



CITY OF CAPE TOWN

PORTFOLIO

OF SUSTAINABILITY BEST PRACTICE 2005/2006



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Foreword

■ Mayor Helen Zille

Cape Town is a city of contrasts – a unique and unusual fusion of urban and natural environments. While it is a modern and technologically sophisticated city, it is also one with a rich cultural history, a diverse social landscape, and an irreplaceable and vulnerable natural environment. As such, the City of Cape Town has made a commitment to promote ecological, social, and economic sustainability in all of its policies and projects, in order to conserve this unique heritage.

Sustainability has become the buzzword of the 21st century, and for good reason. Unless we learn to live in a sustainable manner, the Earth will likely suffer further irreparable environmental degradation. Sustainability can be defined as the ability to meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability for future generations to meet their own needs. It is about promoting a better quality of life while still living within the natural capacity of a system. Sustainability is an attitude, a way of life that encourages a greater balance between social, ecological and economic development, within a framework of good governance.

This portfolio will feed into the City's long term 2030 Strategy, which strives towards innovative, equitable and sustainable development.

The projects in this portfolio showcase sustainability in action, and while some require further development and integration with principles of sustainability, all provide examples of how sustainability can be achieved in a practical way. Therefore, these projects can act as a lesson for future development initiatives, by allowing project managers to learn from previous examples, as well as identify areas in which their projects can be improved.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'Helen Zille'.

Alderman Helen Zille
Executive Mayor of the City of Cape Town



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Introduction

Cape Town is a unique city that encompasses a modern, economic hub, a socially diverse population, and a rich and rare natural environment. As such, it poses a challenge to city planners and officials, who aim to strike a balance between implementing essential social and economic development, while conserving the natural environment, arguably Cape Town's greatest economic asset.

Economy

The Economy of Cape Town is based largely on two formal sectors – services and tourism. It is therefore vitally important that the city maintains its appeal to both national and international tourists, businesses and investors by improving and maintaining both the built and natural environments. The City also has a thriving informal economy, which provides many opportunities for those unable to find formal work, as well as those starting up their own small business. Like the rest of South Africa, however, Cape Town experiences unemployment and poverty, and so must face the challenge of improving the lives of those affected by economic hardships.

Society

Cape Town has a rapidly growing population, with an annual growth rate of 2%. The City has a rich and often troubled history that has seen the input of a myriad of cultural and political figures and events. Still, the people of Cape Town truly embody the concept of a cultural melting pot, as a diverse range of people from a variety of ethnicities and socio-economic backgrounds co-exist side by side in a harmonious and co-operative manner.

Ecology

Cape Town is located in the heart of the Cape Floral Kingdom – the smallest, most diverse and most endangered of the world's six floral kingdoms. The Cape Floral Kingdom is home to almost 9 600 plant species, 70% of which are found nowhere else on Earth. Cape Town is unique in that it contains the entire Table Mountain National Park, which includes the internationally renowned Table Mountain, home to almost 1 500 species in an area of only 57km², as well as the Cape Point Nature Reserve. This is in addition to 23 other formal nature areas which are managed by the City. Cape Town is also internationally recognised as a dream holiday spot for beach lovers, boasting two beautiful bays and 307km of coastline, which includes three Blue Flag beaches.

Governance

Good governance is an essential part of a functioning government. This refers to the incorporation of principles of best practice into all operations of government, as well as promoting an efficient and effective institutional environment. Without a framework of good governance, it becomes difficult or impossible to implement economic, social and ecological sustainability. As such, it is a key factor in the implementation of sustainability in local government.



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Background to the portfolio

In 2003 the Ethekweni Municipality produced their first Portfolio of Sustainability Best Practice, which assessed approximately 25 projects within the city. Following this good example, in 2005, the City of Cape Town developed a modified set of criteria specific to Cape Town's needs, and began the process of identifying projects for inclusion in this portfolio. A pilot assessment was undertaken in late 2005, which identified areas in which the process needed to be improved. This paved the way for this first annual City of Cape Town Portfolio of Sustainability Best Practice to be produced in August 2006.

The following criteria were used to assess the sustainability of the projects submitted, within four categories: Economic, Social, Ecological and Governance.

■ Economic:

- Promoting sustainable or long term employment creation
- Promoting the development of small, medium and micro enterprises, as well as the use of human capital
- Working to alleviate poverty
- Promoting economic efficiency and cleaner production processes
- Maximising sustainable natural resource productivity
- Promoting public-private partnerships
- Promoting skills development and capacity building

■ Social:

- Meeting basic needs
- Addressing historic inequity and inequality
- Promoting access to amenities and infrastructure
- Creating or enhancing dignified human settlements and/or open spaces
- Promoting safety and security (reducing crime and violence)
- Promoting arts, culture, sports and heritage, and/or maintaining existing facilities
- Promoting health and wellbeing

■ Ecological:

- Promoting biodiversity and the City's Biodiversity Network
- Promoting energy efficiency, and addressing climate change
- Promoting the use of sustainable or renewable resources
- Minimising waste and pollution
- Protecting sensitive ecosystems
- Improving air and/or water quality
- Implementing water resource management
- Making wise use of land

■ Governance:

- Promoting transparency and democratic processes
- Promoting education and training for sustainable development
- Promoting co-operative governance
- Empowering local communities/community organisations
- Aligned with international conventions, national, provincial and local government policy
- Aligned with the Integrated Development Plan (IDP)
- Promoting environmental awareness and communications

The rating system

A panel of seven respected experts in a variety of fields relating to sustainability participated in the rating process. These experts were asked to rate a project on a scale of 0 – 4 for each of the criteria.

0	Project does not meet the criterion
1	Project hardly meets the criterion
2	Project partially meets the criterion
3	Project meets the criterion well, but not completely
4	Project completely meets the criterion

Where a project could not reasonably be expected to fulfil a certain criterion, this was identified, and the criterion was removed from the assessment process for that particular project. This ensured that projects were not penalised for an inability to fulfil a criterion that was reasonably outside the scope of the project.

The overall average score for each category of sustainability was determined. This has been converted into a percentage which appears in the graphs alongside each project on the following pages. Where a project has scored consistently highly across all categories, this project has received a Gold Star rating, which identifies it as a particularly successful example of sustainability in action.

Look out for this Gold Star Rating symbol next to a project.



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Project categories

As this is the first annual City of Cape Town Portfolio of Sustainability Best Practice, a wide range of projects, at various stages of completion were submitted for assessment. In order to ensure fairness, it was determined that these projects should be split into three categories, so that projects at similar stages of completion were compared.

A 'Category A' project is one that has been completed, is near completion, or is developed to a point where concrete results have been obtained. The assessments published here provide important feedback to project managers – as well as advice to others considering similar projects – about where sustainability was well implemented, and where further work was required.

A 'Category B' project is one that is currently in the process of construction or implementation, but is not yet nearing completion. These projects are often in the middle of the project cycle, and do not yet have concrete results to report on. The assessments published here serve a dual role – to provide feedback to project managers about the work done so far, as well as to allow them to improve on aspects of sustainability in future phases of the project by identifying those areas which require attention.

A 'Category C' project is one that is currently in the planning and development phase, and as such does not have results to report on. Assessment at this phase of the project cycle is essential, as it provides project managers with an opportunity to amend their plans in order to better implement sustainability.

This Portfolio of Sustainability Best Practice supports the City of Cape Town's overarching environmental policy, the Integrated Metropolitan Environmental Policy (IMEP). Adopted in October 2001, IMEP is a statement of intent, a commitment to certain principles and ethics and to the development of sectoral strategies which detail goals, targets, programmes and actions needed to ensure sustainable resource use and management of the City of Cape Town's unique environment for the benefit of all communities.

The motto of the City of Cape Town is "This City Works for You". Through the assessment of these projects, the City aims to further encourage the implementation of sustainability in all projects and policies. By doing so, an improvement in the quality of life of all citizens in Cape Town can be achieved.

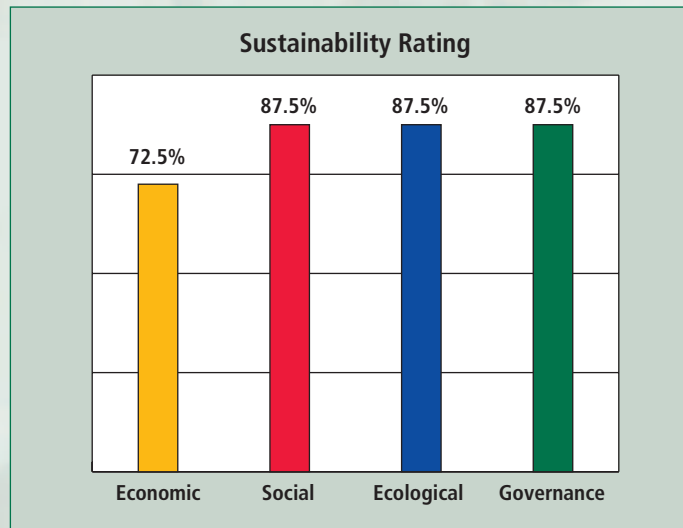
Category **A** projects



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Project title	21 Households
Location	Khayelitsha and Mitchell's Plain
Budget	R 150 000 annually
Time frame	Annual, ongoing
Partners	Various NGO partners around various themes, including: Amathemba, Art of Living Foundation, Bicycling Empowerment Network, Cape Flats Nature, Child Accident Prevention Foundation (CAPPSA), Connexions, DAG (Development Action Group), Eskom, Fairest Cape, PASASA (Paraffin Safety Association Southern Africa), Permacore, Philani, Quaker Peace Centre, SANE (South Africa New Economics Network), Schools Environmental Education and Development (SEED), Soil for Life, Sustainable Energy Africa, and Water Matters.
Project description	<p>The aim of the project is to promote sustainable development in a practical manner at a household level, with a focus around the Wolfgat Nature Reserve. This project also supports the practical implementation of the Urban Renewal Program.</p> <p>A total of 30 households were selected from the Harare (Khayelitsha), Rocklands and Tafelsig (Mitchell's Plain) communities to participate in the project. A different theme was discussed each month in a workshop, with an outing to a relevant example to gain practical experience. The following themes were focused on in the project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction and ice-breaker, with focus on Wolfgat • Waste and recycling • Energy • Water • Cultural Interaction • Breath, water, sound workshop • Food gardening and nutrition • Finance • Conflict resolution • Transport • Safety around the home • Health • Disaster Management • Project management in communities <p>This project is part of the Cape Town - Aachen partnership. The aim of the partnership is to promote sustainable development and the principles of Agenda 21, through facilitating partnerships and partnership projects that improve environmental, social and economic conditions, with a particular focus on poverty eradication. Projects are supported by exchange volunteers between Germany and South Africa, with the co-operation of the two city administrations, NGOs and educational institutions. Partnership projects are designed, organised and implemented with the commitment and support from both German and South African partners.</p>
Results achieved	<p>The households that participated in this project have indicated that they gained a great deal from the experience and have made sustainable changes within their home and communities. New community based projects, such as food gardening and recycling, have been implemented by the participants.</p> <p>Audits were carried out on the houses at the beginning and end of the project. Although water usage increased, this can be attributed to the establishment of food gardens. It was, however, found that although changes were made in the homes where incentives were provided (such as light bulbs), the households do not have the disposable income to afford these changes over the longer term.</p> <p>The project also assisted with promoting better working relationships between local government and local NGOs. Each theme addressed a specific issue and each theme presenter was required to involve the appropriate City representatives.</p> <p>Contact: Grace Stead Tel: 938 8422 Email: grace.stead@capetown.gov.za</p>



Project title

City of Cape Town's Air Quality Monitoring Network – ICLEI Tier 1 project

Location

Wallacedene informal area

Budget

\$108 500 (US) - approximately R 651 000

Time frame

October 2005 to April 2006

Partners

City of Cape Town, ICLEI (Local Governments for Sustainability) and US EPA (Environmental Protection Agency).

Project description

The aim of the project is to purchase, install, operate and maintain a fully equipped ambient air quality monitoring station, monitoring priority air pollutants in the informal area of Wallacedene in the City of Cape Town.

Poor air quality in informal areas of Cape Town is often attributed to the use of fuels such as wood and paraffin for cooking and heating. This project will determine the sources of air pollution, therefore allowing the City to take steps to reduce pollution through the promotion of efficient, clean fuels.

Through the project, the community should become aware of the health impacts of air pollution and of ways to reduce emissions. A reduction in air pollution will result in savings in health costs for the City due to reduced respiratory illness and fewer acute attacks. An improvement in air quality should also result in fewer sick days and increased productivity in the work place, as well as an increase in the quality of life for the residents of Wallacedene.

