

CITY OF CAPE TOWN SUSTAINABILITY REPORT: *PHASE 1 : DRAFT SET OF INDICATORS*



Photo: Leon van der Merwe



Photo: Karin Burns

Prepared by:
Michelle Audouin; Elizabeth Muller and
Marian Neal
CSIR

Prepared for:
Craig Haskins and Keith Wiseman
Environmental Management
Department, City of Cape Town



CITY OF CAPE TOWN | ISIXEKO SASEKAPA | STAD KAAPSTAD

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. BACKGROUND	1
2. INTRODUCTION TO SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING AND INDICATORS	2
2.1 <i>Sustainability</i>	2
2.2 <i>Indicators and Sustainability Reporting</i>	2
3. METHODOLOGY	4
4. SUSTAINABILITY INDICATORS	7
4.1 <i>Criteria for selection</i>	7
4.2 <i>List of Sustainability Indicators</i>	9
5. WAY FORWARD	30
6. REFERENCES	31

CITY OF CAPE TOWN: SUSTAINABILITY REPORT PHASE 1 : DRAFT SET OF INDICATORS

1. BACKGROUND

State of the Environment (SOE) Reporting has been undertaken in South Africa through the Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEAT) for a number of years. The first major initiative was the 1999 National State of the Environment report (NSOER) for South Africa. At the same time as the NSOER was compiled, Cities State of the Environment Reports on the Internet for Cape Town, Durban, Johannesburg and Pretoria were produced as well. Since then, several other SOE reporting studies have been undertaken, including *inter alia* the North West and Mpumalanga SOE studies at provincial level and the Mbombela and Cape Town SOE studies at local authority level. SOE reporting has also been linked to local planning processes (such as Integrated Development Planning) in provinces such as Mpumalanga. In addition to SOE reporting, several indicators initiatives have been led by DEAT, including the development of environmental indicators for both national and local-level reporting.

The City of Cape Town has been conducting State of the Environment Reporting (with assistance from DEAT) for the past five years, making use of a set of indicators that provide information for decision-making in the city (see www.capetown.gov.za/soe). The Integrated Metropolitan Environmental Policy (IMEP) also realizes and outlines the role that SOE Reporting can play in providing information for decision-making (City of Cape Town, 2001a). Implementation of the IMEP takes place through the City of Cape Town Integrated Development Plan (IDP) (City of Cape Town, 2004). The IDP outlines a vision for the city, as well as a number of specific goals through which the vision can be achieved. The need for *integrated* and current information for decision-making is clear.

In line with current global trends, the City of Cape Town therefore wishes to move away from traditional SOE reporting (which places a strong emphasis on the biophysical environment) to Sustainability reporting (which places more emphasis on the relationships between the biophysical environment and the economy and society). This change is in keeping with international best practice, and sustainability reporting initiatives like the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). In undertaking this paradigm shift, there is a need to move away from the traditional frameworks used in SOE reporting (such as the Pressure / State / Response (PSR) and the Driving Force / Pressure / State / Impact / Response (DPSIR) frameworks) towards a framework that addresses topics of concern from the perspective that is considered most relevant to sustainability. In doing so, the PSR and DPSIR frameworks become less important, and are simply used to contextualize the indicators selected for each component of sustainability.

Sustainability reporting will enable the city to report in a holistic manner on the whole environment of the city, whilst linking the reporting to the IDP and to IMEP. The linkages of the sustainability indicators proposed to the attainment of certain of the 2020 goals expressed in the IDP and to sections of IMEP are made explicit in Table 1 of this report. It is important to note that simple indicators were selected in preference over composite indicators in order to pin-point the *specific* topics of concern that is likely to affect sustainability.

The City of Cape Town intends drafting a Sustainability Report that will be primarily based on the existing Annual City of Cape Town State of Environment Reports, but which will include only approximately 35 urban sustainability indicators. The first draft of these indicators is contained in this report, in order to support the Environmental Management Department in the drafting of the City of Cape Town's 6th Annual State of the Environment (Sustainability) Report.

2. INTRODUCTION TO SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING AND INDICATORS

2.1 Sustainability

Reporting on the state of the environment has traditionally taken place in a very focused way, with a specific emphasis on the state of biophysical resources such as water and soil (Rump, 1996). State of the Environment (SOE) reporting has now shifted to a more holistic approach, and sustainability reporting, which considers the social, economic and biophysical dimensions, is becoming more common.

Sustainability is perhaps one of the most difficult concepts to define. Numerous definitions have been put forward to explain the word *sustainability*, as well as the related term *sustainable development*. However, in this report, the meaning of sustainability will focus on three concepts:

- Living within limits;
- Equitable distribution; and
- Recognition of the interconnected nature of the world (Sustainable Measures, 2004).

These concepts will be used to guide the City of Cape Town's sustainability reporting programme, and the development of indicators for this purpose.

