



CITY OF CAPE TOWN  
ISIXEKO SASEKAPA  
STAD KAAPSTAD



# SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS: CITY OF CAPE TOWN VOLUNTARY LOCAL REVIEW (VLR) 2024 REPORT

Future Planning and Resilience  
Policy and Strategy Department  
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June 2024



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## GLOSSARY OF TERMS, ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

<b>ALS</b>	advanced life support	Paramedics that have specialised emergency medical services training that extends beyond basic life support (BLS) and intermediate life support (ILS)
<b>ATM</b>	automated teller machine	Data terminals allowing an individual to check account balances, withdraw or deposit money, and print statements of account activities or transactions
<b>CCT</b>	City of Cape Town	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
<b>city</b>	City of Cape Town	Lower-case 'city' 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
<b>CoS</b>	chain of survival	Represents the critical actions necessary to treat severe life-threatening emergencies
<b>EPR</b>	extended producer responsibility	An environmental policy approach in which a producer's responsibility for a product placed on the market is extended to the post-consumer stage of a product's lifecycle
<b>GHG</b>	greenhouse gases	Gases in the earth's atmosphere that trap heat. Human activity is known to significantly contribute to the increase in GHG in the atmosphere
<b>HLPF</b>	High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development	The United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) established the United Nations High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development in 2012. It is the central UN platform for the follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at the global level <sup>1</sup>
<b>HP</b>	health practitioner	They study, diagnose, advise, treat and prevent human illness, injury and other physical and mental impairments in accordance with the needs of the populations they serve
<b>IDP</b>	Integrated Development Plan	A South African municipality's strategic framework to deliver on the city's strategic objectives. It is a legally required document updated cyclically every five years
<b>IE</b>	inspirational economy	The economic impact of ideas on individuals, businesses and society as a whole
<b>IEC</b>	Electoral Commission of South African	In terms of Section 190 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996, the IEC is responsible for managing free and fair elections on a national, provincial and local level
<b>NEET</b>	not in education, employment or training	Young people are considered NEET – not in employment, education or training
<b>PM<sub>10</sub>/PM<sub>2.5</sub></b>	fine particulate matter	Particles with a diameter of 10 micrometres or less. These particles are small enough to pass through the throat and nose and enter the lungs. Once inhaled, it can affect the heart and lungs and cause serious health effects
<b>RE</b>	resilient economy	In the context of economic development, economic resilience aims to better prepare regions to anticipate, withstand, and bounce back from any shock, disruption and/or stress it may experience

<sup>1</sup> [High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development \(un.org\)](https://un.org/)



<b>SC</b>	smart city	A technologically modern urban area that uses different types of electronic methods and sensors to collect specific data
<b>SDG</b>	Sustainable Development Goals	SDGs are universal goals applicable to developing and developed countries. They consist of five core areas <sup>2 3</sup> and 17 goals with a pledge to 'Leave no one behind' through the implementation process as captured in the 2023 Agenda
<b>Statista</b>	Statista	A statistics portal for market-related data. Statista is, however, not the source of the surveys or statistics provided; rather, they are the aggregator and collector of information provided by outside sources. In publications, references should always be made to the original source of the information
<b>StatsSA</b>	Statistics South Africa	The national statistical service of South Africa with the primary mandate that includes producing timely, accurate and official statistics
<b>tCO2e</b>	tons of carbon-dioxide equivalent	The unit CO2e represents an amount of a GHG whose atmospheric impact has been standardised to that of one unit mass of carbon dioxide (CO2), based on the global warming potential (GWP) of the gas
<b>UN</b>	United Nations	The United Nations is an intergovernmental organisation currently consisting of 193 member states whose stated purposes are to maintain international peace and security, develop friendly relations among nations, achieve international cooperation, and serve as a centre for harmonising the actions of nations
<b>VLR</b>	Voluntary Local Review	A process where local government assesses its implementation performance and progress against the Sustainable Development Goals towards the 2030 Agenda
<b>VNR</b>	Voluntary National Review	A process where national government takes stock of its challenges and progress in the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals towards the 2030 Agenda
<b>WCG</b>	Western Cape Government	The Western Cape province of South Africa is governed in a parliamentary system in which the people elect the Provincial Parliament, and the parliament elects the Premier as Head of the Executive. The Premier leads a cabinet of provincial ministers overseeing various executive departments

<sup>2</sup> The five Ps: people, planet, prosperity, peace and partnership

<sup>3</sup> [The 5ps of the sustainable development goals.pdf \(unescwa.org\)](https://www.unescwa.org/5ps)



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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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The Research Branch of the City's Policy and Strategy Department, with the guidance and participation of a cross-directorate technical task team, compiled this Voluntary Local Review 2024. This team also served as a source for specific targets and goals for the VLR 2024. Contributions made towards the finalisation of the City of Cape Town VLR 2024 are hereby acknowledged.

The Organisational Research Unit in the Research Branch provided overall project management for the VLR 2024. Jameyah Armien-Ally served as the overall project manager with oversight support from Kayleen Simpson and Natasha Primo, and design and production support from Laurney Hawkins and Masithembe Gift Nunu.

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The following City of Cape Town line departments provided pertinent data towards the completion of the VLR 2024.

City Health  
Communications  
Community, Arts and Culture Development  
Department of Water and Sanitation  
Disaster Risk Management  
Environmental Management  
Electricity Generation and Distribution  
Housing Development  
Human Resource Department  
Information Systems and Technology

Informal Settlements  
Policy and Strategy  
Public Housing  
Recreation and Parks  
Risk and Resilience Department  
Social Development and Early Childhood Development (ECD)  
Supply Chain Management  
Transport Planning and Network Management  
Urban Planning and Design  
Urban Waste Services



## DISCLAIMER

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Although all efforts have been made and due care 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.

The report does not contain a complete list of programmes, projects and activities previously or currently implemented by the City. For the purposes of this document, selected strategic documents were used and a random selection of programmes, projects and activities were included in this report.

Information is presented at the time of writing (latest June 2024).

The overall approach to preparing this *City of Cape Town Voluntary Local Review 2024* 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 data are available 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 at the end of the report.

We welcome feedback and comments, which can be sent to [devinfo@capetown.gov.za](mailto:devinfo@capetown.gov.za).



## FOREWORD

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Cape Town, a city celebrated for its stunning natural beauty and vibrant cultural areas, stands at a pivotal juncture in its journey towards sustainable development. As we present this Voluntary Local Review 2024 (VLR) update, we reaffirm our commitment to the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), reflecting on our progress and delineating our roadmap for a more inclusive, resilient and sustainable future.

In a rapidly evolving global landscape, cities such as Cape Town are at the forefront of the quest to achieve sustainable development. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by United Nations member states, serves as a universal call to action to eradicate poverty, protect the planet, and ensure prosperity for all by 2030. As part of this global initiative, Cape Town has embraced the responsibility of localising the SDGs through its VLR. This report not only underscores our commitment to sustainability, but also illustrates our progress, challenges, and innovative solutions in striving to 'leave no one behind'.

The past few years have presented unprecedented challenges. The global pandemic tested our public health systems, social cohesion, and economic resilience. Yet, it also highlighted the indomitable spirit of Cape Town's communities, the effectiveness of our local governance, and the critical importance of sustainable development in fostering a resilient society. Therefore, in this review, we document the strides we have made across various SDGs, acknowledging both our successes and areas requiring intensified effort. Our approach remains holistic, recognising the interlinked nature of the goals and the need for integrated strategies.

The City's VLR provides a comprehensive overview of its performance across eight key SDG goals, reflecting a meticulous approach guided by the SDG technical task team. This effort is anchored in the City's Integrated Development Plan (IDP) for 2022-2027, utilising a diverse array of data sources, including local and national surveys. The City has expanded reporting capabilities; evidenced by an increase of at least 70 indicators since the 2021 review and highlighting significant strides in data reporting and maturity and interdepartmental collaboration.

From climate action and economic growth to social equity and infrastructure development, we are committed to ensuring that no one is left behind. Key highlights of this report include our advancements in renewable energy adoption, the enhancement of our public transportation networks, and the innovative solutions implemented to address housing and sanitation needs. Furthermore, we underscore our initiatives aimed at fostering economic inclusion, supporting small and medium enterprises, and creating job opportunities, particularly for the youth and marginalised communities.

Cape Town's VLR celebrates notable achievements in poverty alleviation, hunger eradication, climate action, and fostering partnerships. It also candidly addresses the ongoing challenges and areas for improvement, presenting a balanced narrative of the city's journey towards a sustainable future. Our progress is a testament to the collaborative efforts between the government, private sector, civil society, and our residents. It is through these partnerships that we have been able to drive significant changes and set the stage for a sustainable future.

As we look ahead, we remain steadfast in our resolve to tackle the pressing issues of climate change, social inequality, and economic instability. This VLR 2024 update serves not only as a record of our achievements but also as a call to action for continued innovation,



collaboration, and dedication to the principles of sustainable development. Through this report, Cape Town not only displays its current sustainability milestones but also sets a vision for future progress, fostering a resilient and inclusive city that thrives on the principles of people, planet, prosperity, peace, and partnership.

We invite you to delve into this report, to reflect on our journey, and to join us in shaping a future where Cape Town thrives as a beacon of sustainability, equity and resilience.

**Gareth Morgan**  
**Executive Director: Future Planning and Resilience**



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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**Introduction:** Several efforts are in progress globally to strengthen the SDGs, but more importantly, to ensure that the 2030 Agenda goals and aims are reached. However, significant challenges – both global and local – persist to hamper progress to 'leave no one behind'. The City's Voluntary Local Review 2024 is an attempt to not only showcase the City's sustainability performance and achievements but also to reflect on how the City can build on the past to progress to a better future.

**Method:** The City's SDG technical task team provided guidance and input into the VLR 2024 approach. The CCT VLR 2024 reports on eight SDG goals as guided by the City's service delivery mandate. The goals 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 change, and lastly, Goal 17 – Partnerships. That said, reporting was not limited to the eight sustainable development goals and, where possible, included SDG goals where the City is able to report. Informants to the VLR 2024 include the City's Integrated Development Plan 2022-2027, the Mayor's Portfolio of Urban Sustainability Programmes and line department strategies and policies. Engagements with data experts and sources, local and national data frameworks such as the General Household Survey and Census 2022 results were used to garner all possible city-level data. This eclectic data gathering approach reaped great benefits for the process.

**Results:** The data reporting results confirm the value of data custodians' engagements, as the City's data reporting ability increased. Compared to the CCT VLR 2021, the City reported on an additional 75 SDG indicators, including the use of proxy indicators. This reflects the City's expanding data maturity, with improved data capabilities as well as the City's uptake of data and evidence to inform decisions.

In terms of the performance analysis, the City used the traffic light assessment to illustrate service delivery performance. This performance demonstrated that the City maintained high standards of service delivery provision and increased the ability to impact positively on quality of life through research. The City did particularly well in the 'people goals' that speak to zero hunger and poverty alleviation and on the 'planet principle' that speaks to goals such as climate change and the environment. Finally, yet importantly, the 'partnership goal' performance speaks to both local and international exchanges and participations.

The VLR 2024 reported on 115 indicators, a 31% increase compared to VLR 2021 that reported on 40 (16,1%) indicators. An additional 5 goals data was provided compared to the VLR 2021 (Goals 5, 6, 13, 15 and 16) and an additional two line departments were added as data sources.

**Conclusion:** The report concludes with reflections on the City's performance and data gaps, the challenges and the strengths. The report illustrates how the six strategic priorities<sup>4</sup> of the current five-year strategic plan, the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) 2022-2027, provide some examples of how the City is undertaking a long-term vision to achieve these priorities.

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<sup>4</sup> Economic Growth, Basic Services, Safety, Housing, Public Space, Environment and Amenities and Transport



## 1. INTRODUCTION

### SDG localisation and approach to VLR 2024

United Nations member states adopting the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development automatically commit to localising and implementing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) through the establishment of cooperative and multilevel governance with local and national governments. The 2030 Agenda further encourages governments to regularly review and report this implementation progress at both the national and subnational levels (local authorities) via the submission of Voluntary National Reviews (VNR) and Voluntary Local Reviews (VLR).<sup>5</sup>

The Sustainable Development Goals are built on the 5Ps principle and represent the foundation of Agenda 2030. It highlights the interconnectedness of the goals and is an aspirational plan to build an equal, just, sustainable and prosperous world for future generations. The progress of one 'P' should be supported and balanced by progress of another 'P'.

**People**<sup>6</sup>: Represent and emphasise the importance of the livelihood of all people.

**Planet**<sup>7</sup>: Protect the planet from degradation, including through sustainable consumption and production, sustainably managing its natural resources and taking urgent action on climate change.

**Prosperity**<sup>8</sup>: Ensure that all human beings can enjoy prosperous and fulfilling lives and that economic, social and technological progress occurs in harmony with nature.

**Peace**<sup>9</sup>: Foster peaceful, just and inclusive societies, which are free of fear and violence.

**Partnership**<sup>10</sup>: Mobilise the means required to implement Agenda 2030 through global partnerships.<sup>11 12</sup>

*Source: United Nations SDG 5P publication*

For cities, the completion of a VLR holds multiple benefits, including universal visibility and recognition, enhances transparency that leads to trust between the administrative institution and its residents, and allows cities to monitor and report on performance progress in one universally understood language. It allows cities to form alliances with other cities to establish and nurture relations on matters including economic, social and environmental affairs.

### The South African and Cape Town contexts

For South Africa, 1994 marked a significant shift in the country's governance from an apartheid state to a democracy. Today, 2024 coincides with the 30 years of democracy in South Africa but economic and social inequalities perpetually persist.

<sup>5</sup> SDG Localisation and the Voluntary Local Reviews | Department of Economic and Social Affairs

<sup>6</sup> Goals 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

<sup>7</sup> Goals 6, 7, 12, 13, 14, and 15

<sup>8</sup> Goals 8, 9, 10 and 11

<sup>9</sup> Goals 16

<sup>10</sup> Goal 17

<sup>11</sup> [The Five Ps | Sustainable Development Goals \(punjab.gov.pk\)](https://punjab.gov.pk)

<sup>12</sup> [The 5ps Of The Sustainable Development Goals.Pdf \(Unescwa.Org\)](https://unescwa.org)



South Africa is the southernmost country of the African continent with a total population of

62 million people.<sup>13</sup> <sup>14</sup> It is governed by a constitutional multiparty democracy consisting of three government spheres.<sup>15</sup> Key economic sectors in most of its nine provinces are mining, transport, energy, manufacturing, tourism and agriculture. South Africa is recognised as having one of the most advanced digital ecosystems on the African continent with key features including over 300 000 kilometres of fibre distributed across the country.<sup>16</sup>



The seventh<sup>17</sup> general elections<sup>18</sup> in South Africa is scheduled for 29 May 2024.

Cape Town is the oldest city of South Africa and the second largest metropolitan municipality. In 2023, Cape Town had just over 4,7 million residents, made up of over 1,4 million households. An estimated 87,5% of these households reside within formal housing, with the remaining 12,5% residing in some form of informal dwelling unit. Key economic sectors (and the important employment sectors) in Cape Town include business services, the hospitality sector, finance and insurance, real estate, and retail.<sup>19</sup>

The last South African municipal election was held in 2021. With each election, a new local government leadership is appointed in office for a five-year term. Led by the appointed mayor, this political leadership approves a five-year strategic plan, in line with the provisions of the Constitution.<sup>20</sup> This strategic plan is known as the Integrated Development Plan (IDP).<sup>21</sup> The City of Cape Town Council approved the current IDP in May 2022, for renewal in 2027.

This current IDP 2022-2027 pioneered an alignment to the SDGs at multiple levels<sup>22</sup> – including the IDP's 16 objectives and 49 City programmes. This multi-level SDG alignment is an important mechanism. It builds institutional awareness of the SDGs, which may provide an important pathway to entrenching the City's commitment to sustainable development in Cape Town and demonstrating how City interventions are contributing towards the realisation of the SDGs within the institution – refer to Figure 1.<sup>23</sup>

For additional and a detailed service delivery and demographic snapshot of the city, refer to Figure 2.

<sup>13</sup> Male: 30 076 814 million (48,5%) and female: 31 974 531 million (51,5%)

<sup>14</sup> Population group: black African: 81,4%, white: 7,3%, Coloured: 8,2% and Indian/Asian: 2,7%

<sup>15</sup> Local, provincial and national government

<sup>16</sup> South Africa at a glance | South African Government ([www.gov.za](http://www.gov.za))

<sup>17</sup> South African Government News Agency, 2023

<sup>18</sup> National and provincial elections

<sup>19</sup> CCT IDP, 2022-2027

<sup>20</sup> The IDP is developed every five years.

<sup>21</sup> [IDP 2022-2027.pdf \(capetown.gov.za\)](#)

<sup>22</sup> CCT IDP 2022-2027, pages 115 to 118

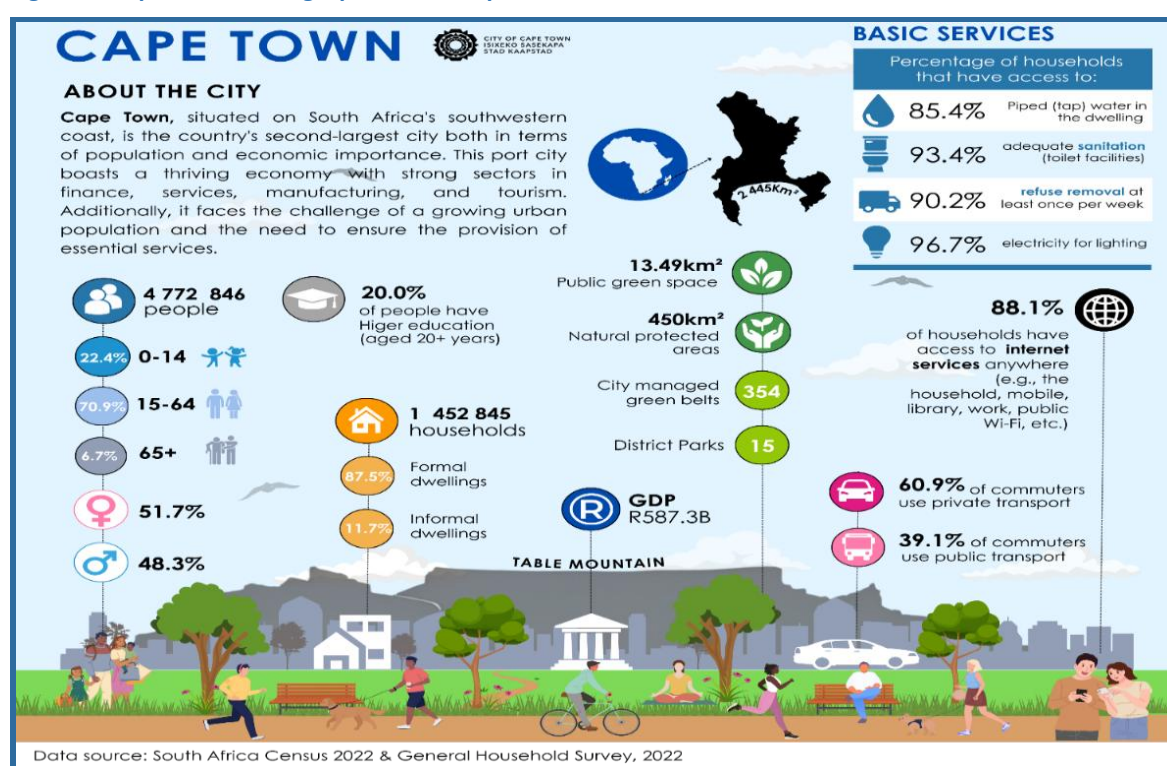
<sup>23</sup> Pages 35 – 94 in the IDP 2022-2027



Figure 1: Extract from the CCT IDP 2022 - 2027 and SDG alignment<sup>24</sup>

IDP (01/07/2022–30/06/2027)																	
Programme	Sustainable development goals																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
16.3 Evidence-based decision-making programme																	
16.4 Project preparation and delivery programme																	
16.5 City property optimisation and protection programme																	
16.6 Advocacy and intergovernmental relations programme																	
16.7 Community engagement and partnership programme																	

Figure 2: Cape Town demographics in a snapshot



Source: Image provided by the City of Cape Town Research Branch, April 2024.

## Reflections on the SDG Localisation in the City

The SDG localisation journey in the CCT started in 2015. An implementation roadmap includes the City's participation in a 2015 research pilot to test an early version of Goal 11 SDG targets and indicators. The results from this global, eight-city study (implemented across several continents), was to inform high-level UN discussions on these cities' potential ability to report on the draft indicators.

<sup>24</sup> CCT IDP 2022-2027, p. 118



A partnership with a global institution and local university saw the placement of a post-doctoral researcher within the Policy and Strategy Department between 2017 and 2019. This aided the City with developing its preliminary approach to SDG 2030 alignment and reporting, which later formed the basis for the development of the CCT VLR 2021 scope of work. The proposal of the SDG localisation approach in the CCT was submitted to and subsequently approved by the City's Executive Management Team (EMT) in April 2019, after which implementation commenced.

**Figure 3: The City of Cape Town three-legged approach to the SDG implementation**

The CCT SDG localisation proposal outlines a three-legged approach, namely:

**Internal strengthening**

- aimed to strengthen the City as an organisation in terms of monitoring and reporting into the SDGs.

**National reporting**

- aimed to feed into the national reporting on SDGs.

**Global positioning**

- where SDGs are placed and aligned to local planning and processes to localise the SDGs.



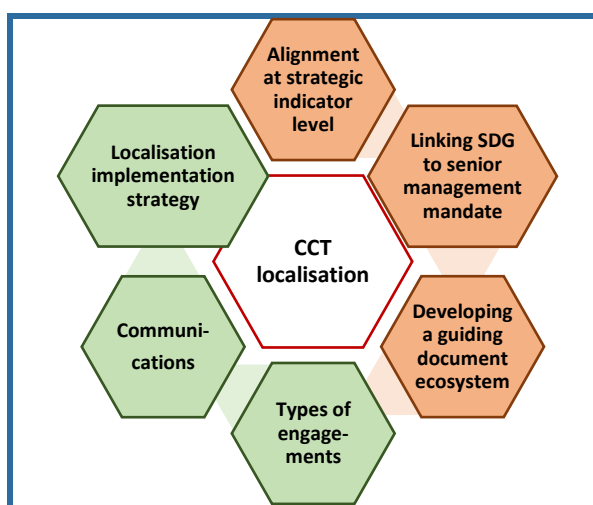
Source: CCT SDG Approach report, 2019

From January to April 2023, the project leaders conducted a review of the CCT's SDG localisation to understand how SDG localisation can be further strengthened in the organisation. Two primary themes, each with three subthemes, that will intensify work to reach the 2030 Agenda goals in the future, emerged as outlined below.<sup>25</sup>

At a **strategic level**, employees felt that the SDGs are not sufficiently emphasised. Participants strongly advised aligning the SDGs with key performance indicators and the mandate of senior management. This enables mandate-driven participation by employees who attend SDG meetings and have decision-making authority.

At the **operational level**, communication and creating awareness were key foci to both strengthen and entrench the SDGs deeper at the programmatic and project levels. This allowed stakeholders to continue building a sustainable future and cultivating sustainable ways of living.

**Figure 4: High-level recommendations for localisation review**



Source: CCT localisation Review Survey report, 2023.

<sup>25</sup> City of Cape Town. Research Branch, Organisational Research. Review of the City's SDG Internal Strengthening Approach Report 2023.



## Background to CCT VLR production

### Assessing the City's SDG alignment and creating a baseline

South African metros have the opportunity to input to the next SDG country report and the upcoming Voluntary National Review (VNR) 2024 to the UN HLPF.

This 2024 VLR is the second one undertaken by the City of Cape Town. In September 2019, the incumbent Mayor committed the City to join the call for cities to produce voluntary local reviews and track their contributions to the SDGs. The City of Cape Town's VLR 2021, coordinated by the Research Branch in the Policy and Strategy Department, documented the City's approach to SDG localisation and the VLR and established a baseline from which to track the City's actions towards achieving the SDGs.<sup>26</sup>

In addition to the SDG programme and the production of the VLR 2021, the City's VLR and SDG localisation programme are listed in the 2023 edition of the CCT Mayor's Portfolio of Urban Sustainability publication. This publication undergoes a stringent selection evaluation for project inclusion.<sup>27 28 29</sup>

### City of Cape Town VLR 2024: Contributing to the 2024 voluntary national review

The 2030 Agenda provides the groundwork for cities to document, track, follow up and review performance progress spanning over several years.

For the City of Cape Town, the VLR 2024 creates the opportunity to track progress against the SDGs, and to undertake performance analysis. It offers the City the opportunity to have city-level input included in the next VNR, which is being prepared by South Africa.

South Africa will present its second Voluntary National Review (VNR) at the 2024 UN HLPF. At local cities level, the assumption exists that city-level data will contribute to inform the development of the VNR and provide in-depth analysis of the needs of local communities, thus reflecting cities such as Cape Town's achievements and challenges. The integration of city-level data into the VNR allows national government to display operational case studies of work undertaken at local levels.

CCT officials participated in two workshops organised by the South African Local Government Association (SALGA) and supported by UN DESA. The workshops aimed to promote the development and submission of VLRs of South African metros and cities, and to lay the foundation for a broader inclusion of city-level data in South Africa's submission to the UN HLPF 2024.

The primary aim of this report is to provide a baseline for the CCT's **reporting ability** and **data maturity** as well as undertake a **performance analysis** on the data between the VLR 2021 and 2024.

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<sup>26</sup> [CCT Voluntary Local Review 2021.pdf \(capetown.gov.za\)](#)

<sup>27</sup> Mayor's Portfolio of Urban Sustainability, 2023, p. 48. [CCT-Mayor's Portfolio of Urban Sustainability 2023.pdf \(capetown.gov.za\)](#)

<sup>28</sup> Refer page 6 of the CCT Mayor's Portfolio of Urban Sustainability Programmes, 2023

<sup>29</sup> The Mayor's Portfolio of Urban Sustainability features 30 programmes. The selected projects are assessed in terms of their sustainability in a delicate urban ecosystem (their ability to meet Capetonians' social and economic needs without compromising the natural system on which we all rely).

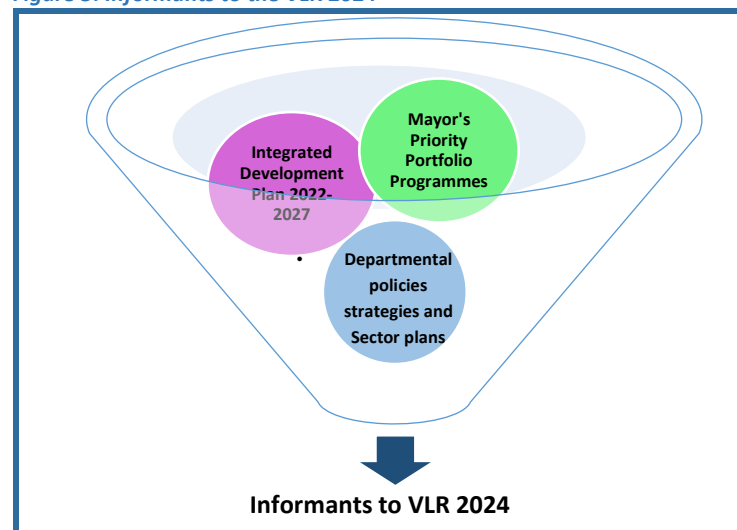


## Key strategic informants to the VLR 2024 report

The Voluntary Local Review 2024 is a second-generation report and provides a vehicle to publicise the City's efforts, but also to understand its limitations. The first CCT VLR 2021 focused on the actions of the municipality and moving the City towards accelerating sustainable solutions for the City's biggest challenges.<sup>30</sup> This VLR 2024, halfway placed within the 'decade of action', aims to enhance this focus and its contribution towards the SDG ambitious 2030 Agenda by intensifying and reporting on its performance that promotes a peaceful, just and inclusive society that is free from fear and violence.

**Figure 5: Informants to the VLR 2024**

Informing this report, the City leaned on the organisation's strategic document, the IDP 2022-2027; various line departmental sector plans and the Mayor's Priority Programmes for 2023 as well as City strategies and policies – such as the State of Environment and State of Energy reports.



Source: City of Cape Town Voluntary Local Review 2021

## SDG Goal prioritisation for the VLR 2024

The internal CCT SDG technical task team, in partnership with the Policy and Strategy Department, undertook prioritisation for goal inclusion into the VLR 2024 report and identified the principles that would guide the content selection. It was decided to select sustainable development goals that are closely aligned with the City's current strategic priorities in relation to service delivery. The eight priority SDG goals for VLR 2024 are similar to the VLR 2021 goals as reflected in Figure 3, but reporting expanded to goals where the City is able to provide data.

**Figure 6: CCT list of eight priority SDG goals for 2024**



<sup>30</sup> CCT VLR 2021.



## 1.1. DATA REPORTING ANALYSIS

A detailed overview and discussion on the data reporting will follow in this section.

### 1.1.1. REPORTING CAPABILITY

The varied mandates<sup>31</sup> of South Africa's government spheres define the type of data local governments can report on. Local municipalities' primary data relate to service delivery, which includes operations, and administrative data. This ultimately impacts reporting as a significant number of SDG indicators require national and international level-data. For the purpose of this VLR 2024, the following types of indicator data were utilised:

- an exact match to the requested indicator, or
- part response to an indicator, or
- multiple CCT proxies to respond to one SDG indicator, or
- proxy indicators, or
- localised indicator – which is very different to what is asked but is seen as a substitute for the SDG

Figure 7 provides a summary of the data reported on by the City over the two reporting years, i.e. 2021 and 2024. It reflects the maturing reporting ability of the City as well as its data capability. The City recorded an increase of 31% between the reporting years 2021 to 2024.

Data custodians led the performance analysis reporting. The performance analysis reflected the City's ability to provide mandated essential services, the quality of those services and the effectiveness of those services. The data maturity reflected the number of indicators reported on as well as comparing these numbers between the reporting years. The maturity level analysis showed that the City improved its ability to provide data on complexities within the indicators. Maturity is strengthened by the availability and reliability of data, which ensures the data required by the SDG indicators better match what the City is reporting on.

### 1.1.2. DATA MATURITY ANALYSIS

Not all indicators reported on in the VLR 2021 were updated in the 2024 report, but all are included again in the VLR 2024. Data points, in instances such as Goal 3 where, based on intergovernmental relations<sup>32</sup>, different spheres of government provided additional data as follow-up to the 2021 baseline. In some cases, data custodians no longer track city or district level-data points as in, for example, indicators 3.3.5 and 3.4.2. A total of ten (10) indicators were noted as 'data not available'.

For the VLR 2024 update, the City reported on an additional five goals and their underlining indicators, namely Goals 5, 6, 13, 15 and 16 respectively. As one example, the City's Human Resources Department provided disaggregated data and proxy data from constitutional bodies, e.g. the Electoral Commission of South Africa.

