



# Hivos in South Africa

A report on the activities of Hivos

Country Office South Africa

2015



**Hivos**  
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## Country Office South Africa 2015

After years of supporting South Africans in the struggle against apartheid, Hivos established the South Africa office in 2006. Hivos SA is registered as a non-governmental organisation in SA and forms an integral part of Hivos. It is based in Johannesburg.

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 SA 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 SA in 2015 provided financial support, enabled capacity development and facilitated networks and partnership-building as well as knowledge development and dissemination for local community-based organisations and non-governmental organisations.

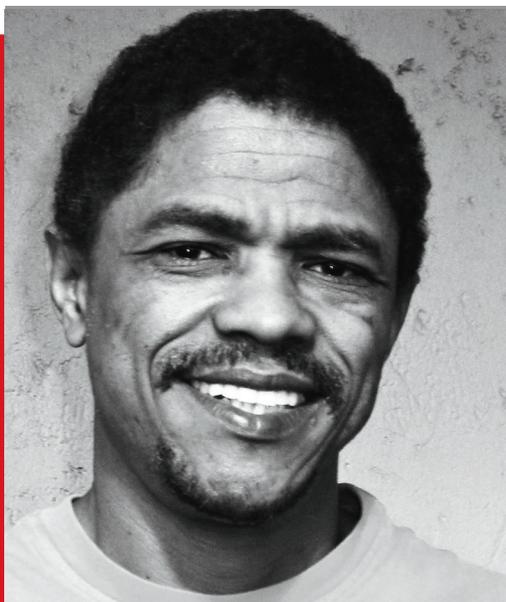
Hivos SA is a unique organisation with a distinctive profile and focus in the South African funding scene. Within a broader social and environmental justice agenda, It has maintained a sustained focus on gender-based violence (GBV), work with community-based organisations (CBOs) and support for lesbian,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

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 SA 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 SA 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, 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 sectoral challenges.

Towards the end of 2015, Hivos SA has begun to transition towards a more prominent role as an implementer and innovator; in the period ahead it will enlarge its role as a development implementer in its own right while maintaining a degree of regranting to other civil society organisations.

## Director's Note



*Frank Meintjies, Director of Hivos South Africa*

Hivos SA remains relevant and continues to contribute to strengthening civil society voice in processes to deepen democracy, realise human rights for all and ensure effective delivery.

The organisation has reached and supported 90 organisations, the majority of them community-based organisations, but also strategically placed NGOs. It has contributed to change by strengthening organisations' capacity to initiate projects, serve communities, hold duty-bearers accountable and call on institutions to live up to South Africa's constitution.

Hivos SA has, on two fronts, operated "basket funds" and in this regard has contributed to donor collaboration,

smart grantmaking decisions and reduced duplication of donor efforts.

In terms of its location within Hivos, the organisation has continued to engage in joint learning and information exchange with the region and sought to deepen its understanding of Hivos's "Open and Green" strategy and the transition Hivos as an international NGO (INGO) is making.

The year was also one of change and turbulence. The Director Paul Jansen left in May 2015 and was replaced by myself. Organisational turbulence was compounded as Head Office and Hivos SA engaged over ways in which the South African office, which has always enjoyed a high degree of autonomy, would fit into new and changing structures of Hivos.

As part of the change process, Hivos SA participated in the Hivos Ways of Working training, in the organisational resilience workshop and – internally – conducted teambuilding and strategy development.

Hivos SA has also in the latter part of 2015 begun to reconfigure its board. Two new board members were identified, Ishmael Mkhabela (independent community organiser and development facilitator), and Lebo Ramafoko (Director of Soul City). They take their place alongside Edwin Huizing (Hivos Executive Director) and Tanja Lubbers (Hivos Regional Director for Southern Africa), with an additional South African board member (Isaac Fenyane of ENS Africa) joining the board at a later date. These exciting changes are steps towards full localisation of the Hivos SA Board.

During 2015, Hivos SA's key backdonors sought clarity about the direction of Hivos; while they valued its role in South Africa, they wondered whether it would have the same effectiveness if it were subsumed in the overall Hivos strategy. Donors such as Mott, RAITH and Ford Foundations held strategic meetings with Hivos SA and Hivos Head Office to clarify a way forward – and to underline the importance of Hivos SA's role as an intermediary grantmaker. The relationship with donors has stabilised and donors have continued to demonstrate confidence in Hivos SA's knowledge, reach and experience as a grantmaker able to work with key NGO sectors, established NGOs, and emergent organisations requiring a great deal of capacity development.

In the period under review, Hivos has at times organised engagements with government and hosted key convenings on pertinent matters. However, this is the smaller part of Hivos's role. Its major role as to find organisations that are changemakers, stalwarts of human rights and champions of democracy, and provide support to them. This support has become even more important at a time when a range of donors are withdrawing from involvement in South Africa, when flows of funds from government remain uneven, and when local philanthropy has not yet taken off. In a time of high inequality and, in many sectors, a slowdown of socio-economic delivery, civil society organisations remain fundamentally relevant. And as long as they do, institutions such as Hivos SA have an essential role to play.

The 2015 report shows, once again, that Hivos SA has the capacity, developmental understanding, relevant donor practices and the commitment to walk alongside sectors, to partner with NGOs and to support emergent organisations.

It would not have been possible to notch up the achievements (and the contribution to positive change) without support from many quarters. I wish to express our gratitude to donors that have supported us through a turbulent year, and who ended off the year recommitting funds to our work for 2016. We value the thinking together, collaboration in practice and mutual support that we create together. I also wish to thank our staff and the board for their contributions to and passion for the work we do. Lastly, I wish to salute partner organisations who work side by side with us as we seek to advance social justice, eradicate inequality and ensure full realisation of human rights.



## The South African Context

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South Africa has a modern governance system, elaborated in line with principles in the Declaration of Human Rights. However, poverty is widespread, linked to an unemployment rate of 25.5 percent. South Africa is also the country with the highest inequality in the world. (South Africa used to be second to Brazil, but with a Gini coefficient of 63.4 [where 100 equals perfect inequality], now takes first place, see <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SI.POV.GINI>).

In this context, many of the rights mentioned in the Constitution are not realized for vast numbers of people. A study by the Foundation for Human Rights has found that the most South Africans are unaware of their rights.

South Africa also boasts very progressive legislation on gender and on constitutionally enshrined rights of sexual minorities. It has laws against hate crime and to combat sexual violence. But often those affected by such human rights abuses remain victims of a culture that lags behind and a justice system that is not able to deliver concrete protection.

On the environment, there is similarly an intent in law to ensure effective environmental protection. But corporate power, poor institutional arrangements, inadequate planning for the future means SA is not protecting the environment for future generations nor taking action against past environmental destruction. South Africa remains highly dependent on “dirty energy” (coal); its department of Mineral and Energy Affairs often has the upper hand over environmental ministries and mining interests trump environmental concerns, and steps to move to alternative forms of transport and energy consumption are slow.

South Africa (SA) has a huge energy crisis. There is not enough supply due to bad planning and hence sustainable energy has emerged as one of the top five challenges facing the country. In this situation, renewable energy has become a condition for

human development and poverty eradication. The opportunity for decentralized renewable energy is tremendous, yet government still favors fossil energy. There continues to be a concern about potential corruption linked to planned nuclear energy plans; nuclear projects, being more capital intensive and centralized, are more prone to corruption. This – from a transparency and accountability as well as renewable energy perspective – is a point of major concern to HIVOS SA.

SA is also in the grip of a drought. This has exacerbated problems of water supply and sufficient water to drive both agriculture and other production. This situation has brought issues of food sovereignty and food security to the fore. Rural communities and other marginalized communities will be severely impacted by food shortage, price increases and other supply problems – and this at a time when their own capacities to grow crops has decreased due to the drought and when the exchange rate has pushed up costs of importing food products.

Civil society is an important voice in SA’s democracy. But it needs strengthening. Many sectors are plagued by an absence of national bodies or coalitions that can speak for those sectors. Although there is a restlessness in communities and about 300 protests occur every week, community organisation is much weaker than it was in the years when the people opposed apartheid. Civil society organisations are also grappling with funding shortages. This is worsened by the fact that, in the light of SA’s middle-income country status, many foreign donors are withdrawing. Such anxieties about funding are making civil society as a sector more fractious; key gaps in the situation are NGOs working together and NGOs and CBOs finding innovative ways of collaborating.

