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6th Social Justice Summit

Centre for Social Justice (CSJ)

18 October 2024

Artscape Theatre Centre

"We do not want freedom without bread, nor do we want bread without freedom. We must provide for all the fundamental rights and freedoms associated with a democratic society."

– Nelson Mandela

Summit Theme:
Social Justice and
the Sustainable
Development Goal
on Zero Hunger (SDG2)



**international relation
& cooperation**

Department:
International Relations and Cooperation
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



**planning, monitoring
& evaluation**

Department:
Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



DAILY MAVERICK

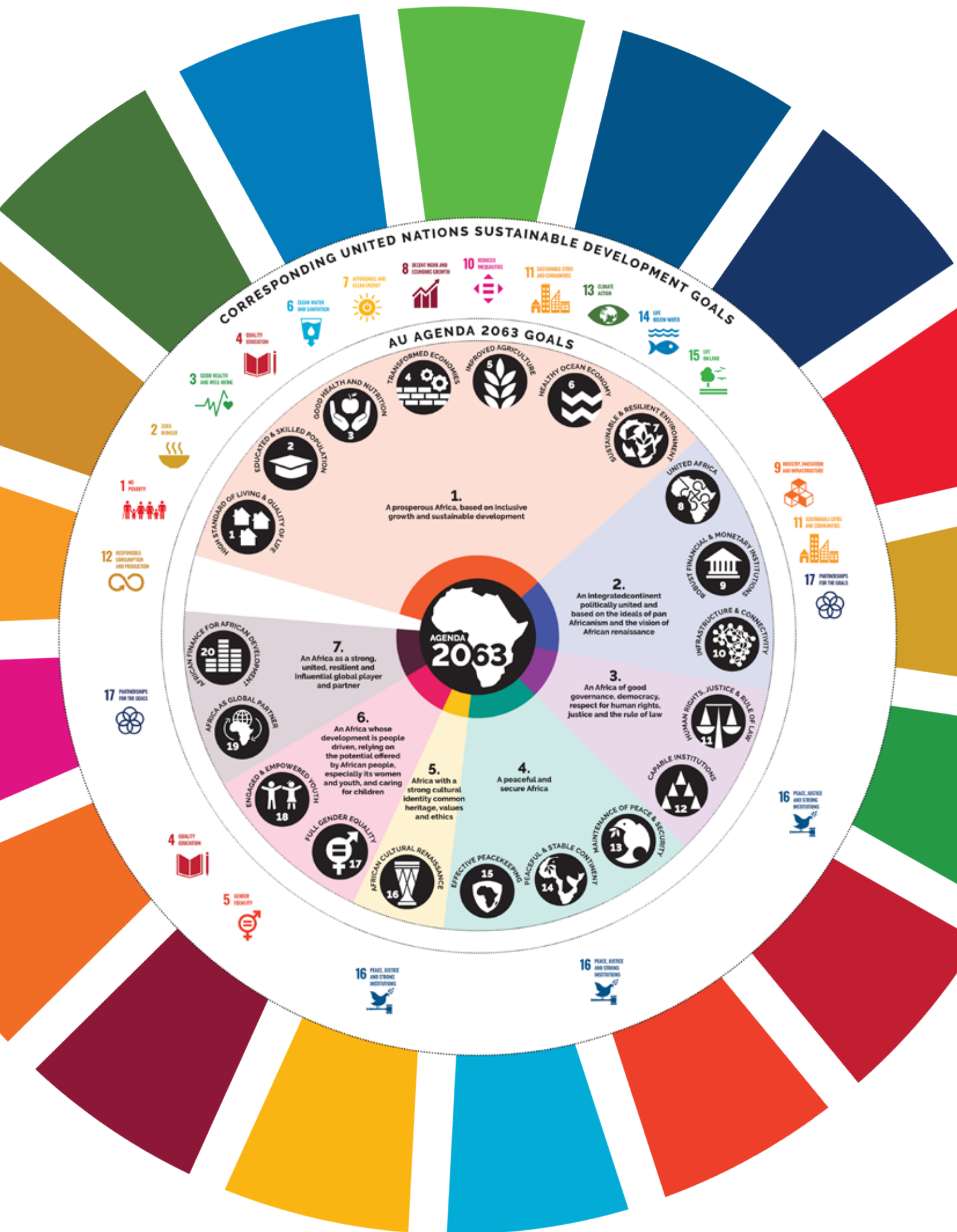
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SOURCE:
 SDG/2063 Impact Hub (Centre for Collaboration in Africa, Stellenbosch University)

Preamble to the Constitution of South Africa:

"WE, THE PEOPLE OF SOUTH AFRICA, RECOGNISE THE INJUSTICES OF OUR PAST; HONOUR THOSE WHO SUFFERED FOR JUSTICE AND FREEDOM IN OUR LAND; RESPECT THOSE WHO HAVE WORKED TO BUILD AND DEVELOP OUR COUNTRY; **BELIEVE THAT SOUTH AFRICA BELONGS TO ALL WHO LIVE IN IT, UNITED IN OUR DIVERSITY.** WE THEREFORE, THROUGH OUR FREELY ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES, ADOPT THIS CONSTITUTION AS THE SUPREME LAW OF THE REPUBLIC SO AS TO **HEAL THE DIVISIONS OF THE PAST** AND ESTABLISH A SOCIETY BASED ON DEMOCRATIC VALUES, **SOCIAL JUSTICE** AND FUNDAMENTAL HUMAN RIGHTS; LAY THE FOUNDATIONS FOR A DEMOCRATIC AND OPEN SOCIETY IN WHICH GOVERNMENT IS BASED ON THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE AND **EVERY CITIZEN IS EQUALLY PROTECTED BY LAW; IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF LIFE OF ALL CITIZENS AND FREE THE POTENTIAL OF EACH PERSON;** AND BUILD A UNITED AND DEMOCRATIC SOUTH AFRICA ABLE TO TAKE ITS RIGHTFUL PLACE AS A SOVEREIGN STATE IN THE FAMILY OF NATIONS.

May God protect our people. Nkosi Sikelel' iAfrika. Morena boloka setjhaba sa heso. God seën Suid-Afrika. God bless South Africa. Mudzimu fhatutshedza Afurika. Hosi katekisa Afrika."

Universal Declaration of Human Rights:

Adopted unanimously at the United Nations

Article 25, Section 1

*"Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, **including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services,** and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control."*

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FOREWORD

On behalf of the **Centre for Social Justice (CSJ)** at Stellenbosch University, in collaboration with our partners, which include the United Nations and the South African Government, it is a pleasure to welcome you to the **6th Social Justice Summit**, which focuses on one of the most pressing challenges facing humanity today: Hunger. The summit builds on previous Social Justice Summit outcomes and is underpinned by the Copenhagen Declaration of 1995, which acknowledges hunger as a critical social justice, human rights and sustainable development issue that has primacy in the hierarchy of human needs.

In 2024, there are many barriers to nutritious food, many of which have been exacerbated by the ongoing conflicts across several continents. The Covid-19 pandemic has further made clear that hunger is not merely a result of food shortages, but a symptom of deeper injustices — poverty, inequality, gender disparities, climate change and conflict. Our task at this summit is to look beyond immediate solutions and address the systemic causes of hunger, knowing that without food, there can be no dignity, health or freedom. As Nelson Mandela once said, “We do not want freedom without bread, nor do we want bread without freedom.” This resonates with the goals of this summit, as we aim to integrate hunger into a broader conversation on social justice, human rights and the interconnected Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

This year marks 30 years of democracy in South Africa, yet hunger and food insecurity persist as painful reminders of unfinished business in our collective journey toward social justice. The data speaks for itself: globally, over 800 million people face hunger, and in South Africa, millions of households struggle with food insecurity. As climate change accelerates and conflicts disrupt food systems, it is clear that achieving SDG 2 by 2030 will require bold, transformative action. Therefore, with the 2024 summit focusing on SDG 2, it is imperative to observe food chains in their entirety on a local, national and international level. We argue for the need to prioritise viewing food chains from the moment food is harvested to the manufacturing process.

The Musa Plan for Social Justice, developed to address structural inequalities in South Africa, offers a framework focused on reducing hunger and socio-economic exclusion through data-driven policymaking and cross-sector collaboration. It emphasises cooperation between government, civil society and the private sector to tackle systemic challenges. Formally adopted on August 29, 2019, by various stakeholders including the Minister in the Presidency, the plan seeks to accelerate social justice progress by engaging civil society, academia, business, and the general public. The plan acknowledges that, despite South Africa's Constitution, which aims to heal historical divisions and establish a society grounded in democracy and human rights, the nation remains the most unequal in the world. Research shows that structural inequality, influenced by historical racial and gender injustice, persists in all aspects of life. This systemic inequality stymies economic growth and hinders progress in overcoming past divisions. The Musa Plan aims to eliminate poverty and address structural inequality by 2030, in alignment with the National Development Plan, Agenda 2063, and the SDGs. It serves as a social justice accelerator, promoting inclusive development, national unity and a democracy that upholds constitutional values.

The 2024 Social Justice Summit invites policymakers, civil society, business and citizens to come together, not just to talk, but to act. Let us explore solutions that are forward-thinking and rooted in social justice. Let us consider the full food chain — from farmers to the hungry — and commit to ensuring that no one is left behind. Together, we can create a world where hunger is no longer a lived reality for so many, but a problem we have consigned to history. I look forward to the rich dialogues and resolutions that will emerge from this summit, and I am confident as we approach the Global Goals 2030 deadline, we will continue to move the needle in the right direction for the betterment of all humanity.

Thank you for being part of this essential effort.



