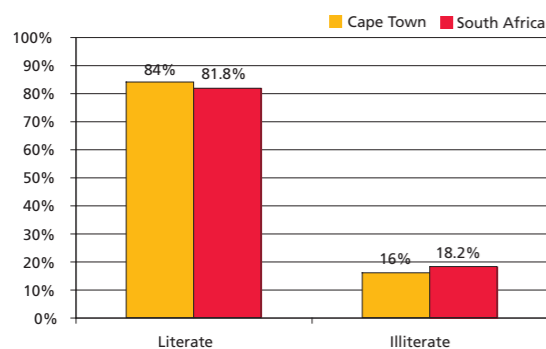


ADULT LITERACY

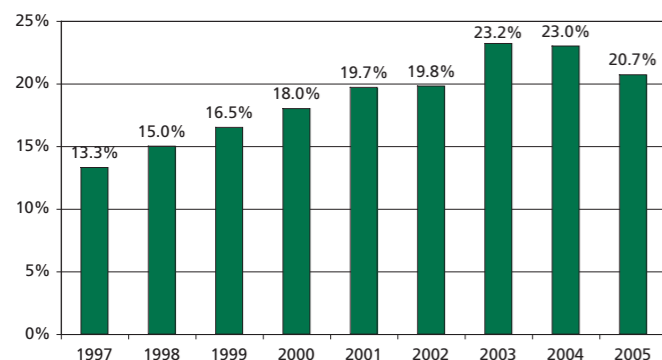


- Illiteracy is firmly linked with unemployment and chronic poverty.
- In order to grow the economy it is essential that adult literacy levels are raised to 100%.
- The City's libraries run a number of adult literacy programmes.

HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION ACHIEVED

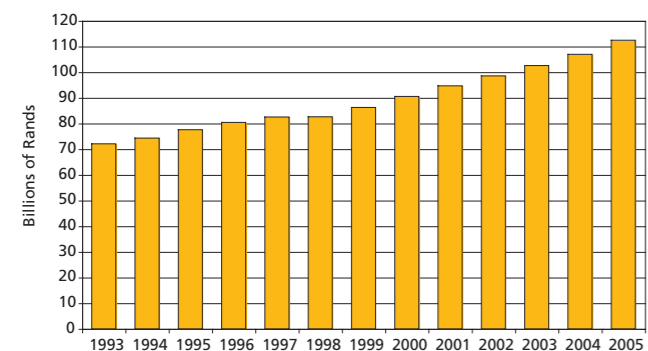
- Less than half of residents (45%) over the age of 18 have completed matric or a higher qualification, limiting their opportunities for further education and employment.
- Declining matric pass rates have been also been observed. In 2005 the matric pass rate fell from a high of 85% to 82%. This is still an improvement from the 74% pass rate in 1997.
- It is important for the future of Cape Town's economy that an increased number of residents complete their education.

UNEMPLOYMENT



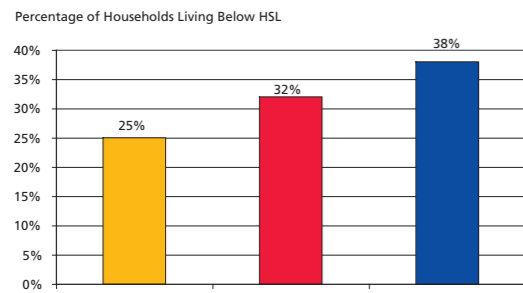
- The unemployment rate has decreased for the first time since 1994.
- In order to reduce poverty and improve the quality of life for those currently without jobs, it is necessary to further reduce the unemployment rate.

GROSS GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCT (GGP)



- In 2005 the gross geographic product (the total value of goods and services produced in the City area) of Cape Town was approximately R112.5 billion.
- Since 1993 Cape Town's GGP has experienced an average growth rate of 3.9% per year, with the past few years experiencing a higher than average growth rate.
- Good economic growth is associated with increasing job opportunities and increases in the quality of life in the region.

POVERTY AND INCOME DISPARITY

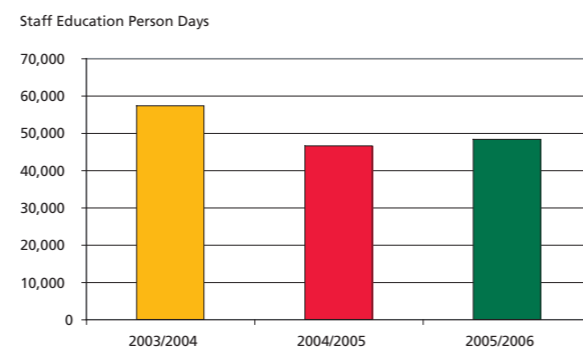


- Approx. 16% of residents are living in absolute poverty (defined as less than \$1 a day).
- 38% are living below the household subsistence level (HSL) of R2 250 per month, the minimum amount required by a household to maintain an adequate level of health and decency.

