 2018; see SOCT 2020.

⁹⁸ MyCiTi, 2015

⁹⁹ City of Cape Town, 2019a

Cape Town's Municipal Spatial Development Framework (MSDF)¹⁰⁰ sets out the spatial vision and development priorities to achieve a reconfigured, inclusive spatial form for the city. The Municipal Spatial Development Framework provides a 10–20-year vision of city growth, development and investment. Currently, Cape Town does not know the ratio of land consumption rate to the population growth rate. This calculation is made complex by illegal land grabs for informal settlements.

The Municipal Spatial Development Framework promotes densification through an *inward growth pattern*, directing and supporting public and private investment and maintenance programmes in the *existing* footprint of the city. This is in part to protect critical natural assets and to crowd in affordable housing into the existing footprint, instead of locating new, affordable housing on the city's outskirts. More intensive development and infrastructure provision in an urban inner core directly supports spatial transformation through dense, diverse land uses and transit-oriented growth and development, which is anchored by an efficient (public and private) transport system.

The City's process for civil society participation in urban planning and management decisions is guided by national legislation, regulation and processes. Project steering committees, with direct participation by local community members, are required for all infrastructure projects. However, there is need to support more optimal engagement within these direct participation structures so that a diversity of voices and needs are heard and accommodated, with projects still delivered on time.

SDG Target 11.4: Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage

Reporting on this target requires data currently not yet fully available to the City. The three spheres of government are all engaged in managing the natural and cultural heritage sites within the city boundaries, but with little data sharing currently across the various government agencies.

The municipality implements several programmes to protect and conserve the local natural heritage. It is also continuously building the list of cultural heritage sites, including mapping diverse cultural heritage sites using community cultural mapping as a tool. There is a need to integrate information on these conservation efforts and create a more comprehensive database on natural and cultural heritage resources in Cape Town.



- Indicator 11.4.1 – Total per capita expenditure on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by source of funding (public, private), type of heritage (cultural, natural) and level of government (national, regional and local/municipal)

The City is not yet able to report on the indicator in its prescribed form, providing the per capita expenditure on the preservation of natural and cultural heritage. This is an area for development and reporting in the City's developing per capital expenditure information on the natural and cultural assets under the City's purview.

Conserving natural heritage: Although the per capita expenditure on these assets is not known, there is considerable data on the BioNet, in addition to other relevant biodiversity data. The City has a comprehensive network of green open space and over 45 000 ha of accessible

¹⁰⁰ The MSDF is informed by the requirements of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (SPLUMA), Act 16 of 2013, a range of other national and provincial regulations and legal frameworks, the City's Municipal Planning By-law, 2015, and other City policy, including, inter alia, the Transit-Oriented Development Strategic Framework, Integrated Public Transport Network (IPTN) and Densification Policy.

protected areas (nature reserves). This figure includes 22 100 ha of Table Mountain National Park (TMNP), a globally significant natural, scenic, historical, cultural and recreational asset that provides immeasurable value to the City, the residents of Cape Town, and national and international visitors. Since 1998, SANParks and the City have collaborated on the conservation and management of the TMNP and World Heritage Site. Equally importantly are the following:

- A total of 65,41% (55 595 ha) of the BioNet is protected to date.
- Approximately 15 000 ha of City land has been formally proclaimed under the Protected Areas Act, Act 57 of 2003, and 18 conservation stewardship agreements have been entered into with private landowners.
- Twelve of the 16 City nature reserves have been notarised and published in the *Provincial Gazette*, with another two already notarised but still waiting to be gazetted, which is imminent.

Cape Town is home to two official world heritage sites, as determined by the UNESCO World Heritage Committee, namely Robben Island (cultural); and the Cape Floristic Region (natural), which is represented by various sites including Table Mountain National Park. Cape Town is also a historic city, which derives its character from a layered and multi-faceted history, its dramatic scenic setting, its historical town and cultural landscapes, its cultural and heritage diversity, and the traditions and memories that arise from its past.

Promoting cultural heritage: Culture has been widely regarded as the “fourth pillar of sustainability” alongside the economic, social and environmental dimensions. The City has been identifying and mapping heritage resources since the 1980s, with the current heritage audit having started in 2013 and continuing to the present time. Of 49 000 properties assessed, 20 824 conservation-worthy sites are currently mapped on the City’s GIS heritage inventory.¹⁰¹ Since 2018, newly added heritage sites include diverse historical sites, nature reserves and a number of anti-apartheid struggle sites (memorials) that have been approved for declaration, but are not yet gazetted.¹⁰² Established in 2014, the City’s Arts and Culture Branch has engaged in *cultural mapping and planning* processes within neighbourhoods,¹⁰³ working directly with communities.¹⁰⁴ Cultural mapping and planning¹⁰⁵ involves an inclusive community consultation to identify and reveal known and previously unexpressed cultural resources, assets and symbols. The emergent cultural maps help to uncover cultural and creative innovation useful for supporting livelihood opportunities and building a more (locally) inclusive creative economy. The Arts and Culture Branch have developed cultural mapping and planning toolkits and mapped 51 suburbs over six years, from 2014 to 2020.

Protecting natural heritage: Cape Town has been recognised as the most biodiverse city in the world. There are 21 national vegetation types¹⁰⁶ that naturally occur in the city. However, Cape Town’s biodiversity continues to be under pressure; although the historic extent of natural vegetation in Cape Town was 2 425 km²; as of July 2018, the extent of natural vegetation is only 914 km². At least 32 km² of natural vegetation was lost in 10 years (from 2008 to 2018).

¹⁰¹ The heritage inventory is made public internally on the City’s website, CityMap viewer, and externally through the EGIS Viewer, <https://citymaps.capetown.gov.za/EGISViewer> and <https://www.capetown.gov.za/Explore%20and%20enjoy/cape-towns-history-and-heritage/Heritage-resources/Heritage-information-and-resources#Heading1>

¹⁰² This includes the Bo-Kaap (one of the oldest neighbourhoods next to the city centre, with a distinct cultural character, and its quarries), the Old Granary and Nature Reserves (such as the Blaauwberg Nature Reserve). In 2019/2020, the Bo-Kaap Heritage Protection Overlay Zone (HPOZ) was approved and work is being done to protect five more heritage conservation areas through the Municipal Planning By-law

¹⁰³ Neighborhoods refers to the area, for example, Ocean View, Mamre, etc.

¹⁰⁴ Community/ties refers to the people – living, working and passing through

¹⁰⁵ A cultural plan provides a framework for addressing the needs and objectives of a city’s cultural sector including arts, culture and heritage groups and practitioners that shape a city’s cultural ecosystem. Cultural plans may include goals and strategies that address topics, including social cohesion; community engagement; arts and culture programming; services for the creative community; cultural economic development; cultural facilities development; and funding for arts, culture and heritage programmes, including public art and programming

¹⁰⁶ Of the 21 vegetation types, one is locally extinct, 10 are listed as Critically Endangered and six are listed as Endangered. Furthermore, of these 21 vegetation types, seven are endemic to Cape Town (occur only here)

The City's Local Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (2019) and Bioregional Plan provide the plan and framework for the City's contribution to biodiversity conservation and links with international,¹⁰⁷ national and provincial plans.

BioNet is a comprehensive and systematic conservation plan for the Cape Town region that seeks to secure national conservation targets, ensure that long-term appropriate management is in place and that there is community involvement and social benefits for the citizens of Cape Town. It is a key informant in the City's spatial planning products. The 2009 BioNet covers approximately 85 000 ha, or 34,18% of the municipality. To date, 65,41% (55 595 ha) of the BioNet is protected.

Approximately 15 000 ha of City land have been formally proclaimed under the Protected Areas Act, and the City entered into 18 conservation stewardship agreements with private landowners. Twelve of the 16 City nature reserves have been notarised and published in the *Provincial Gazette*, with another two already notarised, but still waiting to be gazetted, as mentioned above. The remaining two, namely Durbanville and Harmony Flats, already have adequate status and are recognised as protected areas under the National Protected Areas Act, Act 57 of 2003.

SDG Target 11.6: By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management

Cape Town is running out of landfill space. The City is actively seeking to divert waste from landfill using a range of recycling service options including drop-off facilities, waste buy-back schemes, commercial waste exchange, a door-to-door waste pick-up and a waste-to-energy initiative. These efforts have had positive outcome in that the City saw a drop in the amount of waste to landfill between 2018 and 2019 and a concomitant increase in waste diverted from landfill.

The City monitors the levels of fine particulate matter in the air, using across a number of sensors in the city. Air quality varies across the city, influenced by the quality of urban development services (e.g. paved versus unpaved roads and the availability of electricity). The air quality in informal settlements does improve progressively as the provision of urban development service improves. However, the uneven air quality across the city remains a cause for concern and should be addressed more holistically by decreasing the sources of air pollution.



- Indicator 11.6.1 – Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed in controlled facilities out of total municipal waste generated, by cities
- Indicator 11.6.2 – Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀) in cities (population weighted)

Solid waste management: Cape Town's landfill airspace is rapidly dwindling and the City faces challenges related to littering, illegal dumping and waste, especially in informal settlements. The figures the City is able to report on only reflects waste channelled through the municipal waste collection service. Any waste processed through private sector recycling services are not yet accounted for.

¹⁰⁷ The Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020, including the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, were established by the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in an effort to protect and conserve global biodiversity that underpins food security, health and water.

In 2019,¹⁰⁸ the City saw a decline in annual waste generated (1,65 million tonnes) compared to 2018 levels (2,14 million tonnes). Increasing volumes of waste are being diverted from landfill for re-use.¹⁰⁹ City initiatives like the ThinkTwice kerbside recycling programme and the upgrade and development of new facilities aim to increase the capacity to manage recycling and repurposing of materials.¹¹⁰ Waste-to-energy projects are implemented under the City's Integrated Waste Management Strategy – two sites with electricity generation design capacities of 7 MW and 2 MW respectively. The City is testing how it can make it easier for residents in low-income communities to recycle their waste, including a 2019/2020 trial of a custom-built swap-shop mobile trailer, where residents are able to swap recyclables for tokens that can be redeemed for groceries, clothing and similar items in the trailer. Other waste categories targeted for waste diversion are builders' rubble – which is crushed and sold back to the building industry – and the diversion of food waste from landfill, which was trialled in 2019/2020 in two low-income communities.

Urban air pollution: Three main types of air pollutant are measured and reported on by the City, namely nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), sulphur dioxide (SO₂) and particulate matter (PM₁₀).¹¹¹ Minimum air quality standards are specified by national legislation, and the three types of air pollutant are measured in terms of compliance with National Ambient Air Quality Standards.¹¹² To improve air quality, the City developed an Air Quality Management Plan (in 2005) and promulgated the City's Air Quality Management By-law, 2010 (amended in 2016).¹¹³ Air quality, if not managed appropriately, can become a significant risk to health, well-being and quality of life¹¹⁴ and is responsible for significant global deaths. It is estimated that, globally, more than 90% of people live in areas exceeding the World Health Organization's (WHO) guidelines for healthy air.¹¹⁵

¹⁰⁸ The data post-2019 is not available at this time but will have been affected by the pandemic and the ability of the City to keep up with adequate waste management at its facilities

¹⁰⁹ The City is currently only able to report on waste processed at municipal facilities; data on waste handled by private sector operators are currently not integrated. This mainly affects recycling figures (or diverted waste). The City's Think Twice kerbside recycling programme is currently offered to over 190 000 households across Cape Town and diverts over ±26 000 tonnes of recyclables from landfill every year. The diversion of recyclables from landfills is also available via 27 drop-off sites across Cape Town. The City also partners with various alternatives, including a partnership with the not-for-profit industry body Polyco, in implementing a mobile buy-back centre concept named PACKA-CHING in lower-income areas, using a mobile trailer temporarily parked on City or commercial land. The initiative pays residents advertised prices per recyclable material type, via an e-wallet linked to users' mobile phones.

¹¹⁰ The City is currently planning and designing two materials recovery facilities to increase local capacity to practise waste separation at source, while at other facilities¹¹⁰ the space to receive recycled materials is being expanded, and to generate garden waste by-products. The City has also completed the preliminary design phase for a community-based recycling facility at one of the waste facilities

¹¹¹ The indicator the City uses in relation to air quality is percentage compliance with the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS), promulgated in terms of the National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act, Act 39 of 2004.

¹¹² Continuous ambient air quality census is undertaken in Cape Town at 13 strategically located Air Quality Monitoring Stations and measures concentration of ambient air pollutants in 1 minute averages. See CCT. 2018b. State of the Environment Report, p. 77

¹¹³ The Air Quality Management Plan includes a number of goals, including formulating an air quality management system, specifying air quality standards, prioritising specific pollutants, improving air quality in informal areas and enforcing the Air Quality Management By-law, 2010

¹¹⁴ City of Cape Town, 2018a

¹¹⁵ State of Global Air, 2019

SDG Target 11.7: By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities

The City has dedicated just under 6% of its total urban land for public open space: 55 595 ha of the City's BioNet is conserved (22,29%). Public green open space is abundantly available in Cape Town, but access to these spaces is uneven across the city, with the worst access levels having an impact on residents in the south-east part of the city where the majority of unemployed and low-income households are concentrated. There is a need for the City to plan for and create more spatially even green recreational areas and/or to facilitate easier access to the available spaces for the poor and most vulnerable, including special needs groups.



- Indicator 11.7.1 – Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

The City's green spaces include the BioNet, coastline, public parks, public gardens and green belts.¹¹⁶ The City currently manages 13 district parks and 354 green belts across Cape Town, accounting for just over 1 349 ha of natural public green space. Cape Town also has over 45 000 ha of accessible protected areas (nature reserves). This which includes Table Mountain National Park (22 100 ha), and the Cape Town coastline stretches for approximately 307 km. In total, close to 65% of the city's average built-up area is open space for public use.

The City monitors and aims to improve the average distance to travel to natural public green spaces¹¹⁷ and uses the *English Nature* guidelines to identify the distribution of natural public green space in Cape Town. In terms of these guidelines, access to public spaces is generally good in Cape Town, with the most accessible natural public green space in those areas closest to Table Mountain National Park and large green belts situated along river corridors in these areas. Although on average the proximity of natural public green space is sufficient, the overall trend is that access to public green space remains spatially uneven. The introduction of new regional parks is one of the various public parks planning measures to make natural public green space more (geographically) accessible. Other actions include the expansion of the City's conservation estate, and improving amenities and recreation opportunities on the coastline and through the City's Green Infrastructure Programme (GIP). This programme aims to facilitate appropriate and sustainable urban development within the metropolitan area through the protection and enhancement of existing environmental assets and the ecosystem services they provide, together with the promotion and creation of new green infrastructure assets. This includes the delineation and evaluation of natural and green assets on the basis of ecosystem services provided, referred to as the Green Infrastructure Network.¹¹⁸

Sponsored and volunteer programmes aid conservation activities, include, among others, the alien-clearing hack groups, Custodians of Rare and Endangered Wildflowers (CREW), Source to Sea River Corridor Initiative, River Ambassadors Skills Development programme, Asanda Village Wetlands Park and Liveable Urban Waterways programme. Volunteer programmes are invaluable for providing opportunities for low-income communities to participate in projects and to better understand City initiatives for fostering healthy lifestyles.¹¹⁹

¹¹⁶ Sourced from CCT Recreation and Parks data (internal document); this includes CCT-managed conservation land, SANParks conservation land, CapeNature's land, CCT stewardships, CapeNature's stewardships and Eskom's conserved land

¹¹⁷ Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), 2019

¹¹⁸ The GIN forms part of the City's Green Infrastructure Programme (GIP)

¹¹⁹ Sport and recreational programmes are offered by the Recreation and Parks Department via the implementation

SDG Target 11.b: By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, holistic

The City has a Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Plan (2015) in place to guide responses to disasters of various kinds. This plan aligns with the national framework (which in turn aligns with the Sendai Framework) and addresses climate change and resilience. All other City strategic policies consider disaster risk management, climate change, resilience and resource efficiency. Many of the identified DRM actions were included in the City's Resilience Strategy, which played a key role in guiding the City's management of the impacts of the pandemic in 2020 and into 2021. The DRM data in the City are limited, and the Sendai Framework reporting requirements will necessitate the development of a DRM Data Strategy framework and implementation plan.

disaster risk management at all levels



- Indicator 11.b.2 – Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies

The City's Disaster Risk Management Centre (DRMC) developed a Disaster Risk Management Plan in 2015.¹²⁰ The plan seeks to facilitate an integrated and multi-agency approach to disaster risk management in the city. The City plan is aligned with the national DRM framework, which is itself aligned with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030.

The City's risk profile has changed over time and is periodically reviewed and updated. The City's disaster risk management has become more closely integrated into the City's 2019-approved Resilience Strategy¹²¹ implementation, and is reviewed and updated annually. The Resilience Strategy and City department was central to the management of the City's coronavirus pandemic response in 2020, for which a key component was the development of a transversal Dynamic Operations Framework. This framework was central to ensuring business continuity of the municipality and to ensure that service delivery to Cape Town residents and businesses could continue as best as possible while remaining compliant to national pandemic response guidelines and regulations. Related initiatives in the City to advance resilience and disaster risk management include the following:

- The City launched an adaptive leadership training programme aimed at embedding adaptive leadership skills and adaptive management capabilities across the organisation.

of its Sport and Recreation Programmes Policy. The policy contains nine focus areas for different age groups, for families, women and girls, and those living with a disability. In a one-year period, the department collectively hosts over 20 000 days' worth of programmes in low-income communities

¹²⁰ This is required in terms of the National Disaster Management Act, Act 57 of 2002. Oversight of the plan is provided by the Municipal Disaster Management Advisory Forum (MDMAF). The Disaster Risk Management Plan outlines the policy and procedures "for both the pro-active hazard and risk assessment, followed by disaster prevention (if possible), risk reduction, preparedness and the re-active disaster response, relief and rehabilitation phases of Disaster Risk Management"

¹²¹ The Resilience Strategy is comprised of five pillars, 20 goals and 75 actions, CCT (2019b)

- Cape Town became the first city in the world to implement the City Water Resilience Framework, a globally applicable tool to assess the strengths and weaknesses of urban water systems.
- A methodology was developed for building resilience considerations into project development, and eight case studies were developed to showcase projects that contribute to resilience.
- In response to the 2018 drought, a Water Resilience Advisory Committee was established, which brought together sector-specific knowledge and expertise to collaboratively manage the water crisis.



Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Goal description: Climate change is globally understood to pose the greatest risk yet to socio-economic development, environmental sustainability, and human health and well-being. Globally, countries, cities and a broad base of civil society and organisations (including youth movements) are increasingly calling for ramped-up action in recognition of the urgent nature of this challenge. Climate change is

an intergenerational problem with impacts that have been recorded as occurring since at least 1990. These are projected to become increasingly severe throughout the course of the 21st century. The intent of SDG 13 is to aggressively address the adverse impacts of climate change by instituting mitigation and adaptation measures.

City performance: The City of Cape Town has in recent years experienced increased flooding, storm surges, droughts and increasingly higher temperatures. These effects of climate change have been exacerbated by urbanisation and have placed a significant burden on urban settings.

The City has adopted several strategic initiatives, in line with global standards and practice, to guide its implementation of climate change programmes. These are the Climate Change Policy in 2017, the recently approved Climate Change Strategy and associated draft Climate Change Action Plan, C40 Deadline 2020 programme and Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP). These programmes allow the City to feed into the indicators of Target 13.2, which details the GHG emissions of the City. The City of Cape Town is still reliant on the national power grid which uses coal-intensive grid electricity. This significantly increases the per capita carbon footprint in the City. Despite a decreasing trend in the carbon footprint per capita, the City's carbon footprint remains high for a developing nation.

City trend: The City is unable to report on most of the targets and indicators of SDG 13 as it does not have the data to report at this stage. Indicators 13.3.1 and 13a1 are not within the City's mandate, whereas 13b1 does not apply to the City. The City has a disaster management mandate and programme, but limited data are available for reporting on the indicators. The success of the City in reporting on SDG 13 is linked only to its reporting on Indicator 13.2 at this stage.



What is the City doing?

SDG Target 13.2: Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning

The City has developed a Climate Change Policy and Climate Change Action Plan, which the City's Climate Change Strategy (approved by Council in May 2021) now supersedes. The City is also committed to the C40 Deadline 2020 programme, which assists cities in meeting its emissions commitments by 2050. The City has several energy efficiency programmes in place which serve to adapt both the City as an organisation and the services the City delivers.

The City's greenhouse gas emissions decreased by approximately 3 tonnes per capita between 2011 and 2018, but this remains high for a developing country. The City has made headway in increasing (and facilitating) the use of renewable energy, and there is further explorations of opportunities to install a system where residents could generate their own energy and feed any excess back into the grid. Many of the City's inputs on its greenhouse gases and inefficiencies are not entirely in its mandate and has required legal action, in some cases, to divert from the status quo.



