



# Hivos in South Africa

A report on the activities of Hivos South Africa in 2013



**Hivos**  
people unlimited

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## About Hivos

Hivos South Africa, the Humanist Institute for Cooperation with Developing Countries, is a non-governmental organisation based in Johannesburg, South Africa. Hivos has its roots in the Netherlands, where it was established in 1968.

After years of supporting South Africans in the struggle against apartheid, the South Africa office was established in 2006, and the Hivos regional office in Harare, Zimbabwe. Taking into account the socio-economic and political challenges in the country, the office in South Africa was established with the aim of working together with local organisations towards free, fair and sustainable communities in which citizens have equal access to the resources and opportunities required for their development.

Hivos believes in the creativity and capacity of individuals. Quality, co-operation and innovation form the core values of Hivos' philosophy. Hivos is committed to the poor and the marginalised, and envisages that the ultimate benchmark for its work and efforts is the sustainable improvement in their conditions. The empowerment of women is an essential concern of all its programmes. Hivos provides financial support, enables capacity development and facilitates networks and partnership-building as well as knowledge development and dissemination for local community based organisations and non-governmental organisations.

## Director's Note



2013 has come to a close in our books. It was a remarkable year in many respects. The deteriorating health and passing away of former president Nelson Mandela marked the end of the era of hope and optimism. The current South African government continues to be challenged to live up to the expectations of the population and improve the standards of living of the poorest and most marginalised South Africans.

Though many things have changed and improved in the 20 years of a free and democratic South Africa, it is not enough and not always in the right direction.

The stagnating economic growth, the corruption and scandals surrounding government at all levels, and the clear lack of accountability and ability to deliver basic services, highlight the ever greater need for a strong civil society. Unfortunately, 2013 demonstrated that civil society is crumbling and falling apart due to a lack of funding, leadership and a united voice to tackle the issues. Hivos notes these developments with increasing concern.

With three double efforts Hivos tries to address and support civil society, but at times the need is a hundred times greater than we can address alone. For this reason, 2014 will be dedicated to working on building stronger alliances and networks with new role players in support of civil society, such as the private sector and knowledge institutes. In this way, we aim to support the emergence of a societal movement to bring about a lasting change that is so desperately needed for still too many communities in many parts of the country.

This annual report outlines our programmes and their impact. Overall, Hivos South Africa was able to make a significant difference with our programmes. The Multi Agency Grants Initiative (MAGI) has supported over 50 community based organisations and NGOs to address the many issues around social inequality, injustice and marginalisation. The Joint Gender

Fund directly supported 14 key organisations, but also managed to organise a national dialogue between the Civilian Secretariat of Police and civil society, as well as a dialogue between the Office of the Premier of the Northern Cape and civil society to strengthen the response against rape.

The regional Sexual Diversity and Rights programme supported over 50 LGBTI initiatives in the Southern Africa region. With the increasing harassment of LGBTI individuals and more anti-LGBTI legislation proposed and signed into law in many African countries, it is of utmost importance that local LGBTI organisations in the region are equipped and able to tackle these threats. The refugee and migrants work unfortunately came to a temporary halt following the end of the EU funded programme in the Eastern Cape in 2013. However, the programme's external evaluation called for an immediate follow-up to secure and nurture the gains made over the last 3 years, most notably in the education and justice sectors. Hivos will take the lead in securing resources for a follow-up programme in the Eastern Cape and to support the work of a cluster of organisations working on refugee and migrant rights in South Africa.

The further development of the Hivos South Africa rights-based programmes will position us well as a partner in the previously mentioned movement

for change. We will adapt and adjust our role and programmes as the needs and circumstances require. One can anticipate that in the near future Hivos South Africa will be working in unexpected contexts and activities.

I wish to conclude with a couple of words of gratitude. First and foremost, thanks to the communities and organisations which have invited us in and allowed us to work with them. Without that trust, open communication and partnership, our work would be meaningless. Further, I would like to thank our donors and supporters for their on-going support and confidence in our work. Although we are sad that Atlantic Philanthropies has left South Africa, we are heartened to see that other and new donors and philanthropists have stepped up their efforts in the country.

Having only joined the South Africa Office as the new Director in April 2013, I would like to thank my predecessor Jon Campbell for building and leaving behind a strong and meaningful Hivos South Africa. Without his vision, Hivos South Africa would not be here. Last but not least, I would like to give a big thank you to the Hivos South Africa team for making it all happen!

**Paul Jansen**  
Director, Hivos South Africa



## Context

Hivos has for the past 7 years been committed to working together with civil society organisations in South Africa to improve the quality of life of people, providing financial support, facilitating capacity enhancement, effective interactions as well as the development and sharing of knowledge to empower and uplift communities.

The year 2014 will mark 20 years of democracy in South Africa, during which time the country has come a long way in overcoming some of the social injustices of the apartheid era. Despite notable gaps in services, South Africa has delivered housing, water and electricity to millions since 1994 and boasts a widely admired constitution and an active civil society, yet it continues to struggle with high unemployment, has one of the world's highest rates of violent crime and is still working through issues of race and identity.

Many of the inequalities created and maintained by apartheid still remain in South Africa. Income inequality has worsened since the end of apartheid; as a result many South Africans live in dire poverty. Many black South Africans struggle to own land. A poor education system produces unemployable youths and the poor remain at the frontline of such challenges.

HIV and AIDS is another grave problem in the face of an ailing public health system. More than five million South Africans have been infected in a population of over fifty two million people.

Non-nationals, particularly asylum seekers, refugees and other international migrants living in South Africa face many challenges which make it difficult for them to fully exercise and enjoy their human rights.