PUBLIC EDUCATION, TRAINING & AWARENESS PROGRAMMES

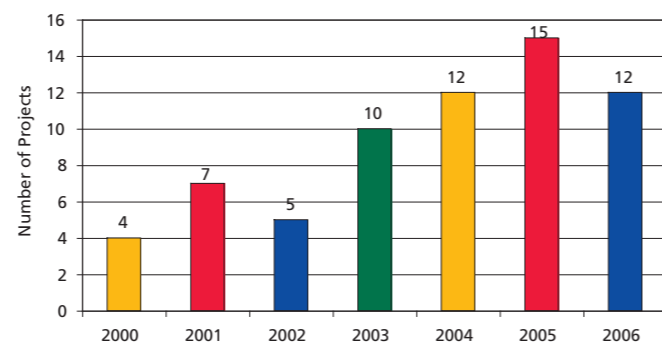
- Education and training programmes teach people skills that are useful in furthering their economic opportunities, as well as promoting social development.
- A significant 45% increase in the number of person days of education occurred between 2005 and 2006. 106 198 person days occurred in 2006.

STAFF EDUCATION, TRAINING AND AWARENESS PROGRAMMES



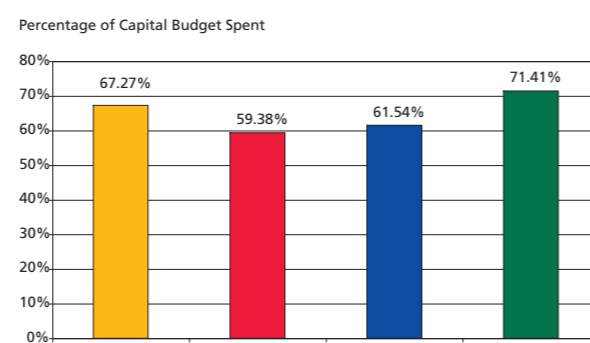
- Staff education and training is a key tool for increasing organisational efficiency, and ensuring that staff remain up to date with technology.
- The number of days of staff education programmes has remained at a high level, totalling 48 288 in 2005/06.

LOCAL AGENDA 21 (LA21) PROJECTS



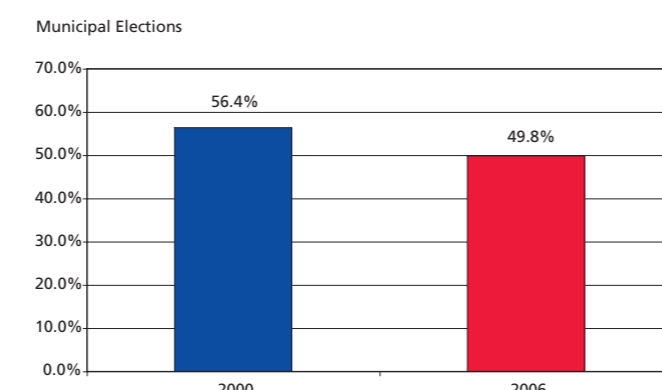
- LA21 is a means through which cities can promote sustainable development.
- The key principle behind LA21 is "think global, act local".
- A LA21 partnership was established in 2000 between Cape Town and the City of Aachen, in Germany. Objectives include the implementation of projects in Aachen and Cape Town, awareness raising and learning through exchanges.

CAPITAL BUDGET SPENT



- The capital budget is that portion of the annual budget which is allocated to infrastructure projects.
- Proper spending of the budget is essential for service delivery and improving the living conditions of residents. It is encouraging to note increased spending since 2002/03.

ELECTION TURNOUT



- Voter turnout for the 2006 Municipal Election was less than 50%.
- This is indicative of high rates of voter apathy. This may be due to Cape Town's history of floor crossing and associated political instability.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The City of Cape Town would like to thank the following agencies for their contribution to the 2006 Sustainability Report.



For a full list of references, please obtain a copy of the City of Cape Town Sustainability Report 2006.

