

SOUTH AFRICA / JUDGMENT

Nokotyana and Others v Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality and Others (CCT 31/09) [2009] ZACC 33; 2010 (4) BCLR 312 (CC) (19 November 2009)

[2009] ZACC 33

COURT

Constitutional Court

BEFORE

Van der Westhuizen, Moseneke, Cameron, Mokgoro, Ngcobo, Nkabinde, O'Regan, Sachs, Skweyiya

CASE / FILE NUMBER

CCT 31/09

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CONSTITUTIONAL COURT OF SOUTH AFRICA

Case

CCT 31/09

[2009]

ZACC 33

In

the matter between:

JOHNSON
MATOTOBANOKOTYANA AND OTHERS Applicants
and
EKURHULENI
METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY First Respondent
MEMBER
OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL FOR
LOCAL
GOVERNMENT AND HOUSING, GAUTENG Second Respondent
NATIONAL
MINISTER FOR HUMAN SETTLEMENTS Third Respondent

DIRECTOR-GENERAL:

NATIONAL DEPARTMENT
OF
HUMAN SETTLEMENTS Fourth Respondent
Heard
on : 15 September 2009
Decided
on : 19 November 2009

JUDGMENT

VAN DER WESTHUIZEN J:

Introduction

The Constitution explicitly recognises social and economic rights with regard to housing,¹ as well as healthcare, food, water and social security.² On several occasions this Court has been called on to decide difficult issues in connection with access to health care,³ housing⁴ and water,⁵ as well as the provision of electricity.⁶ This is understandable. Our history is one of land dispossession, institutionalised discrimination and systemic deprivation. The need for housing and basic services is still enormous and the differences between the wealthy and the poor are vast. This case is about sanitation and lighting. More specifically, it is about the quest of a community in an informal settlement to have toilets. They want one “ventilated improved pit latrine” (somewhat ironically referred to as “VIP” latrines) per household, instead of the one chemical toilet per ten families offered to them by the authorities, in the place of their existing pit latrines. The community also asks for high-mast lighting to enhance safety and access by emergency vehicles. They rely on their right of access to adequate housing, other constitutional rights and certain statutory provisions.⁷ The applicants, Mr Nokotyana and others, approached the South Gauteng High Court (High Court) on behalf of residents of the Harry Gwala Informal Settlement (Settlement), located in the area of jurisdiction of the first respondent, the Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality (Municipality). They sought an order against the Municipality to provide them with basic services, pending a decision on whether the Settlement would be upgraded to a formal township. After having achieved only partial success, they seek leave to appeal to this Court.⁸ The facts illustrate that the plight of the poor is desperate and that their patience is often tested to the limit by unfortunate and unjustified delays. The case shows that the role of courts in the achievement of socio-economic goals is an important but limited one and that bureaucratic efficiency and close co-operation between different spheres of government and communities are essential. It is perhaps ironic, but not coincidental, that the Settlement carries the name of a well-known icon of the struggle against the oppression and inequality of apartheid, who dedicated his life to the pursuance of social, political and economic equality through the socialist principles in which he believed and taught.⁹ Parties Mr Nokotyana instituted these proceedings against the Municipality in terms of section 38 of the Constitution.¹⁰ As a result of directions issued by this Court, the Member of the Executive Council for Local Government and Housing of the Province of Gauteng (MEC), the national Minister for Human Settlements (Minister) and the Director-General of the national Department of Human Settlements (DG), whom the applicants did not cite as parties, were joined as second, third and fourth respondents respectively in the proceedings before this Court. These parties lodged affidavits, made written submissions and appeared at the hearing. Factual background During the 1980s the residents of the Settlement occupied a piece of empty land on the eastern edge of Wattville Township. Some time ago, the South African Iron and Steel Industrial Corporation (ISCOR), one of the owners of the land, initiated a process of relocation and many of the occupiers voluntarily moved to an area

called Chief Albert Luthuli¹¹ Extension 4. There is a dispute between the applicants and the respondents about the existence of basic services at Extension 4. Mr Nokotyana and the other residents however refused to move away from the Settlement, citing as reasons the absence of schools and the distance they would have to travel from the new development to their places of work. In August 2006 the Municipality submitted a proposal, in terms of Chapter 13 of the National Housing Code,¹² to the MEC to upgrade the status of the Settlement to a formal township, which would entitle them to services they are not

currently receiving. Some three years later a final decision on the proposal is still being awaited. The applicants submit that,

pending the decision on whether the Settlement is going to be upgraded, the Municipality is required in terms of its obligations

under the Constitution, legislation and the National Housing Code to provide the Settlement with certain basic services with immediate effect.¹³ The Municipality takes the view that, in terms of the National Housing Code, it may not provide basic services that require extensive capital outlay until the decision on whether to upgrade has been taken and that the obligation to provide certain services in the case of an emergency does not arise here. From the papers it appears that the number of households in the Settlement has been increasing substantially. It is estimated that at present there are approximately 1 000 households in the Settlement. There are 110 informal settlements within the area of jurisdiction of the Municipality, comprising some 140 000 households. Countrywide, an estimated 1,8 million households in informal settlements currently reside in squalid conditions. This represents probably 7 to 8 million people. Currently 502 informal settlement upgrading projects are being implemented nationally. Most of the informal settlements in South Africa are situated in the bigger urban areas. In the High Court The applicants sought an order against the Municipality, pending the decision to upgrade the Settlement, to provide the Settlement with (1) communal water taps, (2) temporary sanitation facilities, (3) refuse removal and (4) high-mast lighting in key areas. The claim was essentially based on sections 26 and 27 of the Constitution and Chapters 12 and 13 of the National Housing Code.¹⁴ In the High Court, the Municipality accepted its obligation to provide water taps and refuse removal services. Based on the Municipality's attitude, the Court ordered it to provide these basic interim services immediately. The High Court found that Chapter 12 of the National Housing Code did not apply, because the emergency housing requirements as defined therein were not present. It furthermore held that Chapter 13 of the Housing Code was only of application once a decision had been taken to upgrade an informal settlement, which had not yet happened in this case. It therefore found that a case had not been made out for the provision of temporary sanitation facilities and high-mast lighting. The High Court also found no suggestion that the Municipality was not carrying out its obligations to take all reasonable and necessary steps, within the framework of national and provincial housing legislation and policy, to ensure that services are provided in a manner which is economically efficient. The applicants now approach this Court seeking the provision of temporary basic sanitation services and high-mast lighting. Preliminary issues A few preliminary issues have to be decided. These are whether this

application raises a constitutional matter, whether it is in the interests of justice for this Court to hear the matter without the benefit of a judgment by the Supreme Court of Appeal, whether condonation should be granted for the late filing of the Municipality's written argument and whether the considerable volume of documents filed in this Court, which did not form part of the record in the High Court, should be admitted. As to the first, the applicants raise questions relating to the applicability of several constitutional and statutory provisions (especially section 26 of the Constitution, which provides for the right of access to adequate housing) as well as what the content of the rights is. These are constitutional matters, which are important to communities all over the country and to all spheres of government. It is generally preferable for a litigant to exhaust all appeal remedies and especially not to by-pass the Supreme Court of Appeal.¹⁵ However, a decision by the Supreme Court of Appeal would most likely not finally dispose of this matter, as a further appeal to this Court is highly probable. As the residents of the Settlement have already been subjected to long delays, it is in the interests of justice for this Court to hear the matter directly. The reasons provided by the Municipality for filing its written argument one day late are sufficient to justify condonation. No prejudice was caused and the application was not opposed. Condonation should be granted. In this Court, both the applicants and the Municipality sought to tender new evidence. This Court has expressed itself strongly on the filing of new evidence on appeal.¹⁶ There are two problems with the submission of new evidence on appeal. First, it tends to change the issues that were before the court below, or even introduce new issues, thus rendering this Court a court of first and final instance. Second, the submission of new evidence – and especially large volumes – in an appeal is generally highly undesirable and cumbersome. The documentation in this case includes policy instruments¹⁷ and some 307 pages of articles¹⁸ and other documents filed together with the applicants' written argument. The Municipality also tendered evidence of a new policy on the provision of temporary sanitation services which was adopted on 16 April 2009, after the delivery of the High Court judgment.¹⁹ The applicants sought to challenge this new policy too, on the basis that it is irrational and cannot be regarded as a reasonable measure to achieve the right of access to adequate housing in terms of section 26(1) and (2) of the Constitution. However, it is not appropriate on appeal to consider a case so fundamentally changed. In the circumstances, it is not necessary to consider the new evidence lodged by either the applicants or the Municipality and the rationality and reasonableness, or lack thereof, of the policy embodied in the evidence. The applicants' case It is not easy to describe the applicants' case accurately, because of the way it was presented. While they claimed temporary sanitation facilities and high-mast lighting in key areas to enhance community safety and access by emergency vehicles in the High Court, they insist before this Court on one VIP latrine per household with immediate effect, or alternatively one VIP latrine per two households. They still insist on the high-mast lighting. According to them, these constitute basic sanitation and electricity. The policy adopted by the Municipality in April 2009 provides for one chemical toilet per ten families.²⁰ As stated above, the applicants contend in this Court that this policy is irrational and unreasonable. The applicants furthermore