Results achieved

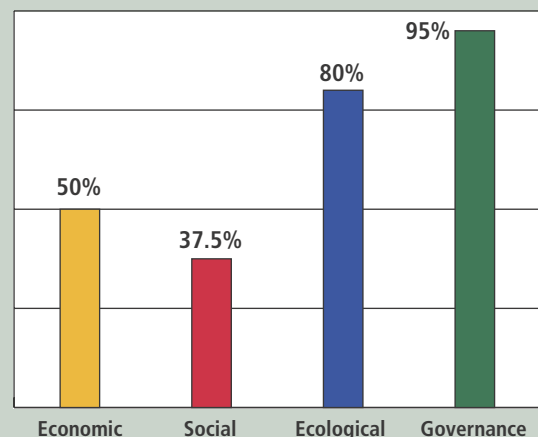
During 2006, the City went through the process of procuring and installing the necessary equipment, and training employees in its operation. This project was officially launched on 18 April 2006, to coincide with the launch of the Air Quality Management Plan for the City of Cape Town.

The US Environmental Protection Agency has selected Cape Town as a partner for the Air Quality Monitoring Mentorship Programme – a plan aligned with the ICLEI Air Quality Monitoring Programme. As part of this, the City of Cape Town will be linked as a mentor with the Mangaung Municipality (Bloemfontein) to promote the exchange of expertise and ideas.

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Sustainability Rating



Project title

Bicycle Recycle

Location

Cape Town and Aachen (Germany)

Budget

R 100 000

Time frame

Annually since 2001 (except 2002)

Partners

City of Aachen, Welthaus, ADFC (German Bicycle Club) and the Bicycling Empowerment Network (BEN)



Project description

The aim of the project is to promote awareness around affordable and safe non-motorized transport in Cape Town and to provide affordable bicycles to members of disadvantaged communities.

This is done through collecting disused bicycles within Aachen (Germany) and transporting them to Cape Town. The bicycles are collected by a community based organisation in Aachen (Welthaus and ADFC), with the assistance of the City of Aachen and then shipped to Cape Town with funding from GTZ (German Technical Development Service).

These bicycles are refurbished through the Bicycling Empowerment Network (BEN) and distributed to schools and community based organisations, together with a training programme about the care and maintenance of bicycles.

This project is part of the Cape Town - Aachen partnership. The aim of the partnership is to promote sustainable development and the principles of Agenda 21 through facilitating partnerships and partnership projects that improve environmental, social and economic conditions, with a particular focus on poverty eradication. Projects are supported by exchange volunteers between Germany and South Africa, with the co-operation of the two city administrations, NGOs and educational institutions. Partnership projects are designed, organised and implemented with the commitment and support from both German and South African partners.

The benefits of this partnership include

- The opportunity to experience how people in other countries live their lives, thus educating and widening the horizons of the participants.
- Improved funding opportunities for participating communities.
- Strengthening of the participating communities through selected projects.
- Improved communication and co-operation between local and international partners, which strengthens project implementation and support.



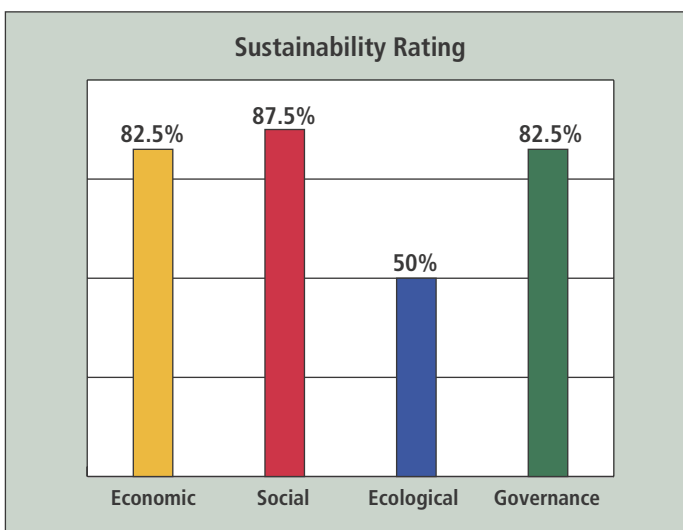
Results achieved

Bicycles received from Aachen:

1st project	September 2001	180 bicycles and a wheelchair
2nd project	June 2003	313 bicycles
3rd project	December 2004	503 bicycles
4th project	December 2005	125 bicycles and 6 wheelchair-friendly bicycle

These bicycles have been distributed to disadvantaged communities and promote affordable, safe and healthy options for transport. Training around bicycle maintenance and road safety was also provided to all the communities who received bicycles.

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Project title

Blaauwberg Conservation Area Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund Project

Location

Blaauwberg Conservation Area (BCA), Blaauwberg, Cape Town

Budget

R 1.5 million allocated to this specific project.
Overall funding for the BCA from 1998 - 2006 approximately R 16 million.

Time frame

CEPF capacity building project: 21 November 2003 to 30 June 2005
BCA established in 1998 and is an ongoing programme.

Partners

CEPF, City of Cape Town, WESSA (Wildlife and Environment Society of South Africa), CapeNature, SAHRA (South African Heritage Resource Agency), C.A.P.E. (Cape Action Plan for the Environment), Botanical Society, the Western Cape Provincial Government, and the Friends of the BCA.

Project description

The Blaauwberg Conservation Area is situated 25km north of Cape Town. It is a unique area of approximately 2 000ha, comprised of a mosaic of natural, cultural and historical resources, and regarded as one of the most important biodiversity conservation areas within the City. The BCA falls within the growth corridor of the City and is thus under intense development pressure. The aim of the BCA is to conserve, protect and enhance the unique natural, historical and cultural resources of this area for the enjoyment of present and future generations.

The objectives of the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF) Project included:

- Establishment of a reserve management mechanism
- Implementation of conservation management programmes and associated activities in keeping with the reserve management plan
- Capacity building, skills training and development programme to the benefit of both BCA and surrounding disadvantaged communities
- Establishment of an active partnership network

Results achieved

In line with the above mentioned objectives, the BCA achieved the following results during the project implementation period:

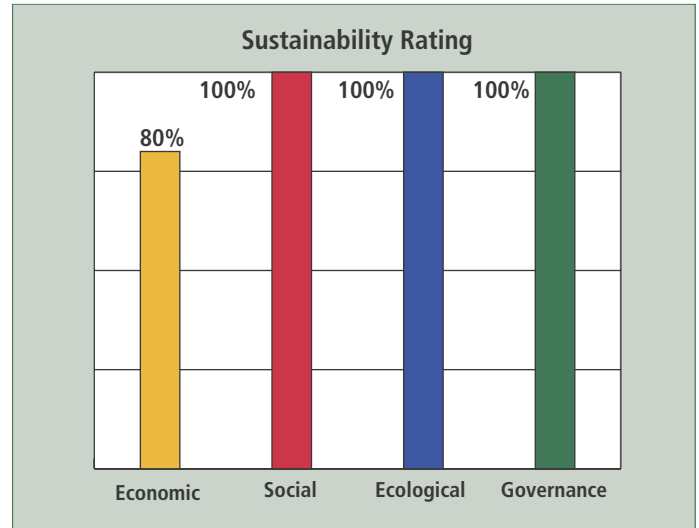
1. Appropriately qualified nature conservation staff was procured through City of Cape Town employment procedures. Additionally, an Assistant Nature Conservator, a handyman/field ranger, senior labourer and a team of 15 temporary labourers were employed to undertake work within the BCA as part of the CEPF project.
2. Conservation Management Programmes were implemented to deal with a number of problems facing the BCA:
 - **ILLEGAL ACCESS CONTROL:** Inappropriate use of the area by 4X4 users was extensive, and highly destructive to the sensitive ecosystem. With the erection of signage and pipe gates, comprehensive law enforcement and the closure of all illegal tracks, this problem has been virtually eliminated.
 - **EROSION CONTROL:** Due to irresponsible 4x4 users, many areas of Blaauwberg Hill had become severely eroded. Erosion control mechanisms were put in place, and a significant recovery of vegetation has been observed in previously denuded areas.
 - **FIRE MANAGEMENT:** Fire breaks were established along the boundaries of all neighbouring properties. Brush piles, accumulated during invasive alien vegetation clearing operations, were burnt under controlled conditions.
 - **VELD REHABILITATION:** The clearing of invasive alien vegetation formed a significant part of the vegetation rehabilitation programme. From 2004 to the mid-2005 a total of 455ha of initial and follow up invasive alien vegetation clearing was conducted. Rehabilitation of the coastline, especially the coastal dunes, was ongoing throughout the duration of the project. This included formalisation of parking areas and the erection of bollards along the coast to stop trampling and vehicle access. During the project period, many threatened, vulnerable and endangered indigenous plant species were propagated or the seeds dispersed for veld rehabilitation.
 - **ESTABLISHMENT OF HIKING TRAILS:** A 1.2km trail from the base of Blaauwberg Hill to the summit was established, and a 6.8km hiking trail along the coast was identified between Big Bay and Melkbosstrand, which highlights various aspects of BCA, including coastal management, biodiversity, KhoiSan middens and views of Robben Island and Table Mountain.



3. A temporary labour team was sourced from surrounding disadvantaged communities and received employment and skills training. Topics covered in training sessions included alien plant identification and clearing methods, life skills and personal development, budgeting, management, coastal eco-tourism and local history and archaeology. Each trainee received a certificate which recorded the skills training received, as well as letters of recommendation from WESSA: Western Cape and the BCA.

4. A civil society group, Friends of Blaauwberg Conservation Area (FoBCA) was established in 2002. This group became more actively involved in the reserve with the commencement of the BCA-CEPF project. Many groups utilise and/or assist the reserve in various ways. These groups include the 4-wheel drive club of South Africa, the Cape Land Rover Club, the Cape Bird Club, various Scouts groups, school groups, hiking clubs and military history groups.

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Project title**False Bay Ecology Park****Location**

Grassy Park and surrounds, Cape Town

Budget

On the 2005/2006 financial year: R 220 000 has been provided for capital projects, R 470 000 for contracted services, and R 60 000 for communications and marketing

Time frame

FBEP as planned has been ongoing since 2001

Partners

Cape Nature, CAFDA (Cape Flats Development Association), Cape Bird Club, South African Sailing, Table Mountain Fund, Western Cape Fresh Water Angling Association, WESSA (Wildlife and Environment Society of South Africa), Zandvlei Trust, Zeekoevlei Civic Association, Zeekoevlei Environmental Forum, Zeekoevlei Yacht Club.

Project description

The False Bay Ecology Park (FBEP) includes the Rondevlei Nature Reserve, Zeekoevlei Nature Reserve, the Cape Flats Wastewater Treatment Works, the Coastal Park landfill site and a coastal strip from Sunrise Circle to Strandfontein. CAFDA to the north of Rondevlei is a key element in the vision for the FBEP.

The FBEP is planned to be an important multi-functional area in the City, providing many environmental, social and economic opportunities and benefits for the citizens of Cape Town, and in particular those in the surrounding disadvantaged areas. From an ecological point of view, it is an area of great importance and is regarded as the fifth most important wetland bird habitat area in southern Africa. It is also home to a number of rare and endangered plant and animal species, and is an important node in the Biodiversity Network of the City. The only Hippopotamus population in the Cape resides at Rondevlei Nature Reserve.

The vision for the FBEP is that it should become one of the leading centres of conservation, environmental education and eco-tourism in the country. The key objectives are to:

- Conserve and enhance biodiversity,
- Provide and promote environmental education,
- Create recreational and tourism nodes and opportunities, and
- Create job opportunities.

