

Annex 6: Subsidievoorstel/Programma

Uitwerking van de programma onderdelen behorende bij III.4-9

Introductie van de programma onderdelen (Subprogrammes).

In de hoofdtekst van de aanvraag presenteert Hivos vier programma's, te weten: Access to Opportunities, Civil Voices, Civil Choices en Building Bridges. Deze programma's worden gepresenteerd in deel III, vraag 4 tot en met 9 van de aanvraag.

Ieder programma bestaat uit programma onderdelen, als volgt:

Programma	Programma Onderdelen
Access to Opportunities	Financial Services en Sustainable Production
Civil Choices	Human Rights and Democratisation, Gender, Women & Development en Hiv/Aids
Civil Voices	Arts & Culture en ICT & Media
Building Bridges	External Relations

In deze annex worden deze programma onderdelen in schema gepresenteerd conform de DRAM systematiek die in de hoofdtekst ook op programma niveau is gebruikt. Deze schema's bieden een inzicht in de doelstellingen, resultaten, activiteiten en middelen op een groter detail niveau. Zij vormen de operationalisering van de programma schema's zoals die gepresenteerd zijn in deel III van de aanvraag. De schema's zijn onderverdeeld in effect niveau (gericht op de uiteindelijke doelgroep), outcome niveau (gericht op de partner organisatie) en output niveau (gericht op Hivos zelf). Op outcome en output niveau zijn indicatoren gedefinieerd. De schema's geven verder inzicht in de Medefinanciering en Niet Medefinanciering/Overige middelen die ingezet zullen worden en de activiteiten die zullen worden uitgevoerd. De schema's zijn in het Engels opgesteld.

Tevens wordt in deze annex dieper ingegaan op de doelstellingen en targets van de gender mainstreaming activiteiten. Per programma onderdeel worden de indicatoren gedefinieerd en de daarbij behorende streefwaarden voor 2010 aangegeven. Deze cijfers zijn gebaseerd op baseline data uit 2005. Ook deze beginwaarden zijn hierin opgenomen.

Relatie tussen de doelen en de middelen – tijdsbesteding per programma.

(zie ook aanvraag III.6.c)

In onderstaande tabel wordt de tijdsbesteding (in uren) per jaar per programma, verder onderverdeeld naar programma onderdelen, gepresenteerd. De basis is het uurtarief per jaar, berekend conform de MFS voorwaarden. Voor een volledige berekening van deze tarieven, zie annex 12.

Programma	Tijdsbesteding per jaar in uren				
	2007 € 76,58/uur	2008 € 77,16/uur	2009 € 78,06/uur	2010 € 79,48/uur	2007-2010
Access to Opportunities	32.956	38.121	40.261	41.131	15.2469
Sustainable Production	20.395	21.890	23.311	23.793	89.389
Financial Services	12.561	16.231	16.950	17.338	63.080
Civil Choices	30.474	39.069	40.751	41.688	151.982
Human Rights and Democratisation	10.619	13.128	13.612	13.934	51.293
Hiv/Aids	9.537	13.123	13.837	14.139	50.636
Gender, Women and Development	10.318	12.818	13.302	13.615	50.053
Civil Voices	20.419	22.557	23.519	24.060	90.555
Arts & Culture	8.909	10.263	10.512	10.775	40.459
ICT & Media	11.510	12.294	13.007	13.285	50.096
Building Bridges	12.040	11.890	11.609	11.703	47.242

Programme: Access to Opportunities: Subprogramme Sustainable Production (SP)

Sustainable Production – pagina 1 (van 4)

Impact →	Poverty reduced		Sustainable livelihoods for poor and marginalised people		
Indicators →	➤ Sample evidence of improved livelihood conditions of small-scale producers (a/o increased income)				
Effect →	Increased market share for quality products of small-scale producers				
Indicators →	➤ Market share of quality produce per product chain (coffee, rice, fresh fruits, etc.)				
Outcome	1. Increased market access for quality produce of organised small-scale producers	2. Poor have rights over water, land, NTFPs, energy, markets and genetic resources	3. Consumption of quality products promoted	4. Biodiverse resource base strengthened	5. Increased access to and enabling environment for renewable and modern forms of energy
Indicators →	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ No. of organised producers adhering to quality systems. ➤ Volume of certified produce under quality systems. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Sample evidence of response by policy makers and private sector management. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ No. of (inter) national outlets/markets created for quality produce. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Sample evidence of % of products in a chain certified as organic, or recognised as produced under participatory guarantee systems. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ No. of small-scale producers that can avail of renewable energy technology for production, processing and/or marketing purposes. ➤ No. of households provided with renewable or other modern forms of energy. ➤ Recognition of partners as stakeholders and actual dialogue on eligible activities in the Clean Development Mechanisms (CDMs)
Outputs →	1. Quality systems promoted, including the institutional/organisational base	2. Civil actors strengthened to promote rights and market based enabling environment	3. Key stakeholders in chain reconsider consumption of quality production of small-scale producers	4. Biodiversity conserving production practices promoted, seed systems in place	5. Partners strengthened in development and provision of renewable and modern forms of energy to poor and marginalised people
Strategic thinking:	<i>DAB: quality systems in chain</i>	<i>MO(BB): enabling environment</i>	<i>MO: strengthening services, market development</i>	<i>BB(DAB): develop systems, reduce GMO, enabling environment</i>	<i>DAB+BB: research, lobby, design, development & implementation</i>
Indicators →	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Sample evidence of institutional base for the promotion of quality systems. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Sample evidence of joint action planning among civil society organisations involved in policies, legislation, extension, public funding and research. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Sample evidence of change in key stakeholder behaviour in relation to quality produce of small-scale producers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Sample evidence of joint action planning among CSOs involved in reducing genetic modified organisms proliferation, dangerous pesticides & biosafety. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Sample evidence of joint action among civil society actors to promote improved bundling rules and renewable energy investments through CDMs..