- Indicator 13.2.1 – Number of countries with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans, strategies as reported in adaptation communications and national communications
- Indicator 13.2.2 – Total greenhouse gas emissions per year

The City of Cape Town has over the last 20 years made significant and steady progress in working towards its climate change goals and enhancing the ambition of these goals. The City adopted a Climate Change Policy in 2017, which has since been reviewed. It was by May 2021 at an advanced stage of being converted into a Climate Change Strategy for Cape Town. The new strategy includes updated commitments and responds to the City's commitment to the C40 Deadline 2020 programme (which aims to put cities on track to meet the goals of the Paris Agreement and achieve carbon neutrality and climate resilience by 2050). A Climate Change Action Plan is under development, with details of actions at different stages of development and implementation that will be taken to achieve the strategy.

Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions: Cape Town – relative to its size – is a significant emitter of GHG, which contributes to global climate change challenges. The City has a well-established and credible sector-based GHG inventory which is updated on an annual basis and is a key element in reporting annually to the Carbon Disclosure Project. It complies with international best practice and emissions are assessed in accordance with the Global Protocol for Community-Scale Greenhouse Gas Emission Inventories (GPC). These data are a valuable knowledge asset that serve a variety of purposes beyond emissions accounting. It also provides the City with tools to help assess and manage the sustainability of energy supply, consumption, waste and transportation.

The City of Cape Town's city-wide GHG inventory is subject to annual high-level updates which is reported to and reviewed by the Carbon Disclosure Project annually. The most recent GHG inventory update (2018) indicates that Cape Town has a carbon footprint of 4,95 tCO₂e per capita, down from 2011 when it was 7,80 tCO₂e.¹²² The city's per capita emissions are relatively high for a developing country city. This is largely due to the dependence on the coal-intensive grid electricity from the state utility (Eskom) and fossil-fuel powered transport. The available

¹²² City of Cape Town, 2020

data indicate that total emissions were relatively stable between 2012 and 2018, most likely as a result of a combination of energy efficiency (especially evident in residential electricity demand) and suppressed energy demand because of a period of low economic growth and dropping per capita incomes. A sectoral analysis of GHG data show rail and transport as the biggest contributors to GHG emissions in Cape Town, followed by the commercial sector, with households (residential) being the third-biggest GHG emission contributors.

With respect to climate change mitigation actions, key achievements of the City include its pioneering role in climate change mitigation policy, planning and implementation. From 2017 and 2020, the City was awarded an “A-rating” for the quality of its Carbon Disclosure Project¹²³ submissions. A number of projects in the energy sector showcase the City’s leadership, including a successful legal challenge¹²⁴ that allows the City to purchase energy from independent power producers, and the development of a set of standards and regulations for the connection of small-scale renewable systems, particularly rooftop solar PV, to the municipal grid.

¹²³ The CDP runs a global voluntary disclosure system that enables companies, cities, states and regions to measure and disclose energy and climate change-related data on an annual basis in order to manage emissions, build resilience and protect themselves from the growing impacts of climate change

¹²⁴ The legal case was against the National Energy Regulator of South Africa (NERSA) and the Minister of Mineral Resources and Energy

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

Goal description: For the UN entity *The Partnering Initiative*, “[t]he fundamental core of good partnerships is their ability to bring together diverse resources in ways that together can achieve more impact, greater sustainability, increased value to all”. The SDGs acknowledge all societal entities as important and relevant actors in

the pursuit of sustainable development. The different entities all have a contribution to make towards achieving the SDGs.

City performance: Many of the targets under this SDG do not fall within the City’s mandate and are not reported on here. Rather, the focus is on *systemic issues* – policy and institutional coherence; multi-stakeholder partnership; and data, monitoring and accountability. The City of Cape Town has a long history of working with partner organisations to further the vision, mandate and objectives of the City’s Integrated Development Plan, as well as in the City’s governance framework.

Through a range of partnerships with business, the Cape Town municipality has secured investments worth over R25 billion and created over 4 500 direct jobs and 7 000 indirect jobs.

The City of Cape Town makes use of reliable official statistics in conjunction with a variety of other data sources to formulate budgets, set rates and tariffs, and plan and deploy operations across the line departments. In 2018, the City adopted a Data Strategy to enhance the practice of evidence-based decision-making, to promote data literacy across the organisation and to improve the statistical capabilities for research and analysis across the organisation.

Trend in the City: The City is improving in its ability to leverage partnerships to achieve its strategic goals and extend the reach of its services. Some remaining challenges link to strengthening and expanding substantive working relationships with community-based and non-profit organisations in the various communities that make up the city. The access to and use of community-generated data to inform its planning would also be a major achievement in harnessing diverse data to inform decision-making.



What is the City doing?

Going forward, a challenge for the City and its varied partners will be to deepen the value of partnerships for delivering on the SDGs, to be intentional about using partnerships (and at the scale required) to meet the SDG goals in the Cape Town context. The City has mainly reported against the targets for partnerships, data and statistical capacity.

SDG Target 17.17: Encourage and promote effective public, public–private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships

The City has various types of partnership in place, with a key focus on leveraging or exchanging resources and/or combining resources with partners to enable the delivery of more services to residents. Many of these are located within the research, technical services and student exchanges environment. The data on the value of these partnerships are not readily available and were not available for this report. Partnerships with community groups and NGOs are limited, and present an area for the development of more transformative and participatory engagements with communities and community groups, NGOs and other local development actors.



- Indicator 17.17.1 – Amount in US dollars committed to public –private partnerships for infrastructure

The City has a range of partnerships in place, the bulk of them intended to assist with building capacity in emerging economic sectors in the Cape Town economy and creating new employment opportunities. The City is currently not able to comprehensively report on the monetary value of all its different partnership engagements.

A big focus of the CCT infrastructure-related projects and partnerships link in with key challenges for the city, especially the employability challenge for a large part of the Cape Town labour force. This does not match the demands of employers in the financial services, and information and technology industries, all growing sectors in the Cape Town economy. The City's partnership engagement is targeted at building human capacity – such as the business process outsourcing sector, the Women in Business programme, the Atlantis Special Economic Zone (ASEZ), among others (see the annexure on select City partnerships).

The UN Partnering Initiative distinguishes between different partnership types – those that seek to:

- Leverage/Exchange – where one partner contributes to the work of another, or partners exchange resources to allow one or both partners to deliver more.¹²⁵
- Combine/Integrate – where two or more partners combine their resources to together deliver more than each could deliver alone.¹²⁶
- Transform – where multiple actors work together through collective action to tackle complex challenges, usually through system transformation.¹²⁷

In terms of the City's partnerships, the majority fall into one of two categories – to leverage/exchange resources and/or to combine or integrate resources to achieve more together than would be possible through independent action.

Partnership approaches with the potential to be transformative – especially ones that are bottom-up and where the City engage with communities as equal partners – are less prevalent in the City of Cape Town context. The mandate of South African cities (as opposed to other

¹²⁵ These are often transactional, one-way transfer or reciprocal exchange of skills, knowledge, funding, etc. This involves negotiation to maximise the gains on both sides

¹²⁶ Characterised by co-generation, mutual accountability and innovative approaches. This involves brainstorming and creative dialogue to together develop new approaches that create value

¹²⁷ Involves multiple actors bringing together unique and complementary resources, all essential pieces of a jigsaw puzzle. This requires multi-stakeholder dialogue to understand the system and to engage the players required to make interventions

tiers of government) circumscribes how cities are able to spend municipal financial resources. Beyond mandates, there is need for deliberate partnering and action, especially for leveraging non-financial City resources. This can help to build networks and pathways for engagement on sustainable development challenges in the city, affecting in particular vulnerable groups.

Partnerships are able to galvanise local action, build long-standing relationships and operate within economic and social contexts, which are beyond the operational scope of a municipality. The value of partnerships lies in how they enable further reach and longevity of the City's inputs into development projects and processes. They allow the City to do more with less in the context of economic slowdown and shrinking public sector resources. They can assist the City to navigate complex societal issues, especially when operating in a low certainty, low agreement and fragmented governance environment. Further, partnerships can facilitate buy-in and extend and sustain impact beyond the initial project by building relationships and trust in the system.¹²⁸

SDG Target 17.18: By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing states, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts

The City uses the national data authority, Statistics South Africa, for some of the developmental data. Statistics South Africa performs a national update every 10 years, with smaller surveys in the years between. There is a need for more frequent and disaggregated data at the city level. There is an opportunity for the City to initiate its own data-generation process, and explore opportunities for the City to improve partnerships with others, including local institutions that may collect and analyse data.



Measuring progress and monitoring the improvement in relation to sustainable development relies on the availability of supporting evidence. The City of Cape Town makes use of reliable official statistics in conjunction with a variety of other data sources to formulate budgets, set rates and tariffs, and plan and deploy operations across the line departments. Various data sources exist and include statistical, planning, operational, spatial, financial control and resource management systems. The value expected from the integration of data sources to enhance the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data is important for strategic and operational decision-making, and in 2018 the City of Cape Town adopted its Data Strategy to enhance the practice of evidence-based decision-making, policy and planning. Improving data capabilities, institutionalising data governance and enhancing data architecture are the domains that have emerged as important pillars to promote accessibility and utilisation of reliable data within the municipality.

¹²⁸ Partners differ from stakeholders in that partners exist in relationships where there is mutual accountability, shared risk and benefits.

All South African cities rely heavily on statistics generated by the national authority, which routinely includes data on age, race and gender. The need to collect, monitor and report on all categories for data disaggregation for Cape Town – gender, age, (dis)ability, migratory status (including at the sub-city level spatial categories at more regular intervals) – remains crucial. The sample sizes for cities in these national surveys limit the conclusions that can be reliably drawn about city-level phenomena and trends – and point to a need for better data collection strategies and actions. This would have to be a deliberate action and strategy for developing an improved evidence base for decision-making.

SDG Target 17.19: By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries

The City has developed a Data Strategy with the aim of improving the generation, use and sharing of data within the City. This strategy lays the foundation for better evidence-led policies and strategies and relies on a good level of transversality. This kind of data-sharing initiative will strengthen the City's ability to report on the SDGs. There is, however, still a need for specific data such as disaggregate data, disaster management data and more local level data.



Statistical capacity-building at the City is an important aspect of the Data Strategy, which was approved by Council in 2018 and officially launched in 2020. This enables the City to improve its effectiveness and responsiveness. The main goal of the Data Strategy is to recognise data as a valuable asset; to make it transparent, accessible and easily available for use across all the City of Cape Town's functions. The Data Strategy work is coordinated via a Data Coordinating Committee (DCC), with multiple work streams (including *data governance*, *data architecture*, *data capabilities*, *data collaboration* and *data culture*) for adherence to the Protection of Personal Information Act (POPIA), Act 4 of 2013.¹²⁹

The *data capabilities* work stream promotes data literacy across the organisation and seeks to improve the statistical capabilities for research and analysis across the organisation. An important first task was to develop the data inventory to document all data sources, and ensure that data are available and accessible for downstream use while maintaining confidentiality in line with national legislation. To facilitate data availability for research purposes, an Application Programming Interface (API) is in development – a Comprehensive Knowledge Archive Network (CKAN) – as part of the *data architecture* work stream. This will enable a single data access point for approved researchers external to the municipal network.¹³⁰ As a result, the City of Cape Town treats its data as a collection of public assets that are managed so that it maximises research analysis for public benefit as well as organisational growth, including better-informed decision-making in terms of both governance and programming.

¹²⁹ Additional support is obtained from the United Kingdom's Foreign Commonwealth Office (UNFCO), affording technical assistance to the City's Data Strategy Implementation team

¹³⁰ CKAN is an open-source open data portal for the storage and distribution of open data, to enable a single data access point for approved uses and related data access in line with approvals for sensitive data. This is implemented with the support of researchers at the University of California Berkeley during the initial stages

Key gaps, challenges and lessons for the City of Cape Town

This VLR set out to report on the number of priority SDGs of the City of Cape Town, informed by an analysis of the key strategies. It is therefore not a comprehensive review. However, some key challenges remain – including in relation to the ability to report on the outcomes of City actions for subsets of vulnerable communities.

This section provides an overview of the gaps in and challenges to attaining the SDGs for the City of Cape Town. Some of these have been identified in the body of the SDG report, but are included here as part of a more integrated assessment – such as the data challenges, for example.

The City has begun to put in place some of the elements that will need to be addressed, outlined below.

Programming for gender equality: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

SDG 5 highlights the need for advancing gender equality. It is well documented that women are disproportionately affected during a crisis or shock event – and this was again demonstrated by the COVID-19 pandemic. Net job losses in South Africa between February and April 2020 were higher for women than for men.¹³¹ During the first stage of lockdown, three million jobs were lost; of those, women accounted for the majority at 66%.¹³² This may be attributed, in part, to the fact that more women are engaged in informal economic activity. Further, women caregivers did not receive the COVID relief grants in part because they were receiving child support grants – in effect, a penalty for being primary caregivers. The outcome of the research paints a devastating picture of household vulnerability during shock events and more especially the vulnerability of women, a large majority of whom work informally. The evidence suggests that the pandemic increased the hours women spent on childcare – with children being home-schooled – and the high proportion of single-parent families that are headed by a woman.

Gender empowerment is not a specific competence of local government. That said, socio-economic development is clearly attributed to local government in the 1996 Constitution, and women's empowerment is a critical component of that development. The City of Cape Town has a few programmes that focus on women's empowerment and development. These include:

- The Top Tech Tools for Women in Business
- Women at Work EPWP Skills Programme
- Women for Change Programme
- Men's Programme focused on violence against women and children
- The Women and Girls Resilience Programme

These programmes aim to create to jobs for women, strengthen women and girls' resilience within their communities, and at a broad level, drive greater gender empowerment. The shortcoming, however, is that these programmes often operate in silos and do not clearly connect up to the SDG 5 intents to empower women. There is also very little cogent monitoring and evaluation, making it difficult to understand what impact these programmes have on empowering women and increasing gender equality.

The City's Resilience Department has proposed that a gender mainstreaming task team be established. This is important to grow the actions for women's empowerment listed in the Resilience Strategy (approved by Council in 2019) as well as to create opportunities to apply

¹³¹ Casale et al, 2020

¹³² Spaul et al, 2020

a gendered lens to all City programmes, projects and initiatives, and drive actions towards the achievement of SDG 5. Gender-aware programming in the City can lead to decision-making that fosters a city where women feel safer, have good economic opportunities, can access public spaces and transport with ease and without fear, and where there is a conscious effort to build a city where women thrive (equally to male residents) – in line with the objectives of Goal 5 and Goal 11.

Building inclusive cities, addressing inequality

Cities offer the opportunity to address multiple goals together, within a specific geographic locality and circumscribed urban context. This is not a closed system, and Cape Town is in a dynamic relationship with its neighbouring municipalities and the rest of the country as people move into and out of the city, building diversity and complexity. A disproportionate number of new arrivals are from low-income backgrounds and come to Cape Town to access a range of resources and opportunities – jobs or other economic opportunities, social and health services, and educational opportunities.

An example of a global-level effort to address social cohesion in cities is the OECD's *Champion Mayors for Inclusive Growth*, where more than 60 mayors joined an initiative to ensure that none of their urban residents are left behind. They do this by seeking to advance local policy innovations in education, labour markets and skills, housing and the urban environment, and infrastructure and public services.

The lessons any local authority may draw on and take up and implement are influenced by, among others, local conditions as well as the mandates assigned to urban authorities in their different national contexts – and the programmatic responses will differ. The key takeaway is that *direct* and concerted attempts must be made to increase inclusivity in its different dimensions and to "leave no one behind".

In the context of COVID-19 recovery strategies, a focus on youth, women and those who experience trauma on a daily basis is critical for building an inclusive city. A long-term lens – with a focus on building pathways to individual and community resilience – may better serve the City and vulnerable groups. In this, there may be need (and opportunity) for local government to work with non-state development actors and leadership figures in communities to improve their understanding of the trauma in their communities and to provide support for vulnerable groups in their immediate vicinity.

Transformative partnerships

Cities offer the opportunity to rethink sustainable development from the ground up, including the opportunity and space to facilitate dialogues between lower and upper levels of government as well as other development actors within the urban context. The partnership evidence examples under Goal 17 suggests the overwhelming majority of CCT partnership actions are either leveraging available resources and/or combining the resources of partners to deliver on specific programmes and projects. However, a recurring complaint, especially from low-income communities, is the perceived inability and/or unwillingness of City officials and leadership to engage in partnerships founded on the principle of equality, and that the interests of business and better-off residents are prioritised over those who are more vulnerable. Even the perception of bias may influence the City's ability to foster transformative partnerships with the very stakeholders it wants to target for building an inclusive city. The building of transformative relationships and inclusive cities are intertwined as goals and the achievement of both will require a reimagining of all stakeholders on how to engage in a way that both improves service delivery efficiencies *and* cultivates mutual respect across the many aisles. Some city examples to draw lessons from include the following:

- A stakeholder engagement process to involve the private sector and civil society in the definition of a Vision 2030 and developing a matrix to identify drivers of social inclusion (Cordoba, Argentina)

- Using the environmental SDGs to create opportunities in the economic and social sectors, exploring how eco-industry, eco-tourism and culture can offer additional job opportunities for youth and promote social cohesion through intergenerational solidarity (City of Kitakyushu, Japan)
- Improved multi-stakeholder dialogue with the private sector to better coordinate the implementation of their SDG activities (City of Bonn)
- Launching a consultation process with the private sector and civil society (Municipality of Kópavogur, Iceland)

Improved data for evidence-based decision-making

Most South African cities are dependent on the national statistical authority for regularly updated demographic and social-economic data, collected during annual (general household) surveys and censuses (every decade). The annual surveys generate useful trend data, but sample sizes are not sufficiently large for cities to develop a deep, evidence-based understanding of the socio-economic dynamics at play in different parts of the City from year to year. These limitations highlight the need for more diverse, locally generated data sources within the city, and to set up (and/or improve) the collection of disaggregated data at appropriate sub-city spatial scale(s) at agreed data collection cycles. This can be done in partnership with a range of stakeholders and partners such as the local universities. The availability of more granular-scale data can only benefit future urban development programming, with more refined and targeted programming for different (vulnerable) groups, and the ability to monitor anticipated and unanticipated outcomes.

Several City strategies are now broadly aligned to the SDGs, which is a positive development that helps to build greater awareness of the SDGs and a willingness to grapple with how to achieve them. Deepening this process in the City requires engagement with the medium to long-term development outcomes; how best to measure progress towards the goals; and to invest in collecting, monitoring and analysing the data to achieve the City's priority SDGs. A next step for the City's Data Strategy could be to move its focus to locally generated external data, and how to integrate these into municipal programme or project evaluations and forward planning.

In addition to generally improved data capabilities, there are specific functions in the municipality which currently fall short of the data monitoring and reporting requirements and will benefit greatly from deepening its data capabilities. With the exception of reporting shock incidences (like the number of fires in the city etc.), the disaster risk management function has limited capacity in reporting on the impact of shocks (and/or stresses) on Cape Town's residents. This is one area where agreed indicators and improved data collection strategies can also help to understand the impact of local disasters (on vulnerable communities especially).

SDG localisation, governance and achievement

Beyond SDG 11, which focuses on cities and communities, an estimated 65% of the 169 targets behind the 17 SDGs will not be reached without engagement of local and regional governments. Cities have a critical role to play in achieving the SDGs. Through the provision of hard and soft infrastructure, cities can drive the transformation needed to achieve the SDGs and, more importantly, stimulate local action for strong, healthy and just urban communities and societies in general.¹³³

This is the "Decade of Action". In the South African context, there are two IDP cycles through which to progressively move cities towards improved monitoring of progress, and link improved programming towards the SDGs. The City has made some commitments to meeting some of the global goals – climate change targets being one example. There remains broad scope for

¹³³ OECD, Nd

the City to engage non-state stakeholders on a broader or shared 2030 vision for Cape Town, including what specific SDG targets to prioritise, what targets to commit to and pursue, and what would constitute evidence of change in the local context.

The localisation of the SDGs has started in the City. The challenge is to expand the conversation to the wider Cape Town community. This localisation requires the alignment of the global goals with national and local development policies, and their implementation at the local level. This could be advanced by building on the existing Resilience Strategy, or starting with a new canvas for Cape Town stakeholders to paint a more informed strategy, now also informed by the pandemic experience and recovery efforts.