Violence against women is another major problem in South Africa, which calls for immediate intervention focusing on

primary prevention rather than reliance on the criminal justice system.

Despite having the most progressive constitution with regards to same-sex relationships in Africa, South Africa continues to be plagued by some of the worst cases of homophobic-related hate crimes and violence, for example rape and murder of lesbians and other gender non-conforming people in townships and rural areas.

South Africa's energy crisis which results in electricity blackouts from time to time continues to affect South Africans at all levels. Instability and unrest in the mining sector with long-term strikes and massive retrenchments of workers also has a negative impact on the economy.

South Africa has a number of civil society organisations working to better the lives of South African residents, however they are struggling to survive as traditional funding sources for NGOs dry up and grants are being reduced. This is due to various factors, including the notion that South Africa is viewed as a middle income economy, and donor money is channelled to countries seen as more needy.

While the country has made great and notable strides, South Africa's progressive legislation and policies that are meant to promote and protect the rights of minorities, often do not trickle down into everyday lives of ordinary South Africans and others living in the country. Frustration and anger at the level of services, coupled by violence and corruption is at the heart of many of the protests and strikes taking place throughout the country.

It is against this background that Hivos South Africa continues to work with local partners to ensure free, fair and sustainable communities in South Africa through local and regional programmes which aim to strengthen civil society's capacity to tackle issues affecting them and to bring about change.

## The Multi Agency Grants Initiative (MAGI)

MAGI is a collaborative venture between Atlantic Philanthropies, the Raith Foundation, Ford Foundation and Charles Stuart Mott Foundation. In 2013 Tshikululu Social Investments joined the programme with a specific capacity development support initiative for nine community based organisations. The specific purpose of the MAGI fund is to provide small grants to organisations at community level. Now in its eighth year of operation, MAGI has disbursed more than R13 Million to over 50 diverse community based organisations (CBOs) in South Africa, thereby promoting a stronger and more sustainable CBO sector through capacity building and effective partnership-building.

The participation of multiple donors in MAGI facilitates the sharing of resources, reduction of overheads and increased effectiveness. The partnership has been set up with the explicit objective of developing a best-practice methodology and a model for indigenous grant-making capacity.

All the contributing agencies in MAGI are strategic and developmental grant-makers with a strong rights-based approach. For instance, they see women's participation and empowerment as central to developmental programming. Their collective knowledge and experience spans decades, providing richness and depth to the work of MAGI. The programme continues to use the different sectors to disburse its funds through the following main components:

### Limpopo farmworkers and migrants rights

The overall objective of this project is to build the capacity of advice offices and other human rights NGOs and CBOs to enable them to provide better services to their farm and migrant worker clients and other vulnerable people.

In 2013 MAGI supported six advice offices in different parts of Limpopo Province to work with local organisations to ensure effective resolution of cases for their farm and

migrant worker clients. First, the organisations conducted an evidence-based research looking at the service needs of migrants and farm workers and other vulnerable people.

This was critical in informing strategies going forward. They then developed a comprehensive and integrated strategy to respond to issues faced by farmworkers and migrants in Limpopo.

More than 1000 clients benefited from this partnership with advice offices, mainly through a series of workshops aimed at increasing the groups' knowledge on their human and labour rights. The advice offices also rendered para legal services to clients and referred appropriate cases to law clinics for litigation. They also worked with the provincial Department of Agriculture to ensure that farm inspectors regularly visit farms to assess whether farm management complies with government regulations and labour laws.

This programme successfully created a platform for networking and peer learning between the six participating organisations.



*Hilda Modiba of Mankweng Community Law Advice Office, holding a community meeting in Limpopo Mankweng Advice Office  
© Hivos*

## Defence of Democracy

In the context of increasing attacks on democracy, freedom of expression and human rights in South Africa, Atlantic Philanthropies, with contributions from the Ford Foundation and the Raith Foundation, set up this special fund under the umbrella of MAGI. Its aim is to defend democracy against a backdrop of populist attacks on the rule of law, the judiciary, the media and the Constitution.

During 2013 MAGI supported 24 organisations under this fund, six of which were organisations from the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex (LGBTI) sector. These organisations provided a variety of services and, key to those were activities that were aimed at defending democracy through promoting human rights and the realisation of provisions made by the Constitution in protecting those rights. For example, during the 2013 MAGI supported organisations such as the International Labour Research and Information Group (ILRIG) on their activities to, among others, build leadership and develop new forms of trade union organisations in South Africa, facilitate public participation by workers unions and improve women's activism and leadership within these unions.

## Rural Mobilisation Fund

2013 marked the centenary of the 1913 Land Act which dispossessed the majority of South Africans of their land. There has been limited success under the new democracy in restoring land and addressing inequalities. A MAGI initiative aimed to spark activism in this area by funding rural organisations working on land restitution, food security and access to land, as well as supporting small scale farmers.

The Rural Mobilisation Fund (RMF), also under the umbrella of MAGI, was established to strengthen the capacity of community based grassroots organisations to engage in struggles for social justice in rural areas of South Africa. Its primary aim is provide communities with resources in order to oppose:

Unlawful evictions from farms;

- The Communal Land Rights Act and other legislation proposed in the former Bantustan areas;

- Unconstitutional aspects of communal law;
- Granting of mining concessions to private sector companies without taking into account the consequences for the communities and their livelihoods; and
- Pollution of water sources and air quality, as well as the exploitation of bio-diversity.

Resources were also granted to help communities seek access to health, education and housing in terms of section 27 of the Constitution and to promote fair tenure.