submit that some of the stands fall into Wattville Township, where an electricity grid is available and which could be extended to provide the basic minimum core electricity services. The applicants rely on the right of access to adequate housing, guaranteed in section 2621 of the Constitution. They also rely on sections 2,22 7,23 10,24 3925 and 17326 of the Constitution and on Chapters 12 and 13 of the National Housing Code. They submit that the High Court erred in finding that the applicants were not entitled to relief in terms of Chapters 12 and 13 of the National Housing Code. The High Court furthermore failed to find that the right of access to adequate housing, read with the Housing Act,²⁷ the National Housing Code²⁸ and the Water Services Act,²⁹ imposes a mandatory minimum core content as far as free basic sanitation is concerned. The mandatory minimum obligation to provide free basic sanitation cannot be defeated by budgetary constraints, they argue. The High Court also erroneously found that the Municipality was carrying out its obligation to take all reasonable steps to ensure that services are provided in an

economically efficient manner, according to the applicants. Some of the above contentions and the statutory provisions on which they are based require a brief exposition. The main legislative and policy instruments enacted to give effect to the state's constitutional obligation in relation to housing are the Housing Act and the National Housing Code. Chapter 12 of the National Housing Code was introduced after the decision of this Court in *Grootboom*³⁰ and provides for housing assistance in emergency circumstances. It provides for assistance to people who, for reasons beyond their control, find themselves in an emergency housing situation such as their existing shelter being destroyed or damaged; their prevailing situation posing an immediate threat to their lives, health and safety; or eviction, or the threat of imminent eviction. Assistance is rendered "only in emergency situations of exceptional housing need".³¹ Chapter 13 of the National Housing Code provides for the upgrading of informal settlements. It relates to the provision of grants to a municipality to enable it to upgrade informal settlements in its jurisdiction in a structured way and on the basis of a phased development approach.³² Counsel for the applicants relied specifically on paragraph 13.7.1 of the chapter. This paragraph provides that municipalities are responsible for considering whether a matter merits the submission of an application for assistance under this chapter. If the matter merits the submission of an application, the paragraph provides for a municipality to take certain action.³³ Paragraph 13.7.1 is based on section 9(1)³⁴ of the Housing Act. Section 9(1) provides that every municipality, as part of its process of integrated development planning, must take all reasonable and necessary steps within the framework of national and provincial housing legislation and policy to ensure that the inhabitants of its area of jurisdiction have access to adequate housing on a progressive basis; that conditions not conducive to the health and safety of the inhabitants of its area of jurisdiction are prevented or removed; and that services in respect of water, sanitation, electricity, roads, storm water drainage and transport are provided in a manner which is economically efficient. Section 335 of the Water Services Act provides that everyone has a right of access to basic water supply and basic sanitation. Every water

services authority is prompted to take reasonable measures to realise these rights. The section furthermore requires every water

services authority to provide for measures to realise these rights in its water services development plan. Regulation 2 of the Regulations Relating to Compulsory National Standards and Measures to Conserve Water (promulgated in terms of the Water Services Act)³⁶ describes the minimum standard for basic sanitation services as a toilet which is safe, reliable, environmentally sound, easy to keep clean, provides privacy and protection against weather, well ventilated, keeps smells to the minimum and prevents the entry and exit of flies and other disease-carrying pests.³⁷ In this Court the applicants further sought to rely on policy instruments and related statutory provisions which were not part of their case before the High Court. As stated above,³⁸ these cannot be considered by the Court. The respondents' case The Municipality's position in the High Court was that it had no obligation to provide temporary sanitation services and high-mast lighting in key areas. Resolution 5 of the policy adopted by the Municipality in April 2009, in order to deal with the problem of the interim provision of services to all informal settlements within its area of jurisdiction,³⁹ provides that— "the maximum amount of R100 million on the Operational Budget for the 2009/2010 financial year [will be approved] and thereafter on a yearly basis until the need cease to exist, for the provision of interim sanitation to informal settlements in the form of chemical toilets, provided at one toilet per ten families, only in areas where health problems are associated with community based pit latrines." During the hearing the Municipality emphasised the development of this policy and made an offer of one chemical toilet per ten families. Counsel indicated that the toilets could be installed by the end of October 2009 and said that the Municipality would not object to its offer being concretised in an order of this Court. The Municipality is unable to offer immediate relief as to the high-mast lighting. Resolution 2 provides that "where infrastructure exists, [efforts will be made] to provide electricity and lighting (high-mast lighting) to informal settlements."⁴⁰ The Municipality points out problems which actually render it beyond its control, such as that permission has to be granted to connect to the national electricity grid. It is also unlikely that high-mast lighting will be provided to an area that has not yet been upgraded. The Municipality contends that the true difference between the parties is the practical implementation of measures to achieve the applicants' constitutional rights, not their entitlement to these rights. Thus, it is contended, the real question for consideration is whether the Municipality has been unreasonable in declining to provide the services claimed within the time-frame and to the extent that they are claimed. The measures taken cannot be said not to be reasonable, the Municipality submits.⁴¹ In the provincial and national spheres, the MEC, Minister and DG undertake to supplement the funds of the Municipality in the amount of R1,1 million, to enable it to provide one chemical toilet per four households in the Settlement (instead of per ten households, as provided for in the Municipality's new policy). They stress that this relief should be granted to the Harry Gwala Informal Settlement only, on the basis that the inordinate delay to finalise the application for the upgrading of the Settlement constitutes an exceptional circumstance. They emphasise that they are not in a position to provide the same relief to other similarly situated informal settlements. They furthermore offer to assist the Municipality and to

facilitate the process.

Analysis

The first question is whether the Municipality is obliged under Chapter 12 of the National Housing Code to provide the services the applicants seek. The second is whether it is obliged to do so under Chapter 13. The third question is whether, if the Municipality is not obliged under either of these Chapters, the applicants are entitled to rely directly on section 26 of the Constitution. The fourth relates to the relevance of the Municipality's new policy. The fifth question is whether it would be appropriate to address the delay by the Gauteng Province in deciding whether the Settlement should be upgraded in an order of this Court. The High Court found that the applicants could not rely on Chapter 12 of the National Housing Code, because a state of emergency as contemplated did not exist.⁴² Counsel for the applicants contends that this was wrong, because the applicants indeed live in conditions that pose an immediate

threat to their lives, health and safety and are accordingly in need of emergency assistance, as provided for in Chapter 12.⁴³ This argument is misconceived. As argued by the Municipality, Chapter 12 can only find application where an emergency has been determined to exist by the MEC. This did not happen in this case, nor have the applicants applied for a declaration to that effect. The Municipality furthermore points out that Chapter 12 clearly states that assistance "will be limited to absolute essentials", that the programme does not allow "queue jumping" or deviation from priorities in planning and that it does not permit the provision of street lighting "except that the provision of high mast lighting could be considered in special circumstances". The High Court cannot be said to have erred in finding that the applicants' reliance on Chapter 12 must fail. Chapter 13 deals with the in situ upgrading of informal settlements. After analysing the criteria contained in Chapter 13, as well as taking section 9(1) of the

Housing Act into account, the High Court concluded that the applicants would only be entitled to rely on Chapter 13 once the

decision has been taken to upgrade the Settlement. It is clear from the wording of the chapter that township development must under no circumstances be compromised and that the approval of the general plan of the areas, the approval of the service design and standards and the actual proclamation of the township must be pursued.⁴⁴ The principle on which Chapter 13 is thus based is that capital-intensive services will not be provided until a decision has

been made on whether to upgrade a settlement. The Municipality reinforced this by referring to the provisions of the Municipal

