FOUNDATION
FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

review

2001 - 2005

The Foundation is funded by the European Union under the European Programme for Reconstruction and Development in South Africa.

AN EU/SA PARTNERSHIP

contents

Contents page 1

List of acronyms 2

Comments

- Chair of the Supervisory Board 3
- Executive Director 4
- EU Ambassador 5
- Department of Justice and Constitutional Development 6

The Supervisory Board of the Foundation 7

Introduction 8

South Africa since 1994 9

The Four Areas of the Foundation's work 12

- Human Rights Education 12
- Legal Services in support of Human Rights 17
- Capacity Building and Networking 22
- Support to Public Institutions 24

Grant-making within the Foundation 25

Donors 26

Conclusion 27

The Treasurer's Report 28

List of Grantees 36

list of acronyms

ACHPR	African Court on Human and People's Rights
AIDS	Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome
ART	Anti Retroviral Therapy
BLA	Black Lawyers Association
CALS	Centre for Applied Legal Studies
CARAS	Centre for Anti-Racism and Anti-Sexism Trust
CARS	Centre for African Renaissance Studies
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CCR	Centre for Conflict Resolution
CGE	Commission on Gender Equality
CHR	Centre for Human Rights
CLRDC	Community Law and Rural Development Centre
CPS	Centre for Policy Studies
CLC	Community Law Centre
CSLC	Centre for Socio-Legal Studies
DCI	Development Cooperation Ireland
DoJ	Department of Justice & Constitutional Development
EPRD	European Programme for Reconstruction & Development
EU	European Union
FAZE 2	SA Anti Discrimination Forum
FHR	Foundation for Human Rights
HDI	Human Development Index
HIV	Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus
HURISA	Human Rights Institute of South Africa
IEC	Independent Electoral Commission
ICTJ	International Centre for Transitional Justice
LHR	Lawyers for Human Rights
LRC	Legal Resources Centre
MRC	Medical Research Council
NADEL	National Association of Democratic Lawyers
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NCBPA	National Community Based Paralegal Association
NGO	Non Governmental Organisation
NIZA	Nederlands Instituut voor Zuidelijk Afrika
NPA	National Prosecuting Authority
OHCHR	Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights
PRAG	Practical Rules and Guidelines
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SAHRC	South African Human Rights Commission
SANAC	South African Network on the African Court
SAQA	South African Qualifications Authority
TAC	Treatment Action Campaign
TRC	Truth and Reconciliation Commission
UKADA	Upper Karoo Advice and Development Agency
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

Ms Louise Asmal

message

from the Chairperson of the Foundation for Human Rights Supervisory Board

We are fortunate in this country to have a Constitution that is transformative.

Chief Justice Pius Langa recently stated that, 'there is an obligation on civil society to develop and promote human rights in South Africa'. Our task is to help civil society fulfil this mission.

Poverty, inequality and the lack of human rights, which are the legacy of apartheid, are the issues which the Foundation has been concerned with in the last ten years. We try to assist the poorest of the poor to claim their rights.

We endeavour to raise awareness of the human rights our constitution offers. We give grants to vulnerable marginalised groups including minorities. We provide funding for research into the causes of injustice and the ways to tackle it.

The Foundation for Human Rights has been able to support constitutional litigation in a number of important areas. We shall of course continue to do so where the opportunity arises. However, we cannot just rely on the legal process, even when the individual case was successful.

The Foundation is especially proud of its work on the '16 Days Campaign of No Violence Against Women and Children' and the extensive research that we are funding on the causes of violence against women and children and what may be done to prevent it.

The Foundation has begun to establish links with civil society organisations elsewhere in the region and co-hosted with the Kenya National Commission on Human Rights, a conference on 'Establishing the African Court on Human and People's Rights' which was attended by more than 100 delegates from all over the African continent. We hope these contacts will enable us to learn from each other, and strengthen the human rights culture throughout the region.

Many civil society organisations were disappointed at having to battle with the new procedures for grant-making introduced by the EU in 2003. We have with the assistance of the EU tried to mitigate its worst effects.

The Foundation for Human Rights and indeed the people of South Africa owe a huge debt to the European Union, as well as to Development Cooperation Ireland, Charles Stewart Mott Foundation and Care International. We must also compliment our own government which has committed itself to ensuring that 25% of all European Union funds raised are distributed to civil society organisations. Through this generosity and commitment to human rights and development, we have been able to make an important contribution to the observance of human rights in the country.

Ms Yasmin Sooka

message

from the Executive Director of the Foundation for Human Rights

The Foundation celebrates the great strides we have made in South Africa over the last decade in dealing with the legacy of apartheid. We have established a constitutional democracy based on the Rule of Law and on the premise of the dignity of all South Africans.

Our celebration of our new society takes place against the backdrop of continued poverty and inequality, new exclusions and the crisis of the HIV and AIDS epidemic, which threatens the gains made by our economic recovery. The UNDP's Human Development Report for 2005 mentions South Africa as one of the 18 countries in the world which has suffered Human Development Index (HDI) reversals between 1990 and 2003.

These reversals challenge the core of our deepening democracy and the normalisation of our society. They have the potential to undo gains made in the development of our fragile society.

It is within this context that the Foundation continues to exist and to implement its programmes.

This Review reflects the Foundation's contribution towards strengthening a democracy which is rooted in the ethic of a responsive government which builds consensus through social communication with its citizens. Such a democracy is not only ballot based, but is participatory and responds to the needs of its citizens.

It is for this reason that the Foundation has supported the activities of civil society organisations to take up issues affecting the most vulnerable and marginalised.

South Africa's democratic transformation must face the challenge of the skewed land ownership patterns inherited from colonialism and apartheid. The national land summit held in July this year provided an important forum for government to engage in dialogue with both land owners and the landless over the current impasse characterising the land reform programme. The challenge for civil society and government is to implement the outcomes of the summit carefully and expeditiously.

The Foundation's work is informed by the understanding that it is not enough to have a progressive constitution if it does not deal with the poverty and inequality that exists in our country. Rights are meaningless if they are not realised and thus do not benefit the poor and marginalised.

The Foundation has contributed to a dialogue on human rights in the region between states and civil society organisations and has worked to strengthen regional instruments and institutions and continues to call for the establishment of the African Court on Human and People's Rights.

In conclusion, the Foundation wishes to thank the Government of South African and the European Union as well as its donor partners who have made support possible to all its civil society partners. Without them, our work would not have been possible.

Ambassador Lodewijk Briët

message

from the European Union Ambassador

The roots of the European Union lie in the wars that for centuries had set European States against each other, culminating in the two World Wars – conflicts that took little cognisance of the human condition and that brought misery and death to millions world-wide. The post-war years then saw much of what we now refer to as the Developing World breaking free from the yoke of colonial administration, with the hope of improving the lives of its citizenry. Arguably, many of the seeds of our global human rights awareness today lie embedded in these two processes.

The European Union today binds together 25 States, expected to grow by a few more states in the not too distant future, with a combined population of close to half a billion citizens. The Union prides itself on its active promotion of human rights, both in its internal policies and in its relations with third countries, and President José Manuel Barroso is on record for his clear pursuit of human rights as universal human values. Respect for human rights is a cornerstone of all European Commission development assistance and trade relations, with punitive measures included in bi-lateral and multi-lateral agreements in case of non-compliance. Our support to South Africa, first through the "Support to the Victims of Apartheid" Programme and more recently via the European Programme for Reconstruction and Development (EPRD), has always included human rights as a focal area.

Since 1994 the EPRD has contributed over R8 billion to development in South Africa. Over twenty five percent of this amount has supported the work of civil society organisations at the behest of the South African government. Of this EPRD funding, roughly R200 million has been channelled to and through the Foundation for Human Rights (FHR) in support of many important human rights initiatives.

The space in which the Foundation operates, creating bridges and links between civil society and government, is of key importance in the realisation of human rights, which require good governance based on transparency, accountability and the rule of law. The Programme targets the historically disadvantaged and other vulnerable groups, in particular women, children, people with disability, people with HIV/AIDS, prisoners, the landless, homeless, refugees and asylum seekers as its main beneficiaries. With the gap between rich and poor in South Africa widening, the FHR's focus on, and bias toward, such marginalised groups, is targeted at alleviating suffering and is essential in trying to achieve a more peaceful society. Through its work on, and in support of, socio-economic rights, human rights education, access to justice, the strengthening of the rule of law and encouragement of an active civil society, the FHR actively contributes to the strengthening of the social fibre required for economic growth and prosperity.

Organisations such as the FHR and the projects it supports will continue to play a key role in South Africa's emergence as a democratic, stable country and the European Commission is honoured to have been able to contribute to your work. The Board of Directors of the FHR and its staff are to be commended on the achievements of the past five years and I encourage them to continue with the same passion and integrity in the future. We are proud to be associated with the work of the Foundation and we look forward to seeing the FHR "*make rights real*" for ever growing numbers of people.

Mr Simon Jiyane

Deputy Director-General:
Court Services Branch

message

from the Department of Justice & Constitutional Development

The Constitutional mandate of the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development is to ensure that the conceptualisation of 'justice' is rooted in a deep respect for Human Rights and enjoins the commitment of social partners to develop, implement, mainstream and entrench a culture of inclusivity and of tolerance of diversity based on democratic values of freedom and equality. Good governance still remains the priority of Government.

As an integral part of a developmental state, the Department's major role is both an enabling and a transforming agent. As an enabling agent its role is to modernise the Justice system to be accessible to all citizens. As a transforming agent it operationalises the notion of citizenship and redefines Justice for a 21st Century South African democratic society. This is a radical philosophical departure from the apartheid notion of Justice that was predicated on an obedient citizen subject to the state. An enabling and transforming Department of Justice and Constitutional Development also concerns itself with issues of crime. The Department recognises that the major threats to democracy are posed by various forms of crime.

The election of a new democratic government, the adoption of a new Constitution, the entrenchment of a Bill of Rights have laid a sound basis for a democratic society. Poverty remains a challenge to full and effective enjoyment of human rights. The huge gap between the rich and poor, between the haves and have-nots, which coincide with race, threatens the existence and survival of democracy in South Africa. The broad government strategy is therefore premised on fighting poverty and bettering the lives of all.

Democracy for ordinary citizens does not end with formal rights and periodic elections. The democratic order envisaged in South Africa should foster a wide range of institutions of participatory democracy in partnership with civil society on the basis of informed and empowered citizens. Civil society is a major asset in the effort to democratise and develop the South African society. It is on this basis that the Department supports any efforts to develop and empower civil society to play its role in deepening the culture and values of human rights and the rule of law.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

supervisory board

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Executive Director

introduction

The Foundation for Human Rights is one of the primary indigenous grant-makers to the Human Rights sector in South Africa. Established in 1996 through a cooperation agreement between the European Union and the South African government, the Foundation receives funds primarily from the European Union as well as other donors such as DCI, Mott Foundation and Care International.

The Foundation supports civil society organisations and public institutions to promote and facilitate increased awareness, respect, protection and fulfilment of the rights contained in the Constitution. The Foundation uses a rights-based approach in addressing poverty and inequality. This means that its grantees should adopt an approach which ensures that priority be given to the most vulnerable groups in society, especially the poor, through participation, accountability, non-discrimination and direct linkages to the rights as set out in the Constitution.

The aim of the Foundation is to address the historical legacy of Apartheid, support the transformation of South Africa and to build a human rights culture, using the Constitution of South Africa as a tool.

The members of the Supervisory Board of the Foundation are all prominent South Africans, and include representatives of the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development and the European Union. The Board independently shapes the goals, strategies and direction of its programmes and makes decisions on grant-making.

