



annual report

2016 / 2017



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Fighting injustice & inequality!

Towards dignity & democratic power



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Published in June 2017 for the
Social Justice Coalition Annual
General Meeting.

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Registered S18A(1) Public
Benefit Organisation: 930031506
Registered Non-Profit
Organisation:
067-689-NPO

Letter from the General Secretary

This year we have worked hard at building our movement. The most crucial part of this was developing, strengthening, and expanding the SJC's membership and branches. As a result our branches have expanded beyond Khayelitsha to a number of new areas including Kraaifontein, Philippi, Gugulethu, and Nyanga.

Our political education programme – a key driver in building sustainable branches and developing active members – started to yield results. The calibre of leadership in our branches improved greatly. In 2016 we launched a fully-fledged branch internship programme which aims at developing activism, strengthening our organising capacity, and expose our members to the day-to-day operations of the organisation. The Chairpersons' Forum took the lead in coordinating branch work.

In 2016, through our work with the City of Cape Town's budget, over 4000 budget submissions were made, with the majority of these from poor and working-class communities.

We also faced increasing antagonism from the City on sanitation and the City's prioritisation of temporary services rather than long term sanitation infrastructure as a response to the needs of informal settlements.

As a last resort we launched litigation against the City. The case demands the provision of long-term sanitation infrastructure in informal settlements and deals with the important issues around informal settlement upgrading and residents' rights to be

part of the city. This is leading us into a new phase of work on the upgrading of informal settlements and land specifically.

When the Khayelitsha Commission on policing released its report in 2014, the Minister of Police and National Commissioner tried to undermine its findings and recommendations. However, through our advocacy this shifted and the state began implementing some of the recommendations, including a convening of a Youth Gangs multi-sectoral task team, as well as a commitment from the police to building a fourth police station in Khayelitsha at Makhaza.

However, more needs to be done in order to improve safety and justice for our communities. In particular, the police still refused to deal with the question of inequitable and unjust resourcing in poor, mainly black communities. As such we launched a court case against the Minister of Police, demanding that they redress the "apartheid theory" used in allocating police resources. Already this case has seen an important victory when the Cape Town High Court ruled against the SAPS in their attempt to prevent the Nyanga CPF from being admitted as co-applicant.

It is unfortunate that we were left with no option but to approach the courts against both the police and local government to ensure that the state fulfils its constitutional obligations. The fact that these cases are in the court illustrates the increasingly shameless lack of accountability by

state institutions, while their inaction and failures continue to put unnecessary pressure on the judiciary.

Several other important developments happened this year. After years of facing challenges related to office space – we finally moved into a new building called the Isivivana Centre. This space allows us to implement our programmes, in close proximity to other social justice organisations with whom we work, and is accessible to our members.

Our *SJC-10* case on the Gatherings Act has received support from a range of organisations. The success of this case will address the continued criminalisation of protests.

Thank you to the outgoing secretariat, staff, and members for your contribution to the struggle. The growth and achievements of the SJC in the past year is testament to your commitment, guidance, and hard work.

Amandla!



Phumeza Mlungwana
General Secretary



What is the SJC?



The SJC is a democratic, mass-based social movement that campaigns for the advancement of the constitutional rights to life, dignity, equality, freedom and safety for all people, but especially those living in informal settlements across South Africa.

Informal settlements, mostly located on urban peripheries, make up around 20% of the households in each of South Africa's major cities. Spatial Apartheid means that poor and working-class communities live in some of the most dangerous areas in the country. The majority of informal settlements have existed for more than 15 years, many for more than two decades. Yet they continue to be treated as temporary and impermanent by the state. Extreme economic and spatial inequality continues and state resource allocation tends to be highly unjust.

Founded on 16 June 2008, the SJC has built a movement for safety, justice and equality in informal settlements made up of 16 branches and thousands of members.

Using a variety of strategies and tactics, the SJC organises informal settlement residents to build democratic power within poor communities. The SJC uses research, organising, education and advocacy in sustained

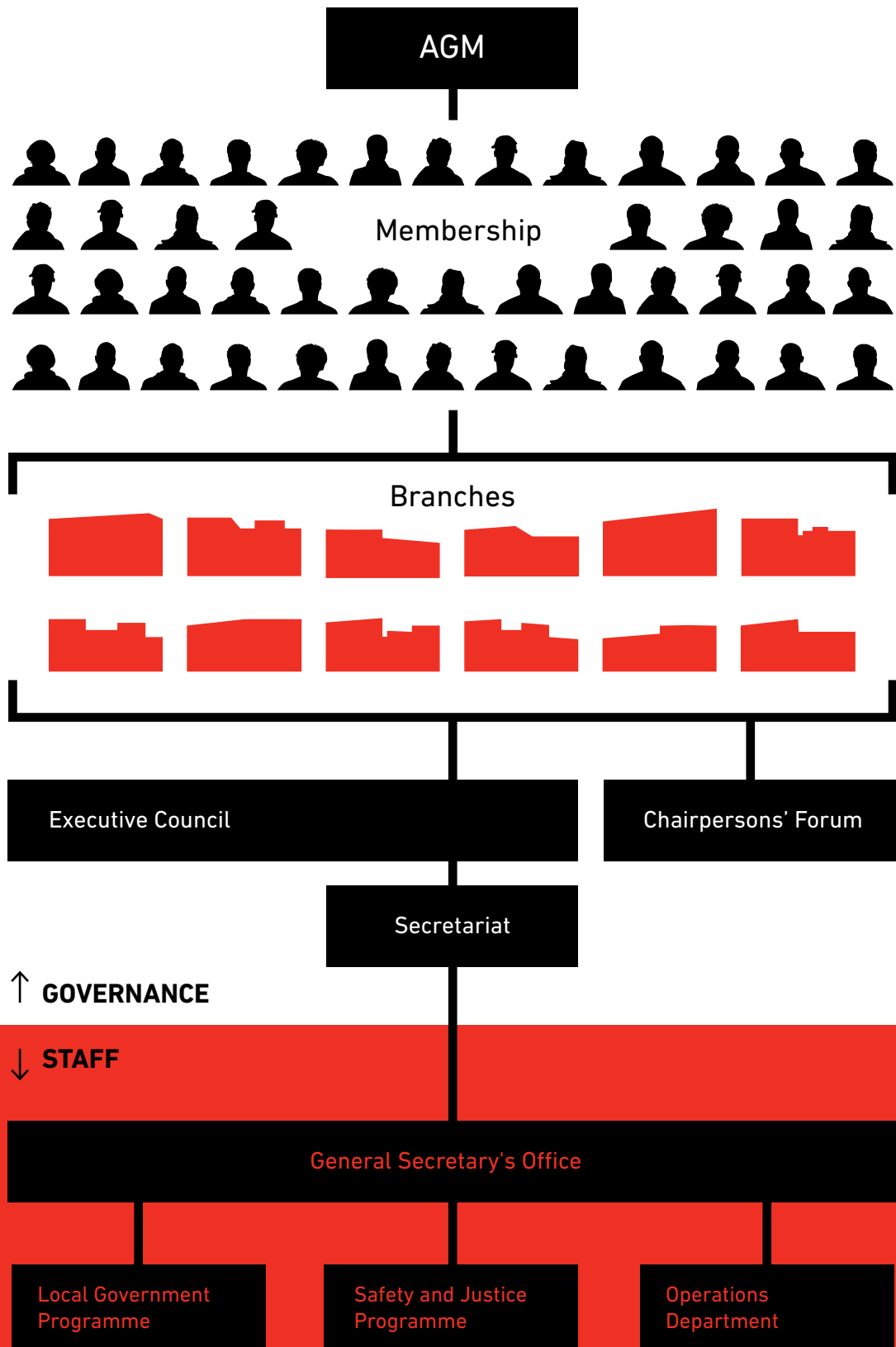
campaigns for social justice and to challenge power.