Finance Management Act, which prohibits "fruitless and wasteful expenditure".⁴⁵ Only once the layout of a township has been established, can the infrastructure for the installation of engineering services be provided. As pointed out by the Municipality, if this is done earlier, the cost incurred in providing interim services would be wasted. It seems that the Municipality complied with the provisions of paragraph 13.7.1,⁴⁶ as it did submit an application for assistance under this chapter to the MEC. The Chapter 13 phased development process provides for four

phases; the provision of services only come into play in the second phase, after a decision to upgrade the settlement has already been taken by the MEC. As the Municipality complied with its duties under Chapter 13 and the decision of the MEC is still awaited, the applicants' reliance on Chapter 13 must fail. The High Court's conclusion on this point cannot be faulted. The applicants' earlier mentioned reliance on provisions of the Water Services Act in the High Court as well as in this Court deals with their original claim for water taps (which was agreed to in the High Court and ordered by the Court), as well as with their claim for basic sanitation services. In so far as the applicants attempt to rely on Regulation 2 to support their attack on the Municipality's newly adopted policy and their claim for one VIP latrine per household (or two households), their submissions cannot be considered, because – as set out in paragraph 20 above – this attack is a new attack

raised on appeal. It would be inappropriate for this Court to adjudicate it now. To the extent that they rely on Regulation 2 to bolster the claim made in their notice of motion that the Municipality must furnish them with temporary sanitation facilities,

pending the decision whether to upgrade the Settlement, the Municipality's response is that Chapter 13 precludes capital

intensive service provision until the decision to upgrade has been taken. This principle seeks to ensure that public funds are

expended effectively. It cannot be said, in the absence of a challenge to Chapter 13, that the approach of the Municipality to the claim for temporary sanitation services is unreasonable. The applicants' submissions in this regard cannot be upheld.⁴⁷ Next, the applicants' reliance on the Constitution must be addressed. Section 26 states that everyone has the right of access to adequate housing. It also states that the state must take reasonable legislative and other measures, within its available resources, to achieve the progressive realisation of this right.⁴⁸ This provision is repeated in respect of the right of access to health care services, sufficient food and water and social security,

provided for in section 27 of the Constitution.⁴⁹ As stated earlier, this Court has dealt with the right of access to adequate housing,⁵⁰ to health care services⁵¹ and to water.⁵² Its jurisprudence on social and economic rights was recently summarised in *Mazibuko*⁵³ and a detailed analysis is not required in the circumstances of this application. It was argued on behalf of the applicants that the right of access to adequate housing, recognised in section 26 of the Constitution, must be interpreted to include basic sanitation and electricity. Counsel for the applicants also urged this Court to find that its previous decisions on section 26 were wrong in as much as the right of access to adequate housing was not given content and to find that the right in fact has a minimum content. It is not necessary to make a finding on these submissions. Chapters 12 and 13 were promulgated to give effect to the rights conferred by section 26 of the Constitution. They do not purport to establish minimum standards.⁵⁴ Their manifest purpose is to regulate the provision of services pending a decision on upgrade, as in this case. The applicants have not sought to challenge either chapter of the National Housing Code. This Court has repeatedly held that where

legislation has been enacted to give effect to a right, a litigant should rely on that legislation or alternatively challenge the legislation as inconsistent with the Constitution.⁵⁵ The applicants recognised this by relying primarily on Chapters 12 and 13. They also tried to rely directly on the Constitution though. They cannot be permitted to do so. It would not be appropriate for this Court in these proceedings to consider whether the Municipality's new policy complies with the Constitution, for this reason, as well as in view of the above-mentioned inadmissibility of the new documentary evidence in which the policy is embodied.⁵⁶ The applicants furthermore relied on several other constitutional provisions. Their reliance was however vague and insufficiently specified. Where the Constitution contains both a specific right, and a more general right, it is appropriate first to invoke the specific right. Section 39 of the Constitution requires courts when interpreting the Bill of Rights to promote the values that underlie an open and democratic society based on human dignity, equality and freedom. It is incontestable that access to

housing and basic services is important and relates to human dignity.⁵⁷ It remains most appropriate though to rely directly on the right of access to adequate housing, rather than on the more general right to human dignity. ⁵⁸ The fourth above-mentioned question is how this Court should treat the Municipality's new policy to supply the Settlement with one chemical toilet per every ten families and its express intention to do this in the near future. Counsel for the Municipality presented this policy as an offer to the applicants and agreed that it be incorporated into any order this Court may make. Counsel for the applicants urged the Court to find the policy to be unreasonable and irrational. All that this Court should do with regard to the Municipality's new policy is to note it and record the Municipality's intention and undertaking to act speedily. For the reasons mentioned earlier in this judgment it is neither necessary nor proper to pronounce on the reasonableness or rationality of the policy, or to include the policy in the order of this Court. The offer from the MEC, the Minister and DG to assist the Municipality with the necessary finances to provide one chemical toilet per four families requires attention, for it may alleviate the desperate situation of those living in the Settlement, even if only to a limited degree. It was made clear that this could only be done on the basis that the circumstances of the applicants are exceptional and unique. There are no funds available to extend the same offer to other communities. The Municipality is strongly opposed to accepting the offer, or being obliged to implement it, as it is of the view that it would amount to discrimination against the many other similarly situated communities under its jurisdiction. It is tempting to order the Municipality to accept the assistance offered in order to improve the lives of at least the applicants before this Court, by describing their situation as exceptional and unique. Unfortunately though, it is not so exceptional or unique. According to the Municipality, there are 110 other similar informal settlements within its area of jurisdiction. In another 16 cases, the Municipality informs the Court, the Province has also delayed taking a decision on applications for upgrading. Elsewhere in the province and the country there are thousands more in similarly unsatisfactory circumstances. It would not be just and equitable⁵⁹ to make an order that would benefit only those who approached a court and caused sufficient embarrassment to provincial and national

authorities to motivate them to make a once-off offer of this kind. The remaining question that requires the attention of this Court is the delay of more than three years on the part of the Gauteng provincial government in reaching a decision on the Municipality's application to upgrade the Settlement to a township. The rights of residents under Chapter 13 are dependent on a decision being taken. The provincial government should take decisions for which it is constitutionally responsible, without delay. A delay of this length is unjustified and unacceptable. It complies neither with section 237 of the Constitution,⁶⁰ nor with the requirement of reasonableness imposed on the government by section 26(2) of the Constitution with regard to access to adequate housing. This is conceded by the MEC. In open court, packed with residents of the Settlement, counsel for the MEC stood up and offered an apology on behalf of the provincial government – firstly to the Court and then, after being prompted by the bench – to the residents of the Settlement, in isiXhosa, a language they understand. It is necessary though to incorporate the need for a speedy decision in an order of this Court. The delay by the Province is the most immediate reason for the dilemma and desperate plight of the residents. As long as the status of the Settlement is in limbo, little can be done to improve their situation regarding sanitation, sufficient lighting to enhance community safety and access by emergency vehicles, as well as a range of other services. Counsel for the MEC indicated that a period of 12 months would be sufficient to finalise specialist feasibility studies and that a one month period would thereafter be required to decide whether to upgrade. It is just and equitable to order the MEC to reach a decision within 14 months. Costs Counsel for the applicants asked for costs from the launch of the application in the High Court, which should include costs for disbursements incurred. This is sought regardless of whether the applicants are successful or not. The applicants contend that the three year delay by the provincial government in processing the application for upgrading should be taken into account in the determination of costs. The Municipality contended that this is not a matter in which a costs order should be made. Counsel for the MEC submitted that the Court should bear in mind that the provincial government was not a party in the proceedings in the High Court and should therefore not be penalised with costs of the whole suit. The High Court made no order as to costs in that court. There is no reason to interfere with that order. In this Court the applicants should not be ordered to pay the costs of any of the respondents, even though they were largely unsuccessful.⁶¹ They raised important constitutional issues, although their case was not properly conceived in law. The delay in the decision on the part of the Province being one of the root causes of the applicants' plight, the MEC should pay the applicants' costs in this Court. Order In view of the above, the following order is made:

1. Condonation for the late filing of the Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality's written argument is granted.
2. The application for leave to appeal is granted.
3. The appeal is dismissed.
4. The Member of the Executive Council for Local Government and Housing, Gauteng, is ordered to take a final decision on the

Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality's application in terms of Chapter 13 of the National Housing Code, published in terms of section 4 of the Housing Act 107 of 1997, to upgrade the status of the Harry Gwala Informal Settlement, within 14 months of the date of this order.