Results achieved

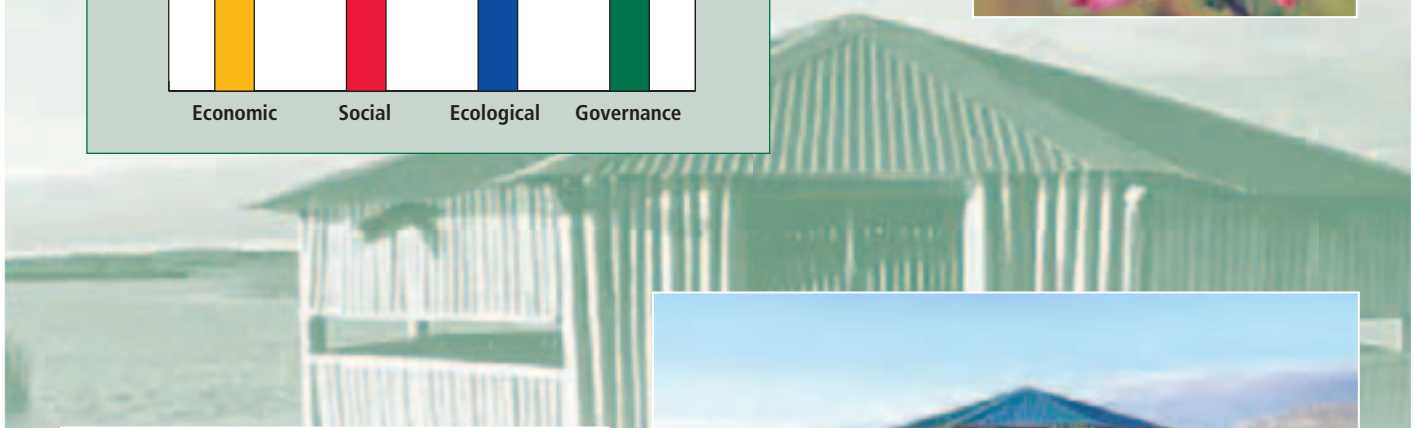
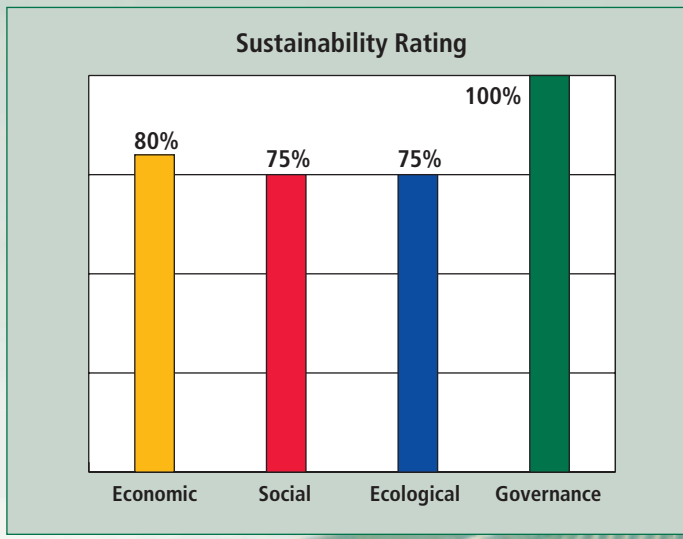
The False Bay Ecology Park Environmental Education Centre (FBEP EEC) has been initiated and environmental education programmes have commenced for learners from the surrounding disadvantaged areas. The Environmental Education Programmes at the Zeekoevlei Environmental Education Project (ZEEP) and Rondevlei Nature Reserve provide for many learners annually, and both these programmes are over subscribed.

Work is being undertaken to improve bird habitat at the Cape Flats Wastewater Treatment Works which will in turn result in better eco-tourism opportunities. A tourism company, based in the local community, operates from Rondevlei and conducts walking tours and boat tours within the FBEP, as well as managing a popular bush camp.

Increased on-the-ground management is taking place, with a reserve manager stationed at Zeekoevlei Nature Reserve. This has resulted in improved conditions on site and infrastructural development, aimed at providing better managed and a more secure environment for recreation and tourism.

The CAFDA Stables arts and crafts facility has been established and homemade products are being produced. An indigenous nursery has been established, and a food security garden is being started. CAFDA is also working towards qualifying as a destination on the Cape Care Route.

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Project title

HIV/AIDS/TB Multisectoral Action Teams (MSATs)

Location

Citywide (8 health sub-districts)

Budget

R3 772 665 (Global Fund Grant - Community Based Response)

Time frame

April 2005 to March 2006

Partners

Provincial Government of the Western Cape, WC-NACOSA
 Many Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), Community Based Organisations (CBOs) and Faith Based Organisations (FBOs)

Project description

The escalating HIV/AIDS and TB epidemics in Cape Town pose an enormous challenge:

- Statistics show an HIV prevalence of 15.4% in the Western Cape, an increase from 13.1% in 2003. Rates in two high burden sub-districts (Khayelitsha - 33.0% and Nyanga - 29.1%) compare to the National prevalence of 29.5%.
- HIV/AIDS is the highest cause of death in women and children under 5 years, and there were an estimated 29 000 AIDS orphans in 2004.

The City has responded by developing a multisectoral approach aimed both at reducing the impact of HIV/AIDS and TB and addressing the underlying causes.

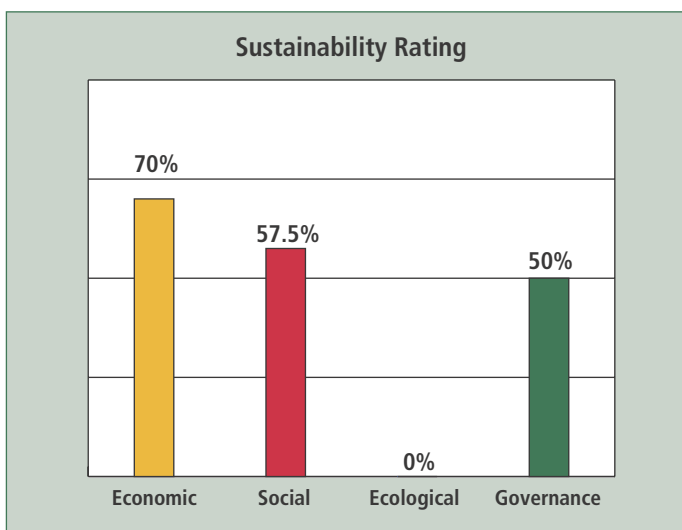
HIV/AIDS/TB Multisectoral Strategy Goals:

- Reduce the number of new infections (especially among the youth) through mainstreaming a multisectoral intervention strategy.
- Reduce the impact of HIV/AIDS on individuals, families and communities and specifically on the City of Cape Town workforce.
- Reach an 85% cure rate for new smear positive TB cases.

In order to provide efficient and timely interventions, MSATs were established in each of the sub-districts. These bring together all of the local stakeholders involved in HIV, AIDS & TB prevention and education. MSATs develop and drive a co-ordinated plan that addresses local HIV/AIDS and TB needs, and encourage networking between organisations and the sharing of skills and resources. Where gaps in existing services exist, NGOs and CBOs are encouraged to develop specific projects, funded by the City Health Department, to address these.

Results achieved

MSATs have been established in each of the eight health sub-districts. 2006 has seen consolidation of MSATs with broader involvement of organisations and officials. MSATs meet on a monthly basis to share information, identify services needs, plan interventions and to review achievements. The coordination needs were addressed through the recruitment of eight MSAT coordinators from local communities. A small budget was made available to each MSAT to cover operational costs of meetings, travel and community mobilisation initiatives.



A total of 98 projects were submitted through MSATs to the Health Department for funding. Of the 98 projects, 65 were funded by the Health Department. Projects covered a broad scope including HIV/AIDS awareness, life-skills, care of orphans and vulnerable children, skills development, income generation, food gardens and support services for infected and affected people. The objectives of most of the projects are being realised, with the number of clients reached often exceeding planned targets.

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Project title

ICLEI Event Greening

Location

Central Cape Town

Budget

R 1 million

Time frame

March 2005 to March 2006 (and ongoing)

Partners

CTICC (Cape Town International Convention Centre), Cape Town Routes Unlimited, Various Hotels (Holiday Inn Waterfront, Arabella Sheraton Grand Hotel, The Capetonian, The Tulbagh and The Tudor), Cape Town Hotel School.

Project description

Cape Town hosted the ICLEI World Congress in March 2006. During conference preparations it was decided that the Congress should be run as a green event, which has a minimal impact on the ecological footprint of the City, with maximum benefits to the community.

The vision of a green event is to reduce the consumption of natural resources, avoid damage to the local and global environment, protect biodiversity and human health, reduce waste to a minimum, take ecological, social and economic aspects into account for future-oriented city development and offer sustainable development options to the local people, their environment and economy.

Greening an event has direct cost savings for the various role players. This is mostly achieved by reducing energy and water costs (through reduction in use and efficient technology), encouraging waste separation and recycling (which contributes to the development of local recyclers, and stimulates local economies) and through purchasing local products.

These gatherings also provide unique opportunities to raise awareness around sustainable development issues and thus encourage people to change their perceptions and behaviour and make responsible decisions that can reduce the negative impact on the environment and society.

Results achieved

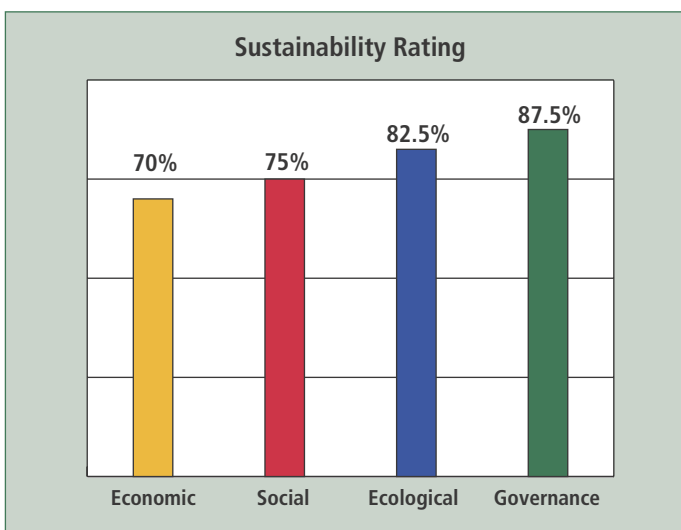
One of the key outcomes of the event greening for the ICLEI World Congress 2006 is that a number of the hotels where ICLEI delegates stayed have chosen to participate in a long term cleaner development programme, with a focus on how to decrease their water and energy consumption and reduce their waste output. This will also be incorporated as part of the syllabus at the Cape Town Hotel School.



Through the event greening process for the ICLEI World Congress 2006, the following interventions have been developed and implemented:

- Greening principles for the ICLEI World Congress
- A sustainable procurement policy for the ICLEI World Congress
- A cleaner production programme at 5 hotels, incorporating full audits on short and long term interventions with cost benefit analysis
- A cleaner production programme at the Cape Town Hotel School with input into the syllabus around event greening principles and practice
- A cleaner production programme at the CTICC with the intent of promoting it as a green venue with appropriate guidelines.

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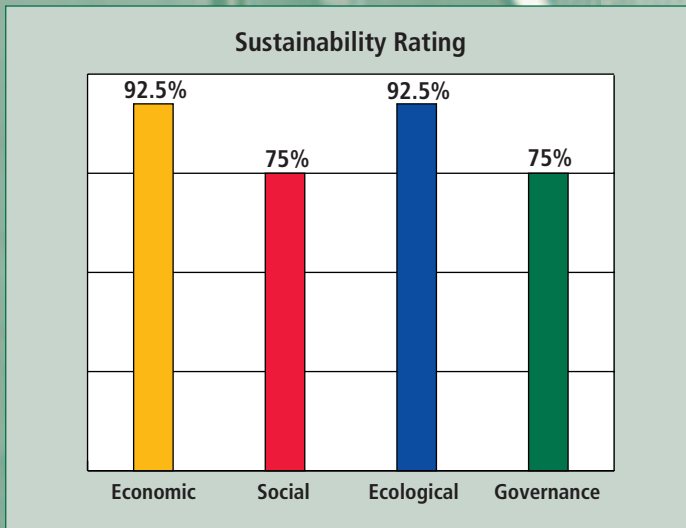


Project title	Mfuleni Integrated Water Leaks Repair Project
Location	Mfuleni
Budget	R 1.25 million
Time frame	April to September 2006
Partners	The Department of Water Affairs and Forestry, and the Mfuleni Community represented through a Project Steering Committee.

Project description	<p>The City of Cape Town, in partnership with the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry and the Mfuleni Community, has initiated the Mfuleni Integrated Water Leaks Pilot Project with three main objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure that water is saved on a sustainable basis. • To ensure that households consume only what they need and what they can afford. • To use the lessons learnt from this pilot to roll out the main project (the Integrated Water Leaks Project) to areas in the City that need it. <p>This project is critical as it is addressing key issues around the delivery of water to poor communities. Although similar projects have taken place in poor communities in the City over the years, this project is specifically focused on ensuring that a sustainable solution to the problem is found.</p> <p>In order to ensure a long term and sustainable solution to the problem of water leaks, Community Liaison Officers selected from the community will be trained to educate others in the community on how to identify, stop, and repair water leaks, as well as how to use less water. A key aspect of this project is the training of plumbers selected from the local community, who will undertake once-off repairs to water leaks on domestic properties at the City's expense. An objective of this process is to ensure that these plumbers gain the requisite skills in order to be able to set up small businesses after the project has been completed.</p> <p>The City of Cape Town has also made a commitment to improving response times to customer queries and complaints, and tightening up administrative processes to ensure that users are notified as soon as their water consumption changes dramatically. In this way, households will not build up large arrears. Road shows in the community and an enhanced Schools Water Awareness Programme will further raise the awareness of the project and water issues.</p> <p>This project is addressing the critical issues of reducing household water consumption and ensures that each household uses only the water they need and can afford on a sustainable basis. It will also improve the resident's perception of the delivery of water and collection of wastewater. Active support from key stakeholders will ensure its success.</p>
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Results achieved	<p>Due to delays in the project, as a result of the municipal elections, the project has not yet been completed, and therefore results cannot be reported at this stage. However, a trial area of 300 houses has shown that the water consumption of residents can be dramatically reduced by simply making residents aware of the ability to isolate water leaks so that they do not run continuously.</p>
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Contact: Julian Daniels Tel: 590 1601 Email: julian.daniels@capetown.gov.za



Project title**Nomzamo Business Centre****Location**

Nomzamo, Strand

Budget

R 1.78 million

Time frame

The allocated 2005/2006 amount of R240 000 for the Further Upgrade of the Nomzamo Business Centre, will be phase 6 of the upgrade of the centre that began in the 1999/2000 financial year.