The staff is comprised of South Africans with extensive experience in the development sector. The characteristics outlined above enhance the capacity of the Foundation to design a programme which prioritises and addresses the major human rights issues and needs in South Africa. The agenda and work plans are developed through consultative processes with civil society. The Foundation is known for supporting bold initiatives dealing with complex and controversial issues.

Heritage Day Celebration: Mount Frere, Eastern Cape

"I have come to think of our involvement in this initiative as a great honour for the European Union. I applaud the Foundation's achievement in helping South Africans to give meaning and substance to their Constitution, and in upholding the cause of human rights, a cause in theory won but always vulnerable. May the Foundation continue to thrive, as thorn in the flesh and beacon of hope."

Former EU Ambassador Michael Lake

The first EU funded programme began in 1996 and ended in December 2000.

The Foundation is currently in the last phase of the second programme which began in January 2001 and ends in 2007. This report reviews progress of the Second Programme.

South Africa since 1994

In 1994, the people of South Africa experienced democracy for the first time, celebrating South Africa's first free, fair and peaceful election. After 350 years of slavery, colonialism and apartheid, the majority of South Africans finally had a voice in the governing of the country. The new government initiated nation-wide consultation processes that led to a new Constitution promulgated through Act 108 of 1996. Chapter Nine of the Constitution created state institutions to support democracy and protect the rights of vulnerable groups.[1] The Constitutional Court was established to oversee the interpretation of our human rights-based Constitution and particularly the rights set out in the Bill of Rights.[2] The government also embarked on an ambitious programme of dismantling the apartheid legal and policy framework.

To address apartheid related gross human rights violations, South Africa established the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC). The TRC allowed amnesty for perpetrators of human rights abuses on individual application, in exchange for, *inter alia*, full disclosure. It was intended to allow ordinary South Africans whose lives were devastated by the brutality of apartheid atrocities to share their stories, to find out what happened to their loved ones and to receive reparations for their losses.

In the past eleven years, the government has attempted a delicate balancing act of combining fiscal discipline with an increase in social spending to address past inequalities. The government has implemented programmes addressing housing, education and health care. Massive increases in social welfare spending through grants such as pensions, the child support grant, the foster care grant and the disability grant have brought some relief to millions of South Africans living below the poverty line.[3]

"Poverty is the gravest human rights challenge in the world. Whether measured against the number of people affected (over 1 billion), or in its cumulative effect across a range of human rights, the impact of poverty far surpasses other scourges. The gap between rich and poor countries, and the global inequities it points to, seriously challenge our commitment to the universality of human rights. In human rights terms, poverty is both a symptom and a cause: continuing severe deprivation is a sign that those affected are living in a state of indignity, and thus denial of rights, and the poor and marginalised are deprived, above all, of the capacity to claim their rights. A marked characteristic of virtually all communities living in extreme poverty is that they do not have access, on equal terms, to the institutions and services of Government that give effect to human rights. This inequality of access, in particular to justice, is often linked to discrimination on other grounds. Although commonly seen as an issue of economic and social rights, the experience of the poor is as likely to be marked by repression as by economic deprivation and indeed the two are interlinked. Any global human rights agenda must give prominence, indeed priority, to the poor and to the problem of poverty." [4] (UN High Commissioner for Human Rights)

1 *This saw the creation of the Public Protector, the South African Human Rights Commission (SAHRC), the Commission for the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Cultural, Religious and Linguistic Communities, the Commission on Gender Equality (CGE), the Auditor General, the Independent Electoral Commission and the Independent Authority to Regulate Broadcasting.*

2 *Chapter 2 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996*

3 *According to the SA Minister of Finance, Trevor Manuel, the percentage of people living in poverty declined from 51% in 1995 to 48.5% in 2002. The absolute number this represents however is an increase from 20.2 million people to 21.9 million.*

4 *Plan of action submitted by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights – May 2005*

Children at the Thula Mtwana Centre in Orange Farm

The eradication of poverty and inequality is challenged by the legacy of oppression, exploitation and uneven development. South Africa has one of the highest levels of inequality in the world. The Gini coefficient, which measures levels of equality in income distribution, rose from 0.69 in 1996 to 0.77 in 2001.[5] This places South Africa as the country with the third highest levels of inequality after Brazil and Namibia. Unemployment remains extremely high with almost a third of the population without work. The UNDP Human Development Index (HDI) placed South Africa at 120 of 177 countries assessed.[6] South Africa is one of the 18 countries in the world to suffer HDI reversals between 1990-2003.[7]

In many African countries, unemployment and poverty is slightly mitigated through access to land and subsistence farming. In South Africa, however, legislation, passed in 1913 and 1936, resulted in the dispossession of approximately 87 % of the land from black South Africans. Currently 60 000 white farmers own 80% of the arable land. While the government undertook to redistribute 30% of the land within five years, this has not been possible and only 4.2% has been redistributed.[8]

The tenure of farm dwellers on farms remains precarious. In the past 10 years, more than 1 million farm dwellers have been evicted from their homes, adversely impacting on their families, living conditions, and access to meaningful livelihoods, livestock, water, sanitation, health care and schools.[9]

The State has taken positive steps to create a legal framework to address issues of gender equality and gender-based violence through the Domestic Violence Act, the Maintenance Act, the Sexual Offences Act and the Child Justice Bill. South Africa has also ratified a number of international and regional instruments, including the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), the SADC Addendum on the Prevention and Eradication of Violence against Women and Children and actively participates in the Beijing Platform of Action. South Africa has also taken proactive steps to ensure that women are represented in prominent leadership positions. Twelve of the twenty eight Cabinet Ministers are women and 32% of our parliamentarians are women. Despite these efforts, South Africa continues to experience unacceptably high levels of gender-based violence.

South Africa is currently in the midst of an HIV/AIDS epidemic of crisis proportions. South Africa has been reported to have the highest numbers of HIV positive people in a single country in the world. The latest figures estimate that 6.3 million people are living with the virus. An estimated 1.1 million South African children have been orphaned by AIDS and the Medical Research Council (MRC) estimates that up to 5.7 million could lose one or both parents by 2015.[10] After immense pressure from civil society organisations and legal action in the Constitutional Court supported by the Foundation, the government finally embarked on a roll out of life saving Anti Retroviral Therapy (ART). Currently 78 000 people are receiving ART.

5 *A Gini coefficient of 0 represents even distribution of income. As it moves closer to 1, it represents highly unequal distribution of income.*

6 *The HDI focuses on three measurable dimensions of human development, namely, living a long and healthy life, being educated and having a decent standard of living. It combines measures of life expectancy, school enrolment, literacy and income. UNDP 2005-Country Fact Sheets www.hdr.undp.org/statistics/data/country fact sheets/cty fs ZAF.html downloaded 11/3/2005*

7 *UNDP Human Development Report, 2005*

8 *Ben Cousins, "Agrarian Reform and the 'two economies': transforming South Africa's countryside", chapter in a forth coming book The Land Questions in South Africa: The Challenges of Transformation and Redistribution, edited by Ruth Hall and Lungisile Ntsebeza (2005)a*

9 *Still Searching for Security: Reality of Farm Dwellers in South Africa, Nkuzi Study 2005*

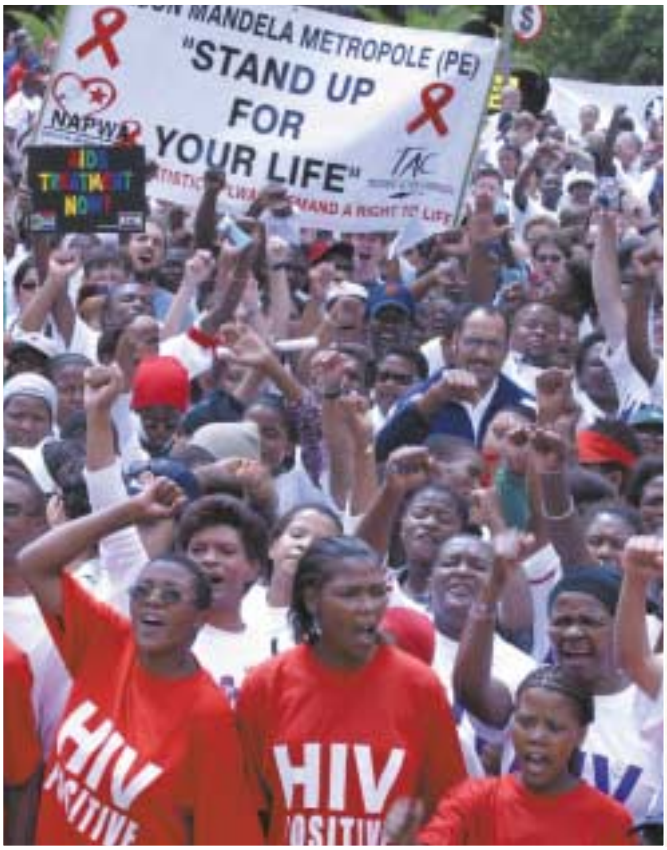
10 *Human Rights Watch (2005) report, Letting Them Fail: Government Neglect and the Right to Education for Children Affected by AIDS Vol 17 No 13(A) pg19*

The impact of the pandemic will be felt for generations to come with the loss of people in their productive years who are leaving children to either fend for themselves in child headed households or to rely on the goodwill of poverty stricken extended families. In addition, HIV and AIDS has impacted on the delivery of government services. A recent Education Labour Research Council survey found that the mortality rate of teachers rose from 7% in 1997/1998 to 17.7% in 2003/2004.[11]

Since 1994, civil society organisations have had to redefine their roles. Some NGOs shifted their focus from advocacy and social mobilisation to service provision. The redirection of foreign donor funding to the government along with a significant number of civil society leaders departing to government has affected South African NGOs negatively. Fragmentation, division and competition amongst NGOs is evident between the bigger, more professional NGOs and the smaller, less formalised CBOs that tend to be survivalist in nature. An analyst on civil society writes, 'in many ways, it appears that a radical reconfiguration of civil society has been taking place in recent years and that the future challenges and battles will be primarily around socio-economic issues and policy.'[12]

The Treatment Action Campaign (TAC) has been cited as one of the most effective civil society campaigns in post apartheid South Africa. The TAC has combined educational efforts, public awareness campaigns and legal strategies. The TAC has combined challenges from 'above' (legal action and public lobbying) with those from 'below' (constituency based grassroots campaigns). The TAC court case, supported by the Foundation, secured the right to medication to reduce mother to child transmission of HIV. This case demonstrated that socio-economic rights could be legally enforced. It reinforced the notion of public accountability and the supremacy of the Constitution. The Constitution is not merely aspirational but its interpretation has the potential to address the needs of the poor, the vulnerable and the marginalised.

It is within this environment that the Foundation implements its human rights programme.



Treatment Action Campaign march in Port Elizabeth to secure the right to treatment

11 *Educator Labour Relations Council (ELRC) report (2005) Educator Supply and Demand in the South African Public Education System*

12 *Kotze, Hermien (2004) 'Responding to the growing socio-economic crisis: A review of civil society in South Africa during 2001 and 2002' Centre for Civil Society Research Report no 19 July 2004*

4 Areas of the Foundation's work

The Foundation's work plans are developed through consultative processes with civil society, and cover the following four areas:

- Human Rights Education
- Legal Services in support of Human Rights
- Capacity Building and Networking
- Support to Public Institutions

Human Rights Education

Education is key to ensuring that ordinary citizens and institutions are empowered to access the rights set out in the Constitution and Bill of Rights.

The objectives of this result area are:

- raising awareness and increasing knowledge;
- enabling individuals and communities to access their rights and seek assistance to protect and promote their rights;
- enabling civil society to impact meaningfully on policy making and legislation;
- developing appropriate, accessible human rights material which educates, raises awareness and contributes to a human rights culture.