Next steps for CCT: Initial reflections

Development actors – countries, regional governments, municipalities and all non-state development practitioners – are in the first year of the “Decade of Action”, which so far has been profoundly marked by the coronavirus pandemic. The pandemic itself will have set back many countries, regions and cities with regard to gains made towards sustainable development. Early evidence suggests that the global recovery is possibly affecting groups differently – with women and rural communities already disadvantaged in terms of accessing recovery benefits. This is the context that South Africa and Cape Town is likely also facing, given initial indications from pandemic surveys such as the National Income Dynamics Study – Coronavirus Rapid Mobile Survey (NIDS-CRAM).

This 2021 VLR is the first report for the City of Cape Town. The approach taken was that of a learning approach, starting with the institution, with the view to understand the current state of city strategy and programme alignment to the SDGs as well as to build awareness of them. This approach leaves opportunity for reflexivity and growth. It allows the institution to embrace progressively the challenge of developing the transformational partnerships required to bring about meaningful change for the most vulnerable groups and individuals in Cape Town. Deepening these partnerships requires careful work, a deliberate approach, the supporting institutional processes – and investment in facilitating collaboration pathways within and between communities – to bring about the changes envisioned in Agenda 2030 at the local level.

The benefit of focusing on the City of Cape Town as an institution is that the VLR already focuses on the City's top priorities. The approach gives a closer look at the City's current work, provides a sense of the achievements and identify key challenges to overcome to improved SDG achievement in the City.

Process, action and accountability

The Brookings Institute (2019) commissioned research¹³⁴ into how different cities have approached their VLRs. It lists five steps – the “5 As” – that institutions, including municipalities, progress through in advocating for and pursuing development and/or change. This includes:

1. **Awareness** building, both internally and external to the organisation
2. **Align** local and global (and regional) goals and action to the SDGs
3. **Analysis** of trends (which is highly data dependent)
4. **Action**, which involves the commitment to enact the relevant and needed policy, and secure the budget needed for implementation
5. **Accountability** – the responsibility to be transparent and accountable for whether (or not), with whom, how, and to what effect the SDGs are pursued

Going forward, the City will have the opportunity to deepen institutional awareness of the SDGs, using the VLR as a tool to leverage partnership opportunities and build transformative partnerships. The City will pursue a wide range of partnerships with local communities, civic and not-for-profit organisations, academia, organs of state and other spheres of government. With the first three of the “5As” (i.e. awareness, alignment and analysis undertaken through the first VLR), the municipality has the opportunity to extend awareness outside the institution and to take action on various fronts – in the municipality, with other spheres of government and with the range of Cape Town stakeholders.

¹³⁴ Carnegie Mellon University. Nd

Internal capacity – what to focus on for CCT

Since the emergence of the first city and regional government VLRs and VLR production guides, there are now multiple approaches, guidelines and/or tools available to municipalities on how to move forward in deciding, implementing and/or reporting on a SDG-aligned urban development agenda.

The CCT 2021 VLR focuses on some of priority SDGs for the City of Cape Town, but it could also have focused on the 2021 global SDG High Level Political Forum theme or reported on all themes. There is ultimately no right or wrong way to approach how the City wants to take the SDGs forward – that is, the approach, guidelines, tools and/or reporting formats or mechanisms to use.

The proposals are to:

- a) Expand the SDG Technical Task Team into a wider CCT SDG community of practice:** What may be important is cultivating the ability to ask the right questions and assess the evidence for relevance and SDG achievement. The City has the opportunity to build on the work of the existing Technical Task Team, and task it with investigating the interconnections between CCT programmes and projects, and SDG goals and targets. Ideally, the Technical Task Team should undertake reviews and regularly report to the executive management structures on progress with SDG achievement, with the analysis providing a solid foundation for embedding a practice of conscious and deliberate alignment with the SDGs.
- b) Update administrative guidelines and processes:** Decisions on strategy and SDG alignment need to be enabled by administrative processes that help to support commitments being followed through within the organisation, by first making sure that process and formats for action and implementation are aligned and clear. Processes and guidelines facilitated by the Corporate Project Portfolio Management Department (such as updated reporting guidelines), Resilience Department and the Policy Coordination Committee, among others, may need to be updated or refined to include inputs on closer alignment with the SDGs. New frameworks such as the Infrastructure Planning and Delivery Framework and the Future of Work programme can be leveraged in support of SDG alignment.
- c) Use the new Integrated Development Plan 2022–2027 to pursue SDG achievement:** The new IDP (which will be set in place after the upcoming local government elections) is an opportunity for action and a commitment to be accountable to a wider Cape Town community and partners on the SDGs.

This engagement can be informed by the technical preparation for the IDP, for example, the production of position papers that investigate specific components of a possible new IDP, and what elements would need to be included to make progress against the SDG targets.

Key issues for consideration with regard to a Cape Town SDG content focus in a pandemic context include how to deepen the focus on fundamentals (i.e. education, health, social protection, ensure a focus on the poor, youth women, resilience and skills), along with green growth and just transitions as part of the focus on climate change actions.

In a wider Cape Town SDG focus, the City would be one contributor among many – and its contribution would be both in how to ensure alignment of the IDP with the SDGs as well as how it can support and amplify the SDG-aligned actions of other development actors in Cape Town.

- d) Develop an SDG monitoring, evaluation and learning framework:** Within the municipality, accountability can be planned for through developing a monitoring and evaluation and learning framework for the new IDP, and to monitor the IDP implementation for its alignment with, deeper delivery on and achievement of the SDG

goals and targets. Attending to the factors outlined in the section of “gaps and challenges” – especially strengthening data systems to collect disaggregated data and drawing on diverse data sources generated at different spatial scales – will form a key pillar of that commitment and accountability.

- e) Formulate and implement a Cape Town SDG partnership approach and plan:** As part of the Decade of Action moving towards 2030, the Cape Town VLR process can progressively widen its focus to include other development actors in Cape Town. Partnerships should include the Premier’s Office in the Western Cape Government, which has committed itself to the production of a VLR for the province for 2022. Further issues for consideration include how widely the City wants to reach beyond the institution and what groups/stakeholders to include, agreeing on what constitutes evidence of SDG achievement, and what evidence to collect in order to report on progress towards the SDGs.

A critical issue for the City and SDG achievement is that of integrating diversity into the partnership and the process, and how to leverage diversity to extend and deepen the SDG content focus and the SDG outcomes and achievements for CCT and in Cape Town.

Align with the national and African development agendas and plans: It is important for the City to ensure the alignment of its SDG programmatic actions with the African and National Development Plan and the Integrated Urban Development Framework, coordinated by the national Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs. In the remaining Decade of Action, peer support, learning in action, transformative engagement and a social compact with local actors will be key ingredients for making progress on achieving SDGs.

Research and data

Understanding interconnectedness: The SDGs are framed in terms of long-term outcomes, which are often the confluences of multiple social, economic and ecological systems – in other words, a complex and dynamic interplay of different factors. Like anywhere else in the world, Cape Town has complex local(ised) dynamics that interplay with global, national and regional processes to shape how communities work or the particularities of its dysfunction – the prevalence and difficulty of addressing gang cultures in poor communities being a case in point. More research may be needed in localised areas to understand the interconnectedness of different development dynamics, to develop and implement programmes that have the potential to transform – and amount to being more than a temporary Band-Aid.

This research is needed now and the post-pandemic response provides an opportunity and rationale for initiating such research. One possibility is to continue to build collective understanding by partnering with universities in the region to undertake a regular survey of socio-economic ecological issues facing a diverse sample of Cape Town communities. The expertise of subject matter and transdisciplinary researchers in the region will help to further deepen the understanding of the complex socio-economic challenges and how and where to begin addressing these.

Improving the current ability to measure SDG progress through implementation of the CCT anchor strategies: The current data challenges apply across all strategies, programmes and projects in the City. Global evidence is accumulating that men are benefitting more than women from pandemic recovery programmes, and that poor and vulnerable groups are being left behind. The UN has called for pandemic recovery programmes to be aligned with the SDGs – and to “leave no one behind”. It is an important opportunity for cities – Cape Town included – to use an extraordinary set of events where countries and cities are mobilising their resources to address the severe impacts of the pandemic on the poor and most vulnerable. New jobs must benefit youth, women, the elderly and disabled from diverse backgrounds. The opportunity to design new social benefit programmes and address intractable social

challenges must be grasped and actioned. The City has knowledge of who its service, programme and project beneficiaries are and if and when it may need to adjust its programming and/or approaches.

Diversifying data source and reporting capacities: The City is currently unable to provide disaggregated data for a range of social-demographic markers, which hampers the ability to track the impacts of development interventions in Cape Town broadly and at smaller geographic scales, as well as for impacts on subgroups of vulnerable communities – for example, women, the elderly and disabled persons, among others. Having this information will also enable the City to better understand who exactly participates in and benefits from the City's programmes.

One option may be to undertake periodic city-level surveys to track “quality of life” measures in a range of sub-city areas. The City would also benefit from identifying useful and relevant community-generated data that may help to bridge current knowledge gaps and provide a more nuanced understanding of the day-to-day challenges poor and vulnerable individuals and communities face. Drawing on data from more diverse sources will aid overall in understanding the progress towards or lack thereof of SDG achievement in Cape Town.

Table 1: Suggested next step actions for City of Cape Town

Suggested next step actions for City of Cape Town			
SDG actions	IDP 2017–2022	IDP 2022–2027	CCT SDG approach and Implementation Plan (2019) Alignment
Content – informing the technical preparation for new IDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDG Technical Working Group expanded • Initiate engagements around interconnections between SDGs and application/implications for IDP alignment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At CCT programme level: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Identify flagship – lead programmes ○ Develop and provide guidelines for IDP strategic programmes alignment guide • Develop framework to guide SDG monitoring progress and achievement assessments, and insights and implications for IDP programmes (and linkages between them) • Set up regular reviews of SDG data for analysis of SDG progress and achievement • Develop processes to guide SDG data reporting team • Prepare six-monthly reports for EMT on CCT SDG monitoring and progress 	Internal strengthening
Update administrative processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare inputs for CPPPM reporting guide for SDG achievement monitoring • For policy alignment – update PCC concept note guideline for SDG alignment assessment (possibly linked to Resilience) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initiate processes for regular engagement of an expanded SDG Technical Working Group • Establish processes and protocols for reporting by Technical Task Team into senior decision-making structure (e.g. EMT and possibly MANCOMS) 	
SDG indicator data reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update review of data and indicator needs – as informed by SDG priority goal analysis • Develop CCT SDG data tracking platform 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initiate line engagement on SDG target/indicator data needs • Develop SDG data reporting team to populate shared platform • Refine and agree processes for SDG data assessment and align data processes 	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engage Stats SA on links on data engagement and sharing, data needs and reporting 	
Research	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review and complete initial update of CCT research agenda and align to VLR and SDGs Initiate engagement with line departments on CCT survey, in partnership with local universities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand existing research partnerships with initial focus on SDG alignment and understanding the interconnections between SDGs, and in Cape Town context, connections between key urban challenges Review CCT SDGs and VLR to inform CCT research agenda 	
Accountability measure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Share first CCT VLR report internally 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agree processes for wider engagement on CCT VLR content and IDP alignment, including for following up on lessons for Cape Town EMT to advise on processes for engaging with SDG achievement analysis reports Develop and agree on transparent approach, platform and/or tools for reporting on CCT SDG achievement – to partners, into national government and international spaces Directorates/Line departments to engage on resourcing for IDP (and SDG outcomes) research to inform SDG alignment 	
Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider a SDG stakeholder approach (possibly aligned to Resilience and Resilience Strategy implementation?) Engage with Urban Management around possible alignment opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop SDG stakeholder engagement approach and plan – build on existing City frameworks/ plans and processes Initiate engagement with external stakeholders and partners Prepare a draft proposal for a coordinating approach and structure for SDG-related partnerships – in line with principles of diversity and “leaving no one behind” 	National reporting and alignment
Partnerships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engage with and provide learning and alignment advice to Western Cape Government with provincial VLR Maintain and build on SDG engagements with national, other metros and other African 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draft and obtain comment from existing urban development partners on an inclusive SDG partnership approach/plan Engage COGTA to ensure that CCT SDG reporting (including VLR insights) is reflected in the national report 	

	cities'/countries' alignment, as well as international	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore/Build local SDG networks with other state and non-state actors by leveraging existing partnerships • Engage Stats SA on data partnership engagement and sharing between two parties 	
Learning and communication approach/strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to engage in international forums to share lessons and learn from other's experiences • Collaborate with UNECA on the development of VLR guidelines for African cities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engage in international communities' and cities' knowledge-sharing forums to inform approach to future CCT VLRs • Capture and share lessons and reflections of CCT SDG and VLR learnings 	Global positioning

Annexure A: City partnerships

This annexure lists the partnerships that informs the analysis under Goal 17. It is organised by theme (and related SDG).

Economic development and industrial innovation partnerships (Goal 8 and Goal 9):

Business process outsourcing (BPO) sector: The BPO sector in Cape Town has consistently proven to be a key driver of investment, upskilling and jobs. Between July 2018 and March 2021, the City of Cape Town, recognising the industry's growth potential, supported it by allocating R28,5 million towards skills development and training through Strategic Business Partners such as CapeBPO. This has resulted in a significant investment of R3,4 billion in the economy in the past three years alone. The sector employs more than 60 000 people in the city, with over 17 037 of them gaining employment in the last three years. With the recently launched Cape Skills and Employment Accelerator Project, the City is looking to fuel further growth. The project will direct R55 million in funds towards training, paying stipends and doing job placements in the BPO and the clothing and textile sectors. Cape Town is the first municipality to work with the National Skills Fund to roll out this programme, which will see meaningful training provided for those in the City who need it most.

Women in Business programme: Another successful partnership is the Women in Business programme, funded by the City and facilitated by another Strategic Business Partner, Cape Innovation & Technology Initiative (CiTi). The 10-week programme creates an empowering atmosphere for women wanting to learn how to better infuse technology into their businesses. It provides a supportive and creative environment that exposes participants to the latest available technological resources to improve and grow their business. Those taking part in the programme get access to comprehensive information and interact with highly skilled facilitators and mentors, and test their newly gained knowledge with their peers. Since the launch and the first intake several years ago, the Women in Business programme has proven immensely popular and resulted in huge demand.

Blue Cape: On 23 April 2021, the City, in partnership with the Victoria & Alfred Waterfront, officially launched Blue Cape, a non-profit organisation and Strategic Business Partner with the overall aim of maximising the economic contribution of the Ocean Economy for the city. The City has been a key stakeholder in the development and resilience of this high growth sector, which already generates billions of rands in investments into the country. Blue Cape will focus on marine manufacturing, including boatbuilding, superyachts and ocean sports.¹³⁵ Since 2014, the boatbuilding industry, including commercial and ocean sports, has secured investments worth over R25 billion and created over 4 500 direct jobs and 7 000 indirect jobs.

Philippi Agri-Hub project: In July 2020, the City launched the Philippi Agri-Hub project in Philippi East in partnership with the Philippi Economic Development Initiative (PEDI), a non-profit company and local implementing partner of the City. The purpose of the project is to revitalise small and medium business related to urban farming and food production, to offer training and to increase job opportunities in Philippi. Philippi has significant potential for economic development owing to its proximity to the Cape Town International Airport, a well-established industrial area in the east and the Philippi Horticultural Area (PHA) that produces in excess of 100 000 tons of fresh produce per year. By tapping into the productive capacity of the PHA, the City can begin to strengthen existing agri-value chains, while at the same time improving local farmers' market access by using the existing infrastructure at the City's Philippi Fresh Produce Market. The City also intends to expand the Philippi Fresh Produce Market to include

¹³⁵ Cape Town's boatbuilding exports have grown by approximately 20,5% year-on-year since 2014 and exports 80% of its produced items. This has ultimately attracted a positive trade balance of around US\$73 m (about R1,042 billion) annually

a new market facility providing local access as an alternative for small-scale and emerging community farmers to trade at lower costs.

Atlantis Special Economic Zone: Special Economic Zones are vital tools used by the South African Government to drive industrial and economic development. On 6 December 2018, the ASEZ was officially launched in Atlantis, Cape Town, for GreenTech manufacturing. Focused on the green economy with the aim of attracting and retaining export-focused GreenTech investment, the ASEZ is the result of the collaboration between the Department of Trade, Industry and Competition, the Western Cape Government's Department of Economic Development and Tourism, and the City. At the end of 2020, the City transferred the general industrial zoned properties, valued at R56,5 million, to the Atlantis Special Economic Zone Company (SOC) Ltd. This allows the ASEZ Company to legally contract on the land with prospective bidders and provides much-needed economic stimulus and opportunities for the community of Atlantis and Cape Town's green technology sector. To date, a total of R680 million worth of investment has been attracted into the ASEZ from companies which specialise in everything from geotextiles to wind tower manufacturing to double-glazed windows.

Climate Change adaptation partnerships (Goal 13):

Dassenberg Coastal Catchment Partnership: Since 2013, the City has been proactively acquiring, managing and retaining important biodiversity land outside the urban edge as a mechanism to facilitate development in Atlantis, including the ASEZ, through a land banking mechanism as a form of biodiversity offsetting. Approximately 906 ha of the vacant land in the Atlantis urban edge and industrial area contains Critically Endangered Atlantis Sand Fynbos or Endangered Cape Flats Dune Strandveld vegetation.¹³⁶ The Dassenberg Coastal Catchment Partnership (DCCP)¹³⁷ was established to manage the Dassenberg Corridor as a climate change adaptation corridor for the Fynbos Biome. This pragmatic and innovative approach has much potential to facilitate development, while ensuring priority land is added to the conservation estate, thereby securing biodiversity resources and the vital ecosystem services they deliver. To date, the City has purchased 19 properties totalling 1 095 ha, mostly along the Klein Dassenberg hills. So far this has been used to facilitate 11 developments totalling 104,43 ha.

Water Fund for the Greater Cape Town Region: In 2016, the City invited The Nature Conservancy to explore a Water Fund for the Greater Cape Town Region. Water Funds are public-private partnerships designed to use nature-based solutions for securing water for cities. In April 2021, the City of Cape Town Council resolved to invest R62 million in City funds to bolster efforts to clear thirsty alien invasive plants (AIPs) in rugged mountainous catchment areas, feeding important water supply dams for Cape Town. The Nature Conservancy is matching the City's R62 million contribution rand for rand, through contributions raised in the private sector and from philanthropy. The clearing of alien invasive plants is a key objective of the City's Water Strategy. Scientific reports have shown that over 55 billion litres of water – about two months of water supply for Cape Town – is being lost every year to AIPs (such as pines, gums and wattles) in catchments feeding City dams. This loss will double to 100 billion litres of water every year, within 20 years, if not addressed. Clearing alien vegetation is the most cost-effective and sustainable way of securing our water supply and meeting future water demands.

Healthy, safe and resilient Cape Town (Goal 3):

Shark Spotters: The City works with Shark Spotters, a pioneering shark safety and research organisation, to find a balance between recreational water safety and white shark conservation by reducing shark and people interactions, and reducing the risk of shark bites at key recreational beaches. Trained observers, called "Shark Spotters", are positioned at

¹³⁶ NEMA EIA Regulations require that Environmental Authorisation be obtained for the clearance or removal of an area of 300 square metres or more of Endangered or Critically Endangered vegetation

¹³⁷ This is a collaboration of the City, CapeNature, World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), Table Mountain Fund, Wilderness Foundation, Cape West Coast Biosphere Reserve, South African National Parks (SANParks) and South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI)

strategic high points along the Cape Peninsula to scan the water looking for sharks. When a shark is spotted, a siren is sounded and a white flag is raised on the beach, signalling to swimmers to leave the water and only return when the “all clear” signal is given.

Resilience Strategy: The City adopted the first ever Resilience Strategy in 2019.¹³⁸ Resilience is a guiding principle of the City’s IDP. The Resilience Strategy was developed in the aftermath of the worst drought Cape Town has faced in recent history. The strategy provides a roadmap to strengthen the city against sudden potential future shocks, from storms and heat waves to cyber-attacks, global financial crises and other unforeseen challenges. The Resilience Strategy was developed in partnership with 100 Resilient Cities, pioneered by the Rockefeller Foundation. The strategy seeks to guide Cape Town, inclusive of its households, communities and institutions, building collective responses to current and future social, environmental and economic challenges. The strategy is fully aligned with the targets of the SDGs, and contains 75 actions. These range from initiatives to improve urban regeneration and developing a neighbourhood resilience assessment to rolling out adaptive management training for City officials and using data for resilient decision-making.

