



**SOCIAL
JUSTICE
COALITION**

ANNUAL REPORT
2019/2020



Fighting for Justice and Equality!



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social justice coalition



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TOWARDS DIGNITY & DEMOCRATIC POWER

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LETTER FROM THE GENERAL SECRETARY

The SJC has, over the past 11 years, achieved a number of important victories in its work in the pursuit of justice, equality, dignity and democratic power, especially for poor and working-class communities living in informal settlements.

These victories include ground-breaking judgements such as in the *MLungwana and Others v The State and Another* (#SJC10) case, in which the court ruled in favour of the exercise of the democratic right to peaceful protest without being criminalised, and the case where the system for the distribution of police resources used by the South African Police Services (SAPS) was declared to be discriminatory on the basis of race and poverty.

The SJC has celebrated and highlighted many other successes on basic services in its campaign on participatory budgeting, water and sanitation, and resisting illegal and inhumane evictions in the City of Cape Town. In previous annual reports, we have highlighted challenges in relation to these and other campaigns. It is important to reflect on these to continue to improve and conceptualise new and different strategies in the fight for justice, equality, dignity and democratic power. More about these follows in the next pages of this annual report.

For the rest of this letter, I want to focus more on what I believe is an important part of the work of the SJC and other similar movements that we have not really reflected much on. This is some of the work and aspects of the SJC we began reflecting on, and discussing this year with the hope of improving and being a much stronger and much more progressive organisation.

From December 2019, I took a three-month sabbatical following an exceedingly difficult and challenging year for the leadership of the SJC and its branches as well as staff members. These challenges were a result of internal dynamics and the functioning of the SJC especially in relation to its governance structures and constitution. The work and campaigns of the SJC cannot be divorced from how it operates as a movement; how we organise, how staff members relate to communities and members, our politics, values and principles as an organisation. It is unfortunate that the form of the SJC's governance, as per its constitution, is one similar to that of political parties and unions in the country. This is the same for many other social movements in the country.

The SJC might not be a political party, but it is political in its nature. It deals with politics and operates in a political environment. Debate, scrutiny and differences of opinions are important and should be welcome in democratic organisations. However, the manner in which these take place within our organisations need to be carefully interrogated.

The current form of governance, wherein five members of the Secretariat – with two of these being paid – has brought upon many challenges and factional battles that are never healthy for the organisation, its branch members, staff members and the communities with whom we work. We should not be co-opting governance structures from political parties and unions that we have seen to not be working for our country.. We need to think of new ways of democratic governance for movements that works for movements, with less risk of destructive factions. We know how factions in elected positions work as seen in political parties and unions. We also have seen the destructive nature of factions. The SJC went through a lot of these not only this past year but in other years before, especially towards its elective Annual General Meetings (AGMs).

The other important aspect of the internal functioning of an organisation such as the SJC, which can also come about due to the challenges around governance, factions and other internal systems, is that of the wellbeing of staff members. Factional battles as a consequence of governance issues within the SJC this past year have directly affected staff members and contributed to an undesirable and toxic work environment. The important work of dealing with work that is mentally and physically exhausting such GBV and femicide, police and illegal evictions cannot be carried out effectively when those in the frontlines are not their best selves.

The rethinking and redefining of governance structures of an organisation like the SJC needs to be aligned with the rethinking and redefining of the movement politics and activism broadly. This means progressively dealing with, and holding more discussions about issues of power, gender, sexuality, class, participation and children within our organisation. The SJC has begun some of these internal “reconfiguration processes” this past year. We hope these processes continue to receive the support they need.

On behalf of the leadership, staff, members, and all communities the SJC works with, I would like to thank all our supporters this past year with the hope that their support continues for years to come.

Aluta Continua!

Amandla!

Axolile Notywala

General Secretary
July 2017 to Aug 2020



WHAT IS THE SJC?

We are 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, particularly those living in informal settlements across South Africa.

