

woman

2010 annual report



WOMEN'S LEGAL CENTRE



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INTRODUCTION

The Women's Legal Centre (WLC) is a non-profit, independently funded law centre. Our primary goal is to further women's equality in South Africa, with particular attention to the rights of socially and economically disadvantaged women.

The Centre has a vision of women in South Africa living free from violence in safe housing, free to own their share of property, empowered to ensure their reproductive and health rights and able to work in a safe and equal environment. We seek to achieve our goals through litigation and, where we have made gains, we publicise them through advocacy and training.

We work in five key strategic areas:

- **Gender-based violence:** We take up cases that improve the access of women and girl children to state protection from gender based violence – particularly rape and domestic violence – and increase the protection of girl children from abuse in schools.
- **Fair access to resources in partnerships:** We take up cases to ensure that women receive a fair share of the assets of partnerships when these are dissolved, whether by death or separation. This involves ensuring that all partnerships are legally recognised, irrespective of religion and/or custom.
- **Access to housing and land:** We take up cases to extend tenure to women in their own right, and to prevent loss of tenure on dissolution of relationships.
- **Access to fair labour practices:** We take up cases that extend employment protections to vulnerable groups, develop the law on sexual harassment, and ensure equal opportunities in the workplace.
- **Access to health care:** We defend legal challenges to the right to make choices around reproductive health, and litigate to ensure that women have access to reproductive health care. We also take cases related to women's access to health care and the intersection between HIV/AIDS and our other strategic focus areas.

We also offer free legal advice to women, either assisting them ourselves or referring them to the relevant body, NGO or court. Most of the queries we receive involve the dissolution of partnerships, gender based violence and maintenance (see the Free Legal Advice table at the end of this report).

Our advocacy work focuses on providing support to other organisations and groups advocating for women's rights in our focus areas. We provide legal opinions, draft and make submissions to parliament, present workshops and draft legislation, regulations and policies. We also provide training to ensure the gains won in court are communicated and implemented, and to help recover our costs.

Finally, we provide information and training and do capacity building on a local and regional level as part of our work towards the transformation of the legal profession and broader society.



CHAIRPERSON'S LETTER



2010 marked the beginning of the WLC's second decade. The first ended with much fanfare, with the Centre being awarded the prestigious Gruber Foundation Women's Rights prize and achieving numerous rights gains for women. The Centre continued its work with hardly a pause to contemplate these remarkable successes; but as its Chairperson, I have had the luxury of contemplating the exceptional nature of the WLC and its work.

The Centre has just 11 staff members, of whom five are support staff and six are legal practitioners, headed by Director Jennifer Williams. A former attorney who has recently left the WLC to follow her dreams said of Jennifer:

'She is an outstanding leader and visionary while at the same time being down to earth and genuinely caring about people. She is one of the most inspiring women I have ever worked with. I hope one day to be in some small measure like her.'

The young women in this team bring great commitment, expertise and passion to bear on their areas of work. They are committed to social justice; to a vision of a society in which women are free and equal; to changing the law to bring about such a society; and they are committed to their clients. They are, each one of them, truly exceptional women.

Equally exceptional too are the courageous women with whom the Centre works to change the law: The clients who stay the course, often for many years, in their determination to see

justice done. The relationship between attorney and client is never simple, particularly since these are test cases. The attorney is the client's last refuge, the case her last hope. To quote once again from a former staff member:

"Our clients are never easy, simple packages of facts. They are mothers, wives, sisters, daughters who have experienced varying degrees of trauma and pain before they land at our doorstep. They do not present as simple cases. We are required to be lawyers, social workers, psychologists, friends and sometimes they become like family. Our job is to hold their hands, be strong and help them get to the point where they are ready to take on the system and then we need to prepare them for the storm that lies ahead. At the same time we need to put our warrior woman armour on and zealously guard their interests. Sometimes we feel like we're tilting at windmills and sometimes we lose our clients along the way, but when they stay the course with us we are able to achieve amazing, life changing results together."

These are no ordinary lawyers, and this is no ordinary lawmaking. These warrior women exemplify feminist lawmaking at its best.

The WLC's use of the law to advance women's rights is unique: It pushes the boundaries of the law with every case it takes. And the terrain is changing, becoming tougher. We are increasingly looking at systemic failures, for example in the maintenance and criminal justice systems. Socio-economic rights are highly gendered, and we need to intervene more and more in such cases. The main locus of the Centre's work is thus still the courts. But we are also using strategies like advocacy, training, developing educational materials and making submissions to parliament and other bodies to make our presence felt anywhere that it can assist the plight of women in South Africa and the region. On issues like gender based violence – including at its extreme the hate crimes of rape and killing lesbian women for being lesbian -- we have been getting out there, assisting partner organisations like 07-07-07 and 1in9 with legal strategy, forming alliances and capacity building. The focus of our work has widened to include sanitation, forced sterilisations, and access to treatment for prevention of cervical cancer, while we continue to forge ahead on other areas like Muslim and traditional marriages, housing, domestic violence and HIV. During 2010 we had victories in the areas of access to labour rights for sex workers, and Muslim women's access to housing.

Finally, it is my happy duty to thank everyone who has made voluntary contributions to the success of the Centre's work, including our Board of warrior women, patrons, volunteers and interns, and those members of the legal fraternity and other professionals who have contributed pro bono work and such consistent support. The Centre is on solid ground financially, has a clear vision for the future, and as for its work – well, that speaks for itself.



DIRECTOR'S LETTER

2010 was marked by South Africa's successful hosting of the World Cup. While this resulted in a lengthy period where it was difficult for women to access our office, and for us to arrange meetings and workshops, it provided opportunities to advocate for the decriminalisation of sex work and the need for legislation dealing with human trafficking.

During the year we also won two precedent-setting cases. The Kylie judgment was handed down by the Labour Appeal Court in May 2010, confirming that sex workers are employees for the purposes of accessing the remedies in the Labour Relations Act. This will greatly benefit many sex workers, who will now be able to challenge exploitation in the work place, unfair working conditions and unfair dismissal. We hope that this will contribute to de-stigmatising sex work, affirm the constitutional rights of sex workers and assist advocacy work towards decriminalizing sex work and reducing state violence against sex workers.