Mistra Urban Futures (MUF): This partnership was established in 2010 as a global network focusing on the co-production of knowledge for more just and sustainable cities. It includes five Mistra Urban Futures Local Interaction Platforms: Gothenburg and Skåne in Sweden, Sheffield-Manchester in the United Kingdom, Kisumu in Kenya and Cape Town. These platforms all involve collaboration between local governments and universities on co-producing policy-relevant knowledge to help address urban challenges. The Mistra Urban Futures Cape Town Local Interaction Platform (CTLIP) was anchored in the African Centre for Cities (ACC)¹³⁹ at the University of Cape Town. Following the partnership between the City and ACC in the establishment of the Climate Change Think Tank (in 2010), the CTLIP launched the Knowledge Transfer Programme (KTP) from 2012 onwards. The KTP included two components. The first involved embedding researchers within the City for two to three years at a time, to work for the City (for 50–60% of their time) on policy/research on a particular theme while simultaneously doing academic research on the same theme. In all, eight researchers have been embedded in the City. Notably, Phase 2 of the KTP involved research aimed at localising the SDGs in the City. The second component is an official exchange programme, which provides City officials up to six weeks of special leave to spend at the UCT, writing up and reflecting on their practical experiences at the City, and undertaking reviews of relevant literature in order to relate their work to theory and the existing body of knowledge. Officials were paired with relevant academic writing partners to write journal articles and book chapters on their work. So far, seven journal articles and one book (*Mainstreaming Climate Change in Urban Development: Lessons from Cape Town*) have been produced as a result of this exchange programme. Although the Mistra Urban Futures partnership came to an end in 2020, the KTP continues with the university.

Neighbourhood watches: These hyper-local partnerships seek to increase the reach of the City’s policing services through engaging with local residents to improve the safety of their neighbourhoods. They assist law enforcement teams by alerting police to suspicious activity, identifying stolen property, doing home security surveys and building a sense of responsibility in the community. Over the last decade, the City has invested in the development of neighbourhood watches through training thousands of patrollers, providing equipment (such as jackets, torches and bicycles) and equipping patrollers with hand radios and radio base stations for their watch rooms. The City has partnered with neighbourhood watches to install and share information between CCTV camera networks. In 2020/2021, the City made nearly

¹³⁸ Resilience is the capacity of individuals, communities, institutions, businesses and systems within a city to survive, adapt and grow no matter what kind of chronic stresses and acute shocks they experience


¹³⁹ ACC was established in 2007. It is an interdisciplinary research centre that facilitates critical urban research and policy discourse for the promotion of vibrant, democratic and sustainable urban development in the Global South from an African perspective. ACC researchers undertake research and policy enquiry on a wide range of urban issues in Cape Town, Africa and the Global South, and collaborate with a number of other institutions across the globe


R3 million available to support neighbourhood watches. This budget includes equipment, training and support.




Annexure B: City of Cape Town SDG engagements

CITY OF CAPE TOWN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND VOLUNTARY LOCAL REVIEW PRODUCTION: ENGAGEMENTS, DIALOGUES and KNOWLEDGE EXCHANGES: 2014 to JUNE 2021	International	Participation in global events
	Africa	Participation in Africa-focused events
	National	Participation on South African events
	Local	Participation in events with external parties in Cape Town
	Internal	Institutional activities within the City of Cape Town

Focus and scale	Host	Type of engagement	Engagement date and detail
	CCT: Policy & Strategy Department	Research	2014: Initial research on Millennium Development Goals and SDGs undertaken in the City
		Research	March–August 2015: City Manager endorsed that the City of Cape Town may participate in piloting and testing the feasibility and usefulness of the proposed indicators and targets proposed in the United Nations Urban SDG 11
		Research	CCT ISO 37120 certification, against globally standardised indicators – 2016/2017 23 August 2017: City of Cape Town was awarded WCCD Aspirational ISO 37220 Certification
		Research	Commenced preparation for City Resilience Index to inform Resilience Strategy Mistra Urban Futures Researcher embedded in CCT
		Research	2017–2019: As part of Mistra Urban Futures international sustainability programme, hosted a postdoctoral researcher from the Cape Town Local Implementation Platform based at the University of Cape Town, African Centre for Cities
		Research	September 2017–April 2018: Preparation of City Resilience Index

Focus and scale	Host	Type of engagement	Engagement date and detail
<p data-bbox="241 751 360 778">Internal</p> 			<p data-bbox="1261 237 2085 339">27 Sept. 2018: City co-hosted a presentation on “Urban Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable”</p> <p data-bbox="1261 352 2074 416">8 Nov. 2018: Attended presentation on the “Approaches to the implementation of the UN Sustainable Development Goals”</p>
		Integration/Alignment meeting	3 Jun 2019–21 Mar 2021: Meetings held with several line departments and project managers (e.g. the Mayor’s Sustainable Portfolio Projects) to create awareness and the inclusion of the SDGs into line department policies, programmes and projects
		SDG Task Team	18 July 2019: Initial meeting on the formation of a SDG Task Team
		Policy input	23 July 2019: Provided input around SDG alignment at project level into the Resilience Strategy
		SDG Task Team	30 November 2020: Meeting on the formation of a SDG Task Team
		SDG Task Team	25 January 2021: Meeting on the formation of a SDG Task Team
		SDG Task Team	3 March 2021: Meeting on the formation of a SDG Task Team
		SDG Task Team	15 March 2021: Meeting on the formation of a SDG Task Team
		SDG Task Team	19 April 2021: Meeting on the formation of a SDG Task Team
		SDG Task Team	4 May 2021: Meeting on the formation of a SDG Task Team
SDG Task Team	17 May 2021: Meeting on the formation of a SDG Task Team		

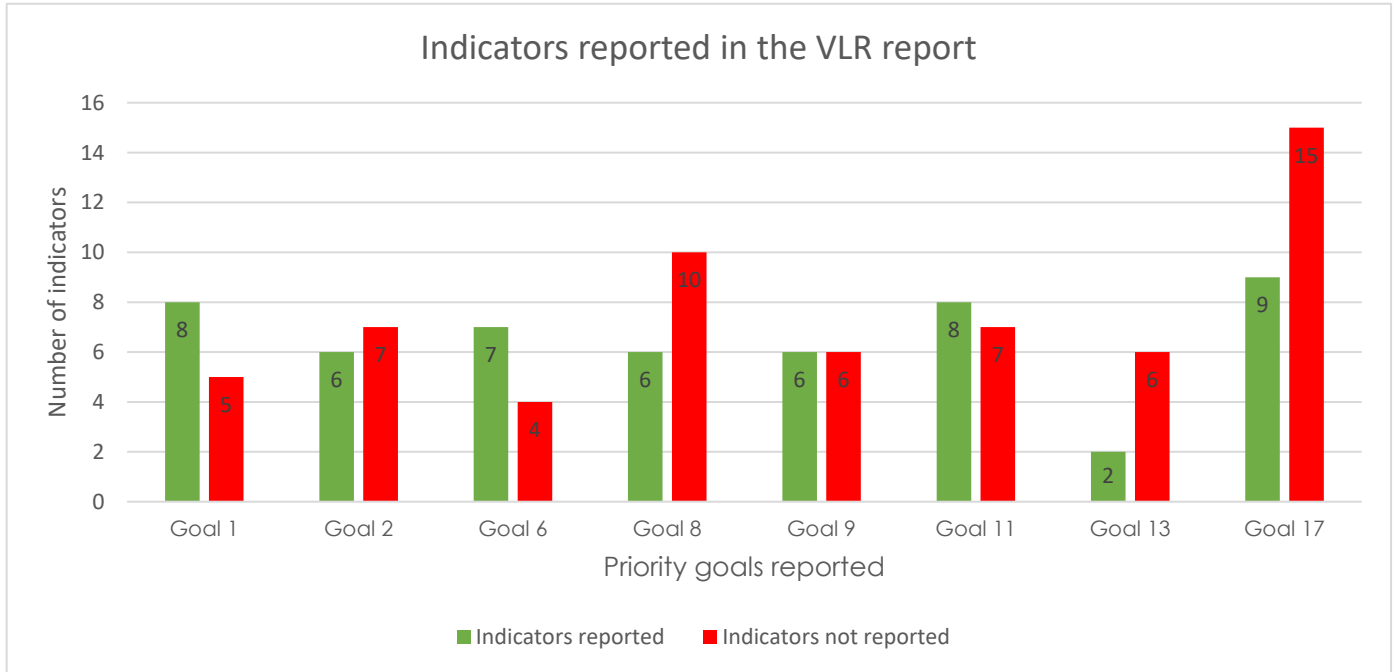
Focus and scale	Host	Type of engagement	Engagement date and detail
<p style="text-align: center;">Local</p> 	City of Cape Town – ACC-UCT Mistra Urban Futures	Knowledge-sharing presentation	27 September 2018: City co-hosted a presentation on “Urban Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable”
		Knowledge-sharing presentation	8 November 2018: Attended presentation on the “Approaches to the implementation of the UN Sustainable Development Goals”
	CCT: Policy & Strategy Department	Knowledge-sharing presentation	17 March 2019: EThekweni Municipality IDP manager presentation to CCT on SDGs
	University of Cape Town	Knowledge-sharing presentation	15 May 2019: Attended presentation on “How data-ready are African governments to monitor SDG progress? Zambia and Zimbabwe reviews”
	University of Cape Town	Knowledge-sharing presentation	21 August 2019: Attended presentation on “The SDGs in South Africa: Why transitions are always the hardest part”
	University of Cape Town	Knowledge-sharing presentation	18 September 2019: Attended presentation on “SDG Indicators for Health Outcomes in South Africa”
	City of Cape Town	Workshop	4 December 2019: Hosted a workshop on “Reflection and way forward on the SDG localisation in the CCT”
	City of Cape Town	Knowledge-sharing presentation	6 May 2021: Presentation to the University of Cape Town
	CCT: Policy & Strategy Department	SDG Task Team	28 August 2020: Meeting on the formation of a SDG – VLR Task Team
	CCT: Policy & Strategy Department	Integration/Alignment meeting	4 September 2020: Facilitated follow-up meeting with Library & Information Systems Department on inclusion of SDGs into line programmes and projects
University of Cape Town	Knowledge-sharing presentation	14 October 2020: Participated in the UCT Virtual Vice-Chancellor’s Open Lecture with guest speaker Amina J. Mohammed	
<p style="text-align: center;">National</p>	COGTA	Collaborative meeting	23 April 2020: Guidelines for SA cities developing a VLR
		Collaborative meeting	30 April 2020: Guidelines for SA cities developing a VLR

Focus and scale	Host	Type of engagement	Engagement date and detail
		Knowledge-sharing presentation	5 May 2020: Presentation by COGTA on behalf of all participating cities to GTZ on SDG localisation and progress
<p data-bbox="255 555 353 587">Africa</p> 	United Nations	Knowledge-sharing meeting	27 February 2021: Presentation on “Regional preparatory workshop for African voluntary national reviews and voluntary local reviews: Strengthening integration and reporting on the 2030 Agenda and Agenda 2063 African Regional Guidelines”
	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)	Knowledge-sharing meeting	11 March 2021: Discussion on VLRs Peer Review Mechanism and collaboration opportunities with other African cities
<p data-bbox="203 1042 405 1074">International</p> 	City of Cape Town	Knowledge-sharing meeting	21 Nov 2019: Facilitated meeting with the New York City Mayor's Office
	City of Cape Town	Knowledge-sharing meeting	20 January 2020: Facilitated a presentation by the UN Habitat on the SDG tool
	UNDESA Helsinki	Knowledge-sharing meeting	29 June 2020: Presented at the UNDESA Helsinki on sub-national reviews of SDG implementation
	New York City Mayor's Office for International Affairs	Knowledge-sharing meeting	17 July 2020: Participated in the HLPF Invitation from NYC on “The Utility of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Voluntary Local Reviews (VLRs) in COVID-19 Management and Recovery for Local Governments”
	UN HABITAT	Article contribution: - Data Strategy - SDG localisation	July 2020: United Nations Global Compact, Communication on Engagement Report: Request for Input
	ICLEI	Webinar	4 August 2020: Participated in the seminar on “Localising the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): Lessons from South Africa”

Focus and scale	Host	Type of engagement	Engagement date and detail
		Webinar	1 September 2020: Participated in the follow-up seminar on "Localising the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): Lessons from South Africa"
	Partners for Review	Conference	12–16 October 2021: Participated in the P4R Virtual Networking Days
	Manchester Local Interaction Platform and the Urban Institute: University of Sheffield	Conference	13–17 October 2020: Participated and presented at the Sheffield Conference on "Realising Just Cities: Focus on Lessons, Impacts and Outcomes from the Research"
	UN HABITAT	Article submission	8 December 2020: Attended GUCR launch
	UN HABITAT – Madrid	Webinar	12 February 2021: Presented at the Expert Group Meeting on LVRs on the SDGs

Annexure C: Summary of CCT SDG indicator reporting

Graphical display of “Reported” and “Not reported” indicators



Annexure D: Technical Note: Measuring poverty – data and methodology

Stats SA conducts various surveys that gather data relevant to monetary and non-monetary dimensions of poverty and inequality. The Income and Expenditure Survey (IES), the Living Conditions Survey (LCS) and the General Household Survey (GHS) gather information on living circumstance of South African households with a wide range of socio-economic variables. The IES and LCS, however, provide more detail and better insight into specific individual and household experiences of poverty rather than a (derived) household assessment of income.

Frequency and aggregation

The GHS is an annual survey, and both the IES and LCS occur every five years, with the LCS data more recent than the IES data. The sample coverage of all these surveys is identical,¹⁴⁰ with sampling design intended to provide a representative picture of households at the national and provincial level, with similar sample sizes.

The GHS can be disaggregated to the metro-municipal level, whereas the lowest level of geographic disaggregation for the LCS data is provincial. Although the data has not been stratified by municipality, it is widely acknowledged that the bulk of the Western Cape regional economy and population is comprised by that of Cape Town. Therefore, the Western Cape provincial data are presented as a proxy with this rider, to provide a more complete picture of poverty trends in Cape Town. It is important to note that the urban poverty level is generally lower than the rural poverty level.

GHS vs LCS/IES for poverty measurement

	GHS	LCS/IES
Representativity	Aggregate Metro Municipal	Aggregate Provincial
Sample size	+/- 27 000 (nationally)	+/- 27000 (nationally)
Frequency	Annual (lagged)	Five Yearly
Poverty	Household Less detailed with derived income measures	Household & Individual More detailed level income and expenditure measures

For noting, it is proposed that, where applicable, statistics from both Stats SA's LCS and the GHS are used to monitor poverty and for SDG reporting. The design of the surveys differs in key ways which provide motivation for including both data sources to produce indicators of poverty trends.

Living Conditions Survey 2014/2015

The LCS is a household-based survey that collects detailed income and expenditure data, as well as information on education, housing, social welfare, health and living circumstances from households across South Africa. The LCS is conducted once every five years and data collection covers a period of 12 months where a household is sampled for a period of four weeks. The LCS 2014/15 had two primary objectives: to provide relevant statistical information on household consumption expenditure patterns to inform the updating of the consumer price

¹⁴⁰ The sample design is based on the 2013 master sample and this sample is shared by the General Household Survey, Quarterly Labour Force Survey, Living Conditions Survey, Domestic Tourism Survey, and Income and Expenditure Survey

index (CPI) basket of goods and services; and inequality and poverty levels and patterns. The preceding survey was in 2008/09, with the IES last completed in 2011.

A detailed account of household consumption expenditure across 12 expenditure areas and disaggregated information is available by both geography (province and settlement type) and demographics of the household head (sex and population group).¹⁴¹

The household and personal (individual) expenditure data is extremely detailed as this is required to enable the constructing and updating of accurate inflation metrics. It is standard econometric practice to use expenditure and assets as proxies for income and wealth respectively.

General Household Survey (GHS) 2019

The GHS is an annual household survey conducted by Stats SA since 2002. Stratification is by province and by metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas. The GHS is aimed at determining the progress of development in South Africa and covers six broad areas: education, health and social development, housing, household access to services and facilities, food security, and agriculture.

The findings of the GHS 2019 provide a critical assessment of the levels of development in the country. It also captures key socio-economic variables, which include households' main source of income alongside a derived estimate of total household income.

¹⁴¹ The information was collected from 27 527 households across the country. The survey used a combination of the diary and recall methods. Households were required to document their daily acquisitions in diaries provided by Stats SA for a period of two weeks and to answer a variety of questions from the household questionnaire administered by a Stats SA official over a four-week period

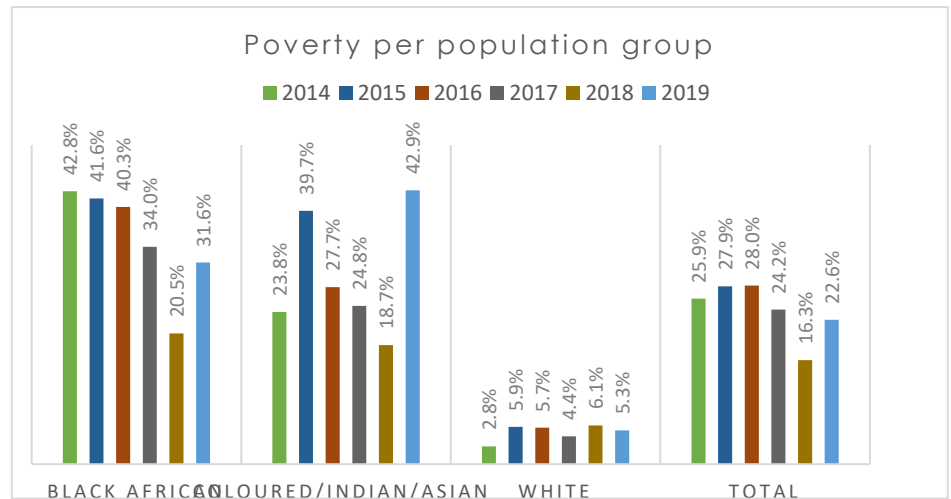
Annexure E: Data annexure for the City of Cape Town priority SDGs



SDG 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

SDG Indicator 1.1.1 – Proportion of the population living below the international poverty line by sex, age, employment status and geographic location (urban/rural)

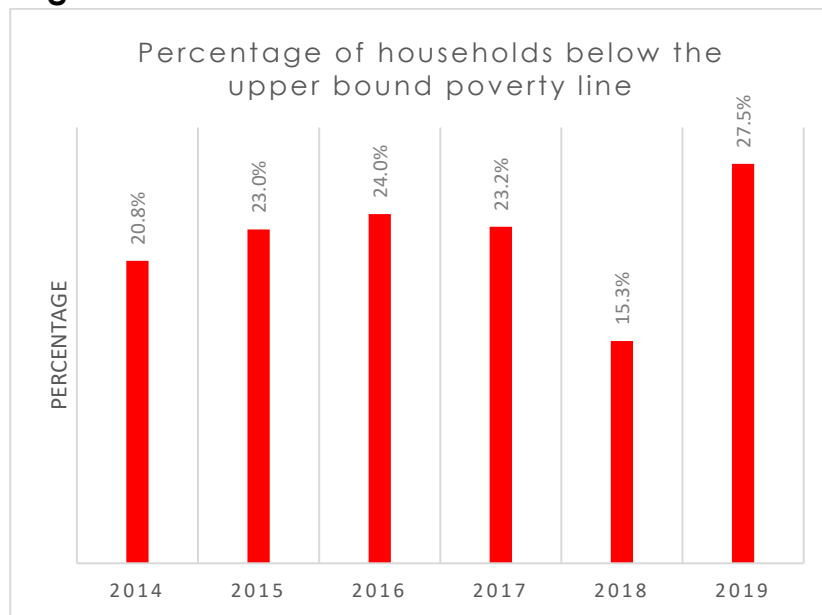
The CCT proxy indicator – proportion of households living below the international poverty line by race and not by sex, age, employment status and geographic location – decreased from 2014 to 2018, but in 2019 showed a slight increase in the proportion of poor in Cape Town for the majority of population groups. The white population groups show a slight 0,80% decrease for the period 2018 to 2019.¹⁴²



¹⁴² Data speaks to monthly household income of R3 500 or less and excludes households with an unspecified income. The sample size for Indian/Asian households is small

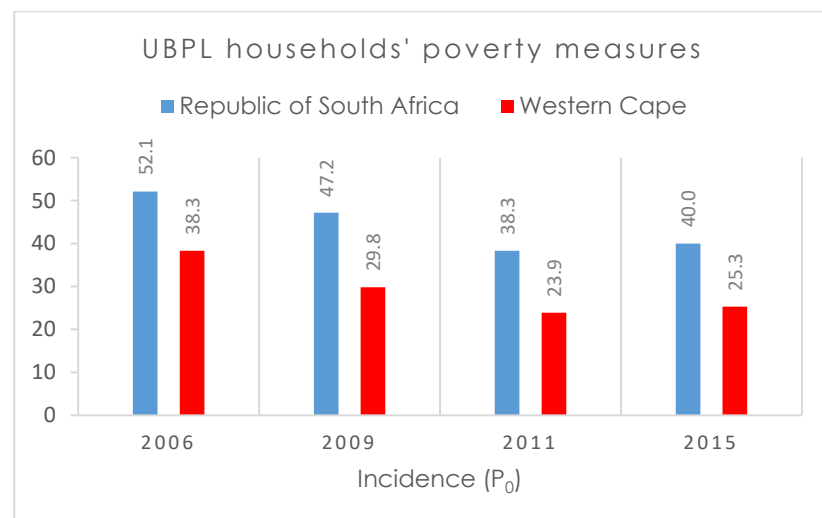
SDG Indicator 1.2.1 – Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age¹⁴³

In Cape Town, the percentage of households below the upper bound poverty line (UBPL) has declined from 20,8% in 2014 to 15,3% in 2018. However, for the period between 2018 and 2019, a significant increase of 12,2% is noted for those households living below the upper bound poverty line. Adult women generally experience higher levels of poverty when compared to their male counterparts, regardless of the poverty line used.