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Activities →	1.1. To provide assistance for improvements in production and transformation processes in selected quality production chains for international markets (coffee, rice and non-timber forest products). (All countries).	2.1. To stimulate HR NGO's in the production countries to joint action, focused at the improvement of local legal frameworks and the implementation of ILO core conventions and labour legislation. (Kenya (KE), Uganda (UG), Zambia (ZA), Peru (PE), Honduras (HN)).	3.1. To monitor supermarkets in their policy to increase the percentage of certified products in their retail outlets (Ahold, Laurus, Lidl, Woolworths).	4.1. To support the promotion and development of participatory seed systems, including participatory plant breeding and variety selection (PPB and PVS), Farmer Rights and use of local varieties.	5.1. To stimulate access to renewable energy with special access for the rural poor in areas outside the grid network. (Central America, Bolivia, Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania).
	1.2. To provide assistance for improvements in production and transformation processes in quality production chains for national markets. (All countries).	2.2. To undertake country scans on human rights and labour conditions (with the DutchNGO Humanistisch Overleg Mensenrechten in ZA en KE).	3.2. To stimulate supermarket chains to adhere to a quality policy. Focus: A:DI	4.2. To support and stimulate CSOs to inform, network, lobby and campaign on access to quality seeds; the banning of hazardous pesticides and application of precautionary principle in relation to GMOs.	5.2. To support partners implementing renewable energy projects in India and in selected countries in East Africa and Central America.
	1.3. To support capacity building for small-scale producers, technical assistance providers and inspectors in the development of quality management systems, working towards certification of selected products.	2.3. To stimulate organic producers to joint improvement of their socio-economic situation through national umbrella organisation of producer organisations (KE, UG, TZ, HN).	3.3. To stimulate producers to not to become dependent on one buyer. Attention for alternative market channels, if possible in different quality markets (see multi-quality certification).	4.3. To support and stimulate capacity building, national and international networking, lobby and campaigning by NGOs on biosafety issues and proper implementation of biosafety legislation.	5.3. To promote the result of the CDM Montreal conference 2005 with Stichting Natuur en Milieu, CURES (Citizens United for Renewable Energy and Sustainability) and other Climate Networks at the relevant UN meetings on the future of the CDM.
Activities continued on next page					

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<p>Activities continued</p>	<p>1.4. To organise joint training sessions for all certifiers in one production country to apply the multi quality approach. (KE, UG, TZ, ZA).</p>	<p>2.4. To stimulate the certifiers in the same producing country to cooperate and to participate in a national reference group (UG, HN).</p>	<p>3.4. To monitor importers (and coffee processors) in their policy to increase the percentage of the certified part yearly.</p>		<p>5.4. To stimulate the inclusion of land use and land use change & forestry issues (LULUCF) on the agenda of the Commission of Sustainable Development.</p>
	<p>1.5. To support capacity building for small-scale producers, TA-providers and inspectors in the development of quality management systems for quality products for the national market.</p>	<p>2.5. To stimulate world-wide quality systems to obtain periodic feedback (incl. gender issues) in the standards and their implementation in the local context (organic, Fair-trade, Utz Kapeh via ISEAL).</p>	<p>3.5. To facilitate development of local markets, development and implementation of standards to cater to local markets (Indonesia, Sri Lanka, TA, Peru, Bolivia, Uganda, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, KE, ZA, India, South Africa).</p>		<p>5.5. To stimulate partners design bundling programs for small-scale renewable energy projects for the CDM.</p>
	<p>1.6. To support small-scale producers in their efforts to gain access to international markets of certified quality products.</p>	<p>2.6. To stimulate greater sharing between partners engaged in quality production.</p>	<p>3.6. To support organisations to build up capacities of Community based organisations (CBOs) engaged in quality production.</p>		<p>5.6. To stimulate partners in organic production to promote LULUCF issues and bundling of organic production for the CDM.</p>
	<p>1.7 To support small-scale producers in their efforts to gain access to national markets of quality products.</p>		<p>3.7. To improve transparency and communication in the chain and with that to stimulate the direct contact between producer and consumer in the chain.</p>		<p>5.7 To build alliances in the NL with other civil society actors on the inclusion of LULUCF issues in Climate Change Campaigns (Klimaatburo Milieudedefensie, IUCN, KerkinActie, COS NL, etc).</p>

Sustainable Production – pagina 4 (van 4)

