

# UNDERSTANDING DEMOCRACY & OTHER STRUCTURES OF GOVERNANCE IN THE WESTERN CAPE (DRAFT)

Community Health Committee Training: To address the Human Rights elements contained within our constitution in order to ensure the right of every individual to live in a healthy environment

*Compiled by Anita Marshall*



**LEARNING NETWORK**

## **The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa**

### **Based on Negotiation**

An integral part of the negotiations to end apartheid in South Africa was the creation of a new, non-discriminatory constitution for the country. One of the major disputed issues was the process by which such a constitution would be adopted. The African National Congress (ANC) insisted that it should be drawn up by a democratically-elected constituent assembly, while the governing National Party (NP) feared that the rights of minorities would not be protected in such a process, and proposed instead that the constitution be negotiated by consensus between the parties and then put to a referendum

Formal negotiations began in December 1991 at the Convention for a Democratic South Africa (CODESA). The parties agreed on a process whereby a negotiated transitional constitution would provide for an elected constitutional assembly to draw up a permanent constitution. The CODESA negotiations broke down, however, after the second plenary session in May 1992. One of the major points of dispute was the size of the supermajority that would be required for the assembly to adopt the constitution: The NP wanted a 75 per cent requirement, which would effectively have given it a veto.

In April 1993, the parties returned to negotiations, in what was known as the Multi-Party Negotiating Process (MPNP). A committee of the MPNP proposed the development of a collection of "constitutional principles" with which the final constitution would have to comply, so that basic freedoms would be ensured and minority rights protected, without overly limiting the role of the elected constitutional assembly. The parties to the MPNP adopted this idea and proceeded to draft the Interim Constitution of 1993, which was formally enacted by Parliament and came into force on 27 April 1994.

### **Interim Constitution**

The Interim Constitution provided for a Parliament made up of two houses: a 400-member National Assembly, directly elected by party-list proportional representation, and a ninety-member senate, in which each of the nine provinces was represented by ten senators, elected by the provincial legislature. The Constitutional Assembly consisted of both houses sitting together, and was responsible for drawing up a final constitution within two years. The adoption of a new constitutional text required a two-thirds supermajority in the Constitutional Assembly, as well as the support of two-thirds of senators on matters relating to provincial

government. If a two-thirds majority could not be obtained, a constitutional text could be adopted by a simple majority and then put to a national referendum in which sixty per cent support would be required for it to pass.

The Interim Constitution contained 34 constitutional principles with which the new constitution was required to comply. These included multi-party democracy with regular elections and universal adult suffrage, supremacy of the constitution over all other law, a quasi-federal system in place of centralised government, non-racism and non-sexism, the protection of "all universally accepted fundamental rights, freedoms and civil liberties," equality before the law, the separation of powers with an impartial judiciary, provincial and local levels of government with democratic representation, and protection of the diversity of languages and cultures. The new constitutional text was to be tested against these principles by the newly established Constitutional Court. If the text complied with the principles, it would become the new constitution; if it did not, it would be referred back to the Constitutional Assembly.

### **Final text**

The Constitutional Assembly engaged in a massive public participation programme to solicit views and suggestions from the public. As the deadline for the adoption of a constitutional text approached, however, many issues were hashed out in private meetings between the parties' representatives. On 8 May 1996, a new text was adopted with the support of 86 per cent of the members of the assembly, but in the *First Certification* judgment, delivered on 6 September 1996, the Constitutional Court refused to certify this text, identifying a number of provisions that did not comply with the constitutional principles.

The Constitutional Assembly reconvened and, on 11 October, adopted an amended constitutional text containing many changes relative to the previous text. Some dealt with the court's reasons for non-certification, while others tightened up the text. The amended text was returned to the Constitutional Court to be certified, which the court duly did in its *Second Certification* judgment, delivered on 4 December. The Constitution was signed by President Mandela on 10 December and officially published in the *Government Gazette* on 18 December. It did not come into force immediately; it was brought into operation on 4 February 1997, by a presidential proclamation, except for some financial provisions which were delayed until 1 January 1998.

Since its adoption, the Constitution has been amended sixteen times; these amendments are described in a separate section below.

## Contents

The constitution consists of a preamble, fourteen chapters containing 244 sections, and eight schedules. Each chapter deals with a particular topic; the schedules contain ancillary information referred to in the main text.

### Preamble

'We, the people of South Africa,

Recognise the injustices of our past;

Honour those who suffered for justice and freedom in our land;

Respect those who have worked to build and develop our country; and

Believe that South Africa belongs to all who live in it, united in our diversity.

We therefore, through our freely elected representatives, adopt this Constitution as the supreme law of the Republic so as to —

Heal the divisions of the past and establish a society based on democratic values, social justice and fundamental human rights;

Lay the foundations for a democratic and open society in which government is based on the will of the people and every citizen is equally protected by law;

Improve the quality of life of all citizens and free the potential of each person; and

Build a united and democratic South Africa able to take its rightful place as a sovereign state in the family of nations.

May God protect our People.

## Chapter 1: Founding Provisions

Chapter 1 enshrines in the constitution key national principles, defines the country's flag and national anthem, and specifies the official languages and principles of government language policy. It defines South Africa as "one, sovereign, democratic state" based on principles of human rights, constitutional supremacy, the rule of law and universal adult suffrage. The chapter contains a supremacy clause which establishes that all other law and actions are subject to the constitution.