The Foundation has supported 433 education project activities with 153 partners, aimed at ensuring a vibrant civil society through effective outreach and awareness programmes.

The Human Rights Education Programme supports activities which include:

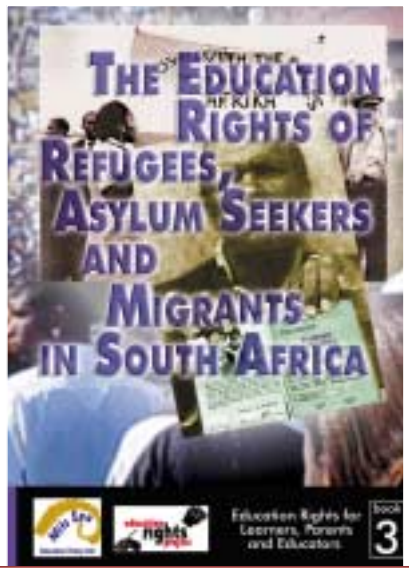
- Human Rights Awareness Programmes
- Human Rights Campaigns, Celebrations and Events
- Human Rights Education and Training

Human Rights Awareness Programmes

The purpose of the programme is to increase awareness and knowledge of human rights amongst South Africans and in particular vulnerable groups. Awareness is seen as a tool to influence policy and decision-making and to enable individuals to use and access their rights. This involves support for research and advocacy and lobbying initiatives focusing on all human rights especially socio-economic rights.

The Foundation has embarked on a range of projects to support this including commissioning two major applied research projects in 2003. The first explored the vulnerability of women to gender-based violence and the second explored the weaknesses in the women's sector with a view to identifying areas needing strengthening.

The Foundation supported a comprehensive review of the country's land and agrarian policies. The review found that obstacles to reform remain the slow restitution process, inadequate land and livelihood policies and the limited amount of funds available for land restitution.



1 of 12 Human Rights Education Booklets funded by the Foundation and developed by the Education Rights Project for learners and educators at schools

A major achievement of the South African state and society during the first decade of democracy has been the creation of a land reform programme that is constitutionally protected. This creates a means of addressing historical injustices, as well as promoting social justice, equity and broad-based development through the redistribution of productive assets and economic opportunities to the poor and disadvantaged. In this manner, land and agrarian reform can make an important contribution to the ongoing struggle to overcome the deep-rooted legacies of the past: racism, poverty, and inequality…"

"… While designed as a market-led programme, land reform in South Africa has combined aspects of a state-led land reform (characterised by bureaucratic control) and a market-led land reform (requiring that land be bought from willing sellers at market prices). The unwillingness of sellers to sell and of the state to expropriate has led to stalemates in some parts of the country and some spheres of land reform... Programme for Land & Agrarian Studies [13]

The passing of the Communal Land Rights Bill has raised concerns that traditional leaders would undermine communities and individuals rights. The Foundation has supported research, advocacy and lobbying initiatives related to the Communal Land Rights Act from a gender, culture and legal perspective.

The farm dweller programme funded by the Foundation promotes the rights of farm dwellers to greater security through research, monitoring, lobbying and advocacy and mediation.

The Foundation supports projects that work to ensure security of tenure of farm dwellers through monitoring evictions, and mediating settlements on farms. While there has been some progress made in providing security of tenure, evictions continue. The Foundation supported a survey to determine the number of farm workers evicted from farms under the security of tenure laws.[14]

Richtersveld land claimants

13 *A quote from the PLAAS (Programme for Land & Agrarian Studies) Research: Evaluating land and agrarian reform in SA September 2003*

14 *"Still Searching for Security: The reality of farm dwellers evictions in South Africa", research by Nkuzi Development Association, October 2005*

Farmdweller evicted from a farm in Hope Town

Conditions in which many farmdwellers live

Land Owner Destroys Family Home With His Bakkie

On the June 2005 witnesses claim that the owner of a plot in Gauteng, tied a rope to the roof of a house belonging to the Mrs M's family who live on the farm. Attaching the rope to his bakkie he drove away pulling the roof off and destroying the three roomed house. Furniture and possessions belonging to the Mrs M's family were inside the house; luckily none of the family members were inside at the time. It is alleged that the owner then told bus drivers taking children to a nearby school to move their buses and threatened them with a gun. These incidents follow a range of threats made against local farm residents by the owner who has been buying up land in the area over the last year.

The evicted family - including a 68 year old woman and eight children - have lived on the farm for eighteen years and never had any difficulty with the previous owner. The family are occupiers who should have legal protection under the Extension of Security of Tenure Act (62 of 1997) that also makes evicting people without a court order a criminal offence.

Nkuzi Development Association was contacted by the evicted family when they found their house destroyed. Charges were laid against the owner at the Police Station. The Rural Legal Trust have prepared an urgent application for a restoration order and restraining order.

Ntokozo Nzimande. Project Officer [Nkuzi Development Association]

Human Rights Campaigns, Celebrations & Events

The Foundation has partnered with government in the "16 Days of Activism for No Violence Against Women and Children" since 2002. This annual UN-endorsed Campaign is designed to highlight issues relating to gender-based violence and promote proactive strategies to eradicate the problem.

Over the years, national participation in the campaign has increased. The media has made commendable efforts to highlight violence against women and children during the 16 days campaign.

Deputy Minister of Correctional Services at the launch of the16 Days of Activism Campaign 2004

"The FHR has, for some years now, been a crucial partner in our annual "16 Days of Activism for No Violence against Women and Children" Campaign. The Foundation has provided logistical, administrative and networking support for our Campaign – consistently offering to fill gaps where capacity is required and generally taking the Campaign and its messages to a wider range of communities across the urban/rural divide. But most importantly they have assisted in establishing legacy projects (through the grant-making process) that make a real difference in the lives of marginalised women and children around the country. We are grateful for their support, their fellowship and their advice. It is our sincere hope that the partnership between the Foundation and the 16 Days of Activism Campaign will grow from strength in the coming years"

Cheryl Gillwald (MP), Deputy Minister of Correctional Services & National Convenor: 16 Days of Activism Campaign.

The Foundation not only provides funds for the campaign, but also plays a role in disbursing corporate donations given to the campaign.

Justice and Women, Pietermaritzburg – KwaZulu Natal

The project was granted R100 000.00 to improve case management, address blockages in the court system and undertake research among women served by the courts to determine reasons for the court remanding their maintenance cases.

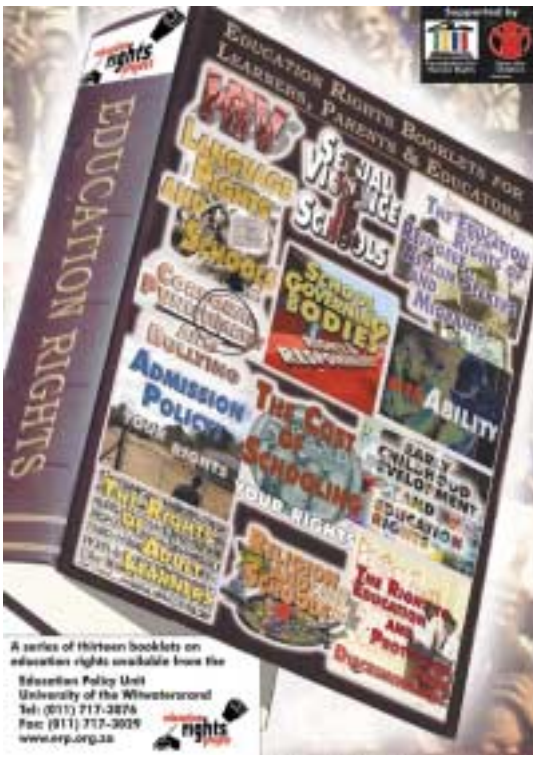
The project directly benefited women who received legal assistance in pursuing maintenance cases and enabling them to understand their rights. Volunteers were trained to provide effective legal support services for women seeking redress.

Data from the research conducted is being used to mobilise, reform and lobby for additional resources for the Maintenance Court.

Over the past five years the Foundation has also funded campaigns that raise awareness on the rights of refugees, asylum seekers, and undocumented migrants. These campaigns have successfully highlighted the plight of these vulnerable communities and further contributed to changes in policies and legislation.

Human Rights Education & Training

The Foundation funded education projects focusing on ending violence against women and children. The Foundation also funded projects which trained trainers to deal with issues of equality, racism, sexism and xenophobia. Training included training educators to deal with racism in schools. The Foundation focused on the work of organisations that promoted the rights of children. A major feature of the current programme has been advocacy and lobbying work on the proposed Child Rights Bill.



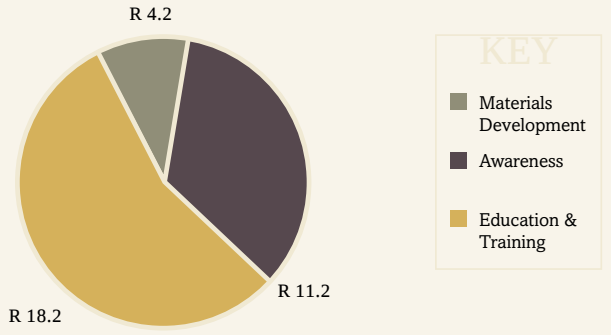
Education Policy Unit: Wits University Human Rights Education Booklet Series

The Foundation has supported the development of human rights training materials, documentaries, manuals and radio programmes. The new Constitution and Bill of Rights created a need to develop new materials and train trainers and community members about their rights. The Foundation has supported the development of human rights materials, particularly those developed by diverse and inclusive organisations like the CARAS Trust, the SAHRC and FAZE 2.

Projects developing human rights materials have included the production of radio programmes on the rights of women in rural areas. ABC Ulwazi has been instrumental in developing human rights education programmes packaged for community radio stations.

The Foundation supported a project, which developed and produced human rights materials for adult learners. A manual which updated law and policy relating to the rights of women was also funded.

TOTAL GRANTS COMMITTED TO:
Human Rights Awareness & Education Result Area
Sub activities: Training & Materials Development



2001 - 2005

Legal services in support of Human Rights

Human Rights Services focused largely on access to the legal system and legal services.

The objectives of this result area to:

- Improve access to justice for vulnerable groups;
- Promote the transformation of the legal sector including the judiciary, magistracy, legal profession and the paralegal sector;
- Utilise litigation to realise rights;
- Challenge impunity in the region;
- Achieve justice for the victims of political violence.

Panel on Gender Justice in Conflict Zones at the Domestic Prosecutions Conference

From left to right: Ms Gaelle Bretton le Gof, Coalition for Women's Rights Canada, Judge Navi Pillay, International Criminal Court, Yasmin Sooka, Executive Director Foundation for Human Rights, Medinilla Ispanel, Women's Movement Guatemala.

Transformation of the legal system

Transformation of the judiciary is key to transformation of the legal system.

The Foundation in collaboration with the South African Human Rights Commission and other partners hosted a successful conference titled 'Celebrating a Decade of Democracy- in pursuit of justice' in January 2004. The Conference brought together stakeholders and experts in both the legal and human rights sector to reflect and make recommendations.

Speakers emphasised that while the first 10 years of democracy focussed on the establishment of the institutional framework, much still needs to be done by way of implementation.

> According to Dr Ginwala, 'The Constitution can only provide a framework for the organisation and conduct of society on the basis of particular values and principles. Constitutions do not themselves create the society, or the order envisaged. Citizens acting in the political domain and others, acting through political parties, civil society organisations, civil movements, social movements, need to put forward policies and programmes which will further the achievement of the values and objectives they seek to achieve. Constitutions are not self-executing socio-economic programmes.'