Our campaigns are divided across two programmes. The Safety and Justice Programme campaigns for improved policing and an improved criminal justice system, while the Local Government Programme leads our work on informal settlement services and infrastructure.

An Annual General Meeting is held every year where members formally adopt the SJC's priorities through branch commissions, discussions, and resolutions. The Executive Council - effectively the highest decision-making body after the AGM - is made up of the elected leadership of all branches and provides strategic leadership and guidance throughout the year. Every two years there is an elective AGM where the SJC's Secretariat is elected.

The General Secretary is the head of the organisation and the General Secretary's office coordinates all day-to-day work of the SJC, providing overall management of governance, programmes, operations and political education. The Operations Department manages our human resources, finance and administration.





The SJC branches

An important part of the SJC's work this year was the strengthening, expanding and growing of SJC's branches and membership. This year we began expanding our branches into several new areas within the Cape Town Metro, with the view to further national expansion over the coming year. This includes new branches in Kraaifontein and Marikana in Philippi, as well as organising in Masiphumelele near Fish Hoek, Imizamo Yethu in Hout Bay and Europe in Nyanga.

The Chairpersons' Forum - the forum of branch leaders tasked with overall coordination of branch work - took its leadership to new levels and undertook branch-wide organising and events throughout the year. This also included support of branch administration and recruitment drives. In early 2016 two new branches prepared to launch - CCT and Monwabisi Park 2.

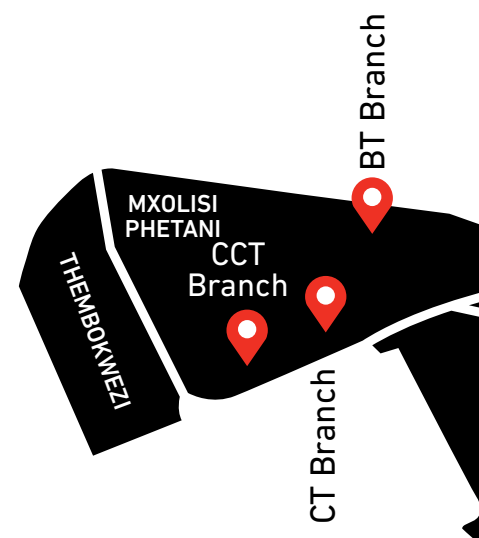
Following our first branch leadership camp in July 2015, we took the decision to start developing a new, comprehensive branch political education and support strategy.

The branch education and support programme is a central part of building our movement. As part of the programme, we organised museum visits, hosted documentary screenings, and ran courses on politics, history, and society, as well as on building confidence for public speaking. At the end of 2015, we saw the first group graduate from our politics course. As a priority area for the SJC, this is just the beginning

of rolling out a full programme over the course of 2016 that will include various components such as skills development, internships, and courses.

This year the programme grew significantly and is a key mechanism the SJC is now using in building sustainability and developing politically engaged and active members. We hired a full-time education coordinator and also began a fully fledged branch internship programme, where branch members become interns for fixed periods and undergo a skills training and development programme. In 2016 we had two cohorts of interns and in 2017 we have doubled the intake of interns.

Branches are central to the SJC. Through these programmes, our existing branches developed in strength, leadership and independence. Of particular significance has been the ability of the Chairpersons' Forum - the co-ordinating structure of branch leaders - to lead branch work.



**This year
we began
expanding our
branches into
several new
areas in Cape
Town**



Our campaign for safety and justice

The SJC was one of the primary complainants in the O'Regan-Pikoli Khayelitsha Commission of Inquiry (COI) that investigated the breakdown of relations between the police and the community and police inefficiencies. This was the outcome of many years of campaigning on safety and justice. Through a combination of advocacy, organising, mass actions, research, education and mobilisation, the SJC, with Ndifuna Ukwazi (NU), Equal Education, Treatment Action Campaign and Free Gender ensured the Commission went ahead, despite the attempts by the Minister of Police to stop it through the Western Cape High Court and the Constitutional Court.

The Khayelitsha Commission of Inquiry released its findings and 20 recommendations on 25 August 2014. It identified systemic structural and operational inefficiencies in the police, and concluded that the evidence showed a breakdown in the relations between the Khayelitsha community and police. The 20 recommendations were directed to SAPS, the City of Cape Town, IPID and the Western Cape Provincial Government for implementation. The terrible situation painted by the Khayelitsha Commission's findings can be found across South Africa's poor and working-class areas.

The Khayelitsha Commission provided a roadmap for long-term structural and institutional change in policing.

But when it ended, the Minister of Police and National Commissioner ignored the outcomes of the Commission and tried to undermine its findings and recommendations.

State begins implementing COI recommendations 18 months late

In mid-2015, after a year of trying to engage the Minister of Police, the SJC staged an occupation outside Parliament and demanded action. Subsequently, we maintained consistent public pressure.

SAPS and the Western Cape provincial government then announced a joint task team - comprised of SAPS officials, Western Cape government officials and community representatives - to work towards the monitoring and implementation of the recommendations. For over six months, however, the task team's mandate was unclear.

It made little progress, and appeared to be little more than a delaying tactic.

During the course of 2016 the SJC participated in the task team and used sustained advocacy to make sure the task team committed to properly monitoring the implementation of the Commission's recommendations. The task team began to meet regularly and to address each of the Commission's recommendations, departing from previous refusals to do so. The SAPS-government task team's transformation from a politicised, resistant body to one fully engaged in the recommendations, represents a major turning point this year.

Priorities Meeting reconvened and progress made on youth gangs task team

The SJC's advocacy in the SAPS-Western Cape Government task team has resulted in the reconvening, at the community level, of the Khayelitsha Cluster Priorities Meeting (previously called the Joints Meeting). The Priorities Meeting allows for the democratic participation of poor and working-class Khayelitsha residents and civil society organisations in programmes aimed at improving safety and access to justice.

The Priorities Meeting established five sub-committees on the most pressing issues facing the Khayelitsha community. This allows for various levels of government and various government departments to work

co-operatively and in consultation with one another. As a result of the Priorities Meeting, the relationship between communities, organisations and the police is being improved.

Further progress is also taking place in the Priorities Meeting's five sub-committees, which focus on Substance Abuse, Youth Safety, Vulnerable Groups, Community Safety and Justice, and Economic factors in regard to safety in Khayelitsha.

In 2016 the SJC ran a public campaign on the Youth Gangs multi-sectoral task team directed at the Western Cape Government and in particular its Department of Education. The SJC undertook meetings and negotiations with the provincial officials in power who were resisting establishing the task team. This succeeded in getting the Department of Community Safety to commit to convening the task team.

The Youth Safety sub-committee's composition, in its new form, is now meeting the requirements of Recommendation 12 of the Commission

that called for a structure to address the youth gangs in Khayelitsha. The Departments of Education and Cultural Affairs and Sports now jointly chair the Youth Safety sub-committee, which is in the process of developing a plan to improve learner and youth safety in Khayelitsha.

The police resourcing case: unequal and irrational resourcing

The irrational and discriminatory under-resourcing of police stations in Khayelitsha and other similarly placed black-African and coloured areas, was first brought to the attention of Khayelitsha residents during the Commission's hearings.

