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Abbreviations and acronyms

AJWS	American Jewish World Service
ANC	African National Congress
AXA	Anti-Xenophobia Action
ARASA	The AIDS and Rights Alliance for Southern Africa
CBO	Community-based organisation
CSO	Civil society organisation
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CORMSA	Consortium for Refugees and Migrants in South Africa
ECMP	Eastern Cape Migration Programme
EU	European Union
GBV	Gender-based violence
HIP	Harmonisation in Practice
IMAGE	Intervention with Micro-Finance for AIDS and Gender Equity
IRRP	Integrated Refugee Rights Programme
JGF	Joint Gender Fund
LOSA	Local Office South Africa
LGBTI	Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersexed
MAF	MAC AIDS Fund
MAGI	Multi-Agency Grants Initiative
MSM	Men having Sex with Men
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
NPL	Netherlands Postcode Lottery
PASSOP	People Against Suffering, Oppression and Poverty
PCRD	Project for Conflict Resolution and Development
POWA	People Opposing Women Abuse
RNE	Royal Netherlands Embassy
SCAT	Social Change Assistance Trust
SERI	Social-Economic Rights Institute
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
TWAFIKA	We have arrived- Capacity Development Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Message from Jon Campbell, Hivos Country Representative in South Africa



I am pleased to provide the Annual Report for 2012. As I will be leaving Hivos at the end of April 2013, I would like to take the opportunity to express my deep gratitude to Hivos for the opportunity of working within a top class organisation. Since its establishment in 2006, Local Office South Africa (LOSA) has grown from strength to strength and in 2013 is a robust and well-resourced office with four key programme interventions, supported by a number of donors and collaborating with a wide range of partners.

Through the Multi-Agency Grants Initiative (MAGI) programme, LOSA was able to respond to the Marikana shootings in August 2012 and provide immediate assistance to the families of victims to ensure their voices were heard at the enquiry that followed the atrocity. Support was also provided to a solidarity campaign formed as a result of the violence to ensure that citizen lobby and advocacy with the associated media coverage kept the issues current. These key interventions underlie the MAGI programme which is responsive and activist, supporting social movements and other community led initiatives in support of democracy, those that mobilise rural communities and spark citizen engagement. MAGI is now comprised of the general fund, the Defence of Democracy Fund, The Rural Mobilisation Fund, the Limpopo Farmworker, Migrant and Rural Rights Programme, and the Free State Advice Office Programme. With support from a range of donors including the Atlantic Philanthropies, the CS Mott Foundation, the Ford Foundation

and the Raith Foundation, the programme is well placed to expand in the forthcoming period and continue to be strategically placed to be an effective grant maker.

In just over four years, the Joint Gender Fund (JGF) now has an established track record of achieving its intended outcomes and, as a basket fund, serves as a useful mechanism for all the participating donors to take forward the interventions that link HIV and AIDS, gender-based violence (GBV) and socio-economic empowerment. While the Fund could do with increased donor support, the core partners – the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), Ford Foundation, Hivos, Irish Aid and the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) – will continue their involvement for 2013 and I am sure in the current context of widespread gender based violence, they share our view that the Fund is needed now more than ever.

The regional lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersexed (LGBTI) programme has expanded dramatically over the last year in scope and size, with a number of components supporting LGBTI organisations and implementing partners across ten countries in the region. In collaboration with the Hivos head office and regional office in Harare, the programme has implemented a specific capacity development component, supported by the Human Rights Fund and the Netherlands Postcode Lottery (NPL). Grant funding received from the Arcus Foundation and the American Jewish World Service (AJWS) supports mainly South African interventions – as does the LGBTI component of MAGI. The recent Royal Netherlands Embassy (RNE) grant has supported the collaborative work being undertaken by AIDS and Rights Alliance for Southern Africa (ARASA), ourselves, Positive Vibes and COC Netherlands to address the sexual, health and reproductive rights of the LGBTI community in the region. LOSA has also been involved in the establishment of the Other Foundation, an LGBTI initiative supported by The Atlantic

Philanthropies. This set of interventions has provided significant scale-up in support of LGBTI rights and freedom.

In terms of the Migration Programme, our contract with The Atlantic Philanthropies to manage the Integrated Refugee Rights Programme (IRRP) has been extended to 2015. Discussions have been held with The Atlantic Philanthropies on how the programme could be continued into the long term and a proposal has been submitted to its Board in this regard. The Eastern Cape Migrant, Refugee and Asylum Seeker Programme (ECMP) enters its last year in 2013. It has been positively received and appraised by the European Union (EU), and forms the core of ongoing work.

All the programmes and initiatives have been deepened and strengthened in the last year and together they contribute to lasting change.