## Chapter 2: Bill of Rights

Chapter 2 is a bill of rights which enumerates the civil, political, economic, social and cultural human rights of the people of South Africa. Most of these rights apply to anyone in the country, with the exception of the right to vote, the right to work and the right to enter the country, which apply only to citizens. They also apply to juristic persons to the extent that they are applicable, taking into account the nature of the right. The rights enumerated are:

- Section 9: the **right to equality before the law** and **freedom from discrimination**. Prohibited grounds of discrimination include race, gender, sex, pregnancy, marital status, ethnic or social origin, colour, sexual orientation, age, disability, religion, conscience, belief, culture, language and birth.
- Section 10: the **right to human dignity**.
- Section 11: the **right to life**, which has been held to prohibit capital punishment,<sup>[8]</sup> but does not prohibit abortion.<sup>[9]</sup>
- Section 12: the **right to freedom** and security of the person, including protection against arbitrary detention and detention without trial, the right to be protected against violence, freedom from torture, freedom from cruel, inhuman or degrading punishment, the right to bodily integrity, and reproductive rights.
- Section 13: **freedom from slavery**, servitude or forced labour.
- Section 14: the **right to privacy**, including protection against search and seizure, and the privacy of correspondence.
- Section 15: **freedom of thought** and freedom of religion.
- Section 16: **freedom of speech** and expression, including freedom of the press and academic freedom. Explicitly excluded are propaganda for war, incitement to violence and hate speech.
- Section 17: **freedom of assembly** and the right to protest.
- Section 18: **freedom of association**.
- Section 19: the **right to vote** and universal adult suffrage; the **right to stand for public office**; the right to free, fair and regular elections; and the right to form, join and campaign for a political party.
- Section 20: **no citizen may be deprived of citizenship**.

- Section 21: **freedom of movement**, including the right to leave South Africa, the right of citizens to a passport and the right to enter South Africa.
- Section 22: **the right to choose a trade, occupation or profession**, although these may be regulated by law.
- Section 23: **labour rights**, including **the right to unionise** and the right to strike.
- Section 24: **the right to a healthy environment** and the right to have the environment protected.
- Section 25: **the right to property**, limited in that property may only be expropriated under a law of general application (not arbitrarily), for a public purpose and with the payment of compensation.
- Section 26: **the right to housing**, including the right to due process with regard to court-ordered eviction and demolition.
- Section 27: **the rights to food, water, health care and social assistance**, which the state must progressively realise within the limits of its resources.
- Section 28: **children's rights**, including the right to a name and nationality, the right to family or parental care, the right to a basic standard of living, the right to be protected from maltreatment and abuse, the protection from inappropriate child labour, the right not to be detained except as a last resort, the paramountcy of the best interests of the child and the right to an independent lawyer in court cases involving the child, and the prohibition of the military use of children.
- Section 29: **the right to education**, including a universal right to basic education.
- Section 30: **the right to use the language of one's choice** and to participate in the cultural life of one's choice.
- Section 31: **the right of cultural, religious or linguistic communities** to enjoy their culture, practise their religion and use their language.
- Section 32: **the right of access to information**, including all information held by the government.
- Section 33: **the right to justice** in administrative action by the government.
- Section 34: **the right of access to the courts**.
- Section 35: **the rights of arrested, detained and accused people**, including the right to silence, protection against self-incrimination, the right to counsel and legal aid, the right to a fair trial, the presumption of innocence and the prohibition of double jeopardy and *ex post facto* crimes.

Section 36 allows the rights listed to be limited only by laws of general application, and only to the extent that the restriction is reasonable and justifiable in "an open and democratic society based on human dignity, equality and freedom."

Section 37 allows certain rights to be limited during a state of emergency but places strict procedural limits on the declaration of states of emergency and provides for the rights of people detained as a result.

### **Chapter 3: Co-operative Government**

Chapter 3 deals with the relationships between organs of government in the three "spheres" – national, provincial and local. It lays down a set of principles requiring them to co-operate in good faith and to act in the best interests of the people. It also requires them to attempt to settle disputes amicably before resorting to the courts.

### **Chapter 4: Parliament**

Chapter 4 defines the structure of Parliament, the legislative branch of the national government. Parliament consists of two houses, the National Assembly (the lower house), which is directly elected by the people, and the National Council of Provinces (the upper house), which is elected by the provincial legislatures.

The Chapter defines the principles governing the election and dissolution of the houses, qualifications for membership of Parliament, quorum requirements, procedures for the election of presiding officers, and the powers and privileges and immunities of Parliament and its members. It lays down the process for enacting bills into law; different procedures are provided for constitutional amendments, ordinary bills not affecting provincial matters, ordinary bills affecting provincial matters, and money bills.

### **Chapter 5: The President and National Executive**

Chapter 5 defines the structure of the national executive and the powers of the President. It provides for the election and removal of the President by the National Assembly, and limits a President to two five-year terms. It vests in him or her the powers of the head of state and head of government; it provides for the appointment of a Cabinet by the President; and it provides for the accountability to Parliament of the President and Cabinet.

### **Chapter 6: Provinces**

Chapter 6 establishes the nine provinces of South Africa and defines the powers and structure of the provincial governments. The boundaries of the provinces are defined by reference to Schedule 1A to the Constitution, which refers in turn to the boundaries of the metropolitan and district municipalities.

In some respects, the chapter is a template which a province may modify to a limited extent by adopting its own provincial constitution. (The only province so far to have done this is the Western Cape.) The chapter provides for a unicameral legislature, a Premier elected by the legislature as head of the provincial executive, and an Executive Council appointed by the Premier as a provincial cabinet.

The provincial government is given exclusive powers over certain matters, listed in Schedule 5, and powers concurrent with the national government over other matters, listed in Schedule 4. The chapter regulates the conflict between national and provincial legislation on the same topic, setting out the circumstances under which one or the other will prevail.