Gaps in effective governance and government underperformance in key areas remain concerns: Government capability and performance is uneven (with key government

departments caught in a slowdown of delivery for the last ten years). Governance issues include a failure to engage properly and strategically with partners in the business and the non-profit sector. It also includes problems of unethical leadership, corruption and inadequate leadership action on misuse and misdirection of funds. At the same time, there are areas of

positive government action and consistent responsiveness to citizens. Government is moving to a national health system, provides monthly social grants to 17.5million people and boasts a few arms of government that strive to steer the country along the lines of human rights adherence.

### Changes to the positioning of COSA:

Hivos has given consideration to the past and the specific history and set up of the Local Office (COSA). Hivos sees the strengths and how Hivos-South Africa has operated since 2006, with only programme funding from HQ while overheads were raised through fundraising. However, with Hivos funding from the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs going down and other donors also reducing funds for South Africa, Hivos Management has to look at the viability of as global organisation and how we can implement its strategy successfully, looking at the strengths that various Hivos units have. As such and after careful consideration, we decided that LOSA should stay part of the Hivos Southern Africa hub - much like our much smaller operations in Zambia and Malawi - and managed by a regional director.

As we have to make changes in the articles and legal set up of LOSA to enable moving forward towards this decision, it has also been decided that LOSA will have a more diversified and independent Board of Directors, to make sure Hivos can operate well and build a new profile in SA as a social innovator under the guidance of the country director who reports to the regional hub director.

While not being fully aligned to the new Hivos thrust, the South African Local Office has succeeded in raising adequate funding towards covering its programme and costs which demonstrates that it would be feasible to attain self-sufficiency

which is one of the key objectives of the Future Calling process. Part of LOSA funding is channelled through HO and from those funds HO takes Project Management Fees (PMF) and LOSA also contributes to ROSAF and HO via DIDIRI. Other examples are the Arcus and Wellspring LGBT funds for which the entire PMF stays in HO. This model of paying a fee to HO is replaced with a new financial model for Hivos worldwide. In this model budgets to donors are made up of fees for staff costs, which include overhead and contributions to staff that is not directly billable to projects, like support and expert staff, both in and outside the unit.

Until now LOSA was not fully integrated within Hivos since it operated as an independent entity that functioned in collaboration with both Hivos Head Office and Regional Office. Integration is therefore seen as closer collaboration, oversight and use of systems considered alongside a LOSA Board, Director and working towards localisation (in the medium to longer term).

# Hivos

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## The Multi Agency Grants Initiative (MAGI)

The Multi-Agency Grants Initiative (MAGI) aims to strengthen community-based organisations (CBOs) as they take their place in active citizenship and within civil society. Through this work with CBOs, MAGI strives to strengthen the agency of marginalised communities in democracy and the process of development.

Hivos SA believes that if CBOs receive support to raise awareness of rights and address community needs (such as providing access to paralegal advice and combating victimisation and violence against women), they in turn help

to build community voice and a positive community response to poverty and inequality.

The programme – a basket fund comprised of Hivos, Ford Foundation, Mott Foundation and RAITH Foundation – provides small grants to CBOs. These grants range in value from R50,000 to R250,000. The programme complements grantmaking with capacity building work and the promotion of networking among CBOs, particularly those operating within the same districts and provinces.

### Background and context

There is limited direct funding to CBOs, and the ability of CBOs to access funding from donors is compromised by the level of skill, access to information, and the capacity of donors to fund small CBOs with small grants. In the case of donors that do provide support to CBOs, the demand and need for funds by CBOs outweighs the available funds and it is not possible for all the applicants to be supported<sup>1</sup>.

Despite the challenges highlighted above, CBOs supported by Hivos programmes have in 2015 managed to contribute to systemic changes or key services as demonstrated below:

- Where grantees are community advice offices (CAOs), they provide legal assistance to scores of people per week from among South Africa's poorest and most vulnerable communities, providing them with access to justice. Researcher and evaluator Anil Naidoo has argued that this has in turn has "allowed communities to regain a semblance of their dignity through legal redress".
- CBOs address the drivers of GBV, e.g. social ills such as substance abuse, the culture of gangs, and prevention programmes.
- They roll out services that survivors of violence against women are entitled to in terms of legislation and the Constitution, including counselling, court support and key medical services.
- Current and past supported CBOs have successfully

challenged legislation such as the Traditional Courts Bill, unfair administration against asylum seekers and (though input to Black Sash) illegal deductions from pensions.

- CBOs have worked to increase knowledge and awareness of rights and to deepen democracy through the community outreach interventions; they particularly escalate their work at key points such as Human Rights Day, 16 Days of Activism, Women's Month and when government departments need to communicate new or amended laws that protect vulnerable people.

<sup>1</sup> In the HSRC cost-benefit and quantitative study (2014) it was found that the primary challenge identified by the majority of Community Advice Offices is a lack of funding and that few have the required material resources to fulfil their functions.

Witzenburg  
Community  
March,  
August 2015.



## Highlights for the year

55 grants totalling R6.7 million were disbursed to CBOs and NGOs aligned to the MAGI strategic focus areas in 2015. This amount exceeds the original target of R4 million. The extractives/environmental sustainability sector was supported through three grants – to Mining Communities United in Action (MACUA), the Southern African Green Revolutionary Council (SAGRC), and BUA Mining Communities. Through these grants, CBOs are creating awareness, meeting with mining companies to register their concerns about adverse environmental impacts on communities and meeting to discuss joint approaches.

Phaphama Initiatives, based in Soweto in Gauteng, was funded with a rapid response grant to be able to hold community dialogue sessions related to the xenophobic attacks that occurred in specific areas in Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal in 2015. These dialogues contributed towards building peace and social cohesion. The Action Support Centre (ASC) also received a rapid response grant and were able to produce material linked to their campaign to promote social cohesion such as t-shirts,

banners and placards with positive messaging that promoted solidarity. A publication titled, 'Drums of Change: Transcending Boundaries: Migrants, Refugees and the Movement of People' was produced with the funds and shared electronically with more than 500 men and women. Dialogues were held in Alexandra, one of the hotspots for the outbreak of the attacks. The 110 participants in the dialogue reflected on and analysed the challenges and opportunities presented by the xenophobia and criminal violence.

The outcomes of the dialogue were shared with a Member of the Executive Committee on Housing, Education and Health who was present at the dialogue. A youth dialogue on xenophobia with 80 youth took place and was broadcast live on five community radio stations from the stadium. The youth dialogue led to the formation of a Vaal Local Peace Committee led by young people. The Action Support Centre played a pivotal role in the establishment of Task Teams in Durban central, Pretoria and Yeoville with the mandate to form Local Peace Committees.



*Women of Amanzi Farm, with MAGI partner organisation ILDA*

MAGI funded Transgender and Intersex Africa (TIA) and Limpopo LGBTI Proudly Out in 2014 and 2015 in support of their objectives to increase the visibility and influence for poor LGBTI people. Limpopo LGBTI Proudly Out was funded to implement a programme that focused on the discrimination against LGBTI people in Limpopo. They reached traditional leaders, who admitted to discriminating against LGBTI people. In one case one traditional leader said he was aware of two cases of intersex children who were killed at birth because there is a belief that it is a curse on the family and the kingdom. They worked with parents of LGBTI children who are struggling to come to terms with their children's sexual orientation and listened to their challenges and fears about the safety of their children in the community. TIA conducted outreach work in small communities in areas such as Mafikeng in the North West Province and in Mpumalanga. The outreach activities form part of TIA's campaign to increase the visibility of LGBTI persons, with a focus on the rights of trans and intersex people.

In Mpumalanga they were able to reach 18 people and in the North West there were nine participants at the event. Seven people were assisted to access medical transitioning and 15 were referred to gender clinics to start the transitioning process. These outcomes are attributed to the outreach work being done by TIA in the communities.

