WWF engages cities in South Africa and across the globe on the road to sustainable urban mobility

Louise Scholtz, WWF South Africa
Emelie Kärre, WWF Sweden and Cities core team
WWF in strategic partnership with

VOLVO

CLIMATE SAVERS
DEFENSORES DO CLIMA
CLIMATE SAVERS

HIGH CO2
LOW CO2
Mobility in South Africa – context, challenges and imperatives
Typical energy profile of South African cities

**Figure 1: Energy consumption by energy source, Cape Town, 2012**
- Petrol: 31%
- Diesel: 22%
- Electricity: 29%
- Paraffin: 1%
- Liquid petroleum gas: 2%
- Heavy furnace oil: 1%
- Coal: 3%
- Jet fuel: 6%
- Aviation gasoline: <1%
- International marine: 5%

Total GJ: 158,685,055

*Including aviation, international marine, electricity losses

**Figure 2: Energy consumption by sector, Cape Town, 2012**
- Residential: 12%
- Commercial: 13%
- Industrial: 8%
- Government: 1%
- Agriculture: <1%
- Transport: 64%

Total GJ: 158,685,055

*Including aviation, international marine; excluding electricity losses

Source: City of Cape Town, Eskom, Province, SAPIA.
The need to shift transport behaviour in SA

GHG EMISSIONS BY MODE

- Car: 39%
- Minibus Taxi: 18%
- Bus: 8%
- Rail: 9%
- Motorcycle: <1%
- Walk: 6%
- Bicycle: <1%

PASSENGER-KM BY MODE IN CAPE TOWN

Data: Various. Analysis: Zanie Cilliers, SEA

WWF NEDBANK GREEN TRUST Open Streets SEA SUSTAINABLE ENERGY ACTION pretysim.pl