### **Chapter 7: Local Government**

Chapter 7 sets out a framework for local government. It requires municipalities to be established for the whole territory of South Africa, and provides for three categories of municipalities, whereby some areas are governed by a single "Category A" municipal authority and others are governed by a two-level system with a larger "Category C" municipality containing multiple "Category B" municipalities. The municipalities are granted the power to administer certain matters listed in Schedules 4 and 5, and the executive and legislative authority is vested in the municipal council. The chapter requires municipal elections to be held every five years.

### **Chapter 8: Courts and Administration of Justice**

Chapter 8 establishes the structure of the judicial system. It defines the hierarchy consisting of Magistrates' Courts, the High Court, the Supreme Court of Appeal, and the Constitutional Court. It provides for the appointment of judges by the President on the advice of the Judicial Service Commission and establishes a single National Prosecuting Authority responsible for all criminal prosecutions.

### **Chapter 9: State Institutions Supporting Constitutional Democracy**

Chapter 9 creates a number of other commissions and offices to protect and support democracy and human rights. These are the Public Protector (an ombudsman), the South African Human Rights Commission, the Commission for the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Cultural, Religious and Linguistic Communities, the Commission for Gender Equality, the Auditor-General, the Independent Electoral Commission and the Independent Communications Authority.

## **Chapter 10: Public Administration**

Chapter 10 lists values and principles for the administration of the civil service and establishes the Public Service Commission to oversee it.

## **Chapter 11: Security Services**

Chapter 11 establishes structures for civilian control of the Defence Force, the Police Service and the intelligence services. It makes the President the Commander-in-Chief of the defence force but places conditions on when and how it may be employed and requires regular reports to Parliament. The police service is placed under the control of the national government but gives provincial governments some power to administer and oversee policing.

## **Chapter 12: Traditional Leaders**

Chapter 12 recognizes the status and authority of traditional leaders and customary law, subject to the Constitution. It allows for the creation of provincial houses of traditional leaders and a national council of traditional leaders.

## **Chapter 13: Finance**

Chapter 13 deals with public finance. It establishes a National Revenue Fund, from which money may be appropriated only by an act of Parliament, and Provincial Revenue Funds, from which money may only be appropriated by an act of the provincial legislature. It provides for an equitable distribution of national revenue to the provinces and municipalities, and grants provincial and local governments the powers to raise certain rates and taxes. It requires effective and transparent budgeting at all levels of government and gives the National Treasury the power to oversee budgetary processes. It places some restrictions on government procurement and government borrowing. The chapter establishes the Financial and Fiscal Commission, to advise government on financial matters, and the Reserve Bank, to oversee the currency.

## **Chapter 14: General Provisions**

The final chapter deals with transitional and incidental provisions. In particular, the first part deals with international law, providing that existing agreements binding South Africa will continue to bind it, and that new agreements (except those of a technical nature)

will only be binding once approved by Parliament. It also provides that customary international law applies in South African unless it conflicts with national law, and that the courts must, where possible, interpret national law to be consistent with international law.

The remainder of the chapter contains a miscellaneous collection of provisions,

- allowing Parliament to enact Charters of Rights which expand on the Bill of Rights;
- allowing recognition of the right of self-determination of communities within South Africa;
- requiring public funding for political parties represented in national and provincial legislatures;
- requiring that obligations imposed by the constitution be carried out without delay;
- providing that some executive powers may be delegated by one organ of state to another;
- defining certain terms used in the text of the constitution; and,
- as the Constitution is published in all eleven official languages, providing that the English text is authoritative in the event of a conflict.

Chapter 14 also repeals the Interim Constitution and refers to Schedule 6 to govern the process of transition to the new constitution. Finally, it gives the Constitution its formal title, "Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996," and defines the schedule for its commencement, under which the President set the date of commencement for most sections, although certain sections dealing with financial matters commenced only on 1 January 1998.

### **Schedules**

- Schedule 1, referred to in Chapter 1, describes the national flag.
- Schedule 1A, referred to in Chapter 6, defines the geographical areas of the provinces, by reference to maps published by the Municipal Demarcation Board defining the metropolitan and district municipalities.
- Schedule 2 contains the texts of the oaths or solemn affirmations to be sworn by political office-holders and judges.
- Schedule 3 describes the procedure for the election of the President by the National Assembly and the election of presiding officers by legislative bodies, as well as the formula whereby seats in the National Council of Provinces are to be allocated to political parties.
- Schedule 4 lists the "functional areas" over which Parliament and the provincial legislatures have concurrent competence to legislate.
- Schedule 5 lists the functional areas over which the provincial legislatures have exclusive competence to legislate.

- Schedule 6 details the transitional arrangements by which institutions existing under the previous constitution were converted into the institutions established by the new constitution. It provided for the continuation of existing laws and the assignment of their administration to the provincial governments where appropriate. It also provided for certain sections of the old constitution to continue in force despite its repeal, and subject to amendments listed in the schedule. It also included temporary amendments to the Constitution's own text to allow the Government of National Unity to continue until the next election.
- Schedule 7 listed the laws repealed by the new constitution, these being the interim constitution and the ten amendments made to it.

# What is Local Government?

“Local government is the sphere of government closest to the people. It is made up of municipalities. Each municipality has a council, which must consult the local community and other stake holders about how to govern in that municipality.”

Closest to the people- at the coalface of delivery

- The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 sets out the system of governance for the country. It sets out three spheres of government.
- They are:
  - National government
  - Provincial government
  - Local government

The three spheres of government are 'distinctive, interdependent and interrelated'.



# The 3 Spheres of Government



CITY OF CAPE TOWN | SIYENI SAKHISA | UMBHAKHATHA

THIS CITY WORKS FOR YOU

Provisions are made by the Republic of South Africa, Chapter 3 of Constitution, Act 108 of '96 for three (3) spheres of government, which are distinctive, interdependent and interrelated: There are 2 ways to look at government.

