



Hivos in South Africa

A report on the activities of Hivos South Africa in 2014



Hivos
people unlimited

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About Hivos

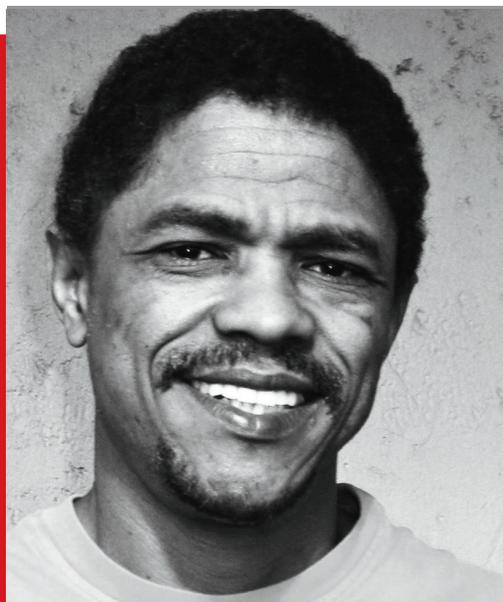
Hivos South Africa, the Humanist Institute for Cooperation with Developing Countries, is a non-governmental organisation based in Johannesburg, South Africa. Hivos has its roots in the Netherlands, where it was established in 1968.

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



Frank Meintjies, Director of Hivos South Africa

Hivos South Africa is a unique organisation with a distinctive profile and focus in the South African funding scene. Within a broader social and environmental justice agenda, It has maintained a sustained focus on gender-based violence (GBV), work with community-based organisations (CBOs) and support for lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex (LGBTI) communities in South Africa and around the region.

It has been a time of consolidated achievement, even though it has also been one of change and turbulence for Hivos globally. While these changes bring with them the benefits of greater alignment and synergy within Hivos as a whole, they are also accompanied by

uncertainty as Hivos SA – and indeed Hivos worldwide – moves into a new era. All these internal changes take place against a backdrop of constraint: a decline in donor funding to South Africa as it becomes a middle-income country, greater distance between government and civil society, a rise in inequality and a global economic downturn that intensifies pressure on all fronts.

2014 also saw several staff changes, including the installation of new Director Paul Jansen. The organisation undertook a process of strengthening team alignment, and new and continuing staff revisited the core humanist values of Hivos and adopted a charter of team values. It is noteworthy that, despite the challenges inherent in managing so many changes, staff have continued to deliver on programmes, sustain the culture of access to grantees and “walk alongside” organisations serving some of the most marginalised communities in our context. Staff are to be commended on their work.

Hivos SA has continued to hold its ground as an important partner to civil society in the context of a democratising society. Hivos, through the Multi-Agency Grants Initiative (MAGI) programme, has continued to excel at channelling resources to CBOs. As a donor organisation, Hivos is flexible, accessible and responsive; in our approach we ensure donor compliance and, at the same time, maintain horizontal discussions with

civil society organisations. In this vein, Hivos programme staff have continued to walk alongside and “think together” with CBOs and other civil society organisations as they journey towards greater strength and maturity. Through the support of Hivos SA and MAGI, scores of organisations have managed to keep their doors open and sustain their services to households and marginalised groups in disadvantaged communities. In this period, numerous CBOs have developed to the point where they can apply for grants from additional donors, including donors who use more complex compliance systems.

Feedback from grantees reflects that Hivos remains an unusual grantmaker, with user-friendly processes, faster turnaround times, accessibility to emerging CBOs and (on an ongoing basis) creation of space for open conversations about sectorial challenges.

The work of the Joint Gender Fund (JGF) has strengthened Hivos SA's pole position as a strategic partner to the GBV sector. Our work has included sector-building activities and strategic initiatives, as well as support for the work of non-governmental organisations (NGOs). Given challenges in civil society generally, sector-building activities have been interpreted in the broadest sense, seeking to support civil society organisations who are interested in collaborating to increase their impact through joint initiatives.



Virginia Magwaza leading the Soweto Pride March, 2014

Photographer: Gabriel Hoosain Khan (Hivos SA)

This process of building overall sector cohesion has been slow and painstaking at times, but not without gains. In regard to broader strategic responses, JGF has convened intense engagement about tackling root causes alongside immediate response to GBV. It has supported research in the sector as well as sector-wide deliberations on leadership issues, prevention strategies, new donor perspectives and ways of enhancing the sector's collective voice. Through the sexual diversity and rights (SDR) programme, Hivos SA has continued to build on its pioneering role of supporting organisations working with LGBTI communities. This work embraces a focus on South Africa, but also supports work around the region through the Dignity, Diversity

and Rights (DiDiRi) programme. In many countries, problems of oppressive legislation, criminalisation and discrimination continue, despite some positive shifts in one or two countries. In such a context, advocacy and research remain important along with organisational support for LGBTI organisations who defend the human rights of members. In South Africa, organisations supported have continued to tackle the gap between progressive legislation around sexuality and gender identity, and the day-to-day insecurity, discrimination and marginalisation faced by LGBTI people in South Africa.

Throughout this period, donors have remained important stakeholders.

They continued to invest in the basket funds (MAGI and JGF) created with us or to inject funds directly into Hivos-run programmes for work with civil society. Thanks are due to the following donors: Atlantic Philanthropies, the Charles Stewart Mott Foundation, Ford Foundation, Irish Aid, the Open Society Initiative for Southern Africa, the RAITH Foundation, the American Jewish World Service, the Arcus Foundation, and the MAC Collaborative Fund for Leadership and HIV Prevention. In addition, we salute the European Union, the Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Global Fund for their support. We also wish to acknowledge DG Murray Trust, and Tshikululu for partnership-based grantmaking projects undertaken with us.