In the area of access to housing, the High Court granted our application in the Solarie case, in which we challenged a former City of Cape Town policy that allocated houses only to men when the parties entered into a religious marriage. The Court declared that the practice of transferring properties solely into the name of the male spouse was inconsistent with the Constitution, as it unfairly discriminated against women. In particular, it limited our client's ownership of property and constitutional right to access to land to the extent that it created additional criteria for her to become a property owner, rendered her vulnerable to eviction and failed to safeguard her right to security of tenure.

The Judge also found that the sale agreement with the city, insofar as it gave Ms Solarie's ex-husband the sole right to ownership of the property, was contrary to the values enshrined in the Constitution, and accordingly unenforceable. Consequently, the court interdicted the City from transferring the property solely into the name of our client's ex-husband, and ordered that the property be transferred to both in equal shares. The judgment sets an important precedent for many other women in our client's position.

The Langrug case was also notable during 2010. This was an application by the Western Cape Provincial Department of Environmental Affairs to compel the Stellenbosch municipality to provide sanitation facilities to an informal settlement within its area of jurisdiction. The Centre intervened as a friend of the court to argue that the municipality's failure to provide adequate sanitation was a breach of women's constitutional rights to equality, dignity, health and a clean environment. Subsequently, the parties reached a settlement in terms of which the Municipality has capitulated. We are monitoring the implementation of the settlement agreement.

One of the more significant events of the year was that Cabinet finally -- after many years of advocacy and the threat of a class action -- approved a draft Recognition of Muslim Marriages Bill in December 2010.

We received wide media coverage for cases relating to forced sterilisations, the return of lobola (bride price), the failure to recognise religious marriages, hate crimes, the failures of the legal system in relation to domestic violence, sexual offences and maintenance and the abuse of sex workers. We hope that this will increase awareness of women's rights and the need to transform our society into one where women are equal citizens.

We expect to build on this in 2011, particularly in relation to the systemic flaws that result in women being denied their basic constitutional rights.



WORK AREA 1: GENDER BASED VIOLENCE

Violence against women remains the greatest obstacle to women achieving equality in South Africa today. The Centre works to set precedents that develop the positive duty of the state to:

- Prevent violence against women; and
- Reduce the secondary trauma that women suffer when reporting violence, both in the criminal justice system and in the employment sphere.

Litigation

L and G

Hate crimes

Our clients were assaulted by a group of men in Malmesbury because they are lesbians. A civil case has been brought in the Equality Court in Malmesbury, and the Centre is representing them.

There is currently no legislation or jurisprudence dealing with hate crimes as such, and our goal in this case is to develop the law in relation to these crimes. Success will benefit people who are victims of hate crimes because of their nationality, HIV status, sexual orientation, or gender. The matter was set down for trial in January 2011.

I

The duty of the State and school governing bodies to prevent sexual violence in schools

In this case an eleven-year-old girl was kidnapped, assaulted and sodomised by an educator on the premises of her school. The educator was employed by the school governing body rather than by the Department of Education, and therefore fell out of the Department's jurisdiction. This case brings into sharp relief the responsibilities of governing bodies to ensure a safe learning environment. It also illustrates the gap in the law that allows the employment of educators who are not accountable to any professional body.

The Centre launched a claim against the Department of Education and the school governing body, which was opposed. The criminal matter was heard in January 2010 and the accused was acquitted. We are considering a transcript of the proceedings to assess the impact on the civil case, which requires that he be found guilty on a balance of probabilities rather than beyond reasonable doubt. Our client is undergoing psychological assessment to see how the acquittal has affected her.

Maritz

The state's duty of care to protect women from repeat offenders

This case illustrates how the justice system can fail women: Our client was raped by the same man twice, on the second occasion while he was serving a suspended sentence for the first rape.

The Centre obtained a legal opinion which recommended that a damages claim be instituted against the Ministers of Safety and Security, Correctional Services and Justice and Constitutional Development. The claim was launched in 2009 with the objective of extending the duty of care on the state to protect women from repeat offenders, and to obtain some redress for our client.

The state is opposing the case. Pleadings have been finalised. The state has belatedly applied for permission to file a special plea. We are opposing this and have launched a counter application. These applications will be argued in 2011.

Lott

Abusive husband killed in self-defence

After many years of physical, emotional, and sexual abuse, Ms Lott stabbed her ex-husband, who subsequently died. The Centre represented her in the criminal trial. While the case was a strong one for the development of self-defence to take into account women's experience of domestic violence (coercive control or battered woman syndrome), the state offered Ms Lott a lenient plea bargain which she accepted. A precedent was thus not established.

Kolisi

Abusive husband killed in self-defence

This is another case in which our client was charged for the murder of her husband after many years of physical, emotional and verbal abuse, both of our client and of their minor children. It represents a second opportunity to extend the application of battered woman syndrome to the law of self-defence. The WLC agreed to represent Ms Kolisi and has made written representations to the Director of Public Prosecutions. We will proceed to trial if court representations are not successful.

Teddy Bear Clinic

Children and the Sexual Offences Act

The Centre and Tswaranang Legal Advocacy Centre have applied to be admitted as friends of court in this case, a constitutional challenge to the provisions of the Sexual Offences Act criminalising consensual sex between children.

This matter arose out of an incident that occurred at Jules High, where a girl was allegedly raped by a 15 and 16-year-old boy on the school grounds. She subsequently said the sex was consensual and was charged, with the boys, under the provisions of the Sexual Offences Act. She was then diverted out of the criminal justice system, but the case highlighted the prejudicial effect of the provisions on children and, as we wish to submit, particularly on girls. We are concerned that criminalising consensual sex between children may discourage girls from laying rape charges.

The application was launched in 2010 and we hope to be admitted in 2011. The state has opposed the main application, and the matter should be argued in 2011, depending on when the court allocates a date.

Sex worker damages claims

Police abuse of sex workers

During 2009 and 2010, WLC and SWEAT recorded human rights abuses committed against sex workers, mostly by members of the police. The WLC has taken instructions from eight Cape Town sex workers for damages claims against the police for unlawful arrest and wrongful detention. We have obtained counsel's opinion on the merits of these cases and have given the state notice of intention to sue.