The Northern Cape remains the only province where there is no MAGI-supported grantee. MAGI grantees work in a diverse range of contexts on a number of issues, including farmworker rights, women's rights, GBV, LGBTI rights, community and individual property rights, and the rights of refugees and migrants. There is growing concern and acknowledgement from supported CBOs and NGOs that the involvement of youth in development work needs to be done in a more targeted and conscious way.

The MAGI support to NGOs and CBOs has contributed to building social cohesion, elevating the voices of marginalised groups and access to local services that improve access to justice in remote areas and communities. Farm committees have assisted farmworkers in the Karoo, supported by the Centre for Rural Legal Studies, to amplify their voices. They formed learning circles where they shared experiences and assisted each other to formulate solutions to their daily struggles. This is directly linked to the MAGI theory of change of strengthening the voice and agency of marginalised communities.



*MAGI Programme Manager Linda Diedericks with staff of Relemogile Advice Office, Limpopo*

In February 2015 MAGI put out a call for proposals on land and agrarian reform. The successful applicants included the following organisations:

- Cala University Student Association (CALUSA), based in the Eastern Cape, supported the formation of farmdweller and farmworker committees to empower farmworkers to take up their issues with owners and farm managers.
- The Rural People’s Movement (Eastern Cape) worked with women on agro-ecology and assisted them to purchase seeds and grow their own produce for consumption and sell locally to make some income. They participated in campaigns that elevated the voices of rural people such as the water campaign as well as working closely with bigger organisations such as COPAC on the food sovereignty campaign.
- Interchurch Local Development Agency, based in Grahamstown (Eastern Cape), used the Asset Based Community Development tool to help amplify the voices of women in the community.
- Nonesi Local Development Agency, based in a rural community in the Eastern Cape, implemented a programme on agrarian reform and land restitution with the Mahlubini land claims for the Community of the Amahlabi clan in Cofimvaba. The Nonesi intervention that included the development of a tool to identify actual claimants resulted in a more empowered group of individuals who have formed their own committee to lead the land claims process.
- The Trust for Community Outreach and Education in the Western Cape (TCOE) has been implementing a programme that supports local leadership of young women and men to lead local campaigns to access land and organisational rights. They started working on this programme in mid-2015 and the main outcome that they want to achieve is greater awareness by youth about the issues related to land restitution and increased involvement of youth in actions against issues affecting their communities. They have been involved in supporting a court case of farmworkers who formed an independent union Commercial Stevedoring

Agricultural & Allied Workers Union (CSAAWU) who brought cases on behalf of dismissed farmworkers who participated in the historic farmworker uprising in the Western Cape. There were a number of cost orders against the Union due to the cases that were taken to the Labour Court on behalf of the farm workers. TCOE assisted the Union leadership to raise the money to pay the cost orders that amounted to more than half a million Rand.

Regrants were made in June and July 2014 to 14 organisations that included NGOs and CBOs. These included Afrika Ignite, Central Karoo Farm Community Association via the Centre for Rural Legal Studies, Iliso Labahlali, Is’Baya Development Trust, Centre for Environmental Rights, Masifundise, Lethabong Legal Advice Centre, Ntinga Ntaba KaNdoda, Trans and Intersex Africa and Limpopo LGBTI.

Rapid response grants were made to the Social Justice Coalition, the Centre for Law and Society (Traditional Courts Bill), the Gift of the Givers in support of the Marikana miners, Action Support Centre and Phaphama Initiatives. The Casual Workers Advice Office also received a grant for its work with workers facing labour-related challenges. The focus areas of these grantees included local service delivery, building social cohesion, local economic development and access to justice. Six of the eight organisations that participated in the Tshikululu Social Investment capacity development program received a grant of R50 000 each to support their core and program costs over a six month period. These CBOs all have a focus on women’s rights and GBV.

A social enquiry was held in July 2015 with nine organisations working in the extractive industry in Mpumalanga. Following this meeting, two grants were approved – for the Southern Africa Green Revolutionary Council and BUA Mining Communities. In June 2015, MAGI funded and attended the National MACUA meeting attended by the provincial representatives and arranged by Action Aid.

## Evaluations

A participatory evaluation was undertaken with selected grantees. The evaluation involved participants from six organisations, an external researcher, and two staff members of the programme team.

The organisations were:

- Tshireletso Against Women Abuse – Free State
- Lethabong – North West
- TRIAD Trust – Mpumalanga
- Letsopa – North West
- Qholaqkhwe Advice Centre – Free State
- Casual Workers Advice Office – Gauteng

The report was completed on 29 October 2015. An external evaluator also engaged with representatives of participating donors, grantees and other stakeholders, with a focus on the work of eight grantees in Limpopo. These engagements took place in October.

The evaluation entailed three steps:

- a) A questionnaire completed by each participant covering various aspects of the grantmaking process, achievements in the field and capacity building.
- b) An open discussion involving the programme team regarding the key issues raised; this is in line with the concept evaluation for learning as distinct from evaluation for judgement.
- c) Focus group discussions facilitated by an external facilitator (and excluding any Hivos staff).

In this period, MAGI also began the external evaluation of MAGI support for Community Advice Offices (CAOs) in Limpopo. Programme staff, CAO participants, participating donors and other relevant stakeholders were able to engage with the report prior to its finalization in December 2015.

Grantees have reported that they appreciate participant evaluations, as they can immediately engage with the key weaknesses and strengths emerging in the evaluation (as opposed to other evaluations where they often provide information).

The evaluation confirmed that MAGI has a solid standing with grantees. It allowed less sophisticated organisations working at grassroots level to continue their critical work serving communities, in a context where few other donors are able to provide the small grants they require. It also affirms that MAGI processes are accessible and user-friendly, and that the capacity building provided has enabled many CBOs to access larger amounts of funding that is usually accessed by more established organisations.

## Capacity Building

Capacity development as an accompaniment to the grant making done by MAGI has become an area that is being viewed as imperative to the grant making model of MAGI. Capacity building will for the present be undertaken as a secondary activity; it is acknowledged that using more of MAGI funds for capacity building will reduce the grant money that flows to grantees.

Capacity development arranged between July and December included Asset-Based Community Development (ABCD) and joint strategic planning with the five Limpopo advice offices. This was the first time that the organisations have received training on the ABCD methodology that can be used to inform their development programmes; it improved the levels of knowledge and understanding of how to map the assets in the community and how to sustain their development programmes.

There is a workable strategic plan in place for the Limpopo Advice Office cluster that is informed by their collective knowledge, history and contextual issues related to access to justice. All of the CAOs are members of the Association of Community-based Advice Offices of South Africa (ACAOSA), and the plans developed will guide their future work with ACAOSA as well. Onsite capacity development took place with Zamdela Advice Office to strengthen their planning skills. They now have smart, realistic plans with outcomes in place, instead of the activity list that was submitted in their proposal.

Two dialogues were held, one in the Free State on access to justice and one with the Eastern Cape based CBOs on rural governance. From these two dialogues we learnt that rural communities experience democracy completely differently to urban areas. Customary law seems to be more dominant and used to manipulate and marginalise people with regard to access to resources such as land, property rights and inheritance. Due to the low levels of knowledge on their rights this is possible. In the Free State the participating advice offices discussed a way forward to deal with a common problem experienced with the Department of Social Development and its slow payment of grants to CBOs and NGOs.

After submitting expressions of interest in October, six MAGI CBOs participated in a two day training session on sexual diversity and rights, linked to the programme funded by the Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands. The participants grappled with terminology, concepts such as sexuality, sexual orientation and sex. Their attitudes and beliefs were being challenged as they have not been exposed to LGBTI related matters in a conscious way in their work in their organisations and in the community. Dissecting power and its relationship with the exclusion of marginalised groups in the community, including women, was discussed. Part of the workshop included working on enhancing one another's programme plans through peer feedback. The Programme Manager was supported by the Programme Officer working on the Hivos Sexual and Diversity Rights Programme and the Junior Programme Officer who works with the Joint Gender Fund and MAGI.