Professor Thuli (Thulisile) N. Madonsela

Director: Centre for Social Justice (CSJ) occupying the Law Faculty Trust Chair in Social Justice
Stellenbosch University

16 October 2024

PROGRAMME

The 6th Social Justice Summit

Theme: Social Justice and the Sustainable Development Goal on Zero Hunger (SDG 2)

Friday, 18 October 2024

Programme Director: Nqaba Mabece (Lawyer and Radio Broadcaster)

07:30 - 08:30	Welcoming and Registration
	Opening Ceremony (90 mins)
08:30 – 08:35	Remarks by Programme Director: Nqaba Mabece (5 mins)
08:35 - 08:45	National Anthem: iThemba Youth Choir (10 mins)
08:45 – 08:55	Reading of the Preamble of the Constitution of South Africa, 1996 (All participants) (10 mins) IsiXhosa Version: Abenathi Ntshotsho (Ikaya Primary School, Gr 6) English Version: Danielle Takis (Beaumont Primary School, Gr 7) Afrikaans Version: Christopher Coetzee-Malherbe (Parel Vallei High School, Gr 8)
08:55 – 09:05	Welcoming Remarks: Prof Thuli Madonsela (Director of the Centre for Social Justice, Stellenbosch University) (5 mins)
09:05 – 09:15	Opening Address: Prof Wim de Villiers (Rector & Vice-Chancellor, Stellenbosch University) (15 mins)
09:15 – 09:20	Musa Plan Video: “Overview of the Musa Plan and Social Justice Agenda” (5 mins)
09:20 – 09:30	Keynote Address 1: Dr Babagana Ahmadu (Country Head for Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations - FAO) (10 mins)
09:30 – 09:40	Keynote Address 2: Hon Deputy Minister Samantha Jane Graham (Deputy Minister of Energy and Electricity) (10 mins)
09:40 – 09:50	Keynote Address 3: Hon Minister Khumbudzo Ntshavheni (Minister in the Presidency) (10 mins)
09:50 – 10:00	Closing Remarks: Prof Nicola Smit (Professor of Law and Dean, Faculty of Law, Stellenbosch University) (10 mins)
10:00– 10:30	Tea, Coffee Break, Group Photograph and Media Briefing (30 mins)
10:30– 12:30	Keynote Plenary I: Advancing a Social Justice Perspective on the Right to Food as a National and Global Imperative (120 mins)
Panelists have 8 mins each	Moderator: Nqaba Mabece (Lawyer and Radio Broadcaster) 1. Mr Sina Luchen (Regional Emergency and Resilience Agronomist: Food and Agriculture Organization at the United Nations [FAO]) 2. Ms Jeannette Rebecca Hunter (Deputy Director-General: National Department of Health, South Africa) 3. Judge Sulet Potterill (Gauteng Division of the High Court of South Africa) [Virtual]

PROGRAMME

10:30 – 12:30

Keynote Plenary I (*continued*): Advancing a Social Justice Perspective on the Right to Food as a National and Global Imperative (120 mins)

Panelists have 8 mins each

4. **Dr Henk Boshoff** (Full-time Commissioner: South African Human Rights Commission [SAHRC])
5. **Ms Neo Sediti** (Director: National School Nutrition Programme [NSNP], Department of Basic Education)
6. **Mr Johann Kotze** (CEO: AgriSA)
7. **Mr Neil Coleman** (Co-founder: Institute for Economic Justice) [Virtual]
8. **Ms Asanda Luwaca** (Chairperson: National Youth Development Agency)
9. **Prof Nic Olivier** (Senior International Consultant and Advisor and Extraordinary Professor, North-West University)

Questions/Discussion: 50 mins

12:30 – 13:00

Lunch: Short break to fetch lunch packs to enjoy while listening to Plenary Panel II (30 mins)

13:00 – 14:40

Plenary Panel II: Consider the interconnected nature of the right to food (RTF)

This session entails an informal conversation around the RTF aimed at sharing ideas around advancing social justice as a national and global imperative (100 mins)

Panelists have 5 mins each

Moderator: Prof Thuli Madonsela (Director of the Centre for Social Justice, Stellenbosch University)

1. **Hon Cameron Dugmore** (MP - ANC representative)
2. **Hon Noko Masipa** (Member of the Western Cape Provincial Parliament and Chairperson for the Standing Committee on Agriculture, Economic Development and Tourism)
3. **Hon Brett Herron** (GOOD Secretary General and Member of Provincial Parliament of the Western Cape)
4. **Hon Ganief Hendricks** (Al Jama-ah Party Leader and Deputy Minister of Social Development)
5. **Hon Songezo Zibi** (Rise Mzansi Party Leader)
6. **Hon Mmusi Maimane** (BOSA Party Leader)
7. **Ms Petrina Pakoe** (CEO: Peninsula School Feeding Association)
8. **Mr Sandile Tshabalala** (Co-Founder: Huruma Bantfu Pty Ltd)
9. **Ms Nokwanele Mbewu** (Operations and Partners Manager: Grow Great)
10. **Dr Ingrid Le Roux** (Director: Philani Maternal Child Health and Nutrition Trust)
11. **Ms Francesca de Gasparis** (Executive Director: Southern African Faith Communities Environment Institute)
12. **Dr Linda Ncube-Nkomo** (CEO: Nelson Mandela Children's Fund)
13. **Dr Vishwas Satgar** (Co-founder and Activist: South African Food Sovereignty Campaign)
14. **Mr Moshe Apleni** (Group Transformation Executive: SPUR Corp)
15. **Mr Kopano Lebele** (Founder and Chairperson: Maties Hunger and Food Insecurity Work-stream, Stellenbosch University)

Questions/Discussion: (30 mins)

PROGRAMME

14:40– 15:50

Plenary Panel III: Thematic Areas (70 mins)

Panelists have
8 mins each**Moderator:** **Nqaba Mabece** (Lawyer and Radio Broadcaster)**1. Adv Nthabiseng Sepanya Mogale** (Chairperson: Commission for Gender Equality [CGE])*Hunger, the RTF and the intersection with other human rights***2. Dr Jonty Cogger** (Attorney: Ndifuna Ukwazi)*Homelessness and Hunger***3. Dr Nyasha Magadzire** (Lead Food Systems Researcher: Centre for Sustainability Transitions, Stellenbosch University)*The effects of climate change on both food production and distribution, and consequently on food security***4. Dr Luke Metelerkamp** (Senior Programme Officer, Urban Systems: ICLEI - Local Governments for Sustainability)*The extent of strides made to eradicate hunger and the realisation of the RTF in 30 years of democracy - towards sustainable, inclusive economies***5. Mrs Elspeth Nomahlubi Khwinana** (Full-time Commissioner: South African Human Rights Commission [SAHRC])*Hunger and the right to equality***6. Prof Thuli Madonsela** (Director: Centre for Social Justice, Stellenbosch University)*Beyond Stray Bullets - can a Legislative Social Justice Impact Assessment Matrix (SIAM) anchor the right to food?***Questions/Discussion: 20 mins**

15:50 – 16:05

Tea and coffee: Delegates leg-stretch and fetch tea and coffee to enjoy during final session (15 mins)

16:05 – 16:45

SUMMATION AND ADOPTION OF SUMMIT RESOLUTION (40 mins)

16:45 – 17:00

Vote of Thanks: **Prof Nico Koopman** (Vice-Rector: Social Impact, Transformation and Personnel, Stellenbosch University) (10 mins)

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The 6th Social Justice Summit

Summit Theme: Social Justice and the Sustainable Development Goal on Zero Hunger (SDG 2)

*"[Of] one thing I am absolutely sure... when people ask for social justice, you cannot have constitutional democracy on a sustainable basis when 3 million children go to bed every night starving. You just cannot."*¹

Dennis Davis

Introduction

In October 2023, the International Conference and Summit on Social Justice resolved that "Hunger" would be the focus of the activities at the Centre for Social Justice (CSJ) and the Musa Plan for Social Justice (Musa Plan) in 2024.²

Hunger (SDG2) is one of the world's biggest challenges. Despite remarkable technological advances globally, hunger remains a worldwide crisis, impacting millions of people every day. Hunger is not just about the absence of food — it is about a lack of access to adequate nutrition, health services, and clean water, chronic disparities in wealth and gender, and displacement due to conflict and climate change.³

Because hunger is a part of the greater inequality issue that plagues South Africa and does not exist in silo, the prevention and eradication of hunger can only be achieved if we approach the realisation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as interconnected.

¹ Dennis Davis "Plenary Address: On the Occasion of the Expert Roundtable on Social Justice and the Constitution" in T Madonsela and M Lourens (eds) *Social Justice and the Constitution: Report on perspectives from a roundtable on Social Justice and the Constitution*. (2023) 43.

² See below.

³ United Nations *United Nations Sustainable Development* (2023), available at <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/hunger/>, (accessed 18 April 2024)

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A big overarching theme to be addressed at the 2024 Social Justice Summit is the relationship between climate change and hunger. The increase in global temperatures and climate-related disasters points to an increase in climate-related financial and produce crises, which will ultimately lead to a shortage of food globally, exacerbating the already disastrous global hunger crisis.⁴

Food is a basic necessity, which supposes that access to food should be easy. The right to food (RTF) is enshrined in section 27 (1) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 (Constitution).⁵ In addition, the international community recognises the imperative to safeguard the RTF. This right is enshrined in various international human rights instruments, including article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR),⁶ article 11 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR),⁷ indirectly in articles 4, 16 and 22 of the African Charter on Human and People's Rights (ACHPR),⁸ and directly in article 15 of the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (Maputo Protocol).⁹

Nelson Mandela argued that merely granting the right to vote, without ensuring access to *food*, shelter, and healthcare, masks the deeper systemic injustices that strip individuals of their humanity. This approach perpetuates the illusion of equality and justice while reinforcing socioeconomic disparities. Mandela emphasised the importance of addressing both freedom and basic necessities,

⁴ Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change *Special Report on Climate Change and Land* (2019), available at <https://www.ipcc.ch/srccl/chapter/chapter-5/>, (accessed 4 May 2024).

⁵ B Nkrumah 'Opening Pandora's box: a legal analysis of the right to food in South Africa' (2019) 52 *De Jure Law Journal* 47-64.

⁶ The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (adopted 10 December 1948) UNGA Res 217 (III).

⁷ The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (adopted 16 December 1966, entered into force 23 March 1976) 993 UNTS 3.

⁸ African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights (adopted 27 June 1981 entered into force 21 October 1986) 1520 UNTS 217.

⁹ Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (adopted 13 September, entered into force 25 November 2005) CAB/LEG/66.6.

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advocating for a comprehensive framework encompassing all fundamental rights and freedoms inherent in a democratic society.