Hivos SA also pays tribute to the civil society partners we have worked with. Many have worked tirelessly to advance their human rights or developmental goals, often with fewer resources than they need and little recognition of their contribution to building a more just society. They have continued to press ahead with their critical work, assisting communities and marginalised groups in claiming their rights, demanding greater accountability and – where possible – co-operating with government on social justice programmes aimed at asserting human rights, deepening democracy and eradicating inequality.

Frank Meintjies
Director, Hivos South Africa

Context... a fresh vision and a new agenda needed to take democracy forward

South Africa continues to be in caught between “already” and “not yet”. There are so many senses in which liberation has been achieved, but also many ways in which the dream has been deferred.

The social grants system captures this paradox well. 17million people receive social grants. For these, democratic rights go together with government action that responds to poverty, indicating a government that is prepared to go further than many others tackle poverty. Yet it is also true that most among this 17 million would rather be more self-sufficient, have a paying job or have a higher degree of social justice.

A similar paradox exists in relation to gender and sexuality rights. These rights are enunciated in laws and our very progressive Constitution. However, members of the LGBTI community continue to face marginalisation, stigma and – far too frequently – violent attacks. Many women continue to live in fear of gender-based violence and endure poor implementation of laws on maintenance, domestic violence and sexual harassment.

In the first phase of democracy, between 1994 and 2001, we saw high levels of delivery and a fair deal of inclusive policy development but this coexisted with the emergence of social movements (such as the Treatment Action Campaign and groupings opposing neoliberalism). From 2002 to 2007, we saw government beginning to lose the initiative on several fronts, and a reflection by President Thabo Mbeki that South Africa was comprised of a first economy (of the affluent few) and a second economy (with its relentless exclusion and marginalisation).

Toward the end of this time, we witnessed the decline of the social movements and the continued weakness of NGOs, this as donor funds declined and government retreated

from the participatory inclusive policy of the first period. According to Khanya College's Oupa Lehulere, the decline in social movements was linked to insufficient emphasis on organisation, an imported model of resource mobilisation, and internal fights over the use of funds, factionalism and “increasing detachment of the activists from their base in the townships”.

The period from 2008 to the present has been marked by the deepening of crisis. Government remained caught within the neoliberal economic framework. It expanded the grant system but this was as much a signal of the failure of socio-economic transformation set out in the Freedom Charter. While some government departments demonstrated innovation and effectiveness, most continued to struggle with implementation. In this period also, the ruling African National Congress (ANC) appears to be adrift, weighed down by what its leader Gwede Mantashe described as “the sins of incumbency”. It is still a colossus on the South African stage (and last year netted the majority of votes), but is now facing telling weaknesses and is gradually losing votes to the left and right. In its own documents it realised that it must adopt a new vision and agenda for South Africa.

Key forces within the ANC-led Tripartite Alliance formulated the Polokwane project. This initiative succeeded in recalling Mbeki and installing Jacob Zuma as ANC president. It also committed the party to accelerating transformation. But this project is now in tatters; key constituents have either broken away (leaders such as Julius Malema and Zwelinzima Vavi have left the fold) or been weakened (the labour component has been weakened by splits).

There is talk about a new project – the NUMSA/United Front initiative – by forces that were formerly inside but now stand outside this alliance. But this initiative has

frequently stalled and appears uncertain, factors which have reduced its broader appeal. With the forthcoming local government elections, the ANC will most likely still emerge the leading party. However, it may lose control of several key municipalities.

The current period is defined by:

- A global economic downturn, impacting severely on developing countries.
- A low economic growth rate with stubbornly high levels of unemployment.
- Concerns about governance and seemingly much more widespread concerns around maladministration, wasteful expenditure and misappropriation of government funds.
- A disconnect between government and communities (and a decline in government responsiveness), expressed through a huge number of daily community protests.
- A decline in service delivery with the Department of Human Settlements, for example, conceding that government is building only half the number of houses it built in its heyday.
- The current period is one of stalemate. There are great achievements to look back on, but the country seems unable to move forward to address persistent economic, political and governance challenges.

In recent elections, the ruling party has witnessed other forces laying claim to the Freedom Charter. Forces such

as the Congress of the People (COPE) in 2011 and the Economic Freedom Fighters (EFF) in 2015 have detected that segments of ANC supporters are looking for an alternative home and have cut into the ANC's electoral support.

Civil society organisations are, generally speaking, less interested in the competition between political parties than they are in restoring accountability, ensuring access to justice for all and strengthening grassroots pressure for decisive action against poverty and inequality. Progressive civil society organisations strive towards a strong civil society and active citizenship. Civil society arguably has a central role to play in the reinvigoration of democratic change in South Africa.

At this time and in the period ahead, issues such as social justice, human rights and a strengthened voice for marginalised communities remain critically important. These issues will continue to form a backdrop to the work of organisations such as Hivos SA and its partners.



The Multi Agency Grants Initiative (MAGI)

MAGI is in its tenth year of existence at Hivos South Africa and has built up a credible track record of community grant making over the decade. More than R35 million has been disbursed to 350 community-based organisations (CBOs) and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) over the ten years. Using a consortium approach to reach mainly CBOs, there are five contributing donors in the Fund that include the Charles Stuart Mott Foundation, RAITH Foundation, Ford Foundation, Tshikululu Social Investments, Atlantic Philanthropies and Hivos. The Fund was joined by the Open Society Foundation South Africa at the end of 2014.

