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CORRUPTION FIGHTERS SPEAK UP

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> **South Africa is not for sale**
>
> "The direct economic cost of corruption is huge and the impact of this behaviour is primarily felt by the poor. At the same time, corruption erodes trust in public and private sector institutions and leadership."
>
> David Lewis, Executive Director of Corruption Watch.

WHO ARE OUR CORRUPTION FIGHTERS?

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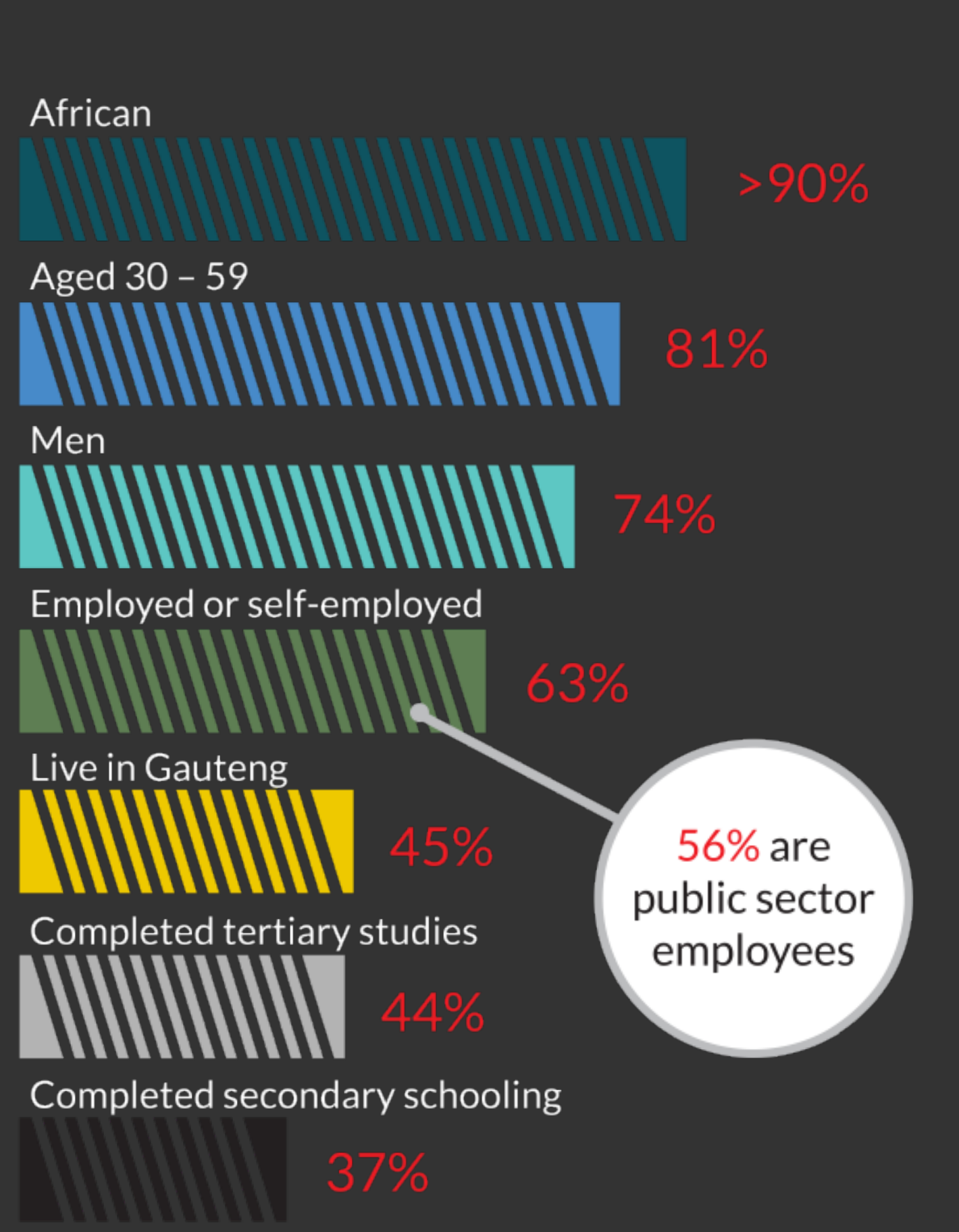
In 2013, we learned more about our force of corruption fighters. We asked them what their views were on what constitutes a corrupt act, why they speak out against corruption and why they chose to report their experiences to Corruption Watch. For two years running, we have conducted an annual survey of a sample of those who reported to us so that we can get an indicative view of these corruption fighters.

In 2013, we surveyed a 10% sample, some 220 respondents. This sample is enough to give us a good indicative view of the corruption fighters who choose to interact with us. We found that more than 90% of the respondents were African, 81% were between the ages of 30 and 59, and 74% were men. The survey also told us that the average person who reports to CW is employed or self-employed, in the public sector rather than the private, and he lives in Gauteng. He has completed secondary schooling at least, and is likely to also have obtained a tertiary qualification. Because he likes to get his information through radio, television and internet, it's probable that he heard about Corruption Watch from those sources.



HOW DO CORRUPTION FIGHTERS DEFINE CORRUPTION?

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- Lack of service delivery to the public
- Abuse of power for personal gain
- Bribery to access services
- Crime
- Acting against the law for personal gain, including fraud
- Abuse of state resources for personal gain

At least 55% of our polled corruption fighters understand corruption to be an abuse of state power and public resources for personal gain or bribery, the remaining 44% have a wider definition of it.

WHY DO CORRUPTION FIGHTERS REPORT CORRUPTION TO US?

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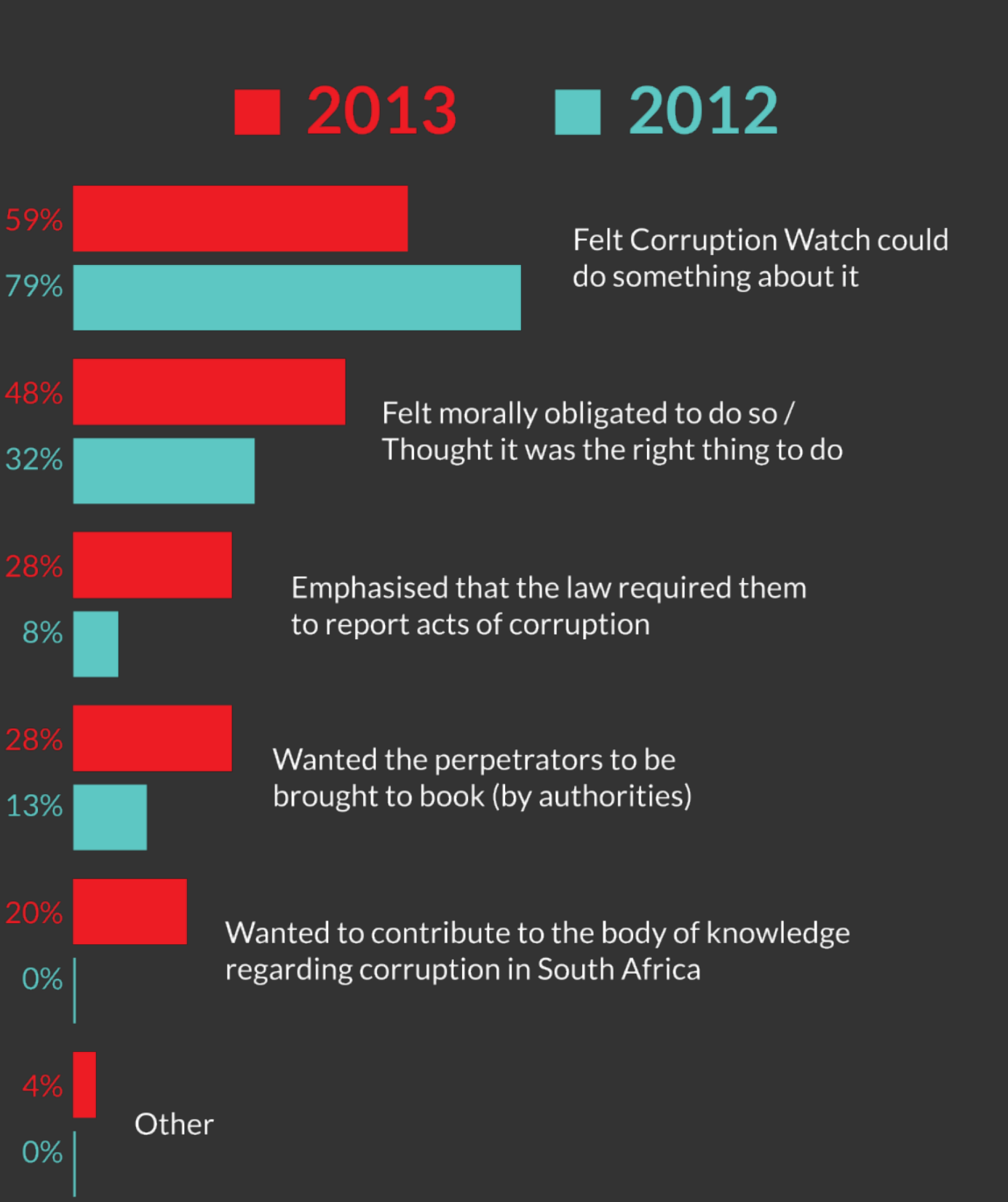
59% of our survey participants reported incidents of potential corruption to us because they felt that Corruption Watch was in a position to take action to address these. 48% of respondents thought that reporting corruption concerns was the right thing to do, which was up 16% from 2012 data. 28% were motivated to report incidents of concern to us because they wanted the perpetrators to be brought to book (by authorities).

Statistics quoted are based on the views, demographics and perceptions of a 10% research sample of Corruption Watch whistleblowers in 2013.



HOW WORRIED SHOULD SOUTH AFRICANS BE?

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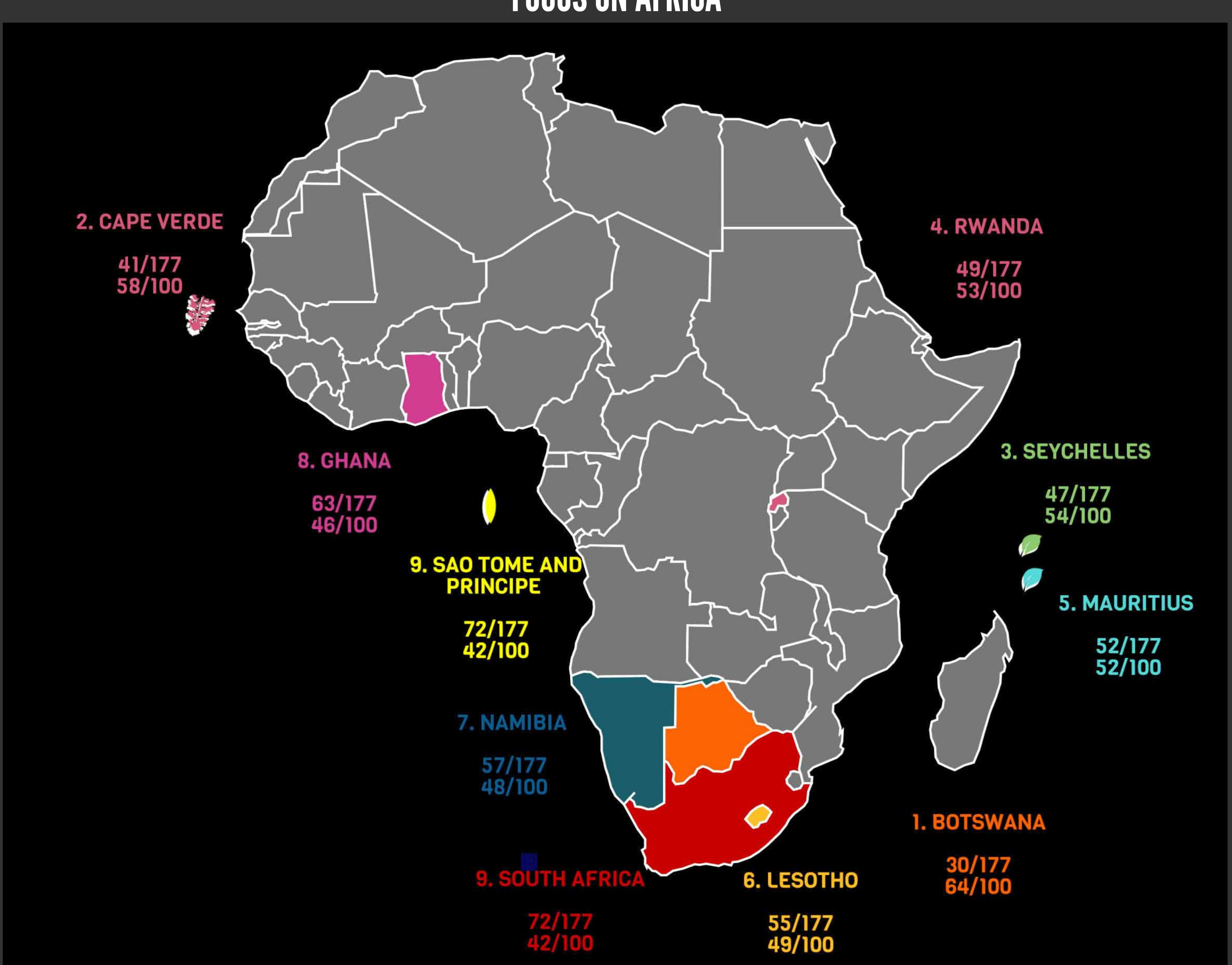
South Africa is on a slippery slope of corruption. This is according to the Transparency International (TI) Corruption Perception Index, which measures perceived levels of public sector corruption in a number of countries. In 2012, SA was ranked 69th of 176 countries surveyed, while in 2013 the country slid down to 72nd out of the 177 countries. This may not be a massive fall, but it is an indicator of steady decline and South Africa's tarnished reputation for corrupt behaviour.