5. The Member of the Executive Council for Local Government and Housing, Gauteng, is ordered to pay the costs of the applicants in this Court. Moseneke DCJ, Cameron J, Mokgoro J, Ngcobo J, Nkabinde J, O'Regan J, Sachs J and Skweyiya J concur in the judgment of Van der Westhuizen J.

Case CCT 31/09

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and

EKURHULENI METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY First Respondent

MEMBER OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL FOR

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NATIONAL MINISTER FOR HUMAN SETTLEMENTS Third Respondent

DIRECTOR-GENERAL: NATIONAL DEPARTMENT

OF HUMAN SETTLEMENTS Fourth Respondent

Heard on : 15 September 2009

Decided on : 19 November 2009

JUDGMENT

VAN DER WESTHUIZEN J:

Introduction

The Constitution explicitly recognises social and economic rights with regard to housing,¹ as well as healthcare, food, water and social security.² On several occasions this Court has been called on to decide difficult issues in connection with access to health care,³ housing⁴ and water,⁵ as well as the provision of electricity.⁶ This is understandable. Our history is one of land dispossession, institutionalised discrimination and systemic deprivation. The need for housing and basic services is still enormous and the differences between the wealthy and the poor are vast.

This case is about sanitation and lighting. More specifically, it is about the quest of a community in an informal settlement to have toilets. They want one “ventilated improved pit latrine” (somewhat ironically referred to as “VIP” latrines) per household, instead of the one chemical toilet per ten families offered to them by the authorities, in the place of their existing pit latrines. The community also asks for high-mast lighting to enhance safety and access by emergency vehicles. They rely on their right of access to adequate housing, other constitutional rights and certain statutory provisions.⁷

The applicants, Mr Nokotyana and others, approached the South Gauteng High Court (High Court) on behalf of residents of the Harry Gwala Informal Settlement (Settlement), located in the area of jurisdiction of the first respondent, the Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality (Municipality). They sought an order against the Municipality to provide them with basic services, pending a decision on whether the Settlement would be upgraded to a formal township. After having achieved only partial success, they seek leave to appeal to this Court.⁸

The facts illustrate that the plight of the poor is desperate and that their patience is often tested to the limit by unfortunate and unjustified delays. The case shows that the role of courts in the achievement of socio-economic goals is an important but limited one and that bureaucratic efficiency and close co-operation between different spheres of government and communities are essential.

It is perhaps ironic, but not coincidental, that the Settlement carries the name of a well-known icon of the struggle against the oppression and inequality of apartheid, who dedicated his life to the pursuance of social, political and economic equality through the socialist principles in which he believed and taught.⁹

Parties

Mr Nokotyana instituted these proceedings against the Municipality in terms of section 38 of the Constitution.¹⁰ As a result of directions issued by this Court, the Member of the Executive Council for Local Government and Housing of the Province of Gauteng (MEC), the national Minister for Human Settlements (Minister) and the Director-General of the national Department of Human Settlements (DG), whom the applicants did not cite as parties, were joined as second, third and fourth respondents respectively in the proceedings before this Court. These parties lodged affidavits, made written submissions and appeared at the hearing.

Factual background

During the 1980s the residents of the Settlement occupied a piece of empty land on the eastern edge of Wattville Township. Some time ago, the South African Iron and Steel Industrial Corporation (ISCOR), one of the owners of the land, initiated a process of relocation and many of the occupiers voluntarily moved to an area called Chief Albert Luthuli¹¹ Extension 4. There is a dispute between the applicants and the respondents about the existence of basic services at Extension 4. Mr Nokotyana and the other residents however refused to move away from the Settlement, citing as reasons the absence of schools and the distance they would have to travel

from the new development to their places of work.

In August 2006 the Municipality submitted a proposal, in terms of Chapter 13 of the National Housing Code,¹² to the MEC to upgrade the status of the Settlement to a formal township, which would entitle them to services they are not

currently receiving. Some three years later a final decision on the proposal is still being awaited. The applicants submit that,

pending the decision on whether the Settlement is going to be upgraded, the Municipality is required in terms of its obligations

under the Constitution, legislation and the National Housing Code to provide the Settlement with certain basic services with immediate effect.¹³ The Municipality takes the view that, in terms of the National Housing Code, it may not provide basic services that require extensive capital outlay until the decision on whether to upgrade has been taken and that the obligation to provide certain services in the case of an emergency does not arise here.

From the papers it appears that the number of households in the Settlement has been increasing substantially. It is estimated that at present there are approximately 1 000 households in the Settlement. There are 110 informal settlements within the area of jurisdiction of the Municipality, comprising some 140 000 households. Countrywide, an estimated 1,8 million households in informal settlements currently reside in squalid conditions. This represents probably 7 to 8 million people. Currently 502 informal settlement upgrading projects are being implemented nationally. Most of the informal settlements in South Africa are situated in the bigger urban areas.

In the High Court

The applicants sought an order against the Municipality, pending the decision to upgrade the Settlement, to provide the Settlement with (1) communal water taps, (2) temporary sanitation facilities, (3) refuse removal and (4) high-mast lighting in key areas. The claim was essentially based on sections 26 and 27 of the Constitution and Chapters 12 and 13 of the National Housing Code.¹⁴

In the High Court, the Municipality accepted its obligation to provide water taps and refuse removal services. Based on the Municipality's attitude, the Court ordered it to provide these basic interim services immediately.

The High Court found that Chapter 12 of the National Housing Code did not apply, because the emergency housing requirements as defined therein were not present. It furthermore held that Chapter 13 of the Housing Code was only of application once a decision had been taken to upgrade an informal settlement, which had not yet happened in this case. It therefore found that a case had not been made out for the provision of temporary sanitation facilities and high-mast lighting.

The High Court also found no suggestion that the Municipality was not carrying out its obligations to take all reasonable and necessary steps, within the framework of national and provincial housing legislation and policy, to ensure that services are provided in a manner which is economically efficient.

The applicants now approach this Court seeking the provision of temporary basic sanitation services and high-mast lighting.

Preliminary issues

A few preliminary issues have to be decided. These are whether this application raises a constitutional matter, whether it is in the interests of justice for this Court to hear the matter without the benefit of a judgment by the Supreme Court of Appeal, whether condonation should be granted for the late filing of the Municipality's written argument and whether the considerable volume of documents filed in this Court, which did not form part of the record in the High Court, should be admitted.

As to the first, the applicants raise questions relating to the applicability of several constitutional and statutory provisions (especially section 26 of the Constitution, which provides for the right of access to adequate housing) as well as what the content of the rights is. These are constitutional matters, which are important to communities all over the country and to all spheres of government.

It is generally preferable for a litigant to exhaust all appeal remedies and especially not to by-pass the Supreme Court of Appeal.¹⁵ However, a decision by the Supreme Court of Appeal would most likely not finally dispose of this matter, as a further appeal to this Court is highly probable. As the residents of the Settlement have already been subjected to long delays, it is in the interests of justice for this Court to hear the matter directly.

The reasons provided by the Municipality for filing its written argument one day late are sufficient to justify condonation. No prejudice was caused and the application was not opposed. Condonation should be granted.

In this Court, both the applicants and the Municipality sought to tender new evidence. This Court has expressed itself strongly on the filing of new evidence on appeal.¹⁶ There are two problems with the submission of new evidence on appeal. First, it tends to change the issues that were before the court below, or even introduce new issues, thus rendering this Court a court of first and final instance. Second, the submission of new evidence – and especially large volumes – in an appeal is generally highly undesirable and cumbersome. The documentation in this case includes policy instruments¹⁷ and some 307 pages of articles¹⁸ and other documents filed together with the applicants' written argument. The Municipality also tendered evidence of a new policy on the provision of temporary sanitation services which was adopted on 16 April 2009, after the delivery of the High Court judgment.¹⁹

The applicants sought to challenge this new policy too, on the basis that it is irrational and cannot be regarded as a reasonable measure to achieve the right of access to adequate housing in terms of section 26(1) and (2) of the Constitution. However, it is not appropriate on appeal to consider a case so fundamentally changed. In the circumstances, it is not necessary to consider the new evidence lodged by either the applicants or the Municipality and the rationality and reasonableness, or lack thereof, of the policy embodied in the evidence.