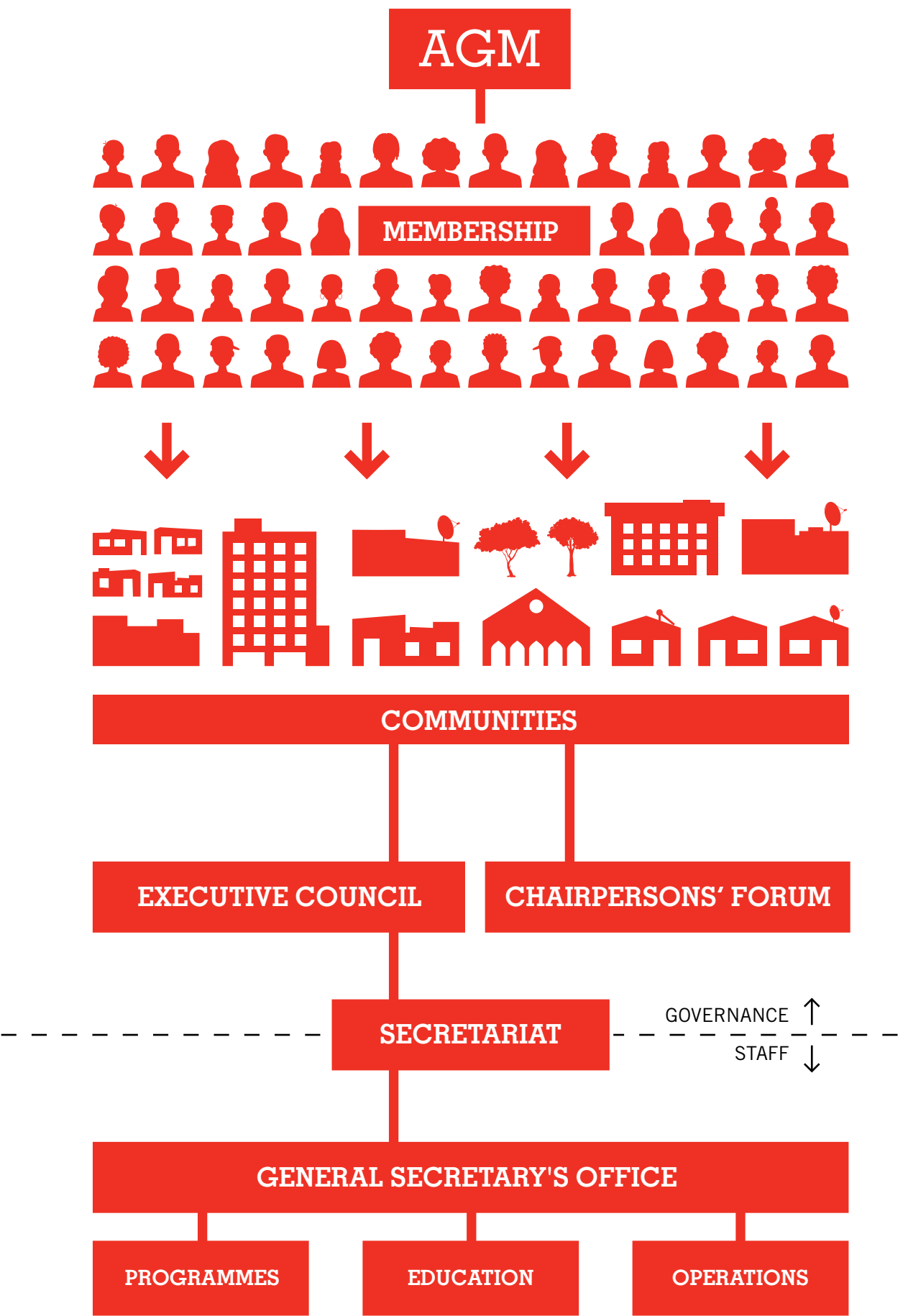
Informal settlements, mostly located in urban peripheries, make up around 20% of the households in each of South Africa's major cities. Due to spatial apartheid, poor and working-class communities live in some of the most dangerous areas in the country. The majority of informal settlements have existed for more than 15 years, many for more than two decades. Yet they continue to be treated as temporary and impermanent by the state with little to no access to basic services for residents in these areas.

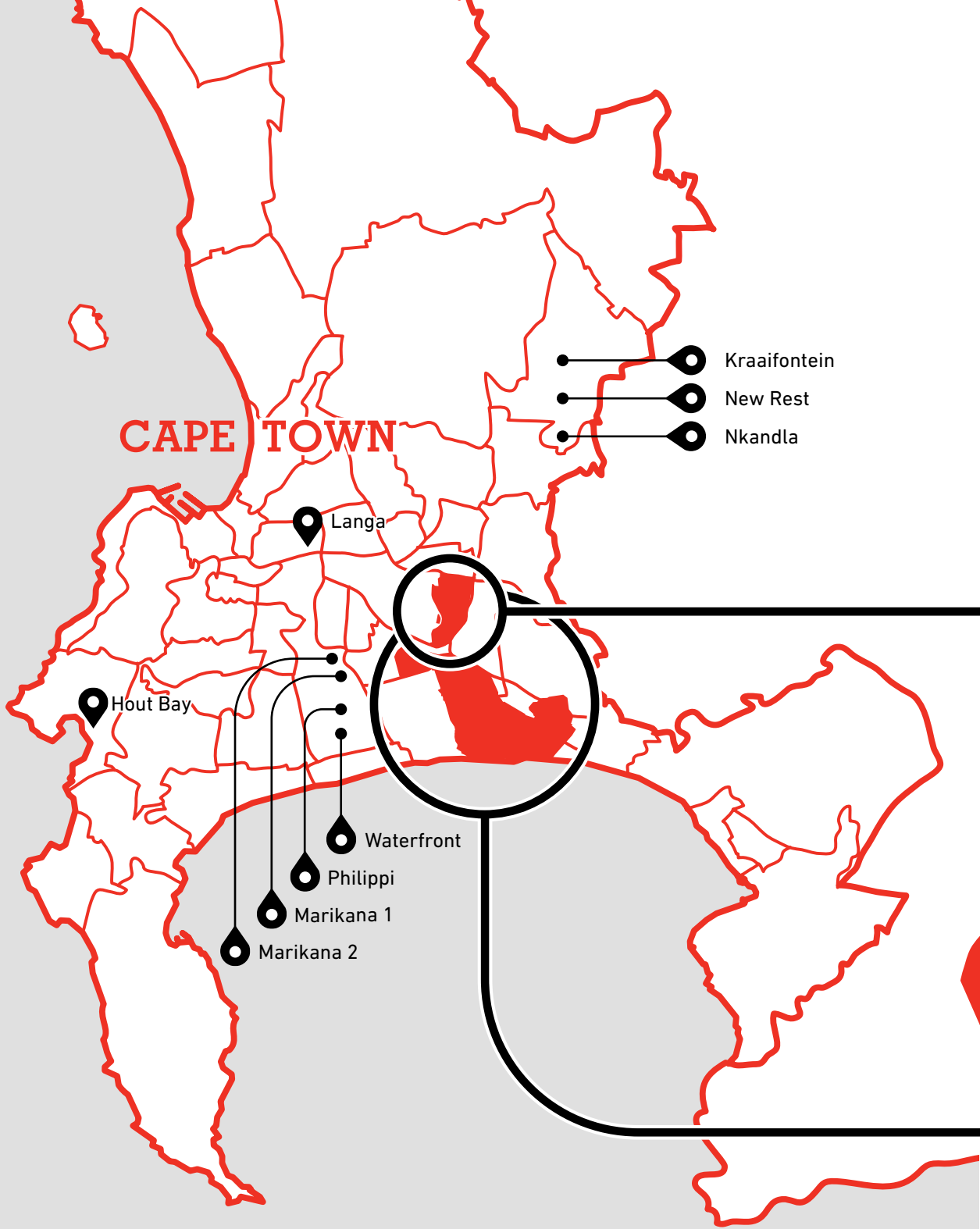
Extreme economic and spatial inequality continues, and state resource allocation tends to be highly unjust.

