Our Vision

We have a vision of empowered fishing communities with sustainable livelihoods, where all live in a democratic and socially just environment.

Our Mission

Our mission is to facilitate mobilisation and organisation of fishing communities at the grassroots level, in order for communities to become empowered and capable of taking part in political and economic decision-making processes. This will facilitate good governance and enable fishing communities to secure their social, economic and political rights. Furthermore, our mission is to continue lobbying for and advocating coherent governmental policies that build on the principles of social, economic and environmental justice.
We are honoured to present our annual report for the period January to December 2013. It reflects on the work of Masifundise Development Trust (Masifundise/MDT) and Coastal Links South Africa (CLSA). We deepened our work on a number of fronts. These include:

- Continued advocacy around small-scale fisheries policy and legislation, which saw progress with the adoption of the amended Marine Living Resources Bill by the National Assembly.
- The further growth of Coastal Links South Africa.
- The consolidation of work at a global level.
- The co-ordination of a range of local campaigns and programmes.
- The substantial strengthening of internal and external communication systems and programmes.

Masifundise and Coastal Links work together to pursue common goals. Masifundise established Coastal Links and a decision was made that the former act as the secretariat to Coastal Links for the next five years. This means that the programmes and operations of the two organisations are mostly the same. The report has to be read within this context.

We remain focused on realising our vision and implementing our mission. Past unjust systems continue to haunt us in the present as does the slow pace of dealing with its legacy.

Several factors mitigate against the fishers aspirations of attaining sustainable livelihoods. These include climate change, declining fish stocks, the enduring monopoly ownership and control of marine resources and government bureaucracy.

These challenges have not stopped fishers from uniting and mobilising in order to advance their interests. By the end of 2013, some 4 000 fishers were signed up members of Coastal Links South Africa.

When the long awaited small-scale fisheries (SSF) policy was adopted in parliament in October 2013, it followed strong representations by Coastal Links fisher leaders from different provinces. Much of the content of the SSF policy was advocated by Masifundise, Coastal Links and our partners.

During 2013, our financial situation was relatively stable and governance structures operated well. In our report, we outline the different aspects of our work.

We are grateful to members of the Board, our staff, the funders, our partners and the small-scale fishers and their community leaders for your individual and collective contributions.

Monelo George Bongo, Masifundise Chairperson
Naseegh Jaffer, Masifundise Director
Christian Adams, Coastal Links South Africa Chairperson
About Masifundise

History

Masifundise was founded in 1980 to provide adult educational opportunities for oppressed people in the Western Cape. When apartheid ended, this role became redundant. Over time, Masifundise turned its attention to the small-scale fisheries sector. It helped set up a mass-based organisation called Coastal Links, which provides the organisational platform through which small-scale fishers pursue their aspirations. Masifundise is an affiliate of the Trust For Community Outreach and Education.

Structure

Masifundise is a registered NPO with a Board of Trustees and 12 members of staff. Twelve of the 18 board members are directly elected by Coastal Links. The staff team is headed by a Director and includes a senior programme manager, a finance manager, programme managers for Organisation and Community Building and Research and Advocacy, two finance and administrative support workers, two field workers and a communication consultant. All local area work is done by Coastal Links leadership, assisted by field workers. The Board of Trust Members are Mr Monelo George Bongo, Mr Peter Cyril Jones, Ms Bulelwa Juta-Leeuw, Mr Thembekile Joe Ndiki, Ms Nombulelo Mohoto, Mr Shakespeare Z Myeki, Preston Goliath, Christian John Adams, Neville Theonell Luyt, Rosetta Shoshola, Florina Albertyn, Mary Hull, Dawie Phillips, Johannes Walter Steenkamp, Nozuko Mnyombolo and Beatrice Yon. Mr Mogamad Naseegh Jaffer is an ex-officio member of the Board. Close to 50% of Board members are women, in line with policy on gender equity.
Relationship with Coastal Links

Masifundise was central to the establishment of Coastal Links in 2003. Since then the two entities have developed a mutually dependent relationship. Masifundise and Coastal Links operate as one movement, with CLSA reflecting the life experiences and voices of fishing communities and Masifundise bringing technical capacity, staff, networks and administrative support to the table. They operate under one discipline and Masifundise was appointed at the 2013 AGM as the secretariat of Coastal Links.