About 11 organisations were funded under RMF to help increase their activities, plan campaigns, and engage government departments. Campaigns were focused on rural development, access to land and the plight of the landless in South Africa. These efforts, together with work of other civil society organisations in South Africa, contributed to the government announcing the possibility for land restitution and claims being reopened again.

## Free State Advice Offices Programme

Under the auspices of the Free State Community Advice Office Programme, MAGI partnered with the CS Mott Foundation to support five advice offices within the Free State. Organisations were selected from five districts to become hubs which would support other organisations. The aim is to establish forums for better service delivery on access to justice programmes. This programme has supported about 1436 clients who sought assistance on dealing with issues such as community conflicts, labour disputes, unlawful dismissals and domestic violence. This process succeeded in recovering approximately R325, 000 from different institutions on behalf of the clients.

In addition, capacity building workshops were conducted in different towns educating people of their rights. Over 2184 people participated in this process, the majority of whom were women.

## In Conclusion

In 2013 MAGI achieved its objectives but recognised that it is important to build on these successes to ensure that community voices are amplified. The MAGI programme embarked on a strategic review towards the end of 2013 with the view to aligning its programmes with local needs and challenges and to better direct its activities and support for greater impact. From 2014 MAGI's focus will be on three important themes: access to justice; access to services; and local economic development as well as social cohesion. Instead of the risk of diluting its impact through spreading its activities too thinly, MAGI will limit the number of provinces it works in so as to achieve better results.



*Staff of Masisukumeni Women Crisis Centre in control offering support to women victims in Mpumalanga  
© Hivos*



*Community of Dewetsdorp, in Free State where Tshireletso Against Women Abuse Offices operates © Hivos*

## Sexual Diversity and Rights Programme

The Sexual Diversity and Rights programme operates in an environment where social stigma and homophobia continues to result in discrimination, harassment, violence and the violation of the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex (LGBTI) people. Despite having the most progressive constitution in regards to same-sex relationships in Africa, South Africa continues to be plagued by some of the worst cases of homophobic-related hate crimes and violence. South Africa already has in place many laws and policies to address the violence and discrimination of LGBTI people; what is sorely lacking is effective implementation of those provisions. It is incumbent upon the South African government to take immediate steps to honour its promise of equality, non-discrimination, and a life of dignity for LGBTI people: failure to do so is a betrayal of the Constitution, and imperils the rights of all South Africans.

More broadly, in Southern Africa intolerance towards LGBTI individuals and organisations can be attributed to, among others, laws which make same sex activity illegal. In 38 African countries, and all the Southern African countries with the exception of South Africa, same sex conduct is criminalised. LGBTI individuals experience repression and harassment from state actors, and many of them are arrested and prosecuted for same sex activity. LGBTI individuals are also subject to harassment, threats, violence and extortion by members of their own communities and they are frequently derided in the media, by religious leaders and by politicians.

This creates an unsafe environment for LGBTI individuals to live openly in regard to their sexual orientation and gender identity, and hinders their access to health, safety and other public services. In some countries, such as Zimbabwe it is difficult for organisations to advocate or offer services to LGBTI persons. Their offices are raided and equipment and documents are confiscated contributing to the further vulnerability of staff and members of the organisations.

The vision of Free 2B Me, Hivos' Sexual Diversity and Rights programme, is of an LGBTI community in Southern Africa which experiences no prejudice or discrimination, is free to

express themselves and fully exercise their human rights without fear of hostility or rejection, in communities that are well-informed about lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex issues (LGBTI) and which are accepting of the LGBTI community.

Free 2B Me is a regional programme active in 10 Southern African countries: Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. The objective is to provide support (both financial and non-financial) to projects and initiatives to effectively execute work that will promote as well as safeguard LGBTI rights, thereby creating larger opportunities for sexual minorities to enjoy their ability to live freely and be accepted by and have full participation in society. The support given is in the form of direct grant making, capacity development, facilitating effective networking as well as executing our own knowledge development and dissemination initiatives which had the additional effect of informing our programme strategies and intervention.



The SDR programmes work is backed by a number of funders who believe in sexual diversity and rights for LGBTI people in the region.

These include:

- American Jewish World Service (AJWS) funds supported organisations that do work aiming to enhance implementation of and respect for human rights of LGBTIs and to increase social acceptance and inclusion of LGBTI people in their communities in South Africa.
- Funds from the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign affairs (MFS) supported projects that aim to create a society in which everyone can participate freely and fully regardless of sexual orientation or gender identity, with a focus on strengthening the LGBTI movement.
- Human Rights Fund (HRF) and the National Postcode Lottery (NPL) Funds were granted to projects that worked to strengthen and protect LGBTI organisations and rights defenders in Southern Africa as well as enhancing social acceptance of LGBTI people in Southern African societies.
- The Arcus Foundation has been supporting projects that address sexual orientation and gender identity (SOGI) and human rights in South Africa
- Multi Agency Grants Initiative (MAGI), grants were made to strengthen CBOs through direct funding, the provision of support for capacity building activities and by fostering more effective partnerships and collaboration among CBOs and NGOs.

Our support is tailored to meet the differing needs of organisations, and is organised into four main components:

### **Moving Safely:**

Creating a safe environment for LGBTIs, enhancing the plurality of LGBTI organisations, influencing policy for the benefit of political change and facilitating public awareness.

### **Effective Work:**

Capacity enhancement, two-way learning, generating and sharing specific knowledge.

### **Purposeful Integration:**

Supporting LGBTI-friendly projects in education, the police force or service, healthcare, and the media as well as the use of information and communication technologies (ICT) in order to facilitate LGBTI activities.

### **Growing Bigger:**

Encouraging further development of global and regional LGBTI networks and representation of LGBTI organisations on regional and global bodies.

