Understanding the Social Justice Sector in South Africa

A Report to the RAITH Foundation and Atlantic Philanthropies

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SECTION ONE: WHAT IS THE SOCIAL JUSTICE SECTOR?

A. Introduction
This report on the social justice sector in South Africa was commissioned by the RAITH Foundation. The purpose is to understand the scope and size of the social justice sector, its strengths and weaknesses, challenges and successes.

The first section of this report discusses how the social justice sector can be defined, generally, and more specifically in the South African case. It traces the origins of the term and argues that social justice refers to a situation where there is a fair distribution of benefits and burdens in society. In South Africa we will discuss social justice as a combination of economic justice, public participation and social cohesion, where a social justice organisation is one working in one or more of these areas.

The second section of the report provides detailed information about the profile of organisations in the sector – their size, staff profile, governance, funding sources and so on drawn from a web-based survey administered to a sample of 48 organisations in January 2013.

We will see that despite the diversity of social justice organisations, in terms of where they work, what sectors they operate in and how they work, there is, nonetheless, much coherence in how they define and practice social justice work. In particular, we will see that the vast majority of social justice organisations are concerned with fairness in the way economic, political and social benefits and burdens are distributed in South Africa. This does not necessarily mean that they share a common sense of what fairness looks like. We will see that this can be construed as fragmentation in the sector. This paper will suggest another way of looking at such plurality. It will propose a definition of social justice that, from the point of view of donors, is both practicable and provides clear strategic choices.

B. Towards a Definition of Social Justice: Three elements

1. The Scope of Social Justice
It is no straightforward matter marking out the social justice sector and defining which organisations belong to it and which do not. At stake in such an apparently descriptive task is a more difficult theoretical question. How do we define social justice? What criteria should we use to draw the line between social justice organisations and other kinds of organisations? In a recent study of this sector in South Africa, for example, the authors concluded that the organisations that claimed to pursue ‘social justice’ lacked a shared understanding of the term (SPII: 2012). This is not just a South African difficulty. David Miller, one of the more important scholars of social justice, worries that the term means different things to different people (Miller, p. 1).

Miller, however, defends the concept against those that suggest it is meaningless (Hayek in particular, and with him many “libertarians” (see below)) and proposes that we should look at
the origins of the term for the beginning of a definition. His suggestion, which I will take forward in this paper, is that one can pursue social justice even when one does not identify with this term. In short, we can **identify the social justice sector objectively**.

This is a valuable methodology for it will also help us identify the social justice sector in South Africa and observe its special characteristics. A methodological word of caution is required, though, in case there is an expectation that what follows is some kind of laboratory experiment. We will not be distilling from a sample of organisations some or other ‘social justice’ elixir. Instead, in this section we will explore the term **a) historically, b) discuss its evolution in South Africa and c) note some political and conceptual difficulties that arise today.** We will conclude by offering a definition of social justice that is practicable and takes into consideration South Africa’s current situation.

Most commonly, academic treatments of the term ‘social justice’ invoke several principles: “We are,” writes Miller, “discussing how the good and bad things in life should be distributed among the members of a human society” (my emphasis) (Miller, 1). As such, social justice is concerned with the goods that societies value and how they are shared or allocated in society. At stake, in other words, is a **distributive question**. Even though socialists and more recently Marxist socialists have been preoccupied with the allocation of the social product, ‘social justice’ is not, historically, their term. Engels was disdainful of the term which he associated with a bourgeois conception of rights (Miller, p.270). Rather, the term has a Catholic provenance in the late 19th Century to refer to a zone of justice that is possible within market societies based on private ownership (see Gaillardetz, p. 108).

In the nineteenth century the debate about social justice focused on **economic goods**. In 1891 the Catholic Church, for example, issued the *Rerum Novarum*, a letter from Pope Leo XIII, discussing the “wretched” condition of the working class. John Ryan, a catholic moral theologian, developed the notion of social justice in relation to what he called a “living wage” (Hunnicut:1983), a wage sufficient to give dignity to the basic humanity of every worker. What mattered to this generation of Catholics was the relationship between American capitalism and what the Bible construed as ethical behaviour.

During the 1960s the term took on a more political tone (Kennedy, p.94). Here the notion of distribution came to refer to the allocation of political and social rights in society; for blacks in the demand for civil rights, for women in demanding rights to their own bodies in the domains of reproduction and sex, for equal political representation and for equality in the home and in the office, but also for gays and lesbians in the right to privacy and to sexual intimacy. From the 1960s these distinct and irreducible struggles – against racism, against patriarchy, against hetero-normativity, against class exploitation – came together in often surprising political combinations – often under the banner of ‘social justice’. The relevance of this historical moment for the struggle against apartheid is clear. In South Africa during this same period the Congress movement (including the African National Congress (ANC), the South African Indian Congress (SAIC), Coloured People’s Congress (CPC) and the Congress of Democrats (COD)) integrated the claims of Africans, Indians and coloureds under the umbrella of anti-racism and non-racialism. In the 1950s, the emergence of a women’s movement within South Africa – operating from within the parameters of the ANC – added gender rights to the anti-apartheid agenda. A further dimension was added to the
notion of social justice in South Africa with the alliance, initially, between the ANC and the South African Congress of Trade Union (SACTU) and the Communist Party of South Africa. This was the predecessor of the contemporary tripartite alliance between the African National Congress, the South African Communist Party and the successor to SACTU, the Congress of South African Trade Unions. In this way, the term ‘social justice’ would come to refer, not simply to the end of racial discrimination, but in addition to rights for women and workers. The anti-apartheid struggle was from this perspective a struggle of blacks, women and workers for rights in the South African political community. Most controversially, the anti-apartheid struggle was often integrated into larger struggles against capitalism. After the Morogoro Conference of 1969 and the formal adoption of the Theory of National Democratic Revolution by the ANC, the realisation of ‘social justice’ in South Africa would be said to require a national democratic revolution that produced a National Democratic State. We will return to these themes in a moment for we will see that they have important consequences for how we define social justice in South Africa and how we identify a ‘social justice organisation’.

Let us note the consequences of these political developments for a definition of social justice. The term increasingly appeals to a measure of justice across several fields, not just the economic. In this regard, John T. Jost and Aaron C. Kay define the term as:

“a state of affairs […] in which a) benefits and burdens in society are dispensed in accordance with some allocative principle (or set of principles); b) procedures, norms and rules that govern political and other forms of decision making preserve the basic rights, liberties and entitlements of individuals and groups; and c) human beings (and perhaps other species) are treated with dignity and respect not only by authorities but also by other relevant social actors, including other citizens” (Jost and Kay, p. 1122).

These aspects of the definition above correspond, broadly, to what Jost and Kay call redistributive justice, procedural justice and interactional justice. In South Africa it might be more familiar to talk about economic justice, public participation and social cohesion.

In summary then, we can define ‘social justice’ as a situation corresponding to economic justice, public participation and social cohesion.

2. Social Justice as Fairness

This brings us to the second key concept associated with the notion of social justice. It is associated with the idea that rights, benefits and burdens in the economic, political and social spheres should be allocated fairly. This is what Jost and Kay mean by some allocative principle in the definition above. Let us recall the religious provenance of the term ‘social justice’. It helps focus our attention on the fact that we are dealing with a normative term, rather than a ‘scientific” one. In other words, what constitutes a ‘fair’ distribution of benefits and burdens in society is a terrain of fierce contestation.

Consider, for example, a fierce critique of the very notion of social justice, Friedrich Hayek. Michael Novak, who along with Rawls is one of the most important philosophers of
liberalism, claims that Hayek’s critique has never adequately been answered (Novak: 2000). He summarises it as follows:

“We are not wrong, Hayek concedes, in perceiving that the effects of the individual choices and open processes of a free society are not distributed according to a recognizable principle of justice. The meritorious are sometimes tragically unlucky; the evil prosper; good ideas don’t pan out, and sometimes those who backed them, however noble their vision, lose their shirts. But a system that values both trial–and–error and free choice is in no position to guarantee outcomes in advance. Furthermore, no one individual (and certainly no politburo or congressional committee or political party) can design rules that would treat each person according to his merit or even his need. No one has sufficient knowledge of all relevant personal details, and [...] no general rule has a grip fine enough to grasp them” (Novak: 2000).

“Hayek made a sharp distinction,” Novak continues, “between those failures of justice that involve breaking agreed–upon rules of fairness and those that consist in results that no one designed, foresaw, or commanded. The first sort of failure earned his severe moral condemnation. No one should break the rules; freedom imposes high moral responsibilities. The second, insofar as it springs from no wilful or deliberate act, seemed to him not a moral matter but an inescapable feature of all societies and of nature itself. When labelling unfortunate results as “social injustices” leads to an attack upon the free society, with the aim of moving it toward a command society, Hayek strenuously opposes the term. The historical records of the command economies of Nazism and communism justify his revulsion at that way of thinking”.

The idea that inequality, for examples, was an unfortunate consequences of essentially natural laws, meant that a politics of social justice, to the extent that it means moderating such laws (social democracy) if not rewriting them altogether (socialism) addressing such laws, is delusional and, ultimately, destined to failure. Novak is his most polemical on this point: “We must rule out any use of ‘social justice’ that does not attach to the habits (that is, virtues) of individuals. Social justice is a virtue, an attribute of individuals, or it is a fraud” (Novak:2000).

We will see in the next section that the ‘little agreement’ that apparently exists about the meaning of social justice in South Africa does not lie at the level of a definition per se. It is at the level of what constitutes ‘fairness’ that complexity arises. The results of the survey conducted for this study show, for example, that in terms of what many organisations are actually doing, that they comply with the definition of social justice introduced above.

Further, the large majority (85%)1 of organisations surveyed described their work in either the area of economic justice, public participation or social cohesion. There is much more agreement about the definition of social justice that is otherwise believed (see SPII report on the social justice sector).

1 A further 7% could objectively be said to fall into one of these three categories based on the kind of work the organisation did.
Where there is a lack of consensus is in what constitutes fairness and how to achieve it. This is not necessarily a defect, especially from a funding point of view. It is a strength that potentially provides a *useful* and *practicable* approach to the social justice sector. We will return to this when we discuss the social justice sector in South Africa more closely.

3. Social Justice and the State

If we understand social justice as the pursuit of justice in the way that economic, political and social benefits and burdens are distributed in society; and if we assume that it is worthwhile doing something about such an unfair distribution, then social justice organisations must tackle how and who distributes benefits and burdens. At the core of theories on social justice, in other words, is the state. David Miller writes: “theories of social justice propose legislative and policy changes that a well-intentioned state is supposed to introduce” (Miller, p.6). Alternatively, if the state itself is deemed to be the cause of the injustice(s) in question, then social justice work must be concerned with either state reform and/or with providing alternatives to the state.

Consider the case of South Africa. One of the innovations of the Theory of National Democratic Revolution was that it identified two primary sources of injustice in South Africa. In the first place, black South Africans were oppressed by a racist, white regime. In the second instance, black South Africans were exploited by capitalists. On these terms, advancing the social justice agenda needed to advance on these two fronts: transforming the *state* and the *economy*.

This is not the place to rehearse the major initiatives that have been launched in this regard. Let us merely note that from the late 1990s, especially under the Presidency of Thabo Mbeki, various Black Economic Empowerment policies were launched to change property relations in South Africa; that is, patterns of ownership and investment. In *The State, Property Relations and Social Transformation*, an important ANC document from 1998, for example, the role of government is said to be the creation of a black capitalist class; one created essentially through government procurement practices and regulatory interventions requiring minimum quota for black equity in private firms (ANC, 1998).

There have been equally important interventions in the public service. There has been a lot of public commentary on ‘state transformation’ as affirmative action and demographic transformation. Less well known are the structural changes. Former bantustan governments have been reincorporated in South Africa, primarily at provincial government level. There has been a huge shift of government spending into areas that were historically marginalised during the apartheid period. There is, furthermore, greater equity in spending in health and education, for example, between white and black South Africans. In addition, the very structure of the public service has undergone change, moving away from a bureaucratic model to one that is more managerial (Chipkin: 2011 and Chipkin and Meny-Gibert: 2012).

The results of these various interventions have been uneven. In some of the large metropolitan regions or at national government, organisational transformation has been associated with positive results. The disbanding of the department of Inland Revenue, for example and the establishment of the South African Revenue Services (SARS) has seen
major gains in the efficiency of tax collection. On the whole, however, public sector performance at all three tiers is disappointing and is increasingly seen as a cause of social injustice itself, especially in the fields of health and education. A chief culprit in the reproduction of historic patterns of inequality in South Africa today, for example, is the education system that produces very poor results for poor black South Africans.

Given the centrality of the state in the creation and overcoming of social injustice it is surprising that in South Africa, thinking about how government works and its relationship to other parts of the state is poorly developed, especially in the social justice sector. We will say more about this in a moment.

C. Social Justice in South Africa

1. Agreement and Coherence

We have proposed that social justice refers to a situation in which there is economic justice, public participation and social cohesion. Central to this conception of justice, moreover, is the idea of a fair distribution (of rights, of entitlements, of benefits, of burdens, of responsibilities). In South Africa, this notion of fairness was largely uncontested until the 1990s. Its meaning was given in relation to the anti-apartheid struggle. More recently, the common ground of this period is giving way to a more contested and plural domain of actors and definitions of social justice. This provided exciting opportunities both for organisations in the social justice sector and also to organisations supporting and funding it.

We mentioned earlier that from the late 1960s in South Africa, the social justice agenda was increasingly defined in terms of rights for blacks and for workers. In the 1970s and 1980s, women’s rights began to feature in their own right (Nzimande: 2009). Under the influence of gay and lesbian activists in the 1990s (Cock, p.25), moreover, sexual orientation was also added to this cluster of issues. What made it sensible to bring these diverse struggles into alliance was an idea of apartheid. Apartheid was understood as a system of race and class domination that allocated benefits in society primarily to whites and capitalists and burdens primarily to blacks and the working class. In later versions of the Theory of National Democratic Revolution, apartheid was also conceived as a patriarchal system (Nzimande: 2009) that privileged men. Under the influence of gay rights activists, from the 1990s this notion of patriarchy was extended to include hetero-normativity. As such apartheid patriarchy was said to discriminate against gays and lesbians. Jacklyn Cock notes, for example, that the gay and lesbian movement was able to mobilise discourses of ‘social justice’ very effectively during this period, even though the movement itself was fractured and divided and that gay rights were unpopular amongst many in the ANC (Cock, p.36). In other words, apartheid was conceived as the primary obstacle to the liberation of blacks, of workers, of women and of gays and lesbians.

The South African constitution reflects this surprising consensus well. It prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, culture, gender, language and sexual orientation. The Bill of Rights, moreover, specifies socio-economic rights to which all South Africans are entitled. We will see shortly that the large majority of social justice organisations in South Africa take
their cue from the Constitution. We will see too that the large majority of social justice organisations surveyed, work in a field that more or less corresponds to this constitutional framework. In other words, they tend to work with poor people, who are overwhelmingly black, to change the way that benefits and burdens are allocated in society, whether it is in the field of education, health, municipal service delivery and so on. Respondents to the survey administered for this report, moreover, were fairly evenly split between those that described their work as being primarily in the area of economic justice, public participation and social cohesion (28%, 36% and 21% respectively). On these terms, we have to say that there is a **high degree of coherence in the social justice sector**.

2. **Diversity and Fragmentation**

There is, nonetheless, diversity. This diversity extends beyond questions merely of *modus operandi*, or even of strategy and tactics. It concerns what various organisations mean by justice/injustice and how they approach its causes. This is not something that we tested in the survey, though it is an important question for further study. We can, nonetheless make some remarks in this regard.

The race/class debate as it has played out in the post-apartheid period reveals distinct and at times contradictory analyses of a) what causes injustice in South Africa and b) how to remedy it. Historically, we saw that within the tripartite tradition (ANC, SACP, Cosatu), apartheid discrimination was analysed as a consequence of South Africa’s ‘colonialism of a special-type’. On this reading, white racism was not simply a form of prejudice expressed in racist legislation and political practices. It was an expression of underlying class relationships, of capitalists against the working-class, of the rich against the poor. White privilege was, therefore, embedded in the structure of the capitalist economy itself. Social justice or the more egalitarian distribution of economic and social goods required, therefore, a transformation at the level of property relations themselves.

There are many social justice movements in South Africa that still draw inspiration from this analysis or versions of it: the Treatment Action Campaign (TAC), the Anti-privatisation forum (APF), the Unemployed People’s Movement, (SERI), the Studies in Poverty and Inequality Institute (SPII) and so on (see Bond: 2003).

Ironically, the South African government, especially during the Thabo Mbeki period, draws on an analysis of injustice that is more familiar to Black Consciousness. Injustice in South Africa (and across the colonial world) is located firmly in prejudice or white racism, more than in underlying class and economic relations. Hence, overcoming Black poverty and the effects of racial domination is taken to mean rooting out white racism wherever it is located; in laws, in business practices, in social practices and so on. We referred earlier to the 1998 ANC document, *State, Property Relations and Social Transformation*. There, the problem with the South African economy is not analysed in terms of its capitalist organisation but in terms of its racialised structure. The Growth, Equity and Redistribution Strategy (GEAR), for example, suggested that the economy could be grown to the benefit of all (and not just whites) if it was deracialised through policies like Affirmative Action and Black Economic
Empowerment. This focus on prejudice defines another way of thinking and acting on the causes of injustice in the economy, in politics and in society at large.

Reminiscent of the American Civil Rights Movement, many social justice organisations in South Africa work on this basis – in fact. In the Phiri Water-Meters case, for example, the plaintiffs argued that there was unfair discrimination against the poor because pre-paid water meters were installed exclusively in low-income neighbourhoods. This meant that the rich were excused from the City of Johannesburg’s policy of cost-recovery. Given the overlap in South Africa between wealth and race, discrimination against the poor also amounted to discrimination against Black people. On the basis of this argument the High Court declared pre-paid meters illegal and unconstitutional – though the judgement was subsequently overturned by the Constitutional Court itself (see Dugard:2010).

For South African liberals, including organisations like the Helen Suzman Foundation, injustice lies in preventing people from exercising their rights as individuals. Bobby Godsell, for example, argues that in South Africa historically and in South Africa today one of the major obstacles to justice is the politics of nationalism.