It is with a degree of sadness and regret that I move on to new things. I would like to thank my colleagues here at LOSA whose tireless work and effort has resulted in the hugely successful office and programmes that Hivos undertakes in South Africa. I would also like to thank my colleagues in Harare and in The Hague. Not least of all, I would like to thank our collaborating donors and partner organisations, whose support and commitment has fostered our collective approach to address the many challenges that face South African society.

With new initiatives on the cards, LOSA is poised to develop and grow over the next period and I would like to take the opportunity of welcoming my successor, Paul Jansen, into his role as Director and wish him all the very best in his new venture.

Yours,

Jon Campbell

Hivos Representative in South Africa

01

RESPONDING TO CHALLENGES IN SOUTH AFRICA

Hivos South Africa (Hivos SA) exemplifies the desire of Hivos to work together with civil society organisations in developing countries. It is committed to certain core values, including human dignity and self-determination, pluralism and democracy, focus on material and non-material aspects, mutual solidarity and responsible citizenship, respect for people's cultural and social identity, and responsible management of nature and natural resources. While all these inform the way Hivos SA does its work, the context in South Africa determines priorities in terms of programmes and projects. Civil society building, a central policy theme of Hivos, has primacy of place in the Hivos SA agenda, while transparency, accountability, governance and minority rights, all pillars of Hivos International's programme, shape its programme, as do the events that happen inside the country. These events all link to what has become a rallying cry for action in South Africa around key issues: poverty, unemployment and inequality.

The tangible evidence of these issues which Hivos SA tries to confront are the plight of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersexed (LGBTI) people, gender-based violence (GBV), and the complex interaction of a lack of accountability and democracy that impacts so viciously on the poorest communities in South Africa as well as migrants and refugees to the country.

In 2012, the country seemed to be dominated by the politics of the ruling party, the African National Congress (ANC), as it built up towards its elective conference in Mangaung in December of its centenary year. There was boisterous, and sometimes bizarre, internal fighting in the party, which saw President Jacob Zuma clear his path to a second term as ANC leader and president of the country. Behind this, and sometimes forcing itself to the forefront, a lack of service delivery, ongoing violent crime (much

of it focused on women), economic unrest, rural neglect, and a spate of worryingly undemocratic legislation, simmered and boiled and demanded attention. A relatively small funding agency such as Hivos was challenged to use the funds it had or could raise to do both ongoing and emergency work.

The primary reason for the service delivery protests appears to be dissatisfaction with the delivery of basic municipal services such as running water, electricity and toilets, especially in informal settlements. Unemployment (officially at around 23%), high levels of poverty, poor infrastructure and the lack of houses come together in a sometimes real conflagration as, day after day, there are stories of shacks going up in flames and people losing everything. Add to this the general dissatisfaction with education, seen as the way out of poverty, unemployment and inequality, and South Africa, despite the miracle of 1994, can be seen as a country on the tipping edge of disaster or, at the very least, as showing signs of political instability.

There are also allegations of rampant corruption and nepotism at all levels and an apparent lack of transparency. The Minister for Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs, speaking in April 2012, admitted that "many of our municipalities are in a state of paralysis and dysfunction". He even talked of a "national state of emergency" in local government. But this was not something local communities needed to be told. They needed something done about it.

The United Nations Refugee Agency (UNHCR) says South Africa receives more applications for asylum than any other country in the world. The government's unofficial attitude seems to be that the country has enough problems of its own and cannot be expected to "help shoulder the continent's immense burden of

migrants" (<http://www.lhr.org.za/news/2012/migrants-suffer-south-africa>). The latest census in South Africa counted three million cross-border migrants in South Africa alone, with the number of women at about 30% of that, but significantly hidden. Immigration controls have been tightened significantly in recent years and so, knowing that they have little chance of getting official papers, migrants are now crossing South Africa's borders illegally. This makes them vulnerable to criminal gangs who prey on them, robbing, raping and murdering them. They are also at risk of arrest, detention and deportation. Immigration officials are often ignorant of the law and have no understanding of the legal requirements for refugee or asylum status. And, while desperate migrants try to get into South Africa, the threat of xenophobia remains a risk they seem desperate enough to ignore.

The most shocking event of 2012 took place in August when 34 miners on strike at a platinum mine near Marikana, in the North West Province, were shot dead by the police. For those who watched the tragedy on television, it brought to mind the horrors of pre-1994 and the evidence being presented in one of the several commissions into the massacre is revealing atrocities that are not supposed to be part of South Africa's constitutional democracy. Since then, wildcat strikes have broken out on other mines and there are threats of shafts being closed with further job losses. In September, credit agency Moody's cut South Africa's sovereign rating, citing the declining quality of the government, growing stresses and worsening conditions for investment. The strikes have now spread to the fruit growing industry in the Western Cape, where seasonal workers are protesting daily wages of R69, an amount even business associations in the area refer to as "slave wages".