Partnerships		Increase from 53 (2007) to 60 (2010).	Decrease from 40 (2007) to 35 (2010).	Maintain at 15.	Reduce from 50 (2007) to 40 (2010).	Increase from 5 (2007) to 15 (2010).
Non-CF x1000/yr	Total CF x1000/yr	CF Means (x 1000)	CF Means (x 1000)	CF Means (x 1000)	CF Means (x 1000)	CF Means (x 1000)
€ 4,883	€ 14.575	2007: 33% € 4.810	2007: 24% € 3.498	2007: 9% € 1.312	2007: 31% € 4.518	2007: 3 % € 437
€ 5,779	€ 14.089	2008: 34% € 4.790	2008: 24% € 3.381	2008: 9% € 1.268	2008: 29% € 4.086	2008: 4 % € 564
€ 6,939	€ 13.614	2009: 35% € 4.765	2009: 24% € 3.267	2009: 9% € 1.225	2009: 26% € 3.540	2009: 6 % € 817
€ 7,123	€ 13.810	2010: 37% € 5.110	2010: 24% € 3.314	2010: 9% € 1.243	2010: 22% € 3.038	2010: 8 % € 1.105
Total:	Total:	Total:	Total:	Total:	Total:	Total:
€ 24.724	€ 56.087	€ 19.474	€ 13.461	€ 5.049	€ 15.182	€ 2.922

Programme: Access to Opportunities: Subprogramme Financial Services (FS)

Financial Services – pagina 1 (van 2)

Impact →	Improved income and livelihoods		Improved job opportunities and livelihoods
Effect →	Poor and marginalised, men and women, living in agricultural settings and in poor urban areas, benefit from taking part in the economic sector, for as far as financial and business-related services are concerned		
Outcome	1. Improved access to quality financial products and services (through micro finance institutions – MFI's) for poor excluded people	2. Improved access to quality business development and financial services to micro enterprises and small and medium enterprises (SME's)	3. Favourable policies/ regulatory frameworks shared & considered
Indicators →	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Each MFI realises a 25% growth in the number of loan clients over 4 years. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ At the end of each year, 90% of trade finance partners have repaid their loans on time. ➤ In 2010 40% of the SMEs have reported business benefits (in sales, profits, number of jobs created). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In 2010, 80% of the networks and lobby organisations have proof of at least 4 cases of being asked for advise by policy makers or key policy stakeholders. ➤ In 2010, 80% of the networks and lobby organisations have proof of direct access to at least 10 policy makers or key stakeholders.
Outputs →	1. MFI's strengthened and quality financial products and services improved	2. Business development and financial services to micro-enterprises and SME's strengthened	3. Networks strengthened, including with improved knowledge/new insights.
Strategic thinking:	<i>MO (towards DAB)</i>	<i>MO (towards DAB)</i>	<i>MO (BB)</i>
Indicators →	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 80% of these MFIS have become operationally sustainable within 5 years from the start of Hivos seed capital support. ➤ In 2010 at least 5 health insurance products/packages have been developed and implemented (possibly through MFIs). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 10 SME's have received support from business development services providers. ➤ 5% of micro-enterprises served. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In 2010, 80% of the (partner) networks and lobby organisations have worked on achievable proposals, based on identified client needs.

Financial Services – pagina 2 (van 2)

Activities →	1.1. Manage together with Triodos the Hivos-Triodos Fund. HTF microfinance portfolio growing in number of loan clients with 80% (60% female clients).	2.1. Manage SME investment fund for Africa. a. With a portfolio of 20 mln Euro by 2010 (of which 4 mln Euro provided by Hivos) focused on SMEs.	3.1. Support to MFI networks a. National MFI networks in India, Ecuador and Tanzania supported (in line with MicroNed agreement). b. 3 regional/world-wide lobby initiatives supported.	
	1.2. To support the development of special products for MFI-clients (such as health insurance/in relation to HIV/AIDS and savings). a. At least 1 strategic partner supported that has developed a health-insurance for HIV/AIDS product. b. At least 1 workshop with partners about savings.	2.2. Business Development Service for SMEs. a. Infrastructure developed in a number of countries that provide BDS to SMEs.	3.2. Promote networking between SME stakeholders a. 1 workshop organised between different stakeholders (chamber of commerce, BDS providers, SMEs, government).	
	1.3. Innovative partnerships for downscaling commercial banks to microfinance. a. 1 innovative partnership with a commercial bank. b. Partner has piloted new delivery methodology for MF.	2.3. Business Development Services for micro enterprises. a. A renewed portfolio of BDS providers for micro-enterprises.	3.3. To support studies into policies & regulations for MF and SMEs.	
Activities continued	1.4. Manage seed capital programme. a. Growth from 15 seed capital partners in 2007 to 25 in 2010, with an annual phase-out of 20% and new inflow of 40%.	2.4. HTF international trade finance for sustainable produce. a. The HTF trade finance portfolio of X mln Euro is renewed and will grow to 4 to 5 mln Euro in 2010.		
	1.5. Develop a Seed Capital Fund a. 4 mln Euro extra funding available to realise growth of the seed capital program.	2.5. Local trade finance for sustainable produce. a. Create 1 apex-fund to provide trade-finance to local producer companies.		
	1.6. To introduce Social Performance Management (SPM) to MFIs for improved quality of services. a. On-going product development on SPM and to disseminate the latest developments in SPM. b. Infrastructure developed in a number of countries that can assist MFIs in introducing SPM.			
Partnerships	No. of partners from 54 (2005) to 79 (2010).	No. of partners from 47 (2005) to 38 (2010).	No. of partners from 16 (2005) to 17 (2010).	
Non-CF x 1000/yr € 7.142 € 8.039 € 9.070 € 10.111 Total: € 34.362	Total CF x 1000/yr €12.030 €11.480 €10.853 €10.998 Total: € 45.361	CF Means (x 1000) 2007: 56% € 6.737 2008: 60% € 6.888 2009: 63% € 6.837 2010: 63% € 6.929 Total: € 27.391	CF Means (x 1000) 2007: 35% € 4.211 2008: 30% € 3.444 2009: 26% € 2.822 2010: 25% € 2.749 Total: € 13.226	CF Means (x 1000) 2007: 9% € 1.083 2008: 10% € 1.148 2009: 11% € 1.194 2010: 12% € 1.320 Total: € 4.744