The benefits of collaborating with strategically aligned donors includes sharing of knowledge, reducing the individual donors' overhead costs, increased diversity of ideas that leads to innovation and knowledge creation, increased effectiveness and efficiency and the ability of the participating donors to expand their reach to include informal and nascent CBOs in isolated rural communities.

At the beginning of 2014 MAGI concluded its strategy development process and selected three core thematic areas of operation within the broader theory of change guiding the strategy. These thematic areas were selected based on their relevance to the South African social, economic and political context. Sustained inequality gaps and poverty in the country affect a significant number of marginalised and vulnerable groups, particularly those residing in rural and poorer townships. The objective of building a strong civil society to strengthen democracy in South Africa is embedded in the MAGI theory of change that is connected to the poverty and inequality issues viz. "the voice and agency of marginalised communities is strengthened and democracy is deepened." MAGI complements its grant making with capacity building support to CBOs and NGOs that work towards building social cohesion, addressing local service delivery and local economic development and access to justice.

Support through grants were made to 50 organisations both NGOs and CBOs across South Africa in 2014 including the Casual Workers Advice Office, Lethabong Advice Office, Nonesi Advice and Development Centre, the Community Centre for Justice and Development, five advice offices in Limpopo, four in the Free State, Freedom of Expression Institute, Masifundise Development Trust, Central Karoo Farm Community Centre, Centre for Law and Society, Centre for Environmental Research and Rural People's Movement.

Under the theme of building social cohesion at community level the following examples demonstrate results achieved by a few partner organisations:

Sikhula Sonke, a women-led union based in Stellenbosch in the Western Cape, successfully bargained on behalf of farm workers for improvements in workers' health care benefits, an increase in annual bonuses, increase in transport allowances, transport enabling parents to attend school meetings and paid maternity leave for women on two farms in the Stellenbosch area in the Western Cape. Ixopo Advice Office, working closely with the Centre for Community Justice and Development, is working with both perpetrators and survivors of domestic violence in their community, and of the 166 cases reported between August and December 2014, the number of successfully resolved mediations was 30. The abuse between the 30 clients involved ended, benefitting the whole family. 59 protection orders against abusers helped to reduce domestic violence in the affected households. The staff do home visits to follow up on the agreements reached at mediation with the families. This holistic approach to dealing with domestic violence is contributing to the prevention of further abuse and violence against the women.

From 2014 MAGI moved away from ring-fenced funding on specific issues such as the Defence of Democracy Fund and the Rural Mobilisation Fund; however, there continues to be support to the activities of organisations doing work in these areas. The Traditional Courts Bill Campaign was supported through a grant to the Centre for Law and Society for a meeting of civil society organisations in KwaZulu Natal. As a result submissions were made to parliament by the Rural People's Movement in the Eastern Cape. In Limpopo organisations formed the Makulele Community, situated in the south east of the Kruger National Park, and submitted a written objection to the Bill. One of the comments made by the Zikhanyiseleni Project about the support from MAGI was as follows: "If it was not for your support we would not have been so vocal at the public education and public hearings. Because of your support we were able to make our voice heard". On the topic of traditional leadership, the Premier of the Eastern Cape lost his appeal to the Bisho High Court, setting aside the unlawful appointment of a headman in Cala Reserve. At least five of the grantees supported through MAGI were instrumental in this victory, which is seen as a historic victory for democracy. The campaign was driven by a coalition of rural organisations in the Eastern Cape and once again highlighted the gaps in rural democracy in South Africa.

Free State Advice Office Cluster

Access to justice remains a threat to the ability of marginalised and vulnerable groups such as farm workers, economically disadvantaged women and refugees and asylum seekers to access their basic humanrights and socio-economic rights enshrined in the South African Constitution. In the context of a rural community it is exacerbated by limited access to information, and limited ability to understand the legal system and negotiate one's way through complicated legal procedures that are not user-friendly. In response to this challenge in 2014, 20 advice offices were supported by MAGI with their access to justice work that takes the form of advice, referrals and outreach work to the broader community. The Free State Advice Office programme

supported by the C.S. Mott Foundation has been able to expand to two emerging advice offices, Zamdela in Sasolburg and Ficksburg Advice Office. The four advice offices dealt with 1800 paralegal cases in 2014 that included labour related cases, consumer rights, child rights and pension fund matters. In addition community outreach work that included training and dialogues on rights based issues such as farm workers' living conditions, violence against women and sex worker rights reached nearly 3000 people in the areas serviced by the advice offices. Through the combination of community outreach work and paralegal case work the community advice offices contributed to improved levels of access to justice, information and education on rights and the elevation of the voices of marginalised communities.

Limpopo Legal Aid Cluster

The objectives and activities associated with this initiative involving five advice offices in Limpopo has led to improvements in the level of services to farm workers, migrants and vulnerable groups in the province. Through this programme there has been an increase in the number of cases reported and handled by the advice offices due to increased levels of awareness and knowledge on rights. The use of alternative dispute resolution as a method for resolving conflict and cases has been used by the five offices. Opret advice office attended to 50 cases using alternative dispute resolution; Mankweng used it to solve 45 cases and Blood River used the method in 141 cases. The focus of the work in all the advice offices is on refugees, migrants and asylum seekers. Blood River advice office handled 68 cases related to migrants who were being exploited by non-payment for work done who are afraid to approach the relevant state institutions and departments for support due to the high probability that they would be arrested and deported. There has been backlash faced by individuals who have sought assistance from the advice offices because they were fired in some cases. All five advice offices participated in a capacity development process on financial management in July 2014 coordinated by MAGI.