So far, no other political party shows an ability to challenge the ANC. There is a check, however, from outside party politics; lobby groups and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) have been able to hold the government to account, despite what appears (perhaps not surprisingly) to be a fairly negative attitude from the Zuma government towards civil society, and despite a dearth of funds – although this is perhaps more a realignment of funding than a dearth of funds; some sources of funding are no longer

available and others are giving, but in a different way. One NGO, Section27, challenged the Basic Education Department over a fiasco with textbooks, People Opposing Woman Abuse (POWA) supports survivors of rape, an ongoing evil, the Social Justice Coalition, working mostly in the shack city of Khayelitsha, is calling for improved policing and better sanitation, and the Socio-Economic Rights Institute of South Africa (SERI) tackles socio-legal studies, access to basic services and justice for the poor.

The Traditional Courts Bill threatens the rights of women in the rural areas and has even sown dissension between two government departments: the Minister of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, Jeff Radebe (who favours the Bill), and the Minister of Women, Children and People with Disabilities, Lulu Xingwana. Even politicians admit that the Bill will trample on women's rights. A spokesperson for the latter ministry said that the department had been approached by a number of civil society organisations (CSOs) to facilitate consultations with rural women.

Meanwhile, the preliminary results of the Gauteng Gender Violence Indicators Project by Gender Links and the Medical Research Council show that 51% of ever-partnered women disclosed that they had been a victim of emotional, economic, physical or sexual intimate partner violence; and overall, 22.3% of ever-partnered women had experienced economic abuse (women forbidden from working, not given money to run the home or look after children when her partner had money for other things, taking her earnings and forcing her or the children to leave the house where they were living).

The so-called Secrecy Bill seems to be sliding closer and closer to being passed and is still rejected by civil society despite some changes brought about by civil society pressure. In the end, it seems likely it will be the Constitutional Court that decides. The Constitutional Court still remains the greatest safeguard when it comes to constitutionalism and democracy in South Africa. This year has, however, seen a great burden placed on the Public Protector, Advocate Thuli Madonsela. Her job is to investigate, on the basis of a complaint or on her own initiative, any level of government, and she has been swamped with complaints.

South Africa has a population of 50.59 million of whom 79.5% are black, 9% are white, 9% are coloured, 2.5% are Asian (Indian). The system of government is a multiparty parliamentary democracy. The African National Congress (ANC) has held a very significant majority since the dawn of democracy in the first democratic election of 1994. The current president is Jacob Zuma. Despite the very liberal constitution, one of the best in the world, the majority of people and the main thrust of government are conservative. Human rights are constantly grounds for contention.

As mentioned in Hivos SA's last Annual Report, The Atlantic Philanthropies has now ceased funding LGBTI groups in South Africa and Hivos has been left to pick up much of the slack, which it is doing in a number of innovative ways as discussed later. The strong partnership forged by The Atlantic Philanthropies and Hivos will have as its legacy a foundation to be known as The Other Foundation which will focus on individual and corporate giving and will be based initially on seeding endowments from The Atlantic Philanthropies. It will support regional LGBTI organisations and movements and human rights organisations aligned with them.

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democracy. The African National Congress (ANC) has held a very significant majority since the dawn of democracy in the first democratic election of 1994. The current president is Jacob Zuma. Despite the very liberal constitution, one of the best in the world, the majority of people and the main thrust of government are conservative. Human rights are constantly grounds for contention.

South Africa is an exciting environment in which to work. Partly this is because the creation of a constitutional democracy on the ruins of an apartheid state is a daunting experiment; partly it is because liberation movements do not have a good record in the first stumbling steps to democracy; and partly it is because there is space for civil society to assert itself and it is beginning to do so.

So what else is Hivos SA doing to help widen this space?



Farm workers protesting in De Doorns (Western Cape) demanding the R150 a day minimum wage. These farm workers were part of the trainings provided by Hivos' partner, Trust for Community Outreach and Education(TCOE), focusing on farm workers' rights.

Image: Courtesy of Hivos Partner Social Justice Coalition

HIVOS IN SOUTH AFRICA

In 2006, Hivos International decided to localise so that there would be some offices that served a local country rather than a regional area. As a result Hivos Local Office South Africa (LOSA) was established as a Section 21 Company. The income targets set for South Africa were quickly exceeded and Hivos became the viable funding organisation hoped for and, indeed, “Hivos plus”. Not only were the funding expectations exceeded, Hivos SA quickly established a granting niche around governance, rights, accountability, social justice, inequality, migrants and refugees. South Africa might have been a glowing example of a constitutional democracy on paper, but it had a long way to go before the principles of a constitutional democracy were entrenched in the fibre of its practice. It was, and is, politically and economically unstable, and many of the weak patches had to do with areas which were of direct interest to Hivos.