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Phone: 021 487 2284 Fax: 021 487 2255 Email: enviro@capetown.gov.za

CITY OF CAPE TOWN SUSTAINABILITY REPORT 2006 SUMMARY



This pamphlet provides a summary of the City of Cape Town 2006 Sustainability Report. In total, 36 indicators are reported on, providing important information about the state of the environment and development in Cape Town. A full Sustainability Report is also available, which provides a detailed analysis of these indicators.

The City of Cape Town has made a commitment to ensuring environmental sustainability, while striving to provide a better life for all citizens. In order to achieve this goal it is necessary to improve social, economic and ecological conditions in the City, within a framework of good governance.

SUSTAINABILITY

ICLEI (Local Governments for Sustainability) defines sustainability at a local government level, thus: "sustainable development is development that delivers basic environmental, social and economic services to all residents of a community without threatening the viability of the natural built and social systems upon which the delivery of these systems depends".

The key to achieving sustainability is adopting a long-term and forward-looking approach to improving quality of life. This ensures that future and cumulative impacts of current development activities are anticipated, and that quick-fix solutions, which fail to address the root causes of problems, are avoided.

INDICATORS

In order to report on Cape Town's progress towards sustainability, it is necessary to have a set of indicators that allow us to quantify, monitor and report on changes in our world.

It is important to remember that indicators provide a glimpse into the progress towards sustainability at a particular point in time, and that they don't necessarily tell the whole story. However, monitoring indicators over time allows one to draw fair and truthful conclusions about the progress towards achieving sustainability in the City, while ensuring that necessary action is taken in a timely fashion.

TRENDS

The second annual City of Cape Town Sustainability Report has identified a number of trends for key indicators, providing an insight into the City's progress towards sustainability.

Indicators showing improvement are:

- Green space per capita
- Extent of invasion by alien invasive plant species
- Water use per capita
- Incidence of murder
- Incidence of industrial and commercial crime
- Access to water
- Access to sanitation
- Unemployment
- Gross geographic product
- Local Agenda 21 projects
- Public education, training and awareness programmes
- Staff education, training and awareness programmes
- Capital budget spent

Indicators showing no change are:

- Proportion of effluent reused
- HIV/Aids prevalence
- Incidence of rape and indecent assault
- Percentage informal housing
- Adult literacy

Indicators showing decline are:

- Air quality exceedances
- Carbon dioxide per capita

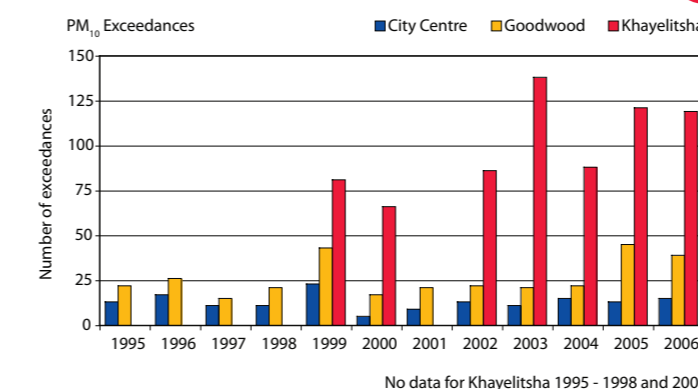
- Public and private transport
- Extent of urban sprawl
- Coastal water quality
- Landfill lifespan
- Waste disposal per capita
- Tuberculosis incidence
- Leading cause of death
- Drug use and drug-related crime
- Incidence of fires in informal settlements
- Highest level of education achieved
- Poverty and income disparity
- Election turnout

Indicators for which there is insufficient data to show trends are:

- Renewable energy vs total energy supply
- Energy use per sector
- Extent of natural vegetation conserved
- Fresh water quality

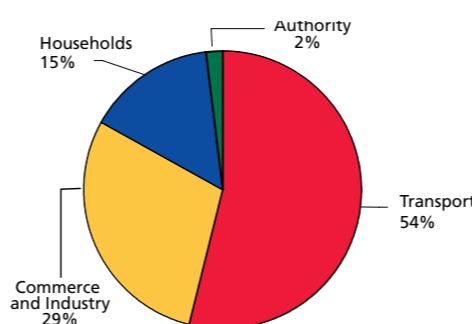
The City of Cape Town is committed to creating a better, more sustainable City, through the application of the City's Integrated Development Plan and Integrated Metropolitan Environmental Policy, and the City's commitment to the implementation of the UN Millennium Development Goals and Urban Environmental Accords. As these policies and goals have a medium to long-term view it is important to acknowledge that many changes may take some time to manifest themselves. However, the City is confident that despite the challenges that are faced, the ultimate goal of creating a sustainable City is an achievable one.