Capacity Development

A dedicated capacity development programme supported by Tshikululu Social Investments, a corporate fund manager, was implemented with eight CBOs from the Free State, North West, Limpopo and Mpumalanga provinces. The baseline assessment conducted prior to the training interventions highlighted that the self-identified areas of learning included technical skills related to programming such as sexual and reproductive rights; operational skills such as financial management and the need for training on counselling skills.

There were four training sessions run throughout 2014 on: (1) Strategic planning and basic project management, (2) Document and data collection, (3) Financial management and (4) Governance. Observed tangible changes attributed to the training experiences include: increased participation in preparing organisational budgets; strengthened relationships with stakeholders in the community; assisting SAPS with data gathering and information collection systems; a revitalisation of the staff to be motivated to continue to do their work; improvement in the quality of service provided

to clients and improved levels of confidence displayed by the participants who attended the training.

Eastern Cape dialogue on land and agrarian reform

MAGI hosted a dialogue in Grahamstown with 20 individuals representing supported CBOs and NGOs doing work on land reform, two representatives from donors participating in MAGI as well as an academic from the Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University, who is also the former Director of Land Affairs.

Key points of discussion to emerge from the dialogue were the lack of analysis in the sector on land; an exclusion of an analysis of neoliberal policies and their effect on land reform and transformation in South Africa; a baseline assessment and proper participatory planning process must accompany land reform strategies; the most oppressed people must be placed at the centre of land reform; the role of civil society must be to prepare communities to critically engage government and the remobilisation of NGOs and CBOS is critical in the transformation of land in South Africa. Through the dialogue stronger relations were built between CBOs and NGOs doing work in the land sector and a level of activism was sparked by the dialogue.

Conclusion

The MAGI programme was able to implement the activities linked to the objectives in 2014. The supported organisations contributed to social change in their communities and assisted marginalised and vulnerable groups to gain access to their rights. The capacity development support to grantees participating in the training provided contributed to the strengthening of their institutional capacity and increased confidence of individuals.

Through the grant making process, CBOs have also developed their ability to budget and manage funds. In some cases, this was the first time they had received a grant from a donor. We remain committed to our grantees, donors and supporters in the sector.



Activists at the Community Centre for Justice and Development (CCJD) hosted a workshop in Pietermaritzburg on abuse against LGBTI people

The Sexual Diversity and Rights Programme

The Sexual Diversity and Rights Programme (SDR) works towards a gender and sexual diverse (GSD) community in Southern Africa which experiences no prejudice or discrimination and is free to express themselves and fully exercise their human rights. The SDR programme is committed to a society in which the broader community is well informed about sexual orientation and gender identity issues (SOGI) and accepting of gender and sexual diverse people. Our objective is to “create larger opportunities for sexual minorities 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”. Our key thematic areas include: sexual health and rights, advocacy for rights and policy change, amplifying civic voices and public participation, knowledge development and exchange, safety and security, movement building and collaborative efforts. With Johannesburg as its base, the sexual diversity and rights programme supports work in 10 Southern African countries: Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Our Context

Same-sex sexuality and gender diversity remain a contested area throughout the world, and in Southern Africa the attention they are given is largely negative, fuelled by conservative standpoints, the impact of the religious right and political manipulation. Even in the least discriminatory countries (South Africa and Mozambique) same-sex sexual activity is persecuted, if not by law, then by public opinion. The legal environment for lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex (LGBTI) people in Southern Africa varies greatly from country to country. South Africa as the clear exception in the region enshrines and protects the rights of all sexual orientations and gender identities. In countries like Zambia, those convicted on the grounds of sodomy can serve up to 14 years in prison. It is commonplace for politicians and their supporters to use rhetoric that isolates LGBTI rights from the broader concept of human rights. Research has also shown that religion plays a key role in reinforcing the low visibility of LGBTI people in Africa.

Despite this, there has been a groundswell of LGBTI movements, creating a situation of repression, response and more repression. LGBTI organisations struggle against legislation, public opinion, homophobic leadership and often frighteningly punitive measures, stretching from the death penalty, hate murders and rapes, to blackmail to verbal hate messages. They also suffer from a lack of money and internal capacity. Through the force of circumstances, HIV & AIDS has become inextricably linked to homosexuality, yet the men who have sex with men group are often ignored when it comes to preventative measures and, in general, health systems often discriminate against LGBTI people.

To respond to the context in which we work, the sexual diversity and rights programme in 2014 tailored its work to meet the unique needs of organisations and communities with which we work. Therefore the sexual diversity and rights programme organised its interventions into four major components:

People's March Against Xenophobia (April 23 2015)
Photographer: Gabriel Hoosain Khan (Hivos SA)





The One in Nine Campaign at the Soweto Pride March, 2014

Photographer: Gabriel Hoosain Khan (Hivos SA)

Strategic Grant Making

- To ensure improved recognition, protection and enforcement of the human rights of LGBTI people in Southern Africa and thus the improvement of their sexual and reproductive health: the SDR programme supported 18 civil society organisations (including LGBTI organisations) to hold their own governments accountable. This included support for organisations in Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe, through the Dignity, Diversity and Rights (DiDiRi) grant making component of the project.
- The SDR programme supported three initiatives and organisations in South Africa working towards improving public health outcomes for communities and reducing stigma and discrimination in the area of HIV and AIDS especially for socially marginalised and excluded communities.
- The programme supported a total of seven initiatives (four South African and three regional) that worked to amplify the voice and increase the visibility of LGBTI groups and themes.
- Improving access to justice for LGBTI people was a key area of work for the SDR programme in South Africa and two LGBTI organisations were supported which implemented interventions aimed at ensuring that national legislation and policy implementation affecting LGBTI people were more aligned with the South African constitution.