Founded on 16 June 2008, the SJC has built a movement for safety, justice and equality in informal settlements made up of 17 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, mass mobilisation, 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 (AGM) is held every year wherein 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 in which 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 departments.



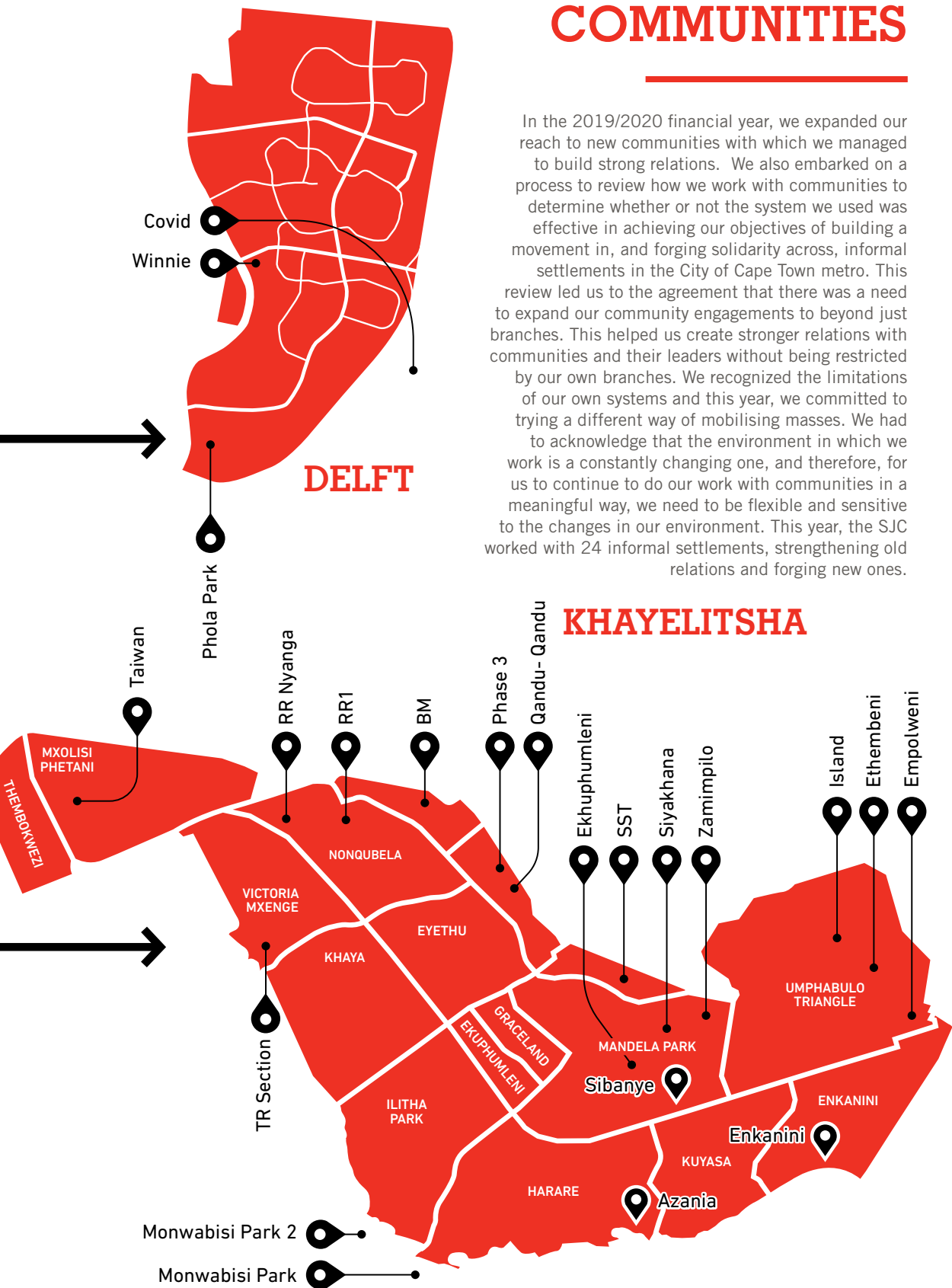




Having a regular platform for robust political debate and contestation of ideas is critical for the development of our young and vibrant leaders. As such, we have implemented regular mass meetings, Umrhabulo sessions, for political discussion, campaign strategising, debate and engagement between branches.