Strategy and Goals

The very basis of our work is rooted in the training philosophy, which builds on our long history of facilitating empowerment through awareness and consciousness-raising at individual and community level. It is centred in a human rights-based approach to development, which has evolved from South Africa’s long history of struggle for democracy. Dialogue with the community – through which we develop insight into cultural practices, challenges and their histories – enable us to supervise field staff and extend our programme. The advocacy of progressive legislation for small-scale fishers, is a key element of our strategy. Others are the integration of initiatives around HIV/Aids, youth and women development and gender equality into our programme work.

Funding and Finances

Masifundise has had clean external audits since it registered as an NGO in 2004. The financial reports reflect a well-managed organisation, with no evidence of irregularities. A financial statement, which is extracted from the external financial audit, is included at the end of the annual report.
We did extensive research and advocacy work during 2013.

**Research**

We strengthened our collaborative relationships with institutions such as the University of Western Cape’s Institute for Poverty, Land and Agrarian Studies (PLAAS), the University of Cape Town’s Environmental and Evaluation Unit (EEU) and the Legal Resources Centre (LRC).

Research work included the following:

- Gathering content for a Handbook on the small-scale fisheries policy, in collaboration with PLAAS and the research institute Too Big to Ignore. The Handbook, which details many aspects of the policy such as rights allocation, co-management, skills development, community structures and gender rights, was due for print in early 2014.

- Continuing our partnership with the EEU on a joint research and exchange project between India, Sri Lanka and South Africa. The project focuses on the issue of co-operatives in small-scale fishing. Other partners include the universities of Ruhuna and Jaffna (Sri Lanka), the SIFFS (India) and the University of Amsterdam.

- Working with the LRC in efforts to document evidence in support of a pending court case aimed at securing sustainable fishing rights in Langebaan’s Zone B.

- In the Eastern Cape, the EEU has been doing research around customary rights in the Dwesa Cwebe areas. The LRC has supported fishers who were arrested for asserting their customary rights to fish in a Marine Protected Area (MPA). The case was lost at local court level but the Magistrate’s ruling opened the door for us to pursue further constitutional court challenges. We appealed the ruling and the case is still pending.

**Advocacy**

Much of our advocacy work revolved around the Small-Scale Fisheries (SFF) policy, access to sustainable livelihoods, gender rights and environmental sustainability.

**Small-Scale Fisheries Policy**

In 2005 the government adopted long-term fishing policies that made no provision for small-scale fishers. Masifundise, Coastal Links, the Artisanal Fishers Association of South Africa and the Legal Resources Centre took the matter to the Equality High Court. The court ordered the government to develop a policy that includes small-scale fishers and that an interim relief package is extended while this was being done. Masifundise and Coastal Links engaged in wide-ranging advocacy initiatives during this period and afterwards. In 2012, the policy was finally adopted by national Cabinet. The majority of its contents had been proposed by Masifundise, Coastal Links and partners.
Benefits of the new policy include the following:

- The formal, legal recognition of artisanal fishing communities, for the first time.
- A move to collective fishing rights, away from the individual quota system that excluded the majority.
- The demarcation of exclusive fishing zones for small scale fishers, where they will be able to harvest or catch anything throughout the year. The potential for ongoing sustainable income will be considerably enhanced. These zones will be out of bounds for big commercial fishing companies.
- Clear benefits for women in fishing communities, from both fishing and value chain involvement.
- Women will be able to actively take part in fishing activities and participate in the management and regulatory systems at local and national level.
- Improved marine resource co-management.

The struggle of small-scale fishers for human rights and dignity took a big step forward in November 2013 when parliament adopted the amended Marine Living Resources Act (MLRA). The SSF policy can only be implemented once the MLRA is changed.

The Bill first went through the Parliamentary Portfolio Committee on Fisheries in October, where national and provincial Coastal Links members and Masifundise representatives made powerful submissions. After that, it was sent to the National Assembly, where it was approved. By the end of 2013, the Bill required to go through the National Council of Provinces before being finally signed into law by the State President.

As part of our advocacy work, we produced 100 000 copies of a leaflet in September 2013, that explained the benefits of the new policy and the shift from individual to collective rights. These were distributed to fishing communities countrywide.

The new policy and amended MLRA bring women into the mainstream of small-scale fishing management and operations.

**Sustainable Livelihoods**

Masifundise and Coastal Links representatives participated in the West Coast Rock Lobster Scientific Group of DAFF. The Group considers the status of the stock, recommends the Total Allowable Catch (TAC) for the year and drafts management plans for lobster. After this is accepted, a Management Group formulates a management plan for the season. We also participate in the latter.

Early in 2013, Masifundise wrote a memorandum to the Parliamentary Portfolio Committee on Fisheries alerting them to the deep flaws in management of the Interim Relief dispensation for small-scale fishers.