Through these strategic grants 2014 saw an increased awareness and appreciation for LGBTI rights and sexual diversity in particular communities of interest i.e. faith communities, young people in institutions of higher learning and high density low income areas (townships) in South Africa. Partners at the regional level have also been able to amplify their voice in advocating for access to justice and inclusive health services for LGBTI people in Southern Africa.

Facilitating Partnerships, Networks and Movement Strengthening

- Through the DiDiRi project the SDR programme supported working partnerships of non-governmental service providers, civil society groups and social movements in formulating a coordinated response to issues affecting LGBTI people in the region.
- The programme also supported initiatives aimed at national and regional network building through peer exchanges and alliance building between LGBTI and non-LGBTI organisations and social movements.
- The programme also supported strategic national and regional convenings on integration of sexual and gender diversity issues into the broader socio-economic, cultural and political discourses.

As a result, LGBTI issues became an integral part of the broader work of human rights and civil society organising in Southern Africa. More importantly, in 2014 the LGBTI voice grew stronger and was recognised in most spaces that have traditionally excluded gender and sexual diverse people in the past.

Capacity Development

- The regional capacity development trajectory project “Twafika” remained the SDR programme’s integral capacity enhancement vehicle with 20 LGBTI organisations in Southern Africa reached in 2014. The results of the programme were manifested in the mentee organisations’ acquired skills in institutional governance, management, and capability to build relationships and engage government and civil society partners.
- The SDR programme also stepped up its support to organisations in Malawi, Mozambique, South Africa and Zimbabwe in implementing the “Moving Safely” project aimed at improving the safety and security of LGBTI people in the focal countries and the region as a whole.



Dialogue in the Eastern Cape, Simbongile Khamshe, August 2014

"In 2014 the full realization of equal rights and protection for all in southern Africa remained far from being achieved. However in some countries, governments and other stakeholders began to show some political will towards ending discrimination on the basis of Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity. The challenge remains in bridging the gap between policy and practice in countries like Mozambique and South Africa which have progressive laws and have ended criminalization of adult consensual same-sex acts."

- Sexual Diversity and Rights Programme Manager

People's March Against Xenophobia (April 23 2015)
Photographer: Gabriel Hoosain Khan (Hivos SA)



People's March Against Xenophobia (April 23 2015)

Photographer: Gabriel Hoosain Khan (Hivos SA)

"Gender remains a critical yardstick for measuring the success of our transformation. Women and girls remain exposed to gender-based violence. Apart from greater state commitment in terms of budgets and programmes, a critical factor going forward is whether NGOs and CBOs working on GBV can work together to form a strong sectoral voice."

- Joint Gender Fund Programme Coordinator

People's March Against Xenophobia (April 23 2015)
Photographer: Gabriel Hoosain Khan (Hivos SA)



"The commitment, resilience and sterling work being done by MAGI partners in remote areas across South Africa affirms MAGI's commitment to support efforts to deepen democracy and elevate the voices of people who want to make a difference to their quality of life. The value of active citizenship in the realisation of the rights of marginalised groups and individuals in South Africa cannot be emphasised enough."

- MAGI Programme Manager

Project Empower Site Visit to the Mkabayi Group in Ndumo (rural KZN), June 2014



- In South Africa the programme continued to support emerging community-based LGBTI organisations with in-house capacity enhancement in project and finance management and proposal development and fundraising.

As a result, LGBTI organisations in Southern Africa have emerged as formidable players that are better equipped to articulate and structure their issues, implement their organisational strategies and core activities, and effectively advocate for their rights.

Knowledge Development

- Knowledge development remained a core area for the SDR programme in 2014 and with the aim of contributing towards a strong evidence base and scientific foundation for informed programming in the region a contemporary literature review of “Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Intersex (LGBTI) Rights in Southern Africa” was compiled as part of the knowledge development programme area of the DiDiRi project. Over 200 articles were reviewed related to LGBTI rights and health in the region. The 2014 literature review can be found on the DiDiRi website (www.didiri.org).

Our Funding Partners

The SDR programme’s work is funded by partners who share our vision of an LGBTI community in Southern Africa which experiences no prejudice or discrimination, that is free to fully exercise and enjoy their human rights, and communities which are well informed about issues of sexual and gender diversity and are accepting of LGBTI people.

These include:

- American Jewish World Service (AJWS) funds supported organisations that do work aimed at enhancing the implementation and respect for human rights of LGBTI

people and to increase social acceptance and inclusion of LGBTI people in their communities in Southern Africa.

- The Arcus Foundation funds supported access to justice interventions aimed at ensuring that national legislation and policy implementation affecting LGBTI people were more aligned with the South African constitution.
- Funds from the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFS) and the Human Rights Fund were granted to projects that worked to strengthen and protect LGBTI organisations and human rights defenders in Southern Africa as well as enhancing social acceptance of LGBTI people in Southern Africa.
- The Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Regional HIV/AIDS Programme for Southern Africa funds the DiDiRi programme, which aims to ensure improved recognition, protection and enforcement of the human rights of LGBTI people in Southern Africa and thus the improvement of their sexual and reproductive health.

In Conclusion

The successes and challenges of the SDR programme in 2014 further underscored the need for continued efforts and investment in promoting the rights and acceptance of LGBTI people in Southern Africa. The paradox of “good laws, bad implementation and lived realities” continues to be a major challenge for the programme in South Africa and efforts going forward will largely lean towards addressing this challenge. Criminalisation of sexual minorities in Southern Africa remains a barrier to the full attainment of rights for sexual and gender diverse people in Southern Africa.

However, positive strides have been made and the voice and visibility of LGBTI people in the region continues to be amplified at an increasingly promising pace with brighter prospects for the future.