The applicants' case

It is not easy to describe the applicants' case accurately, because of the way it was presented. While they claimed temporary sanitation facilities and high-mast lighting in key areas to enhance community safety and access by emergency vehicles in the High Court, they insist before this Court on one VIP latrine per household with immediate effect, or alternatively one VIP latrine per two households. They still insist on the high-mast lighting. According to them, these constitute basic sanitation and electricity.

The policy adopted by the Municipality in April 2009 provides for one chemical toilet per ten families.²⁰ As stated above, the applicants contend in this Court that this policy is irrational and unreasonable. The applicants furthermore

submit that some of the stands fall into Wattville Township, where an electricity grid is available and which could be extended to provide the basic minimum core electricity services.

The applicants rely on the right of access to adequate housing, guaranteed in section 26²¹ of the Constitution. They also rely on sections 2,²² 7,²³ 10,²⁴ 39²⁵ and 173²⁶ of the Constitution and on Chapters 12 and 13 of the National Housing Code.

They submit that the High Court erred in finding that the applicants were not entitled to relief in terms of Chapters 12 and 13 of the National Housing Code. The High Court furthermore failed to find that the right of access to adequate housing, read with the Housing Act,²⁷ the National Housing Code²⁸ and the Water Services Act,²⁹ imposes a mandatory minimum core content as far as free basic sanitation is concerned. The mandatory minimum obligation to provide free basic sanitation cannot be defeated by budgetary constraints, they argue. The High Court also erroneously found that the Municipality was carrying out its obligation to take all reasonable steps to ensure that services are provided in an

economically efficient manner, according to the applicants.

Some of the above contentions and the statutory provisions on which they are based require a brief exposition. The main legislative and policy instruments enacted to give effect to the state's constitutional obligation in relation to housing are the Housing Act and the National Housing Code.

Chapter 12 of the National Housing Code was introduced after the decision of this Court in Grootboom³⁰ and provides for housing assistance in emergency circumstances. It provides for assistance to people who, for reasons beyond their control, find themselves in an emergency

housing situation such as their existing shelter being destroyed or damaged; their prevailing situation posing an immediate threat to their lives, health and safety; or eviction, or the threat of imminent eviction. Assistance is rendered “only in emergency situations of exceptional housing need”.³¹

Chapter 13 of the National Housing Code provides for the upgrading of informal settlements. It relates to the provision of grants to a municipality to enable it to upgrade informal settlements in its jurisdiction in a structured way and on the basis of a phased development approach.³²

Counsel for the applicants relied specifically on paragraph 13.7.1 of the chapter. This paragraph provides that municipalities are responsible for considering whether a matter merits the submission of an application for assistance under this chapter. If the matter merits the submission of an application, the paragraph provides for a municipality to take certain action.³³

Paragraph 13.7.1 is based on section 9(1)³⁴ of the Housing Act. Section 9(1) provides that every municipality, as part of its process of integrated development planning, must take all reasonable and necessary steps within the framework of national and provincial housing legislation and policy to ensure that the inhabitants of its area of jurisdiction have access to adequate housing on a progressive basis; that conditions not conducive to the health and safety of the inhabitants of its area of jurisdiction are prevented or removed; and that services in respect of water, sanitation, electricity, roads, storm water drainage and transport are provided in a manner which is economically efficient.

Section 335 of the Water Services Act provides that everyone has a right of access to basic water supply and basic sanitation. Every water

services authority is prompted to take reasonable measures to realise these rights. The section furthermore requires every water

services authority to provide for measures to realise these rights in its water services development plan.

Regulation 2 of the Regulations Relating to Compulsory National Standards and Measures to Conserve Water (promulgated in terms of the Water Services Act)³⁶ describes the minimum standard for basic sanitation services as a toilet which is safe, reliable, environmentally sound, easy to keep clean, provides privacy and protection against weather, well ventilated, keeps smells to the minimum and prevents the entry and exit of flies and other disease-carrying pests.³⁷

In this Court the applicants further sought to rely on policy instruments and related statutory provisions which were not part of their case before the High Court. As stated above,³⁸ these cannot be considered by the Court.

The respondents' case

The Municipality's position in the High Court was that it had no obligation to provide temporary sanitation services and high-mast lighting in key areas. Resolution 5 of the policy adopted by the Municipality in April 2009, in order to deal with the problem of the interim provision of services to all informal settlements within its area of jurisdiction,³⁹ provides that—

“the maximum amount of R100 million on the Operational Budget for the 2009/2010 financial year [will be approved] and thereafter on a yearly basis until the need cease to exist, for the provision of interim sanitation to informal settlements in the form of chemical toilets, provided at one toilet per ten families, only in areas where health problems are associated with community based pit latrines.”

During the hearing the Municipality emphasised the development of this policy and made an offer of one chemical toilet per ten families. Counsel indicated that the toilets could be installed by the end of October 2009 and said that the Municipality would not object to its offer being concretised in an order of this Court.

The Municipality is unable to offer immediate relief as to the high-mast lighting. Resolution 2 provides that “where infrastructure exists, [efforts will be made] to provide electricity and lighting (high-mast lighting) to informal settlements.”⁴⁰ The Municipality points out problems which actually render it beyond its control, such as that permission has to be granted to connect to the national electricity grid. It is also unlikely that high-mast lighting will be provided to an area that has not yet been upgraded.

The Municipality contends that the true difference between the parties is the practical implementation of measures to achieve the applicants' constitutional rights, not their entitlement to these rights. Thus, it is contended, the real question for consideration is whether the Municipality has been unreasonable in declining to provide the services claimed within the time-frame and to the extent that they are claimed. The measures taken cannot be said not to be reasonable, the Municipality submits.⁴¹

In the provincial and national spheres, the MEC, Minister and DG undertake to supplement the funds of the Municipality in the amount of R1,1 million, to enable it to provide one chemical toilet per four households in the Settlement (instead of per ten households, as provided for in the Municipality's new policy). They stress that this relief should be granted to the Harry Gwala Informal Settlement only, on the basis that the inordinate delay to finalise the application for the upgrading of the Settlement constitutes an exceptional circumstance. They emphasise that they are not in a position to provide the same relief to other similarly situated informal settlements. They furthermore offer to assist the Municipality and to facilitate the process.

Analysis

The first question is whether the Municipality is obliged under Chapter 12 of the National Housing Code to provide the services the applicants seek. The second is whether it is obliged to do so under Chapter 13. The third question is whether, if the Municipality is not obliged under either of these Chapters, the applicants are entitled to rely directly on section 26 of the Constitution. The fourth relates to the relevance of the Municipality's new policy. The fifth

question is whether it would be appropriate to address the delay by the Gauteng Province in deciding whether the Settlement should be upgraded in an order of this Court.

The High Court found that the applicants could not rely on Chapter 12 of the National Housing Code, because a state of emergency as contemplated did not exist.⁴² Counsel for the applicants contends that this was wrong, because the applicants indeed live in conditions that pose an immediate

threat to their lives, health and safety and are accordingly in need of emergency assistance, as provided for in Chapter 12.⁴³

This argument is misconceived. As argued by the Municipality, Chapter 12 can only find application where an emergency has been determined to exist by the MEC. This did not happen in this case, nor have the applicants applied for a declaration to that effect.

The Municipality furthermore points out that Chapter 12 clearly states that assistance “will be limited to absolute essentials”, that the programme does not allow “queue jumping” or deviation from priorities in planning and that it does not permit the provision of street lighting “except that the provision of high mast lighting could be considered in special circumstances”.

The High Court cannot be said to have erred in finding that the applicants’ reliance on Chapter 12 must fail.

Chapter 13 deals with the in situ upgrading of informal settlements. After analysing the criteria contained in Chapter 13, as well as taking section 9(1) of the

Housing Act into account, the High Court concluded that the applicants would only be entitled to rely on Chapter 13 once the

decision has been taken to upgrade the Settlement. It is clear from the wording of the chapter that township development must under no circumstances be compromised and that the approval of the general plan of the areas, the approval of the service design and standards and the actual proclamation of the township must be pursued.⁴⁴ The principle on which Chapter 13 is thus based is that capital-intensive services will not be provided until a decision has

been made on whether to upgrade a settlement. The Municipality reinforced this by referring to the provisions of the Municipal

Finance Management Act, which prohibits “fruitless and wasteful expenditure”.⁴⁵ Only once the layout of a township has been established, can the infrastructure for the installation of engineering services be provided. As pointed out by the Municipality, if this is done earlier, the cost incurred in providing interim services would be wasted.