**Figure 1**

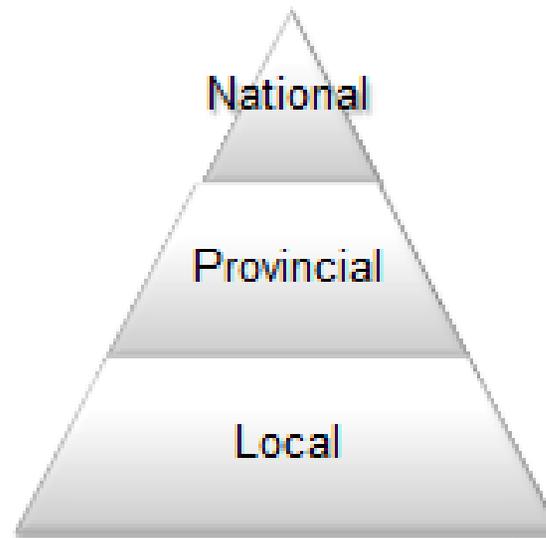


Figure 1 illustrates a form of governance where the three spheres of government operate with National being the dominant one and the Provincial and Local level playing a less important role.

**Figure 2**



Figure 2 illustrates a flat form of governance where one sphere is not more superior than the other. It further illustrates that local government is central because it is the closest to the people of the country.

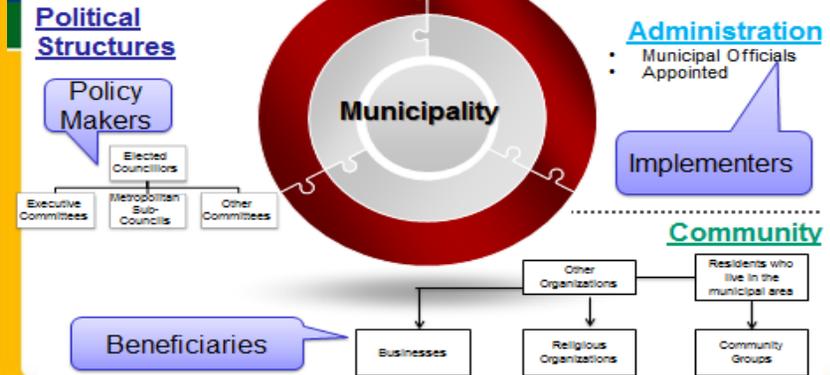
## Objects of local government

### Section 152.

- (1) The objects of local government are-
- to provide democratic and accountable government for local communities
  - to ensure the provision of services to communities in a sustainable manner.
  - to promote social and economic development;
  - to promote a safe and healthy environment; and



## Municipalities Consist of:



## Developmental duties of municipalities

### Section 153. A municipality must -

- structure and manage its administration and budgeting and planning processes to give priority to the basic needs of the community, and to promote the social and economic development of the community; and participate in national and provincial development programmes.



## Political Structures

The political structures of a municipality are made up of elected representatives or councillors.

These councillors provide political direction to the municipality.

They are accountable to the communities who elected them.



# Councillors



CITY OF CAPE TOWN | IIZIKHAWU SHOSHAAN | IDANI KAPETOWN

THIS CITY WORKS FOR YOU

There are two types of Councillors:

1. Ward Councillors, elected as candidate, who represent particular wards; and
1. Proportional Representation (PR) Councillors, elected on a proportional party list, who represent political parties on the municipal council

They represent these voters on the municipal council.

The main role of councillors is to provide a link between their constituency and the municipality.

Ward councillors are directly accountable to the residents of their wards.

PR councillors must represent the policies and the interests of the political parties they belong to in council.

## Community



CITY OF CAPE TOWN | OMBUDI SISSIKANA | IZINDI KHAMPISAN

THIS CITY WORKS FOR YOU

The community are regarded as the Stakeholders of a Municipality.

Communities to participate on Municipal matters which include inter alia the Integrated Development Plan and the Performance Management System of the Council, etc.

## The South African Constitution (1996)



CITY OF CAPE TOWN | OMBUDI SISSIKANA | IZINDI KHAMPISAN

THIS CITY WORKS FOR YOU

The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996

"To encourage the involvement of communities and community organizations in the matters of local government".

The Constitution



JULY 1996 (1996)

The South African Constitution sets out the values, principles and rules by which the country must be governed. It protects the rights, freedom, power and protection for all people in the country.

All other legislation must be based on these rules, values and principles.

The Constitution obligates local government to take on a development role by allocating certain developmental duties to local government.

## How can communities claim their rights? ...



- **Finding out about council meetings:** Decisions about community issues are taken at municipal council meetings. Communities can find out when these open meetings are taking place and ensure that they attend.
- **Paying for services:** Communities demonstrate that they are responsible citizens by paying for municipal services that they use.

## The Bill of Rights



"The Bill of Rights also enshrines the right to just Administrative action. This requires all spheres of government to ensure that their administrations act in a lawful, reasonable and fair way. Citizens are entitled to ask for written reasons if administrative action has adversely affected them."

The heart of the Constitution is the Bill of Rights. The Bill of Rights upholds the rights of all residents and citizens to be treated equally and with dignity regardless of their race, gender, wealth or status.

The Bill of Rights includes socio-economic rights, such as the right to live in a healthy environment, to have access to adequate housing, access to health care services and sufficient food and water.

## HOW IS A WARD COMMITTEE ELECTED



- Existing Structures, namely registered Community based organisations in the ward are requested to send their nominations to a meeting where names are to be confirmed by residents of the ward to constitute the ward committee.