“The great risk posed by nationalism is the frequency with which love of one’s own turns into denigration and then domination of others. And, of course, not just in a cultural sense. Most often the nationalist reserves the best of everything in material terms for his own group” (Godsell, p.11).

For the purposes of this report, it is worth noting that the historic alliance that brought a wide range of organisations together in the struggle against apartheid has splintered or, at least, fragmented at the level of formal cooperation (SPII: 2012). This does not necessarily represent a set-back for the sector. It is potentially an opportunity.

Competition between social justice organisations is not only a symptom of competition for funding and resources (SPII: 2012). It also reflects differences, sometimes explicit, sometimes implicit, over the meaning of justice and how to achieve it. Funders, for example, could encourage a ‘thousand flowers to bloom’ by supporting pluralism in the social justice sector, in terms of modus operandi (litigation, advisory services, direct service delivery etc.) and in terms of the ideas of justice that organisations pursue. Alternatively, donors could support organisations on the basis of their concept and practice of justice.

We have seen that central to a definition of social justice is a concept of the State. “The state through its various branches and agencies,” writes David Miller, “has a major influence on the share going to each person: it enacts property laws, sets taxes, organizes (directly or indirectly) the provision of health care, and so forth” (Miller, p.11)

In the South African context, surprisingly, there is not a lot of work on the nature of the post-apartheid state and the way that it allocates benefits and burdens in society. Generally, what exists is either descriptive or highly normative – dealing with how the South African state
should be working (PARI: 2013). We will see in a moment that there are some important exceptions in this regard. The performance of the public sector at all three tiers of government, however, is highly relevant for the social justice sector.

In particular, the South African state has proved poor at addressing aspects of the apartheid legacy, especially in the social and economic field – though even here there is much unevenness. The National Planning Commission (NPC), for example, in its Diagnostic Overview Report, noted that despite important gains since 1994, many “constitutional and legal provisions have not been fully implemented; in others, there has been a lack of sustained and effective focus” (NPC, p. 364). Numerous accounts have been given to explain the uneven implementation of constitutional and legal provisions in the areas of health, education, municipal services and so on. One such account is that the government is unresponsive and unaccountable because civil society is weak (SAHRC: 2010). Others attribute the failure to address conditions amongst the poor to neoliberalism in government policy (Bond, Dugard). For the NPC the source of inequality and poverty is the “unevenness in state capacity, which leads to uneven performance in local, provincial and national government” (NPC, p. 364). In those areas and amongst those communities that are most dependent on the state, the state is at its weakest.

How to explain what the NPC calls ‘weak capacity’?

Karl Von Holdt's work on Baragwanath hospital explores how positions in the State offer opportunities for “class formation” amongst nurses and other officials (Von Holdt: 2010). In this context public servants are less concerned with performing their jobs well than they are in upward social mobility. In the case of nursing, moreover, nurses are sometimes ambivalent to skill, so that status and value do not attach to doing their jobs with professionalism and with care. Claire Benit-Gbaffou, in turn, discusses the effects of party politics at a municipal level on the delivery of services. One of her arguments is that at a local level the African National Congress is deeply embedded in the fabric of municipal government. As such, access to municipal service is dependent on negotiating one’s way through the networks of patronage surrounding and implicating the organisation (Benit-Gbaffou: forthcoming).

Scholars at the Public Affairs Research Institute (PARI), bring to this focus on the political-economy, an institutional perspective. Ivor Chipkin has noted how high vacancy rates and turnover rates amongst public servants destabilises departments and undermines institutional memory (Chipkin: 2011). Chipkin and Meny-Gibert consider how the integration of former Bantustans back into South Africa has affected the performance of provincial governments, especially the Eastern Cape, Limpopo, the North-West and Mpumalanga (Chipkin and Meny-Gibert: 2012). Chipkin and Lipietz have explored how unexpected models of the public sector, especially the development of the New Public Management, were introduced in South Africa in the late 1990s and what effect this has had on the performance of the public sector (Chipkin and Lipietz: 2012).

Taken together, these studies suggest that service delivery failures, especially for the poor, are not simply the result of incompetent public servants or neoliberal reactionaries. This is
important for the social justice sector. It has consequences for how organisations choose to engage with government departments and agencies, that is, for strategy and tactics. A more realistic appraisal of the unevenness in the state will also go a long way to understanding when and how government can be a partner and when it cannot. In this vein David Miller suggests the following rule of thumb:

“Social justice has to do with how advantages and disadvantages are distributed to individuals in society, we must be careful not to take ‘distributed’ in too literal sense. In particular, we must avoid thinking that there is some central distributing agency that assigns resource quotas to persons. Instead we [should be] concerned with the ways in which a range of institutions and practices together influence the shares of resources available to different people” (Miller, p.11).

Miller’s suggestion points to a pragmatic notion of social justice, where the focus is not on the elimination of the root cause of injustice per se. Rather, social justice can and should be pursued in respect of the multiple organisations, many of them in the public sector though not exclusively, that are responsible for the allocation of economic, political and social benefits in society. In this sense it is meaningful to pursue social justice, not only in respect to race, gender and class inequality in general, but also in respect of particular institutions – in schools, in education departments, in hospitals and clinics and in government, in the allocation of municipal services, in the access to public institutions, including departments like Home Affairs and the Social Grants Agency, in how government procures goods and services and so on. Furthermore, social justice can be pursued in respect of equity in how businesses treat and pay workers, in the differentials between the executive echelon, managers and junior staff, in the structure and so on. Tracy Van Der Heijden recently made a compelling case for social justice interventions in the South African food economy (Van Der Heijden: 2013). Such a plural approach to social justice also implies more local senses of justice.

This is a valuable perspective, especially for potential donors to the social justice sector. The very plurality of the sector in South Africa, with organisations working in different parts of the country, in different sectors and with different government institutions increases the prospect of making particular institutions work more justly.
SECTION TWO: SURVEY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE ORGANISATIONS

In the following section we report on a survey administered for the purposes of this report. It will provide a much more detailed description of the social justice sector in South Africa, reporting on its scope and size, strengths and weaknesses, challenges and successes.

The sample was not randomly drawn from a universal list of organisations in the sector – for this reason the report refers to organisations in the sample, rather than the sector. The sample does, however, include a range of organisations in terms of size, sector or issue focus, and the nature of activities. The sample frame of 98 organisations was drawn from the Atlantic Philanthropies database of non-governmental organisations. An online, 'web-based' questionnaire was then sent to these organisations. Respondents were asked a series of open and close ended questions on the size, mandate, objectives, achievement, activities, legal registration, staffing, financials and governance of the organisation (see Appendix 1).

Only one questionnaire could be submitted per organisation. The survey was not anonymous – respondents were asked to state their name and the name of the organisation for which they were submitting responses. Questionnaires were submitted by 48 of the organisations – resulting in a high response rate of half the organisations (49%).

D. Organisational profiles: a snap shot

The organisations represented in the sample are formally registered NGOs with a national footprint (as opposed to local community based organisations). Only 12% of the sample had an organisational budget last year of less than a million. Almost every organisation has its financial statements audited. Eighty four percent of organisations had a management team staffed entirely by individuals with tertiary education (and none of the organisations had less than 64% of their management staff with a degree or diploma).

Only five percent of organisations employed more than 50 people, with the majority employing less than 20. The large majority are also not volunteer-based organisations, but are staff primarily by full-time salaried personnel.

The average organisation in the sample is 19 years old, with organisational age ranging from just over one hundred years (the Centre for Applied Social Research and Action at Rhodes University) to organisations established three years ago. The majority (60%) of organisations were established post democracy. Organisations more than five years old were more likely to have a staff compliment of over 20 people.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percent</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than five years old</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Just over five to ten years old</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Just over ten to twenty years old</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than twenty years old</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>48</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
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Organisations in the sample are heavily reliant on donor funding and international donor funding in particular (this includes the large majority of non-profit companies, trusts and university-based institute and legal clinics).

E. Focus and activities
The survey sample covered a range of organisations in terms of sector or issue focus, and the nature of activities directed towards change (litigation, research, direct service provision and so on). This ranged from using litigation to effect increased access to housing, health and others services for women, to using empirical research to lobby for more effective economic policies to reduce poverty.

In almost all cases, organisations in the sample could be categorised into at least one of the three ‘social justice categories’:

- The organisation is concerned with how resources are distributed in society: it seeks a fairer/more just distribution of public goods
- The organisation is concerned with ensuring that the procedures, norms or rules governing political and public decision making respect basic rights and liberties
- The organisation is concerned with ensuring that people are treated with respect and dignity by public institutions, members of the public and/or community structures.

The table below shows the distribution of organisation across the three categories – as chosen by the organisations themselves. The category “Ensuring that procedures, norms or rules governing political and public decision making respect rights and liberties” was the most commonly chosen category (36% of organisations). A number of respondents noted (in the space provided for open-ended questions) that they felt their work covered all three of the categories provided.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Social justice focus of organisations</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The organisation is concerned with how resources are distributed in society: it seeks a fairer/more just distribution of public goods</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>27.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The organisation is concerned with ensuring that the procedures, norms or rules governing political and public decision making respect basic rights and liberties</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>36.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The organisation is concerned with ensuring that people are treated with respect and dignity by public institutions, members of the public and/or community structures</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>21.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None of the categories above</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>14.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The different activities undertaken by organisations (listed in the table below) are fairly evenly spread across the social justice categories, with the notable exception of litigation – concentrated more (10 organisations) in the category concerned with ensuring public and
political decision making respects basic rights and liberties, than with the other two categories (3 organisations each). There is a slightly higher proportion of organisations with budgets\(^2\) over R5 million represented in the social justice category concerned with the distribution of public goods.

For the most part however, there was no discernible relationship between the category chosen by the organisations and the nature of the organisation. The categories are self-selected and too easily seen as overlapping. A scan of the open-ended responses suggests that there is no clear correlation between the category chosen by the organisation and the nature of the work or mandate of the organisation. Taken as a whole, however, the three categories appear to work as a useful set of criteria for discerning whether organisation fall within or outside of the social justice sector.

The organisations that felt that none of the categories described their work (see “none of the categories above”) included two legal clinics providing free legal services (other legal clinics were represented across all three of the ‘social justice categories’), SangoNet and other organisations providing support to NGOs across sectors, and an organisation focused on environmental sustainability.

The questions posed about the objectives of the organisation (Question 3) and the reasons for the establishment of the organisation (Question 4) did not, for the most part, elicit data on the perceived root cause of the social injustices their work sought to reduce. In Section One we saw, however, that ‘social justice’ as a concept elicits an opinion, at least, on the how and why benefits and burdens are unfairly distributed in society. There is likely to be a fair amount of disagreement and difference within the sector about this. There is a danger, however, that the language of ‘human rights’ serves to prevent this differences from coming out into the open and/or prevents a meaningful debate about what continues to cause injustice in South Africa.

The majority of organisations surveyed seek to address the fact that the rights of the poor, women, refugees and so on, have not been adequately realised in practice - despite being written into law (most fundamentally in the South African Constitution). The discourse of ‘rights’ appears to serve as a common platform for action and motivation for a diverse set of organisations in the sample. For organisations in the survey established pre-1994, respondents stated that apartheid was the cause of this situation. Is this still the situation today? Are there other causes of injustice? The danger is that the discourse of ‘rights’ becomes a way of talking about injustice while stopping short of the hard work of analysing its causes.

### Organisations’ activities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percent of organisations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Advocacy</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>72.30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conscientising / providing information on the plight of individuals or communities</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>55.30%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^2\)Organisational expenses 2011/2012 is used as a proxy for organisational budget.
The table above shows the organisations’ primary activities. Seventy-two percent of the organisations include advocacy as one of their primary activities. Just under half of the organisations include research as a primary activity – note that university-based institute’s (including legal clinics) make up 29% of the sample. Just over a third of the organisations are involved in litigation. Open-ended responses show that this includes both organisation directing litigation at the state, and those involved in setting judicial precedents that are more favourable for women, children and so on.

Fifteen percent of organisations are involved in capacity building, ‘empowerment’ and/or skills development of some kind. Most of the organisations that chose the response “none of the above” in Question 5 (the social justice focus of the organisation) included skills development and capacity building as a primary activity.

Results for the questions on the geographical focus of organisations’ work are shown in the figures below. Nineteen percent of organisations stated that they include regions outside of South Africa in their focus. The results show that there is no heavy bias towards urban areas – though further research would be needed as to the proportional budget spend in (and on campaigns for) different areas of the country.

### Geographical focus of organisations in the sample

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Geographical focus</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percent of organisations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In specific provinces within South Africa</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>55.30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nationally</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>48.90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outside South Africa</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>19.10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Organisations working in specific provinces in South Africa

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percent of organisations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Cape</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>48.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Cape</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>40.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gauteng</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>37.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

KwaZulu-Natal | 8 | 29.6%
Limpopo | 7 | 25.9%
Mpumalanga | 7 | 25.9%
North West | 7 | 25.9%
Free State | 5 | 18.5%
Northern Cape | 3 | 11.1%
n=27

Urban versus local focus of organisations in the sample

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Geographical focus</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percent of organisations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Major metropolitan areas</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>68.20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural areas outside of towns and cities</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>59.10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smaller towns</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>54.50%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

n=44

F. Legal status, registration and governance

Just under half (47%) of the sampled organisations are classified as Non-profit Companies (NPCs). (This is the term for non-profit organisations under the new Companies Act.) Nearly a third of the organisations are university based institutes although less than half of these institutes include university funding as a source of income: see section on organisational finances. Only one organisation is an unregistered NPC.

The legal type of the organisation does not appear to have a bearing on the size of the organisation (in terms of budget or staff compliment).

Type of legal entity of organisations in the sample

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of legal entity</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Non-Profit Company (NPC)</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>46.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trust</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>17.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University based institutes</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>31.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Eighty percent of the organisations have an income tax exemption number (i.e. registered as Public Benefit Organisations by the South African Revenue Services). University based institutes were less likely to be registered as a PBO than Trusts or NPCs. Organisations with more than twenty staff are slightly more likely to be registered as PBOs than those with a smaller staff compliment.
All but two of the organisations have a board of directors (n=43). Sixty-seven percent of organisations stated that their board meets more than once every six months. On average, the boards of university-based institutes meet less regularly than NPCs or trusts.

Sixty percent of organisations stated that they always attain a quorum for their board meetings.

Ninety-five percent of organisations stated that they have their financial statements audited every year. The two organisations that stated they did not have their financial statements audited were both university-based institutes.

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4 Non-response=5.
5 Non-response=5.
Half of the organisations year-end fall on the 31st of December, 20% at the end of February and 23% at the end of March.

G. Staffing

On average, 86% of staff in management have at least one degree, 10% a diploma rather than a degree, 3% a Matric or equivalent qualification and only 1% have less than a Matric. The educational levels of organisations’ directors closely mirrored this pattern, with 89% of directors having completed a degree, 7% a diploma and 5% Matric.

Only five organisations employed more than 50 people. These larger organisations were member or volunteer based organisations – the Treatment Action Campaign, the Social Justice Coalition or organisations providing legal advice and service (Lawyers for Human Rights for example).

Employee numbers are shown in the two tables below – showing the size of the organisation with and without volunteers. In 15% of organisations, volunteers make up more than a quarter of the people in the organisation.

### Number of staff in organisations in the sample

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of staff</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1-10</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11-20</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21-30</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 30</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>44</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Number of staff in organisations in the sample excluding volunteers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of staff</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1-10</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>34.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11-20</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>29.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21-30</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>22.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 30</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>13.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>44</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The table below provides the profile of staff (according to the terms of employment) for the ‘average’ organisation in the sector. Only three organisations employed 50% or more of their staff on a part-time basis. Fifty-five percent of organisations employ at least one intern.

### Employee profiles in the ‘average’ organisation in the sector

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Employment type</th>
<th>Percentage in &quot;average&quot; organisation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Full time salaried staff</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part-time salaried staff</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volunteers (unpaid)</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

6 n=44  
7 n=48
Forty-five percent of organisations had a staff turnover rate of more than 10% last year. It should be noted, however, that for small organisations (most of the sample had less than 20 staff) the loss of even a couple of staff members can result in a high turnover – e.g. if an organisation of ten people loses one person – they have experienced a 10% turnover.

### H. Organisational expenses and funding

Thirty percent of organisations spent more than R5 million in the last financial year. There is a relationship between the age of the organisation and the size of the organisation's expenses: see results in the table below. Half of the organisations twenty years and older, had expenses of more than R5 million, versus just under a third of organisations ten to twenty years old, and 15% of organisations five to ten years. None of the organisations established in the last four years had expenses of over R5 million.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organisation’s expenses (2011/12) by the age of the organisation</th>
<th>More than R5 million</th>
<th>R1 to R5 million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>More than twenty years old</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Just over ten years to twenty years old</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Just over five years to ten years old</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than five years old</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Regarding desired organisational income for 2012/13, 50% of organisations are aiming for an income of more than R5 million, and 21% for a budget of over R10 million.
Nearly a third said that their income was not sufficient to cover organisational expenses in 2011/12, though only 5% of organisations claimed that they were in debt. Some organisations may be relying on savings from previous financial years, others may have been scaling back organisational expenses based on projected shortfalls in funding. More research is needed to explore issues of financial stability amongst organisations in the sector – it is suggested this includes in-depth, confidential interviews with organisations to probe challenges around financial stability and financial planning.

Twenty-nine percent of university-based institutes said that income was insufficient to cover expenses in 2011/12, 25% of trusts and over a third (38%) of non-profit companies.

A larger percentage of organisations established pre-democracy (46%) had not been able to secure sufficient funding for the organisation in the last financial year as opposed to those
established from 1994 (26%) – the reason for which is not clear. The survey sample was too small to establish whether these results were statistically significant. A larger proportion of organisations established pre-democracy had budgets of over R5 million, but there was no clear relationship between organisational budget and whether or not income had been sufficient to cover expenses; nor is there a clear relationship between the number of staff employed and whether income covered expenses last year.

Organisations relying entirely or primarily on local funding were less likely to have secured sufficient funding in 2011/2012 to cover expenses.

In 86% of cases, donor funding comprises organisations primary source of income. Only one organisation draws its income primarily from commissioned work (SangoNet) and two from government funding. Five percent are primarily funded by universities. This leaves the large majority of university institutes – 13 out of 15 – relying primarily on donor rather than university funding.