This programme is a new and innovative one for the MAGI programme, as it works with individuals' perceptions, attitudes and beliefs and encourages them to incorporate the rights of LGBTI people into their programme work. This project also seeks to align and bring together the different programmes within Hivos SA. Although Hivos has always supported organisations to undertake work to change beliefs around LGBTI issues, MAGI grantees are typically mainstream access to justice organisations for whom LGBTI issues are new and challenging. The process has been one of learning and growth for all parties involved. The seven CBOs that form

part of the programme are Mamadi, Relemogile, Qholakhwe, Tshireletso, Blood River, Letsopa and Mankweng.

## Sustainability and Fundraising

Two new donors came on board in 2015, viz. the Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands (EKN) (R1.7 million for one year) and the Open Society Foundation (OSF) (R500,000 for one year). The OSF grant has been renewed for the same amount for 2016. The EKN grant has a high probability of being renewed in 2016 and it is likely that it will become a multi-year grant. Both donors have opted to operate outside of the basket fund arrangement.

As far as existing donors go, the contract with the Mott Foundation for support of CAOs in Limpopo ended in December 2015 and will not be renewed. The grant was being managed by the Mott on behalf of Atlantic Philanthropies, which in 2015 continued its withdrawal from South Africa. However, Mott remains a steadfast supporter of MAGI. We are entering the second year of the agreement with the Mott for the support of the six Free State CAOs. A concept note was submitted to the RAITH Foundation for a three year grant to be split between MAGI and the Joint Gender Fund, totalling R6 million over the period. There were also strong indications that the Ford Foundation would renew its support for MAGI for a further period of three years.



*Vaaldrain residents protest in Cape Town.*

*Picture by Masixole Feni.*

## The Joint Gender Fund (JGF)

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The Joint Gender Fund was established in 2009, as a collaborative funding mechanism to support civil society gender-based violence (GBV) programming, with a specific focus on women and girls. Using an innovative approach, the Fund was collectively developed by the three founding donors, Irish Aid, Ford Foundation and Hivos. Over the years it 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) and then contracted back to three donors with DG Murray Trust, DFATD and USAID playing a co-granting role. Hivos, as a participating donor, also serves as the operational base for the Fund.

The Fund not only represents the harmonisation of donor efforts in the field of GBV in South Africa, but also creates a platform for donors to undertake their role with reflexivity as donors seek the best way to support civil society work in a challenging context of high inequality and ongoing GBV.

The Fund sees itself as contributing towards strengthening the sector's response to GBV, HIV and AIDS and poverty, in ways that transform gender relations and empower women and girls. Strengthening the sector's response in practice has meant the following for the participating donors:

- Integrating a capacity building component to its grantmaking which is closely linked to monitoring, constructive engagement and facilitating opportunities for exchange and information sharing;
- Facilitating spaces in which donors, civil society and government can exchange in processes of knowledge sharing and reflection;
- Facilitating linkages between organisations who potentially could enrich each other's programme delivery, strategies and/or approaches;
- Encouraging documentation and reflection by civil society partners and finding ways to share this information widely;
- Identifying and commissioning research projects, which would add value to work in the GBV sector as a whole;

- Issuing requests for proposals that address key strategic gaps in the response to GBV.

### Notes on Context

According to the World Health Organisation (WHO), South Africa has one of the highest rates of violence against women in the world. A study conducted by the Medical Research Council (MRC) in three provinces of South Africa showed that one in four women in the general population has experienced physical violence at some point in her life. Similarly, a 2013 study conducted by Gender Links in four provinces of South Africa reported that all the participants had experienced some form of violence (emotional, economic, physical or sexual) at least once in their lifetime, both within and outside their intimate relationships. The same report suggests that a large proportion of the men surveyed (Gauteng - 78%; Limpopo - 48%; Western Cape - 35% and Kwa-Zulu Natal - 41%) admitted to committing some form of violence against women in their lifetime. Rape is a particularly prevalent form of VAW in the country. Estimates suggest that up to half of all women in South Africa will be raped in their lifetime<sup>1</sup>.

The landscape of GBV continued in 2015 to be a terrain fraught with challenges and opportunities, as the GBV sector itself has continued to grapple with ways to strengthen its own strategic cohesion, while reflecting on difference and diversity in ways that do not result in greater fracture. The Fund continued its journey of working in partnership to contribute towards overall sector strengthening, and has learned valuable lessons in the process. Sustained collaboration within the sector remains a challenge, not least because of the range of pressures organisations face: generational shifts within many organisations, uncertainty about how to relate to government, sustained violence on the ground, in addition to concern and competition as funding shrinks. There is an ongoing need for the Fund to promote collaboration and networking in ways that are organic and sustainable.

<sup>1</sup>*Tshwaranang Legal Advocacy Centre, Patience Mpani (December 2015). Alcohol-related Violence in Kuruman in the Northern Cape Province.*



*Joint Gender Fund Annual Partner Meeting, Pretoria, September 2015*

## Our journey in 2015

Strategically selected themes: The Fund has continued to seek to engage strategically with the sector in 2015, by supporting partner organisations working in particular thematic areas (such as gangsterism, alcohol abuse, conservative traditional and religious practices and others), and by convening high-level gatherings on key thematic areas such as prevention models and care work. The Fund has found that this approach has deepened understanding and collaboration within the sector and with key stakeholders such as government and other donors around important themes.

Fragility and the need for healing: In this period, the Fund and partners have identified the need for an emphasis on regeneration and psychosocial support for leaders and activists in the sector. The pervasive sense of burnout is linked to constant engagement with trauma combined with pressures in the sector. Acknowledging this, the Advisory Committee agreed to incorporate an element focusing on wellness in the capacity enhancement strategy to be developed in 2016. The strategy will be implemented in two ways. The first is the provision of a traditional wellness programme, accessible to all partners, which will consist of psychosocial support, through a 24-hour counselling call centre, and face-to-face counselling sessions. The second is more focused on resilience and healing at an individual level, using such methodologies as Capacitar<sup>2</sup> and Looking in Looking out (LILO).

Government relations: Engagement with government is undermined by the lack of government-civil society mechanisms that would ensure consistency in the identification of issues, in monitoring follow up and in working to ensure resourcing for national action plans. However, the Fund and its partners have been able to engage with government in certain strategic, targeted ways from which have emerged valuable lessons about ways to approach engagement with government.

Financial sustainability issues: Partner organisations are generally under pressure. This is due to shifts in donor priorities, donors withdrawing from South Africa and, just when government should be increasing resource flows to the sector, delays, cuts and redirections in public sector funding for survivor support services. The Fund commissioned research into funding flows for the GBV sector with a view to exploring these issues.

## Donor Partnerships:

The core group of donors continue to provide strong management and direction of the Fund. There have been ongoing attempts to attract more donors to the basket fund. This remains a challenge. The RAITH Foundation has expressed a strong interest to join the Fund; its Director in 2015 took a proposal to its Board regarding funding support for The Fund in the coming year. The documentation of good practice has become a focus of the Fund, as it begins to explore in greater detail the impact across its result areas. This will also serve as a tool to seeking new donor partnerships.

Co-funding arrangements and experiences over continue to be beneficial to the Fund. For example, the collaboration arrangement with Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) has continued to work in the area of community safety in the Northern Cape. In the first quarter of 2015, this took the form of technical support provided through a trainer who used their toolkit for building safe communities in a participatory planning process with the stakeholders with whom partner organization Namakwa Ontwikkeling (NAMKO) and the Fund have been working. The Fund also partnered with USAID to co-fund research by Tshwaranang Legal Advocacy Centre (TLAC) into alcohol abuse and GBV in the Northern Cape.

<sup>2</sup>Capacitar is a core program of energy-based healing practices that awaken and empower people, using tools such as meditation, Tai Chi, visualisation, etc.



Community safety training in the Northern Cape, February 2015

## A strategic review of the Fund

In 2015, a strategic review of the Joint Gender Fund was conducted. While the results below are just a snapshot of the full report, it is important to mention these here in further understanding the role of the Fund within the GBV sector going forward. The key lesson from the review noted that the basket fund arrangement has effectively increased the pool of resources for the GBV sector, and has provided a strategic, innovative and developmental approach to funding. Partners value the contribution the Fund makes to their organisations and the sector more broadly. The Fund remains relevant and should continue to support the sector in undertaking innovative, transformative and strategic interventions. The Fund has already begun to engage with the review and has finalised a strategic planning session with its Advisory Committee.