Programme: CIVIL CHOICES: subprogramme Human Rights & Democratisation (HRD)

Human Rights & Democratisation – pagina 1 (van 3)

Impact →	Equal participation and active citizenship strengthened, with focus on specific groups facing structural exclusion and discrimination		Free and equal enjoyment of rights, with special attention for specific groups facing suppression
Effect →	Voices heard and respected		Rights and interests respected
Outcome	4. Improved Civil Society Participation in Democratic Processes at national and local levels	5. CSOs improved monitoring and promoting (the quality of) the Rule of Law and Universal Human Rights	6. Rights and Interests of specific groups (like LGBT, indigenas/tribals, dalits) presented and claimed
Indicators →	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ % of people voting, differentiating for male / female ➤ Observer's assessment of role CSOs in election process ➤ Repeal of discriminatory laws and regulations ➤ Decriminalisation of social activism ➤ Increased space to manoeuvre for HR activists ➤ Less repression (focus on specific groups) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ CSO proposals for legal / political change incorporated in official policy ➤ CSO proposals / models adopted by other stakeholders ➤ Available / affordable access to justice ➤ Specific attention for MSM in national HIV/AIDS policies ➤ Recognition / inclusion of human rights of women in organisation policies ➤ Number of child workers out of work and into school
Indicators →	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Response authorities to CSO proposals. ➤ Active involvement in relevant legal reform processes. ➤ Quality participation CSOs in public affairs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Use of (inter)national HR-mechanisms. ➤ No.of countries with protection mechanisms for HR activists. ➤ Increased services for HR activists at risk. ➤ Use made of CSO reports. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Acceptance in public debate (quote media, etc.). ➤ Social movement issues incorporated in HR and Women organisation policies. ➤ Issues incorporated in official policies.
Outputs →	1. Civil organisations (and movements) strengthened in promoting and monitoring participation in democratic processes (elections, policy cycle)	2. Stronger civil organisations monitoring and promoting Rule of Law	3. Stronger social movements (and organisations) LGBT, indigenas/tribals, dalits, excluded groups
Strategic thinking:	MO: Active political participation	MO (BB): Respect HR and Rule of Law	MO (BB): Respect rights specific groups
Indicators →	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ At least 50% of supported CSOs actively / successfully present and effective in public debates. ➤ Appreciation/assessment of CSO-involvement in election process by (inter) national observatory missions / organisations. ➤ Quality participation of CSOs in electoral processes (media presence etc.). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Active role of supported CSOs in (inter)national monitoring mechanisms. ➤ Increase in legitimacy of CSOs/"watch dogs" (quotes in media, use of shadow reports etc.). ➤ At least 6 new southern counterparts adopting the Stop Child Labour campaign principles and developing local actions for change. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Quality of the organisations: "survival rate", capacity to generate additional (non-Hivos) funding: 75% of supported counterparts show growth in membership, level of activities and effectivity ➤ Increased visibility of women in social movement. ➤ International and national linkages for international lobby.

Human Rights & Democratisation – pagina 2 (van 3)