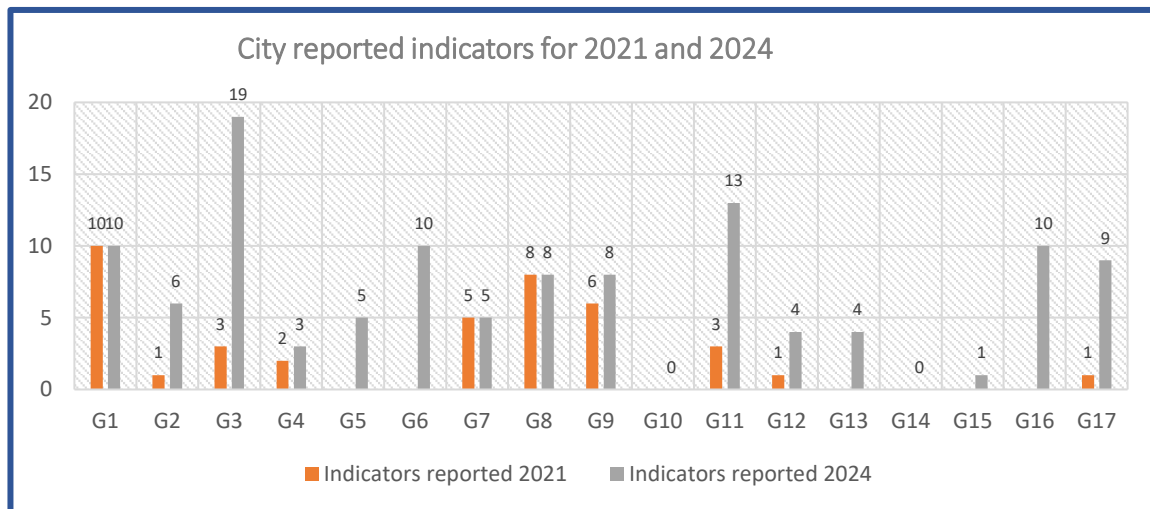
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<sup>31</sup> For local government responsibilities, see the Municipal Systems Act, Act 117 of 1998 and the Municipal Structures Act, Act 32 of 2000).

<sup>32</sup> The City and the provincial/national health departments



**Figure 7: Comparison between CCT-reported data points per goal for 2021 vs 2024**



Source: CCT Policy and Strategy Department Research Branch, 2023

Instances where indicators are duplicated or a slight deviation is noted in the tier classification, the same data were used to report on all repeated indicator points, e.g. indicators 1.5.1 and 11.5.1 form part of different goals, but the request is an exact match. Duplicated indicators or where a slight deviation is noted, the exact data point was used to report on all duplications but was counted as different data points. Table 1 represents all the duplicated and/or near-matched indicators and where it is found within each goal.

**Table 1: Duplicated indicators per SDG goal**

Theme	Goals	Duplicated indicator	Actual indicator
<b>Income inequality</b>	1, 8, 10	SDG 1.1 SDG 8.5 SDG 10.1	Proportion of population below the international poverty line by sex, age, employment status and geographic location (urban/rural)
<b>Access to clean water</b>	3, 6	SDG 3.8 SDG 6.1	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services
<b>Renewable energy share</b>	7, 13	SDG 7.2 SDG 13.2	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption
<b>Education level</b>	1, 4, 5	SDG 1.3 SDG 4.1 SDG 5.5	Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex
<b>Disaster risk management</b>	1, 11	SDG 1.5.1 SDG 11.5.1	Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100 000 population
		SDG 1.5.2 SDG 11.5.2	Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)
		SDG 1.5.3 SDG 1.5.4 SDG 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
		SDG 1.5.3 SDG 1.5.4 SDG 11.b.2	Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies



<b>Access to healthcare services</b>	3, 10	SDG 3.8 SDG 10.1	Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population)
<b>CO<sub>2</sub> emissions</b>	7, 13	SDG 7.2 SDG 13.1	Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100 000 population
<b>Unemployment rate</b>	1, 8	SDG 1.3 SDG 8.5	Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities (where available), in manufacturing (Tier III) Classification

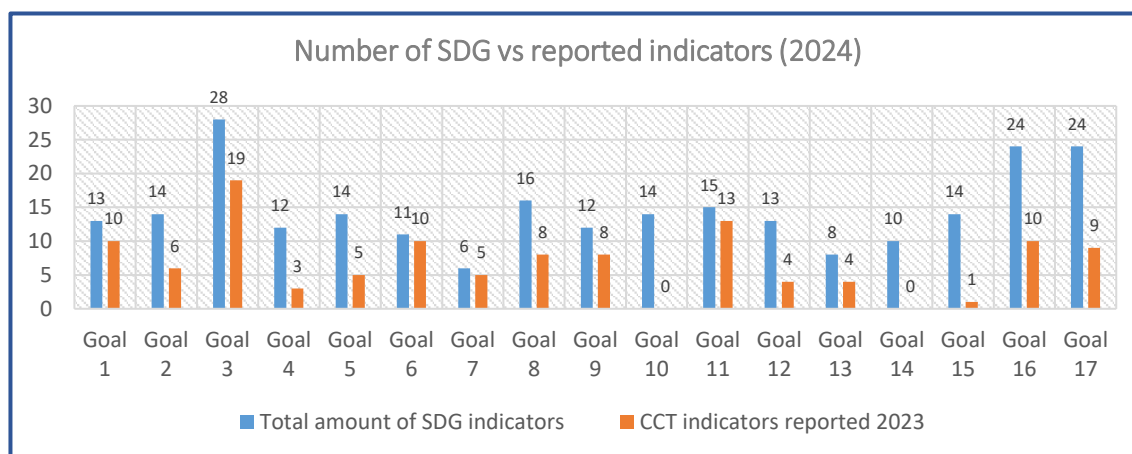
The City was unable to report on Goals 10: reduce inequalities and 14: the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans. Indicators for Goal 10 request national and/or international data. Other than ensuring that coastal water is not polluted as a result of City actions, the City has no jurisdiction over the oceans, and was not able to obtain relevant data for these indicators.

Figure 8 reflects the City's reporting maturity and compares the number of indicators in the SDG framework to the number of SDGs reported on by the City.

The City reported a total of 115 indicators in the VLR 2024 (47,72%) compared to the VLR 2021 reporting baseline of 40 (16,06%) SDG indicators. This is a 31% increase in reporting from 2021 to 2024. The total for 2024 includes all indicators with a data point that falls within the five-year period – regardless of whether the data were only provided for one year even if the latest data were not available. In some cases, the sources used for the 2021 baseline were not updated, which limited the ability to either trend or update indicators' data points. Furthermore, in cases where provincial, national and/or international level-data was required, and the City was able to provide city-level data, the indicators were localised to provide a city-level response.

It should, however, be noted that the number of indicators reported on is not indicative of SDG performance, for the reasons outlined above.

**Figure 8: Number of SDG indicators per goal versus actual City-reported indicators**





### 1.1.3. PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

#### Key points: performance analysis

This section highlights the City's SDG-related performance, based on CCT trend data. The City's performance is indicated using a 'traffic light assessment' tool. It presents the City's achievements using the 5Ps principles as a framework, considering the different goals underpinning each principle.

The United Nations Six transitions provided another platform for analysis. The City reported on all six, even though three of these transitions falls outside the local government mandate.

This performance analysis allows the City to understand where progress is being made towards SDG achievements, and where additional inputs, development and effective implementation-appropriate actions are needed to enhance SDG outcomes.

Overall, the City's performance improved on the 5Ps Principles and, based on the traffic light assessment, received three green<sup>33</sup>, one orange<sup>34</sup> and one brown arrow<sup>35</sup>. The green arrow goals are directly linked to local government mandates where the City can provide localised data.

#### Five principles analysis



#### People

Five social goals<sup>36</sup> and the linked targets underpin the people principle. These social goals and targets – and the City's indicator trends – strongly highlight the City's robust customer-oriented service delivery approach and reflect a consistently high provision of basic and essential services.

To alleviate poverty (*Goal 1: End poverty and Goal 2: Zero hunger*), the City undertook an indigent support drive (2023) to local communities to offer assistance and help qualifying residents to complete indigent- and grant-related applications. For the 2023/24 financial year, the City expanded its qualifying threshold for pensioners and social grant recipients to benefit from tariff and rates rebates by increasing the qualifying limit from a monthly income of R17 500 to R22 000. The City further increased the social support package to R4,3 billion in total for rates and services relief.<sup>37</sup>

The City invested R40 million into small and medium business urban farming projects in the Philippi Agri-hub project, which ultimately increased job opportunities, allowing more residents better life satisfaction, health and wellbeing.<sup>38</sup> These services are enhanced through City offerings such as assessment and referral of patients presenting with mental

<sup>33</sup> Green arrow: Data available and showing a positive trend

<sup>34</sup> Orange arrow: Data available, showing little change over the reporting period

<sup>35</sup> Brown arrow: No clear discernible (or mixed) trend (including where data are insufficient)

<sup>36</sup> People principle: Goal 1: No Poverty, Goal 2: Zero hunger, Goal 3: Good health and wellbeing, Goal 4: Quality education and Goal 5: Gender equality

<sup>37</sup> CCT, [capetown.gov.za/Media-and-news/City-Indigent-Support-Drive-heading-to-your-area](https://capetown.gov.za/Media-and-news/City-Indigent-Support-Drive-heading-to-your-area)

<sup>38</sup> CCT, [capetown.gov.za/Media-and-news/R40-million-investment-to-boost-urban-agriculture,-food-processing-jobs-in-Philippi](https://capetown.gov.za/Media-and-news/R40-million-investment-to-boost-urban-agriculture,-food-processing-jobs-in-Philippi)



health problems,<sup>39</sup> health-related services,<sup>40</sup> access to safety and security services and committees<sup>41</sup> and reliable public transport.<sup>42</sup>

National level-data, such as food security, pro-poor social grants, etc. may disadvantage the City's reporting, as trend data are not available at city level for all/some of the indicators. Data on agriculture is scarce, as the City does not manage big or many small-scale farmers and/or agricultural pockets in the city.

Boosting Goal 3: *Good health and wellbeing*, the City Council approved support to homelessness through bridging funding for a comprehensive package that includes rehabilitation work for the homeless, individual psychosocial support, housing support and active referrals to other services (January 2022).<sup>43</sup>

Due to local government mandate limitations, *Goal 4: Quality education* does not fall within the City mandate. However, Early Childhood Development (ECD) has over the past decade evolved with the City establishing clear guidance to ensure access to ECD services for all young children to ensure holistic development.<sup>44</sup> For tertiary education during 2020, approximately 117 575<sup>45</sup> students were registered with one of the four major tertiary institutions<sup>46</sup> in the city of Cape Town.<sup>47 48</sup>

*Goal 5 speaks to Gender equality* and the City has dual foci in promoting gender equality. The City's external focus develops small businesses such as the City's EPWP Women-at-Work repair teams that aim to transition women into male-dominated work environments as well as employing more than 19 400 women (2020) through its EPWP programme.<sup>49 50 51</sup> Internally, the City employs more than 11 300 women<sup>52</sup> (2020) and focuses on building strong women leaders within the organisation. Institutional empowerment is supported by projects such as the Young Women's Empowerment initiatives, coaching and mentoring offerings to women<sup>53</sup> and successful placement of women who applied for senior management posts where women are underrepresented.<sup>54 55</sup>

Year-on-year reporting reflects that service delivery levels are either maintained or may fluctuate slightly by one or two percentage points, but remain well above a 90% standard. The City's mandate on a few basic services such as public health<sup>56</sup> as well as education is limited and trend data at city level reflect this and are thus weak. Health reporting has changed over the past two years and indicators previously reported on may not be

<sup>39</sup> CCT, [Mental Health Services.pdf \(capetown.gov.za\)](#)

<sup>40</sup> CCT, [capetown.gov.za/Media-and-news/Child vaccinations need a boost](#)

<sup>41</sup> CCT, [Newsletter \(capetown.gov.za\)](#)

<sup>42</sup> CCT, [capetown.gov.za/general/urban-mobility-summit-2023](#)

<sup>43</sup> CCT, [capetown.gov.za/Media-and-news/Council approves funds for homeless and addiction support](#)

<sup>44</sup> CCT, Social Development and Early Childhood Development Department., City of Cape Town Early Childhood Development Strategy., 2007

<sup>45</sup> Total includes both Stellenbosch University and University of Stellenbosch Business School

<sup>46</sup> University of the Western Cape (UWC), University of Cape Town (UCT), Stellenbosch Business School (USB) and Cape Peninsula University of Technology (CPUT)

<sup>47</sup> CCT, Invest in Cape Town

<sup>48</sup> Stellenbosch University is located just outside of the city boundaries.

<sup>49</sup> CCT, [capetown.gov.za/Media-and-news/City expands award-winning women-only road repair teams](#)

<sup>50</sup> CCT, [capetown.gov.za/Media-and-news/EPWP Women-at-Work repair teams on the road to final year of skills development](#)

<sup>51</sup> CCT, [capetown.gov.za/Media-and-news/City Women, we salute you](#)

<sup>52</sup> CCT, [capetown.gov.za/Media-and-news/City Women, we salute you](#)

<sup>53</sup> CCT, [capetown.gov.za/Media-and-news/City Women, we salute you](#)

<sup>54</sup> CCT, [capetown.gov.za/Media-and-news/City appoints first female assistant chief in Law Enforcement](#)

<sup>55</sup> CCT, [capetown.gov.za/Media-and-news/First day for City's new Transport Executive Director](#)

<sup>56</sup> Including but not limited to maternal mortality, types of NCD, etc.



available today. The provision of health partly falls within the City mandate; thus, the City's ability to respond to a few indicators. However, this does include a minimum of three 'data not available' responses.

The City's provision of basic services has over the years consistently shown the City's commitment to maintaining a high standard in the delivery of these services.



## PROSPERITY

The prosperity principle is supported by five<sup>57</sup> goals and speaks to the city's economic development and growth. It references the City's support for long-term sustainable economic<sup>58</sup> growth through, for example, the circular economy. The City is the second most important contributor to national employment amongst South African cities.<sup>59</sup>

*Goal 7: Affordable and clean energy* falls under the prosperity principle and, due to the economy's high dependence on energy demand and supply, load shedding<sup>60</sup> played a critical role in the performance of this goal as the demand for electricity at both national and local level exceeded Eskom's ability to supply. The City has put in place mitigating methods that include protecting customers from two stages of load shedding<sup>61</sup> and the City's Draft Energy Strategy that plans to end load shedding.<sup>62</sup>

With the cancellation of the World Bank's subnational Ease-of-Doing-Business study, *Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth* goal, the City needed to track its ease of business in another way. The City had to initiate its own Ease of Doing Business Index<sup>63</sup> that tracks the City's performance on a particular set of business service-related indicators.<sup>64</sup> This included City-led programmes such as the 'I Mean Business'<sup>65</sup> and the 'Stupid Rule' programmes that aim to eradicate rules that hamper change within the organisation.<sup>66</sup>

The City is expanding its industry and infrastructure to achieve *Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure*, thus supporting and operating a more efficiently governed city whilst improving its service delivery mandates. Catalytic infrastructure upgrades undertaken by various line departments include projects that promote the economic sectors<sup>67</sup>, transport infrastructure development and upgrades,<sup>68</sup> and basic service delivery programmes.<sup>69 70</sup>

<sup>57</sup> Prosperity goals - Goal 7: Affordable and clean energy, Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth, Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure, Goal 10: Reduced inequalities and Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities

<sup>58</sup> There are four types of sustainable economies, namely sustainable capitalism, circular economy, inspiration economy and resilience economy

<sup>59</sup> CCT, Invest in Cape Town.

<sup>60</sup> A controlled process that responds to unplanned events to protect the electricity power system from a total blackout. Load shedding is used to manage the country's power system and protect it from a total blackout

<sup>61</sup> CCT, [capetown.gov.za/Media-and-news/City\\_aims\\_to\\_protect\\_customers\\_from\\_two\\_stages\\_of\\_load-shedding\\_this\\_week](https://capetown.gov.za/Media-and-news/City_aims_to_protect_customers_from_two_stages_of_load-shedding_this_week)

<sup>62</sup> CCT, [capetown.gov.za/Media-and-news/Have\\_a\\_look\\_at\\_how\\_the\\_City\\_plans\\_to\\_end\\_load-shedding](https://capetown.gov.za/Media-and-news/Have_a_look_at_how_the_City_plans_to_end_load-shedding)

<sup>63</sup> Launched in May 2023

<sup>64</sup> CCT, Invest in Cape Town

<sup>65</sup> CCT, [PowerPoint Presentation Template - CCT Standard \(capetown.gov.za\)](https://capetown.gov.za/Media-and-news/PowerPoint_Presentation_Template_-_CCT_Standard)

<sup>66</sup> CCT, [cityweb.capetown.gov.za/en/Pages/Stupid-Rule.aspx](https://cityweb.capetown.gov.za/en/Pages/Stupid-Rule.aspx)

<sup>67</sup> **Examples:** Expansion and realignment of the Cape Town International Airport runway to accommodate larger aircrafts, development of a cruise liner terminal allowing international liners to dock, Transnet's investment into the Port of Cape Town to improve efficiency

<sup>68</sup> **Examples:** Congestion relief projects, integrated rapid transit phase 2A (MyCiTi metro southeast corridor)

<sup>69</sup> **Examples:** The new water programme that will increase supply capacity, solid waste management plant and vehicle replacement, and energy transmission system development and renewable energy development projects

<sup>70</sup> CCT, Invest in Cape Town



Even though the City could not report on any of the targets and/or indicators on *Goal 10: Reduced inequalities*, the City's policies and strategies all ensure that no financial and social discrimination exists in the workplace and that its employees flourish and prosper regardless of gender, race, religious beliefs or economic status.<sup>71</sup> This is reflected in the objectives of the City's Integrated Development Plan, which integrates all aspects of reducing inequality.

With *Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities*, the City once again received a clean audit from the Auditor-General<sup>72</sup> – the fifth consecutive clean audit since 2018-19<sup>73</sup> <sup>74</sup> – and this is indicative of its continuous strive to promote a transparent financial and zero-tolerance to non-compliance practice environment that influences and impacts on a well-run city.

Compared to 2021, the City can provide data on the disaster risk management theme for the VLR 2024.



## PLANET

Five<sup>75</sup> goals underpin the planet principles that refer to environmental sustainability.

*Goal 6: Clean water and sanitation* has consistently remained within a high quality. Over the week of 10 April 2024 alone, 932 million litres of water were used daily in Cape Town, which is below the usage target set for this season.<sup>76</sup> <sup>77</sup> As winter approaches, the City's dam levels are healthier and currently stands at 65% compared to the same time last year (dam levels were at 58,6%). Due to the unreliability of the City's natural water sources and cycles, the City's New Water Programme (NWP) consists of four components to support the natural water cycle.<sup>78</sup> <sup>79</sup>

All water collected is regularly and extensively treated at water treatment plants, making it safe for consumption and tested frequently at multiple sampling points to check that it is of a high quality, ensuring that the City maintains the South African National Standards (SANS) 241 standards.

*Goal 12* speaks to *Responsible consumption and production* with the City promoting responsible consumption and production patterns from a diverse service delivery menu. The City retrofitted 1 200 km of streetlights, including all traffic lights, from high intensity discharge (HID) lamps to energy-efficient light-emitting diode (LED) lamps to ensure it remains energy efficient.<sup>80</sup>

<sup>71</sup> **Examples:** CCT Anti-discrimination Policy and CCT Recruitment and Selection Policy

<sup>72</sup> TimesLive, 2023

<sup>73</sup> CCT Cape Town Stadium (RF) Annual report, p. 20

<sup>74</sup> [Consolidated report on local government audit outcomes : AGSA \(agsareports.co.za\)](https://agsareports.co.za/)

<sup>75</sup> Planet Goals - Goal 6: Clean water and sanitation, Goal 12: Responsible consumption and production, Goal 13: Climate action, Goal 14: Life below water, and Goal 15: Life on land

<sup>76</sup> December 2023 summer water saving target: usage below 950 million litres per day

<sup>77</sup> [capetown.gov.za/Media-and-news/Let's twist again for a water-wise summer](https://capetown.gov.za/Media-and-news/Let's-twist-again-for-a-water-wise-summer), December 2023

<sup>78</sup> CCT, [capetown.gov.za/Media-and-news/Know where your tap water comes from and the need to diversify its sources](https://capetown.gov.za/Media-and-news/Know-where-your-tap-water-comes-from-and-the-need-to-diversify-its-sources)

<sup>79</sup> **a)** Water re-use: Implementing purified recycled wastewater, adding 70 mℓ/d to 100 mℓ/d, **b)** Desalination: Extracting salt from seawater to yield 50 mℓ/d to 70 mℓ/d, **c)** Clearing of invasive plant species and various management interventions: Harnessing water from rivers to contribute an additional 40 mℓ/d and **d)** Groundwater: Drilling boreholes and tapping springs securing over 100 mℓ/d

<sup>80</sup> CCT, [capetown.gov.za/Media-and-news/City has replaced 1 200 km of streetlights with LED lamps, saving electricity](https://capetown.gov.za/Media-and-news/City-has-replaced-1-200-km-of-streetlights-with-LED-lamps-saving-electricity)



As residential and commercial buildings account for about 58% of carbon emissions and about 37% of energy consumption<sup>81</sup> in Cape Town, buildings should be designed to be highly energy efficient. The City's Building Development Department guides the construction industry with resources promoting energy efficiencies as directed by legislation and bodies such as the National Home Builders Registration Council (NHBC) Guidelines for an energy-efficient home.<sup>82 83 84</sup>

Waste management is broadened by the Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) regulation effected in May 2021 that changes how producers, brand owners, retailers, etc. produce, sell and/or reclaim their products and packaging, including single-use products.<sup>85</sup>

The City has put in place various mechanisms to mitigate the impact of climate change – *Goal 13: Climate action*, e.g. the City's Environmental Strategy and reports such as the State of the Environment and Energy Reports, to protect and preserve the city's local environment and its biodiversity from degradation by managing its natural resources through various actions.<sup>86</sup>

The City is conscientiously increasing its environmental influences by reporting into climate change frameworks such as the C40, increasing ambient air quality through monitoring its air quality (PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub>) and reducing greenhouse gas emissions.<sup>87</sup> One of the city's biggest challenges facing biodiversity conservation is illegal land occupation but this may be counterbalanced by 'green grabbing'<sup>88 89</sup> or potential 'green washing'<sup>90</sup> by organisations.

*Goal 14: Life below water* falls outside of the City's mandate, thus data for this goal do not exist at city level. However, the City's partnerships with provincial and national spheres of government allows for the promotion of various types of fishing<sup>91</sup> and the impact of climate change on sea-level rise, and so forth.<sup>92</sup> References are made to various aquatic life in the report, which is specific to the city's bodies of waters.<sup>93 94</sup>

*Goal 15: Life on land* – the City was able to respond to one indicator only. The Cape Floristic Region<sup>95</sup> consists of more than 9 000 plant species and is the most diverse in its size. The Cape also has a high proportion of endemic species that are under threat from urbanisation, invasive alien species, fire, climate change, etc.<sup>96</sup>

<sup>81</sup> This is due to the poor energy efficiency and high carbon intensity of electricity production

<sup>82</sup> NHBC, [IBT-Energy-Efficiency-Guidelines.pdf \(nhbrc.org.za\)](https://www.nhbrc.org.za/IBT-Energy-Efficiency-Guidelines.pdf)

<sup>83</sup> CCT, [CCT Resource Efficiency Criteria for Development in Cape Town 2016-06-23 hi res.pdf \(capetown.gov.za\)](https://www.capetown.gov.za/CCT-Resource-Efficiency-Criteria-for-Development-in-Cape-Town-2016-06-23-hi-res.pdf)

<sup>84</sup> CCT, [CCT Smart Living Handbook.pdf \(capetown.gov.za\)](https://www.capetown.gov.za/CCT-Smart-Living-Handbook.pdf)

<sup>85</sup> South African Government, National Environmental Management: Waste Act.

<sup>86</sup> One such action is supporting the global response to mitigate the threat to climate change by reporting into the C40 conforming to conventions such as the Kyoto Protocol and Paris Agreement.

<sup>87</sup> The Kyoto basket encompasses the following six greenhouse gases: carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), methane (CH<sub>4</sub>), nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O) and the F-gases (hydrofluorocarbons and perfluorocarbons) and sulphur hexafluoride (SF<sub>6</sub>)

<sup>88</sup> The Mapping Pavilion, London Zoo. Organised by the International institution for Environmental and Development, Poverty and Conservation learning group, international land coalition, Maliasili Initiatives and Zoological Society of London. Conservation and land grabbing: Part of the problem or part of the solution? 26-27 March 2023.

<sup>89</sup> Green grabbing is a form of land grabbing for environmental reasons. Green grabbing can be done for conservation of biodiversity or ecosystem services, carbon emission trading, or for ecotourism

<sup>90</sup> Being purposely vague or non-specific about a company's operations or materials used. Applying intentionally misleading labels such as 'green' or 'eco-friendly', which do not have standard definitions and can be easily misinterpreted

<sup>91</sup> CCT, [capetown.gov.za/Explore-and-enjoy/nature-and-outdoors/our-beaches-and-coast/ocean-fishing](https://www.capetown.gov.za/Explore-and-enjoy/nature-and-outdoors/our-beaches-and-coast/ocean-fishing)

<sup>92</sup> CCT, [capetown.gov.za/Explore-and-enjoy/nature-and-outdoors/our-beaches-and-coast/sea-level-rise](https://www.capetown.gov.za/Explore-and-enjoy/nature-and-outdoors/our-beaches-and-coast/sea-level-rise)

<sup>93</sup> CCT, [BiodiversityNetwork Wetlands A3 2016-08-25.pdf \(capetown.gov.za\)](https://www.capetown.gov.za/BiodiversityNetwork-Wetlands-A3-2016-08-25.pdf)

<sup>94</sup> City bodies of water refer to rivers, wetlands, vleis, etc.

<sup>95</sup> One of only six floral kingdoms on the planet

<sup>96</sup> CCT, [capetown.gov.za/Explore-and-enjoy/nature-and-outdoors/our-precious-biodiversity/preserving-our-biodiversity](https://www.capetown.gov.za/Explore-and-enjoy/nature-and-outdoors/our-precious-biodiversity/preserving-our-biodiversity)





## PEACE

The peace principle represents one goal – *Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions*<sup>97</sup> that aims to foster peace, just and inclusive societies. With most of the peace principle indicators requiring provincial and national level-data, performance is limited to the City's safety and security mandates.

However, the City has made strides in disaggregating data on a local level for electoral voter information as well as safety and security related data due to advances in technology and monitoring structures.



## PARTNERSHIP

*Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals* is supported by the final goal<sup>98</sup> that stipulates that no local sustainability work be undertaken without fostering partnerships, which the partnership principle adheres to. The City is able to provide city-level data on indicators such as public-private partnerships due to the establishment of a Technical Partnership Unit with the City. In addition, the City's International Relations Unit guides global cooperation and engagement via its external relations guidelines.<sup>99</sup> Objective 11 of the Integrated Development Plan 2022-2027 highlights partnerships for most of its community-based programmes.<sup>100</sup>

However, reporting on additional data will be beneficial for this goal.

## Six Transitions analysis<sup>101</sup>

SDG goals are interlinked and actions taken to progress one may advance another. Implementation of the SDGs has been slow and to date, approximately 15 per cent of targets are on track with half that are moderately or severely off track and approximately 30 per cent have either seen no progression or regressed below the 2015 baseline. At current rates of implementation, approximately 30% of all countries may achieve SDG 1 Poverty by 2030 only.

To remedy this, an integrated policy approach is required to progress and/or achieve the SDGs. This approach needs to navigate the synergies and trade-offs in taking a certain line of action. However, siloed approaches have been seen as a primary obstruction to achieving targets as contrasting and competing policies and processes increase. Maintaining a "business-as-usual" only entrenches the status quo.

To make away with siloed work and disparate frameworks, six transformative entry points or key transitions that can be used as catalysts to accelerate the SDGs have been developed by the UN. These include: (1) food systems; (2) energy access and affordability; (3) digital connectivity; (4) education; (5) jobs and social protection; and (6) climate change, biodiversity loss and pollution. Rooted in the 17 Goals, these transitions are not a new agenda but offers an alternative method to achieving SDG targets. For example, food security is not a City mandate, but food systems transition can only be fully addressed if food insecurity that is disproportionately experienced by women and people living in disadvantaged areas, are dealt with.

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<sup>97</sup> Goal 16

<sup>98</sup> Goal 17

<sup>99</sup> [External relations protocol guidelines.pdf \(capetown.gov.za\)](#) (2020)

<sup>100</sup> CCT, IDP 2022-2027, p. 69.

<sup>101</sup> United Nations, Six Transitions, 2023



For the purpose of this Voluntary Local Review 2024, the City compared its performance against the six transitions as reflected in Figure 9.

**Figure 9: Summary of CCT performance on the six SDG Transitions**

SDG Transformation	City of Cape Town perspective
Transition 1: <b>Food Systems</b>	Food systems fall outside the local government mandate in South Africa, which limits the scope of what the City is able to undertake. The City has partnerships and programmes in place, including with the Philippi Horticultural Area (PHA) around urban or small-scale farming.
Transition 2: <b>Energy Access &amp; Affordability</b>	Load shedding has impacted all sectors. Cape Town has alternative energy sources, which allows it to reduce the stages of load shedding relative to the national schedules. The City procures power from independent power producers, and plan to invest in electricity grid upgrades and maintenance.
Transition 3: <b>Digital Connectivity</b>	Year-on-year, the City has either maintained or increased its connectivity areas for users with almost always 100% connectivity for all households. The City's focus is on Wi-Fi hotspots within municipal buildings (including City libraries) and private service providers providing for all other areas.
Transition 4: <b>Education</b>	Education falls outside the local government mandate; however, the City supports various early childhood development and youth initiatives in recognition of its long-term benefits. The City has various initiatives for youth development, including youth development programmes, training and bursary schemes.
Transition 5: <b>Jobs and Social Protection</b>	Social protection falls outside local government mandates. The City has various programmes in place to aid in the alleviation of the social burden on the state, i.e. indigent policies, safe spaces for homelessness, etc.
Transition 6: <b>Climate Change, Biodiversity and Pollution</b>	Environmental Management in the City has for the past few years evolved with continuous monitoring of biodiversity and pollution as well as reducing the amount of red list fauna and flora.

## 1.2. CCT REPORTING CAPABILITY AND PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

Data capability refers to a combination of technical functions helping to achieve data outcomes that include data types, sources, technologies, and methods used. Data availability and capability in the City are continuously improved as reflected under the Key Points: Capability Findings.

### 1.2.1. KEY POINTS: REPORTING CAPABILITY FINDINGS

- **robust data governance** – the City recently appointed its second chief data officer in line with its data strategy to ensure that the full data lifecycle is managed, infrastructures are in place for processing and storage of the data, and data collection processes show data integrity and reliability.
- **strong data integration** – guided by the City of Cape Town's comprehensive data strategy foci, which includes sharing information across departments, e.g., Service Delivery Budget Implementation Plans (SDBIPs), creating a centralised internal data



repository, e.g. the Organisational Performance Monitoring system and leveraging technology to analyse data to inform decision-making and service delivery to residents, e.g., the Open Data Portal in addition to a specific branch within the City, i.e. Data Science, who is responsible for all data management.

- **alignment with business objectives** – ensure that strategic documents, e.g., the Integrated Development Plans 2022-2027, are aligned with evidence-based data to better track progress towards the City's long-term visions and outcomes.

### 1.2.2. KEY POINTS: DATA MATURITY ANALYSIS

- An increase in number of departments providing data for indicators.
- This is largely due to improved data capabilities within the City, e.g. disaster risk management<sup>102</sup> related monitoring and reporting capacity.
- Ability to expand on the number of goals, targets and indicators previously reported.
- Overall, a positive increase in the City's ability to report on data reflecting a 30,4% increase from 2021;
- However, data reporting into the SDG Global tier classification remains limited as some indicators request either provincial, national and/or global level-data and some indicators were stopped for city level.