Advocacy

In our gender based violence area of work, one of our main advocacy roles during 2010 was to provide legal support to various campaigns. The Shukumisa and 1in9 Campaigns seek to address systemic flaws in the criminal justice system. The Western Cape End Hate 07-07-07 Campaign's main purpose is to advance the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex people by advocating against discrimination and hate crimes. Our advice and assistance to the Campaign includes monitoring hate crime cases, engaging with the relevant state departments and developing the Campaign's legal strategies.

Education advocacy work included publishing an educational booklet on the rights of survivors of sexual violence, and the state's corresponding constitutional and legal duties owed to survivors. The booklet is aimed at women generally and our partner organisations. We also hosted a number of workshops (in Oudtshoorn, Khayelitsha, Phillipi, Mitchell's Plain and Cape Town) to educate community members, paralegals, justice officials and NGOs around the Sexual Offences Act, and around the intersection between gender based violence and health, women's property rights and labour rights.

We made a number of submissions and contributions on local and global policy development:

- To the South African Law Reform Commission on the harmful practice of ukhutwala (abduction of child brides).
- To the Commission on the Status of Women on an array of women's rights issues including, but not limited to, gender based violence and the systematic abuse of sex workers. This submission was also forwarded to the Commission on the Elimination on all forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW).
- To the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development on the Human Trafficking Bill.
- To the Parliamentary Justice Committee on the draft Human Trafficking legislation (jointly with the Institute for Security Studies).
- To the parliamentary committee on Women, Youth, Children and People with Disabilities on the 10 year implementation of the Domestic Violence Act. As a result of this submission we hosted an oversight visit by the committee to the Mitchell's Plain Magistrate's Court and Police Station on 28 July 2010.
- To the portfolio committee on Justice and Constitutional Development on the Protection from Harassment Bill. This was a joint submission (written and oral) by REACH and WLC.

WORK AREA 2: ACCESS TO RESOURCES IN PARTNERSHIPS

One of our core aims is to ensure that women receive a fair share of marital and relationship assets when marriages or partnerships end, whether by death, divorce or separation. Our cases in this area deal with the relationships and forms of marriage in our law where women do not yet enjoy full legal protection, such as religious marriages, domestic partnerships and some customary marriages.

Litigation

Class action on Muslim marriages

Recognition of marriages concluded under Muslim rites

The state's failure to legislate for the recognition of Muslim marriages has meant that women in these marriages lack the protections enjoyed by women in civil and customary marriages when those marriages end, either by death or divorce.

We have spent many years working on this issue, and in May 2009 approached the Constitutional Court directly for an order that the state should pass legislation providing for the recognition of Muslim marriages.

The Constitutional Court declined to hear the matter as one over which it has exclusive jurisdiction and we prepared to launch the case in the High Court in 2010. The application drew much attention to the plight of women in unrecognised Muslim marriages, and was covered in the national and international media. It also provided an opportunity for the Centre, together with the Commission on Gender Equality, to engage with the Minister of Justice to advocate for the passing of legislation.

During 2010 the Department of Justice finally published a draft Bill for comment, removing the need for litigation at this stage.

We are dealing with several other matters related to the state's failure to recognise Muslim and other religious marriages:

Salie

Our client in this case was married to her husband under Muslim rites for many years, after which her husband divorced her using a *talaq* and attempted to evict her from the family home.

We sought an order that the Divorce Act is unconstitutional because it fails to provide women married in terms of Muslim rites with the same remedies that are available to women married in terms of civil marriages in community of property. We also argued that the Muslim Judicial Council is covered by the Promotion of Administrative Justice Act, and that the *talaq* which ended the marriage amounted to an unjust administrative action. In the alternative we argued universal partnership, unjust enrichment and breach of contract.

The matter was postponed to mid-2010, but our client reached an out of court settlement with her ex-husband.

Adams

This is another case in which the parties were married under Muslim rites. Ms Adams contributed to her husband's estate during the marriage. When he divorced her she sought compensation for the extent to which his estate had been enriched.

The WLC took on this case to develop the law of unjustified enrichment in relation to claims for compensation for contributions to the joint estate in unrecognised marriages.

The matter was settled in our client's favour during 2010.

Vanker

Mr Vanker died leaving two widows; one marriage had been concluded in terms of civil law and the other under Muslim rites. The state opposed Ms Vanker's application to have her marriage under Muslim rites recognised (as in the Gabie Hassam case) on the basis that the other marriage was a civil marriage.

This case clearly illustrated the need for law reform, as a more holistic and preferable remedy to the piecemeal approach taken by the courts. The WLC was admitted as a friend of the court and the matter was set down for trial in the Durban High Court in 2010. However, the parties settled matter out of court.

Jacob

Ms Jacob is another woman married under Muslim religious rites who is seeking the application of the Divorce Act to her marriage. The Centre was admitted as a friend of the court in this action in September 2009 and a costs order was granted against the state for this application. The matter was set down for trial in 2010 but the parties settled the matter out of court.

Ngewu

Extension of the Pension Law Amendment Act to government pension funds

Ms Ngewu was divorced in 2007. In terms of her Divorce Order she is entitled to a half share of her husband's pension fund. However, recent amendments to the Pension Fund Act do not extend to state pension funds. Ms Ngewu's husband is a member of the Post Office pension fund and so she cannot access her half share until he retires, and the interest on her share accrues to him only.

The Centre launched an application on behalf of Ms Ngewu to access her half share of her ex-husband's state pension. We have prepared papers to seek an order that the distinction made between private and state pension funds is unconstitutional and that Ms Ngewu should receive her share of her ex-spouse's pension with immediate effect.

The founding papers have been served and the Pension Fund and Treasury are opposing. While they accept that the current situation is unconstitutional, they are opposing the remedy sought.

The matter will be argued in 2011 or 2012, depending on the court roll. Should this case be successful, it will improve the economic circumstances of all women married to men employed by the state on divorce.

Board of Executors

Constitutionality of boys-only testamentary trusts

The Centre was invited by the Cape High Court to act as a friend of the court in this matter, in which BOE is applying for confirmation that testamentary trusts specifying educational bursaries for boys only are constitutional.

We filed submissions that these provisions violate the constitutional right to equality and the matter was set down for argument in court early in 2011.

Munyu

Customary jurisdiction of the magistrate's courts

Our client was married at the age of 14 in terms of customary law and moved into the rural home of her husband's parents. Her husband lives and works in Johannesburg and our client effectively became an unpaid servant to her parents-in-law. Her health suffered as a result of the hard labour and difficult relationship she experienced, and she returned to her parents' home while pregnant with her second child. Her husband then sued her father for the return either of the lobola (brideprice), or of our client.