THE SJC COMMUNITIES

In the 2019/2020 financial year, we expanded our reach to new communities with which we managed to build strong relations. We also embarked on a process to review how we work with communities to determine whether or not the system we used was effective in achieving our objectives of building a movement in, and forging solidarity across, informal settlements in the City of Cape Town metro. This review led us to the agreement that there was a need to expand our community engagements to beyond just branches. This helped us create stronger relations with communities and their leaders without being restricted by our own branches. We recognized the limitations of our own systems and this year, we committed to trying a different way of mobilising masses. We had to acknowledge that the environment in which we work is a constantly changing one, and therefore, for us to continue to do our work with communities in a meaningful way, we need to be flexible and sensitive to the changes in our environment. This year, the SJC worked with 24 informal settlements, strengthening old relations and forging new ones.



MEDIATION IN THE SANITATION COURT CASE

Social Justice Coalition and Others v The City of Cape Town Case No. WCC 17067/2016 & EC 09/17 Sanitation court case and Mediation process

In September 2016, the SJC, represented by Ndifuna Ukwazi Law Centre, launched a court application in the Equality Court against the City of Cape Town. This court action comes following several years of campaigning by the SJC and its members for the development and implementation of a plan to improve sanitation services for residents living in Cape Town's informal settlements generally, and in Khayelitsha specifically. Despite numerous requests from the SJC over many years, the City of Cape Town had not produced a detailed and reasonable plan on how to address the lack of access to adequate sanitation for millions of residents in Cape Town's townships and informal settlements. There have been countless delays with the court case since 2016.

The sanitation court case has dragged on for many years now. Our legal strategy, and ongoing campaign work, has seen the City of Cape Town seeking mediation in this matter. In April 2019, SJC agreed with the proposal to pursue a cost-effective and mutually beneficial settlement that would possibly resolve the issues in the litigation in their entirety. More specifically, the SJC's position is to pursue settlement 'provided that the underlying principle is to work towards securing a comprehensive implementation programme for dignified, equitable, adequate, safe, and permanent sustainable sanitation services in informal settlements.'

This is a major victory in that, in part, is an acknowledgement of what we have maintained for several years – that the City of Cape Town has refused to provide a plan, or has no plan, for permanent, safe and dignified sanitation in informal settlements. The mediation is still an ongoing process between SJC and the City of Cape Town.



Nomathamba Masemula



“

The fact that the City of Cape Town calls itself the best run municipality when there are hundreds of people who do not have access to basic water and sanitation is a cold and painful insult for those experiencing the deprivation of their basic human rights daily. ”

“

The manner in which the City of Cape Town responds to sanitation issues in informal settlements shows a lack of care or planning, it could be both, but they don't have regard for people living in informal settlements and how sanitation affects them. ”



Thando George

“

Our campaign as SJC is trying to find ways to improve the city's communications with the residents in the community. There is a break down and lack of communication to report and to locate services to be easily reachable and repaired. Yet most facilities are not maintained and vandalized. ”

Ntuthuzelo Vika







EVICTIIONS AND UNDERLYING SYSTEMIC ISSUES LINKED

It has become clear over the last few years that people across the country are in a desperate need for places to call home, and Cape Town has been no different.

The country's housing waiting list dates back over two decades and will keep growing until there is adequate and deliberate effort given to the provision of not only housing, but land on which people can be able to build their homes. This requires putting aside the need to score cheap political points to build unity between the local and national government spheres and communities to work out a plan detailing how the human settlement challenges will be dealt with and how long it will take to do so.

It has been 108 years since the passing of the Native Land Act which sought to bar black people from owning land. Over a century later, cities like Cape Town still resemble what the apartheid government sought to achieve through legislations like the Native Land Act and the Group Areas Act.

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UPGRADING OF INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS (UISP)

Realising the ever-growing need for a home, we started engaging with government policy regarding the upgrading of informal settlements. The name of this policy is “Upgrading of Informal Settlements Programme”. At the heart of this programme is an emphasis on several important aspects namely: security of tenure, meaningful community engagements and incremental in situ upgrading. We find these to be integral as security of tenure eliminates the constant threat of evictions and in addition, means that those who are able to, build their own houses, easing the burden on the state. Community engagement means that the community can have real ownership of the process and the result thereof, in situ upgrading eliminates unnecessary evictions which push poor people further and further out of the city. Informal settlement upgrading in South Africa is a targeted process aimed at transforming precarious, vulnerable, and undignified living conditions into integrated, sustainable and dignified neighbourhoods. The UISP and its deliberate implementation is especially important for the City of Cape Town since the city's layout and planning still resemble that of the apartheid era. The UISP is important because it takes a holistic approach to upgrading, focusing not only on providing houses but on developing a community that will be owned by its residents and be integrated to the rest of the city.

Implementation of the UISP in Cape Town moves at a glacial pace, much to the frustration of many communities earmarked for upgrading as per the City's budget. Our experience with working with communities such as BM section and Monwabisi Park, among others, have shown us that the City's plans and budget are not consistent and that community engagement was not to the satisfaction of the residents. We continue to work with these communities and others to track the roll-out of the UISP across the city. We believe that this tracking and following-up is key in holding the City accountable to their own plans, and to ensure a proper and timeous roll-out of this important project.