The Joint Gender Fund (JGF)

2014 was a significant year for South Africa, characterised by the fourth national election, and marking twenty years of democratic governance. In many ways, this alongside the passing of our iconic Mandela, ushered in a new period of deep reflection for the country, particularly as inequality, poverty, violence and economic challenges continued to plague the lives of millions of South Africans.

Violence against women continued to be a key challenge facing the country, at a public level most evident through extensive media coverage on the Pistorius trial, which in many ways represented a number of key challenges with the justice system which many gender-based violence (GBV) survivors face.

Whilst the official national statistics for 2013/14 on sexual offences show a decline, there is widespread agreement across the sector that this is an inaccurate assessment of the realities and mainly reflects inadequate reporting. The Joint Gender Fund over this period has continued to

evolve, across all its result areas, and has identified some key lessons over the year.

Lessons from 2014

- Taking an integrated approach to GBV programming that locates it as a core development challenge provides a wider arena for the development of effective programming responses;
- Given the pervasiveness of the problem, it serves to significantly widen the potential pool of stakeholders and actors who will respond to it;
- The whole community response request for proposals that was implemented in 2013 showcased a number of useful interventions that have facilitated a wider and deeper response to GBV;
- Increasingly programmes by civil society partners show that addressing structural violence has to be an integral part of a wider programme to address intimate partner violence as it plays such a key role in framing women’s social and economic dependency and vulnerabilities;
- More organisations in the sector that have historically been involved in service delivery work are linking their interventions to prevention, and it is important to find ways of bolstering the capacity to support interventions that link response and prevention.
- As the civil society partnerships with respective partners have matured through re-granting and the achievement of respective results, it is important and useful to document the extent to which changes have occurred and how these have been measured;
- Various elements of the JGF’s strategy such as addressing GBV through a poverty lens, provide important learning lenses for the sector as whole, and could offer valuable insights into how to further expand and deepen this work;
- It remains important for the JGF to continue to support initiatives that strategically move work in the broad field of GBV forward, by supporting innovative approaches and areas in which there have been strategic gaps in the response to GBV.



Project Empower group, Ndumo, KZN, 2014



SAFFI launch, Western Cape, 2014

Significant Events

During the year, there have been a number of significant events, some of which are captured below:

- The JGF built and consolidated its relationship with the Office of the CEO of the National Council Against Gender-Based Violence, through signing a memorandum of understanding, particularly around its shared agenda of strengthening meaningful civil society engagement within the Council;
- This resulted in, for example, the JGF supporting a national dialogue with the then Minister of Women, Children and People with Disabilities and the Council, with a range of civil society partners, including all JGF partners, to feed into shaping issues relating to structure and strategy of the Council;
- Subsequently the JGF has engaged in a range of strategic conversations with important stakeholders such as Sonke Gender Justice, UNFPA, and a consortium of women's rights organisations to best place its support into feeding into the national engagement around the strategic plan etc.;
- It also facilitated the JGF being invited to sit on a Panel of Experts to guide the National Strategic Planning process;
- The JGF built onto the relationships it had established in 2013 with the Office of the Premier in the Northern Cape by engaging in a high level meeting with the Premier in July 2014, which it invited representatives of the national office of the Civilian Secretariat for Police

(CSP) to participate in;

- This meeting confirmed the highest level of political buy-in in the province and facilitated the launch of the Manifesto framework by the Premier in August 2014 in a local community. The Minister of Police was scheduled to participate in this process and was fully engaged in the planning and was unable to attend due to health issues;
- Discussions took place with the Department of Performance, Measurement and Evaluation (DPME) in the Presidency around possible partnership on effective programming with civil society. The DPME is currently undertaking such a process in relation to government programming for the Inter-Ministerial Committee and the JGF has proposed a complementary process on civil society funding.
- Through its partnership with GIZ in South Africa, the JGF was invited to present a paper at an international conference on gender responsive policing in Pakistan on the Manifesto framework. It facilitated the participation of CSP colleagues and a joint presentation was developed.
- A one-day reflection seminar took place in October 2014, in which JGF partners involved in GBV work through a poverty lens reflected on methodology and lessons emerging.

The JGF has reached a point in its history at which it needs to assess itself at the level of strategy and operations to better position itself moving forward with a view to attracting new donor partnerships.

Partners Programmes

Our partners	Where they work	What they aim to achieve
Ikhwezi Women Support Centre	Eastern Cape	At an impact level, reduced vulnerability of women to GBV and HIV and AIDS Strengthened responsiveness by communities to issues of GBV and HIV and AIDS Increased collaboration between Ikhwezi and other organisations working on GBV and HIV and AIDS Increased knowledge and understanding about the behaviour of identified communities on GBV and HIV and AIDS Improved knowledge and awareness on domestic violence, gender issues, alcohol abuse and HIV and AIDS in identified communities
Justice and Women (JAW)	KwaZulu Natal	Increased awareness on HIV and the rights of women living with HIV/AIDS through the "Community Care Campaign" Increased openness within communities to explore and protect the rights of HIV positive women Enhanced, sustainable community resources for HIV positive women and their families Strengthened legal support for HIV positive women to enforce their rights
Labour Research Service (LRS)	National	Improved self-esteem and increased self-confidence among women and men who participate Increased sense of individual agency and personal power in taking on issues of inequality among women and men Positive changes in individual lives including changes in sexual division of labour within participants' households Greater awareness of power dynamics within organisations Organisations develop a stronger sense of identity and gender-friendly organisational cultures
Lifeline Pietermaritzburg	KwaZulu Natal	Reduction of GBV incidents in the Pomeroy area by improving community knowledge of women and children's rights Successful action-based dialogues with an aim of preventing GBV including but not limited to the reduction of harmful practices such as ukuthwala and ukuklinya
Masimanyane Women Support Centre	Eastern Cape	Better understanding of ukuthwala and the harnessing of a range of important stakeholders in addressing it Increased empowerment of women in the targeted communities Strengthened community and network responses to GBV in the targeted communities and the province
Namakwa Ontwikkeling (NAMKO)	Northern Cape	Increased empowerment of women in Namaqua to respond to issues of GBV; Enhanced solidarity amongst women of Namaqua Strengthened community responses to GBV in targeted communities Increased awareness of women in Namaqua on human rights issues broadly