## FUNCTIONS AND POWERS OF A WARD COMMITTEE



- institutionalised channel of communication and interaction between communities and municipalities
- strengthens the accountability of ward councillors to local residents
- an opportunity for the community to express their local needs, their opinions on issues that affect their circumstances e.g. IDP, Policies, Budget etc.
- advisory bodies created within the sphere of civil society to assist the ward councillor in carrying out his or her mandate.

## **SUBCOUNCILS IN THE WESTERN CAPE**

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3rd Floor Podium (D Foyer)  
Civic Centre  
Cape Town

### **Manager: Subcouncils – Keith Miller**

Tel: 021 400 1261  
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Cell: 084 222 1351

### **Professional Officer: Support Office – Barry Alberts**

Tel: 021 400 1356  
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### **Head: Inter-directorate Liaison (IDL) - Andre Viviers**

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	Email: <a href="#">Noluthando Fikile</a>	Email: <a href="#">Babalwa Nkomo</a>
<b>Subcouncil 11</b>  Fezeka Building Cnr NY1 and Landsdowne Rd GUGULETHU 7750	<b>Kayise Nombakuse</b> <b>Tel: 021 630 1600/22</b> Fax: 021 637 1385 Cell: 079 535 9819 Email: <a href="#">Kayise Nombakuse</a> Secretary: Luzuko Mvana Email: <a href="#">Luzuko Mvana</a>	<b>Siyabulela Mamkeli</b> <b>Tel: 021 633-3911</b> Fax: 086-588-6156 Email: <a href="#">Siyabulela Mamkeli</a> PA: Shireen August PA Tel: 021 630 1699 Email: <a href="#">Shireen August</a>
<b>Subcouncil 12</b>  Parks & Bathing Building Merrydale Avenue LENTEGEUR 7798	<b>Alesia Bosman</b> <b>Tel: 021 371 8199</b> Fax: 021 371 5552 Cell: 084 2332273 Email: <a href="#">Alesia Bosman</a> Secretary: Liesl O'Malley Email: <a href="#">Liesl O'Malley</a>	<b>Eddie Andrews</b> <b>Tel: 021 371-4550/1</b> Fax: 021 371-5552; 0865561427 Email: <a href="#">Eddie Andrews</a> PA: Simone Herold PA Tel: Email: <a href="#">Simone Herold</a>
<b>Subcouncil 13</b>  Fezeka Building Cnr NY1 & Lansdowne Road GUGULETHU 7750	<b>Lunga Bobo</b> <b>Tel: 021 630 1619</b> Fax: 021 637 1334 Cell: 084 311 1144 Email: <a href="#">Lunga Bobo</a> Secretary: Andisiwe Sothondoshe Email: <a href="#">Andisiwe Sothondoshe</a>	<b>Rhoda-Ann Bazier</b> <b>Tel: 975-7017</b> Fax: 975-1533 Email: <a href="#">Rhoda-Ann Bazier</a> PA: Kholisile Maphekula PA Tel: 021 630 1613 Email: <a href="#">Kholisile Maphekula</a>
<b>Subcouncil 14</b>  Fizeka Building Cnr NY1 & Lansdowne Road GUGULETHU 7750	<b>Anthony Mathe</b> <b>Tel: 021 630 1678</b> Fax: 021 633 0449 Cell: 081 577 6846 Email: <a href="#">Anthony Mathe</a> Secretary: Lusanda Ndumela Email: <a href="#">Lusanda Ndumela</a>	<b>(Belinda) Ntombende Landingwe</b> <b>Tel: 021 638 0188</b> Fax: 021 638 0188 Email: <a href="#">(Belinda) Ntombende Landingwe</a> PA: Sharon Manata PA Tel: 021 630 1608 Email: <a href="#">Sharon Manata</a>
<b>Subcouncil 15</b>  Pinelands Training Centre St Stephens Road Central Square PINELANDS 7405	<b>Mariette Griessel</b> <b>Tel: 021 531 3437</b> Fax: 021 531 3319 Cell: 084 611 5983 Email: <a href="#">Mariette Griessel</a> Secretary:	<b>Brian Watkyns</b> <b>Tel: 0866896278</b> Fax: 021 531 3319 Email: <a href="#">Brian Watkyns</a> PA: Yolanda Sheldon PA Tel: 021 531 3437