EVICCTIONS

To introduce and launch the campaign for the UISP to be implemented in informal settlements in Cape Town, we organised, in partnership with Reclaim the City, Ndifuna Ukwazi and the District Six Working Committee, a march of 5000 informal settlement residents from across Cape Town,. The aim of the march was to draw the attention of all relevant government spheres and departments to the urgent and increasingly rising need for land.

This march brought to our attention issues we had not anticipated in our planning for this campaign; illegal evictions conducted by the City in informal settlements.

We were overwhelmed by requests from communities we work with and new communities, to assist them to resist illegal evictions. Since this was not a challenge we had prepared for, and were unable to provide legal support for every case of eviction, we had to educate communities and ourselves on how to handle matters related to illegal evictions. We created educational material that would help communities understand evictions and empower them to resist illegal ones. The City continues to violently evict poor black people, forcing them into homelessness. As such, we continue to engage the City and other levels of government regarding evictions.

We believe that there are deeper systemic failures at the state level that leave people with no other option but to occupy vacant land across the City. Among these are: the high rate of unemployment, unaffordability of rent and, for some women, fleeing an abusive partner at home to find safety in an occupation. These are issues that are neither addressed nor paid attention to when evictions are carried out, even though the law through the PIE Act, obliges the court to consider the circumstances of the residents before issuing an eviction order. Therefore, as a result of the reasons mentioned above, our anti-illegal evictions work continues.

MARIKANA VICTORY

We the people demand:
Umhlaba, Wokuhlala, Wabahlali!
(Land for People to Live!)

On 4 March 2020, the residents of Marikana informal settlement, represented by the Socio-Economic Rights Institute attained a major victory in the Supreme Court of Appeal. Following an agreement between the litigious parties, an order of court was made that requires the City of Cape Town to purchase the properties of three private landowners whose property had been occupied. The occupation began in 2013 and by 2016, there were over 6000 households and over 20 000 people. Due to the city's inability to provide alternative accommodation, and its inability to assist the private owners to protect their properties from occupation. Following the court's judgement in 2017, the City was to enter into good faith negotiations to purchase three different Philippi landowners' land, which the Marikana informal settlement residents had been occupying. The case has not moved since this last judgment. While this legal battle ensues, the estimated 60 000 residents Marikana live in absolute devastation with no

access to electricity, flushing toilets, or public lighting. The Social Justice Coalition/SJC have worked closely with, and assisted the Marikana community in their fight for basic services such as water, sanitation and public lighting.

The Marikana case will have a profound impact on the question of expropriation of land for the whole country. This decision and court victory for the Marikana occupiers will bring South Africa a step closer to the kind of society imagined in Kliptown nearly 65 years ago. A South Africa where: "There Shall Be Houses, Security and Comfort! All people shall have the right to live where they choose, to be decently housed, and to bring up their families in comfort and security; Unused housing space to be made available to the people" as per the Freedom Charter.

Below and right: During the 2020 winter storms residents received no assistance from the city of Cape Town. Over 300 residents had to occupy the lower crossroads community hall. During the 2002 winter floods there were over 60 000 requests for plastic sheeting, these assist with water proofing, were request in the Philippi area alone.







The courts have ordered the City of Cape Town to enter into good faith negotiations to purchase the Marikana land, or expropriate the land in the event that purchase negotiations fail. This was declared more than a year ago but there has been no progress to date.



SJC & OTHERS VS POLICE MINISTER & OTHERS

Hearing on remedy
and what we hope to
achieve.

SJC & OTHERS VS POLICE MINISTER & OTHERS

In December 2018, Judge Dolamo in the Western Cape High Court sitting as the Equality Court, made a ground-breaking judgment that has considerable bearing for poor, Black people in South Africa regarding the allocation of policing resources in townships and informal settlements.

The Court declared that the system employed by the South African Police Service (SAPS) to determine the allocation of the Police Human Resources, in so far as it has been shown to be the case in the Western Cape Province, unfairly discriminates against Black and poor people on the basis of race and poverty. The declaratory orders and the judgment are a vindication of our work with EE, the Nyanga Community Police Forum and our legal team, over many years.



REMEDY

During court proceedings the applicants agreed to a separate hearing on remedy in the event that the court finds that the system used in allocating resources is discriminatory on the basis of race and poverty. The SJC have work alongside all parties to propose the appropriate remedy to the court that we believe will address the flaws that leads to unfair discrimination in the police's national resource allocation system.

In light of its findings of unfair discrimination, what remedy should it order?

The SJC, Equal Education and the Nyanga Community Police Forum seeks two forms of structural relief:

- Relief in the Western Cape to ensure the urgent re-allocation of police human resources to end the unfair discrimination; and
- The redevelopment of the national system for allocating human police resources to ensure that it will not have the unfairly discriminatory results it produced in the Western Cape.

Delaying tactics and empty promises by SAPS to remedy the unfair discrimination

1. The hearing on remedy is postponed to a date which shall be arranged with the parties.
2. The Respondents initially sought to appeal this order but have abandoned their appeal.
3. This unfair discrimination has not been remedied, nor has evidence been filed demonstrating that, in light of the judgment, they have redistributed resources to remedy the unfair discrimination. Instead, they have filed their "Integrated Resource Strategy" which recognises the need to change the allocation of police resources but provides no meaningful plan for how or when that will occur.

