



ANNUAL REPORT

MARCH 2019 - FEBRUARY 2020







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Who We Are

Founded in 2006, Sonke is a womxn's rights organisation that is committed to feminist principles, using a rights-based and gender-transformative approach to achieve human rights and gender justice.

Sonke's foundation came about as a result of the shared understanding that violence against womxn and girls constitutes one of the gravest and most pervasive human rights violations and that it undermines South Africa's new democracy in far-reaching ways. A further driving motivation was a belief that the gender inequalities, gender norms and power relations underpinning domestic and sexual violence are bad not only for womxn but also for men. Recognising that these norms, and the harmful perceptions of what it means to be a man or a womxn, encourage men to engage in high-risk behaviours, Sonke was established with a firm conviction that men and boys have a critical contribution to make in ending violence, in transforming gender roles and ultimately in being part of the solution to achieving gender justice.

In line with the United Nation's (UN) Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) motto, "Leave No One Behind", Sonke prioritises work that improves the lives of the most marginalised populations, such as refugees and migrants, sex workers, the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer/questioning and intersex community, prisoners and ex-offenders, people living with HIV, children and youth.

As a non-partisan civil society organisation, Sonke works with community-based organisations, faith-based organisations, UN agencies, media, academic institutions, government, international non-governmental organisations (NGOs), private sector, multilateral agencies, international human rights bodies, development partners and intergovernmental agencies to achieve human rights and gender justice.



Sonke works at a community, national, regional and global level. In South Africa, Sonke is a registered NGO with offices in the Western Cape (Cape Town and Kraaifontein), Gauteng (Johannesburg and Diepsloot), Mpumalanga (Bushbuckridge) and Eastern Cape (Butterworth and East London). Our Wellness Centre is situated in Gugulethu, Cape Town. In addition to its offices in South Africa, Sonke has offices in Kampala in Uganda and Buea in Cameroon, and works in 22 countries across southern, eastern, central and western Africa through the Regional Programmes Unit and as Chair of the MenEngage Africa Alliance. As part of our growth strategy, Sonke will, in the next five years, establish a permanent presence in East and West Africa.

The growth of the work in the region bears testimony to the traction that our model is having on the ground, as the issues that Sonke addresses remain a major challenge in many countries in the region. Our experience of working in the region in the recent past points to an urgent need to grow the work in this area to strengthen democratic processes and womxn's rights, to achieve the SDGs and advance the 2063 Agenda of the African Union Commission.

There is scope for Sonke to increase its footprint in the region thanks to the progressive work we have been able to do in South Africa to advance womxn's rights. In this quest, Sonke will also be learning valuable lessons from the region in instances where other countries have shown invaluable leadership in advancing womxn's rights. We will share promising practice models, such as the positive experience of Rwanda regarding womxn's representation in public structures.



Our Vision

A world in which womxn, children, men and gender-non-conforming individuals enjoy equitable, caring, healthy and happy relationships that contribute to the development of gender-just and democratic societies that are free from poverty.

Our Mission

Sonke strengthens the capacity of governments, civil society and citizens to advance gender justice and womxn's rights, prevent gender-based violence (GBV) and reduce the spread of HIV and the impact of AIDS, and in this way contributes to social justice and the elimination of poverty.



Our Principles

Sonke's Code of Good Conduct provides a framework for employees regarding the beliefs, principles and values that the organisation aspires to, including:

- Acknowledging that every human being has a unique value and potential, irrespective of origin, ethnicity, culture, gender, age, sexual orientation, values, beliefs, politics, religion, race or socioeconomic or HIV status;
- Ensuring safeguards and measures are in place to prevent sexual exploitation, harassment, bullying and abuse from taking place within the organisation;
- Recognising that all employees have the right to fulfil their potential;
- Acknowledging that all employees have a responsibility to support and empower their peers with knowledge and skills;
- Acknowledging that all employees have a responsibility to safeguard the children in their family and environment against all forms of violence, including corporal punishment;
- Respecting the rights, culture and dignity of all the people we work with;
- Promoting unity and wellbeing within the communities we work in;
- Being responsive to the needs of the people of South Africa and the communities we work in across the globe;
- Ensuring that there is no discrimination against any member of the public on account of race, gender, gender identity, ethnic or social origin, colour, sexual orientation, age, disability, religion, political persuasion, conscience, belief, culture or language;
- Considering the circumstances and concerns of the beneficiaries when making decisions that affect them; and
- Working with organisations that adhere to principles and values similar to Sonke's.





Awards & Recognition

2017

On 1 December 2017, Sonke was awarded the Mail & Guardian Investing in the Future and Drivers of Change Award for our prison reform work.

2017

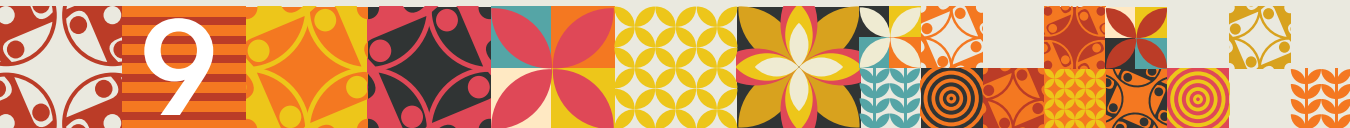
On 10 November 2017, we were honoured to receive the Overall Human Rights Award in the Foundation for Human Rights' inaugural Mogambri Moodliar Human Rights Awards.

2012

In November 2012, Sonke was listed as a runner-up in the Mail & Guardian 2012 Investing in the Future Awards for our One Man Can Campaign. We were also a runner-up in the Interpersonal/Community Category at the 2012 AfriComNet Awards for Excellence in HIV and AIDS Communication in Africa.

2012

In January 2012 Sonke was recognised by the French National Consultative Commission on Human Rights as one of six "distinguished" organisations out of 160 applicants. As a young organisation - established only in 2006 - Sonke was proud to be mentioned alongside organisations that are recognised globally for their pioneering work.



2012

Also in January 2012, Sonke was recognised by Philanthropedia as one of the top-performing organisations working globally to end violence against womxn. The recognition was created by a global survey of 80 experts from 60 NGOs, research institutions and philanthropic organisations.

2011

In a speech on 13 October 2011 in which he outlined the UK Government's development priorities, the Department for International Development's parliamentary representative, Stephen O'Brien, applauded the work of Sonke's One Man Can Campaign and voiced his support for the need to work with men and boys to promote gender equality.

2011

South Africa's Mail & Guardian newspaper recognised Sonke's activists Thami Nkosi and Jean-Marie Nkurunziza in 2009 and 2011 respectively as young South Africans to watch out for.

2007

In 2007 the founders and directors of Sonke, Dean Peacock and Bafana Khumalo, won the Men's Health Best Man Award in the Public Service category. The award recognised the two men's efforts to halt the spread of HIV and AIDS, and to stop all forms of GBV in South Africa.





The Statistics

Gender-Based Violence



1 in 3 womxn
in South Africa is a victim of
domestic violence



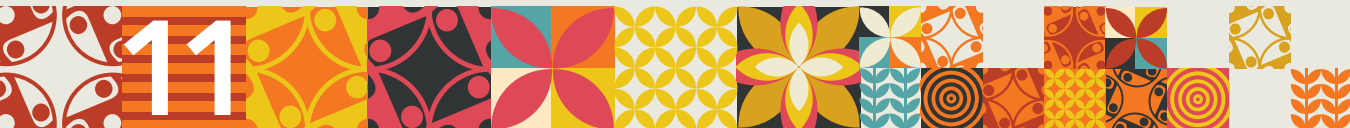
According to the **World Health Organization**,
South Africa's femicide rate is almost
5 x higher than the global average



Every 8 hours a womxn is killed
by her intimate partner



Gender-based violence costs our economy
R28- to R42-billion per year.
That amounts to 1.5% of our annual GDP



HIV & AIDS



South Africa has the biggest **HIV** epidemic in the world, with **7.5 million people** living with HIV.