The Centre took on the case with the intention to develop the law on several fronts:

- That return of lobola is integral to marriage and can only be heard in family courts.
- That the minimum age in the Marriage Act applies to customary marriages.
- That proceedings for the return of lobola cannot exclude the wife.
- That lobola should be forfeited in cases of emotional abuse, constructive abandonment and neglect.

We entered a special plea that the court lacked jurisdiction, which was not opposed, and the husband's case was dismissed with costs. He has subsequently applied for a rescission, which is due to be argued in January 2011.

Advocacy

This year marked the 10-year anniversary of the implementation of the Recognition of Customary Marriages Act (RCMA). We have prepared a report analysing to what extent the RCMA has benefitted women in South Africa, which we hope to publish next year. In March we hosted a public discussion on the issue of polygyny, looking specifically at what this practice means for women's rights to equality and whether, when the state recognised polygyny, it fulfilled its constitutional obligation to protect women. The discussion highlighted several gaps in the RCMA and weaknesses in its implementation.

We also hosted a workshop by Mary-Joyce Doo Aphane on her successful challenge in the case of *Mary-Joyce Doo Aphane v The State*, which resulted in women married under community of property in Swaziland now being able to have "immovable property, bonds and other real rights" registered in their own names. This case redresses 42 years of denial of women's rights to register title in their own names, under Section 16(3) of Swaziland's Deed Registry Act. This legislation is one of several laws that regarded married women as minors. The case is also significant because it is the first case in Swaziland to test the effectiveness of the Constitution in protecting women's rights.

The WLC was also approached by the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development to draft amendments to the legislation dealing with the duty of support in polygynous dual system marriages. This arose out of the order obtained in the Supreme Court of Appeal in the Gasa case in 2007.

WLC is part of a civil society coalition that has prepared a draft shadow report for the South Africa country report to CEDAW. The WLC oversaw the finalisation of the report, which has been submitted.

The WLC has published and/or updated educational booklets and manuals on Women's Marriage and Relationship Rights, Inheritance Rights, Housing and Eviction Rights during 2010.

WORK AREA 3: ACCESS TO LAND AND HOUSING

Women's access to land and housing is often limited by the fact that they hold tenure through a male relative. This renders them vulnerable to losing their homes. The Centre seeks to challenge policies that indirectly discriminate against women and replace them with policies giving women tenure in their own right.

Litigation

Solarie housing case

Registration of housing in the name of husbands only

This case specifically challenged the former housing policy of the City of Cape Town to register houses in the name of the husband only, when spouses married according to Muslim rites applied for housing as a couple. The WLC argued that this position clearly discriminates against women on the basis of gender and religion.

The application was launched in December 2009, and was granted by the High Court in 2011. The Court held that the policy was inconsistent with the Constitution, as it unfairly discriminated against women and limited women's ownership of property and constitutional right to access to land. The policy created additional criteria for our client (as a woman) to become a property owner, rendered her vulnerable to eviction, and failed to safeguard her right to security of tenure. The Judge also found that the agreement, insofar as it gave our client's ex-husband the sole right to ownership of the property, was contrary to the values enshrined in the Constitution and accordingly unenforceable.

Consequently, the court interdicted the City from transferring the property solely into the name of our client's ex-husband, and ordered that the property be transferred to both in equal shares.

The judgment set an important precedent for other women in our client's position.

Pieters

Right to security of tenure

In this case, our client was married in community of property and was not represented in divorce proceedings. Her ex-husband sought an order for the division of their joint estate that would result in the sale of the family home, rendering our client and her children homeless. We are seeking to develop the duty of courts to protect women's rights to security of tenure under these circumstances. The case was launched during the third quarter of 2010 and we expect judgment during 2011.

Advocacy

We facilitated the civil society input on women and housing rights for the CEDAW shadow report process. We printed and distributed 400 Afrikaans copies of the Housing and Eviction booklet in our Know Your Rights series.



WORK AREA 4: EMPLOYMENT RIGHTS

Despite legislation and policy to reduce sexual harassment in the workplace, it is still prevalent. Many women face a workplace culture that renders them vulnerable to sexual harassment and are unlikely to report it for fear of repercussions. The Centre seeks to improve the application of the Code of Good Practice on Sexual Harassment in workplaces where the state is the employer, as well as in male dominated, rural, and domestic workplaces. The Centre also works to extend the application of the right to fair labour practices to sex workers.

Litigation

Radebe

The state's duty of care as an employer to prevent sexual harassment

Our client in this case was a metro police officer for the Johannesburg Metropolitan Police Department (JMPD) who was raped by her supervisor and reported it. She faced ongoing victimisation and was ostracised by her colleagues for reporting the rape, to the point that her job became intolerable and she had no choice but to resign. She then referred a constructive dismissal dispute against the JMPD to the Johannesburg Commission for Conciliation, Mediation and Arbitration (CCMA).

Sexual harassment is particularly common in the police service, domestic work and farm work, but these environments are not conducive to reporting it. The Centre seeks to take on cases that will raise employers' awareness of their duty to actively prevent or end sexual harassment. We will also take on cases that expose sexual harassment in male-dominated state or municipal departments and hold these employers liable for failing to comply with their labour law duties.

In this case, the CCMA found in favour of our client and ordered the state to pay her 12 months' compensation, the maximum compensation that can be awarded. The WLC now seeks to develop the law of civil damages by claiming for the damages our client suffered as a result of the employer's failure to prevent the victimisation and keep her informed of the procedure followed. This claim was launched in the Gauteng High Court in May 2010. The claim is opposed and will go to trial in 2011.

Kylie / Brigitte's: Adult commercial sex work

Employment rights of sex workers

Our client worked as a sex worker for 13 years, after which her contract was terminated. She was given a letter dismissing her and requiring her to vacate the premises (where she lived as well as worked) with immediate effect. She was not given a hearing and she disputes the reasons given by the brothel owner for her dismissal.

The Centre helped the client to bring a claim for unfair dismissal with the CCMA. Although some aspects of sex work are criminalised, our client also undertook legal work during her employment and we believe her dismissal was both substantially and procedurally unfair.