Poverty decreased for the period 2006 to 2011 in the province before households' poverty measures increased slightly by 1,4% in 2015.

Western Cape can be used as a proxy for Cape Town, but it should be noted that rural household poverty levels are generally higher than urban household poverty levels.



SDG Indicator 1.2.2 – Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions

¹⁴³ Stats SA conducts three household surveys that gather data of relevance to monetary and non-monetary dimensions of poverty and inequality, namely the General Household Survey, the Income and Expenditure Survey and the Living Conditions Survey. The GHS is an annual survey, and both the IES and LCS occur every five years; however, the LCS data is more recent than the IES data. The sample coverage of all the surveys is identical, with sampling design intended to provide a representative picture of households at the national and provincial level, with similar sample sizes. With the GHS, the lowest level of geographic aggregation for the data is province (and metropolitan municipality). With the LCS, the lowest level of geographic aggregation for the data is province. The LCS provides more detail on both household and individual poverty than the GHS

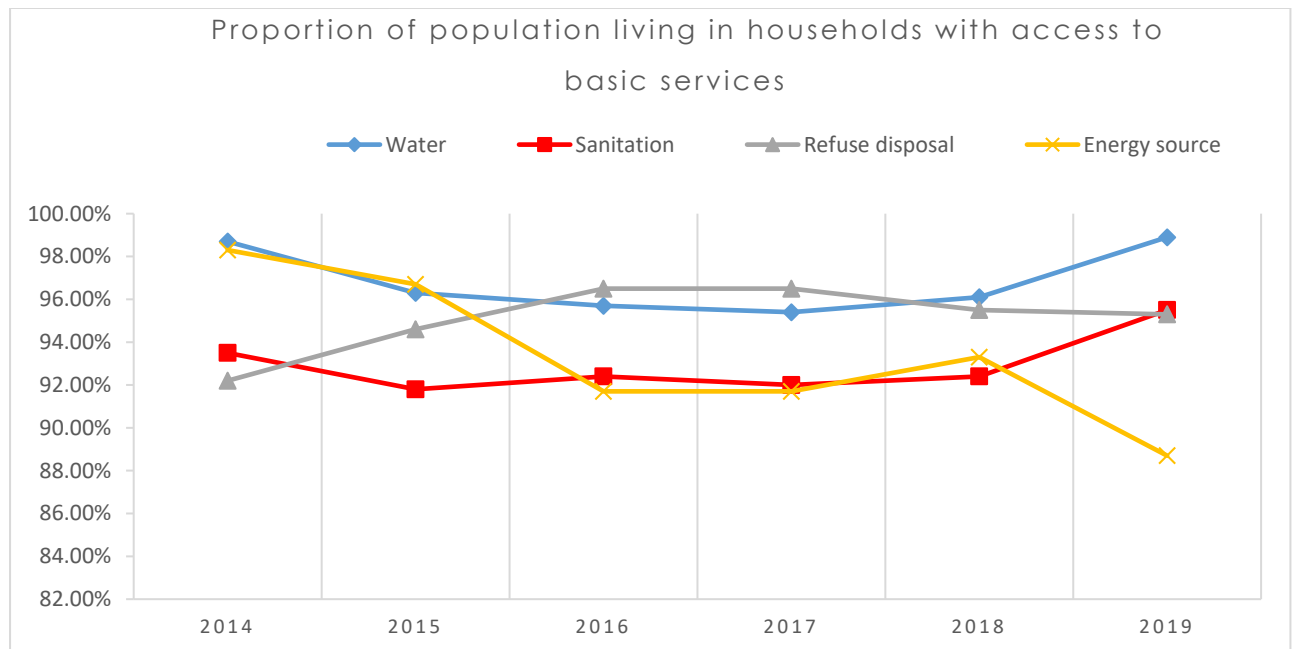
As per the NIDS-CRAM Wave 2 survey (June 2020) findings, shack dwellers of urban areas were most vulnerable to hunger. Approximately one in eight survey respondents (13%) live in “an informal house like a shack”. Half of shack dwellers (51%) experienced financial shortages to buy food during June 2020 and 22% of persons in their household went hungry in the previous seven days.

SDG Indicator 1.4.1 – Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services

Overall, the access to basic services remained relatively constant and at high levels for the period 2014 to 2018.

Between 2014 and 2018, household access to piped water, sanitation and energy decreased slightly in Cape Town, although at generally high levels of access, but saw an increase for the period between 2018 and 2019.

Household access to refuse removal improved between 2014 and 2017, but saw a marginal decrease between the 2017 to 2019 period.



SDG Indicator 1.5.4 – Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies

The City of Cape Town’s Multi-Disciplinary Incident Management Plan (MIMP) was last updated in 2008.

SDG Indicator 1.b.1 – Pro-poor public social spending

A total of 13 500 people (mainly from disadvantaged areas) received enhanced skills through training collectives between 2014 and March 2020.

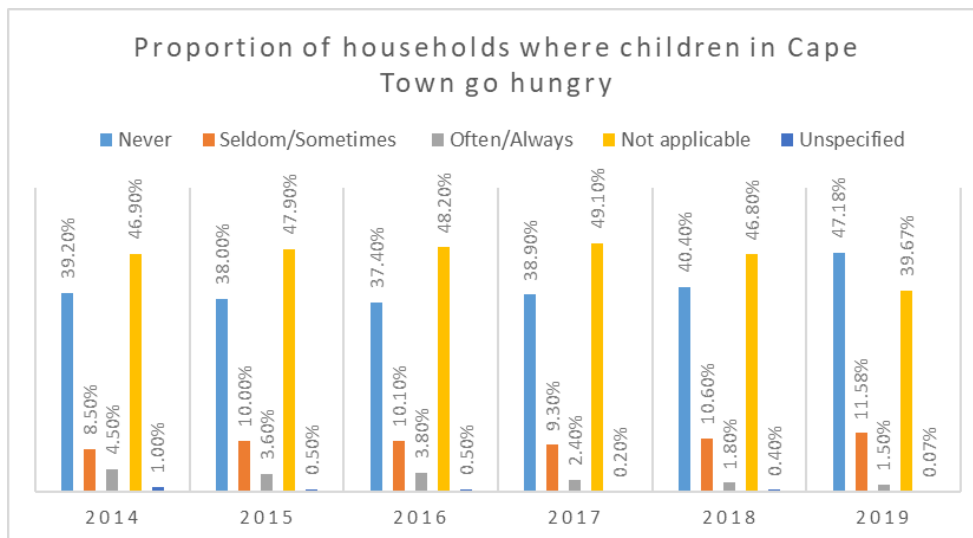


SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

SDG Indicator 2.1.1 – Prevalence of undernourishment

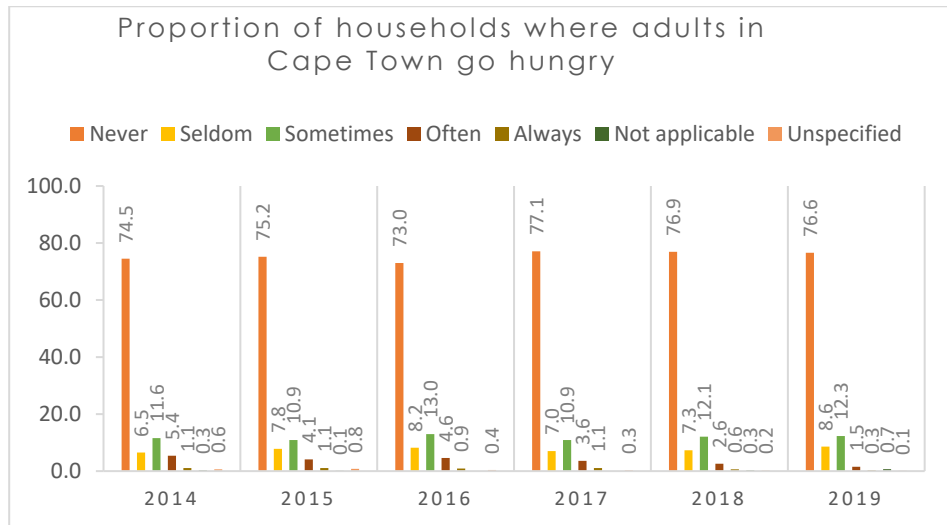
For the period 2014 to 2019, the data for Cape Town showed a drop in the proportion of households which reported that a child/children in the household had often/always gone hungry over the preceding 12 months due to a food shortage. The percentage of households which reported that children never went hungry also increased over this period.

There are currently no data available on access to good nutrition.



SDG Indicator 2.1.2 – Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)

For the period 2014 to 2019, adult food security improved and Cape Town households generally became more food secure. For the period from 2018 to 2019, a miniscule drop was experienced, increasing food insecurity by less than a percentage point.



SDG Indicator 2.2.1 – Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age

Child under five being underweight in Cape Town for 2020 was 1 711 and for March 2021, 998, bringing the total to 2 709.

SDG Indicator 2.2.2 – Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)

Children under five with severe acute malnutrition per sub-district in Cape Town for 2019/20 was on 118 and for March 2020/2021, a total to 143.

SDG Indicator 2.3.1 – Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/ forestry enterprise size

The City used R12 million of the City’s savings and partnered with about 60 local organisations to provide emergency food relief.

SDG Indicator 2.4.1 – Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture

Agricultural land is under constant threat as the pressure to produce more affordable housing seemingly outstrips the importance of having locally grown food.



SDG 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

SDG Indicator 6.1.1 – Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services

City households that have access to piped water from 2014 to 2018 have decreased slightly from 98,7% to 96,1% (on property or less than 200 m), but has seen an increase in access between 2018 and 2019. Since the start of the national lockdown, the City has sustained its efforts to enhance access to water for basic hygiene to help protect its most vulnerable residents from the spread of COVID-19. As part of these efforts, the City embarked on a water tank programme, which involved the installation of 307 tanks for use by local communities. Through a combination of water trucks and tanks, 41 million litres of clean drinking water were delivered to communities where the installation of standpipes is a challenge, with Phase 2 of the water tank programme now complete.

SDG Indicator 6.2.1 – Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a handwashing facility with soap and water

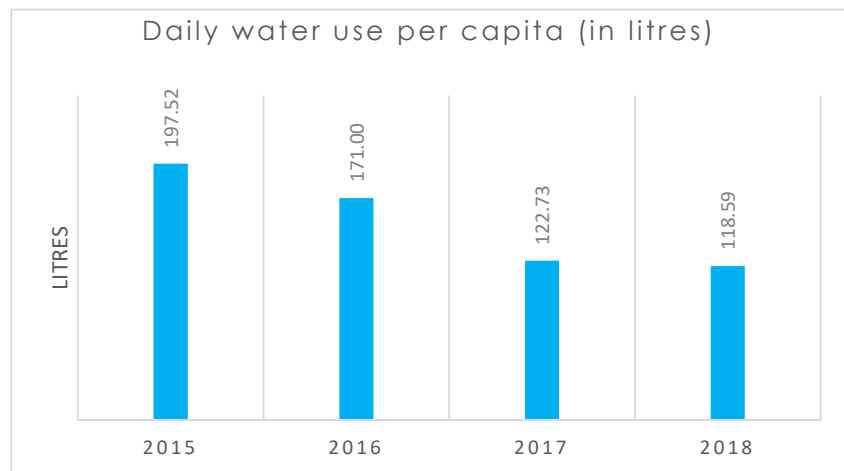
Since 2014, the Informal Settlements Department has installed 3 052 water and sanitation points in the homes of backyard dwellers on rental properties of the City. For the period 2016 to 2018, access to adequate sanitation remained constant at 92,4 % (flush, chemical or pit toilet with ventilation), but the period between 2018 and 2019 saw a significant increase. Water is connected to the backyard dwelling via a dispensing device. This provides residents of these dwellings with their own allocation of 200 litres of free water per day. To date, 200 taps were installed in informal settlements since 2012/2013, together with 428 toilets and taps with hand-basins for backyarders. To date, 30 428 toilets were installed in informal settlements since 2012/2013. The number of water service points (taps) provided to informal settlements (NKPI) for the 2019/2020 targeted 700, this target was met with an actual provision of 1 520. The number of sanitation service points (toilets) provided to informal settlements (NKPI) 2019/2020 had a target of 2 500 with an actual total of 2 999 installed. The number of service points (toilet and tap with hand-basin) provided to backyarders over 2019/2020 had a target of 300, of which 428 were installed.

SDG Indicator 6.3.1 – Proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flows safely treated

Water Project – A growing portion of used water treated at wastewater treatment works is reticulated via a separate pipeline network to be reused for sports fields and agricultural irrigation, as well as in industries (not for drinking purposes). In the past year, 15 684 Ml of treated effluent was used in this way. This is approximately 42 Ml of water per day for the year, which has contributed substantially towards bringing overall potable water demand closer to water restriction targets.

SDG Indicator 6.4.1 – Change in water use efficiency over time

The daily use per capita reflects the efficient use of water over a four-year period, partly as a result of the drought experienced in Cape Town during 2018.

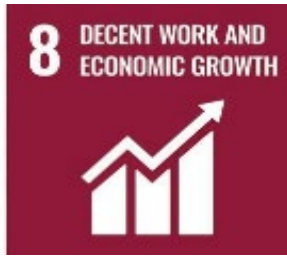


SDG Indicator 6.6.1 – Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time

Cape Town will continue to rely on rain-fed dams for most of its water. About 95% of Cape Town's water comes from a regional, integrated surface water system: the Western Cape Water Supply System. This is managed by the national Department of Water and Sanitation. Although the City is installing and/or drawing on alternative water sources, it is more cost-effective for the City to continue to rely on rain-fed dams for most of its water. Rain-fed dams will still supply more than three quarters of Cape Town's water in 10 years' time.

SDG Indicator 6.a.1 – Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan

The Water Strategy aims to navigate Cape Town to become a water-sensitive city by 2040, whereby there is a widespread, transformed relationship with water, with inclusive, safe and healthy waterways becoming a core feature of the urban fabric.



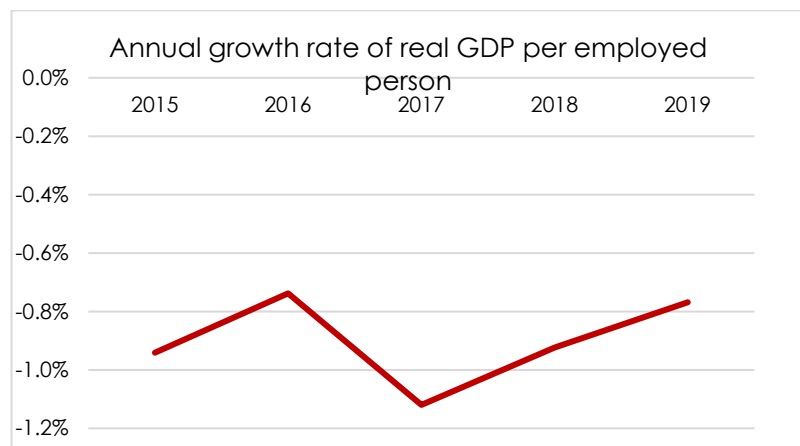
SDG 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

SDG Indicator 8.1.1 – Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita

The city's GDP per capita (which was approximately US\$5 813 in 2015 and US\$4 923 in 2019) and GDP per capita growth has largely outperformed the national economy. It contracted by 1,0% between 2015 and 2019 as a result of the Cape Town population growth rate exceeding its economic growth rate.

SDG Indicator 8.2.1 – Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person

The city's GDP per capita (which was approximately US\$5 813 in 2015 and US\$4 923 in 2019) and GDP per capita growth has largely outperformed the national economy. It contracted by 1,0% between 2015 and 2019 because of the Cape Town population growth rate exceeding its economic growth rate.



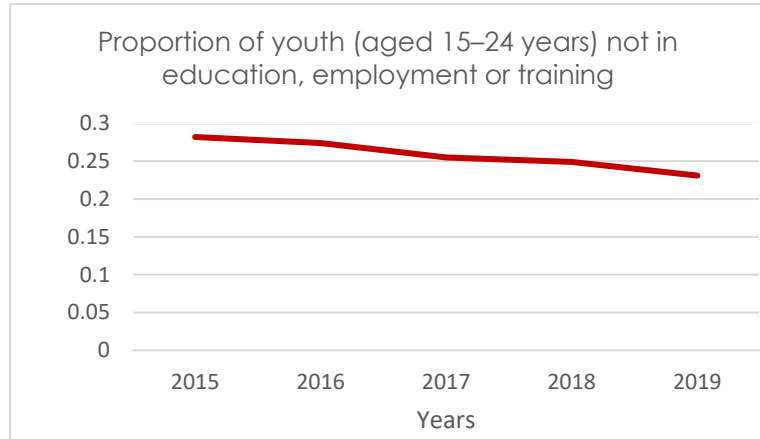
The percentage of annual growth rate per employed person reflects a slight decline from the previous reporting year.

SDG Indicator 8.3.1 – Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector and sex

Cape Town's informal employment as a share of total employment was at 12,4% in 2019; this figure decreased to 10,4% in 2020. More males (63%) than females (37%) were employed in the local informal sector in 2020, with jobs concentrated in the wholesale and retail trade sector (40% of total informal employment).

SDG Indicator 8.6.1 – Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training)

The proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training (NEET) has, over the past five years, seen a decline in Cape Town from 28,2% in 2016 to 23,1% in 2020. During the same period, Cape Town has seen a decline in the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training (NEET), from 28,2% in 2016 to 23,1% in 2020.



SDG Indicator 8.9.1 – Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate

Tourism gross value added in Cape Town as a % of total GVA increased from 1,6% in 2017 to 2,0% in 2018.





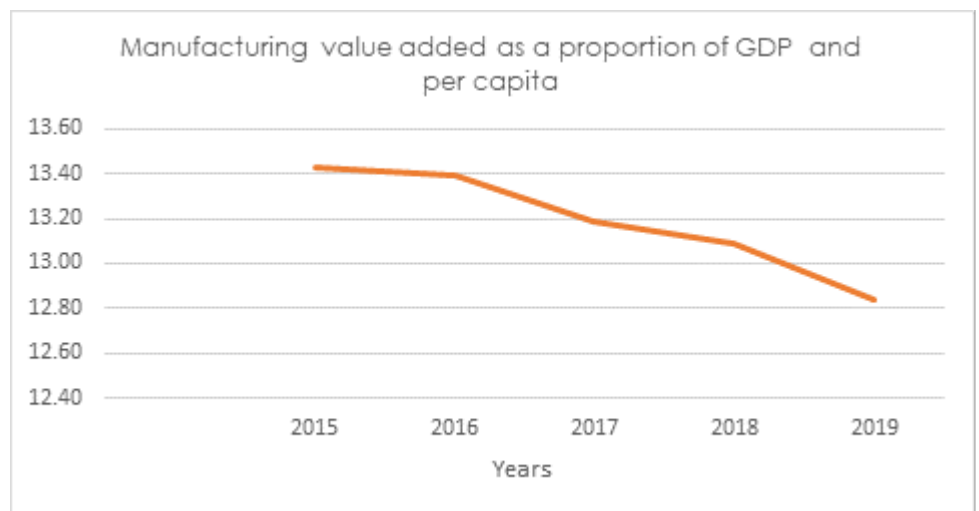
SDG 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

SDG Indicator 9.1.2 – Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport

Cape Town has South Africa's second-busiest airport with over 10 million passenger movements each year at Cape Town International Airport between 2016 and 2019. The airport currently has US\$484 million worth of planned upgrades to its runway and departure lounges to be completed by 2023.