FOCUS ON AFRICA



Country name	Country rank	CPI 2013 score	Country name	Country rank	CPI 2013 score
Botswana	30	64	Sierra Leone	119	30
Cape Verde	41	58	Togo	123	29
Seychelles	47	54	Comoros	127	28
Rwanda	49	53	Gambia	127	28
Mauritius	52	52	Madagascar	127	28
Lesotho	55	49	Mali	127	28
Namibia	57	48	Cote d'Ivoire	136	27
Ghana	63	46	Kenya	136	27
Sao Tome and Principe	72	42	Uganda	140	26
South Africa	72	42	Cameroon	144	25
Senegal	77	41	Central African Republic	144	25
Tunisia	77	41	Nigeria	144	25
Swaziland	82	39	Guinea	150	24
Burkina Faso	83	38	Angola	153	23
Liberia	83	38	Congo Republic	154	22
Zambia	83	38	Democratic Republic of the Congo	154	22
Malawi	91	37	Burundi	157	21
Algeria	94	36	Zimbabwe	157	21
Benin	94	36	Eritrea	160	20
Djibouti	94	36	Chad	163	19
Gabon	106	34	Equatorial Guinea	163	19

Out of 177 countries	Country Score	Out of 100
72	Brazil	42
72	Sao Tome and Principe	42
72	Serbia	42
72	South Africa	42
77	Bulgaria	41
77	Senegal	41
77	Tunisia	41

RANK

Rank — a country's position relative to other countries included in the index

Score — indicates the perceived level of public sector corruption on a scale of 0-100 in a country, where 0 means that a country is perceived as highly corrupt and a 100 means that a country is perceived as very clean.

AS COMPARED TO OTHER BRICS NATIONS

South Africa was ranked 10th out of 48 African countries. Botswana, Cape Verde, Seychelles and Rwanda top these tables. Interestingly Lesotho, a small and highly impoverished country surrounded by South Africa, was ranked 55th of the 177 countries on the global index. In comparison with South Africa, Lesotho has few resources to combat corruption, yet it has dealt effectively with major domestic and international perpetrators of corruption including powerful multinational companies, as was evident in the Lesotho Water Highlands Project. Lesotho demonstrates that even with limited resources, it is possible to confront major corruption issues as long as there is the political will and determination to do so.

Despite being middle-income developing countries, the BRICS countries performed poorly on the index. Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa urgently need to collectively prioritise fighting corruption as a collaborative objective.

Out of 177 countries	Country Score	Out of 100
72	Brazil	42
72	South Africa	42
80	China	40
94	India	36
127	Russia	28

Out of 177 countries	Country Score	Out of 100
9	Australia and Canada	81
12	Germany	78
14	UK	76
18	Japan	74
19	United States	73
22	France	71
53	Turkey	50
63	Saudi Arabia	46
69	Italy	43
72	Brazil and South Africa	42
80	China	40
94	India	36
106	Mexico and Argentina	34

AS COMPARED TO THE G20 NATIONS

With regard to corruption perception levels within the G20, South Africa was ranked in the bottom half of the countries represented in that multi-lateral structure. However, it must be emphasised that multi-national companies from those G20 members thought to be relatively corruption-free such as Canada, France, Germany and the US and UK are implicated in major corruption incidents occurring in developing countries. Countries within the powerful G20 are not exempt from the need to combat corruption. Combatting corruption must be a major item on the G20 agenda.

Speak up against corruption.

People across the country are speaking out against corruption in their communities. Every one of these corruption fighters is making a difference and they do this by speaking up when they are confronted with dishonest dealings, public mismanagement of funds and general abuse of power. As a collective, if we are going to rip off the price tag on South Africa, we all need to become corruption fighters

Rip off the price tag.

We ignore corruption at our own peril. It not only threatens economic stability and investment, but also damages critical public confidence in leadership. How can we move forward without trust in our leaders, whether they are in government, at the helm of a corporate or in charge of a school programme?

Our country's future is not for sale.

Since the establishment of Corruption Watch in January 2012 we have received over 5 000 reports from the public. These reports are critical, enabling us to uncover and expose corruption and those who hold our nation to ransom. Our team of journalists, investigators, lawyers, researchers, data specialists and administrative staff and social justice activists are by nature, corruption fighters — and we are being joined by thousands more everyday.

FOREWORD

By Corruption Watch Board Chair: Archbishop Njongonkulu Ndungane

A ROBUST PUBLIC VOICE IS THE CONSCIENCE OF THE NATION

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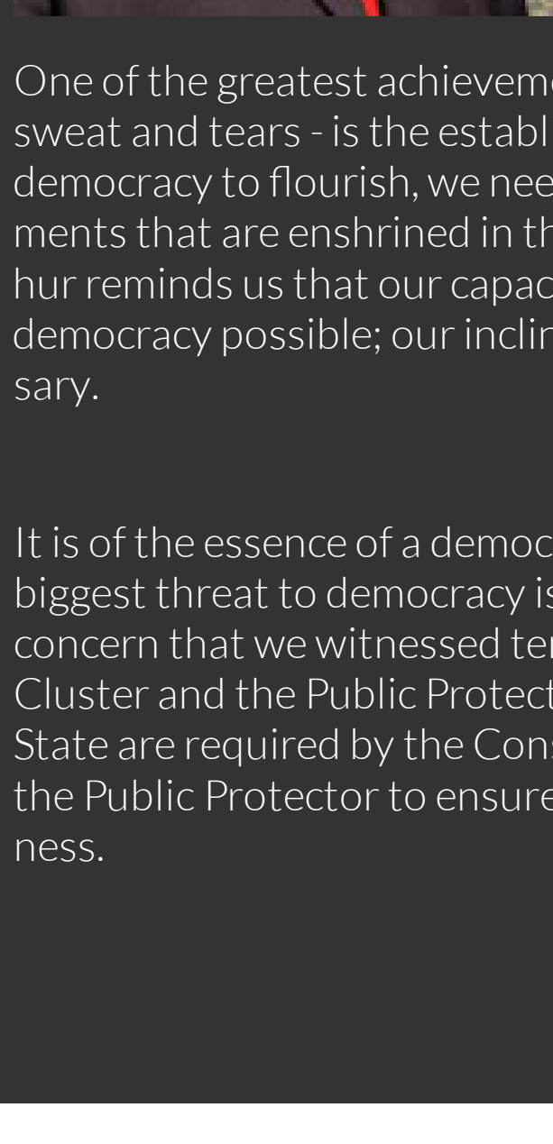

Twenty-years ago South Africa stood at a precipice, unsure of the direction the winds of change would take. The months ahead of the 1994 elections brought a mixed bag of emotions. Many hoped for a better future and some doubted whether change would deliver it. The leadership of Nelson Mandela became the magic cauldron that held our fears, hopes, doubts, and aspirations together, and his passing in December has renewed the vision that South Africa can benefit all who live in it.

One of the greatest achievements of our time - attained through blood, sweat and tears - is the establishment of a Constitutional Democracy. For democracy to flourish, we need to honour, respect and support the instruments that are enshrined in the Constitution. Theologian, Reinhold Neibhur reminds us that our capacity for justice as human beings makes democracy possible; our inclination to injustice makes democracy necessary.

It is of the essence of a democracy for there to be checks and balances. The biggest threat to democracy is corruption and it is, for example with great concern that we witnessed tensions between the Government's Security Cluster and the Public Protector over the Nkandla debacle. All organs of State are required by the Constitution to assist and protect the Office of the Public Protector to ensure its independence, impartiality and effectiveness.

Corruption is theft from the public. It requires a vigilant response and should be rejected by all. What we now need is a passionate commitment to the promotion of the Common Good. Over the past two years, many have turned to Corruption Watch to report incidents of corruption or share their stories about ways in which it has affected them. More than 5 000 cases were reported, registering a willingness by the public to play their part in deepening our democracy.

A united public voice can influence change. According to a campaign conducted by the African Monitor with youth across ten African countries, democratic governance is the biggest concern, with young people calling for an end to corruption and corrupt governments. They express frustration about the betrayal by elected leaders who have chosen to care more about their stomachs, pockets and bank accounts than they care about citizens.

As we face the 2014 elections and the future, our leaders need to know that we are ready to hold them to higher standards of accountability in the fulfilment of a just society, as it was envisioned by Madiba. We have set up an online and mobile platform and invite you to join the community of corruption fighters and make your voices heard.

Each one of us can be a voice in our communities that promotes accountability and transparency. We stand to achieve better results when we do this as part of a community of like-minded people. To make inroads on corruption we need a robust and vigilant civil society, media and faith communities that can be the conscience of the nation.

REMEMBERING NELSON ROLIHLAHLA MANDELA 1918 - 2013

Former South African President Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela, who passed away on 5th December 2013, was an exemplary man who stood firmly for what was right. He stood up against corruption in any form, across every border. He called for the birth of a new morality.

His resolute approach to rooting out corruption is captured in his 1996 State of the Nation Address in which he said, "Dealing with crime, violence and corruption requires a new morality for our new nation. Indeed, it requires a new patriotism among communities, the public and private sectors, and the security services - so that at the end of each day, each one of us can answer in the affirmative the question: have I done something today, to stamp out crime!"

Corruption Watch pays tribute to his life, his work and his memory. We will work tirelessly to foster his anti-corruption stance in our country.

PROFILE OF A CORRUPTION FIGHTER

There is a growing force of corruption fighters in South Africa as people step forward and speak out. Join the movement by making your voice heard.

Courageous
Accountable
Ethical
Active
Courageous
Participatory
Fearless
Outraged
Responsible
Determined
Honest
Responsible
Accountable
Ethical
Honourable
Tenacious
Patient

WHAT IS CORRUPTION WATCH?

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Corruption Watch is a non-profit organisation that was launched in January 2012. We rely on the public to report corruption to us. We use the reports as an important source of information to fight corruption and hold leaders accountable for their actions.

Communication

We provide a platform for reporting corruption. Anyone can safely share what they experience and observe and can speak out against corruption. Our communication platform includes our website, SMS line, hotline *(toll free when called from a landline)*, social media, email or post.

Investigation

We investigate selected reports of alleged acts of corruption. We hand over our findings to the authorities to take further action and we monitor the progress of each case. We work with mainstream and community media to make sure that corruption is fully exposed.

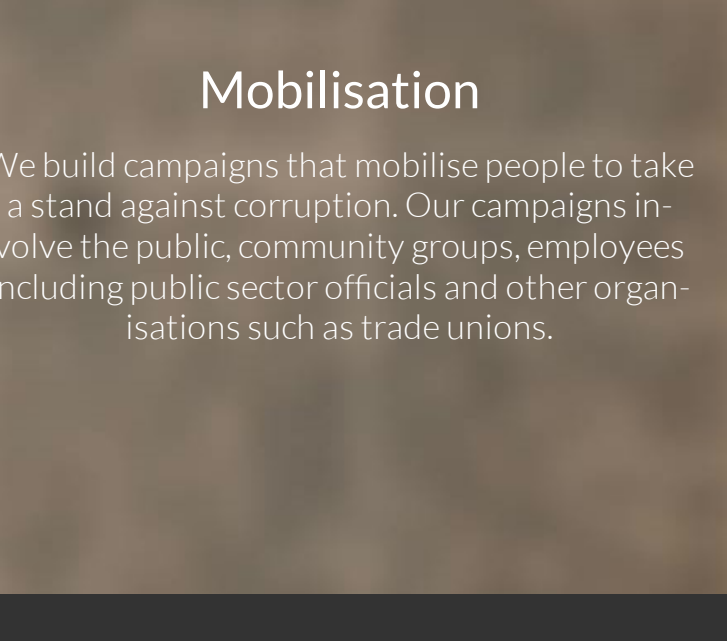
Research

We gather and analyse information to identify patterns and hot spots of corruption. We prepare research reports on these hot spots to expose and find solutions to widespread corruption. Using our communication platforms and the media, we share our findings with the public, like-minded non-governmental organisations and public sector bodies undermined by corruption.

Mobilisation

We build campaigns that mobilise people to take a stand against corruption. Our campaigns involve the public, community groups, employees including public sector officials and other organisations such as trade unions.

> One of the greatest achievements of our time in South Africa has been the establishment of a Constitutional Democracy. Deepening it requires accountability, transparency, ethical leadership, an end to corruption, a passionate commitment to the promotion of the Common Good as well as a vigilant and robust civil society that is the conscience of the nation.
>
> Archbishop Njongonkulu Ndungane, Chairman of Corruption Watch



WHAT IS CORRUPTION?

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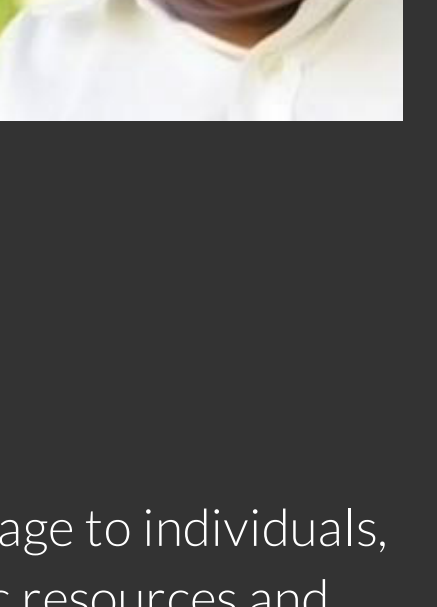
Corruption is the abuse of public resources or power to enrich or give unfair advantage to individuals, their family or friends. Corruption Watch is concerned with any such abuse of public resources and power by anyone, at any level of government or in business.