20.4%

HIV prevalence among the general population is high, at **20.4%**. Prevalence is even higher among **men who have sex with men, transgender womxn, sex workers and people who inject drugs.**



According to **UNAIDS** there were **200 000 new HIV infections** in South Africa in 2019, with **72 000 AIDS-related deaths.**



Chairperson's Letter

"The deceased fought me whilst I sexually violated her. She managed to run to the door but I caught up with her and knocked her to the ground. I dragged the deceased to the safe inside the post office. I locked her up inside the safe. The deceased screamed while inside the safe. I choked the deceased and she fought back and kicked me. I took a 2kg weight, used to weigh the packages received at the post office, and used it to bludgeon the deceased to death. I targeted her head." - Luyanda Botha

The rape and murder of Uyinene Mrwetyana, a young, beautiful and vibrant University of Cape Town student on 24 August 2019 caused outrage and disbelief throughout the country. How could an innocent trip to fetch a parcel at a post office end with the brutal rape and murder of a young womxn so full of life and potential? Luyanda Botha was sentenced to three life sentences for rape and murder, and five years for defeating the ends of justice. Botha's sentence, however, does not bring justice for Uyinene - she suffered, she was brutalised, she was raped and bludgeoned to death for merely picking up a parcel at the post office. The State failed her and many like her.

However, Uyinene's death was a catalyst for many civil society organisations, activists and ordinary people taking to the streets to demand an end to GBV and femicide, but more importantly we sought strong legislative reforms. Promises have been made by government and it is now in our hands to ensure that they deliver.

We must now more than ever be at the forefront of pushing for legislative reform and accelerate our programmatic work to influence systemic change, and dismantle dominant patriarchal norms and toxic masculinity, which are the very foundation of rape culture and GBV.

We have made significant gains this year across our various programmes. Sonke in partnership with #UniteBehind, embarked on a joint action campaign to highlight the issues of GBV and womxn and children's safety on public transport. We produced a policy brief, *Combatting Gender-Based Violence Through Safer Public Transport*. This policy brief was in support of the research report findings and recommendations of the *Women and Girls' Experiences of Gender-Based Violence on Public Transport in Gauteng & the Western Cape Province*.

The *Towards Harm Reduction Programmes with Sex Worker Clients in South Africa* report

published this year explores possible harm reduction approaches to a sex worker client intervention in the South African context. It considers the current evidence based on client interventions globally and sets out key recommendations for an effective client intervention programme.

Our Child Rights and Positive Parenting (CRPP) unit worked tirelessly on advocating for paid parental leave, which culminated in a change in labour legislation to allow for 10 days of parental leave.

On the litigation front, we have been vindicated in our application calling for prison reform, as the Western Cape High Court handed down judgment in favour of Sonke, declaring certain provisions of the Correctional Services Act (111 of 1998) unconstitutional.

Our CRPP unit was also instrumental in assisting the court in declaring corporal punishment at home unconstitutional, with the Constitutional Court upholding the decision of the South Gauteng High Court.

Finally, the Covid-19 pandemic and the hard lockdown that followed presented many challenges for Sonke, but we remained agile and resilient to meet the changing contexts both in terms of our operations and our programmatic work. The confinement orders

presented risks for womxn and children in abusive relationships. Sonke's contribution in respect of the Joint Submission on Covid-19 and the Increase of Domestic Violence Against Women was significant in mitigating risks while these confinement orders remain in place.

When I look back on our year, I am reminded of the strength, resilience and commitment of our staff. It is through their dedication that we are able to collectively work towards our drive for gender equality and respect for human rights. I want to thank my colleagues on the Board for all their hard work and commitment. It is through such collaborative effort that we will see the course for gender transformation advancing forward. Special thanks to all our donors for their generosity in providing necessary resources to ensure that this work carries on.



Sherylle Dass
Chairperson



Letter from the Co-Executive Directors

This is the 14th year of Sonke's existence. The organisation has grown phenomenally in many respects. Today, it is counted as one of the key leaders in the sector producing innovative interventions that are taking the work on gender transformation to the next level. This past year represents an important era as we enter our teen years. These years are characterised by a spirit of adventure as the organisation feels confident in its growth that it is willing to explore new challenges and express itself firmly as a womxn's rights organisation geared to contribute to the gender transformative agenda.

As part of the organisation's transformation agenda, the Board appointed a joint leadership team as Co-Executive Directors, namely Heather van Niekerk and Bafana Khumalo. This is in line with the organisation's ambition to grow the organisation into a formidable feminist organisation with a strong regional presence. This leadership is supported by a strong Board of social activists with a long track record of operating at this level. Our staff, management team and the Board are majority black womxn reflecting our commitment to transformation. With such a combination we can state with conviction that Sonke is on a firm growth path.

As many countries around the world take measures to curtail the spread of Covid-19, the direct relationship between the pandemic and rising levels of gender inequality and gender-based violence cannot be overlooked. Every sector of society; government, business, civil society organisations, the faith communities, and traditional leaders, as well as individuals have a role to play to prevent the further repression of womxn and girls during this period, marked by exacerbating gender, social and economic challenges.

Since the global outbreak of the coronavirus and ensuing lockdowns, many countries have seen huge increases in different forms of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), including intimate partner violence. Alongside deepening socioeconomic factors, restriction of movement, and isolations, there has been the rise of this 'shadow' pandemic¹. While womxn are forced to be under lockdown with their abusers, services offered in support of intimate partner violence and domestic violence remain inaccessible

¹<https://www.unwomen.org/en/news/stories/2020/4/statement-ed-phumzile-violence-against-women-during-Pandemic>



and disrupted. These multiple layers have been compounded in light of competing limited resources and services and government response to the pandemic.

Beyond its tragic human toll, the coronavirus pandemic has triggered unprecedented economic turmoil across the globe. Due to economic shutdowns caused by the fight against the virus, millions of jobs have already been lost as thousands of businesses have closed and many others are at risk of experiencing a similar fate sooner rather than later. This social and economic disruption has led to several challenges, including food insecurity for poor and vulnerable households.

All institutions and organisations are challenged by this pandemic and its impact on livelihoods, health systems and economic activities. Current evidence indicates that this pandemic will be with us for a while until a vaccine cure is discovered.

Consequently, we must prepare our institutions to respond to this global challenge. There can be no doubt that this will impact on our programming. Sonke will need to be adaptable as we learn more from science on this pandemic and develop innovative response mechanisms.



“ The work will certainly continue. We are committed to make our contribution to advance the Generation Equality dream. ”

COVID 19 has presented new challenges to all of us. In the recent past we have had to learn very fast new ways of doing our work in the context of the ‘new normal’. We have embraced these challenges and have developed new modes of operation that ensures that we still achieve our goals without exposing both our staff and partners to any COVID related risks. These are exciting times as it is apparent that the world cannot operate as usual. We are geared to rise to the occasion to navigate our way through these treacherous times. The work will certainly continue. We are committed to make our contribution to advance the Generation Equality dream. Gender transformation remains our goal.