**Primary source of funding for organisations in the sample**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primary source of funding</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percent of organisations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Donor funding (non-governmental funding)</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>86.40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4.50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government funding</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4.50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commissioned work/consulting</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2.30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2.30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>44</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The majority of organisations rely more heavily on international rather than local funding, with 12% funded entirely by international donors. Only two organisations are funded solely by South African donors.

**Local versus international funding of organisations in the sample**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source of funding</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percent of organisations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>More funding from INTERNATIONAL than local</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>60.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More funding from LOCAL than international</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>14.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entirely internationally funded</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>12.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equal funding from local and international funders</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>10.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entirely locally funded</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>42</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Organisations that source most or all of their income from local funding sources were less likely to have secured sufficient funding in 2011/2012 to cover expenses.

These organisations (i.e. those that are fully or primarily funded through local funding) all had organisational expenses less than R5 million – though these organisations were not likely to have smaller staff compliments. Organisations fully or primarily funded by local
donors are more likely to work within specific provinces in South Africa – as opposed to national – and none of these organisations work outside the country.

The graph below shows the range of donors contributing to the social justice sector and the percentage of organisations funded by each donor (note that donors mentioned by less than five organisations were not separately listed). Note that the sample for this survey was drawn from the Atlantic Philanthropies database.
Percentage of organisations funded by donor

- University funding (University at which organisation is based): 11%
- HIVOS: 11%
- ELMA Philanthropies: 11%
- Foundation for Human Rights: 16%
- C.S. Mott Foundation: 16%
- United Nations group of organisations: 20%
- RAITH Foundation: 20%
- Government funding: Other: 22%
- All other types of funders (including individuals - counts too few to categorise): 24%
- Corporates, CSI: 27%
- Government funding: Lotto: 27%
- Ford Foundation: 31%
- European Union funds and organisations (excluding FHR): 33%
- International government aid (DFID, USAID, European embassies etc) excluding EU: 38%
- Other local or international philanthropic organisations (each with less than 5 counts): 51%
- Open Society group of foundations: 51%
- Atlanitc Philanthropies: 62%

n=45
SECTION THREE: CONCLUSIONS

Organisations of the social justice sector in South Africa comprise a group of organisations, on average probably staffed by fewer than 20 people, with a possibly disproportionate impact on society. A reading of responses to the question on the organisations’ most significant achievements shows a wide range of projects that appear to be contributing to increasing access to services for the poor and marginalised and protecting the rights of vulnerable groups in society. The aggregated impact of the sector would need to be more objectively quantified in a sector-wide impact assessment.

The average organisation in the sample is 19 years old – with new organisations having being established almost every year over the last twenty years. What the survey does not capture of course are those organisations which have not been able to survive the funding crisis of the last few years, and changes in international funding over the last two decades. A third of organisations in this sample were not able to cover their organisational expenses in the last financial year.

Let us conclude this report by reflecting on the achievements of the social justice sector. As the appendices to this report will show, each organisation has a sense of their own achievements, ranging from the establishment of an advice centre to fast-tracking the delivery of school textbooks to changing governments approach to HIV/AIDS. Can we say anything about the sector itself? In numerous local institutions and in a variety of settings social justice organisations struggle against the unfair allocation of economic goods, political access and dignity. Yet the most significant value of the sector still remains only a potential. For examples, most organisations report not having the time and the resources to reflect on their practice (SPII: 2012). Perhaps the greatest achievement of the sector would be to inject into South Africa new understandings of how we should think about injustice, what causes it and what can be done about it – views not simply generated from academia, but views generated from organisations at the coal face of social justice practice itself.
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APPENDIX ONE: QUESTIONNAIRE

1. What is the name of your organisation?

2. In what year was your organisation established?

3. How would you describe your organisation’s mandate and primary objectives?

4. What were the reasons that the organisation was founded?

5. Which of the following best describes your organisation’s work?
   - The organisation is concerned with how resources are distributed in society: it seeks a fairer / more just distribution of public goods
   - The organisation is concerned with ensuring that the procedures, norms or rules governing political and public decision making respect basic rights and liberties
   - The organisation is concerned with ensuring that people are treated with respect and dignity by public institutions, members of the public and / or community structures
   - None of the above
   - If you answered “none of the above” in the previous question, please tell us how you would describe the social justice issue your organisation is primarily concerned with

6. What are your organisation’s PRIMARY activities? You may choose more than one answer.
   - Advisory
   - Advocacy
   - Litigation
   - Research
   - Conscientising / providing information on the plight of individuals or communities
   - Monitoring (of government output / activity; of output / activity of other institutions etc)
   - Direct provision of services to target communities
   - Other (please specify)

7. What kind of legal entity is your organisation?
   - Section 21 company
   - Trust
   - Pty Ltd / private company
   - Other (please specify)

8. Where does your organisation operate geographically?
   - In specific provinces within South Africa
   - Nationally
   - Outside South Africa
9. If you answered "In specific provinces within South Africa" to the question above, please specify which provinces:

- Eastern Cape
- Free State
- Gauteng
- KwaZulu-Natal
- Limpopo
- Mpumalanga
- Northern Cape
- North West
- Western Cape

10. What is your organisation’s area of focus geographically?

- Major metropolitan areas
- Smaller towns
- Rural areas outside of towns and cities

11. For how many years has the current director of your organisation held the position of director?

12. What is the educational achievement of the director of your organisation?

- Tertiary qualification: degree
- Tertiary qualification: diploma
- Matric or equivalent qualification
- Less than a Matric

13. Please specify the number of employees, interns or volunteers that fall into the following categories:

- Full time salaried employees
- Part time salaried employees
- Volunteers (unpaid)
- Interns (paid or unpaid)
- Employees or any other peoples who do work for the organisation, but do not fall into any of the categories above

14. How many people in your organisation are in management positions or higher?

15. State the number of staff in management positions or higher that have the following levels of educational attainment (e.g. 2 people in management or higher have a degree, 4 people in management or higher have less than a Matric etc):

- Tertiary qualification: degree – number:
- Tertiary qualification: diploma – number:
• Matric or equivalent qualification – number:
• Less than a Matric – number:

16. Please indicate the number of staff who joined or left the organisation in the last two years:

• Number of salaried / paid staff who left the organisation in 2012
• Number of salaried / paid staff who left the organisation in 2011
• Number of staff who joined the organisation as salaried / paid staff in 2012
• Number of staff who joined the organisation as salaried / paid staff in 2011

17. Does your organisation have its financial statements audited every year?

18. When is your financial year end?

19. Does your organisation have an income tax exemption number from the South African Revenue Services (SARS)?

20. Does your organisation have Section 18A Income Tax Act status?

21. Does your organisation have a board?

22. How often does your organisation’s board meet?

• Less than once a year
• Once a year
• Once every six months
• More than once every six months

23. How often do sufficient board members attend i.e. quorum?

• Always
• Most of the time
• Sometimes
• Hardly ever
• Never

24. What was the organisational budget you hoped to be able to achieve in the last financial year (2011/2012)?

• R under 1 million
• R1-2 million
• Just over R2 million to R3 million
• Just over R3 million to R5 million
• Just over R5 million to R7 million
• Just over R7 million to R10 million
• Over R10 million

25. What was the organisation’s expenses in the last financial year (2011/2012)?
26. Was your organisation's income in the last financial (2011/12) sufficient to cover organisational expenses?

- R under 1 million
- R1-2 million
- Just over R2 million to R3 million
- Just over R3 million to R5 million
- Just over R5 million to R7 million
- Just over R7 million to R10 million
- Over R10 million

27. Is your organisation currently in debt?

28. Please specify the income you would like to be able to bring in this financial year (2012/2013) to meet your organisation's objectives?

- R under 1 million
- R1-2 million
- Just over R2 million to R3 million
- Just over R3 million to R5 million
- Just over R5 million to R7 million
- Just over R7 million to R10 million
- Over R10 million

29. What proportion of your organisation's budget for the current financial year (2012/2013) is already funded / secured?

- 100%
- 80 to 99%
- 50 to 79%
- 20 to 49%
- 1 to 19%
- None

30. What was your organisation's primary source of income?

- Donor funding (non governmental funding)
- Government funding
- Commissioned work / consulting
31. What percentage of your organisation's funding was locally funded versus funded by an overseas organisation or government?

32. Who are your organisation's donors?

- Atlantic Philanthropies
- RAITH Foundation
- Ford Foundation
- Open Society Foundation for South Africa
- Open Society Initiative of Southern Africa
- Lotto (government run lottery)
- Other government funding
- European Union funding
- Oppenheimer Memorial Trust
- ELMA Foundation
- Other (please specify)

33. If your organisation was optimally funded, list TWO PRIORITY projects that the organisation would undertake:

34. What are the organisation's most significant achievements over the last five years?
APPENDIX TWO: SUMMARY TABLE OF ORGANISATIONS IN THE SAMPLE

Afesis-corplan

Year established: 1992
Legal entity type: NPC
PBO Status 2012: Yes
Financial year end: 31 December
Primary activities: Advisory, Research, Conscientising, Monitoring
Geographical Focus: Within specific provinces: Eastern Cape
Major metropolitan areas
Smaller towns and cities
Rural areas outside of towns and cities
Number of staff: 13
Proportion of staff that are volunteers: 0%
Proportion of management with degrees or diplomas: 100%
Organisational expenses 2011/12: Just over R3 million to R5 million
Primary source of income: Donor funding, equally funded by international and local donors
Donors at the time of the survey: RAITH Foundation, Ford Foundation, Lotto (government run lottery), French Embassy, GIZ, Misereor, Foundation for Human Rights

Objectives

Afesis-corplan exists to advise, educate, inform and support low-income communities access social justice and to act as a catalyst for sustainable development, democratic governance and access to land.

Most significant achievements over the last five years

1. Initiated a nationwide LandFirst network which advocated for policy shifts in settlement development that recognised the value of offering citizens land tenure first and a top structure later
2. Successfully piloted an Incremental Settlement Development model in one municipality which serves as a demonstration for other municipalities
3. Successfully conducted Good Governance Surveys in 7 municipalities to evaluate how the municipalities were fairing in good governance
4. Successfully establishing 4 Civil Society action Groups as civil society led structures that engage proactively in local governance in four municipalities
5. Publishing four volumes of the Transformer Journal for development with more than 12 research articles with topics ranging from participatory democracy, the South African political landscape and role of civil society, human settlements and development in general which was greatly disseminated to invigorate debate and dialogue on topical issues as well as to educate and inform.
African Centre for Migration & Society

Year established 1993
Legal entity type Trust ("As part of Wits University, the ACMS's not for profit status is registered under the Higher Education Act").
PBO Status 2012 Yes
Financial year end 31 December
Primary activities Advisory, Research, Conscientising, Monitoring, Skills development / capacity building
Geographical Focus Nationally
Outside South Africa
Number of staff 17
Proportion of staff that are volunteers 0%
Proportion of management with degrees or diplomas 100%
Organisational expenses 2011/12 Over R10 million
Primary source of income Donor funding, international
Donors at the time of the survey Atlantic Philanthropies, Open Society Initiative of Southern Africa, Foundation for Human Rights, Other Government Funding, European Union, DFID, Max Planck Institute, Wits University, IOM, SA Govt.

Objectives
Established in 1993 at the Refugee Research Project, the African Centre for Migration & Society (ACMS) is Southern Africa's leading institution for research, teaching and outreach on migration, human rights, human security and development. Based in South Africa, the ACMS conducts collaborative scholarly and policy-relevant work intended to inform and elevate debates over human mobility and promote the rights and welfare of mobile populations (refugees, asylum seekers, domestic and international migrants) and the communities in which they live. While based in a University, the ACMS works closely with government departments, civil society organizations, and international agencies to promote policy and programmes informed by considerations of equity, rights and justice.

Most significant achievements over the last five years
The ACMS’s work impact on social justice has measured achievements across a number of areas. These can be divided into a number of substantive issue areas. As the ACMS is not a public advocacy organization or service provider, our achievements should be assessed by the organization’s ability to help shape others’ actions and interventions through research, dialogue and other forms of public and private engagement. Administrative Justice in the Asylum Process Access to asylum continues to be a challenge for people seeking refuge in South Africa. In an effort to grapple with the exceptional number of asylum seekers—South Africa has now led the world for two years straight—the government has introduced new, punitive measures that put the system’s integrity at risk. ACMS will continue to monitor developments in these areas and work to improve existing practices and prevent the introduction of others that may imperil the rights of refugees and asylum seekers. Over the past five years, the ACMS has issued reports on the quality of status determination decisions, conditions at the refugee reception offices, and other real and proposed changes to the management of the refugee and asylum system including active involvement in debates over the
country’s response to Zimbabwean migration to South Africa. Xenophobia and Social Cohesion From
the early 2000s, Xenophobia and xenophobic violence has been a priority area for the ACMS’ work.
Motivated by the experience of May 2008 violence, the ACMS has conducted extensive research onto
the nature of xenophobia and xenophobic violence. Its research and tools have informed the work of
the police, the United Nations, various NGOs and municipal authorities. These have included an in-
depth analysis of the politics surrounding xenophobic attacks, a profiling of communities prone to
violence, and a critical review of government and non-governmental interventions aimed to promote
social cohesion and prevent violence. Local Government The ACMS has long advocated for local
government to take an enhanced role in providing services to and protecting the rights of migrants
including refugees and asylum seekers. In 2011, the ACMS published an important report together
with the South African Local Government Association (SALGA) examining municipalities’ ability to
address human mobility. As part of our continued relationship with SALGA, the ACMS is continuing to
conduct additional case studies in smaller municipalities and is helping to develop a training
programme for ward councillors and city officials on issues related to domestic and international
migration. As a complement to these efforts, the ACMS has been critical in developing deeply
informed and localised analysis on migrant vulnerability and resilience across South Africa. This
initiative has identified how different migration trajectories are associated with particular vulnerabilities
and sources of resilience and has already informed the work of various municipal bodies, the
department of social development and local service providers. Health and Human Mobility The ACMS
has been at the forefront of efforts to redesign South Africa’s health system to accommodate the
needs of mobile populations. In doing so, it has built a network of stakeholders and provides important
written and verbal submissions to the South African National AIDS Council (SANAC) and to
government departments working on urban informal settlements and sex work in the new National
Strategic Plan (NSP) for STIs, HIV and TB as well as the National Department of Health’s Technical
Task Team on informal settlements and HIV. Policing and Immigration Control Over the last five years
we have carried out research on the policing of mobility and its effects on the rights and welfare of
migrants. This research is built around an active engagement with the police on issues as sensitive as
corruption and abuse of violence. Through insights into everyday policing we have been able to
understand the situational quite varied and often contradictory practices of policing; of how at times
police are quite willing to lend protection to migrants, while at other times migrants become the victim
of police abuse, extortion, and simply neglect. This research makes clear that it is not simply the right
or wrong attitude of police officers which is at stake here, but that police practice is shaped at the
interface with 1) a particular organisational practice which stresses numerical performance
measurement 2) a legal environment which might have the right ideas but struggles to put those into
practice because of institutional bottlenecks, and 3) a population which at best is ambiguous if not at
times actually pushes the police towards a more violent performance of their tasks. While such more
complex understanding does not take away the need to criticise the police, it shows how such critique
also needs to take into consideration the broader context in which policing takes place.
Association of University Legal Aid Institutions Trust (AULAI Trust)

Year established 1998  
Legal entity type Trust  
PBO Status 2012 Yes  
Financial year end 31 December  
Primary activities Supporting clusters  
Geographical Focus In specific provinces within South Africa: Free State, Limpopo, Mpumalanga, North West, Western Cape,  
Number of staff 9  
Proportion of staff that are volunteers 89%  
Proportion of management with degrees or diplomas 100%  
Organisational expenses 2011/12 R under 1 million  
Primary source of income Donor funding, international  
Donors at the time of the survey Atlantic Philanthropies, Mott Foundation

Objectives

The OBJECTIVES of the AULAI TRUST in terms of its founding documents can be summarized as follows: 1) The promotion of Legal Aid in South Africa in particular through the co-ordination and promotion of the activities and interests of legal aid institutions attached to the universities of South Africa; 2) The encouragement and promotion of practical legal education of law students by such legal aid institutions; 3) The provision of programme support and capacity building to the above institutions; 4) Fostering and maintaining and extending the public confidence in the law and the administration of justice; and 5) The development of collaborative partnerships with other organisations that share the vision of the Trust, such as the paralegal movement in South Africa. The position as far as the Trust is concerned is that it is, apart from its own activities, a funding organization to University Law Clinics (ULC’s) and Paralegal Advice Offices (PAO’s) within clusters and monitor the progress and achievements as to the projects funded within the mentioned ULC’s and PAO’s

Most significant achievements over the last five years

Achievements By the activities, as to legal back up services within clusters and outreach programmes, as described herein, the Trust and Clusters, in relation to their objectives and goals, achieved the following during the reporting period: • To expand free legal aid services and therefore Access to Justice to the poor and marginalized people of South Africa; • To expand training to paralegals, being it at workshops and/or workplace training; • To expand community involvement by making them aware of their rights (Access to Justice) and to enable them to enforce these rights. • A major impact to assist farm workers illegally evicted and related labour and social rights; • A major impact to assist people, mainly women and children as to their specific rights; • A major impact to assist people in socio economic rights; • In general, to assist people in different spheres of the law as to access to justice; • To train and educate paralegals and the communities at large as to legal issues and their rights in general – this contribute to the building of capacity in the broader sense of the word. • To bring together and establish a structure of the different service providers in legal aspects to form a network and consolidate in legal service provision - initially on a regional basis, then on a provincial basis and eventually on a national basis. 3.3 Impact It is evident from this report that the establishment of clusters and cluster development facilitated co-operation amongst ULC’s, LAB
Justice Centres PAO’s, NGO’s, CBO’s, Government Departments etc. Although there still is a
tremendous need to develop these clusters to operate as entities, the impact already is significant as
there now exist networks for referrals to address legal issues in, specifically, the rural areas and
therefore enhance Access to Justice – Justice for All. An example will be that, currently, the paralegal
fieldworker will be able to refer a legal matter to a lawyer to deal with the case through the network
created by the Cluster. As a result of the structured way in which clusters operate and more
specifically information dissemination through workshops, information sessions etc. to communities,
NGO’s, CBO’s, Govt. departments, etc. the client now knows his/her rights and where to get
assistance. Previously this would not have happened on the scale as it happens currently.
Black Sash Trust
Year established 1955
Legal entity type Trust
PBO Status 2012 Yes
Financial year end 31 December
Primary activities Advisory, Advocacy, Conscientising, Monitoring
Geographical Focus Nationally
Major metropolitan areas
Smaller towns and cities
Rural areas outside of towns and cities
Number of staff 35
Proportion of staff that are volunteers 29%
Proportion of management with degrees or diplomas 83%
Organisational expenses 2011/12 Over R10 million
Primary source of income Donor funding, international
Donors at the time of the survey Atlantic Philanthropies, Open Society Foundation for South Africa, Lotto (government run lottery), Mott Foundation, European Union, GIZ, CIDA, Brot fur die Welt.