Partners

Nomzamo Community Trust and Nomzamo Builders Trust.

Project description

The Nomzamo Business Centre was built in phases by the Nomzamo Community Trust. The first phase, dating back to 1999, was the result of a developmental lease agreement entered into between the City of Cape Town and the Nomzamo Community Trust. The property is currently still leased to the said Trust, with all development rights assigned to the Trust. Any additional phases to the Nomzamo Business Centre must therefore be completed by the Nomzamo Community Trust, acting as "owner/builder" on behalf of the City of Cape Town.

The project aimed to supply a retail centre, with ATM banking and affordable premises for entrepreneurs, which would enable their businesses to grow. The goals of the project were based on the needs of the community, as determined by surveys. Nomzamo is a township that is far removed from other shopping and banking facilities and had no space available for the SMME sector. The City of Cape Town also supported the project with business support, skills training and business plan development to ensure maximum business growth of the tenants.

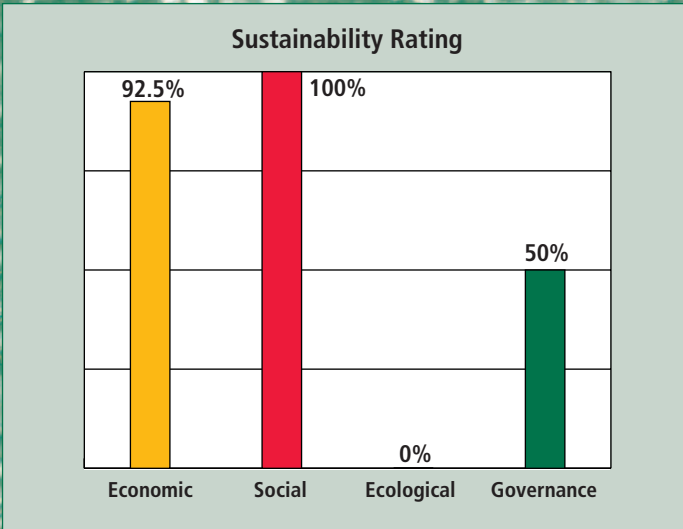
By making the Community Trust the developer of the premises, local labour could be used to build the entire centre. Unemployed local artisans were encouraged to form a Builders Trust, and after training and skills development, were encouraged to tender for the building of the project. They won the bid in competition with other existing and much bigger contractors.

Today the Nomzamo Community Trust is responsible for all maintenance, security, cleaning, insurance and rental collection at the Business Centre. The centre is fully utilised and has Score as its anchor tenant.

Results achieved

1. 20 previously unemployed black artisans were trained and assisted to form the Nomzamo Builders Trust and via a tender process, renewed each year, the Trust has secured work from 1999-2005. With the training and experience obtained, they are now able to tender for building contracts on the open market.
2. A shopping centre, ATM banking facility and an informal trading area have been provided in a previously disadvantaged and very poor community.
3. With the attraction of Score Retail as the anchor tenant, customer traffic has been drawn to the SMME premises and informal trading site, creating a market place, where none existed. New entrepreneurs have been born due to this created opportunity.
4. With the assistance of the City of Cape Town, in terms of business support and business plan development, the tenants have been able to grow their business, and employ more people from the community.
5. There are currently 23 formal business premises, seven informal trading spaces and the large Score Retail Shop. Ninety eight families are currently supported by the income generating opportunities provided by the Business Centre and the services that it needs to procure.
6. The Centre, managed by the Nomzamo Community Trust, is fully self sustainable and the building is maintained, secured, cleaned and insured out of the income raised by the rental from the tenants.
7. Besides the initial capital investment by the City of Cape Town, no further or ongoing operational costs are needed.
8. The economic spin offs from the Business Centre are clear, as surrounding properties have now converted into business and with this capital investment; a natural Township CBD has been created that is growing in size each year.

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Project title

The Non Motorised Transport (NMT) Improvements along NY1, Gugulethu Phase1

Location

Cape Town, Gugulethu

Budget

Phase 1 – R 4.2 million

Time frame

February 2005 to February 2006

Partners

Provincial Government: Western Cape, PD Naidoo & Associates (Pty) LTD – Consulting Engineers, Chittenden Nicks de Villiers (CNdV) – Landscape Architecture, and Nyamane Transport & Civils – Contractor.

Project description

The lack of adequate public transport for disadvantaged communities, combined with engineering bias towards the private motor vehicle, has resulted in a system that often overlooks the quality of life of pedestrians and cyclists. Both the Provincial Government and the City of Cape Town agreed that a change in mindset was needed in order to design transport systems that prioritise the bulk of the commuters needs (those who use non-motorised transport and public transport) over those of the private motorist who, in the past, has enjoyed an unfair proportion of the transport budget.

NY1 is an important activity street in Gugulethu due to the various functions that it performs as a public transport route, pedestrian route, and space for commercial activity. For this reason it was identified for NMT facility improvements.

The objectives of the project were to:

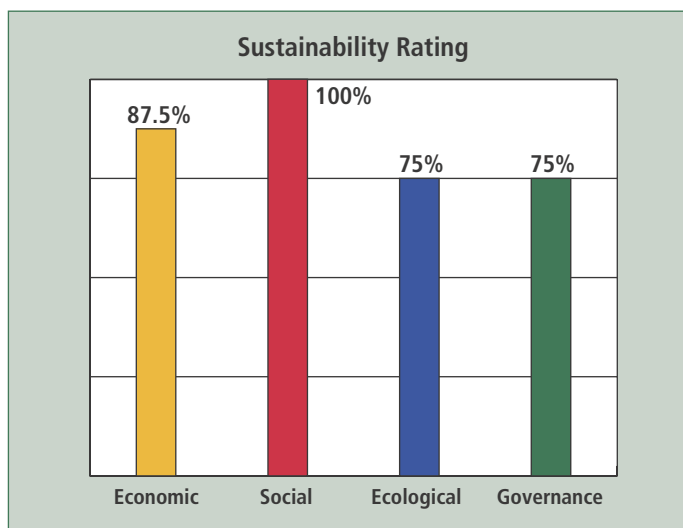
- Implement NMT improvements along NY1
- Integrate NMT improvements with existing public transport services in the area
- Implement traffic calming measures at intersections along NY1
- Increase the job creation opportunities in the area via the Expanded Public Works Programme
- Create a friendlier and safer environment for pedestrians by providing trees, seating, street lighting and increasing the width of sidewalks
- Improve the quality of the public environment and provide dignified urban places.

Results achieved

NMT improvements have been put in place throughout the area, specifically:

- Improved paving of pedestrian walkways throughout the area
- Placement of bollards for pedestrian safety
- Provision of pedestrian crossings at intersections
- Provision of bicycle lanes throughout the area
- Installation of traffic calming measures such as speed bumps
- Planting of trees for beautification along pedestrian walkways
- Installation of improved lighting suitable for NMT.

These interventions have created an atmosphere that is conducive to the increased use of non motorised transport, by providing users with a safe, attractive and user-friendly environment.



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Project title	Services of Informal Settlements
Location	Citywide
Budget	R 1.2 million (Engineering Development support and part DWAF Educational component funding) for year 2004-2005 For 2005-2006 – R 500 000
Time frame	October 2004 to June 2006
Partners	Fairest Cape, Sustainable Energy Africa, Cape Peninsula University of Technology, University of the Western Cape, community organisations and their members, and City of Cape Town sub-councils.

Project description Cape Town has approximately 171 informal settlements that are partially to fully serviced. Although much progress has been made in servicing informal settlements since 1994, there is a need to improve the level of services in a number of settlements. This project has been initiated to improve service delivery and conditions in these settlements. The purposes of the SIS Project are:

- To improve sustainable service delivery through awareness and education
- To help build the community and empower people to take control of their own lives through a community capacity building programme
- To promote better resource management (water, energy, waste)
- To improve health and safety issues
- To reduce vandalism and misuse through ignorance.

This project forms part of the City's Health Strategy, which focuses on promoting community partnership programmes and linking health and sanitation to an employable skills training programme. This strategy also strives to promote health and hygiene through education and behaviour change.

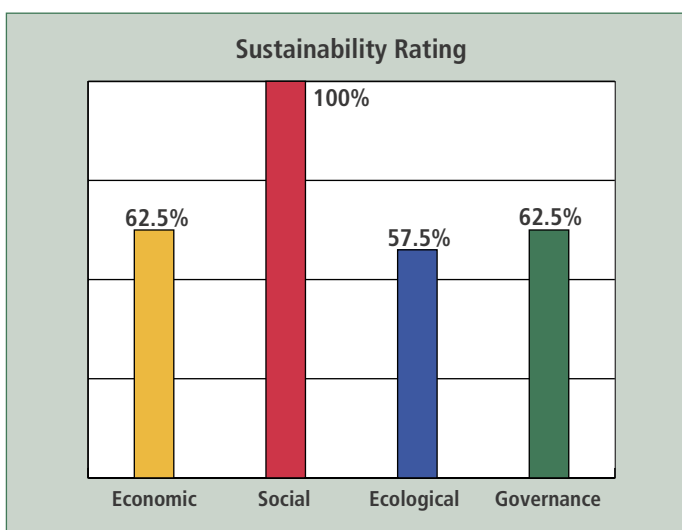
Results achieved

A dedicated health and sanitation education programme, funded by the City of Cape Town Engineering Department, has been launched and is to be rolled out on an ongoing basis. A comprehensive health and sanitation flipchart has been developed as an educational tool to address the wide range of health issues in informal settlements. A sustainable methodology has been formulated for the implementation of this tool.

As part of an ongoing national initiative, the City of Cape Town has secured funds from the Local Government Water SETA in order to train 50 learners in Health and Sanitation Promotion (Level 2) and Sanitation Facilitation (Level 4). To date, 30 learners have completed the 3-month Employable Skills Programme in Health and Sanitation Promotion.

In order to facilitate co-operation across the City, all departments have been aligned to support this project. A dedicated project manager has been appointed to oversee this programme and an additional seven environmental health practitioners have been allocated to drive implementation within the first 35 identified informal settlements.

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Project title **Reuse of Treated Effluent**

Location Cape Town

Budget R 12 million (2005/2006)

Time frame 2004 to 2014

Partners None



Project description

Treated wastewater (recycled water) has been used by industry and farmers in Cape Town for the past 30 years, for applications which do not require potable water. Recently, however, demand has outweighed supply. This, coupled with water restrictions and increasing water shortages, has led to the initiation of a new reuse of treated effluent project. This project has been initiated with the goal to increase availability of effluent to the present consumers and also encourage others to use it as alternative supply to meet their water needs.



In 2004, the City of Cape Town appointed consultants to determine the feasibility of redistributing treated effluent from all the wastewater treatment works (WWTW) within the City. The study determined that treated effluent can be offered to large consumers at a cost of approximately R2.50 per kilolitre, as opposed to the approximately R5.50 per kilolitre cost of potable water. It was further determined that approximately 23 million kilolitres a year can be recycled. The presence of large industrial consumers in the targeted areas increased the feasibility of the scheme. However, the social responsibility of the City of Cape Town was also considered where a scheme would be less cost-effective but would increase the quality of a social amenity, such as a sports field.

The interest from potential consumers was overwhelming, to the extent that the City of Cape Town has committed to further upgrading and extending the treated effluent infrastructure to serve the demand of the consumers.