Despite the challenge of the pandemic, Sonke has been able to meet its obligations as approved by our



Board in terms of our 2014-2019 strategic plan which reached its end during this period. On the ground, our Childs Rights and Positive Parenting (CRPP) unit played a pivotal role in assisting the court in declaring corporal punishment at home unconstitutional while our Community, Education and Mobilisation (CEM) unit produced a policy brief in support of the research report findings and recommendations of the “Women and girls’ experiences of Gender-Based Violence on Public Transport in Gauteng and the Western Cape Province”.

We are excited to be rolling out the new Sonke strategy for the 2020-2024 period which was adopted by the Board during this reporting period. The new strategy is more innovative and adventurous. It seeks to ensure that the organisation deepens its work in areas where there has been significant impact. We also endeavoured in this instalment of the strategy not to broaden the work further but to rather focus it to ensure that the organisational capacity is better prepared to carry out the mandate. The plan which focuses on rights, action, accountability and sustainability was developed with extensive input from our staff, the communities with whom we work, our board and various other stakeholders.

We are pleased to report that most of our donors have continued to support our work. We have embarked on a new strategy to broaden and diversify our funding base. We are happy to report that initial indications are quite promising in this regard as we seem to be breaking new ground with new funding sources. We are also noting a growth in our partner network especially with feminist inclined institutions that share our vision. So, this is an exciting time for us at Sonke as we prepare to scale up our interventions both at a national and regional level. As the secretariat of the MenEngage Africa chapter we have recorded a decent growth of the country network and have expanded from working in 15 countries to working in 22 countries in Africa.



“ We are excited that the National Strategic Plan on Gender Based Violence and Femicide (NSP GBVF) has finally been approved and signed by the President. ”



We are excited that the National Strategic Plan on Gender Based Violence and Femicide (NSP GBVF) has finally been approved and signed by the President opening the path for the establishment of the GBVF Coordinating Mechanism that will be responsible for management of the implementation process of the strategy. As Sonke, we will remain engaged with this process. Through our Local Government Action programme we have already begun to popularise the GBVF NSP and to help support partners and our community action team (CAT) members to play a pivotal role in ensuring an effective roll out of the NSP.

Sonke continues to strengthen its operational systems to ensure that it remains an efficient and effective organisation. In this period, we have sub-granted funding of R1m to two partners in South Africa and R20million to seventeen countries in Africa. We have improved on our finance, human resources and operational policies and processes. We have deepened our understanding of risk as it relates to the organisation and the sector within which we work.

We remain immensely grateful to all the staff of Sonke who are deeply committed to the work that we do. As Sonke we continue to think about how we best support our staff in terms of their wellbeing while implementing an ambitious plan.



Heather van Niekerk
Co-Executive Director




Bafana Khumalo
Co-Executive Director




Sonke Impact At A Glance 2019/2020 Results

Total Reach Of Sonke Projects In South Africa And The Region


	No of activities	Womxn (indirect)	Men (indirect)	Unknown	Direct	Total
	867	7 181	4 903	320 957	8 065	341 106

Number Of People Reached By South African Province

Eastern Cape


	No of activities	Womxn (indirect)	Men (indirect)	Unknown	Direct	Total
	142	3 549	1 438	4 787	244	10 018

Gauteng

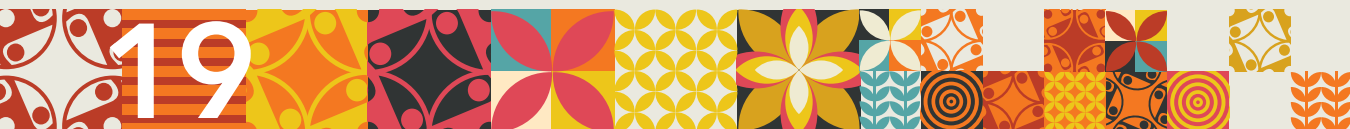
	No of activities	Womxn (indirect)	Men (indirect)	Unknown	Direct	Total
	201	503	518	301 418	3 477	305 916

(inclusive of media)


Mpumalanga

	No of activities	Womxn (indirect)	Men (indirect)	Unknown	Direct	Total
	146	1 222	852	-	-	2 074


NOTE: Aggregated data was received from this province, so where stated direct = 0 this is because direct data is taken from names of participants on an attendance register. Where there is no attendance register the system documents this as indirect reach for womxn, men and unknown. So it is not necessarily indirect for this province, but aggregated data received.)




Western Cape

	No of activities	Womxn (indirect)	Men (indirect)	Unknown	Direct	Total
	187	1 529	2 049	14 162	781	18 521


Free State

	No of activities	Womxn (indirect)	Men (indirect)	Unknown	Direct	Total
	3	-	-	-	60	60

KwaZulu-Natal

	No of activities	Womxn (indirect)	Men (indirect)	Unknown	Direct	Total
	2	-	-	-	-	14

Limpopo

	No of activities	Womxn (indirect)	Men (indirect)	Unknown	Direct	Total
	2	16	5	-	36	57

Number Of People Reached In The Region

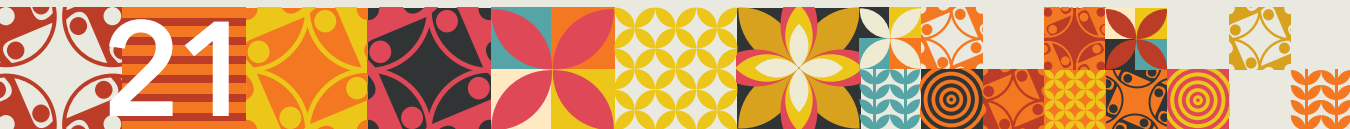
No of activities	Womxn (indirect)	Men (indirect)	Unknown	Direct	Total
184	362	41	591	3 453	444 7



Reach Per Project

Date Field: Kickoff equals Custom (2019/03/01 to 2020/02/28)

Province	Project	Sum of # Women (Indirect Reach)	Sum of # Men (Indirect Reach)	Sum of # Unknown Sex (Indirect Reach)	Sum of Direct Reach	Sum of Total Reach	Record Count
Regional	HIVOS Project	0	0	0	43	43	2
	Mainstreaming the engagement of men and boys for violence prevention	0	0	0	88	88	7
	MenCare Campaign Eastern and Southern Africa	0	0	0	66	66	4
	MenCare ESA Save The Children Project: CSE	0	0	0	141	141	5
	MenEngage 2014-2018	351	26	590	155	1122	24
	Norad Rights Action Accountability Supporting CM and SA for Gender Justice	11	15	0	0	26	2
	Prevention+	0	0	0	272	272	15
	MEA 2018 - 2019 extension + New period 2020	0	0	0	2688	2688	125
	SUBTOTAL	362	41	590	3453	4446	184
Eastern Cape	Irish Aid Right Action Accountability Supporting CM and State Account	1756	729	7236	103	5324	73
	Norad Rights Action Accountability Supporting CM and SA for Gender Justice	1793	709	2051	141	4694	69
	SUBTOTAL	3549	1438	4787	244	10018	184
Free State	DFID WOW	0	0	0	60	60	3
	SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	60	60	3
Gauteng	CCI [Strengthening Local Government to Improve GBV Response]	259	190	391	413	1253	44
	DFID SAT Together Addressing Dimension of Migration and Health	0	0	0	7	7	1
	DFID WOW	0	0	0	26	66	4
	Going For Goal	78	88	300000	2677	302843	114
	Irish Aid Right Action Accountability Supporting CM and State Accoun	16	7	177	322	522	29
	Norad Rights Action Accountability Supporting CM and SA for Gender Justice	0	0	0	14	14	1
	Safe Ride	114	206	850	0	1170	9
	SANAC - MEN CHAMPIONING CHANGE	36	27	0	0	36	1
	The MenCare South Africa Child Care and Protection Programme	0	0	0	18	18	1
	SUBTOTAL	503	518	301418	3477	305916	201