### Events and Activities in 2015

A workshop convened by representatives of the National Strategic Plan (NSP) Campaign and the Fund was held in February 2015. The purpose of the workshop was to review and assess the civil society-led campaign on the NSP on GBV to identify a way forward. An interim committee emerged from this workshop and the Fund supported a meeting in April 2015 which allowed for further engagement to elect a permanent committee. However, strategic differences in the sector meant that the process stalled; the Fund consequently made the decision to support strengthening provincial and networking structures instead.

To date the Fund has released grants to three organisations working in community-level sector strengthening – the grants have enabled organisations to get together to plan collaboration and co-operation. The first looks at the mobilisation of women around using current self-help groups in Kwa-Zulu Natal. The second seeks to consolidate and coordinate women's groups in the Eastern Cape with a focus on building cohesion and developing a provincial strategy to reduce violence in the province. The third seeks to build cross-sectoral alliances within the social care sector around post-rape and shelter services to create a cohesive movement and voice.

Training on tools developed by GIZ took place in the Northern Cape. The tools used by GIZ during the training drew on a toolkit developed for Participatory Safety Planning. These tools include, among other approaches, identifying unsafe spaces, creating a violence typology and analysing duty bearers for community safety. The training was attended by a range of community organisations, as well as various government departments working in the Namaqua area. The community forum has since conducted a survey and other data gathering using the tools provided, and has begun to provide programmes related to their findings. These include identifying and including duty bearers in the Safety Forum established, conducting a door-to-door research programme, and identifying types of violence experienced by community members. This built on the launch of the Manifesto in the Namaqua area in August 2014 and aimed to strengthen local capacity to take forward the commitments pledged by a range of stakeholders to building safe communities. In order to facilitate greater government ownership and involvement, a meeting was held with the Office of the Premier (Special Programmes Division) to reignite the partnership and ensure a continued strategic partnership at a provincial level.

A Prevention Seminar was held in April, which focused on exploring the results and measurements thereof of respective GBV prevention interventions the Fund has supported. The Fund has historically invested its resources into the prevention of GBV, arising from an integrated programming strategy that has linked poverty, HIV and AIDS and GBV as inter-related, mutually reinforcing social phenomena. Through its work with civil society partners, other donors and government, it has become clear that different stakeholders in this field continually grapple with the need to find effective ways to prevent GBV in South Africa. Against this backdrop, the Fund saw the usefulness of providing a space for engagement and learning between different stakeholders working on GBV prevention. This workshop has contributed towards strengthening an understanding of what constitutes prevention of GBV in South Africa, and how measurement of this could be improved. The Fund has since engaged at various levels, including donors, government and civil society, sharing the learnings from this event.

The Department of Basic Education (DBE) was part of the workshop, and subsequently partnered with The Fund on a series of dialogues during August. These dialogues were held with around 400 girls in two provinces on issues relating to empowerment, coordinated by the Fund, but facilitated by our partner organisations (Nisaa, Project Empower, Masimanyane Women's Support Centre and Sekwele Centre for Social Reflection). These partners and others working in schools continued their relationship with DBE by collaborating on activities for the 16 Days of Activism in November/December. A reflection workshop has since been held, which identified further areas of synergy between DBE and partner organisations.

A strategic donor roundtable was held in August with the European Union delegation to South Africa and several European member state donors to discuss research findings around resourcing for the GBV sector (in terms of both prevention and response). A follow-up event took place in December, focusing on improving resourcing for post-rape care, and constructive discussion took place between civil society, government and research institution representatives. The annual partner meeting was held in September, under the theme "Reflection, Revival and Regeneration". The meeting included in-depth engagement with strategies to regenerate the sector, including support for leadership, staff and volunteers to deal better with to burnout, secondary trauma and self-care. The meeting also allowed for active engagement by partners with the strategic review of the Fund.

The Fund supported six representatives of partner organisations to attend the Sexual Violence Research Initiative (SVRI) Forum in September. The Forum was an opportunity for partners to engage with and respond to international research in the field of GBV.

A roundtable on gangsterism was led by partner New World Foundation in Cape Town in October. The roundtable allowed for deep and thoughtful engagement with the issue of gangsterism in the local communities in the Cape Flats, particularly as it relates to GBV.

The Fund embarked on a mapping of civil society GBV

programming in the country. The mapping process has generated a great deal of data, and is carrying on into 2016 to ensure that a comprehensive directory can be compiled. The database is intended to be used by all actors working within South Africa on GBV programming to access information, providing detail on geographic locations, types of service provided, areas of focus, programmatic work, etc.



*Joint Gender Fund partners and staff attend the SVRI Forum, September 2015*

The Fund continued its funding partnership with 21 organisations across the country, and programme staff have been inspired by the work that these partners continue to do.

The table below highlights the work of selected JGF partners, and illustrates the diversity of the programming supported by the Fund:

### Partners Programmes

<i>Our partners</i>	<i>Where they work</i>	<i>What they aim to achieve</i>
<i>Ikhwezi Women Support Centre</i>	<i>Eastern Cape</i>	<i>Ikhwezi works to reduce the vulnerability of women to GBV and HIV and AIDS through a strengthened responsiveness by communities to issues of GBV and HIV and AIDS. They have already seen an increase in level of reporting of GBV, as well as community driven interventions to address GBV.</i>
<i>Justice and Women (JAW)</i>	<i>KwaZulu Natal</i>	<i>JAW aims to increase the awareness on HIV and the rights of women living with HIV/AIDS through the “Community Care Campaign”. Women in traditional communities have established resource bases for HIV positive community members, and have begun lobbying government facilities for improved services for HIV+ women.</i>
<i>Labour Research Service (LRS)</i>	<i>National</i>	<i>LRS has worked to improved self-esteem and increase self-confidence among women and men active in labour movements. To date they have seen an increase in individual agency of members, around the power dynamics of women and men in households and development of a stronger sense of identity and gender friendly organisational culture within these organisations.</i>
<i>Lifeline Pietermaritzburg</i>	<i>KwaZulu Natal</i>	<i>Lifeline has used action-based dialogues with the aim of preventing GBV, including a specific focus on the reduction of harmful practices such as Ukuthwala (forced marriage) and Ukuklinya (rape strangulation). They too have seen an increase in families reporting cases of GBV as well as a forum of traditional leaders established to address harmful cultural practices.</i>
<i>Masimanyane Women Support Centre</i>	<i>Eastern Cape</i>	<i>Masimanyane has drafted a paper on understanding Ukuthwala (forced marriage). This document has been used to empower women in target communities and has shown a strengthening in community and network responses to GBV.</i>
<i>Namakwa Ontwikkeling (NAMKO)</i>	<i>Northern Cape</i>	<i>NAMKO has worked to increase and empower women in Namaqua to respond to issues of GBV. They have enhanced the solidarity amongst women to provide strengthened community responses to GBV in targeted communities</i>
<i>One in Nine Campaign</i>	<i>Gauteng</i>	<i>Through the One in Nine Campaign, strengthened local capacity by women at four local clinics has been achieved to engage in direct advocacy on the violence faced by HIV positive women. Solidarity and synergies have been built between the struggles faced by women workers in the clinics and the women clients. They have seen improved influence by these groups and the wider campaign on the inter-linkages between structural violence and violence against women</i>
<i>Port Elizabeth Rape Crisis Centre (PERCC)</i>	<i>Eastern Cape</i>	<i>With rape survivors as facilitators, PERCC have sought to get learners in seven schools in Port Elizabeth to make positive choices that contribute towards preventing rape and substance abuse. They have further engaged a cadre of peer helpers to run programmes on rape and substance abuse in the seven schools</i>

Southern Cape Land Committee (SCLC)	Western Cape	<i>SCLC aims to generate knowledge around the impact of patriarchy and violence against women living and working on farms and ways to build consciousness and movements for change.</i>
Thusanang Advice Centre	Free State	<i>Thusanang provides emotional support and information regarding women's rights in targeted areas of QwaQwa. They have also implemented self-help savings groups to improve the economic plight of poor rural women. They use these groups to conduct ongoing awareness campaign on sexual offences, human trafficking and prevention of HIV/AIDS.</i>

A request for proposals targeting current and former partners was issued in November 2015 on the topic of documenting

effective interventions at local level. This process is ongoing, with grants due to be issued to successful applicants in 2016.