### **Getting Stronger:**

Coordinating with like-minded donor organisations to increase effectiveness, as well as to stimulate cooperation between the LGBTI movement and other social movements.

### **Knowledge Development:**

Creating, sharing and knowledge for LGBTI development interventions in order to generate new solutions that integrate different types of knowledge.

Against this background, during 2013 the SDR programme has worked with over 50 organisations in Southern Africa in different capacities.

### Strategic Grant Making

- The programme supported 20 emerging community-based organisations amplifying civic voices with projects and programmes related to advocacy for rights, health, education, justice service delivery and awareness raising.
- The programme supported seven new initiatives for safe spaces, rights education and empowerment, and advocacy.
- Seven LGBTI organisations were supported who work to create a society in which everyone can participate freely and fully regardless of sexual orientation or gender identity, with a focus on strengthening the LGBTI Movement.
- The programme supported four projects that worked to increase visibility of LGBTI groups and themes in Southern African societies.
- It facilitated and supported four joint initiative projects of LGBTI groups and mainstream organisations to advance LGBTI emancipation.

This has enabled LGBTI CSO's and NGO's across the region to become more visible and to raise their voices on matters affecting the LGBTI community. Partners have been able to participate in awareness raising and visibility events as well as other relevant initiatives through this support. Partners continue to raise awareness in schools, churches and at community level about the rights of LGBTI people. Relationships with churches and schools were strengthened and there is general awareness of the existence of LGBTI people in communities. Some organisations have also formed working relationships with key role-players and civil society institutions in the health, justice and education sectors.

### Facilitating Partnerships, Networks and Movement Building

- The programme supported initiatives focused on national and regional network building through peer exchanges and alliance building.
- It supported initiatives to stimulate collaborative work, resulting in the formulation of thematic subgroups in the Southern African region (movement building and safety and security).

- It supported the development of working partnerships with non-governmental service providers, civil society groupings and social movements in the respective areas towards the integration of, and responses to the issues of LGBTI persons within their programmes, services and campaigns.
- It convened and supported a long term process that aims to strengthen LGBTI organisations in implementing projects leading to enhanced safety and security in the region (Malawi, Mozambique, South Africa and Zimbabwe).

As a result, the organised LGBTI community in Southern Africa has grown bigger and increased its cooperation within the LGBTI movement and other social movements. Through collaborative work organisations have also been able to learn from each other and to speak in one voice amplifying their impact.

### Capacity Development

Through the regional capacity development trajectory programme 'Twafiika', 20 LGBTI organisations in Southern Africa are in a process of acquiring Organisational Development (OD) leadership skills for transforming governance and management practices for institutional development and sustained engagement of civil society organisations in their activist roles. These organisations are also being supported with long-term coaching to strengthen their capacities in the role of guiding new and enhanced strategic directions and specific planned change-action steps in their organisation.

In addition to the above regional interventions, in South Africa:

- The programme supported five emerging LGBTI CBO's to receive in-house capacity development on project management, financial management and marketing management.
- The programme enhanced the capacity of LGBTI grassroots leaders by supporting a process to equip a cadre of emerging LGBTI leaders in South Africa to effectively address HIV prevention, gender equality and sexuality in their communities.

As a result these organisations have now strengthened their core activities in terms of content and strategy, and improved the quality of their information, training and education activities for their target communities. LGBTI rights defenders and more than 25 LGBTI organisations in Southern Africa have increased capacity to effectively advocate for LGBTI rights.

### Knowledge Development

The programme continues to review and analyse LGBTI studies to inform advocacy, knowledge sharing and identification of knowledge gaps in the region. In 2013 we collected and catalogued close to 150 articles related to LGBTI rights and health.

These have been organised thematically as well as by country and uploaded on to the Dignity, Diversity and Rights (DiDiRi) website ([www.didiri.org](http://www.didiri.org)) which is accessible to our partners and interested parties. We also conducted a review of safety

and security issues facing LGBTI individuals and our partners in the region which is accessible on the Hivos website (<http://hivos.org/focal-area/lgbt-rights?snid=339>). The report has been widely disseminated among our partners and networks and is assisting many organisations to make informed safety and security decisions when planning their programmes.

Based on our work and interaction with partners to date, it is evident that initiatives aiming to promote rights and acceptance of the LGBT community in the region remains crucial and requires on-going investment to strengthen the sector, build strategic alliances and ensure voices of the marginalised are amplified and heard.

However while the situation seems bleak, it is worth noting that we have managed to partner and support organisations that have made remarkable strides in ensuring dignity and respect of LGBTI people as well as increased social acceptance and inclusion among their communities.



Yaya Mavudla celebrating Johannesburg Gay Pride. © Iranti-Org



*"Never, never and never again shall it be that this beautiful land will again experience the oppression of one by another..."*  
Nelson Mandela



## The Joint Gender Fund (JGF)

The Joint Gender Fund (JGF) was established in 2008 as a collaborative funding mechanism by donors - Irish Aid, Ford Foundation and Hivos South Africa, with the aim to support civil society organisations working to fight gender-based violence in South Africa.

The fund was subsequently expanded to include the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) and the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), now known as the Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development (DFATD).

Hivos, as a fund manager for the JGF has played a key role in shaping the mechanism and ensuring its effectiveness and efficiency.

JGF supports integrated, comprehensive and transformative programming interventions that specifically link responses to gender-based violence to the context of poverty and HIV and AIDS, recognising the broader context of inequality in South Africa. The fund contributes towards building a strengthened sector by supporting coordination and collaboration between donors, civil society organisations and government and by enhancing leadership and providing funding for innovative programmes that seek to address drivers of the high levels of violence against women and girls in South Africa. The strategy of the JGF is embedded within a sustainable human rights development framework that understands gender-based violence as a significant indicator of gender inequality in the country. We believe that effectively address the issue of gender-based violence, an integrated framework that tackles poverty, HIV and AIDS and inequality is required.