AIR QUALITY EXCEEDANCES



- Air quality (PM₁₀) has deteriorated since 1995.
- Khayelitsha experiences dangerously high levels of air pollution.
- The negative health impact of PM₁₀ pollution on the poor, and those with Tuberculosis (TB), is of particular concern. PM₁₀ pollution is a serious health risk to those with TB.

ENERGY USE PER SECTOR



- The transport sector is the largest user of energy in Cape Town, in the form of petroleum and diesel fuels. This has important implications for both air quality, as well as traffic congestion.

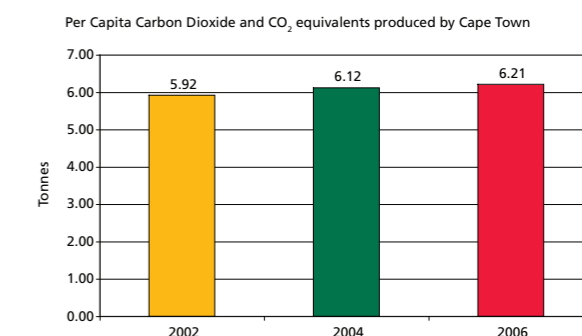
RENEWABLE ENERGY VS. TOTAL ENERGY SUPPLY

- Very little renewable energy is generated or used in Cape Town.
- The use of solar water heaters in private homes is increasing. A by-law that will make the use of solar water heaters compulsory for all new housing developments is currently under review.
- Construction has begun on the first small commercial wind farm, in Darling. The City has signed a formal agreement for the use of this "green" electricity, which will provide up to 0.43% of Cape Town's energy needs.

EXTENT OF NATURAL VEGETATION CONSERVED

- Cape Town is world famous for its biodiversity. The Cape Floristic Kingdom, of which Cape Town is a part, is the most species diverse ecosystem in the world.
- Unfortunately, Cape Town has the highest rate of plant extinctions in any City in the world, with over 14% of its indigenous plants classified as endangered or critically endangered.
- Approximately 45.5% of the City's remaining natural vegetation is conserved. In order to ensure the future sustainability of plant populations, it is necessary to implement further conservation measures.

CARBON DIOXIDE EQUIVALENTS PER CAPITA

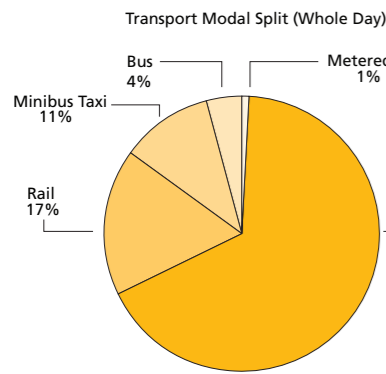


- Cape Town's carbon footprint has grown since 2002.
- The primary source of emissions is electricity, accounting for over 70%.
- CO₂ and other greenhouse gases contribute to climate change, which will have significant negative ecological, economic, and social consequences.

GREEN SPACE PER CAPITA

- There is approximately 160 m² of Green Space (nature reserves, parks and public open space) per person in Cape Town. There is also over 300 km of coastline. This is important for biodiversity and recreation.
- This means that Cape Town has more green space than most other large cities in the world.
- Access remains problematic, and many citizens are unable to access good quality green recreational space or beaches, due to distance, lack of transport, or cost of entry.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE TRANSPORT



- Private cars account for up to 67% of transport used throughout the day.
- During the morning peak more than 50% of trips are made using public transport.
- The number of rail users has declined, while the number of bus and minibus taxi users has increased.
- In order to reduce traffic congestion and greenhouse gas emissions, a safer, more efficient public transport system is required.

