

Cape Town, South Africa

City basics (2017)

- Population: 4 014 765 (2017 estimate)
- Area: 2 456 km²; Avg. density: 1 637 inhabitants/km²
- % of constructed space of total area: 40.3%
- Relation of city with its metropolitan region:

The City of Cape Town is a metropolitan municipality which governs the City of Cape Town and all of its suburbs. It is located in the province of the Western Cape and is South Africa's second-largest economic center and second most populous city after Johannesburg.

City priorities in contrast to its biggest SDG challenges

The City has an established developmental agenda, which is centered around its 5 year Integrated Development Plan (IDP) approved by Council in 2017 and reviewed every year, its long-term Metropolitan Spatial Development Framework (MSDF) and annual Built Environment Performance Plan (BEPP), amongst others. These plans reflect the City's concern with overcoming its apartheid legacy of spatial and socio-economic inequality through basic service delivery and transit-oriented development. They largely line up with the principles and objectives underpinning the New Urban Agenda and a number of the SDGs, namely those related to the urban SDG (11), as well as SDG 6 on water, SDG 8 on work and economic growth, SDG 9 on industry, innovation and infrastructure and SDG 13 on climate action. The challenges that the City faces include resource constraints, the environment and climate change. Currently, a major challenge is to reconcile and manage much needed attention and resources dedicated to addressing the city's worst drought in over a century with socio-economic priorities that require more long-term plans and investments.

City's mandate over the biggest SDG challenges

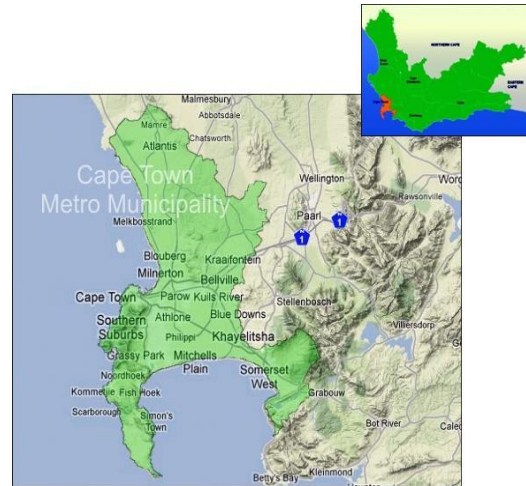
As per the 1996 Constitution, local governments in South Africa are responsible for the delivery of basic services such as water, sanitation, electricity and solid waste collection, while provincial governments have the primary responsibility for social services (education, health and welfare) and the built environment (human settlements). National government departments have the mandate for water and electricity (energy) infrastructure. Some devolution of these functions takes place, especially in metropolitan municipalities such as Cape Town which have 'exclusive municipal executive and legislative authority in its area', giving it more powers than local and district municipalities. Nevertheless, for the City to successfully meet its goals it is dependent on national policy and legislation as well as capable national government departments. Some of the major challenges that the City has no or a limited mandate to address include issues around social development, education, health, as well as safety and security – all of which fall under national and provincial government mandates.

National guidance on the SDGs and the NUA

National guidance regarding the local implementation of the SDGs and NUA is still in preliminary stages. Initial efforts by the central government have centred around the alignment of South Africa's National Development Plan with Agenda 2030 as well as Agenda 2063 of the African Union. The localization of the NUA is envisaged to be largely realized through the implementation of the Integrated Urban Development Framework (IUDF), a policy initiative of the national government coordinated by the Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs (COGTA).

What is the city doing regarding the SDGs and NUA

Awareness and engagement with regard to the SDGs is growing in the City of Cape Town. City officials were previously involved in the Mistra Urban Futures SDG indicator pilot project, as well as the ISO 37120 certification process. The latter is a pioneering global standard for city indicators, implemented by Citynet and the World Council on City Data (WCCD), which provides a comprehensive list of 100 indicators that enables cities to measure and compare their social, economic, and environmental performance in relation to other cities around the world. In 2016, the City of Cape Town's data was certified as 'aspirational', and is 4 indicators away



from reaching gold status. As a member of the Rockefeller 100 Resilient Cities Network, the City is preparing its City Resilience Index and in this process synergies are sought with the SDGs and NUA in order to localize these objectives through a resilience lens.

Indicators - SDG 11 Tier 1 Indicators

	<p>11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing <i>(Target: 11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums)</i></p>	<p>11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted) <i>(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)</i></p>	
		PM2.5	PM10
Relevance of indicator for city	Critical – to monitor progress with provision of access to basic and other services	Important	Important as linked to citizen health, especially in informal settlements where TB incidence is higher and high PM10 incidence impacts negatively on residents’ respiratory health.
Availability of data and source of data	Statistics South Africa data from 2011 Census and 2016 Community survey	Not readily available due to sensor equipment challenges.	Data collected and reported annually by CCT from own sensors.
Baseline	15.33% (2011 Census) 573 494 people - estimate	ND	Annual average – selected stations (stations with above 80% data capture in 2017): Foreshore: 1995 – 27 µg/m ³ Bellville-South: 2000 – 29 µg/m ³ Wallacedene: 2006 – 37 µg/m ³
Current	13.99% (2016 Community Survey) 560 412 people - estimate	ND	Annual average – selected stations (stations with above 80% data capture in 2017): Foreshore: 2017 – 29 µg/m ³ Bellville-South: 2017 - 31 µg/m ³ Wallacedene: 2017: - 39 µg/m ³
Notes/comments on indicator	Included all people recorded as living in an informal dwelling (in a settlement or in a backyard) or in a traditional dwelling at the time of the survey. Other Stats SA population data available annually are General Household Survey and Mid-year population estimate.	CCT monitoring capacity is in the process of being strengthened and data collection into 2018 should improve significantly.	PM10 sensors are at 7 locations across the city, including: Foreshore; Tableview; Platteklouf; Goodwood; Bellville-South; Wallacedene; Khayelitsha.