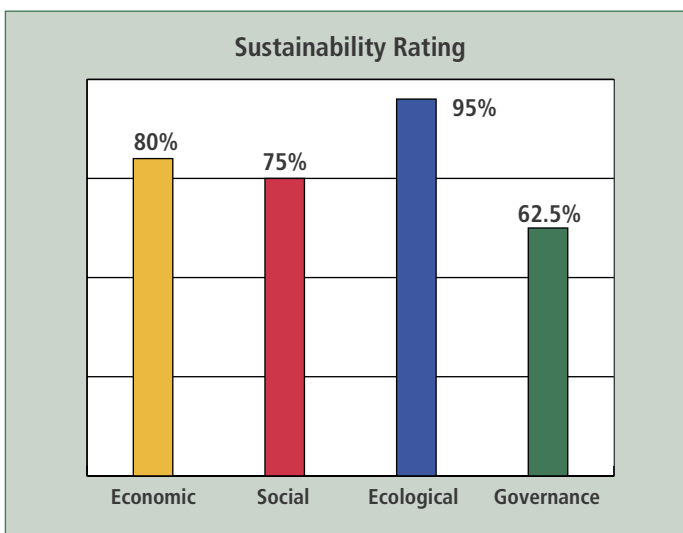
Results achieved

To date a number of projects involving the upgrading and extending of treated effluent infrastructure have been completed.



The extension and upgrading of the Bellville Waste Water Treatment Works and supply network was completed in 2004, and includes additional filtering capacity, disinfection, and a distribution network with connections to council parks, schools and industrial users. This scheme produces 4 mega litres a day.

The upgrading of the Parow and Kraaifontein WWTW was completed in 2005, and included additional pumps and filtering equipment, ensuring a higher level of service to the consumers. It is estimated that the reuse of effluent at these two plants will increase to 3.4 mega litres per day, from the current 1.1 mega litres per day. Two major football clubs and the Durbanville sports fields have recently begun using treated effluent from this scheme, thus eliminating their use of potable water for irrigation purposes.



An existing treated effluent pumping scheme is in operation at the Potsdam WWTW, which serves council parks and is used for dune stabilisation. In 2005 it was determined that the WWTW required upgrading in order to meet the local demand for treated wastewater. This project is well underway and is expected to be completed by 2011. This scheme is the first in Cape Town to include a tail-end storage dam to ensure a constant and reliable supply of treated wastewater. The upgrading of the treated effluent supply from Potsdam will increase the effluent use from Potsdam from the current 7 mega litres per day to 38 mega litres per day by 2011, excluding 9 mega litres per day which is returned to the estuary in order to maintain the flow regime. The current phase of this project, which is nearing completion, will increase the treated effluent use from Potsdam to 22 mega litres per day.

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Project title

Wallacedene Housing Project

Location

Kraaifontein

Budget

Approximately R 61 million for the 2005/2006 financial year

Time frame

2004 to indeterminate

Partners

Provincial Government of the Western Cape and Community Structures

Project description

In 1999 it was determined that there were 2 016 informal residential plots in Wallacedene, consisting of 1 712 conventionally serviced plots (1 toilet and 1 standpipe per plot) and 304 plots (temporary plots on the school site) that were provided with one toilet and water point for every four to five sites.

A housing project was planned in 2001, following a landmark judgement in the Irene Grootboom Case (a resident of Wallacedene), which indicated that the government is required to provide housing where it is reasonably able to do so. The complete project consists of a total planned number of 9 580 residential erven, representing 10 phases. Phases 3, 4A, 6, 9 & 10B are being developed under the Upgrading of Informal Settlements Programme. This programme is aimed at those who do not qualify for a subsidised house, and involves the provision of basic services (water, sewerage, electricity) to each household. The other phases are Project Linked housing, and consist of provision of houses, as well as basic services. The project is a combination of green-field, in-situ, roll-over, PHP (People's Housing Process) and contractor-built development.

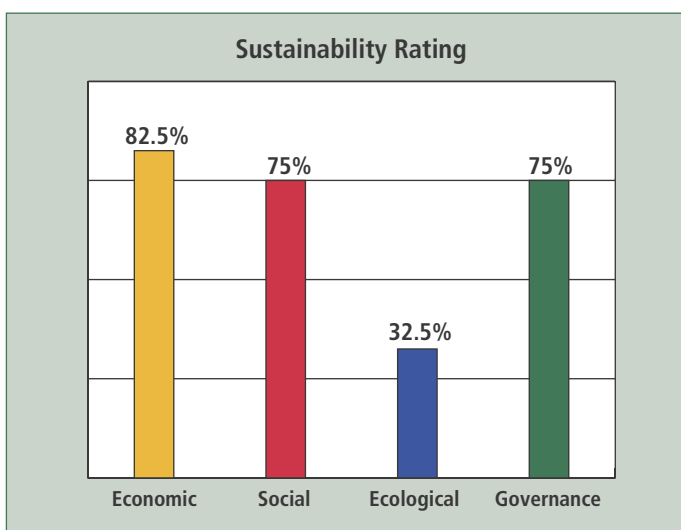
A number of PHP groups have become involved in this project. This process was implemented as a way for residents to have more control over the finished product of their house and save on labour costs by providing them with the funds and allowing them to build their own houses. In order to provide a better quality of home, a number of small businesses have grown up around the PHP, consisting of local builders and artisans who work hand in hand with the community.

Due to the scale of the project, the roll-out of housing and services is expected to take many years. Consequently, it was necessary to determine which areas of Wallacedene were in greatest need, in order to meet their needs as soon as possible. This was done with extensive participation by the community of Wallacedene, who nominated the areas that they felt required urgent attention.

Results achieved

Phases 1 & 2 have been completed. Some houses are still in process (PHP groups) but beneficiaries are already residing on their sites.

The contractor-built phases 3 and 4A were handed over in May 2006. Phase 6 is set to be handed over in November 2006.



The combined value for the 2005/2006 financial year for all four civil contracts is approximately R 61 million. These funds are committed (contractors are already on site) and will be spent. The rest of the phases will be rolled-out in future financial years as funds permit. The current budget for 2006/2007 stands at R 63 million.

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Project title**Youth Environmental School (YES) Programme****Location**

Learners are taken to several different satellite venues within the City, although the bulk of the programme is held at the Chrysalis Academy in Tokai.

Budget

R 600 000 with bulk of the budget allocated to transport (R 360 000)

Time frame

This is a one-week programme during World Environment Week (always first week of June), which has been run annually since 1999.

Partners

47 partner organisations: African Coelacanth Ecosystem Programme, Animal Anti-Cruelty League, Bicycling Empowerment Network, Butterfly World, Cape Flats Nature, Cape Flats YMCA, Table Mountain National Park, Cape Peninsula University of Technology, Cape Town Drug Counselling Centre, Cape Town Snake Park, Cheetah Outreach, Department of Water Affairs & Forestry, Eagle Encounters, Eco-activities, Fairest Cape Association, Honeybee Foundation, Iziko Museums of Cape Town, Josephine Mill, Jungle Theatre Company, Metrorail, Mosaic, Newlands Rugby Museum, PASASA, PDSA, PGWC Museums Services, S.A National Botanical Institute, SA Naval Museum, Sasko Enterprise Bakery, Simon's Town Museum, Soil for Life, South African National Parks, SPCA, St. Johns Ambulance, Stark Ayres Garden Centre, Stellenbosch Toy Museum, Stellenbosch Village Museum, Table Mountain Aerial Cableway, Two Oceans Aquarium, Tygerberg Bird Club, University of Stellenbosch, University of the Western Cape, Wellington Museum, West Coast Field Studies Centre, The Western Cape Education Department, Wildlife & Environment Society of SA, Zeekoevlei Environmental Education Centre.

Project description

The main aim of the programme is to provide a platform to expose all primary and special school learners in Cape Town to a diverse range of environmental issues, and to provide them with an enjoyable and educational outside-the-classroom experience at a venue of their choice.

The objectives of the YES programme are to:

- Support the City's IDP and IMEP vision and the Environmental Education & Training (EE & T) Strategy
- Provide a platform for organisations' environmental educators to present their programmes to learners in the city
- Support the Western Cape Education Department's New Revised Curriculum Statements
- Provide a diverse and varied programme of activities representing the City of Cape Town's environments
- Expose as many learners as possible in the City of Cape Town to environmental issues
- Provide sponsored transport to marginalised schools to enable their learners to attend the programme
- Provide temporary jobs for 40 unemployed youths as ushers for the duration of the YES programme
- Provide free or inexpensive resources to the teachers, through a Teachers' Resource Centre
- Host a Youth Environmental Symposium to expose High School learners to environmental issues and allow them to do presentations for their peers.

Results achieved

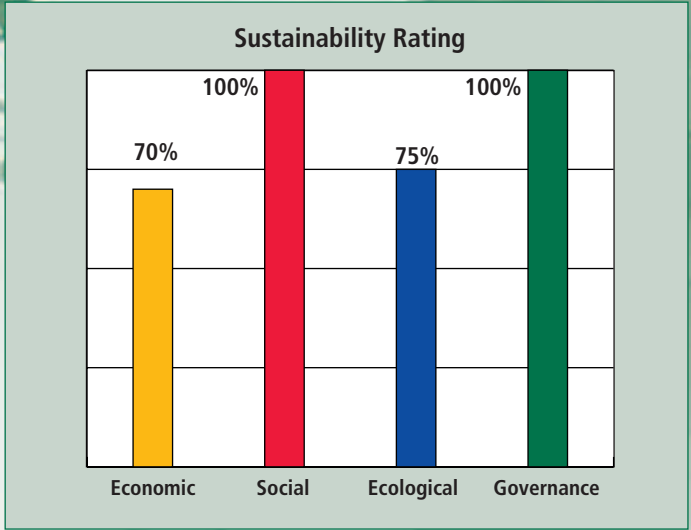
The YES programme plays an important role in building environmental capacity among learners in schools, thus promoting the IDP, IMEP and EE&T Strategy. Although the programme is highly successful in terms of building capacity, a small investment of R25 per learner from the City of Cape Town is sufficient to run the programme successfully.

During the 2005 YES programme approximately 20 000 learners from 130 schools participated in the various events and activities that were held. 186 Buses were used to transport learners from underprivileged schools to the YES programme free of charge.

A total of 71, mostly curriculum based activities were offered, and 31 satellite venues were visited. Forty-seven partner organisations participated, with a total of 63 presenters facilitating workshops. Eight City of Cape Town departments and presenters were also involved in the programme.

Additionally, 40 unemployed youths were temporarily employed as ushers for the duration of the programme. A well stocked Teachers' Resource Centre with 27 exhibitors provided free or inexpensive resources to teachers. Finally, a very successful Youth Environmental Symposium was held which exposed learners from 22 high schools to a range of environmental issues.

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Category B projects



CITY OF CAPE TOWN | ISIXEKO SASEKAPA | STAD KAAPSTAD

THIS CITY WORKS FOR YOU

Project title **Cape Care Route**

Location Cape Town

Budget R 1.15 million

Time frame Started in 2002

Partners City of Cape Town, Cape Town Routes Unlimited, Cape Town Tourism and various partners in the tourism industry.



Project description

The Cape Care Route was established in 2002 for the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) and was accredited as an official side event of the summit. It was also showcased at the Sustainable Tourism Conference held in Cape Town in September 2002.



The main purpose of the route is to showcase projects that provide examples of sustainability in action. These projects do so through caring for the local environment, while promoting the empowerment and wellbeing of local people. The route is also known as "a trail of two cities" reflecting the City's diversity and the contrasts between the developed and less developed areas of the City.

The route consists of twenty-one destinations (projects) that were initially promoted as three different routes (northern, southern and urban route). The destinations vary from well established projects with good marketing and networking resources (such as Spier, Montebello and Solole), to projects that need continued support and training. In one instance a well structured destination (Solole), partnered up with another destination (Two Oceans Crafts and Culture Centre) to join forces and provide a better product.

The route is implemented through the Cape Town Tourism offices and tour operators, who were trained to guide the route. However, it has recently become necessary to re-evaluate the roles and responsibilities of the various parties in order to provide a better service.

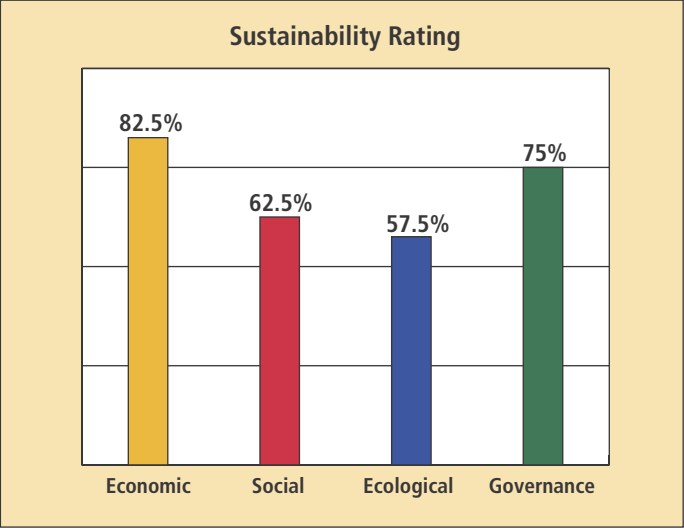
Results achieved



In May 2005 consultants were appointed to carry out a route evaluation. Based on the feedback received, they have been appointed to complete further developmental work on the route and to expand the route to include a number of new destinations. The Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism has also allocated R1 000 000 towards the further development of the route.