Objectives
The Black Sash works to make human rights real in a society characterised by more equality of control, ownership and power as well as more equality of access to opportunities and resources, a society in which democratic governance, gender, social and economic justice and human rights prevail. The aim of the Black Sash's work is to: Reform policies and systems: Political, social and economic policies and systems are changed to better serve the needs of all people living in South Africa, promote social solidarity, and operate from the basis of human rights and social justice principles Strengthen civil society: Strengthened community and civil society organisation and networks participate in shaping policies and systems to promote social solidarity, and operate from the basis of human rights and social justice principles.

Most significant achievements over the last five years
The Black Sash has, since 2008, attended to over 28 000 clients' issues, largely in the areas of social security and labour issues, recovering R33 million for clients; has since 2009 trained over 6000 community leaders through workshops and courses ranging from 1-5 days, including 330 paralegals. Played an active role in the establishment and support of the National Alliance for the Development of Community Advice Offices (NADCAO) to help sustain the community advice office sector. Achieved space for our rights messages through various media opportunities estimated to be worth over R10 million in advertising value since 2008. Developed over 50 information sheets and flyers targeting community leaders and advisors as well as paralegal manuals, all available on our website. Over the past strategic period, the Black Sash has worked to strengthen public awareness and support for pro-poor policies, using print, broadcast, web and social media platforms to promote advocacy messaging to reach a wider audience. 106 press releases were sent out between 2008 and 2011, and over R60 million of advertising value achieved. Over the past two years, 499 individual monitors from 375 different CSOs, drawn from all nine of South Africa's provinces, participated in the Black Sash
Community Monitoring and Advocacy Project (CMAP). In an extensive programme of support, monitors were trained and resourced in four two-day workshops in each province (a total of 36 workshops over the project period). In addition, 477 field visits were undertaken by CMAP Fieldworkers in order to support 90 organisations to better monitor government service delivery and to address some of their identified internal needs and challenges. The Black Sash has specifically focused on broadening the beneficiary coverage of the South African social security system, promoting administrative justice, with a focus on the needs of unemployed and poor people. To do this the organisation has actively participated in and / or led the following campaigns: Successful: extension of the Child Support Grant to age 18, Successful: lowering of the old age pension to 60 for men Successful: inclusion of refugees in social assistance provisions Successful: adoption of the International Convention on Domestic workers. This lays the basis for further advocacy to ensure South Africa includes domestic workers in the Compensation for Occupational Injury and Disease Act (COIDA). Successful: inclusion of provision in the Unemployment Insurance Bill to expand unemployment benefits, improve maternity benefits, and include vulnerable workers in the provisions of the Unemployment Insurance Fund. Successful: court order to clear the backlog of 59000 appeal cases before the Independent Tribunal for Social Assistance Appeals. Current campaign: to extend social assistance to relatives who care for the approximately 1.5 million orphaned children and relieve the burden on the seriously bottlenecked foster care system. Current campaign: to extend social assistance to people with a chronic illness, in the context that large numbers are now being rejected for disability-based social assistance. Current campaign: to prevent private sector deductions (for loans and insurance policies) from undercutting the value of state social assistance to indigent households. In addition, the Black Sash has engaged in ongoing advocacy for the civil society to effectively engage corruption undermining our public and private sectors, for the reform of competitions legislation to ensure more accountability of companies implicated in collusion, particularly with respect to basic food and services. In this respect, Black Sash is involved in a class action case seeking damages against perpetrators of bread price fixing: Successful: Achieved a court judgement that sets guidelines for our application for a class certificate which will enable us to represent bread consumers affected by price fixing. Current campaign: Court action to achieve class certificate and hold bread companies liable for damages for price fixing.
Border Rural Committee

Year established 1982
Legal entity type NPC
PBO Status 2012 Yes
Financial year end 31 December
Primary activities Advisory, Advocacy, Conscientising
Geographical Focus Within specific provinces: Eastern Cape
Rural areas outside of towns and cities
Number of staff 12
Proportion of staff that are volunteers 0%
Proportion of management with degrees or diplomas 100%
Organisational expenses 2011/12 Just over R7 million to R10 million
Primary source of income Donor funding, equally funded by international and local donors
Donors at the time of the survey Atlantic Philanthropies, Lotto (government run lottery). Other government funding, Africa Groups of Sweden, ICCO, EED, Critical Eco-systems Partnership Fund (a UN environmental programme)

Objectives
BRC works towards a unitary, transformed South Africa and Eastern Cape Province, characterised by: • equality between black and white, rural and urban people, and women and men, • the broad-based empowerment of black rural women, • the eradication of poverty, and • the effective organisation of those sectors of society that are currently marginalised and oppressed. Primary objectives: - Organising society, from the local level upwards. The purpose of this mission is to enable organised formations to take up their issues successfully. - Implement a transformative practise of development, one that revolves around organisation, empowerment and equality, through implementing carefully selected and conceptualised pilot initiatives.

Most significant achievements over the last five years
1) Vast job creation in very depressed rural areas 2) Social mobilisation (30 000 members in rural Eastern Cape) with respect to betterment restitution that has led to an announcement by the President that legislation will be enacted this year that will allow for further lodgement of restitution claims.
Centre for Applied Social Research & Action: Rhodes University

Year established 1904
Legal entity type University based institute
PBO Status 2012 Yes*
Financial year end 31 December*
Primary activities Research
Geographical Focus Within specific provinces: Eastern Cape
Smaller towns and cities

Number of staff No response.
Proportion of staff that are volunteers No response.
Proportion of management with degrees or diplomas No response.
Organisational expenses 2011/12 No response.
Primary source of income No response.
Donors at the time of the survey No response.

Objectives
To advance research and teaching at tertiary level.

Most significant achievements over the last five years
No response.
Centre for Environmental Rights (CER)

Year established: 2009
Legal entity type: NPC
PBO Status 2012: Yes
Financial year end: 28 February
Primary activities: Advisory, Advocacy, Litigation, Conscientising, Monitoring, Service Provision
Geographical Focus: Nationally
Major metropolitan areas
Smaller towns and cities
Rural areas outside of towns and cities
Number of staff: 10
Proportion of staff that are volunteers: 0%
Proportion of management with degrees or diplomas: 100%
Organisational expenses 2011/12: Just over R3 million to R5 million
Primary source of income: Donor funding, international
Donors at the time of the survey: Ford Foundation, Open Society Foundation for South Africa, Lotto (government run lottery), Table Mountain Fund, Global Greengrants Fund, Konrad Adenauer Foundation, WWF South Africa

Objectives
The CER’s mission is to advance environmental rights in South Africa, and its vision is stronger civil society participation in environmental governance.

Most significant achievements over the last five years
In the three years we have been existence: 1. We have significantly raised the profile of s.24 of the Constitution and environmental rights, through national advocacy (including making important submissions to Parliament - see, for example, http://cer.org.za/themes/water-governance/nwrs/), networking and media engagement (see http://cer.org.za/about/cer-in-the-media/). 2. We have represented (and continue to represent) a number of vulnerable communities affected by poor environmental management and regulation (particularly communities living near mining areas). We have facilitated the establishment of key civil society networks around mining, environment and communities (including a crucial mining and environmental justice community network - see http://cer.org.za/themes/mining/communities/), and participate actively in existing civil society networks on water. 3. We have built a significant body of environmental rights information available to the public at www.cer.org.za (in particular, our virtual environmental law library). We have also published a number of key documents that have had significant impact, including a report on access to environmental information (http://cer.org.za/themes/transparency/unlock-the-doors/), on water governance (http://cer.org.za/themes/water-governance/stop-treading-water/), and a review of all litigation and jurisprudence on mining and environment (http://cer.org.za/themes/mining/mining-and-environment-litigation-inventory/). 4. We have engaged in a litigation strategy focused on compelling public and private obligations to provide access to information regarding environmental impacts and compliance (http://cer.org.za/themes/transparency/litigation/). 5. We have grown from an idea to a
powerful force in environmental governance - from one employee to ten, including five attorneys. For the past three years we have had a stable board of directors, which is representative and diverse.
Centre for Human Rights, University of Pretoria

- **Year established**: 1986
- **Legal entity type**: University based institute
- **PBO Status 2012**: No
- **Financial year end**: 31 March
- **Primary activities**: Advocacy, Research, Skills development / capacity building
- **Geographical Focus**: Nationally
  - Outside South Africa
  - Major metropolitan areas
- **Number of staff**: 30
- **Proportion of staff that are volunteers**: 7%
- **Proportion of management with degrees or diplomas**: 75%
- **Organisational expenses 2011/12**: Over R10 million
- **Primary source of income**: Donor funding, international
- **Donors at the time of the survey**: Open Society Foundation for South Africa, Open Society Initiative of Southern Africa, European Union, Flemish Government, German Academic Exchange (DAAD), FOSI

**Objectives**
To contribute to raising levels of knowledge, understanding and competence among students, civil society, academics, and government officials in Africa, by providing high quality education and training on topics relevant to the rule of law, human rights and democratisation in Africa. The objective is to assure that competent and sensitised individuals would be available to play a transformative role in African institutions dealing with the rule of law, human rights and democratisation.

**Most significant achievements over the last five years**
1. The Centre provided scholarships to 30 students from African states, who would otherwise not have been able to undertake studies, to complete the Master's degree course in Human Rights and Democratisation in Africa, presented by the Centre in conjunction with 12 other African Universities. More than 300 applications are received annually. Upon completion, graduates return to their countries or work with African institutions, to further the goals of human rights and democratisation, and to strengthen institutions.
2. The Centre through its staff, students and alumni has worked to strengthen the capacity of the African Commission on Human Peoples' Rights and its Secretariat. In recognition, the Commission awarded its Human Rights Prize to the Centre in 2012, on the occasion of 25 years of the Commission's existence.
Centre for Rural Health, UKZN

Year established 1987
Legal entity type University based institute
PBO Status 2012 No response.
Financial year end 31 December
Primary activities Advocacy, Research, Service Provision
Geographical Focus Nationally
Rural areas outside of towns and cities
Number of staff 15
Proportion of staff that are volunteers 0%
Proportion of management with degrees or diplomas 100%
Organisational expenses 2011/12 Just over R3 million to R5 million
Primary source of income Donor funding, international
Donors at the time of the survey Atlantic Philanthropies, ELMA Foundation, UNICEF, WHO, CDC, UCSF

Objectives

The Vision of the Centre for Rural Health is to be a leader in improving the health of rural communities. Mission The Mission of the Centre for Rural Health is to improve rural health through research, capacity building and advocacy. Objectives The objectives of CRH are as follows: • To initiate and implement formal education programmes for health and allied professionals to meet the needs of rural and other underserved areas • To build capacity of rural health workers and managers through training; support; networking; and other informal interventions • To foster and facilitate research into health issues of access, equity, accountability and quality, as they affect disadvantaged communities in South Africa. • To advocate appropriately for equity in the distribution of resources for health care in the country, through policy development and implementation.

Most significant achievements over the last five years

Establishment of the South Africa’s first Department of Rural Health Development of a strong base of published research.
**Centre for the Advancement of Non-Racialism and Democracy (CANRAD)**

- **Year established**: 2010
- **Legal entity type**: University based institute
- **PBO Status 2012**: Yes
- **Financial year end**: 31 December
- **Primary activities**: Advocacy, Research
- **Geographical Focus**: Nationally
  - Within specific provinces: Eastern Cape
  - Major metropolitan areas
- **Number of staff**: 9
- **Proportion of staff that are volunteers**: 22%
- **Proportion of management with degrees or diplomas**: 100%
- **Organisational expenses 2011/12**: R1.2 million
- **Primary source of income**: University funded
- **Donors at the time of the survey**: University funded, USAID, Sanlam

**Objectives**

Conduct basic and applied research on non-racialism and democracy * Initiate projects into the critical analysis of the notion of race and the manifestation of racism and its alternatives within the South African context * Strategically facilitate the integration of research and transformation action in advancing non-racialism and democracy * Develop and implement strategies relating to social cohesion at NMMU and in S.A. * Provide support for the advancement of non-racialism and democracy * Dialogues, Colloquia, Seminars, Conferences will be utilized and findings disseminated.

**Most significant achievements over the last five years**

* Since the launch 3 years ago, CANRAD has become accepted as a foremost entity in Nelson Mandela Bay promoting dialogue and debate on issues of DEMOCRACY. Audiences in 2012 ranged from 100-1,000 per event across the metro. * The Centre straddles the University and works effectively with ALL seven faculties * CANRAD’s 'scholarship of engagement' agenda has received institution-wide uptake * CANRAD continues to be the administrative hosts for the national 'Anti-Racist Network in Higher Education' (ARNHE) * CANRAD's non-sectarian political agenda has ensured support from all political parties.
Children's Institute, University of Cape Town

Year established 2001
Legal entity type University based institute
PBO Status 2012 No
Financial year end 31 December
Primary activities Advisory, Advocacy, Litigation, Research, Conscientising, Monitoring, Skills development / capacity building
Geographical Focus Nationally
Major metropolitan areas
Smaller towns and cities
Rural areas outside of towns and cities
Number of staff 18
Proportion of staff that are volunteers 0%
Proportion of management with degrees or diplomas 100%
Organisational expenses 2011/12 Just over R7 million to R10 million
Primary source of income Donor funding, international
Donors at the time of the survey European Union, DG Murray Trust, ELMA Foundation, UNICEF, MIET, HIVOS, Princeton University, University of Cape Town Southern African Trust, Mac Aids Foundation

Objectives

Our mission is to contribute to policies, laws and interventions that promote equality and realise the rights and improve the conditions of all children in South Africa. We do this through research, advocacy, education and technical support, from a cross-disciplinary base. Our goal is to promote effective policies and interventions that address the needs and rights of children. In striving towards this goal, our main objectives are to: - characterise the major challenges facing children in South Africa; - conduct policy research, analysis and commentary; - provide evidence-based information and technical assistance to all relevant role players in the policy-making process; - undertake training and teaching; - promote and impact on policy-making decisions that affect children's well-being; - monitor and evaluate the impact of policy on child well-being; - disseminate information and research findings, in a user-sensitive form, to all interested, involved and affected role players; - promote dialogue between stakeholders towards systemic reform; and - conduct evidence based advocacy. Our work is underpinned by the South African Constitution and the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. Our focus areas are based on key challenges facing children in South Africa, in particular poverty, inequality, HIV, high infant and child mortality and morbidity, violence and abuse, and limited voice. The Institute in all its work strives to achieve excellence, promote interdisciplinary research, develop indigenous models of policy and intervention, and respect diversity. The work of the Institute operates at international, regional, national, provincial and local levels and focuses on all phases of policy development and implementation. The Institute collaborates with interested role-players including academics, policy-makers and practitioners in government and in non-governmental and community-based organisations.
Most significant achievements over the last five years

Proven track record of facilitating successful evidence based law reform campaigns: (a) One of the leading organisations in the campaign to extend the child support grant to 18 years and adjust the means test income threshold (2000 - 2010) (b) Managed the Children's Bill Working Group - a national alliance of NPOs who participated in the making of the Children’s Act - ensured that government is now obliged to fund and provide social welfare services for children (c) Ensured rights of children with disabilities were foregrounded in the new Children's Act (d) Introduced a successful annual publication on the status of children - the South African Child Gauge (e) Created a successful child indicator project - Children Count - which monitors South Africa's progress in realising children’s rights through tracking indicators (see www.childrencount.ci.org.za). Project data is regularly used by academics, government, donors and civil society. Produce annual analysis of government's budget allocations for implementing the Children's Act which is used by government and civil society to advocate for improved funding. Have a reputation for challenging common myths and assumptions about children affected by HIV (in particular orphans and child headed households) so as to prevent misdirected investment by donors and inappropriate targeting by government. We provide an accurate, evidence based picture of the status of children in South Africa and conduct advocacy to ensure that this evidence is taken into account by decision makers.
Community Based Development Programme (CBDP)

Year established 1989
Legal entity type NPC
PBO Status 2012 No response.
Financial year end No response.
Primary activities Service Provision
Geographical Focus Nationally
Major metropolitan areas
Number of staff No response.
Proportion of staff that are volunteers No response.
Proportion of management with degrees or diplomas No response.
Organisational expenses 2011/12 No response.
Primary source of income No response.
Donors at the time of the survey No response.

Objectives
To strengthen the leadership and management of community based organisations (CBO's) and non-government organisations (NGO's) and Develop a cadre of leaders and managers sensitised to the needs and expectations of the majority of South Africa's people Our objectives are: To foster people driven, participatory, development initiatives; to clarify roles and relationships between development actors so as to foster productive collaboration and effective participation; To strengthen CBO's to enhance their functioning and to develop their leaders: To make CBDO's accountable and able to attract resources; To educate communities in their constitutional rights and Participation in local integrated development plans (IDP's) and Local economic development (LED).