It seems that the Municipality complied with the provisions of paragraph 13.7.1,⁴⁶ as it did submit an application for assistance under this chapter to the MEC. The Chapter 13 phased development process provides for four phases; the provision of services only come into play in the second phase, after a decision to upgrade the settlement has already been taken by the MEC.

As the Municipality complied with its duties under Chapter 13 and the decision of the MEC is still awaited, the applicants' reliance on Chapter 13 must fail. The High Court's conclusion on this point cannot be faulted.

The applicants' earlier mentioned reliance on provisions of the Water Services Act in the High Court as well as in this Court deals with their original claim for water taps (which was agreed to in the High Court and ordered by the Court), as well as with their claim for basic sanitation services. In so far as the applicants attempt to rely on Regulation 2 to support their attack on the Municipality's newly adopted policy and their claim for one VIP latrine per household (or two households), their submissions cannot be considered, because – as set out in paragraph 20 above – this attack is a new attack

raised on appeal. It would be inappropriate for this Court to adjudicate it now. To the extent that they rely on Regulation 2 to bolster the claim made in their notice of motion that the Municipality must furnish them with temporary sanitation facilities,

pending the decision whether to upgrade the Settlement, the Municipality's response is that Chapter 13 precludes capital

intensive service provision until the decision to upgrade has been taken. This principle seeks to ensure that public funds are

expended effectively. It cannot be said, in the absence of a challenge to Chapter 13, that the approach of the Municipality to the claim for temporary sanitation services is unreasonable. The applicants' submissions in this regard cannot be upheld.⁴⁷

Next, the applicants' reliance on the Constitution must be addressed. Section 26 states that everyone has the right of access to adequate housing. It also states that the state must take reasonable legislative and other measures, within its available resources, to achieve the progressive realisation of this right.⁴⁸ This provision is repeated in respect of the right of access to health care services, sufficient food and water and social security,

provided for in section 27 of the Constitution.⁴⁹ As stated earlier, this Court has dealt with the right of access to adequate housing,⁵⁰ to health care services⁵¹ and to water.⁵² Its jurisprudence on social and economic rights was recently summarised in *Mazibuko*⁵³ and a detailed analysis is not required in the circumstances of this application.

It was argued on behalf of the applicants that the right of access to adequate housing, recognised in section 26 of the Constitution, must be interpreted to include basic sanitation and electricity. Counsel for the applicants also urged this Court to find that its previous decisions on section 26 were wrong in as much as the right of access to adequate housing was not given content and to find that the right in fact has a minimum content. It is not necessary to make a finding on these submissions. Chapters 12 and 13 were promulgated to give effect to the rights conferred by section 26 of the Constitution. They do not purport to establish minimum standards.⁵⁴ Their manifest purpose is to regulate the provision of services pending a decision on upgrade, as in this case.

The applicants have not sought to challenge either chapter of the National Housing Code. This Court has repeatedly held that where legislation has been enacted to give effect to a right, a litigant should rely on that legislation or alternatively challenge the legislation as inconsistent with the Constitution.⁵⁵

The applicants recognised this by relying primarily on Chapters 12 and 13. They also tried to rely directly on the Constitution though. They cannot be permitted to do so. It would not be appropriate for this Court in these proceedings to consider whether the Municipality's new policy complies with the Constitution, for this reason, as well as in view of the above-mentioned inadmissibility of the new documentary evidence in which the policy is embodied.⁵⁶

The applicants furthermore relied on several other constitutional provisions. Their reliance was however vague and insufficiently specified. Where the Constitution contains both a specific right, and a more general right, it is appropriate first to invoke the specific right. Section 39 of the Constitution requires courts when interpreting the Bill of Rights to promote the values that underlie an open and democratic society based on human dignity, equality and freedom. It is incontestable that access to

housing and basic services is important and relates to human dignity.⁵⁷ It remains most appropriate though to rely directly on the right of access to adequate housing, rather than on the more general right to human dignity. ⁵⁸

The fourth above-mentioned question is how this Court should treat the Municipality's new policy to supply the Settlement with one chemical toilet per every ten families and its express intention to do this in the near future. Counsel for the Municipality presented this policy as an offer to the applicants and agreed that it be incorporated into any order this Court may make. Counsel for the applicants urged the Court to find the policy to be unreasonable and irrational.

All that this Court should do with regard to the Municipality's new policy is to note it and record the Municipality's intention and undertaking to act speedily. For the reasons mentioned earlier in this judgment it is neither necessary nor proper to pronounce on the reasonableness or rationality of the policy, or to include the policy in the order of this Court.

The offer from the MEC, the Minister and DG to assist the Municipality with the necessary finances to provide one chemical toilet per four families requires attention, for it may alleviate the desperate situation of those living in the Settlement, even if only to a limited degree. It was made clear that this could only be done on the basis that the circumstances of the applicants are exceptional and unique. There are no funds available to extend the same offer to other communities. The Municipality is strongly opposed to accepting the offer, or being obliged to implement it, as it is of the view that it would amount to discrimination against the many other similarly situated communities under its jurisdiction.

It is tempting to order the Municipality to accept the assistance offered in order to improve the lives of at least the applicants before this Court, by describing their situation as exceptional and unique. Unfortunately though, it is not so exceptional or unique. According to the Municipality,

there are 110 other similar informal settlements within its area of jurisdiction. In another 16 cases, the Municipality informs the Court, the Province has also delayed taking a decision on applications for upgrading. Elsewhere in the province and the country there are thousands more in similarly unsatisfactory circumstances. It would not be just and equitable⁵⁹ to make an order that would benefit only those who approached a court and caused sufficient embarrassment to provincial and national

authorities to motivate them to make a once-off offer of this kind.

The remaining question that requires the attention of this Court is the delay of more than three years on the part of the Gauteng provincial government in reaching a decision on the Municipality's application to upgrade the Settlement to a township. The rights of residents under Chapter 13 are dependent on a decision being taken. The provincial government should take decisions for which it is constitutionally responsible, without delay. A delay of this length is unjustified and unacceptable. It complies neither with section 237 of the Constitution,⁶⁰ nor with the requirement of reasonableness imposed on the government by section 26(2) of the Constitution with regard to access to adequate housing.

This is conceded by the MEC. In open court, packed with residents of the Settlement, counsel for the MEC stood up and offered an apology on behalf of the provincial government – firstly to the Court and then, after being prompted by the bench – to the residents of the Settlement, in isiXhosa, a language they understand.

It is necessary though to incorporate the need for a speedy decision in an order of this Court. The delay by the Province is the most immediate reason for the dilemma and desperate plight of the residents. As long as the status of the Settlement is in limbo, little can be done to improve their situation regarding sanitation, sufficient lighting to enhance community safety and access by emergency vehicles, as well as a range of other services. Counsel for the MEC indicated that a period of 12 months would be sufficient to finalise specialist feasibility studies and that a one month period would thereafter be required to decide whether to upgrade. It is just and equitable to order the MEC to reach a decision within 14 months.

Costs

Counsel for the applicants asked for costs from the launch of the application in the High Court, which should include costs for disbursements incurred. This is sought regardless of whether the applicants are successful or not. The applicants contend that the three year delay by the provincial government in processing the application for upgrading should be taken into account in the determination of costs.

The Municipality contended that this is not a matter in which a costs order should be made. Counsel for the MEC submitted that the Court should bear in mind that the provincial government was not a party in the proceedings in the High Court and should therefore not be penalised with costs of the whole suit.

The High Court made no order as to costs in that court. There is no reason to interfere with that order.

In this Court the applicants should not be ordered to pay the costs of any of the respondents, even though they were largely unsuccessful.⁶¹ They raised important constitutional issues, although their case was not properly conceived in law. The delay in the decision on the part of the Province being one of the root causes of the applicants' plight, the MEC should pay the applicants' costs in this Court.

Order

In view of the above, the following order is made:

1. Condonation for the late filing of the Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality's written argument is granted.
2. The application for leave to appeal is granted.
3. The appeal is dismissed.
4. The Member of the Executive Council for Local Government and Housing, Gauteng, is ordered to take a final decision on the

Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality's application in terms of Chapter 13 of the National Housing Code, published in terms of section 4 of the Housing Act 107 of 1997, to upgrade the status of the Harry Gwala Informal Settlement, within 14 months of the date of this order.

5. The Member of the Executive Council for Local Government and Housing, Gauteng, is ordered to pay the costs of the applicants in this Court.