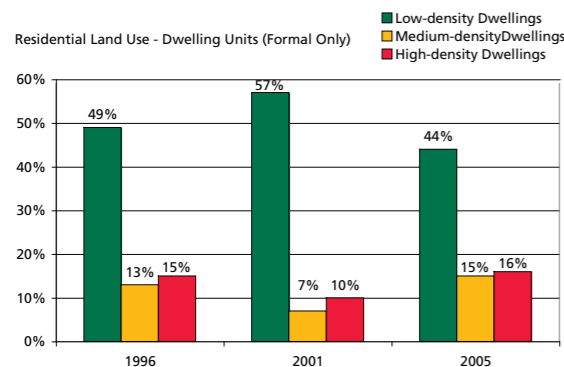
EXTENT OF INVASION BY ALIEN INVASIVE PLANT SPECIES

- Alien invasive plants pose a serious threat to the globally unique biodiversity of Cape Town, as they crowd out natural vegetation and promote the spread of high temperature forest fires which damage fynbos and prevent it from regenerating.
- Invasive plants also pose a security threat as overgrown areas provide a screen for criminal activities.
- Extensive areas of Cape Town's unconserved land are infested by invasive plants, especially Australian *Acacia* species, and invasive grasses.
- Efforts are underway in all City nature reserves to clear alien invasive species. Approximately 14% or 2000 hectares of City land under formal conservation has been cleared.
- Statistics regarding land owned by provincial and national government are not available at this time.

FRESH WATER QUALITY

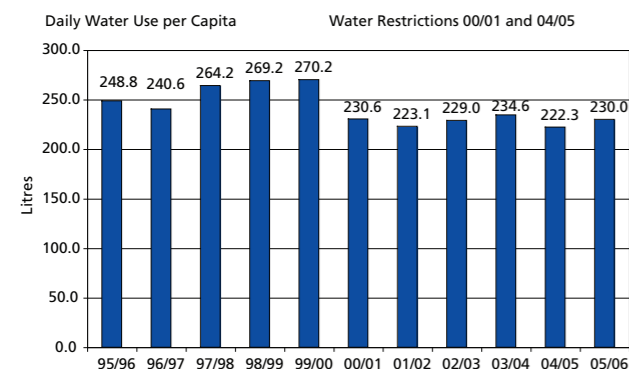
- 65% of fresh water resources (rivers, lakes and wetlands) in Cape Town are classified as "fair" or "poor", meaning that they are subject to extensive and significant degradation. Alien invasive infestation is common in these sites.
- Poor water quality stems primarily from the discharge of improperly treated effluent, as well as contaminated stormwater, into the City's fresh water systems.

EXTENT OF URBAN SPRAWL



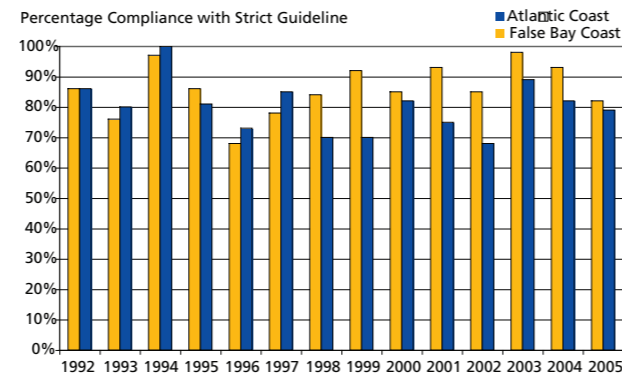
- The vast majority of residential properties in the City are low-density, single family dwellings. Data indicates a slight trend towards the densification of residential property. In order to prevent further urban sprawl the densification of the City must continue. Brownfield and greyfield redevelopment, and enforcement of the urban edge are also key.

WATER USE PER CAPITA



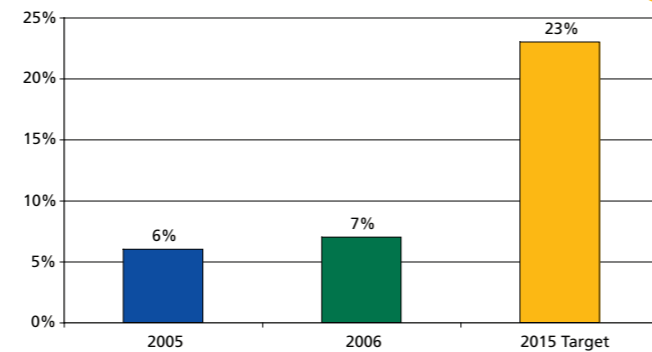
- Water use has been reduced since water restrictions were implemented in 2000.
- The World Health Organisation recommends a minimum daily amount of 50 litres per capita per day.
- The data may mask the fact that many wealthy residents use much more than 230 litres per day, while the poor may use substantially less.