Given the continuous review of the UN tier classification for global SDG indicators by the United Nations Interagency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators (IAEG-SDGs)<sup>103</sup>, each version slightly differs in the number of indicators per goal required for reporting. Table 2 outlines the versions and number of indicators of the tier classification for global SDG indicators version used for the VLR 2021 and 2024 reports. A slight decrease in Goal 6<sup>104</sup> and an increase in Goal 11<sup>105</sup> indicator total between the reporting years are noted.

Table 2 shows the total number of indicators the City reported on for both the VLR 2021 and 2024 and reflects the significant increase in the City's ability to report on SDG indicators.

*Table 2: Tier classification versions and reporting indicator numbers*

VLR City version	Tier classification update	Total number of SDG indicators (as per tier version)	Total number of indicators reported on by the City
2024	31 March 2023 <sup>106</sup>	248	115 <sup>107</sup>
2021	29 March 2021	249	40 <sup>108</sup>

### 1.2.3. KEY POINTS: PERFORMANCE REPORTING

- Overall, the City achieved three green, one orange and one brown arrow, showcasing its performance

<sup>102</sup> Refer to the South African Disaster Management Act, Act 57 of 2002 – page 4

<sup>103</sup> The UN tier classification is reviewed when indicators change, as methodologies are developed and data availability increases

<sup>104</sup> For the 2021 baseline developed, Goal 6 contained 13 indicators compared to the 11 indicators for 2023.

<sup>105</sup> For the 2021 baseline developed, Goal 11 contained 14 indicators compared to the eight indicators for 2023.

<sup>106</sup> Since 31 March 2023, the SDG global tier classification has subsequently been reviewed and updated.

<sup>107</sup> 46,37% (115 of 248)

<sup>108</sup> 16,06% (40 of 249)



- The people principle has constantly been a significant performance gauge for the City as it has maintained a high standard of basic service offerings to its residents. Goals reference speaks to livelihood goals.
- Recovery from Covid-19, continuous load shedding, constant fuel price increases and the war in the northern hemisphere have severely affected the prosperity principle reporting due to the economic challenges it brings forth.
- The ability to report on the planet principle has significantly increased in the City, as more awareness is raised around themes such as climate change, innovation, etc., which has ultimately led to the development of relevant policies and strategies and monitoring processes being put in place.
- Safety and security, as part of the peace principle, remains a priority for all. This responsibility remains a national mandate to which the City contributes. The City provides limited city-level performance data, but is unable to report on national level indicators.
- The partnership principle did not significantly improve since the initial baseline in 2021 was developed. This is partly due to data challenges.

## 2. REPORT STRUCTURE

### Report outline

The primary aim of this report is to provide an update on the baseline for the CCT, its **reporting ability and capability** on data, a possible **data maturity analysis**, and to undertake a **performance analysis** as well as a **comparative analysis** between the VLR 2021 and 2024.

Moreover, this report provides a progress update to the 2021 VLR data book with potential trend performance in the form of a data update, analysis and possible trend visualisation on the same eight goals covered in the VLR 2021, certain indicators and some additions. The report outline is as follows:

- i. Background and overview of the VLR 2021 and VLR 2024
- ii. A data book containing the 2023 indicator data update – at goal, target and indicator levels

### Data book outline

All data represent a five-year period (from 2017 to 2022) and may include data for 2023, if available. All previously published data preceding 2017 (2014 to 2017) are contained in the VLR 2021.

This data book provides an update of all data and is presented in three parts:

- Narrative analysis on selected trend data represented via visuals
- A trend analysis, i.e. quantitative data points in a matrix for 2017-2022
- A trend analysis reflected in view of the traffic light assessment as part of the quantitative data points matrix.

### Data book parameters



As a data producer, the City is limited by its mandate and functions to providing quantitative data. Qualitative data provided supports the quantitative data and is presented in the form of programmes, projects, and initiatives undertaken by the City. To provide an overview of all data points, the data book is organised by goal and details the indicators that the City can report on within the following parameters

<b>Reporting years</b>	May not be consistent, as some departments report on a financial year rather than a calendar year. This is noted, where applicable.
<b>Government level</b>	As a proportion of SDG indicators are national- and/or provincial-level indicators, the City localises them and can use a proxy indicator to report into an SDG indicator, if and where needed.
<b>Data frequency</b>	Data source publications frequency will be noted as, for example, City administrative data are released quarterly and/or annually (per financial year), and census data (by StatsSA) are published every 10 years only.
<b>Government level</b>	As a proportion of SDG indicators is national- and/or provincial-level indicators, the City provides proxy indicators for the SDG indicators where necessary. Where possible, calculations per 100 000 are made for indicators at national and provincial level.
<b>Data period</b>	The report shows a five-year trend where possible, 2017 to 2022 but may include 2023 data points, if it was available for use.
<b>Data sources</b>	Where possible, data points have been updated with the latest Census 22 data.
<b>Data recording period</b>	The data matrix shows the sources for the last year in the data book, e.g., where 2022 data are presented, the sources are either from 2021 or 2022.
<b>Tier classification versions</b>	Varies from year-to-year year, but the UN Global Tier Classification 31 March 2023 was used for this report.
<b>Indicator duplication</b>	In certain instances where indicators were duplicated, the same data was used as sources.
<b>Data adjustments</b>	Reported data may have been slightly adjusted to account for the rounding off % which may also impact future calculation.

## 2.1. TRAFFIC LIGHT ASSESSMENT TOOL

The CCT VLR 2021 developed and used a City of Cape Town SDG achievement assessment tool and method to help understand CCT performance in relation to the eight select SDGs.

This VLR 2024 is not meant to be a comprehensive assessment; rather, it is indicative and combines an assessment of a trend (where one is discernible) and that of the City's ability to report against the select priority SDG goals, targets and indicators.

The VLR 2024 continues to use a 'traffic light' format as an assessment tool, for ease of access and reference.











Figures 9 demonstrates how the traffic light assessment reflects the trends as one of five analysis outcomes. Where the City is not able to report on goals, targets and/or indicators, this is reflected as 'no data is available' and the icons are greyed out. In some cases, data may be available but with insufficient frequency to discern a trend, and are indicated with a specific icon.<sup>109</sup>

<sup>109</sup> City of Cape Town, Research Branch, City of Cape Town Voluntary Local Review, 2021.



The traffic light assessment change analysis is reflected if a < or > 5% change is noted in the data provided.

**Figure 10: CCT SDG Traffic Light Assessment Tool**

Single trend	Trend emphasised in relation to all icons	Details
		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

Source: City of Cape Town Voluntary Local Review 2021

### 3. SUMMARY CONCLUSION

The primary reporting of the VLR 2024 focuses on eight SDG targets, but extended data reporting is provided for indicators for which the City can provide data points. In a few cases, such as health, reporting sources changed and data for previous years was no longer available as data sources either stopped collecting the requested data, sources changed the method of data collection and/or the reporting structure changed.

For VLR 2024 reporting, an analysis was conducted at data reporting, data maturity and performance analysis reporting levels. Overall, a positive increase in the City's ability to report on data reflects a 31% increase from 2021. However, data reporting into the SDG Global tier classification remains limited as some indicators request either provincial, national and/or global level-data and some indicators were stopped for city level. The lack of reporting on some indicators cannot be used as a measure for performance due to the above.

For data reporting, there was an increase in data reported by the City from 40 (VLR 2021) to 115 indicators in VLR 2024. An additional 5 goals were reported into compared to the previous report. The increase in data provision and maturity is partly due to the City's ability to provide complex data sets. Data capabilities have strengthened in the City, partly due to contributions from specialist departments as well as new departments that were previously unable to provide data.

In terms of performance analysis, the City is deepening its work to contribute to and achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainability. This is reflected in the progress made with data as well as the ability to provide limited qualitative data.

Public-private partnerships (PPPs) are instrumental in achieving a better return on investment as they allow the City to provide additional services and businesses to fulfil their social responsibilities. Partnerships from medical to commercial and industrial have proven to be

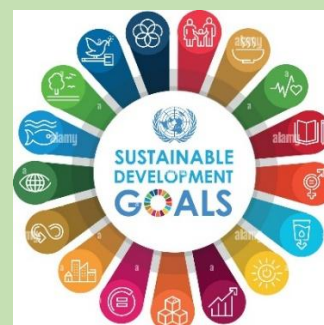


phenomenal in terms of working with the City as they allow large-scale programmes to be implemented with either assistance or financial support.



# CITY OF CAPE TOWN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

## DATA REVIEW 2024



**1** NO POVERTY



**End poverty in all its forms everywhere**



**SDG target: 1.1** By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1,25<sup>110</sup> <sup>111</sup> a day

**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)

**CCT proxy:** Proportion of population living below the international poverty line<sup>112</sup>

The proportion of the population living below the international poverty line consistently fluctuates, but decreased positively over the past three years. These can be attributed to the City's pandemic response, potential real income growth and the annual inflation rate easing for the second time in 2024.

In South Africa, changes in the cost of living (i.e. price changes in goods and services) require regular adjustment of the national poverty line (NPL) to maintain its integrity and relevance over time. South Africa uses three national poverty lines outlined below in Table 3. The national poverty lines were constructed using the cost-of-basic-needs approach which links welfare to the consumption of goods and services and contains both food and non-food components of household consumption expenditure.<sup>113</sup>

*Table 3: Inflation-adjusted national poverty lines for 2021 (per person per month in rands)*

Poverty line 2021 line values	Poverty line 2021 line values <sup>114</sup>
Food poverty line (FPL)	624
Lower-bound poverty line (LBPL)	890
Upper-bound poverty line (UBPL)	1 335

Source: Stats SA, National Poverty Lines: 2021, p.3

<sup>110</sup> International poverty line has increased from \$1,25 to \$1,90

<sup>111</sup> World Bank, April 2020.

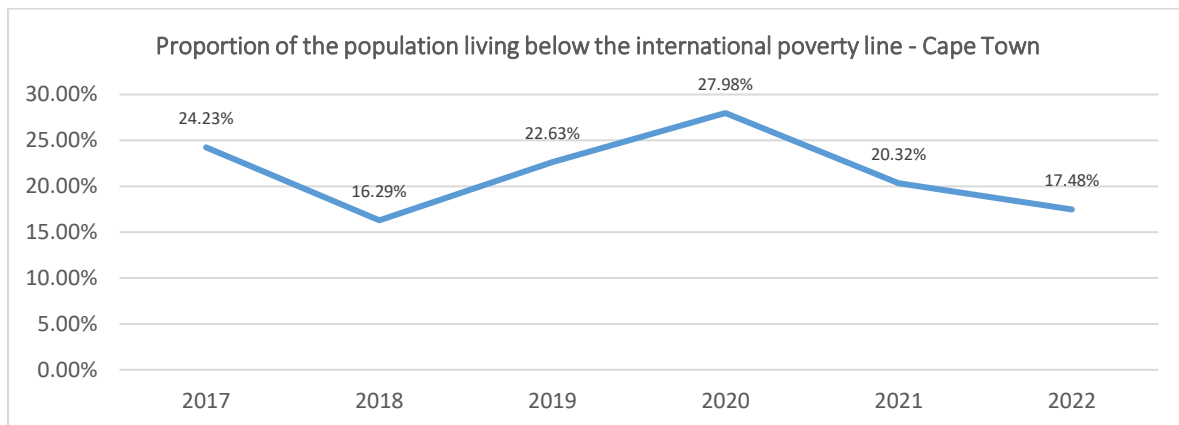
<sup>112</sup> Monthly household income of R3 500 or less, and excludes households with an unspecified income. Total household income up to R3 500 per month has been used as a proxy measure of poverty.

<sup>113</sup> Stats SA, National Poverty Lines: 2021, p.3

<sup>114</sup> In April 2021 prices.



**Figure 11: Proportion of the population living below the international poverty line**



Source: StatsSA General Household Survey (GHS)

The total household income up to R3 500 per month has been used as a proxy measure of poverty, as these households qualify for government-subsidised housing (Building New Ground (BNG) houses). This excludes households with an unspecified income.

Poverty increased significantly during Covid-19, with the highest poverty line recorded during the peak (2020). International trends had a negative impact on the local economy as industries closed, increasing social dependency on government social spending due to job losses and subsequently increasing inequality.<sup>115</sup>

The Living Conditions Survey (LCS)<sup>116</sup> (2014/15)<sup>117</sup> reports on five facts about poverty in South Africa:<sup>118</sup>

1. Approximately half (49,2%) of the adult population were living below the UBPL.
2. Gauteng and the Western Cape had the lowest proportion of adults living in poverty (UBPL).
3. Female-headed households mostly felt the experience of poverty.
4. Poor children were twice as likely to have no access to safe play areas.
5. Poor households headed by females had better access to housing and electricity, but not to water, sanitation and refuse removal services.<sup>119</sup>

All three population groups show a decrease in household earnings between 2017 and 2022, with the black population remaining at the lower end – refer Figure 11. A spike during Covid-19 is still present due to many businesses closing, high unemployment rates as well as many people losing their primary possessions, such as houses and cars.

<sup>115</sup> Gavi, 2023

<sup>116</sup> The Living Conditions Survey (LCS) is part of StatsSA's household survey programme and provides detailed information on households' living circumstances, as well as their income and expenditure patterns. Information from this survey was used to compile the report Men, Women and Children: Findings of the Living Conditions Survey 2014/15.

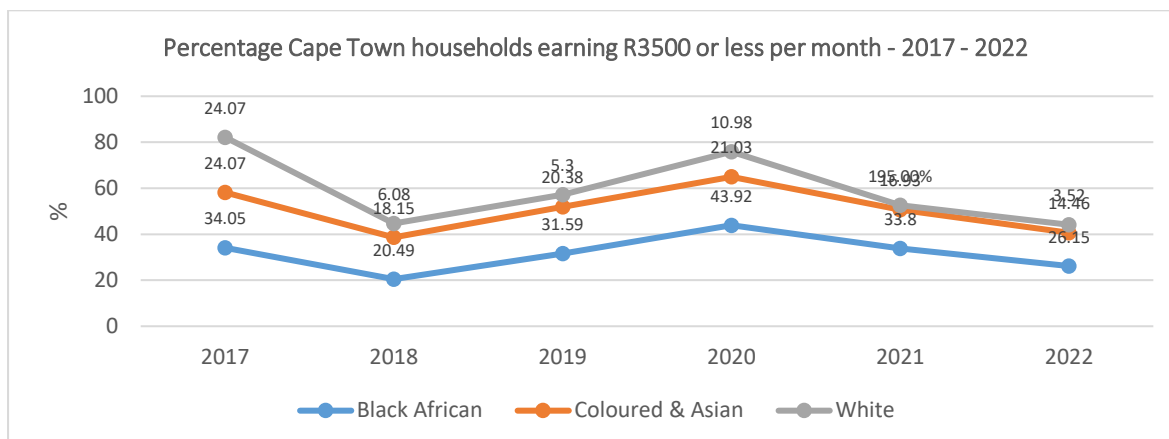
<sup>117</sup> The 2014/15 report has not yet been updated

<sup>118</sup> [Five facts about poverty in South Africa | Statistics South Africa \(statssa.gov.za\)](https://www.statssa.gov.za/publications/2015001.pdf)

<sup>119</sup> Posted 4 April 2019



**Figure 12: Poverty per population group**



Source: StatsSA General Household Survey (GHS)

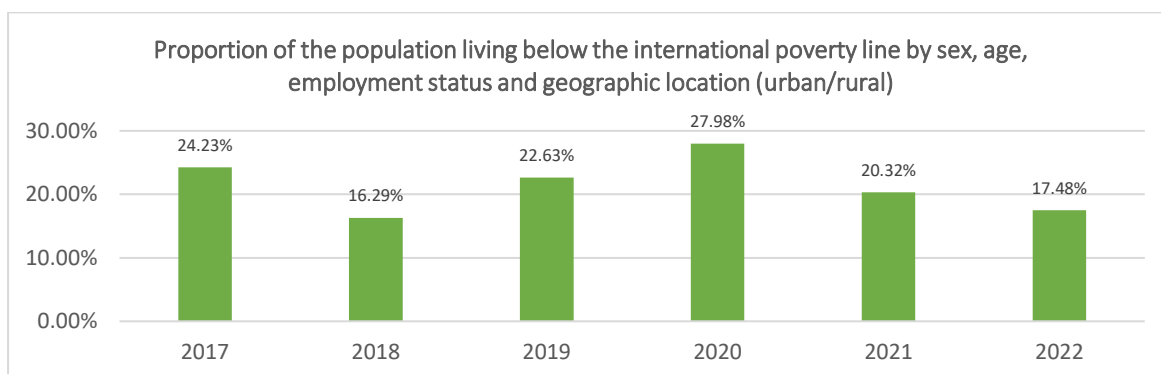
**SDG target: 1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions**

**SDG indicator: 1.2.1** Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age

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

Covid-19 significantly increased poverty and unemployment due to the poor business climate, limited labour market opportunities as well as limited educational access for those in less affluent areas. Post-Covid-19 saw a proportion of the population living below the international poverty line slightly decrease, reflecting a positive increase for those living below the poverty line from 2021 to 2022. This is partly because business and commerce are slowly recovering from the Covid-19 pandemic with more and more businesses opening for 'business as usual'.

**Figure 13: Proportion of population living below the international poverty line**



Source: CCT Policy and Strategy Department, 2023



**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 definitions**

**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

**CCT proxy:** Proportion of people living in poverty

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.<sup>120</sup>

**SDG target: 1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable**

**SDG indicator:** 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

**CCT proxy:** Social protection infrastructure for the vulnerable

In response to Covid-19, the City's Social Development Department partnered with the City's Health Department, Project Management Department, Recreation and Parks Department, Emergency Management Department, Law Enforcement Department, Street Residents Department, Electricity Department, and Water and Sanitation Department to establish the Paint City Safe Space.<sup>121</sup>

The facility provides a safe and stable environment for people living on the streets and gives them access to safe water, sanitation and clinic services. The City Health Department educated the homeless about Covid-19 protocols, screened them for mental illness, tuberculosis (TB) and HIV, and referred patients for chronic disease treatment. For many of the homeless people cared for here, it was the first time they had received such holistic care. The facility was able to accommodate 150 people and complied with all disaster prevention laws (2021). Services offered included tuberculosis screening, treatment of minor ailments, reproductive health services, referral for antiretroviral therapy and chronic care.<sup>122</sup>

<sup>120</sup> CCT VLR 2021

<sup>121</sup> The CCT Mayor's Portfolio of Urban Sustainability Programmes, 2023, p. 25

<sup>122</sup> The CCT Mayor's Portfolio of Urban Sustainability Programmes, 2023, p. 25



**SDG target: 1.4** By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance

**SDG indicator:** 1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services

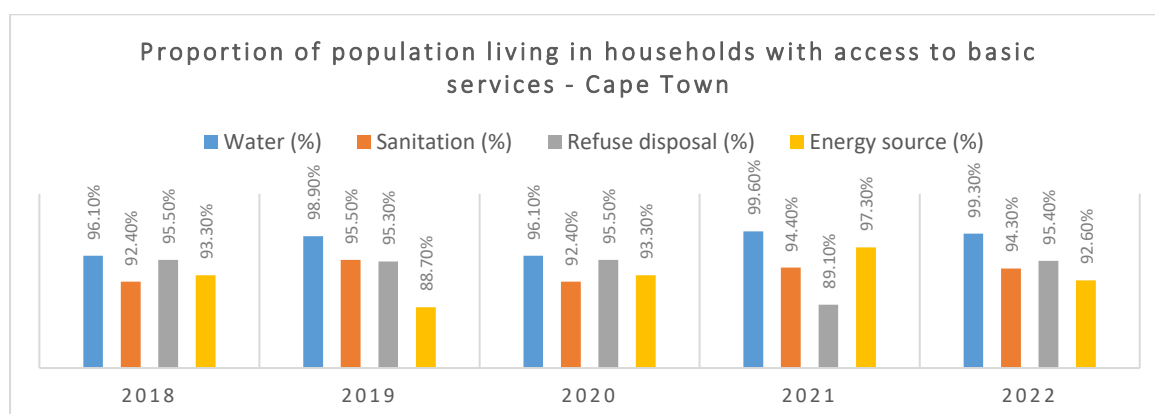
**CCT proxy:** Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services

Service delivery trends over the past five years showed minor fluctuations but remained constant above 90% provisions between 2020 to 2022. Enhancing the City's customer-centric approach and taking services to the people has been instrumental in maintaining high service delivery standards for Cape Town. One such example is the City's Customer Relations Mobile office that assists residents with general municipal account enquiries including rates, sewage, electricity, water, refuse collections, City parks, urban waste, property management, valuations, and service requests such as pothole repairs or streetlight maintenance.<sup>123</sup>

As businesses moved out of the centre of Bellville, the buildings were often left vacant and deteriorated, adding to the sense of decay and dilapidation. Despite these challenges, Bellville's centrality and convenient location make it ideal for business ventures. Therefore, to attract new investment, the standard of basic municipal administrative services must be brought up to an acceptable level. The Bellville catalytic-precinct zero-waste initiative is one of many projects under way simultaneously as part of the City's catalytic land development programme, which supports the administration's strategy of spatial alignment and densification in inner-urban locations through transit-oriented development.

Central Bellville is one of three priority areas selected for regenerative projects and proactive infrastructure investment. The project has two components, namely zero waste schools and garbage lorry initiatives.<sup>124</sup>

**Figure 14: Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services**



Source: Statistics South Africa (2011). Census, 2001, 2011 and 2022. Available: Statistical release ([statssa.gov.za](http://statssa.gov.za)), supplied by CCT Policy and Research Department, Research Branch, 4 March 2024

<sup>123</sup> [capetown.gov.za/Media-and-news/Building-a-customer-centric-service-one-area-at-a-time](https://capetown.gov.za/Media-and-news/Building-a-customer-centric-service-one-area-at-a-time)

<sup>124</sup> The CCT Mayor's Portfolio of Urban Sustainability Programmes, 2023, p. 43



**SDG target: 1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters**

**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*

**CCT proxy:** City's adoption and implementation of a local disaster<sup>125</sup> risk reduction strategy in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies

During the 2022-2023 reporting period, the Disaster Risk Management Centre was involved and dealt with 20 major incidents, including several large informal settlement fires, severe storms/inclement weather, bulk water system disruptions, a three-day bulk water shutdown, a nationwide taxi strike and the national disaster: impact of severe electricity supply constraint.

The Disaster Management Coordinating Team (DCT) was activated on 19 occasions for load shedding stage 6, the nationwide taxi strike, the 2022/2023 festive season, the 2023 State of the Nation Address and the threatened national shutdown. The centre, including those that necessitated the activation of the DCT, dealt with 4 811 emergencies.<sup>126</sup>

The municipality adopted and implemented risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for the reporting five years<sup>127</sup> and a disaster risk assessment was undertaken during 2021.<sup>128</sup>

**SDG target: 1.b Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions**

**SDG indicator:** *1.b.1 Pro-poor public social spending*

**CCT proxy:** Pro-poor spending

In Census 2022, the Western Cape moved from the fifth-largest province in terms of population size in 1996 to the third-largest in 2022.<sup>129</sup> This affects city governance and budgets and with pro-poor grant funding to cities<sup>130</sup> being cut by national government, cuts imply less funding to cities to increase poor communities' quality of life.

For the 2022/23 financial year, the City had a total number of 243 771 indigent households (2021: 201 707), which is guided by the City's Indigent Policy. The IDP 2022-27 strategic objective 16, programme 16:1<sup>131</sup> speaks to maintaining the indigent application processes and equitable cross-subsidisation. Of the number of households in the municipal area

<sup>125</sup> A hazard is a natural event while a disaster is its consequence. A hazard is a perceived natural event that threatens both life and property. A disaster is the culmination of such hazard.

<sup>126</sup> CCT DRM Annual Report 2022-2023

<sup>127</sup> CCT DRM Department, 2023

<sup>128</sup> CCT DRM Annual Report 2022-2023

<sup>129</sup> South Africa, Census 22. [MEDIA RELEASE: Census 2022 Population Count Results 10 October 2023 | Statistics South Africa \(statssa.gov.za\)](https://www.statssa.gov.za/Media-Release/Census-2022-Population-Count-Results-10-October-2023)

<sup>130</sup> [capetown.gov.za/Media-and-news/Cape Town calls on Finance Minister not to cut pro-poor grant funding](https://capetown.gov.za/Media-and-news/Cape-Town-calls-on-Finance-Minister-not-to-cut-pro-poor-grant-funding)

<sup>131</sup> Operational sustainability programme



registered as indigent, the City spent 3,9% (actual achieved) of its operating budget on indigent relief for free basic services.<sup>132 133</sup>

The City decreased its pro-poor spending by approximately R700 million and this could be ascribed to the decrease in the proportion of the population that is living below the international poverty line – refer Targets 1.1 and 1.2.



**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

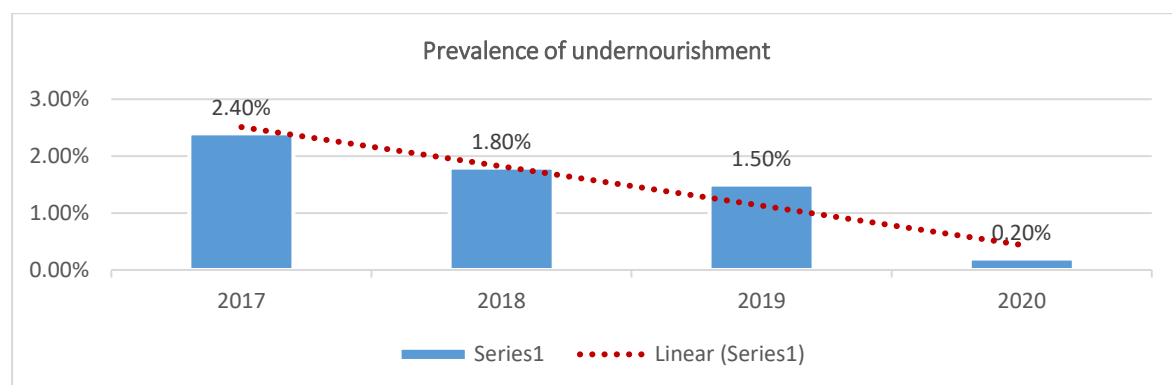
**SDG indicator:** 2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment

**CCT proxy:** Prevalence of undernourishment

Health is largely a provincial mandate and as a result, most data are received from the provincial Health Department and Statistics South Africa. Currently, some previously available district data is not easily accessible, available or even collected for reporting.

Undernourishment has significantly improved with the latest data (2020) being at its lowest. This could be impacted by intergovernmental relationships on programmes such as the National School Nutrition Programme (NSNP), which is funded by the Department of Basic Education.<sup>134</sup> The NSNP, for the 2013/14 South African annual report, fed more than 9 million learners in South Africa.<sup>135</sup>

**Figure 15: Prevalence of undernourishment**



Source: CCT Health Department, 2024

<sup>132</sup> It is currently not possible to provide system reports on the actual expenditure incurred to provide free basic service (FBS). The estimated values are used as actuals in quarterly calculations. Development is under way to enable system reporting.

<sup>133</sup> CCT, Integrated Annual Report 2022/23

<sup>134</sup> Non-governmental organisations such as Breadline and many others also feed learners.

<sup>135</sup> Department of Basic Education.



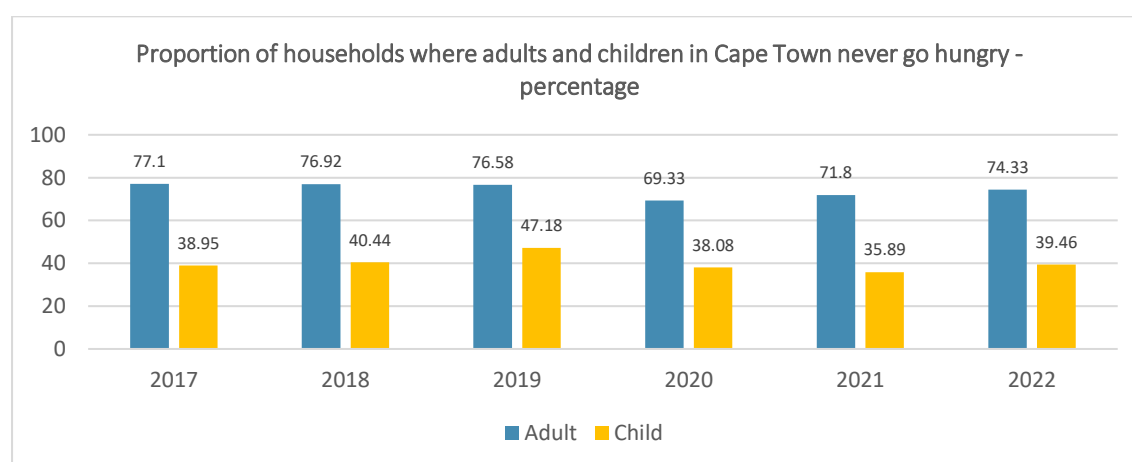
**SDG target: 2.1** By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round

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

**CCT proxy:** Proportion of households where adults and children in Cape Town never go hungry

The distinct difference between the proportion of adults and children never going hungry has only slightly decreased in the past five years and remains at the upper high for both adults (above 65%) and children (above 38%). This could partially be attributed to global influences<sup>136</sup>, global food trade disruptions<sup>137</sup> as well as the impact Covid-19 had on the livelihood of families.

*Figure 16: Proportion of households where adults and children in Cape Town never go hungry*



Source: Statistics SA, General Household Survey 2021.

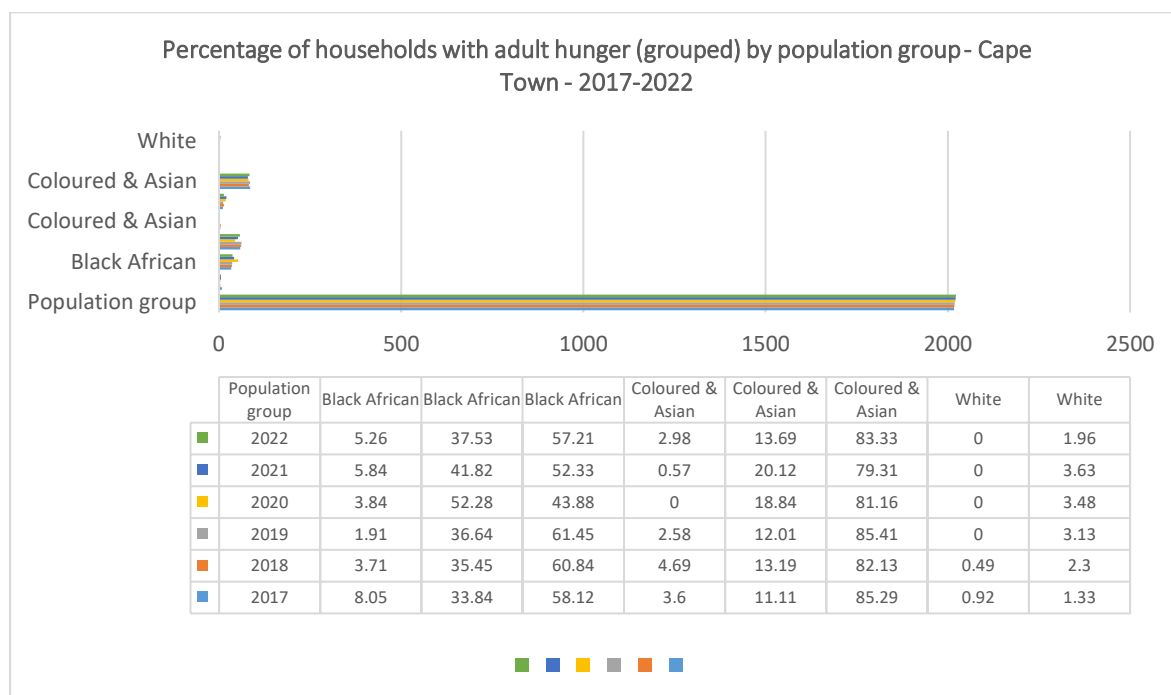
Between 2017 and 2022, adults who ALWAYS go hungry have slightly decreased from above 77.1% to below 75% with the lowest being during 2020. This could partly be attributed to the City's investment in urban agriculture and agrarian opportunities. See SDG indicator 2.4.1. This decrease is evident in all the other categories as well.