Over the seven years that followed, Hivos LOSA learned the language of funding realignment in a way that worked in the areas it was funding. This was not only an issue of focusing on the right areas, but of understanding its prime purpose of making it possible for smaller grantees to establish themselves. In addition, the intention was for these grantees to amplify their voices so that grassroots movements, community organisations and groups could influence both the discussion and practice agenda. This aligned well with the “Citizens in Action” approach at Hivos. With the continuing trends in the funding and formation of civil society, it became clear that the type of funding that was really needed approximated that given by the Multi-Agency Grants Initiative (MAGI), one of Hivos LOSA’s particularly successful and flexible funds. Grants were shorter-term and more activists had a greater chance of being effective in themselves and then, possibly, creating the bases of more sustainable projects that would be attractive to donors who give bigger grants. At the same time, their fairly loud-mouthed occupation of chairs and sometimes

substantial gaps of space, bringing them together to aggregate their voice, gave them a presence in the civil society arena. Out of this understanding grew a stable of funds with a reputation for quick but thoughtful delivery, relatively low administration costs for relatively low grants, and a useful conduit for larger donors looking for ways to support small organisations.

Thinking differently often leads to thinking innovatively and, as a result, Hivos LOSA developed a number of cutting-edge funds and fresh ways of putting together grants. The small staff at Hivos LOSA embraced this with enthusiasm. The notion of capacity-building is woven through all their programmes and other grant-makers, such as the Ford Foundation, the Charles Stewart Mott Foundation, the Raith Foundation, Irish Aid, the Royal Netherlands Embassy and many others responded to this, putting Hivos LOSA in a healthy financial position, despite the inevitable loss of some donors.

An emphasis on gender has become one of the elements of the Hivos approach and is visible in most of the core programmes which attempt to take people from a raw understanding of gender, or sexually-based, violence, to an understanding of

“The Rights and Citizenship programme supports people in creating a society in which they can participate freely and fully, regardless of gender, ethnicity, sexual orientation or religious beliefs. There is usually very little room to manoeuvre for this endeavour. Although the work of activist citizens and their representative organisations can be life-threatening, it is always needed somewhere.”

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patriarchy and tools to counteract it. In particular, the Joint Gender Fund (JGF) uses the tools of dialogue and Harmonisation in Practice (HIP). The LGBTI Programme makes a link to the continuum of sexual orientation and how it too is a victim of patriarchy, and finally, the MAGI programme, while it goes well beyond sexual orientation, has seeded a number of LGBTI projects. Hivos SA sees these strands coming together as knowledge integration and something that the whole Hivos family can learn from.

This concern for women and gender inequalities reflects a concern for the marginalised people of the country that is also visible in

Hivos SA's other main programme, the Migration Programme. Hivos SA has created a reputation for itself as being a vehicle for the marginalised to have a voice and a place at the table when it comes to discussion and debate about their future. Decisions are not about them but by them when it comes to the contribution of civil society.

As LOSA moves forward, 2013 will be a year of renewal. As some grants come to an end, others are being renewed or are being given for the first time, and the programmes are taking innovative and exciting steps.



Raising awareness: The Annual Soweto Pride saw the LGBTI community claiming their space in the streets of Soweto on 29 September 2012

Image: Courtesy of Hivos partner Forum for Empowerment of Women

THE LGBTI PROGRAMME

The vision of the Hivos Southern African Programme, Free2BMe, is “working towards an LGBTI community in southern Africa which experiences no prejudice or discrimination and is free to express themselves and fully exercise their human rights in a broader community which is well informed about LGBTI issues and accepting of LGBTI people.” Its objective is “the creation of larger opportunities for LGBTI people in southern Africa to enjoy the freedom to live their lives in their own way and to be accepted by and have full participation in society.”

The LGBTI work is closely interlinked with HIV and AIDS work in southern Africa because of the connection to human rights and sexual health. The region has the highest HIV and AIDS prevalence in the world but very little attention is paid in government programmes to the needs of LGBTIs when it comes to HIV and AIDS, despite the fact that research consistently finds that HIV disproportionately affects LGBTI people in southern Africa.

Over the years, LOSA has built up a network of LGBTI groups and organisations across the country through its MAGI work, and has gained expertise in working with these groups and organisations. It has also begun working at a regional level and this was recognised in moving the centre of the Hivos Southern Africa LGBTI regional activities to the South African office. The programme is now working in nine countries in the region and is part of a broader collaborative working group that includes Hivos, Positive Vibes (from Namibia) which focuses on grassroots advocacy, capacity-building and organisational development, the AIDS and Rights Alliance for Southern Africa (ARASA), and COC, which is the Netherlands federation of LGBTI organisations (established in 1946). The countries included in one or other of the projects are Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland and Zambia. The intention is to also include Angola but, so far, no partner organisation has been found with which to do so.