Despite numerous attempts to get SAPS, the Minister of Police and Parliament's Portfolio Committee on Police to rectify this injustice, the inequity and discrimination remains.

In 2016 the SJC and Equal Education launched litigation in the Equality

Court at the Western Cape High Court to address the irrational and discriminatory allocation of the police's human resources across all 1140 police precincts in South Africa. The Women's Legal Centre was admitted to be friends of the court. The SJC is represented by the Legal Resources Centre.

The Nyanga Community Police Forum (CPF) joined as an applicant in the case. The Nyanga police precinct, which the CPF represents, has had the highest number of murders in the country for the last six consecutive years, yet it is the fourth least resourced police precinct in the Western Cape.

SAPS opposed the Nyanga CPF application and on 23 September 2016 the court ruled against SAPS. This was a major victory for our case.



SAPS opposed the Nyanga CPF application and on 23 September 2016 the court ruled against SAPS. Given the strength of the CPF's affidavit, this was a major victory for our case, the applicants and the communities they represent. It set an important precedent for the ability of CPFs to hold the police accountable through the courts.

After the ruling, SAPS was required to file their responding papers by 30 November 2016, but they failed to do so. As a result our legal representa-

tives filed a chamber book application seeking the court to direct SAPS to file their papers as a matter of urgency and on 26 January 2017 the Court again ruled in our favour, instructing SAPS to file their papers and indicating that a failure to do so would result in the case being heard as uncontested. SAPS began filing their papers at the end of February 2017.

We're going to court to change a system that, in its current form, is a tool of discrimination, inequality and injustice



Moving forward

There have been important gains on various other recommendations, including a schedule for the establishment of the Makhaza police station in Khayelitsha, a signing of a community policing commitment by the Cluster Commander in Khayelitsha, and the quarterly, rather than annual,

release of crime statistics. In addition, a Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Offences (FCS) Unit was established at Lingeletu West Police Station and the Western Cape Government established the Western Cape Police Ombudsman, responsible for oversight of police in the province.

In Khayelitsha there are high levels of gender-based violence, low levels of reporting, and few convictions in reported cases. The SJC started monitoring and offering support to survivors and families of gender based violence cases at the Khayelitsha Magistrates' Court. In one of the cases monitored by the SJC, the magistrate cited public engagement as an important factor in the court decision, and ultimately in justice. We continue to monitor several cases.

It is now urgent that SAPS deal with the issue of irrational and inequitable police resourcing. Our court action continues.



Khayelitsha Commission of Inquiry recommendations

How far have we come?

When the Commission ended, it made 20 recommendations to deal with SAPS's inefficiencies and the breakdown in relations between Khayelitsha's police and community. Within Khayelitsha, the SAPS became much more cooperative and the Commission's impact began to be felt soon after it ended. But at a national level for over a year the Minister of Police would not act on the Commission's recommendations.

Through sustained pressure and campaigning, the SAPS finally began to commit to implementing many of the Commission's recommendations.

1



Community Policing Commitment

Each police station in Khayelitsha should adopt a Community Policing Commitment in consultation with local residents.



A single uniform commitment was adopted across all three police stations rather than three station-specific commitments.

2



Procedural Justice Model of Policing

The police in Khayelitsha should adopt a procedural justice model of policing, in keeping with the 'daffodil principle'



SAPS has recently sought clarification from academics on what a Procedural Justice Model of Policing entails.

6



Visible Policing

The Provincial Commissioner should issue guidelines for visible policing in informal settlements.



At both national and provincial level no guidelines for visible policing in informal settlements exist.

7



Human Resource Allocations

The SAPS system for determining the allocation of human resources should be revised and more human resources should urgently be re-allocated to Khayelitsha's three police stations.



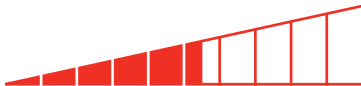
Mostly inexperienced new enlistments have been allocated to Khayelitsha. As of January 2017, Lingeletu West had 86 fewer members than it did at the start of the Commission's hearings. Khayelitsha Site B and Harare respectively had 45 and 56 more members than they did in 2013. The system determining the allocation of human resources has not been revised.

3



Monitoring & Oversight

A monitoring and oversight team should be established to ensure that the inefficiencies at Khayelitsha's police stations and Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Offences (FCS) Unit are eradicated.



Originally it was stated that the SAPS/Western Cape Government Task Team would serve as the Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) team. Recently, however, this task team appointed a new, dedicated M&E team.

4



Change-Management Process

An urgent change management process should be implemented by the leadership of Khayelitsha Cluster, FCS Unit and three police stations.



New, energetic leadership has taken the lead on this recommendation. Unfortunately it is not clear how the success of this change will be measured, as no plan to incorporate external measures of police performance has been developed.

5



Detective Services

Address the systemic problems affecting Khayelitsha's detective branches and FCS Unit.



Despite a backlog team having helped to address a huge backlog of accumulated pending dockets, the three police precincts had 10 less detectives at the end of January 2017 than they had on 1 April 2013.

8



Saps-Civilian Relations

Additional steps should be taken to improve relations between SAPS and the people of Khayelitsha.



New Community Police Forums were elected after the Commission but they are not yet working optimally. In addition, despite a new approach of releasing national crime statistics quarterly, station-level crime statistics are only released annually.

9



Human Resource Practices

Human resource practices should be reviewed



It is not clear to what extent HR practices have improved and how quickly newly vacant posts are filled even though more senior posts were filled and a M&E team was appointed recently. isiXhosa programmes have been offered on a regular basis.

10



Station Performance Charts

The station performance chart should be revised to improve the relations between SAPS and the community.



In July 2016 SAPS provincially undertook to send a request to the national head office to revise the charts. To date no further update has been provided by SAPS.

11



Vengeance Killings & Attacks

Vigilantism should be dealt with by SAPS in a more systematic manner.



Despite a National Murder Study revealing 9,9% of murders with an identifiable motive has been vigilante in nature, a strategy to deal with vigilantism has not been developed. Department of Community Safety recently secured a legal opinion stating stolen goods can be returned to victims as soon as possible and don't have to be kept as an exhibit. It is not known whether communities are benefiting from this.

12



Youth Gangs

A multi-sectoral task team on youth gangs should be established by DoCS (Department of Community Safety) and should develop a plan to address the issue.



The Youth Safety sub-committee of SAPS, convened by the Priorities Meeting, recently met the requirements of the recommended multi-sectoral task team when the Western Cape Department of Basic Education joined. No plan has been developed.

13



Shebeens

A provincial task team should be set up to survey community attitudes to unlicensed liquor outlets in order to assist policy formulation.



Research has been conducted in Town Two, Khayelitsha with the assistance of local Neighbourhood Watches. We are waiting to receive the findings.

16



Complaints

The system by which complaints are lodged against SAPS should be revised to allow for greater fairness and objectivity.



No revision has been made. The Independent Police Investigative Directorate (IPID) were only made aware of this recommendation at the end of 2016 at the Western Cape SAPS task team meeting.

17



Government & Oversight

Department of Community Safety and Civilian Secretariat for Police should assume more active roles in monitoring the three Khayelitsha stations and the FCS Unit.



DoCS has assumed a more active role as a result of the DoCS/Western Cape Government Task Team and the M&E Team, although it's not clear that DoCS takes up findings with earnest. The Civilian Secretariat has not been visible.

18



CCTV Cameras

The system of CCTV surveillance in Khayelitsha should be improved through a collaborative effort between senior SAPS members and City officials.