<sup>136</sup> **Examples:** Warfare and high energy cost

<sup>137</sup> **Example:** Climate change is driving prolonged and intense droughts in eastern Africa, Angola and the South African interior, impacting agricultural yields and driving a humanitarian crisis



**Figure 17: Percentage of households with adult hunger (grouped) by population group - Cape Town - 2017-2022**



Source: Statistics SA, General Household Survey 2021

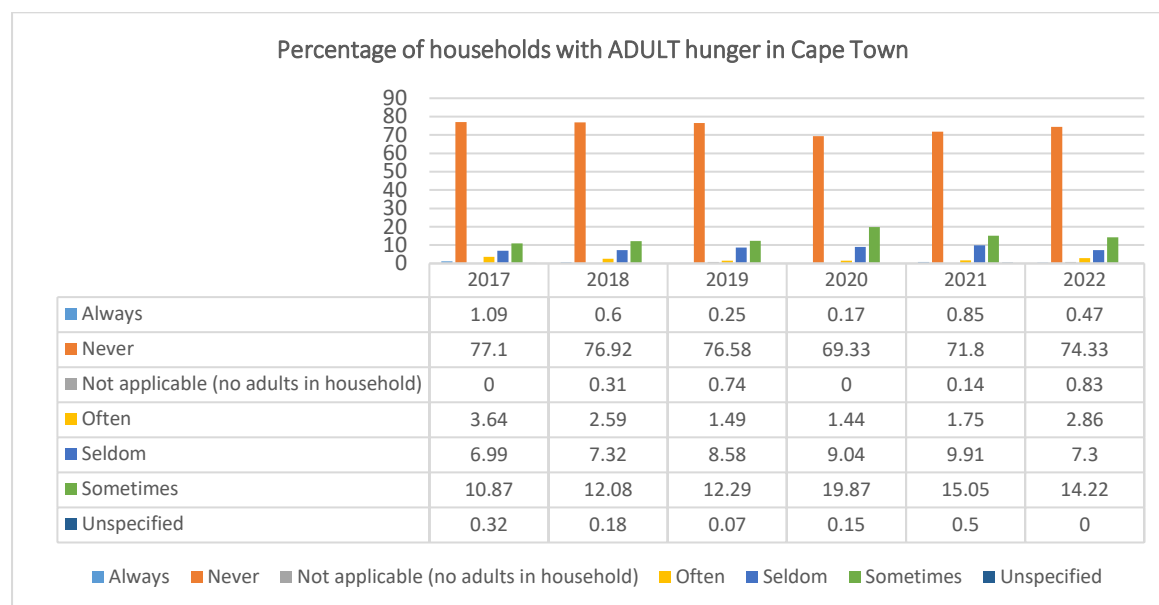
Food insecurity has been a long-standing challenge in South Africa. Of approximately 17,9 million households in South Africa in 2021, results suggest that almost 80% (14,2 million) reported that they had adequate access to food, 15% (2,6 million) and 6% (1,1 million) stated that they have inadequate and severe inadequate access to food, respectively. This is partly due to high unemployment rates, disparity, poverty and the rising costs of living that deprive many South Africans of basic needs.<sup>138</sup>

In Cape Town, the white population group consistently shows a high level of food security with the black population group reflecting the highest on the 'low' food security amongst the group category. This is due to the inherent disproportionately systemic racism and economic inequality that exist in some communities that are still entrenched in low-income levels, unequal distribution of land ownership and more.

<sup>138</sup> [Focus on food inadequacy and hunger in South Africa in 2021 | Statistics South Africa \(statssa.gov.za\)](https://www.statssa.gov.za/publications/P03122021.pdf)



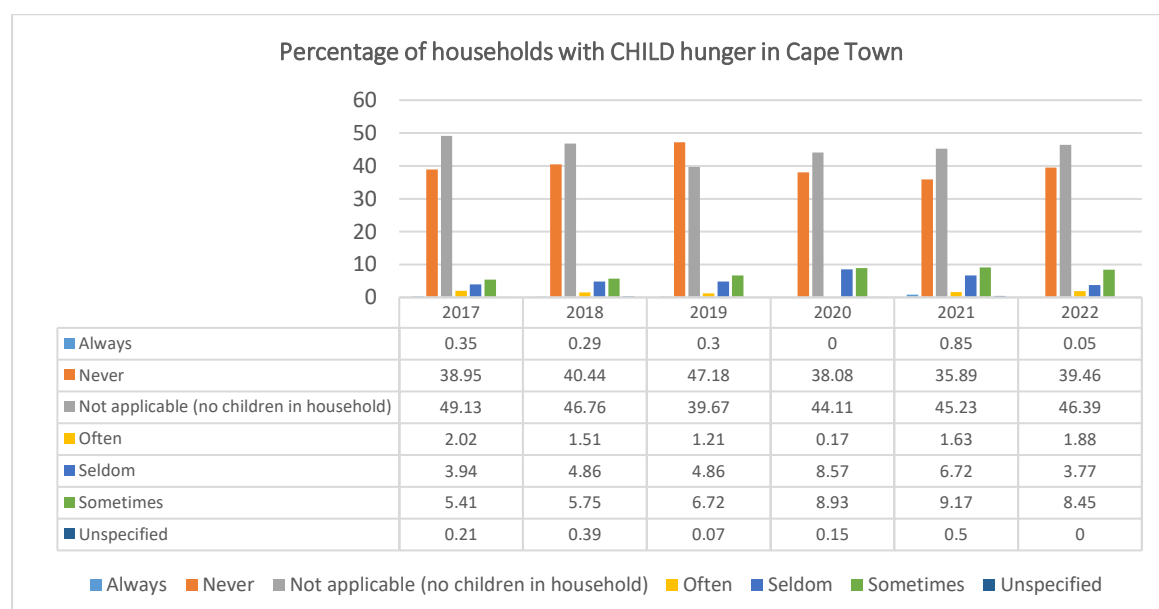
**Figure 18: Percentage of households with ADULT hunger in Cape Town**



Source: Statistics SA, General Household Survey 2021.

The category SOMETIMES in the child category increased in 2017 from 5,41% to 8,45% in 2022 and of all the categories this was the highest increase between the percentages. All other categories fluctuated with increases and decreases reaching a maximum of approximately 3%.

**Figure 19: Percentage of households with CHILD hunger in Cape Town**



Source: Statistics SA, General Household Survey 2021.



**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**

**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*

**CCT proxy:** Stunting amongst children under five years

The Child Growth Standards (developed by WHO in 2006) are based on the breastfed child as the norm for growth and development and include growth indicators such as weight-for-age, length-/height-for-age, and weight-for-length-/height. It has set an unprecedented standard as there now exists a body mass index (BMI) standard for children up to age five and the windows of achievement standard for six key motor development milestones such as sitting, standing and walking. The new standards prove that differences in children's growth to age five are more influenced by nutrition, feeding practices, the environment, and healthcare than genetics or ethnicity.<sup>139</sup>

Due to the high food insecurity in South Africa, more than half a million (683 221) households with children aged five years or younger reported experiencing hunger in 2021. Lack of adequate nutritious foods leads to high risk of malnutrition, leading to stunting.<sup>140 141</sup>

Children under five being underweight in Cape Town for 2020 stood at 1 711 and for March 2021, at 998, bringing the total to 2 709. This is supported as according to StatsSA 12.4% of children aged five years or younger in Cape Town reported experiencing hunger in 2021.<sup>142</sup>

Updated city-level data for this indicator could not be provided by the Health Department.

**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**

**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)*

**CCT proxy:** Prevalence of malnutrition

Children under five with severe acute malnutrition per subdistrict in Cape Town for 2019/20 stood at 118 and for March 2020/2021, a total of 143. Updated city-level data for this indicator could not be provided by the Health Department.

<sup>139</sup> [World Health Organization releases new Child Growth Standards \(who.int\)](https://www.who.int/news/item/16-06-2017-new-child-growth-standards)

<sup>140</sup> Stunting affects both physical and cognitive development in malnourished children

<sup>141</sup> [Focus on food inadequacy and hunger in South Africa in 2021 | Statistics South Africa \(statssa.gov.za\)](https://www.statssa.gov.za/publications/P02121/Focus%20on%20food%20inadequacy%20and%20hunger%20in%20South%20Africa%20in%202021.pdf)

<sup>142</sup> [Focus on food inadequacy and hunger in South Africa in 2021 | Statistics South Africa \(statssa.gov.za\)](https://www.statssa.gov.za/publications/P02121/Focus%20on%20food%20inadequacy%20and%20hunger%20in%20South%20Africa%20in%202021.pdf)



**SDG target: 2.3** By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment

**SDG indicator:** 2.3.1 Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/ pastoral/ forestry enterprise size

**CCT proxy:** Emergency food relief

The City used R12 million of the City's savings and partnered with about 60 local organisations to provide emergency food relief for local communities.<sup>143</sup>

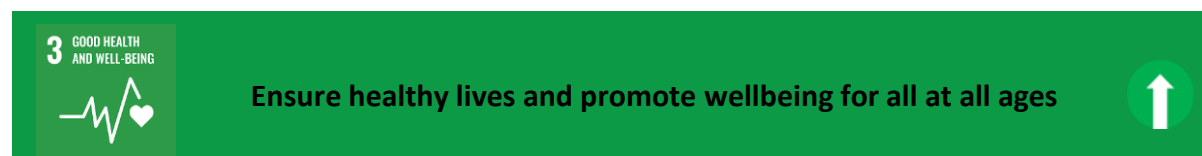
**SDG target: 2.4** By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters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

**SDG indicator:** 2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture

**CCT proxy:** Investment to grow urban agriculture

Agricultural land is under constant threat as the pressure to produce more affordable housing outstrips the importance of having locally grown food.<sup>144</sup> The City's investment in agriculture and food security varied over the past few years since 2021 from agriculture training during July 2021,<sup>145</sup> <sup>146</sup> to its poverty alleviation and reduction programme,<sup>147</sup> <sup>148</sup> to approving spatial development frameworks<sup>149</sup> and providing additional investment to revitalise urban farming.<sup>150</sup>

<sup>151</sup>



**SDG target: 3.5** Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol

**SDG indicator:** 3.5.1 Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders

**CCT proxy:** Substance abuse interventions

<sup>143</sup> CCT VLR 2021

<sup>144</sup> CCT VLR 2021

<sup>145</sup> Urban Agriculture Training Programme aims to ensure food security through local economic development

<sup>146</sup> [capetown.gov.za/Media-and-news/Urban farmers- on your marks, get set, plant](https://capetown.gov.za/Media-and-news/Urban-farmers-on-your-marks-get-set-plant)

<sup>147</sup> Poverty Alleviation and Reduction Programme aims to help ease the plight of the poor through food gardens

<sup>148</sup> [capetown.gov.za/Family and home/See-all-city-facilities/Our-service-facilities/Food gardens/Youth at Centre of Agriculture](https://capetown.gov.za/Family-and-home/See-all-city-facilities/Our-service-facilities/Food-gardens/Youth-at-Centre-of-Agriculture)

<sup>149</sup> Local Spatial Development Framework (LSDF) for Mamre as the commonage and surrounding areas comprise mainly large areas of high-potential agricultural land and conservation-worthy biodiversity

<sup>150</sup> [capetown.gov.za/Media-and-news/R40 million investment to boost urban agriculture, food processing jobs in Philippi](https://capetown.gov.za/Media-and-news/R40-million-investment-to-boost-urban-agriculture-food-processing-jobs-in-Philippi)

<sup>151</sup> [capetown.gov.za/Media-and-news/Council adopts new local spatial plans to guide development and land use in Mamre](https://capetown.gov.za/Media-and-news/Council-adopts-new-local-spatial-plans-to-guide-development-and-land-use-in-Mamre)



Many communities in Cape Town bear a significant burden of substance abuse and its consequences, including the birth of children with Fetal Alcohol Syndrome (FAS) and the consequences of child abuse, such as shaken baby syndrome. The City's Department of Social Development and Early Childhood Development offers two programmes for learners; both aimed at prevention. They are the Essentially Me programme and the FAS/Simulator programme.<sup>152</sup>

**SDG target: 3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents**

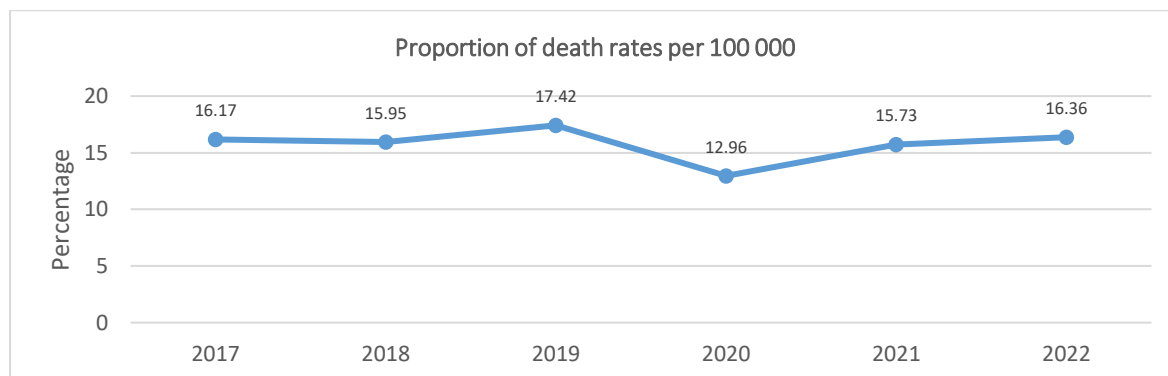
**SDG indicator:** 3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries

**CCT proxy:** Road traffic injuries and deaths per 100 000

Globally, traffic deaths in 2021 dropped by 5%<sup>153 154</sup> compared to South Africa's<sup>155</sup> road fatalities, which has constantly seen an upward trend<sup>156</sup> even though vehicles on the road more than doubled.<sup>157</sup> In 2019, road traffic injuries were the leading cause of death amongst children and young people globally.<sup>158</sup>

Globally, 2021 saw an international rate of 15 road traffic deaths per 100 000 population compared to Cape Town that had a 15,73<sup>159</sup> deaths per 100 000, which is slightly above the global figure. During 2020, Covid-19 impacted road fatalities in Cape Town due to the lockdown – and specifically travel restrictions – which contributed to the drop in road accident fatalities for 2020. Once travel restrictions were lifted, businesses reopened, employees returned to the workplace (2021) and road injuries and pedestrian fatalities increased incrementally for the following years.

*Figure 20: Injuries and death rate due to road traffic injuries*



Source: CCT Transport Department, 2024

<sup>152</sup> The CCT Mayor's Portfolio of Urban Sustainability Programmes, 2023, p. 26

<sup>153</sup> WHO, Road Safety Report, 2023

<sup>154</sup> Comparing years: Estimated 1,25 million deaths in 2010 with 2021 (estimated 1,19 million) seeing a 5% drop globally – figures based on United Nations member states. This includes four-wheel vehicle occupants, pedestrians, two- and three-wheeler users and cyclists.

<sup>155</sup> In South Africa, the increase in the death toll in December 2018 alone was 5% compared to the same period in 2017

<sup>156</sup> Daily Maverick, 2019

<sup>157</sup> WHO, Road Safety Report, 2023 – figures based on member states

<sup>158</sup> Young people aged between 5 and 29 years old

<sup>159</sup> 736/4 679 483 x 100 000 (calculation used) (figure for 2021/population figure for 2021 x 100 000)



**Table 4: Proportion of injuries and death in Cape Town due to road traffic injuries per '000**

Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total number of road deaths per year	700	705	786	597	736	778
Population number per year	4 328 677	4 420 203	4 513 903	4 606 308	4 679 483	4 756 255

Source: CCT Transport Department, 2024

**SDG target: 3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive healthcare services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes**

**SDG indicator:** 3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods

**CCT proxy:** Couple year protection rate

Due to limited available data on the health sector, data for this indicator is not comparable due to the different data sources. The data provided between the years 2017 to 2019 reflect city-level data and were provided by the City, compared to the data for 2019/20 to 2020/21, which were provided by the Health Systems Trust and covered the Western Cape.

**SDG target: 3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential healthcare services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all**

**SDG indicator:** 3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services

**CCT proxy:** Universal health coverage: service coverage index

During the rollout of South Africa's Covid-19 vaccination programme, government undertook to cover the cost of the vaccines, while provinces were responsible for funding the staffing, consumables and any other associated costs required to implement the programme. In the Western Cape, Province launched a vast and multifaceted vaccination programme. This involved the establishment of multiple vaccine administration locations, including mass vaccination facilities.<sup>160</sup>

The mass temporary vaccination sites were a collaboration between the City, Province, Cape Town International Convention Centre (CTICC) and medical schemes administrator Discovery Health. As its contribution, the City established mass vaccination sites at the CTICC and Athlone stadium, with the latter including the first drive-through vaccination site in the Western Cape.<sup>161</sup>

The initial estimates for this project indicated a total cost of approximately R85 million over the implementation and operational period for both sites. Financial contributions were made from all partners.<sup>162</sup>

<sup>160</sup> The CCT Mayor's Portfolio of Urban Sustainability Programmes, 2023, p. 43

<sup>161</sup> The CCT Mayor's Portfolio of Urban Sustainability Programmes, 2023, p. 43

<sup>162</sup> The CCT Mayor's Portfolio of Urban Sustainability Programmes, 2023, p. 43



One of the main reasons for the lack of adherence to treatment is the distance to the pick-up location or the sheer overcrowding of health facilities. The Differential Model of Care Med (DMOCmed) Area Central dates back to 2014/15 and aims to ease the burden on the city's healthcare facilities and make it easier for residents to access their monthly medications. The model applies to patients who have a stable chronic medication regimen and who receive their medications through the chronic dispensing unit (CDU) without the need for a clinical review. It also applies to patients who can collect their medication packs from a designated collection point without having to queue. Overall, the model improves access to medication and helps patients adhere to treatment.<sup>163</sup>

The project is carried out in partnership with Metro Health Services (substructure of Northern/Tygerberg region, with the province providing the medicines) and staff from a non-governmental organisation (NGO) called Touch Nations, which collects daily medicine packages from the facility's pharmacy and distributes them to patients. Another NGO, Anova Health, provides the trailer.<sup>164</sup>

DMOCmed provided 4 731 patients with their medication packages. Of these, 1 290 parcels were delivered to their homes (with a success rate of 91%), 2 733 were sent to the alternative collection points (with a success rate of 78%) and 708 were forwarded to the trailer (with a success rate of 31%). On average, DMOCmed serves 3 762 patients per month (July 2021). DMOCmed is financially sustainable, and City Health aims to continue and expand the model post-Covid-19, incorporating additional innovations and ideas proposed by communities, partner NGOs or the province. City Health intends to expand the model to include other locations as well as exploring the use of a community centre as an additional alternative pick-up location.<sup>165</sup>

During Covid-19, the City had to respond as effectively and strategically as possible to the interwoven health and socio-economic crisis. Protecting vulnerable populations was the City's top priority. Given the dynamic nature of the pandemic, the City had to quickly adapt its operational measures. To achieve this, the City teams needed access to a wide range of accurate and up-to-date data to make key decisions. The Vulnerability Viewer is a product of the City's Covid-19 response programme, under which cross-functional working groups were set up to tackle various challenges. The viewer was developed in response to the need for a dynamic tool that provides relevant and insightful vulnerability profiles that can help teams proactively act at vulnerable locations and spaces in Cape Town.<sup>166</sup>

**SDG target: 3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing states**

**SDG indicator: 3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution**

**CCT proxy: Health practitioners per 100 000 population**

<sup>163</sup> The CCT Mayor's Portfolio of Urban Sustainability Programmes, 2023, p. 23

<sup>164</sup> The CCT Mayor's Portfolio of Urban Sustainability Programmes, 2023, p. 16

<sup>165</sup> The CCT Mayor's Portfolio of Urban Sustainability Programmes, 2023, p. 23

<sup>166</sup> The CCT Mayor's Portfolio of Urban Sustainability Programmes, 2023, p. 34



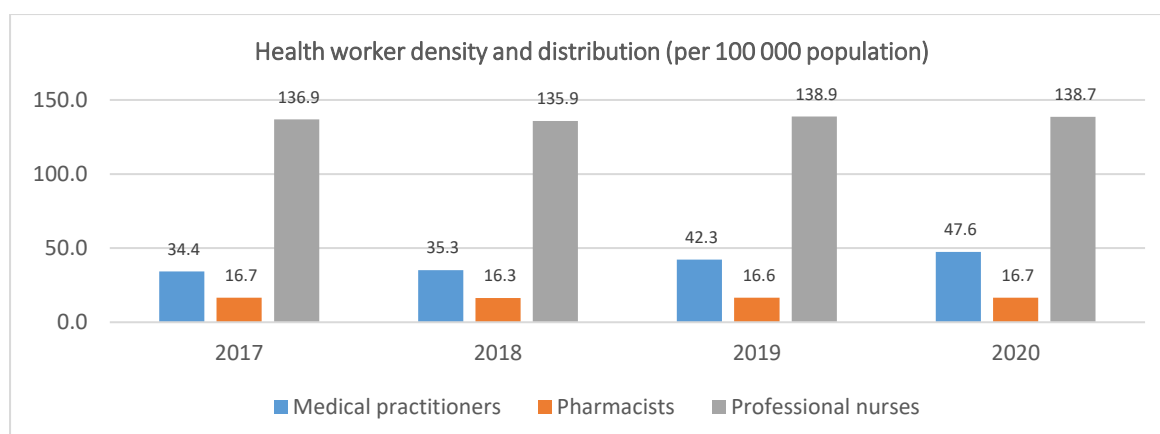
Globally, South Africa ranks 49<sup>th</sup> on the Health Care Index 2024<sup>167 168</sup> with an African ranking of number 1 (seven African countries are listed). The health index score assesses the health of the population, access to the services required to sustain good health, including health outcomes, health systems, sickness and risk factors, and mortality rates.<sup>169</sup>

The City is reporting on a broader sector including a minimum of three health practitioner sectors.<sup>170 171</sup> These health practitioners are required to deliver healthcare that is responsive to the needs, preferences and expectations of people accessing health services.<sup>172 173</sup> The Chain of Survival<sup>174</sup> saw the emergence of health practitioners such as the ALSs.<sup>175</sup>

The City is not responsible for the full medical fraternity as primary health clinics are the only direct responsibility of the City. Medical practitioners' data in the City as shown below reflect only those in the public sector City employment. Cape Town has a very competitive health industry with many private hospitals and entrepreneurial medical practitioners providing assistance.<sup>176 177</sup>

In Cape Town, nurses are the largest healthcare profession amongst the health practitioners followed by medical practitioners (general doctors). This includes professionals in mental health and men's health but excludes environmental health.

**Figure 21: Health practitioners in Cape Town per 100 000 population**



Source: CCT Health Department, 2023

<sup>167</sup> Out of 94 countries and number 1 being the best<sup>167</sup>

<sup>168</sup> With a score of 64. The highest score is Taiwan at number 1 with a health care index of 86.

<sup>169</sup> Numbeo, Health Care Index 2024.

<sup>170</sup> Health professionals are licensed to provide healthcare services to individuals and medical practitioners are licensed practitioners of medicine. The HPCSA currently has 12 professional health boards under its ambit as prescribed by the South African Health Professions Act.

<sup>171</sup> Intermediate life support (ILS), advanced life support (ALS), medical practitioners per 100 000 population, pharmacists per 100 000 population and professional nurses per 100 000 population

<sup>172</sup> This figure does not include the private institutions' practitioners but only the public servants' institutions

<sup>173</sup> Healthcare 2023

<sup>174</sup> Documented by the American Heart Association in 1991

<sup>175</sup> Life Healthcare, 2021

<sup>176</sup> Medical personnel for this indicator include medical doctors, nursing and mid, density and pharmacist as per the United Nations Tier Classification SDG indicator metadata, 2015

<sup>177</sup> Per 100 000 for City of Cape Town





**SDG target: 4.1** By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes

**SDG indicator: 4.1.2** Completion rate (primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education)

**CCT proxy:** Enrolment at public ordinary schools<sup>178</sup>

Education is a national government mandate with the City having limited input into the sector, and thus even less monitoring capacity. Data provided below reflect figures for the Western Cape.

Early Childhood Development (ECD) evolved within the City of Cape Town over the past decade with the established function within the City to ensure children receive holistic development.<sup>179</sup>

For the past five years, enrolments for Grade 1 students enrolled at public schools, with an average cohort size of approximately 92 920 between 2017 to 2021, have increased. The average Grade 1 enrolment growth for the period 2017 – 2022 (105 256 learners) compared to the period 2005 to 2010 (92 920), amounts to a 13,3% growth in student enrolments. This enrolment growth can be attributed to in-migration<sup>180</sup> into the Western Cape Province and it remains an influential contributor to enrolment numbers as well as increasing the pressure on all resources.<sup>181</sup>

Grades 10-12 have seen improved retention rates between 2017 and 2022. Attrition rates have remained high from Grade 1 to Grade 12 for all years but have seen a significant improvement between 2021 and 2022.

With 785 schools in Cape Town, 48,15% of these schools are no-fee schools and 584 schools have libraries. This reflects the City's aim to reduce disparities within communities and promote education as a catalyst for economic advancement.<sup>182</sup>

For tertiary education during 2020, approximately 117 575<sup>183</sup> students were registered with one of the four major tertiary institutions<sup>184</sup> in the city of Cape Town.

<sup>178</sup> Public ordinary schools excluding Learners with Special Education Needs (LSEN) learners

<sup>179</sup> CCT, Social Development and Early Childhood Development Department, City of Cape Town Early Childhood Development Strategy, 2007

<sup>180</sup> Learners migrating from other provinces and countries into the Western Cape Education Department system

<sup>181</sup> Department of Education Annual Report, 2022/23, pp. 56-57

<sup>182</sup> Socio-Economic Profile for Cape Town 2023

<sup>183</sup> Total includes both Stellenbosch University and University of Stellenbosch Business School

<sup>184</sup> University of the Western Cape (UWC), University of Cape Town (UCT), Stellenbosch Business School (USB) and Cape Peninsula University of Technology (CPUT)



**Table 5: Enrolment at public ordinary schools – Western Cape (2017-2022)**

Year	Gr 1	Gr 2	Gr 3	Gr 4	Gr 5	Gr 6	Gr 7	Gr 8	Gr 9	Gr 10	Gr 11	Gr 12
2017	104612	106088	103095	103081	94077	87403	81688	80215	72723	75856	62350	49454
2018	104336	103671	104357	106969	97900	92044	85794	83376	74613	77245	62832	51459
2019	105207	102990	101563	108724	101936	95227	90148	87796	77603	77475	63548	51076
2020	105602	103064	100937	107013	102858	99368	93653	91334	80999	79563	63886	52374
2021	105831	102300	100827	104113	102114	100979	97489	89755	86024	81890	69765	57791
2022	105945	104833	100922	104141	100189	99984	99076	96119	86957	87157	70751	59936

Source: Department of Education Annual Report 2022/23, page 57



## Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls



**SDG target: 5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation**

**SDG indicator: 5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence**

**CCT proxy:** Total sexual offences<sup>185</sup>

Sexual offences involve a wide range of forced and unwanted sexual activity, including fondling, kissing, rape, compelled rape, abduction, trafficking in persons for sexual purposes, etc., including attempted sexual offences. However, sexual offences do not always involve physical contact with the victim.<sup>186 187</sup>

Rape statistics, as an example of a sexual offence, are difficult to obtain as many cases go unreported due to reasons such as embarrassment, fear of reprisal, or secondary victimisation and/or shaming by law enforcement. It is estimated that, globally, approximately 35% of women have faced some form of sexual harassment, with fewer than 40% seeking help, and less than 10% reaching out to law enforcement.<sup>188</sup>

In South Africa, the Western Cape Province contributes 16,6% towards the total South African reported cases. For the year 2021/2022, a total of 7 163 cases were recorded compared to 2022/23 (7 294 cases) for the Western Cape.<sup>189</sup>

<sup>185</sup> South African Police Services: Includes rape, attempted sexual offences, and sexual assault and contact sexual offences

<sup>186</sup> South African Police Services annual crime report 2022/23

<sup>187</sup> Acts such as exhibitionism and the practice of gaining sexual pleasure from watching others when they are naked or engaged in sexual activity still count as unwanted sexual offences

<sup>188</sup> [Rape Statistics by Country 2024 \(worldpopulationreview.com\)](https://www.worldpopulationreview.com)

<sup>189</sup> South African Police Services annual crime report 2022/23, p. 36



Raising awareness of the shadow pandemic<sup>190 191</sup> was not sufficient as the figures marginally dropped after the Covid-19 lockdown levels were lifted. Risks increased as households were under increased financial, health and safety worries, were isolated with their abusers, had limited movement restrictions and had deserted public spaces, all whilst confined and cramped within their living spaces.<sup>192</sup>

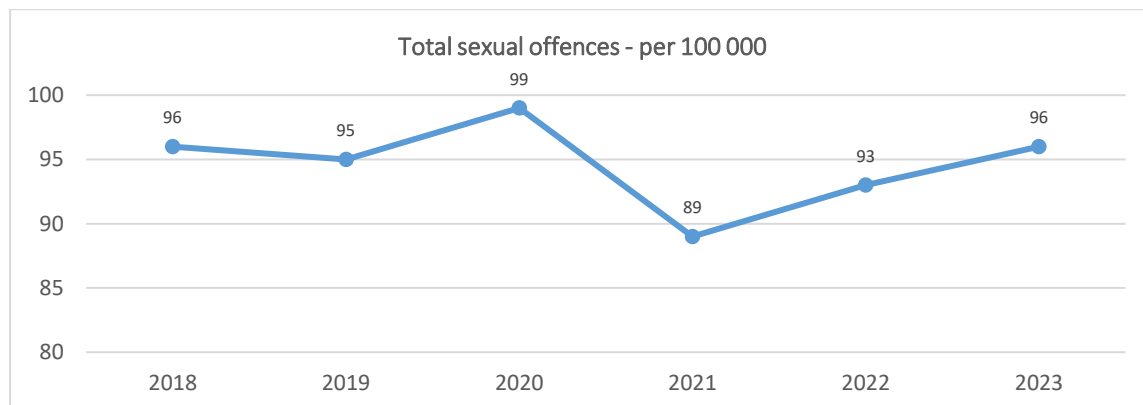
Sexual abuse cases (reported) in Cape Town remains high over the past five years and reached its highest prevalence in 2020 during Covid-19. Post Covid-19, prevalence significantly dropped in 2021 to its lowest point over the last five years, only to increase again to similar pre-Covid-19 levels.