The CCMA declined to hear the case on the basis that the Labour Relations Act (LRA) does not extend legal protection to sex workers. The Labour Court, while accepting the argument that sex workers are employees in terms of the LRA, found that they do not qualify for a remedy under the LRA because of the illegality of sex work. The judgment was taken on appeal to the Labour Appeal Court, which in 2010 confirmed that sex workers are employees for the purposes of the remedies in the Labour Relations Act.

This decision will greatly benefit many sex workers, who will now be able to challenge exploitation in the workplace, unfair working conditions and unfair dismissal. We hope that this will help de-stigmatise sex work, affirm the constitutional rights of sex workers and assist in advocacy work towards decriminalizing sex work and reducing state violence against sex workers.

Mabie

Discrimination based on HIV status

In this case our client's employer disclosed her HIV status to her work colleagues and dismissed her for taking sick leave related to her HIV status. We represented Ms Mabie before the Commission for Conciliation, Mediation and Arbitration (CCMA) in respect of unfair discrimination and unfair dismissal disputes. The matter was settled during conciliation and the client received compensation.

Advocacy

WLC is working with the Domestic Workers Union to compile a booklet on the labour rights of domestic workers. We also updated and re-printed 650 copies, in English and Afrikaans, of the sexual harassment volume in our Know Your Rights series of booklets.

WORK AREA 5: ACCESS TO HEALTH (REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS, HIV)

Much of the work done by the Centre in this area is focused on defending the gains made around women's rights to reproductive health, which are continuously being challenged. The Centre also seeks to develop the jurisprudence around women's rights to reproductive health and access to health care services.

Litigation

Forced sterilisation

Forced sterilisation of HIV positive women

We are investigating several cases where women, most of them HIV positive, were sterilised without their consent. In partnership with the Health Economics & HIV/AIDS Research Division (HEARD) at the University of KwaZulu-Natal, and Her Rights Initiative (HRI), an HIV positive women's advocacy group, we have decided to embark on a more structured research and advocacy process to determine the scope of the problem and to establish baseline data on a national level.

HRI and HEARD, together with UKZN Dept of Health Sciences, are putting together a countrywide research project to identify more cases in provinces other than KZN and to document the nature of the abuse. This research will form the basis of the litigation claim. The WLC will provide the legal analysis and lead the litigation.

Langrug

Provision of adequate sanitation in informal settlements

Langrug is an informal settlement of about 1,500 households in Stellenbosch. It is home to about 5,000 people, a large percentage of whom are women and children. The settlement has only 94 toilets, of which more than 50 are not working. Families are forced to defecate in buckets and have nowhere to dispose of the waste, creating severe health and environmental risks. An application was brought by the Western Cape Provincial Department of Environmental Affairs to compel the municipality to provide sanitation facilities to Langrug. The municipality refused on the basis that it was planning to upgrade the settlement, although it did not provide any timeline for the upgrade.

The Centre intervened as a friend of the court to argue that the municipality's failure to provide adequate sanitation is a breach of women's constitutional rights to equality, dignity, health and a clean environment. The case clearly illustrates the intersection between women's rights to equality and dignity, and their socio-economic rights.

The Centre was admitted as a friend of court in October 2009, and the matter was due to run during the first court term of 2010. However, the parties reached a settlement in terms of which the municipality capitulated.

We are currently considering using the research done in this matter to develop an advocacy strategy around the gender aspects of sanitation and water issues.

Sitamile

Forced sterilisation of refugees and HIV positive women

Our client is a refugee from Congo (DRC) who was sterilised without her consent at Karl Bremer hospital. We hope to obtain an order setting out the due diligence requirements in relation to sterilisations in order to prevent forced sterilisations from taking place. In this case, the sterilisation was probably performed because our client was a refugee, but if the case is successful it will prevent forced sterilisations of women because of their HIV status as well. The matter is ready to launch.

Cervical Cancer

Access to screening for cervical cancer

This is a potential group case in which we will seek to improve women's access to screening for cervical cancer by developing the duty of the state in this regard. We are working with other NGOs in the sector to identify a client. We have formed a partnership with Her Rights Initiative (HRI) to continue the research aspect of the programme. HRI is currently involved in addressing the lack of policy and programmatic interventions aimed specifically at cervical cancer as an HIV-related opportunistic infection.

The partnership with HRI aims to record data to show that a lack of policy intervention leads to inadequate resource allocation to cervical cancer in public sector HIV service provision, which in turn harms the health of HIV positive women. This harm manifests through women not knowing their vulnerability, not having access to information to prevent primary and secondary infections, and having no recourse for diagnosis and treatment of cervical cancer. The data will be used as the basis for developing appropriate law reform initiatives or a class action.

Advocacy

Our advocacy interventions in the Health work area included the following:

- We made submissions to the Departments of Health and Justice on the need for legislation to protect girl children from the harmful practices associated with virginity testing;

- We monitored prosecutions of women for concealment of birth and advocated for the prosecuting authorities to pursue the providers of illegal abortion services, rather than targeting the women who use their services;
- We worked with the Reproductive Rights Alliance and the South African National AIDS Council women's sector focus group to provide legal support for advocacy campaigns aimed at improving women's access to health care; and defending the gains made in respect of access to termination of pregnancy services.

During 2010 we also updated and reprinted our manual on Conscientious Objection and the Termination of Pregnancy Act.



FREE LEGAL ADVICE TO WOMEN

The WLC fields a large number of telephone and in-person queries, both from women seeking advice for themselves and from those seeking advice on behalf of others. We assist by referring women to the appropriate agencies for further assistance, and by providing relevant and useful information. Where the query has a relevant public interest component, we will consider pursuing it.