Most significant achievements over the last five years
No response.
Consortium for Refugees and Migrants in South Africa (CoRMSA)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year established</th>
<th>1996</th>
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<td>Legal entity type</td>
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<td>Financial year end</td>
<td>31 December</td>
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<tr>
<td>Primary activities</td>
<td>Advocacy, Litigation, Research, Conscientising, Monitoring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographical Focus</td>
<td>Nationally, Outside South Africa, Major metropolitan areas, Smaller towns and cities, Rural areas outside of towns and cities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of staff</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion of staff that are volunteers</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion of management with degrees or diplomas</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organisational expenses 2011/12</td>
<td>Just over R2 million to R3 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary source of income</td>
<td>Donor funding, international</td>
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<tr>
<td>Donors at the time of the survey</td>
<td>Atlantic Philanthropies, Open Society Foundation for South Africa, Foundation for Human Rights, Oxfam GB, HIVOS</td>
</tr>
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Objectives

CoRMSA’s mandate and principal objective is to promote and protect the rights of asylum seekers, refugees and other international migrants. Other primary objectives are: To liaise with international organisations, the Department of Home Affairs and other governmental and inter-governmental bodies concerning service provision to and policy relevant to refugees, asylum seekers and international migrants. To serve as an advocate for the rights of asylum seekers, refugees and international migrants through litigation, lobbying and other means. To promote and facilitate cooperation and exchange of information among its members. To counter xenophobia through public awareness campaigns and other strategies. To liaise with non-governmental organisations, community-based organisations, churches, the media, business associations, trade unions and other bodies or organisations to ensure that asylum seekers, refugees and international migrants can fully exercise their rights. To influence and contribute to the formation and development of asylum and immigration-related legislation and best practices. To conduct research related to the condition of non-nationals in South Africa and throughout the region. To strengthen the refugee and migrant rights sector in South Africa and internationally. To monitor the treatment and conditions of asylum seekers, refugees and international migrants. To facilitate the integration of asylum seekers, refugees and international migrants into South African society.

Most significant achievements over the last five years

1. Creating a space for civil society to engage with government particularly Department of Home Affairs on issues affecting non-nationals. Despite the fact that the new leadership within DHA has tried to frustrate this process. CoRMSA has been able and continues to engage with various other government departments for the realisation of the constitutional rights of non-nationals. 2. Getting the national Department of Education to develop and adopt a policy on the employment of foreign
teachers in South Africa. 3. Being granted Observer Status at the African Commission on Human and People's Rights which has enabled us to use the Commission to put pressure on South Africa to protect non-nationals' rights. 4. Increasing the membership number with credible organisations within the human and social justice sectors. 5. Being able to build our credibility which resulted in significantly improved funding between 2009 - 2012. 6. Engaging in successful litigation that has resulted in positive changes for our target group and beneficiaries. 7. Increased number of information and rights material that has been distributed to non-nationals to enable them to claim their rights and also directing them to relevant structures for claiming recourse. 8. Creating and improving internal financial and management systems for improved governance and accountability. 9. Contributing towards legislative and policy changes for instance, our collective advocacy work on the protection of Zimbabweans resulted in the implementation of the Zimbabwe Documentation Project by Department of Home Affairs. 10. Publication of our annual report on the status of protection for asylum seekers, refugees and international migrants in South Africa which is being used globally by various actors.
**Forum for the Empowerment of Women**

Year established: 2002  
Legal entity type: NPC  
PBO Status 2012: No  
Financial year end: 31 January  
Primary activities: Advocacy  
Geographical Focus: Nationally, within specific provinces: Eastern Cape, Free State, Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal, Limpopo, major metropolitan areas  
Number of staff: 13  
Proportion of staff that are volunteers: 62%  
Proportion of management with degrees or diplomas: 100%  
Organisational expenses 2011/12: R under 1 million  
Primary source of income: No response.  
Donors at the time of the survey: Atlantic Philanthropies, Foundation for Human Rights, Lotto (government run lottery)

**Objectives**

No response.

**Most significant achievements over the last five years**

We organised a 67 minutes of Shame campaign we managed to persuade the country's vice president to hold a meeting with the LGBTI leadership. We delivered a memorandum and held a meeting with the ANC leadership.
Gender, Health & Justice Research Unit

Year established 2003
Legal entity type NPC
PBO Status 2012 Yes
Financial year end 31 March
Primary activities Advisory, Advocacy, Research, Conscientising, Monitoring
Geographical Focus Nationally
Outside South Africa
Major metropolitan areas
Number of staff 9
Proportion of staff that are volunteers 22%
Proportion of management with degrees or diplomas 100%
Organisational expenses 2011/12 Just over R2 million to R3 million
Primary source of income Donor funding, international and local (equally)
Donors at the time of the survey Ford Foundation, Open Society Foundation for South Africa, European Union, UBS

Objectives
The Gender, Health and Justice Research Unit (GHJRU) is an interdisciplinary research unit that unites scholars, non-governmental organisations as well as criminal justice and medical practitioners in pursuit of the elimination of violence against women and children in Southern Africa. The Unit’s core objectives are to develop and implement innovative, interdisciplinary research and social interventions to address violence. This means that the unit focuses on contemporary legislative and policy reforms and their application in practice. It does this through progressive social action research. It draws on theories and methods from various academic fields including law, the social sciences and public health to contribute to policies and laws and to advocate for social justice. The interdisciplinary of the GHJRU ensures that it’s theoretical, empirical and intervention practices view social problems, like crime and violence prevention, from of number of different disciplinary angles.

Most significant achievements over the last five years
Our publication The Legal Aspects of Rape formed the substantive and procedural basis of the Sexual Offences Act. We continue to monitor the SOA and recently we contracted PocketMedia® Solutions to print the ‘My Safe Card’ Z-CARD® which enables survivors to manage their health care and interactions with the criminal justice system after rape. It provides information to survivors about what steps to take, at what time and in what order, to manage health concerns and to track cases following a sexual offence. It provides them with prompts about services that they can expect, and questions that they should ask. The Safe Card represents what can be achieved when research evidence, collaborative partnerships and a concerted focus on the challenges faced by victims of sexual offences come together. (2) DVA Compliance study for the SAPS: One of the largest DVA compliance studies conducted in South African was led by one of the team leaders. This project, which was funded by the EU and done in partnership with the SAPS is a 183 page, single-spaced Commissioned Report on Compliance with the Domestic Violence Act at 29 Priority Police Stations in the Eastern Cape. We received high accolades from the SAPS for this work which was conducted in a three month period and provided practice recommendations for reform. It involved: station audits at 29
stations; analysis of 1,457 dockets; interviews with 150 SAPS members responsible for handling complaints of domestic violence; interviews with 28 Station Commissioners; the analysis of 1,207 SAPS 508 (a) forms (Domestic Violence Report Forms); the analysis of 29 SAPS 508(b)'s (Domestic Violence Registers); interviews with 4 Commissioners of Child Welfare at children’s courts; and the analysis of 100 court files from 2 children’s courts; and interviews with members of 4 FCS Units and the Provincial ICD. We are currently working with SAPS to amend certain Regulations relating to the Act. (3) One of the team leader’s publications entitled Magistrates and the Domestic Violence Act: Issues of Interpretation was later amended and republished by the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development as: Guidelines for the Implementation of the Domestic Violence Act for Magistrates. (4) We conducted one of the first, in-depth ethnographic studies on women in prison (which included the impact of incarceration on women, their families and their communities), under a poverty alleviation framework. (5) We are working in 6 post-conflict states on torture and ill treatment in places of detention and are making some progress with the African Commission on Human and People’s Rights as well as the Committee for the Prevention of Torture with the creation of instruments to monitor the Convention Against Torture.
Institute for Poverty, Land and Agrarian Studies

Year established 1995
Legal entity type University based institute
PBO Status 2012 Yes
Financial year end 31 December
Primary activities Advisory, Advocacy, Research, Monitoring
Geographical Focus Nationally
Outside South Africa
Major metropolitan areas
Smaller towns and cities
Rural areas outside of towns and cities

Number of staff 26
Proportion of staff that are volunteers 0%
Proportion of management with degrees or diplomas 100%
Organisational expenses 2011/12 Over R10 million
Primary source of income Donor funding, international
Donors at the time of the survey Atlantic Philanthropies, Ford Foundation, European Union, ELMA Foundation, including Austrian Development Agency, Christian Mikkelsen Institute, DFID, ESRC, Finmark Trust, ICCO, IDRC, IIED, USAID, Volkswagen Foundation and other donors.

Objectives

PLAAS does research, policy engagement, teaching and training about the dynamics of chronic poverty and structural inequality in Southern Africa, with a particular emphasis on the key role of restructuring and contesting land holding and agro-food systems in the subcontinent and beyond. Our focus is on the analysis of marginalised livelihoods in Southern Africa, especially of subsistence and smallholder farmers and farm workers, of coastal and inland artisanal fisheries and fishing communities; and of informal self-employment in rural and urban areas.

Most significant achievements over the last five years

Difficult to summarize. Three that stand out are: (1) conducting path-breaking research about Livelihoods After Land reform in South Africa, Zimbabwe and Namibia - research that questioned many received ideas and myths about the success, failure and outcomes of land reform (2) Playing a key role in opening up debates and research on the issue of large scale land deals ('land grabs' in Sub-Saharan Africa (3) Pioneering research and advocacy on the need for a better understanding of the potential, the challenges and the problems of smallholder farming in South Africa.
Justice and Women JAW

Year established 2007  
Legal entity type Trust  
PBO Status 2012 No  
Financial year end 31 March  
Primary activities Advocacy, Research, Conscientising, Monitoring, Service Provision  
Geographical Focus Within specific provinces: KwaZulu-Natal  
Rural areas outside of towns and cities  
Number of staff 36  
Proportion of staff that are volunteers 56%  
Proportion of management with degrees or diplomas 66%  
Organisational expenses 2011/12 R1-2 million  
Primary source of income Donor funding, international  
Donors at the time of the survey Foundation for Human Rights, Oxfam, HIVOS, Tshikululu Social Investments, PMB District Community Chest, Open Society New York, Lotto

Objectives
Jaw works with women men youth in peri-urban and rural communities to raise consciousness of inequitable power relations within private and public institutions which give rise to gender based violence (GBV) and HIV/AIDS and to support the mobilising of will to work for change at an individual institutional and community level.

Most significant achievements over the last five years
Over 5 years to build the capacity of 8 rural women to develop the skills knowledge and capacity to initiate and run with community members projects addressing family law - gender based violence and Hiv Aids - to create a community based resource. To see women in the community integrate thereby knowledge gained into their own lives and relationships and to start tackling deeper normative cultural practises with traditional leaders/men in non-adversarial ways.
Karoo Centre for Human Rights

Year established 1998
Legal entity type NPC
PBO Status 2012 Yes
Financial year end 28 February
Primary activities Advisory, Litigation, Conscientising, Skills development / capacity building
Geographical Focus Within specific provinces: Eastern Cape, Free State, Northern Cape, Western Cape
Smaller towns and cities
Rural areas outside of towns and cities
Number of staff 6
Proportion of staff that are volunteers 0%
Proportion of management with degrees or diplomas 100%
Organisational expenses 2011/12 Just over R2 million to R3 million
Primary source of income Donor funding, local
Donors at the time of the survey Atlantic Philanthropies, Lotto (government run lottery), Mott Foundation, Other Government Funding

Objectives
1. To promote and advance the rights of women and children in all spheres of life;
2. To redress the human rights abuses affecting prisoners, awaiting trialists and wardens;
3. To promote and advance the restitution of land rights;
4. To provide support and capacity and where necessary help to establish CBO Advising Structures;
5. To promote and advance all Marginalized Sectors in Human Rights Education;
6. To mobilise all contributions and resources, in cash or in kind on behalf of KCHR

Most significant achievements over the last five years
Starting the register the organisation as an accredited institution Training of 75 paralegals towards a qualification, i.e. Certificate in Paralegal Practice Educating about 2000 community members across the Karoo on their constitutional rights and entitlements Successfully implementing a Victim Empowerment Program funded by the EU in the whole of the Eastern Cape and receiving an accolade for that Successfully implementing an Institutional Capacity Building program incorporating skills training and mentoring and coaching to 600 organisations in the Western Cape funded by the Department of Social Development.
Lawyers for Human Rights

Year established 1979
Legal entity type NPC
PBO Status 2012 Yes
Financial year end 31 December
Primary activities Advisory, Litigation, Conscientising, Monitoring, Service Provision
Geographical Focus Within specific provinces: Eastern Cape, Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal, Limpopo, Mpumalanga, Northern Cape, North West, Western Cape
Major metropolitan areas
Smaller towns and cities
Rural areas outside of towns and cities

Number of staff 52
Proportion of staff that are volunteers 0%
Proportion of management with degrees or diplomas 100%
Organisational expenses 2011/12 Over R10 million
Primary source of income Donor funding, international
Donors at the time of the survey Atlantic Philanthropies, Ford Foundation, Open Society Foundation for South Africa, Lotto (government run lottery), European Union, UNHCR, Sigrid Rausing Trust, Legal Aid SA, Fastenopfer

Objectives

Lawyers for Human Rights is an independent human rights organisation with a 34-year track record of human rights activism and public interest litigation in South Africa. LHR uses the law as a positive instrument for change and to deepen the democratisation of South African society. To this end, it provides free legal services to vulnerable, marginalised and indigent individuals and communities, both non-national and South African, who are victims of unlawful infringements of their constitutional rights. LHR's vision is to be - a leading, effective human rights and constitutional watchdog and advocate, - an international force in the development and delivery of human rights, with a primary focus in Africa, - a primary contributor to clear strategic policy on the delivery of socio-economic rights for the disadvantaged.

Most significant achievements over the last five years

Direct legal assistance: Through our law clinics, our lawyers have provided direct legal assistance to more than 50 000 poor and marginalised clients over the past five years. Strategic litigation: As one of the leading constitutional litigators, LHR has brought 16 precedent-setting cases to the Constitutional Court and 8 cases before the Supreme Court of Appeal during the past 5 years. These cases, covering with a wide range of human rights issues refugee rights, unlawful detention, land reform, evictions, international justice, administrative justice, freedom of religion, child protection, death penalty, extradition, which all form part of the growing constitutional and human rights jurisprudence in SA. Developing new programmes around emerging social justice issues such as environmental rights, right to clean water and public participation. Creating public awareness and debate utilising different media platforms.
Legal Resources Centre

Year established 1979
Legal entity type NPC
PBO Status 2012 Yes
Financial year end 31 March
Primary activities Advocacy, Litigation, Research, Monitoring
Geographical Focus Nationally
Outside South Africa
Major metropolitan areas
Smaller towns and cities
Rural areas outside of towns and cities
Number of staff 75
Proportion of staff that are volunteers 0%
Proportion of management with degrees or diplomas 100%
Organisational expenses 2011/12 Over R10 million
Primary source of income Donor funding, international
Donors at the time of the survey Atlantic Philanthropies, Ford Foundation, Open Society Foundation for South Africa, RAITH Foundation, Lotus (government run lottery), Mott Foundation, Other Government Funding, European Union, ELMA Foundation, Claude Leon Foundation, Bertha Foundation, Comic Relief, Freedom House, Legal Aid South Africa, Sigrid Rausing Trust and individual donors.

Objectives

Inspired by our history, the Constitution and international human rights standards, the LRC is committed to a fully democratic society based on the principle of substantive equality and to ensure that the principles, rights, and responsibilities enshrined in our national Constitution are respected, promoted, protected and fulfilled. The LRC’s mission is: To strive, both for itself and in its work, for a fully democratic society based on the principle of substantive equality and to ensure that the principles, rights, and responsibilities enshrined in our national Constitution are respected, promoted, protected and fulfilled. To function as an independent, client-based, non-profit public interest law clinic which uses law as an instrument of justice and provide legal services for the vulnerable and marginalised, including the poor, homeless, and landless people and communities of South Africa who suffer discrimination by reason of race, class, gender, disability or by reason of social, economic, and historical circumstances. To work for a fully democratic society and to build respect for the rule of law and constitutional democracy; enable the vulnerable and marginalised to assert and develop their rights; promote gender and racial equality and oppose all forms of unfair discrimination; and contribute to the development of a human rights jurisprudence and to the social and economic transformation of society. The LRC seeks creative and effective solutions by using a range of strategies, including impact litigation, law reform, participation in partnerships and development processes, education and networking within South Africa, the African continent and at the international level.