Moseneke DCJ, Cameron J, Mokgoro J, Ngcobo J, Nkabinde J, O'Regan J, Sachs J and Skweyiya J concur in the judgment of Van der Westhuizen J.

1 Section 26 of the Constitution provides: "(1) Everyone has the right to have access to adequate housing.

- (2) The state must take reasonable legislative and other measures, within its available resources, to achieve the progressive realisation of this right.
- (3) No one may be evicted from their home, or have their home demolished, without an order of court made after considering all the relevant circumstances. No legislation may permit arbitrary evictions."

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2 Section 27 of the Constitution provides: “(1) Everyone has the right to have access to—

- (a) health care services, including reproductive health care;
 - (b) sufficient food and water; and
 - (c) social security, including, if they are unable to support themselves and their dependants, appropriate social assistance.
- (2) The state must take reasonable legislative and other measures, within its available resources, to achieve the progressive realisation of each of these rights.
- (3) No one may be refused emergency medical treatment.”

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- (3) No one may be refused emergency medical treatment.”

3 See *Minister of Health and Others v Treatment Action Campaign and Others (No 2)* [2002] ZACC 15; 2002 (5) SA 721 (CC); 2002

- (10) BCLR 1033 (CC); *Soobramoney v Minister of Health, KwaZulu-Natal* [1997] ZACC 17; 1998 (1) SA 765 (CC); 1997 (12) BCLR 1696 (CC).

4 See *Jaftha v Schoeman and Other; Van Rooyen v Stoltz and Others*

[2004] ZACC 25; 2005 (2) SA 140 (CC); 2005 (1) BCLR 78 (CC); *Government of the Republic of South Africa and Others v Grootboom and Others* [2000] ZACC 19; 2001 (1) SA 46 (CC); 2000 (11) BCLR 1169 (CC).

5 See *Lindiwe Mazibuko and Others v City of Johannesburg and Others*

[2009] ZACC 28, Case No CCT 39/09, 8 October 2009, as yet unreported.

6 Electricity was argued to be a component of the right to access to adequate housing in *Leon Joseph and Others v City of Johannesburg and Others* [2009] ZACC 30, Case No CCT 43/09, 9 October 2009, as yet unreported, but this issue was not decided.

7 See [21]-[31] below for an exposition of the applicants' case.

8 See the judgment of the South Gauteng High Court, Johannesburg, Case No 08/17815, delivered on 24 March 2009, as yet unreported.

See [10]-[14] below on the proceedings in the High Court.

9 Mr Harry Mphahlele Themba Gwala was imprisoned on Robben Island from 1964 to 1972 for activities related to the struggle against

apartheid and died on 20 June 1995 after suffering a heart attack. His ideas and teachings deeply influenced many others who took up the struggle for social justice.

10 Section 38 of the Constitution provides: "Anyone listed in this section has the right to approach a competent court, alleging that a right in the Bill of Rights has been infringed or threatened, and the court may grant appropriate relief, including a declaration of rights. The persons who may approach a court are—

- (a) anyone acting in their own interest;
- (b) anyone acting on behalf of another person who cannot act in their own name;
- (c) anyone acting as a member of, or in the interest of, a group or class of persons;
- (d) anyone acting in the public interest; and
- (e) an association acting in the interest of its members."

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- (d) anyone acting in the public interest; and
- (e) an association acting in the interest of its members."

11 Chief Albert John Luthuli was elected president-general of the African National Congress in 1952 and remained in this position

until his death in July 1967. Chief Luthuli was awarded the 1960 Nobel Peace Prize for his part in the anti-apartheid struggle – the first African to receive this honour. He was incarcerated in the prison complex at the Johannesburg Fort, located on the present site of the Constitutional Court.

12 Published in terms of section 4 of the Housing Act 107 of 1997. A revised National Housing Code was approved by the Minister on 13 February 2009, but has not yet been published.

13 The relevant provisions of the Constitution, legislation and the National Housing Code are set out in more detail at [25]-[31] below.

14 The relief sought by the applicants in the High Court was formulated as follows in the prayers of their notice of motion: “1. Pending the decision on whether the Harry Gwala Informal Settlement shall be upgraded in situ the respondent is ordered to comply with its constitutional and statutory obligations in terms of sections 26 and 27 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 and Chapters 12 and 13 of the Housing Code read with Section 9(1) of the Housing Act, 1997, that it provide to the Harry Gwala Informal settlement, the following basic interim services, immediately: Communal Water Taps: for the provision of water in accordance with the basic standards required by Regulation 3(b) of the Regulations Relating to Compulsory National Standards and Measures to Conserve Water promulgated in Government Notice No. R.509 dated June 2001 in terms of the Water Services Act, 108 of 1997; Temporary Sanitation Facilities; Refuse Removal Facilitation; and High Mast Lighting in key areas to enhance community safety and access by emergency vehicles.”

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“1. Pending the decision on whether the Harry Gwala Informal Settlement shall be upgraded in situ the respondent is ordered to comply with its constitutional and statutory obligations in terms of sections 26 and 27 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 and Chapters 12 and 13 of the Housing Code read with Section 9(1) of the Housing Act, 1997, that it provide to the Harry Gwala Informal settlement, the following basic interim services, immediately:

Communal Water Taps: for the provision of water in accordance with the basic standards required by Regulation 3(b) of the Regulations Relating to Compulsory National Standards and Measures to Conserve Water promulgated in Government Notice No. R.509 dated June 2001 in terms of the Water Services Act, 108 of 1997; Temporary Sanitation Facilities; Refuse Removal Facilitation; and High Mast Lighting in key areas to enhance community safety and access by emergency vehicles.”

15 See for example *Dudley v City of Cape Town and Another* [2004] ZACC 4; 2005 (5) SA 429 (CC); 2004 (8) BCLR 805 (CC) at para 12; *Mkangeli and Others v Joubert and Others* [2001] ZACC 15; 2001

(2) SA 1191 (CC); 2001 (4) BCLR 316 (CC) at para 7.

16 See for example *President of the Republic of South Africa and Others v Quagliani, and Two Similar Cases* [2009] ZACC 1; 2009

- (2) SA 466 (CC) at para 73 and Rail Commuters Action Group and Others v Transnet Ltd t/a Metrorail and Others [2004] ZACC 20; 2005 (2) SA 359 (CC); 2005 (4) BCLR 301 (CC) at paras 39 and 47.

17 The policy instruments include: Department of Water Affairs and Forestry: National Sanitation Task Team “Free Basic Sanitation

Implementation Strategy” (October 2008); Department of Water Affairs and Forestry: National Sanitation Programme Unit “National

Sanitation Strategy” (August 2005); Department of Water Affairs and Forestry: National Sanitation Task Team “Sanitation

for a Healthy Nation: Sanitation Technology Options” (February 2002).

18 The articles include Van Vuuren “African Ministers Unite in Fight Against Backlogs” (2008) The Water Wheel 16, Van Vuuren “Sanitation Research Laying the Foundation for Sustainable Service Delivery” (2008) Sanitation Supplement to The Water Wheel 8 and Setswe and Zungu “Can SA Lay a Claim to a ‘Sanitary Revolution?’” (2008) The Water Wheel 34.

19 Resolution of the Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality’s 4th Housing Portfolio Committee Meeting, 16 April 2009. See [22] and [32-4] below.

20 Id.

21 Above n 1. Their notice of motion in the High Court (above n 14) also mentioned section 27 (above n 2), but their submissions focused on section 26.

22 Section 2 provides: “This Constitution is the supreme law of the Republic; law or conduct inconsistent with it is invalid, and the obligations imposed by it must be fulfilled.”

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23 Section 7 provides: “(1) This Bill of Rights is a cornerstone of democracy in South Africa. It enshrines the rights of all people in our country and affirms the democratic values of human dignity, equality and freedom.

(2) The state must respect, protect, promote and fulfil the rights in the Bill of Rights.

(3) The rights in the Bill of Rights are subject to the limitations contained or referred to in section 36, or elsewhere in the Bill.”

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- (a) must promote the values that underlie an open and democratic society based on human dignity, equality and freedom;
 - (b) must consider international law; and
 - (c) may consider foreign law.
- (2) When interpreting any legislation, and when developing the common law or customary law, every court, tribunal or forum must promote the spirit, purport and objects of the Bill of Rights.
- (3) The Bill of Rights does not deny the existence of any other rights or freedoms that are recognised or conferred by common law, customary law or legislation, to the extent that they are consistent with the Bill.”