> Corruption in South Africa is a fetter on economic growth and unless dealt with effectively, it could have devastating long-term consequences on government's ability to deliver basic services and grow confidence in the country's institutions.
>
> David Lewis, Executive Director of Corruption Watch.



Common forms of corruption

- A business or person pays a bribe to a government official in exchange for a government contract or licence.
- Use of government-owned resources such as motor vehicles for private purposes and gain.
- Favouritism in awarding public contracts i.e. a government official taking advantage of his/her position to favour a family member or business associate for a job or tender contract. This is usually referred to as nepotism.
- Soliciting of a bribe by a police officer or government employee, to enable a member of the public to sidestep the consequences of unlawful conduct.

CORRUPTION TALK

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Terms that crop up in the fight against corruption

Abuse of power by a public official – The improper use of authority by someone who holds a position in public office.

Abuse of government resources by a public official – The misuse of state funds, personnel, bodies, regulations, and law enforcement by a public official for private gain.

Accountability – Ensuring that officials in the public and private sectors behave ethically and are answerable for their actions and that there are consequences when duties and commitments are not met.

Bribery – An offer of money, goods or services in order to gain an advantage.

Fraud – The manipulation or distortion of information with the intention to seek personal gain.

Nepotism – A form of corruption in employment and in providing access to public contracts and facilities which involves the favouring of friends and family when granting jobs or benefits.

Public procurement – The buying of goods and services by government departments.

Transparency – A principle in which public officials and individuals in the private sector have a duty to act in a visible manner to promote accountability.

YOUR VOICES COUNT

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In a corrupt society, everything can be 'bought', but this comes with a hidden cost. In the fight against corruption, every voice, every person who speaks up makes a difference.

Report corruption concerns in any of these ways:

- Call our hotline 0800 023 456, which is toll free when called from a landline
- Fill in our online form
- Send an SMS with the word **BRIBE to 45142** (R1 per SMS)
- Email us at info@corruptionwatch.org.za
- Send us a letter, posting it to PO Box 113, Parklands, 2121

ON OUR WATCH

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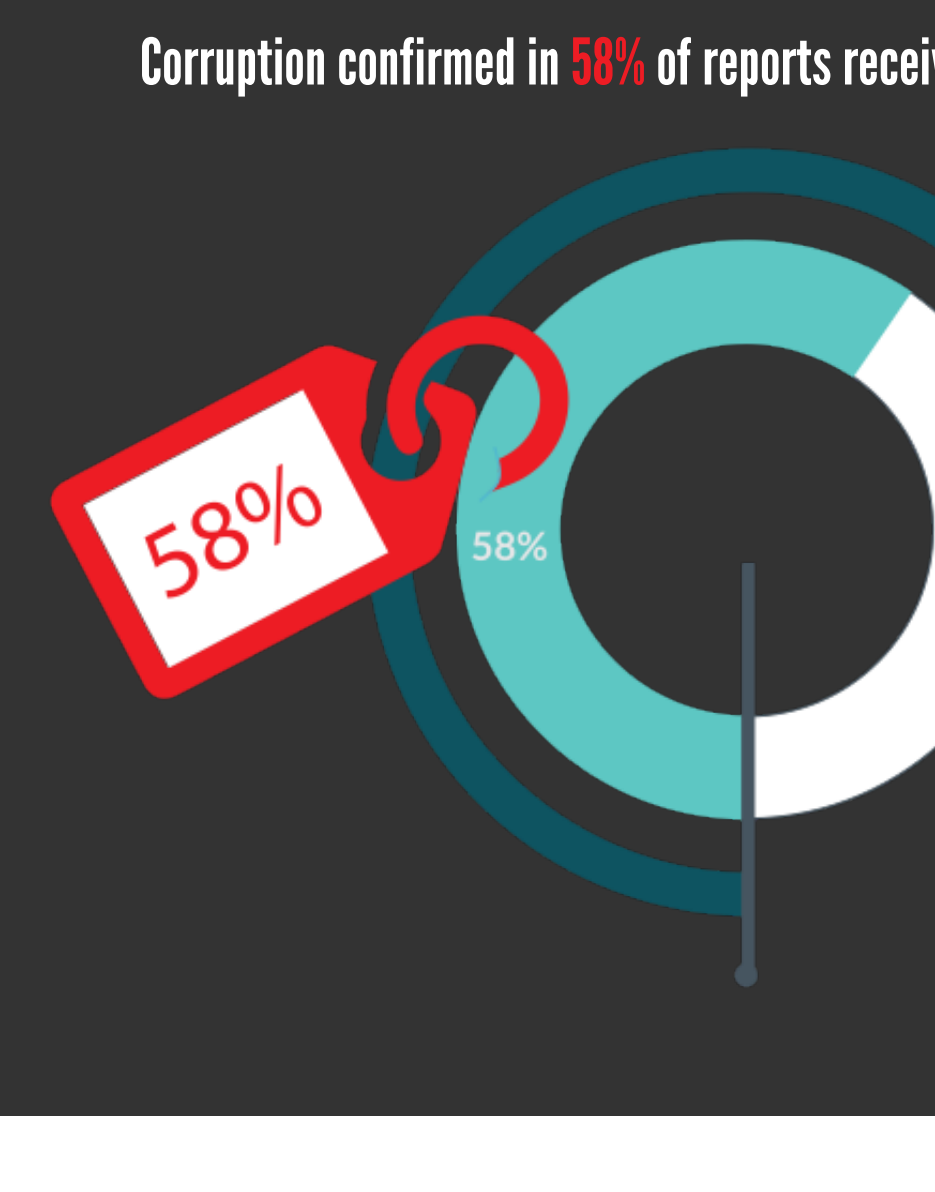
CORRUPTION REPORTED

Corruption confirmed in 58% of reports received



On average 6 reports received per day

6 reports x 365 days
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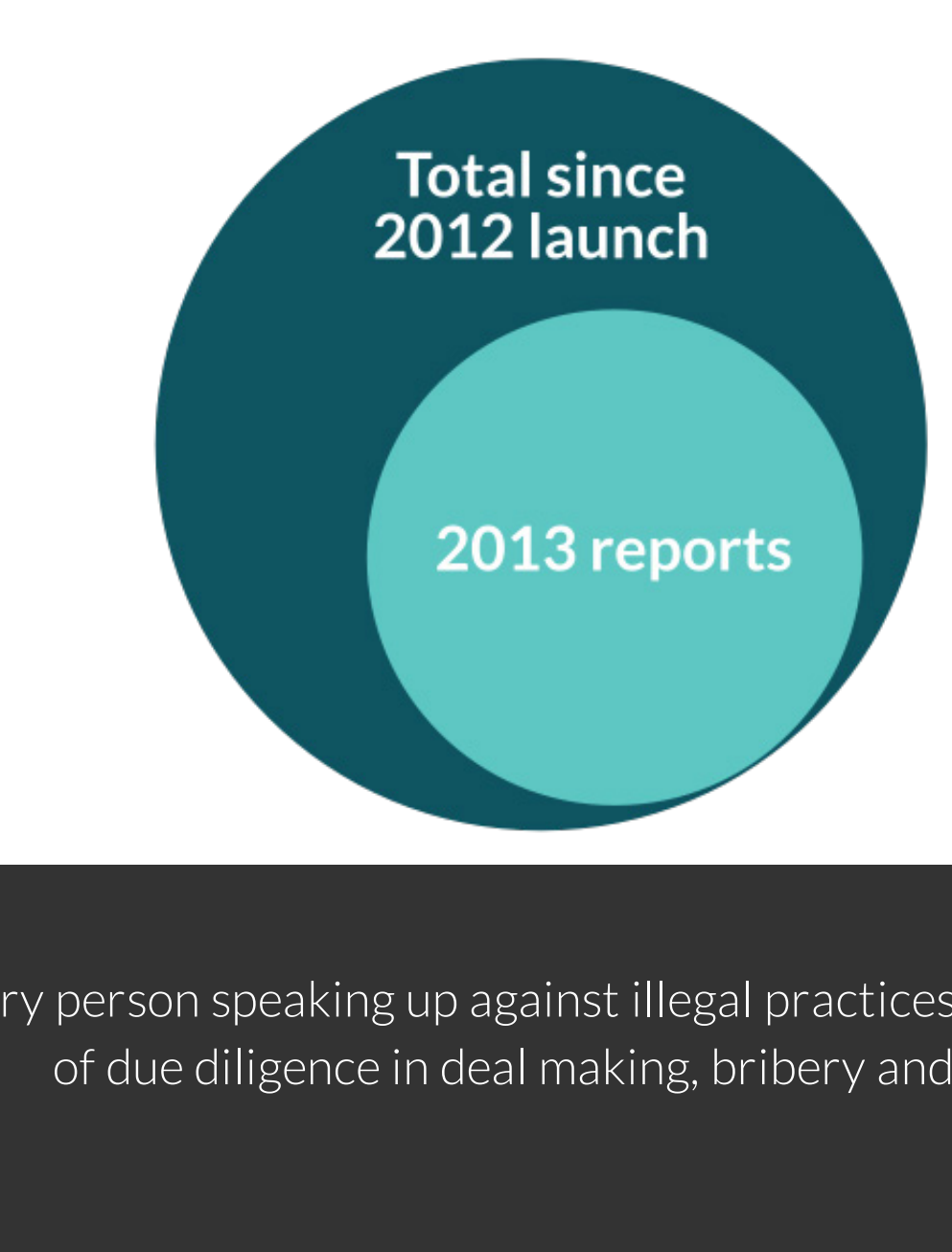

5 485 reports of alleged corruption received since our January 2012 launch.

2 262 reports received in 2013, with a marked improvement in overall reporting quality.

Every person speaking up against illegal practices such as following incorrect tender processes, a lack of due diligence in deal making, bribery and misuse of funding, helps us tackle corruption.

PROVINCIAL CORRUPTION CONCERNS

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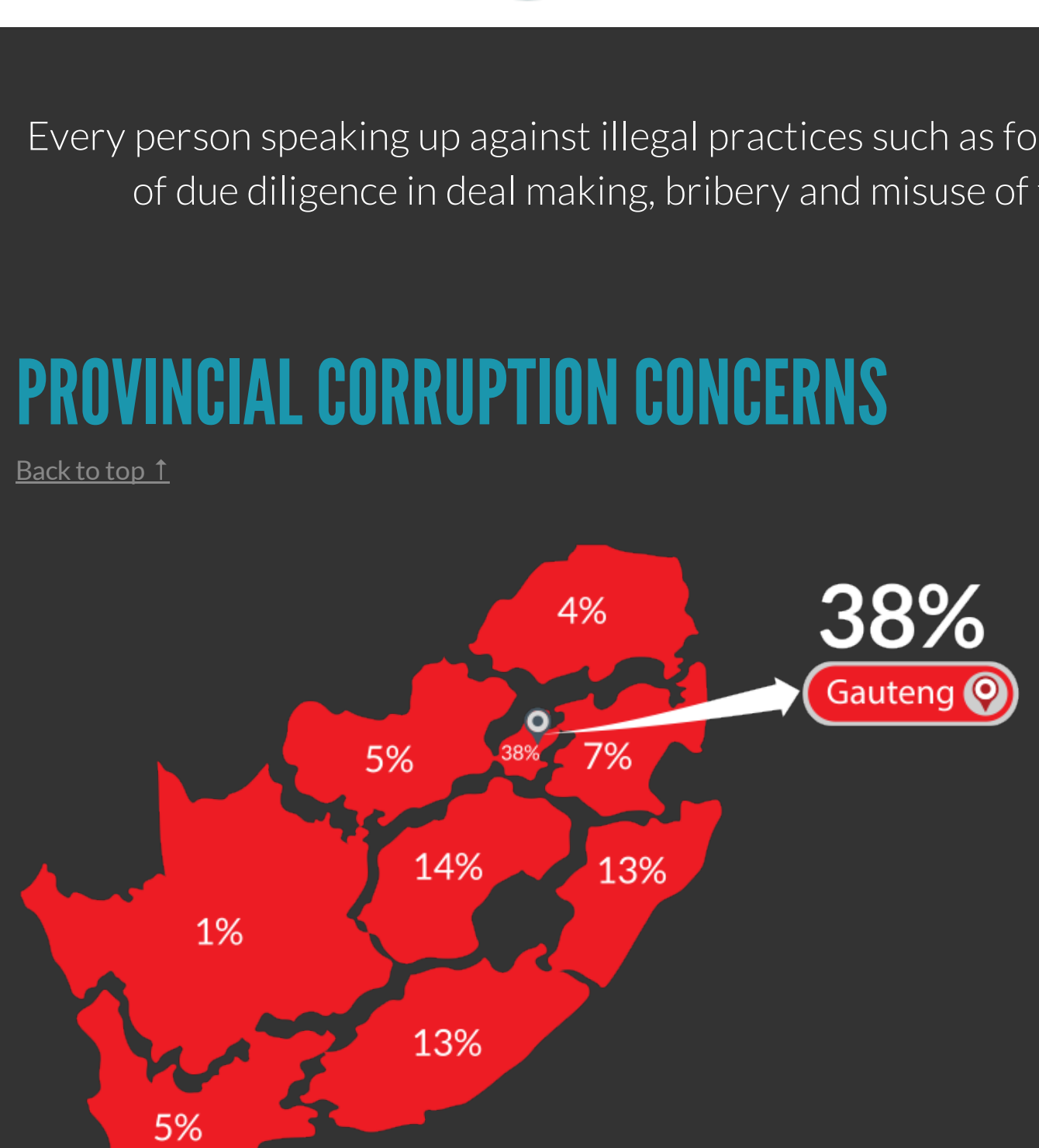

With 38% of total corruption allegations in 2013, Gauteng topped the provincial charts. Reports of corruption in the Free State increased from 7% in 2012 to 14% in 2013. The Eastern Cape and KwaZulu-Natal (KZN) followed closely at 13%.