Activities →	<p>1.1. Promote active open-minded citizenship, civic education fostering peaceful co-existence and acceptance of multi-cultural society, including gender specific attention; foster culture of human rights for all counteracting fundamentalist tendencies.</p> <p>a. 2005: 5 partners, to be increased to 10 b. Fundamentalism, religious conflict vs democracy as an issue specifically to be developed in Syria, Iran, Iraq and in Indonesia, Sri Lanka, India (communalism)</p>	<p>2.1. Support campaigns for ratification and implementation of international HR covenants and treaties and strengthening monitoring instruments and mechanisms.</p> <p>a. In at least 10 countries, Hivos partners play a significant role in pushing ratification or implementation of international HR declarations and treaties. b. Child labour campaign (so far 1 partner in India in 2005), till 2010 identification of 6 more partners in Africa, Asia and Latin America to join the campaign.</p>	<p>3.1. To support legal and social actions to claim collective rights (like non-discriminatory health services, basic social services, bilingual education, territorial rights, land rights, etc.).</p> <p>a. Territorial rights for tribals and indigenous organisations, secure access to resources for dalits, workers etc. b. At least 14 organisations for Lesbian Gay Bisexual and Transsexual (LGBT) people claim non stigmatised and equal access to social services</p>
	<p>1.2. Peace building / trauma healing activities in post-conflict and post natural disaster areas; inter-ethnic co-operation and community building; participatory planning and local level community development programs for specific groups.</p> <p>a. In 2005, 5 partners in Sri Lanka and East Timor, in future extension possible to Uganda, Peru and other potential post conflict areas.</p>	<p>2.2. To support monitoring Rule of Law (int./national level), through “watch dog” type of organisations, with emphasis on issues of impunity, corruption, child labour, and HR-compliance in corporate social responsibility.</p> <p>a. At present (2005): 7 partners; Unions in Kenya, Southern Africa, India and Indonesia b. Support to follow-up actions on striking violations; support for campaigns against corruption and impunity with focus on Guatemala, Central America, Indonesia, Timor Leste, Kenya, Uganda, Zimbabwe, S. Africa</p>	<p>3.2. To promote self-esteem and own identity amongst specific groups, increase of sense of citizenship and to build capacity of specific interest groups in each Hivos country.</p> <p>a. LGBT organisations = 28. For 2010 maintain at least one partner per country, 50% lesbian inclusive or specific. b. Indígenas Latin America = 10 + Tribals India = 11 (for 2010 level to be maintained). Dalits India = 4 c. Capacity building is essential activity for all partners. d. OD/ID consultancies offered by Hivos to at least 50% of the target group organisations, especially in Africa</p>
	<p>1.3. To strengthen frontline CSOs for constitutional review and legal changes that aim to improve equal access to power.</p> <p>a. In at least 5 countries, 50% of Hivos HRD partners play a significant role in major legal changes.</p>	<p>2.3. To support HR education in particular on women’s rights and rights of excluded groups and support to access to justice in special / emblematic cases (generate jurisprudence, prioritising specific groups under pressure).</p> <p>a. At least 10 partners active with judicial cases against corruption and/or past and present impunity</p>	<p>Combat to all types of discrimination, homophobia and xenophobia in society (claim-making, denouncing, naming and shaming, campaigning).</p> <p>a. Especially LGBT in Latam to do outreach and public work, in Africa (except South Africa) still more inward development (focus more on 3.2.)</p>
	<p>1.4. To promote CSO participation in election processes, with particular attention to women representation (voters education, election observation, media co-operation/coverage) .</p> <p>a. Was: 2004: Guatemala, 2005: Iraq, Kenya. For next years at least in 8 countries, Hivos partners play a significant role in election monitoring and voters education and public debate.</p>	<p>2.4. To support protection and access to justice for Human Rights Activists (particularly for women activists); Support the creation of national level protection networks for HRD, priority for high risk countries.</p> <p>a. At least 20 partners in Guatemala, Ecuador, Iran, Uganda, Zimbabwe, Kazakhstan, Indonesia active on this issue and supported by world-wide organisations for access to defender protection mechanisms.</p>	<p>3.4. Support for intersectional coalition building, (inter)national networking and strengthening of presence of southern movements in international fora and events (exchange, networking, training, sensitisation and development of shared agendas).</p> <p>a. LGBT movement seeking allies with indigenous and women’s movement and HR organisations in 10 countries. b. Strategic support to at least 5 world-wide organisations representing the movements or promoting their interests at UN levels.</p>

Activities continued on next page

Human Rights & Democratisation – pagina 3 (van 3)

Activities continued	1.5. To facilitate training of CSOs in participation in policy design, implementation and evaluation - involvement in the PRSP process - networking with key PRSP actors - claiming transparency / accountability a. Uganda, Mozambique, Honduras, Nicaragua, Sri Lanka.		Establish a knowledge centre / network on sexual diversity education, start pilot projects and promote best practices, both for internal educational use as for sensitising other societal sectors (police, health sector, ..) a. 2005: Initial start up phase for creating organisational set-up and educators network. b. Planned: yearly 3 pilot studies in different countries and experiences / practices exchanged to network
	1.6. To support training for minorities'/ excluded groups participation in governance and democratic processes (including sharing best practices in governance participation).		
	1.7. Activities to improve internal democracy and member's participation in decision making and policy development within membership organisations (labour unions etc.) a. 2005: 7 partners; Unions in Kenya, Southern Africa, India and Indonesia		
Partnerships No. to be reduced from 174 (2005) to 150 (2010)	2005: 83 of 174 (48%) 2010: 70 of 150 (46%) gradual decrease #, fin volume R1 = R2	2005: 79 of 174 (45%) 2010: 69 of 150 (45%) gradual decrease #, fin volume R2 = R1	2005: 62 of 174 (36%) 2010: 62 of 150 (41%) number and financial volume to be maintained
Non-CF x1000/yr € 1,707 € 2,018 € 2,418 € 2,492 € 8,635	Total CF x1000/yr € 11.803 € 11.605 € 11.024 € 11.155 € 45.587	CF Means (x 1000) 2007: 36% € 4.249 2008: 34% € 3.946 2009: 33% € 3.638 2010: 33% € 3.681 € 15.514	CF Means (x 1000) 2007: 28% € 3.305 2008: 32% € 3.714 2009: 34% € 3.748 2010: 34% € 3.793 € 14.599

Programme CIVIL CHOICES: Subprogramme Gender, Women & Development (GW&D)

Gender, Women & Development – pagina (1 van 3)