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 - (b) must consider international law; and
 - (c) may consider foreign law.
- (2) When interpreting any legislation, and when developing the common law or customary law, every court, tribunal or forum must promote the spirit, purport and objects of the Bill of Rights.
- (3) The Bill of Rights does not deny the existence of any other rights or freedoms that are recognised or conferred by common law, customary law or legislation, to the extent that they are consistent with the Bill.”

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27 Above n 12.

28 Id.

29 108 of 1997.

30 Above n 4.

31 Preface to Chapter 12 of the National Housing Code.

32 Preface to Chapter 13 of the National Housing Code.

33 To this effect paragraph 13.7.1 provides that the Municipality should: “Initiate, plan and formulate applications for projects relating to the in situ upgrading of informal settlements which in the case of municipalities, which are not accredited, must be in collaboration with and, under supervision of the provincial housing department; Request assistance from the provincial housing department on any of the matters concerned if the municipality lacks the capacity, resources or expertise; Submit the application to the relevant provincial housing department; Implement approved projects in accordance with agreements entered into with provincial housing departments in terms of Section 12.6.6.2 of this Chapter. Assume ownership of the engineering services installed. Manage, operate and maintain settlement areas developed under this Programme. Ensure as far as possible the availability of bulk and connector engineering services. Provide basic municipal engineering services such as water, sanitation, refuse removal services and other municipal services. Provide materials, assistance, and support where necessary to enable the in situ upgrading project to proceed. Where necessary, a district municipality must provide inputs and assistance to a local municipality, and visa versa. Where appropriate, assisting with the transport of affected persons and their belongings to resettlement sites.” (Emphasis added.)

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“Initiate, plan and formulate applications for projects relating to the in situ upgrading of informal settlements which in the case of municipalities, which are not accredited, must be in collaboration with and, under supervision of the provincial housing department;

Request assistance from the provincial housing department on any of the matters concerned if the municipality lacks the capacity, resources or expertise;

Submit the application to the relevant provincial housing department;

Implement approved projects in accordance with agreements entered into with provincial housing departments in terms of Section 12.6.6.2 of this Chapter.

Assume ownership of the engineering services installed.

Manage, operate and maintain settlement areas developed under this Programme.

Ensure as far as possible the availability of bulk and connector engineering services.

Provide basic municipal engineering services such as water, sanitation, refuse removal services and other municipal services.

Provide materials, assistance, and support where necessary to enable the in situ upgrading project to proceed.

Where necessary, a district municipality must provide inputs and assistance to a local municipality, and visa versa.

Where appropriate, assisting with the transport of affected persons and their belongings to resettlement sites.” (Emphasis added.)

34 Section 9(1) of the Housing Act provides, in relevant part: “(1) Every municipality must, as part of the municipality’s process of integrated development planning, take all reasonable and necessary steps within the framework of national and provincial housing legislation and policy to —

- (a) ensure that—
- (i) the inhabitants of its area of jurisdiction have access to adequate housing on a progressive basis; (ii) conditions not conducive to the health and safety of the inhabitants of its area of jurisdiction are prevented or removed; (iii) services in respect of water, sanitation, electricity, roads, storm water drainage and transport are provided in a manner which is economically efficient”.

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(iii) services in respect of water, sanitation, electricity, roads, storm water drainage and transport are provided in a manner which is economically efficient”.

35 Section 3 of the Water Services Act provides: “(1) Everyone has a right of access to basic water supply and basic sanitation.

- (2) Every water services institution must take reasonable measures to realise these rights.
- (3) Every water services authority must, in its water services development plan, provide for measures to realise these rights.
- (4) The rights mentioned in this section are subject to the limitations contained in this Act.”

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36 Government Gazette 22355 GN R509, 8 June 2001.

37 Regulation 2 provides that the minimum standard for basic sanitation services is— “(a) the provision of appropriate health and hygiene education; and

- (b) a toilet which is safe, reliable, environmentally sound, easy to keep clean, provides privacy and protection against the weather, well ventilated, keeps smells to a minimum and prevents the entry and exit of flies and other disease-carrying pests.”

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38 See [20] above.

39 Above n 19.

40 Id.

41 In Mazibuko above n 5 at para 71, it was held that “[a] reasonableness challenge requires government to explain the choices it has made. To do so, it must provide the information it has considered and the process it has followed to determine its policy.”

42 Set out in [12] above.

43 Chapter 12.3.1 defines emergency housing circumstances as follows: “This Programme will apply to emergency situations of exceptional housing need, such situations being referred to as ‘Emergencies’, as defined below: An Emergency exists when the MEC, on application by a municipality and/or the provincial housing department, deems that persons affected,

- a. Owing to situations beyond their control: have become homeless as a result of a declared state of disaster, where assistance is required, including cases where initial remedial measures have been taken in terms of the Disaster Management Act, 2002 (Act No 57 of 2002) by government, to alleviate the immediate crisis situation;

have become homeless as a result of a situation which is not declared as a disaster, but destitution is caused by extraordinary occurrences such as floods, strong winds, severe rainstorms and/or hail, snow, devastating fires, earthquakes and/or sinkholes or large disastrous industrial incidents;

live in dangerous conditions such as on land being prone to dangerous flooding, or land which is dolomitic, undermined at shallow depth, or prone to sinkholes and who require emergency assistance;

live in the way of engineering services or proposed services such as those for water, sewerage, power, roads or railways, or in reserves established for any such purposes and who require emergency assistance; are evicted or threatened with imminent eviction from land or from unsafe buildings, or situations where pro-active steps ought to be taken to forestall such consequences; whose homes are demolished or threatened with imminent demolition, or situations where proactive steps ought to be taken to forestall such consequences; or are displaced or threatened with imminent displacement as a result of a state of civil conflict or unrest, or situations where pro-active steps ought to be taken to forestall such consequences;

live in conditions that pose immediate threats to life, health and safety and require emergency assistance.

- b. Are in a situation of exceptional housing need, which constitutes an Emergency that can reasonably be addressed only by resettlement or other appropriate assistance, in terms of this Programme.”

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44 See for example Chapter 13.11.7(e) which deals with the establishment of townships.

45 The Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act 56 of 2003 defines “fruitless and wasteful expenditure” as “expenditure that was made in vain and would have been avoided had reasonable care been exercised”.

46 Para 13.7.1 of the National Housing Code is quoted in full in n 33 above. See also above n 34 where section 9(1) of the Housing Act is quoted in relevant part.

47 See the applicants’ notice of motion (above n 14), as well as para 34 of the judgment of the High Court (above n 8). See also

[20] and n 37 above.

48 Section 26 is quoted in n 1 above.

49 Section 27 is quoted in n 2 above.

50 See Jaftha and Grootboom above n 4.

51 See TAC and Soobramoney above n 3.

52 See Mazibuko above n 5.

53 Id at paras 46-76.

54 For a discussion on minimum standards see Mazibuko above n 5 at paras 56-61.

55 This principle was emphasised in Mazibuko above n 5 at para 73, where reference was made to earlier cases: Bato Star Fishing (Pty) Ltd v Minister of Environmental Affairs and Tourism and Others

[2004] ZACC 15; 2004 (4) SA 490 (CC); 2004 (7) BCLR 687 (CC) at paras 22-6; MEC for Education, Kwa-Zulu Natal and Others v Pillay

[2007] ZACC 21; 2008 (1) SA 474 (CC); 2008 (2) BCLR 99 (CC) at para 40 and South African National Defence Union v Minister of Defence and Others [2007] ZACC 10; 2007 (5) SA 400 (CC); 2007

(8) BCLR 863 (CC) at para 52.

56 See [20] above.

57 See for example Grootboom above n 4 at para 23 and Soobramoney above n 3 at paras 8-10.

58 See for example Dawood and Another v Minister of Home Affairs and Others; Shalabi and Another v Minister of Home Affairs and Others; Thomas and Another v Minister of Home Affairs and Others

[2000] ZACC 8; 2000 (3) SA 936; 2000 (8) BCLR 837 at para 35.

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61 As to costs see Bothma v Els and Others [2009] ZACC 27, Case No CCT 21/09, 8 October 2009, as yet unreported, at paras 89-99. See also Biowatch Trust v Registrar, Genetic Resources and Others [2009] ZACC 14, Case No CCT 80/08, 3 June 2009, as yet unreported at para 23.

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