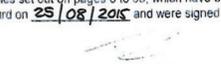
New World Foundation	Western Cape	Enhanced skills to improve employability, lower poverty levels and decrease reliance on abusive relationships for women and for men to care for their families and become role models Increased ability to defuse potentially violent situations as a result of mediation and conflict resolution training Community will be informed about the dangers of alcohol, substance abuse and unprotected sex and be able to make informed decisions regarding these issues
NISAA Institute for Women's Development	Gauteng	Enhanced capacity of women and community members to act against violence against women and girls to ensure that their voices are being heard and building safer communities for women and girls Strengthen civil society activism and build active citizenship Building community self-reliance
One in Nine Campaign	Gauteng	Strengthened local capacity by women at four local clinics to engage in direct advocacy on the violence faced by HIV positive women Solidarity and synergies built between the struggles faced by women workers in the clinics and the women clients Improved influence by these groups and the wider campaign on the inter-linkages between structural violence and violence against women Enhanced capacity of the Campaign to strengthen its strategic capacity to respond to sexual violence
People Opposing Women Abuse (POWA)	National	Improved capacity and confidence among women and men to engage local government through participants, monitoring and exercising active citizenship as it relates to violence against women and girls in Qwa Qwa Strengthened collaboration with local government and other stakeholders through strategic and operational partnerships that addresses violence against women. Enhanced participation and dialogue by local women in public debates on violence against women, and other related issues that affect them, using interactive media Strengthened advocacy capacity by local community members to engage with local government using community radio
Project Empower	KwaZulu Natal	At an impact level, reduced levels of GBV and consequent HIV infection on younger and older poor, black women in Ndumo Strengthened capacity by communities and women, to realise women's rights, particularly the right to live free of violence and coercion Enhanced safety of women in the home and in the community Increased access to health services (especially sexual and reproductive health services) by women in Ndumo Improved capacity by women to prevent primary and secondary HIV infection

Rape Crisis Centre PE	Eastern Cape	Learners in seven schools make positive choices that contribute towards preventing rape and substance abuse Peer helpers have the capacity to run programmes on rape and substance abuse in the seven schools Parents from the seven schools are empowered to improve their parenting skills. Community members have the capacity to respond more effectively to rape and substance abuse of teenagers Strengthened partnership with local government, police and other stakeholders
Rural Development Support Program	Northern Cape	Strengthened CBO leadership capacity to effectively respond to GBV Improved capacity by the 11 substance abuse support groups to respond to substance abuse issues at community level, including linkages to GBV Enhanced capacity by support groups to address aggressive parenting, as an important factor that embeds GBV at community level Exploring local economic development as a strategy to respond to the economic abuse of women
Sekwele Centre for Social Reflection	Free State	The behaviour and attitude of learners at school has changed Learners raise awareness on GBV in their schools and neighbourhoods Learners integrate into their studies what they have learnt from the GBV preventative project Young people openly talk to their parents and guardians about the subject matter Learners are making informed decisions regarding their whereabouts & have reduced risky behaviour Learners continue to mobilise their peers to prevent GBV and to create safe spaces at their schools Increase in the cognitive skills of the learners Improved access to information and services Increase in people reporting cases of GBV to the SAPS and Thuthuzela Care Centre
Sinamandla	KwaZulu Natal	The families of women in Self-help Groups (SHGs) will be able to better withstand household shocks, while mothers and grandmothers will be better able to care for the children for whom they are responsible Women in SHGs begin to accumulate their own savings Women in SHGs have access to regular loans from SHGs and information on government grants which can result in diverse income sources for their households Women in SHGs have opportunities to develop personal skills and increase capacity for involvement in group and community projects Women in SHGs begin to see tangible benefits for household members, especially children SHG members have increased knowledge and understanding of how to initiate/improve/increase their response to HIV and AIDS and GBV in their community

South African Faith and Family Institute	Western Cape	To assist Religious Leaders and Lay Counsellors who have benefited from the Sensitizer Workshops and 5 Day Domestic Violence Pastoral Care training with concretising their plans for to developing and implementing Support Services To train and support Religious Leaders who are fulltime employed outside of their faith community who requested that training and support be offered after hours
Southern Cape Land Committee	Western Cape	Generating knowledge around the impact of patriarchy and violence against women living and working on farms and ways to build consciousness and movements for change Building consciousness and solidarity amongst women farm dwellers in the Avontuur area towards creating an enabling environment to challenge patriarchy, sexism and violence against women Enhance internal capacity and build consciousness of SCLC towards strengthening our ability to support women's organisation and solidarity
Tohoyandou Victim Empowerment Programme	Limpopo	The community will be holistically empowered about their rights, responsibilities and recourse pertaining to sexual assault, domestic violence, child abuse and HIV and AIDS Increased community capacity to provide support to victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, child abuse and HIV and AIDS Revived spirit of "ubuntu," pride and solidarity through enabling and encouraging the eradication of sexual, domestic and child violence, and HIV and AIDS based stigmatisation as a common goal Documenting of lessons learned to enable the roll-out of the project to other districts
Thusanang Advice Centre	Free State	To provide about 360 survivors of GBV and HIV/AIDS with emotional support and information regarding their rights in targeted areas of Qwa Qwa per annum To strengthen 24 women survivors of GBV and HIV/AIDS with economic opportunities for running SHG activities To conduct an ongoing awareness campaign on sexual offences, Human trafficking and prevention of HIV/AIDS To lobby and advocate for effective service delivery in courts, SAPS, Department of Health, Department of Agriculture and Social Development for survivors of GBV, HIV/AIDS and poverty
Umvoti AIDS Centre	KwaZulu Natal	The families of women in Self-help Groups will be better placed to withstand economic household shocks, whilst mothers and grandmothers will be in a stronger position to provide for the children for whom they are responsible At an individual level, members of SHGs will be in a strengthened financial and social position SHG members have increased knowledge and agency on how to strengthen their response to HIV and AIDS and GBV in their community