“... We do not want freedom without bread, nor do we want bread without freedom. We must provide for all the fundamental rights and freedoms associated with a democratic society.”¹⁰

Given that access to food is directly linked to one's right to dignity and life, no one should face discrimination when seeking food. However, the impacts of climate change disproportionately affect impoverished areas and people more than others, exacerbating existing disadvantages, particularly in terms of access to healthy, high-quality food.¹¹

Food is not only a means to physical and physiological sustenance, but it is also a tool for medication. When people have access to an abundance of healthy, nutritious food, they can exist as healthy beings.¹² When individuals have a shortage of food and are victims of hunger, they are not able to live sustainable, healthy lives.¹³

In 2024, there are many barriers to nutritious food, many of which have been exacerbated by the ongoing conflicts across several continents. Most recently, the COVID-19 pandemic has placed significant strain on already problematic food systems. Lockdown restrictions, imposed globally, significantly undermined food systems. With individuals staying at home under government orders, food production that is heavily reliant on agriculture has been halted, putting pressure on the backbone of many economies, especially in Africa.¹⁴

¹⁰ N Mandela “Address: On the Occasion of the ANC’s Bill of Rights Conference” in A Bill of Rights for a Democratic South Africa: Papers and Report of a Conference Convened by the ANC Constitutional Committee (May 1991) 12.

¹¹ Section 27(1) of the Constitution.

¹² L Chiwona-Karltun & F Amuakwa-Mensah et al “COVID-19: From health crisis to food security anxiety and policy implications” (2019) 4 *AMBIO* 50 794-811.

¹³ *Supra.*

¹⁴ *Supra.*

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The ripple effects of a slowed food production on everyday life are insurmountable. Arndt states that "[r]egulatory responses such as lockdowns have negatively undermined economic outcomes and stability while highlighting existing gross disparities, social injustices, availability and access to food and food security."¹⁵ Factors affecting food security expose the uncomfortable truth that there are individuals who will not be affected by it and who will not only have access to food but also nutritious food. Then, there will be those who might never be able to recover from the impact of food insecurity.

Therefore, with the 2024 Summit focusing on SDG 2, it is imperative to observe food chains in their entirety on a local, national, and international level. We argue for the need to prioritise viewing food chains from the moment food is harvested to the manufacturing process. We must ensure that farmers, especially smaller commercial farmers, are supported to be able to withstand the impact of disrupted food chains with minimal consequence to their supply chains and the individuals they supply to. Furthermore, trade and agricultural policies need to be considered when creating implementable solutions to ensure minimal disruption to food chains globally. By forecasting the worst possible outcomes of potentially disrupted food chains, we can maximize our mitigation efforts and ensure the swift supply of quality and nutritious food for everyone globally.

Global statistics: While the world produces more than enough food to feed everyone on the planet, as many as 828 million people go hungry daily, with over 40% facing acute hunger.¹⁶ Additionally, 2.3 billion individuals - 29.6% of the global population - do not have adequate access to food, and 9 million die annually from hunger-related causes, including many children under 5. In 2022, acute hunger rose by 25% in three months due to the Ukraine conflict. The United Nations (UN) warns that even post-pandemic recovery, we may fall short of Zero

¹⁵ C Arndt et al "COVID-19 lockdowns, income distribution, and food security: An analysis for South Africa" (2020) 26 *Global Food Security* 410.

¹⁶ World Health Organisation *UN Report: Global hunger numbers rose to as many as 828 million in 2021* (2022), available at <https://www.who.int/news/item/06-07-2022-un-report--global-hunger-numbers-rose-to-as-many-as-828-million-in-2021>, (accessed 18 April 2024).

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Hunger by 2030, with an estimated 670 million still facing hunger by the end of the decade.¹⁷

National statistics: While South Africa is striving to meet the SDGs, hunger remains pervasive, with millions of people in the country facing the reality of food insecurity, especially vulnerable groups. In 2020, hunger in South Africa was at 6.90%, a 0.6% increase from 2019. In 2021, about 2,1 million (11,6%) of South African households reported experiencing hunger. ¹⁸

World hunger facts¹⁹

1. 3.1 billion people cannot afford a healthy diet.
2. 828 million people around the world suffer from hunger.
3. 1 in 10 people suffer from hunger.
4. 80 million more women than men were hungry in 2022.
5. 85% of people facing hunger crises live in conflict-affected countries.
6. 13.6 million children suffer from severe acute malnutrition.
7. 2 million children die every year from malnutrition.
8. 45% of all child deaths worldwide are due to hunger and related causes.
9. 1 in 3 children in low- and middle-income countries suffers from chronic malnutrition.

Definition of hunger:

According to the UN, hunger is defined as those periods when people experience severe food insecurity— this means they go without eating for entire days due to lack of money, access to food, or other resources.²⁰

Definitions of key terms:

¹⁷ *Supra*

¹⁸ Department: Statistics South Africa *Focus on food inadequacy and hunger in South Africa in 2021* (2023), available at [https://www.statssa.gov.za/?p=16235#:~:text=In%202021%2C%20about%20%2C1,and%20rising%20costs%20of%20living,\(accessed 18 April 2024\)](https://www.statssa.gov.za/?p=16235#:~:text=In%202021%2C%20about%20%2C1,and%20rising%20costs%20of%20living,(accessed%2018%20April%202024).).

¹⁹ *Supra*.

²⁰ *Supra*.

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- **Hunger** is the distress associated with a lack of food. The threshold for food deprivation, or undernourishment, is fewer than 1,800 calories per day.
- **Undernutrition** goes beyond calories to signify deficiencies in energy, protein, and/or essential vitamins and minerals.
- **Malnutrition** refers more broadly to both undernutrition and overnutrition.
- **Food security** relates to food availability, access, and utilisation. When people have consistent and adequate access to enough safe and nutritious food to maintain an active and healthy life, they are considered food secure.²¹ **RTF** is defined as every individual, whether alone or in a community with others, having both physical and economic access to adequate and nutritious food or means for its procurement.²²

Background

The CSJ and the Law Faculty Trust Chair for Social Justice at Stellenbosch University have committed themselves to conduct research, innovation, training and advocacy that interjectionally operate as a catalyst for accelerating the transformation to advance social justice in line with South Africa's transformative constitutional blueprint, the National Development Plan (NDP) and the SDGs taken with the African Union's Agenda 2063.

The flagship programme is the Musa Plan, whose aim is to serve as a social justice accelerator primarily in the country. The Musa Plan was adopted without reservations by government represented by the Minister of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation, Business and Civil Society on August 29, 2019. Since then, work under the Musa Plan has sought to explore ways in which South Africa's social justice progress could be accelerated and the role of civil society, including the academic community, business and ordinary persons.

²¹ Overseas Development Institute "Global hunger and food security after the World Food Summit" in *ODI Briefing Paper* (1997).

²² Nkrumah op cit.

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The Musa Plan is in recognition of the fact that despite South Africa's Constitution's bold commitment that laid the basis to heal the divisions of the past and establish a society that is based on democratic values, social justice and fundamental human rights, the country has become the most unequal society in the world. Research also shows that despite employment equity and black economic empowerment legislative interventions, inequality along the contours of past legislated racial and gender injustice remains structural and systemic in all areas of life. It also shows that the project of healing the divisions of the past is floundering. At the same time, economic growth remains hamstrung by the structural inefficiencies of having the bulk of the population left behind. It is further recognised that as long as there is injustice somewhere, there cannot be sustainable peace anywhere.

In response, the Musa Plan aims to end poverty and address structural inequality by 2030, aligning with the National Development Plan, Agenda 2063, and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The Musa Plan is a social justice accelerator programme similar to the Marshall Plan, which aims to promote inclusive development, national unity, and constitutionally safeguarded democracy.

Purpose of the Social Justice Summit

The Summit, which is in its sixth iteration, is a decision-making structure that moves the needle one inch at a time on the Musa Plan. While the Summit primarily focuses on South Africa, it also looks at the rest of the world as a benchmark. In its sixth iteration, the Summit seeks to provide a platform to locate "Hunger" within the broader social context of structural social injustice that plunges some into hunger and related multi-dimensional aspects of poverty. The Indian economist and philosopher, Amartya Sen, said: "Human lives are battered and diminished in all kinds of different ways, and the first task... is to acknowledge that deprivations of very different kinds have to be accommodated within a general overarching framework."²³ Recognising that interconnected issues of

²³ A Sen "A Decade of Human Development" *Journal of Human Development* (Vol 1, No. 1) (2000) 19.

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poverty, inequality, conflict, climate change, gender discrimination, and weak government and health systems all play a role in driving hunger, the Summit also seeks to integrate social justice thinking into policy-making, with a view to accelerating the progress on the SDGs, particularly SDG 10 (reducing inequality), taken with SDGs 1 (zero poverty), 2 (zero hunger), 5 (gender equality), 13 (climate reclamation) and 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions).

South Africa celebrates 30 years of democracy in 2024. While significant strides have been made to improve the quality of life for citizens and free the potential of all persons - "Iwile, the people"²⁴ - South Africa remains an unequal society with the majority languishing in poverty and hunger. With the Summit following shortly after the country's 7th National and Provincial elections, 30 years into constitutional democracy, the summit resolutions will place the country in pole position to integrate upfront an anti-hunger strategy in all policies, laws and programmes, in addition to a broader social justice lens as enjoined by the Preamble to the Constitution. Such a strategy should include a level of disaggregation of those already experiencing hunger and those who are vulnerable to ensure those policies meet everyone where they are and prioritise accordingly.

Stakeholders

The Social Justice Summit will bring together policymakers, legislators, political parties, judicial officers, the diplomatic community, business, lawyers, the faith community, traditional leaders, civic society activists, and others interested in or working on food security, human rights and social justice matters, with a view to strengthening synergies and a game-changing way regarding the advancement of social justice and achieving SDGs focusing on hunger, food security, nutrition security and the RTF.

Objectives

The key objectives of the Summit are to:

²⁴ Preamble of the Constitution.