2.2 Indicators and Sustainability Reporting

In order to conduct sustainability reporting, it is necessary to have some unit of measurement that remains constant over time in order to display trends or changes over time. This unit of measurement is more commonly known as an *indicator*. In a general sense, an indicator can be seen as a "sign", as something that "points out, or stands for something else" (Gallopín, 1997). The primary purpose of an indicator is to measure, monitor and allow us to report on changes in our world. Indicators

enable the assessment of conditions and trends across places and situations, in relation to goals and targets (Gallopín, 1997). Indicators can provide information on future trends and therefore can perform the function of an early warning system (Gallopín, 1997).

Environmental indicators used in traditional state of the environment reporting provide information on the biophysical environment, with some social and economic information where necessary. However, the indicators used in sustainability reporting should enable the measurement of progress towards sustainability. While environmental indicators reflect the biophysical environment with limited coverage of the social, governance and economic components of sustainability, sustainability indicators seek to reflect largely on the relationships *between* the biophysical, social, governance and economic components of sustainability.

It is important that sustainability indicators should have the following characteristics:

- They should relate to the achievement of sustainable development;
- They should be relatively easy to understand;
- Data should be available or at least obtainable;
- They should be cost effective, with the data not being too expensive to collect or interpret;
- They should be measurable;
- They should be fairly sensitive to change; and
- They should be developed with stakeholder participation (Urquhart and Atkinson, 2000; Gallopín, 1997; Rump, 1996).

For the purposes of this project, the indicators should also be measurable on an annual basis.

3. METHODOLOGY

The methodology used for the development of the draft sustainability indicators contained in this report is illustrated in Figure 1 below, and has been described in further detail on the following pages.

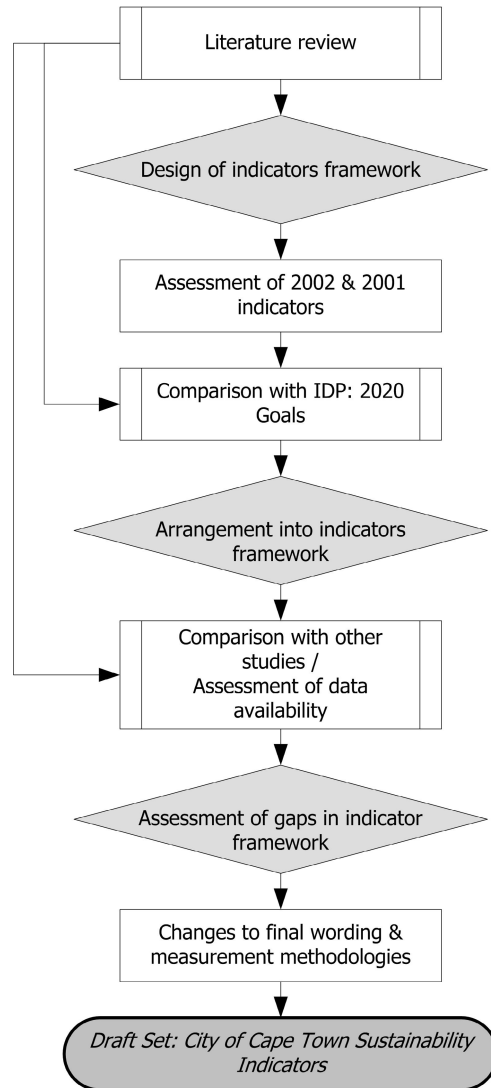


Figure 1: Methodology used to determine draft set of City of Cape Town Sustainability Indicators

An initial review of relevant literature was undertaken prior to the development of the sustainability indicators. Some of the literature is outlined below:

- The 2001 and 2002 City of Cape Town State of the Environment Reports (City of Cape Town, 2002; City of Cape Town, 2001b);
- The City of Cape Town’s Integrated Metropolitan Environmental Policy (City of Cape Town, 2001a);
- The City of Cape Town’s biodiversity (City of Cape Town, 2003a) and coastal zone management (City of Cape Town, 2003b) strategies;
- The City of Cape Town Integrated Development Plan (2004/05 Revision) (City of Cape Town, 2004);
- The Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism’s (DEAT) National Environmental Indicators (DEAT, 2002);
- The DEAT Environmental Performance Indicators for local reporting (DEAT, 2004);
- The South African Cities Network State of Cities Report (SACN, 2004);
- The River Health Programme (RHP, 2004);
- Statistics in Brief 2002 (Statistics South Africa, 2002); and
- Various studies of local sustainability indicators from: Seattle (1998); the City of Hamilton (2003); the town of Brookline (2002) and the City of Santa Monica (2004).

Before undertaking a process of indicator development, it is necessary to consider the type of framework within which the indicators will be organised. For this project, a sustainability framework was considered most suitable (see Figure 2).