It has been 20 months since this Court delivered its judgment declaring that SAPS is discriminating unfairly in the allocation of its resources. Yet SAPS has done nothing to remedy this discrimination. Its promise to prepare a plan to show how it will cure the unfair discrimination was hollow. It produced a meaningless document, without explanation, that only mentions this Court judgment in passing. The Khayelitsha Commission concluded its work, including recommendations to improve the distribution of police resources in 2014. This application was launched in 2016. The judgment was delivered in 2018. In 2020, there is still no relief for the residents of the Western Cape. In 2020, there is still no plan from SAPS on how it will change its ways to stop discriminating against poor and Black communities in the Western Cape

Without structural relief, there is every reason to believe that nothing will change. Poor and Black residents of Nyanga will continue to live in areas with high violent crime rates, and a low allocation of police resources. Meanwhile, rich and white residents of Sea Point, Claremont and other, more affluent areas in Cape Town will live in low-crime areas, with disproportionately high allocation of police resources. The cycles of crime, race and poverty will continue.



MOVEMENT POLITICS AND ACTIVISM

Women's workshop, gender, sexuality, participation and children

Historically, women in politics and social movements have often been side-lined and their roles as leaders and change agents have not been fully recognised. Today, despite women constituting the majority in many social movements across the country, patriarchy remains a norm that silences and marginalises many women within social movements. The Social Justice Coalition (SJC) recognises that although we have challenged all forms of oppression in our activism, there is still a lot of work to be done to undo years of systemic patriarchal power that presents itself in numerous ways within the organisation and the branches.

In the past year, the SJC has actively confronted patriarchal power within our movement through creating platforms where the 'personal is political'. This was done by centering a feminist approach in our work and by hosting discussions aimed at challenging patriarchy broadly across our society, including in activist spaces. It can no longer be that in these spaces, women alone are tasked with the responsibility of challenging politics and practices that ignore the significance of gendered power relations and the role they play in either enforcing dominance or subordination within an activist space.

In the past year, the SJC has continuously worked towards creating a movement that is "gender-just". This includes a movement that, through its politics and practices, affirms the significance of challenging patriarchy as a vital aspect of attaining social justice. Moreover, the SJC has also prioritised creating internal spaces for reflection and practice for full participation and greater gender justice such as considering the politics of care work and challenging heteronormativity and the kyriarchy within the SJC.

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BROADER GBV WORK

The SJC has in the past supported individual women, families and communities affected by gender-based violence. This support was often in the form of providing a platform to put pressure on local criminal justice actors (such as the police, prosecutors and magistrates) to ensure that justice was delivered. This means of advocacy was very strenuous in terms of the SJC's capacity and in terms of our impact. In recent years, not only have the number of cases grown but these cases have also continued in terms of the level of brutality inflicted against women and children. In the last year, the SJC aimed to shine a spotlight on the rate at which black women are denied support, justice and safety before and after sexual and gender-based crimes have been committed.

While our work around the Khayelitsha Commission of Inquiry, public lighting and access to dignified sanitation have always carried a very strong gendered focus, last year we became extremely intentional in building institutional knowledge around gender justice in Khayelitsha especially. During this time, the SJC has had a series of knowledge-building workshops and information sessions that speak exactly to this. When the crime statistics were released on 12 September last year, the research office drew on these statistics to highlight the arbitrary failure of Family Violence, Children Protection and Sexual Offences (FCS) units, to argue that these specialized units that fall within the mandate of the South African Police Service (SAPS) were not located where they were needed most, particularly not in poor black informal settlements that are most vulnerable and in need of this service. The SJC staff also started a reading group around attrition. Attrition in criminal justice refers to the number of crimes committed, in comparison to the number of crimes that result in a conviction of the perpetrator(s). It looks at the stages within the criminal justice system that systematically look to exclude or weed out cases or victims (and their communities) from attaining justice. As a result, the failures of the criminal justice system and the actors in this system ensure that only a small percentage of crimes

committed actually result in conviction and satisfactory sentencing. This reading group drew on the work of public law lecturer at the University of Cape Town, Professor Dee Smythe. In her book *Rape Unresolved: Policing Sexual Offences in South Africa*, Smythe unpacks the lack of capacity and the perverse prejudice that exist within police services when dealing with rape cases. These prejudices that are posited as "discretion" work to systematically exclude specifically poor black women from having access to justice for the crimes committed against them.

In addition to building knowledge internally, the SJC has also refined our community engagement so that our conversations centre the issues of gender justice and state accountability to the services they are mandated to provide. On 12 February 2020, the SJC hosted a campaign induction for previously established and newer community groups we work with. During this induction, gender-based violence had a central focus. The SJC partnered with Sonke Gender Justice facilitators who put great emphasis on the legal development of consent. Facilitators unpacked and drew on the *Masiya* judgement (*Masiya v Director of Public Prosecutor CC 2007*) to provide the context that led to the Sexual Offences Act that we see today. These sessions are instrumental in building practical knowledge around legal principles and crimes such as consent and sexual offences. These sessions focused on combining the institutional knowledge that the SJC has built over the last 10 years, drawing on the work done in various campaigns including our policing, sanitation and public lighting campaigns. A special platform was also provided to draw attention to the strides and campaigns made by other local organisations. The local campaign by the Rape Crisis Centre to erect a specialized sexual offences court in Khayelitsha is particularly powerful and draws on the SJC's mandate to providing an effective and responsive criminal justice service to the women of Khayelitsha.