During 2010 we dealt with the following duty queries:

| CATEGORIES | TOTAL |
|----------------------|-------|
| Abortion | 1 |
| Abuse | 5 |
| Access | 64 |
| Child Abuse | 2 |
| Civil claims | 21 |
| Common Law | 8 |
| Criminal | 14 |
| Custody | 24 |
| Customary Marriage | 38 |
| Damages | 24 |
| Debt | 11 |
| Defamation | 9 |
| Discrimination | 4 |
| Divorce | 268 |
| Domestic Partnership | 92 |
| Domestic Violence | 107 |
| Education | 17 |
| Estates | 58 |
| Evictions | 51 |
| Family | 28 |

| CATEGORIES | TOTAL |
|--------------------------|-------------|
| Foster Care | 1 |
| General | 37 |
| Health | 4 |
| HIV | 8 |
| Housing | 83 |
| Labour | 63 |
| Land | 12 |
| Maintenance | 134 |
| Marital | 39 |
| Muslim Personal Law | 81 |
| Pension Funds | 38 |
| Property | 3 |
| Rape | 9 |
| Refugees | 3 |
| Research | 3 |
| Sexual Harassment | 8 |
| Sex Work | 139 |
| Verbal & Emotional Abuse | 1 |
| Wills | 3 |
| TOTAL | 1515 |

WLC staff members also supervised the paralegals at the Saartjie Baartman Centre, and assisted with legal advice where necessary.

SUPPORT TO OTHER NGOS

As part of our goal to support organisations that work towards the advancement of women's rights, we provide legal opinions, advice and other forms of legal assistance to women's organisations and other non-governmental organisations so they can carry out their mandates unhampered by lack of legal expertise. We also train staff to give basic legal advice.

During 2010 we made presentations, conducted training or drafted legal opinions for, amongst others: The office of the President, POWA, Deney's Reitz attorneys, Masimanyane Women's Support Centre, Community Connections, Belhar community centre, SWEAT, Sonke Gender Justice and the Western Cape Network on Violence Against Women.

Internationally, we provided support the Centre for the Development of People (CEDEP) in Malawi, the Women's Organisation Network for Human Rights Advocacy (WONETHA) in Uganda and Australia's Migration Review and Refugee Tribunal.

In 2010 South Africa submitted its country report in terms of the UN Convention for the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). We contributed to the civil society shadow report submitted by the Network Against Violence Against Women and POWA. We also oversaw the service provider that finalised and edited the report. Our submissions to the Commission on the Status of Women in South Africa was also forwarded to CEDAW.

As part of ongoing transformation of the profession, WLC staff members lectured candidate attorneys for the Law Society and Edward Nathan Sonnenberg Attorneys in gender and constitutional law.

STAFF

Jennifer Williams – Director
 Mushahida Adhikari – Senior Attorney
 Hoodah Abrahams Fayker – Attorney
 Cherith Sanger – Attorney
 Stacey-Leigh Manoek – Attorney
 Jody Lee Fredericks – Legal advisor
 Sharon Brooks – Administrator
 Ingrid Johnson – Litigation secretary
 Aretha Louw – Litigation secretary
 Nwabisa Ntshibelo – Receptionist
 Estelle Malgas – Office assistant

FUNDERS

Claude Leon Foundation
 Ford Foundation
 Finnish Embassy
 Heinrich Boll Foundation
 Hivos
 National Lotteries
 The Open Society Foundation
 The Open Society Initiative for Southern Africa
 Sigrid Rausing Trust
 Wallace Foundation
 Foundation for Human Rights

TRUSTEES

Shereen Mills (chairperson)
 Shaamela Cassiem
 Teboho Makhalemele
 Alison Tilley
 Mary Vilakazi



**NEW DELAY
IN LESBIAN
MURDER CASE**

**LIFTING THE
VEIL ON MUSLIM
MARRIAGES IN SA**

**move
hampers
female
judges**

**ANC WOMEN'S
LEAGUE HAS
DISEMPOWERED
ITSELF**

**CITY
CHALLENGED
OVER
'MUSLIM'
EVICTION**

**SEX WORKER
WINS
LEGAL
PRECEDENT**

**Muslim women
overjoyed at
inheritance
victory**

**Muslim women get
rites recognised**

Women's Legal Centre Trust
(Registration Number IT 3486/98)
Annual Financial Statement
for the year ended 31 December 2010

Women's Legal Centre Trust
(Registration Number IT 3486/98)
Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December, 2010

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| Report of the Independent Auditors | 2-3 |
| Trustees' Report | 4 |
| Balance Sheet | 5 |
| Income Statement | 6-7 |
| Notes to the Annual Financial Statements | 8-9 |
| Annexure | 10-12 |

General Information

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| Country of registration and domicile | South Africa |
| Registered Office | 124 Adderly Street Cape Town 8001 |
| Postal address | P O Box 5356 Cape Town 8000 |
| Bankers | Standard Bank |
| Auditors | Ngubane & Co.Inc |
| Trust registration number | IT 3486/98 |

Women's Legal Centre Trust
 (Registration Number IT 3486/98)
Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2010

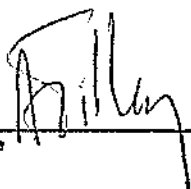
Statement of Trustees' Responsibility and Approval

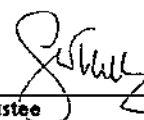
The trustees are responsible for the maintenance of adequate accounting records and the preparation and integrity of the financial statements and related information. The auditors are responsible for the fair presentation of the financial statements.

The trustees are also responsible for the trust's systems of internal financial control. These are designed to provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance as to the reliability of the financial statements, and to adequately safeguard, verify and maintain accountability of assets, and to prevent and detect misstatement and loss. Nothing has come to the attention of the trustees to indicate that any material breakdown in the function of these controls, procedures and systems has occurred during the year under review.

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis, since the trustees have reason to believe that the Trust has adequate resources in place to continue in operation for the foreseeable future.

The annual financial statements which appear on pages 4-9 were approved by the trustees and are signed on their behalf by:

Trustee 
 Date 13/6/11

Trustee 
 Date 14/6/11



• Chartered Accountants • Consultants • Forensic Investigators •

**NGUBANE & CO.
INCORPORATED**

Reg. No. 2004/001416/21
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Bella Rosa Village, Durban
Road
Tygervalley
7530

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www.ngubane.co.za

Offices also in Johannesburg,
Durban, Mafikeng &
Polokwane

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

To the Trustees of Women's Legal Centre Trust

We have audited the accompanying annual financial statements of Women's Legal Centre Trust, which comprise the balance sheet and income statement as at 31 December 2010, a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes, as set out on pages 4 to 9.

Trustees' Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The trust's trustees are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with the generally accepted accounting practice in the manner required by the Trust Deed.

This responsibility includes: designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of annual financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the annual financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the annual financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the annual financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the annual financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control.

An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the trustees, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the annual financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the annual financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Trust as at 31 December 2010, and its financial for the year then ended in accordance with the generally accepted accounting practice.