Data illustrates cases where reporters revealed their location.

CORRUPTION IN GOVERNMENT

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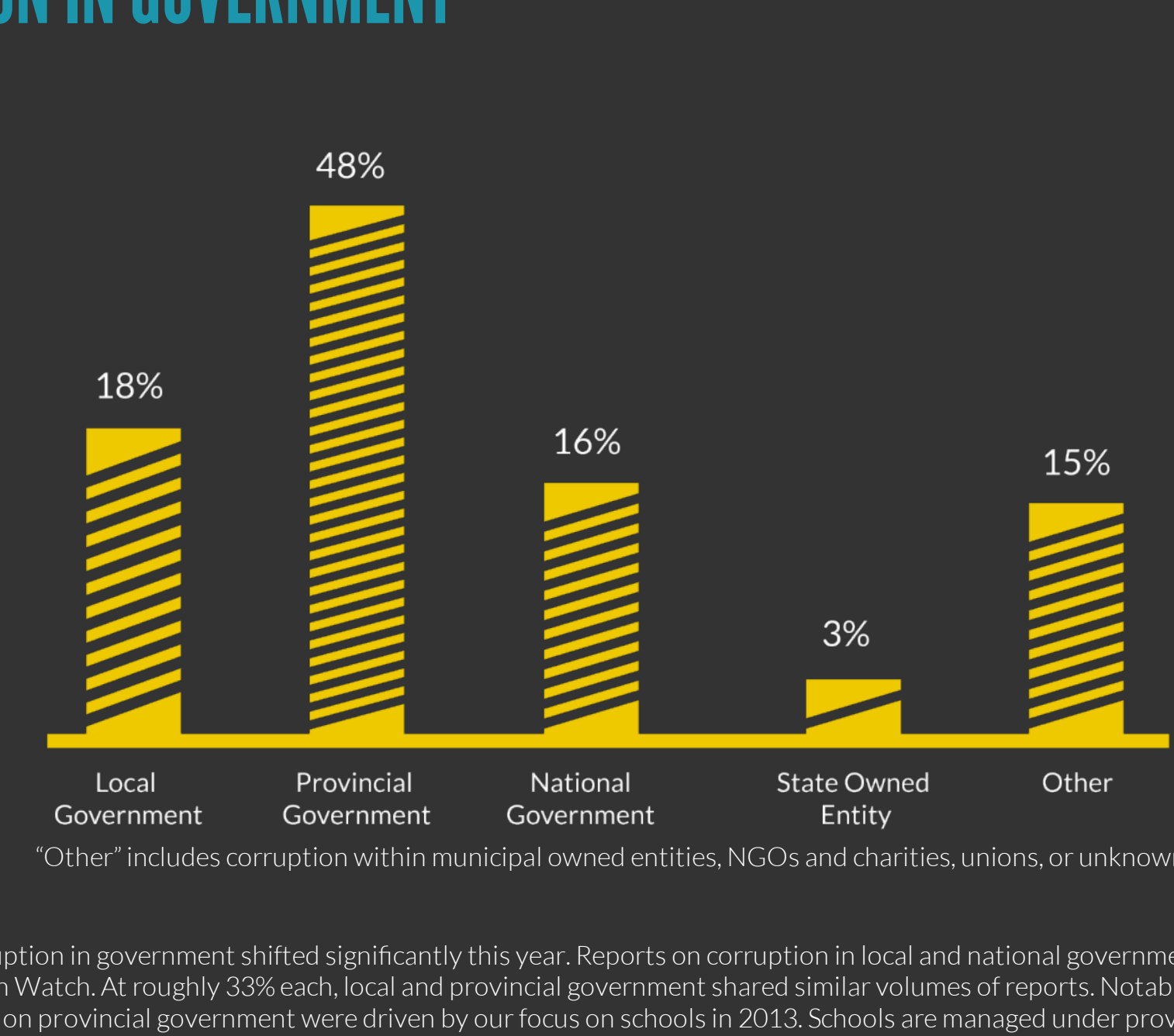

"Other" includes corruption within municipal owned entities, NGOs and charities, unions, or unknown.

The landscape of corruption in government shifted significantly this year. Reports on corruption in local and national government make this an area of concern for Corruption Watch. At roughly 33% each, local and provincial government shared similar volumes of reports. Notably, the dramatic increase in reports which focused on provincial government were driven by our focus on schools in 2013. Schools are managed under provincial Departments of Basic Education.

CORRUPTION FIGHTING CHANNELS

CORRUPTION FIGHTERS ACROSS SOUTH AFRICA SPOKE UP IN 2013

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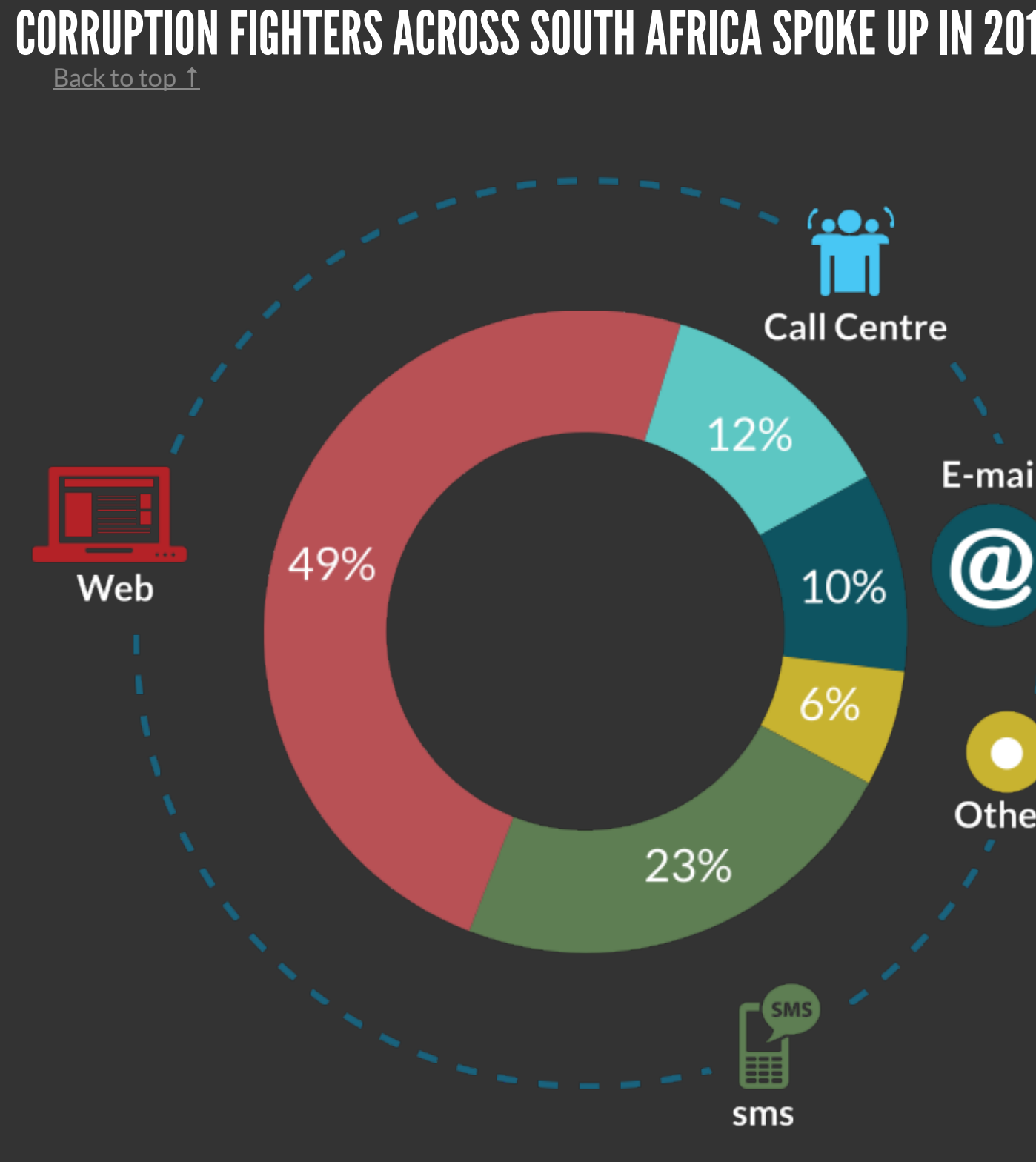

The introduction of the Corruption Watch hotline (0800 023 456) in September 2013 has already accounted for 12% of total reports received

As was the case in 2012, online reporting through www.corruptionwatch.org.za provided corruption fighters with an effective channel through which to communicate concerns about corruption

SMS was the second most popular channel through which corruption fighters reported corruption concerns

CORRUPTION HOT SPOTS REVEALED

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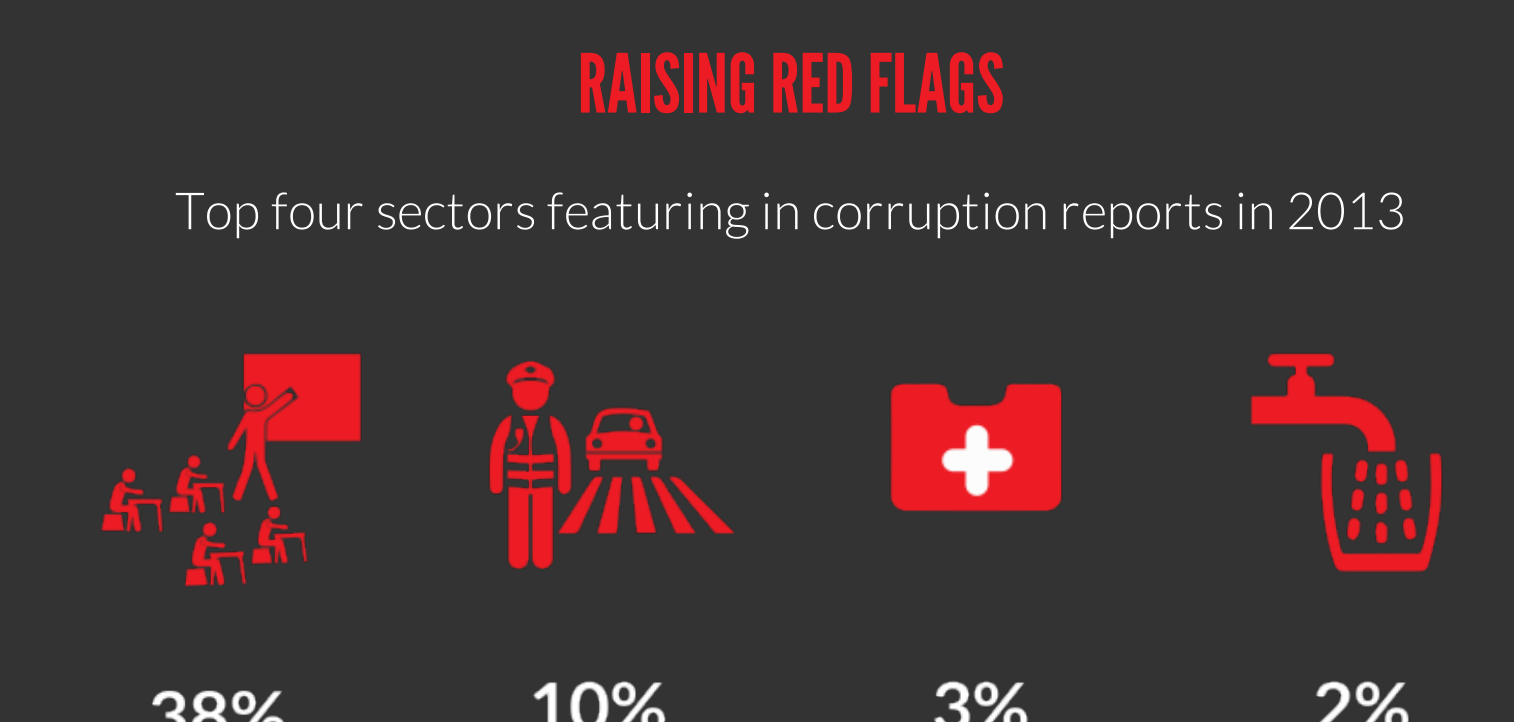
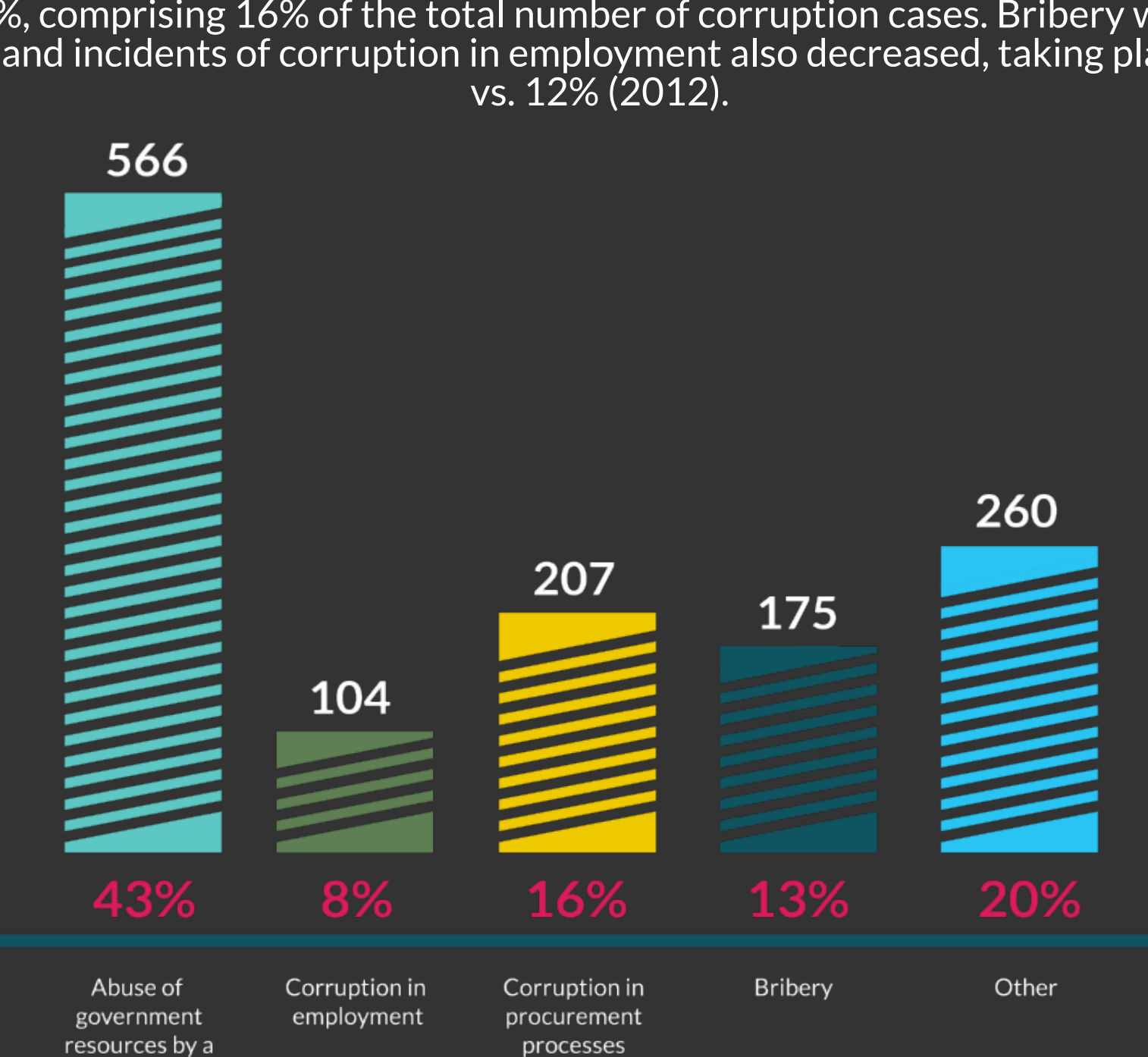
RAISING RED FLAGS