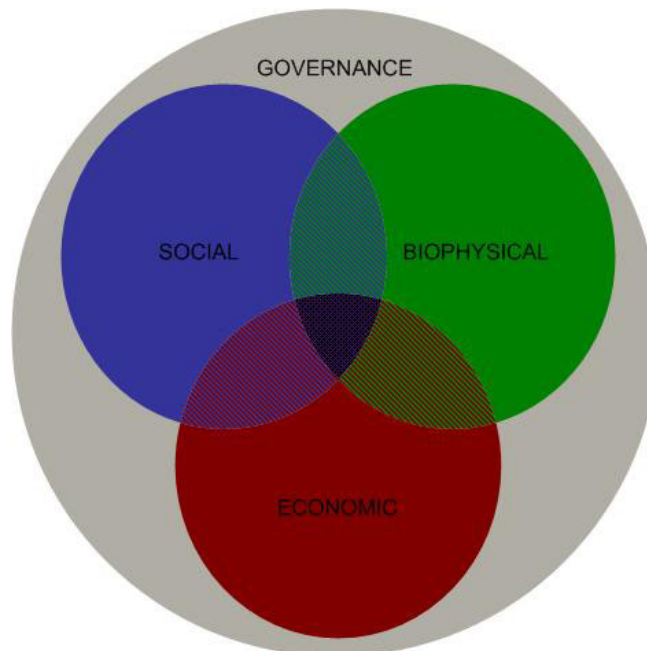


Figure 2: Sustainability framework used in determining the draft set of City of Cape Town Sustainability Indicators

The sustainability framework is a simple, logical structure used in determining a set of sustainability indicators. The framework does not prescribe any particular way in which reporting on the indicators should take place, but simply ensures the development of a balanced set of indicators. The framework should be seen as a tool for categorising indicators.

The framework requires the development of indicators that lie within the overlapping or hatched areas of the diagram. The majority of indicators therefore need to reveal information on more than just a single component of sustainability (such as economic), but should address issues that cover at least two of the four different components.

The 2002 and 2001 City of Cape Town State of the Environment Reports provided a starting point for developing the draft set of sustainability indicators. Each indicator in these reports was assessed for its suitability for use in a set of sustainability indicators. This was determined by asking a number of questions, including "Does the indicator topic contribute to the sustainability of the City of Cape Town and relate to more than one of the components of sustainability?". Certain indicators were considered unsuitable, and were therefore no longer considered. Those indicators that were considered suitable were carried forward in the process for further discussion and consideration.

This preliminary set of indicators was then compared and aligned where possible, with the City of Cape Town's Integrated Development Plan (IDP), particularly the 2020 Goals outlined in the IDP. The 2020 Goals were considered important as they describe the developmental goals for the City.

The indicators were then re-arranged according to the four components of the sustainability framework (up until this time they had been left in the categories used in the State of the Environment reports). The indicators were then assessed against international benchmark examples of local sustainability indicators (including those from Sustainable Seattle (2004) and Santa Monica (2004)), and against other examples of indicators (such as the River Health Programme (2004) and DEAT National Environmental Indicators (2002)) and specific City of Cape Town policies (such as the Integrated Metropolitan Environmental Policy). Each individual indicator was considered to see if the current measurement and wording was appropriate for a sustainability indicator. Where indicators had to be amended, the amendments ensured that the new indicators related to more than one component of sustainability. At the same time, the indicators were evaluated for current and future data availability.

The indicators were then visually mapped according to the sustainability framework. This exercise illustrated a well-balanced set of sustainability indicators, but did highlight a couple of minor gaps. Once these gaps had been addressed, the indicator set was considered balanced (addressed all components of sustainability

adequately). The indicators were then evaluated one final time to ensure the most appropriate wording and the correct measurement methodology.

The draft set of City of Cape Town Sustainability Indicators is shown in relation to the sustainability framework in Figure 3 below.