In addition to three regional programmes – the DiDiRi Collective Programme advancing Sexual Diversity, Health and Rights in Southern Africa, the Human Rights Fund funded programme which focuses on enhancing social acceptance of LGBTI people in Southern African societies and strengthening and protecting LGBTI organisations and rights defenders in Southern Africa) and Twafiika (a capacity-building programme) – there is also a leadership programme in South Africa supporting South African LGBTI organisations involved in their own community development, the ongoing MAGI aid which focuses on community-based organisations (CBOs), and a Dutch government funded initiative from Hivos’ Rights and Citizenship Programme supporting citizens and their representative organisations to create a society in which everyone can participate freely and fully regardless of sexual orientation or gender identity. There is a focus here in particular on strengthening the LGBTI movement.

The DiDiRi programme, funded by the Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, involves activities such as programme

Additional work:

MFS (Dutch government) for Rights and Citizenship Programme – supporting citizens and their representative organisations to create a society in which everyone can participate freely and fully regardless of sexual orientation or gender identity.

This programme has a particular focus on strengthening the LGBTI movement and has functioned in Malawi, South Africa and Zimbabwe. All projects funded directly from the Netherlands are monitored through an Enterprise and Resource Planning (ERP) system called Compiere-OSIRIS, allowing for frequent exchange of information between the Local, Regional and Head office.



Speaking out: the LGBTI community condemning government's silence on hate crimes

Photo by Jabu C.Pereira, Iranti-Org.



Collaborative campaigning. The LGBTI community and like-minded South African NGOs used their 60 minutes of doing good, dedicated to Nelson Mandela's birthday, to protest against government's silence on hate crimes on 18 July 2013

Photo by Jabu C.Pereira, Iranti-Org.

management capacity-building, regional knowledge sharing and linkages, providing information, and promoting mainstreaming of LGBTI related issues with government and CSOs. It supports and develops the capacity of community level networks and organisations participating in the programme (including the development of tailor-made training modules) and builds the capacity of CSOs to implement health services at selected sites. This includes efforts to achieve LGBTI emancipation and the realisation that the right to health for these communities has to address key social and political challenges, such as mainstream attitudes and beliefs about LGBTI people; discriminatory legal and policy frameworks; limited knowledge and capacity among LGBTI organisations to drive programmes; and, among HIV and human rights organisations, to support effective advocacy ideas. There is also a need to address internalised homophobia.

Not only is the LGBTI Programme already involved in this complex and diverse programme, which requires careful monitoring and evaluation and the development of a specific Knowledge Management System, but, together with Positive Vibes, it is about to enter into an exciting new initiative involving 20 partners, called Twafiika, or "We have arrived". This addresses two aspects

of the LGBTI condition: the hostile environment in which many of these organisations operate and the high personal cost of coming out and claiming rights; and the internal strengthening needs of LGBTI organisations, coping with high staff turnover, lack of management continuity and strategy and, often, internalised homophobia. There is a need to strengthen the overall movement to develop capacity to deal with these issues and the objective of the initiative is therefore "to strengthen LGBTI groups in southern Africa through increased organisational capacity and enhanced knowledge and skills of LGBTI organisations and activists". This will be achieved through building capacity in, and ownership of, Positive Vibes methods through provision of facilitation, training, mentoring and coaching and providing longer-term support for beneficiary organisations, including training updates, refreshers as well as project steering input and integrating monitoring support. The way in which Twafiika and DiDiRi build on and enhance each other is clear and the results should, indeed, be a stronger LGBTI movement in southern Africa.

Along with this goes resource mobilisation, network-building and research; making for a complex, but self-enhancing, overall programme. The staffs are aware of how quickly things are moving and of the synergy and complementarity of these initiatives. There is excitement about the impact this could have on the region and on the learning curve they all feel they are following. The way in which the LGBTI work is now crossing over into mainstream organisations is also exciting and gives staff a sense of being part of a potentially larger and more effective scenario.



Capacity development: Partner organisations who are part of Hivos programme Twafiika, during the launch in Namibia

Photo by Jabu C.Pereira, Iranti-Org.

THE JOINT GENDER FUND

The JGF is proud of its “Harmonisation in Practice”, or HIP, initiative; the sub-title of which is “Making aid effectiveness for gender-based violence programming in South Africa a reality”. Given its fairly unique ability to work with local funders, foundations, bilateral funders and government, it might be one of the few initiatives that brings together the principles of the Paris Declaration. It is a well-documented programme and presents a considerable amount of information from which to learn.

South Africa has some of the most alarming levels of GBV globally:

- According to the MRC survey data, 42% of men have perpetuated violence against a partner and one in four admits to having raped;
- According to 2011 data from the National Prosecuting Authority, children are particularly vulnerable to rape and GBV and currently constitute 58.5% of those in care centres;
- Young women are 3.5 times more likely to be HIV positive than their male counterparts;
- A 2011 report recorded at least 10 cases of young lesbian women raped and murdered over the past three years, with most of the victims falling between 20 and 30 years old.