**Table 6: Sexual offences - breakdown**

Sexual offences - breakdown						
<b>Rape</b>	9 737	5 805	10 006	9 516	9 252	<b>-264</b>
<b>Sexual assault</b>	1 668	1 070	1 900	1 707	1 642	<b>-65</b>
<b>Attempted sexual offences</b>	454	271	514	416	510	<b>94</b>
<b>Contact sexual offences</b>	235	150	282	216	212	<b>-4</b>

Table 6 does not only represent Cape Town and reflects the total number of cases for Quarter 3 of 2018/19 to 2023/24. The green text shows a decrease and positive trend for the attempted sexual offences category.

**Figure 22: Total sexual offences<sup>193</sup>**



Source: South African Police Services (2022). Crime Statistics 2012/12 to 2021/22. Available: Services | SAPS (South African Police Service)

**SDG target: 5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels** of decision-making in political, economic and public life

**SDG indicator: 5.5.1** Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments

**CCT proxy:** Presentation in local government by gender

<sup>190</sup> United Nations Women, 27 May 2020

<sup>191</sup> Combatting violence against women and girls during the Covid-19 pandemic

<sup>192</sup> United Nations Women, 27 May 2020

<sup>193</sup> It is the number of sexual offences cases per 100 000 population for Cape Town



For the 2021 Municipal election, there is a narrow gender gap in candidates on PR lists. In ward elections, almost two-thirds of the candidates are male, and one-third are female. The gender imbalance is even more pronounced among independent candidates, where males dominate at 87%, compared with 13% female candidates.<sup>194</sup>

**Table 7: Candidates average gender for the 2021 Municipal elections in South Africa**

Candidate Type	Percentage Male	Percentage Female
Proportionate lists	55%	45%
Ward candidates	65%	35%
Independent candidates	87%	13%
Total average	62%	38%

Source: Municipal Elections Report 2021., p. 62

In the Western Cape, male constituted for 13 451 and women for 4 204.

**SDG target: 5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women**

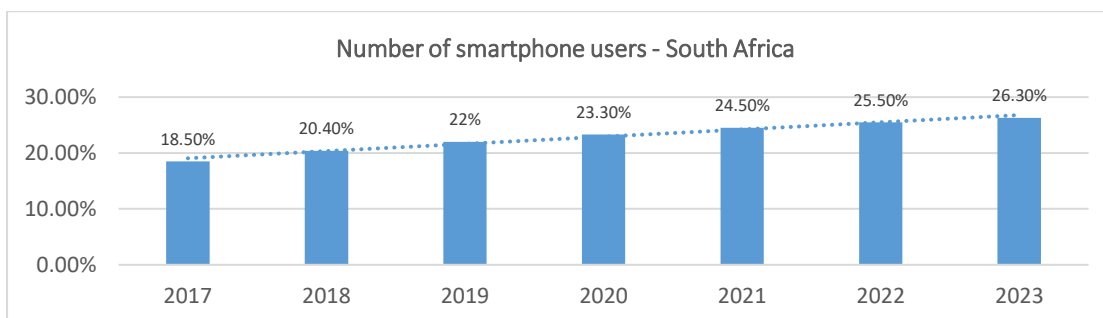
**SDG indicator: 5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex**

**CCT proxy:** Number of smartphone users in South Africa

Data on the breakdown by sex are not available for Cape Town, nor nationally.

The City's digital readiness reflects constant high performance and/or year-on-year increases as reflected in its fibre rollout, Wi-Fi hotspots and its internet use per household projects.<sup>195</sup> The availability of internet access at the City's libraries contributes to Cape Town residents' ability to access and support a steady digital transformation.

**Figure 23: Number of smartphones users in South Africa**



Source: Statista: MTN, Vodacom, Cell C and Telkom

Facilitating service excellence as well as accessibility<sup>196</sup>, the City has a range of communication channels available to communities, such as face-to-face interaction, eServices, telephone lines, email, SMS, WhatsApp, social media, Revenue and Housing walk-in centres, subcouncil offices, the corporate call centre, FreeCall lines and the Mayor's service desk.<sup>197</sup>

<sup>194</sup> Municipal Elections Report 2021., p. 62

<sup>195</sup> City of Cape Town Integrated Annual Report, 2021/2022

<sup>196</sup> The City of Cape Town has five core values: trust, integrity, accountability, service excellence and accessibility

<sup>197</sup> The CCT Mayor's Portfolio of Urban Sustainability Programmes, 2023, p. 18



To reduce the bureaucratic burden on customers, the City introduced a single, improved interface to the contact centre, the One Contact Centre for Non-emergencies (OCCNE). The OCCNE provides customers – residents, businesses and other stakeholders – with a seamless service for enquiries about accounts, services, housing enquiries and complaints about the provision of services.<sup>198</sup>

**6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION**

**Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all**

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

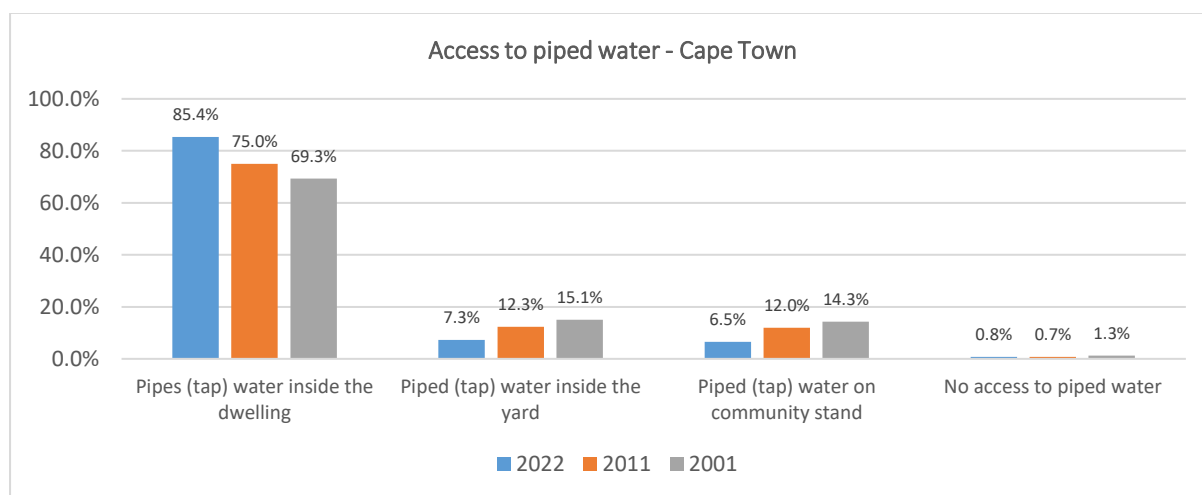
**SDG indicator 6.1.1:** Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water

**CCT proxy:** Access to piped water

City households that had access to piped water from 2014 to 2018 have decreased slightly from 98,7% to 96,1% (on property of less than 200 m<sup>2</sup>), 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.<sup>199</sup>

**Figure 24: Access to piped water - Cape Town**



Source: Census (2001, 2011 and 2022), Statistics South Africa

<sup>198</sup> The CCT Mayor's Portfolio of Urban Sustainability Programmes, 2023, p. 18

<sup>199</sup> CCT VLR 2021



**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**

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

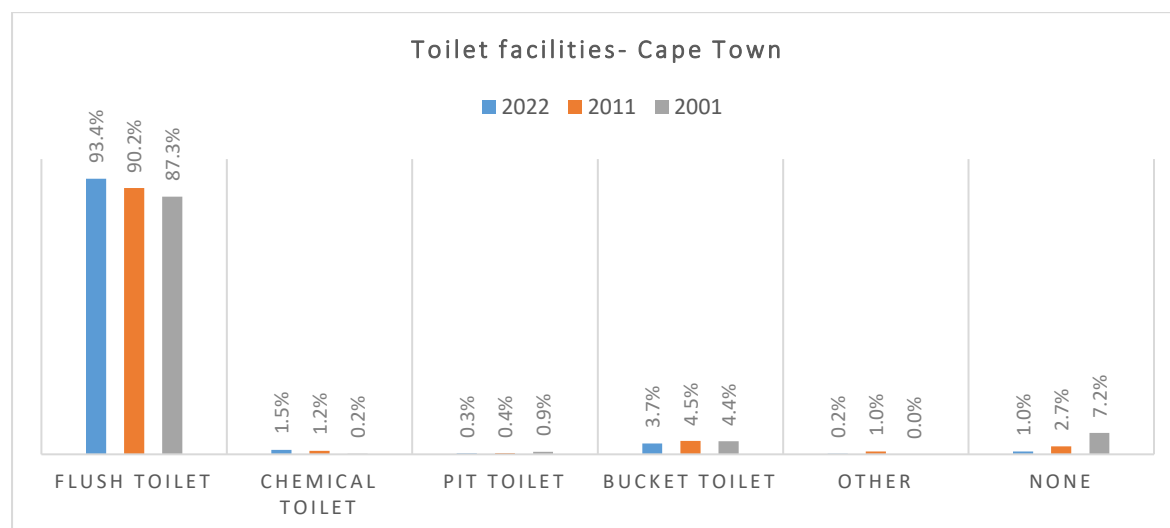
**CCT proxy:** Toilet facilities

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 have been installed in informal settlements since 2012/2013, together with 428 toilets and taps with handbasins for backyarders. To date, 30 428 toilets have been 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 handbasin) provided to backyarders over 2019/2020 had a target of 300, of which 428 were installed.<sup>200</sup>

**Figure 25: Toilet facilities - Cape Town**



Source: Census (2001, 2011 and 2022), Statistics South Africa

<sup>200</sup> CCT VLR 2021



**SDG target: 6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally**

**SDG indicator 6.3.1:** *Proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flows safely treated*

**CCT proxy:** Treated water

The City's 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 were 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.<sup>201</sup>

**SDG target: 6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally**

**SDG indicator 6.3.2** *Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality*

**CCT proxy:** Improve bodies of water quality in Cape Town

Urban development, population increase, land use change and pollution in the catchments have caused severe degradation to Cape Town's waterways. Many of the city's waterways are in a dire state and are considered unsafe and polluted to the communities they flow through. The City's Liveable Urban Waterways (LUW) programme, based on the City's 2019 Water Strategy, aims to reverse this challenge and make the city's waterways liveable.<sup>202</sup>

According to the LUW implementation framework and a budget of approximately R50 million for five LUWs<sup>203</sup>, the programme aims to reduce the risk of flooding and improve ecosystem health, public access to waterways, and water quality.<sup>204</sup>

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

**SDG indicator 6.4.1:** *Change in water use efficiency over time*

**CCT proxy:** Daily use per capita

<sup>201</sup> CCT Water and Sanitation Department, VLR 2021

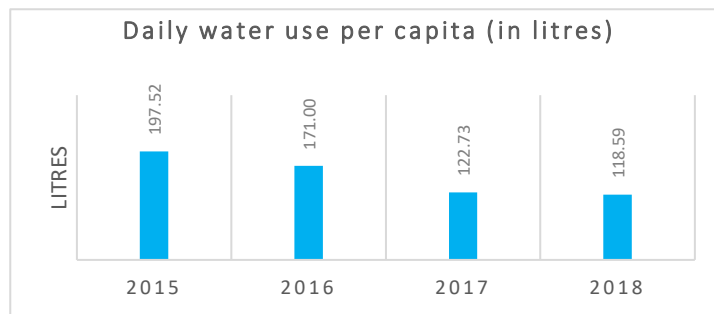
<sup>202</sup> The CCT Mayor's Portfolio of Urban Sustainability Programmes, 2023, p. 17

<sup>203</sup> The first five projects will focus on the Grootboschkloof River, the Keyser River between Military and Tokai Main roads, Spaanschemat and Prinskasteel Rivers, Westlake River, and the confluence of the Sand River and Langevelei canal at Coniston Park

<sup>204</sup> The CCT Mayor's Portfolio of Urban Sustainability Programmes, 2023, p. 16



**Figure 26: Daily water use per capita in litres**



Source: CCT Water and Sanitation Depart.

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

**SDG indicator 6.6.1:** *Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time*

**CCT proxy:** Water sources

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.<sup>205</sup>

**SDG target: 6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies**

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

**CCT proxy:** City budget allocation for water and sanitation spending

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.<sup>206</sup>

The City's 2024/2025 budget allocation proposes a R5,317 billion capital budget for water and sanitation over the said financial year. These include building Cape Town's resilient water future, providing ongoing access to good quality drinking water, tackling sewer overflows and delivering adequate sanitation in informal settlements, where possible.<sup>207</sup>

<sup>205</sup> CCT Water and Sanitation Department, VLR 2021.

<sup>206</sup> CCT VLR 2021.

<sup>207</sup> City of Cape Town to spend R5,317 billion on massive water and sanitation investments





## Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all



**SDG target: 7.1** By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services

**SDG indicator:** 7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity

**CCT proxy:** Proportion of population with access to electricity; main fuel used for lighting by all households: electricity from mains and other sources of electricity

Energy supply in Cape Town is shared between the national power utility Eskom and the City of Cape Town. The City provides approximately 75% of the municipal area's electricity consumers and Eskom serves the remaining 25%.<sup>208</sup>

For the City to become greener and have more reliable power, the City needs to diversify its energy mix. Energy diversification forms part of the City's vision that includes developing 300 megawatts (MW) of renewable-energy generation capacity by 2030, including 50 MW generated by City-owned solar PV plants. This represents approximately a third of the one gigawatt (1 000 MW) required by Cape Town at peak consumption.<sup>209</sup>

The City is undertaking a floating solar PV pilot at its Kraaifontein wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) to test the effectiveness of the technology. The pilot includes three PV systems, one on water<sup>210</sup> and two on adjacent land. Electricity from the solar panels is channelled into the electrical reticulation of the Kraaifontein WWTP. The Floating Solar Photovoltaic (PV) pilot programme allows the City to collaborate with various businesses and organisations, such as Floating Solar, the Water Research Council, the University of Cape Town, the C40 Buildings, and Energy Technical Assistance Programme.<sup>211</sup>

The concept of 'access to electricity' mostly revolves around the availability of electricity, safe cooking facilities, and a stipulated minimum level of consumption.<sup>212 213</sup>

In 2000, an estimated two in ten people globally lacked access to electricity but this has in recent years decreased to one in ten.

The high demand for access to electricity in Cape Town during 2019-2021 was driven by *firstly*, the Covid-19 pandemic as more people worked from home; *secondly*, people's inability to move/travel due to the pandemic lockdown restrictions; and *thirdly*, the population increase from approximately 4 million to 4,7 million. With the increase in population, the City had to consistently maintain high accessibility. However, access

<sup>208</sup> The CCT Mayor's Portfolio of Urban Sustainability Programmes, 2023, p. 16

<sup>209</sup> The CCT Mayor's Portfolio of Urban Sustainability Programmes, 2023, p. 16

<sup>210</sup> The floating portion is made up of a French-designed Hydrelia solar island system with 360 W photovoltaic panels.

<sup>211</sup> While both land-based systems also include 360 W panels, they are tilted towards the sun at different angles.

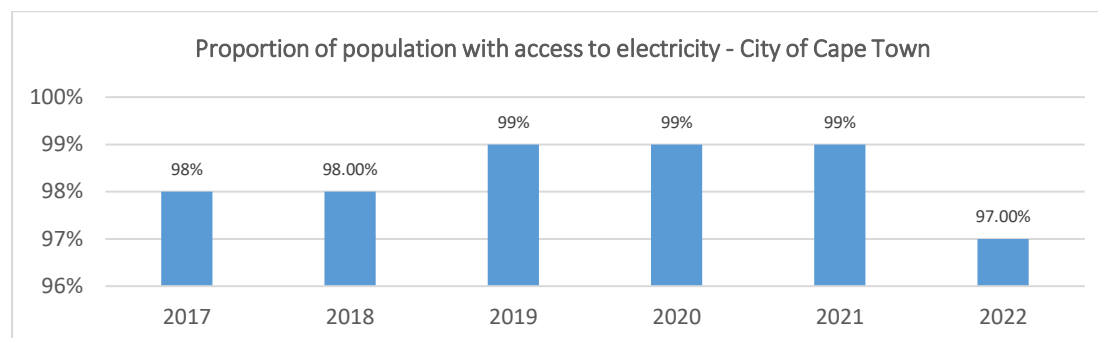
<sup>212</sup> The minimum threshold is set lower for rural households and higher for urban households

<sup>213</sup> Universally, there are no accepted definition, but the International Energy Agency (IEA) stipulates that 'access to electricity' more than just electricity delivery to a household, as it requires households to consume a certain minimum amount of electricity. It does, however, differentiate between rural or urban households.



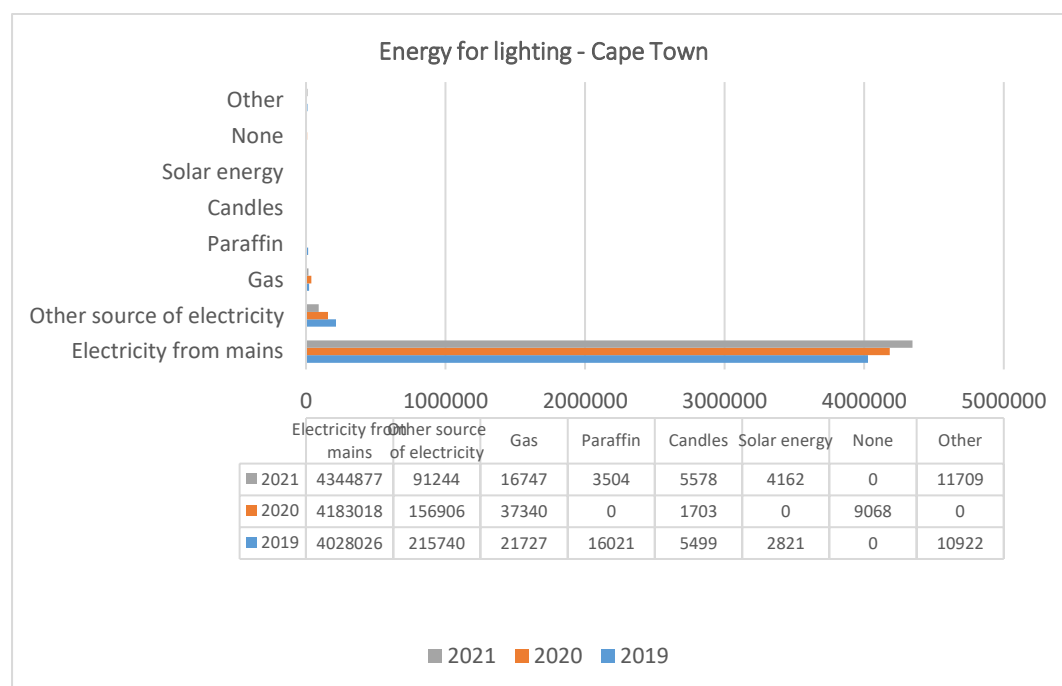
plateaued between 2019 and 2021 and dropped slightly (by 2%) for the 2022 year and by 1% lower than the 2017-2018 period.

**Figure 27: Proportion of population with access to electricity – Cape Town**



Source: General Household Survey 2017-2021, 2022, Census 2022

**Figure 28: Energy for lighting in Cape Town<sup>214 215</sup>**



Source: General Household Survey 2017-2021, 2022, Census 2022

The bulk of electricity accessed is from the mains. The number of Capetonians that were connected to the mains electricity supply increased from 2019 to 2021. Important to note is that Cape Town has a high in-migration from other provinces and global cities, which impacts and increases household numbers and pressure on the grid.

Load shedding continues to disrupt the country negatively. Businesses had to either adjust operating times or procure additional equipment to ensure uninterrupted business,

<sup>214</sup> The GHS measures the diversity and main sources of energy used by households to satisfy basic human needs (cooking, lighting, heating water or space heating).

<sup>215</sup> Mains electricity is provided by the municipality or by Eskom. Electricity from generators is not considered part of the mains supply



diminished visibility heightened the possibility of criminal acts and households had to replace spoil foods and household equipment.

The City's ability to maintain the high access to electricity during load shedding is partly because the City is able to generate additional capacity as each of the City's Steenbras pumped storage plant's four generators act as a pump-motor in one mode and a turbine-generator in another, thus protecting City customers from one stage of Eskom load shedding.<sup>216</sup>

**SDG target: 7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services**

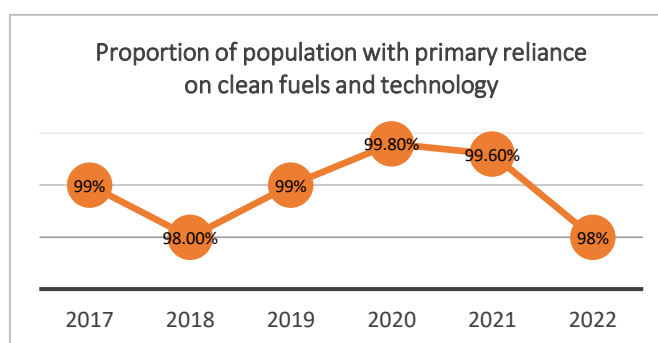
**SDG indicator:** 7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance<sup>217</sup> on clean fuels and technology<sup>218 219 220</sup>

**CCT proxy:** Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology

Using technology, the City's vision to become a climate-resilient, resource-efficient and carbon-neutral city<sup>221</sup> is being rewarded. The City is the first municipality in South Africa to receive its Energy Performance Certificate (EPCs)<sup>222</sup> for three of its municipal buildings – as more resource-efficient facilities make service delivery more cost effective,<sup>223</sup> as well as receiving an A-rating for climate action and transparency.<sup>224 225</sup>

*Figure 29: Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology – Cape Town*

For the proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology, no significant changes were noted over the past five years. The proportion of population has consistently remained above the upper echelon of 98%, reflecting the move from contemporary types of energy use to cleaner types of energy for cooking, heating or lighting.



Source: CCT Electricity Generation and Distribution Department, 2024

<sup>216</sup> CCT, Cape Town protects its customers infographic, March 2021

<sup>217</sup> Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology is calculated as the number of people using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, heating and lighting divided by total population reporting that any cooking, heating or lighting, expressed as percentage. Current global data collection focuses on the primary fuel used for cooking

<sup>218</sup> 'Clean' is defined by the emission rate targets and specific fuel recommendations (i.e. against unprocessed coal and kerosene) included in the normative guidance WHO guidelines for indoor air quality: household fuel combustion

<sup>219</sup> United Nations, SDG Metadata repository, 2024

<sup>220</sup> Clean fuel refers to environmentally friendly and sustainable energy sources that are used for cooking purposes, aiming to reduce household air pollution and promote better health outcomes.

<sup>221</sup> [capetown.gov.za/Media-and-news/Innovation\\_sustainable\\_design\\_rewarded\\_at\\_Sasol\\_Solar\\_Challenge](https://capetown.gov.za/Media-and-news/Innovation_sustainable_design_rewarded_at_Sasol_Solar_Challenge)

<sup>222</sup> Energy Performance Certificates indicate the amount of energy used in a building in kilowatt hour per square metre per year (kWh/m<sup>2</sup>/annum). It is then measured against a nationally regulated benchmark. This allows building owners to not only know how much energy their building uses, but also to compare this performance against other buildings of a similar type

<sup>223</sup> [capetown.gov.za/Media-and-news/City\\_shines\\_as\\_first\\_municipality\\_to\\_receive\\_certificates\\_for\\_energy\\_smart\\_buildings](https://capetown.gov.za/Media-and-news/City_shines_as_first_municipality_to_receive_certificates_for_energy_smart_buildings)

<sup>224</sup> In 2023, only 13% of the over 930 global cities that were scored received an A-rating according to the 2023 Cities A-List published by the Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP). The CDP scores cities from A to D based on their climate change response disclosure each year. The score indicates how effectively cities are managing greenhouse gas emissions and adapting to climate risks

<sup>225</sup> [capetown.gov.za/Media-and-news/Cape\\_Town\\_announced\\_as\\_leading\\_African\\_city\\_for\\_climate\\_action](https://capetown.gov.za/Media-and-news/Cape_Town_announced_as_leading_African_city_for_climate_action)



Evidence of the City's ability to collaborate in public-private partnerships to promote cleaner and greener energy saw the inauguration of the expansion of an electrical panel components<sup>226</sup> site in the City's Atlantis Special Economic Zone (ASEZ)<sup>227</sup> and association to the Sasol Solar Challenge.<sup>228</sup>

The City's municipal energy-efficiency programme has been running since 2008 and is funded by the national Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE). Retrofits of municipal buildings also ensure a safe, secure and healthy environment and support compliance with the Occupational Health and Safety Act, Act 85 of 1993.<sup>229</sup>

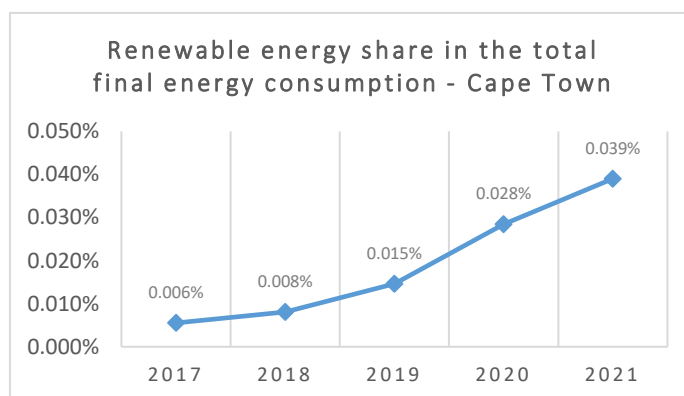
**SDG target: 7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix**

**SDG indicator: 7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption**

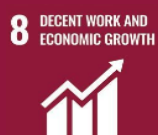
**CCT proxy:** Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels<sup>230</sup> and technology

The renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption for Cape Town has progressively increased over the past five years. This is due to the City's commitment to increase renewable and alternative energy use for the city. To achieve outcomes and lead by example, the City started retrofitting various types of public lighting and various City infrastructure and implementing various supply chain management projects.

**Figure 30: Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption**



Source: CCT Electricity Generation and Distribution Department, 2022



**Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all**



**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**

**SDG indicator 8.1.1: Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita**

**CCT proxy:** Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita<sup>231</sup>

<sup>226</sup> The plant produces components that are used in solar parks, wind farms and data centres

<sup>227</sup> [capetown.gov.za/Media-and-news/Renewable-energy-company's-new-site-signifies-Atlantis's-clean-green-investment-opportunities](https://capetown.gov.za/Media-and-news/Renewable-energy-company's-new-site-signifies-Atlantis's-clean-green-investment-opportunities)

<sup>228</sup> [capetown.gov.za/Media-and-news/Innovation-sustainable-design-rewarded-at-Sasol-Solar-Challenge](https://capetown.gov.za/Media-and-news/Innovation-sustainable-design-rewarded-at-Sasol-Solar-Challenge)

<sup>229</sup> The CCT Mayor's Portfolio of Urban Sustainability Programmes, 2023, p. 32

<sup>230</sup> Refer to footnote 195

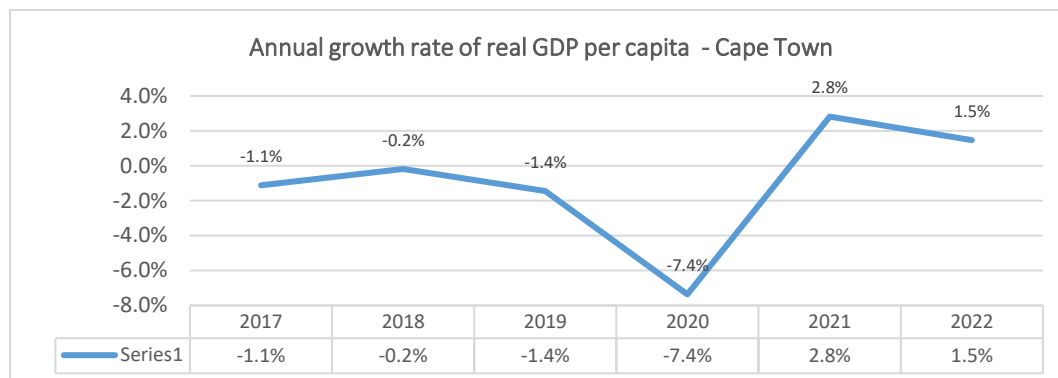
<sup>231</sup> Based on constant 2015 prices.



For the second quarter of 2023, the Western Cape accounted for R658 billion of the R4,6 trillion gross domestic product (GDP) generated by South Africa. While GDP data are not available at a city level on a quarterly basis, Cape Town typically contributes around 73% of the provincial GDP annually.<sup>232</sup>

Covid-19 impacted economies globally with Cape Town being no exception. During 2020, the drop in GDP was significantly due to limited trade internationally, regionally and domestically. Currently, the economy continues its growth reach to pre-Covid-19 levels.

**Figure 31: Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita - Cape Town**



Source: Regional eXplorer, S&P Global, 2023.