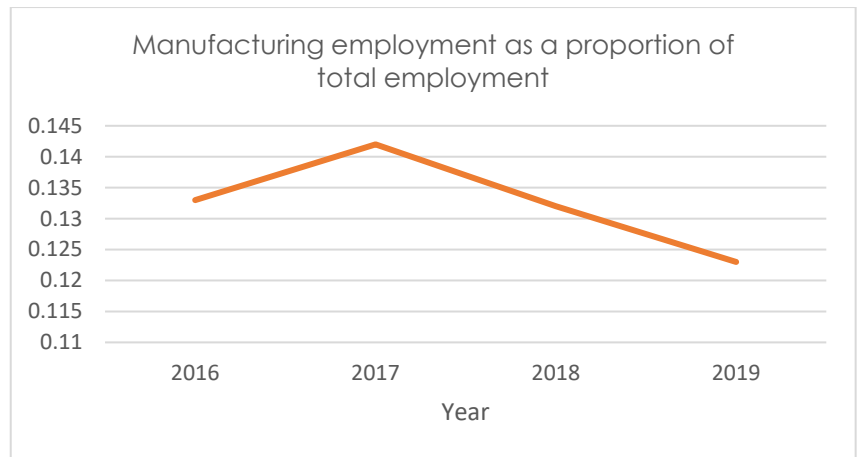
SDG Indicator 9.2.1 – Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita

Percentage of manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita has consistently showed a decrease from 13,4% in 2015 to 12,8% in 2019.



SDG Indicator 9.2.2 – Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment

Percentage of manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment has increased from 13,30% in 2016 to 14,2% in 2017, but decreased from 13,2% in 2018 to 12,0% in 2019.



SDG Indicator 9.3.1 – Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added

The City provides different services aimed at building the SMME sector. The Business Hub assists SMMEs (including ones contracting with the City) with information and guidance on the City's business processes, access to enterprise development support and assistance to overcome barriers (red tape). Since the inception of the Business Hub in 2019, the number of service requests increased from 1 705 in 2019 to 2 850 in 2020.

SDG Indicator 9.3.2 – Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit

According to the South African Reserve Bank on bank statistics, the total SME credit exposure in 2017 was 28% of total business loans. The pandemic exposed the lack of financial support for SMEs in the country as owner-funded capital represents the most widely used source of finance, followed by investments by family and business partners. These sources of capital remain constrained as the pandemic persists, notwithstanding the launch of a COVID-19 Loan Guarantee Scheme.

SDG Indicator 9.a.1 – Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure

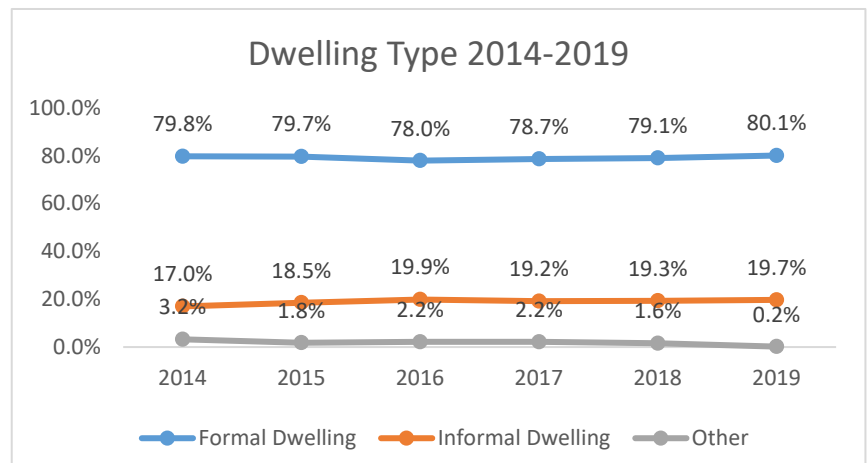
The City has brought the total number of building plans approved since 2012/2013 to 209 405, with a value of approximately R169,3 billion.



SDG 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

SDG Indicator 11.1.1 – Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing

To accommodate projected growth and to manage the existing housing demand, it is estimated that roughly 500 000 housing opportunities need to be created between 2021 and 2028. It is hoped that the Human Settlements Strategy can serve as a catalyst for the partnerships and cooperation required to meet this target. The number of human settlements opportunities (top structures) in 2019/2020 consisted of a target of 2 565, of which 2 738 opportunities were provided. The number of human settlements opportunities (formal serviced sites) for the year 2019/2020 had a target of 785, of which 785 were provided. The City's Greenville Garden City project, during its Phase 1, 2 and 3, completed approximately 1 600 houses which were handed over to qualifying beneficiaries from backyards and informal settlements.



SDG Indicator 11.2.1 – Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

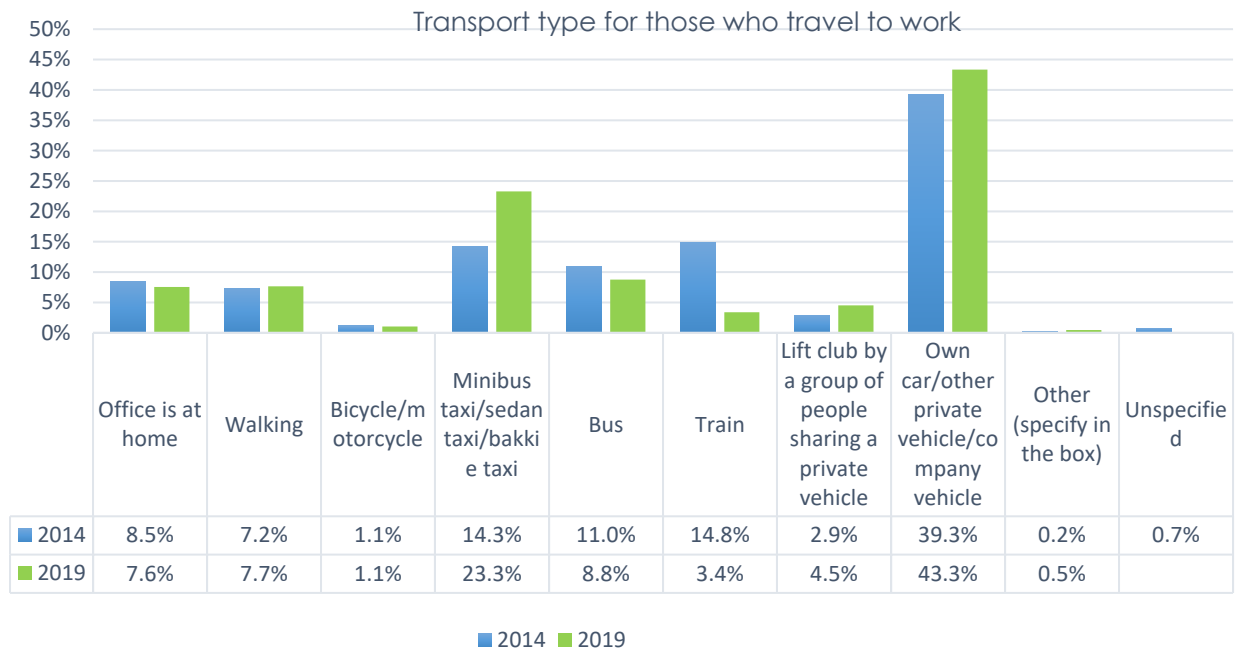
The city currently has 18% rail (Metrorail), 1 014 km of rail network with 23 routes on four main corridors, plus 125 stations. Of the 54 operating train sets, rail times are as follows: 31,7% of trains are delayed, 50,48% of trains are on time and 17,82% of trains are cancelled.

The City's bus rapid transit consists of 32 km of dedicated red road, of which 12% are minibus taxis and consist of six regions, 116 associations, 13 400 licensed vehicles, 1 760 routes, 354 000 rank boardings, 8% contracted bus services (GABS, Sibanye and MyCiTi), more than 250 000 passengers a day and over 1 400 registered buses.

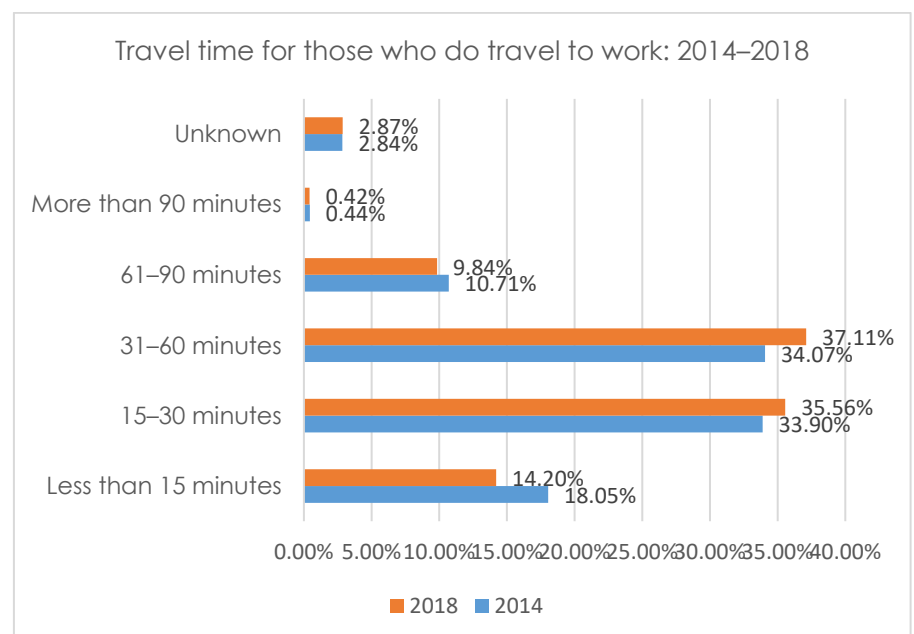
The public roads are also used by 53% private transport (of which car ownership stands at 95% in high-income communities). There is 9% walking and cycling and a total of 440 km of cycle lanes.

SDG Indicator 11.2.2 – Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

This is a proxy indicator used, which is not limited to public transport only but includes other modalities as well.



Travel time has the potential to describe densification in and around areas of work. The more time is needed to travel to work, the farther employees reside from their place of work.



SDG Indicator 11.3.1 – Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate

Cape Town's Municipal Spatial Development Framework sets out the spatial vision and development priorities to achieve a reconfigured, inclusive spatial form for the city. The City's IDP and MSDF contains three spatial strategies: Spatial strategy 1: Build an inclusive, integrated, vibrant city; Spatial strategy 2: Manage urban growth, and create a balance between urban development and environmental protection; and Spatial strategy 3: Plan for employment, and improve access to economic opportunities.

SDG Indicator 11.3.2 – Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically

The MSDF promotes an inward growth rationale, directing and supporting public and private investment and maintenance programmes in the existing footprint of the city, and protecting its critical natural assets. Upscaled development and infrastructure provision in an urban inner core directly supports spatial transformation through dense, diverse land uses and transit-oriented growth and development, anchored by an efficient transport system (both public and private).

In addition, formal and informal urban growth will need to be configured in a manner that will not compromise the City's ability to respond to a range of shocks and stresses associated with climate change.

SDG Indicator 11.4.1 – Total per capita expenditure on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by source of funding (public, private), type of heritage (cultural, natural) and level of government (national, regional and local/municipal)

Naming and renaming project: The City's inclusive naming and renaming process is aimed at ensuring that the names of Council-owned buildings, facilities, roads, artefacts, places and memorials represent the heritage.

The Heritage Project: The City was assessed by Heritage Western Cape as being competent to enforce the provisions of the National Heritage Resources Act, act 25 of 1999 in February 2020. The application to Heritage Western Cape to lift the provisions of section 34 of the National Heritage Resources Act (the 60-year clause) for the Parow station precinct succeeded. This paves the way for the implementation of the City's strategy to promote development in the area.

The Arts and Culture Branch have developed cultural mapping and planning toolkits and have mapped 51 suburbs over six years from 2014 to 2020.

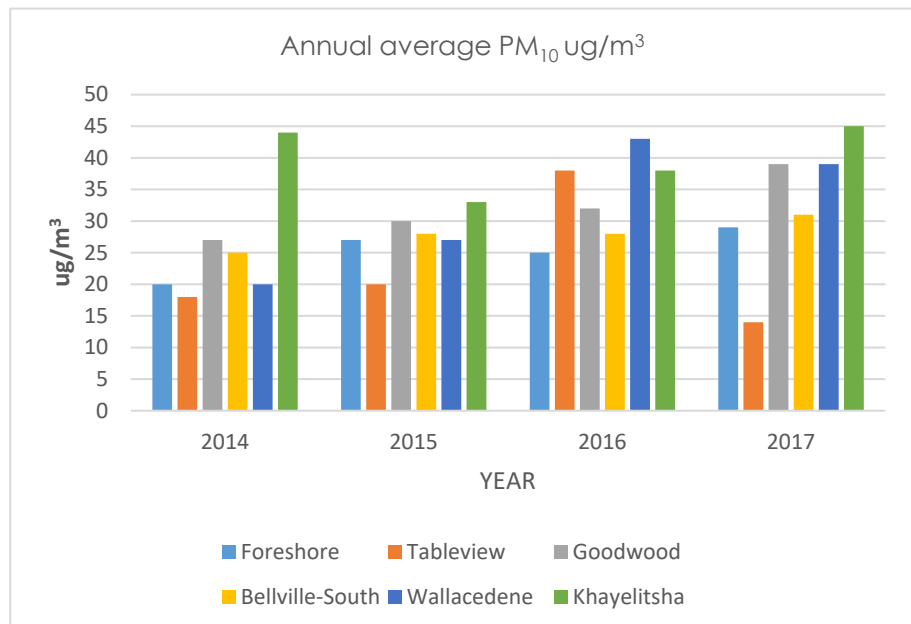
SDG Indicator 11.6.1 – Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed in controlled facilities out of total municipal waste generated, by cities

To report on solid waste management in the City, the indicator was divided into two, namely incoming waste and total waste diverted from landfill, with a year-on-year increase from 2015 on waste collected.



SDG Indicator 11.6.2 – Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)

Three main types of air pollutant are measured and reported on by the City, namely nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), sulphur dioxide (SO₂) and particulate matter (PM₁₀). Minimum air quality standards are specified by national legislation. The three types of air pollutant are measured in terms of compliance with National Ambient Air Quality Standards. The City's Scientific Services Air Quality Monitoring Labs provide the averages of various pollutants. In order to improve air



quality, the City developed an Air Quality Management Plan (2005) and promulgated the City's Air Quality Management By-law, 2010 (amended in 2016).

Ambient air quality standard	Index Level	Risk	SO ² concentration range [µg/m ³]	PM2.5 concentration range [µg/m ³]	PM10 concentration range [µg/m ³]	NO ₂ concentration range [µg/m ³]
	Good	Low	5 µg/m ³	8 µg/m ³	19 µg/m ³	13µg/m ³
Prescribed Annual Average			50 µg/m ³	20 µg/m ³	40 µg/m ³	40 µg/m ³

Source: City of Cape Town Scientific Services for the 2019 calendar year

Air Quality Standards in Cape Town are well below the Prescribed Annual Average. Poor air quality results from various social, economic and environmental factors, including unpaved roads and pavements (contributing to high concentrations of particulate matter), the burning of wood or paraffin for heating and cooling (contributing to localised exceedances) and veld fires.

SDG Indicator 11.7.1 – Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

The City currently manages 20 nature reserves, 14 district parks and 354 green belts across Cape Town (over 1 349 ha of natural public green space). There is also 307 km of coastline and over 45 000 ha of accessible protected areas (nature reserves). Table Mountain National Park (22 100 ha, just below 10% of municipal area) and large green belts that run alongside river corridors are critical public green spaces in the city.

The City's green spaces include the BioNet, coastline, public parks, public gardens and green belts. Up to 22,29% – an extent of 55 426 ha – of land within the municipality is dedicated to conservation. The City currently has 3 017 ha of public parks, 2 435 ha of recreational facilities, 375 ha of recreational conservation areas and 14 811 ha of nature reserves within its borders. In total, 5,89% of the city's average built-up area is open space for public use.



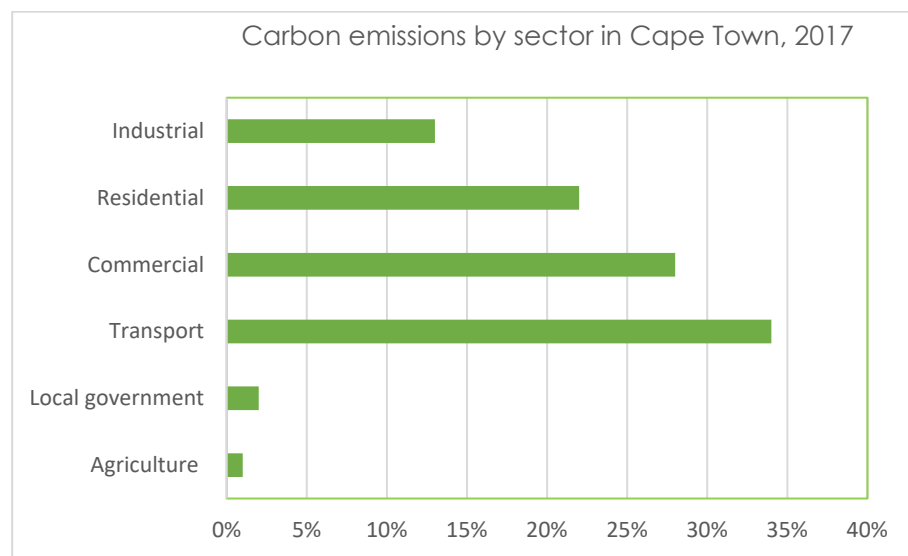
Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

SDG Indicator 13.2.1 – Number of countries with nationally determined contributions, long- term strategies, national adaptation plans and adaptation communications, as reported to the UNFCCC secretariat

Solar Heater Programme: The programme forms part of the City's electricity savings campaign to reduce city-wide electricity consumption, alleviate the burden of electricity costs to households and the economy, cut CO₂ emissions and improve energy security. City-wide GHG emissions were relatively stable between 2012 and 2018, with an apparent drop from 21 914 762 tonnes to 20 609 997 tonnes of CO₂ over this period. This was mostly as a result of reduced demand for electricity and improvements in waste data, which offset increases in transport energy demand.

SDG Indicator 13.2.2 – Total greenhouse gas emissions per year

Total carbon emissions for Cape Town is reported on per sector and, during 2017, showed that the transport sector emitted the most GHGs.



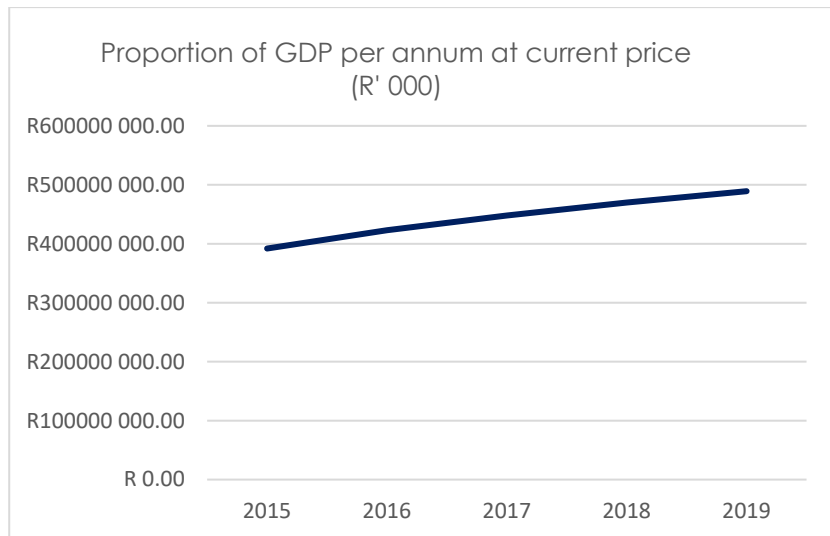


SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

SDG Indicator 17.1.1 – Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source

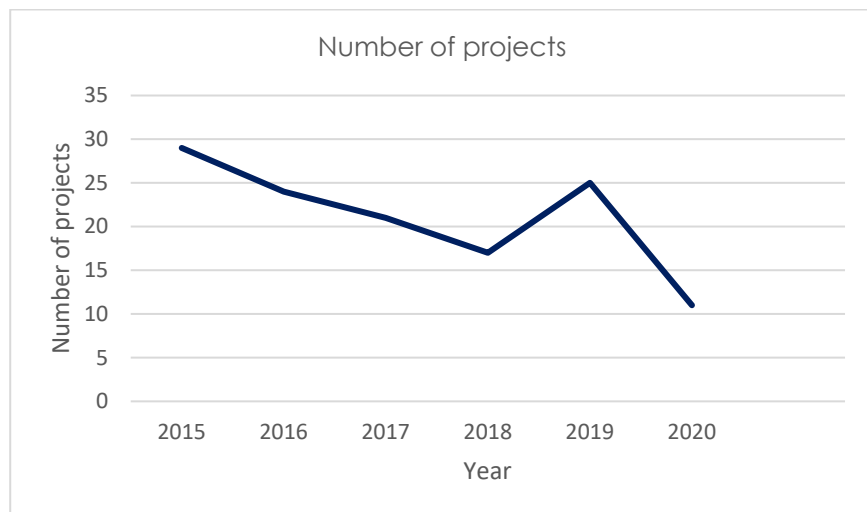
In 2019, the City recorded R489 billion gross domestic product.