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1. Highlight the importance of ending hunger as a constitutional and SDG imperative while pointing out the threats posed to social well-being, economic development and political stability based on functional democracy and the rule of law.
2. Reflect on the state of hunger in the country against SDG 2 of ending hunger by 2030.
3. Share research findings, including those from the preceding international conference on impending risks regarding hunger and food security, as well as good practices and opportunities for turning the situation around.
4. Enhance awareness of and commitment to the Musa Plan by reflecting on previous resolutions, prioritising the issue of hunger and related food security tied to climate resilience and other SDGs and accelerating progress on SDGs while intentionally drawing attention to the commitment to create a world free of hunger by 2030 and the interrelated nature of all SDGs, human rights and social justice.
5. Concretise the appreciation of the relationship between poverty, inequality, conflict, climate change, gender discrimination, and weak government and health systems.
6. Agree on strategies to accelerate the achievement of the SDGs to be reflected in a summit resolution.

Summit Themes and Sub-Themes

Main theme: **Social Justice and Hunger**

Thematic areas that will be deep-dived into during plenary sessions and break-away sessions are as follows:

1. Hunger, the RTF and the intersection of other human rights.
2. Hunger and the right to equality.
3. Homelessness and hunger.
4. Hunger and the right to education.
5. Hunger, nutrition and the right to health.
6. Linkages between hunger and food security, with a focus on the disruptions of food supply chains and its exacerbation of hunger on a

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national and global scale due to climate change, conflict (mindful of the aftermath of wars on hunger and food security), forced migration and energy insecurity.

7. Hunger, policy design and foresight opportunities presented by data science (including scenario tools, gender mainstreaming and the Social Justice Impact Assessment Matrix developed by the CSJ).
8. The extent of strides made to eradicate hunger and the realisation of the RTF in 30 years of democracy - towards sustainable, inclusive economies.

Benefits for Attendance

The Summit will be a space for expressing critical views on the thematic issues, sharing ideas, and building networks for the advancement of social justice.

1. The government of the Republic of South Africa may benefit from engaging with business, civil society, and the faith community on thematic issues and creating opportunities for a collaborative effort in the advancement of social justice.
2. Learn from good practices demonstrated across various sectors, seeking to advance a world free of hunger.
3. Meet diverse stakeholders engaged in social justice-oriented endeavours to end hunger, share what works and what does not and identify synergies and opportunities for collaboration.
4. Participate in key social justice policy development that feeds into concrete recommendations for action on various dimensions of hunger that require redress to ensure substantive equality while promoting social cohesion, the rule of law and peace.
5. Tap into a broader reservoir of literature and information on social justice scholarship and policy directions flowing from the findings of the fifth iteration of the International Conference on Social Justice and create opportunities.
6. Participate in a programme of activities that allows open dialogue, constructive critique, self-reflection, and connection to an emerging global social justice movement.

CONCEPT DOCUMENT

Outputs

The outputs of this Summit will include:

- Resolution signed by stakeholders.
- A published report detailing sustainable and accessible ways of addressing hunger in line with the SDGs.

Outcomes

As with the historic UN conferences and summits held in the 1990s and 2000s, we wish to mobilise research, academic, governmental and diplomatic, interfaith and civil society communities around the Musa Plan Think Tank through the establishment of four permanent thematic committees:

- o Government Policy and Planning Capacitation.
- o Community and Corporate Resource Mobilisation.
- o Social Accountability, Empowerment and Social Cohesion, Reinforcement and Cultivation.
- o Global Support, Civil Society and Civic Mobilisation.

These committees will be responsible for the development of a Comprehensive National Poverty and Inequality Report, identifying causes and influencing factors and covering and giving specifics of every municipal ward.

Processes

Members of various research, academic, governmental and diplomatic, interfaith and civil society communities will come together in October 2024 to find sustainable and accessible ways of addressing poverty in line with the SDGs.

Phase 1: Identify potential keynote and panel speakers and convene consultation meetings with proposed speakers.

Phase 2: Reach out to potential sponsorships for the Summit.

Phase 3: Material development with partners for the Summit.

Phase 4: Organise the logistics of the Summit (venue and project management).

Phase 5: Implement marketing plan for Summit.

Phase 6: Open registration for the Summit.

Phase 7: Manage the web design for the Summit.

SPEAKER PROFILES

**Nqaba Mabece**

(Lawyer and Broadcaster)

Programme Director

He is an accomplished lawyer and broadcaster with over 15 years of experience in media, law and stakeholder relations, currently completing his LLM in Government Procurement Law.



Prof Thuli Madonsela (Director: Centre for Social Justice, Stellenbosch University)

Opening Remarks

She is the Director of the Centre for Social Justice at Stellenbosch University and a prominent advocate for constitutional rights and social justice, recognised globally for her contributions to human rights.

**Prof Wim De Villiers**

(Rector and Vice-Chancellor of Stellenbosch University)

Welcoming Address

He has served as Rector and Vice-Chancellor of Stellenbosch University since 2015, returning to his alma mater after a distinguished international career in health sciences.

**Dr Babagana Ahmadu**

(Country Head of Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations)

Keynote Address 1

He is the Head of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in South Africa, leveraging extensive experience in agricultural policy development across multiple African nations to enhance food security.

**Hon Deputy Minister Samantha Graham-Maré**

(Deputy Minister of Energy and Electricity)

Keynote Address 2

She is the Deputy Minister of Electricity and Energy, advocating for sustainable energy solutions while actively engaging in community development initiatives.

**Hon Minister Khumbudzo Ntshavheni**

(Minister in the Presidency)

Keynote Address 3

She serves as the Minister in the Presidency overseeing State Security, Government Communications and Statistics South Africa. With an MBA from the University of Bradford, she has held various ministerial portfolios and brings extensive experience from both public service and private sector roles.

SPEAKER PROFILES

PLENARY PANEL 1: KEYNOTE PANEL

**Prof Nicola Smit**

(Professor of Law and Dean, Stellenbosch University, Faculty of Law)

Vote of Thanks

She is the Dean of the Faculty of Law at Stellenbosch University, focusing on integrating legal education with social justice principles through her extensive research.

**Mr Sina Luchen**

(Regional Emergency and Resilience Agronomist: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations) He is focused on food security and resilience-building projects supporting smallholder farmers in Southern Africa.

**Ms Jeanette R Hunter**

(Deputy Director General, National Department of Health South) She has worked in Senior Management positions in and outside of the public sector for the past 36 years. She is currently the Deputy Director General Primary Health Care at the National Department of Health of South Africa (NDoH).

**Judge Sulet Potterill**

(Gauteng Division of the High Court of South Africa) She has served on the High Court for 16 years, with experience in the Constitutional Courts of Lesotho and South Africa, as well as the Supreme Court of Appeal. She actively contributes to legal education, including training pupils at the bar.

**Dr Henk Boshoff**

(Full-time Commissioner: South African Human Rights Commission) He is a full-time Commissioner of the South African Human Rights Commission, with prior experience as the Free State Commissioner of the Public Service Commission and a Doctorate in Public Management.

**Ms Neo Siditi**

(Director of National School Nutrition Programme NSNP, Department of Basic Education) She is the Director of the National School Nutrition Programme, focusing on alleviating poverty through strategic nutrition initiatives for schoolchildren across South Africa.

SPEAKER PROFILES

PLENARY PANEL 1: KEYNOTE PANEL



Mr Johann Kotze

(CEO of AgriSA)

He is the Chief Executive Director of Agri SA, bringing extensive experience in agriculture, banking and business management to his role.



Mr Neil Coleman

(Co-Founder of the Institute for Economic Justice)

He is the Co-Founder of the Institute for Economic Justice, where he champions progressive economic policies to address South Africa's socio-economic challenges.



Ms Asanda Luwaca

(Chairperson of the National Youth Development Agency)

She is a prominent youth leader engaged in political advocacy and community development initiatives, chairing the BRICS Youth Council to empower young people in South Africa.



Prof Nic Olivier

(Senior Consultant and Advisor, Extraordinary Professor in the Faculty of Law, North-West University)

He is an internationally recognised expert in constitutional law, governance and sustainable development. He has extensive experience consulting for major international organisations and has played a key role in shaping policies on food security and rural development.



Hon Cameron Dugmore,

(MP, ANC representative)

He is a seasoned politician with a background in law and student activism. He has served in various roles within the ANC and the Western Cape Legislature and is currently a Member of Parliament and the ANC's programming whip.



Hon Noko Masipa (DA Western Cape MPP & Chairperson on Agriculture, Economic Development and Tourism)

He holds Masters degrees in Sustainable Agriculture and Business Administration, with a background in nursing. He is dedicated to improving lives in rural communities and townships, focusing on legislative initiatives that address complex challenges and foster equitable growth.

SPEAKER PROFILES

PLENARY PANEL II: Lunchtime Panel

**Hon Brett Herron**

(GOOD Secretary General & MPP Western Cape)

He is a lawyer and politician with extensive experience in public service, holding an MSc in Cities from the London School of Economics and currently serving as a Member of the Western Cape Provincial Parliament representing the GOOD party.

**Hon Deputy Minister Ganief Hendricks**

(AL Jama-ah Party Leader & Deputy Minister of Social Development) He is the founder and leader of AL Jama-ah, the only Muslim political party with a seat in Parliament and serves as Deputy Minister of Social Development, bringing a unique perspective shaped by his family's history of anti-apartheid activism.

**Hon Songezo Zibi**

(RISE Mzansi Party Leader & Member of Parliament)

He is the leader of RISE Mzansi Party, an author and former editor of Business Day, with a diverse career spanning journalism, corporate leadership and now politics as a Member of Parliament and Chairperson of the Standing Committee on Public Accounts.

**Hon Mmusi Maimane** (BOSA Party Leader & Member of Parliament)

He is the founder of Build One South Africa with Mmusi Maimane, a former leader of the official opposition in South Africa and currently serves as chairperson of Parliament's Standing Committee on Appropriations, advocating for a united and prosperous South Africa.

**Ms Petrina Pakoe**

(CEO of Peninsula School Feeding Association)

She is a community development practitioner and CEO of the Peninsula School Feeding Association, with extensive experience in social justice initiatives, international partnerships and programme development for community upliftment.