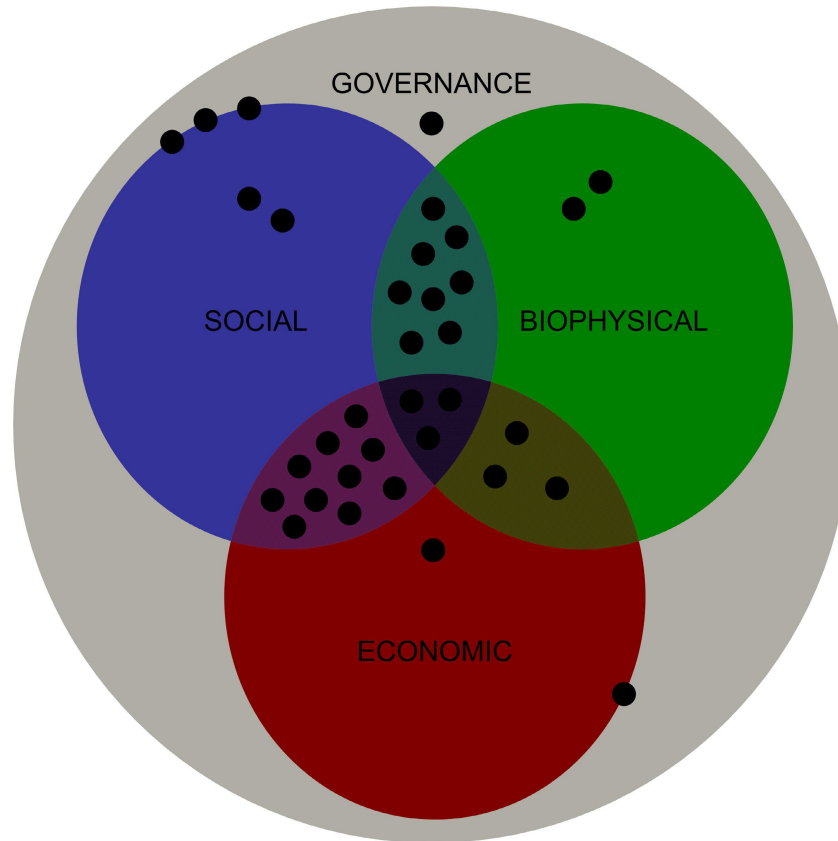


Figure 3. Balance of sustainability indicators

4. SUSTAINABILITY INDICATORS

4.1 Criteria for selection

In terms of providing a picture of the progress of the City towards sustainability, the set of indicators listed below should not be evaluated individually, but should be viewed in their entirety. Also, it should be noted that the evaluation of the indicators will provide a “snap shot” of progress to sustainability at a certain point in time, but will not provide the “whole movie”. The selection of each indicator has been guided by the following objectives:

- To ensure that there is an even spread of indicators across the components of sustainability;

- To ensure that, as far as possible, each indicator relates to two or three of the components of sustainability;
- To ensure alignment of the indicators with the City's Integrated Development Plan (IDP) and Integrated Metropolitan Environmental Policy (IMEP);
- To avoid repetition, but to ensure that the basic needs of the residents of the City are addressed; and
- To ensure that the set of indicators is relevant to issues that are currently important in the City of Cape Town.

The selection of indicators was also guided by existing knowledge on international indicator sets and professional experience in the selection of indicators. Composite indicators have deliberately been excluded from the set because of the difficulty in understanding any change in the data.

4.2 List of Sustainability Indicators

The table below describes the proposed set of sustainability indicators. The table includes the name of the indicator, a short description of the indicator, the unit of measurement and an indication of the components of sustainability to which the indicator relates. The symbols used in the table for the various components of sustainability are shown in the key below.

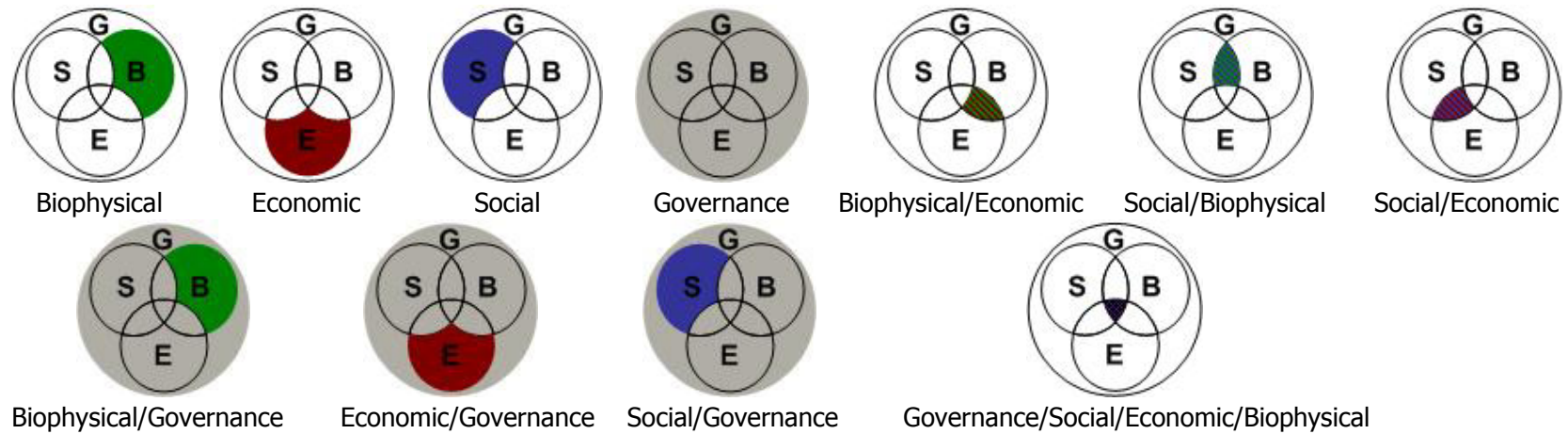









Table 1. Proposed Sustainability Indicators


NO.	NAME	DESCRIPTION	UNIT	COMPONENTS OF SUSTAINABILITY	EXAMPLES OF LINKAGES TO THE POLICY CONTEXT
1	Number of exceedances of the World Health Organisation hourly mean guideline value for nitrogen dioxide	The indicator reports on the number of times the World Health Organisation hourly mean guideline value for nitrogen dioxide is exceeded per year. The guideline value is 200 µg/m ³ .	Number of exceedances per year		<p>City of Cape Town, Integrated Metropolitan Environmental Policy (IMEP) – A commitment is made to reducing the incidence of all forms of air pollution and the potential environmental health risks associated with air pollution. This commitment includes a recognition that the minimization of air pollution and control of pollution sources is a priority.</p> <p>IDP: Environmental Management Framework – The City’s vision in relation to the environment, includes that by 2020, environmental quality will have improved in relation to a number of resources, including air.</p>