The overall JGF strategy is focused on supporting GBV programming, at both a local and national level, that responds to key contextual drivers such as poverty, HIV and AIDS and unequal gender power relations. Bringing these three drivers together in what it calls a “trialogue” focuses its granting and allows for interesting insights on GBV to emerge.

Funds have come from Irish Aid, Ford Foundation, Hivos Netherlands, Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) and Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA), although this is likely to change as some funders draw back from the

Case study (abbreviated) by Lufuno Muvhango: Partnership between JGF and IMAGE

The focus of the partnership was to support the expansion of the Microfinance for AIDS and Gender Equity (IMAGE) intervention in Limpopo Province to reach 1600 women between May 2011 and April 2012.

The intervention is an HIV prevention programme that addresses poverty, gender-based inequalities and vulnerability to HIV infection. In partnership with the Small Enterprise Foundation, the programme combines microfinance with a gender and HIV training curriculum targeting the poorest households. It aims to improve women’s economic wellbeing and financial independence, reduce vulnerability to HIV and GBV, and to foster wider community mobilisation to address the key drivers of HIV.

Methodologies include poverty-focused micro-finance, gender and HIV training. In the past six years, IMAGE has reached over 12 000 women in rural Limpopo and 60 000 household members.

“The nature of the JGF is tailored to support structural intervention that addresses the interlinkages between poverty, HIV and GBV ... not many funding agencies are interested/focus on this.”

“There has been open communication and consultation every step of the way between JGF and IMAGE about anything and everything.”

“JGF is the first grantor to give us sincere and comprehensive feedback following a report.”

IMAGE has gone on to get money from other donors.

The unexpected result of the partnership IMAGE managed to scale-up nationally: The collaboration amongst partners enabled programme scale up to other provinces (e.g. beyond Limpopo to KZN). Programme sustainability beyond JGF grant period: originating from JGF initiated collaboration between IMAGE and Sinamandla the programme has secured support (funds) from USAID to support its KZN expansion. Opportunity to integrate with other forms of Socio Economic Development programmes: One of key lessons from IMAGE pilot is that IMAGE has a potential to be integrated with other forms of Socio Economic Development programmes. However this has never been tested before. This partnership presented the opportunity to implement this. (i.e. beside IMAGE & Microfinance (SEF) to IMAGE & Self Help Groups (Sinamandla).



Mass organising: Western Cape Network on Violence Against Women with their member organisations protesting outside the Western Cape legislature in Cape Town (South Africa) against violent attacks on women and children following the brutal murder of Anene Booysen

Image: Courtesy of Hivos partner Western Cape Network on Violence Against Women

region. Encouragingly, there seem to be a number of new funders waiting in the wings. It is generally agreed that having one managing funder enhances the programme, allowing for ongoing administration, including grant-making, updating policies and procedures, initiating strategic review, integrating new donors, monitoring the performance of individual grantees and reporting to collaborating donors, both financially and in narrative form.

The JGF has at least five meetings a year; three for business (such as grant-allocations) and two for strategic discussions. Given the pressure on funders, this is a good goal to aim for. According to the consultant working on the programme, “the partners at the meetings are engaged and ‘present.’” The staff try to ensure that one of the grantees is at every meeting and does a presentation. The binding strategic understanding is that of the dialogue, bringing together the three threads that make some sense of GBV: the ability to earn money, the vulnerability to HIV and AIDS, and the endemic violence in the home. Attempting

to tackle all three gives some kind of handle to a seemingly intractable problem.

There are currently 14 grantees; the grants from the JGF ranges between R100 000 and R1 million which can be given over two years. The JGF also encourages a prevention model and, in this light, has funded two cutting-edge research proposals. The programme encourages innovative peer learning exchanges which include beneficiaries, such as the peer learning exchange between the One in Nine Campaign and Justice and Women. Capacity-building is an integral part of the work, as it is in all Hivos SA work (exemplified in its motto “walking with you, not just throwing money at you”). Networking activities are facilitated and knowledge is documented and shared.

Bringing together government and CSOs, which is one of the JGF's objectives, is also an area where the programme has enjoyed success, although staff concede one has to be strategic and focus on getting it to happen rather than trying to dictate in what way it happens. One of the successes of joint funds is the



Enough is enough: A girl carries a poster condemning violence against women and children during a protest organised by the Western Cape Network on Violence Against Women on 15 February 2013 following the brutal murder of Anene Booysen

Image: Courtesy of Hivos Partner Western Cape Network on Violence Against Women

ability to strengthen government/civil society relationships, but this needs to be fostered and requires resources, financial and human. Donors would like the programme to scale up the work with government as it is here that significant steps can be taken, for example, as a result of its engagement with the South African Police Service, the JGF has been invited to sit on a Reference Team for Gender and Child Justice of the Civilian Secretariat for Police Service.