**Mr Sandile Tshabalala**

(Co-Founder of Huruma Bantfu Pty Ltd)

He is a seasoned leader in corporate governance and philanthropy, co-founding Huruma Bantfu to promote entrepreneurship development in underrepresented communities.

SPEAKER PROFILES

PLENARY PANEL II: Lunchtime Panel

**Ms Nokwanele Mbewu**

(Operations and Partners Manager of Grow Great) She is the Operations and Partner Manager for Grow Great Champions, bringing over 20 years of experience in maternal and child health, community health worker training and programme management in community development.

**Dr Ingrid Le Roux**

(Director: Philani Maternal Child Health and Nutrition Trust) She holds degrees in medicine, child health, nutrition, and public policy. A visiting scholar at Princeton, she has published extensively on maternal and child health and received numerous international awards for her contributions to healthcare.

**Ms Francesca de Gasparis**

(Executive Director of South-ern African Faith Communities' Environment Institute) Based in Cape Town, she has over 20 years of experience in environmental advocacy and previously led the Green Belt Movement International-Europe. She holds an MA in Environment and Community from Antioch University.

**Dr Linda Ncube-Nkomo**

(CEO of Nelson Mandela Children's Fund) She is the CEO of the Nelson Mandela Children's Fund, a Chartered Accountant with extensive experience across various sectors, dedicated to promoting the rights of women and children in South Africa.

**Dr Vishwas Satgar**

(Co-Founder and Activist in the South African Food Sovereignty Campaign) He is an Associate Professor of International Relations, co-founder of the South African Food Sovereignty Campaign and recipient of the USAf and HSRC academic award for his contributions to social justice and food system research.

**Moshe Apleni**

(Group Transformation Executive: SPUR Corp) He drives corporate transformation and social impact at Spur Corporation. He is responsible for developing and implementing the group's transformation strategy, policies and initiatives, as well as managing the corporate communications function and stakeholder relations.

SPEAKER PROFILES

PLENARY PANEL III: Thematic Panel

**Mr Kopano Lebele**

(Founder and Chairperson for Maties Hunger and Food Insecurity Work, Stellenbosch University)

He is the Founder and Chairperson of the Maties Hunger and Food Insecurity workstream at Stellenbosch University, focusing on reducing food insecurity among university students.

**Adv Nthabiseng Sepanya Mogale**

(Chairperson of the Commission for Gender Equality)

She is the Chairperson of the Commission for Gender Equality, appointed by President Cyril Ramaphosa in 2023, with a distinguished career in human rights advocacy, gender equality and social justice.

**Dr Jonty Cogger**

(Attorney at Ndifuna Ukwazi)

He is an attorney at the Ndifuna Ukwazi Law Centre, specialising in constitutional property law and human rights litigation, with a PhD from the University of Cape Town.

**Dr Nyasha Magadzire**

(Lead Food Systems Researcher at the Centre for Sustainability Transitions, Stellenbosch University)

She is a lead food systems researcher, focusing on bottom-up approaches to create more just, sustainable and resilient food systems.

**Mrs Elspeth Nomahlubi Berlinda Khwinana**

(Full-time Commissioner: South African Human Rights Commission)

She brings over two decades of legal expertise as an admitted attorney and acting Judge of the Gauteng High Court. She is a dedicated human rights activist, focusing on gender equality, legal empowerment, and community education.

**Dr Luke Metelerkamp**

(Senior Program Officer, Urban Systems at ICLEI)

He leads the urban food systems team at ICLEI Africa, coordinating AfriFOODlinks across 15 African cities, with expertise in urban food security, systems governance and transformative learning.

SPEAKER PROFILES

PLENARY PANEL III: Thematic Panel



Prof Thuli Madonsela (Director: Centre for Social Justice, Stellenbosch University)
She is a prominent advocate for constitutional rights and social justice, recognised globally for her contributions to human rights.

Vote of Thanks



Prof Nico Koopman
(Deputy Vice-Chancellor: Social Impact, Transformation and Personnel, Stellenbosch University)
He specialises in Public Theology and Ethics with a focus on social justice and university-society relationships.



YOUNG VOICES – OPENING CEREMONY

**Christopher Coetzee-Mbete**

He is a Grade 8 student at Parel Vallei High School in Somerset West. He enjoys spending time with loved ones and participating in sports. Rugby and cricket are his passions, both on and off the field.

**Daniella Takis**

She is a Grade 7 student at Beaumont Primary School in Somerset West. She loves spending time with her family, friends and pets. Netball and tennis are her favourite sports.

**Abenathi Ntshotsho**

He is a Grade 6 student at Ikaya Primary School. He excels academically, plays sports, competes in spelling competitions and is a prefect. He loves helping his classmates succeed.



The iThemba Youth Choir is a South African musical group of young individuals from Cape Town. They perform a variety of traditional and cultural songs and their shows include traditional dancers. Their singing is accompanied by a djembe drum, tambourine and egg shakers that create beautiful African music.

MUSA PLAN FOR SOCIAL JUSTICE

Social Justice Musa Plan

Centre for Social Justice (CSJ)

COMPENDIUM of outcomes of
previous **Social Justice Summits**



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Hazendal Declaration

(Declaration on Leveraging the Sustainable Development Goals and the Global Human Rights Agenda to Advance Social Justice, adopted at the Inaugural Social Justice Summit, Hazendal Estate, South Africa, 2019)

The Participants,

Reaffirm our commitment to the Constitution and the vision it has for South Africa to emerge from the ashes of colonialism, apartheid, patriarchy, xenophobia and related injustices of the past,

Believe that South Africa belongs to all its people and that the country has enough room and resources for all to rise to the level of great potential of all persons and improved quality of life in a society based on human dignity, the achievement of equality and expanded frontiers of freedom for all without discrimination on any of the grounds in the Constitution, the African Charter on Human and People's Rights and the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, among others,

Note with deep concern chronic levels of poverty and inequality marked by patterns of socio-economic exclusion for many and extreme racial, gender and age disparities in socio-economic opportunities in South Africa, primarily along the contours of the unjust laws and policies that sought to create a system of white privilege and black disadvantage under colonialism and apartheid,

Further note the persistent gap regarding equal enjoyment of all rights and freedoms by women, compounded by the intersection of gender and factors such as disability, age, urban-rural divide, township-suburb divide, nationality, sexual orientation and other forms of human diversity that have been historically leveraged to oppress and exclude on the basis of difference,

Further note the escalation of fractured relationships and deterioration in social cohesion, particularly on grounds of race and class, as well as ceaseless patterns of violence, particularly against women, children and older persons mostly in isolated rural residences such as villages and farms,

Further note that the TRC did great work in exposing physical and psychological abuses in the security sector, but did not deal with social, economic and psychological impact of apartheid and that other efforts since then have not adequately addressed the systemic impact of past injustices,

Believe that as long as there is injustice somewhere there can't be sustainable peace anywhere,

Further believe that the Constitution offers a transformative framework for healing the divisions of the past by redressing power and resource imbalances in society and promoting social cohesion,

Further believe that there is a need for a more accelerated pace in advancing social justice leveraging opportunities created by the Fourth Industrial Revolution, focusing on poverty and inequality, and that this requires a social compact on social justice with all hands on deck between government, business, society and the international community,

Are convinced that an integrated action plan that seeks to provide a systems approach to change, focusing on policy reform, public participation in strengthening democracy, including eradicating corruption, sharing resources and promoting social cohesion and resources mobilisation, is needed,

Further believe that there is a need for a more accelerated pace in advancing social justice leveraging opportunities created by the Fourth Industrial Revolution, focusing on poverty and inequality, and that this requires a social compact on social justice with all hands on deck between government, business, society and the international community,

Are convinced that an integrated action plan that seeks to provide a systems approach to change, focusing on policy reform, public participation in strengthening democracy, including eradicating corruption, sharing resources and promoting social cohesion and resources mobilisation, is needed.

We, thus hereby,

1. Commit ourselves to join hands in advancing the constitutional promise, human rights and SDGs in a manner that redresses imbalances of the past while ending poverty and ensuring no one is left behind with regard to full participation in all aspects of the economy and social life,

2. Commit to reverse racialised, gendered and other inherited and emerging disparities in the economy, education, health, science, environment, technology, infrastructure and all areas of life,

3. Agree to the proposed Social Justice M-Plan to accelerate change focusing on:

- a) Policy reform through data analytics to ensure inclusive social impact;
- b) Mobilising society towards social accountability and social cohesion;
- c) Everybody showing leadership and contributing to a capable state; and
- d) Resource mobilisation from society and international friends to fund accelerated social change.

Inaugural Social Justice Summit Declaration

Hazendal Estate, 2019

Boschendal Declaration

(Declaration on Mainstreaming Social Justice in Economic Policy Design and Law Reform, adopted at the 3rd Social Justice Summit, Boschendal Conference Centre, South Africa, 2021)

The Participants,

Reaffirm our commitment to our shared humanity as anchored in the Constitution and its vision on healing the divisions of the past and establishing an egalitarian society that is based on democratic values, social justice and fundamental human rights by discarding the legacy of colonialism, apartheid, patriarchy, xenophobia, heteronormativity and related injustices of the past and emerging injustices,

Believe that South Africa belongs to all its people and that the country has enough room and resources for all to rise to the level of great potential of all persons and improved quality of life in a society based on human dignity, the achievement of equality and expanded frontiers of freedom for all without discrimination on any of the grounds in the Constitution, the African Charter on Human and People's Rights and the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, among others,

Note with deep concern that the COVID-19 pandemic, which has cost millions of lives, particularly those of the poorest in the world, has exposed the unconscionable scale of social and economic disparities and left certain groups in societies severely exposed to heightened social and economic hardships, including food security disruptions,

Believe the freedom to thrive socially and economically, in equality with others, is the birth right of every man, woman or person in the continent and the broader world, yet many remain bound in chains of poverty, inequality, hunger, unemployment and various forms of social exclusion, including education and digital exclusion,

Are convinced that deepening poverty, hunger and inequality pose a threat to social cohesion, peace, stability and the rule of law, while undermining sustainable development and resilient economic growth and that there is an urgent need to make meaningful progress in addressing these disparities in line with the Global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs),