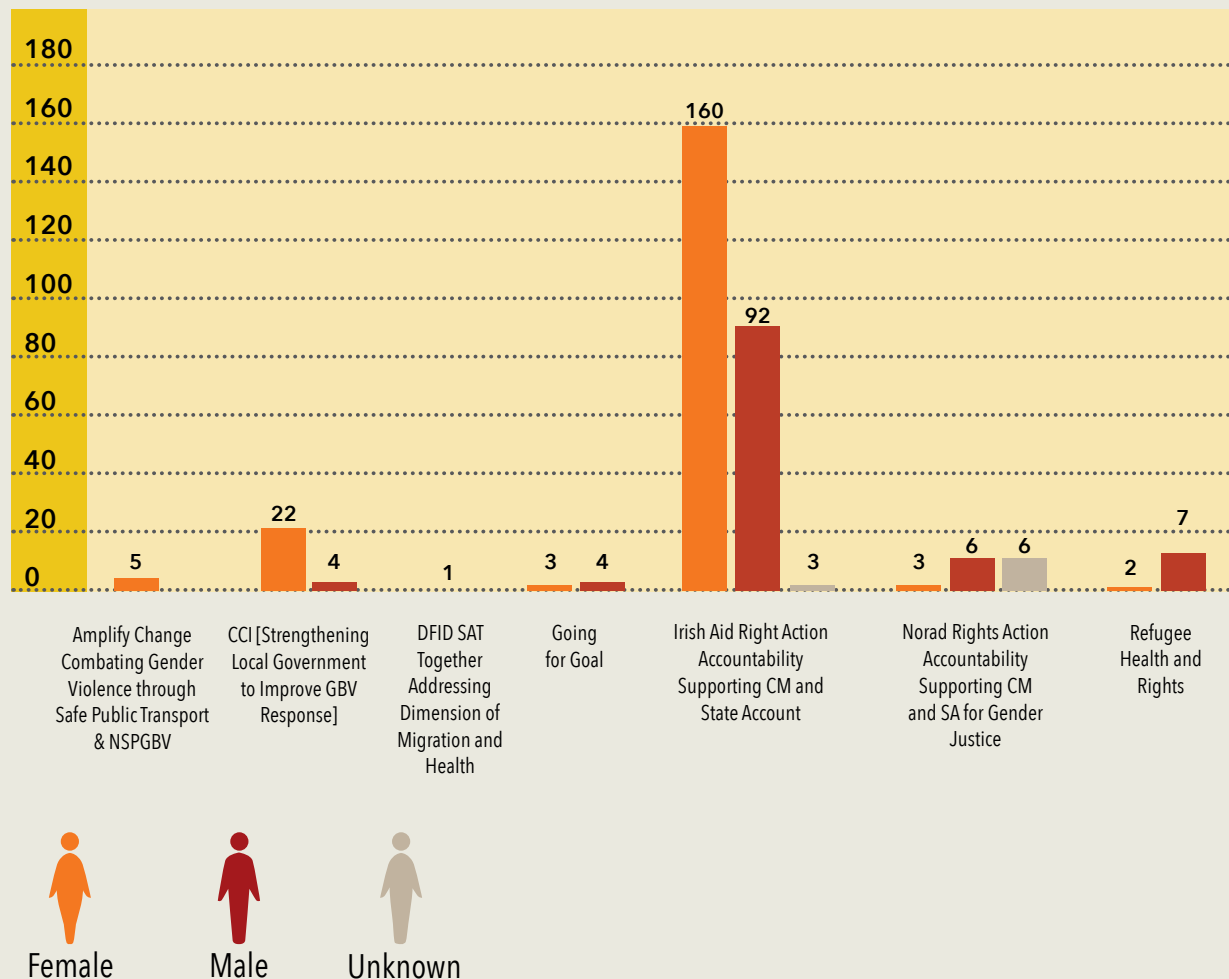


Province	Project	Sum of # Women (Indirect Reach)	Sum of # Men (Indirect Reach)	Sum of # Unknown Sex (Indirect Reach)	Sum of Direct Reach	Sum of Total Reach	Record Count
KwaZulu-Natal	CCI [Strengthening Local Government to Improve GBV Response]	0	0	0	13	13	1
	Safe Ride	0	0	0	1	1	1
	SUBTOTAL	0	0	0	14	14	2
Limpopo	SANAC - MEN CHAMPIONING CHANGE	16	5	0	36	57	2
	SUBTOTAL	16	5	0	36	57	2
Mpumalanga	Bush Buck Ridge- Tsima - Project	1222	852	0	0	2074	146
	SUBTOTAL	1222	852	0	0	2074	146
Western Cape	Amplify Change Combating Gender Violence through Safe Public Transport & NSPGBV	0	0	0	15	15	2
	DFID SAT Together Addressing Dimension of Migration and Health	0	0	137	25	162	2
	DFID WOW	0	0	0	6	6	1
	Irish Aid Right Action Accountability Supporting CM and State Account	262	522	513	91	1388	45
	Key Population Project	873	924	3343	0	5140	58
	MenCare South Africa	0	0	0	53	53	2
	My Period is Awesome	0	0	0	288	288	4
	Norad_Rights Action Accountability Supporting CM and SA for Gender Justice	0	0	0	0	0	1
	OSF Prisons & Sex Work	14	42	0	0	56	1
	Refugee Health and Rights	367	520	7291	15	8193	47
	Safe at Home, Safe in Relationships (UNTF)	0	0	0	0	0	1
	The MenCare South Africa Child Care and Protection Programme	0	0	0	21	21	1
	Wellness Centre - Klipfontein	13	41	2878	0	2932	16
	Western Cape Educational Department Boys Project	0	0	0	267	267	0
SUBTOTAL	1529	2049	14162	781	18521	187	
TOTAL		7181	4903	320957	8065	341106	867

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Community Action Teams (Cats) Participating In Activities Per Project





STOP ABUSE
MALUPHELE
UHLUKUMEZO

ANOTHER MAN
SPEAK OUT
TO STOP
ABUSE

WE DEMAND A
NATIONAL PLAN!
COMBAT
GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

STOP ABUSE
MALUPHELE
UHLUKUMEZO

STOP ABUSING
OUR CHILDREN
SPEAK OUT AGAINST
GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

Safe
BEYOND 16 DAYS
SONKE
GENDER
JUSTICE
HIV/AIDS • GENDER EQUALITY • HUMAN RIGHTS

National plan
Gender-based
violence.



How We Create Change

Sonke's Theory of Change

Sonke seeks rapid and sustained change in the harmful cultural norms and patriarchal attitudes that drive gender inequality and human rights violations. We recognise that no single strategy will achieve this goal. Accordingly, our Theory of Change - the Sonke Rights, Action, Accountability and Sustainability Model - consists of eight mutually reinforcing strategies: community education; community mobilisation; individual skills building and leadership development; building networks and movements; use of mass and community media; legal and policy advocacy; action research and evaluation; and organisational strengthening. We believe this model represents our best chance of achieving the systemic and structural change required to achieve gender justice and human rights. The Sonke Rights, Action, Accountability and Sustainability Model is complex, but it offers many advantages, especially in our context, where civil society is relatively small and limited in its capacity. Our rootedness in local communities provides us with the insights needed to advance our work. Our media visibility and reach enhance our legitimacy and leverage in local communities, and with policy-makers and donors, and it inspires replication across the country and region. Our leadership

and movement-building spread our priorities. Our legal work, informed by formative research and community priorities, and supported by mass mobilisation and media advocacy, compels government and the private sector to comply with court rulings and the law, thereby unlocking rapid systemic change. Our research and evaluation shape our strategy, assess our progress and generate lessons about what works for ourselves, our partners and the broader field. Our organisational development supports our and our partners' effective, transparent, accountable and sustainable programming and operations.