Top four sectors featuring in corruption reports in 2013



TYPES OF CORRUPTION REPORTED

The most prevalent type of corruption reported was abuse of government resources by a public official, which increased from 32% to 43%. Cases in which corruption in procurement processes was confirmed decreased by 7%, comprising 16% of the total number of corruption cases. Bribery was confirmed in 13% of cases and incidents of corruption in employment also decreased, taking place in 8% (2013) vs. 12% (2012).



CORRUPTION IN SCHOOLS

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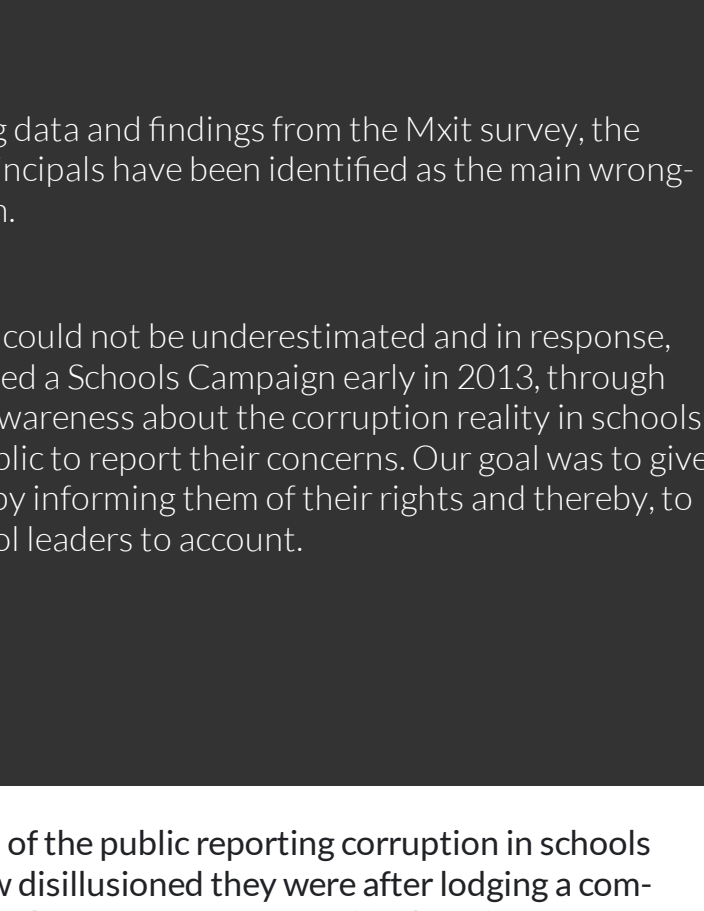
CLAIMING BACK OUR CHILDREN'S FUTURE

The school bell rings, reminding learners to focus on their studies and to take another step forward towards a positive future. Worryingly, this year we uncovered mass evidence of corruption in schools and as a result, the melodious school bell has become a bellowing siren.



Since our inception in 2012, 661 (12%) of the total number of reports received by Corruption Watch related to allegations of corruption in schools. A substantial 554 (84%) of these reports were categorised as corruption as per our definition.

Reports indicated that principals, School Governing Body (SGB) members and to an extent, teachers, were manipulating and abusing the school system and processes to enrich themselves. Concerns reported ranged from abuse of public funds received for infrastructure maintenance and upgrading to sourcing of learning materials, funding of feeding schemes and more.

Delving into the matter, Corruption Watch conducted a survey via Mxit, sampling 3 284 respondents. More than half of this sample, between 13 and 34 years of age, believed that corruption in schools is on the rise. Almost half of the respondents were learners at school or at a FET college, while 31% were family members of a school learner. Most learners (30%) were from public schools and just 8% were from private schools.

The Mxit survey, the first in a series of studies that Corruption Watch plans to conduct into corruption at schools, identified common forms of corruption such as the misuse of school finances and property, learners having to do favours in exchange for marks and nepotism in the appointment of staff. See the survey here.

It also found that the selling of test and exam papers was a problem in Mpumalanga (23%), while the misuse of school money or property was prevalent in the Free State (30%) and the North West Province (31%).

It was further identified that the main person behind such corruption, according to 47% of all respondents, was the school principal, with 31% pointing a finger at teachers and 14% claiming that a member of the SGB was the culprit. Respondents in the Eastern Cape (61%) viewed principals as the most corrupt. In the Free State fingers were pointed at teachers (41%), whilst SGB members in the Northern Cape were identified as the main offenders.

Considering our reporting data and findings from the Mxit survey, the common thread is that principals have been identified as the main wrongdoers in school corruption.

The corruption in schools could not be underestimated and in response, Corruption Watch launched a Schools Campaign early in 2013, through which we aimed to raise awareness about the corruption reality in schools while encouraging the public to report their concerns. Our goal was to give power back to the public by informing them of their rights and thereby, to enable them to hold school leaders to account.

FALLING ON DEAF EARS?

A lack of action by a government is seen as a sign of a further corrupt relationship between officials and principals, or a lack of concern by the department.

Over 40% of the public reporting corruption in schools noted how disillusioned they were after lodging a complaint with the Department of Basic Education. Some corruption fighters who reported concerns to Corruption Watch indicated that even though a principal had been found guilty of misconduct or financial mismanagement, they were not removed from their post. Some were moved to a similar post in another school. A small number of our reporters indicated that they had taken their reports to channels such as the Public Protector, the SAP or the Premier of the province, but none of these efforts had produced results.

ARE OUR SCHOOLS FOR SALE?

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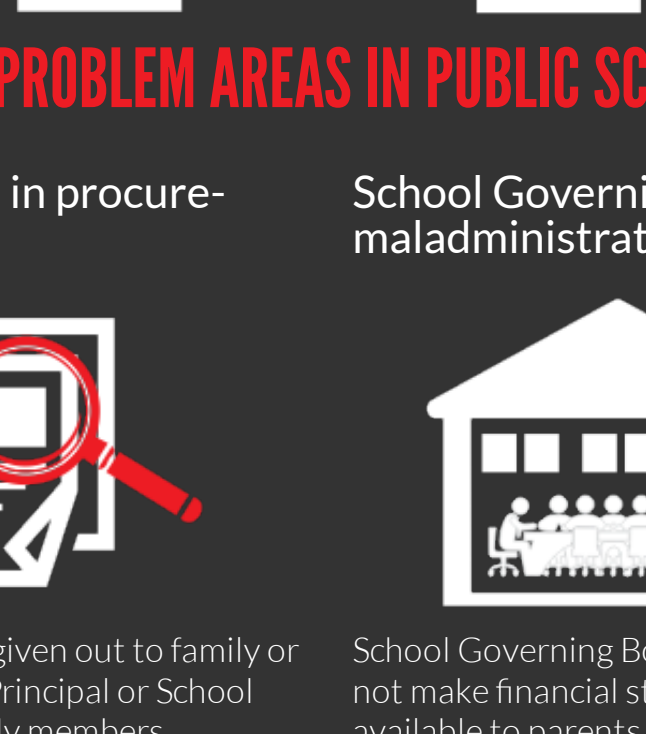


FOUR PROBLEM AREAS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Embezzlement of funds

Principals are the main wrongdoers who often divert funds intended for the school into their own pockets.

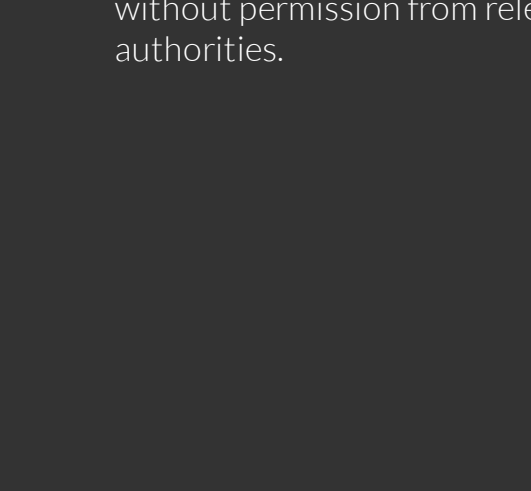
Corruption in procurement

Contracts are given out to family or friends of the Principal or School Governing Body members.

School Governing Body maladministration

School Governing Bodies (SGBs) do not make financial statements available to parents, either because they do not exist or because the SGB refuses to provide this information.

Corruption in employment



Teachers draw salaries when they are repeatedly absent from work without explanation and are sometimes engaged in full-time remunerative work outside of the school without permission from relevant authorities.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS' CORRUPTION LANDSCAPE

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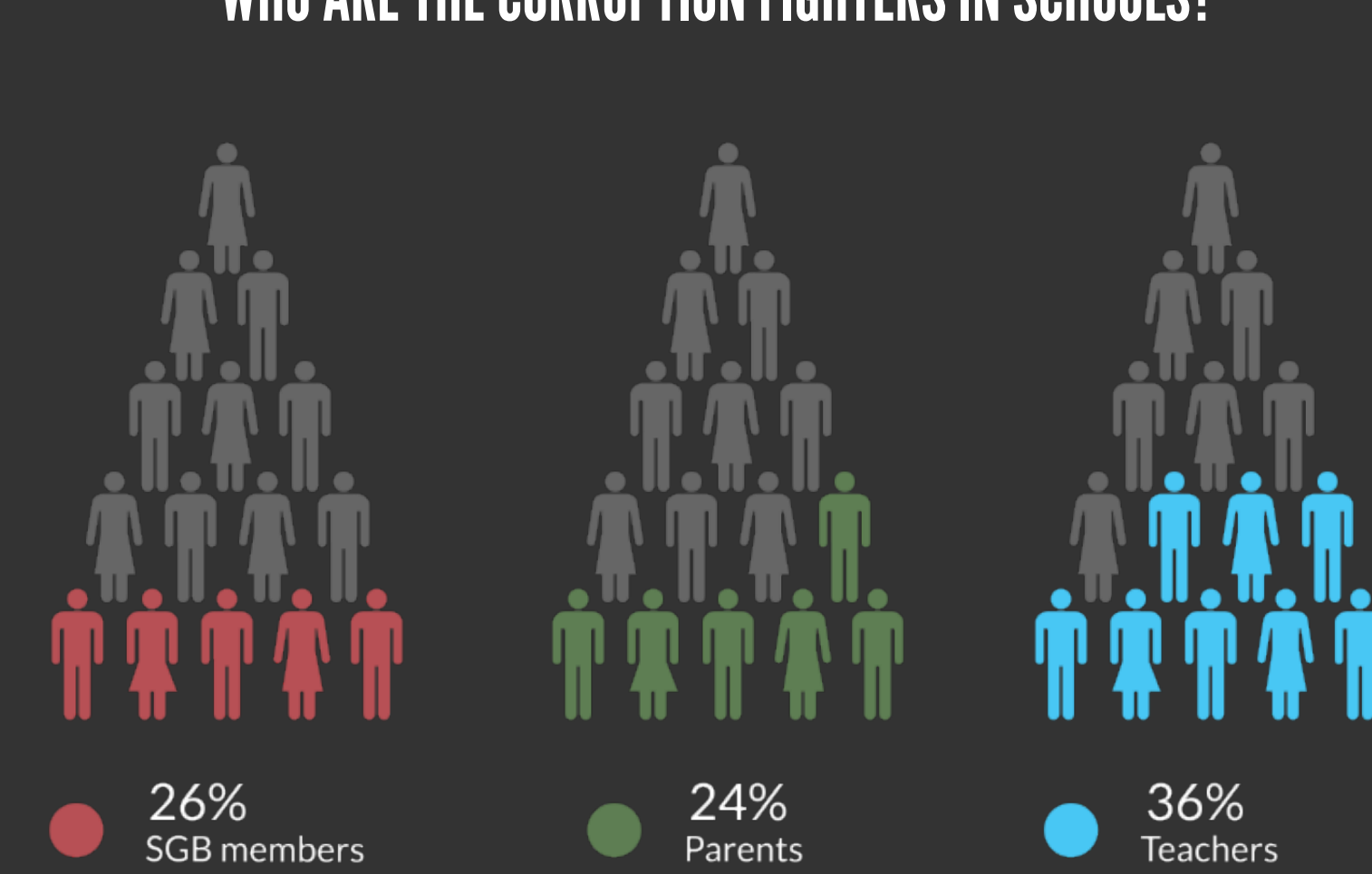
Where is corruption at play?