The conference found that the judiciary has yet to adopt and internalise a culture of constitutionalism. Conference participants identified costs, language impediments, the intimidating court culture, inadequate legal assistance and access to legal representation as barriers to justice for poor people.

Issues of the lack of representivity and allegations of racism have plagued the judiciary both in relation to rulings by judges and interpersonal relations between legal professionals.

The Foundation funded social context training in the magistracy and contributed to the development of materials for the Equality Courts. The Foundation has supported the training of black female lawyers in constitutional litigation and training articled clerks from previously disadvantaged groups with a human rights NGO law practice.[15]

The Foundation participated in the Judicial Colloquium attended by stakeholders from the Department of Justice, the judiciary and civil society. The Colloquium addressed issues of the independence, training, discipline and transformation of the judiciary.

"A truly independent judiciary is indispensable to a vibrant democracy. It is this independence that guarantees to the citizen that the courts will do justice to all, with impartiality, subject only to the Constitution and the law, and without fear, favour or prejudice" (Chief Justice Pius Langa: Launch of the Public Dialogue Project, 2005)

Launch of the Foundation's Public Dialogue Project, 2005

'When we talk of transformation, we do not simply talk about the personnel, we talk about their value systems, their approach to justice, their capacity for justice, their understanding of the direction of the Constitution. It is important to ensure that those appointed possess not only traditional legal competence but a 'principled commitment' to the values of the Constitution as the founding principles of our legal order.' Judge John Hlophe, 'Celebrating a Decade of Democracy- in pursuit of justice' in January 2004.

15 *Department of Justice and Constitutional Development statistics, 2005*

The Foundation is working with the Law Reform Commission to support research that analyses legislation that is still discriminatory and unconstitutional. It also contributes to the transformation of the legal system through support to the National Association of Democratic Lawyers (NADEL), the Black Lawyers Association (BLA) and the Law Society of South Africa.

Advice Offices

The Foundation's 'flagship' programme is support to advice offices which facilitates access to justice to vulnerable groups living in poor rural and destitute communities.

The Foundation has funded more than 123 advice offices.

The Foundation has also assisted in the development of the paralegal sector and their efforts at recognition by the formal legal sector. The Foundation supports initiatives that build capacity of paralegals, specifically focussing on national qualifications and formal recognition. Significant progress has been made in lobbying for a national curriculum and creating awareness on the Legal Practice Bill and its implications for the formal recognition of all paralegals.

Advice Office Paralegal Workshop

The sustainability of the paralegal sector is threatened due to its reliance on shrinking donor funding. To explore long-term sustainability, the Foundation established a donor network which includes various stakeholders in the sector.[16] A number of donors are involved in the initiative including the Charles Stewart Mott Foundation, SIDA, Ford Foundation, Atlantic Philanthropies, International Commission of Jurists (ICJ-SA), the Nederlands Instituut voor Zuidelijk Afrika (NIZA) and the Legal Aid Board.

> For millions of South Africans, especially those living in the former homeland areas of the country, the rights provided for in the Constitution are little more than a pipedream. For these people, the only way to access these rights is to struggle for them. This is a struggle that must be fought for and supported in a focused, strategic and sustained manner. The outcome of this struggle will determine whether or not we manage to eradicate poverty from South Africa. In this context, it is clear that the Foundation for Human Rights has a crucial role to play. Over the last five years, it has supported the struggle for the rights of many vulnerable groupings of people. When one acknowledges the extent of the 'rights' backlog' in the country, it is clear that the Foundation's role is far from over.
>
> **Ashley Westaway**, Director, Border Rural Committee, East London.

Public Interest Litigation

The Foundation supports Public Interest Litigation as an important strategy to advance rights, especially socio-economic rights.

The Foundation has through its litigation programme assisted in obtaining some positive decisions and settlements which developed and realised the rights of persons. A few of the cases in which the Foundation added value or were successful are:

16 *the National Community Based Paralegal Association (NCBPA), the Black Sash, Community Law and Rural Development Centre (CKRDC), the Karoo Centre for Human Rights, Ithemba La Bantu (formerly Diakonia) and Upper Karoo Advice and Development Agency (UKADA).*

- In the Minister of Health vs TAC and others [CCT8/03] the right to have access to health care services was in issue. The court declared, 'where a breach of any rights has taken place, including a socio-economic right, a court is under a duty to ensure that effective relief is granted' (para 106). This is so even if that means directing that government policy should be changed, so as to meet the Constitutional requirement of providing reasonable measures within available resources for the progressive realisation of the rights of women and new born children.
- The Constitutional Court held that the state had a constitutional obligation to protect women from sexual violence as part of the right to freedom and security of the person. The court also pronounced on the duty of care imposed by the Constitution on the police to protect victims of crime in the case of Carmichelle vs Minister of Safety and Security [CCT 48/2000].
- In the Bhe [CCT 49/03] case involving customary law and legislation, the court dealt with the customary practice, which dictated that only a male related to the deceased qualifies as intestate heir and children born out of wedlock do not inherit from their fathers intestacy. The judgement in the Bhe case ruled that girl children were allowed to inherit on the grounds to equality.

Impunity

In the light of South Africa's past history of gross human rights violations pre 1994, the Foundation has focused on the impact of impunity on democracy. South Africa established new mechanisms to deal with impunity in the transition from Apartheid. The TRC allowed for individual amnesty in exchange for, *inter alia*, full disclosure.

The United Nations has found that impunity is one of the principal causes of the gross violation of human rights. The Foundation supports initiatives aimed at establishing accountability at both a national and regional level in regard to the perpetration of gross human rights violations. This has included research, supporting victims of political violence, investigating disappearances, exhumations, memorialisation and victims' rights reparations.

The Foundation has supported the activities and programmes of the Khulumani Support Group, in the development of their submission on reparations to Parliament on behalf of victims. The Foundation also supported Khulumani's conference in 2003 on "A National Civil Society Dialogue on Reparations". The former Minister of Justice, Government, victims' groups, COSATU and civil society organisations participated in this national dialogue.[17]

"The Bones are Calling", a drama on disappearances written and performed by Duma Khumalo: Khulumani Support Group

I raise my voice
To find him
I raise my feelings
To search
I raise my feet
To look
I raise money
To pay a Sangoma

"Harold I cry" [18]

17 *Khulumani is a support group made of victims and their families who came together during the TRC process to lobby for the rights of victims*

18 *Poetry from the Khulumani women's support group*

The Missing Persons Task Team - NPA

President Mbeki in 2003, in response to the TRC recommendations tasked the National Prosecuting Authority with investigating persons who disappeared during the apartheid period. Their brief also includes exhumations and reburials. The Foundation has provided funding to this programme. The NPA managed to solve a number of cases and has carried out a number of exhumations. The Foundation has also funded Khulumani to assist families with reburials.

The Foundation partnered with the International Centre for Transitional Justice in hosting a conference titled 'Domestic Prosecutions and Transitional Justice' in May 2005. The conference looked at experiences and strategies, both at domestic and international levels, to ensure that perpetrators of human rights violations are held accountable and effectively prosecuted.

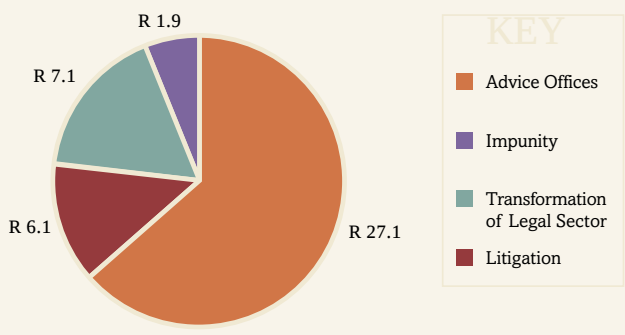
Back left to right: Paul van Zyl: ICTJ, Ayikoi Otto: Attorney-General Ghana, Judge Albie Sachs: Constitutional Court, Dr Adel Sherif: Supreme Constitutional Court Egypt, Judge Juan Guzman: Chile, Chief Justice Pius Langa: Constitutional Court

Front left to right: Judge Tan Senarong: Cambodia and Yasmin Sooka: FHR

Former Chilean Judge Juan Guzman, who led legal proceedings against former military ruler General Augusto Pinochet, addressed the domestic prosecutions conference and stated, that "every wounded country needs the truth". He went on to state that "Justice, in the ideal sense, involves restoring things to the way they were before a crime was committed and that every crime deserves a punishment as punishment restores social peace"[19]

Writer and and investigative journalist, Horacio Verbitsky stated at the conference [20], "In our country we learned that sacrificing civil liberties and human rights standards in the name of security has devastating effects; that under every circumstance the civilised values cannot be protected by any means; that our commitment as journalists must be to the truth, not to any government; that fights between absolute Good and Evil, as theology teaches us, usually lead to Apocalypse"[21]

Total Grants
Committed to Human Rights Services Result Area
Sub Activities: Advice Offices, Litigation, Transformation & Impunity



2001 - 2005

19 *Domestic Prosecutions in Transitional Justice Conference, May 2005*

20 *Horacio Verbitsky is one of the main exponents of the movement for defense of the human rights in Argentine*

21 *Domestic Prosecutions in Transitional Justice Conference, May 2005*

Capacity Building & Networking

The post apartheid period has seen the weakening of civil society structures due to a host of factors. In addition, civil society in South Africa reflects the inequalities in our society large. This translates into a civil society sector where some organisations are well resourced and located primarily in the cities as opposed to community based 'survivalist' organisations, which work at grassroot level, are poorly resourced and often lacking in capacity. In the competitive world of donor funding which is underpinned by stringent technical and administrative requirements the well resourced and urban organisations benefit the most. The challenge for the Foundation has been to address this divide so that the poorly resourced and rural organisations are able to access funding.

The objectives of this result area are:

- Improving the capacity of civil society organisations in order to improve performance and delivery in the human rights sector
- Building the capacity of the paralegal and advice office sector
- Promoting networking and partnerships in the human rights sector
- Strengthening human rights networks in the region.

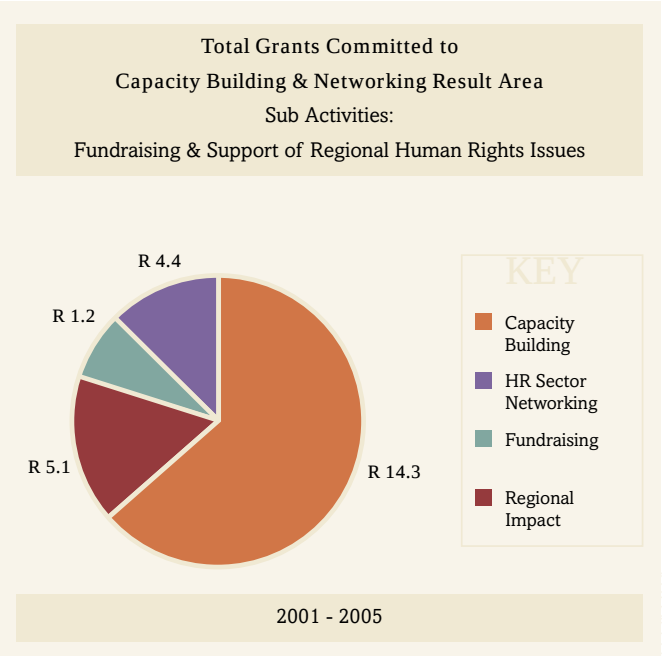
Capacity Building

The Foundation believes that good governance and the building of a human rights culture requires that role-players be equipped to manage and implement effective human rights programmes. The Foundation supports programmes that focus on the promotion of good governance; skills development; development of indicators; human rights training; monitoring and evaluation of impact and the promotion of sustainability for the sector.