Four Key Approaches Underpinning our Theory of Change

Sonke adopts a socioecological approach that recognises that people live within social, economic, religious and cultural contexts, and that change occurs at different levels. Addressing ill-health, violence and discrimination can only take place if all levels of society are engaged in a process of transformation: individual, community, institutions and government. Therefore, action is required at the individual, family, community, policy and structural levels in order to transform and sustainably change society.





“ A gender-transformative approach means changing the way in which we conceptualise gender and gender relations. ”

A gender-transformative approach means changing the way in which we conceptualise gender and gender relations, which in turn means not only changing the way men and womxn treat one another but also changing what we think it means to be a man or a womxn. True gender equality will be impossible to achieve if we all continue to believe that girls and boys, womxn and men should behave in certain ways because of their gender and that particular roles in our society can only be filled by either womxn or men. Once we become open to the idea that womxn and men are all simply people - capable and worthy of a variety of roles and purposes in our society - we will have transformed the way we think about gender and will therefore be able to treat and value people with different sexual orientations equally. Sonke reaffirms the importance of working with men and boys as a

component of achieving gender equality and womxn's rights. At the same time, Sonke continues to work in ways that strengthen how we engage with womxn's rights organisations. To achieve this, Sonke focuses on initiatives that have the potential to transform unequal power relations between womxn and men from individual to structural and institutional levels.

Sonke uses a human rights-based approach to development and to the achievement of gender equality. Firstly, we use a human rights framework to analyse the political economy of the countries where we work, which entails doing scans and analysis of key legislation and policies in the field of gender equality and womxn's rights, and their compliance with national constitutions, as well as with regional and international human rights instruments. This analysis assists us in determining the gaps, from both a content or implementation point of view, and the ensuing advocacy priorities.

Secondly, we promote the empowerment of individuals and communities through long-term and rights literacy campaigns - on both political and socioeconomic rights - and the avenues and resources available when those rights are violated. Sonke has developed several educational materials on gender equality, GBV legislation, socioeconomic rights and local accountability that are based on and promote



human rights and their manifestations in the gender field. Most importantly, our community and policy development and advocacy work builds the capacity of communities to increase the accountability of key duty bearers and institutions responsible for respecting, protecting and fulfilling their rights.

Thirdly, Sonke's policy development and advocacy work puts a strong emphasis on making national governments and regional human rights bodies accountable for the passing and implementation of international human rights instruments, and their domestication into national laws and policies. In this vein, Sonke also engages constructively with duty bearers to build their capacity and better deliver on their mandate.

Sonke is guided by feminist principles and analysis in its quest to end GBV and achieve gender equality. We believe that unequal power relations between men and womxn are the root cause of violence against womxn, girls and gender-non-conforming people. Our work tackles not only the individual behaviour of men - who are the main perpetrators of violence - but also institutional and structural power relations and systems. Building on South Africa's rich anti-



“One of our main strategies - engaging men and boys as allies for gender equality.”

apartheid struggle, we also use an intersectional analysis - understood as a theory of oppression - to highlight the multiple experiences of discrimination of womxn and non-conforming people and the impact on their lives, and through our work we endeavour to build coalitions with other social justice movements. We put womxn and girls at the centre of our programmes and strive to amplify their voices and needs, at the same time promoting their leadership. The “do no harm” principle guides our community work in particular and we strive to work in partnership with community-based stakeholders and organisations that are aware of the risks faced by womxn and girls in their communities and to better implement programmes that incorporate risk mitigation strategies. One of our main strategies - engaging men and boys as allies for gender equality - is based on the premise that men should be led by those experiencing



oppression and hence should be accountable to womxn's rights organisations and movements. This entails programmatic interventions that: are not centred on men's needs but rather on how men can support, and not lead, gender-transformative processes; do not use a role model methodology that implies that only men can talk to men; question and tackle the role of men at individual, community and structural levels; work in partnership with other organisations that focus mostly on womxn's empowerment initiatives; and constantly reflect and act on the impact that programmes targeting men have on the lives of womxn and girls.

Sonke's Approach Is Unique In Six Ways

1. We put a strong emphasis on the prevention of GBV and HIV and AIDS, alongside response.
2. We use a broad mix of social change strategies to achieve systemic change.
3. We are rooted in local communities and mobilise citizens to hold duty bearers accountable from local to international levels.
4. We bring womxn, men and gender-non-conforming people together to advocate for change locally, nationally and regionally.
5. We believe men have to be partners in changing gender norms and preventing GBV and HIV.
6. We create powerful partnerships locally, nationally and globally, and emphasise sustainable, systemic change to achieve impact at scale.





DID YOU KNOW?

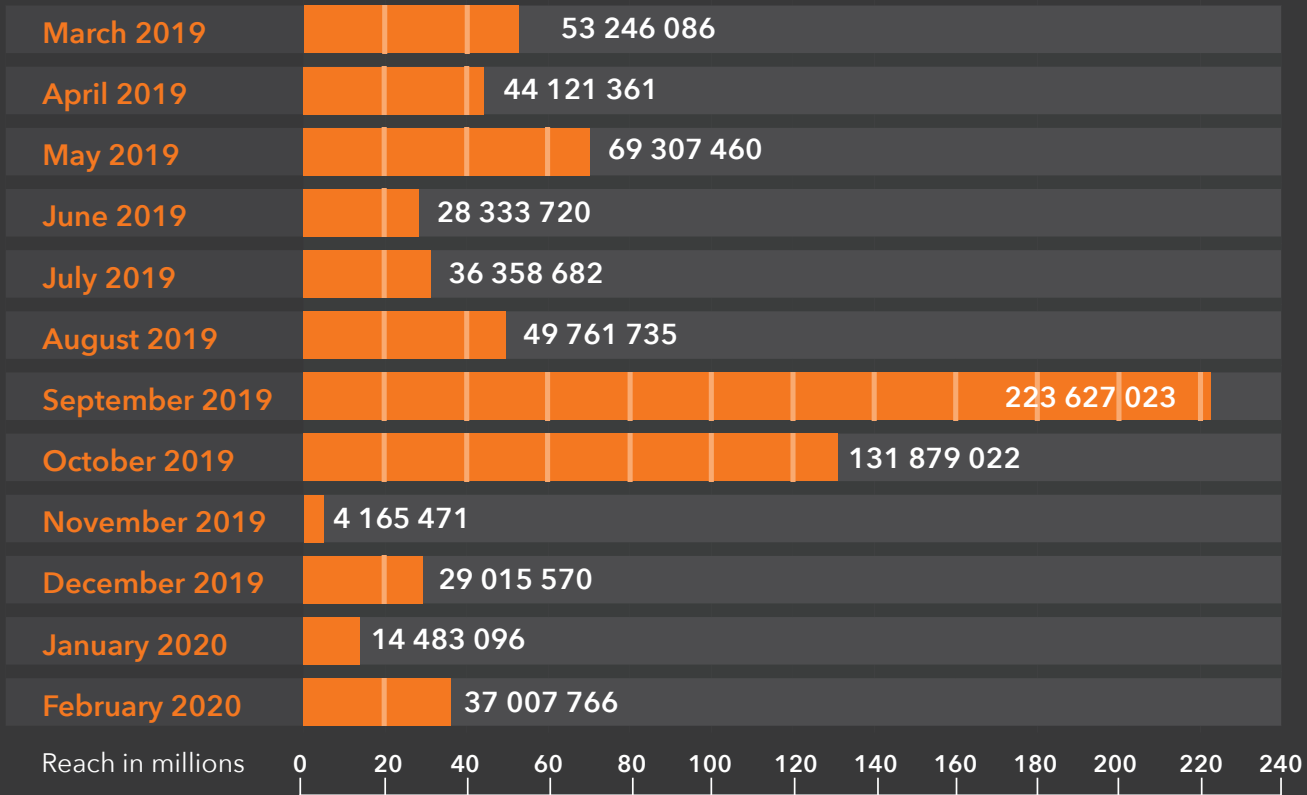
In September 2019, the Constitutional Court upheld a South Gauteng High Court ruling declaring corporal punishment at home unconstitutional. The common law defence of “reasonable chastisement” has been declared inconsistent with the Constitution. The defence previously allowed parents to hit their children with the justification of corporal punishment being a form of discipline as a defence to a charge of assault. The Court found that the right to be free from all forms of violence from both public and private sources includes violence in the form of reasonable and moderate chastisement. Furthermore, the Court found that the right to dignity means that children are independent and autonomous right-holders who may not be subjected to shameful and undignified treatment.