There was a relatively even distribution of school-based corruption amongst provinces, with most of the reports emanating from the Eastern Cape (20%), Gauteng (19%) and Free State (18%). The number of reports focusing on Gauteng was lower this year, but considering the higher proportion of the province's population and the number of schools reported on, this geographic spread is relatively proportionate.

Who are the corruption fighters?

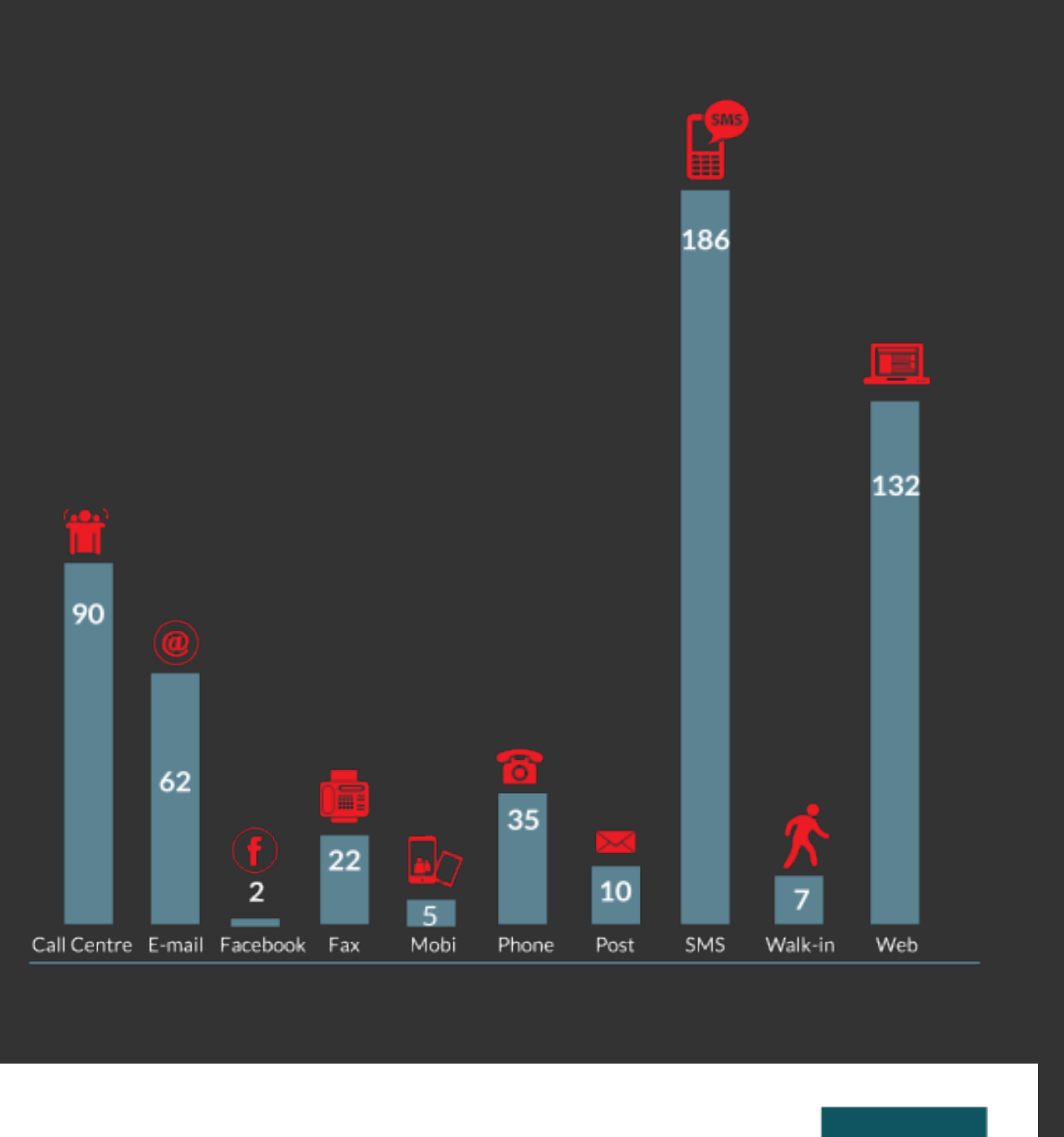
Of those that indicated their relationship to the school, over 36% of the reports came from teachers. This was followed by SGB members at 26% and parents at 24% submitting corruption concerns to Corruption Watch. Teachers have emerged with a bad reputation in terms of involvement in corruption, but have simultaneously been the most vigilant in reporting it.

WHO ARE THE CORRUPTION FIGHTERS IN SCHOOLS?



HOW ARE CORRUPTION FIGHTERS IN SCHOOLS REPORTING CONCERNS?

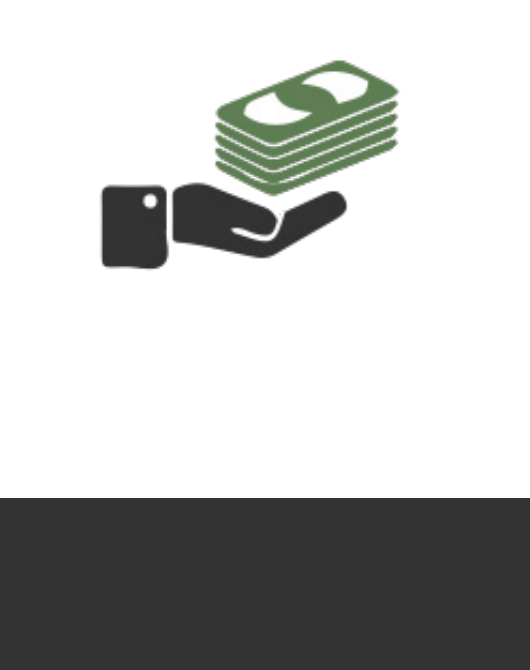
The preferred methods of reporting school-related corruption concerns were via SMS and the Corruption Watch website. Email correspondence rated the fourth highest in terms of communication channel preferences. Our hotline, only launched in September 2013, accounted for a substantial 16% of schools reports. A large proportion of corruption fighters are choosing to provide us with their contact details, while less than 25% have chosen to remain anonymous.



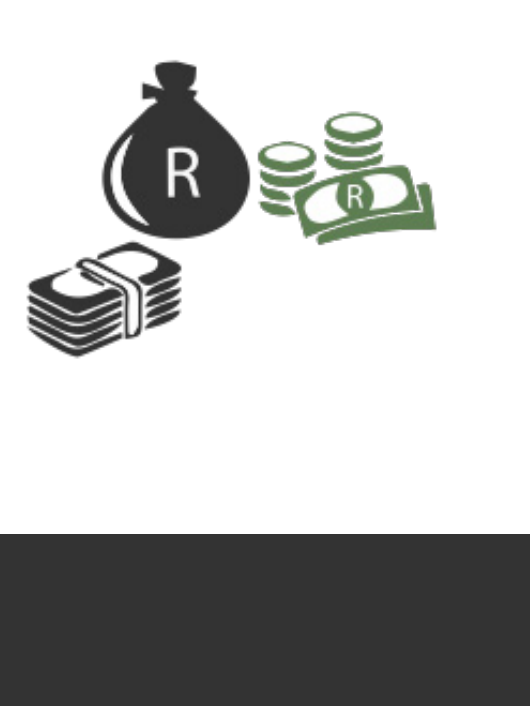
HOT SPOTS IN SCHOOLS

Top types of corruption reported in 2013 were financial mismanagement, theft of goods and corruption in procurement.

44%
Financial mismanagement



24%
Theft of goods and funds



16%
Corruption in procurement processes

FINDING FINANCIAL DECEIT AT THUBELIHLE

In February 2013, Corruption Watch received a complaint from a group of teachers at Thubelihle Intermediate School in White City, Soweto. It was alleged that the principal, Nonzwakazi Usiba and others were using the school's resources for private gain.

After investigation, Corruption Watch found massive evidence of fraud in the school's finances. We commissioned an independent forensic firm to conduct an audit of the school's accounts. The forensic firm found gross irregularities, including on the part of the school principal:

- 41 school cheques totalling R134 487.56 made out and cashed by Usiba. Some of the cheques stated "feeding for learners" but no corresponding invoices were found.
- 10 school cheques totalling R41 059.30 were made out to the former SGB chair and no invoices corresponded with the payments.
- Fake invoices were created against which payment was made to unknown individuals.

In August, Corruption Watch opened a police case against Usiba at Moroka Police Station in Soweto. The case is currently being handled by the Commercial Crimes Unit. Also based on findings, we approached the Gauteng Education Department (GED) and shared the forensic report with the district and provincial offices, who instituted their own investigation.

As a result of the Corruption Watch investigation, the school principal has been suspended and faces disciplinary action, as well as possible criminal action.

WE DON'T HAVE A PRICE!

This is what Sibongile Mtuki, the Deputy Principal of Thubelihle Intermediate School, who was part of a group of teachers who blew the whistle on the corruption, had to say:

> "What raised our suspicions was the fact that the same person [The former SGB chair] was elected repeatedly as chairperson of the SGB. There is protocol that must be followed when choosing members of the SGB and the principal. All parents of learners are eligible for election as a member of the SGB.
> We decided at the last election that we did not want him [The former chair] back because he did not qualify to be a member of the SGB. We needed a new person with ideas and innovative thinking for the benefit of the school. Unfortunately though, he was elected once again even though he did not qualify.
> The situation now is that the SGB feels that we acted unfairly against the principal. They are relatively new, so I understand where they are coming from. They were not there when things started going wrong.
> There has been no honesty with regards to the running of the school and that looks bad in the eyes of the community. We don't have confidence in you [Usiba]. We don't need you."

TEACHERS AND PARENTS BECOME CORRUPTION REPORTERS

DETERMINED TO PULL OFF THE PRICE TAG OFF OUR SCHOOLING SYSTEM

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Accountable School Governing Body Member and parent

"The SGB chairperson at *** School is abusing his chairpersonship to loot school funds. His name is Mr T*** and he claims to be a lawyer. My concern is that he crooked the SGB board to give him R12 000 for a court case that never took place. He claims to have represented the school at an out of court settlement meeting with a security company that used to guard our school. As a parent and a SGB member of the school, I request Corruption Watch to stop this person."

Concerned anti-corruption parent

"I am a parent of *** Primary in KwaZulu-Natal and I am writing this letter regarding our former principal Mr ***. Last year the governing body charged him with allegations of fraud, corruption and also serious mismanagement of school funds. He used the funds for a holiday in Cape Town. The Department of Education investigated the matter and found that there was enough merit to suspend him immediately. During his period of suspension the ******** offered him a post as their Deputy for Education and Training. The former principal seized the opportunity and resigned. This is unacceptable to me as a parent. A person who has been charged with fraud, corruption and serious mismanagement of school funds is now free."

Parent making a difference

"The principal, chairman and treasurer of the SGB together with the school clerk have been abusing the school money from the government since 2007. In 2012 the principal bought a BMW X6 using school money and the clerk is building a mansion in Mtubatuba, also with school money. The principal gave a tender to his girlfriend to build school offices with a higher price so that they can share the money left. The former chairperson of 2010 to 2012 was also abusing the school money for her personal needs."

Parent pointing to dangerous infrastructure

"I am a parent and my child attends **** Junior Secondary School. Our kids are not transported to school, the school does not have windows and the roof is not okay. Our kids will be killed by that roof one day. There is also embezzlement of school funds by the school teachers."

Responsible teacher taking heed

I am a teacher at *** in Dobsonville. My concern is about the embezzlement of funds. There are two huge advertising billboards, which generate an unknown amount of money to the school. The deal was clinched by the principal and he never disclosed how much money was generated by these billboards. We are also in the dark about the handling of finances. When it comes to term ending parties, money from the school coffers is used to buy food and alcohol beverages. Teachers are encouraged to choose and note down what they would prefer to drink. During the December holidays the principal's brother was given a job to fix the schools toilets which is a clear case of nepotism."

PULL OFF THE PRICE TAG!

INTERVENTION IN THE EASTERN CAPE

Flagging the dire state of Macosa

Corruption Watch often receives reports from the public who believe that corruption is taking place at their schools. When we take a closer look there is sometimes no evidence of graft but just as often, other important issues are raised. One such case is Macosa Junior Secondary School in Mqanduli near Mthatha in the Eastern Cape, which had been deeply neglected by the Department of Basic Education.

We were alerted to Macosa's dire situation following a tip-off from a concerned citizen who viewed the lack of infrastructure at the school as a red flag for corruption. After investigation, it was established that the situation at Macosa was not one of outright corruption but rather one of neglect by the department.