Total proportion of gross domestic product per annum. Gross domestic product calculated by region, from the national, provincial and local level.



SDG Indicator 17.3.1 – Foreign direct investments (FDI), official development assistance and South-South Cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget

Reporting on the total number of secured foreign direct investment projects between 2016 and 2020, a total of 98 foreign direct investment projects were recorded into Cape Town, and represented a total capital investment of R2,3 billion.



SDG Indicator 17.6.1 – Number of science and/or technology cooperation agreements and programmes between countries, by type of cooperation

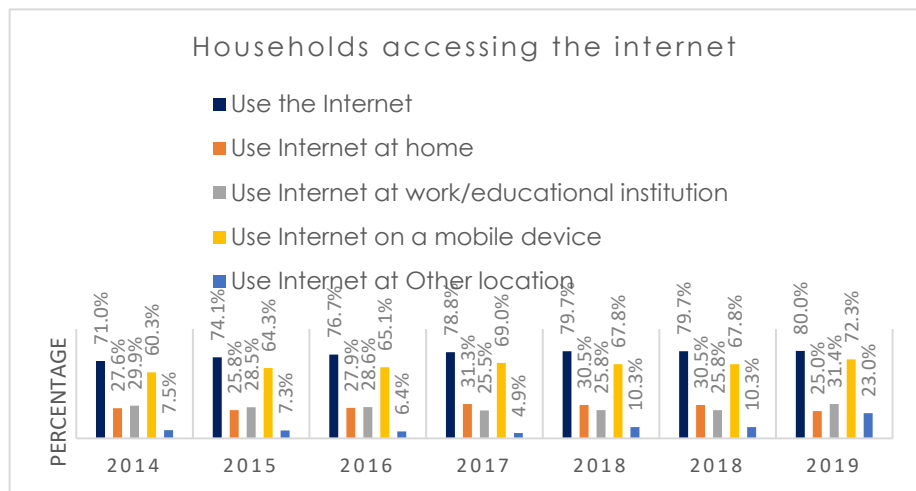
The City is piloting three Digital City Programmes (Broadband Project; Technology Innovation Project; and Spatial Data Management Project).

SDG Indicator 17.6.2 – Fixed internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed

The City has installed a total of 1 140 km of fibre-optic cable.

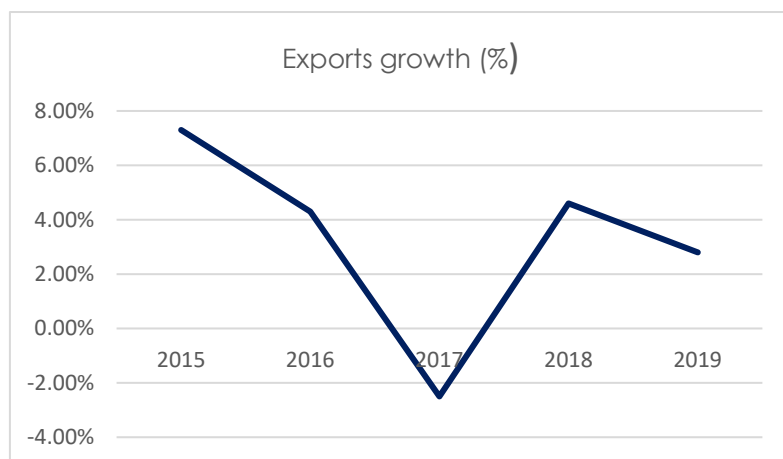
SDG Indicator 17.8.1 – Proportion of individuals using the internet

More Cape Town households accessed the internet, predominantly via mobile devices. This increased from 60,30% in 2014 to 67,80% in 2018.



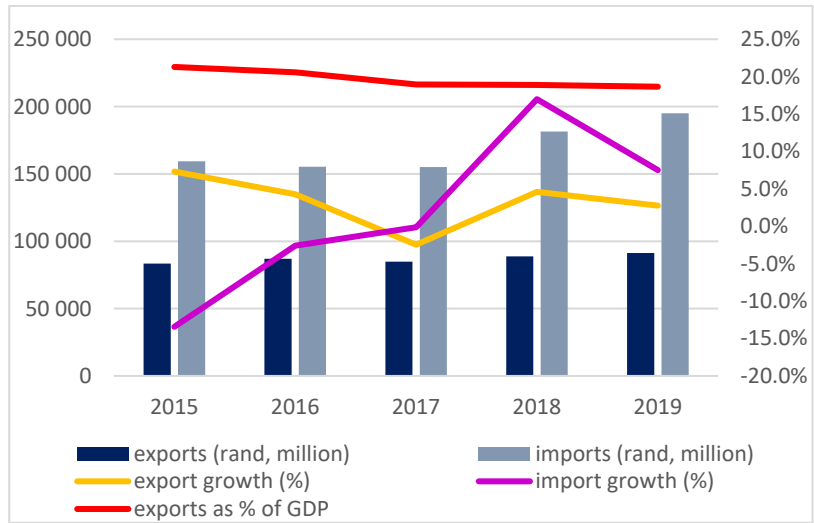
SDG Indicator 17.11.1 – Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports

City of Cape Town's exports growth in per cent: Between 2015 and 2019, Cape Town's export growth declined from 7,3% to 2,8%.











SDG Indicator 17.12.1 – Weighted average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing states





Cape Town exports, represented in rands, (millions) and includes both exports, imports, export growth (%), import growth (%) and exports as a percentage of GDP.













Annexure F: Summary of the data and metrics analyses






		Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere										
TARGET	Indicator	Year	Source	CCT proxy	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Trend
1.1	1.1.1 Proportion of the population living below the international poverty line by sex, age, employment status and geographic location (urban/rural)	2020/21	CCT Integrated Annual Report	% of households estimated in Cape Town with R3 500 or less monthly household income (not person estimates)	25,9%	27,9%	28,0%	24,2%	16,3%	22,6%		
1.2	1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age	2021	VLR report	% of households estimated in Cape Town below the upper bound poverty line	20,8%	23,0%	24,0%	23,2%	15,3%	27,5%		
	1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions	2020/2021	CCT State of Cape Town Report	%							22%	

	according to national definitions	2017	Poverty Trends in South Africa 2006 and 2015	% households below the UBPL poverty measures: Western Cape		25,3%							
1.3	1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable	2019/2020	CCT Integrated Annual Report	Number of social care interventions								7061	
1.4	1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services	2019/2020	CCT Integrated Annual Report	Water – %	98,7%	96,3%	95,7%	95,4%	96,1%	98,9%			
				Sanitation – %	93,5%	91,8%	92,4%	92,0%	92,4%	95,5%			
				Refuse disposal – %	92,2%	94,6%	96,5%	96,5%	95,5%	95,3%			
				Energy source – %	98,3%	96,7%	91,7%	91,7%	93,3%	88,7%			
	1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation, and (b) who perceive their rights												








	to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure											
1.5	1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100 000 population	2019/2020	CCT Integrated Annual Report	Number of people provided with shelter							488	
	1.5.2 Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)											
	1.5.3 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030											
	1.5.4 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	2018	CRI Report (Note: This is a national level indicator)				1					
1.a	1.a.1 Total official development assistance grants from all donors that focus on poverty reduction as a share of											






	the recipient country's gross national income												
	1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)												
1.b	1.b.1 Pro-poor public social spending	2019/2020	CCT Integrated Annual Report									13500	
		<p>Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</p>											
2.1	2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment	2020/2021	CCT State of Cape Town Report	Proportion of households where children in Cape Town often/always go hungry	4,50%	3,60%	3,80%	2,40%	1,80%				
	2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on	2016/2019	Research Analytics 2021	Proportion of households where adults in Cape Town never go hungry	74,5%	75,2%	73,0%	77,1%	76,9%	76,6%			





	the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	2020	State of Cape Town Report	Proportion of households where children in Cape Town never go hungry	39,2%	38,0%	37,4%	38,9%	40,4%			
2.2	2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age	2020/2021	CCT, City Health: Health Information & Technology								1711	
	2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	2020/2021	CCT, City Health: Health Information & Technology								118	
	2.2.3 Prevalence of anaemia in women aged 15 to 49 years, by pregnancy status (percentage)											
2.3	2.3.1 Volume of production per labour unit by classes of	2020/2021	CCT Integrated Annual Report	Rands					12 000 000			

	farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size											
	2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status											
2.4	2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture ¹⁴⁴	2021	VLR Report									
2.5	2.5.1 Number of (a) plant and (b) animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities											
	2.5.2 Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction											
2a	2.a.1 The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures											





¹⁴⁴ The data annexure consists of qualitative data, presented in the first part of the data annexure and represented in the matrix with an arrow to reflect that data are available






	6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality												
6.4	6.4.1 Change in water use efficiency over time	2020/2021	CCT State of Cape Town Repot	Litres			197,52	171,00	122,73	118,59			
	6.4.2 Level of water stress: fresh water withdrawal as a proportion of available fresh water resources												
6.5	6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management												
	6.5.2 Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation												
6.6	6.6.1 Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time												
6.a	6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan												





6.b	6.b.1 Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management												
		Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all											
8.1	8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita	2021	VLR report	US\$	US\$ 5 813						US\$4 923		
8.2	8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person	2019	Source: IHS Markit; own calculations			-0,9%	-0,7%	-1,1%	-0,9%	-0,8%			
8.3	8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in	2020	Source: Quarterly Labour Force Survey	More males (63%) than females (37%) were employed in the local informal sector in 2020					12,4%	10,40%			

	total employment, by sector and sex ¹⁴⁵											
8.4	8.4.1 Material footprint, per capita, and material footprint per GDP (Integrated Annual Report 2019/2020)											
8.4	8.4.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP											
8.5	8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of employees, by sex, age, occupation and persons with disabilities											
8.5	8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities									23,1%		





¹⁴⁵ This data reflect that more people are not employed, but individuals may have left the informal sector and joined the formal sector

8.6	8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training	2020	Source: Quarterly Labour Force Survey				27,4%	25,5%	24,9%			
8.7	8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age											
8.8	8.8.1 Fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries per 100 000 workers, by sex and migrant status											
8.8	8.8.2 Level of national compliance with labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status											



8.9	8.9.1 Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate	2018	Cape Town Tourism			1,8%	1,8%	1,9%	1,6%	2,0%		
8.10	8.10.1 (a) Number of commercial bank branches per 100 000 adults and (b) number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100 000 adults											
8.10	8.10.2 Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile money service provider											
8.a	8.a.1 Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements											
8.b	8.b.1 Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy											




	9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment	2016/2020	Source: Quarterly Labour Force Survey			13,30%	13,30%	14,20%	13,20%	12%		
9.3	9.3.1 Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added	2021	VLR report	# of service requests					1 705	2 850		
9.3	9.3.2 Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit	The total SME credit exposure in 2017 was 28% of total business loans		Total business loans (%)				28%				
9.4	9.4.1 CO ₂ emission per unit of value added											



9.5	9.5.1 Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP												
9.5	9.5.2 Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants												
9.a	9.a.1 Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure	2019/2020	(Integrated Annual Report 2019/2020)										
9.b	9.b.1 Proportion of medium- and high-tech industry value added in total value added												

		2020/2021	CCT State of Cape Town Report, Mayor's Portfolio 2018 & 2020	Other ¹⁴⁶ – %	3,2%	1,8%	2,2%	2,2%	1,6%	0,2%		
11.2	11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	2020/2021	CCT State of Cape Town Report									
11.3	11.3.1 Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate											
11.3	11.3.2 Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and			National indicator (required by national legislation)								



¹⁴⁶ Other dwellings are understood to include either traditional structures or more precarious shelter like tents or make-shift structures


	management that operates regularly and democratically											
11.4	11.4.1 Total per capita expenditure on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by source of funding (public, private), type of heritage (cultural, natural) and level of government (national, regional and local/municipal)	2020/2021	CCT State of Cape Town Report									
11.5	11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected											




	persons attributed to disasters per 100 000 population											
11.5	11.5.2 Direct economic loss in relation to global GDP, damage to critical infrastructure and number of disruptions to basic services, attributed to disasters											
11.6	11.6.1 Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed in controlled facilities out of total municipal waste generated, by cities	2018	CCT State of Cape Town Report	Incoming waste	6446 41	2168458	2 522 887	2 345 024				
				Total waste diverted from landfill	1904 72	356273	593376	496910				
11.6	11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine	2018	CCT State of Cape	ug/m ³	20	27	25	29				
					18	20	38	14				



	particulate matter (e.g. PM _{2.5} and PM ₁₀) in cities (population weighted)		Town Report ¹⁴⁷		27	30	32	39				
					25	28	28	31				
					20	27	43	39				
					44	33	38	45				
11.7	11.7.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	2021	VLR report on ha of natural public green space								1 34 9	
11.7	11.7.2 Proportion of persons' victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months											



¹⁴⁷ Includes six city areas: Foreshore, Tableview, Goodwood, Bellville-South, Wallacedene and Khayelitsha




<p>11. a</p> <p>11.a.1 Number of countries that have national urban policies or regional development plans that (a) respond to population dynamics (b) ensure balanced territorial development and (c) increase local fiscal space</p>											
<p>11. b</p> <p>11.b.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030</p>											



11.b	11.b.2 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies												
11.c	Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings and utilizing local materials												
		<p>Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts</p>											




13.1	13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100 000 population										
13.1	13.1.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030										
13.1	13.1.3 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with										





	national disaster risk reduction strategies											
13.2	13.2.1 Number of countries with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans and adaptation communications, as reported to the UNFCCC secretariat	2021	CCT State of Cape Town Report									
13.2	13.2.2 Total greenhouse gas emissions per year	2020/2021	CCT State of Cape Town Report	Agriculture				1%				
				Local government				2%				
				Transport				34%				
				Commercial				28%				
				Residential				22%				
				Industrial				13%				




<p>13.3</p> <p>13.3.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies, (b) curricula, (c) teacher education, and (d) student assessment</p>											
<p>13.a</p> <p>13.a.1 Amounts provided and mobilized in United States dollars per year in relation to the continued existing collective mobilization goal of the \$100 billion commitment through to 2025</p>											



13.b	13.b.1 Number of least developed countries and small island developing states with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans and adaptation communications, as reported to the UNFCCC secretariat											
17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS 		Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development										
17.1	17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source	2020	IHS Markit	Rands (R1 000)		R391 939 973,00	R422 863 558,00	R447 898 025,00	R469 961 714,00	R489 175 349,88		




	17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes												
17.2	17.2.1 Net official development assistance, total and to least developed countries, as a proportion of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee donors' gross national income (GNI)												
17.3	17.3.1 Foreign direct investments (FDI), official development assistance and South-	2020	WESGRO, 2020	Total number of projects	29	24	21	17	25	11			

	South Cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget											
	17.3.2 Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP											
17.4	17.4.1 Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services											
17.5	17.5.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries											

17.6	17.6.1 Fixed internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed	2019/2020	CCT Integrated Annual Report 2019/2020										
17.7	17.7.1 Total amount of approved funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies												
17.8	17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the internet	2018	Stats SA, General Household Survey 2014–2018	Use the internet	71,0%	74,1%	76,7%	78,8%	79,7%				
17.9	17.9.1 Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through												

	North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries											
17.10	17.10.1 Worldwide weighted tariff average											
17.11	17.11.1 Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports											
17.12	17.12.1 Weighted average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing states											

	effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals											
17.1 7	17.17.1 Amount in United States dollars committed to public-private partnerships for infrastructure	2021	VLR report	Business process outsourcing sector				R28,5 million				
				Atlantis Special Economic Zone						R56,5 million		
				Water Fund for the Greater Cape Town Region						R62 million		
				Neighbourhood watches						R3 million		
17.1 8	17.18.1 Statistical capacity indicator for Sustainable Development Goal monitoring											

17.18	17.18.2 Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics										
17.18	17.18.3 Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding										
17.19	17.19.1 Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries										

17.1 9	17.19.2 Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years, and (b) have achieved 100% birth registration and 80% death registration										
-----------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--



References

Introductory sections

Al-Zu'bi, R. 2020. The Decade of Action: Cities Humanizing SDGs. Available at:
<https://www.ecomena.org/cities-humanizing-sdgs>

City of Cape Town. 2017. Integrated Development Plan 2017–2022 (IDP). Available at:
[https://www.capetown.gov.za/Family%20and%20home/city-publications/the-citys-five-year-plan-\(idp\)/the-citys-idp-2017-2022](https://www.capetown.gov.za/Family%20and%20home/city-publications/the-citys-five-year-plan-(idp)/the-citys-idp-2017-2022)

City of Cape Town. 2018a. Building Resilience to Urban Challenges: Mayor's Portfolio of Urban Sustainability. Available at:
<https://resource.capetown.gov.za/documentcentre/Documents/Project%20and%20programme%20documents/CCT%20Mayor%27s%20Portfolio%20of%20Urban%20Sustainability%202018.pdf>

City of Cape Town. 2018b. City of Cape Town State of the Environment Report 2018. TDA. Available at:
<http://resource.capetown.gov.za/documentcentre/Documents/City%20research%20reports%20and%20review/State%20of%20the%20Environment%202018%20Report.pdf>

City of Cape Town. 2020a. Collaboration for Sustainable Transformation: Mayor's Portfolio of Urban Sustainability. Available at:
https://resource.capetown.gov.za/documentcentre/Documents/Project%20and%20programme%20documents/CCT-Mayor%27s_Portfolio_of_Urban_Sustainability_2020.pdf

City of Cape Town. 2020b. Draft Department of Water and Sanitation Sector Plan. Final Draft (internal document).

City of Cape Town. 2020c. Draft Energy and Climate Change Directorate Sector Plan (internal document).

City of Cape Town. 2020d. Draft Environmental Sector Plan (internal document).

City of Cape Town. 2020e. Draft Facilities Sector Plan (internal document).

City of Cape Town. 2020f. Draft Fleet Sector Plan (internal document).

City of Cape Town. 2020g. Draft Human Settlements Sector Plan (internal document).

City of Cape Town. 2020h. Draft IS&T Sector Plan (internal document).

City of Cape Town. 2020i. Draft Solid Waste Management Sector Plan. 3rd Generation (internal document).

City of Cape Town. 2020j. Draft Transport Sector Plan (internal document).

City of Cape Town. 2020k. Draft Water and Sanitation Sector Plan (internal document).

City of Cape Town. 2020l. State of Cape Town Report 2020. Available at:
https://resource.capetown.gov.za/documentcentre/Documents/City%20research%20reports%20and%20review/State_of_Cape_Town_2020_Visual_Summary.pdf

Food and Agriculture Organization. 2008. Proceedings of the Committee on World Food Security, 39th session, 15–20 October, Rome, Italy. Available at: <http://www.fao.org/3/MD776E/MD776E.pdf>

International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD). 2021. African Voluntary National Local Reviews in Focus at RFSD. Available at: <https://sdg.iisd.org/news/african-voluntary-national-local-reviews-in-focus-at-rfsd>

Jack, C., Wolski, W., Steynor, A. & Lennard, C. Climate Change Projections for the City of Cape Town. Climate System Analysis Group. Available at: http://www.csag.uct.ac.za/~cjack/CSAG_CCT%20report.pdf

New York City Mayor's Office for International Affairs . Nd.. Voluntary Local Review Declaration. Available at: <https://www1.nyc.gov/site/international/programs/voluntary-local-review-declaration.page>

Petrie, B., Rawlins, J., Engelbrecht, F. & Davies, R. 2019. Vulnerability and Hazard Assessment Report. Elaboration of a Climate Change Hazard, Vulnerability and Risk Assessment. Study to the benefit of the City of Cape Town. One World Sustainable Investments. Cape Town.