Most significant achievements over the last five years
Land reform & rural development 1. LRC with the pro bono division of Webber Wentzel's Moray 
Hathorn acted on behalf of four communities in Limpopo, Mpumalanga and the North West province 
in a successful challenge to the Communal Land Rights Act 11 of 2004. The Act would have 
derived the land rights and security of tenure for the 21 million South Africans living in communal 
land areas which comprise 13% of South Africa's surface area, particularly so for millions of women, 
as it discriminates on the basis of gender as well as race, and would have created a 'fourth sphere of 
government', granting authority to traditional leaders who have not been elected and whose interests 
do not necessarily reflect those of the communities they would govern. The Constitutional Court 
judgment handed down on 11 May 2010 now affords rural communities the opportunity to participate 
in the process of drafting new legislation. 2. The LRC began to broaden its work on the recognition of 
custodial forms of tenure and rights to natural resources to extend to the protection and promotion of 
the rights of small-scale fishers. In 2005 LRC had represented small-scale artisanal fishers in their bid 
to have the Marine Living Resources Act declared unconstitutional on the basis that it indirectly 
discriminated against them, as they found themselves marginalised by fishing license allocation 
decisions, which directly impacted on their food security and livelihoods. LRC challenged this 
omission from the new fishing dispensation in the Equality Court in 2007, and the Minister agreed to 
draft a new policy. The LRC since then has been involved in negotiations around the policy, and the 
Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry finally agreed to include recognition of customary 
law as a principle in the small-scale fishing policy. Social services 1. The LRC represented Black 
Sash in a class action suit challenging the Department of Social Development's backlog in which tens 
of thousands of people are waiting to have their social grant appeals heard on applications for 
disability grants. The Ntamo case potentially affecting between 40,000 - 60,000 people was settled in 
January 2011, with an undertaking by government to resolve the backlog by September 2011! 
Although the disability grant system is highly problematic, the court order, if implemented, could bring 
much needed immediate relief to thousands of vulnerable people, many of whom rely solely or 
primarily on the disability grant for income. 2. The new regulations published by the Department of 
Social Development on 22 August 2008 changed the income threshold for the child support grant, the 
care-dependency grant, and the adult grant. This means that millions of poor people previously 
excluded from social assistance would be in a position to apply for grants. This change was arguably 
in response to an application launched by the LRC on behalf of Ms Ncamile on the grounds that the 
Regulations to the Social Assistance Act 13 of 2003 were unconstitutional in that they set a static 
income threshold that did not take inflation into account, amongst other shortcomings. Housing & local 
government 1. In the Early Morning Market matter, involving the livelihoods of up to 300 000 traders, 
the eThekwini Municipality has informally agreed to scrap its plans to destroy the market in place of a 
modern shopping centre with a regional taxi rank complex in Warwick Junction. In the first victory for 
the traders against the city, the LRC had obtained an interim order preventing the Market Master from 
interfering with the barrow operators’ right to trade as their eviction was sought through harassment, 
though ostensibly in accordance with the market by-laws. The second interdict highlighted the 
imimidation and threats against the traders at the market, including the impoundment of their goods 
by municipal officials without any court order in the name of market by-laws. Thereafter LRC obtained 
an urgent interdict to ensure the centenary celebration of this historic market could proceed. The 
shelving of the plan to build the mall is a victory for the traders and Durban’s extensive informal 
 zero. 2. Approximately 5 000 residents who had been living on either side of the dangerous 
 railway line in Khayelitsha, Cape Town moved to new fully serviced sites in Bardale where they could 
 build new homes after a settlement was reached. Environmental justice 1. Advocacy over the past 
two years has resulted in the promulgation of a new pesticide policy by the Department of Agriculture, 
which endorses most of the progressive approaches to the regulation of pesticides the LRC 
adovated. 2. The LRC assisted clients in challenging the lawfulness of the authorisation process for 
the Pebble Bed Modular Reactor (PBMR), a plan to build a nuclear reactor in the Koeberg area. The 
PBMR would have been a semi-permanent environmental hazard, creating long-term problems for the 
decommissioning of the reactor and the disposal of waste. Towards the end of 2009, funding for the 
PBMR was stopped by government, and on 17 September 2010 the South African Minister of Public 
Enterprises announced the PBMR's closure. Women's rights & gender 1. The LRC represented the 
Muslim Youth Movement of South Africa as amicus, where, on 15 July 2009, the Constitutional Court 
rulled that the Intestate Succession Act (ISA) and the Maintenance of Surviving Spouses Act (MSSA)
could not discriminate against women in polygamous marriages on the grounds of religion, gender
and marital status. Women in polygamous marriages now have the ability to make claims under the
ISA and MSSA, as women in monogamous marriages can. 2. In Shilubana, the LRC acted on behalf
of the Commission for Gender Equality and the National Movement of Rural Women who intervened
as amici in this seminal case where the first woman Hosi (Chief) of the Valoyi traditional community in
Limpopo was recognised. The unanimous decision of the majority of the Court handed down on 4
June 2008 explained that the Constitution requires that courts apply customary law subject to the
Constitution and that courts must respect the right of traditional communities to develop their own law.
The judgment is a significant contribution to the development of customary law jurisprudence in South
Africa because it affirms that courts should support decisions by communities living under customary
law to bring their rules and traditions in line with constitutional values. 3. Law reform included
submissions made to the Portfolio Committee for Justice and Constitutional Development on the
Prevention and Combating of Trafficking in Persons Bill, No 7 of 2010; and on the Muslim Marriages
Bill, amongst others. Children’s rights 1. Many schools, particularly in the Eastern Cape, are operating
in dilapidated structures with little school furniture and no running water. LRC represented the Centre
for Child Law at the University of Pretoria and seven schools in Libode District, Eastern Cape. The
settlement reached in February 2011 is a landmark case with the Department of Education
undertaking to provide both temporary and permanent infrastructure relief to the schools such as
desks, chairs, water and safe classrooms; and to commit R8.2 billion for the period 2011-2014 for
replacement of inadequate school structures countrywide, with R6.36 billion of that amount to be used
at schools in the Eastern Cape. The National Department of Education is overseeing the appointment
of service providers and implementation of contracts. 2. In November 2010, representing the Western
Cape Forum for Intellectual Disability (WCFID), the LRC had a significant court victory compelling the
government to provide adequate schooling for children with severe intellectual disabilities. The only
education that was available to these children in the Western Cape was at special care centres run by
non-governmental organizations (NGOs), with not enough NGOs to provide education for every child.
This was a landmark victory, not only for intellectually disabled children in the Western Cape but
across South Africa. According to the South African Federation for Mental Health four out of 100
South Africans are affected by some level of intellectual impairment as compared to the worldwide
one in 1000. WCFID represents more than 150 organisations such as schools and child care centres,
which cater for around 1 200 children with severe intellectual disabilities in the Western Cape.
Musina Legal Advice Office

Year established 1988
Legal entity type NPC
PBO Status 2012 Yes
Financial year end 31 March
Primary activities Advisory, Advocacy, Conscientising, Monitoring, Service Provision
Geographical Focus Within specific provinces: Limpopo
Smaller towns and cities
Rural areas outside of towns and cities

Number of staff 11
Proportion of staff that are volunteers 0%
Proportion of management with degrees or diplomas 100%
Organisational expenses 2011/12 R under 1 million
Primary source of income Donor funding, international
Donors at the time of the survey Atlantic Philanthropies, Foundation for Human Rights

Objectives
Our organizations mandate and primary objective is to provide legal advice and support to Musina community and beyond. To assist our community, including migrants on their rights and responsibilities regarding the law and how best to support them.

Most significant achievements over the last five years
1) The organization has managed to carry out a community mapping exercise 2) The organization carried out workshops on to the community on conflict management 3) The establishment of peace monitors and focus group 4) The establishment of the Refugee Reception office 5) The establishment of a Migrant desk at the department of home affairs at the border post 6) The release of asylum seekers and refugees unlawfully arrested and detained 7) The establishment of transit shelters for man, woman, unaccompanied minors 8) Referral of labour cases for both citizens and migrants to CCMA.
National Alliance for the Development of Community Advice Offices (Nadcao)

Year established: 2005
Legal entity type: NPC
PBO Status 2012: No
Financial year end: 31 December
Primary activities: Advisory, Advocacy
Geographical Focus:
- Nationally
- Smaller towns and cities
- Rural areas outside of towns and cities
Number of staff: 6
Proportion of staff that are volunteers: 0%
Proportion of management with degrees or diplomas: 83%
Organisational expenses 2011/12: Just over R3 million to R5 million
Primary source of income: Donor funding, international
Donors at the time of the survey: Atlantic Philanthropies, Mott Foundation

Objectives

Nadcao was formed as an alliance of human rights organisations, supported by several key donors including the CS Mott Foundation and the Foundation for Human Rights (FHR), in response to the limited prospects for the long-term sustainability of the CAO sector in South Africa. The founding members established a Steering Committee to guide the process of consolidating the sector and developing new models for its long-term sustainability.

Most significant achievements over the last five years

1) Successfully consolidating the issues affecting the sector and implementing a development model to address these issues; 2) Re-organising the community-advice offices into a coherent and workable national sector and galvanizing sufficient support for the need for regulation and standards for the sector; 3) Supporting the establishment of provincial advice office forums and investing in strengthening their work and interventions; 4) Gaining support for a long-term model of sustainability of the sector from government, donors and other NGOs; 5) Laying the foundation for a long-term institutional model that will support community advice offices both financially and operationally. 6) Adoption of a strategy that focused on overcoming some of the main legacy issues in the sector, by defining a common goal unifying all key stakeholders. 7) Submission to the Portfolio Committee on Justice for the inclusion of community-based paralegals in the Legal Practice Bill 8) Participation in the process towards the establishment of a Community Advice Office (CAO) Sustainability Fund.
NATIONAL PEACE ACCORD TRUST

Year established 1992
Legal entity type NPC
PBO Status 2012 No
Financial year end 31 March
Primary activities Service Provision
Geographical Focus Nationally
Major metropolitan areas
Smaller towns and cities
Rural areas outside of towns and cities

Number of staff 17
Proportion of staff that are volunteers 0%
Proportion of management with degrees or diplomas 75%
Organisational expenses 2011/12 R1-2 million
Primary source of income Government funding
Donors at the time of the survey Atlantic Philanthropies, Other Government Funding

Objectives
To facilitate healing in the lives of people through offering psychosocial interventions. 2. To bring stability in the communities: This is done through facilitating the skills programmes in the communities so as to facilitate stability. This is done by offering accredited training to the community.

Most significant achievements over the last five years
1. Have offered Psychosocial healing for Ex-combatants in all the nine provinces through South African Military Veteran Association. 2. Managed to source funding from Department of Social Development for two years in a row to work with the above project. 3. Mentored the 5 Civil Society Organisations in Waterberg Limpopo Province. 4. Trained 400 Qualified Social Auxiliary Workers in Gauteng Province.
Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University Refugee Rights Centre

Year established 2010
Legal entity type University based institute
PBO Status 2012 No.
Financial year end 31 December
Primary activities Advocacy, Litigation, Conscientising, Monitoring, Service Provision
Geographical Focus Within specific provinces: Eastern Cape
Major metropolitan areas
Number of staff 7
Proportion of staff that are volunteers 0%
Proportion of management with degrees or diplomas 100%
Organisational expenses 2011/12 Just over R2 million to R3 million
Primary source of income Donor funding, international
Donors at the time of the survey Atlantic Philanthropies, European Union, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Objectives
Provision of legal services to refugees, asylum seekers and migrants in the Eastern Cape. Provision of training on the rights and obligations of refugees in terms of national and international legislation to relevant stakeholders (inclusive of SAPS, Judiciary, DHA, Refugees and other service providers). Asserting the rights of refugees in an extremely corrupt and xenophobic environment. Intervention in cases of unlawful detention of refugees and asylum seekers.

Most significant achievements over the last five years
The organization is only in existence for 2 years and 5 months. During this period we provided direct legal assistance to more than 3000 refugees, asylum seekers and migrants. Several thousand more (spouses and dependants) were indirectly assisted. We have secured the release of several asylum seekers and refugees from unlawful detention. Approximately 1500 relevant stakeholder were trained in collaboration with other partners. This has created awareness and understanding of the plight of refugees. Established a network of a wide range of role-players in the sector which has led to improved provision of services to refugees.
Nisaa Institute for Women’s Development

Year established 1994
Legal entity type NPC
PBO Status 2012 Yes
Financial year end 31 March
Primary activities Advocacy, Conscientising, Service Provision
Geographical Focus Within specific provinces: Gauteng, Major metropolitan areas
Number of staff 25
Proportion of staff that are volunteers 0%
Proportion of management with degrees or diplomas 100%
Organisational expenses 2011/12 Just over R3 million to R5 million
Primary source of income Donor funding, equally funded by international and local donors
Donors at the time of the survey Oxfam Germany, Oxfam Canada, Australian Aid, Cara Funding, Department of Social Development

Objectives

Nisaa primarily focuses on violence against women and the empowerment of women. The work we do is two pronged in that we work at a level of prevention and also care. As such our vision is to enable women and children to live in a world free of violence and discrimination. Our primary objectives or strategic focus areas are as follows: 1) Shelter for abused women and their children: To provide safe, secure accommodation and counselling to women whose lives are endangered by domestic violence, so that they may heal and be empowered to make choices which enable them to live lives free of violence. 2) Psycho-social, economic and legal empowerment of women: To provide individual and group counselling, and skills development for economic and legal empowerment of women who experience violence in their lives, so that they may transform their lives. 3) Advocacy and Prevention: To promote positive changes in social norms and practices through public awareness, advocacy and education on gender equality, violence against women, and the interface between HIV/AIDS and gender-based violence. 4) Organisational development: to ensure long-term organisational sustainability, institutional capacity, effective governance, staff development and strategically profile Nisaa.

Most significant achievements over the last five years

2008 - Organised and hosted National Conference on Shelters - Nisaa was instrumental in spearheading the National Shelter Movement of South Africa and was requested to serve as the secretariat. - Hosted a group of women from an organization called “Peace for Me and for Her” in Basra, Iraq funded by the Norwegian Church Aid - During the 15 years that Nisaa has been in operation, Nisaa has: o counselled over 50,000 people; o sheltered more than 1,200 people; o distributed more than 1.5 million information brochures; o distributed more than 2 million ribbons; o run a wide range of training courses attended by more than 4,500 women. 2009 - Nisaa presented at the OWRAP conference in Magaliesburg. - Nisaa presented the IRFSA workshop in Cape Town - A new monitoring and evaluation system was introduced ensuring better record keeping. - The forth external evaluation took place and a lot of learning resulted. - A review of the job descriptions and
policies were conducted with Labournet as well as Training Needs Analysis resulting in numerous capacity building initiatives for staff members. 2010 - The Developmental Quality Assurance assessment took place with the Department of Social Development with positive feedback. - A Gender Sensitivity Training was conducted for the staff. - Change the tune radio programme was aired across 54 African countries. - Nisaa serves as the secretariat for the National Shelter Movement. - Development of Public Service Announcements on ‘you tube’ internet - The Soweto office relocated to Nicro Centre ensuring easy access to Nisaa’s counselling service as well as better networking opportunities. 2011 - Nisaa requested to train stakeholder from SADC by the GBV Network based in Uganda. - National Shelter Movement has NPO status - The NSM holds its first conference in Cape Town - The staff were taken through many trainings such as: o Self defense training o Media training and public speaking o Report writing skills o Assertiveness training o Computer training - Nisaa successfully started the ‘Basadi Pele’ beading project - first socio-economic empowerment project for women. - Worked on a CEDAW shadow report with a team of other NGOs and went to Geneva to present the report where we were given the opportunity to meet with the CEDAW committee at the United Nations. 2012 - Nisaa’s training courses accredited with the HWSETA - Nisaa implements a successful new trauma counselling technique called Traumatic Incidence Reduction - Working on an Ops CEDAW Report - New complement of board members.
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<td>Number of staff</td>
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</table>
**ProBono.Org**

- **Year established**: 2006
- **Legal entity type**: NPC
- **PBO Status 2012**: Yes
- **Financial year end**: 30 September
- **Primary activities**: Service Provision
- **Geographical Focus**:
  - Within specific provinces: Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal, Limpopo
  - Outside South Africa
  - Major metropolitan areas
  - Smaller towns and cities
  - Rural areas outside of towns and cities
- **Number of staff**: 24
- **Proportion of staff that are volunteers**: 13%
- **Proportion of management with degrees or diplomas**: 100%
- **Organisational expenses 2011/12**: Just over R3 million to R5 million
- **Primary source of income**: Donor funding, international
- **Donors at the time of the survey**: Atlantic Philanthropies, RAITH Foundation, Open Society Foundation for South Africa, Anglo American Chairman’s Fund, Bowman Gilfillan, Claude Leon Foundation, DG Murray Trust, DLA Cliffe Dekker, Hofmeyr Eversheds, Freedom House Southern Africa, Foundation for Human Rights, HCI Foundation, Johannesburg Bar Council, Legal Resources Centre - as conduit for funds from ELMA Foundation, Legal Resources Centre - as conduit for funds from Ford Foundation, Millennium Trust, Norton Rose, R B Haggart Trust, Webber Wentzel Werksmans

**Objectives**

The poor and the marginalised find it increasingly hard to access justice in civil matters. There are many reasons for this, including that: Legal Aid South Africa devotes 90% of its budget to criminal defence matters; changes in funding patterns have meant the downscaling and restructuring of legal NGOs such as Legal Resources Centre and Lawyers for Human Rights; the restructuring of these NGOs have meant that they focus on impact matters, leaving the individual without recourse.

**Most significant achievements over the last five years**

ProBono.Org was the first pro bono clearinghouse in South Africa; and still today, the only one. ProBono.Org has established a pro bono awareness among legal practitioners. ProBono.Org has ensured that literally thousands of persons have received legal advice and/or assistance in another form. ProBono.Org has successfully met its increased funding requirements by engaging a wider pool of donors.
### Puku Children’s Literature Foundation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Year established</td>
<td>2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal entity type</td>
<td>NPC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PBO Status 2012</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial year end</td>
<td>No response.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary activities</td>
<td>Advisory, Advocacy, Research, Conscientising</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographical Focus</td>
<td>Nationally: rural areas outside of towns and cities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of staff</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion of staff that are volunteers</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion of management with degrees or diplomas</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organisational expenses 2011/12</td>
<td>R under 1 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary source of income</td>
<td>Donor funding, international</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donors at the time of the survey</td>
<td>South Africa Partners, Boston Old Mutual African Equity Corporation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Objectives

The primary objective of the Puku Children’s Foundation is to address the disparities in education access between geographic regions, racial groups and social classes that have been exacerbated by the digital revolution. We aim to bridge the literacy and digital divide by developing open source, collaborative, multilingual resources that will shape the way content is generated, shared and consumed, resulting in a significant increase in quantity and improvement in quality of education and recreational materials for all children, in all Southern African languages, especially those from the poorest communities. We aim to supply and generate high-quality educational and recreational materials for African children through the creation of linguistic communities operating digitally and physically to build a comprehensive body of reviews, catalogues and research about African children’s literature. Supported by improving online and physical access to reading materials and information to empower educators, parents, caregivers, publishers and librarians to provide and promote relevant, multi-outcome, indigenous-language reading materials for African children.

### Most significant achievements over the last five years

The setting up of our digital platform, Puku.co.za, as the first authoritative multilingual, interdisciplinary reference site and resource on African children’s literature. Work on the establishment of a South African Children's Literature website was started in 2009 by its predecessor, the Book Development Foundation. We formally closed the BDF after Puku was registered. Puku.co.za is the primary source of literature for African children on the internet.
**Restorative Justice Centre**

Year established 2010  
Legal entity type NPC  
PBO Status 2012 Yes  
Financial year end 31 March  
Primary activities Advocacy, Monitoring, Service Provision  
Geographical Focus Within specific provinces: Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal, Limpopo, Mpumalanga, Northern Cape, North West, Western Cape  
 Major metropolitan areas  
 Smaller towns and cities  

Number of staff 52  
Proportion of staff that are volunteers 28%  
Proportion of management with degrees or diplomas 100%  
Organisational expenses 2011/12 Just over R3 million to R5 million  
Primary source of income Government funding, local  
Donors at the time of the survey Open Society Foundation for South Africa, Open Society Initiative of Southern Africa, Lotto, Department of Social Development

**Objectives**

The RJC promotes peace building through restorative justice and conflict transformation processes. We seek to do this through: Education and Training in Restorative Justice. Providing services within the Restorative Justice Paradigm and building the capacity of other organisation’s to deliver these services. Research related to the organisation’s aims and objectives. Promote the application and understanding of the paradigms of justice, social justice, reconciliation, and healing in our society. Advocacy and Promotion of the Restorative Justice paradigm Work with likeminded organisations in our efforts to build a restorative Justice paradigm

**Most significant achievements over the last five years**

Influenced policy and legislation secured 2 significant court precedents
Rhodes University Law Clinic

Year established 1979
Legal entity type University based institute
PBO Status 2012 Yes
Financial year end 31 December
Primary activities Advisory, Advocacy, Litigation, Conscientising, Service Provision, Skills development / capacity building
Geographical Focus Within specific provinces: Eastern Cape Smaller towns and cities Rural areas outside of towns and cities
Number of staff 20
Proportion of staff that are volunteers 5%
Proportion of management with degrees or diplomas 100%
Organisational expenses 2011/12 Just over R3 million to R5 million
Primary source of income Donor funding, international
Donors at the time of the survey Atlantic Philanthropies, Other Government Funding, Attorneys Fidelity Fund, Mott Foundation, Rhodes University

Objectives
The primary objectives are twofold: Firstly, to provide practical legal training to the law students of Rhodes; and Secondly, to assist the poor communities and marginalised groups in (specifically) the Grahamstown and Queenstown regions and (generally) of the Eastern Cape in achieving justice as well as access to justice.