Emphasis of Matter

Without qualifying our opinion above, we draw attention to the fact that the financial statements have not been drawn up in accordance with generally accepted accounting practice in that assets are fully depreciated in the year of acquisition.

Supplementary Information

We draw your attention to the fact that the supplementary annexure set out in pages 10 to 12 do not form part of the annual financial statements and is presented as additional information. We have not audited the information contained in the annexure and its content is therefore not part of our audit opinion.

Ngubane & Co. Inc. CA (SA)
Registered Auditors

Cape Town

Date: 24 June 2011

Women's Legal Centre Trust
(Registration Number IT 3456/98)
Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2010

Trustees' Report

The Trustees have pleasure in submitting the annual financial statements of the Trust for the year ended 31 December 2010.

Main object

The main object of the Trust shall be to advance women's rights by conducting constitutional litigation and advocacy on gender issues.

Trustees

The trustees of the Trust during the accounting period and the date of this report were:

S. Mills (Chairperson)
A. Tilley
S. Cassam
T. Makhafemele
M. Vilakazi

Post balance sheet events

The trustees are not aware of any matter or circumstance arising since the end of the financial year that would materially affect the financial position of the Trust.

Women's Legal Centre Trust
 (Registration Number IT 3486/98)
 Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December, 2010

Balance Sheet

| | NOTES | 2010 R | 2009 R |
|--------------------------------------|-------|------------------|------------------|
| ASSETS | | | |
| Current assets | | 5,460,549 | 4,975,673 |
| Deposits | | 61,023 | 56,044 |
| Prepayments | | 33,213 | - |
| Trade and other receivables | | 10,708 | 89,922 |
| SARS - VAT receivable | | 76,984 | - |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 2 | 5,278,621 | 4,829,707 |
| Total assets | | 5,460,549 | 4,975,673 |
| CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES | | | |
| Capital and reserves | | 5,182,328 | 4,773,167 |
| Initial donation | | 100 | 100 |
| Retained funding | 3 | 5,182,228 | 4,773,067 |
| Current liabilities | | 278,222 | 202,506 |
| Trade and other payables | | 63,778 | 117,985 |
| SARS - VAT provision | | 68,029 | - |
| Litigation Fund - Trust Account | | 12,889 | - |
| Leave provision | | 133,526 | 84,522 |
| Total capital and liabilities | | 5,460,549 | 4,975,673 |

Women's Legal Centre Trust

(Registration Number IT 3486/98)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December, 2010

Income Statement

| | NOTES | 2010 R | 2009 R |
|------------------------------------|-------|-----------|-----------|
| INCOME | | 4,953,048 | 7,997,016 |
| Donations and grants | 4 | 3,773,453 | 5,303,597 |
| Cost recovery | | 102,422 | 17,616 |
| Interest received | | 277,460 | 116,660 |
| Other Income | 5 | 799,713 | 2,559,143 |
| EXPENDITURE | | 4,543,887 | 4,369,370 |
| Employment costs | | 2,906,646 | 2,321,319 |
| Salaries & benefits | | 2,693,152 | 2,231,115 |
| Contributions | | 74,444 | 19,597 |
| Supervision | | 75,650 | 31,992 |
| Consultancies | | 63,400 | 38,365 |
| Recruitment costs | | - | 250 |
| Litigation costs | | 570,731 | 661,138 |
| Advocacy & training | | 97,274 | 118,413 |
| Information costs | | 196,080 | 289,566 |
| Newsletter and annual report | | 42,882 | 62,740 |
| Law books & subscriptions | | 12,016 | 50,266 |
| Material development | | 95,655 | 115,426 |
| Resource centre | | 5,074 | 13,880 |
| Volunteer costs | | 1,093 | 1,505 |
| Distribution costs | | 5,353 | 9,141 |
| Study tour hosting | | - | - |
| Website design and maintenance | | 5,968 | 10,070 |
| Internet/computer support | | 28,039 | 26,538 |
| Governance costs | | 46,889 | 98,822 |
| Trust costs | | 34,650 | 22,860 |
| AGM and 10 year anniversary | | 12,239 | 75,962 |
| Administrative costs | | 514,316 | 486,974 |
| Bank charges | | 16,564 | 20,007 |
| Equipment rental and maintenance | | 45,126 | 40,809 |
| Insurance | | 14,438 | 15,480 |
| Interest paid | | 188 | 252 |
| Rental of offices and parking bays | | 342,489 | 300,414 |
| Stationery and postage | | 20,076 | 26,669 |
| Sundries | | 10,053 | 8,140 |
| Supplies | | 6,586 | 7,575 |
| Telephone and fax | | 58,795 | 67,628 |

Women's Legal Centre Trust

(Registration Number IT 3486/98)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December, 2010**Income Statement (Continued..)**

| | NOTES | 2010 R | 2009 R |
|--------------------------------------|-------|----------------|------------------|
| Audit and accounting | | 166,014 | 174,590 |
| Audit fees | | 30,070 | 53,554 |
| Accounting fees | | 135,943 | 121,036 |
| Travel costs | | 350 | 44,505 |
| Organisational and staff development | | 5,875 | 5,144 |
| External evaluation | | 13,851 | 43,026 |
| Capital expenditure | | 25,863 | 125,873 |
| Office relocation | | - | 120,603 |
| Computers & office equipment | | 9,800 | - |
| Furniture & fittings | | 14,456 | 1,760 |
| Equipment | | 1,607 | 3,510 |
| NET SURPLUS OR (DEFICIT) | | 409,161 | 3,627,646 |
| OPENING RETAINED FUNDING | | 4,773,067 | 1,145,421 |
| CLOSING RETAINED FUNDING | | 5,182,228 | 4,773,067 |

Women's Legal Centre Trust
(Registration Number IT 3486/98)
Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December, 2010

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The following are the principal accounting policies of the Trust which are consistent in all material respects with those applied in the previous years, except as otherwise indicated.

Basis of Preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except as otherwise indicated.

Revenue

Revenue comprises funding received from donations and grants. Revenue is recognised when it is received. Grant periods do not always correlate to the financial year end of the Trust and therefore balance of retained funding per funder is for expenditure to be incurred in the next financial year in terms of the funding contract.