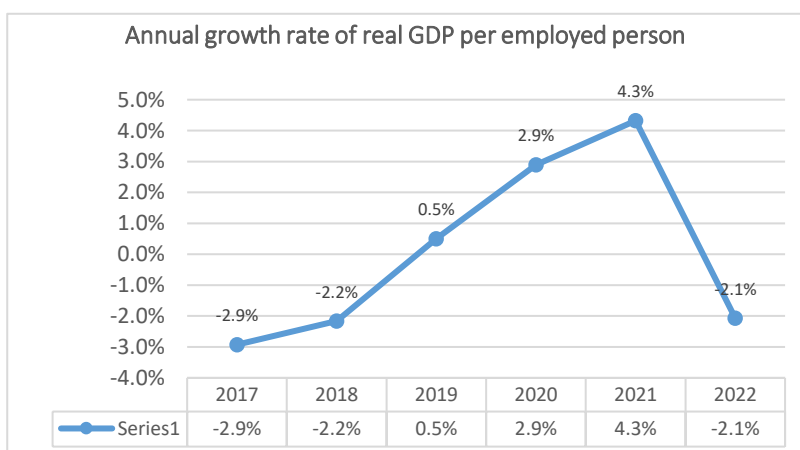
**SDG target: 8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors**

**SDG indicator 8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person**

**CCT proxy:** Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person

**Figure 32: Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person**

In the last 10 years, the variation of the city's GDP growth rate from the provincial growth rate has been, on average, 0,1 of a percentage point. If this were to hold true for the second quarter of 2023, a plausible range for Cape Town's non-annualised and seasonally adjusted, quarter-on-quarter economic growth in the second quarter is between 0,4% and 0,6%.<sup>233</sup>



Source: Real GDP - Regional explorer, S&P Global, 2023. Employment - Quarterly Labour Force Data, Statistics South Africa, 2023

<sup>232</sup> CCT EPIC, p. 37

<sup>233</sup> CCT EPIC, p. 48



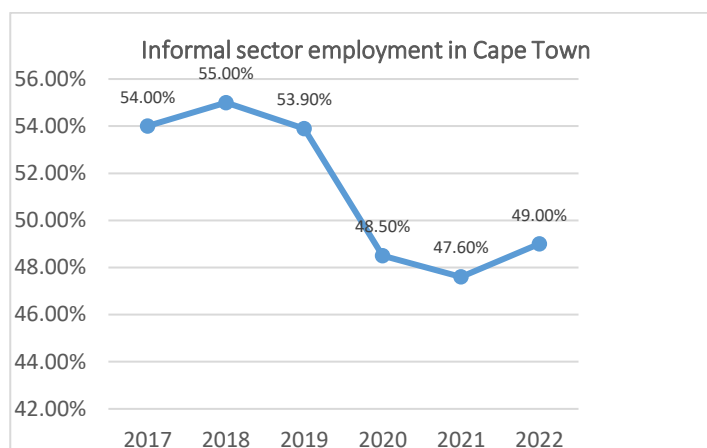
**SDG target: 8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services**

**SDG indicator: 8.3.1** *Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector and sex*

**CCT proxy:** Informal employment in Cape Town<sup>234</sup>

**Figure 33: Informal sector employment in Cape Town**

In Cape Town, informal employment displayed strong quarter-on-quarter growth (up by 42 508 individuals) as well as year-on-year (up by 82 378 individuals) growth, to record a total of 236 796 individuals. The agriculture sector, unfortunately, shed jobs at a quarter-on-quarter (down by 4 269 individuals) and year-on-year (down by 1 270 individuals) level, while the private households sector recorded employment gains on a quarter-on-quarter (up by 29 173 individuals) and year-on-year (up by 51 681 individuals) basis.<sup>235</sup>



Source: <https://ctapps.capetown.gov.za/sites/ikrc/Pages/Official-Stats-Econ-Employment.aspx>

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

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

**CCT proxy:** Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment and training

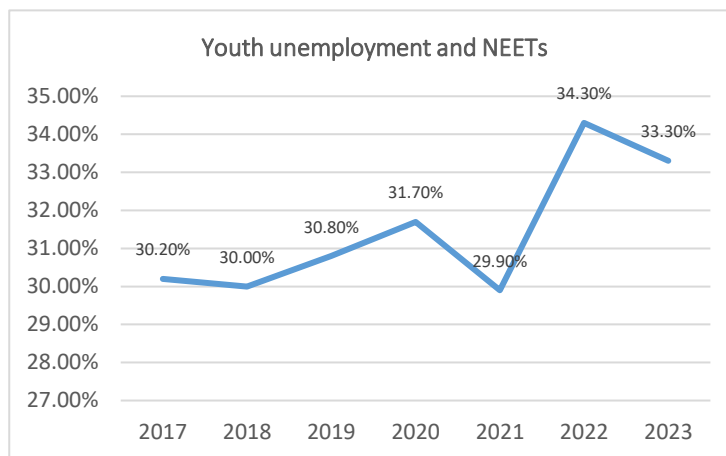
<sup>234</sup> This indicator collected 'employed people in CT' with no specific reference to whether they belong to formal or informal sector

<sup>235</sup> CCT Epic, p. 60



**Figure 34: Proportion of youth aged (15-14 years) not in education, employment or training (NEETs)**

The youth unemployment rate in Cape Town, defined as the strict unemployment rate for individuals aged 15 to 24, was estimated at 50, 7% in the second quarter of 2023, increasing from 48,1% in the previous quarter. The figure represents a decrease from the 55,4% recorded in the second quarter of 2022. While this remains below the national youth unemployment rate of 60,7% recorded in the second quarter of 2023, it is nonetheless notably high by average developing country standards and continues to pose a key challenge for economic policymakers in the City.<sup>236</sup>



Source: <https://www.saldru.uct.ac.za/2023/06/29/profile-of-young-neets-aged-15-24-years-in-south-africa-an-annual-update/>

The burden of unemployment is concentrated on the youth, thus many young Capetonians took the initiative to start a number of small businesses in the city. The City's #YouthStartCT challenge is an acceleration programme for start-up entrepreneurs and is open to all Capetonians who hold South African citizenship and are between the ages of 18 and 35. To qualify, candidates must have a start-up idea that is already creating sustainable jobs or has the potential to do so.<sup>237</sup>

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

**SDG indicator: 8.9.1 – Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate**

**CCT proxy:** Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate

This detailed SIC includes [hotels, camping sites and other provision for short-stay accommodation] + [restaurants, bars and canteens].

In Cape Town, Airbnb consists of over 22 966 listings, which include entire homes/apartments, private rooms, shared rooms and hotel rooms.<sup>238</sup>

<sup>236</sup> CCT EPIC, p. 61

<sup>237</sup> The CCT Mayor's Portfolio of Urban Sustainability Programmes, 2023, p. 31

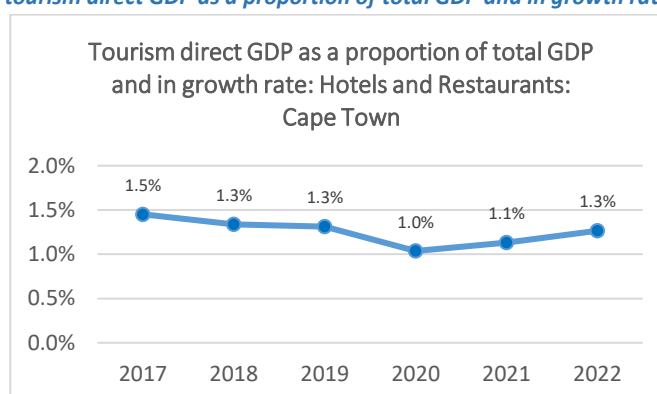
<sup>238</sup> [Inside Airbnb: Cape Town](#)



**Figure 35: Percentage of 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 decreased from 1,5% in 2017 to 1,3% in 2022.

Important to note: When comparing projections to previous reports from Cape Town Tourism, due to the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic, data were retrospectively revised by South African Tourism (SAT) and Statistics South Africa (StatsSA).<sup>239</sup>



Source: Regional explorer, S&P Global, 2023



**Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation**



**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**

**SDG indicator 9.1.2:** Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport

**CCT proxy:** 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.<sup>240</sup>

**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**

**SDG indicator: 9.2.1** Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita

**CCT proxy:** Manufacturing value added as per proportion of GDP and per capita

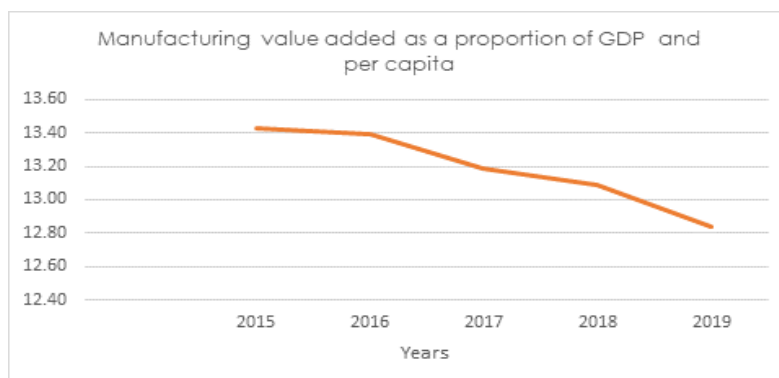
<sup>239</sup> Cape Town Tourism, 3 May 2023

<sup>240</sup> CCT VLR 2021



**Figure 36: 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.



Source: CCT VLR 2021, p. 108

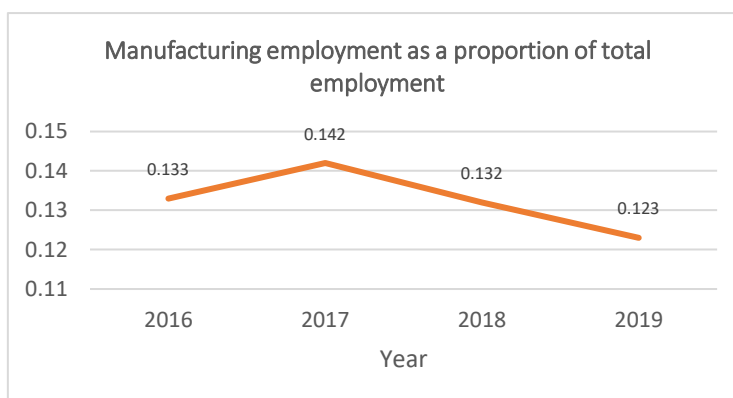
**SDG target: 9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries**

**SDG indicator: 9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment**

**CCT proxy:** Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment

**Figure 37: Manufacturing employment as proportion of total employment**

Percentage of manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment has increased from 13,3% in 2016 to 14,2% in 2017, but decreased from 13,2% in 2018 to 12,0% in 2019.



Source: CCT VLR 2021

**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**

**SDG indicator: 9.3.1 Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added**

**CCT proxy:** Small-scale industries in Cape Town

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, reflecting a more accessible reporting process.<sup>241</sup>

**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**

**SDG indicator:** 9.3.2 *Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit*

**CCT proxy:** SME funding

According to the South African Reserve Bank on bank statistics, the total SME credit exposure in 2017 was 28% of total business loans for South Africa. 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.<sup>242</sup> City-level data are not available.

**SDG target: 9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending**

**SDG indicator** 9.5.2 *Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants*

**CCT proxy:** Knowledge-sharing partnerships

Since 2012, the City has been working together with the African Centre for Cities (ACC) at the University of Cape Town (UCT) as part of the then knowledge transfer programme Mistra Urban Futures (MUF). MUF was launched in 2010 as a 10-year programme to jointly tackle complex urban challenges. It takes a co-production approach to generate new knowledge and draws on theory and practice to support urban sustainability change. MUF selected Cape Town as its local platform for interaction and the City was tasked with facilitating urban research and policy discourse to support sustainable urban futures. Since the conclusion of MUF in 2020, the City and the ACC have continued the programme, now known as the Knowledge Transfer Programme (KTP). The KTP aims to create knowledge platforms that can bridge the gap between researchers and practitioners and better defend the City's decision-making processes.<sup>243</sup>

<sup>241</sup> CCT VLR 2021.

<sup>242</sup> CCT VLR 2021.

<sup>243</sup> The CCT Mayor's Portfolio of Urban Sustainability Programmes, 2023, p. 48



**SDG target: 9.a Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States**

**SDG indicator: 9.a.1** *Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure*

**CCT proxy:** Total number of approved building plans

The City collaborated with various partners, not only on financial funding but also on technical assistance. One financial partnership is with the Agence Française de Développement (AFD). The City of Cape Town secured a €100 million<sup>244</sup> in developmental finance towards its mega R43 billion medium-term infrastructure plans. Cape Town Mayor Geordin Hill-Lewis conducted the signing ceremony with the Agence Française de Développement (AFD) on 21 June 2023, following Council greenlighting the finance in April 2023.

The City aims to execute this using a blended finance strategy, including revenue, grant funding and loans. The funding will be spread across several categories of infrastructure, including water, sanitation (49%), urban mobility (24%) and access to electricity (17%).<sup>245</sup>

**SDG target: 9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020**

**SDG indicator: 9.c.1** *Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology*

**CCT proxy:** Mobile network coverage

All mobile networks have excellent coverage spanning from 2G, 3G, 4G/LTE as well as 5G in all areas of Cape Town, including informal settlements. Therefore, it is estimated that residents have 100% mobile network coverage at any given time.

For Goal 9: The City's Potsdam Sustainability Campus is exemplary because it focuses on "building a resilient infrastructure that promotes inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and fosters innovation".<sup>246</sup> It is a groundbreaking concept that builds on innovation and integrated systems thinking; and is a first for South Africa. The initiative provides for a City-owned exhibition platform (living lab) where a variety of sustainable practices, materials and technologies can be experimented with. The learning environment spans across all City departments and, in some cases, across all tiers of government. This takes a transversal approach to meeting the SDGs and climate change targets, while influencing citywide strategies, plans and projects. The facility will be accessible to all, especially the nearby communities of Dunoon, Table View, Milnerton and Joe Slovo Park.<sup>247</sup>

<sup>244</sup> Amounting to just over R2 billion

<sup>245</sup> CCT Communications. 21 June 2023

<sup>246</sup> UN SDG Goal 9

<sup>247</sup> The CCT Mayor's Portfolio of Urban Sustainability Programmes, 2023, p. 19





## Reduce inequality within and among countries



Goal 10 is a national indicator and requires data within and among countries. Based on this, the City is unable to provide data for the 11 indicators.

This has not stopped the City from trying to reduce inequalities in the city. The City's Integrated Development Plan for 2022-27 clearly outlines reducing inequality in a number of themes, including Objective 7, which deals with spatial inequality, Objective 14, which deals with health inequality, and Objective 15, which deals with inequality in public infrastructure.



## Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable



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

**SDG indicator:** 11.1.1 *Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing*

**CCT proxy:** Proportion of urban population living in informal settlements or inadequate housing

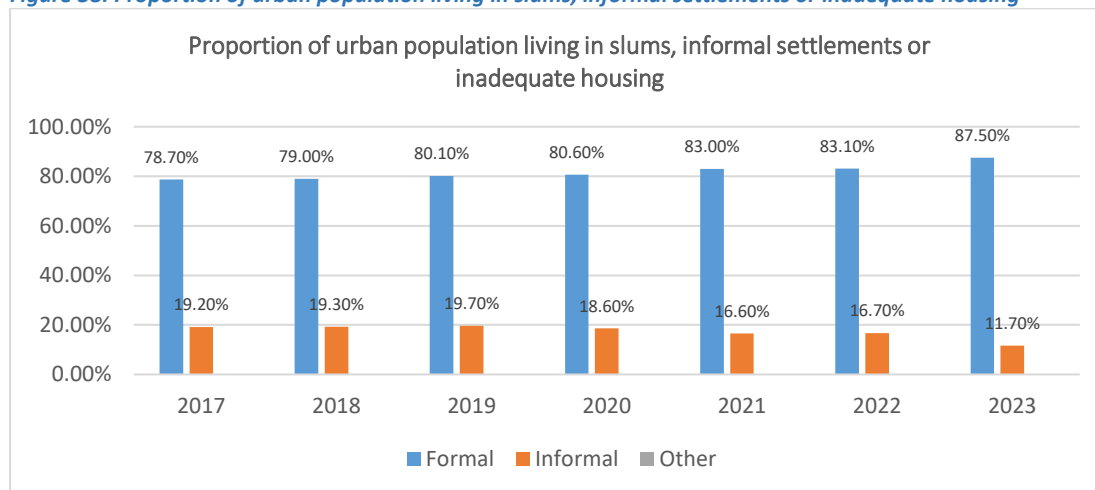
The IDP 2022-27, in its priorities, seeks to update all informal settlements and backyards through various programmes such as mainstreaming basic service delivery to informal settlements and backyard dwelling programmes. This will allow the City to work with informality and not against. The City is committed to improving informal settlements rapidly and at scale. The aim is for some level of improvement to occur in all recognised informal settlements in the next five years, giving priority to basic service provision and functional tenure as a first line of response.<sup>248</sup>

Formal housing – refer to Figure 38 – has consistently increased year-on-year since 2017 with approximately 9% over the five-year period. Due to the informal housing market increasing, informal housing has decreased by an almost similar percentage.

<sup>248</sup> IDP 2022-2027 – programme 2.1 and 8.2.A



**Figure 38: Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing**



Source: Statistics SA, Census 2022

In Cape Town, the backyarder programme started in 2014 and consistently grew and in 2020, it was estimated that only one in three backyarders were registered on the City's Housing Database.<sup>249</sup> For the 2023/24 financial year, the City is ready to better its performance of the 2022/23 financial year when 99% of its R880 million capital budget was spent on human settlements.<sup>250</sup>

**SDG 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**

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

**CCT proxy:** Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport

The city currently has 2% rail (Metrorail), which represents a 95% decline over the past 10 years (2012-2022), 1 014 km of rail network with 23 routes on four main corridors, plus 125 stations with over 60 000 passenger trips daily (2020).

The City's bus rapid transit consists of 67 km of dedicated red road. 22% of minibus-taxis cover six regions and 969 routes and are managed by 168 associations that are responsible for 16 740 licensed vehicles that have 830 000 rank boarding in their possession. Figure 38 provides an overview, but it is estimated that 58% of private transport is in use; the average number dropped from 1,51 (2018) people to 1,42 (2021)<sup>251</sup> and 9% of bus services are contracted and have more than 350 000 passengers per day.

The sharp decrease in the use of public transport may be balanced by the increased use of privately owned transport. This is partly due to a lack of reliable rail transport options as well as the continuous hybrid working environments promoted by both public and private entities.

<sup>249</sup> [capetown.gov.za/Media-and-news/Only-one-in-three-backyarders-are-registered-on-Housing-Database](https://capetown.gov.za/Media-and-news/Only-one-in-three-backyarders-are-registered-on-Housing-Database)

<sup>250</sup> [capetown.gov.za/Media-and-news/Human-Settlements-ready-for-key-delivery-in-2024](https://capetown.gov.za/Media-and-news/Human-Settlements-ready-for-key-delivery-in-2024)

<sup>251</sup> CCT Transport, 2022 – page 21

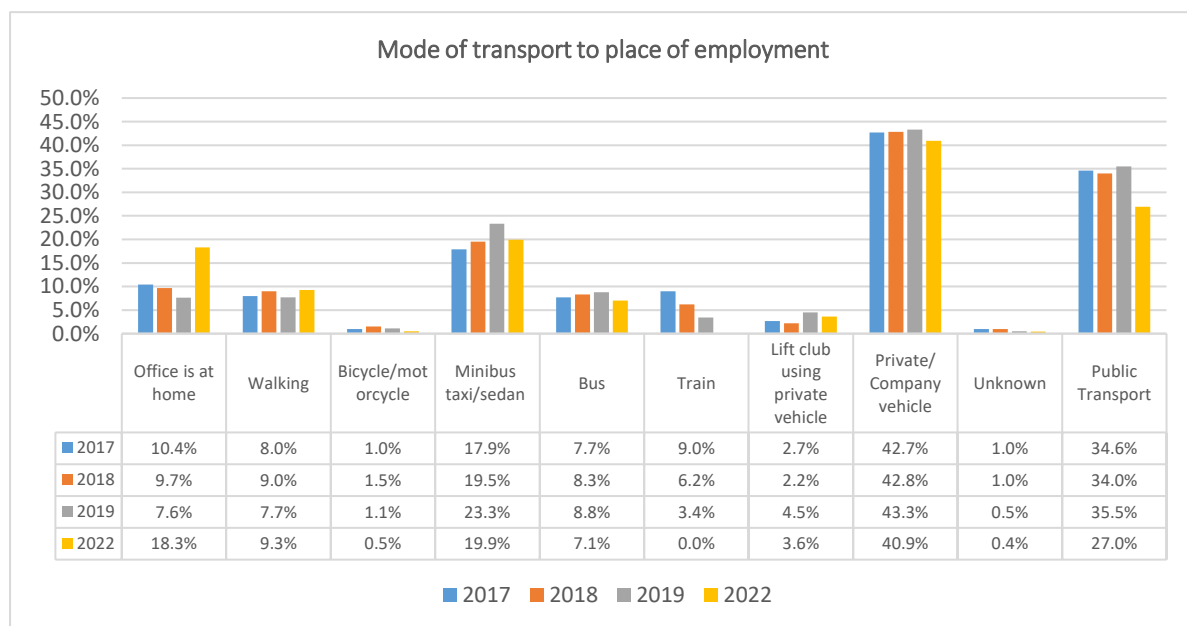


Disaggregated data is challenging. Cape Town is still plagued by a rail system that is non-functional and not within the mandate of the City. Additionally, most public transport is privately owned, which limits resources and capacity to collect disaggregated data.

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

The introduction of MyCiTi BRT<sup>252</sup> services to the southeast of the city is one of the largest initiatives the City has ever undertaken. The programme (called MyCiTi Phase 2A) includes approximately 19 construction projects over the next five years to provide the infrastructure for safe, fast, convenient and affordable public transit for more than 30 communities from Mitchells Plain and Khayelitsha to Wynberg and Claremont. In addition to dedicated bus lanes, stations, bus stops, safe facilities for non-motorised traffic and new signalised intersections, the W3 project will see the construction of the first elevated traffic circle for MyCiTi buses at the intersection of Govan Mbeki Road and Jan Smuts Drive. This will divert MyCiTi buses away from the already congested intersection by diverting them overhead. It will also allow MyCiTi to provide a priority public transport service with the fastest possible journey times without causing traffic congestion at the junction below.<sup>253</sup>

**Figure 39: Transport type for those who travel to work**



Source: Census 2022

This pedestrian-centric approach bolsters the public transport network by providing pedestrian access routes to public transport nodes, leading to fewer stops and reduced overall times.<sup>254</sup>

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

<sup>252</sup> As part of the City's W3 bus rapid transit (BRT) road construction integrated transit (IR) phase 2A project

<sup>253</sup> The CCT Mayor's Portfolio of Urban Sustainability Programmes, 2023, p. 38

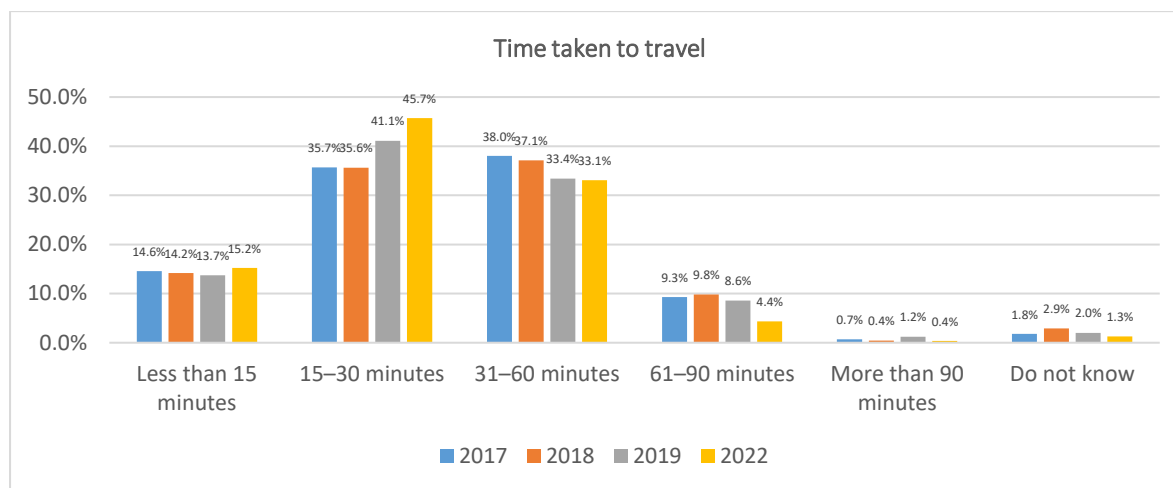
<sup>254</sup> CCT Transport, 2022, p. 21



All categories increased slightly from 2017 to 2022 by at least 1%, showing an increase in the proportion of people that moved nearer to their area of work. The biggest change is seen in the 31-60 minutes category that decreased by more than 5%.

Due to Covid-19, data for 2020-2021 are unavailable.

**Figure 40: Time taken to travel in Cape Town**



Source: Census 2022

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

**SDG indicator: 11.3.1** Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate

**CCT proxy:** Spatial vision and development priorities to achieve a reconfigured, inclusive spatial form for the city<sup>255</sup>

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 2022-27 and MSDF contain 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.

The City aims to densify areas nearest to employment sectors to reduce time spent by employees on the road, not only reducing congestion but also increasing financial benefit to the resident. Furthermore, the aim is to increase social and biodiversity areas to create a better quality of life for the residents to enjoy, thus reducing and potentially managing both controlled and uncontrolled urban developments.

<sup>255</sup> [23527MMS COCT MSDF Infographics.indd \(capetown.gov.za\)](#)



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

**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

**CCT proxy:** Enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanisation

The National Spatial Development Framework (2018)<sup>256</sup> aims to redress the spatial legacies of colonial and apartheid rule. These were built in peripheral spaces on land that was either available and/or cheap, whilst privileged previously racial integration spaces (focused on former white suburbs and new middle-to-higher income areas) continued to benefit from better development plans and higher resell values.<sup>257</sup>

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.<sup>258</sup>

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

**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)

**CCT proxy:** The preservation, protection and conversation of all cultural and natural heritage

**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.<sup>259</sup>

**The Heritage Project:** The City was assessed in February 2020 by Heritage Western Cape, responsible for enforcing the provisions of the National Heritage Resources Act, Act 25 of 1999. The City has been identifying and mapping heritage resources since the 1980s. As part of this process, heritage resources are constantly being identified, reassessed, mapped, classified and protected. A few heritage sites owned by the City have been placed under the NHRA.<sup>260</sup>

<sup>256</sup> NSDF 2018, p. 94

<sup>257</sup> NSDF 2018, p. 3

<sup>258</sup> CCT VLR, 2021

<sup>259</sup> CCT VLR, 2021

<sup>260</sup> CCT State of the Environment 2022



The Arts and Culture Branch have developed cultural mapping and planning toolkits and have mapped 51 suburbs over six years from 2014 to 2020.<sup>261 262</sup>

As part of this heritage, Heritage Protection Overlay

- Thirty seven previous urban conservation areas converted to Heritage Protection overlays (2013).
- One area (Bo-Kaap) added to the Heritage Protection Overlay<sup>263</sup> (2019).
- Number of areas proposed for investigation for inclusion in the Heritage Protection Overlay.
- Six proposed areas nominated for inclusion in the Heritage Protection Overlay (2021). One area (Parow Station Precinct) exempted in terms of section 34(3) of the NHRA.<sup>264</sup>

**SDG target: 11.5.1 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations**

**SDG indicator:** 11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100 000 population

**CCT proxy:** Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100 000 population

During 2021, the City undertook a disaster risk assessment that confirmed 34 hazards that could affect the city, ranging on a risk rating of **extremely high to low**. The top five hazards being 1) structural fires (informal); 2) civil unrest; 3) floods; 4) severe weather; and 5) communicable human diseases. CCT DRM continuously updates the 23 hazard-specific plans with the information provided in this latest risk assessment and communicates the identified disaster risks to stakeholders.<sup>265</sup>

With the use of technology such as drones the City highlights how disasters can be reduced,<sup>266</sup> how planning and awareness allow residents to take responsibility and action<sup>267</sup> and the importance of private public partnerships.<sup>268</sup>

<sup>261</sup> The CCT Mayor's Portfolio of Urban Sustainability Programmes, 2023, p. 22

<sup>262</sup> These sites include the quarries of the Bo-Kaap and other City-owned Bo-Kaap heritage resources, the Old Granary in the Cape Town CBD, Freedom Square in Bonteheuwel, The Gugulethu 7 Memorial in Gugulethu, the Langa Pass Office in Langa, Princess Vlei in Retreat, Blaauwberg Nature Reserve

<sup>263</sup> Since 1 March 2013, areas previously protected as Conservation/Special Areas under the old zoning schemes are now protected as Heritage Protection overlays under the new integrated Cape Town Zoning Scheme

<sup>264</sup> CCT State of the Environment 2022

<sup>265</sup> CCT DRM Annual Report, period 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023

<sup>266</sup> [capetown.gov.za/Media-and-news/City-showcases-how-technology-can-aid-disaster-risk-reduction](https://capetown.gov.za/Media-and-news/City-showcases-how-technology-can-aid-disaster-risk-reduction)

<sup>267</sup> [capetown.gov.za/Media-and-news/Planning-and-awareness-is-key-to-disaster-risk-reduction](https://capetown.gov.za/Media-and-news/Planning-and-awareness-is-key-to-disaster-risk-reduction)

<sup>268</sup> [capetown.gov.za/Media-and-news/City-partners-with-Santam-on-Khayelitsha-smoke-detectors-installation](https://capetown.gov.za/Media-and-news/City-partners-with-Santam-on-Khayelitsha-smoke-detectors-installation)



**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

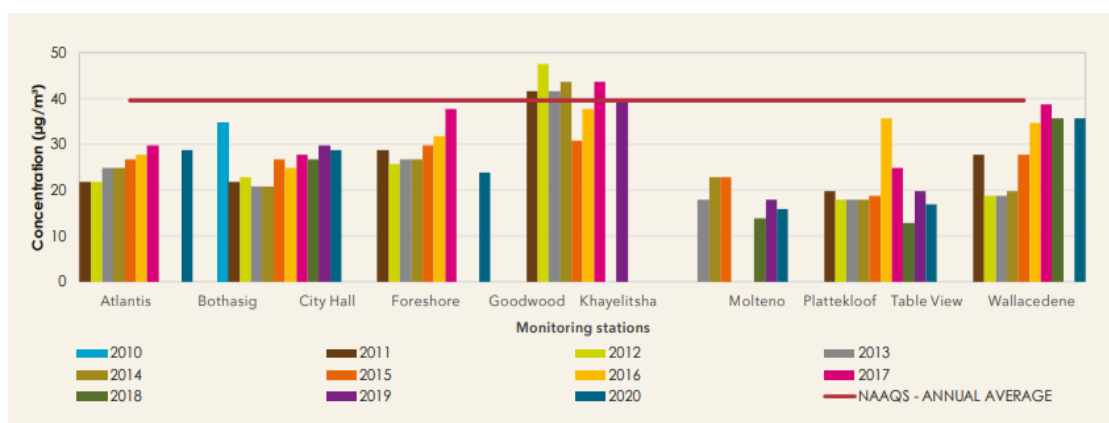
**SDG indicator:** 11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g.  $PM_{2.5}$  and  $PM_{10}$ ) in cities (population weighted)

**CCY proxy:** Annual  $PM_{10}$  averages

To improve air quality, the City developed an AQMP (2005) and promulgated the City's Air Quality Management By-law, 2010 (amended in 2016). The AQMP includes a number of goals to improve air quality in Cape Town, 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.

Air quality has improved across the city through cross-sectoral and departmental work and ongoing efforts to 'clean and green' areas, pave previously unpaved roads and improve infrastructure development.<sup>269</sup> Three main types of air pollutant are measured and reported on by the City of Cape Town.<sup>270</sup> The graph below shows the annual  $PM_{10}$  averages for 2010-2020.

**Figure 41: Annual  $PM_{10}$  averages**



Source: CCT State of the Environment, 2022

**12** RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

**Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns**

Most indicators for this target require data at national level, which the City is unable to provide. However, the City has reported on two proxy indicators.

<sup>269</sup> CCT State of the Environment 2022

<sup>270</sup> Nitrogen dioxide ( $NO_2$ ), sulphur dioxide ( $SO_2$ ) and particulate matter ( $PM_{10}$ )





## Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts



**SDG target: 13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries**

**SDG indicator:** 13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100 000 population

**CCT proxy:** 13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100 000 population

The South African national climate action package consists of the creation of a Presidential Climate Commission, South Africa's Low Emissions Development Strategy, a National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy, a carbon tax, and a Just Transition Framework. This is in line with the overall Agenda 2063 Vision for the African continent as well as in line with both mitigation and adaptation strategies. Due to this duplicated indicator, the data was provided previously.

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

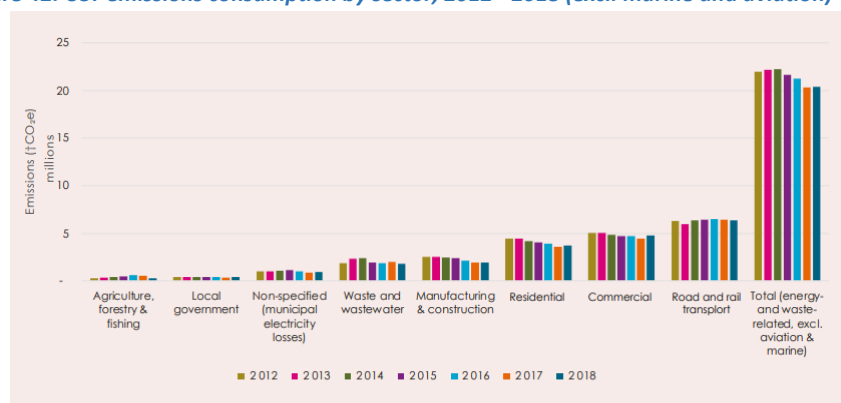
**SDG indicator:** 13.2.2 Total greenhouse gas emissions per year

**CCT proxy:** Carbon emissions by sector in Cape Town

**Solar Heater Programme:** The programme forms part of the City's electricity savings campaign to reduce citywide electricity consumption, alleviate the burden of electricity costs to households and the economy, cut CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and improve energy security. Citywide GHG emissions were relatively stable between 2012 and 2018, with an apparent drop from 21 914 762 tonnes to 20 609 997 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> over this period. This was mostly because of reduced demand for electricity and improvements in waste data, which offset increases in transport energy demand.<sup>271</sup>

**Figure 42: CCT emissions consumption by sector, 2012 - 2018 (excl. marine and aviation)**

The highest proportion of carbon emissions by source and sector in Cape Town (57%) is accounted for by electricity, followed by petrol and diesel, together accounting for around 32% of emissions. Road and transport reflect the highest contributions towards emissions.