COASTAL WATER QUALITY



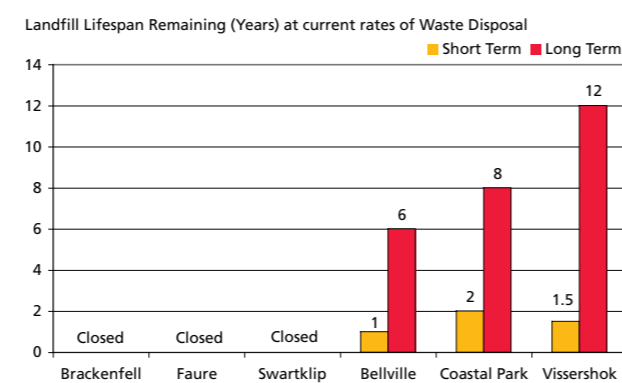
- In 2005, 80% of beaches met the stringent water quality guideline.
- This is a significant reduction in quality since 2003.
- Poor coastal water quality is caused primarily by the discharge of contaminated stormwater and improperly treated effluent into the coastal system. To improve water quality, this needs to be addressed.

PROPORTION OF EFFLUENT REUSED



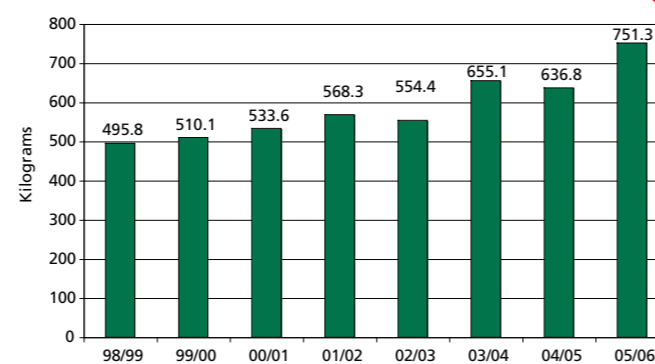
- Treated effluent is used at a number of sports facilities and golf courses, which significantly reduces their impact on the water supply.
- The City is working on improving infrastructure in order to meet growing demand for treated effluent.

LANDFILL LIFESPAN



- Cape Town's landfills are rapidly filling up. A new regional landfill is expected to be completed by 2013.
- Internationally, landfills are seen to be unsustainable. The City is working on implementing new waste management strategies, including recycling, to reduce the reliance on landfills.

WASTE DISPOSAL PER CAPITA



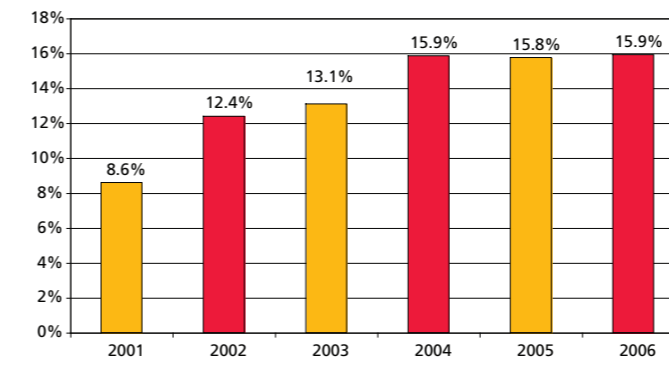
- Almost 100% of domestic waste is sent to landfill.
- Waste disposal per capita has grown over the past eight years, reaching a high of 751.3 kg per capita annually, in 2005/06.
- 60% of domestic waste is recyclable or compostable. The implementation of recycling programmes will significantly reduce the amount of waste sent to landfill.

LEADING CAUSE OF DEATH

| Leading cause of death - 2005 | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 | HIV/Aids |
| 2 | Cerebrovascular diseases |
| 3 | Ill-defined and unknown causes |
| 4 | Ischemic heart disease |
| 5 | Pulmonary tuberculosis |

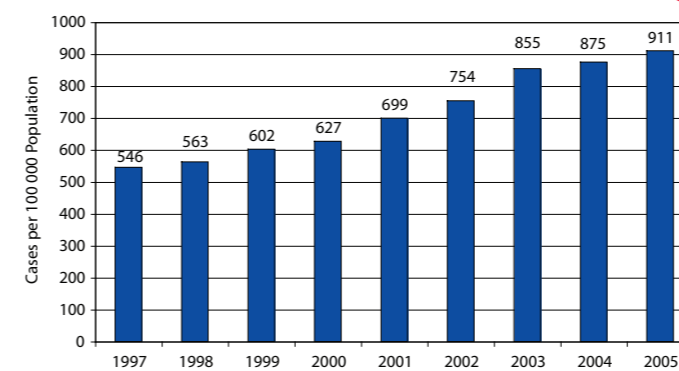
- The data shows a co-occurrence of non-communicable, "lifestyle" diseases, and communicable, infectious diseases.
- "Lifestyle" diseases are common in a wealthy population and caused by unhealthy lifestyle choices. Infectious diseases are typical of a poorer population. This reflects the fact that Cape Town is dealing with the challenges of a developed and developing society.