Financial Instruments

Financial instruments carried on the balance sheet include cash and cash equivalents, receivables and amounts payable. These instruments are generally carried at their estimated fair value.

Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are written off to the income statement on acquisition date against the funding received for this purpose.

A detailed fixed register is maintained and is available for inspection.

| | 2010 R | 2009 R |
|------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 2. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS | | |
| Current accounts | 37,145 | 62,712 |
| Trust bank account | 13,389 | 12,399 |
| Investment accounts | 5,227,322 | 2,924,582 |
| Foreign funds held at bank | - | 1,829,375 |
| Petty cash | 766 | 639 |
| | <u>5,278,621</u> | <u>4,829,707</u> |

3. RETAINED FUNDING ANALYSED BY FUNDER

| | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Finnish Embassy | - | 182,357 |
| Ford Foundation | 41,554 | - |
| Foundation for Human Rights | (83,435) | - |
| Heinrich Böll Stiftung | - | (24,327) |
| HIVOS | 13,140 | 374,482 |
| National Lotteries Fund | 308,333 | 315,531 |
| Open Society Foundation (SHARP) | 80,061 | - |
| OSISA | - | 141,609 |
| Sigr d Rausing Trust | 561,627 | 608,070 |
| General Funds | <u>4,260,949</u> | <u>3,175,345</u> |
| | <u>5,182,228</u> | <u>4,773,067</u> |

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued..)

| | 2,010 | 2009 R |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| 4. GRANTS AND DONATIONS | | |
| Claude Leon Foundation | 150,000 | 150,000 |
| Ford Foundation | 558,870 | 681,895 |
| Finnish Embassy | 139,440 | 275,600 |
| Heinrich Böll Stiftung | 164,931 | 131,250 |
| HIVOS | 275,784 | 987,833 |
| National Lotteries Fund | - | 775,870 |
| NCHR | - | 329,305 |
| NDTF | 870,000 | - |
| Open Society Foundation for South Africa | 633,849 | 500,000 |
| OSISA | - | 271,802 |
| Sigrid Rausing Trust | 535,765 | 608,070 |
| Wallace Global Fund | 444,615 | 588,503 |
| Other donations | 199 | 3,469 |
| | <u>3,773,453</u> | <u>5,303,597</u> |
| 5. OTHER INCOME | | |
| Gruber Prize | (2,460) | - |
| Settlement re: lease cancellation | - | 681,768 |
| Sponsorships for 10th Anniversary | - | 48,000 |
| VAT refund | 802,173 | - |
| Gruber Prize | - | 1,829,375 |
| | <u>799,713</u> | <u>2,559,143</u> |
| 6. TAXATION | | |

The organisation is exempt from income tax under 10(1)(cN) as read with Section 30 of the Income Tax Act. No provision has been made for taxation in the current year.

WOMEN'S LEGAL CENTRE TRUST

ANALYSIS OF FUNDS BY FUNDER FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 DECEMBER 2010

| | Total | Claude Leon Foundation | Ford Foundation | Finnish Embassy | Foundation for Human Rights | Heinrich Böll Stiftung | HIVOS Foundation |
|---|------------------|------------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|------------------|
| INCOME | 4,953,048 | 150,000 | 558,870 | 144,367 | - | 164,931 | 275,784 |
| Donations and grants | 3,773,453 | 150,000 | 558,870 | 139,440 | - | 164,931 | 275,784 |
| Interest received | 277,460 | | | 4,027 | | | |
| Cost recovery | 102,422 | | | | | | |
| Other income | 799,713 | | | | | | |
| EXPENDITURE | 4,543,887 | 150,000 | 517,317 | 326,724 | 83,435 | 149,804 | 837,128 |
| Employment costs | 2,908,645 | 150,000 | 468,280 | 192,000 | 12,000 | 85,811 | 322,275 |
| Litigation costs | 570,732 | | | 53,869 | | 21,075 | 62,866 |
| Advocacy & training | 97,273 | | 23,037 | 18,989 | 18,298 | 964 | 8,498 |
| Information costs | 196,079 | | | 43,887 | 44,239 | | 100,424 |
| Operational & admin costs | 727,589 | | 25,000 | 20,175 | 6,800 | 32,954 | 67,000 |
| Staff development / training | 5,675 | | | | | | 2,414 |
| Monitoring & Evaluation / External evaluation | 13,851 | | | | | | 13,851 |
| Capital expenditure | 25,803 | | | | | | |
| NET SURPLUS OR (DEFICIT) | 408,161 | - | 41,554 | (182,367) | (83,435) | 24,327 | (361,342) |
| OPENING RETAINED FUNDING | 4,773,087 | - | - | 182,367 | - | (24,327) | 374,482 |
| CLOSING RETAINED FUNDING | 5,182,226 | - | 41,554 | - | (83,435) | - | 13,140 |

The supplementary information presented does not form part of the financial statements and is unaudited.

| National Lotteries Fund (1) | National Lotteries Fund (2) | OSF | Open Society Foundation SHARP | OSISA | Sigrid Rausing Trust | Wallace Global Fund | General Funds |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------|-------------------------------|-----------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------|
| - | 870,000 | 400,000 | 233,849 | - | 535,765 | 444,815 | 1,174,867 |
| - | 870,000 | 400,000 | 233,849 | - | 535,765 | 444,815 | 199 |
| | | | | | | | 272,533 |
| | | | | | | | 102,422 |
| | | | | | | | 799,713 |
| 315,631 | 561,667 | 400,000 | 163,788 | 141,809 | 582,208 | 444,815 | 89,263 |
| 195,322 | 458,359 | 193,500 | 133,837 | 120,000 | 256,446 | 254,615 | 63,400 |
| 111,010 | | 108,500 | 267 | | 85,345 | 100,000 | |
| | | 28,000 | 4,684 | 4,607 | | | |
| | 7,729 | | | | | | |
| 0,199 | 62,116 | 80,000 | 15,000 | 16,802 | 240,417 | 90,000 | |
| | 3,481 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | 25,663 |
| (315,631) | 308,333 | - | 80,081 | (141,809) | (48,443) | - | 1,065,604 |
| 315,631 | - | - | - | 141,809 | 608,070 | - | 3,175,345 |
| - | 308,333 | - | 80,081 | - | 561,827 | - | 4,260,949 |



WOMEN'S LEGAL CENTRE