	Email:	Email: <a href="#">Yolanda Sheldon</a>
<b>Subcouncil 16</b>  11th Floor 44 Wale Street CAPE TOWN 8000	<b>Marius Coetsee</b> <b>Tel: 021 4872055</b> Fax: 021 4872208 Cell: Email: <a href="#">Marius Coetsee</a> Secretary: Shireen Maggott Email: <a href="#">Shireen Maggott</a>	<b>Taki Amira</b> <b>Tel: 021 487-2001</b> Fax: 021 913-9546; 021 487-2208 Email: <a href="#">Taki Amira</a> PA: Glynnis Dyers PA Tel: 021 4872205 Email: <a href="#">Glynnis Dyers</a>
<b>Subcouncil 17</b>  Athlone Civic Centre Cnr. Protea & Klipfontein Roads ATHLONE 7764	<b>Edgar Carolissen</b> <b>Tel: 021 637 9757</b> Fax: 021 633 3966 Cell: 084 222 1338 Email: <a href="#">Edgar Carolissen</a> Secretary: Lungisa Mahote Email: <a href="#">Lungisa Mahote</a>	<b>George March</b> <b>Tel: 021 637-9757</b> Fax: 0866988244 Email: <a href="#">George March</a> PA: Shamielah Dollie PA Tel: 021 637 9757 Email: <a href="#">Shamielah Dollie</a>
<b>Subcouncil 18</b>  Cnr Buck Road & 6th Avenue, Lotus River 7941	<b>Okkie Manuel</b> <b>Tel: 021 700 4025</b> Fax: 021 700 4027 Cell: 084 222 1253 Email: <a href="#">Okkie Manuel</a> Secretary: Elsabe Turner Email: <a href="#">Elsabe Turner</a>	<b>Monty Oliver</b> <b>Tel: 021 700-4020</b> Fax: 021 700-4027; 0865761375 Email: <a href="#">Monty Oliver</a> PA: Gavin Campbell PA Tel: 021 700 4020 Email: <a href="#">Gavin Campbell</a>
<b>Subcouncil 19</b>  Municipal Offices Central Circle, Off Recreation Road FISH HOEK 7974	<b>Desiree Mentor</b> <b>Tel: 021 784 2010</b> Fax: 021 784 2039 Cell: 073 186 1328 Email: <a href="#">Desiree Mentor</a> Secretary: Sandiswa Faith Mankayi	<b>Felicity Purchase</b> <b>Tel: 021 784-2000</b> Fax: 0865760188 / 021 784-2039 Email: <a href="#">Felicity Purchase</a> PA: Nola Gracie PA Tel: 021 784-2017
<b>Subcouncil 20</b>  Alphen Centre Constantia Main Road CONSTANTIA 7800	<b>Brian Ford</b> <b>Tel: 021 794 2493</b> Fax: 021 794 7692 Cell: 084 210 2123 Email: <a href="#">Brian Ford</a> Secretary: Shiobhan Williams Email: <a href="#">Shiobhan Williams</a>	<b>Ian Iversen</b> <b>Tel: 021 705-5910</b> Fax: 086 515 9624 Email: <a href="#">Ian Iversen</a> PA: Esmeralda Abrahams PA Tel: 021 794-2493 Email: <a href="#">Esmeralda Abrahams</a>

<p><b>Subcouncil 21</b></p> <p>Municipal Offices Cnr Van Riebeeck &amp; Carinus Street Kuilsriver 7580</p>	<p><b>Pieter Grobler</b>  <b>Tel: 021 900 1503</b>  Fax: 021 900 1562  Cell: 084 667 2609  Email: <a href="mailto:Pieter.Grobler@ecm.gov.za">Pieter Grobler</a>  Secretary: Marie van Dyk  Email: <a href="mailto:Marie.vanDyk@ecm.gov.za">Marie van Dyk</a></p>	<p><b>Steven Vuba</b>  <b>Tel: 021 900-1665</b>  Fax: 021 900-1562  Email: <a href="mailto:Steven.Vuba@ecm.gov.za">Steven Vuba</a>  PA: Rosaline Abrahams  PA Tel: 021 900 1505  Email: <a href="mailto:Rosaline.Abrahams@ecm.gov.za">Rosaline Abrahams</a></p>
<p><b>Subcouncil 22</b></p> <p>Municipal Offices Cnr Van Riebeeck &amp; Carinus Street KUILSRIVIER 7580</p>	<p><b>Richard Moi</b>  <b>Tel: 021 900 1508</b>  Fax: 021 900 1913  Cell: 074 343 9403  Email: <a href="mailto:Richard.Moi@ecm.gov.za">Richard Moi</a>  Secretary: Zimkita Ninzi  Email: <a href="mailto:Zimkita.Ninzi@ecm.gov.za">Zimkita Ninzi</a></p>	<p><b>John Heuvel</b>  <b>Tel: 021 900-1655; 857-7015</b>  Fax: 021 900-1526; 857-7035  Email: <a href="mailto:John.Heuvel@ecm.gov.za">John Heuvel</a>  PA: Juanita Sans souci  PA Tel: 021 900 1509  Email: <a href="mailto:Juanita.Sanssouci@ecm.gov.za">Juanita Sans souci</a></p>
<p><b>Subcouncil 23</b></p> <p>Parks &amp; Bathing Building Merrydale Avenue Lentegeur 7798</p>	<p><b>Rapheal Martin</b>  <b>Tel: 021 3714550</b>  Fax:  Cell: 084 9520245  Email: <a href="mailto:Rapheal.Martin@ecm.gov.za">Rapheal Martin</a>  Secretary: Shireen Sylvester  Email: <a href="mailto:Shireen.Sylvester@ecm.gov.za">Shireen Sylvester</a></p>	<p><b>Natalie Bent</b>  <b>Tel: 021 371 4550</b>  Fax: 021 371 3872; 021 371 4552  Email: <a href="mailto:Natalie.Bent@ecm.gov.za">Natalie Bent</a>  PA: Cindy Hendricks  PA Tel: 021 371-4551  Email: <a href="mailto:Cindy.Hendricks@ecm.gov.za">Cindy Hendricks</a></p>
<p><b>Subcouncil 24</b></p> <p>Cnr Delft and Forth Worth Roads DELFT 7100</p>	<p><b>Goodman Rorwana</b>  <b>Tel: 021 444 7532</b>  Fax: 021 444 7532  Cell: 073 310 7486  Email: <a href="mailto:Goodman.Rorwana@ecm.gov.za">Goodman Rorwana</a>  Secretary: Magdalena Molefi  Email: <a href="mailto:Magdalena.Molefi@ecm.gov.za">Magdalena Molefi</a></p>	<p><b>Xolani Sotashe</b>  <b>Tel: 021 400-5512; 021 400-1323</b>  Fax: 021 400-1383  Email: <a href="mailto:Xolani.Sotashe@ecm.gov.za">Xolani Sotashe</a>  PA: Thuli Mbuqe  PA Tel: 021 956 8000  Email: <a href="mailto:Thuli.Mbuqe@ecm.gov.za">Thuli Mbuqe</a></p>