Although members of the City of Cape Town's CCTV Unit form part of the Priorities Meeting, and are collaborating with SAPS, only one additional camera has been placed in Khayelitsha since 2013 and the technical specifications of the other 16 have not been improved.

14



Domestic Violence

A number of measures, including training courses and research programmes, should be adopted to address domestic violence.



Khayelitsha still only has one Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Offences (FCS) Unit. It is not clear to what extent additional training has been offered to SAPS members and members of the Community Police Forums.

15



Information Technology

A strategic task team should be set up by the Provincial Commissioner and Secretariat to develop a policy approach to IT.



The required task team has not been set up. SAPS argues the 10111 system is a sufficient way for the public to contact police, although a Department of Community Safety Report has found this to be inefficient.

Overall Progress

The Commission showed the power of a combination of tactics - legal advocacy, mass action, research, education and mobilisation. But as the Commission finished its work, a new struggle began to ensure that this victory would be fully realised. It is this fight which now continues.



19



Infrastructure

The physical infrastructure of the Khayelitsha police stations should be upgraded and the new Makhaza police station should be established.



A mobile police station has been deployed in Khayelitsha Site B. All other necessary upgrades identified by the Commission have not been met. The Makhaza Police Station is set to begin construction in 2018/2019.

20



Laboratory Backlogs

National Department of Health to address the backlogs in Cape Town's national chemical laboratories with appropriate assistance from Western Cape Premier.



The lack of implementation is blamed on the national Department of Health, but it is not clear whether SAPS or the Western Cape Government have substantively engaged with them on the issue.

We've come a long way, but there is much to be done

The struggle for decent sanitation

In 2009 the SJC began campaigning on sanitation in informal settlements. Over the years, the campaign has seen important gains as well as resistance from the state. In 2016 we launched litigation against the City of Cape Town on the question of long-term sanitation infrastructure and we're now moving into the broader issue of informal settlement upgrading and land.

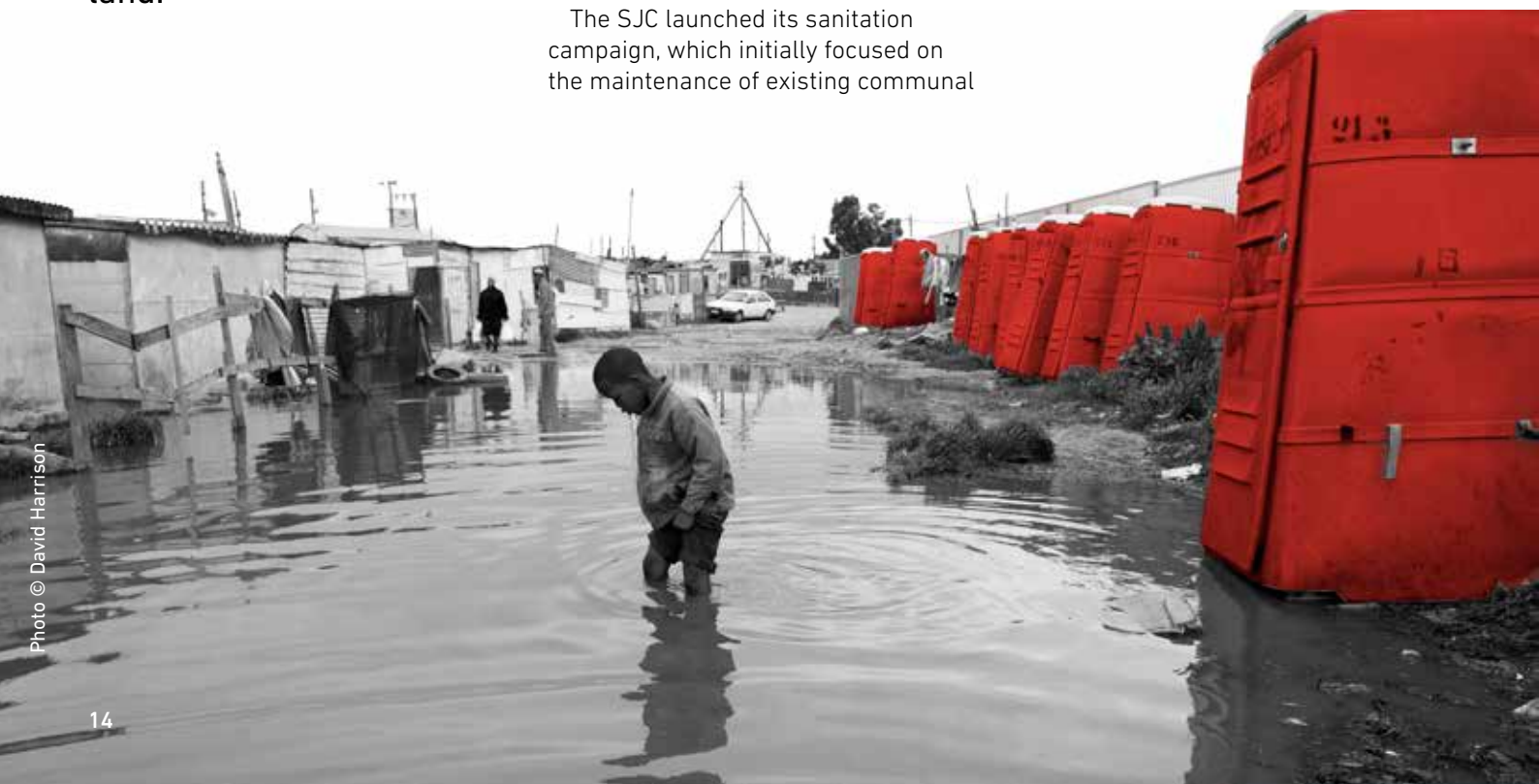
The campaign begins

For people living in informal settlements, using a toilet can be one of the most dangerous things a person can do. In 2009 SJC members raised access to sanitation as one of the key challenges to health and safety in informal settlements. Members shared stories of being attacked using toilets, walking long distances at night and a constant fear of being raped. People described how sewage sometimes flowed through their homes, and how many were forced to relieve themselves in the bush. There were stories of children dying of diarrhoea. It became clear that some of the most basic rights and freedoms of residents were being violated when they used toilets in informal settlements.

The SJC launched its sanitation campaign, which initially focused on the maintenance of existing communal

flush toilets in Khayelitsha's informal settlements. After sustained pressure from the SJC, Cape Town Mayor Patricia de Lille took up our demand for a janitorial service for communal flush toilets in informal settlements in 2012. This saw the government take responsibility for the maintenance of these services for the first time.

But, De Lille government was unable to deliver on their commitment to develop a proper plan for the janitorial service and, as the SJC heightened its activism, the City became increasingly antagonistic and defensive. The City eventually derailed a janitorial summit in 2014 set up to produce the janitorial plan and began accusing the SJC of conspiring against the government.



During the years the campaign built sanitation into a deeply political issue in Cape Town and South Africa. By 2015 the ongoing pressure of the sanitation campaign had yielded some concrete results.

The campaign for long-term sanitation infrastructure

Following the SJC's social audit on janitorial services, several of the main problems with the service were resolved. The social audits on outsourced services likewise led to remedial action. The national Department of Water and Sanitation tabled a draft national sanitation policy with a commitment to norms and standards for sanitation in informal settlements. Most importantly, the provision of sanitation facilities had improved since 2010. The number of flush toilets in informal settlements in the city more than doubled during the period.