*Members of Izwi Lembokodo Helpline by JGF partner Justice and Women marketing their helpline which helps women in problem situations. © Hivos*



In 2013 the JGF, together with partners, achieved the following:

### Increased donor coordination and collaboration in relation to gender-based violence

- The five participating donors continued to play an active role within the fund contributing funds and participating in strategic processes. Even though DFATD (CIDA) does not contribute financially to the JGF, it continues to participate in processes with other donors, offering, among others, technical support to partners through their experts in specific themes.
- JGF also attracted new donors, among them, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), Douglas Murray Trust (DGMT) and United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

JGF's approach of building relationships in an ongoing way and finding the points of connection with respective donors remains a key strategy. We position ourselves strategically to gain donor confidence alongside good operational systems.

### Increased coordination between government and civil society in their responses to GBV, HIV and AIDS and poverty

Two key interventions of the JGF in 2013 were: a national dialogue hosted in partnership with the Civilian Secretariat for Police and JGF civil society partners; and a provincial dialogue in partnership with the Office of the Premier in the Northern Cape, both of which focused on strengthening the responses to rape. These two interventions contributed towards creating the space for dialogue around gender-based violence and provided the opportunity for government and civil society to collectively grapple with challenges and define solutions. JGF's engagement with government at local, provincial and national levels aims to strengthen the capacity for meaningful partnerships that contribute towards a strengthened response to gender-based violence.

The national and provincial dialogue resulted in the deeper understanding of issues and problems confronting policing and those faced by survivors of gender-based violence, and helped to establish political commitment from the South African Police Service (SAPS) to work with civil society to make safer spaces for women and girls within communities.

### Strengthened collaboration between civil society organisations for innovative responses to GBV

During 2013 the JGF continued to create spaces for engagement among civil society organisations from which lessons and challenges could be shared and strategies developed. This was done through inviting a range of partners who work directly with SAPS to the National Dialogue to share experiences and knowledge. JGF also hosted a partner-wide workshop inviting all civil society partners and producing an electronic newsletter to share lessons emerging from strategies used across civil society and linking partners with one another.

### Enhanced leadership in the GBV civil society sector

- The JGF organised a strategic meeting in April 2013 which enabled civil society partners to engage directly with a range of donors and to share their strategic approaches to addressing GBV. During November 2013, JGF hosted a roundtable with some of its Gauteng based partners during the visit of Hivos' new CEO, to South Africa.
- JGF also commissioned the Human Sciences Research Council to conduct research exploring funding in the GBV civil society sector, with the view to understanding the scale, focus, opportunities and challenges. This research engaged with both civil society organisations and donors and was presented during the partner-wide workshop. More data is currently being gathered to finalise the report which will be published in 2014.

- The national partner-wide meeting with civil society partners in November 2013 focused on strategically repositioning the sector. This engagement has been key to providing a space for honest dialogue between different civil society organisations on some of the external and internal challenges for CSO programming on GBV.

**Grant making to implement a more integrated, comprehensive and transformational response to GBV, HIV and AIDS and poverty**

In 2013 the JGF made grants to over 14 organisations, including to Justice and Women (JAW), the One in Nine Campaign, the Rural Development Support Program (RSDP), and Project Empower. All these organisations continue to play a key role in empowering women who have been marginalised by poverty, HIV status, geographical location, age and other differentiators.

Results by existing partnerships demonstrate integrated, comprehensive and transformative responses to GBV, HIV and AIDS and poverty. For example, partners such as Labour Research Services (LRS) in collaboration with Gender @ Work (G@W) programme have developed programmes that deliberately seek to enhance diversity and break down traditional boundaries by drawing on organisations from different provinces and by mixing urban and rural realities, bringing together people with different kinds of livelihoods and experiences with HIV and AIDS and GBV, and thereby valuing diverse sexualities and identities.

LRS has traditionally worked with the trade unions but through the JGF supported programme it is now working with unions, rural development organisations and LGBTI groups. The collaboration between LRS and G@W in recent years has demonstrated that Gender Action Learning Programme achieves profound changes at the individual, organisational and community levels.



*Doing it themselves, women who work with project empower grow own food © Hivos*

## The Integrated Refugee Rights Programme

The Integrated Refugee Rights Programme (IRRP) seeks to protect the human rights of asylum seekers, refugees and undocumented migrants in South Africa and to ensure that they are able to access services such as health and education as prescribed in the country's Constitution.

The 9 NGOs supported by the IRRP programme work in an integrated, flexible and collaborative way to impact on policy and practice that affects refugees and asylum-seekers. The IRRP cluster focuses on advocacy, lobbying and litigation and aims to put pressure on government to develop enabling policies for non-nationals. Its strategic focal outcome is to ensure an effective justice system for migrants that will assist migrants to access key services.

During 2013, one of the successes of the IRRP cluster was to delay the closure of the refugee reception offices (RRO), as government wished to concentrate all refugees and asylum seekers closer to the country's borders.

Further battles won through the IRRP were:

- The establishment of a policy by the National Department of Education to employ foreign teachers;
- The extension of access to social assistance to refugees;
- Securing the commitment of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to oppose the closure of RROs;
- The Department of Home Affairs issuing identity and travel documents for refugees and migrants where state agencies have not complied with government legislation; and
- The order of the Eastern Cape High Court that the Department of Home Affairs must re-open the RRO Port-Elizabeth.