## WARD BOUNDARIES IN A SUB-COUNCIL SUB-COUNCIL 15



Northern Point: cnr Vanguard & N1 [Northern Areas include: Facreton; Kensington; Sandrift,  
Western point: Milnerton [until Police Station], Milnerton Ridge; Rugby; Brooklyn, Ysterplaat; Paarden Eiland; cnr Buitenkant  
to Mill Street [Eastern areas include: Waterfront; Foreshore to Gardens [Mill Street]; Vredehoek; Woodstock; Salt River;  
Observatory; Rosebank [till Baxter]  
Southern point: Raapenberg Road; N2 till Vanguard Drive [Southern areas include: Mowbray; Observatory; Maitland Garden  
Village; Ndabeni; Pinelands]

NAME	WARD	CONTACT DETAILS	BOUNDARIES
<b>CLLR. NELISWA NGQOSE</b> Member of Utility Services Portfolio Com	51	021 695-0250 (Tel/Fax) 073 199 4810 L64, No2, New Flats, Langa, 7455	<b>Langa:</b> Vanguard Drive to Bhunga Ave (West along railway line to Cemetery); Bhunga to Papu Str; Lerotholi Str to Washington Str; Washington Str to Church Str; Church Str to N'Dabeni; N'Dabeni to Bhunga; Bhunga to Nokomo; Nkomo to Njoli; Njoli to Johnson Ngwevela; Johnson Ngwevela to Washington Str; Washington Str to Vanguard Drive
<b>CLLR. MAYENZEKE SOPAQA</b> Member of Community Services Portfolio Com	52	021 695 0081 (Tel/Fax) 076 919 2115 71 Mshumpela Street, Langa	<b>Langa:</b> Washington Str [to traffic circle]; Washington Str to Johnson Ngwevela; Johnson Ngwevela to Njoli; Njoli to Nkomo; Nkomo to Bhunga Ave; Bhunga Ave to Settlers Way; Settlers Way to Vanguard Drive (including Kewtown)
<b>ALD. BRIAN WATKYNs</b> Chairperson of: Subcouncil 15 Committee Membership SPELLUM	53	021 531-3437 (Office) 021 531-3319 (Office fax) 021 531-5112 (Home Tel/Fax) 083 444 4807. 10 Kings Way, Pinelands, 7405	<b>Thornton:</b> Forest Drive Extension (till Ansville Village); Viking Way (till Jan Smuts Drive); Jan Smuts Drive till Forest Drive Extension <b>Epping 1:</b> Industria 1(Vanguard to Jan Smuts Drive); Viking Way to Gunners Circle <b>Langa:</b> (Western part of Church Str); Bhunga; to Jan Smuts Drive (along Settlers Way-N2); Bhunga Drive to N'Dabeni Str; Church Str, Washington Str, Washington Str to Lerotholi Str; Lerotholi to Papu Str; Papu to Bhunga Ave <b>Maitland</b> (south of railway line) Haven Str till Railway Road; Black River Parkway to Prestige Way; Pinelands Station to railway line; Prestige to Sunrise Rd <b>Maitland Garden Village</b> –Along Alexander Road; Perverserance to Haven Str <b>Mowbray:</b> East of Settlers Highway N2 till Raapenberg Road (includes Mowbray Golf Club)– <b>Ndabeni:</b> Railway line to Old Mill Rd <b>Observatory</b> (east of Black River Parkway) <b>Pinelands:</b> Jan Smuts Drive (along Settlers Way-N2) till Alexander Road (Vincent Pallotti Hosp & Oude Molen Village)
<b>CLLR. BERNADETTE LE</b>	55	021 552 4333 (Home) 084 288 8223	<b>Sandrift:</b> Cnr Montagu Drive & Ocean Spirit Rd; Greybeard to Koeberg Rd; <b>Century City:</b> Century City (South of Shayele Road and De Grendel Road, north-east of Skyliner)