But, we also began to see a trend whereby the City chose to prioritise temporary services over long-term sanitation infrastructure. Analysis of the City's budget showed that capital spending - spending on long-term infrastructure - on sanitation in informal settlements was extremely low and disproportionate.

It amounted to less than 2% of the Water and Sanitation capital budget. According to the City's data roughly three quarters of all toilets it has provided since 2007 were temporary facilities that were distributed through private service providers. Yet the majority of informal settlements have existed for more than 15 years. In long-term informal environments, the City was

prioritising the delivery of temporary services meant for emergency conditions.

Between 2015 and 2016 the SJC assisted informal settlement residents to make submissions on the budget. Over 500 submissions were made during the first year and 3000 during the second year. This was the first time submissions like these were made on Cape Town's budget or any municipal budget in South Africa. The SJC likewise led a campaign calling for the City to develop a plan for long-term sanitation infrastructure in informal settlements. The City refused and Mayor De Lille used her budget speeches to attack the SJC and insult our members.

During the 2016 budget process, over 1000 submissions also came from elsewhere in the city, including poor and working-class areas. Budget submissions were not misrepresented like they had been in 2015. The City adopted a new format for budget submissions in response to our campaign, making it easier for more residents from across the city to make submissions.

Together the SJC submission and the community submissions became part of the budget debates in both 2015 and 2016. In 2016 in particular they were raised and supported by numerous councillors and discussion was heated. Opposition councillors staged a walk-out before the final budget vote, saying that the 3000 community member submissions had not been taken into account.

Taking the City to court

The City has consistently argued that long-term sanitation infrastructure cannot be installed everywhere due to geographical or engineering constraints that allegedly affect 82% of informal settlements in Cape Town. For several years the City refused to provide any evidence to support this claim.

In 2016 we were able to develop the evidence needed to launch litigation against the City. In April, Cornerstone Economic Research built a sanitation costing model showing that the inferior temporary sanitation services provided by the City were much more expensive in the long term than permanent sanitation infrastructure. We likewise got access to the City's data on constraints that supposedly prevented infrastructure to be installed across informal settlements. It showed that the City could install sanitation infrastructure in many of these areas, because only a small portion of each area was affected by constraints.

In August the SJC, represented by Ndifuna Ukwazi Law Centre, began court proceedings by filing affidavits with five women living in informal settlements in Khayelitsha. They describe the lack of dignity, as well as exposure to illness and violence that Khayelitsha's inadequate sanitation causes.

The SJC requested that the City appear in court within three months and present plans to implement permanent sanitation facilities in informal settlements. The case challenges the provision of temporary sanitation facilities in Cape Town's informal settlements and seeks an order, in the form of a structural interdict, which will compel the City to adequately budget and plan for the provision of long-term sanitation infrastructure in the City's informal settlements. The case aims to affirm the equal rights to quality sanitation and basic services of Cape Town residents who reside in informal settlements.

The case deals with the important issues around informal settlement upgrading and residents' rights to be part of the city. At the beginning of 2017, the SJC began to build the campaign into the next phase, which will deal with the questions of upgrading specifically.

Sanitation Campaign

TIMELINE

20 March 2010

The SJC holds its first Queue for Sanitation, Safety & Dignity in Sea Point – a protest highlighting the lack of adequate sanitation in informal settlements, the lack of safety, and the lack of maintenance. The SJC meets with then Mayor Dan Plato and other City officials, where he is critical of the SJC claiming that he was “appalled” by the Queue. He claimed that people “squat where they shouldn’t squat”.



23 August 2010

In support of the SJC, Archbishop of Southern Africa, the Most Reverend Thabo Makgoba, leads a group of religious leaders to Khayelitsha in order to assess the toilet situation. In December, the Archbishop offers to assist in mediation in the Makhaza ‘open toilets’ matter.

27 April 2011

The SJC holds a Freedom Day march comprising of approximately 2500 Cape Town residents where it hands over a memorandum addressed to Mayor Dan Plato and a march in Khayelitsha leading up to Freedom Day. The memorandum – signed by more than 10 000 people and 25 organisations – calls for first, the adequate maintenance, monitoring, and coordination of existing sanitation facilities; and second, the initiation of broad-based meaningful engagement to plan for long-term delivery of sanitation facilities.

2010

2011

7 July 2011

After numerous calls from the SJC for a meeting with the mayor, a delegation from the SJC meets with Mayor Patricia De Lille and representatives of the City of Cape Town (CoCT). The response of the City indicates an apparent shift in policy and approach from the previous administration as it now acknowledges some of the key challenges regarding sanitation and appears more willing to engage with the SJC.

September 2011

SJC hosts sanitation summit. Janitorial service and joint plans for improving sanitation conditions in informal settlements discussed with over 100 individuals (including Mayor De Lille) representing more than 60 organisations. City commits to janitorial service. Mayor De Lille asks for assistance in developing a janitorial plan.





April-June 2012

Janitorial service rolled out. SJC commits to and begins monitoring the delivery of the janitorial service and requests the janitorial plan.

January-April 2013

SJC requests updates and meetings on timeframes. No response from City.

October 2012

Mayor issues public statement admitting "City has not managed programme effectively" following SJC monitoring report and commits to urgent remedial action.

December 2012

The City commits to developing a formal timeframe by January 2013 for development of a plan following SJC's second monitoring report.

April 2013

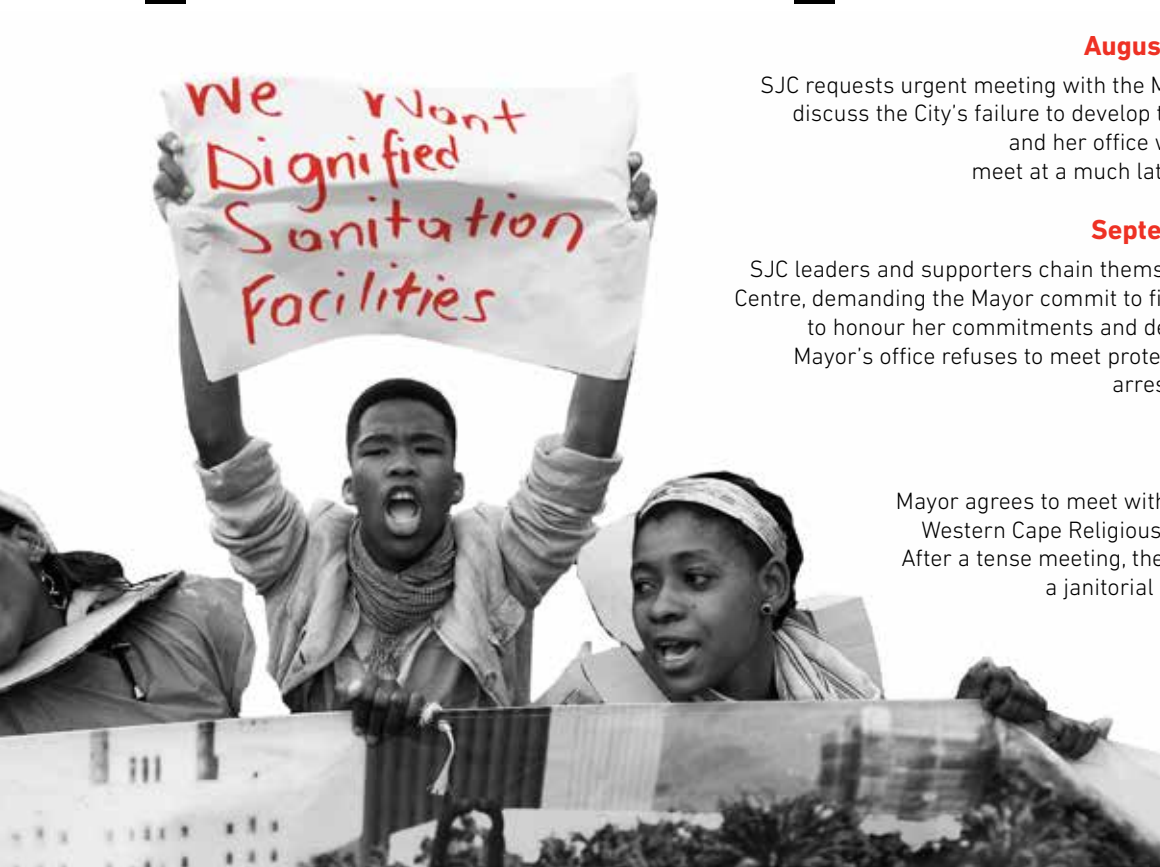
SJC holds the first social audit in South Africa, which deals with 'Mshengu' chemical toilets.