*Strategic roundtable on resourcing for post-rape care, co-hosted by EU and JGF, December 2015*

## The Sexual Diversity and Rights Programme

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The Sexual Diversity and Rights Programme (SDR) works towards a Southern Africa in which there is no discrimination and prejudice on the basis of gender and sexual diversity (GSD) and where gender and sexuality diverse (GSD) people and communities are 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 and expression (SOGIE) issues and accepting of a diversity of sexual orientations and gender identities. 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 ten Southern African countries: Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

### Notes on Context

Same-sex sexualities and gender diversity remain a contested area throughout the world, and in Southern Africa the attention it is given is largely negative, fuelled by conservative standpoints and the impact of the religious right and political manipulation. Even in the least homophobic countries (South Africa and Mozambique), people with same-sex sexualities are persecuted, if not by law, then by public opinion. The legal environment for 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 and Malawi those convicted on the grounds of sodomy can serve up to 14 years in prison. It is common place for politicians and their supporters to use rhetoric that isolates LGBTI rights from the broader human rights concept of human rights. Research has also shown that religion plays a key role in reinforcing the

low visibility of same-sex sexuality and gender diversity in Africa.

Despite this, there has been a groundswell of LGBTI movements, creating useful responses to the situation of repression, but response often leads to 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 and verbal hate messages. They also suffer from a lack of resources and internal capacity to adequately implement their actions. 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 SDR programme in 2015 tailored its work to meet the unique needs of organisations and communities with which we work. This led the SDR programme to organise its interventions into four major components:

### Strategic Grantmaking

- 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 sexual diversity and rights (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, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe, through the Dignity Diversity and Rights (DiDiRI) grant making component of the project.

## Partners Programmes

Our partners	Organisational Profile	Key results
<p>Gay and Lesbians of Zimbabwe (GALZ)</p>	<p>The GALZ is a voluntary membership based organisation established in 1990 to serve the needs of the LGBTI community in Zimbabwe. GALZ remains a unique organisation that is specifically working with LGBTI persons.</p> <p>GALZ's vision is 'a just society that promotes and protects human rights of LGBTI people as equal citizens in Zimbabwe'.</p>	<p>Advocacy Grant</p> <p>General acceptability and appreciation of LGBTI / MSM/WSW as a most at risk group that require greater and meaningful involvement in meeting country targets and UNAIDS targets and access to competent HWC that offer comprehensive quality to LGBTI /MSM/WSW/transgender persons.</p>
<p>Malawi Network of Religious Leaders Living with or personally affected by HIV and AIDS (MANERELA+)</p>	<p>The Malawi Network of Religious Leaders Living with or personally affected by HIV and AIDS (MANERELA+) is a non-profit faith based organisation that was established in 2004. The network exists to fight Stigma, Shame, Denial, Discrimination, In-action and Mis-action within religious institutions, congregations and local communities for the purpose of scaling up TB-HIV and HIV prevention, Care, Treatment and Impact Mitigation in Malawi.</p>	<p>Advocacy Grant</p> <p>MANERELA+ intends to realise:</p> <p>Increased access to public health and social spaces among LGBTI persons in Malawi.</p> <p>Reduced stigma and discrimination among faith communities towards LGBTI persons.</p>
<p>Social, Health and Empowerment Feminist Collective (SHE)</p>	<p>S.H.E was engendered from a need to bring the various issues of transgender and intersex women in the region to a feminist focus through analysis. Feminist consciousness is key in the transgender and intersex women's movement to combat heteronormative and gender normative practices that almost always lead to violence against minority groups.</p> <p>We implement activities through three main programs:</p> <p>Feminist Programme</p> <p>Health and HIV Programme</p> <p>Arts and Culture Programme</p>	<p>Advocacy Grant</p> <p>This research initiative is aimed at generating (1) quantitative data of transgender women's income and (2) where and how they typically generate income, whether in formal or informal economy, and (3) to consider how that impacts on transgender women's lives generally, with specially consideration to access to health and safety.</p>
<p>The Lesbians, Gays and Bisexuals of Botswana (LEGABIBO)</p>	<p>Lesbians, Gays and Bisexuals of Botswana (LEGABIBO) is a Botswana based LGBTI organisation, started by LGBTI individuals in 1998, that exists to advocate for recognition of the rights of LGBTI in Botswana through empowerment of members, awareness raising and building a critical mass for support of LGBTI.</p>	<p>Advocacy Grant:</p> <p>Experiences and lives of the LGBTI shared with the general community through mobilisation, collection and dissemination of LGBTI stories; Empowered LGBTI community through Peer education training; Enlightened general community on LGBTIs through Public Awareness Initiatives.</p>



*Participants in the Polokwane regional meeting of the People's Power project, November 2015*

		<p><i>Looking In Looking Out Grant: Results area 1: A strong and healthy movement in Botswana advancing LGBTI rights and social inclusion</i></p> <p><i>The LGBT movement will be built through cascading the LILO training into the support group curriculum and ensuring that members benefit from this. LILO trainers and masters will hold conferences where they present their researches and experiences as enlightened by LILO. These will become LILO scholars and graduates. LGBT will package their experiences into academic learnings and use these for public education.</i></p>
<p><i>LGBT Community and Health Centre (The LGBT CTR)</i></p>	<p><i>Established 9 August 2000, the LGBTI Community &amp; Health Centre (The LGBTI Centre) is a local non-governmental and non-profit organisation working in KwaZulu-Natal and the Eastern Cape. They empower the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex (LGBTI) communities by providing services, training and support to enable them to claim their rights to equality, dignity and freedom within the context of marginalisation and transformation.</i></p>	<p><i>Advocacy Grant: With The Silent-Loud Protest: Capacity Building With Service Providers The LGBTI Centre engages participants on a journey towards appreciating diversity and being empowered to influence own workplace policies and attitudes towards better service provision for LGBTI people.</i></p> <p><i>Looking In Looking Out Grant: With Moving Lilo Forward: Enabling LGBT Activism</i></p> <p><i>We hope to engage participants on a journey towards appreciating own and other's struggle for equality and freedom; to find within themselves and their peers' strength and fuel to further their activism. The long term goal we would like to make or contribute to, is towards the identification, empowerment and ongoing support of young LGBT activists. This is a forward move from Reaching Back to Move Forward: Fabulife in Durban Previous implemented with LGBT in Durban.</i></p>



*Participants in the East London regional People's Power workshop, October 2015*

Friends of Rainka (FOR)

Friends of Rainka (FOR) has been in existence since 2007 and is operating as a not for profit, Non-Governmental Organisation with a vision to champion the rights of sexual minorities in Zambia. Friends of Rainka aims to protect, advance and promote the Human Rights of Zambian lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex individuals by engaging law and policy makers in legal reform, build capacity to undertake effective advocacy, establish member services based on identified needs and priorities, and to research, gather, analyse and disseminate information.

**Advocacy Grant:**

The project aims to do the following:  
Mobilisation and sensitisation training for religious leaders; Conduct a baseline survey on religious beliefs and perceptions with regard to LGBTI people;  
Community evangelism outreach program; and establishment of links between the LGBTI communities with the 15 religious leaders.

**Health Grant**

**Bridging the gap between LGBT and Health Care Provision**

**Priorities include:**

1. Providing leadership to the organisation's efforts to document HIV/AIDS inequities, understand their determinants, and create strategies for increasing health equity.
2. Collaborating with the National Aids Council of Zambia and other HIV/AIDS organisations focused on addressing health inequities.
3. Serving as the organisational liaison with key stakeholder groups including, but not limited to, national and community-based organisations, policy makers, and advocates for HIV/AIDS issues related to health inequities.
4. Developing partnerships with other NGOs focused on addressing HIV/AIDS issues related to health inequities
5. Reduce loss to follow up – all clients that will be tested HIV positive and benefit from this program will be incorporated in the testing support groups.