Impact →	Increased (accountability to) gender equality		Indicators ➤ Indicators related to reduced violence ➤ Reduced unwanted pregnancies ➤ Reduced risk HIV infection
Effect →	Improved respect for women's rights and interests		➤ Incorporation of women's issues in regulatory frameworks ➤ Women's access to affordable, women friendly justice ➤ More informal sample evidence of improved respect: media attention, changes/ incorporation issues public debate, etc.
Outcome	1. Increased public demand for gender accountability: no to discrimination and gender inequalities	2. More capable female leaders and stronger claim(s) of Women Movement	3. Bodily integrity further promoted: women's right to decide and no to violence against women
Indicators →	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Occurrence of accountability mechanisms (Convention of Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination (CEDAW) shadow reports, The African Gender Development Index (AGDI) operational in 4 Hivos countries in Africa) ➤ Crucial signals (context specific) indicating increased support, like coverage in mainstream media, inclusion women's issues in election manifests, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ No of women leaders in political positions ➤ Increased visibility + leadership of women in CSOs, especially in social movements/Human Rights, Organisations for Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transsexual (GLBT) people, indigenous 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Existence and practice of legal sanctions for violence against women ➤ No of crucial signals (context specific!) indicating increased support: e.g. coverage in mainstream media, local/traditional/religious leaders expressing support, etc. ➤ Non-stereotype reporting
Outputs →	1. (Civil) women organisations strengthened with new accountability mechanisms, in lobbying, through media initiatives, etc.	2. Female leadership capacity and Women Movement strengthened	3. (Civil) women organisations strengthened in promoting specific women rights (often taboo-breaking: physical violence, Sexual Repression/Rights)
Strategic thinking:	MO (towards BB)): Accountability policy cycle. Bridging gaps people ↔ policies	MO: more capable female leaders and stronger Women's Movement	MO (towards BB)): Special attention to specific women rights
Indicators →	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 25% of WOs adopt proven/ innovative strategies ➤ 25% of WOs strengthened in constituency building strategies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 35% increase of linkages between WO in same country/region ➤ No of WOs interacting with other CSOs in particular social movements/HR, LGBT, indigenous people increased by 40 % 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 25% of women organisations combatting violation against women (VAW WO) adopt innovative strategies (working with men, culture & tradition, family law & religion, connection with HIV/Aids, media) ➤ 25% of VAW WO strengthened in constituency building strategies

Gender, Women & Development – pagina (2 van 3)

<p>Activities →</p>	<p>1.1. To support development and implementation of new gender accountability mechanisms:</p> <p>a. Publication of African Gender Index reports in four African countries. b. Exchange of strategies on Islamic (family) law reform and accountability mechanisms in West Asia, India and Indonesia.</p>	<p>2.1. To explore/identify new models and strategies to reinforce the women's movement:</p> <p>a. Africa: Exchange between women's rights and HR-organisations focussing on inclusion of women's rights in civic education programmes. b. Latin America: Exchange between women's rights and indigenous organisations focussing on inclusion of indigenous women's rights in both organisations. c. Iran: knowledgesharing by WO's attending international conferences d. To develop funding mechanism for small Community based organisations to bridge the gap between Mama Cash and Hivos partners.</p>	<p>3.1. To fund training programmes for law enforcers and service providers (e.g. in health sector) addressing SR/R and physical violence against women:</p> <p>a. In Iran lawyers will be sensitised on gender equality and trained on issues of VAW and family law. b. In Africa, Central Asia, Indonesia, South America: training on laws and regulations towards VAW for primary health care workers, policy makers, police and local government officials.</p>
	<p>1.2. Increased support of WOs to enable them to mobilise citizens on inadequately addressed gender policy issues:</p> <p>a. Each year in another continent a "Movement Building Institute" will be organised around alternative methodologies and concepts for effective advocacy. b. Provide support to exchange of experiences and design of new strategies for campaigning, aiming at increasing outreach.</p>	<p>2.2. To develop new innovative models to strengthen female leadership, including coaching and lobby and advocacy activities towards a supportive context:</p> <p>a. Conduct a comparative assessment of the quality of different leadership institutes in order to identify and share good practices and alternative models, with specific attention for development of young women's leadership.</p>	<p>To strengthen public debate on S/R Rights:</p> <p>a. Women on Waves stimulates international debate on access to safe abortion. b. India: public debate on new reproductive (health) technologies. c. In Bolivia and Argentina: public debate on decriminalisation of abortion. d. In Africa: agenda setting of the consequences of unsafe abortions.</p>
	<p>1.3. Continue support for lobby activities to influence (national, local) policy makers:</p> <p>a. The International Women's Rights Action Watch (IWRAP) Asia Pacific will strengthen women's organisations to use the Optional Protocol to bring violations of women's rights to the CEDAW committee. b. Hivos partners publish CEDAW Shadow Reports and disseminate them through media c. Iran: WO's collect and disseminate information regarding key themes of the Beijing Platform for Action and Iran's progress re. these themes; hold workshops for professionals; small advocacy and lobby projects towards decision makers and law implementers d. South America: denouncement of cases of violation of women's HR's before the Interamerican Court of Justice</p>	<p>2.3. To fund 25 organisations with female leadership programmes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ focussed on MPs + local government ➤ focussed on women leaders in CSOs <p>a. Organisation of Young Women's Leadership Capacity Building initiatives in Central Asia, Indonesia, East Africa. b. Leadership training in India and Africa, and indigenous women leadership training in Latin America. c. Review of gender training targeting local organisations/ individuals in order to improve the quality and out reach. d. Iran: training grassroots women leaders (forming a supportive network).</p>	<p>Strengthen key WOs to enable them to lobby for policies based on SR/R and VAW issues:</p> <p>a. Regional expert meeting in L-America on fundamentalisms and SR/R. b. Strengthen WO's in C-Asia to develop lobby strategies for improved legislation&implementation to combat VAW.c c. Research in Southern Africa on the role of evangelical churches in relation to women's sexual and reproductive rights and VAW.</p>