Women in Khayelitsha continue to be denied access to justice because of the failing nature of the criminal justice system. FCS units remain severely understaffed, police precincts in Khayelitsha continue to have a shortage of investigative officers and the magistrate court in Khayelitsha continues to be ill-equipped for the sheer number of sexual and domestic crimes that come through its doors. It is with great conviction that the SJC moves forward with this mandate!

KHAYELITSHA COMMISSION OF INQUIRY'S REPORT: REFLECTIONS THIS YEAR

On 25 August 2020, the SJC celebrated the fifth anniversary of the release of the Khayelitsha Commission of Inquiry report. This commemorative event was held at the vacant site where the Makhaza police station was meant to have been built.

Recommendation 19 of the Khayelitsha Commission of Inquiry spoke to the urgent need to build another police station in Makhaza, Khayelitsha. On 26 August 2019, the SJC and the community of Makhaza came out to occupy and call attention to this failure by national and provisional government. In a budget speech to Parliament, Minister Bheki Cele said Makhaza police station would be built by 2022. Meanwhile the residents of Makhaza are denied access to justice and protection from the state. The SJC and community members of Makhaza started the work on behalf of the state and erected a concrete wall with “Makhaza Police Station” painted on the front.

Right: In 2019 the South African National Defence Force (SANDF) was deployed to assist the police to quell gang violence on the Cape flats in Cape Town. Since November 2018, over 2300 people have been murdered in the Western Cape. Photo: Ashraf Hendricks/ GroundUp





DEPLOYMENT OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONAL DEFENCE FORCE TO PARTS OF THE WESTERN CAPE

In July 2019, executive decision was taken to deploy the South African National Defence Force to areas of high, violent crimes on the Cape Flats. This was in response to the ongoing and growing violence in specific coloured and black communities across the Western Cape. The decision was especially welcomed after the murder of 13 people in Philippi in a span of 48 hours. While many heralded the decision to deploy the military, communities and community-based organisations (such as the SJC, Equal Education, the Institute for Security Studies and many others) were gravely concerned with this decision. The deployment of soldiers does little to solve the systemic and institutional failures by the South African Police Service. It does not contribute to the dire need for more police officers, detectives, investigative officers and specialized units such as the anti-gang units and FCS units. While it is an attempt to “scare” gangsters into reducing the violence that leads to the endless killing of young and old men, women and children, it does little to dismantle the structures of violence and illicit activity such as the possession and trade in drug and illegal firearms into and out of specific communities. In areas where there are high levels of interpersonal violence, it is the job of a present, effective and responsive police service that is fully equipped and resourced to provide protection and recourse that saves the lives of people living in these communities.



Above, below and right: Following an instruction by Cyril Ramaphosa, the SANDF was deployed in 2019 to assist the police to quell gang violence. Six out of the ten police precincts with the highest murder rates are in Cape Town. Photos: Ashraf Hendricks/ GroundUp





In 2018/2019, there were
3974 murders in the
Western Cape. Gangs
were associated with
938 of these.



WORKSHOPS

WOMEN'S FORUMS FOR GENDER JUSTICE CONSULTATION EVENT

This consultation event was a response to our observation that in numerous meetings, women do not participate as much as men. Despite women constituting the majority in the events that the SJC hosts, men are typically the ones who dominate in both speech and presence. As a result, we hosted a consultation event in partnership with women from Abahlali baseMjondolo and Sikhala Sonke movement in Marikana, North West. The two-day event was held to introduce a feminist praxis of movement organising and to further understand the challenges women face in both their communities and within the movement. This enabled us to understand the social, leadership and political support that the SJC ought to provide for its members and to, moreover, frame our campaigns in ways that centre an intersectional lens. As a result of this consultation, the SJC introduced childcare services at subsequent SJC events.

MASCULINITY AND POWER

The workshop was underpinned by the six core principles of a feminist approach to therapy theoretical framework and the pedagogy of the oppressed framework. The workshop aimed to create a space for men to explore the relationship between masculinity and power. Moreover, the workshop used storytelling to explore themes such as patriarchy, reimagining gender roles and caregiving in the household as well as exploring alternative forms of masculinities that are not toxic. The participants of the workshop constituted of SJC male staff members and SJC male members.

WE ARE ALL FOREIGNERS SOMEWHERE: EXPLORING XENOPHOBIC MYTHS AND THE OTHERING OF BLACK AFRICAN NON-NATIONALS LIVING IN SOUTH AFRICA

Violent attacks against Black non-nationals living in South Africa have become commonplace in our communities. These violent attacks include, but are not limited to, physical and sexual assault, the looting and burning of homes and shops, shootings, robbery, and harassment.

This workshop contextualised xenophobic and afrophobic attacks as part of a broader political economy of violence. Moreover, the workshop sought to understand the politics of power as a contributor to creating and sustaining



xenophobia in South Africa. The workshop further unpacked the structural determinants of xenophobia while simultaneously holding South Africans accountable for the violence we perpetuate, either physically or not, to African non-nationals in South Africa. In addition, the workshop explored themes such as the relationship between power and xenophobia, how xenophobia is perpetuated through myths and language and direct and indirect bias and discrimination that Black African non-nationals face in South Africa.

The SJC partnered with Africa Unite to host this workshop which was attended by approximately 90 community members from across the Cape Flats.

SJC CAMPAIGNS

Campaigns at the SJC need ongoing updates, political education, and communication. To this end, the SJC hosted numerous workshops focusing on our organisational campaigns. These included a workshop focusing on the importance of the SJC's sanitation campaign. As part of a popular education style of learning, the SJC held a neighbourhood walk in Rondebosch and SST informal settlement respectively, to illustrate the contrasts in public lighting between working-class communities and affluent communities.