Reaffirm our commitment to the resolutions of the Inaugural International Social Justice Conference which took place at the Hazendal Conference Centre in 2019, among them the endorsement of the Musa Plan for Social Justice (Social Justice Musa Plan), a Marshall Plan-like initiative dedicated to advancing social justice in South Africa; and acknowledgement of the threat that social injustice poses to sustainable development, social cohesion, peace and stability; and seizing the catalytic opportunity presented by the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Agenda for Change and the opportunities available for multidisciplinary academic research to catalyse progress towards breaking the back of structural inequality and end poverty by 2030,

Further reaffirm the link between social justice, human rights and peace and specifically the grounding of social justice in international and regional human rights treaties, such as the Charter of the United Nations (UN Charter), Universal Declaration of Human Rights, International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD), Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD), Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), African Charter for Human Rights, Maputo Protocol and subsidiary human rights and social change instruments,

Are encouraged and inspired by the concrete social justice commitments and Programme of Action in the Copenhagen Declaration and Programme of Action of 1995, the SDGs adopted by the UN in 2015 as a universal call to end poverty, advance equality, foster resilient communities, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity by 2030, the Continent's Agenda 2063 and the progress the country has made on the social justice imperatives that emerge from these and the Constitution,

Affirm that the Constitution imposes a duty on the Government to advance equality with a focus on equal enjoyment of all rights and freedoms including the right to equality in all aspects of the economy, and the collective responsibility of all sections of society to advance social justice, particularly regarding social and economic parity while being mindful of the interconnectedness and indivisibility of human rights and freedoms,

Are encouraged by progress made since the Inaugural International Social Justice Conference, including experimental research and development work aimed at ensuring equality conscious law reform and policy design, which includes the Social Justice Impact Assessment Matrix (SIAM) that is being piloted at Swartland Municipality in South Africa with a view to assisting governments, businesses and courts, to mainstream social justice impact considerations at the design stage to ensure planned legislation, policies and programmes are attuned to diversity and do not have a disparate impact on disadvantaged groups and make informed policy choices that eschew any unintended impacts that exacerbate poverty and inequality,

But note that insufficient progress has not been made with regard to mainstreaming poverty impact considerations in the design of policies, a reality that has been exposed very clearly by the regulatory responses to COVID-19, which although well intended, had a disparate impact on the poor and other disadvantaged groups and communities, including women, young people, small business and township and village socio-economic systems,

Note that not enough attention has been paid to the relationship between economic policy design and wellbeing, including human development, environmental justice and mental health,

Note further that many of the COVID-19 fiscal relief packages were insufficiently designed to meet the needs of diverse affected groups in society, while in parts of the continent, arbitrary and unduly excessive measures were employed in the enforcement of laws and other measures aimed at containing the COVID-19 pandemic, with poor and other disadvantaged groups bearing the brunt of such executive exercise,

Are encouraged by the ubuntu shown by ordinary people, organisations such as the Solidarity Fund, Gift of the Givers, the corporate sector and government agencies in responding to many of the humanitarian needs arising from either COVID-19 or the regulatory impact thereof,

Are encouraged by government's willingness to collaborate in piloting social justice impact foresight research that seeks to assist governments, businesses and courts to leverage sufficiently disaggregated data to predict the likely impact of planned legislation, policies and programmes on diverse groups in society and make informed policy choices that eschew any unintended impacts that exacerbate poverty and inequality.

We thereby resolve to recommit ourselves to the Social Justice Musa Plan and to scale and fast-track its key result areas,

- 1. Social justice-resonant policies and law:** Empower policy-and lawmakers to leverage data analytics to catalyse social justice and SDG responsive law and policy reform;
- 2. Social accountability and social cohesion:** Foster social accountability and social cohesion through legal, human rights and democracy awareness and empowerment initiatives;
- 3. Resource mobilization:** Mobilise societal, corporate and international support and resources towards accelerated reduction of poverty and inequality by 2030;
- 4. Strengthened democracy:** Encourage ethical and democracy attuned leadership among all and contribute to building a strong capable state) and the Programme Of Action adopted at this summit:

a) Collaborate in conducting research that helps government, businesses and societal institutions as well as communities to seize the opportunity created by COVID-19 rebuilding endeavours, to deepen social justice research, innovation and teaching, strengthen collaboration across disciplines and sectors between academic institutions, broader civil society, business and government, including combining law making with design thinking, engineering and data science,

b) Scale efforts aimed at advancing social justice through incorporating design thinking and systems thinking in law reform, policy design as well as the design of services and products in a manner that meets all groups and communities where they are while consciously advancing economic and other forms of equality and working towards ending poverty by 2030 and assisting government, business and courts to mainstream social justice through impact foresight tools such as the SIAM,

c) Promote greater constitutional accountability for socio-economic inclusion and participatory democracy as well as social accountability through actions that include conducting constitutional literacy, legal literacy and economic literacy, while promoting greater transparency in government economic policy design processes and enhanced access to justice through courts and other forums,

d) Collaborate on a Model Equality Duty Law to assisting governments to adopt a law or integrate in existing law, a requirement for the certification of compliance with the social justice or equality duty, before any law, policy or programme is passed and assist with a model law to facilitate this process taking into account the lessons from and continued responsibility to advance gender mainstreaming and children's rights, while mindful of all intersectional inequalities,

e) Collaborate to support a COVID-19 rebuilding better together agenda in the continent that transcends the binary focus on health and the economy and includes social well-being imperatives such as education, mental health, food security, climate change and digital inclusion while fostering a deliberate implementation of the SDGs and Agenda 2063, with all hands-on-deck in fostering resilient communities, shared prosperity and peace in the constituent countries and the continent,

f) Collaborate in fostering a climate of friendship and culture of shared humanity through embracing social justice, respect for human dignity, embracing diversity and fostering social cohesion and peace in the continent,

g) Collaborate to assist the government to place investment in people and value to society at the centre of all investment policies and endeavours and constantly monitor the country's Gini-co-efficient and the impact of all policies on South Africa's position on the Human Development Index and periodic progress on Agenda 2063 targets and the SDGs,

h) Engage in interdisciplinary collaboration to design and implement research and capacity building programs aimed at reinforcing state capacity for ethical leadership, good governance, anti-corruption in order to improve responsiveness, accountability and broader checks and balances,

i) Promote the prioritisation of the realisation of social justice through economic redistribution and economic parity, ensuring active public participation in budgetary processes to achieve a constitutionally resonant budget that is informed by mainstreaming gender and intersectionality considerations, such as GBV, child abuse and child marriage/adoption, to remove social barriers to women and young people's economic participation.

3rd Social Justice Summit Declaration

12 October 2021



Boschendal Statement

(Statement on Restitution adopted at the 4th Social Justice Summit, Boschendal Conference Centre, South Africa, 2022)

The 4th Annual Social Justice Summit took place at the Boschendal Conference Centre close to Stellenbosch on Wednesday 12 October 2022. National leaders drawn from academia, government, business, civil society, NGOs, faith communities, and experts from various scientific fields came together to deliberate on restitution.

The 2022 summit was conceived as a platform for difficult conversations on dimensions of restitution that seem to have eluded public discourse in the last 28 years of South Africa's democracy and over seven decades since the Universal Declaration on Human Rights at a global level. The social and economic impact of centuries of racist and patriarchal laws and policies was examined, and the adequacy of state restitutive measures was assessed. The engagement also considered previous agreements reflected in Summit and Conference Resolutions and Declarations. These included consensus reached in the inaugural summit that the past will continue to poison the present, including social cohesion efforts, until its claims regarding justice are addressed earnestly and decisively. The gathering was anchored in the shared conviction that shame and complicity in unjust conditions must be acknowledged and confronted for us to address the continuing consequences of our problematic past. Parallel breakaway sessions covered the topics of Wealth, Income and Economic Justice; Health and Well-being, Family and Social Life; Land, Housing and Spatial Equality; the Impact of Digitalisation and Innovation on the Media, Education and Epistemology; and Public Governance, Democratic Leadership, and Access to Justice.

Confluent themes from the International Conference (held on 11 October) and Summit included the challenges and inadequacies of responses to historical dispossession, the importance of acknowledgment and accountability in the process of restitution, the role of educational institutions in creating meaningful change, and the imbalance and intersectionality of the effects of injustice. The event also reiterated the importance of the Social Justice Musa Plan, an accelerator programme for social justice named after Palesa Musa, who was imprisoned as a 12-year-old by the Apartheid regime, and who spoke at the Summit. The backdrop to the summit and conference in 2022 was the story of Krotoa, a Khoisan woman who was part of the first encounters in 1652 and ended up in Robben Island. Today Krotoa's name adorns the main administration building at Stellenbosch University as an outcome of the University's visual redress in pursuit of its Restitution Statement of 2018.

General Observations

- 1. Insights** from the keynote public hearing and plenary sessions at the summit confirmed that difficult conversations do not generally happen organically or spontaneously,
- 2. The summit noted** that wrongdoings and the ways we have either been victimised by it or benefitted from it is valuable in laying the foundation for open, honest dialogue and future relationships,
- 3. The summit further noted** that shame and complicity in unjust conditions have not been fully acknowledged and confronted,

4. The summit **also noted** that mental health in restitution is a crucial consideration as we deal with collective and intergenerational trauma and unhealed emotional wounds,
5. The summit **further observed** that restitution and transformation are two sides of the same coin of social justice. Building a better future rooted in social justice principles is the best way to restore what was lost and honour those who sacrificed their lives in the fight for equality,
6. Participants **observed** that a lack of indigenous knowledge creates a barrier to restitution,
7. The summit **further observed** that in terms of economic restitution, pre-conceived notions around basic income support and South Africa's social grant system persist,
8. The summit **further noted** that recognition, representation and restitution for people living with disabilities are not prioritised in national policy-making efforts.