IRRP cluster members also form part of UNHCR and SADC meetings which work to keep the South African situation on the agenda.

As a result of cluster members' training and capacity building activities the programme has noted positive changes in the understanding of the Refugee Act and the kinds of judgements passed by magistrates. There have also been positive changes in the way refugees are treated in public institutions such as hospitals and at police-stations, and a greater number of refugees and migrants are seeking legal assistance. There is also a noted willingness to accept migrants within schools and communities.

The legal organisations within the cluster have provided legal assistance to hundreds of refugees. This assistance included on matters related to asylum-seekers and refugees' interaction with the Department of Home Affairs, detention intervention, access to health and education, extension of permits, harassment and intimidation by the SAPS, and attacks and killings (particularly targeted at the Somali Community).

Monitoring activities continue at the Musina border and at the RROs, and refugees and asylum-seekers are referred for legal assistance when they need it. There are active networks of organisations working in the refugee rights sector in Musina, Durban and the Eastern Cape.

While there have been many significant interventions and successes by the cluster, a continuing challenge for the sector to tackle is the broader implications for both NGOs and refugees and asylum-seekers of the proposed move of the refugee reception offices (RRO's) to the borders – presently being disputed through legal action by partners.

There are several strategic advantages for working in a cluster. There is a greater complementarity of work and sharing of skills and resources. This enabled those organisations acting at a national or policy level to link to local grassroots organisations and to decentralise their work. It sent out key public messages, succeeding as a conduit for 'smaller' voices and assisted CBOs that operated in underserved areas. Refugees everywhere could benefit from strategic legal interventions. In addition, some of the organisations undertaking legal work were also able to work in other cities ensuring a greater reach. The cluster has been able to mobilise quickly as a rapid reaction force, and was able to slow down bad practice through targeted legal intervention.

## Eastern Cape Migrant, Refugee and Asylum Seeker Programme

The Eastern Cape Migrant, Refugee and Asylum Seeker Programme (ECMP) was developed to address the ever increasing prevalence of xenophobic sentiments that was manifested through violent attacks in 2008 and then again in 2010. The Eastern Cape has always been woefully under-resourced and Hivos South Africa, together with the Social Change Assistance Trust (SCAT) and the Project for Conflict Resolution and Development (PCRD), took the initiative to design a programme that could address both the resource problems and the xenophobia.

The programme has been contextualised by the prominence of Somali and Ethiopian refugees and asylum seekers in the Eastern Cape, together with the reluctance of Department of Home Affairs to provide adequate and necessary services to these groupings. The unfortunate reality of the South African political system remains one that is riddled with corruption, provides poor service delivery and is burdened by huge scale unemployment. This together with a lack of political will at national level regarding refugees often leads to an outpouring of frustration and anger from the local community towards these marginalised groups.

This programme seeks to contribute to the creation of a just, rights-based and enabling environment for cross-border migrants in South Africa. Working with local refugee and migrant groups, legal service providers and NGOs in Port Elizabeth, the programme provides a much needed service in the province.

A dedicated component focuses on monitoring the Refugee Reception Office (RRO) while also addressing its capacity deficits. Work with schools and local government departments addresses issues of integration and xenophobia. Widespread dissemination of programme outputs have begun to broaden public understanding locally, inform key stakeholders and raise awareness on the efforts to promote a rights-based enabling environment for migrants.

The main target groups are government departments, including the Department of Home Affairs, South African

Police Service, Department of Social Development, Department of Health, Department of Education as well as community organisations, including Black Sash, and the Red Cross. Target groups also include local refugee communities, local community advice offices, local government officials, and local community leaders and members. The programme has successfully reached out to target groups throughout the Eastern Cape.

In 2013 the programme worked successfully towards the following achievements:

- Greater compliance by government officials, including staff at the Refugee Reception Office and members of the SAPS with legislation, protocols and policy directives in general and refugee law in particular. This was also facilitated by increased monitoring of the RRO and actions of police, as well as by direct training to address capacity deficits for police, magistrates, legal aid providers and the National Prosecuting Authority (NPA). The work in this area has enabled staff to secure the release of detained refugees and to ensure protection against indiscriminate fines and even deportation. The relationship with SAPS has been strengthened through the provision of training as well as by the constant communication between the cluster and station commanders and programme staff. This has also given us the opportunity to offer value-added networking and briefing sessions.
- An increase of legal services rendered to refugees and other migrants through expanding the current services offered, and improving the services of paralegal and legal staff through training and capacity development. The geographic scope of service provision was expanded to include areas outside of Port Elizabeth. This has taken place through the Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University Refugee Rights Centre (NMMU RRC).
- The training of staff at 10 advice offices and the direct engagement with refugees and security and legal institutions in the Eastern Cape has increased the capacity

of the programme to address refugee issues in the outlying areas of the Eastern Cape where they are more marginalised.

- Organised groups of migrants and refugees are now acting jointly through a stakeholder forum and networks to undertake various forms of lobbying. Capacity building of groups has enabled them to better present their interests and champion their rights. Workshops were facilitated for women refugees around gender issues, access to services and refugee rights.
- Local government and the provincial Department of Education have an improved response to xenophobia and are able to address issues of integration through local level and schools programmes. These issues have also been included in the curriculum of educational institutions and are currently being piloted and introduced into Eastern Cape schools. A new admissions policy has been adopted by the Eastern Cape schools which allows for the admission of refugee children. The work on tolerance building is vital in light of the statistics released by SAPS that over 75% of the people arrested during the recent attacks were under-aged school children, some even in their school uniforms.

The ECMP has just completed its third and final year which has seen it train 3729 people, including 2236 men and 1493 women.