HIV/Aids PREVALENCE



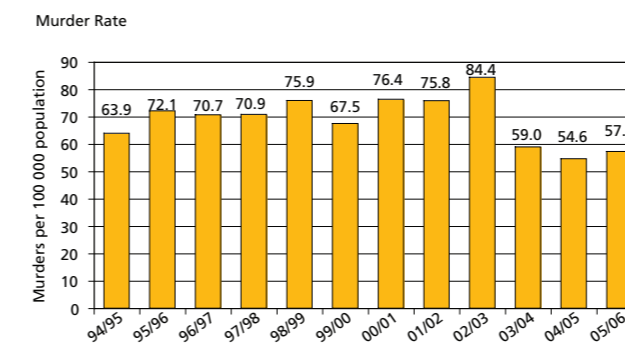
- The prevalence rate of HIV/Aids is significantly lower than the national average of 28%.
- Life expectancy is substantially reduced. This has important social and economic impacts, and negatively affects the ability of a person to support themselves and their family.
- It is essential that education programmes are continued in order to ensure an ongoing decrease in the number of new infections.

TUBERCULOSIS INCIDENCE



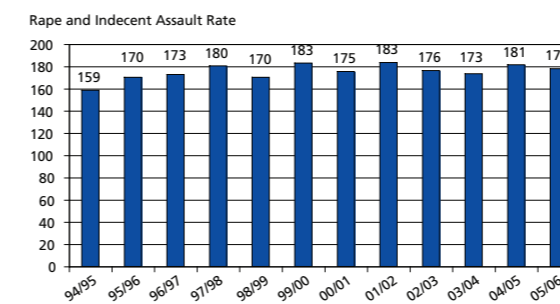
- The rate of new infections reached a high of 911 per 100 000 population in 2005.
- Cape Town's cure rate of approx. 70% is much higher than the national average of 54%.
- In order to prevent further new infections, the problem of lack of compliance with treatment regimens must be addressed.

INCIDENCE OF MURDER



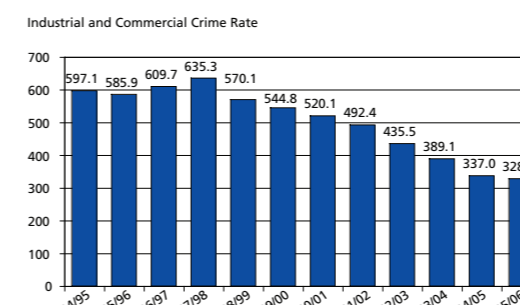
- In 2003/04 the murder rate in Cape Town dropped substantially, remaining at a lowered rate.
- Cape Town is responsible for 10% of South Africa's murders, but it has only 7% of the country's population.
- The rate remains unacceptably high. This needs to be addressed as a matter of priority.

INCIDENCE OF RAPE AND INDECENT ASSAULT



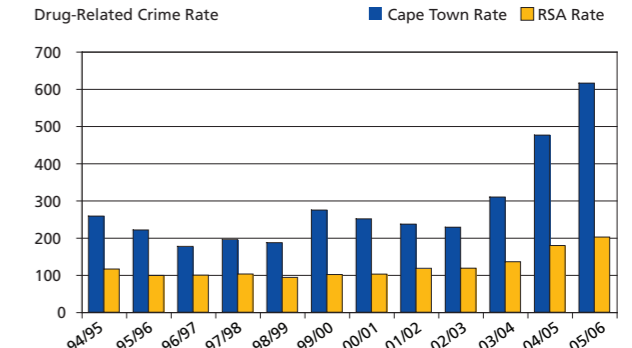
- In 2004/5 a rate of 178 cases per 100 000 population was noted.
- Cape Town accounts for 9% of all cases nationally, although it only has 7% of the country's population.
- The rate has remained unacceptably high since 1994, and has shown slight increases both in Cape Town and nationally.