NO.	NAME	DESCRIPTION	UNIT	COMPONENTS OF SUSTAINABILITY	EXAMPLES OF LINKAGES TO THE POLICY CONTEXT
2	Water use per capita per annum	This indicator reports on the volume of water used/consumed by all categories of water users within the City of Cape Town. The results are reported per person.	Volume (m ³) per person per year		<p>City of Cape Town Integrated Development Plan (IDP): 2020 Goal – Water use and waste production down 30% per capita</p> <p>IDP: Environmental Management Framework – The City's vision in relation to the environment, includes that by 2020, water resources and use will be optimally and efficiently managed.</p> <p>IMEP: Water Resources - This commitment includes the management of water demand to ensure long term sustainability and affordability of water resources and environment.</p>
3	Extent of green spaces within the City of Cape Town per capita (formally protected, MOSS, open space)	This indicator reports on the extent of green spaces within the City of Cape Town per person. In this case green spaces are defined as formally protected areas (national, provincial and local), Metropolitan Open Space Systems, and national and municipal parks and gardens. This indicator excludes the Table Mountain National Park.	m ² per person per year		<p>IMEP: Urbanisation and Housing - This commitment includes recognizing that an effective Metropolitan Open Space System (MOSS) is essential to the protection of biodiversity in the City of Cape Town and ensuring access to recreational opportunities for all.</p> <p>IDP: 2020 Goal – Access to safe green space within walking distance for all.</p>



NO.	NAME	DESCRIPTION	UNIT	COMPONENTS OF SUSTAINABILITY	EXAMPLES OF LINKAGES TO THE POLICY CONTEXT
4	Biological indicator of water quality (SASS)	This indicator uses the South African Scoring System (SASS) for aquatic invertebrate fauna as a biological indicator of water quality for aquatic ecosystems.	Average score per taxon		<p>IDP: Environmental Management Framework - The City's vision in relation to the environment, includes that by 2020, environmental quality will have improved in relation to a number of resources, including water.</p> <p>IMEP: Water Resources - This includes a commitment to ensuring that the quality of coastal, marine and inland waters of the City of Cape Town is suitable for the maintenance of biodiversity and the protection of human health. This commitment includes ensuring that water quality, at a minimum, meets national standards as established by the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry.</p>



NO.	NAME	DESCRIPTION	UNIT	COMPONENTS OF SUSTAINABILITY	EXAMPLES OF LINKAGES TO THE POLICY CONTEXT
5	Extent of natural vegetation conserved	This indicator reports on the extent of vegetation types found within the CMA, as a percentage of the extent required to achieve the biodiversity network target to ensure functionality.	km ² (%) per year of the biodiversity network target		<p>MDG 7 – Ensure environmental sustainability; Target 9 – Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes; reverse loss of environmental resources.</p> <p>IDP: Environmental Management Framework - The IDP makes reference to IMEP and the biodiversity strategy – see paragraphs below.</p> <p>IMEP: Fauna and Flora – A commitment to the conservation of biodiversity in the CCT is made.</p> <p>City of Cape Town’s Biodiversity Strategy - The vision contained in the Biodiversity Strategy includes the following: To be a City that leads by examples in the protection and enhancement of biodiversity.</p>


NO.	NAME	DESCRIPTION	UNIT	COMPONENTS OF SUSTAINABILITY	EXAMPLES OF LINKAGES TO THE POLICY CONTEXT
6	Renewable energy supplied as a percentage of the total energy supply per annum	The indicator will report on the amount of renewable energy supplied to the City of Cape Town, as a percentage of the total energy supplied per year. The indicator could also report on 'energy consumed' rather than 'energy supplied'.	Percentage per year		<p>IDP: 2020 Goal – renewable energy share equal to 10% of total energy consumed.</p> <p>IMEP: Energy – A commitment is made to sources of energy with the least impact on the environment and health of communities. This commitment includes the investigation and promotion of renewable energy sources.</p>
7	Energy use per capita per annum	The indicator measures the total amount of energy consumed (for domestic and all other purposes) in the City of Cape Town divided by the total population. This will give a 'per capita' figure of energy consumption.	Million Btu per person or Kg oil equivalents per person per year		<p>MDG 7 – Ensure environmental sustainability; Target 9 – Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes; reverse loss of environmental resources.</p> <p>IDP: Environmental Management Framework – The City's vision in relation to the environment, includes that by 2020, energy resources and use will be optimally and efficiently managed.</p> <p>IMEP: Energy – A commitment is made to the consideration of energy efficiency in all functions and activities and the reduction of energy wastage.</p>




NO.	NAME	DESCRIPTION	UNIT	COMPONENTS OF SUSTAINABILITY	EXAMPLES OF LINKAGES TO THE POLICY CONTEXT
8	Extent of urban sprawl	The indicator will measure the number and value of development approved on greenfield sites.	Number and value of approved development applications on greenfields sites in each category per year		<p>Defined in terms of the IDP requirements</p> <p>IMEP: Urbanisation and Housing - The need is recognised, to manage uncontrolled urban expansion, which threatens the resources of the City of Cape Town and leads to unwanted social, environmental and economic costs, by working towards creating a more compact metropolitan area.</p>