Sonke In The Media

Media Reach* Of Sonke Messaging Per Month



Opinion pieces written by Sonke and placed in national media: 18

* Includes opinion pieces written by Sonke, broadcast, print and online interviews with Sonke staff and mentions of Sonke in the press.



Sonke Gender Justice Contributing Towards The **90-90-90** Campaign To End The Aids Epidemic



Key Populations (KP) Project



The project serves to strengthen the capacity, and access to health services and testing, of key population groups within the Cape Town Metro. The campaign is aimed at scaling up the integrated prevention strategy based on: behaviour change; use of barrier methods; providing medical male circumcision; condom distribution; scaling up syndrome management of STIs; and early prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT). Sonke's KP Project has three objectives:

- 1 to increase community education, awareness and motivation of KP groups to access HIV testing services (HTS) including MMC, ARTs, TB, STIs and PMTCT, etc. through IEC talks;
- 2 to conduct HTS and chronic diseases of lifestyle screening at HTA sites; and
- 3 to increase capacity of CATs/volunteers, ex-offenders (as part of the Beyond the Bars support group), men, adolescents, youth and young mothers.



Men's Wellness Centre (MWC)



The overall vision of this project is to engage men and boys in different settings in the prevention and response to HIV/AIDS and gender-based violence in the Western Cape. The Klipfontein Men's Wellness Project thus focuses on promoting healthy living among men and boys to benefit not only them but also their families, partners, children and the community at large in relation to issues around HIV/AIDS and GBV. This will be achieved by implementing a number of activities, such as the following:

- 1 promoting and providing HIV services and condoms;
- 2 symptomatically screening all clients who access HTS for TB and STIs;
- 3 screening all clients who access HTS for chronic lifestyle diseases;
- 4 holding targeted IEC talks;
- 5 promoting medical male circumcision (counselling and booking for MMC and providing referrals);
- 6 promoting community mobilisation for healthy and nonviolent living;
- 7 recruiting and supporting CATs/volunteers to assist in IEC talks and the distribution of male and female condoms and community activities; and
- 8 initiating and supporting awareness-raising activities in the Klipfontein district's health facilities.





Refugee Health and Rights (RHR) Project



The overall vision of this project is to engage refugees, asylum seekers and migrants in different settings in an effort to implement preventative activities in response to the increasing HIV/AIDS prevalence rate among refugees and to address instances of xenophobia in the Western Cape. Additionally, the project aims to support asylum seekers and refugees in enforcing their rights in accessing essential social and health services. This includes addressing gender issues that lead to the spread of HIV and the impact of AIDS and sexual violence among refugee and migrant communities in South Africa. To summarise, Sonke's RHR Project has three objectives:

- 1 to raise awareness of RHR issues and encourage men, womxn and youth to access HTS through IEC talks;
- 2 to distribute male and female condoms and disseminate health-related materials; and
- 3 to increase capacity of CAT members in respect of HIV/AIDS, GBV, TB and sexual and reproductive health and rights through support groups.





HIV Counselling And Testing Services Campaign

The purpose of these activities is to scale up the integrated prevention strategy and the promotion of access to primary health services among key population groups, which will contribute to promoting healthy activities.

Number of HIV tests performed by key population (KP) groups, Refugee Health and Rights (RHR) and Men's Wellness Centre (MWC) projects:

Months	Number Of People Tested Per Quarter Per Project
April, May, June 2019 (Q1)	1 077 (KP), 690 (RHR), 518 (MWC) = 2 285
July, August, September 2019 (Q2)	1 455 (KP), 948 (RHR), 736 (MWC) = 3 139
October, November, December 2019 (Q3)	962 (KP), 689 (RHR), 757 (MWC) = 2 408
January, February, March 2020 (Q4)	1 438 (KP), 1 253(RHR), 546 (MWC) = 3 237
Total Number for April 2019 to March 2020	11 069 people tested for HIV by Sonke Gender Justice



Condom distribution in the Cape Metro

Condom distribution is done on a monthly basis in Scottsdene, Wallacedene, Bloekombos, Elsie River Blikkiesdorp, Wesbank, Gugulethu, Philippi, Bellville, Salt River, Maitland, Woodstock, Retreat, Wynberg and others. We received our condoms from the Kraaifontein Community Health Centre, the Delft Community Health Centre and the Gugulethu NY1 Clinic.

Number of male condoms distributed by KP, RHR and MWC projects in the Western Cape metropolitan areas.

Months	Condoms Distributed
April, May, June 2019 (Q1)	223 700 (RHR), 220 000 (MWC), 100 000 (KP) = 543 700 condoms
July, August, September 2019 (Q2)	319 800 (KP), 163 600 (RHR), 264 100 (MWC) = 747 500 condoms
October, November, December 2019 (Q3)	156 000 (KP), 186 000 (RHR), 165 700 (MWC) = 507 700
January, February, March 2020 (Q4)	240 000 (KP), 190 400 (RHR), 275 000 (MWC) = 705 400
Total number of condoms distributed for April 2019 to March 2020	2 504 300 condoms distributed by Sonke Gender Justice



Social Justice!



Womxn's Rights

Free From
Gender-Based
Violence



Free From Poverty



Happy Children



Caring Men



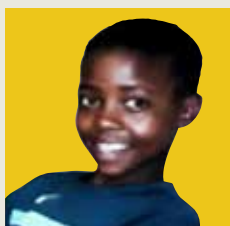
=quality



Msc Youth Ambassadors

What is the Most Significant Change story?

The Most Significant Change (MSC) method is a qualitative methodology for collecting stories of change. It is an interactive process/technique that aims to identify and document significant changes experienced by participants because of Sonke's interventions. As a qualitative and participant-driven method, MSC enables participants and the project team to reflect on the hard-to-measure intended and unintended changes from project activities. This process allows participants and the project team to realise the impact of the project as they narrate their experiences and reflect on how this shapes their beliefs, attitudes and actions in relation to the project's key thematic areas. By identifying, documenting and sharing stories of significant change, Sonke is able to provide a more compelling and nuanced understanding of the impact of its work at different levels and across its different target groups. Stories are powerful evidence of impact, and each participant has his or her own story to share. We often miss these stories by focusing too much on indicators and "hard" data. An MSC session is conducted to collect stories from participants. During the session participants select the story that reflects the most important change that they have experienced. The two MSCs that were chosen from a group of four youth ambassadors are outlined below.