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 2014	
General Information	
Country of incorporation and domicile	South Africa
Nature of business and principal activities	Community, social and personal services activities
Directors	L Schout BGM Wijtes P Jansen T Lubbers JJAF Kok E Huizing
Business address	25 Owl Street 7th Floor Auckland Park Johannesburg
Postal address	Postnet Suite 515 Private Bag X113 Melville 2109
Bankers	The Standard Bank of South Africa Limited
Auditors	PricewaterhouseCoopers Inc.
Company registration number	2006/017949/08
Level of assurance	These financial statements have been audited in compliance with the applicable requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa.
Preparer	The financial statements were independently compiled under the supervision of: P Vermeulen CA (SA)
Published	<u>25/08/2015</u>

Humanist Institute for Co-operation with Developing Countries (South Africa) NPC (Registration number 2006/017949/08) Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2014	
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 directors have reviewed the company's cash flow forecast for the year to 31 December 2015 and, in light of this review and the current financial position, they are satisfied that the company has or has access to adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.	
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 external auditors were given unrestricted access to all financial records and related data, including minutes of all meetings of head office and the board of directors. The board believe that all representations made to the independent auditors during their audit are valid and appropriate.	
The financial statements and additional schedules set out on pages 8 to 33, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the board on <u>25/08/2015</u> and were signed on its behalf by:	
 T Lubbers	 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 2014

Directors' Report

The directors submit their report for the year ended 31 December 2014.

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 75,291 (2013: R 666,041 surplus), after taxation of R - (2013: 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	Nationality	Changes
L Schout	Netherlands	
S Ncube	Zimbabwean	Resigned 20 December 2014
BGM Wijtes	Netherlands	
P Jansen	Netherlands	
T Lubbers	Netherlands	
JJAF Kok	Netherlands	
E Huizing	Netherlands	

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 2014

Directors' Report

8. Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers Inc. will continue in office.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS 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 2014, 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.

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T: +27 (12) 429 0000, F: +27 (12) 429 0100, www.pwc.co.za

P J Morthuis - National Assurance Leader
The Company's principal place of business is at 2 Eglin Road, Sunninghill where a list of directors' names is available for inspection.



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 2014, 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 2014, 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.

PricewaterhouseCoopers Inc.

PricewaterhouseCoopers Inc.
Director: J Rossouw
Registered Auditor
Pretoria

Date: 25 August 2015

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 2014

Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2014

	Notes	2014 R	2013 R
Assets			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	6	130,393	199,691
		<u>130,393</u>	<u>199,691</u>
Current Assets			
Trade and other receivables	7	358,646	289,123
Cash and cash equivalents	8	30,158,423	31,217,193
		<u>30,517,069</u>	<u>31,506,316</u>
Total Assets		<u>30,647,462</u>	<u>31,706,007</u>
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Reserves		2,461,453	2,461,453
Retained income		2,743,012	2,667,721
		<u>5,204,465</u>	<u>5,129,174</u>
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	10	12,745,037	9,764,639
Deferred income	9	12,697,960	16,812,194
		<u>25,442,997</u>	<u>26,576,833</u>
Total Equity and Liabilities		<u>30,647,462</u>	<u>31,706,007</u>

Humanist Institute for Co-operation with Developing Countries (South Africa) NPC
(Registration number 2006/017949/08)
Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2014

Statement of Comprehensive Income

	Notes	2014 R	2013 R
Revenue	11	35,645,367	46,983,000
Other income	12	-	254,107
Operating expenses	13	(35,570,076)	(46,983,001)
Operating surplus		<u>75,291</u>	<u>254,106</u>
Finance income	14	-	411,935
Surplus for the year		<u>75,291</u>	<u>666,041</u>
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive surplus for the year		<u>75,291</u>	<u>666,041</u>

Financials

Humanist Institute for Co-operation with Developing Countries (South Africa) NPC
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Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2014

Statement of Changes in Equity

	HIVOS Reserve Account R	Retained income R	Total equity R
Balance at 01 January 2013	2,311,922	2,001,680	4,313,602
Surplus for the year	-	666,041	666,041
Other comprehensive income	149,531	-	149,531
Total comprehensive income for the year	<u>149,531</u>	<u>666,041</u>	<u>815,572</u>
Balance at 01 January 2014	2,461,453	2,667,721	5,129,174
Surplus for the year	-	75,291	75,291
Total comprehensive income for the year	<u>-</u>	<u>75,291</u>	<u>75,291</u>
Balance at 31 December 2014	<u>2,461,453</u>	<u>2,743,012</u>	<u>5,204,465</u>

Note



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