NO.	NAME	DESCRIPTION	UNIT	COMPONENTS OF SUSTAINABILITY	EXAMPLES OF LINKAGES TO THE POLICY CONTEXT
9	Spatial extent of alien invasive species infestation	This indicator reports on the spatial extent of infestation by alien invasive plants (woody plants only) within the City of Cape Town.	Name of species, spatial extent mapped per year		<p>MDG 7 – Ensure environmental sustainability; Target 9 – Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes; reverse loss of environmental resources.</p> <p>IDP: Environmental Management Framework – A link is made to IMEP and the Biodiversity Strategy – see paragraph below.</p> <p>IMEP: Fauna and Flora - A commitment is made to the conservation of biodiversity in the City of Cape Town, through, <i>inter alia</i>, recognizing the negative impacts of alien species on the environment.</p>




NO.	NAME	DESCRIPTION	UNIT	COMPONENTS OF SUSTAINABILITY	EXAMPLES OF LINKAGES TO THE POLICY CONTEXT
10	Number of visitors to national and local formally protected areas	This indicator will measure the number of visitors to formally protected areas on a national, provincial and local scale, as well as the number of visitors to national parks and gardens.	Number of visitors per category per year		<p>IDP: Environmental Management Framework - The City's vision in relation to the environment, includes that by 2020, there will be adequate and well distributed open spaces for recreation and sustaining biodiversity.</p> <p>IMEP: Fauna and Flora – A commitment is made to the conservation of biodiversity in the City of Cape Town, through, <i>inter alia</i>, recognizing that the City's most valuable resource is its natural environment which provides a range of essential goods and services.</p>
11	Access to water	This indicator will track the percentage of households with access to safe drinking water in the City of Cape Town.	Number and percentage of households with access to safe drinking water per year		<p>MDG 7- Ensure Environmental Sustainability; Target 10 – Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation</p> <p>IDP: 2020 Goal – Universal access to basic services</p> <p>IMEP: Water Resources - This includes a commitment to the principle that all CCT inhabitants have the right to clean, potable and adequate water sources</p>



NO.	NAME	DESCRIPTION	UNIT	COMPONENTS OF SUSTAINABILITY	EXAMPLES OF LINKAGES TO THE POLICY CONTEXT
12	Access to sanitation	This indicator will track the percentage of households with access to adequate sanitation in the City of Cape Town.	Number and percentage of households with access to adequate sanitation per year		<p>MDG 7- Ensure Environmental Sustainability; Target 10 – Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation</p> <p>IDP: 2020 Goal – Universal access to basic services</p> <p>IMEP: Urbanisation and Housing - This commitment includes: The promotion of clean, healthy, safe and efficient living environments, which take communities, their needs and the surrounding environment into account.</p>
13	Percentage of informal housing	This indicator reports on the percentage of informal dwellings in relation to the total number of dwellings within the City of Cape Town. The categories defined by Statistics South Africa are to be used.	Number and percentage of informal dwellings per year		<p>MDG 7 -Ensure Environmental Sustainability; Target 11 – Achieve significant improvement in lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers, by 2020</p> <p>IDP: 2020 Goal – Less than 5% of population in informal settlements</p> <p>IMEP: Urbanisation and Housing - This commitment includes: Emphasis being placed on upgrading the living environments of the urban poor.</p>



NO.	NAME	DESCRIPTION	UNIT	COMPONENTS OF SUSTAINABILITY	EXAMPLES OF LINKAGES TO THE POLICY CONTEXT
14	HIV/AIDS incidence	This indicator will describe the incidence of HIV/AIDS in the City of Cape Town.	Percentage of population HIV positive per year		<p>MDG 6 - Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases. Target 7 - Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS</p> <p>IDP: 2020 Goal – 100% improvement in key human development indicators (life expectancy, literacy rate, HIV/AIDS, infant mortality rate). The IDP contains the 2020 vision for the HIV/AIDS&TB programme that includes that: all sectors will be involved in developmental interventions to fight HIV/AIDS&TB.</p> <p>IMEP: Environmental Health - This commitment includes recognition that poor living environments contribute to the increased risk of the infectious diseases HIV/AIDS and TB.</p>