Most significant achievements over the last five years
a) Provided training of about 130 paralegals in the Eastern Cape during five week-long workshops dealing with various relevant areas of the law; also commenced training in the SASSETA_accredited Para legal Certificate b) assisted Nadcao and the community-based paralegal advice sector in the Eastern Cape in establishing a forum and in networking c) Provided legal services to about 55 000 indigent persons in the Eastern Cape and especially the Grahamstown and Queenstown regions d) Established a community legal and human rights education unit, forged contacts with numerous communities and NGO's and provided annual training of facilitators workshops for law clinic staff, activist law students, paralegals and NGO's as well as conducting numerous community workshops e) being selected as Atlantic Philanthropy beneficiary organisation on the Inyathelo Advancement Programme f) since 2011 have embarked on an extensive Review and Planning process which (together with the Inyathelo Baseline Report) culminated in a comprehensive strategic plan which was adopted by the Clinic's board in December 2012 g) having drafted an extensive proposal and financial viability plan, which was tabled in behalf of the Clinic by the Dean of the Law Faculty at the University's management meeting held in October 2012, it would seem that Rhodes management will assume greater financial responsibility of the Clinic's expenses pertaining to the Law Practice of the Grahamstown office, than had been in the past h) the Director recently became acting President of the Association of University Legal Aid Institutions (AULAI) i) the organisation has established sound project and financial management systems and has committed and relatively long-serving staff in the project unit.
Rural Health Advocacy Project

Year established 2009
Legal entity type NPC, University based.
PBO Status 2012 Yes
Financial year end 31 December
Primary activities Advisory, Advocacy, Conscientising, Monitoring
Geographical Focus Nationally
Smaller towns and cities
Rural areas outside of towns and cities
Number of staff 44
Proportion of staff that are volunteers 0%
Proportion of management with degrees or diplomas 100%
Organisational expenses 2011/12 R1-2 million
Primary source of income Donor funding, international
Donors at the time of the survey Atlantic Philanthropies, Open Society Foundation for South Africa

Objectives
Our vision is “Rural Health - Key to a Healthy Nation”. We believe we can only have a healthy nation if rural health care is central to planning and decision-making at national and decentralised levels. We therefore advocate for a high quality health care system in South Africa that meets the health care needs of all rural communities. The organisational mission of the Rural Health Advocacy Project is “Connecting Practice, Policy and Partners”. We aim to be a leading resource in the field of rural health advocacy that facilitates the translation of rural health needs and health care solutions into policy and decision-making. Strategic partnerships are central to our approach.

Most significant achievements over the last five years
Established 3 years ago -Recognized voice for rural health by government, health care workers and civil society -Introduction of rural-proofing concept in South Africa -Number of health care problems locally in rural areas resolved or being addressed by government currently -Development of the rural health chapter of the new DoH SA HRH PLan 2012-2030 -Top 5 Finalists for One Africa Award.
**Rural Legal Trust (RLT)**

Year established 2000  
Legal entity type Trust  
PBO Status 2012 Yes  
Financial year end 31 June  
Primary activities Advocacy, Conscientising, Monitoring  
Geographical Focus Within specific provinces: Free State, Mpumalanga, North West Rural areas outside of towns and cities  
Number of staff 4  
Proportion of staff that are volunteers 0%  
Proportion of management with degrees or diplomas 100%  
Organisational expenses 2011/12 Just over R2 million to R3 million  
Primary source of income Donor funding, international  
Donors at the time of the survey Atlantic Philanthropies, Foundation for Human Rights

**Objectives**

After its strategic planning in 2010, the RLT advocates for human and economic rights for people from farms by empowering and supporting rural mobilisation and ensuring development programs that will end the socio-economic marginalisation of people from farms.

**Most significant achievements over the last five years**

A number of advice, cases resolved including litigation cases won to protect the farm workers rights. Influencing the current Land Rights Management Facility of the Dept of rural development and land reform through the pilot project that was entered into between the then DLA, LAB and the RLT.
Rural Women's Action Research programme in the Centre for Law and Society at UCT

Year established: 2009
Legal entity type: University based institute
PBO Status 2012: Yes
Financial year end: 28 February
Primary activities: Advocacy, Research, Conscientising
Geographical Focus: Within specific provinces: Eastern Cape, KwaZulu-Natal, Limpopo, Mpumalanga, North West
Rural areas outside of towns and cities
Number of staff: 10
Proportion of staff that are volunteers: 0%
Proportion of management with degrees or diplomas: 100%
Organisational expenses 2011/12: Just over R2 million to R3 million
Primary source of income: Donor funding, local
Donors at the time of the survey: Atlantic Philanthropies, RAITH Foundation, Open Society Foundation for South Africa

Objectives
We aim to successfully challenge government policies and laws that set the former homelands apart from the rest of South Africa as zones of chiefly sovereignty and undermine the citizenship rights of the 18 million people living within them. We see research, litigation and active networks of rural communities as three necessary and interlocking components to achieve this objective, believing that how these three components articulate with one another is crucial to the success of our joint endeavours and rural people's ability to assert their rights and hold those in authority accountable.

RWAR objectives in relation to each of the three components are as follows:

- To successfully challenge the new laws both legally and discursively – to show through detailed empirical research that they built on distorted versions of colonial and apartheid customary law that are inconsistent with living customary law. Through action-research methodologies and partnerships with others to conduct research in a manner that breaks down knowledge and disciplinary silos and instead articulates different forms and kinds of knowledge with one another to successfully challenge the premises and discourse of 'official' customary law by reference to actual practice and the historical and ethnographic record. In the process, to foreground the knowledge and research contribution of our rural partners and establish a viable network of both South African and international academics to assist as experts in strategic litigation challenging the new laws.
- To provide a convening and analytical role in relation to developing and supporting strategic litigation approaches that draw on an expanded evidence base and target the new laws in partnership with the Legal Resources Centre, the Women’s Legal Centre and others litigating in the area of customary law.
- To successfully support rural communities and leaders so that they can engage directly and effectively in research processes, and in policy and legislative processes such a public hearings. To provide information to, regularly engage with, and support a network of rural leaders and activists who are able to provide direction and leadership both on the ground in rural struggles and in policy and legislative debates.

Most significant achievements over the last five years
We were centrally involved in the research and mobilisation campaign against the Communal Land Rights Act, which was struck down by the Constitutional Court in May 2010. We have been at the
heart of extensive mobilisation and advocacy against the Traditional Courts bill and the formation of the Alliance for Rural Democracy. Our research has been used extensively in cases in the customary law arena, for example in the Shilubana case, the Gumede case (both major victories for women) and in the pending Bafokeng, Pilane and Tsengiwe cases. Our research is often published in major national and international journals which enables us to intervene as expert witnesses in litigation. Apart from the strategic role that we play in relation to shaping litigation strategies, and holding workshops in partnership with rural CBOS, our key achievement during 2011 and 2012 has been to broaden and deepen public debate and knowledge concerning the controversial traditional leadership laws that we oppose.
**SANGONeT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year established</th>
<th>1987</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Legal entity type</td>
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<tr>
<td>Financial year end</td>
<td>31 March</td>
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<tr>
<td>Primary activities</td>
<td>Advisory, Advocacy, Conscientising</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographical Focus</td>
<td>Nationally, Major metropolitan areas, Smaller towns and cities, Rural areas outside of towns and cities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of staff</td>
<td>15</td>
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<tr>
<td>Proportion of staff that are volunteers</td>
<td>0%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Proportion of management with degrees or diplomas</td>
<td>100%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Organisational expenses 2011/12</td>
<td>Just over R5 million to R7 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary source of income</td>
<td>Commissioned work / consulting (where organisation gets funding, this is international)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donors at the time of the survey</td>
<td>Open Society Initiative of Southern Africa, Mott Foundation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Objectives**

SANGONeT's vision is to be a strategic leadership organisation influencing social transformation through ICTs. We strive to contribute to a just, equitable and prosperous Southern African society, where the impact and contribution of sustainable development programmes are supported by appropriate, relevant and affordable ICT solutions. SANGONeT's mission is to support the effective use of ICTs in Southern African civil society organisations by providing quality services and initiatives. We exist for the purpose of facilitating access, sharing information, building capacity, raising awareness, enhancing reach and impact, and linking people and organisations through the use of ICTs in Southern Africa.

**Most significant achievements over the last five years**

1. Establishing the NPO Pulse Portal (including the Prodder NGO Directory and other civil society information services) as the most comprehensive website / online resource about, and in support of, the NGO sector in South Africa (www.ngopulse.org)
2. Saving South African NGOs more than R130 million on their technology purchases as a result of the savings and solutions available through the SANGOTeCH technology donation programme (www.sangotech.org).
Scalabrini Centre of Cape Town

Year established 2002
Legal entity type Trust
PBO Status 2012 Yes
Financial year end 28 February
Primary activities Advisory, Advocacy, Conscientising, Monitoring, Service Provision
Geographical Focus Nationally
Within specific provinces: Western Cape
Major metropolitan areas

Number of staff 41
Proportion of staff that are volunteers 25%
Proportion of management with degrees or diplomas 100%
Organisational expenses 2011/12 Just over R3 million to R5 million
Primary source of income Mix of government, donor (primarily local) and self-generated
Donors at the time of the survey Other Government Funding, Scalabrini Centre Guest Lodge Business, Scalabrini Centre, Training Fees, Porticus ASCS, Department of Social Development, HCI, BOE, Development Bank of Southern Africa, Anglo American, Individual Donors

Objectives
Perceiving migration as an opportunity, Scalabrini Centre is committed to alleviating poverty and promoting development in the Western Cape while fostering integration between migrants, refugees and South Africans. In providing our assistance we Advocate respect for human rights and use a holistic approach that considers all basic needs. • Inspired by the teachings and actions of John Baptist Scalabrini, the Scalabrini Centre offers a welcoming environment that is open to all and where each individual is valued and treated with dignity. • Guided by a sense of humility we promote respect for cultural diversity. Objective • To foster the cultural, social and economic integration of migrants, refugees and South Africans into local society.

Most significant achievements over the last five years
Facilitating a workshop (2008) and publishing the papers presented there into “Migrants Experience within the South African Labour Market” to promote awareness, debate around issues of migrants in the workplace. In 2008 winning the disability grant case against the DSD which ensured that disabled refugees are now able to apply for a disability grant. Successfully reintegrating 45 displaced people back into communities after the 2008 attacks. 2009 - 2012 placing 156 foreign educators into internships in Western Cape schools, assisting to process their foreign qualifications through SAQA with the result that more than 50% received temporary employment. In 2010 the UNITE AS ONE campaign collected 20,000 individual pledges saying “no” to violence. In 2010 the VOYAGE ENSEMBLE art exhibition series, seeing 6 South African artists and 6 foreign nationals working together. 2010 - 2012 graduating 1872 students from our English School 2010 - 2012 seeing a community based organisation in De Doorns now working to grow food for local soup kitchens, running HIV/AIDS awareness programmes in partnership with STEPS FOR THE FUTURE and GRASSROOTS SOCCER 2010 - 2012 assisting over 15,000 asylum seekers / refugees with creation of CV’s and access to employment opportunity in 2012 the Advocacy Department recorded the
following outcomes: - Following litigation against the DSD regarding the exclusions of minor and pensioner refugees from the care dependency grant, DSD gazetted a change in legislation allowing refugees access to all social grants except for Grant in Aid and War Veteran. - Training to 90 SASSA officials regarding the particulars of refugee documentation in order to improve the processing of grants for refugees. - Training to 56 Residential Social Workers of Youth and Childcare Centres focussing on the particular vulnerabilities of foreign children: Procedural Flow, Reading ID Documents, Visa, Permits, Social Service Access Requirements - Presentation at a Round Table on Child Protection organised by Molo Songololo: Introducing the phenomena of the foreign child and special challenges they face. - Creating a Manual around Arrest, Detention and Deportation teaching correct protocol and procedure for both partner organisations and individual clients - Offering mediation to British Foreign Secretary, William Hague's meeting with the Somali Diaspora, prior to the meeting in London February 2012. - Referral from Scalabrini Welfare Desk of 190 individual clients needing assistance with specific issues: Child Trafficking, Domestic Violence, Recent Widow, Xenophobia at Schools, Documentation & Health, Access to Schools, Banking - Referral from Scalabrini Welfare Desk of 174 individual clients needing assistance with specific issue: DHA, Disability, Labour, Protection, Xenophobia, Minors, ZDP, Other - Assisting the Refugee Appeal Board with country specific research into HIV treatment currently available in Zimbabwe, - Preparation of the ground work for Legal Resource Centre to oppose the unlawful requirement of a Section 23 “Border Pass” arbitrarily implemented by the Maitland Refugee Reception Office. - Requesting engagement from Department of Labour on the inability of Refugee and Asylum Seekers to claim UIF while still being required to pay into the fund. - Litigating against the unlawful closure of the Maitland Refugee Reception Centre, the judgement currently being appealed through the Supreme Court of Appeals by DHA.
Section 27

Year established 1993
Legal entity type NPC
PBO Status 2012 Yes
Financial year end 31 December
Primary activities Advisory, Advocacy, Litigation, Research
Geographical Focus Nationally
Major metropolitan areas
Smaller towns and cities
Rural areas outside of towns and cities

Number of staff 26
Proportion of staff that are volunteers 4%
Proportion of management with degrees or diplomas 100%
Organisational expenses 2011/12 Over R10 million
Primary source of income Donor funding, international

Objectives
SECTION27 was formed in 2010, incorporating the AIDS Law Project. SECTION27 is a public interest law centre that seeks to develop and use the law to protect, promote and advance human rights. Our activities include research, advocacy and legal action to change the socio-economic conditions that undermine human dignity and development, prevent poor people from reaching their full potential and lead to the spread of diseases that have a disproportionate impact on vulnerable and marginalised people. SECTION27 is named after section 27 of the South African Constitution, which lies at the heart of our supreme law’s commitment to socio-economic rights. This section, which locates the right to health within a context of mutually supporting and intersecting rights. With the increase in the breadth of the work of the AIDS Law Project, it made sense to form a new organisation to succeed the ALP that was structured for our new focus. SECTION27 seeks to contribute towards the progressive realisation of socio-economic rights, linking the law to social justice campaigns. We have a particular focus on the right of access to health-care services, the right to a basic education and the legal and political conditions necessary for sustaining rights under the rule of law.

Most significant achievements over the last five years
- A successful transition from AIDS Law Project to SECTION27 in order to broaden our mandate from HIV & AIDS to broader health and socio-economic rights work - particularly the right to a basic education. - The Limpopo textbooks case in 2012 ensured delivery of 1.2 million textbooks to learners in Limpopo province, secured a ground-breaking court judgment about the powers and obligations of the state, prompted a Presidential inquiry and put the state of education in South Africa at the top of the national agenda. - The Constitutional Court judgment in Lee v Minister of Correctional Services (2012), in which we intervened as amicus curiae, was a landmark victory for ensuring the obligations
and liability of the state in the management of TB in prisons and will be of great significance to 200,000 prisoners currently at risk. - We contributed substantially to the second National Strategic Plan on HIV, STIs and TB 2012 – 2016 (and particularly ensuring the inclusion of Strategic Objective 4: ‘Ensuring protection of human rights and improving access to justice’). - We have played a significant role in the initiation, expansion and monitoring of the anti-retroviral treatment programme and continue to promote the agenda of people living with HIV and AIDS in order to ensure the protection of their basic human rights.
Social Justice Coalition

Year established 2008
Legal entity type Voluntary Association
PBO Status 2012 Yes
Financial year end 28 February
Primary activities Advocacy, Litigation, Research, Conscientising, Skills development / capacity building
Geographical Focus Within specific provinces: Western Cape
Major metropolitan areas
Number of staff 223
Proportion of staff that are volunteers 90%
Proportion of management with degrees or diplomas 100%
Organisational expenses 2011/12 Just over R2 million to R3 million
Primary source of income Donor funding, local
Donors at the time of the survey Atlantic Philanthropies, RAITH Foundation, Open Society Foundation for South Africa, HIVOS, Millenium Trust, Hollard, IBP, Heinrich Boell Foundation, Open Arms of Minnesota

Objectives

The Social Justice Coalition (SJC) is a grassroots social movement campaigning for safe, healthy and dignified communities in some of South Africa’s largest, most under-developed and dangerous townships. The main focus area is Khayelitsha, Cape Town - home to 700 000 people most of whom live in shacks made of wood and metal sheeting. The SJC promotes active citizenship through education, policy and research and community organising to ensure government is accountable, open and responsive. We focus on some of the most basic rights and services guaranteed in the Constitution to advance our vision. Meaningful engagement between communities and government to realise people’s rights is a core principle of SJC campaigns. The SJC has 14 active branches and over 100 partner organisations. The SJC has two primary campaigns; The Clean and Safe Sanitation Campaign and the Justice for all Campaign. We also participate in broader campaigns to combat hate crimes (notably homophobia and xenophobia) prevent corruption and protect the supremacy of the Constitution and rule of law.