Macosa, for example, accommodates almost 500 pupils from poverty stricken communities. According to the principal, the school had not received furniture from the Department of Education since 1990 when she first started teaching there. What furniture remained was 23 years old and falling apart. Learners sat on concrete bricks and make-shift broken chairs, desks were falling apart, there were no proper toilets and the school buildings needed a fresh coat of paint.

In a letter written to the Eastern Cape Department of Education in November 2013, the principal noted: "Although we are an old school, for the past 23 years we never received any type of furniture.... hence we humbly write this letter to ask you if you can't help us with your old furniture. We cannot even specify as to say tables, cupboards or chairs because we are just in dire need of any piece of furniture."

The Department's spokesperson expressed sympathy for the school and said it is working hard to remedy the situation. Corruption Watch's involvement gave the school principal and learners a voice.

PUPILS PAY A HIGH PRICE

Wrong hands in the "cookie jar"

Children cannot grow and learn without eating balanced meals everyday, and for so many children in our country, their next meal comes from their School Feeding Programme. At one Primary School in Port Elizabeth, pupils paid a price that was way too high as a direct result of corrupt behaviour by those 'in charge'.

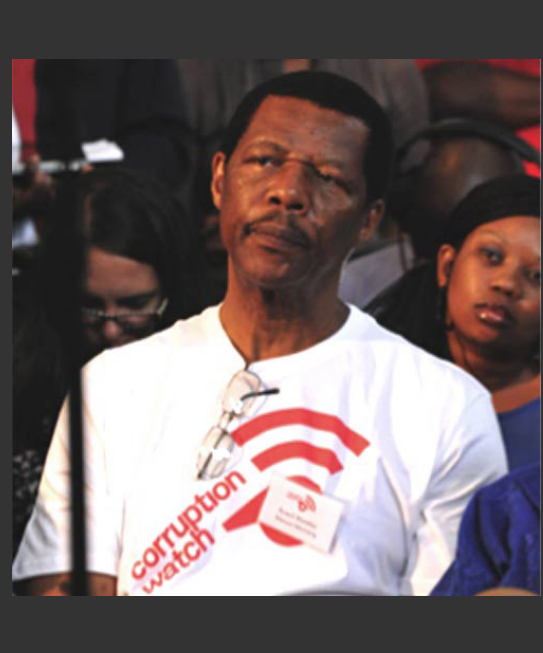
Just prior to the school holidays in September 2013 the principal of this school, together with the chairman of the School Governing Body awarded a R23 000 feeding scheme tender to an unidentified person. The twist here was that the 'service provider' was a mutual friend of theirs — and was unequipped to deliver child feeding in any way.

The aftermath of the corruption uncovered at the Port Elizabeth school was unacceptable. Pupils were fed for one week before the 'supplier', who is now R23 000 richer, quit. The corruption fighter who reported to Corruption Watch noted that the principal had to buy food from the supermarket because of the lack of supplies at the school.

Another Eastern Cape tip-off pointed to money being used for a principal's personal needs. "Signatories sign cheques for the principal to build her house. There are no chairs and desks and learners are forced to use bricks as chairs. Learners are not given food everyday because the principal buys a 12.5kg mieliemeel and one container of soup for 600 learners," reported this corruption fighter.

In both cases, vulnerable children paid the toll of inappropriate meals on their growing minds and bodies, and schools were cheated out of critical supplies. What else do these cases have in common? Just one report to Corruption Watch by a person who cared enough to speak up put the wheels of investigation and resolution into motion.

> "We have reason to be proud of our achievements over the past twenty years as a free and democratic country. Corruption in public places, if not exposed and vigorously opposed, will certainly limit economic development, deepen poverty and lead to unmanageable social instability."
>
> Mavuso Msimang, Board Member of Corruption Watch



CORRUPTION EXPOSED

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R30M MVULA TRUST SCANDAL

SALARY PAID ON time
WE WANT DOUBLE
MVULA
163%
You OWE US
We Need OUR MONEY

BREAKING THE SILENCE

In 2012, Corruption Watch received reports that rural development NGO, Mvula Trust had irregularly obtained a government tender worth R30-million. A four-month investigation began. In early 2013, we exposed Mvula Trust for fronting by subcontracting a significant part of the contract to a third party, Ubuntu Sima, a company owned by a trustee of Mvula Trust.

The tender formed part of a job creation initiative for the Department of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs (COGTA), called the Community Work Programme (CWP).

Following a number of allegations of illegality and complaints about the CWP, as well as pressure from Corruption Watch, COGTA instituted an independent, comprehensive inquiry to look into these allegations, including the award of a contract to Mvula Trust.

In May 2013, Corruption Watch made submissions to the inquiry based on the findings of our investigation. We found that the arrangement between the Mvula Trust and the third party was not disclosed in the initial bidding documents, as required. A number of questionable links relating to conflict of interest between the Trust and Ubuntu Sima were uncovered.

We continue to pursue this issue and will advocate that there are consequences for those who attempt to corrupt the CWP.

RAPID REPORTING UNCOVERS MUNICIPAL SCANDAL

Accountant finds facts don't add up

An email sent to the wrong address, followed by speedy reporting by a corruption fighter resulted in dodgy dealings being exposed at the Dr JS Moroka Municipality in Mpumalanga.

In October 2012, the accounting officer for Seletech, that had supplied special glass vials in which drinking water was tested for over a year, received a strange email that included an official purchasing order invoice per set of 12 vials, valued at R24 000 each. Due to his company supplying the same equipment for some time to the municipality for only R2 000, he realised that something was not right.

The email was meant to have been sent from the municipality to another company, Sinqobile & Jose, but had been sent to Seletech's accounting officer.

A short while before receiving the email, Seletech received an order as usual from JS Moroka, but this time with an added instruction not to deliver the vials to the municipality, as it had done numerous times before. It was advised to deliver the vials to the offices of Sinqobile & Jose, to a man named "Sipho".

On investigation into the unbalanced invoicing equation, Corruption Watch discovered that the procurement officer at the municipality who signed off on the R24 000 payment to Sinqobile & Jose happened to be married to "Sipho", the same person to whom Seletech was asked to deliver the vials and to whom Sinqobile & Jose was registered. This was undoubtedly an undeclared conflict of interest.

As a result of Corruption Watch's investigation, three officials at the municipality were suspended.

MPUMALANGA'S CRITICAL HEALTH CHECK

Flouted procurement rules exposed

In August 2013, following a corruption fighter's complaint, Corruption Watch began investigating the Mpumalanga Health Department's decision to engage a private company Mkhago Health Care Services to circumcise 260 000 boys and men in the province. The bottom line of this case was that if all 260 000 circumcisions had been completed, Mkhago Health care Service would have been R182-million richer.

Our investigation revealed that no public tender process was followed in the awarding of the contract to Mkhago. By law all contracts over R500 000 must be awarded through a public competitive bidding process, unless exceptional circumstances exist such as an emergency.

In the case of Mkhago, Corruption Watch found that the company presented a business proposal and won the contract without having to go through the required competitive tender process. The investigation also revealed that the owner of the private company Dr. Ebby Mkhabela was linked to a botched circumcision in 2008.

Corruption Watch alerted the provincial and national Departments of Health to the situation. Based on our findings, the Department of Health in Mpumalanga set out to conduct its own forensic investigation into the matter and in the meantime, the contract between the department and Mkhago was suspended.

JUSTICE AT WORK

Constitutional Court resolves unconstitutional social grants tender

Corruption Watch continued to make a valuable contribution to the fight against corruption during 2012/13, as is shown in our participation in a Constitutional Court case involving Allpay Consolidated Investment Holdings (Allpay) and others v The South African Social Security Agency (SASSA) and others.

Due to our focus on encouraging vigilance in public procurement, Corruption Watch appeared in the Constitutional Court in a case which involved the awarding of a R10-billion tender by SASSA to a private company, Cash Paymaster Services (CPS), for the distribution of social grants.

In the region of 15 million people in South Africa depend on social grants, and for many this is their sole income. SASSA is responsible for the distribution of grants, subcontracting the distribution to a number of payment system firms. Where previously the subcontracts were entered in a provincial context, the R10 billion tender for the whole country was given to CPS.

Constitutional Court Judge Johan Froneman handed down a unanimous judgment in November 2013, which found that the decision to award the tender to CPS was constitutionally invalid. As a friend of the court in this case, our 15-minute court appearance played a role in the enunciation of a clear legal standard in determining how irregularities in tender awards should be understood.

Corruption Watch believes — and argued in court — that when a clear cut and relatively simple procedural requirement has not been met, we have to ask why. In its judgment the Constitutional Court referenced Corruption Watch's contribution concerning irregularities in public procurement being red flags for corruption. The Court held that "deviations from fair process may themselves all too often be symptoms of corruption or malfeasance in the process. In other words, an unfair process may betoken a deliberately skewed process".

In the judgment, Judge Froneman held that compliance with the requirements of a tender process was crucial and that insistence on compliance served three purposes:

1. To ensure fairness to participants in the bid process
2. To enhance the likelihood of efficiency and optimality in the outcome
3. To serve as a guardian against a process skewed by corrupt influences

The Court found that SASSA had failed to give sufficient regard to the importance of Black Economic Empowerment in procurement. SASSA was obliged to confirm the empowerment credentials of bidders before awarding tenders. It also found that the Second Bidders' notice issued during the tender process was vague and uncertain, which gave rise to procedural unfairness.

The Court ordered the parties to return to court on 11 February 2014 to present evidence as to a "just and equitable" remedy.

ANTI-CORRUPTION LOBBYING ON PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION MANAGEMENT BILL

In July 2013, Corruption Watch made written submissions to the Department of Public Service and Administration (DPSA) on the new 'Public Administration Management Bill' (PAM Bill), which will replace the existing Public Service Act. We expressed general support to the DPSA for the initiative to provide for improved functioning, management and personnel-related matters within the public administration, through all tiers of government.

Specific submissions made were:

1. Prohibiting public officials from conducting business with the State. In our view, a ban on public officials doing business with the State should be extended to include a ban on immediate family members of public officials doing the same.
2. Restriction of outside remunerative work.
3. Prohibiting the re-employment of individuals if they are dismissed for misconduct.
4. The introduction of a 'cooling-off' period before a public official can enter the private sector from the public sector.

FURTHERING LEGAL ACTION AGAINST THE CONSTRUCTION CARTEL

WRONGDOERS MUST PAY THE PRICE

In July 2013, Corruption Watch made written submissions to the Competition Tribunal calling for those involved in the construction cartel to be prosecuted.

The submission to the Competition Tribunal related to the hearings on the R1.46-billion settlement agreements which faced top listed construction firms who rigged bids for, among other large projects, the FIFA 2010 World Cup™ infrastructure projects.

In the written submission, Corruption Watch:

1. Commended the Competition Commission for securing consent agreements with the 15 implicated companies and recommended that the Competition Tribunal confirm the settlements.
2. Urged the Competition Commission to make provision for future 'naming and shaming' of individual perpetrators.
3. Advised that the Competition Commission take swift action against those companies in the cartel which had not settled claims.
4. Called on companies who agreed to the settlement to recover bonuses awarded to individuals in the cartel.
5. Called for a comprehensive and integrated approach to fighting corruption, which demands the involvement of multiple stakeholders and most importantly, an engaged and active citizenry.
6. Encouraged parties damaged by the cartel to file civil claims against the companies involved.

Clarifying the meaning of 'conflict of interest'

Here's how to determine whether you should report a concern that could be a conflict of interest.

A conflict of interest is any financial or other private interest or undertaking that could directly or indirectly compromise the performance of the public servant's duties or the reputation of a public servant's department in its relationship with its stakeholders.

For example:

- Holding public office as well as private business interests and using your public position to benefit your private interests.
- Influencing government tender processes so that your family members and friends are awarded State contracts.
- Abusing your position in a government department to ensure that your friends and family are hired in the same department.
- Tendering for a municipal contract when you are an employee of the municipality.

Read more about what South African law says about conflict of interest.

OUR FOCUS IN 2014

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LET'S TURN OUR ATTENTION TO HOLDING OUR LEADERS ACCOUNTABLE

A South African society that is against corrupt behaviour is possible, says David Lewis, Executive Director of Corruption Watch. What it needs is for us to draw the line on corruption and rally together against those who overstep this mark.

2013 has been an eventful year for Corruption Watch. Reports of corruption have continued to stream in. We have launched our schools campaign, which has attracted large numbers of reports of school related corruption.

Amplifying your voice

We have identified and exposed hot spots of corruption. We have concluded several successful investigations of individual acts of corruption and have successfully used your voice to pressurise the affected government departments to take action.

We made a powerful submission on the construction cartel to the Competition Tribunal. We also appeared in the Constitutional Court and made a major contribution to an important judgement that will make it far more difficult to corrupt tender awards.

There is evidence that some powerful individuals in the public and private sectors are beginning to hear your voice. As mentioned, some government departments have responded positively to our investigations and have shown a willingness to co-operate with us in combatting corruption.

Stemming the flow

The Department of Public Service and Administration has published a Bill which, if successfully implemented, will go a long way towards stemming corruption in the public sector. It is beginning to dawn on elected representatives that if they continue to participate in or ignore corruption, they risk losing the last remnants of trust that you, the electorate, have in them.

But very troubling dark spots remain. For people who travel the roads and streets of South Africa, traffic policing can mean corruption. For traders, corrupt municipal police may well be your everyday experience. Those who have followed the Nkandla saga, or the doings of Minister Tina Joemat-Petterson or the former minister of communications, Dina Pule, will conclude that with the right political connection you could get away with anything.

Turning our attention to elections

We still have a mountain to climb and there is every indication that 2014 is going to be an even more eventful year.