Around the same time, Masifundise and Coastal Links wrote to the Public Protector to complain about government’s delay in issuing interim relief permits for the catching of line fish in Ebenhaesar, Langebaan and Struisbaai. The permits were issued several weeks late and this had a devastating impact on fishers’ abilities to generate a livelihood.

Coastal Links members in Nibelea and Nkundise in Kwazulu Natal (KZN) have had a number of exchanges with Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife about access to the local Marine Protected Area and the harassment of fishers. This has been an ongoing campaign.

Masifundise and Coastal Links continued participating on the Board of WCADI (Western Cape Aquaculture Development Initiative during 2013, as representatives of fishing communities. WCADI consists of the provincial government, industry, fishing communities and researchers. WCADI promotes the idea of sustainable aquaculture that benefits communities. In 2013, WCADI approved and finalised the development of an abalone aquaculture farm in Doringbaai. This initiative has brought employment opportunities and contributes towards poverty alleviation. The local community, through Coastal Links, participates in the management of the farm.
Environmental Sustainability

In June 2013, Masifundise and Coastal Links hosted a national workshop in Durban on Marine Protected Areas. It was attended by Fishers from Hout Bay, Langebaan, St Helena Bay, Arniston, Kleinmond, Kosi Bay, Nibele, Hluhluwe, Richards Bay, Nkundusi, Maphelane (St Lucia Estuary), Hluleka, Dwesa–Cwebe, Port St Johns.

The delegates expressed the strong view that MPAs should both advance environmental protection and sustainable livelihoods.

Resolutions were adopted aimed at protecting the livelihoods and customary rights of fishing communities and ensuring the involvement of these communities in democratic management processes.

We continued our work in Ebenhaeser, around the Olifants Estuary Management Planning process.

The Olifants Estuary is home to four communities who have a rich tradition of fishing in the estuary, using gillnets to catch mullet, known locally as ‘harders’. In 2007 the Department of Environmental Affairs effectively appointed a consultancy to draft a management plan for the estuary. A draft was released in 2008 with a restricted zonation that in effect cut off all net-fishing activity in the estuary. Masifundise, the EEU (UCT) and the LRC lent their support to the fishers, who wanted a more inclusive approach. In 2011 and 2011 public participation processes did take place.

At the beginning of 2013, the EEU and Cape Nature appointed a marine biologist to pull together all the information and convene workshops with the fishers to get into the details of permit conditions, fishing regulations. These workshops have been completed and the fishers met with the scientists who agreed to their recommendations. The revised Draft Management Plan was due to be presented to the Interim Management Forum in February 2014.

Gender Equity

Gender issues are mainstreamed through the work of the organisation. Women are well represented in the structures of Masifundise and Coastal Links. An important element of the SSF policy and the amended MLRA is the integration of women into the industry, as equals. The Olifants River Estuary plan proposes the greater and equal participation of women in management processes. Many women participate as members and leaders of Coastal Links South Africa.
Building Organisation

Much of the focus of Masifundise’s work is on building organisation and empowering fishers.

Our overall aim is to empower small-scale fishers with knowledge, skills and capacity that enable them to advance the ideal of sustainable livelihoods. In the process, we work together to achieve gender equity, youth development, a healthy community and the protection of our environment.

By the end of 2013, about 4 000 fishers were united under the banner of Coastal Links, as signed up members. They are organized into branches and committees in all coastal provinces.

During 2013, Coastal Links, organized into four coastal provinces and branches and committees in some 90 communities countrywide, continued to grow. By the end of 2013, about 4000 fishers were united under the banner of Coastal Links.

During 2013, Masifundise and Coastal Links initiated a Central Level workshop on the small-scale fisheries policy, held three rallies, organised 42 telephone conferences and 44 advocacy meetings. Between 10 and 20 people were involved in each telephone conference. The advocacy meetings involved gatherings with national, provincial, local government and other parastatal institutions.

Four Coastal Links NEC meetings were held during 2013 which dealt with issues related to the institutional growth, governance issues, skills development and the small-scale fisheries policy.

The Masifundise Annual General Meeting, held in April 2013, was the biggest in its history and the first since Coastal Links was launched as a national organisation. The AGM decided, among other things, that Masifundise be formally appointed as the Secretariat to Coastal Links, that organisational structures be strengthened and that advocacy around the implementation of the SSF policy is intensified.

The National Footprint Project, supported by our Danish partner Afrika Kontak (AK), was phased out in 2013. It had entailed the establishment of structures for fishers and the building of capacity for about 120 leaders in 60 communities. This was in the main achieved. The future of that work that we did is now being integrated into the rest of the MDT and CL programme.