The route was advertised in 2006, and applications were invited from organisations wishing to be included on the route. With the establishment of a dedicated Tourism Development Department in the City, this project is in place to grow and develop during the 2006/2007 financial year.

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Project title

CMOSS (Cape Metropolitan Open Space System) Strategy

Location

Citywide

Budget

Approximately R1.32 million to date. This is an ongoing project and the budget will change over time.

Time frame

On-going (initiated in 2000, and strategy development still at least a further 2 years)

Partners

Key stakeholders include Provincial Government of the Western Cape, South African National Parks and the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry.

Project description

CMOSS is concerned with all forms of open space within the City of Cape Town's jurisdictional area that should remain, or become, part of the official open space system. This includes natural areas, parks, waterways, sports fields and stadiums, local 'pocket parks', school grounds, cemeteries, initiation sites, market areas, pavements and road reserves, servitudes, agricultural areas and many others.



The CMOSS Strategy involves co-ordinating the development and implementation of policy frameworks. These frameworks will provide a consistent, integrated and comprehensive citywide approach to all open space in the City and will work toward improved and sustainable local environments.



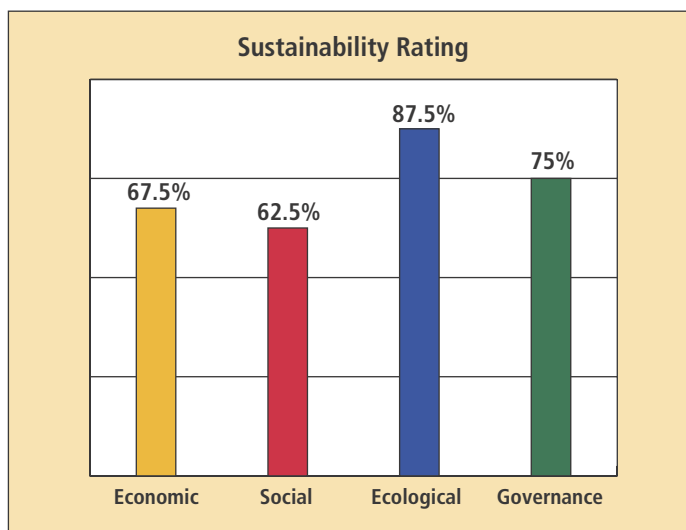
The goals of the CMOSS Strategy are that:

- people's quality of life is enhanced by attractive and healthy living, working, and recreational environments
- valued natural and cultural heritage elements making up the regions unique identity are protected
- the regions' natural ecosystems are protected and enhanced
- a range of quality open space and recreation experiences are accessible to all
- the likely needs and requirements of future generations are planned for
- the productive potential of open space is maximised
- physical and visual connections between open spaces, land and sea, and urban and rural areas are maximised.

The CMOSS Strategy involves a medium to long term process, inclusive of a range of short and longer term targets.

Results achieved

A CMOSS mapping and database exercise identified all open spaces greater than 1 000m² within the City's urban edge that should be considered for inclusion as part of CMOSS. This involved an assessment of over 60 000 sites across the city according to a range of criteria, including size, location in relation to other open space, zoning, use, ownership, and environmental & cultural significance. The sites considered to be of value to CMOSS have been categorised according to their relative level of importance to the open space system, as well as categorised according to a typology of open space. This gives guidance to decision-makers about the actual or potential value of any erf in the city as a part of CMOSS or not.



A CMOSS Spatial Concept has subsequently been developed, which will provide broad guidance to sites, as elements of a citywide system of open space. This guidance is currently being incorporated into a CMOSS/Biodiversity Network partnership project, which is being undertaken to finalise CMOSS in the Southern region of the city, and to develop associated action plans for this area.

Although still a work in progress, the CMOSS Strategy is beginning to give guidance to policy developers, policy monitors, and those in maintenance and operations. It guides the course of action appropriately towards achieving the commonly agreed goal of an integrated, comprehensive, and continuous citywide open space system.

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Project title **Cape Khayelitsha Air Pollution Strategy (KAPS)**

Location Khayelitsha

Budget R 1.8 million (DEAT Poverty Relief funding)

Time frame October 2005 to February 2007

Partners City of Cape Town, University of the Western Cape, University of Cape Town Energy Research Institute, and the Department of Environmental Affairs & Tourism (DEAT).

Project description

The need for this project has arisen out of ongoing air quality monitoring, which has shown that air pollution frequently exceeds safety guidelines in informal areas such as Khayelitsha. The readings for Khayelitsha are on average 25% higher than Goodwood and 70% higher than central Cape Town.

Small particles of dust exacerbate existing respiratory conditions and increase the frequency of hospital admissions due to breathing problems. This kind of air pollution has been linked with increased incidences of chronic bronchitis, asthma, coughing, wheezing and shortness of breath. A reduction in air pollution will result in savings in health costs for the City, as well as benefit patients suffering from AIDS, TB, and other respiratory illnesses.

The project will involve recruiting approximately 45 people from the area, who will undergo an extensive training programme and will assist to complete surveys in the area.

The objectives of the KAPS project are to:

- Identify the main sources of air pollution by conducting a household, transport and business survey
- Improve the skills levels of the people employed by the project and increase their chances of finding employment
- Educate households about the health impacts of air pollution, and what they can do to reduce air pollution
- Promote cleaner fuel usage
- Pilot-test ways to reduce air pollution.

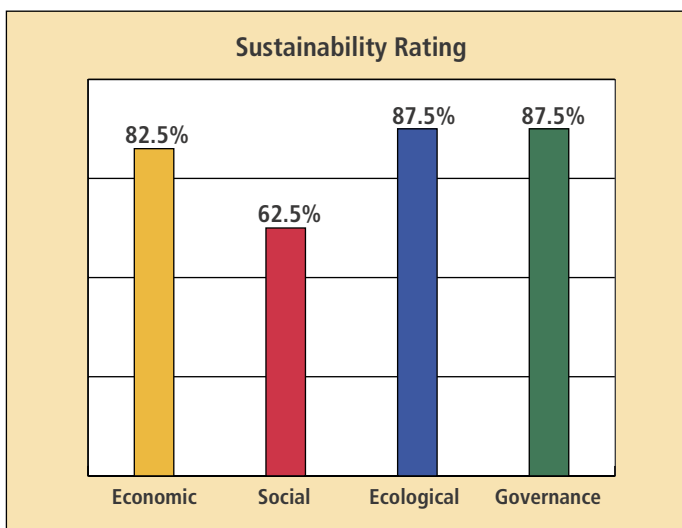


Results achieved

The Draft Air Quality Management Plan for Cape Town was launched in April 2006. One of the key objectives within this plan is to improve air quality in informal areas.

The Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism has approved the amount of R1.8 million (Poverty Relief Funds) for the project, which has been initiated and will be run by the City Of Cape Town. A technical committee has been formed which comprises of representatives from the City of Cape Town and all partner organisations. This committee will co-ordinate all work related to the Khayelitsha Air Pollution Strategy.

The household, business and transport survey is expected to commence in June 2006.



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Project title

The Khayelitsha Wetland Park (River Clean and Green Project)

Location

The Kuils River lower reaches between the N2 and Baden Powell Drive

Budget

R 3.55 million for 2005/06. This project has a 3-year cycle and will be concluded during 2007/08. This funding will change from year to year decreasing as capital development diminishes and operational funding takes over.

Time frame

1st phase to be completed by June 2006

Partners

The Provincial Government of the Western Cape, Khayelitsha Development Forum, Khayelitsha Youth Forum, Abalimi Bezekhaya, Stodels Nursery, Delarey Hardware and Iliso Engineering.

Project description

In response to the poor state of many rivers and wetlands in the Western Cape, the Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning is focusing its efforts on rivers and wetland systems in the province. The Khayelitsha Wetland Park was proposed as part of this intervention, in order to formalise the protection and clean-up of wetlands in this area.



The goal of this project is to make a positive contribution towards urban renewal through an improved river environment and the use of this area as an amenity, which will benefit the community.

This project also aims to deliver actual rehabilitation and remediation of the wetland site and existing adjacent park, as well as to provide jobs and develop the skills of local people. The establishment of the park will also enhance local tourism opportunities and provide schools with a hands-on environmental education resource. It will further provide a space for an indigenous plant nursery as well as an environmental education and training centre. Bird hides for bird watching are also planned as part of the environmental education aspect.

The sustainable cleaning and greening of the Khayelitsha Wetland Park is essential to ensure public health and safety, while providing a valuable recreational and visual resource.

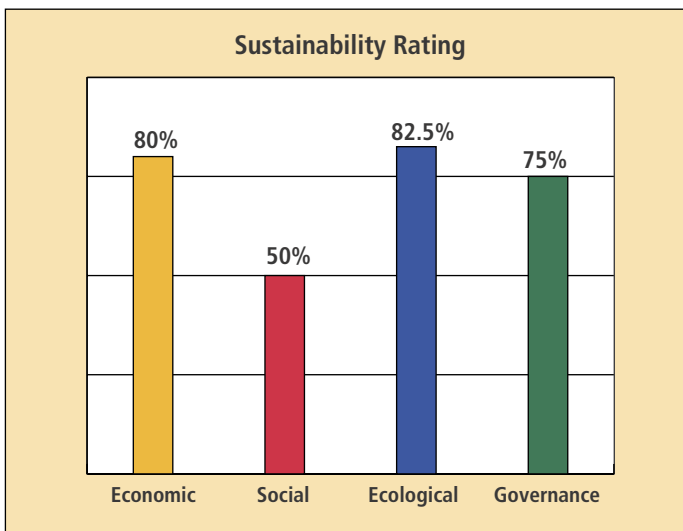
Results achieved

Consultants were appointed in March 2005 to begin conceptual and preliminary planning as well as to manage the public participation process. These interventions have now been completed and detailed design and implementation of phase 1 has commenced.



The construction and formalisation of footpaths in the existing park area is currently underway. Clearing of alien vegetation and solid waste in the wetland area has also begun, and is an ongoing operation.

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Project title	Kuyasa: Thermal efficiency upgrade in low-income housing
Location	Kuyasa, Khayelitsha
Budget	Approximately R 25 million
Time frame	Implementation timeframe January 2006 to July 2007
Partners	SouthSouthNorth, Agama Energy, DEAT (Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism) and Provincial Government of the Western Cape.

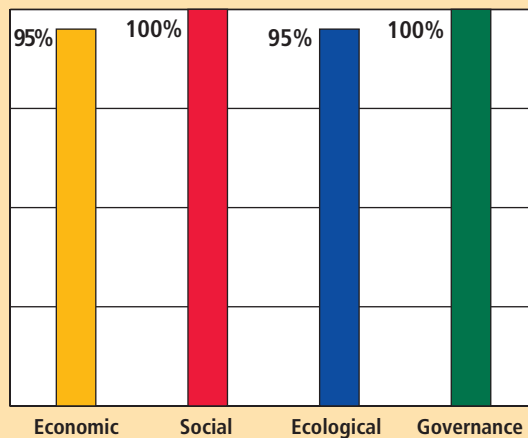
Project description	<p>This project aims to retrofit approximately 2 300 existing RDP houses in Kuyasa with solar water heaters (SWHs), insulated ceilings and two compact fluorescent light bulbs (CFLs). This will provide hot water on demand, improve the thermal efficiency of the household units, and provide energy efficient lighting.</p> <p>The project outputs include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction of Greenhouse Gas Emissions over a 21-year period, enabling access to international emission credit income • A saving in the annual cost of energy services to households by approximately R626 (\$96) per household • Health benefits as a result of increased ambient temperature and reduced reliance on heat sources that pose a fire hazard and have negative respiratory health impacts • Employment creation of 100 person years (employment of 1 person for 100 years, or 2 people for 50 years etc.) for installation of technologies and associated infrastructure (excluding local manufacture of the technologies which would add to this figure) • Potential for replication across all low-income housing in South Africa • Drawing marginalised people into a global environmental issue • The NPV (net present value) of the income from the emissions reductions will cover 20% to 30% of the capital costs of the installation of these technologies, based on the current nature of the carbon market • Building human capacity around various aspects of the project design, notably around energy efficiency and renewable energy and the development of a social awareness and an understanding of the link between the local environment and the global context.
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This information is derived from monitoring, related to change in behaviour, attitudes, levels of energy related activity, and thermal performance in the 10 demonstration households, after the installation of the three energy interventions.