Networking

Networking is essential for information sharing and developing best practice. The Foundation supported networking through funding Civil Society Delegations to attend the World Social Forums in 2004 and 2005. A workshop on common issues affecting farm workers in the region was hosted by Khanya College in 2004.

The Foundation has provided ongoing support to the National Consortium on Refugee Affairs, a network of refugee organisations and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, working to highlight the plight of refugees.



The Foundation for Human Rights has contributed courageously to strengthening the human rights climate in post-apartheid South Africa and entrenching a culture of democratic accountability in the country through its strategic interventions on behalf of often marginalised communities. It has not shied away from tackling potentially controversial issues of land reform and government accountability, and is increasingly helping to promote dialogue and critical public policy debates on the most urgent governance issues of the day. The Foundation has thus played an indispensable role in helping to consolidate a young democracy.

Adekeye Adebajo, Executive Director, Centre for Conflict Resolution, Cape Town

In order to support participatory democracy, the Foundation has funded a Parliamentary Directory. This directory is aimed at empowering ordinary South Africans to access parliament and parliamentarians.

UNDP Resident Representative, Scholastica Kimaryo and Adekeye Adebajo, Executive Director, Centre for Conflict Resolution, at the FHR Strategic Planning workshop, 2005

Regional networking initiatives

African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR)

The Foundation acknowledges that the ACHPR has the potential to play a key role in securing human rights on the continent. To promote civil society involvement, the Foundation has initiated a network of civil society organisations that lobbies and advocates for the establishment of the African Court on Human and People's Rights. The network, called the South Africa Network on the African Court (SANAC) is comprised of some of the key human rights NGOs in South Africa.[22]

The Foundation held a conference in Kenya which dealt with the issues of establishing an effective African Human Rights Court. More than 100 participants from 24 African countries including members of the African Commission on Human and People's Rights, Human Rights Commissions from different countries in Africa, Law Societies, Academics and NGOs resolved to lobby their governments and the African Union to ensure that the court is established. This led to the Nairobi Declaration calling for the speedy establishment of the African Court.

Access to justice remains a key challenge for ordinary citizens in Southern Africa, and the efforts and initiatives of the Foundation are undoubtedly contributing in this regard. Our hope is that this is replicated in other parts of the region, which we believe needs such services that enhance a culture of human rights, respect for socio-economic rights and democratic consolidation.

Mr. Abie Boichoko Ditlhake, General Secretary, SADC Council of NGOs

African Human Rights Moot Court Competition

The Foundation has supported the Centre for Human Rights (CHR) based at the University of Pretoria in the African Human Rights Moot Court competition. During this week-long event the students argue a human rights case before various panels. More than 104 law faculties from 30 African countries have participated, and it is estimated that more than 8 000 students from these countries have gone through the moot experience.

22 *Lawyers for Human Rights (LHR), NADEL, Legal Resources Centre (LRC), the Centre for Conflict Resolution (CCR) and others*

Supporting Public Institutions

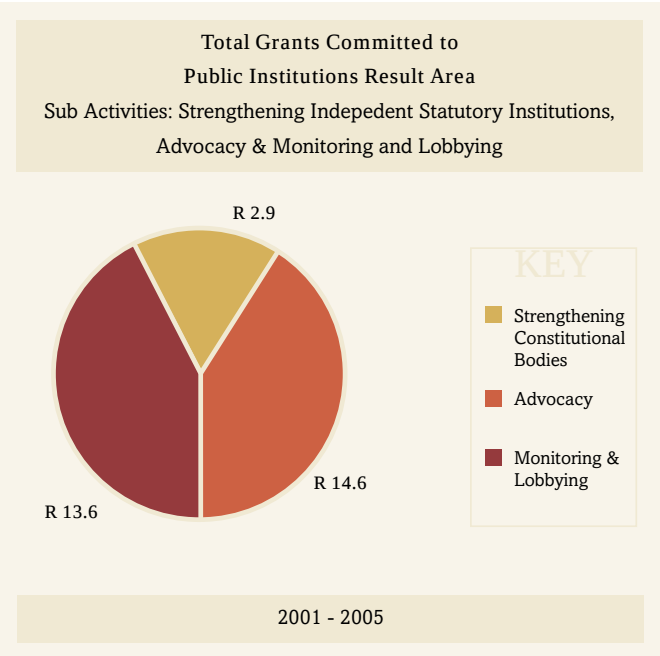
Chapter Nine of South Africa's Constitution creates a number of institutions to support and enhance democracy. The Foundation has supported a number of projects of public institutions. These include support to the SAHRC for human rights day celebrations, the socio-economic rights report and an inquiry into human rights abuses in farming communities. Support was given to the TRC final report.

The Foundation supported the CGE in lobbying and advocacy activities around the Communal Land Rights Bill. The Foundation funded the IEC and the SA Civil Society Coalition. The funding to the IEC was to conduct civic education and voter awareness campaigns to improve the participation of specifically women and youth in rural areas. The SA Civil Society Coalition trained observers for the election.

The Foundation contributed towards the annual human rights awards, which is an event hosted jointly by the Chapter Nine Institutions in recognition of outstanding contributions made in the promotion and respect of human rights in various sectors.

The Public Dialogue project is a joint collaboration between the Centre for Conflict Resolution (CCR), the Centre for Policy Studies (CPS) and the Democracy and Governance Unit of the Human Sciences Research Council. This project aims to provide a forum for public debate and to stimulate discussion between civil society and government that will strategically and co-herently inform interventions and priorities within the human rights sector. It will also explore concerns related to the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) and civil society in the Southern African Development Community (SADC) region more generally.

SAHRC & LHR monitors the rights of refugees at the Lindela Repatriation Centre



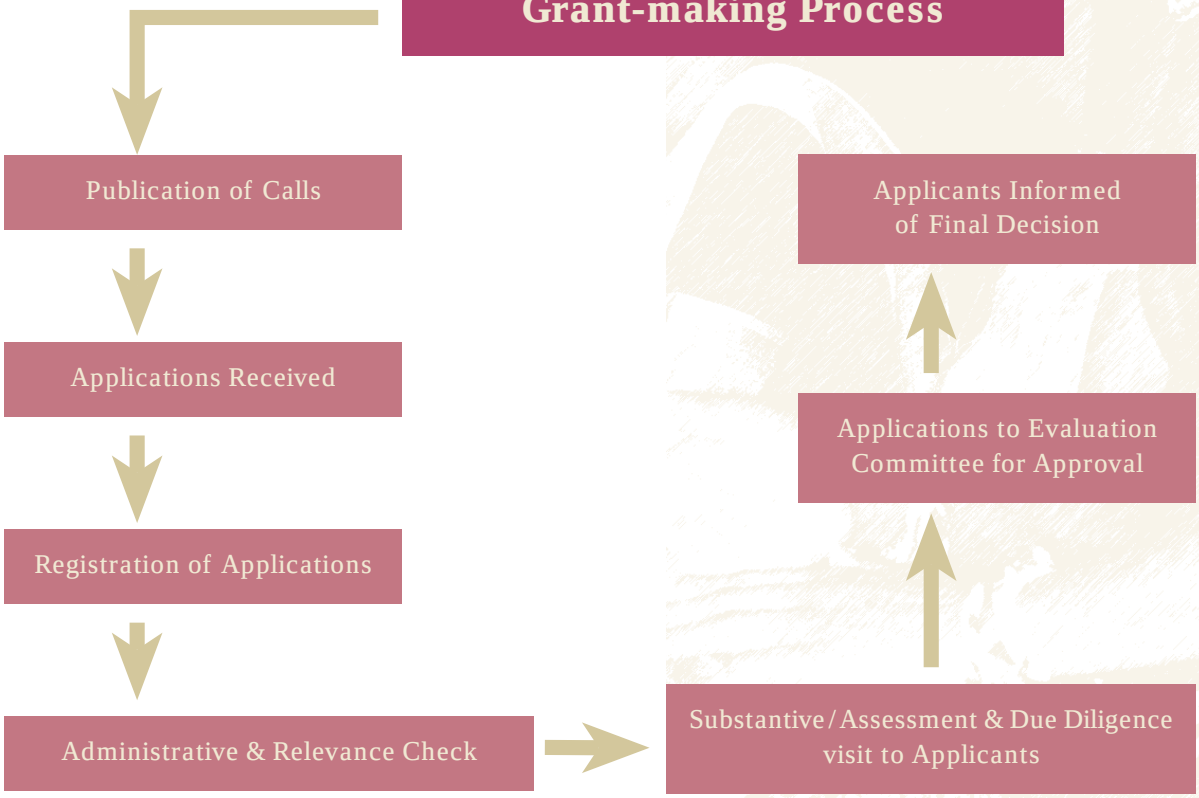
Grantmaking by the Foundation

Foundation staff

The Foundation's grant making process includes both the 'Calls for Proposals' process and 'grants services' that are published in local media and on its website. The Foundation supports a large range of organisations, including smaller, rural-based organisations. It facilitates a series of community-based capacity-building workshops and mentoring support which have assisted in the grant-making process.

The diagram below indicates the various steps in the grant making process.

Grant-making Process



Initially the Foundation engaged in a proactive grant making process. This process changed in 2003 when the EU introduced the Practical Rules and Guidelines procedure (PRAG). The principles governing this process are commendable, but given the history of South Africa, these processes negatively impacted on the ability of community based organisations to meet the technical requirements.

The Foundation made successful representations on behalf of the survivalist sector to the European Union around simplification of the process to facilitate better access to funding.

Donors

In addition to the funding from the European Union, the Foundation has partnered with the following international donors to further support and strengthen the Human Rights sector:

- Development Cooperation Ireland
- Charles Stewart Mott Foundation
- CARE International - Lesotho/SA: SCAPE Programme

1. Development Cooperation Ireland - R6.8 million

Grants have been directed towards research in three important areas:

- Issues around the strengthening of the Women's Sector

  The primary objective of the study is to determine the reasons for the apparent lack of strong, visible and vibrant leadership in the women's sector. Prior to the election of a democratic government in South Africa there existed a significant number of organisations that brought women's issues to the fore. These organisations were led by a contingent of strong women. In the last 10 years, a number of significant leaders in this sector have assumed positions within government and in the corporate sector.

- Administration of Black estates and its impact on vulnerable groups such as children orphaned through HIV and Aids

  In terms of customary law and the Administration of Black Estates Act, women and children could not inherit from the intestate estate of a deceased father/husband.

The Constitutional Court decisions in the Bhe (partly funded by the Foundation) and Moseneke cases resulted in changes to these laws.

Women and children can now inherit, however there is a need to develop policies and procedures to ensure that the administration of deceased estates in these circumstances are conducted in a manner that does not prejudice orphan children. The Foundation has commissioned research in this area.

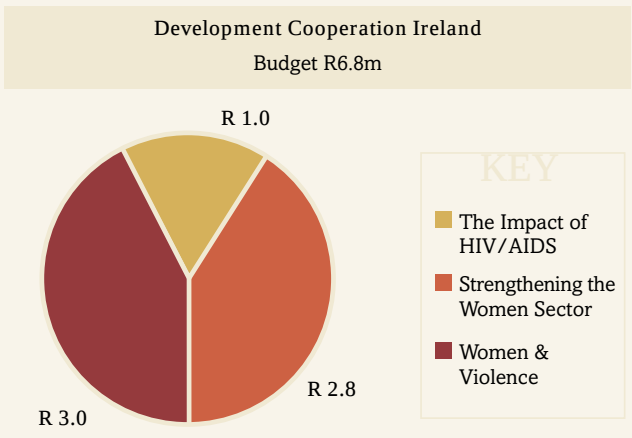
- Impact on children of HIV and Aids on property rights vis-a-vis the Banking and Insurance sectors

  The Foundation has initiated research and consultations with the Insurance & Banking sectors, civil society organisations dealing with HIV and Aids issues and the SA Human Rights Commission with the objective of finding solutions to the potential threat of loss of property rights by persons infected and affected by HIV and Aids.