Even without this, the HIP work, which enables donors to integrate their work, is exciting and innovative. The JGF also has an annual partner-wide session where grantees and donors are invited, as well as people from government and other sectors. The programme uses the word “transformative” and believes that the sector needs to look at itself with fresh eyes and to grapple with the meaning of “transformative” through practice and engagement with partners. The programme is showing signs of self-esteem, self-confidence, economic transformation and self-agency, as well as integration with the trade union movement and HIV organisations focusing on socio-economic issues.

Some of the key lessons the programme has learned are:

- Partnership building and harmonisation between donors is an ongoing process that involves continuous communication and dialogue;
- A flexible approach to the management of JGF is vital, while uniform strategic tools and frameworks shape the day-to-day operational decision-making and effective grant-making within the Fund;
- The JGF is constantly exploring and finding new ways to measure the lessons that emerge in relation to what comprehensive, integrated and transformative programming is in practice. A Performance Measurement Framework was developed during 2012 and includes a list of indicators for results and outputs at all levels of programme implementation.



Embrace women: Messages from the masses who gathered outside the Western Cape Legislature on 15 February 2013 to protest against violence against women and children following the brutal murder of Anene Booysen

Image: Courtesy of Hivos Partner Western Cape Network on Violence Against Women

THE MULTI-AGENCY GRANTS INITIATIVE

In June 2006, MAGI was established as a collaborative venture between several funding agencies. It went on to provide a model for ways in which relatively small grants could be made to CBOs, with the intention of enhancing their voices and influence in the sectors where they worked.

"Nothing can be done if we are all quiet. If we speak out we encourage others to speak out."

MAGI has gathered under its umbrella a grouping of important and varied CBOs that contribute to some of the most important fields of Hivos endeavour in South Africa. In addition to its core areas of speciality, which include programmes that focus on sexual and reproductive health and rights, HIV and AIDS, GBV, refugee and migrant rights, farmworkers' rights, and the rural poor (with a few grants to culture, arts and sport), MAGI now has significant project dealing with the Defence of Democracy, Rural Mobilisation, a Farmworkers, Migrants and Rural Rights Programme and an Advice Office Programme. In other words, MAGI provides a seeding option for all the areas in which Hivos SA works and also opens the door for a greater emphasis on democracy, social justice and accountability – areas it considers increasingly important.

"We were able to say what our objections were during the hearing."

"Without your support we would not have known about this monster."

In 2012, MAGI was faced with two emergency demands: support to the families of miners affected by the Marikana massacre; and effective lobby by rural women against the provisions of the Traditional Courts Bill. The money for

the Traditional Courts Bill came from the Rural Mobilisation Fund and 20 organisations were funded to attend workshops and participate in the provincial hearings to articulate their objections to the proposed Bill. Hivos SA believes the Bill fails to address the rights of women adequately and further entrenches patriarchy, as these courts are dominated by men. Those who attended the workshops and hearings have continued to challenge traditional authorities where they see them guilty of corruption. They have also been able to partner with other women's organisations, form networks and become part of other networks. This has generally strengthened the movement to oppose the Bill.

The Rural Mobilisation Fund has also made grants available to help farm workers understand their rights. Given the current unrest in farming areas, and the concern that they may spread, these grants have assumed special importance. Other grantees have included specific advice offices in the Free State and Limpopo and The Trust for Community Outreach and Education.

MAGI was also able to assist when additional research was required for deposition to the Farlam commission investigating the Marikana massacres. This money came from the Rural Mobilisation Fund as well, while other money to support the Marikana miners came from the Defence of Democracy allocations in the general MAGI pool. Other Defence of Democracy funds provided a range of services including a community newspaper, opposing the Secrecy Bill, building co-operatives, a workshop for active citizenry, a march to demand the provision of services, and educational human rights documentaries.

MAGI gave over 70 grants between December 2011 and December 2012. Early in 2012, the MAGI evaluation system was used to aggregate the results of MAGI from 2010 and some useful findings from this were that there is a need for:

- The strengthening of the LGBTI sector;
- Support for GBV organisations, which is now coming strongly from the JGF;
- An improvement in women participation in most areas;
- Cross-sectoral activities in some areas;
- More capacity-building;
- More work on lobbying and advocacy, crucial aspects of amplifying the voice of CBOs.

For the period under review, MAGI, with its various aspects, was supported by Hivos Netherlands, The Atlantic Philanthropies, Ford Foundation, the CS Mott Foundation, the Raith Foundation, and the Bertha Foundation.

06

THE MIGRATION PROGRAMME

The Migration Programme consists of two key components: the Integrated Refugee Rights Programme (IRRP), supported by the Atlantic Philanthropies; and the Eastern Cape Migration Programme (ECMP), funded by the European Union (EU).