Youth Ambassador **Ntswaki Mothapo**

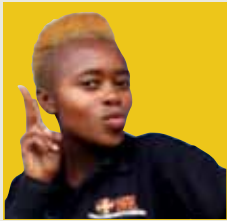
Ntswaki is a 12-year-old female youth ambassador who is part of the Going for Goal project funded by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). She has been trained in different thematic areas in the project, one of which is drug abuse. She felt more equipped when in the awkward position of supporting



her brother in getting assistance for drug abuse. She noted that she needed to engage and communicate with her brother "Sticker" on the consequences of drug abuse, but he seemed to be disinterested at first. Her brother confided in her later, saying he took drugs as an escape from their father, who always seemed angry and would always take his anger out on him. Ntswaki and her mother managed to register her brother at the South African National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence (SANCA), where he is now receiving treatment. In her narration Ntswaki mentioned that it all started when she travelled to Limpopo for the holidays in June 2019. Since she and her brother Sticker were close siblings, they never missed a day without checking on each other, but this time it was different, as she couldn't get in touch with him for a whole week. When she returned after the holidays she noticed a change in her brother. She noted that he appeared to have lost weight and seemed "out of it". A month after that her mother found a "joint of dagga" (marijuana) in Sticker's trouser pocket. He denied that it was his, instead blaming one of their neighbour's sons, Mxolisi. On one particular day Ntswaki saw her brother smoking a joint in an abandoned building in Extension 6, referred to as "parliament", which is a place where youth come to smoke. She said he "froze when he saw that I had seen him". These events took place in the period from June to August 2019.

"My brother might have started smoking earlier but I only suspected it in June 2019. My mother and I believe the main catalysts in the change process in my brother's life and most importantly his willingness to also undergo the treatment with SANCA. My brother started opening up to me and actually listening to what I was saying. I accompanied him to SANCA for his treatment and continued engaging with him on the ill effects of substance abuse. This change in my brother was important to me, as he was intelligent and excelled at school with good grades and he was a model brother at home. Seeing his grades dropping at school triggered concern and I wanted the brother I knew back. To ensure that this change was sustainable and to ensure his time was not consumed with risky behaviour patterns, we wrote a kitchen duty roster with my brother so that he kept occupied, as well as a hobbies roster to help him stay off the streets. My mother has also stopped giving him money for fear that he might fall back into his habit and, most importantly, I have shown him love as a sister. I have been involved in community initiatives in the past organised by Lawyers Against Abuse as a change-maker. These initiatives are different from the Going for Goal project in that they are limited to abuse."





Youth Ambassador **Nomvula Mwazi**

Nomvula is a 15-year-old female youth ambassador who defined “fun and the goodness of life” as drinking at local taverns in Diepsloot with her peers. This journey started for her on a regular Saturday in June 2019, when she woke up, bathed and went to chill with her friends on the streets of Diepsloot. When it got dark, they walked around the neighbourhood to see “what was happening”. They arrived at a certain tavern where

they discovered one of their peers hosting in that tavern. She elaborates that this tavern was for older people but on that Saturday it was the youth that were hosting, and they managed to get in free of charge. And so, with extra money to spend, they started to buy “extreme” (type of cider/alcohol) and she says this is when she started to understand what fun is and what her peers at school were talking about. From this experience, tavern hopping and drinking alcohol became a lifestyle for Nomvula and her friends, so much so that their weekends and school holidays were now spent there. This went on until an incident where a fight broke out in one of their chill spots called “Chicago” in Diepsloot. She mentioned that a lot of boys were wielding knives and all sorts of weapons. Some youths were stabbed in this fight and she and her friends decided to go home to avoid being hurt themselves. Nomvula also mentioned that out of fear of her safety, she had to detach herself from the fight when people came to her parents’ house and asked who was involved in the fight the previous night. This incident became a turning point for her and she decided to minimise her drinking, as she had seen the costs of alcohol abuse and didn’t want to risk her life. “Involved in this change was Sonke Gender Justice, who drilled in me the dangers associated with substance abuse, so that when the fight broke out all that I had learnt became a point of reference,” says Nomvula. These events took place between June and September 2019.

Nomvula says: *“I left the tavern for home and resolved that I would minimise my drinking, with the hope that I will totally quit one day. This change in me I regarded as important because I had seen first-hand the consequences of alcohol abuse, which I had been learning about in the project, and can recount as violence, which resulted in people getting stabbed... I didn’t want to risk my life that way. I no longer carry a lot of money on me to ensure I sustain this change. I have been involved in community initiatives in the past organised by Dreams at school, where we are taught about abuse, and these activities happened twice a week. These initiatives are different from the Going for Goal project in that they are limited to abuse and we don’t get to interact with other youths.”*



Conclusion

Both Ntswaki and Nomvula went through training and activities run by the UNODC project called Going for Goal. Through the education component of the project, they both felt equipped to change either their own risky behaviour patterns or those of people who were close to them. Both of these youth ambassadors were able to execute change patterns within their own lives through the skills and knowledge transferred from the project. This “shift” or change paradigm shows a level of personal development and the ability to convey that change to those close to them in order for them to shift those close to them. In the streets of Diepsloot it is easy for young people to access drugs and alcohol. Intersectionalities of poverty, gender norms, gang-related violence, absent parents/lack of positive adult role modelling and substance abuse are all at play in a township like Diepsloot, making growing up in a society like this exceptionally challenging. Strategies to address these underlying issues are paramount for youth to advance or excel in these townships. Projects such as Going for Goal, which encapsulate an educational component, teaching youth about alternatives to risky behaviours, as well as providing an outlet from everyday life challenges through play and constant engagement, are models that have been proven to work in the lives of these individuals.



Teams

Board Of Directors



Sherylle Dass
Chairperson



Dawn Msibi
Treasurer



Kaajal Ramjathan-Keogh



Bonita Meyersfeld



Naeemah Abrahams



Karabo van Heerden



Mzi Nduna



Felicita Hikuam



Heather van Niekerk
Ex-officio



Deprose Muchena



Namane Magau



Zanele Mdlekeza

Staff

Senior Management Team



Angelica Pino
Programmes Director



Bafana Khumalo
Acting CO-ED
(from April 2019)



Dean Peacock
CO-ED
(left 31 March 2019)



Heather Van Niekerk
Co-Executive Director

Full Management Team



Fredalene Booysen
CEM Provincial Manager
Western Cape



Given Sigauqwe
CSI Manager
(started 1 September 2019)



Joseph Rasetha
M&E Unit Manager



Karen Robertson
CSI Unit Manager
(left 31 May 2019)





Julie Staples
Resource Mobilisation
Manager



**Mabel Sengendo
Nabaggala**
RPU Unit Manager



Marlise Richter
PDA Unit Manager
(left 7 August 2019)



Nonhlanhla Skosana
CEM Unit Manager,
Gauteng



Pam Reddy
HR Unit Manager



Patrick Godana
CEM Manager
Eastern Cape



Wessel van den Berg
CRRP Unit Manager



Arison Maruheva
Finance & Sub-Awards
Unit Manager



Dumisani Rebombo
CEM Unit Manager
(left 28 February 2019)



Community Education And Mobilisation Unit



Anne-Marie Wewers
Enrolled Nurse



Butitjie Leo Mbohi
Junior Trainer



Diose Freddy Moagi
Community Mobiliser



Elliot Xulashe
Registered Nurse
(from October 2019)