June-July 2013

SJC marches to Mayor's office to demand a timeline to develop an implementation plan. City publicly claims it has a policy but refuses to release it. Following a letter of demand from SJC's lawyers, the City releases a hastily signed document that it claims is the policy.

2012

2013



August 2013

SJC requests urgent meeting with the Mayor to discuss the City's failure to develop the plan and her office will only meet at a much later date.

September 2013

SJC leaders and supporters chain themselves to Civic Centre, demanding the Mayor commit to firm deadlines to honour her commitments and develop a plan. Mayor's office refuses to meet protesters and are arrested by SAPS.

October 2013

Mayor agrees to meet with the SJC and the Western Cape Religious Leaders' Forum. After a tense meeting, the Mayor proposes a janitorial services summit.



January 2014

The public hearings of the Khayelitsha Commission of Inquiry into Policing begin.

February 2014

Councillor Ernest Sonnenberg derails the janitorial summit by refusing to follow the agenda and develop the janitorial plan.

July-October 2014

SJC and Ndifuna Ukwazi conduct a social audit on the Janitorial Service, which finds severe problems. Following the release of report, Cllr Sonnenberg attacks the credibility of the SJC accusing the the organisation of being driven by alternative agendas.



April-May

SJC members gather for a mass submission to hand over 500 written submissions from informal settlement residents. City official tries to resist receiving them. The SJC submission calls for a long-term sanitation infrastructure plan.

29 May

Mayor Patricia de Lille devotes over 20% of her speech in Council to attacking the SJC. She accuses the SJC of being agents for international funders, of manipulating poor residents and of lying.

2014

2015

July 2014

South African Human Rights Commission finds that the City violated the rights of residents based on the SJC Mshengu social audit report. Mayor De Lille accuses the SJC and SAHRC of being part of a conspiracy with the ANC.

January 2015

Consistent pressure from the SJC on the janitorial service and sanitation in informal settlements leads to concrete improvements to sanitation, but we begin to see that the city is prioritising temporary services.

June-December

After the Deputy Speaker ignores all letters regarding the misrepresented submissions, the SJC meets with Deputy Mayor Neilson and Cllr Stuart Diamond. Neilson admits that the submissions were misrepresented.





Photo © David Harrison

25-26 May

The Mayor and Council adopt the City of Cape Town's final budget. SJC attends the full Council sitting. In addition to the 3000 submissions, over 1000 submissions came from elsewhere in the city, including poor and working-class areas. The City adopts a new format for budget submissions in response to the SJC campaign, making broad participation easier. Opposition councillors stage a walkout before the final budget vote, saying that the 3000 community member submissions had not been taken into account. The following day, Mayor De Lille again trashes the SJC in Council.

April-May

The SJC assists in delivering 3000 budget submissions from Khayelitsha and Gugulethu residents. The City initially resists accepting them as individual submissions. After the SJC threatens legal action, the City acknowledges that the submissions came from 3000 individual residents.

August

The SJC files court papers at the Western Cape High Court. The case challenges the provision of temporary sanitation and seeks an order to compel the City to adequately budget and plan for improved sanitation in the city's informal settlements.

2016

2017

February-April

The national Department of Water and Sanitation releases a Draft National Sanitation Policy with a commitment to norms and standards for sanitation in informal settlements. The SJC makes a formal submission to the policy.

January-February

The court case continues. The SJC begins developing the sanitation campaign into a campaign for informal settlement upgrading.



The Social Audit Network

A social audit is a community-led process of reviewing official documents to determine whether the service delivery outcomes reported by government reflect the real-life experiences of the community. In 2013 the SJC conducted the first social audit in South Africa, which focused on the provision of blue “Mshengu” chemical toilets in Khayelitsha.

After learning exchanges in India and the Philippines, the countries where the social audit method originated, the SJC together with Ndifuna Ukwazi (NU), Equal Education (EE), Planact, Afesis Corplan and the International Budget Partnership (IBP) proceeded to conduct or support a number of social audits. A loose affiliation began to form between these organisations which eventually led to the establishment of the Social Audit Network (SAN) in 2015. SAN aims to expand social auditing and legitimise community monitoring and participation

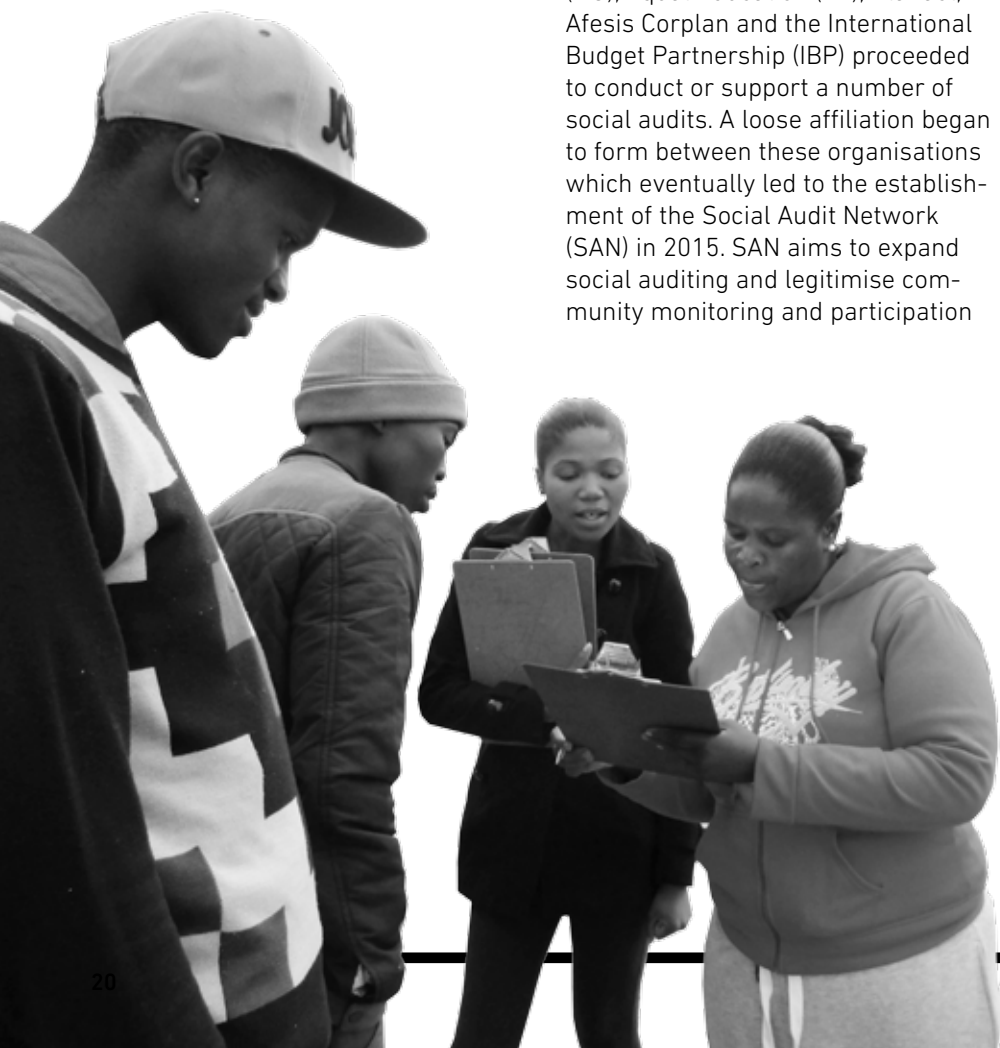
in South Africa. SAN, originally hosted within NU, moved to the SJC in 2016 with the assistance of IBP and became more formalised.