INCIDENCE OF INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL CRIME



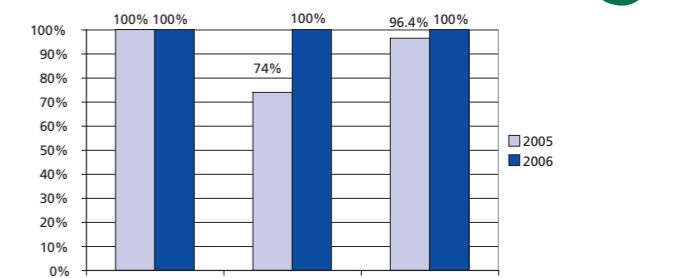
- Incidence of these crimes, including robbery and burglary of commercial premises, has dropped noticeably since 1999.
- This coincides with improvements in policing, and increased awareness of protecting against fraudulent activities.

DRUG USE AND DRUG-RELATED CRIME



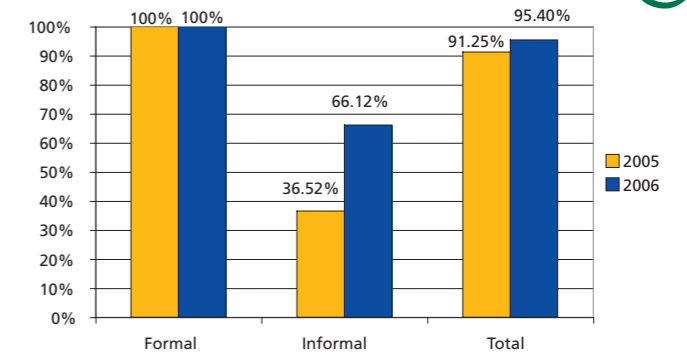
- Drug-related crime has increased by 62% since 2001.
- Cape Town accounts for 21% of South African's drug-related crime, although it has only 7% of the country's population.
- The primary drug of choice in Cape Town is the dangerous methamphetamine, or "tik". Long-term use of this drug can cause users to become violent and irrational.

ACCESS TO WATER



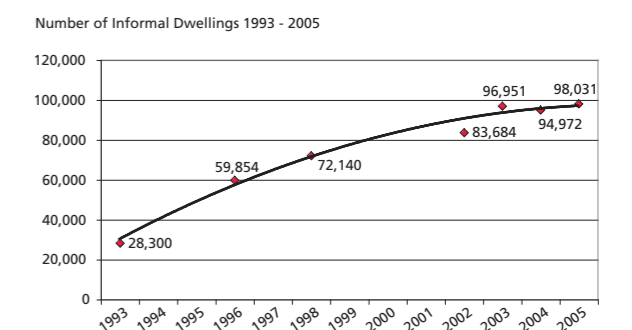
- 100% of Cape Town's residents have access to clean safe water within 200 m of their home.
- This is important for health, hygiene, and good quality of life.

ACCESS TO SANITATION



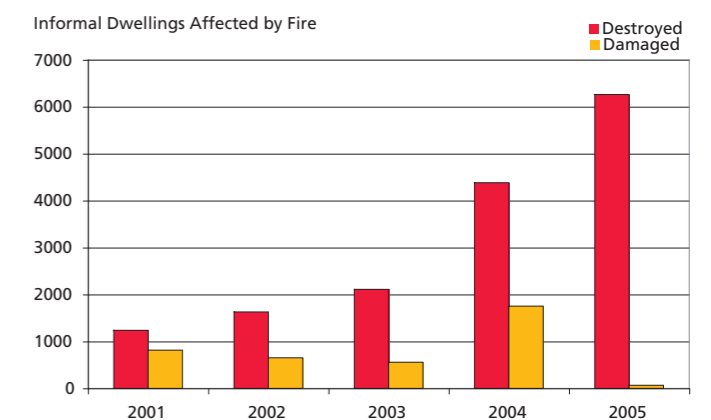
- 95.4% of residents have access to formal sanitation, defined as a flush toilet.
- Only 66.12% of informal residents have access to sanitation. They face a significant health risk due to lack of hygienic methods of waste disposal. Illnesses such as diarrhoea, skin infections, and infestation by parasitic worms are possible risk factors.

PERCENTAGE OF INFORMAL HOUSING



- Approx. 13% (400 000 people) of the population lives in informal dwellings.
- Growth in the number of informal dwellings has begun to level off since 2002.
- Cape Town has a considerable housing backlog, which is being addressed as a matter of urgency.

INCIDENCE OF FIRES IN INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS



- In 2005 a greatly increased number of fires in informal settlements occurred.
- Fires are primarily caused by dangerously flawed paraffin stoves that explode, or burst into flames when knocked over.
- Fires are devastating to residents, who lose family and possessions, and to those who are permanently injured.