- National Study to Measure the Extent and Nature of Violence against Women and Women's Vulnerability in South Africa

  The research is expected to provide an understanding of violence against women and the effect this has on increasing vulnerability across the nation and amongst all population groups. The Bill of Rights affords protection to women in abusive relationships, however there is a significant number of women who are either unaware of the legal remedies available or choose to stay in these relationships for financial security.

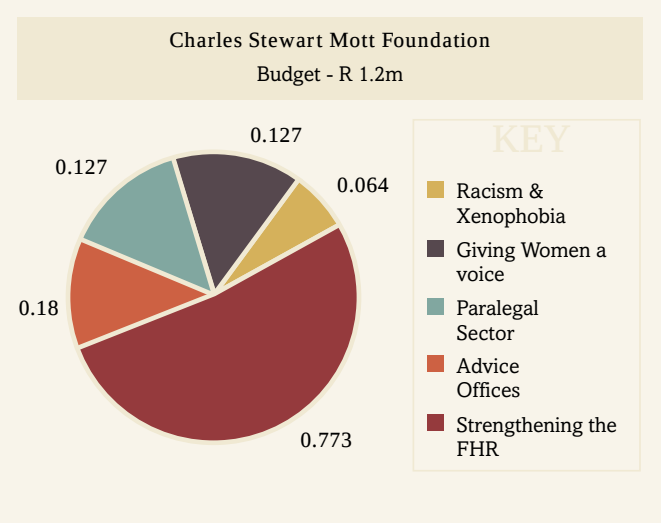
  It is expected that this study will provide the basis to develop more effective, focused interventions leading to real and sustained behaviour change.



2. Charles Stewart Mott Foundation - R1.2 million

The Foundation and the Charles Stewart Mott Foundation signed an Agreement covering the period 1 October 2003 to September 30 2005 in support of the following:

- Strengthening the Foundation as an indigenous grant maker
- Supporting advice offices and the paralegal sector, especially in relation to facilitating formal recognition of paralegals
- Supporting projects that build women's leadership and empower women on their rights, particularly in relation to violence against women.
- Supporting projects that deal with racism, discrimination, xenophobia and inequality.



3. CARE International - Lesotho/SA - SCAPE Programme – R 3 million

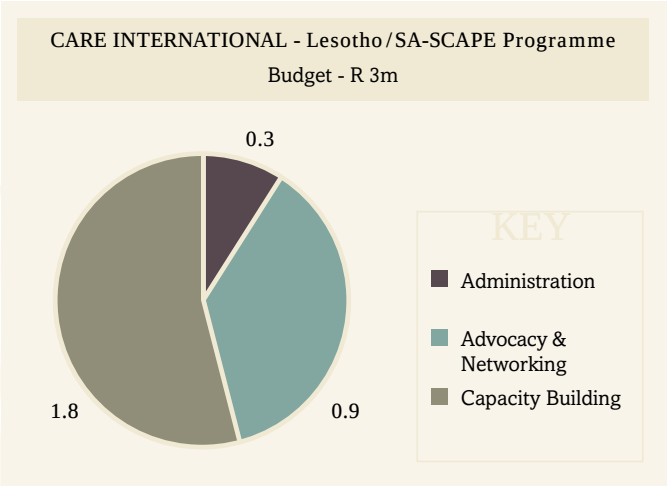
CARE has partnered with the Foundation to support the Human Rights sector in the areas listed:

- Capacity Building

  Grants were awarded to civil society organisations to develop and strengthen their capacity towards sustainability so that they could continue to effectively articulate the needs and rights of vulnerable communities.

- Advocacy and Networking

  Funds were provided to organisations within the human rights sector to support their lobbying efforts and to encourage dialogue with decision makers in government, parastatals and the private sector.



Conclusion

The work of the Foundation in the past five years has contributed towards the realisation of a human rights culture in South Africa. It is crucial to address the issue of poverty for without overcoming poverty there can be no dignity, which is the foundation of all human rights.

It is vital for any democracy to engage with and empower civil society to realise socio-economic rights as a means of overcoming poverty.

"A strong civil society able to operate freely and that is adequately knowledgeable and skilled with regard to human rights is a key element for securing sustainable human rights protection at the national level." [23](UN Secretary-General)

It is encouraging that the South African government has partnered with the Foundation in facing the inherited challenges. Without the support from the EU and other donors, these important interventions supported by the Foundation could not have been made.

The work of the Foundation is part of a continuing dialogue or social communication between Government and civil society towards the realisation of a culture of human rights.

23 *In larger freedom: towards development, security and human rights for all. Report of the UN Secretary-General; May 2005 (Paragraph 110)*

JUNE 2001 - APRIL 2005

1. Introduction

The Foundation for Human Rights like many other organisations went through the challenges of a maturing organisation. This required that the Foundation put in place systems and resources necessary to effectively support the grant making process and observe the principles of good governance, accountability and transparency. This responsibility had to be filtered down to our project partners by way of an oversight component both to our grant making and monitoring activities.

Compliance with PRAG has added another element of responsibility in respect of the aligning of our internal systems and procedures. We have reached a position where we feel comfortable with the compliance requirements in terms of our capacity to delivery.

2. The Second EC programme Budget

The budget of the second EC programme amounted to €25 million, that is equivalent to R200m, which was disbursed over a period of 54 months. The Foundation has been developing work plans annually which were submitted to the EU for approval. We have between June 2001 to April 2005 managed to complete our four work plans for this period.

3. Disbursements to date

The Foundation had by April 2005 spent R113 019 144 (€14.5m) in actual disbursements. This excluded the value of contracts concluded with our partners and not yet disbursed, which accounts for about R22 737 032. About 75.5% of actual disbursements was spent on direct programme costs and 11.3 % and 13.2% on human capital and other overheads respectively. The expenditure pattern has been in line with the budget as contained in the financing agreement.

In terms of the overall expenditure inclusive of funds committed and not yet disbursed, we have spent about 69% of the total budget. We are projecting expenditure of the entire budget by the end of the programme period.

Commission of the European Communities
Second EU Human Rights Programme

Balance Sheet
30 April 2005

	Notes	Rands
FUNDS SURPLUS		
Surplus for the Programme -	2	3 117 006
Due to the Commission of the European Communities		
Employment of Funds		
Fixed Assests	3	-
Current Assests		14 252 978
Grant Receivables from EU		14 000 000
Other Assests	5	252 978
Liabilities		
Current Liabilities		11 135 972
Interest due to the Commission of European Communities	6	7 757 136
Amount due to other donors		3 235 038
Accruals		143 798
NET EMPLOYMENT OF FUNDS		**3 117 006**

Commission of the European Communities
Second EU Human Rights Programme

Income and Expenditure Statement
for the period from 1 January 2001 to 30 April 2005

		WP 1: 1 June to 30 June 02		**WP 2:** 1 July 02 to 30 June 03	
	Note	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget
Direct payment by EC in Euros	1	4 235 785	4 835 254	3 122 183	5 055 150
Direct payment by EC in Rands	1	29 035 032	38 972 144	31 847 506	40 744 506
Expenditure					
Human Resources		1 778 169	3 818 532	3 441 331	3 690 956
Technical Staff		1 328 713	2 803 404	2 570 832	2 667 521
Admin Staff		440 833	1 015 128	864 179	977 935
Per diem		8 623	-	6 320	35 500
Travel		128 153	169 000	48 402	105 350
Equipment		56 001	206 000	99 423	31 500
Operational Costs		452 380	901 392	721 008	751 008
Miscellaneous Services		349 689	507 000	899 389	482 500
Monitoring & Evaluation		988 993	1 500 000	1 069 301	1 476 000
Grants		22 776 851	30 920 000	27 902 901	33 306 500
Contingencies		-	950 220	-	900 000
Total Expenditure before adjustments		**26 530 236**	**38 972 144**	**34 181 755**	**40 744 506**
Surplus (deficit) for the period		2 504 796	-	(2 33 927)	-

WP 3: 1 July 03 to 31 March 04		**WP 3 EXT:** Apr 04 to 30 Apr 05		**TOTAL** to 30 April 05	
Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget
5 400 000	9 538 932	1 767 632	7 628 793	14 525 600	27 058 128
41 253 290	76 883 795	14 000 000	61 488 074	116 136 150	218 088 519
3 021 395	4 966 777	4 557 153	5 876 774	12 798 048	18 353 039
2 426 990	3 736 482	3 773 400	4 393 761	10 099 935	13 611 168
5 88 989	1 197 895	781 257	1 438 837	2 675 258	4 629 795
5 416	32 400	2 496	44 176	22 855	112 076
74 426	120 000	80 463	120 000	331 444	514 350
690 163	120 000	146 487	150 000	992 074	507 500
843 263	1 186 000	1 353 084	1 186 000	3 369 735	4 025 092
983 266	2 360 000	5 254 061	4 704 500	7 486 405	8 054 000
407 319	2 431 018	303 122	1 250 800	2 768 735	6 657 818
27 453 665	64 800 000	7 139 286	48 200 000	85 272 703	177 226 500
-	900 000	-	-	-	2 750 220
33 473 497	**76 883 795**	**18 833 656**	**61 488 074**	**113 019 144**	**218 088 519**
7 779 793	-	(4 833 656)	-	3 117 006	-

Commission of the European Communities
Second EU Human Rights Programme

Accounting Policies
30 April 2005

The financial statements are not prepared on as a going concern because the programme is subject to a time limit which expires in 2007. The following are the principal accounting policies used in the preparation of the financial statements.

Revenue

Revenue represents net donations received. Donations from the Commission of the European Communities not spent on projects are refundable to the Commission of the European Communities.

Budgets

The budget column represents the approved workplans in Rands. The budgeted amount represents cumulative budgeted amount.

Interest received

Interest earned but not yet received is accrued. The interest on donations received from the Commission of the European Communities does not accrue to the Second EU Human Rights Programme and is refundable to the Commission of the European Communities unless otherwise authorised.

Surplus for the Programme

The surplus (receipts in excess of expenditure) for the Programme is disclosed as funds employed. At the conclusion of the Programme, surpluses are re-payable to the Commission of the European Communities.

Fixed Assets

Fixed assets are stated at historical cost less depreciation. The assets are fully depreciated in the year of purchase.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The carrying amount of these assets approximates fair value.

Currency

These accounts are presented in South African Rands.

Commission of the European Communities
Second EU Human Rights Programme

Notes to Financial Statements
30 April 2005

1. REVENUE

Revenue comprises net donations received from the Commission of the European Communities.

	Euros	Exchange Rate	Rands
Date of transfer			
21 May 2001	4 235 7855	6.8547	29 035 032
09 August 2002	3 122 183	10.2005	31 847 828
11 December 2003	5 400 000	7.6395	41 253 290
18 May 2005	1 767 632	7.9202	14 000 000
	14 525 600		116 136 150

2. SURPLUS FOR THE PROGRAMME - DUE TO THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

Amounts due to or by the Commission of the European Communities are denominated in Rand. This account is made up as follows:

	R
Surplus for Programme	3 117 006

Commission of the European Communities
Second EU Human Rights Programme

Notes to Financial Statements
30 April 2005

	Cost **R**	Accumulated Depreciation **R**	Net Book Value **R**
2. FIXED ASSETS			
Office Equipment	83 304	(83 304)	-
Office Furniture	362 199	(362 199)	-
Motor Vehicles	389 227	(389 227)	-
Computer Equipment	839 280	(839 280)	-
	1 674 010	(1 674 010)	-

The above assets purchased are included in the following expense lines on the income statement

Equipment	992 972
Monitoring and Evaluation	501 179
Operating Costs	180 757
	1 674 010

4. GRANTS RECEIVABLE FROM THE EC

	R	**€**
Grants receivable from the EC	14 000 000	1 767 632

The grant was received from the EC on 18 May 2005

Commission of the European Communities
Second EU Human Rights Programme

Notes to Financial Statements
30 April 2005

5. OTHER ASSETS

	R
Refundable from Black Lawyers Association.	132 724
Refundable deposit on buildings rented by the Foundation	120 254
	252 978

6. INTEREST DUE TO THE COMMISSION OF EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

	R
Interest on call account	7 757 136

The use of the interest amounting to R 7 695 026 was approved in a letter from the Delegation of the European Commission dated 21 June 2005.