Results achieved	<p>A pilot project was undertaken in 2004 and 2005 wherein 10 households were chosen and fitted with the three abovementioned energy interventions.</p> <p>These households have experienced significant energy savings, as well as an improved quality of life. This project is the first CDM (Clean Development Mechanism) project to go through the South African CDM approval process, and is the only registered CDM project in Africa.</p> <p>The Kuyasa Energy efficiency project has received significant international recognition and acclaim. It has been recognised by the Vienna-based Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership as a model project for national replication, as well as been awarded Point Carbon's Best Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) Project at the Carbon Market Insights Conference in Amsterdam in 2004.</p> <p>It is also the first solar thermal and energy efficiency project worldwide to qualify for the World Wildlife Fund's CDM Gold Standard.</p> <p>Contact: Shirene Rosenberg Tel: 487 2124 Email: shirene.rosenberg@capetown.gov.za</p>
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Sustainability Rating



Project title	Upgrading Rocklands Lookout Hill
Location	Corner of Baden Powell Drive & Eisleben Road, Rocklands
Budget	R 700 000 for 2005, R 350 000 for 2006 (Urban Renewal Funds)
Time frame	3 year period, starting 2005
Partners	Advanced South Africa Fair (Community Group) and Rocklands Neighbourhood Watch.

Project description

The main aim of this project is to upgrade and enhance an area used by the local community for recreation and environmental education. The following key interventions have been planned and are being implemented:

- Establishing an access road for vehicles, as well as pathways and seating for visitors to enjoy various vantage points and inspire community groups and school parties to make use of the facility
- Planting of indigenous trees, shrubs and ground covers to improve the biodiversity of the area, as well as to provide shade and an aesthetically pleasing environment
- Building of an ablution block for visitors, together with an office space for the attendant at the entrance gate
- Creating a safe and secure environment and ultimately providing a sustainable income for security staff
- Creating job opportunities for entrepreneurs in tourism, as well as a sustainable income for Tour Guides, community maintenance staff and a toilet attendant
- Allowing for informal traders in specified areas or on foot; which in turn provides income, (through charging for permits) which can subsidise running costs.



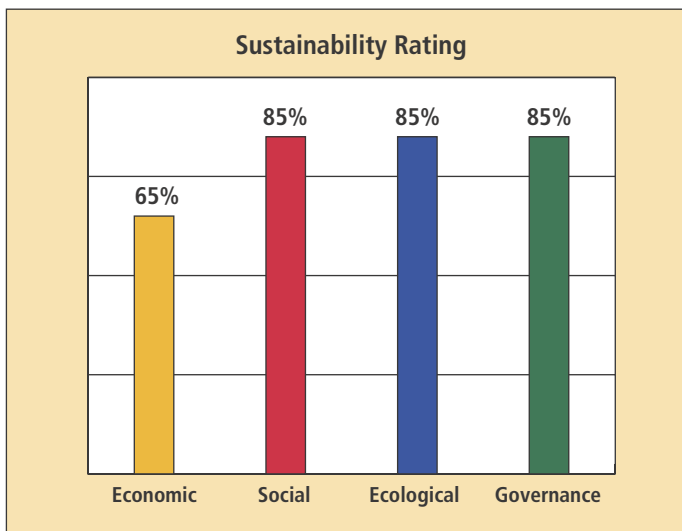
Results achieved

The hill has become increasingly popular since the start of the project, as the upgrading of roads, pathways and a seating area at the top of the hill have greatly increased the ease of use, and enhanced the quality of the area and its associated recreational space.

This park now provides a valuable recreational space where local residents can escape their densely populated residential areas and appreciate the splendid views of the False Bay coastline.

Many residents use the Lookout Hill on a daily basis for exercising (walking, running up the steps) and walking their dogs. A number of school groups also use the hill for environmental education programmes, as well as hosting school parties, outings and cultural events.

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Project title	TSOGA Samora Machel Environmental Resource Centre
Location	Samora Machel, Philippi
Budget	R 2 636 100
Time frame	Construction: January 2006 to September 2006
Partners	Provincial Government of the Western Cape: Human Settlements Redevelopment Fund and TSOGA, a community based environmental organisation.

Project description

The project involves the construction of a new Environmental Resource Centre for the operational activities of TSOGA. TSOGA is a community based environmental organisation that was first established in Langa on the Cape Flats in 1994 and is now being initiated in Samora Machel by community volunteers, who have relocated to Samora Machel.

The following activities are envisaged to form part of the operation of the Centre:

- Waste recycling and management programmes and initiatives
- Community outreach and environmental education in support of human and environmental health
- An organic food garden, nursery and nutrition system to aid poverty alleviation.

The building is seen as a local sustainability catalyst and is designed to demonstrate principles of sustainable practice and construction through the use of recycled materials and materials that can be grown and harvested at a local level. In effect, this will increase access to key resources by households in "growing" their own housing. Also unique to the project, are low energy and passive design systems, which use sustainable materials and construction methods.

From a community involvement and environmental education point of view, the project has the potential to be linked with other educational initiatives such as the 21 Households Project and Energy and Water Use Mapping exercises linked to school or youth programmes. The involvement of TSOGA ensures the ongoing monitoring of the success of the new and appropriate technologies being used.



Results achieved

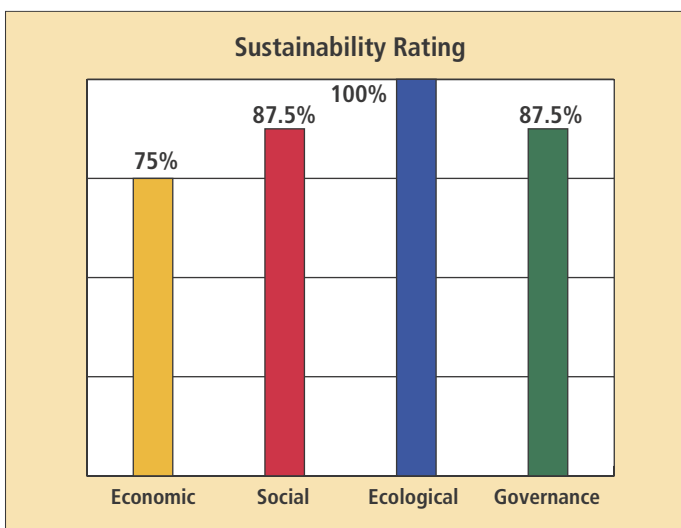
A public square and forecourt to the building has been implemented as part of the "Uluntu Plaza Dignified Places Programme" which seeks to invest in and develop the public realm in disadvantaged and neglected parts of the City.

A food garden and nursery site has been established and is now fully functional and supports the food needs of 50 families. The group was sent on a training programme on how to set up their own organic vegetable garden.

Recently the project planning and design phase has been awarded Bronze in the Holcim Africa Middle East Sustainable Construction Awards. The project will now qualify for the Holcim Global Sustainable Construction Awards.



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Category **C** projects



CITY OF CAPE TOWN | ISIXEKO SASEKAPA | S'AD KAAPSTAD

THIS CITY WORKS FOR YOU



Project title **Community Based Planning Project**

Location Citywide

Budget The project is at its infant stage and no funding has yet been allocated.

Time frame This will be an ongoing project, implemented in terms of a five year cycle, strategically linked to the Integrated Development Planning Cycle.

Partners Provincial Government of the Western Cape.

Project description South Africa is committed to poverty eradication and bottom-up governance. This is reflected in the use of participatory or Community Based Planning (CBP), which identifies locally appropriate poverty reduction interventions.



Planning is critical in the allocation of resources, especially with regard to local government budgets. Unless the poor can influence these budgets, their ability to promote sustainable livelihoods will be limited, as will the impact of local democracy. Attempts at participatory planning have often focused on short, ad-hoc workshops at a ward level. However, these kinds of workshops do not analyse the depth of local contexts, identify local strengths, or provide a platform for local action. The CBP approach provides a thorough method for undertaking such planning as part of an Integrated Development Plan.

The main aim of implementing Community Based Planning is to advocate the following:

- To improve the quality of plans;
- To improve the quality of services;
- To improve the community’s control over development; and
- To increase community action and reduce dependency.

In order for this to be successful, the following principles are key to the Community Based Planning Project:

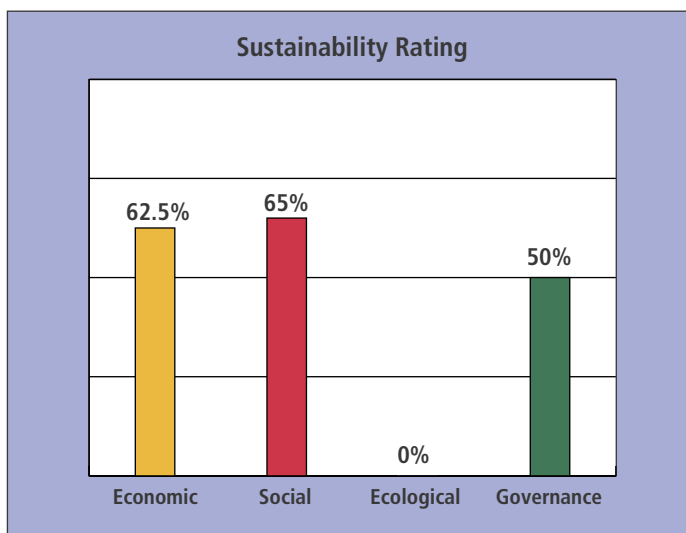
- The poor must be included in the planning process
- Systems must be realistic and practical
- Planning must be linked to a legitimate structure
- Planning must be part of an ongoing process, not a once-off exercise
- Plans must be people focused and empowering
- Plans must be holistic and cover all sectors
- Planning should promote mutual accountability between community and officials.

Results achieved The project is still at its infant stage and therefore no results can be reported on as yet. However, it is envisaged that the City and its citizens will benefit greatly through the implementation of this project.

Some of the desired outcomes include helping communities to understand the IDP and providing them with guidance on initiating their own small poverty alleviation projects. It is also envisaged that Community Based Planning will assist in the formation of Community Policing Forums, increased volunteer work in clinics, and the formation of HIV/AIDS support groups.

This project is aimed at answering the President’s call of “Vuk’uzenzele” by empowering impoverished communities to take an active role in poverty alleviation projects.

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Project title **Informal Settlements Growth Monitoring System**

Location Citywide

Budget Approximately R 500 000

Time frame 1 year (July 2006 to June 2007)

Partners Corporate GIS and Strategic Information (City of Cape Town).

Project description The City has dedicated its efforts towards improving the quality of life of its citizens. Therefore special projects have been put in place to ensure that this objective is met. One topical issue in the area of housing development has been that of informal settlement livelihood improvement. In order to facilitate decision making, a decision support system that provides users with relevant information about the area in a consolidated format has to be in place. This project seeks to develop a web-based tool, which will be known as the "Informal settlement growth monitoring system".

The system will be based on the following:

- Aerial photography taken periodically
- Aerial photography taken after disaster outbreaks (e.g. floods, fire)
- Socio-economic data
- Demographics
- Statistical models
- Land use information.

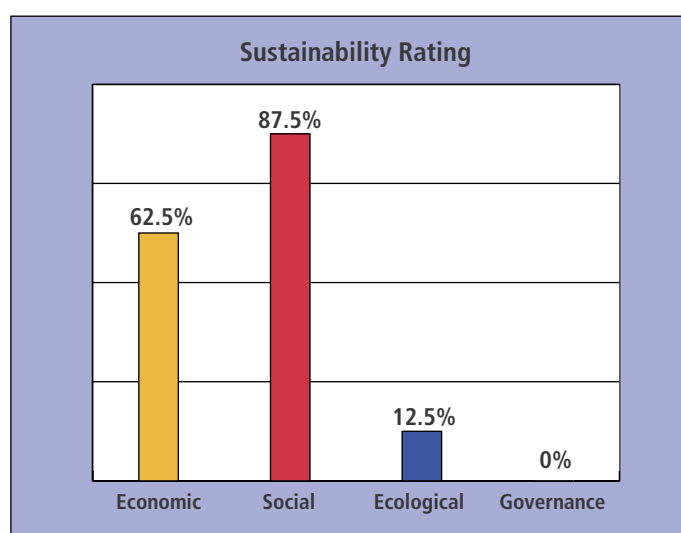
It is envisaged that this tool will provide the following benefits to decision makers:

- Interactive analysis of the distribution of informal settlements
- A visual history of informal settlement growth
- Spatial analysis of infrastructure and topography
- The ability to generate statistical graphs and reports
- The ability to print a range of thematic maps on informal settlements
- The ability to monitor the environment in and around informal settlements
- The ability to model and simulate service delivery.

This project will allow decision makers within local government to have access to current spatial and demographic information about informal settlements, thus allowing them to make better, more informed decisions. In the long term, this project will have a positive impact on levels of service delivery and strategic planning in informal settlements.

Results achieved This project is currently in its planning phase, and therefore results cannot be reported on at this time.