NO.	NAME	DESCRIPTION	UNIT	COMPONENTS OF SUSTAINABILITY	EXAMPLES OF LINKAGES TO THE POLICY CONTEXT
15	TB incidence	This indicator will measure the incidence of TB (pulmonary tuberculosis) in the City of Cape Town per year.	Number of cases and deaths per year		<p>MDG 6 - Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases. Target 8 - Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases (TB is an example of one of the “other major diseases”)</p> <p>IMEP: Environmental Health - This commitment includes recognition that poor living environments contribute to the increased risk of the infectious diseases HIV/AIDS and TB.</p>
16	Proportion of effluent re-used	This indicator compares the proportion of treated effluent that is re-used to the total amount of treated effluent received.	ML/day (reported annually)		<p>IDP: 2020 Goal – Waste production down 30% per capita</p> <p>IMEP: Waste – A commitment is made to supporting and promoting waste recycling initiatives.</p>
17	Landfill lifespan (general and hazardous)	This indicator reports on the remaining available space or life span for both general and hazardous waste in the City of Cape Town’s landfill sites. (The indicator is calculated by dividing the total available airspace volume with the incoming volume of waste per year).	M ³ and years		<p>IDP: 2020 Goal – Waste production down 30% per capita</p> <p>IMEP: Waste – A commitment is made to supporting and promoting waste recycling initiatives.</p>


NO.	NAME	DESCRIPTION	UNIT	COMPONENTS OF SUSTAINABILITY	EXAMPLES OF LINKAGES TO THE POLICY CONTEXT
18	Amount of waste generated per annum	This indicator reports on the amount of waste generated per capita per annum	Kg/person		IDP: 2020 Goal – Waste production down 30% per capita IMEP: Waste – A commitment is made to reducing and preventing waste.
19	Amount of waste recycled, reduced and reused per annum	This indicator reports on the amount of solid waste that is recycled, reduced and reused (Beverage cans, paper, glass, bricks, scrap metal, copper, plastic and cardboard.)	Tonnes per category per year		IDP: 2020 Goal – Waste production down 30% per capita IMEP: Waste – A commitment is made to supporting and promoting waste recycling initiatives.
20	Number of commuters per transport mode	This indicator will measure the number of commuters traveling to and from work per transport mode, including private motor vehicles, rail, bus and mini-bus taxi. This indicator will be measured during the morning and afternoon peak hour periods.	Number of commuters per mode of transport per year		This indicator would provide information to the City's Access and Mobility Plan contained in the IDP . IMEP: Transportation – A commitment is made, <i>inter alia</i> , to maximizing the benefits while minimizing the environmental costs of transportation systems; and to promoting the use of public transport as the preferred mode of passenger travel.


NO.	NAME	DESCRIPTION	UNIT	COMPONENTS OF SUSTAINABILITY	EXAMPLES OF LINKAGES TO THE POLICY CONTEXT
21	Incidence of murder	This indicator measures the number of murders reported per 100 000 population.	Number of murders per 100 000 population per year		IDP: 2020 Goal – Levels of violent crime reduced by 90%. IMEP: Safety and Security – A commitment is made to promoting safe living environments for all CCT communities and considering safety and security in all planning aspects.
22	Incidence of rape	This indicator measures the number of rape cases reported per 100 000 population.	Number of rape cases per 100 000 population per year		IDP: 2020 Goal – Levels of violent crime reduced by 90%. IMEP: Safety and Security – A commitment is made to promoting safe living environments for all CCT communities and considering safety and security in all planning aspects.
23	Incidence of house break-ins.	This indicator measures the number of house break-ins reported per 100 000 population.	Number of house break-ins per 100 000 population per year		IDP: 2020 Goal – Levels of violent crime reduced by 90%. IMEP: Safety and Security – A commitment is made to promoting safe living environments for all CCT communities and considering safety and security in all planning aspects.


NO.	NAME	DESCRIPTION	UNIT	COMPONENTS OF SUSTAINABILITY	EXAMPLES OF LINKAGES TO THE POLICY CONTEXT
24	Adult literacy	Percentage of people aged 18 years and above with more than a Grade 4 level of education.	Percentage per year		<p>MDG 2 – Achieve universal primary education Target 3 - Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling</p> <p>IDP: 2020 Goal – 100% improvement in key human development indicators. These indicators include the literacy rate.</p>
25	Number of pupils per teacher	The average number of pupils allocated per teacher. This indicator could be reported as an average for the City of Cape Town or as averages for specific areas in the City of Cape Town (the latter is more meaningful as it highlights those areas with inadequate teaching staff).	Number of pupils per teacher per year		<p>MDG 2 – Achieve universal primary education Target 3 - Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling</p> <p>IDP: 2020 Goal – 100% improvement in key human development indicators. These indicators include the literacy rate.</p>



NO.	NAME	DESCRIPTION	UNIT	COMPONENTS OF SUSTAINABILITY	EXAMPLES OF LINKAGES TO THE POLICY CONTEXT
26	Percentage of the working population that is unemployed, by gender and population group	Unemployment will be measured by population and gender group. The official definition of unemployment will be used. The official (or strict) as defined by Statistics South Africa will be used.	Percentage unemployment by gender and population group per year		<p>MDG 3 - Promote gender equality and empower women. Target 4 – includes eliminating gender disparity at all levels of education by 2015.</p> <p>IDP: 2020 Goal – Unemployment down to less than 8%.</p> <p>IMEP: Economy – Includes a commitment to supporting economic development strategies and initiatives that, <i>inter alia</i>, provide jobs.</p>
27	Gross Geographic Product	Total value of goods and services by sector per annum.	Rands per year by sector		<p>IMEP: Economy – Includes a recognition of the interdependence of economic development, poverty and environment.</p>