Ramaphosa, C. 2020a. President Cyril Ramaphosa: Escalation of measures to combat Coronavirus COVID-19 pandemic. South African Government, 23 March. Available at: <https://www.gov.za/speeches/president-cyril-ramaphosa-escalation-measures-combat-coronavirus-covid-19-pandemic-23-mar>

Ramaphosa, C. 2020b. Statement by President Cyril Ramaphosa on measures to combat COVID-19 epidemic. COVID-19 Online Resource & News Portal, 15 March. Available at: <https://sacoronavirus.co.za/2020/03/15/statement-by-president-cyril-ramaphosa-on-measures-to-combat-covid-19-epidemic>

Solomons, N., Salome Kruger, H. & Pouane, T.R. 2019. "Addressing non-communicable diseases in the Western Cape, South Africa". *Journal of Public Health Research*, 8(2): 1534. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6886006>

Statista. 2021. Top ten largest municipalities in South Africa as of 2016. Available at: <https://www.statista.com/statistics/671778/top-10-largest-municipalities-in-south-africa>

Statistics South Africa. 2005. Census 2001: Stages in the life cycle of South Africans. Available at: <http://www.statssa.gov.za/publications/C2001Stages/C2001Stages.pdf>

Statistics South Africa. 2018. General Household Survey 2014 to 2018. Available at: <https://www.statssa.gov.za/publications/P0318/P03182018.pdf>

Statistics South Africa. 2019. Sustainable Development Goals: Country Report 2019. Available at: http://www.statssa.gov.za/MDG/SDGs_Country_Report_2019_South_Africa.pdf

Statistics South Africa. 2020. Quarterly Labour Force Survey, 2009–2019. Available at: <http://www.statssa.gov.za/?s=Quarterly+labour+force+survey&sitem>

Traffic Index Results. 2019. Overview: TomTom Traffic Index. Available at: <https://www.tomtom.com/traffic-index/ranking>

United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs Sustainable Development (UNDESA). Voluntary Local Reviews. Available at: <https://sdgs.un.org/topics/voluntary-local-reviews>

United Nations: Department of Economic and Social Affairs. Social Development for Sustainable Development, a. Available at: <https://www.un.org/en/academic-impact/sustainability>

United Nations: Department of Economic and Social Affairs. Social Development for Sustainable Development, b. Available at: <https://www.un.org/development/desa/dspd/2030agenda-sdgs.html>

Van Breemen, H. 2014. "Cape Town's Urban Food Security Plan: A Conceptual Framework for Achieving an Accessible and Healthy Urban Food System". Masters dissertation. University of Cape Town, Cape Town. Available at: https://open.uct.ac.za/bitstream/handle/11427/13234/thesis_ebe_2014_van_breemen_h.pdf?sequence=1

Western Cape Government. 2016. Western Cape Government Household Food and Nutrition Security Strategic Framework. Available at: https://www.westerncape.gov.za/sites/www.westerncape.gov.za/files/assets/140916_wcg_household_food_and_nutrition_security_strategic_framework.pdf

SDG 1

City of Cape Town. 2020. State of Cape Town Report 2020. Available at: https://resource.capetown.gov.za/documentcentre/Documents/City%20research%20reports%20and%20review/State_of_Cape_Town_2020_Visual_Summary.pdf

Creamer, T. 2021. World Bank warns of extreme poverty setback as South Africa is buffeted by Covid. Polity. Available at: <https://www.polity.org.za/print-version/world-bank-warns-of-extreme-poverty-setback-as-south-africa-is-buffed-by-covid-2021-01-05>

Statistics South Africa. 2019a. Statistical Release P0310.1. Available at: <http://www.statssa.gov.za/publications/P03101/P031012019.pdf>

Statistics South Africa. 2019b. Five facts about poverty in South Africa. Available at: <http://www.statssa.gov.za/?p=12075>

SDG 2

City of Cape Town. 2019. Resilience Strategy. Available at: https://resource.capetown.gov.za/documentcentre/Documents/City%20strategies%2C%20plans%20and%20frameworks/Resilience_Strategy.pdf

National Income Dynamics Study (NIDS-CRAM). 2021. Hunger in South African in 2020: Results from Wave 3 of NIDS-CRAM. Available at: <https://cramsurvey.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/10.-Van-der-Berg-S.-Patel-L.-Bridgman-G.-2021-Hunger-in-South-Africa-during-2020-Results-from-Wave-3-of-NIDS-CRAM-1.pdf>

SDG 6

City of Cape Town. 2016. City and The Nature Conservancy to establish SA's first water fund. Available at: <https://www.capetown.gov.za/media-and-news/City%20and%20The%20Nature%20Conservancy%20to%20establish%20SA's%20first%20water%20fund>

City of Cape Town. 2017. Water Services Development Plan – IDP Water Sector Input Report FY2017/18–2021/22. Available at: <https://resource.capetown.gov.za/documentcentre/Documents/City%20strategies,%20plans%20and%20frameworks/Water%20Services%20Development%20Plan.pdf> pg.22

City of Cape Town. 2018. Water Services and Urban Water Cycle Report 2018. Available at: <https://resource.capetown.gov.za/documentcentre/Documents/Graphics%20and%20educational%20material/Water%20Services%20and%20Urban%20Water%20Cycle.pdf>

City of Cape Town. 2019a. Our Shared Water Future: Cape Town's Water Strategy. Available at: <https://resource.capetown.gov.za/documentcentre/Documents/City%20strategies%2c%20plans%20and%20frameworks/Cape%20Town%20Water%20Strategy.pdf>

City of Cape Town. 2019b. "Handwashing is a lifesaver this Surge Season". Media statement, 14 October. Available at: <https://www.capetown.gov.za/Media-and-news/Handwashing%20is%20a%20lifesaver%20this%20Surge%20Season>

City of Cape Town. 2020. "City starts Soap Donation Drive". Media statement, 20 March. Available at: <https://www.capetown.gov.za/Media-and-news/City%20starts%20soap%20donation%20drivey>

Republic of South Africa. 1997. Water Services Act, Act 108 of 1997. Government Printer: Pretoria. Available at: https://www.gov.za/sites/default/files/gcis_document/201409/a108-97.pdf

South African Bureau of Standards. Available at: <https://www.store.sabs.co.za/pdfpreview.php?hash=1cc8f679f228941e595094a46f19ef8b46434bcb&preview=yes>

United Nations. N.d. Human Rights to Water and Sanitation. Available at: <https://www.unwater.org/water-facts/human-rights>

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). 2014. The Rights to Safe Water and Sanitation, Executive Summary.

SDG 8

Cape Innovation & Technology Initiative (CiTi). N.d. [Landing page]. Available at: <https://www.citi.org.za>

Cape Town Tourism. 2020b. "Cape Town's Ten-Point Tourism Strategy". 19 February. Available at: <https://www.capetown.travel/cape-towns-ten-point-tourism-strategy>

Department of Enterprise and Investment. 2019. Tourism Development Framework 2024. City of Cape Town, Available at: <https://resource.capetown.gov.za/documentcentre/Documents/City%20strategies,%20plans%20and%20frameworks/Tourism%20Development%20Framework%20for%20the%20City%20of%20Cape%20Town.pdf>

City of Cape Town. 2020a. "City's Economic Action Plan up and running". 30 April. Available at: <https://www.capetown.gov.za/Media-and-news/City%27s%20Economic%20Action%20Plan%20up%20and%20running>

City of Cape Town. 2020b. "Public invited to comment on draft Inclusive Economic Growth Strategy". 13 August. Available at: <https://www.capetown.gov.za/Media-and-news/Public%20invited%20to%20comment%20on%20draft%20Inclusive%20Economic%20Growth%20Strategy>

City of Cape Town. 2021a. Find a work opportunity through the Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP). Available at: <https://www.capetown.gov.za/work%20and%20business/jobs-and-skills-development/youth-careers/find-an-opportunity-with-epwp>

City of Cape Town. 2021b. Support the YouthStartCT Entrepreneurial Challenge. Available at: <https://www.capetown.gov.za/City-Connect/Get-involved/Donate/youthstartct-entrepreneurial-challenge>

Economic Analysis Branch. 2021. Quarterly Project Camissa Report: ICT (internal report) City of Cape Town.

Invest Cape Town. N.d. Invest in Cape Town Regional Market Analysis and Intelligence Report 2019/2020. Available at: <https://www.investcapetown.com/resources/invest-in-cape-town-brochure>

ITWeb. 2021. "Cape Town positions itself as remote working destination". 24 February. Available at: <https://www.itweb.co.za/content/O2rQGMAAnwm1qd1ea>

Statistics South Africa. 2020. Quarterly Labour Force Survey, (QLFS), 4th Quarter 2020. Available at: http://www.statssa.gov.za/?page_id=1854&PPN=P0211&SCH=72942

SDG 9

Airports Company South Africa (ACSA). 2021. Passenger Statistics. Available at: <https://www.airports.co.za/airports/cape-town-international-airport/statistics/passenger>

Arnoldi, M. 2021. "Transnet pilots reefer trains to ease road congestion in Cape Town". Engineering News, 8 February. Available at: https://www.engineeringnews.co.za/article/transnet-pilots-reefer-trains-to-ease-road-congestion-in-cape-town-2021-02-08/rep_id:4136

City of Cape Town. N.d. Public internet access in the city. Available at: <https://www.capetown.gov.za/Local%20and%20communities/Get-online/Public-wifi-zones/Public-wifi-across-the-city>

City of Cape Town. 2022. [Landing page]. Available at: <https://www.capetown.gov.za>

Duval, M. 2017. "Connecting the city through Wi-Fi". News24, 14 March. Available at: <https://www.news24.com/news24/SouthAfrica/Local/Peoples-Post/connecting-the-city-through-wi-fi-20170313>

Evans, C. 2020. "BELCON: Forever a white elephant or the Port of Cape Town's saviour?". Southern African Freight News, 26 October. Available at: <https://www.freightnews.co.za/article/belcon-forever-white-elephant-or-port-cape-towns-saviour>

GreenCape. N.d. Atlantis Special Economic Zone for Green Technologies, 2018/19 Annual Report. Available at: <https://www.greencape.co.za/content/sector/atlantis-sez>

GreenCape. 2021. "Free-to-access Wi-Fi hotspots in Witsand enables local NPOs". Bizcommunity, 1 February. Available at: <https://www.bizcommunity.com/Article/196/627/212624.html>

Hellenic Shipping News. 2021. "Renewed commitment to creating a world-class and competitive Port of Cape Town". 8 December. Available at: <https://www.hellenicshippingnews.com/renewed-commitment-to-creating-a-world-class-and-competitive-port-of-cape-town>

Invest Cape Town. 2020. Invest in Cape Town Regional Market Analysis and Intelligence Report 2019/2020. Available at: <https://www.investcapetown.com/resources/invest-in-cape-town-brochure>

Invest Cape Town. N.d. Cape Town Digital Connectivity. Available at:
<https://www.investcapetown.com/why-cape-town/digital-connectivity>

IOL. 2020. "Out with the old, in with the new: Transnet replaces ageing equipment". 14 September. Available at: <https://www.iol.co.za/mercury/network/out-with-the-old-in-with-the-new-transnet-replaces-ageing-equipment-2d7d3ee4-b40e-4427-81e1-a9b6afafd492>

National Treasury. 2021. City Spatialised Economic Data – Metro Level Report. City of Cape Town. Available at: <https://csp.treasury.gov.za/csp/DocumentsEvents/2021 CEDMF Report - Cape Town.pdf>

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). 2020. South Africa – Key Facts on SME Financing. Available at: <https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/sites/37b75ad0-en/index.html?itemId=/content/component/37b75ad0-en>

South African Institute of Tax Professionals. Does your business qualify for SME tax concessions?.

Statistics South Africa. 2021. Gender Series Volume VII: Informal Economy 2019. Available at: <http://www.statssa.gov.za/publications/Report-03-10-23/Report-03-10-232019.pdf>

Transnet National Ports Authority of South Africa. 2010. Port Statistics. Available at: <https://www.transnetnationalportsauthority.net/Commercial%20and%20Marketing/Pages/Port-Statistics.aspx>

SDG 11

City of Cape Town. 2012. Your Guide to Applying for Government Housing. Available at: <https://resource.capetown.gov.za/documentcentre/Documents/Graphics%20and%20educational%20material/Guide%20To%20Government%20Housing%20-%20Poster.pdf>

City of Cape Town. 2015. Transport Development Index: A Baseline understanding of "The State of transport" in Cape Town, TDA. Available at: <https://tdacontenthubfunctions.azurewebsites.net/Document/474>

City of Cape Town. 2018a. State of Cape Town 2018. Available at: <https://resource.capetown.gov.za/documentcentre/Documents/City%20research%20reports%20and%20review/State%20of%20Cape%20Town%202018.pdf>

City of Cape Town. 2018b. State of Environment Report. Available at: <http://resource.capetown.gov.za/documentcentre/Documents/City%20research%20reports%20and%20review/State%20of%20the%20Environment%202018%20Report.pdf>

City of Cape Town. 2018c. Your Guide to Housing Opportunities in Cape Town. Available at: <https://resource.capetown.gov.za/documentcentre/Documents/Procedures,%20guidelines%20and%20regulations/Housing%20Opportunities%20in%20Cape%20Town%20Guide.pdf>

City of Cape Town. 2019a. Cape Town Transport in 2019. Available at: <https://tdacontenthubstore.blob.core.windows.net/resources/756c7e76-1ab5-45a9-9e97-ecee4e150e79.pdf>

City of Cape Town. 2019b. Resilience Strategy. Available at: https://resource.capetown.gov.za/documentcentre/Documents/City%20strategies%20and%20plans%20and%20frameworks/Resilience_Strategy.pdf

City of Cape Town. 2020. State of Cape Town. Available at: https://resource.capetown.gov.za/documentcentre/Documents/City%20research%20reports%20and%20review/State_of_Cape_Town_2020_Visual_Summary.pdf

City of Cape Town. 2021. Draft Human Settlements Strategy. Available at: https://resource.capetown.gov.za/documentcentre/Documents/City%20strategies,%20plans%20and%20frameworks/Human_Settlements_Strategy.pdf

City of Cape Town. N.d. City of Cape Town Map Viewer. Available at: <https://citymaps.capetown.gov.za/EGISViewer/>

Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), 2019. Mapping a Green Infrastructure Network for the City of Cape Town. CSIR Report Number: CSIR/NRE/ECOS/ER/2019/0025/B

MyCiTi. 2015. MyCiTi Bus Service Records over 31 Million Passenger Journeys since 2010. Media release, 7 September. Available at: <https://www.myciti.org.za/en/contact/media-releases/myciti-bus-service-records-over-31-million-passenger-journeys-since-2010/#:~:text=In%20the%20past%20five%20years,31%2C1%20million%20passenger%20journeys.&text=More%20than%2046%20bus%20drivers,passengers%20on%20a%20week%20day>

Republic of South Africa. Disaster Management Act, Act 57 of 2002. Government Printer: Pretoria. Available at: https://www.cogta.gov.za/cgta_2016/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/DISASTER-MANAGEMENT-ACT.pdf

Rigolon, A., Browning, M., Lee, K. & Shin, S. 2018. "Access to urban green space in cities of the Global South: A systematic literature review". *Urban Science*, 2(3): 67.

State of Global Air. 2019. State of Global Air/2019: A special report on global exposure to air pollution and its disease burden Available at: https://www.stateofglobalair.org/sites/default/files/soga_2019_report.pdf

SDG 13

City of Cape Town. 2020. Carbon Disclosure Programme (CDP) (internal document).

SDG 17

City of Cape Town. 2020. State of Cape Town Report 2020, Urban Governance Chapter. Available at: https://resource.capetown.gov.za/documentcentre/Documents/City%20research%20reports%20and%20review/State_of_Cape_Town_2020_Visual_Summary.pdf

Republic of South Africa. 2014. National Environmental Management Act, Act 107 of 1998. Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations 2014. Available at: https://www.environment.gov.za/sites/default/files/legislations/nema_eia2014regulations_g38282.pdf

Statistics South Africa. 2019a. Sustainable Development Goals: Country Report 2019. Available at: http://www.statssa.gov.za/MDG/SDGs_Country_Report_2019_South_Africa.pdf

Statistics South Africa. 2019b. Tracking South Africa's Sustainable Development Goals. Available at: <http://www.statssa.gov.za/?p=12813>

United Nations. 2016. Critical milestones towards coherent, efficient and inclusive follow-up and review at the global level. Available at: https://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/70/684&Lang=E

Key gaps, challenges and lessons for the City of Cape Town

Carnegie Mellon University. Nd. Available at: https://www.brookings.edu/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/VLR_Handbook_7.7.19.pdf

Casale, D. & Posel, D. 2020. National Income Dynamics Study (NIDS) – Coronavirus Rapid Mobile Survey (CRAM) Gender and the early effects of the COVID-19 crisis in the paid and unpaid economies in South Africa. Available at: <https://cramsurvey.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/Casale-Gender-the-early-effects-of-the-COVID-19-crisis-in-the-paid-unpaid-economies-in-South-Africa.pdf>

Department of Women, Youth and Persons with Disabilities. 2015. Strategic Plan 2015–2020. Available at: <http://www.women.gov.za/images/Department-of-Women---Strategic-Plan.pdf>

IOL. 2020. “Ramaphosa says their names as he addresses SA's ‘other pandemic’ gender-based violence”. 17 June. Available at: <https://www.iol.co.za/news/south-africa/kwazulu-natal/watch-ramaphosa-says-their-names-as-he-addresses-sas-other-pandemic-gender-based-violence-49514737>

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). N.d. Achieving the SDGs in cities and regions. Available at: <https://www.oecd.org/about/impact/achieving-sdgs-in-cities-and-regions.html>

Republic of South Africa. 2013. Women Empowerment and Gender Equality Bill. Available at: https://www.gov.za/sites/default/files/gcis_document/201409/b50-2013womenempowermentgenderequality06nov2013.pdf

Spaull, N., Casale, D. & Posel, D. 2020. COVID-19: Women are bearing more costs and receiving fewer benefits. Available at: <https://nicspaull.com/2020/07/17/women-are-bearing-more-costs-receiving-fewer-benefits-my-dm-op-ed-with-daniela-casale-dori-posel/>

Data book

City of Cape Town. 2018a. City Resilience Index Report 2018 (internal document).

City of Cape Town. 2018b. Building Resilience to Urban Challenges: Mayor's Portfolio of Urban Sustainability. Available at: <https://resource.capetown.gov.za/documentcentre/Documents/Project%20and%20programme%20documents/CCT%20Mayor%27s%20Portfolio%20of%20Urban%20Sustainability%202018.pdf>

City Cape Town. 2018c. State of Cape Town 2018. Available at: <https://resource.capetown.gov.za/documentcentre/Documents/City%20research%20reports%20and%20review/State%20of%20Cape%20Town%202018.pdf>

City Cape Town. 2020a. Collaboration for Sustainable Transformation: Mayor's Portfolio of Urban Sustainability. 2020. Available at: https://resource.capetown.gov.za/documentcentre/Documents/Project%20and%20programme%20documents/CCT-Mayor%27s_Portfolio_of_Urban_Sustainability_2020.pdf

City of Cape Town 2021a. Integrated Annual Report 2019/2020. Infographics Summary. Available at: https://resource.capetown.gov.za/documentcentre/Documents/City%20research%20reports%20and%20review/State_of_Cape_Town_2020_Visual_Summary.pdf

City Cape Town. 2020b. State of Cape Town Report 2020. Available at: https://resource.capetown.gov.za/documentcentre/Documents/City%20research%20reports%20and%20review/State_of_Cape_Town_2020_Visual_Summary.pdf

Statistics South Africa. 2014. The South African MPI: Creating a multidimensional poverty index using census data. Pretoria.

Statistics South Africa. 2015. Poverty Trends in South Africa: An examination of absolute poverty between 2016 and 2015. Available at: <https://www.statssa.gov.za/publications/Report-03-10-06/Report-03-10-062015.pdf>

Statistics South Africa. 2019. General Household Survey 2019, Statistical Release P0318. Available at: <http://www.statssa.gov.za/publications/P0318/P03182019.pdf>

Technical note: Measuring poverty

Statistics South Africa. 2017. Living Conditions of Households in South Africa – An analysis of household expenditure and income data using the LCS 2014/2015. Statistical Release P03120. Available at: <https://www.statssa.gov.za/publications/P0310/P03102014.pdf>

Statistics South Africa. 2018. Men, Women and Children Findings of the Living Conditions Survey 2014/15, Report No. 03-10-02 (2014/15). Available at: <https://www.statssa.gov.za/publications/Report-03-10-02%20/Report-03-10-02%202015.pdf>

Statistics South Africa. 2019. General Household Survey 2018, Statistical Release P0318. Available at: <http://www.statssa.gov.za/publications/P0318/P03182018.pdf>

World Bank. 2017. Country Poverty Brief – Sub-Saharan Africa – South Africa – October 2017. Available at: https://databank.worldbank.org/data/download/poverty/33EF03BB-9722-4AE2-ABC7-AA2972D68AFE/Archives-2017/Global_POV_SP_CPB_ZAF.pdf

World Bank. 2020. General Household Survey 2018. DataFirst. University of Cape Town. Available at: <https://microdata.worldbank.org/index.php/catalog/3512>