7. TAXATION

No provision for taxation has been made, as the European Union Second EU Rights Programme was not subject to taxation.

8. COMPARATIVES

No comparative numbers have been disclosed as these financial statements represent the operations of the Second EU Rights Programme since its inception on 22 Janaury 2001.

Grantees of the Foundation

Organisation	No of contracts	Total of grants
ABC Ulwazi	3	R 1,095,885.00
Accountability Institute	1	R 25,000.00
Acting Thru Ukubuyiselwa	1	R 350,000.00
Activists Networking against the Exploitation of Child Domestic Workers	1	R 153,000.00
African Association of Political Science	1	R 140,000.00
African Equations	1	R 61,000.00
Agisanang Domestic Abuse Prevention and Training	1	R 86,600.00
Alicedale Advice Office	1	R 184,885.00
Alliance for Children's Entitlement to Social Security	1	R 400,000.00
Alternative Information Development Centre	3	R 439,700.00
Apostolic Nazareth Blue Birds Church: Network against Domestic Violence	1	R 80,000.00
Association for Community and Rural Advancement	4	R 1,041,646.00
Association for Persons with Disabilities and the Deaf, Free State	2	R 450,000.00
Association for Rural Advancement	4	R 1,056,646.00
Association of Legal Aid Institutions (SGB)	1	R 250,000.00
Association of University Legal Aid Institutions Trust (NW)	1	R 122,630.00
Balethavha Community Care Project	1	R 80,000.00
Barkly East Community Advice Office	2	R 420,600.00
Bathhurst Advice Office	1	R 200,000.00
Bela Bela AIDS Awareness & Resource Trust	1	R 50,000.00
Bella Maria Haven for Abused Women & Children	1	R 39,014.00
Berlin Advice Centre	2	R 400,300.00
Bheki Gumede	1	R 3,000.00
Bizana Community & Legal Advice Office	2	R 400,000.00
Black Lawyers Association	5	R 1,369,154.00
Black Sash (Knysna Advice Office)	2	R 450,000.00
Black Sash : National Office	2	R 511,000.00
Bloemhof Legal Education and Development Centre	1	R 195,400.00
Blood River Advice Office	2	R 400,000.00
Border Rural Committee	2	R 650,000.00

Organisation	No of contracts	Total of grants
Cala University Students Association	1	R 321,246.00
Calusa : Domestic Violence Monitoring Unit	1	R 250,000.00
Campus Law Clinic - U-KZN	1	R 172,000.00
Caras Trust : Centre for Anti-racism & Anti-sexism	3	R 746,344.00
Centre for Applied Legal Studies	2	R 633,279.00
Centre for Civil Society	1	R 851,000.00
Centre for Conflict Resolution	2	R 950,000.00
Centre for Criminal Justice	2	R 975,074.00
Centre for Early Childhood Development	1	R 322,199.00
Centre for Human Rights	6	R 1,575,470.00
Centre for Policy Studies	3	R 999,000.00
Centre for Socio-Legal Studies	1	R 586,915.00
Centre for Study of Violence and Reconciliation	7	R 1,236,549.00
Centre for Youth Development	1	R 50,000.00
Challenge Productions	1	R 7,370.00
Childline Mpumalanga	2	R 186,974.00
Children First	1	R 493,185.00
Children's Rights Centre	1	R 399,987.00
Clermont Community Resource Centre	5	R 775,724.00
Commission on Gender Equality	5	R 951,750.00
Community Health Media Trust	1	R 50,000.00
Community Law & Counselling Centre	1	R 131,040.00
Community Law and Rural Development Centre	2	R 240,000.00
Community Law Centre (U.W.C.)	1	R 590,000.00
Confronting Fragmentation: Housing and Urban Development in a Democratising Society	1	R 150,000.00
Contact Trust	5	R 1,451,997.00
Cradock Advice Office	1	R 186,050.00
Creative Inner City Initiative	1	R 100,000.00
Daliwe Advice Centre	1	R 200,000.00
Deaf Federation Western Cape	1	R 120,000.00
Diakonia Council of Churches	1	R 1,000,000.00

Grantees of the Foundation

Organisation	No of contracts	Total of grants
Dientjie Advice Office	2	R 431,690.00
Domestic Violence Assistance Programme	1	R 200,000.00
Dordrecht Legal Advice & Community Development	2	R 427,750.00
Douglas Advice & Development Office	1	R 200,000.00
Dugan Fraser Development Consultant	3	R 62,200.00
Durban Lesbian & Gay Community & Health Centre	1	R 84,000.00
Electoral Institute of South Africa	1	R 10,000.00
Elliot Paralegal Advice and Community Development Centre	1	R 200,000.00
Elliotdale Community Advice Centre	1	R 193,450.00
Empilweni	1	R 80,000.00
Enver Moothoosamy	1	R 113,860.00
FAHAMU SA	1	R 250,000.00
Film Resource Unit	2	R 609,417.00
Finance Sector Campaign Coalition	1	R 150,900.00
Forced Migrations Studies Programme	1	R 95,222.00
Forum for the Empowerment of Women	1	R 100,000.00
Foundation for Human Rights	2	R 187,875.00
Franschhoek Legal Advice Centre	1	R 199,550.00
Free State Rural Development Association	5	R 816,151.00
Freedom of Expression Institute	1	R 73,870.00
Gender Advocacy Programme	1	R 190,300.00
Gender Links	3	R 930,043.00
Gompo Abused Children Centre	1	R 50,000.00
Greater Rape Intervention Programme	1	R 100,000.00
Grey Matter Media	1	R 360,000.00
GroundWork Trust	1	R 299,991.00
Henneman Victim Empowerment Forum	1	R 29,983.00
Hopetown Advice Office	4	R 924,762.00
Human Rights Institute of SA	6	R 1,014,100.00
Human Rights Media Centre	2	R 293,827.00
Human Rights Public Reading Library & Research Centre	1	R 90,000.00

Organisation	No of contracts	Total of grants
Human Rights Trust	1	R 200,000.00
Human Sciences Research Council	3	R 1,701,753.00
Ilitha Labantu	1	R 275,329.00
Independent Electoral Commission	2	R 1,420,000.00
Independent Media Centre of SA	2	R 186,400.00
Independent Medico-Legal Unit	3	R 700,910.00
Institute for Democracy in South Africa	1	R 499,629.00
Institute for Healing of Memories	1	R 100,000.00
Institute for Human Rights & Criminal Justice Studies	1	R 10,000.00
Institute for Justice and Reconciliation	4	R 2,159,100.00
Institute for Social & Health Services	1	R 80,000.00
Interchurch Local Development Agency	2	R 380,000.00
Ismaiyili Isaacs: Consultant	1	R 3,260.00
Jansenville Advice Office	2	R 400,000.00
Jersey Farm Advice & Information Centre	1	R 200,000.00
Johannesburg Society for the Blind	1	R 180,000.00
Joint Enrichment Project	1	R 500,000.00
Journalism Programme - University Witwatersrand: Doing ethics in SA journalism	1	R 150,000.00
Jubilee 2000 - SA	5	R 548,950.00
Judicial Inspectorate of Prisons	1	R 161,494.00
Justice and Women	2	R 500,000.00
Karoo Centre for Human Rights	2	R 846,558.00
Key Films	1	R 150,000.00
Kgwana Community Centre	1	R 199,100.00
Khanya College	2	R 386,862.00
Khulumani Support Group	3	R 685,500.00
Komaggas Advice Office	1	R 200,000.00
Kopano Women Venture	1	R 80,000.00
Kubonakele Human Rights, Democracy & Justice Centre	4	R 923,100.00
KwaZulu Natal Campaign against Torture	1	R 150,000.00
Lady Frere Community Development and Legal Advice	1	R 200,000.00

Grantees of the Foundation

Organisation	No of contracts	Total of grants
Land Access Movement of South Africa	3	R 642,401.00
Law Society of South Africa : Gender Committee	1	R 67,650.00
Law, Race and Gender Research Unit: UCT	1	R 440,000.00
Lawyers for Human Rights	11	R 2,074,899.00
Leamogetswe Safety Home	2	R 405,000.00
Leeudoringstad Advice & Development Centre	2	R 210,000.00
Legal Resources Centre	2	R 500,000.00
Lesedi Community Advice Centre	4	R 1,055,110.00
Libode Advice Centre	1	R 200,000.00
Lifeline Port Elizabeth	1	R 100,000.00
LifeLine/Childline (Western Cape)	2	R 271,461.00
LLAC	2	R 266,910.00
Lotavha Advice Office	4	R 911,610.00
Lusikisiki Paralegal Advice Centre	1	R 150,000.00
Mabuphele Campaign	1	R 150,000.00
Macassar Advice Office	1	R 384,300.00
Maokeng Community Advice & Development Centre	1	R 200,000.00
Margaret Sanger Centre International South Africa	1	R 100,000.00
Marulaneng Youth Development Forum	1	R 21,000.00
Masifundise Development Trust	3	R 861,112.00
Masimanyane	1	R 200,000.00
Masisukumeni Women's Crisis Centre	1	R 200,000.00
Matatiele Advice Centre	1	R 82,000.00
Matie Community Service	1	R 90,000.00
Matjhabeng Rape Intervention Care Centre	1	R 150,000.00
Matlala Advice Office	1	R 185,000.00
Media Monitoring Project	1	R 100,000.00
Messina Legal Advice Office	1	R 172,900.00
Midlands Women's Group	2	R 700,000.00
Mohodi Community Radio	1	R 200,000.00
Molo Songololo	1	R 500,000.00

Organisation	No of contracts	Total of grants
Molteno Community Development and Legal Advice Centre	2	R 448,600.00
Municipal Services Project	1	R 28,000.00
Mvula Trust	1	R 310,000.00
Mzamo Child Guidance Clinic	1	R 125,000.00
Nababeep Advice and Development Office	2	R 432,585.00
Nababeep Advice and Development Office	1	R 200,000.00
NADEL	4	R 1,874,245.00
Nakisani Peace, Human Rights & Anti-Racism Institute	2	R 264,500.00
National Centre for Education Training & Development	1	R 40,000.00
National Community-based Para-legal Association	4	R 972,064.00
National Consortium for Refugee Affairs	5	R 1,812,167.00
National Family Maintenance Forum	2	R 544,834.00
National Labour & Economic Development Institute	1	R 1,005,379.00
National Land Committee	5	R 992,515.00
National Network on Violence Against Women	2	R 641,700.00
Nelspoort Advice & Development Office	1	R 199,903.00
New Hope for AIDS Foundation	1	R 59,900.00
New Nation Leadership Programme	1	R 225,000.00
Ngcele Advice and Development Centre	1	R 190,600.00
NICRO	2	R 130,000.00
Nieu-Bethesda Development Foundation	2	R 400,000.00
NISAA Institute for Women's Development	2	R 544,950.00
Nkomazi Community Advice Office	4	R 675,952.00
Nkululeko Human Rights Education Centre	1	R 100,000.00
Nkuzi Development Association	7	R 3,193,403.00
Nonesi Development & Legal Advice Office	1	R 183,560.00
North Network on Law	1	R 100,000.00
Odi Community Law Centre	1	R 245,600.00
Office of the Public Protector	1	R 147,258.00
Olive OD & Training	1	R 23,541.00
Open Democracy Advice Centre	1	R 250,000.00