Source: CCT State of Environment, 2022

<sup>271</sup> [capetown.gov.za/Media-and-news/Innovative-solar-geysers-make-Atlantis-homes-'future-fit'](https://capetown.gov.za/Media-and-news/Innovative-solar-geysers-make-Atlantis-homes-'future-fit')



14

LIFE  
BELOW WATER



**Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development**




Oceans, seas and marine resources are primarily a national mandate and thus data reporting from the City is limited.


Cape Town's coastline stretches for approximately 307 km<sup>272</sup> of which approximately 240 km coastline is within the City of Cape Town's jurisdiction. Cape Town also houses a substantial network of bodies of waters, including rivers and wetlands, with 21 main river catchments. The length of rivers and streams is approximately 1 900 km, and the length of canals is approximately 480 km. Freshwater ecosystems perform a dual function as they act as a habitat for aquatic fauna and flora. They also act as a natural infrastructure asset for the management, treatment and conveyance of stormwater and treated wastewater effluent.<sup>273</sup> This is linked to the City's Integrated Development Plan 2022-2027, which relates to the implementation of the coastal programme (objective 10).<sup>274</sup>

15

LIFE  
ON LAND



**Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss**



Cape Town faces significant environmental and socio-economic challenges that can disrupt ecological balance. The city's natural environment is a primary function of Cape Town's economic development and is an essential component of ensuring healthy social and economic growth in Cape Town. The City is therefore committed to adopting and implementing the principles and approaches needed to reach this goal.<sup>275</sup>

16

PEACE, JUSTICE  
AND STRONG  
INSTITUTIONS



**Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels**



Law enforcement in South Africa is a national mandate and primarily the responsibility of the South African Police Service (SAPS), South Africa's national police force. SAPS is responsible for investigating crime and security throughout the country. Cape Town is responsible for enforcing the City's by-laws and traffic laws, clamping down on offences such as general nuisances, alcohol offences, speeding, driving under the influence of alcohol, illegal parking, reckless driving, problem buildings and illegal informal trading.

<sup>272</sup> From near Silverstroom on the west coast, around the Cape Peninsula and beyond False Bay to the Kogelberg coastal area in the east

<sup>273</sup> CCT Environmental Strategy 2022, p. 16

<sup>274</sup> CCT IDP 2022-2027, p. 70.

<sup>275</sup> CCT, State of the Environment, 2022

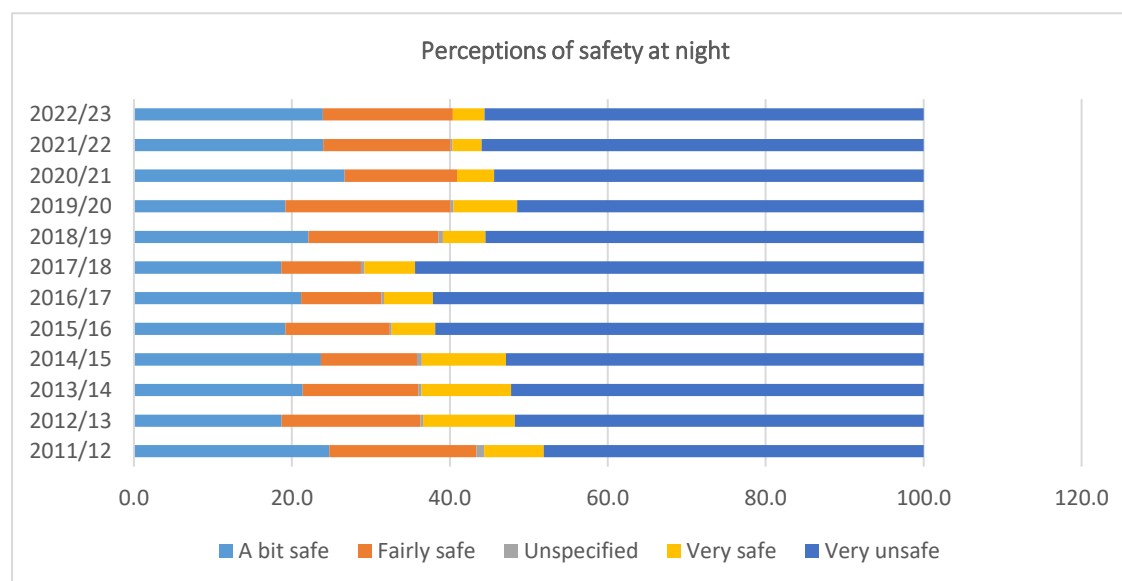


**SDG TARGET: 16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere**

**SDG indicator:** 16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live after dark

**CCT proxy:** Perceptions of safety at night

*Figure 43: Perceptions of safety at night*



Source: Victims of Crime Survey, 2011/12 to 2014/15 and Governance, Public Safety and Justice Survey (GPSJS), 2015/16 to 2022/23, Statistics South Africa



**Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development**



**SDG target: 17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection**

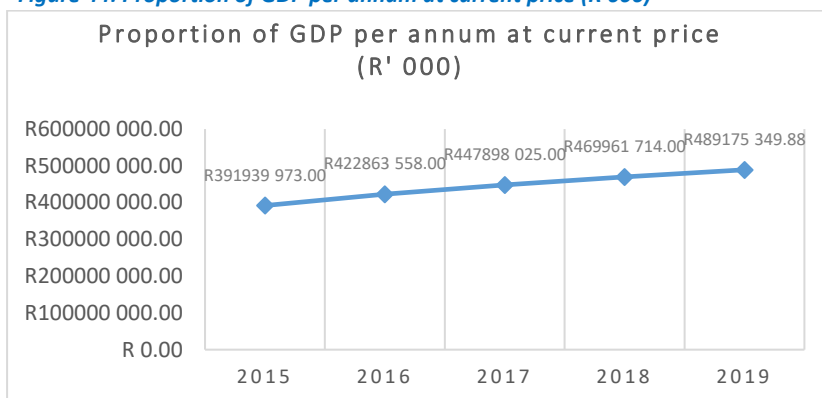
**SDG indicator:** 17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source

**CCT proxy:** Proportion of GDP per annum at current price (R'000)



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.

**Figure 44: Proportion of GDP per annum at current price (R'000)**



Source: CCT Policy and Strategy Department, Economic Analysis Unit

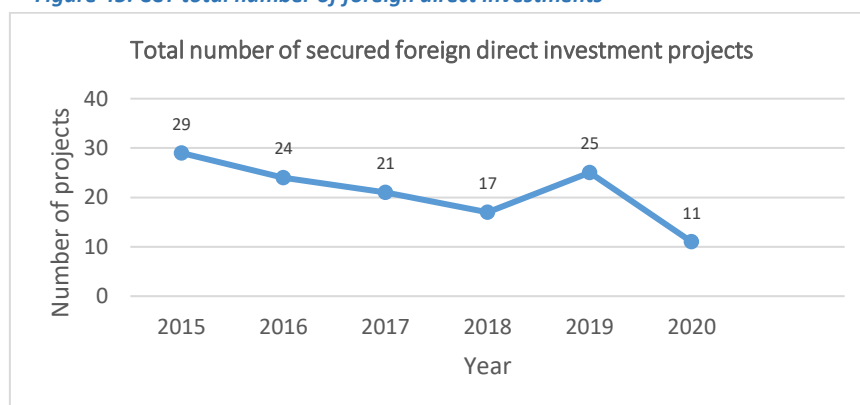
**SDG TARGET: 17.3: Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources**

**SDG indicator:** 17.3.1 Foreign direct investments (FDI), official development assistance and South-South Cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget<sup>276 277</sup>

**CCT proxy:** Total number of secured foreign direct investment projects

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.

**Figure 45: CCT total number of foreign direct investments**



Source: WESGRO, 2020

**SDG target: 17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism**

**17.6.1:** Fixed internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed<sup>278</sup>

**CCT proxy:** City fibre and broadband rollout

<sup>276</sup> Proposed new indicator developed by the Working Group on Measurement Support and adopted at UNSC53:

17.3.1 Additional financial resources mobilised for developing countries from multiple sources

<sup>277</sup> Due to the new indicator – see footnote 95, the previous indicator was not updated.

<sup>278</sup> 2024. The current indicator 17.6.1 was previously listed as 17.6.2; previous indicator 17.6.1 was deleted

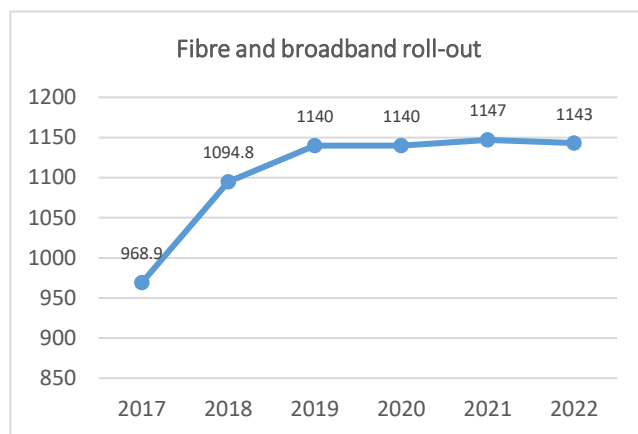


Being a smart city, the City is continuously upgrading existing technology and infrastructure as well as increasing access to free Wi-Fi, fibre and various other ways to access the internet.<sup>279</sup> Information collected is stored and managed to increase service efficiency, and to manage infrastructure and assets, thus improving operational efficiency across the city.

Since 2017, internet access has increased by approximately 7% with the most common way to access the internet year-on-year being via mobile phones. Between 2021-2022, a spike can be seen in people accessing the internet at home and via their mobile. However, there is still a significant number of non-internet users (approximately 20%). These non-internet users dropped slightly from 2017 to 2022.

Digitisation remains a priority for the City as it is one of the key components to enhanced levels of service and efficiency. Significant strides have been made in fibre optic rollout as part of the City's broadband infrastructure programme with all key City facilities, including bus stations and 407 buildings frequented by residents, being connected. Over 250 000 unique users access the internet weekly through the public Wi-Fi zones enabled by this connectivity, predominantly at City libraries.<sup>280</sup>

**Figure 46: CCT fibre and broadband rollout**



Source: CCT Integrated Annual Reports – 2018-2023

**SDG target: 17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology**

**SDG indicator: 17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the internet**

**CCT proxy: Ways of internet access by households**

Over the past five years, the trend reflects that more Cape Town households accessed the internet, predominantly via mobile devices. This method of internet access has been maintained over the years between 2017 and 2022. Significant to note is that the category 'No internet usage' has declined from 21,2% in 2017 to 11,9% in 2022 with the category of 'home and mobile' slightly increasing from 12,5% (2017) to 17,1 % (2022).<sup>281</sup>

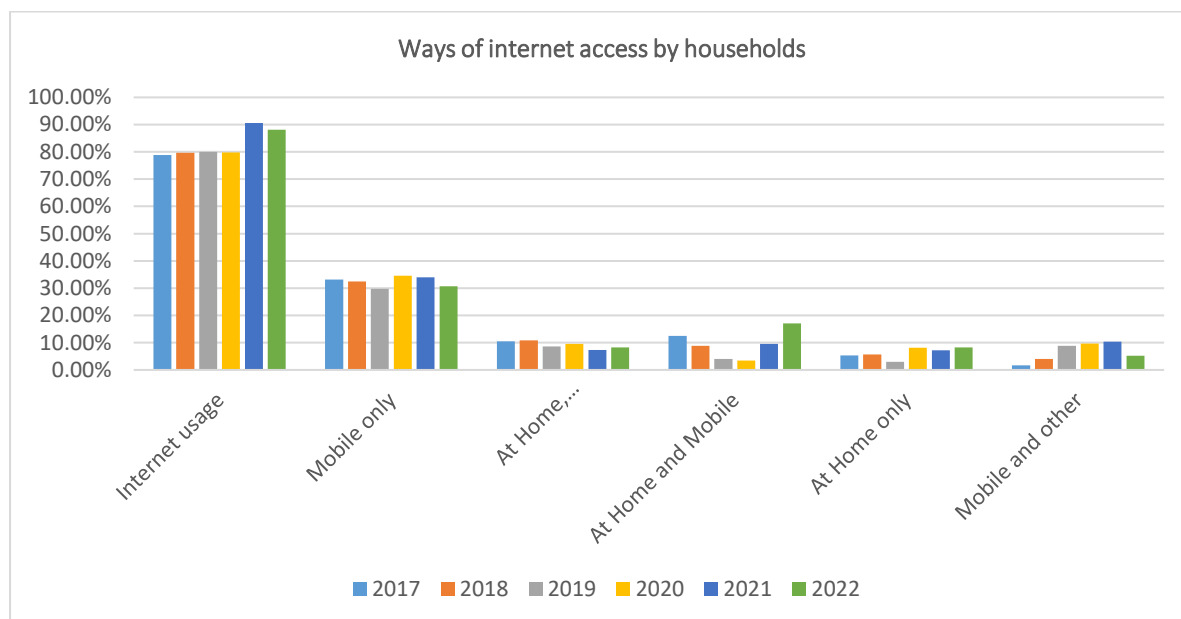
<sup>279</sup> CCT Trend watch report, 2021/22

<sup>280</sup> CCT Integrated Annual Report, 2022/23

<sup>281</sup> A detailed percentage breakdown of all relevant ways of internet access can be found in Annexure A



**Figure 47: CCT ways of internet access by households**



Source: South African Census, 2022

**SDG target: 17.11 significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020.**

**SDG indicator: 17.11.1** *Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports*

**CCT proxy:** Cape Town's exports

The war between Ukraine and Russia severely impacted trade as South Africa is Russia's fourth largest trading partner in Africa.<sup>282</sup>

For the year under review<sup>283</sup>, ACSA's annual passenger traffic volumes remained significantly below pre-Covid-19 levels throughout the financial year, although the number of passengers passing through the South African airports increased by 49% compared to the previous financial year. Additionally, international passenger traffic volumes significantly lagged behind domestic and regional volumes.<sup>284</sup>

<sup>282</sup> Airports Company of South Africa, p. 43

<sup>283</sup> 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

<sup>284</sup> Airports Company of South Africa, pp. 44 and 45



**Figure 48: Cape Town export growth**

At a total value of R111,46 billion, Cape Town accounted for 59,9% of the Western Cape's regional earnings in 2022. However, weakening exchange rates also play a role in the rising value of export.<sup>285</sup>



Source: Quantec, 2023

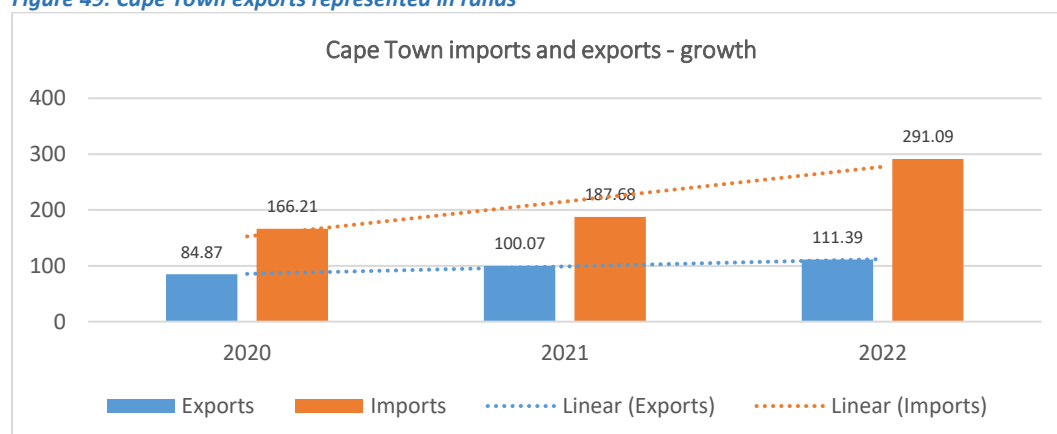
**SDG target: 17.12 Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access**

**SDG indicator: 17.12.1 Weighted average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing states**

**CCT proxy: Cape Town imports and exports growth**

In terms of imports, in 2022 Cape Town imported R291 09 billion worth of goods, accounting for 88,9% of the Western Cape's total imports for the year.<sup>286</sup> Between 2021 and 2022, the average growth in the value of exports was 8% higher than inflation. This resulted in real growth.<sup>287</sup>

**Figure 49: Cape Town exports represented in rands**



Source: CCT VLR 2021 (extracted from CCT State of Cape Report, 2020).








<sup>285</sup> CCT and Wesgro, 2023/2024

<sup>286</sup> CCT and Wesgro, 2023/2024

<sup>287</sup> CCT and Wesgro, 2023/2024



## DATA MATRIX

SDG target	SDG indicator	Year	Source	CCT proxy	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend
 <b>Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere</b>												
1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1,25 a day	1.1.1 Proportion of the population living below the international poverty line by sex, age, employment status and geographic location (urban/rural)	2023	CCT Policy and Strategy Department, Research Branch, Research Analytics: Stats SA: General Household Survey 2022	Proportion of the population living below the international poverty line	24,23%	16,29%	22,63%	27,98%	20,32%	17,48% <sup>288</sup>	-	
				Black African	34,05%	20,49%	31,59%	43,92%	33,8% <sup>289</sup>	-	-	
				Coloured and Asian <sup>290</sup>	24,07%	18,15%	20,38%	21,03%	16,93% <sup>291</sup>	-	-	
				White	4,37%	6,08%	5,3%	10,98%	1,95% <sup>292</sup>	-	-	
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	1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age	2022	WCG Socio-Economic Profile: Cape Town, 2022	Proportion of the population living below the international poverty line	24,23%	16,29%	22,63%	27,98%	20,32% <sup>293</sup>	17,48%	-	
	1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and	2022	CCT State of Cape Town		-	-	22%	28%	-	-	-	

<sup>288</sup> Total household income up to R3 500 per month has been used as a proxy measure of poverty

<sup>289</sup> StatsSA General Household Survey (GHS) – for years spanning from 2017-2021





<sup>290</sup> Note: Indian- or Asian-headed households had a low baseline in 2011, hence the percentage change indicator will be high relative to other population groups. In 2022, Indian- and Asian-headed households continue to account for the smallest proportion of households in Cape Town

<sup>291</sup> StatsSA General Household Survey (GHS) – for years spanning from 2017-2021

<sup>292</sup> StatsSA General Household Survey (GHS) – for years spanning from 2017-2021

<sup>293</sup> Socio-Economic Profile: Cape Town, 2022








SDG target	SDG indicator	Year	Source	CCT proxy	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend
according to national definitions	children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions		Report 2022 p. 12 (Health Department)									
1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance	1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services	2023	Statistics South Africa (2011). Census, 200, 2011 and 2022. Available: Statistical release (statssa.gov.za), supplied by CCT Policy and Research Department, Research Branch, 04 March 2024	Water (%)	95,40%	96,10%	98,90%	96,10%	99,60% <sup>294</sup>	99,3% <sup>295</sup>	98,30%	
				Sanitation (%)	92,00%	92,40%	95,50%	92,40%	94,40%	94,3%	97,60%	
				Refuse disposal (%)	96,50%	95,50%	95,30%	95,50%	89,10%	95,4%	96,10%	
				Energy source (%)	91,70%	93,30%	88,70%	93,30% <sup>296</sup>	97,30%	92,60%	96,70%	

<sup>294</sup> Additional source: [https://www.westerncape.gov.za/provincial-treasury/sites/provincial-treasury.westerncape.gov.za/files/atoms/files/City%20of%20Cape%20Town%20SEP-](https://www.westerncape.gov.za/provincial-treasury/sites/provincial-treasury.westerncape.gov.za/files/atoms/files/City%20of%20Cape%20Town%20SEP-extension://elhekieabhbkmcefcobjdjgcaadp/https://resource.capetown.gov.za/documentcentre/Documents/City%20research%20reports%20and%20review/CCT_Integrated_Annual_Report_2021-22.pdf)

<sup>295</sup> extension://elhekieabhbkmcefcobjdjgcaadp/https://resource.capetown.gov.za/documentcentre/Documents/City%20research%20reports%20and%20review/CCT\_Integrated\_Annual\_Report\_2021-22.pdf

<sup>296</sup> Additional source: 2019\_20\_Integrated\_Annual\_Report.pdf (capetown.gov.za)



SDG target	SDG indicator	Year	Source	CCT proxy	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend
1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters	1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100 000 population	2023	CCT Disaster Risk Management, Special Planning and Critical Infrastructure <sup>297</sup>	Deaths	0	0	0	125	167	9	0 <sup>298</sup>	
				Missing persons	0	0	0	0	0	0 <sup>299</sup>	-	
				Directly affected persons (Displaced)	100 244	100 000	0	2 912	4 957	704	-	
	1.5.2 Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)	2023	CCT Disaster Risk Management, Special Planning and Critical Infrastructure		-	-	-	-	-	-	R11 000 000 <sup>300</sup>	
	1.5.3 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk	2023	City of Cape Town Disaster Risk Management, Special Planning and Critical Infrastructure	City adopting and implementing risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework	1	1	1	1	1	1 <sup>301</sup>		

<sup>297</sup> To obtain this sum, a calculation per 100 000 population calculation was carried out. If the percentage was 0. something, it was rounded it down to zero.



<sup>298</sup> Deaths: Quarterly and annual reports indicate deaths for declared disasters per 100 000. Declared disasters are disaster that was officially classified as a local, provincial or national disaster by the National Disaster Management Centre and subsequently legally declared as a state of disaster by the Minister, Premier or Council. Information from major incidents not classified and declared as a state of disaster are excluded.

<sup>299</sup> Missing persons: Missing persons reflected in reports of declared disasters.

<sup>300</sup> The replacement value of damage to municipal infrastructure calculated through damage assessment reports on declared disasters will be reflected. ONLY Data CCT have is at 2023 – Last disaster declared. The CCT only started with damage assessments in 2023 for the last declared disaster in September 2023.

<sup>301</sup> The number “1” is only used to represent the City’s compliance with the indicator. The City is not able to report on other cities and their compliance.



SDG target	SDG indicator	Year	Source	CCT proxy	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend
	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	2023	CCT Disaster Risk Management, Special Planning and Critical Infrastructure		1	1	1	1	1	1 <sup>302</sup>		
1.b Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions	1.b.1 Pro-poor public social spending	2023	CCT Integrated Annual Report 2021-22, p. 31	Pro-poor spending					R4,0bn <sup>303</sup>	R3,3bn <sup>304</sup> <sub>305</sub>		






<sup>302</sup> The number “1” is only used to represent the City’s compliance with the indicator. The City is not able to report on other cities and their compliance.

<sup>303</sup> The City wrote off R4 billion in historical debt for the 2021/22 financial year

<sup>304</sup> [https://resource.capetown.gov.za/documentcentre/Documents/City%20research%20reports%20and%20review/CCT\\_Integrated\\_Annual\\_Report\\_2021-22.pdf](https://resource.capetown.gov.za/documentcentre/Documents/City%20research%20reports%20and%20review/CCT_Integrated_Annual_Report_2021-22.pdf) p. 33.

<sup>305</sup> The City signed off on a R3,3 billion social package to support the indigent, people with disabilities, pensioners and other residents in need.







SDG target	SDG indicator	Year	Source	CCT proxy	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend
<div> <div>2</div> <div>ZERO HUNGER</div> <div>  </div> </div> <div>Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</div>												
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	2.1.1 Prevalence of under-nourishment	2023	CCT Health Department		2,40%	1,80%	1,50%	0,20%	-	-	-	
	2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	2023	CCT Health Department	Proportion of households where <b>adults</b> in Cape Town never go hungry <sup>306</sup>	77,10%	76,92%	76,58%	69,33%	71,80%	74,33%	-	
				Proportion of households where <b>children</b> in Cape Town never go hungry <sup>307</sup>	38,95%	40,44%	47,18%	38,08%	35,89%	39,46%	-	
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	2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organisation (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age	2023	CCT Health Department	Stunting amongst children under 5 years	-	-	-	1 711	-	-	-	







<sup>306</sup> On the scale, the 'never' is used to report on in this indicator (refer to Section 1 of the data book on the full scale)

<sup>307</sup> On the scale, the 'never' is used to report on in this indicator (refer to Section 1 of the data book on the full scale)







SDG target	SDG indicator	Year	Source	CCT proxy	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend
adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons	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)	2023	CCT Health Department	Prevalence of malnutrition	-	-	-	118	-	-	-	
	2.2.3 Prevalence of anaemia in women aged 15 to 49 years, by pregnancy status (percentage)	2023	CCT Health Department		Data not available							
<div><div><div>3</div><div>GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING</div></div><div>Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all at all ages</div></div>												
3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100 000 live births	3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio	2023	CCT Health Department, 2023: District Health Barometer 2020	Maternal mortality (in facility) ratio	75	92,9	53,2	-	-	-	-	



SDG target	SDG indicator	Year	Source	CCT proxy	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend
3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1 000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1 000 live births	3.2.1 Under-5 mortality rate	2023	CCT Health Department, 2023	Infant mortality rate	15,7	17,2	Data not available <sup>308</sup>					
	3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate	2023	City of Cape Town Health Department, 2023	Neonatal death in facility rate per 1 000 live births (neonatal deaths (under 28 days) in facility)	12,2	12,3	12,3	-	-	-	-	
3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases	3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1 000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations	2023	CCT Health Department, 2023	Incidence of HIV estimated from Naomi model: all ages	0,23%	-	-	-	-	0,17%	0,17%	
				Incidence of HIV estimated from Naomi model: 15-49	0,40%	-	-	-	-	0,31%	0,29%	
				Incidence of HIV estimated from Naomi model: males	0,18%	-	-	-	-	0,13%	0,12%	
				Incidence of HIV estimated from	0,28%	-	-	-	-	0,22%	0,21%	



<sup>308</sup> For 2016, mortality data received from StatsSA are only for the province and not down to district level, so unable to enumerate the under 5s; alternate source of StatsSA mortality data for 2017/2018. Also, not down to district level.



SDG target	SDG indicator	Year	Source	CCT proxy	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend
				Naomi model: females								
	3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100 000 population	2023	CCT Health Department, 2023	Tuberculosis rates	589	548	559	615 <sup>309</sup>			-	
	3.3.5 Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases	2023	CCT Health Department, 2023		Data not available							
3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being	3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate	2023	CCT Health Department, 2023		Data not available							
3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol	3.5.2 Alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol	2023	CCT Health Department, 2023		Data not available							

<sup>309</sup> Over the period 2020/21–2021/22, cases increased from 529 per 100 000 people to 615 per 100 000 people. SOCT 2022







SDG target	SDG indicator	Year	Source	CCT proxy	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend
3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents	3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries	2023	CCT Transport Directorate, Transport Planning and Network Management	Road traffic injuries and deaths per 100 000	16,17	15,95	17,42	12,96	15,73	16,36	-	
3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive healthcare services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes	3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	2023	CCT Health Department, 2023, District Health Barometer	Couple year protection rate <sup>310</sup>	80,5	68,7	60 <sup>311</sup>	64,5	50,5 <sup>312</sup>	-	-	

<sup>310</sup> Couple year protection rate [percentage]: Women protected against pregnancy by using modern contraceptive methods, including sterilisations, as proportion of female population aged 15 to 49 years. Couple year protection is the total of (oral pill cycles / 15) + (Medroxyprogesterone injection / 4) + (Norethisterone enanthate injection / 6) + (IUCD x 4.5) + (Subdermal implant x 2,5) + Male condoms distributed / 120) + (Female condoms distributed / 120) + (Male sterilisation x 10) + (Female sterilisation x 10)


<sup>311</sup> For years 2017 to 2019, the data were provided by the CCT Health Department for Cape Town

<sup>312</sup> For years 2019/20 to 2020/21, the data were extracted for the Western Cape from the Health Systems Trust: Health and related indicators 2021, p. 36








SDG target	SDG indicator	Year	Source	CCT proxy	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend
3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all	3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services	2023	CCT Health Department, 2023, District Health Barometer	Universal health coverage: service coverage index	59,2	58,8	57,1	-	-	-	-	
3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination	3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution	2023	CCT Health Department, 2023		Data not available							
	3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe water, sanitation and hygiene for all (WASH) services)				Data not available							
	3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning				Data not available							








SDG target	SDG indicator	Year	Source	CCT proxy	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend
3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related	3.b.1 Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme	2023	CCT Health Department, 2023		86,7	93	93,1	-	-	-	-	



SDG target	SDG indicator	Year	Source	CCT proxy	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend
Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all	3.b.2 Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors	2023	CCT Health Department, 2023 District Health Barometer 2020		Data not available							
	3.b.3 Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis	2023	CCT Health Department, 2023 District Health Barometer 2020		-	-	92,3	-	-	-	-	
3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed	3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution	2023	City of Cape Town Disaster Risk Management <sup>313</sup>	Intermediate Life Support (ILS)	-	6,37	-	-	-	-	-	
				Advanced Life Support (ALS)	-	3,16	-	-	-	-	-	
		2023	CCT Health Department, 2023: District Health	Medical practitioners per 100 000 population	34,4	35,3	42,3	47,6	-	-	-	





<sup>313</sup> Original source of data is the Western Cape Health Department, 2023.



SDG target	SDG indicator	Year	Source	CCT proxy	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend
countries and small island developing States			Barometer 2020	Pharmacists per 100 000 population	16,7	16,3	16,6	16,7	-	-	-	
				Professional nurses per 100 000 population	136,9	135,9	138,9	138,7	-	-	-	
<div><div><div>4</div><div>QUALITY EDUCATION</div><div></div></div><div>Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all</div></div>												
4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes	4.1.2 Completion rate (primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education)	2023	WCG, Western Cape Education Department, Annual Report 2022-23	Upper Secondary education <sup>314</sup>	-	89,83	89,83	79,9%	81,4%	81,4%	69,01	
4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy	4.6.1 Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex	2022	CCT Resilience Index		-	89,19	-	-	-	-	60,82	

<sup>314</sup> The narrative in this report references student enrolment at public ordinary schools for 2017 to 2022 and early childhood development for the Western Cape



SDG target	SDG indicator	Year	Source	CCT proxy	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend
4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all	4.a.1 Proportion of schools offering basic services, by type of service	2023	WCG, Western Cape Education Department, Annual Report 2022-23 <sup>315</sup>		-	-	-	100%	100%	100% <sup>316</sup>	100%	
<div> <div>5 GENDER EQUALITY</div> <div></div> </div> <b>Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls</b>												
5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation	5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence	2023	CCT Policy and Strategy, Research Branch, Data Analytics	Total sexual offences	97	96	95	99	89	93	96 <sup>317</sup>	
5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices,	5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20–	2023	World Health Organisation <sup>318</sup>		Data not available						10% <sup>319</sup>	

<sup>315</sup> WCG, Western Cape Education Department, Annual Report 2022-23 p. 98.