2016 Social Audits and Training workshops

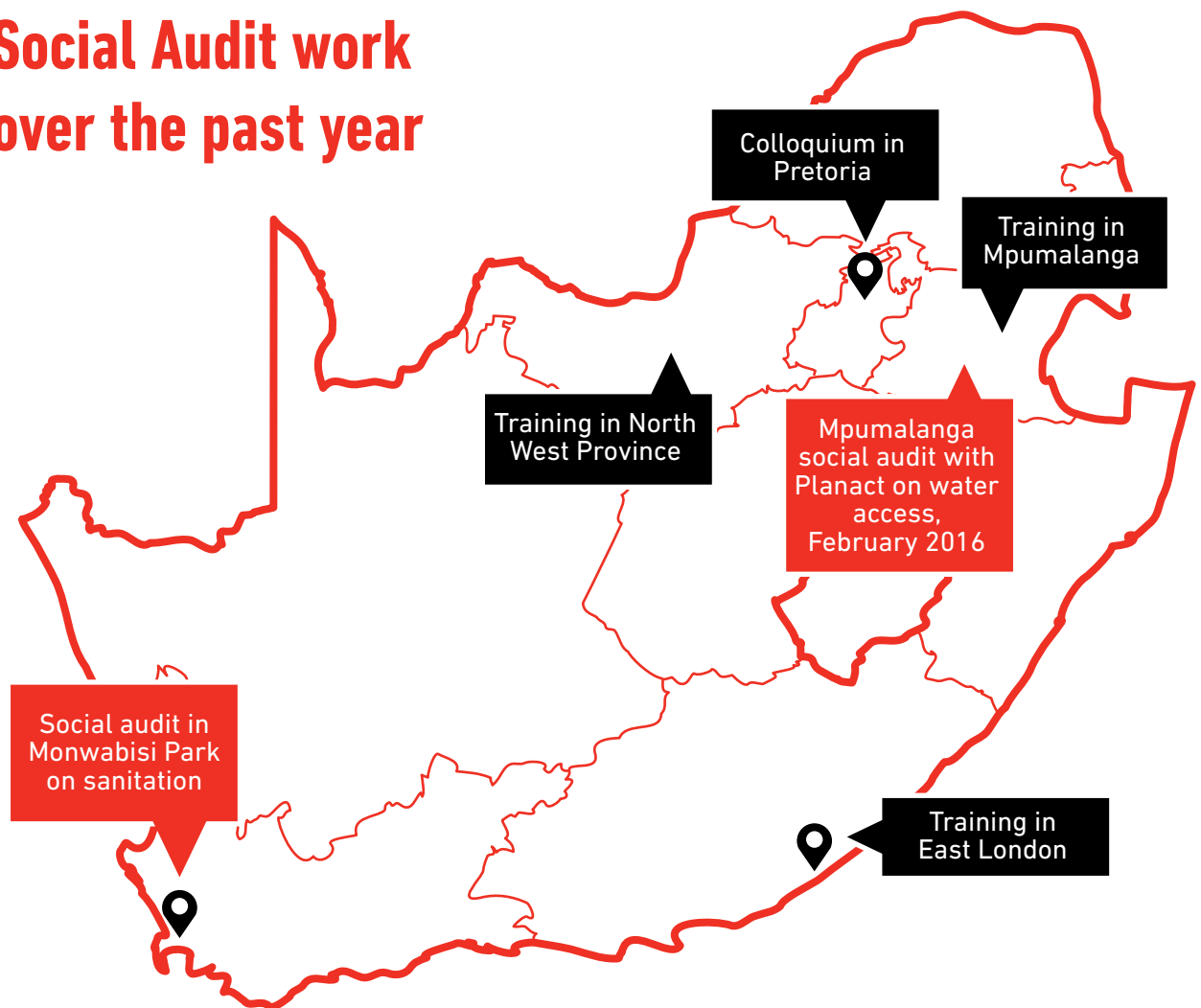
Since 2013 ten social audits have been conducted around the country by member organisations, five of which have been conducted by the SJC. In 2016 SAN supported social audits in Spring Valley Informal Settlement in the Emalahleni Local Municipality, and Khayelitsha's Monwabisi Park in the City of Cape Town. SAN support included training, strategic advice and knowledge sharing.

SAN provides learning and reflection engagements for communities and member organisations during and after the social audit process.

In 2016 SAN facilitated introductory training workshops for paralegals from Community Advice Offices in Mpumalanga, the North West and East London. SAN also provided training to 30 representatives from 10 mining-affected communities who will be conducting the first social audits in these communities in South Africa.



Social Audit work over the past year



In March 2017 SAN plans to conduct training workshops in Gauteng for facilitators from organisations and community members who have planned social audits. The aim of these workshops is to enable organisations to support communities using the social audit as a meaningful advocacy tool.

The SAN Colloquium

A consistent challenge that has emerged across all audits is a lack of

government participation in and acceptance of the social audit process. In order to address the challenge of government participation, SAN members decided to host a colloquium where civil society and government stakeholders could discuss possible ways to create an enabling environment for social audits. A two-day colloquium was held in Pretoria on 18 and 19 October 2016 and was attended by delegates from the South African government and from local and inter-

national partner organisations.

The colloquium covered a number of important topics including how social audits provide an opportunity for citizens to engage with the government on their own terms, and how so much government information remains inaccessible.

Progress on the 'SJC10' appeal and our right to protest

On 11 September 2013, 21 SJC members and supporters were arrested and charged with contravening the Regulation of Gatherings Act (RGA). They had staged a peaceful and organised act of civil disobedience outside the offices of Cape Town Mayor Patricia de Lille, chaining themselves to the railings of the Civic Centre.

This followed more than two years of attempted engagement with the Mayor that had increasingly been met with broken promises, hostility and refusals.

In February 2015 the 10 elected leaders who identified as the convenors of the protest were convicted; the other 11 were acquitted. We expected the convictions. When the trial began we admitted the facts and did not deny that the gathering took place, but argued that the RGA itself is unconstitutional and a remnant of Apartheid.

Our appeal application was lodged at the Western Cape High Court in 2016. We argue that Section 12(1)(a) of the RGA limits the right to freedom of assembly as guaranteed by the Constitution. It criminalises a gathering of

more than 15 people just because no notice was given and is unconstitutional.

A number of organisations and institutions have now joined the case through amicus applications.