Through this process we have also worked very closely with local community members, the Community Policing Forums and local councillors to begin to develop inclusive mechanisms of social cohesion. The programme has also developed key interventions at local government level as well as the district level where it has provided much needed support, training and strategic guidance on the issues of community integration, by-law development and enforcement, and service delivery. It has also encouraged local councillors, their ward committees, the local Community Policing Forums, together with SAPS and the local community to start developing integrated forums and committees to ensure the safe and constructive integration of local residents and foreign nationals.

The programme worked closely with the leadership of the Somali community in the Eastern Cape to build a strong, capacitated and unified body. Unfortunately, it is only after the more recent attacks that different factions were finally committed to start working together. This exciting development will carry forward some of the programme's important work once it has ended.

The programme has contributed to creating a rights based and enabling environment for migrants through challenging the Department of Home Affairs and other government departments to ensure that they adhere to law and policy, and we have provided information and training to officials and South African citizens on the needs of migrants. We have provided legal support to migrants when needed to ensure that their rights are protected. We have begun to work with schools to change the attitudes of children.

One of the unforeseen successes is that the Department of Social Development, through the SA Social Security Agency, agreed to distribute social grants to refugees and migrants who have Section 24 permits but no identity documents.

Although a final evaluation of the programme recommended that it continue, it was brought to an end with the closure of the EU fund. So as not to lose the gains of this initiative, Hivos is taking the lead to find new funding for the follow-up work of this programme in the Eastern Cape.



Linton Harmse NMMU Refugee Rights Centre  
Director facilitating a Refugee Rights workshop ©  
Hivos



Mother and child attended a Social Services Workshop which forms part of ECMP © Hivos

## Financials

Humanist Institute for Co-operation with Developing Countries (South Africa) (NPC)  
(Registration number 2006/017949/08)  
Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2013

### Directors' Responsibilities and Approval

The directors are required in terms of the Companies Act of South Africa to maintain adequate accounting records and are responsible for the content and integrity of the financial statements and related financial information included in this report. It is their responsibility to ensure that the financial statements fairly present the state of affairs of the company as at the end of the financial year and the results of its operations and cash flows for the period then ended, in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards. The external auditors are engaged to express an independent opinion on the financial statements.

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and are based upon appropriate accounting policies consistently applied and supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates.

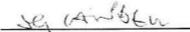
The directors acknowledge that they are ultimately responsible for the system of internal financial control established by the company and place considerable importance on maintaining a strong control environment. To enable the directors to meet these responsibilities, the board sets standards for internal control aimed at reducing the risk of error or loss in a cost effective manner. The standards include the proper delegation of responsibilities within a clearly defined framework, effective accounting procedures and adequate segregation of duties to ensure an acceptable level of risk. These controls are monitored throughout the company and all employees are required to maintain the highest ethical standards in ensuring the company's business is conducted in a manner that in all reasonable circumstances is above reproach. The focus of risk management in the company is on identifying, assessing, managing and monitoring all known forms of risk across the company. While operating risk cannot be fully eliminated, the company endeavours to minimise it by ensuring that appropriate infrastructure, controls, systems and ethical behaviour are applied and managed within predetermined procedures and constraints.

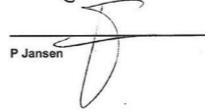
The Code of Corporate Practices and Conduct has been integrated into company strategies and operations.

The directors are of the opinion, based on the information and explanations given by management, that the system of internal control provides reasonable assurance that the financial records may be relied on for the preparation of the financial statements. However, any system of internal financial control can provide only reasonable, and not absolute, assurance against material misstatement or loss.

The external auditors are responsible for independently auditing and reporting on the company's financial statements. The financial statements have been examined by the company's external auditors and their report is presented on pages 6 to 7.

The financial statements and additional schedules set out on pages 8 to 28, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the board on 8 May 2014 and were signed on its behalf by:

  
JG Campbell

  
P Jansen



Humanist Institute for Co-operation with Developing Countries (South Africa) (NPC)  
(Registration number 2006/017949/08)  
Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2013

### Directors' Report

The directors submit their report for the year ended 31 December 2013.

#### 1. Review of activities

##### Main business and operations

The company is engaged in community, social and personal services activities and operates principally in South Africa.

The operating results and state of affairs of the company are fully set out in the attached financial statements and do not in our opinion require any further comment.

Net surplus of the company was R 666,041 (2012: R 472,114 surplus), after taxation of R - (2012: R -).

#### 2. Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting policies applicable to a going concern. This basis presumes that funds will be available to finance future operations and that the realisation of assets and settlement of liabilities, contingent obligations and commitments will occur in the ordinary course of business.

#### 3. Events after the reporting period

The directors are not aware of any matter or circumstance arising since the end of the financial year, which might have a material impact on the reported results.

#### 4. Directors' interest in contracts

No material contracts in which the directors have an interest were entered into during the year.

#### 5. Authorised and issued share capital

The company has no share capital as it is an association incorporated as a non-profit company as in terms of the Companies Act of South Africa.

#### 6. Directors

The directors of the company during the year and to the date of this report are as follows:

Name	Changes
S Ncube	
L Schout	
BGM Wijtes	
P Jansen	Appointed 01 April 2013
JG Campbell	
JJAF Kok	Resigned 01 July 2013
MM Monteiro	Resigned 01 June 2013
MM van Doodewaard	

#### 7. Secretary

The company had no secretary during the year.



Humanist Institute for Co-operation with Developing Countries (South Africa) (NPC)  
(Registration number 2006/017949/08)  
Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2013

**Directors' Report**

8. Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers Inc. will continue in office in accordance with section 90 of the Companies Act of South Africa.