- We are planning a campaign directed at corruption in the healthcare system.
- We have introduced a new telephone hotline to add to our existing platforms for reporting corruption.
- We are setting up an online and mobile phone platform that will enable us to build communities of corruption fighters.

But mostly, we expect 2014 to be eventful because of the impending national election. The opposition parties will no doubt want to persuade the electorate that the ruling party and government that it has controlled since 1994 is riddled with corruption. The ruling party will want to persuade the public that it and the government is actively combatting corruption.

Our interest is not in who wins the electoral battle or who any of our corruption fighters choose to vote for. However, we have a very large interest in how elections will be conducted and how our elected representatives — from whichever party they come — conduct themselves. We do not want the election outcome to be influenced by the power of big money. We want our elected representatives to demonstrate that they are accountable to the electorate.

Leaders beyond reproach

We want our elected representatives to serve the public rather than to see their position as an opportunity for enriching themselves. What is becoming increasingly clear is that many of our most pressing corruption-related problems stem from powerful elected leaders at all levels of government, who in collaboration with wealthy individuals and business interests, consider themselves above the law.

Up until now we have concentrated on the conduct of public officials and the private. It is time to turn our attention to our elected representatives, those who are meant to represent an accountable democracy.

OUR BOARD

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The eleven members of our board guide our mission and vision. It is their responsibility to ensure that Corruption Watch meets its legal requirements, to make sure the organisation is well run and is on a sound financial footing and that all its constituencies are represented.

Archbishop Njongonkulu Ndungane

Former Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town

Archbishop Njongonkulu Ndungane is the former Anglican archbishop of Cape Town and a recipient of the Order of the Grand Counsellor of the Baobab in silver. He retired in 2007 from religious service but is still active in society. His current positions include president and founder of African Monitor, the executive director of the Historic Schools Restoration Project, the chairman of the Council of the University of Cape Town, and he is a trustee of The Sunfoil Educational Trust recently formed by Cricket South Africa. Ndungane is known for his commitment to social issues, such as poverty alleviation, the Millennium Development Goals, and the transformation of historically significant and under-resourced schools in South Africa into centres of cultural and educational excellence.

Adila Hassim

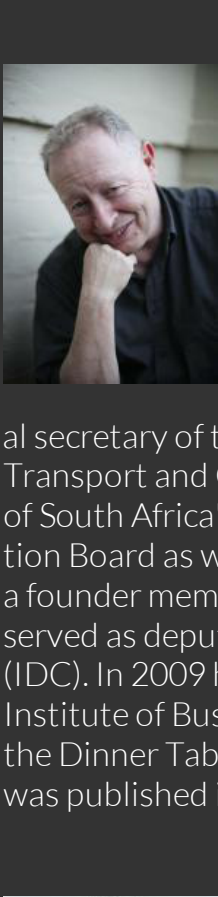
Advocate and director of litigation and legal services at the Aids Law Project

Adila Hassim is a founding member of Corruption Watch. She is an advocate and director of litigation and legal services at Section27. Hassim earned a BA and LLB from the University of Natal, and later an LLM from the St Louis University School of Law in the United States as well as a JSD, or doctorate in law, cum laude from the University of Notre Dame Law School. She is a member of the Johannesburg Bar and was admitted as an advocate of the High Court of South Africa in 2003. Hassim has published in law journals, health journals and newspapers and has co-authored books on human rights and health law. She is a member of the National Association of Democratic Lawyers and an honorary member of the TAC.

Alice Brown

International human rights advocate

Alice Brown is an international human rights advocate and an expert on the use of the law for the public good. In her distinguished career, she has focused on civil rights litigation and social justice philanthropy, with an emphasis on institution-building for non-governmental organisations. She served nearly two decades of leadership at the Ford Foundation, as a human rights programme officer in its New York headquarters and as a programme officer, deputy representative and then representative for the foundation's Southern African office. Brown is a member of the US Council on Foreign Relations, and also a member of the advisory committees of the Wits Justice Project and of Lawyers Against Abuse. She is a former board member of Human Rights Watch, the Lawyers' Committee for Human Rights and the South Africa - United States Fulbright Commission, and an alumna of Common Purpose South Africa.



David Lewis

Former Competition Tribunal chairperson

David Lewis chaired the Competition Tribunal for a decade from its founding. Between 1975 and 1990 he worked in the trade union movement, serving as general secretary of the General Workers Union and national organiser of the Transport and General Workers Union. Lewis participated in the drafting of South Africa's Competition Act, and has been a member of the Competition Board as well as the chairperson of the Competition Tribunal. He was a founder member of the International Competition Network and has served as deputy chairman of the Industrial Development Corporation (IDC). In 2009 he was appointed an extraordinary professor at the Gordon Institute of Business Science. He is also an author and his book Thieves at the Dinner Table: Enforcing the Competition Act — a Personal Account was published in 2012.

Emma Mashinini

Former general secretary of the Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers' Union of South Africa

Emma Mashinini became the first general secretary of the Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers' Union of South Africa (CCAWUSA) in 1975. She was instrumental in growing the union substantially in the following years. Mashinini was arrested in 1981 under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act and held in solitary confinement at Pretoria Central Prison for six months. In 1985, through her role in CCAWUSA, she was involved in the formation of the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu). In 2007 Mashinini became a Companion of the Order of Luthuli in Bronze for her "outstanding contribution in building the trade union movement, her resilience under apartheid harassment and detention, in the cause for a non-sexist, non-racial, just and democratic South Africa".

Kate O'Regan

Mediator and former Constitutional Court judge

Kate O'Regan is a former Constitutional Court judge, appointed in 1994 during South Africa's transitional period to democracy. She was the youngest judge, and is one of only two women to be appointed. Her 15-year term ended in 2009. She was the inaugural chairperson of the United Nations Internal Justice Council from 2008 — 2012 and she is currently president of the International Monetary Fund Administrative Tribunal, a member of the World Bank Sanctions Board, an ad hoc judge of the Namibian Supreme Court, a visiting professor at Oxford University and an honorary professor at UCT. In the early 1980's, O'Regan worked in Johannesburg as an attorney, representing trade unions, anti-apartheid organisations and communities facing eviction under apartheid land policy.

Mary Metcalfe

Educationist and distinguished academic

Mary Metcalfe is working on large-scale system improvement in education in KwaZulu-Natal and the Northern Cape. Best known as an educationist and a distinguished academic, she is also a visiting fellow on the Soweto campus of the University of Johannesburg, a visiting adjunct professor at the University of the Witwatersrand (Wits), and is the Chairperson of the Open Society Foundations' Education Advisory Board (global). Metcalfe was elected as a member of the African National Congress in the Gauteng Provincial Legislature in 1994 and was a member of the executive council for education in the province from 1994 to 1999. This was followed by an appointment as MEC for agriculture, conservation, environment and land. In 2004 she returned to education, joining Wits as head of the School of Education. In 2009 she was appointed director-general of the new national Department of Higher Education and Training and worked in education at the Development Bank of Southern Africa from 2011 to 2013.

Mavuso Msimang

Chief executive of the Oliver and Adelaide Tambo Foundation

Mavuso Msimang is the former director-general of the national Home Affairs department. While in that position he was instrumental in putting systems in place that greatly improved turnaround times in the issuance of face-value items such as identity documents, birth certificates and passports. In the early days of his career he served on the MK Military High Command from 1966 to 1969, and was then appointed secretary to ANC president Oliver Tambo. In 1994, he took on the country's unpopular tourism marketing organisation, then called Satour, and, with his board, laid the foundation for the establishment of the new-look SA Tourism. He has also been the CEO of South African National Parks and played a crucial role in restoring the integrity of operations at the State Information Technology Agency. His non-executive board directorships include the African Parks Network and the Peace Parks Foundation, and he is chairperson of the iSimangaliso Wetland Park, a world heritage site.

Vusi Pikoli

Former head of the National Prosecuting Authority

Vusi Pikoli is an advocate by profession. Between 1991 and 1994 he worked in the private legal profession, and became special advisor to the minister of justice, Dullah Omar in 1994. In 1997, he became deputy director-general of human resources in the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development and in 2005, was appointed to head up the National Prosecuting Authority. Pikoli is a former trustee of the Constitutional Court Trust, and a founding member of the International Association of Anti-Corruption Authorities. Until February 2012 he was a director of the forensic investigation division at SizweNtsalubaGobodo. He is currently an independent director on the board of Cricket South Africa, where he chairs the social and ethics committee. In August 2012 he and Kate O'Regan were appointed as co-commissioners of a commission of inquiry into allegation of police inefficiency in Khayelitsha in the Western Cape. He has recently published his memoire, 'My Second Initiation.'

Vuyiseka Dubula

General secretary of the Treatment Action Campaign

Vuyiseka Dubula, the general secretary of the Treatment Action Campaign (TAC), has been a role model for women living with HIV since she joined the organisation in 2002 as a literacy co-ordinator. Dubula has been chairperson of the board of the Aids Law Project since 2008 and is currently a board member of gender rights organisation, Sonke Gender Justice. She is the former chairperson of the board of Corruption Watch. She holds a BA in health sciences and social services from Unisa, with a specialisation in applied psychology and a post-graduate diploma and an MPhil in HIV/Aids management from the University of Stellenbosch. Her work on behalf of people living with HIV has garnered her two prestigious international awards - the Letten Foundation Courageous Leadership Award in 2004 and, in 2010, the Lloyd Foundation Leadership Award, which recognises, develops and empowers leadership in HIV/Aids advocacy.

Zwelinzima Vavi

Suspended general secretary of the Congress of South African Trade Unions

Zwelinzima Vavi joined the Congress of South African Students a year after its official launch in 1979. His activism for the struggles of the working class began in 1984 when he joined Vaal Reefs Gold Mine and became a shop steward. Vavi was appointed as general secretary of Cosatu in 1999. In 2002 he was made a member of the International Labour Organisation's World Commission on the Social Dimension of Globalisation, being elected to the International Trade Union Confederation's executive board and steering committee in 2006, and in 2007 was appointed to the Local Organising Committee Board for the 2010 Fifa World Cup, as well as its audit committee. He is presently on suspension as the general secretary of Cosatu, an organisation to which he has devoted three decades of service.

FUNDERS & SUPPORTERS

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Andrew Roberts Memorial Trust

The Andrew Roberts Memorial Fund is a family charity that supports and further develops social justice projects in South Africa. The fund was started by Dr Mary Ellis in remembrance of her father, Dr Andrew Roberts.

Atlantic Philanthropies

The Atlantic Philanthropies are dedicated to bringing about a lasting change in the lives of the disadvantaged and vulnerable people. Atlantic is a limited life foundation focused on four critical social issues, idly ageing, children and youth, population health as well as reconciliation and human rights. Programmes funded by the Foundation operate in Australia, Bermuda, Northern Ireland, the Republic of Ireland, South Africa, the United States and Vietnam.

Aveng Group

The Aveng Group, which operates in construction and engineering based in South Africa, focuses on a number of market sectors including power, mining, infrastructure, commercial and industrial, oil and gas. The group believes that elected politicians and civil servants are not the only people responsible for upholding values of trust and integrity in society.

Bertha Foundation

The Bertha Foundation is dedicated to supporting judicial and non-judicial justice initiatives to protect basic human rights. It is also involved in social movements, serving the public interest, improving the quality of lives and supporting new generations of activists.

Claude Leon Foundation

The Claude Leon Foundation is a charitable trust established in 1963 and works in the fields of education and human rights. The foundation supports non-governmental organisations that are at the forefront of defending democracy and better education in South Africa, and promoting good governance and effective service delivery.

Ford Foundation

The Ford Foundation is an independent non-profit, non-governmental organisation which supports visionary leaders and organisations on the frontlines of social change. The Foundation encourages initiatives by those living and working closest to where problems are located, promotes collaboration among the non-profit, government and business sectors, and strives to ensure participation by men and women from diverse communities and all levels of society.

Heinrich Böll Stiftung

Heinrich Böll Stiftung (HBS) is a legally autonomous and intellectually open political foundation. The organisation's foremost task is civic education in Germany and abroad, with the aim of promoting informed democratic opinion. In addition, the Heinrich Böll Foundation supports artistic and cultural as well as scholarly projects, and cooperation in the development field.

Hivos

The Human Institute for Cooperation with Developing Countries (Hivos) is an international development organisation guided by humanist values. Together with local civil society organisations in developing countries, Hivos wants to contribute to a free, fair and sustainable world.

Millennium Trust

The Millennium Trust is a private and independent trust that supports innovative approaches to sustaining economic growth, high quality education, informed public debate, independent democratic institutions and efficient service delivery in South Africa.

Oppenheimer Memorial Trust

The Oppenheimer Memorial Trust primarily provides study grants to deserving South African post graduate students and academics.

Open Society Foundation

The Open Society Foundation for South Africa is part of the international Soros Foundations Network. It is a grant-making foundation that encourages new approaches to an open society in South Africa, supporting activities in the fields of human rights, media, criminal justice and governance.

Raith Foundation

The Raith Foundation aims to further a just and fair society in which the State and the private sector are both held accountable for their actions.

SAB Limited

South African Breweries (SAB) is the local subsidiary of SABMiller, one of the world's largest brewers by volume. This corporation, which is South Africa's premier brewer and leading distributor of beer and soft drinks, aims to play a formative role in tackling social and health-related challenges in the country.

Sigrid Rausing Trust

The Sigrid Rausing Trust is a grant-making foundation, which focuses on supporting human rights globally. Since being founded by Sigrid Rausing in 1995, the Trust has donated approximately R2.7-billion to human rights organisations worldwide.

Thanks to the media for their vigilance and willingness to work with us in exposing corruption; and to all our service providers who have given us discounted rates in support of the fight against corruption.

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