These include the Open Society Foundation Justice Initiative, Equal Education, as well as the UN Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of assembly and of association represented by the Socio-Economic Rights Institute.

The 'SJC 10' are represented by the Legal Resources Centre. The appeal is expected to be heard in the Western Cape High Court in June 2017.



The Isivivana Centre

For a number of years, led by Equal Education, the SJC worked with others in the development of a new building. The building was funded primarily by Atlantic Philanthropies. That building is now called the Isivivana Centre, and is owned and managed by an independent trust, the Khayelitsha Youth and Community Centre Trust.

For many years the SJC and other social movements in Khayelitsha have faced difficult conditions regarding office space. The SJC offices in Khayelitsha were burgled and ransacked for several years. In early 2015 we experienced on-going harassment, seemingly related to our work on policing and justice, which led to us ultimately having to vacate our offices in Khayelitsha after they had been ransacked, vandalised and effectively destroyed. After two months without offices we moved to another very small office in Khayelitsha, and it proved especially difficult to work in.

In May 2016 we moved into our new offices at Isivivana, situated next to the Department of Home Affairs, between the Khayelitsha Hospital and the Khayelitsha Mall.

The building houses a number of activist and social justice organisations, allowing for better engagement and collaboration between the SJC and its partners. The Isivivana Centre offers vastly improved facilities, including a large meeting hall, cafeteria, and Khayelitsha's first cinema, as well as greatly enhanced security. This move has already allowed us to grow our organisation in ways that were not previously possible and is proving to be extremely significant in allowing us to develop our work and maintain organisational stability.



Leadership and staff

At the beginning of 2017 we opened up several new positions within the SJC. Specifically, we employed a Chief of Staff to improve the operational co-ordination of the SJC and appointed a Communications Officer who we expect to be starting in March 2017. We employed a Provincial Organiser who has led the expansion of SJC branches throughout Cape Town.

At the end of 2016 we re-organised, replacing the Community Advocate positions with those of Programme Organisers and Educators. We are also hiring an additional Educator for the General Secretary's Office and have appointed a Branch Support Officer. Through this reorganising, our staff complement will remain similar in terms of numbers to what it was in 2016.

Over the past year, the General Secretary's Office has worked closely with Cathy Masters Development Services (CMDS) to develop a financial management system that combines bookkeeping, budgeting, financial reporting and donor reporting. We have put significant resources into this, leveraging the expertise of CMDS, which ulti-

mately has saved money on additional salaries within the SJC. The system provides monthly reports for our management and has proved effective at identifying problems where they arise. In addition, at any given point we are able to retrieve a detailed account of the organisation's financial situation and accurate financial information of spending and donor allocations.

At the end of 2016, Joel Bregman left the SJC after six years in various positions within the organisation. Over the past six years, Joel helped to build the SJC into what it is today and we'd like to thank him for everything that he has contributed to the organisation.



**We emerged from
a challenging
year stronger
and committed
to building the
movement.**

**The SJC's achievements this
year are testament to the
commitment of our staff,
leadership & members**



Leadership and staff

Secretariat:



Chairperson
Nkosikhona Swaartbooi



Deputy Chairperson
Zimkita Booi



General Secretary
Phumeza Mlungwana



Deputy General Secretary
Dustin Kramer



Treasurer
Andrew Ardington



Communications & Political
Education Coordinator
Joel Bregman
(Until January 2017)

General Secretary's office:



General Secretary
Phumeza Mlungwana



Deputy General
Secretary
Dustin Kramer



Chief of Staff
Tyronne McCrindle
(From January 2017)



Education Coordinator
Mandisa Dyantyi



Provincial Organiser
Zukiswa Qezo



Branch Organiser
Zukisa Klaas
(Until December 2016)

Operations Department:



Operations Manager
Siham Surve



Administrator
Tembakazi Gxanase
(Until December 2016)



Office cleaner
Nandipha Qugu

Local Government Programme:



Head of Programme
Axolile Notywala



Senior Researcher
Thandeka Kathi



Programme Administrator
Ntuthuzelo Vika



Junior Researcher
Thozama Mngcongo



Social Audit Network Coordinator
Thando Mhlana



Community Advocate
Luthando Tokota
(Until December 2016)



Community Advocate
Zingisa Mrwebi



Community Advocate
Nosiphelele Msesiwe



Community Advocate
Xoliswa Mbadlisa

Safety & Justice Programme:



Head of Programme
Chumile Sali



Senior Researcher
Dalli Weyers



Programme Administrator
Amkelwa Mapatwana



Community Advocate
Nomthetho Kilo
(Until December 2016)



Community Advocate
Khanyiswa Gxotani
(Until December 2016)



Community Advocate
Malwande Msongelwa
(Until December 2016)



Community Advocate
Nontando Mhlabeni



Community Advocate
Sifiso Zitwana
(Until December 2016)

Annual financial statements

As at 28 February 2017
Registration Number 067-689 NPO

This year the total grant funding received was R10 034 724. An amount of R3 808 256 was brought forward from 2016 and we deferred an amount of R3 849 676 to the 2017/2018 year. This means that for the 2016/2017 year, we had grant income of R9 993 304 for our 2016/2017 programmes. Other income received totalled R10 860. Total expenditure for the 2016/2017 year was R9 538 905. Our annual expenditure was fully met by donor funding.

Statement of Financial Position

Figures in R	2017	2016
Assets:		
Non-Current Assets		
Property, plant & equipment	353,266	176,621
Current Assets		
Receivables	329,105	252,445
Cash & cash equivalents	5,865,563	5,106,779
	6,194,668	5,359,224
Total Assets	6,547,934	5,535,845

Equity and Liabilities:

Equity		
Accumulated surplus	2,343,470	1,604,730
Current Liabilities		
Trade & other payables	228,900	122,859
Deferred income	3,975,564	3,808,256
	4,204,464	3,931,115
Total Equity & Liabilities	6,547,934	5,535,845

Detailed Income Statement

Figures in R	2017	2016
Income:		
Grants and Donations	9,867,416	5,542,490
Sundry income	10,860	297,301
Interest received	275,351	157,112
Total income	10,153,627	5,996,903 *
Expenditure:		
Programme expenses:		
Governance & branch development	2,348,700	1,988,617
Local government programme	3,083,964	1,778,911
Safety & justice programme	1,856,818	1,931,126
Total programme expenses	7,289,482	5,698,654
Administrative expenses:		
Accounting & payroll fees	328,175	177,072
Auditors' remuneration	34,599	22,715
Bank charges	21,173	7,064
Computer expenses	105,266	74,877
Depreciation	149,993	94,108
Insurance	22,337	17,632
Legal fees	63,311	6,726
Printing, materials & stationery	38,844	63,069
Recruitment Services	13,507	-
Refreshments	25,396	23,652
Removal costs	18,635	-
Rent & services	237,322	64,836
Security	0	37,728
Staff costs	624,397	675,008
Staff welfare & development	8,689	57,553
Subscriptions	4,020	1,614
Telecommunications	171,293	154,503
Travel & transport	10,678	40,057
Workman's Compensation	19 981	42,228
Written off cash	227,788	-
Total admin expenses	2,125,404	1,560,442
Total expenditure	9,414,886	7,259,096
Surplus/(deficit) for the year	738 741	-1,262,193

**We would like to thank
our institutional funders
and every individual
and organisation
that contributed so
generously to our work
this year.**

There are so many people
that have been central to our
struggles. With your support
we will continue to fight for
safety, justice and equality.

Viva SJC Viva!



Fighting injustice & inequality!

Towards dignity & democratic power

Social Justice Coalition

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