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Project title**Two Rivers Urban Park****Location**

The Park is located at the confluence of the Liesbeek and Black Rivers in Observatory

Budget

No funding has yet been secured as this project is still in the planning phase

Time frame

This will be a long term project; an approved business plan will need to be developed setting out immediate, short and long term projects for implementation

Partners

Provincial Government of the Western Cape, South African Astronomical Observatory, Transnet, Private land owners within the Park's boundaries, a number of environmental and general NGOs and CBOs.

Project description

The Two Rivers Urban Park (TRUP) is located at the confluence of the Liesbeek and Black Rivers. The area is comprised of sensitive ecological systems and habitats, as well as extensive open spaces suitable for the creation of a park that fulfils a variety of human and ecological needs and responds creatively to this quality environment. The TRUP is envisaged as a multipurpose urban park. Its foreseen functions include conservation, recreation, production and attraction of high yielding/public uses to form its edges.

The vision of the Park is to rehabilitate, protect, secure and enhance the intrinsic ecological qualities of the area. The stated objectives of the Two Rivers Urban Park are to:

- conserve the unique cultural landscape
- encourage environmental education and promote conservation
- maximise opportunities for all people so as to promote sustainable development.

The Development Framework for the Park divides the site into seven different precincts, each of which will fulfil a different role in achieving the overall aim of the park. A number of specific projects have been planned for these precincts, including the development of an eco-village, where the current Oude Molen Village exists. The proposed project will develop and extend the work that has already taken place in order to create a model example of a sustainably designed, mixed-use (residential, commercial, agricultural, educational, conservation) and socially mixed (richer, poorer, multi-cultural and child-centred) community that sets the benchmark for integrated sustainable human settlements.

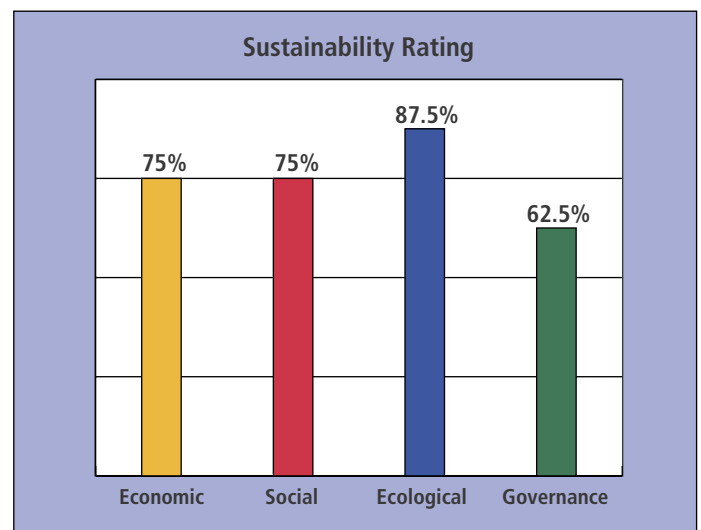
Other goals include the installation of solar water heaters, liquid petroleum gas for cooking, and the capturing and reuse of biogas, in order to reduce electricity consumption throughout the Park by 60%. On site treatment and re-use of treated sewerage is also proposed, as is the recycling of greywater, and rainwater harvesting. All waste produced in the Park is to be collected and recycled, with organic waste to be composted for use in gardening projects, with the long term aim that no solid waste will need to be removed to landfill.

Alien clearing programmes have been identified and are currently underway in a private capacity. Organic market gardening is also underway in the Oude Molen Village precinct and plans to extend this to other precincts in the Park have been formulated. A sustainable arts and craft centre is also planned.

Results achieved

This project is currently in its planning phase, and therefore results cannot be reported on at this time.

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Sustainability Rating Table

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
		21 Households	Air Quality Monitoring	Bicycle Recycle	Blaauwberg Conservation Area	Cape Care Route	CMOSS	Community Based Capacity Building	False Bay Ecology Park	HIV/AIDS MSATs	ICLEI Event Greening	Informal Settlement GIS	Khayelitsha Air Pollution Strategy	Khayelitsha Wetland Park	Kuyasa Energy Efficiency Upgrade	Mfuleni Water Leaks Project	Normazmo Business Centre	Non Motorised Transport	Rocklands Lookout Hill	Services of Informal Settlements	Treated Effluent Re-use	TSOGA Samora Machel	Two Rivers Urban Park	Wallacedene Housing Project	Youth Environmental School
Economic	Promoting skills development and capacity building	3.00	2.33	3.17	4.00	3.67	0.00	2.50	3.50	3.50	3.17	1.00	3.25	3.33	2.50	3.67	3.67	3.33	2.25	2.50	2.75	2.00	2.50	4.00	3.25
	Promoting public-private partnerships	2.50	0.00	2.50	2.50	3.33	1.67	2.50	3.00	1.50	3.33	1.50	2.50	3.33	2.00	3.67	3.50	3.83	2.38	1.00	2.75	1.50	2.75	3.17	1.50
	Maximising sustainable natural resource productivity	3.00	0.00	0.00	2.83	2.17	3.17	2.50	2.17	0.00	3.33	1.50	0.00	2.67	2.88	3.67	0.00	3.50	2.00	0.00	3.75	3.25	2.75	0.00	2.50
	Promoting cleaner production processes and economic efficiency	3.38	3.33	2.67	0.00	0.33	3.17	2.50	2.17	0.00	3.00	1.50	4.00	0.00	2.63	3.50	3.67	3.83	0.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	3.25	3.00	3.00
	Working to alleviate poverty	3.13	0.00	3.17	3.50	2.50	2.33	2.50	3.50	2.33	2.50	2.00	2.75	1.67	2.75	3.33	3.83	3.50	1.50	1.67	2.50	4.00	2.75	3.83	3.00
	Promoting SMME Development and/or use of human capital	2.50	0.00	3.50	3.67	3.33	2.33	2.50	3.00	1.33	3.50	1.00	3.25	3.00	2.50	3.50	4.00	3.50	1.75	1.67	2.50	2.50	2.75	3.17	2.00
	Promoting Sustainable Employment Creation	2.13	2.00	3.50	2.67	3.17	2.33	2.50	3.33	3.17	2.50	1.50	3.75	3.00	2.75	3.33	2.67	3.83	1.50	1.67	3.00	3.50	3.00	3.00	2.50
Average		2.88	2.00	3.33	3.17	3.33	2.67	2.50	3.17	2.83	2.83	2.50	3.25	3.17	3.75	3.67	3.67	3.50	2.63	2.50	3.17	3.00	3.00	3.33	2.75
Social	Promoting health and well-being	3.25	4.00	3.50	3.50	0.00	0.00	1.00	3.50	2.25	2.50	2.00	0.00	2.00	4.00	3.00	4.00	4.00	2.50	0.00	1.25	2.75	0.00	4.00	4.00
	Promoting arts, culture, sports and heritage and/or maintaining existing facilities	3.25	0.00	0.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	2.00	3.00	0.00	3.00	4.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.00	4.00	2.50	0.00	1.75	3.00	0.00	4.00	4.00
	Promoting Safety and Security/Reducing crime and violence	3.50	0.00	0.00	4.00	3.50	3.00	0.50	3.50	0.50	2.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	3.50	0.00	4.00	4.00	2.50	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	4.00	4.00
	Creating or enhancing dignified human settlements and/or open spaces	3.50	3.00	0.00	4.00	2.00	2.00	0.50	3.00	0.00	2.00	4.00	0.00	4.00	3.50	3.00	4.00	4.00	2.50	0.00	1.50	3.50	0.00	4.00	4.00
	Promoting access to amenities and infrastructure	3.50	3.25	4.00	3.50	0.00	4.00	2.00	3.00	2.00	1.25	4.00	0.00	2.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	2.00	0.00	1.50	3.50	0.00	4.00	4.00
	Addressing historic inequity and inequality	2.00	3.50	3.50	4.00	2.50	4.00	2.00	2.50	3.50	3.00	4.00	0.00	2.00	4.00	3.00	3.50	4.00	2.50	0.00	0.50	3.00	0.00	2.00	4.00
	Meeting basic needs	3.50	3.25	3.50	3.25	2.00	2.00	1.00	2.50	3.00	2.50	4.00	0.00	1.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	2.25	0.00	1.50	4.00	0.00	2.00	2.00
Average		3.50	1.50	3.50	4.00	2.50	2.50	2.57	3.00	2.25	3.00	3.50	2.50	2.00	4.00	3.00	4.00	4.00	3.38	4.00	3.00	3.50	3.00	3.00	4.00
Ecological	Making Wise use of Land	3.67	0.00	0.00	4.00	0.00	4.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.00	3.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.67	2.75	0.00	3.50	2.50	4.00	2.00	1.50
	Implementing Water Resource Management	3.83	0.00	0.00	4.00	2.67	3.67	0.00	1.33	0.00	3.17	0.00	0.00	3.50	2.00	4.00	0.00	1.50	2.50	1.83	4.00	3.00	3.00	0.00	3.00
	Improving air and/or water quality	3.17	4.00	3.33	4.00	0.00	3.33	0.00	3.67	0.00	3.17	0.00	4.00	2.75	1.75	3.17	0.00	3.00	0.00	2.00	3.50	2.50	2.50	2.00	3.00
	Protecting sensitive ecosystems	3.17	0.00	3.33	4.00	2.33	4.00	0.00	3.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.00	4.00	0.00	3.17	0.00	1.83	2.75	0.00	3.75	3.75	4.00	0.00	3.00
	Minimising waste and pollution	3.17	3.00	3.33	4.00	2.33	2.67	0.00	2.83	0.00	3.33	0.00	4.00	2.75	1.75	3.50	0.00	3.33	2.00	1.83	3.75	4.00	3.50	0.33	3.00
	Promoting use of sustainable resources/ renewables	3.00	3.17	3.33	4.00	0.33	3.67	0.00	2.33	0.00	3.50	0.00	3.50	2.50	2.00	3.67	0.00	2.67	2.00	1.83	4.00	4.00	3.75	0.67	3.00
	Promoting energy efficiency and addressing climate change	3.50	3.33	3.33	4.00	0.33	2.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.50	0.00	3.50	0.00	2.00	3.17	0.00	3.33	0.00	1.67	3.00	4.00	3.50	2.00	3.00
	Promoting biodiversity and the biodiversity network	3.00	0.00	0.00	4.00	2.83	4.00	0.00	3.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.00	0.00	2.50	0.00	1.00	2.75	0.00	3.00	3.50	3.25	0.00	3.00
Average		3.50	3.17	2.00	4.00	2.33	3.50	0.00	3.00	0.00	3.33	0.50	3.50	3.25	3.75	3.67	0.00	3.00	3.38	2.33	3.75	4.00	3.50	1.33	3.00
Governance	Promoting environmental awareness and communications	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	2.00	3.00	0.00	4.00	0.00	4.00	0.00	4.00	3.00	4.00	4.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	2.00	3.50	4.00	0.00	4.00
	Aligned with IDP and CDS	4.00	4.00	3.50	4.00	3.00	4.00	1.00	4.00	3.00	4.00	0.00	4.00	2.00	4.00	4.00	2.00	4.00	0.00	2.00	4.00	3.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
	Aligned with international conventions, national, provincial & local government policy	3.50	4.00	3.50	4.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	4.00	3.00	1.00	0.00	4.00	3.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	3.00	4.00	4.00	3.50	3.00	4.00	4.00
	Empowering local communities/ community organizations	4.00	3.00	3.50	3.50	4.00	2.00	4.00	4.00	3.00	3.00	0.00	3.00	2.00	4.00	3.00	4.00	2.50	2.50	1.00	0.00	3.00	2.00	3.50	4.00
	Promoting co-operative governance	2.75	3.50	4.00	4.00	3.00	3.00	1.00	3.50	2.00	3.00	0.00	4.00	3.00	4.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	2.50	3.00	4.00	4.00	0.00	3.00	4.00
	Promoting education and training for sustainable development	3.75	3.75	2.50	4.00	2.00	0.00	1.00	4.00	3.00	3.00	0.00	3.00	2.00	4.00	2.00	1.00	3.00	1.75	3.00	1.00	2.00	1.00	3.00	4.00
	Promoting transparency and democratic processes	3.50	3.00	2.75	4.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	4.00	0.00	1.00	3.50	3.00	4.00	1.00	4.00	2.00	2.75	3.00	3.00	3.25	3.00	3.00	0.00
Average		3.50	3.75	3.25	4.00	3.00	3.00	2.00	4.00	2.00	3.50	0.00	3.50	3.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	3.00	3.38	2.50	2.50	3.50	2.50	3.00	4.00



Cape Town's natural environment is known for its beauty and biodiversity, providing essential resources and offering natural assets on which much of our economy depends.



Our rich history of people and their culture, religious, political and economic practices has given us a particular and precious heritage in Cape Town.



Cape Town has an impressive and constantly evolving urban environment. We need to create a more equitable and harmonious living environment.



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