Jermina Nkoana
Junior Trainer



Micheline Muzaneza
Senior Trainer



Mzwakhe Khumalo
Research Coordinator



Nkosana Dlwati
Junior Trainer



Phumza Sotshononda
Community Mobiliser



Precilia Chuloi
Trainer



Rhandzekile Mathebula
Senior Trainer



Ruben Wynne
Community Mobiliser





Sikhangele Mabulu
Wellness Centre
Coordinator



Siphokazi Dyani
Senior Trainer



Siphokazi Sikawuti
Community Mobiliser



Siphosethu Sibelekwna
Community Mobiliser



Sithile Nohaya
Community Mobiliser



Thobeka Gxoyiya
Community Mobiliser



Vusi Cebekhulu
Senior Trainer



Yusuf Hussein
Community Mobiliser



Zithulele Dlakavu
Trainer

Child Rights & Positive Parenting Unit



Deliwe Menyuko
CRPP Regional
Coordinator



Jean-Marie Nkurunziza
CRPP Regional Trainer



Lizhan Brown
CRPP Administrator



Suleiman Henry
CRPP Regional Trainer



Thulani Velebayi
CRPP Regional Trainer



Mphokhule Mabhena
Senior Trainer



Andre Lewaks
CRPP Manager



Tapiwa Manyati
CRPP Regional Coordinator

Communications & Strategic Information Unit



Gadeeja Abbas
Multimedia Specialist



Operations & Organisational Development Unit



Andiswa Solani
Receptionist
Cape Town



Arison Mahureva
Finance &
Sub-Awards Unit
Manager



Bernice Dhlamini
General Worker



Busisiwe Mahontsi
Office Administrator



Faida Salie
Bookkeeper



Gail Roman
HR Coordinator



Kanyisa Runeyi
Office Administrator



Kgahliso Mangoale
Sub-Awards Specialist



Letitia Manter
Travel Coordinator



Nazmonesa Altensteadt
Grants Specialist



Nondumiso Dilepantsi
Creditors Clerk



Ntombikayise Kabingesi
General Worker



Phumlisa Plata
Junior Accountant



Simphiwe Alice Singo
Receptionist
Johannesburg



Tafadzwa Mhlanga
HR Administrator



Theodora Joka
General Worker

Policy Development & Advocacy



**Ohene Yaw
Ampofo-Anti**
PDA Fellow



Kayan Leung
Advocacy &
Litigation Manager



**Lethlhogonolo
Gordon Mokgoroane**
PDA Fellow



Marike Keller
PDA Specialist



Zanele Mabaso
PDA Coordinator



Zia Wasserman
National Prisons
Coordinator



Regional Programmes & Networking Unit



Joyce Dlamini
RPN Administrative &
Project Assistant



Josephine Mukwendi
MATI & Youth
Leadership Coordinator



Khopotso Bodibe
Communications
Associate - RPU Media &
Communications
Specialist



Mpiwa Mangwiro
Regional Campaigns
Advocacy Specialist



Nkonzo Khanyile
RPU Project Coordinator



Saint Expedit Ondzongo
RPU Senior Trainer

Monitoring & Evaluation Unit



Nombulelo Mazwi
RME Administrator



Stacy Norman-Hector
M&E Specialist



Unalinna Moyo
Data Capturer



Yanga Fadana
MEA M&E Coordinator



SONKE GENDER JUSTICE NPC
(Registration number: 2006/023739/08)
Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 29 February 2020

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES AND APPROVAL

The directors are required by the Companies Act of South Africa, to maintain adequate accounting records and are responsible for the content and integrity of the annual financial statements and related financial information included in this report. It is their responsibility to ensure that the annual 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 the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities and the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa. The external auditors are engaged to express an independent opinion on the financial statements.

The annual financial statements are prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities and the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa, 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 directors set 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 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 annual financial statements. However, any system of internal financial control can provide only reasonable, and not absolute, assurance against material misstatement or deficit.

The directors are satisfied that the company has, or has access to, adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

The financial statements have been examined by the company's external auditor who is responsible for independently auditing and reporting on the company's financial statements. The report of external auditor is presented on pages 4 to 5.

The annual financial statements set out on pages 7 to 20, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the directors and were signed on their behalf by:



Director



Director

30/10/2020

Date

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the directors' responsibility statement, the directors' report as required by the Companies Act of South Africa, and the detailed statement of surplus and deficit. Other information does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed on the other information obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities 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.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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 company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

RSM South Africa Incorporated

RSM South Africa Incorporated
Registered Auditors

Per Rieyaaz Rawoot CA(SA) RA
Director

09-Nov-2020

Date
Cape Town



Financials

SONKE GENDER JUSTICE NPC
(Registration number: 2006/023739/08)
Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 29 February 2020

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 29 FEBRUARY 2020

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2020	2019
Assets			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2	530 353	807 764
Current Assets			
Receivables	3	2 057 687	4 201 152
Cash and cash equivalents	4	27 228 466	20 826 752
		<u>29 286 153</u>	<u>25 027 904</u>
Total Assets		<u>29 816 506</u>	<u>25 835 668</u>
Reserves and Liabilities			
Reserves			
Reserves	5	3 588 524	3 793 561
Operating deficit		(261 526)	(1 128 935)
		<u>3 326 998</u>	<u>2 664 626</u>
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Payables	6	1 576 783	2 060 645
Deferred income	7	24 912 725	21 110 397
		<u>26 489 508</u>	<u>23 171 042</u>
Total Reserves and Liabilities		<u>29 816 506</u>	<u>25 835 668</u>

SONKE GENDER JUSTICE NPC
(Registration number: 2006/023739/08)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 29 February 2020

SCHEDULE OF FUNDS RECEIVED

Figures in Rand	2020	2019
Centre for Communication Impact	698 657	-
Change	293 677	-
City of Cape Town	210 000	-
Concern Worldwide	2 905 915	1 694 654
DFID - Work and Work Opportunities for Women	1 123 902	-
DG Murray Trust	-	300 000
Fees for services	-	384 480
Ford Foundation	1 503 784	2 911 782
Foundation for Human Rights	11 500	137 500
Hivos	1 716 065	329 508
I-Alarm	200 000	-
Irish Aid	4 492 264	4 632 720
Mannion Daniels	3 287 264	1 189 051
Mary Oppenheimer and Daughters Foundation	-	350 000
Medical Research Council	502 205	2 915 863
MenEngage Global Alliance	304 372	541 532
Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation	7 307 429	7 529 417
OAK Foundation	2 366 674	-
Open Society Foundation	1 323 046	2 000 000
PWC	146 168	-
Rutgers	12 410 711	12 014 160
SAFAIDS	-	394 389
Save the Children International	1 588 920	-
Save the Children Sweden	-	2 802 988
South African National Aids Council	1 146 479	1 181 350
Southern African Trust	1 845 013	2 187 591
Swedish International Development Agency	18 790 192	14 602 590
US Department of State, Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration	-	3 038 473
United Nations Childrens Fund	128 283	320 000
United Nations High Commission for Refugees	-	2 627 817
United Nations Office on Drugs & Crime	-	623 676
United Nations Population Fund (Regional)	300 601	-
United Nations Trust Fund to End Violence against Women	2 048 633	-
University of California, San Francisco	222 542	1 453 013
Western Cape Department of Health	2 471 311	2 817 637
Wits Centre of Excellence and Human Development	-	300 000
Wits Reproductive Health and HIV Institute	-	1 466 930
	69 325 607	70 747 119



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Bushbuckridge Local Municipality
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