Activities continued on next page

Gender, Women & Development – pagina (3 van 3)

Activities continued		<p>1.4. To support women knowledge centres and strategic women media initiatives to produce and disseminate information on crucial gender issues to CSOs and citizens (stimulating public debate):</p> <p>a. Train journalists in Peru, Iran, Africa to incorporate gender perspectives and influence mainstream media. b. To improve quality of information dissemination strategies of women knowledge centres.</p>	<p>2.4. To support (incl. funding) 15 – 20 strategic networks:</p> <p>a. Regional and national strategic networks are included in the continental Movement Building Institutes (see 1.2) in order to strengthen the interaction between different levels of the women's movement. b. Support to and cooperation/joint activities with Association for Women's Rights in Development (AWID) to maintain a meeting and strategizing space for the women's movement at the global level.</p>	<p>3.4 To make striking violations of bodily integrity more visible to stimulate public outrage, including media exposure:</p> <p>a. Support to 16 Days of Activism on Violence Against Women (in all regions). b. Africa: training of media staff and non stereo type reporting on violation of bodily integrity. c. India: support to campaign against sex-selective abortions. d. Support to and participation in campaign on intersection VAW and women's vulnerability to HIV/Aids infection.</p>
				<p>To stimulate discussions among specific groups on SR/R and VAW (masculinity, HIV/Aids, taboobreaking issues):</p> <p>a. Latin America: Regional expert meeting on VAW and new strategies how to work with men to combat violence against women. b. (East) Africa: Conference for CSWorkers organisations to exchange strategies addressing stigma, legalise prostitution and share HIV/Aids prevention approaches. c. Indonesia: promote discussions on SR/R and VAW with religious leaders. d. To promote interface between Aids organisations and VAW organisations.</p>
Partnerships		Slight decrease in partnerships from 54 (2005) to 50 (2010)	Maintain no. of partnerships (50); focus a/o. on Middle East	54 partners (2005) predominantly VAW. Decrease to 50 (2010) with larger % S/RR, especially in Africa, Middle-East, Indonesia and C-Asia.
Non-CF x 1000/yr	Total CF x 1000/yr	CF Means (x 1000)	CF Means (x 1000)	CF Means (x 1000)
€ 1.647	€ 9.311	2007: 35% € 3.259	2007: 32% € 2.980	2007: 33% € 3.073
€ 1.949	€ 9.154	2008: 35% € 3.204	2008: 32% € 2.929	2008: 33% € 3.021
€ 2.339	€ 8.694	2009: 35% € 3.043	2009: 32% € 2.782	2009: 33% € 2.869
€ 2.403	€ 8.797	2010: 35% € 3.079	2010: 32% € 2.815	2010: 33% € 2.903
Total:	Total:	Total:	Total:	Total:
€ 8.338	€ 35.956	€ 12.585	€ 11.506	€ 11.866

Programme CIVIL CHOICES: subprogramme Hiv/Aids (HA)

Hiv/Aids – pagina 1 (van 3)

Impact →	To reduce the HIV infection rate	To reduce social-economic impact of HIV&AIDS		To reduce stigmatisation and discrimination of PLWAs
Effect →	Improved respect of HA-related rights, including access to services, for excluded groups			Indicators: ➤ No. of people with access to treatment ➤ Sample evidence of free/ open talk on HIV/AIDS
Outcome →	1. Access to treatment and other specific rights claimed, particularly for excluded groups	2. Improved Hiv/Aids education (quality, access), particularly for excluded people	3. Pro-active citizenship promoted and policy makers pressured	4. Workplace Aids policies of partners implemented
Indicators → (baseline=2005)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ At least 20 campaigns are organised (baseline=5). ➤ 25 partners have engaged the public (action/claims on pharmaceutical industry and health system) (baseline=15). ➤ 30 partners have set Hiv/Aids agenda and lead political debate and media attention (baseline=20). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 40 partners are providing Hiv /Aids education (baseline=50, but some not-group specific). ➤ Sample evidence that those partners reach 50% of excluded people within their constituency. ➤ 10% of those Hivos partners have effective co-operation (use their materials) with mainstream organisations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ European youth have been mobilised in the NL, Italy, Germany and Czech Rep. ➤ A European-wide coalition has been built with the four Alliance 2015 members involved in “Act Now or Pay Later Campaign” in the Netherlands, Italy, Germany and Czech Republic. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 60% of Aids partners have workplace Aids policies implemented (baseline=5%). ➤ Aids partners in 4 out of the 10 countries in Africa are able to explore partnership with the private sector (e.g. negotiate with health insurance).
Outputs →	1. Taboo-breaking organisations strengthened in campaigning for specific rights of excluded groups (LGBT, People Living with Hiv/Aids (PWHA), sex workers, poor women) <i>MO: Rights specific groups</i>	2. Civil organisations strengthened in Hiv/Aids education, particularly for excluded people (youth, GLBT, sex workers, PLWAs, poor women) <i>DAB: Hiv/AIDS education</i>	3. Civil organisations/ movements strengthened in lobby and campaigning <i>BB : Campaigning and lobby</i>	4. Civil organisations strengthened in the design and implementation of Workplace Aids policies <i>MO (+DAB): Workplace Policies</i>
Indicators → (baseline=2005)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 30 partners are strengthened in campaigning (baseline=15). ➤ LGBT groups and sex workers are organised and promote open dialogue on Hiv/Aids. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 10.000 volunteers and peer educators are trained, especially in Africa, SE-Europe.(Baseline=5.000). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The EU has affirmed its commitments to international Hiv/Aids frameworks and increased resources. ➤ Partners in 5 countries take part in Global Fund’s Country Co-ordinating Mechanisms (baseline=2). ➤ 50% of partners have participated in national forums on Aids policy (b-line=25%). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In Southern Africa 40% of all Hivos partners will have a workplace policy by 2010. ➤ Sample evidence that companies and organisations are starting to use available expertise and experience of Hivos partners in developing their Aids policy too.