Initially, the IRRP involved nine partners offering a range of services to migrants and refugees, and then another three groups dealing with xenophobia were added. This initial prong of the Migration Programme seeks to address the flaws in the refugee reception offices, work with individual police stations



Members of the SAPS at a workshop on Refugee Law, Arrest and Detention, in Grahamstown for the Albany Cluster

Image: Courtesy of Hivos partner Project for Conflict Resolution and Development



Refugees picketing outside the Department of Home Affairs against the closure of the Port Elizabeth Refugee Reception Office

Image: Courtesy of Hivos partner Project for Conflict Resolution and Development

and officers, and deal with unlawful arrests and detentions, disregard for legal processes, the migrants themselves, access to basic services and pervasive xenophobia. The participating organisations meet twice a year to discuss strategy and at the last meeting strategic interventions that emerged included advocacy, campaigns and improvements in accountability mechanisms; mobilisation among youth and communities on access to health, education and economic activity; strategic litigation; access to justice and improving the justice system as a whole; media and

communications; networks and strengthening partnerships; attitude change and behaviour change through involvement at school level; gender integration into all of these; and strengthening the funding base for the sector.

The second aspect of the programme works with a number of Eastern Cape organisations on an Eastern Cape Migrant, Refugee and Asylum Seeker Programme proposal as an extension of the IRRP work. This partnership was supported by the EU over three years from 2010 and is a collaboration between Hivos LOSA, the Project for Conflict Resolution and Development, Social Change Assistance Trust (SCAT) and the Refugee Rights Centre at the

Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University. A current proposal looks specifically at the gender dimensions of migration and the particular issues affecting women migrants.

The joint efforts of this group helped to prevent the total closure of the government's Port Elizabeth Centre for Refugees in 2011. The court later ruled that closing down the centre was completely unlawful.

Through this work, Hivos SA has demonstrated a niche in the rights and citizenship area. It has also acquired a rounded picture of just what that means in a constitutional and continental country like South Africa.

07

IN ADDITION AND IN CONNECTION

The Collaborative Fund for Leadership and HIV Prevention builds on the MAC AIDS Fund (MAF) Leadership Initiative in South Africa to provide grants for project scale-up and implementation, capacity-building for organisations, and ongoing mentorship and leadership development. In the last year, the focus has been on enabling the fifth cohort's scale-up and implementation and the second phase scale-up for selected projects, as well as deeper scale-up work with all the cohorts participating in the programme. There have also been close links with the JGF, allowing for exchange, sharing and cross-fertilisation of experiences and expertise. The idea behind this is to promote the development of HIV prevention activities at community level. See It, Sign It, Know It, Share It builds the capacity of deaf peer educators on HIV and AIDS, Masibakhokele Empilweni emphasises women traditional leadership in the era of AIDS, Zero Tolerance for Gender Inequalities at Durban University of Technology spreads the message to university campuses and Playing it Safe, focusing on in-prison peer activities and programmes..

"For well over a decade, Gay and Lesbian Memory in Action (GALA) has – with the support of Hivos– sought to capture, preserve and disseminate the experiences and histories of LGBTI people. It is no exaggeration to say that without the involvement of Hivos, such an endeavour would have been unimaginable. From the outset, Hivos has championed GALA's work, providing not only vital financial support, but also the wisdom and guidance of many years working with the LGBTI sector.

When we made the decision to expand the scope and reach of our work, Hivos encouraged us to think creatively about how we could move beyond the traditional archival model. With its support, GALA has been able to launch a regional programme to implement in 2013. Hivos has supported a number of innovative programmes at GALA, including our HIV prevention work with the deaf community and our outreach work with LGBTI refugees and migrants.

Hivos's relationship with GALA provides so much more than financial support – without Hivos's unwavering belief in our work, GALA would never have reached the point at which it is today."

GALA Director



Somali women picketing outside the Department of Home Affairs against the closure of the Port Elizabeth Refugee Reception Office

Image: Courtesy of Hivos partner Project for Conflict Resolution and Development

08

MOVING FORWARD

Without losing hold of its original space linking it to HIV and AIDS, gender and refugees, Hivos SA has grown organically into a web of interconnected causes which encompass some of the most critical issues facing South Africa today. Together, these causes form a strong support for the key challenges of democracy, accountability and social justice and Hivos SA is proud to be able to contribute to what it hopes will be a sustainable social edifice for the 20th Century.

The programmes and projects are growing and developing and the donor base increasing. They strengthen one another and are finding ways for funders to participate in innovative grant-making

and programme implementation that show immediate as well as long-term results. In a context where there are decreasing levels of donor income, new opportunities have to be sought, new partnerships developed and new ideas hatched. The big issues in South Africa are yet to be solved – inequality and poverty are as pronounced as ever, effective governance and accountability are under threat and the provisions of the constitution meaningless for many. Hivos SA still has a lot of work to do and an ongoing role in the development of South Africa to play.

January 2013

Hivos-SA

7th Floor
25 Owl Street
Auckland Park
Johannesburg
2092
South Africa

Postnet Suite 515
Private Bag X113
Melville 2109
Tel +27 11 726 1090