We have had many interactions with the Department of Fisheries and Forestry (DAFF) about our proposal that fishers in KZN and the Eastern Cape get exemption permits that allow them to catch more than four fish a day and to sell their catch for a basic income.
1. Rosie Shoshola and Mary Hull from WC and Samke Mchunu from KZN, at parliament in August 2013 where fishers made submissions on the amended Marine Living Resources Act
2. Masifundise staff members Josh Cox and Mandla Gqamlana with WWF’s Mkhululi Silandela, centre, after a partner meeting in Langebaan in 2013.
3. Left to right; Dawie Phillips of Port Nolloth, CLSA chairperson Christiaan Adams and Masifundise field worker Hahn Goliath at a CLSA National Executive Committee meeting in KZN in October 2013.
4. CLSA member Riaan Coetzee on the Olifants Estuary in Ebenhaeser on the West Coast.
5. Members of CLSA in St Helena Bay in August 2013
6. Masifundise organiser Sithembiso Gwaza confers with CLSA members at a meeting in Port St John in October 2013.
8. Coastal Links leaders from all four Coastal provinces at a meeting in Port Elizabeth in September 2013.
9. Delegates from the Eastern Cape at the Port Elizabeth meeting.
10. Masifundise staff member Carsten Pedersen listens attentively during the 2013 AGM.
Information and Awareness

There has been massive growth in this area of our work during 2013. Publications included our quarterly newsletter, Fishers Net, an information brochure, this annual report, a Handbook on the small-scale fisheries policy and a Weekly Information Update.

We published four editions of Fishers Net, each with a print order of 10 000. It appears in English, Zulu, Afrikaans and Xhosa. In addition, a special Pan African edition of Fishers Net was produced in September 2013.

We also put together short, informal video clips about Masifundise and Coastal Links activity that we upload on our Facebook page and website. We have a well-designed website and are devising strategies to increase traffic to the site.

The work of Masifundise has appeared in both print and electronic media during the course of the year. This process began slowly, but has accelerated over time.

During the second half of 2013, we began a process of photographing the lives and living conditions of people living in fishing communities. We built up photographic archives of eight communities by the end of 2013. This process is continuing.

Our social media footprint has expanded about three fold during 2013. We are active on both Facebook and twitter.

We began painting a mural on the front of our building at the end of the year in question and also started putting together exhibitions for the inside of the office. They relate to the small-scale fisheries sector.
Global Links

Our global work was consolidated and extended during 2013. We remain a leading member of the World Forum of Fisher People (WFFP). In this role we have played a critical role in the development of a set of International Guidelines on Small-scale Fishing by the Food and Agricultural Organisation’s Committee on Fisheries. We made substantive submission to FAO based on our experience on developing the SA small-scale fisheries policy. Most of our submissions have been incorporated into the draft Guidelines.

Masifundise was represented at the International Marine Protected Areas Congress (IMPAC) in France in October 2013. The Congress brings together major maritime stakeholders from around the globe, beyond national or sectoral boundaries, to assist in the conservation and sustainable development of the oceans. Masifundise Director Naseegh Jaffer chaired and facilitated a workshop entitled “MPAs through the eyes of fishers”. Presentations at the workshop dealt with the challenges that MPAs present for fishers and how these can be met.

Masifundise contributed to the Benguela Current Commission in Nambia in formulating a programme that examines the impact of climate change along the Benguela coast line. It is a formal commission of the South African, Namibian and Angolan governments and its main purpose is to look at a management regime for the entire Benguela current. The current affects the ecosystem of the coast line of all three countries. This programme is expected to run for a four year period.

Masifundise Director Naseegh Jaffer attended the gathering of the International Planning Committee (IPC), in Brazil in November 2013. He represented the WFFP. The IPC is a platform of progressive organisations active in small-scale food production across the world. This includes small-scale farmers, forestry workers, small-scale fishers and indigenous communities dependent on natural resources for their livelihood and food. Delegates developed strategic plans for the next two years and brainstorm methodologies for how these issues can be raised at various levels of United Nations (UN) bodies.

In 2013, the technical negotiations opened for formulating the international guidelines on small-scale fisheries. These negotiations were convened by the Committee on Fisheries (COFI) of the UN. There was a five-day session attended by representatives of 35 governments and a strong civil society delegation. ICSF, WFFP and WFF, led the civil society delegation. During the five day session, there were extensive negotiations with government representatives to ensure the civil society submissions were included in the documents. A second and final round will take place in 2014.