EU project kickoff meeting, June 2015

Improving access to justice for LGBTI people was a key area of work for the SDR programme in South Africa and seven sub-grants promoting access to justice were made during the 2015 grant period to partners across South Africa. Two grantees from this portfolio were able to develop their work through the People’s Power portfolio – described below.

### Partners Programmes

<i>Our partners</i>	<i>Organisational Profile</i>	<i>Key results</i>
<i>African Centre for Migration and Society (ACMS) - national, South Africa</i>	<i>ACMS conducted research with LGBTI refugees and asylum seekers on the challenges they face in seeking asylum in South Africa. They used this information (in addition to doing desktop research) to develop country reports on human rights status of LGBTI people in their home country. ACMS used this research to work with the Department of Home Affairs (DHA) to develop training for Refugee Status Determination Officers (RSDOs).</i>	<i>RSDOs have a better understanding of LGBTI people and their home country context. DHA is more sympathetic to LGBTI refugees and asylum seekers, and is keen to collaborate with the ACMS in the future. The DHA has also agreed to include this training in their annual training schedule.</i>
<i>Access Chapter 2 (AC2) - Gauteng and the North West Province</i>	<i>AC2 lobbied the national office of the South African Police Services (SAPS) through the National LGBTI Hate Crimes Task Team (NTT), hosted workshops with police officers in Gauteng and the North West Province to sensitise them about LGBTI issues and developed a prototype manual to sensitise police officers about LGBTI rights.</i>	<i>SAPS in the Gauteng and North West provinces are better able to deal with cases involving LGBTI people. The knowledge gained during the trainings can be used to lobby the NTT to include sensitizing police into their National Intervention Strategy (NIS).</i>
<i>Forum for Empowerment of Women (FEW) - Gauteng province</i>	<i>FEW hosted training workshops with community based organisations (CBOs) working with black lesbians in township communities on navigating the criminal justice system.</i>	<i>CBOs have knowledge to adequately navigate the criminal justice system, and are better equipped to respond to and monitor cases of violence against LGBTI people. CBOs also equipped to provide psychosocial support to victims.</i>
<i>Gay and Lesbian Memory in Action (GALA) -national, South Africa</i>	<i>GALA co-hosted a world café in partnership with the Labour Research Service. The workshop hosted police trade unions (POPCRU and SAPU), the Department of Community Safety (DCS) and LGBTI community members. GALA also produced an educational newsletter on LGBTI rights for POPCRU and SAPU members.</i>	<i>POPCRU and SAPU feel confident and empowered to include LGBTI sensitisation in the unions’ gender equality programming. POPCRU and SAPU distribute the educational newsletter to their members.</i>
<i>Gays and Lesbians of Rustenburg (GLOR) - North West province</i>	<i>GLOR hosted a sports day and exhibition. This public event brought together members of the LGBTI community, police officers and civil society organisations to raise awareness about LGBTI issues in the North West province.</i>	<i>The sports day and exhibition created awareness and visibility for LGBTI people in Rustenburg. Officers who participated became more informed, open and less likely to stigmatise LGBTI people.</i>

<i>Limpopo LGBTI Proudly out (LLPO) - Limpopo province</i>	<i>LLPO hosted workshops with police in four districts in Limpopo about hate crimes. The workshop method was tested and documented so that it can be developed into a training manual to sensitise police.</i>	<i>Police in rural areas in Limpopo better understand LGBTI issues. This leads to a decrease in secondary victimisation at police stations.</i>
<i>Sexual Health and Empowerment Collective of Transgender Women of Africa (SHE) - Eastern Cape province</i>	<i>SHE initiated three activities: (1) a storytelling workshop with trans women exploring their experience with the criminal justice system, (2) a convening with policy makers to share the experiences of transgender women and (3) a workshop with 15 police officers from East London.</i>	<i>Transgender women were empowered to tell their own stories and articulate their needs and struggles with the criminal justice system. Policy makers got to understand and incorporate the views of transgender women in their policy formulation. Police officers in East London are better equipped in dealing with transgender women.</i>

To further support and strengthen community-based organisations, grants were awarded to five community-based and emerging LGBTI organisations as part of the People’s Power Project. These actions are ongoing and will culminate in April 2016.

#### Partners Programmes

<i>Our partners</i>	<i>Organisational Profile</i>	<i>Key results</i>
<i>Buwa, Theta, Speak - Philippi, Western Cape</i>	<i>Buwa uses art to empower youth to combat homophobia, domestic violence and hate crimes in Philippi in Cape Town. Buwa uses stage plays, storytelling, music, dialogues and poetry to educate youth. Buwa also hosts a TV show on Cape Town TV called beyond identity.</i>	<i>Buwa used storytelling and drama to document the history of LGBTI in Philippi in the Western Cape. These stories will be developed into a performance and film festival to educate the community.</i>
<i>Gay and Lesbians of Rustenburg (GLOR) - Rustenburg, North West Province</i>	<i>GLOR is a non-profit working with the LGBTI community in Rustenburg, GLOR aims to provide social and safe spaces for LGBTI people – to address their needs, interests and concerns, to counter and oppose homophobia, prejudice and discrimination. GLOR creates spaces for dialogue, capacity building workshops and a platform for the LGBTI community connect to services.</i>	<i>GLOR initiated a “Kasi 2 Kasi” mobilisation campaign in 6 areas around the Rustenburg to educate the community about LGBTI issues. This campaign will be supplemented with an online campaign on Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, Whatsapp and Google Plus.</i>
<i>Limpopo LGBTI Proudly Out - Polokwane, Limpopo Province</i>	<i>LLPO has created a space for LGBTI people to deliberate issues pertinent to the wellbeing of the LGBTI community, like clarifying myths and misperceptions, challenges in accessing services and discriminatory and prejudicial attitudes and behaviours. LLPO conducts workshops, dialogues, door to door campaigns, and campaigns.</i>	<i>LLPO created dialogues with key stakeholders including government departments, CSOs and traditional courts, empowering LGBTI students through developing support structures in higher education institutions; and mentoring emerging LGBTI community groups in the Limpopo province.</i>

<p><i>Out!ology - Nelson Mandela Bay, Eastern Cape</i></p>	<p><i>Out!ology's mission is to advocate for sexual and gender minorities, and LGBTI persons in the northern areas on Nelson Mandela Bay, in the hope to lessen hate-crimes and discrimination. The organisation has organised an LGBTI festival in the northern areas in 2015.</i></p>	<p><i>Out!ology is hosting LGBTI sensitisation workshops in high schools with teachers, school governing boards and pupils; and creating psychosocial support structures for trans men, trans women and lesbian women. The organisation is also developing Info Hubs to empower LGBTI learners at schools</i></p>
<p><i>Themba Bonke - Vredenburg, Western Cape</i></p>	<p><i>Themba Bonke is an independent project of Sex Workers Education and Advocacy Trust (SWEAT). Themba Bonke aims to create a network of transgender women in the fight against HIV; and to empower transgender women to take their rightful place in communities which oppress them. Themba Bonke works in small towns on the west coast of the Western Cape.</i></p>	<p><i>Themba Bonke is recruiting and training five peer educators who will share information about HIV/STIs; the peer educators will each conduct a safe-space workshop for transgender women on accessing health-care and their human rights; and lastly the peer educators will create a support group for transgender women in several localities in the West Coast.</i></p>

Through these diverse strategic grants, 2015 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. Through concentrating the focus of strategic grants in this manner, the SDR programme was able to push for change in this region. For example, through the People's Power project the programme was able to channel, resources and capacity strengthening to groups traditionally excluded from the national LGBTI movement. 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. For example, through the DiDiRi project, the SDR programme was able to support (over a three year period) and strengthen the LGBTI movement through an integrated grant-making and capacity building programme.

### **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. These responses were developed through consultations, learning events and through collaborative strategic development by Hivos South Africa and consortium partners on the DiDiRi project. During the 2015 period, these coordinated responses informed the direction of the project moving forward.

- 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 aim of this network building was to allow organisations at national and regional levels to build thematic alliances (linked to HIV/AIDS, youth or other themes) which encouraged collective responses an issue facing a national or regional grouping.