The summit called for the following remedies:

- a) **Create platforms** and opportunities where South Africans can have transformative and courageous conversations about race, privilege, and historic injustices,
- b) **Constantly interrogate** our notions of restitution and social justice as new challenges arise. Our imagination on restitution will have to move beyond the merely human as we face climate change and extinction of other life forms. We will need to articulate human values and restoration in the context of the survival of our shared habitat,
- c) In order for restitution to take place fully, **indigenous knowledge must be explored** and restored,
- d) **Restitution must** be both symbolic and practical. Restitution should not be for the few but should be afforded to all who suffered harm. South Africans should be seeking to develop interdependent webs of mutuality, in which everyone has something to give, everyone has something to learn, and everyone has something to receive,
- e) **Acknowledge and confront** shame and complicity in unjust conditions in order to address the continuing consequences of past injustices. Shame must be constructive and could be translated into a kind of restitutorial responsibility. It must inform solidarity with victims of past injustices and involve a process of truthful reckoning, apology and atonement. The process also requires substantial representation of marginalised voices,
- f) **Prioritise** people living with disabilities in the national discourse,
- g) **Interrogate** the broader need for state subsidies.

To give effect to the above commitments, we adopt the following programme of action, based on the outcomes of the parallel sessions:

Wealth, income and economic justice

- a) **The business community** has a principal role in restitution as many of the injustices of the past, including slavery, apartheid and colonisation were perpetuated by and for economic interests,
- b) **Corruption**, state capture and lawlessness pose obstacles to economic redress and undermine restitution in South Africa,
- c) **A fresh approach** to economic justice should be considered in the form of stakeholder capitalism through which profit sharing, training, internships and alignment of risks and rewards take centre stage,
- d) **Micro-enterprises** provide millions of jobs in South Africa. Government should channel significant capital into these enterprises annually,
- e) **A cultural shift** towards collectivism is necessary for the effective redistribution of Wealth,

- f) Instituting wealth tax*, mandating a living wage and limiting for-profit home ownership should be explored as pathways to economic justice,
- g) Advantaged communities* should remember that they have not only financial resources, but the resources of social and educational capital as well.

Health and well-being, family and social life

- a) A path to restitution* should acknowledge that victims of historical injustice did not only lose or sacrifice material things but often also their dignity, family ties, memories, and dreams,
- b) The humanities* should be used as a vehicle for re-humanising and validating memory and restitution. People's sense of self must be restored,
- c) There should be more efforts to integrate* indigenous knowledge systems into education with a strong focus on African history and intergenerational discussions,
- d) Spaces and platforms for storytelling* should be established where people can share their experiences of harm and how it impacted their lives,
- e) There should be continued dialogues* and workshops to define an understanding of what restitution means to South Africans,
- f) The difference* between restitution and charity should be highlighted – the beneficiaries of injustices should recognise they are not giving out of magnanimity, but that people continue to suffer because of actions and policies from which they benefitted.

Land, housing and spatial equality

- a) Land restitution* should not only be seen as a property transaction but as an essential mechanism that benefits broader society,
- b) Apartheid spatial planning* should be reversed by integrating social housing with a densification policy,
- c) The role of* small-scale farmers and peri-urban land is key to addressing spatial inequality and food security. Sustainable food production should be a key consideration in land reform,
- d) South Africa needs to* transition from colonial agriculture to regenerative agriculture where farmers have a holistic approach partnering with nature,
- e) Farming* is a generational endeavour. There needs to be comprehensive skills transference to enable full and proper utilisation of agricultural land,
- f) Large corporations* that enjoy the benefits of historical inequality need to be involved in housing solutions,
- g) Successful land restitution* depends on the government's ability to provide infrastructure,
- h) The way in which land is utilised* needs to be broadened to include innovative and sustainable use.

Impact of digitisation and innovation on the media, education and epistemology

- a) It is not possible* to pay someone back for lost education and culture, but you can change the status quo by educating people and by being sincere and honest in recognising the injustices of the past. We need everyone's buy in,
- b) Government should* be more involved in the process of cultural restitution and monitor progress. It is only by understanding our past that we are able to move forward,
- c) Innovation and data* will be integral for restitution. Giving ordinary people access to digital infrastructure (as producers, not only as consumers) and addressing technical inequality is paramount in terms of social redress,
- d) The restitution* of African heritage, artifacts and human remains is one of the vital social justice issues of our times. It is about recognising centuries of devastation of the African continent and taking a step towards social, historical and cultural repair for Africans themselves. Restitution through digitisation is important to safeguard the history of Africans,

e) A review of institutional culture at schools and universities should be done to ensure transformation of exclusionary practices,

f) We need to build literal and figurative bridges as the current environment is not conducive to quality education. The overcrowding of schools needs to be addressed with urgency,

g) Restitution is not one deed; it should be a continuous way of life. We must embrace technology in restitution and restore the dignity of people.

Public governance, democratic leadership, and access to justice

a) Restitution should not feel like a gift handed down as a favour by the government to loyal citizens,

b) Citizen-led approach to restitution has to start with raising awareness and petitioning those in power. Every citizen without the limitations of economic status, education, location should be able to have a voice,

c) South Africa needs the power of people coming together to create change and leveraging technology in a decentralized structure of public participation,

d) Restorative justice should be a fundamental re-conceptualisation of what justice is. The concept of restitution implies striving for some ideal state,

e) There is no action plan to implement and support restorative justice. The National Policy Framework should be revisited, and the Integrated Crime Prevention Strategy should be reviewed and implemented,

f) It is problematic that the South African Human Rights Commission's decisions are not legally binding,

g) The disconnect between what is being said at policy level and what people experience should be urgently addressed. For example, people who enforce the law should understand the Criminal Procedure Act,

h) The Constitutional Court should hold government accountable through structural indictment,

i) Entities such as universities preach transformation but are not prepared to let go of their legacies and the people that contributed to past injustices,

j) We all have a fundamental responsibility to notice injustice and to be attentive to suffering.

4th Social Justice Summit

12 October 2022



Cape Town Statement

(Statement on The Role of Business and Civil Society in Advancing Social Justice, adopted at the 5th Social Justice Summit, Artscape Theatre Centre, Cape Town, South Africa, 2023)

The Participants,

Recognise and accept the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948, Copenhagen Declaration of 1995, and previous Social Justice declarations, notably the Hazendal Declaration of 2019 and Boschendal Declaration of 2021,

Believe that social justice, which is essentially about equal enjoyment of all rights and freedoms by all and anchored in shared humanity or ubuntu, considering human diversity, is about rights, privileges, and responsibilities of everyone in society and between society,

Accept that business and broader civil society have a role in advancing social justice, which includes a legal duty to refrain from discrimination and other violations of the law and to comply with legally prescribed positive measures to accommodate difference and remedy historical disparities, while pursuing equity and inclusion as a recognition of shared humanity and ecosystem investment,

Note that business has played a key role in the establishment of the International Labour Organisation (ILO), which has played an essential role in defining normative standards that foster social justice in the workplace and that civil society has always played a major role in advancing social wellbeing thus contributing to social justice, including during the height of COVID-19 and other social emergencies,

Are concerned that although much has been achieved in overcoming some dimensions of poverty and inequality since the dawn of democracy, the 2022 Census statistics reveal that structural inequality persists and is even growing along contours of past unjust laws while more groups are affected by hunger, poverty, and inequality,

Are similarly concerned that limited progress has been made in the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and National Development Plan (NDP) objectives and that business and broader society appear not to be fully seized with implementation of the sustainable development agenda beyond workplace and climate change initiatives,

Are perturbed that social fracture is growing despite the constitutional commitment to heal the divisions of the past and believe that injustice continuities and perceptions of such drive social fracture while creating a fertile climate for violent protest,

Are convinced that the slow progress in advancing social justice through dismantling structural inequality and ending poverty is not simply a matter of historical wrongs but also an outcome of constitutionally misaligned policy choices, governance lapses, corruption and weakening institutions, particularly at local government levels and SOEs,

Are further convinced that purpose-driven, consolidated as well as scaled business and civil society action anchored in SDGs and the Social Justice Musa Plan can turn the trajectory and pace of advancing equality and ending poverty while overcoming hunger and climate change plus fostering peace,

Welcome and applaud the decision of 130 CEOs to join hands with government to help fix energy security, transport-logistic and crime and corruption believing that mindfully executed in an equity impact conscious way, this initiative will not only solve the targeted problems but will also have multiplying effects that reduce poverty, inequality while fostering climate change reversal and social cohesion,

Further welcome and applaud workplace equity initiatives in compliance with the law and various corporate and civil society initiatives that seek to level the playing field in education, particularly ECDC support, tertiary funding, social infrastructure, disaster services, food security, voluntary land redistribution, deracialising and dismantling gendered exclusion in business ownership through intentionally supporting startups in townships, villages and similar endeavours involving historically disadvantaged groups as well as addressing period poverty,

Believe there is a need for strengthening synergies, acting with more intentionality in fidelity to the egalitarian constitutional vision of society, which entails rethinking some activities, ensuring all communities and groups are met where they are and that the impact of activities demonstrably reduces poverty and inequality,

Further believe that SDGs, Covid recovery and the Musa Plan initiative offer an opportunity for a turnaround moment.

We, therefore, resolve to act collaboratively as business and civil society to accelerate social change with a view to advancing social justice while making accelerated progress on SDG 10 (Reduced Inequality Within and Among Counties), 1 (No Poverty), 1 (Zero Hunger), 5 (Gender Equality), 13 (Climate Action) and 16 (Peace, Justice, and Strong Institution):

- 1. Join hands** to end HUNGER as an initial Musa Plan Key Focus Area through research, strengthening of synergies and breaking new ground;
- 2. Scale up** social upliftment partnerships anchored in SDGs and Musa Plan and tripartite collaboration between business, society (including academia) and government;
- 3. Initiate** integrated Social Justice Education anchored in Constitutional and Legal Literacy plus peace building;
- 4. Support** the CEO initiative on fixing selected national challenges;
- 5. Systematise** Data Science for Social Policy Research and Social Policy Integration in Data Science to prevent social injustice through the SIAM and related initiatives;
- 6. Support** inclusive economic growth and integrate same in social responsibility and corporate/organisational strategies;
- 7. Support** voluntary redistribution initiatives in land and other areas of life; 8. Support local governance as a primary engine for social change by contributing to building capacity for good governance, including ethical leadership and sustainable development management;
- 8. Strengthen** social accountability initiatives aimed at pushing back against corruption and ending impunity; and
- 9. Implement** the Hazendal and Boschendal Declarations and Programme of Action.