<sup>316</sup> Basic services for schools include three provisions: 1) Number of public schools provided with water infrastructure, 2) Number of public schools provided with electricity infrastructure and 3) Number of public schools supplied with sanitation facilities., Annual Report 2022-23 p. 100.

<sup>317</sup> Represents number of cases and not percentages and does not only refer to Cape Town.

<sup>318</sup> <https://www.who.int/data/maternal-newborn-child-adolescent-ageing/indicator-explorer-new/mca/proportion-of-women-aged-20-24-years-who-were-married-or-in-a-union-before-age-18>





<sup>319</sup> <https://www.who.int/data/maternal-newborn-child-adolescent-ageing/indicator-explorer-new/mca/proportion-of-women-aged-20-24-years-who-were-married-or-in-a-union-before-age-18>



SDG target	SDG indicator	Year	Source	CCT proxy	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend
such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation	24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18											
5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision making in political, economic and public life	5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments	2022	CT City Resilience Index	a) National parliaments			45% <sup>320</sup>					
				b) Local governments		38,53	38,53				37,83	
5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the	5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15–49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive healthcare	2023	CCT Health Department, 2023		Data not available							




<sup>320</sup> The last national and provincial elections were held in 2019. The next elections will occur in 2024.



SDG target	SDG indicator	Year	Source	CCT proxy	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend
outcome documents of their review conferences												
5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women	5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex	2023	Statista, 2023: Data provided by MTN, Vodacom, Cell C and Telkom	Number of smartphone users	18,50%	20,40%	22%	23,30%	24,50%	25,50%	26,30% <sup>321</sup>	
<div> <div>6</div> <div>CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION</div> <div></div> </div> <b>Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all</b>												
6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	2023	CCT Water and Sanitation GIS and Business Information, Technical Services	Access to piped water in the dwelling	95,40%	96,10%	98,90%	-	-	85,4%	-	
6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable	6.2.1 Proportion of population using (a) safely managed	2023	CCT Policy and Strategy Department, Research	(a) Safely managed sanitation	92,00%	92,40%	95,50%	-	-	93,4%	-	

<sup>321</sup> This figure represents the whole of South Africa with access to the % only and not the actual figures. Source indicator: Number of smartphone users in South Africa from 2014 to 2023 (in millions)\*



SDG target	SDG indicator	Year	Source	CCT proxy	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend
sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations	sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water		Branch, Data Analytics <sup>322</sup>	services: toilet facilities								
6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimising release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally	6.3.1 Proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flows safely treated		CCT Water and Sanitation Department GIS and Business Information, Technical Services		-	-	-	-	-	99% <sup>323</sup>	-	
	6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality	2023	CCT Water and Sanitation Department GIS and Business Information, Technical Services	CCT drinking water quality	-	-	-	99,13	99,13	99,05	99,35 <sup>324</sup>	
6.4 By 2030, substantially	6.4.1 Change in water-use	2023	CCT Water and Sanitation		171 litres	122,73 litres	118,59 litres	-	-	-	-	





<sup>322</sup> Census 2022: High-level selected indicators and profiles

<sup>323</sup> Close to all population should have access to safe drinking water. Formal properties are supplied by a water connection and informal settlements are supplied by communal standpipes.

The exception to the above is new informal settlements, unknown informal settlements and unrecognised informal settlements located in areas that cannot be supplied.





<sup>324</sup> [capetown.gov.za/Family\\_and\\_home/residential-utility-services/residential-water-and-sanitation-services/water-quality](https://capetown.gov.za/Family_and_home/residential-utility-services/residential-water-and-sanitation-services/water-quality)



SDG target	SDG indicator	Year	Source	CCT proxy	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend
increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity	efficiency over time		Department GIS and Business Information, Technical Services									
	6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources	2022	CCT State of Cape Town Report		66%	-	-	-	-	-	-	
6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate	6.5.2 Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation	2023	CCT Water and Sanitation Department GIS and Business Information, Technical Services		100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100% <sup>325</sup>	-	
<div> <div>7</div> <div>AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY</div> <div></div> </div> <b>Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all</b>												
7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and	7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity	2023	CCT Electricity Generation and	Proportion of population with access to electricity and	98%	98,00%	99%	99%	99%	97,00%	-	

<sup>325</sup> The Western Cape Water Supply System (WCWSS) agreements cover all applicable river basins 100%. This was in place for all years covered by this table.






SDG target	SDG indicator	Year	Source	CCT proxy	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend
modern energy services			Distribution Department	main fuel used for lighting by all households: electricity from mains and other source of electricity								
	7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology			Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	99%	98,00%	99%	99,80%	99,60%	98%	-	
7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix	7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	2023	CCT Electricity Generation and Distribution Department	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	0,006%	0,008%	0,015%	0,028%	0,04% <sup>326</sup>	-	-	
7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency	7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP	2023	CCT Electricity Generation and Distribution Department		371	351	348	298	321	-	-	
7.b By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for	7.b.1 Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing countries (in watts per capita)	2023	CCT Electricity Generation and Distribution Department		2,50%	3,60%	5,10%	9,30%	13,20% <sup>327</sup>	18,20%	-	



<sup>326</sup> Exact figure is 0,039% but system changes it to 0,04%

<sup>327</sup> Data provided by the CCT EG&D Department, 2023









SDG target	SDG indicator	Year	Source	CCT proxy	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend
all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support												
<b>8</b> DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH  <b>Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all</b>												
8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 percent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries	8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita	2023	CCT Policy and Strategy Department, Economic Analysis Branch	Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita	-1,1%	-0,2%	-1,4%	-7,4%	2,8%	1,5%	-	
8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through	8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person	2023	CCT Policy and Strategy Department, Economic Analysis Branch	Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person	-2,9%	-2,2%	0,5%	2,9%	4,3%	-2,1%	-	



SDG target	SDG indicator	Year	Source	CCT proxy	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend
diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors												
8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalisation and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services	8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector and sex		CCT Policy and Strategy Department, Economic Analysis Branch	Informal employment in Cape Town	54%	55%	53,9%	48,5%	47,6%	49,0%	-	
8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with	8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities		CCT Policy and Strategy Department, Economic Analysis Branch		-	-	23,10%	-	-	-	-	








SDG target	SDG indicator	Year	Source	CCT proxy	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend
disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value												
8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training	8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training		CCT Policy and Strategy Department, Economic Analysis Branch	Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training	30,2%	30,0%	30,8%	31,7%	29,9%	34,3%	33,3%	
8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment	8.8.2 Level of national compliance with labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organisation (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status <sup>328</sup>	2023	CCT Human Resource Department	Compliance with the Freedom of Association as per the ILO convention 87 and the National legislations (LRA and the BCEA)	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	
				Number of strikes	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	
				Number of work stoppages per annum	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	
				Number of recognised trade unions	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	
8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to	8.9.1 Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total	2023	CCT Policy and Strategy Department,	Hotels and restaurants <sup>329</sup> , share of total	1,5%	1,3%	1,3%	1,0%	1,1%	1,3%	-	

<sup>328</sup> Response is specific to Cape Town

<sup>329</sup> Excludes AirBnB



SDG target	SDG indicator	Year	Source	CCT proxy	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend
promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	GDP and in growth rate		Economic Analysis Branch, Regional eXplorer, S&P Global, 2023	GDP <sup>330</sup>								
				Hotels and restaurants, annual growth rate <sup>331</sup>	-4,3%	-6,3%	-1,7%	-25,5%	13,6%	15,2%	-	
8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all	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	2023	Trading Economics: Standard Bank, Capitec, Absa	a) Branches <sup>332</sup>	10,4	10,16	9,59	9,22	7,97 <sup>333</sup> 334	-	-	
		2023	Statista: Standard Bank, Capitec and Absa	b) ATMS <sup>335</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	597,95	-	
9 <small>INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE</small>  <b>Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation</b>												
9.1 Develop quality, reliable,	9.1.2 Passenger and freight	2022	CCT integrated Annual Report		10 777 524	10 979 946	4 122 04 336	-	-	-	-	

<sup>330</sup> This detailed SIC includes [Hotels, camping sites and other provision for short-stay accommodation] + [Restaurants, bars and canteens]

<sup>331</sup> This detailed SIC includes [Hotels, camping sites and other provision for short-stay accommodation] + [Restaurants, bars and canteens]

<sup>332</sup> As of December 2022, Standard Bank Group reported having a total of 1 163 branches across the countries they operated in. Moreover, Capitec Bank disclosed having 860 branches in South Africa by February 2023, while Absa Group had 559 as of June 2022




<sup>333</sup> Commercial bank branches (per 100 000 adults) in South Africa were reported at 7,97 banks in 2021, according to the World Bank collection of development indicators, compiled from officially recognised sources. South Africa - Commercial bank branches (per 100 000 adults) - actual values, historical data, forecasts and projections were sourced from the World Bank in February 2024.

<sup>334</sup> [South Africa - Commercial Bank Branches \(per 100;000 Adults\) - 2024 Data 2025 Forecast 2004-2021 Historical \(tradingeconomics.com\)](#)






<sup>335</sup> In 2022, the number of automated teller machines (ATMs) in South Africa dropped to around 50 machines per 100 000 adults. In the period observed, the number of ATMs in the country reached its peak in 2016 and dropped annually after that.

<sup>336</sup> The total for 2019 was calculated differently compared to 2017 and 2018.



SDG target	SDG indicator	Year	Source	CCT proxy	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend
sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human wellbeing, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all	volumes, by mode of transport											
9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation 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	9.2.1 Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita	2023	CCT Policy and Strategy Department, Economic Analysis Branch	Manufacturing value added as per proportion of GDP and per capita	13,20%	13,10%	12,80%	-	-	-	-	
	9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment	2023	CCT Policy and Strategy Department, Economic Analysis Branch	Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment	13,20%	13,10%	12,80%	-	-	-	-	
9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and	9.c.1 Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology	2023	City of Cape Town Research Branch, Data Analytics	Ways of internet access by household	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%		



SDG target	SDG indicator	Year	Source	CCT proxy	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend
affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020												
<b>11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES</b>  <b>Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable</b>												
11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums	11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing	2022	Statistics South Africa, Census 2022	Formal -%	78,70%	79,00%	80,10%	80,60%	83,00%	83,10%	87,50%	
				informal dwellings - %	19,20%	19,30%	19,70%	18,60%	16,60%	16,70%	11,70% 337	
				Other - %								
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	11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	2023	CCT Policy and Strategy Department, Research Branch, Data Analytics	Main mode of transport to travel to place of employment <sup>338</sup>	34,6	34%	35,5%	-	- <sup>339</sup>	27% <sup>340</sup>	-	







<sup>337</sup> Statistics SA, Census 22

<sup>338</sup> Due to Covid-19, data for 2020 and 2021 are not available

<sup>339</sup> Due to Covid-19, no data exist for 2020-21

<sup>340</sup> Mode of transport only included minibus taxi/sedan taxi, bus and train. This consists as part of a fuller mode of transport that includes office is at home, walking, bicycle/motorcycle, lift club by a group of people sharing a private vehicle, own car/other private vehicle/company car, other and unspecified



SDG target	SDG indicator	Year	Source	CCT proxy	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend
those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons												
11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations	11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100 000 population <sup>341</sup>	2023	CCT Disaster Risk Management, Special Planning and Critical Infrastructure	Deaths	0	0	0	125	167	9	0	
				Missing persons	0	0	0	0	0	0		
				Directly affected persons (displaced)	100 244	100 000	0	2 912	4 957	704 <sup>342</sup>		
	11.5.2 Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)	2023	Disaster Risk Management, Special Planning and Critical Infrastructure								R11 000 000,00	
	11.5.3 (a) Damage to critical infrastructure and (b) number of disruptions to basic services, attributed to disasters	2023	Disaster Risk Management, Special Planning and Critical Infrastructure	a) Critical infrastructure damage	1 <sup>343</sup>	-	-	-	-		1 <sup>344</sup>	
				b) Number of disruptions to basic services, attributed to disasters	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	





<sup>341</sup> Refer to previous comments

<sup>342</sup> Total number of people

<sup>343</sup> 11 March 2017: Fire in Imizamo Yethu informal settlement - damage to infrastructure, basic services

<sup>344</sup> 24-25 September 2023: Flooding in the east of the city - damage to infrastructure and basic services



SDG target	SDG indicator	Year	Source	CCT proxy	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend
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	11.6.1 Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed in controlled facilities out of total municipal waste generated, by cities		CCT State of Cape Town	Incoming waste <sup>345</sup>	2 345 024		±1,65 million tons	±1,45 million tons	±1,64 million tons	-	±1,66 million tons	
		2023	CCT Waste Services, GIS	Total waste disposed, diverted and managed for CCT facilities	2 640 830	1 672 296	1 566 011	1 535 243	1 695 776	1 656 704		
	11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM <sub>2.5</sub> and PM <sub>10</sub> ) in cities (population weighted) <sup>346</sup>	2023	City of Cape Town, Environmental Health Specialised, City Health							21,17µg/m <sup>3</sup> <sub>347</sub>		
	11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM <sub>2.5</sub> and PM <sub>10</sub> ) in cities (population weighted) <sup>348</sup>	2023	City of Cape Town, Environmental Health Specialised, City Health							21,17µg/m <sup>3</sup> <sub>349</sub>		

<sup>345</sup> Waste managed at City-run facilities per annum




<sup>346</sup> The City's Scientific Services air quality monitoring labs provide the averages of various pollutants

<sup>347</sup> Average was calculated by data custodian and is based on Bellville (26µg/m<sup>3</sup>) + Foreshore (37µg/m<sup>3</sup>) + Goodwood (18µg/m<sup>3</sup>) + Platteklouf (22µg/m<sup>3</sup>) + Somerset West (16µg/m<sup>3</sup>) + Wallacedene (18µg/m<sup>3</sup>)

<sup>348</sup> The City's Scientific Services air quality monitoring labs provide the averages of various pollutants

<sup>349</sup> Average was calculated by data custodian and is based on Bellville (26µg/m<sup>3</sup>) + Foreshore (37µg/m<sup>3</sup>) + Goodwood (18µg/m<sup>3</sup>) + Platteklouf (22µg/m<sup>3</sup>) + Somerset West (16µg/m<sup>3</sup>) + Wallacedene (18µg/m<sup>3</sup>)





SDG target	SDG indicator	Year	Source	CCT proxy	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend
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	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	2023	CCT Voluntary Local Review, 2021 p. 58		1 349ha <sup>350</sup>	1 349ha	1 349 ha	1 349ha <sup>351</sup>	-	-	-	
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	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	2023	Disaster Risk Management, Special Planning and Critical Infrastructure	CCT adopts and implements national disaster risk reduction strategies <sup>352</sup>	1	1	1	1	1	1		
	11.b.2 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local	2023	Disaster Risk Management, Special Planning and	CCT adopts and implements local disaster risk	1	1	1	1	1	1		

<sup>350</sup> CCT State of Environment, 2018

<sup>351</sup> 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




<sup>352</sup> 1 = represent the City's adherence to the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030



SDG target	SDG indicator	Year	Source	CCT proxy	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend
develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels	disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies		Critical Infrastructure	reduction strategies <sup>353</sup>								
<div> <div>12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION</div> <div>GOAL 12</div> </div> <b>Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns</b>												
12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	12.2.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP	2023	Environmental Management		-	-	4,6 tCO <sub>2</sub> e	-	--	-		
12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their lifecycle, in accordance with agreed international	12.4.2 (a) Hazardous waste generated per capita; and (b) proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment	2023	CCT Waste Services, GIS Services	Total hazardous waste disposed at CCT H:h landfill site	9 286	7 124	3 585	4 477	3 811	3 728	-	

<sup>353</sup> 1 = represent the City's adherence to the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030









SDG target	SDG indicator	Year	Source	CCT proxy	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend
frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimise their adverse impacts on human health and the environment												
12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse	12.5.1 National recycling rate, tons of material recycled	2023	CCT Waste Services, GIS Services	CCT recycling rate, tons of material recycled <sup>354</sup>	511 901	381 030	242 161	216 454	362 371	317 547	-	
				Household recycling in Cape Town	19 645	27 750	26 560	30 866	38 913	35 566	18 370	
12.a Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production	12.a.1 Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing countries (in watts per capita)	2023	CCT Electricity Generation and Distribution Department		2,50%	3,60%	5,10%	9,30%	13,20% <sup>355</sup>	18,20%	-	

<sup>354</sup> Only available for City programmes

<sup>355</sup> Data provided by the CCT EG&D Department, 2023



SDG target	SDG indicator	Year	Source	CCT proxy	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend
<b>13</b> CLIMATE ACTION  <b>Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts[a]</b>												
13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100 000 population	2023	Disaster Risk Management, Special Planning and Critical Infrastructure	Deaths	0	0	0	125	167	9	0	
				Missing persons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
				Directly affected persons (displaced)	100 244	100 000	0	2 912	4 957	704	336	
	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 <sup>356</sup>	2023	Disaster Risk Management, Special Planning and Critical Infrastructure		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	13.1.3 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line	2023	Disaster Risks Management Special Planning and Critical Infrastructure		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	

<sup>356</sup> See comment above



SDG target	SDG indicator	Year	Source	CCT proxy	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend
	with national disaster risk reduction strategies <sup>357</sup>											
13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning	13.2.2 Total greenhouse gas emissions per year	2021	CCT State of the Environment, 2022 <sup>358</sup>	Agriculture		1%	-	-	-	-	-	
				Local government		2%	-	-	-	-	-	
				Transport		34%	-	-	-	-	-	
				Commercial		28%	-	-	-	-	-	
				Residential		22%	-	-	-	-	-	
				Industrial		13%	-	-	-	-	-	
<div>15</div> <div>LIFE ON LAND</div> <div></div>	Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss											
15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation,	15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and	2023	City of Cape Town, Environmental			-	-	-	-	8,6 <sup>359</sup> 360 361	-	

<sup>357</sup> See comment above



<sup>358</sup> As per the 2022 State of Environment, 2018 is the latest data, p. 88

<sup>359</sup> CCT, State of the Environment, 2022, p. 16

<sup>360</sup> The City currently manages 20 nature reserves and Cape Town has over 45 000 ha of accessible protected areas (nature reserves). Table Mountain National Park (22 100 ha) is a globally significant natural, scenic, historical, cultural and recreational asset that provides immeasurable value to the city. The City manages 14 district parks and 354 green belts across Cape Town, accounting for just over 1 349 ha of natural public green space and with 21 main river catchments (20 + 14 + 354 + 21)

<sup>361</sup> 409/4 756 255 x 100 000 = 8,6 facilities per 100 000 people






SDG target	SDG indicator	Year	Source	CCT proxy	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend
restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements	freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type		Management Department									
<div> <div> 16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS  </div> <div> <b>Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels</b> </div> </div>												
16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100 000 population, by sex and age	2023	Crime Statistics 2022/23 from South African Police Service (2023) and Cape Town and South Africa population estimates (2013-2023) using Statistics South Africa (2022) mid-year	Homicides per 100 000, per year	-	-	-	-	-	67	68 <sup>362</sup> 363	

<sup>362</sup> South Africa does not measure for intentional homicides

<sup>363</sup> Murder rate: 2022/23: 68 per 100 000 population and 2021/22: 67 per 100 000 population



SDG target	SDG indicator	Year	Source	CCT proxy	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend
			population estimates, compiled by Policy and Strategy Department, City of Cape Town									
	16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100 000 population, by sex, age and cause	2023	City of Cape Town, Policy and Strategy Department, Decision Support	Estimate gang-related murder rate in the Western Cape <sup>364</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	14	14 <sup>365 366</sup>	
16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to (a) physical violence, (b) psychological violence and (c) sexual violence in	2023	Crime Statistics 2022/23 from South African Police Service (2023) and Cape Town and South	Overall crime rate: physical violence	-	-	-	-	-	1 374	1 517 <sup>367</sup>	
				Overall crime rate: psychological violence	-	-	-	-	-	-	368	

<sup>364</sup> Proxy gang related to the SDG conflict-related deaths




<sup>365</sup> Source extracted from Crime Statistics 2022/23 from South African Police Service (2023) and Cape Town and South Africa population estimates (2013-2023) using Statistics South Africa (2022) mid-year population estimates, compiled by Policy and Strategy Department, City of Cape Town

<sup>366</sup> Estimate gang-related murder rate in the Western Cape: 2022/23: 4 114\*25% = 1 029 murders = 14 per 100 000 population and 2021/22: 4 074\*25% = 1 019 murders = 14 per 100 000 population. From the SAPS quarterly crime presentations, 25% of murders in the Western Cape were gang-related in 2021/22 and 2022/23. The 25% comes from a sample of murders drawn by SAPS every quarter in which the causative factor for murders is listed. However, it is only at the provincial level, i.e. Western Cape and not the City of Cape Town. Nevertheless, more than 75% of murders in the Western Cape occur in the City of Cape Town.

<sup>367</sup> Physical violence = contact crime category defined by SAPS. Contact crime is where a person or people is injured/harmed or threatened with injury/harm during the commission of a crime. Contact crime includes murder, attempted murder, sexual offences, assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm, common assault, common robbery and robbery with aggravating circumstances. Contact crime rate = 1 517 per 100 000 in 2022/23 and 1 374 per 100 000 in 2021/22

<sup>368</sup> Psychological violence: no data available





SDG target	SDG indicator	Year	Source	CCT proxy	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend
	the previous 12 months		Africa population estimates (2013-2023) using Statistics South Africa (2022) mid-year population estimates, compiled by Policy and Strategy Department, City of Cape Town	Overall crime rate: sexual violence <sup>369</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	94	97 <sup>370</sup>	
	16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live after dark	2022	City of Cape Town City Resilience Index	Percentage of women and men who report feeling safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live: very safe	6,2%	6,4%	-5,4%	8,0%	4,7%	3,7%	4,0%	
16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children	16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100 000 population, by	2023	Crime Statistics 2022/23 from South African Police Service (2023) and Cape Town	Kidnapping	-	-	-	-	-	15	15 <sup>371</sup>	

<sup>369</sup> Involves the use of violence or a threat to use violence that is directed against the person of a victim. The category includes murder, attempted murder, sexual offences, assault with the intention to inflict grievous bodily harm, common assault, common robbery and robbery with aggravating circumstances (the latter divided into the subcategories of carjacking, truck hijacking, bank robbery, robbery of cash in transit, robbery at residential premises and robbery at non-residential premises (South African Crime Report, 2022/23)

<sup>370</sup> Sexual violence: The sexual offences category defined by SAPS includes rape, sexual assault, attempted sexual offences and contact sexual assault. Total sexual offences rate (City definition that includes sexual offences detected by police action to the SAPS definition) = 97 per 100 000 population in 2022/23. 94 per 100 000 population in 2021/22

<sup>371</sup> 2021/22: 15 per 100 000 population and 2022/23: 15 per 100 000 population




SDG target	SDG indicator	Year	Source	CCT proxy	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend
	sex, age and form of exploitation		and South Africa population estimates (2013-2023) using Statistics South Africa (2022) mid-year population estimates, compiled by Policy and Strategy Department, City of Cape Town									
16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children	16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18–29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18	2023	City of Cape Town, Policy and Strategy Department, Decision Support		-	-	-	-	-	-	0% <sup>372</sup> 373	
16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms	16.4.1 Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in	2023	Crime Statistics 2022/23 from South African Police Service	Commercial crime	-	-	-	-	-	272	304 <sup>374</sup>	

<sup>372</sup> Additional source: 2022/23 Governance Public Safety and Justice Survey, Statistics South Africa

<sup>373</sup> In 2022/23, 0% of people aged 24 and below in Cape Town reported being sexually assaulted in the past five years. In 2022/23, 0,03% of people (all age groups) in Cape Town reported being sexually assaulted in the past five years. The City does not have disaggregated data on this. The Governance, Public Safety and Justice Survey (GPSJS) question as reflected: “In the past 5 years, have you experienced any of the following crimes? 01 = Theft of personal property (incl. pickpocketing and bag snatching); 02 = Hijacking of motor vehicle (incl. attempted hijacking); 03 = Robbery (contact between perpetrator and victim; excl. home robbery and car/truck hijackings); 04 = Consumer fraud; 05 = Sexual offence (incl. rape, grabbing or touching without your consent); 06 = Assault (excl. sexual assault); 07 = Psychological violence (PSV) (this involves non-physical harassment; somebody made offensive, threatening or humiliating comments to you, such as insulting you or calling you names); 08 = Other crime”. The source of this data comes from GPSJS, which is a perception survey. Furthermore, sexual assaults are notoriously underreported.



<sup>374</sup> For both 2021/22: 272 per 100 000 population and 2022/23: 304 per 100 000 population



SDG target	SDG indicator	Year	Source	CCT proxy	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend
flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organised crime	current United States dollars)		(2023) and Cape Town and South Africa population estimates (2013-2023) using Statistics South Africa (2022) mid-year population estimates, compiled by Policy and Strategy Department, City of Cape Town									
	16.4.2 Proportion of seized, found or surrendered arms whose illicit origin or context has been traced or established by a competent authority in line with international instruments	2023	Crime Statistics 2022/23 from South African Police Service (2023) and Cape Town and South Africa population estimates (2013-2023) using Statistics South Africa (2022) mid-year population	Illegal possession of firearms	-	-	-	-	-	46	50 <sup>375</sup>	

<sup>375</sup> 2021/22: 272 per 100 000 population and 2022/23: 304 per 100 000 population



SDG target	SDG indicator	Year	Source	CCT proxy	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend
			estimates, compiled by Policy and Strategy Department, City of Cape Town									
16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms	16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months	2022	City of Cape Town City Resilience Index	Percentage of city residents that agree corruption is somewhat or very common							2,82%	
16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration	16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age	2022	Source: Statistics SA, Recorded Live births, 2021 report, p. 35	Recorded live births <sup>376</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	103 368 <sup>377</sup>		

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS






## Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development


<sup>376</sup> The number of births recorded (registered) in a specific year, irrespective of when the birth actually occurred. The births recorded in any given year include the births that occurred during that year plus other births that occurred in years prior to the year of registration. It should be noted that not all births are recorded (registered).

<sup>377</sup> A total of 103 368 birth registrations for the Western Cape (2021)



SDG target	SDG indicator	Year	Source	CCT proxy	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend
17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilisation, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection	17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source	2021	City of Cape Town Voluntary Local Review, p. 146		R447 898 025,00	R469 961 714,00	R489 175 349,88	-	-	-	-	
17.3 Mobilise additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources	17.3.1 Foreign direct investments (FDI), official development assistance and South-South Cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget	2022	Wesgro, 2020	Total number of secured foreign direct investment projects	21	17	25	11	-	-	-	
17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed	17.6.1 Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed	2023	CCT Integrated Annual reports – 2018-2023	City fibre and broadband roll-out	968,9 km	1 094,8 km	1 140 km	1 140 km	1 147 km	1 143 km	-	



SDG target	SDG indicator	Year	Source	CCT proxy	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend
terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism												
17.8 Fully operationalise the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology	17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the internet	2023	South African Census, 2022 and CCT Integrated Annual reports 2018 - 2022	Internet users by Cape Town households (per 100 people)	78,8%	73,25%	79,71% 378	79,71% 379	79,95% 380	90,60% <sup>381</sup>	73,25%	



<sup>378</sup> CCT Annual Report 2020/21, p. 340

<sup>379</sup> CCT Annual Report 2020/21, p. 179

<sup>380</sup> CCT Annual Report 2020/21, p. 370

<sup>381</sup> CCT Annual Report 2021/22, p. 380







SDG target	SDG indicator	Year	Source	CCT proxy	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend
17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation	17.9.1 Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries	2023	CCT Policy and Strategy Department, Strategic Planning Technical Assistance Unit <sup>382</sup>	Technical assistance/non-gazetted grants	-	-	-	-	-	108 552 808	161 797 400 <sup>383</sup>	
17.11 Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020	17.11.1 Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports	2024	CCT Policy and Strategy Department, Economic Analysis: Quantec 2024	Cape Town Trade - Export	R82,68bn	R85,58bn	R86,5bn	R84,87bn	R100,07 bn	R111,39bn	R127,28 bn	



<sup>382</sup> The Technical Unit was established in 2021, and this was the first year of reporting

<sup>383</sup> The Technical Unit currently fundraises for technical assistance support.



SDG target	SDG indicator	Year	Source	CCT proxy	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend
17.12 Realise timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organisation decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access	17.12.1 Weighted average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States	2023	CCT VLR 2021, p. 119. (extracted from CCT State of Cape Report, 2022)		-	-	-	166,21	187,68	291,09		
17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing	17.17.1 Amount in United States dollars committed to public-private partnerships for infrastructure	2021	City of Cape Town Voluntary Local Review	Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) sector	R28,5 million							
				Atlantis Special Economic Zone (SEZ)			R56,5 million					
				Water Fund for the Greater Cape Town Region			R62 million					



SDG target	SDG indicator	Year	Source	CCT proxy	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Trend
strategies of partnerships				Neighbourhood watches			R3 million					
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	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 percent birth registration and 80 percent death registration <sup>384</sup>	2023	Statistics South Africa, Census 2022	South African Census 2011 and 2022						1 385	1 386	

<sup>384</sup> The South African Census was undertaken in 2022 with the previous census completed in 2011

<sup>385</sup> This is a national indicator but the City is currently undertaking the CCT Survey

<sup>386</sup> South African Government. Statistics SA 2023



## CITY OF CAPE TOWN SOCIAL MEDIA HANDLES

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## ANNEXURES

### Annexure A: Ways of internet access by household breakdown

Detailed breakdown of SDG 17.8.1 on the 'Ways of internet access by households'. The yellow highlighted categories were included in the graph in the data book.

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>Internet usage</b>	78,80%	79,70%	80,0%	79,8%	90,6%	88,1%
No internet usage	21,2%	20,3%	20,0%	20,2%	9,4%	11,9%
<b>Mobile only</b>	33,1%	32,5%	29,8%	34,6%	34,0%	30,7%
<b>At home, work/educational institutions and mobile</b>	10,5%	10,8%	8,6%	9,6%	7,3%	8,2%
At work/educational institution and mobile	8,8%	7,4%	8,7%	2,8%	6,3%	3,7%
At work/education institution only	1,4%	1,4%	1,5%	1,2%	0,5%	0,0%
At work/education institution, mobile and other	1,8%	2,0%	4,8%	1,7%	3,3%	1,6%
At home and work/educational institution	2,3%	2,8%	1,4%	1,6%	1,1%	0,7%
<b>At home and mobile</b>	12,5%	8,8%	4,0%	3,5%	9,6%	17,1%
<b>At home only</b>	5,3%	5,7%	3,0%	8,1%	7,2%	8,2%
<b>Mobile and other</b>	1,7%	4,0%	8,9%	9,7%	10,4%	5,2%
At home, work/educational institution, mobile and other	0,4%	1,0%	5,4%	1,8%	3,6%	3,0%
At other only	0,3%	1,6%	0,8%	3,9%	4,0%	5,0%
At work/educational institution and other	0,3%	0,4%	0,4%	0,7%	1,7%	2,2%
At home, mobile and other	0,3%	1,3%	2,1%	0,4%	0,9%	1,2%
At home, work/educational institution and other	0,1%	0,1%	0,5%	0,0%	0,5%	0,6%
At home and other	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,1%	0,1%	0,4%