Grantees of the Foundation

Organisation	No of contracts	Total of grants
Open Door Crisis Centre	1	R 80,000.00
Opret Advice Office	2	R 400,000.00
Orkney Community Legal Development & Education Centre	1	R 200,000.00
Parliamentary Monitoring Group	1	R 373,632.00
Partner with After School Care Projects	1	R 150,000.00
Peace Africa Youth Centre	1	R 200,000.00
Peddie Development & Comm. Advice Office	1	R 155,054.00
Peddie Women's Support Centre	1	R 125,480.00
Penal Reform Project (LHR)	1	R 220,000.00
People against Human Abuse	3	R 264,850.00
Planned Parenthood Association of South Africa	1	R 75,200.00
Positive Women's Network	1	R 15,280.00
Programme for Land & Agrarian Studies	4	R 940,397.00
FHR Service Grants	22	R 6,609,281.00
Project for Conflict Resolution & Development	1	R 200,000.00
Project Literacy	2	R 450,000.00
Qaqamba Rural Development Centre	1	R 200,000.00
Qholaqhwe Advice Centre	1	R 200,000.00
Qolothani Makhosikazi Trust	1	R 59,000.00
Quaker Peace Centre	1	R 199,772.00
RABTI Trust	1	R 100,200.00
Rand Afrikaans University	1	R 17,000.00
Rape Crisis Cape Town	2	R 560,892.00
Refugee Children's Project	1	R 95,000.00
Reginald Orsmond Counselling Services	1	R 70,730.00
Richtersveld Advice Office	3	R 726,652.00
Rights Africa	1	R 250,000.00
Rural Development Services Network	1	R 150,000.00
SA Congress for Early Childhood Development	1	R 32,000.00
Saartjie Baartman Centre for Women & Children	1	R 215,284.00
Satyagraha - In pursuit of the truth	1	R 100,000.00

Organisation	No of contracts	Total of grants
Sedibeng Centre for Organisational Effectiveness	1	R 27,040.00
Seipone Productions	4	R 1,038,499.00
Sekhukhune Street Law Advice Office	1	R 199,800.00
Simunye Legal Resource Foundation	1	R 200,000.00
Social Surveys	4	R 5,461,252.00
Soka Gakkai International - S Africa	1	R 20,000.00
South African Catholic Bishops Conference	2	R 394,375.00
South African Civil Society Observation Coalition	1	R 959,100.00
South African Council of Churches	2	R 518,947.00
South African History Archive Trust	1	R 12,000.00
South African Human Rights Commission	9	R 1,618,549.00
South African National Anti-Discrimination Forum	2	R 700,000.00
South African National Council for Child & Family Welfare	1	R 50,000.00
South African National Council for the Blind	1	R 300,000.00
South African National Editors Forum	1	R 89,000.00
South African NGO Coalition	1	R 324,500.00
Southern African Media & Gender Institute	2	R 388,200.00
Southern Cape Land Committee Trust	5	R 1,813,997.00
Soweto Retired Professional Society	1	R 53,000.00
St Charles Lwanga Advice Office	4	R 843,357.00
St Francis Xavier Catholic Church	1	R 50,000.00
Steinkopf Advice Office	1	R 197,430.00
Sterkstroom Community Development & Legal Advice Centre	2	R 400,000.00
Steytlerville Advice Office	1	R 199,072.00
Street Law SA	1	R 114,520.00
Sun Rise Resource Centre	3	R 583,100.00
Surplus People Project	5	R 1,484,161.00
Swaziland Solidarity Network	1	R 8,000.00
Tabankulu Community Advice Office	2	R 382,950.00
Takalani HIV/AIDS Resource Centre	1	R 199,800.00
Thabong Community Advice Centre	2	R 400,000.00

Grantees of the Foundation

Organisation	No of contracts	Total of grants
Thandanani Children's Foundation	1	R 200,000.00
The Living Together Institute	1	R 450,000.00
The Rural Action Committee - Mpumalanga Province	4	R 1,069,646.00
The Rural Action Committee - North West Province	3	R 272,351.00
Themba Lesizwe: SA Network of Trauma Service Providers	1	R 800,000.00
Thohoyandou Victim Empowerment Program	1	R 100,000.00
Thusanang Advice Centre	3	R 633,960.00
Tlhabologang Education Centre	3	R 555,000.00
Together We Can Build Youth Club	1	R 80,000.00
Transkei Advice Centres Association	1	R 15,820.00
Transkei Land Services Organisation	1	R 286,238.00
Trust for Community Outreach & Education	4	R 1,465,000.00
Truth and Reconciliation Commission	3	R 217,100.00
Tshedimosetso Advice and Development Centre	1	R 199,900.00
Tshepang Care Givers Project	1	R 200,000.00
Tshwane Outreach for the Aged	4	R 360,390.00
Tshwaranang Le Mamelle Faith Based Organisation	1	R 50,000.00
Tshwaranang Legal Advocacy Centre	3	R 931,012.00
Tsomo Community Advice Centre	2	R 255,800.00
Tumelong Mission	1	R 100,000.00
U Managing Conflict	1	R 290,753.00
Ujamaa Centre for Biblical & Theological Community Development & Research	1	R 100,000.00
Ukuthula Advice Centre	3	R 720,100.00
Umhlaba Development Services	1	R 1,033,000.00
Umsunduzi Community Resource Centre	1	R 200,000.00
Umtapo Centre	2	R 948,950.00
Umtata Women's Support Centre	1	R 90,650.00
University of Natal	1	R 140,000.00
University of S A - Institute for ABET	1	R 500,000.00
University of the Western Cape: Institute for Historical Research	2	R 559,200.00

Organisation	No of contracts	Total of grants
University of Witwatersrand: Postgraduate Housing Programme	1	R 150,000.00
Upper Karoo Advice & Development Agency	1	R 550,000.00
Urban Services Group	1	R 300,000.00
Urban Youth Community Projects	1	R 9,982.00
UWC Legal Aid Clinic	1	R 181,400.00
Valued Citizens' Initiative	1	R 276,200.00
Warmbaths Advice Office	3	R 719,700.00
Wilo Mqanduli Community Advice Office	1	R 194,000.00
Winterveldt Youth Development Association	1	R 80,000.00
WITS Education Policy Unit	1	R 609,564.00
WITS Law Clinic	1	R 18,300.00
Wits Refugee Research	3	R 865,000.00
Women Against Child Abuse	1	R 5,285.00
Women for Change	1	R 70,000.00
Women's Institute for Leadership Development and Democracy	2	R 338,000.00
Women'sNet	1	R 152,000.00
World Conference on Religion and Peace	1	R 25,800.00
Xalanga Community Advice Centre	1	R 200,000.00
Zenzeleni Educare Centre	1	R 70,750.00
		R129,301,873.00

Grantees of the Foundation

Organisation	No of contracts	Total of grants	
Adv Howard Varney	1	R	12,000.00
Adv Patric Gamble (SC)	2	R	42,500.00
Adv Peter Hodes SC	1	R	40,000.00
Advocate JJ Gauntlett SC	2	R	150,000.00
Advocate Kawalsky	1	R	15,000.00
Aids Law Project: CALS	2	R	28,110.00
Anton Posthumus Attorneys	1	R	50,000.00
B Nduli & Company	1	R	25,000.00
Bardien & Higgins	2	R	125,000.00
Boqwana Loon & Connellan	1	R	150,000.00
Bowman Gilfillan Attorneys	1	R	2,400.00
Cape Mental Health Society	1	R	20,000.00
Centre for Applied Legal Studies	4	R	300,000.00
Cheadle, Thompson and Haysom	2	R	56,000.00
Chennells Albertyn	2	R	35,000.00
Chris Bodlani Attorney	1	R	50,000.00
Chris Watters	2	R	45,000.00
Claire Alderton Clinical Psycholgist	1	R	8,500.00
CO Morolo and Partners	5	R	255,000.00
Commission on Gender Equality	2	R	44,200.00
Community Law Centre (U.W.C.)	1	R	35,000.00
David Cartwright Attorneys	1	R	8,000.00
Davidson & Badrodien	1	R	10,500.00
Dixon Attorneys	1	R	87,000.00
E Moosa, Waglay & Petersen	3	R	70,000.00
Freedom of Expression Institute	4	R	175,000.00
Gilford Malatji Inc.	1	R	30,000.00
GN Derris Attorneys	1	R	50,000.00
H Miller, Ackermann & Bronstein	1	R	100,000.00
Heyns and Partners Inc	3	R	250,000.00
JMB Gillian	1	R	50,000.00

Organisation	No of contracts	Total of grants
Julian B Knight & Associates	6	R 380,000.00
Katharine Savage Attorneys	1	R 20,000.00
Kevin Moodley Incorporated	1	R 30,780.00
Lawyers for Human Rights (Pretoria)	3	R 250,000.00
Legal Resources Centre	4	R 354,500.00
Lesbian & Gay Equality Project	1	R 35,000.00
Liesel Scholtz Attorney	1	R 80,000.00
M Njozela Attorneys	1	R 5,000.00
Marais Muller Incorporated	2	R 55,000.00
Matshego Ramagaga Attorneys	1	R 15,000.00
Mohamed Randera	1	R 20,000.00
Moodley, Bavasah & Associates	2	R 45,000.00
Mosdell, Pama & Cox	1	R 50,000.00
Murphy Wallace Slabbert Incorporated	7	R 270,000.00
Mushtak K Parker	3	R 85,000.00
N J Yekiso & Associates	1	R 10,000.00
National Community-based Paralegal Association	1	R 75,000.00
Nicholls, Cambanis and Associates	1	R 25,000.00
Nkuzi Development Association	3	R 80,000.00
Nongogo & Nuku Attorneys	1	R 36,500.00
Open Democracy Advice Centre (WITS)	1	R 20,000.00
Ori Attorneys	1	R 75,000.00
Phancy Magano & Partners	1	R 60,000.00
Pierre Nieuwoudt Attorney	1	R 100,000.00
R Jiyana Attorneys	1	R 15,000.00
Raymond Tucker	1	R 45,000.00
Rhodes University Legal Aid Clinic	1	R 200,000.00
Scheibert & Associates Attorneys	1	R 30,000.00
Schoeman Sejwane Incorporated	1	R 60,000.00
Smith Tabata Buchanan Boyes	1	R 20,000.00
South African Human Rights Commission	1	R 50,000.00

Grantees of the Foundation

Organisation	No of contracts	Total of grants
Southern African Judges Commission	1	R 15,000.00
Terence Rex Attorneys	1	R 30,000.00
The Equality Project	1	R 50,000.00
Tini Mhaleni and Partners	1	R 35,000.00
TP Moloto & Company Inc.	1	R 100,000.00
Tracey Russel Attorney	1	R 230,000.00
University of the Western Cape : Faculty of Law	1	R 60,000.00
University Stellenbosch Legal Aid Clinic	1	R 40,000.00
UWC Legal Aid Clinic	5	R 212,000.00
Van Der Spuy and Partners	1	R 30,000.00
Webber Wentzel Bowens	2	R 123,600.00
Wessels & Smith Upington	1	R 50,000.00
WITS Law Clinic	1	R 10,000.00
Z Abdurahman	1	R 40,000.00

The Foundation for Human Rights is located in Pretoria, South Africa.

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