5th Social Justice Summit

12 October 2023

Centre for Social Justice (CSJ)

Our Vision

To be a partner of choice on social justice research, public policy design, training, education and monitoring and evaluation to advance social justice.

Our Values

- Excellence
- Compassion
- Accountability
- Respect
- Equity

Our Mission

A centre of excellence on research, innovative policy design tools, training and advocacy to promote social justice scholarship and consciousness, public policy design skills and collaboration in academia and society to accelerate social justice transformation.

What is Social Justice?

The work of **Centre for Social Justice (CSJ)** is undergirded by the understanding of **social justice** as justice concerned with embracing the humanity of all, through the equal enjoyment of all rights and freedoms by all, mindful of human diversity and disadvantage. This should be reflected in the just, equitable and fair distribution of all opportunities, resources, benefits, privileges and burdens in and between societies. Simply put, social justice is fairness to all social groups with none subjected to unfair disadvantage or unfairly advantaged. The CSJ leverages research, innovation, training and advocacy to accelerate the pace of advancing social justice focussing on rupturing structural inequality and ending poverty by 2030 in line with the global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), AU Agenda 2063 and National Development Plan (NDP) objectives.

5 CORE STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Social Justice Academic Scholarship

Anchor social justice as an academic discipline through research, teaching, and public policy skills development such that it is positioned as an internationally recognised thought leader in this space.

1. Research on Social Justice and Mainstreaming Social Justice in Law & Policy
2. Innovation – Data Science for Equity Attuned Social Policy Design, e.g Social Impact Assessment Matrix (SIAM) and Pedagogical Gaming
3. Teaching on Social Justice and the Law, Ethics, Administrative Law, Constitutional Governance and Leadership
4. Social Justice Conferences & Conference Papers (e.g annual International Conference on Social Justice)

Transformative Social impact in Higher Education

Support the achievement of a transformative student experience and of Stellenbosch University as an employer of choice.

5. Social Justice Cafés
6. Student Debt Fundraising Project - **#Action4Inclusion**. Advocacy and Advice on Transformation of Higher Education





Musa Plan for Catalytic Social Impact in Society

By way of an integrated Musa Plan for Social Justice (Musa Plan) aimed at catalysing social and economic inclusion through research for impact, integrating data science and purposeful partnerships.

- 7.** Advocacy on Law and Policy Reform Through Policy Briefs & Draft Legislation Submissions
- 8.** Foster Social Accountability and Social Cohesion Through Legal and Constitutional Literacy
- 9.** Cultivate Social Justice Attuned Leadership Through Advocacy, Summits, Dialogues and Social Justice Champion Awards
- 10.** Resource Mobilisation for Musa Plan to Foster Inclusion and Resilient Communities Anchored in SDGs/NDPs/Enterprising Communities Frameworks
- 11.** Coordinate Social Justice Musa Plan Leadership & Management Structure (SJEMPLM)

Sustainability

- 12.** Mobilise Resources for CSJ Research and Innovation
- 13.** Institutional Development and Governance Plus Secretariat to the SGB

Collaboration, Coordination and Internationalisation

Facilitate collaboration around social justice issues and community access to social justice resources through a globally respected innovation centre on social justice.

- 14.** Coordinate Establishment and Maintenance of Social Justice Centres of Excellence
- 15.** Social Justice Hub (Open Access Resources), Fellowships and Partnerships

Centre for Social Justice (CSJ) **Vision 2030**

Resource Mobilisation

Mobilise societal, corporate, and international support and resources towards accelerated reduction of poverty and inequality by 2030.

Law and Policy Reform

Foster law and policy resonance with social justice and constitutional objectives through advocacy on law and policy reform through policy briefs & draft legislation submissions and empowering policy- and lawmakers to leverage data science to catalyse social justice and SDG responsive law and policy reform.

Musa Plan Purpose

The **Musa Plan for Social Justice** (Musa Plan) is a Marshall Plan-styled social justice accelerator project that seeks to catalyse progress toward social justice, focusing on ending poverty and breaking the back of structural inequality by 2030 through a partnership for social justice in pursuit of the constitutional social justice commitment, relevant goals in the National Development Plan (NDP), Agenda 2063 and the Global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Named after **Palesa Musa**, a former child activist who was detained and placed in solitary confinement during the 1976 June 16 student uprising and whose life when discovered in 2017 epitomised the chasm between the dreams that underpinned the anti-apartheid struggle and the reality of most despite the constitutional commitment to social justice.

Council of Social Justice Champions

Coordinate work of the Council of Social Justice Champions, including the Social Justice Champion Awards.

Democracy Leadership and State Capacity

Cultivate social justice attuned leadership through advocacy, summits, dialogues and Social Justice Champion Awards to foster ethical and democracy attuned leadership among all and contribute to building a strong capable state.

Social Accountability and Social Cohesion

Foster social accountability and social cohesion through legal, human rights and democracy awareness and empowerment initiatives.

Musa Plan for Social Justice (Musa Plan)

What is the problem?

With 30 years into democracy, South Africa has made significant strides to bring about tangible change to the state. Undoing the unjust laws and systems that plagued South Africa under Apartheid rule and worsening inequality is an extensive process.

Research shows that despite employment equity and black economic empowerment legislative interventions, inequality along the contours of past legislated racial and gender injustice remains structural and systemic in all areas of life. It also shows that the project of healing the divisions of the past is floundering, while economic growth remains hamstrung by the structural inefficiencies of having the bulk of the population left behind. It is further in recognition of the fact that as long as there is injustice somewhere there cannot be sustainable peace anywhere.

How is the Musa Plan contributing to social justice?

The **Musa Plan** seeks to catalyze the ending of poverty and breaking the back of structural inequality by 2030, in support of the National Development Plan (NDP), Agenda 2063 and the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The **Musa Plan** is a Marshall-Plan-like social justice accelerator programme, aimed at fostering inclusive development and national unity to advance social justice while anchoring and safeguarding constitutional democracy.

Partner with us to implement the Musa Plan

We are asking potential donors to partner with the Centre for Social Justice (CSJ) on the Musa Plan as we believe that the success of this plan will not only positively affect the microcosm of Stellenbosch, but also the greater South Africa. The Musa Plan has the potential to not only eradicate poverty but also lessen the gap of inequality, making life accessible and sustainable for all.

What are the priorities of the Musa Plan?

The **Musa Plan** has four key result areas:

- **Fostering Law and Policy Resonance with Social Justice and Constitutional Objectives:** Empower policy- and lawmakers to leverage data science to catalyse social justice and SDG responsive law and policy reform.
- **Cultivating Social Accountability and Social Cohesion:** Foster social accountability and social cohesion through legal, human rights and democracy awareness and empowerment initiatives.
- **Resource Mobilisation:** Mobilise societal, corporate, and international support and resources towards accelerated reduction of poverty and inequality by 2030.
- **Strengthened Democracy Leadership and State Capacity:** Encourage ethical and democracy attuned leadership among all and contribute to building a strong capable state.



Honouring Palesa Musa

The name **Musa Plan for Social Justice** is in honour of Palesa Musa, an anti-apartheid child activist who was part of the June 16 unrest in 1976. She was arrested, detained and tortured for challenging the apartheid government. Today, Musa serves as a reminder of how the shadow of the past influences the present.

She is one of millions of people in South Africa who feel that democracy has failed them in that the constitutional promise of freed potential and improved quality of life has not yet reached them.

COUNCIL OF SOCIAL JUSTICE CHAMPIONS

The **Council of Social Justice Champions** (COSOC) is the overall custodian of the Musa Plan for social Justice (Musa Plan), which is a flagship project of the Centre.

Members of COSOC are selected from prominent leaders of society that are already advancing social justice through their own efforts. They are drawn from national and international leaders representing business, academia and broader civil society, who will vouch for the necessity and efficacy of the Musa Plan and serve on an unpaid basis for a period of 3 years, unless reappointed.

As an advisory body, there is no minimum or maximum number of members of COSOC. COSOC meets on an annual basis or as otherwise requested by the Co-Chairs of the Council. COSOC will, where possible, mobilise societal, corporate, and international support and resources towards accelerated reduction of poverty and inequality by 2030 as part of the Musa Plan.



COSOC Members

Prof Wim de Villiers (Co-Chair)

Rector and Vice-Chancellor, Stellenbosch University, Vice-Chairperson of Universities South Africa (USAf)

Basetsana Kumalo (Co-Chair)

Executive Chairman & CEO of Basetsana Women Investment Holdings Pty Ltd

Prof Thulisile Madonsela

Law Professor and Director of the Centre for Social Justice, Law Faculty Stellenbosch University

Dr Nicky Newton-King

Former CEO, Johannesburg Stock Exchange, Stellenbosch University Council Chairperson

Busisiwe Mavuso

CEO - Business Leadership South Africa

Kate Robertson

Co-Founder, One Young World

Prof Nico Koopman

Deputy Vice-Chancellor, Social Impact, Transformation & Personnel, Stellenbosch University

Prof Adam Habib

Director of SOAS, University of London

Prof Sakhela Buhlungu

Vice-Chancellor of the University of Fort Hare

Prof (FW) Francis Petersen

Vice-Chancellor and Principal of the University of Pretoria

Dr Bonisile John Kani

Actor, director & playwright

Felicia Mabuza-Suttle

Businesswoman, former talk show host & author

Ashraf Garda

Founder of Champion South Africa & Host of the Ashraf Garda Podcast

Neil Coleman

Co-Director, Institute for Economic Justice

Adv Xolisile Maduna

Executive at the South African Revenue Services, Tax Court Litigation and Chairperson, Thuma Foundation

Lindiwe Mazibuko

Co-Founder and CEO of Futurelect

Futhi Mtoba

Founder, TEACH South Africa and Chair of the Council at the University of Pretoria

Elita de Klerk

Chairperson, The FW de Klerk Foundation

Tendai Mtawarira

Former Springbok rugby player. Founder, The Beast Foundation

Liam Gillesen

Stellenbosch University student and Transformation Officer for Juridical Society

Zinzi Mgolodela

Director (Exco) Corporate Affairs - Woolworths

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