FILM TRAINING

The SJC, in partnership with Stepping Stone Outreach Programme at the University of Cape Town has, since 2018, provided film training to members of the SJC. In 2019, we had another cohort of people who were taught filmmaking skills including how to use cameras to film quality content. The participants of the programme have also been taught ways to manage post-production content and the different aspects that go into making a film or documentary.

The documentaries produced by this year's cohort of trainees focused on a range of topics such as the lack of sporting facilities in working-class communities, xenophobia, and homophobia.

SKILLS DEVELOPMENT WORKSHOP

This workshop provided a space for participants to learn how to construct an effective Curriculum Vitae and motivational letter. This workshop helped participants to learn to maximise their impact and appeal to prospective employers in the job market.



STAFF AND LEADERSHIP

There were not many changes introduced to the leadership and staff component of the organisation this year. The secretariat continued to lead the SJC’s political and strategic direction for yet another year, as mandated by the branches through the executive council.

2019 was meant to be our elective year, a year in which members of the SJC would elect new leadership. However, the Executive Council, mandated by the branches, made a resolution to extend the secretariat’s two-year term by a further year to allow the secretariat to lay a solid foundation for the building of a bigger and stronger movement of poor and working-class communities, especially those staying in informal settlements.

Xolani Klaas joined the office of the General Secretary as the new Governance and Finance Manager, replacing the position of the Chief of staff.

SECRETARIAT



CHAIRPERSON
Wiseman Mpepo



DEPUTY CHAIRPERSON
Sisanda Makumsha



GENERAL SECRETARY
Axolile Notywala



DEPUTY GENERAL SECRETARY
Mandisa Dyantyi



TREASURER
Andrew Ardington

GENERAL SECRETARY’S OFFICE



GENERAL SECRETARY
Axolile Notywala
(Until August 2020)



DIRECTOR
Mandisa Dyantyi
(From September 2020)



GOVERNANCE & FINANCE
MANAGER
Xolani Klaas

EDUCATION



EDUCATION CO-ORDINATOR
Ntebaleng Morake



POLITICAL EDUCATOR
Bonga Zamisa



EDUCATOR
Nosiphelele Msesiwe

PROGRAMMES



HEAD OF POLICY AND RESEARCH
Khensani Motileni



HEAD OF ADVOCACY AND
ORGANISING
Nkosikhona Swaartbooi



GOVERNANCE AND SUPPORT
OFFICER
Ntuthuzelo Vika



PROVINCIAL ORGANISER
Zukiswa Qezo



COMMUNICATIONS
OFFICER
Nomathemba Masemula

OPERATIONS DEPARTMENT



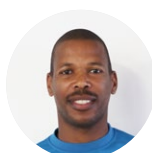
OPERATIONS MANAGER
Siham Surve



FINANCE & OFFICE
ADMINISTRATOR
Nthabiseng Mokoena
(From September 2020)



OFFICE KEEPER
Thozama Dyum



DRIVER/ORGANISER
Vuyani Motloele



OFFICE ADMINISTRATOR
Thandokazi Njamela



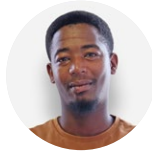
RESEARCHER
Khadija Bawa
(Until January 2021)



RESEARCHER
Justin Jafta
(Until December 2020)



ORGANISER
Nontando Mhlabeni



ORGANISER
Sibusiso Mdlankomo

AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 28 February 2020
Registration Number 067-689 NPO

This year the total grant funding received was R8 821 268. An amount of R6 056 269 was brought forward from 2019 and we deferred an amount of R1 611 870 to the 2020/2021 year. This means that for the 2019/2020 year, we had grant and donation income of R8 853 563 for our 2019/2020 programmes. Other income received totalled R360 288. Total expenditure for the 2019/2020 year was R8 804 466.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION:

ASSETS:	2020	2019
Non-Current Assets		
Property, plant & equipment	234 820	246 867
Current Assets		
Trade and other receivables	60 190	60 190
Cash & cash equivalents	5 063 051	9 366 088
Total Assets	5 358 061	9 673 145

FUNDS AND LIABILITIES:	2020	2019
Funds		
Accumulated surplus	3 604 890	3 195 504
Current Liabilities		
Trade & other payables	141 301	421 372
Deferred income	1 611 870	6 056 269
Total Equity & Liabilities	5 358 061	9 673 145

DETAILED INCOME STATEMENT:

INCOME:	2020	2019
Grants	8 821 268	9 824 101
Donations	32 295	43 983
Sundry income	-	43 025
Interest received	360 288	357 964
Total income	9 213 851	10 269 073

EXPENDITURE:	2020	2019
Operational costs:	2 704 172	1 877 626
Staff costs	1 481 531	707 152
Overheads	1 222 641	1 170 474
Programme costs:	6 096 345	7 994 915
Staff costs	4 122 174	4 743 447
GS governance & branch development	1 287 167	788 503
Safety and justice programme	352 053	185 877
Local government programme	334 951	2 277 088
Total expenditure	8 804 466	9 872 543

SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR	409 385	396 530
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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 and organisations that have been central to our struggles. With your generous support we will continue to fight for safety, justice and equality.

Viva SJC Viva!



Fighting for Justice and Equality!

TOWARDS DIGNITY &
DEMOCRATIC POWER



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