Most significant achievements over the last five years

Extension and development of branches Development of branch members hard skills and political knowledge and understanding The launch by the City of Cape Town of a Janitorial service for all informal settlements in Cape Town The establishment of a Commission of Inquiry in Policing in Khayelitsha by the Premier of the Western Cape.
Socio-Economic Rights Institute of South Africa (SERI)

Year established 2010
Legal entity type NPC
PBO Status 2012 Yes
Financial year end 28 February
Primary activities Advisory, Advocacy, Litigation, Conscientising, Research, Monitoring, Service Provision
Geographical Focus Nationally
Within specific provinces: Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal, North West, Western Cape
Major metropolitan areas
Smaller towns and cities
Number of staff 30
Proportion of staff that are volunteers 0%
Proportion of management with degrees or diplomas 67%
Organisational expenses 2011/12 Just over R3 million to R5 million
Primary source of income Donor funding, international
Donors at the time of the survey Atlantic Philanthropies, Ford Foundation, Open Society Foundation for South Africa, RAITH Foundation, Bertha Foundation, Misereor.

Objectives
SERI advances social justice in South Africa through the enforcement of the socio-economic rights entrenched in South Africa’s Constitution and in international law. We do so by undertaking detailed research, public advocacy and education and strategic litigation. SERI assists progressive communities and movements seeking social justice to develop and implement their own agendas for change, by offering our services to those who think that research, advocacy and litigation might assist them in the pursuit of their goals. At present, our main thematic areas of work are housing and evictions, access to basic services and defending political space and the right to engage in public protest in the pursuit of social justice.

Most significant achievements over the last five years
*Establishing the principle that the state must provide alternative accommodation to poor people facing homelessness as a result of eviction. *Establishing the principle that a landlord may not terminate a residential lease and evict a tenant if to do so would be unfair, in the sense that it would result in disproportionate hardship to the tenant. Before SERI’s intervention, a landlord could terminate a residential lease at will. *Producing and disseminating high quality resource guides on housing law and policy, basic sanitation policy and practice, and local governance. *Protecting several thousand people against unlawful eviction. *Obtaining basic water and sanitation services for an informal settlement of 3500 residents.
Studies in Poverty and Inequality Institute

Year established
2006

Legal entity type
NPC

PBO Status 2012
Yes

Financial year end
31 December

Primary activities
Advisory, Advocacy, Research, Networking and building key relationships between diverse social actors.

Geographical Focus
Nationally
Outside South Africa

Number of staff
9

Proportion of staff that are volunteers
0%

Proportion of management with degrees or diplomas
100%

Organisational expenses 2011/12
Just over R3 million to R5 million

Primary source of income
Donor funding, international

Donors at the time of the survey
Atlantic Philanthropies, Ford Foundation, Open Society Initiative of Southern Africa, Bread for the World, Christian Aid, Friedrich Ebert Stiftung

Objectives
Developing policy alternatives to support the realisation of the rights and principles contained in the South African constitution, based on policy analysis, primary community-based research, national and global partnerships and collaboration and active engagement with policy stakeholders including government and business.

Most significant achievements over the last five years
Undertaking Gauteng Poverty Hearings with SACC in 2010 Facilitating national workshops on social security reforms with the Department of Social Development Facilitating consultation between the Deputy President, the Presidency and civil society on the Anti Poverty Strategy Facilitating production of Community Constituency positions at NEDLAC on policies pertaining to social security, poverty, youth wage subsidy, fiscal policy, monetary policy, the growth path, and the national development plan.
The Surplus People Project (SPP)

Year established 1985
Legal entity type NPC
PBO Status 2012 Yes
Financial year end 31 December
Primary activities Advocacy, Research, Conscientising, Service Provision
Geographical Focus Within specific provinces: North West, Western Cape
Smaller towns and cities
Rural areas outside of towns and cities
Number of staff 30
Proportion of staff that are volunteers 20%
Proportion of management with degrees or diplomas 100%
Organisational expenses 2011/12 Just over R7 million to R10 million
Primary source of income Donor funding, international

Objectives

The Surplus People Project (SPP) was established in 1984, first as a voluntary organisation dealing with forced removals and, from 1995, registered as a section 21 not-for-profit company. SPP focuses on the poorer sectors of the community and works in rural areas in the Northern and Western Cape Provinces, specifically Namaqualand, Hantam Karoo and West Coast districts respectively. We facilitate pro-poor agrarian transformation and food sovereignty and support and promote the implementation of agro-ecological practices as alternative to the dominant forms of production. This involves assisting landless women and men and farmers to acquire land, manage it in a sustainable way, and make productive use of land for improved livelihoods. Through our practice and with communities we advocate for pro-poor policy formation drawing primarily from experiences of implementation on the ground but also informed by principles of equity, justice, participatory democracy and a respect for human rights.

Most significant achievements over the last five years

Building capacity of farm workers, small scale producers to self-organise, speak for themselves, make transitions to alternative forms of production and making informed choices through information exchanges, exposures and popular education and awareness raising. Supporting the people driven Food Sovereignty movement; putting Agroecology as an alternative on the national agenda.
The Southern Africa Litigation Centre

Year established 2005
Legal entity type Trust
PBO Status 2012 Yes
Financial year end 28 February
Primary activities Litigation
Geographical Focus Outside South Africa
Number of staff 15
Proportion of staff that are volunteers 0%
Proportion of management with degrees or diplomas 100%
Organisational expenses 2011/12 Over R10 million
Primary source of income Donor funding, international
Donors at the time of the survey Ford Foundation, Open Society Foundation for South Africa, Open Society Initiative of Southern Africa, Freedom House, UNDEF.

Objectives

SALC aims to provide support, both technical and financial, to human rights and public interest initiatives undertaken by domestic lawyers within the southern Africa region, specifically: Angola, Botswana, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe. SALC’s model is to work in conjunction with domestic lawyers in each jurisdiction who are interested in litigating important cases involving human rights or the rule of law. SALC supports these lawyers in a variety of ways, including, as appropriate, providing legal research and drafting, training and mentoring, and monetary support. While SALC aims primarily to provide support on a specific case-by-case basis, its objectives also include the provision of training and the facilitation of legal networks within the region.

Most significant achievements over the last five years

Securing a judicial order and contributing to the campaign which sought to stop offload in the region from the An Yua Jiang, a Chinese ship, of weapons bound for the Zimbabwe Defence Force in the aftermath of the 2008 elections. Securing a court order in South Africa that prosecuting authorities initiate an investigation into the crime against humanity of torture in Zimbabwe, where suspected perpetrators are travelling into South Africa. Securing a court order in Namibia recognising the unlawfulness of coercive sterilisations of HIV positive women and securing them compensation. Securing a Botswana court order overturning discriminatory customary inheritance laws which provide only for male inheritance. Contributing to a successful campaign which saw the pardon of two Malawian men, Steven Monjeza and Tiwonge Chimbalanga, sentenced to hard labour for "unnatural offences". Helping lead the campaign to secure reinstatement of the SADC Tribunal. The campaign has thus far been unsuccessful but the high level advocacy directed at Ministers of Justice throughout the region secured unprecedented access and the campaign is on-going.
**Treatment Action Campaign**

Year established: 1998  
Legal entity type: NPC  
PBO Status 2012: Yes  
Financial year end: 28 February  
Primary activities: Advocacy, Litigation, Research, Monitoring  
Geographical Focus: Within specific provinces: Eastern Cape, Free State, Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal, Limpopo, Mpumalanga, Western Cape  
Number of staff: 8158 (158 without volunteers)  
Proportion of staff that are volunteers: 98%  
Proportion of management with degrees or diplomas: 100%  
Organisational expenses 2011/12: Over R10 million  
Primary source of income: Donor funding, international  
Donors at the time of the survey: Atlantic Philanthropies, RAITH Foundation, Ford Foundation, Open Society Foundation for South Africa, Lotto (government run lottery), European Union, COMIC Relief, DFID, Bread for the World

**Objectives**

TAC advocates for increased access to treatment, care and support services for people living with HIV/AIDS, and campaigns to reduce new HIV infections. Its mission is to “ensure that every person living with HIV has access to quality comprehensive prevention and treatment services to live a healthy life.” With more than 16,000 members and 267 branches, TAC has become the leading civil society force behind comprehensive health care services for people living with HIV/AIDS in South Africa. Since its inception, TAC has won numerous court cases; held government accountable for health care service delivery; campaigned against AIDS denialism; challenged the world’s leading pharmaceutical companies to make treatment more affordable, and cultivated community leadership on HIV and AIDS. Their efforts have been highly successful, and have resulted in many life-saving interventions.

**Most significant achievements over the last five years**

TAC has achieved much that it can be proud of, not least that 1.6 million people were on antiretroviral treatment (ART) at the start of 2012, compared to zero eight years ago. In 2007 TAC defeated AIDS denialism and won a rational and bold National Strategic Plan (NSP) 2007 - 2011, which it helped to keep alive. In 2011 TAC was intensively involved in the review of the NSP 2007-2011 and the development of the NSP 2012-2016 that Cabinet adopted in November 2011. The new NSP was a great step forward, providing a political framework for HIV and TB activism for another five years.
**Tshwaranang Legal Advocacy Centre**

Year established 1998  
Legal entity type NPC  
PBO Status 2012 Yes  
Financial year end 28 February  
Primary activities Advisory, Advocacy, Litigation, Research, Monitoring, Service Provision  
Geographical Focus Within specific provinces: Gauteng, Mpumalanga  
Major metropolitan areas  
Rural areas outside of towns and cities  
Number of staff 14  
Proportion of staff that are volunteers 0%  
Proportion of management with degrees or diplomas 100%  
Organisational expenses 2011/12 No response.  
Primary source of income Donor funding, international  
Donors at the time of the survey Open Society Foundation for South Africa, European Union, Sigrid Rausing, Heinrich Boell, First Rand, Irish Aid, Finnish Embassy

**Objectives**

The Tshwaranang Legal Advocacy Centre to End Violence Against Women (TLAC) promotes and defends the rights of women to be free from violence and to have access to appropriate and adequate services. Our key activities include research and policy development, litigation and legal advice, advocacy, training and public awareness.

**Most significant achievements over the last five years**

**UCT LAW CLINIC**

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Year established</td>
<td>1973</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal entity type</td>
<td>Accredited law Clinic registered in terms of the Cape Law Society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PBO Status 2012</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial year end</td>
<td>31 December</td>
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<tr>
<td>Primary activities</td>
<td>Advisory, Litigation, Service Provision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographical Focus</td>
<td>Nationally</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Within specific provinces: Western Cape</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Major metropolitan areas</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Smaller towns and cities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of staff</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion of staff that are volunteers</td>
<td>0%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Proportion of management with degrees or diplomas</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organisational expenses 2011/12</td>
<td>R under 1 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary source of income</td>
<td>University funding</td>
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<tr>
<td>Donors at the time of the survey</td>
<td>University of Cape Town and Attorney's Fidelity Fund</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Objectives**

The Clinic is part of the Law Faculty of the University of Cape Town. Its mandate is provide law students with the opportunity of taking on real matters and in doing so to further their Clinical legal knowledge. Students attend satellite clinics in three areas in Cape Town and take on legal matters, supervised by attorneys in the employ of the Law Clinic. The Clinic operates to assist indigent people who would otherwise be unable to access the law. The Clinic is accredited in terms of the Cape Law Society, assists people according to a means test and receives minimal funding from the University and the Attorney's Fidelity Fund.

**Most significant achievements over the last five years**

Assisting the community with their legal matters in that they were finally resolved. I have just taken over the Directorship as of 1 Jan 2013 so it is a little hard to deduct what specific cases was the most significant.
UCT Refugee Rights Unit (Refugee Rights Clinic)

Year established: 1998
Legal entity type: University based / registered legal clinic
PBO Status 2012: Yes
Financial year end: 31 December
Primary activities: Advisory, Advocacy, Litigation, Research, Conscientising, Service Provision
Geographical Focus: Nationally
Within specific provinces: Western Cape
Major metropolitan areas
Number of staff: 12
Proportion of staff that are volunteers: 17%
Proportion of management with degrees or diplomas: 100%
Organisational expenses 2011/12: Just over R3 million to R5 million
Primary source of income: Donor funding, international
Donors at the time of the survey: Atlantic Philanthropies, UNHCR - United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Sigrid Rausing Trust, UCT Faculty of Law

Objectives
Legal service provider to refugees and asylum seekers navigating through asylum process and for rights violations; strategic litigation on behalf of refugees/asylum seekers; advocacy and training of refugees and front line service providers - government officials and judicial officers; research and teaching.

Most significant achievements over the last five years
Over the past five years, the UCT Refugee Rights Unit has grown from a small project within the UCT Law Clinic to its own Unit within the Faculty of Law; it has been able to extend its legal services from approximately 1000 persons per year to over 5000 per year. The Unit has developed a strategic litigation project, which has achieved significant success. The Unit has been engaging at a more academic level and is recognized as experts in the field, both locally, regionally and internationally. Juta Law has commissioned the Unit to write a book on Refugee Law School.
**University of Witwatersrand Law Clinic**

- **Year established**: 1993
- **Legal entity type**: Trust
- **PBO Status 2012**: Yes
- **Financial year end**: 31 December
- **Primary activities**: Litigation
- **Geographical Focus**: Within specific provinces: Gauteng
  - Major metropolitan areas
- **Number of staff**: 25
- **Proportion of staff that are volunteers**: 0%
- **Proportion of management with degrees or diplomas**: 64%
- **Organisational expenses 2011/12**: Just over R3 million to R5 million
- **Primary source of income**: Donor funding, local
- **Donors at the time of the survey**: University, Legal Aid Board, Attorneys Fidelity Fund, Atlantic Philanthropies

**Objectives**

Providing Legal assistance to refugees, asylum seekers and undocumented migrants in the province

**Most significant achievements over the last five years**

Significant impact litigation.
Western Cape Anti Eviction Campaign

Year established 2001
Legal entity type NPC
PBO Status 2012 No response.
Financial year end No response.
Primary activities Conscientising, Service Provision
Geographical Focus Within specific provinces: Eastern Cape, Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal, Mpumalanga, North West, Western Cape
Major metropolitan areas
Number of staff No response.
Proportion of staff that are volunteers No response.
Proportion of management with degrees or diplomas No response.
Organisational expenses 2011/12 No response.
Primary source of income No response.
Donors at the time of the survey No response.

Objectives
The organisation mandate to represent the interest of the poor, the primary objectives is to see the poor not been evicted. Also to make sure that the poor are protected at all times in the new South Africa.

Most significant achievements over the last five years
No response.
Women's Legal Centre Trust

Year established 1998
Legal entity type Trust
PBO Status 2012 Yes
Financial year end 31 December
Primary activities Litigation
Geographical Focus Nationally
Major metropolitan areas
Number of staff 16
Proportion of staff that are volunteers 6%
Proportion of management with degrees or diplomas 100%
Organisational expenses 2011/12 Just over R3 million to R5 million
Primary source of income Donor funding, international

Objectives
The Centre has a vision of women in South Africa free from violence, empowered to ensure their own reproductive and health rights, free to own their own share of property, having a safe place to stay and empowered to work in a safe and equal environment. The Centre seeks to achieve its long term goals through litigation. The Centre has identified 5 strategic areas in which to litigate and conduct law reform. These areas are:

• Fair access to resources: We will take up cases that ensure that on dissolution of partnerships, whether by death or separation, that women receive a fair share of the assets of the partnership. This involves ensuring that all partnerships are legally recognised, irrespective of religion and custom.
• Being free of violence: We will take up cases that improve the access of women and girl children to State protection from gender based violence, particularly rape and domestic violence and increase protections for girl children from abuse in schools.
• Having a safe place to stay: We will take up cases that extend tenure to women in their own right, and to prevent loss of tenure on dissolution of relationships.
• Being able to work: We will take up cases that extend employment protections to vulnerable groups, develop the law on sexual harassment in relation to farm and domestic workers, and ensure equal opportunities in the workplace.
• Being well: We will continue to defend legal challenges to the right to makes choices around reproductive health, and to litigate to ensure that women have access to reproductive health care. We will take cases related to women’s access to health care and the intersection between HIV/AIDS and our other strategic focus areas.

Most significant achievements over the last five years
Over the last three (3) years the WLC has successfully represented clients or assisted the courts as a friend of the court in the following cases:
• Making submissions in the Supreme Court of Appeal (SCA) on the extreme negative impact that the High Court judgment, which declared 29 sexual offences invalid, would have on women. SCA allowed WLC as amicus to introduce evidence on the number of convictions (Director of Public Prosecutions v Prins).
• Assisting the SCA, as a friend of the court, in a case where the SCA found that where a husband in a polygamous customary marriage takes a second wife and does not register the contract relating to the proprietary regime required by the
Recognition of Customary Marriages Act, the second wife should not be penalized by declaring the marriage invalid (M v N). • Obtaining an undertaking from the Post Office Pension fund, as a result of a constitutional court application, to amend the legislation to allow for women to access their share of their ex-spouses pension interest on divorce and not have to wait until the ex-spouse retires. • Obtaining an order declaring that testamentary trusts that exclude girls discriminate on the basis of gender (Board of Executors). • Obtaining an order in the Equality Court that the assault of a lesbian woman is unfair discrimination on the grounds of gender and sexual orientation, in addition to criminal sanctions of the perpetrators (Louw). • Challenging the City of Cape Town housing policy that women in Muslim marriages are not registered as co-owners of council houses (Solarie). • Defending the extension of this duty in relation to the vicarious liability of the state for police officers on stand-by duty who commit rapes (F v Minister of Safety and Security). • Challenging the discriminatory provisions of laws relating to intestate succession, thus enabling women married in terms of polygamous Islamic marriages (Gabie-Hassam) and Hindu marriages (Govender) to inherit from their spouses. • Challenging the interpretation of an “employee” in the Labour Relations Act that prevented sex workers from obtaining the necessary labour protections in terms of the labour legislation and the Constitution (Kylie). • Holding the state as employer liable for sexual harassment by successfully suing the metro police on behalf of a woman employee who was constructively dismissed after reporting sexual harassment, obtaining maximum compensation for client (Radebe). • Making submissions on the gendered nature of sexual violence where the Constitutional Court found that existing provisions for the protection of child witnesses in sexual offences cases were not being adequately utilised and ordered the State to furnish a report on the implementation of existing witness protection measures to the Court (Mokoena).