<p><b>ROUX</b> Member of Social &amp; Early Childhood Development Portfolio Com</p>		<p>4 Nomad Road, Sandrift, 7441</p>	<p>Avenue and north-west of Ratanga Road) <b>Tijgerhof:</b> Ocean Spirit Rd; Ratanga Drive <b>Ysterplaat:</b> Sable Rd to N1; Railway line to Old Mill Rd <b>Milnerton:</b> cnr Koeberg Rd; Zastron Str [Opposite Milnerton SAPS]; Zastron St to Boundary Rd [includes Woodbridge Island; Lagoon Beach; Milnerton golf course]; Koeberg Rd to Otto du Plessis <b>Cambridge:</b> Boundary Rd to Loxton Rd; Koeberg to Otto du Plessis <b>Rugby:</b> Koeberg Rd to Marine Dive; Boundary Rd to Wemyss Str; <b>Brooklyn:</b> Wemyss Str to Section Str; Koeberg Rd to Otto du Plessis <b>Paarden Eiland:</b> Boundary Rd to N1; Boundary Rd to Foreshore [Container depot] <b>Foreshore:</b> Milner Rd to N1; Table Bay Blvd; Duncan Rd[includes Container depot; Harbour] <b>Waterfront:</b> Waterfront; Granger Bay; Alfred Rd, Port Rd; Dock Rd, Beach Rd; Granger Rd <b>Woodstock:</b> Table Bay Blvd to Albert Rd; Barron Str; Victoria Rd; <b>Salt River:</b> Salt River Rd [to traffic Circle]; Albert Rd to Spencer Str; Lower Main Rd to Lower Rochester Rd; Malta Rd to Liesbeeck</p>
<p><b>CLLR. DERRICK AMERICA</b> Member of Corporate Services &amp; Human Resources Portfolio Com <b>Ward Office:</b> <b>Kensington Civic</b></p>	<p>56</p>	<p>021 593 5802 (Off Tel/Fax) 079 122 1579 41 Wessel Lourens Drive, Vredeklouf, Brackenfell, 7560</p>	<p><b>Acasia Park:</b> N1 to Monte Vista railway line; Vanguard Dr to Acre Rd ; <b>Wingfield:</b> Monte Vista railway line to Voortrekker Rd; Vanguard Dr to 18<sup>th</sup> Ave <b>Windmere:</b> Factreton Str to Acre Str; 18<sup>th</sup> Ave to 13<sup>th</sup> Ave <b>Factreton:</b> 18<sup>th</sup> Ave to 13<sup>th</sup> Ave; Voortrekker Rd to Factreton Str <b>Kensington:</b> Voortrekker Rd to N1; 13<sup>th</sup> Ave to Bodmin Ave <b>Maitland:</b> (north of railway line to N1) Bodmin Ave to Black River Parkway; Vanguard Dr to Black River Parkway (includes Maitland Cemetery &amp; Jewish Cemetery, next to Ansville Village Pinelands)</p>
<p><b>CLLR. BRETT HERRON</b> Mayco Member: TRS Member of Planning Appeals Portfolio Com</p>	<p>57</p>	<p>021 400 1298 (Mayco Office) 021 400 1384 (PA: Yvette) 021 400 5977 (Fax) 082 518 3264 Room 35, 6<sup>th</sup> Floor, Podium Block, Civic Centre, Cape Town</p>	<p><b>Mowbray:</b> Main Road to Woolsack (Baxter Theatre); Rhodes Ave; Upper Rd to Tafelberg Rd <b>Vredehoek:</b> Tafelberg to Chemsford Rd; Escombe Rd; St James Rd; Westford Rd; Vredehoek to Chelsea Ave; Upper Mill Str; Jutland Rd <b>Gardens:</b> Jutland Rd; Mill to Buitenkant Str [Gardens Centre]; Buitenkant to Wesley Str; Harrington to Roeland Str; Roeland to De Villiers Str <b>Zonnebloem:</b> De Villiers Str; Tenant Str; to Keizersgracht Str [UCT Campus]; <b>Woodstock:</b> Keizergracht to Chapel Str; Selkirk Str; Francis Str; Caxton Str; Victoria Rd to Salt River Rd <b>Salt River:</b> Salt River Rd to Albert Rd [Traffic Circle]; Albert Rd to Spencer Str; <b>Observatory:</b> Lower Main Rd to Lower Rochester Rd; Malta Rd to Liesbeeck [includes River Club; Observatory &amp; Mowbray Golf Club]; Liesbeeck to Settlers Drive; Settlers Drive to Main Rd.</p>

Eastern point: cnr N2 & Vanguard Drive [Eastern area include: Langa; Epping Ind 1; Thornton; Wingfield, Acasia Park]

All the ward councilors are ultimately accountable to the taxpayers and in the event that they are not being accountable, it should be communicated to the Mayor of the City of Cape Town. mayor.mayor@capetown.gov.za

## **SUBCOUNCIL 11**

**Subcouncil Manager: Kayise Nombakuse 079 535 9819**

**Chairperson: Siyabulela Mamkeli 078 159 1251**

WARD	WARD COUNCILLORS	WARD BOUNDARIES
42	Cllr : C. Ntotoviyane Cell : 0741433375 Email: <a href="mailto:C.ntotoviyane@capetown.gov.za">C.ntotoviyane@capetown.gov.za</a> W : 021 630 1717	Polar Park, Lotus Park, Gugulethu NY 21,58,59,60,61,54,62,55,52,50,56,53,3A,Manenberg (Sherwood Park)
44	Cllr : A. Moses Cell : 0721268447 Email: <a href="mailto:Anthony.Moses@capetown.gov.za">Anthony.Moses@capetown.gov.za</a>	Newrest, Luyovillr Khanya Park, Sandile Park, Hostels, Heideveld, Cathkin, Welkom estate, Vanguard estate, Gugulethu NY 109,110,111,118,119,120,122,123,124
45	Cllr S.Mamkeli Cell : 078 159 1251 Email: <a href="mailto:Siyabulela.mamkeli@capetown.gov.za">Siyabulela.mamkeli@capetown.gov.za</a> W : 021 630 1681	Malunga Park, Tambo Village, Gugulethu NY 1,4,7,8,9,10,11,12,14,15,16,22,108,117,144,145,146,155
49	Cllr S. Little Cell : 0733215036 Email : <a href="mailto:Suzette.Little@capetown.gov.za">Suzette.Little@capetown.gov.za</a> W: 021 630 0964	Athlone, Bridgetown,Hazendal, Kewtown, Silvertown,Vangate Mall, Athlone Court, Athlone CBD, Belgravia Rd, St Mauri Rd, St Gothas Rd, Thornton Rd, Boescheten Rd, Newron Avenue, Bangor Rd.

## **A CLEAN ENVIRONMENT**

Each citizen is responsible for keeping their environment clean. The city, however, is responsible for a number of cleansing duties. This includes refuse collection, waste minimization, by-law enforcement (illegal dumping) and solid waste management. There is a department responsible for each of these. If the waste is not being collected or people are dumping illegally, tax paying citizens have a right to call and ensure that this responsibility is being met.

### **CITY OF CAPE TOWN. SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT:**

12 Hertzog Boulevard, 19<sup>th</sup> Floor 4 Bayside - Tower Block, Civic Centre

CAPE TOWN SWITCHBOARD: **021 400 2423**

Complaints: 021 400 3640

Events: 021 400 3260

Contract Management: Stephan Morkel – 021 392 6349/58

Area Cleansing:

Tierberg: Denver Stevens - 021 444 0866

Impuma: Sidimo Godlo - 021 842 0979

Atlantic: Xolisile Mama - 021 514 3473

Two Oceans: Peter Jagers – 021 392 5115