NO.	NAME	DESCRIPTION	UNIT	COMPONENTS OF SUSTAINABILITY	EXAMPLES OF LINKAGES TO THE POLICY CONTEXT
28	Percentage households living below the Household Subsistence Level.	Percentage households living below the Household Subsistence Level (HSL).	Number and percentage of households per year		<p>MDG 1 – Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger Target 1 – Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion whose income is less than one dollar per day. Target 2 – Halve between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.</p> <p>IDP: 2020 Goal- average real per capita income is increased by 50% while reducing inequality.</p> <p>IMEP: Economy – Includes a commitment to supporting economic development strategies and initiatives that, <i>inter alia</i>, reduce poverty.</p>
29	Income disparity	This indicator will measure the difference between the percentage of households earning above a certain level of income (to be determined) and the percentage of households earning below a certain level (to be determined), in order to gain an indication of income disparities in the City.	Percentage per year		<p>IDP: 2020 Goal - average real per capita income is increased by 50% while reducing inequality.</p>

NO.	NAME	DESCRIPTION	UNIT	COMPONENTS OF SUSTAINABILITY	EXAMPLES OF LINKAGES TO THE POLICY CONTEXT
30	Number of inter-departmental (within the City of Cape Town) or inter-governmental (between spheres of government) initiatives per year	The number of initiatives undertaken in the City of Cape Town that involve two or more Departments within the City of Cape Town and/or two or more spheres of Government, working together on the initiative.	Number of initiatives per year		<p>IDP: Ensuring the Foundations - The need for inter-governmental partnerships is recognised in the IDP. Amongst the key issues identified in this regard are: regular engagement between the political and administrative leadership of province and city, supported by a shared strategic planning process; and the development of integrated communication structures and processes. The need for coordination between sectors or service levels is also identified in the IDP.</p>

NO.	NAME	DESCRIPTION	UNIT	COMPONENTS OF SUSTAINABILITY	EXAMPLES OF LINKAGES TO THE POLICY CONTEXT
31	Number of joint initiatives with civil society and business per year	The number of initiatives undertaken in the City of Cape Town that involve civil society and/or business working with the City on the initiative.	Number of initiatives per year		<p>IDP: Integrating Threads - One of the integrating threads through the strategies contained in the IDP is a recognition that the successful implementation of these strategies requires appropriate partnerships with, <i>inter alia</i>, communities and the private sector.</p> <p>The importance of city wide mechanisms to manage and strengthen the relationship of the City with, <i>inter alia</i>, the community and the private sector, is identified in the IDP.</p> <p>IMEP: Environmental Governance- A commitment is made to: supporting community driven environmental projects; promoting partnerships to ensure effective environmental governance; and to open communication between local government, communities and all stakeholders.</p>

NO.	NAME	DESCRIPTION	UNIT	COMPONENTS OF SUSTAINABILITY	EXAMPLES OF LINKAGES TO THE POLICY CONTEXT
32	City of Cape Town education and awareness programmes	The education and awareness programmes in which the City of Cape Town is involved each year, measured as the total number of participant 'person days' per year. The data could be classified according to the content of the programmes.	Number of person days per year		<p>IDP: Strategy 4: Building Sustainable Job Creation for all – The implementation of this strategy includes skills development.</p> <p>IDP: Environmental Management Framework The City's vision in relation to the environment, includes that by 2020, the City's population will be environmentally educated and aware.</p> <p>IMEP: Environmental Education- A commitment is made to supporting and promoting appropriate environmental education and awareness in the City of Cape Town and in local government structures.</p> <p>IMEP: Environmental Governance - A commitment is made to the continued growth in the skills and resources available for environmental governance in the City</p>

NO.	NAME	DESCRIPTION	UNIT	COMPONENTS OF SUSTAINABILITY	EXAMPLES OF LINKAGES TO THE POLICY CONTEXT
33	City of Cape Town volunteer programmes	The volunteer programmes in which the City of Cape Town is involved each year, measured as the total number of participant 'person days' per year.	Number of person days per year		<p>IMEP: Environmental Governance- A commitment is made to: supporting community driven environmental projects; promoting partnerships to ensure effective environmental governance; and to open communication between local government, communities and all stakeholders.</p> <p>IMEP: Environmental Governance - A commitment is made to the continued growth in the skills and resources available for environmental governance in the City</p>
34	Percentage of City of Cape Town budget spent per year	This indicator reports on the proportion of the total budget allocated to the City of Cape Town in relation to the amount of the budget spent within a financial year.	Rands and percentage of total budget per year		<p>IDP 2020 Goal – A Benchmark municipality (finances, service performance)</p> <p>A top corporate governance city</p>

5. WAY FORWARD

This report has outlined a draft set of sustainability indicators. The next stage in the process of compiling the City of Cape Town's Sustainability Report is to hold a workshop with key stakeholders to determine the final set of indicators. Data related to the indicators will then be collected and interpreted. Finally, a sustainability report will be produced that documents the measurement units used and the trends of change identified for each indicator.

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