As a result, LGBTI issues became an integral part of the broader work of human rights and civil society organisation in Southern Africa. More importantly in 2015 the LGBTI voice grew stronger and was recognised in most spaces that have traditionally excluded gender and sexual diverse people in the past. For example, LEGABIBO in Botswana was able to take the Government of Botswana to court for being disallowed to register as a non-profit organisation, and CEDEP in Malawi was able to challenge their government which backpedaled on their position on criminalising same-sex sexual activity.

## Capacity Development

- At regional level the programme continued to offer technical support in various aspects of organisational development to grant recipients of the DiDiRi grant making component.
- In South Africa the programme through its People's Power project launched the leadership mentorship programme for five community-based and emerging LGBTI organisations.

As a result, LGBTI organisation 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.

For example, partners on both the DiDiRi and People's Power projects played an important role (as participants and with some serving on the organising committee) in the Africa regional seminar on violence based on sexual orientation and gender identity and expression. This was the first continental conference between civil society, African states and national human rights institutions on this matter. Partners were able to develop a collective strategy to engage the seminar, voice their concerns and key issues, and build working relationships with national human rights institutions.

## Knowledge Development

- Knowledge development remained a core area for the SDR programme in 2015 aimed at contributing towards a strong evidence base and scientific foundation for informed programming in the region. The update of our contemporary literature review of "Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Intersex (LGBTI) Rights in Southern Africa" was commissioned in late 2015 as part of the DiDiRi programme knowledge management component.

## 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 and 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 funding partners include:

The **Arcus Foundation** funds supported access to justice interventions aimed ensuring that national legislation and policy implementation affecting LGBTI people were more aligned with the South African constitution.

Funds from the **European Union delegation to South Africa (EU)** for the People's Power project aimed at strengthening community-based and emerging LGBTI organisations in South Africa.

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.



*Sexual Diversity Rights team meets with the European Union, May 2015*

## Humanist Institute for Co-operation with Developing Countries (South Africa) NPC

(Registration number 2006/017949/08)  
Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2015

### 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 T Lubbers JJAF Kok E Huizing JG Campbell L Ramafoko I Mkhabela IP Fenyane
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 71 of 2008.
Preparer	The financial statements were independently compiled by: Philip Rademan CA(SA) Rademan & Associates

## Humanist Institute for Co-operation with Developing Countries (South Africa) NPC

(Registration number 2006/017949/08)  
Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2015

### Directors' Responsibilities and Approval

The directors are required in terms of the Companies Act 71 of 2008 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 2016 and, in light of this review and the current financial position, they are satisfied that the company has or had 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 shareholders, the board and committees of the board. The board believes that all representations made to the independent auditors during their audit are valid and appropriate.

The financial statements set out on pages 4 to 28, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the board on 31/12/2016 and were signed on their behalf by:

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Director

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Director

## Humanist Institute for Co-operation with Developing Countries (South Africa) NPC

(Registration number 2006/017949/08)  
Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2015

### Directors' Report

The directors have pleasure in submitting their report on the financial statements of Humanist Institute for Co-operation with Developing Countries (South Africa) NPC for the year ended 31 December 2015.

#### 1. Nature of business

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

There have been no material changes to the nature of the company's business from the prior year.

#### 2. Review of financial results and activities

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act 71 of 2008. The accounting policies have been applied consistently compared to the prior year.

Full details of the financial position, results of operations and cash flows of the company are set out in these financial statements.

#### 3. 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.

#### 4. Directorate

The directors in office at the date of this report are as follows:

Directors	Nationality	Changes
L Schout	Netherlands	
BGM Wijes	Netherlands	
T Lubbers	Netherlands	
JJAF Kok	Netherlands	
E Hazing	Netherlands	
JG Campbell	South African	
L Ramafoko	South African	Appointed 18 December 2015
Mkhabela	South African	Appointed 18 December 2015
IP Fenyane	South African	Appointed 18 December 2015

#### 5. Directors' interests in contracts

During the financial year, no contracts were entered into which directors or officers of the company had an interest and which significantly affected the business of the company.

#### 6. Events after the reporting period

The directors are not aware of any material event which occurred after the reporting date and up to the date of this report.

## Humanist Institute for Co-operation with Developing Countries (South Africa) NPC

(Registration number 2006/017949/08)  
Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2015

### Directors' Report

#### 7. Going concern

The directors believe that the company has adequate financial resources to continue in operation for the foreseeable future and accordingly the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The directors have satisfied themselves that the company is in a sound financial position and that it has access to sufficient borrowing facilities to meet its foreseeable cash requirements. The directors are not aware of any new material changes that may adversely impact the company. The directors are also not aware of any material non-compliance with statutory or regulatory requirements or of any pending changes to legislation which may affect the company.

#### 8. Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers Inc. continued in office as auditors for the company for 2015.

#### 9. Secretary

The company had no secretary during the year.



## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS 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 2015, 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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Chief Executive Officer: T D Shango  
Management Committee: S N Makhane, J S Makhado, P J Mokohe, C Rhotavison, F Tonell, C Voshrens  
The Company's annual accounts for the year ended 31 December 2015 were audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers Inc. (PwC) a firm of auditors registered in terms of the Auditing Profession Act 26 of 2005.  
Reg. no. 15662105A/11 VAT reg. no. 4969174852



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 2015, 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 2015, we have read the Directors' Report for the purpose of identifying whether there are material inconsistencies between the report and the audited financial statements. The report is the responsibility of the respective preparers. Based on reading the report we have not identified material inconsistencies between the report and the audited financial statements. However, we have not audited the report and accordingly do not express an opinion on the report.

### *Other matter*

The supplementary information set out on page 29 to 41 does not form part of the financial statements and is presented as additional information. We have not reviewed this information and accordingly do not conclude thereon.

PricewaterhouseCoopers Inc.

PricewaterhouseCoopers Inc.  
Director: J Rossouw  
Registered Auditor  
Pretoria

Date: 31/10/2016

# 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 2015

### Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2015

	Note(s)	2015 R	2014 R
<b>Assets</b>			
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>			
Property, plant and equipment	3	149,969	130,394
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Trade and other receivables	4	744,776	358,648
Cash and cash equivalents	5	27,455,275	30,158,424
		<u>28,200,051</u>	<u>30,517,072</u>
<b>Total Assets</b>		<u>28,350,020</u>	<u>30,647,466</u>
<b>Equity and Liabilities</b>			
<b>Equity</b>			
Hivos reserve account	20	6,329,028	2,461,453
Retained income		2,771,222	2,743,012
		<u>9,100,250</u>	<u>5,204,465</u>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Trade and other payables	6	4,206,677	12,745,041
Deferred income	7	15,043,093	12,697,980
		<u>19,249,770</u>	<u>25,443,021</u>
<b>Total Equity and Liabilities</b>		<u>28,350,020</u>	<u>30,647,466</u>

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## Humanist Institute for Co-operation with Developing Countries (South Africa) NPC

(Registration number 2006/017949/08)  
Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2015

### Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

	Note(s)	2015 R	2014 R
Revenue	8	33,492,124	35,645,367
Operating expenses		(33,463,914)	(35,570,076)
<b>Operating surplus</b>	9	<u>28,210</u>	<u>75,291</u>
<b>Profit for the year</b>		<u>28,210</u>	<u>75,291</u>
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>		<u>28,210</u>	<u>75,291</u>

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## Humanist Institute for Co-operation with Developing Countries (South Africa) NPC

(Registration number 2006/017949/08)  
Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2015

### Statement of Changes in Equity

	Hivos reserve account R	Retained income R	Total equity R
<b>Balance at 01 January 2014</b>	<b>2,461,453</b>	<b>2,667,721</b>	<b>5,129,174</b>
Profit for the year	-	75,291	75,291
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>75,291</b>	<b>75,291</b>
<b>Balance at 01 January 2015</b>	<b>2,461,453</b>	<b>2,743,012</b>	<b>5,204,465</b>
Profit for the year	-	28,210	28,210
Other comprehensive income	3,867,575	-	3,867,575
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>	<b>3,867,575</b>	<b>28,210</b>	<b>3,895,785</b>
<b>Balance at 31 December 2015</b>	<b>6,329,028</b>	<b>2,771,222</b>	<b>9,100,250</b>





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