**Independent Auditor's Report**

**To the head office of Humanist Institute for Co-operation with Developing Countries (South Africa) (NPC)**

We have audited the financial statements of Humanist Institute for Co-operation with Developing Countries (South Africa) (NPC) set out on pages 8 to 28, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2013, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and the notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

*Directors' Responsibility for the Financial Statements*

The company's directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

*Auditor's Responsibility*

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

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

PricewaterhouseCoopers Inc., 32 Ida Street, Menlo Park 0081, P O Box 35296, Menlo Park 0102, South Africa  
T: +27 (12) 429 0000, F: +27 (12) 429 0100, www.pwc.co.za

Africa Senior Partner: S P Kibuka  
Management Committee: H Bloembergen, T P Blandin de Chalain, B M Deegan, J G Louw, P J Mthibane, N V Mlekwa, T D Shang, S Subramoney, A R Thakkar, F Tonello  
The Company's principal place of business is at 2 Eglon Road, Sunninghill where a list of directors' names is available for inspection.  
Reg. no. 1998/010505/01, VAT reg. no. 499011982



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

*Opinion*

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Humanist Institute for Co-operation with Developing Countries (South Africa) (NPC) as at 31 December 2013, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa.

*Other reports required by the Companies Act*

As part of our audit of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013, we have read the Directors' Report, the Audit Committee's Report and the Company Secretary's Certificate for the purpose of identifying whether there are material inconsistencies between these reports and the audited financial statements. These reports are the responsibility of the respective preparers. Based on reading these reports we have not identified material inconsistencies between these reports and the audited financial statements. However, we have not audited these reports and accordingly do not express an opinion on these reports.

*Other Matter*

The supplementary information set out on pages 29 to 33 does not form part of the financial statements and is presented as additional information. We have not audited these schedules and accordingly do not express an opinion thereon.

PricewaterhouseCoopers Inc.  
Director: J Rossouw  
Registered Auditor  
Pretoria  
Date: 8 May 2014



Humanist Institute for Co-operation with Developing Countries (South Africa) (NPC)  
(Registration number 2006/017949/08)  
Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2013

**Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2013**

	Notes	2013 R	2012 R
<b>Assets</b>			
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>			
Property, plant and equipment	6	199,691	148,118
		<u>199,691</u>	<u>148,118</u>
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Trade and other receivables	7	289,123	217,406
Cash and cash equivalents	8	31,217,193	14,670,078
		<u>31,506,316</u>	<u>14,887,484</u>
<b>Total Assets</b>		<u>31,706,007</u>	<u>15,035,602</u>
<b>Equity and Liabilities</b>			
<b>Equity</b>			
Reserves		2,461,453	2,311,922
Retained income		2,667,721	2,001,680
		<u>5,129,174</u>	<u>4,313,602</u>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Trade and other payables	10	9,764,639	5,144,046
Deferred income	9	16,812,194	5,577,954
		<u>26,576,833</u>	<u>10,722,000</u>
<b>Total Equity and Liabilities</b>		<u>31,706,007</u>	<u>15,035,602</u>

The notes on pages 18 to 28 are an integral part of these financial statements.



Humanist Institute for Co-operation with Developing Countries (South Africa) (NPC)  
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Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2013

**Statement of Comprehensive Income**

	Notes	2013 R	2012 R
Revenue	11	46,983,000	25,622,458
Other income	12	254,107	36,235
Operating expenses		(46,983,001)	(25,622,460)
<b>Operating profit</b>		<b>254,106</b>	<b>36,233</b>
Finance income	14	411,935	435,881
<b>Profit for the year</b>		<b>666,041</b>	<b>472,114</b>
Other comprehensive income		-	-
<b>Total comprehensive income</b>		<b>666,041</b>	<b>472,114</b>

The notes on pages 18 to 28 are an integral part of these financial statements.



## List of Acronyms

AJWS	-	American Jewish World Service	MAGI	-	Multi Agency Grants Initiative
CBO	-	Community based organisation	MFS	-	Netherlands Ministry of Foreign affairs
CIDA	-	Canadian International Development Agency	NGO	-	Non-government organisation
DFATD	-	Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development	NMMU RRC	-	Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University Refugee Rights Centre
DGMT	-	Douglas Murray Trust	NPA	-	National Prosecuting Authority
DiDiRi	-	Dignity, Diversity and Rights Initiative	NPL	-	National Postcode Lottery
ECMP	-	Eastern Cape Migrant, Refugee and Asylum Seeker Programme	PCRD	-	Project for Conflict Resolution and Development
G@W	-	Gender @ Work	RMF	-	Rural Mobilisation Fund
GBV	-	Gender Based Violence	RRO	-	Refugee Reception Offices
GIZ	-	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit	RSDP	-	Rural Development Support Program
HRF	-	Human Rights Fund	SADC	-	Southern African Development Community
ICT	-	Information and communication technologies	SAPS	-	South African Police Service
ILRIG	-	International Labour Research and Information Group	SCAT	-	Social Change Assistance Trust
IRRP	-	Integrated Refugee Rights Programme	SDR	-	Sexual Diversity and Rights Programme
JAW	-	Justice and Women	SIDA	-	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
JGF	-	Joint Gender Fund	SOGI	-	Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity
LGBTI	-	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Intersex	TIA	-	Trans and Intersex Africa
LRS	-	Labour Research Services	UNHCR	-	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
			USAID	-	United States Agency for International Development



**Hivos - SA  
7th Floor  
Owl Street  
Auckland Park  
Johannesburg  
2092  
South Africa**

**Postnet Suite 515  
Private Bag x113  
Melville 2109  
Tel +27 11 726 1090**