Masifundise Director Naseegh Jaffer attended a gathering in Rome in October 2013 where the International Guidelines on small-scale fisheries was discussed.

A fisherman in a market in Ivory Coast.
Pan African Programme

Our Pan African Programme saw some growth in 2013. The purpose of the programme, initiated at the beginning of 2011, is to establish a network of small-scale fisher organisations from around the continent, in order to improve the organisation and mobilisation of fisher communities, participate in regional decision-making processes and build solidarity.

During 2013, we grew the number of partners in the network by 10 organisations – from 27 to 37. These include groups in four new countries. The participating organisations are from the DRC, Gambia, Guinea, Kenya, Mali, Malawi, Mauritania, Mauritius, Nigeria, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Tanzania and Uganda.

The printing and distribution of 10 000 copies of a Pan African newsletter, was a boost to the programme. The newsletter was published in September 2013 in both English and French. It contained contributions from partner organisations, as well as articles written by Masifundise, all relating to the central theme of “Ocean grabbing” or privatisation of the seas. Electronic versions of the newsletter were distributed to partner organisations, academics, government officials and other interested stakeholders – more than 800 people received the newsletter this way.

Masifundise was represented at a workshop organised in February 2013 by FAO for its members in Africa to discuss the new voluntary tenure guidelines in land, agriculture and fisheries. These guidelines were formally adopted by FAO and are intended to protect and provide for livelihoods for all people dependent on natural resources for their income. Masifundise’s role was to make a link between our SSF policy and the contribution it can make to tenure guidelines.

At the end of 2013, Coastal Links South Africa (CLSA) leader, Neville Luyt and Masifundise Programme Developer, Joshua Cox undertook a field trip to Sierra Leone, Cape Verde and Senegal. The trip was aimed at learning from fishing communities, strengthening ties between like-minded groups and exploring ways in which the Pan African programme could be strengthened.

They spent time with fishers and attended a workshop by African Confederation of Professional Organisation for Artisanal Fishers (CAOPA) (a regional umbrella organisation for West Africa consisting of 13 national organisations in the region). Later, our representatives were able to gather valuable information on privatisation of land/ocean/lakes that is negatively impacting fishing communities in the region.

The African Union (AU) has embarked on a process to develop a fisheries reform strategy for African countries, called the AU-IBAR InterAfrican Bureau for Animal Resources fisheries reform strategy. This was based on a review document we prepared with Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) and AU-IBAR as part of their processes towards a proposal to reform AU Fisheries policy. Coastal Links structures and stakeholders in other parts of the continent were part of drawing up the review document.

Masifundise was included in the consultation in 2012, along with a number of other fisher organisations (at our insistence). The process was supposed to be concluded by February 2013, with a report on policy recommendation being finalised to send to the African fisheries ministers. This did not happen. Given the strong influence that the World Bank and World Wide Fund (WWF) (both very much pro-privatisation of fisheries) it is a big concern that what had become a more inclusive process now seems to have been dissolved in favour of consultants drawing up policy briefs instead. A meeting was called in December 2013 to supposedly get inputs from fisher organisation, but it was only a cursory attempt as none of the documents were made available ahead of the meeting and fishers were only given the opportunity to comment on one section of the draft strategy document. A follow up meeting was scheduled for early 2014.

Conclusion

The report shows substantial progress in the work of Masifundise and Coastal Links South Africa. This work needs to be consolidated and challenges that are outlined in the report needs to be addressed.

Our work globally, including our Pan African initiatives, strengthens our efforts in the country. This is achieved through the sharing of ideas and best practices and through deeper bonds of solidarity.

The implementation of the SSF policy is the most critical challenge going forward. Masifundise and Coastal Links have to focus its energy towards the ideal of making the SSF policy a lived reality in the lives of people in fishing communities around the country.
### Detailed Income Statement

**For the Year Ended 31 December 2013**

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<tr>
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<th>2013</th>
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<td><strong>Gross Revenue</strong></td>
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<td>Reincorpfish</td>
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<td>The Lighthouse Foundation</td>
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<td>Interest received</td>
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<td>Foreign exchange gain</td>
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<td><strong>Interest paid</strong></td>
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<td>Depreciation</td>
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<td>Impairment of investment</td>
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<td>Loss on disposal of fixed assets</td>
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<td><strong>Surplus/(Deficit) for the year</strong></td>
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*Trust for Community Outreach and Education (TCOE) applies for donor funding on behalf of a number of entities which includes Masifundise. On receipt of the funding TCOE allocates the funding to the appropriate entities as agreed in the donor agreement.*
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