Hiv/Aids – pagina 2 (van 3)

<p>Activities →</p>	<p>1.1 Promote further involvement of people living with Hiv/Aids (PWHA) in campaigning a. By 2010, 10 networks of PWHA will be supported (baseline: 5): being 5 national, 3 regional and 2 international networks.</p>	<p>2.1. Training and capacity building on quality of Aids Education a. By 2010, 15 partners will be supported to improve their knowledge on Aids education. Africa: 7, Indonesia: 3, Latin America: 6 baseline respectively=2, 0, 3). Programmes in Sri Lanka will be phased out. b. Humanitas will support in building capacities of Aids volunteers in Africa.</p>	<p>3.1. Support regional and world-wide strategic networks, including organisations of PWHA a. Double the number of strategic networks to four in Africa, L-America and S-Asia each and 2 in Central Asia/Europe (baseline=7).</p>	<p>4.1 Implement and evaluate two pilot initiatives with SAN on WP Aids policies (including health insurance) in India and Uganda a. By end of 2008, 7 partners in Uganda and 6 in India have been covered. b. Based on the pilot results, the project will be extended to other countries from 2009.</p>
	<p>1.2. Training and Capacity Building to strengthen Aids CSOs, particularly in Indonesia and Africa a. 20 Partners trained in ID/OS (baseline=8), particularly in Africa (4=>10) and Indonesia (1=>3).</p>	<p>2.2. Fund and facilitate the development of new Aids education models and strategies. a. By 2010, 20 partners are funded to develop those, taking into account regional priorities, like L-America (LGBT and MSM), Africa (youth, poor women, sex workers, LGBT), SE-Europe (drug users and Men having sex with Men (MSM)).</p>	<p>3.2. Support key national networks (including PWHA) to enforce national implementation of internationally agreed commitments. a. By 2010 25 key national partners involved in policy influence (b-line=15), including 10 organisations of PWHA.</p>	<p>4.2. Support training and capacity building of Hivos' partners in workplace Aids policy (in close collaboration with Alliance2015 partner, Concern; and Safaids) a. The project starts in Rwenzori Region of Western Uganda (East Africa) in 2006. b. In 4 countries of Southern Africa, the monitoring and evaluation of workplace Aids policy will start (in collaboration with Safaids.)</p>
<p>Activities continued on next page</p>	<p>1.3. Support Aids CSOs in obtaining expertise on the right to Aids treatment (implementing recommendations from programme evaluation Aids 2005) a. Hivos will use strategic partners in regional training workshops, benefiting 50% of the partners by 2010.</p>	<p>2.3. Facilitate at least 2 initiatives per year for strategic exchange among Hivos Aids, HR and Gender partners to combat fundamentalisms against condom use, sexual rights of women and youth, sex workers and MSM. a. In 2007, the strategic exchange starts with 3 partners in Kenya, increasing to 7, including Tanzania and Uganda by 2010. b. India: By 2010, a coalition of Hivos Aids and human rights has been formed.</p>	<p>3.3. Facilitate exchange in order to strengthen world-wide coalitions and lobby at international level (knowledge sharing and networking): a. Alliance 2015 regional conference in Africa, India and Latin America will be expanded to include Aids partners. b. In 2006, Partners will be supported to start an internet-based exchange initiative, by 2010, all Aids partners will become member of this platform. c. Through Stop Aids Now (SAN!), Hivos will participate in TRIPS-related initiatives. Hivos has the lead on Gender within SAN!</p>	<p>4.3 Explore public private partnerships in order to strengthen the implementation of workplace Aids policies. a. In 2007, Hivos Aids' partners East Africa and India will be supported to explore partnership with the private sector. b. By 2010, partners in 4 African countries (out of 10) will be able to negotiate with health insurance companies for insurance. In Namibia, health insurance will benefit 50% of partners. c. By 2010, Aids partners in the 4 African countries will be able to offer advice to companies and other organisations about their Workplace Aids policies.</p>

Hiv/Aids – pagina 3 (van 3)

Activities continued	1.4. Increase participation of female PWHA by supporting women's organisations or specific female PWHA's focussed initiatives a. By 2010, 15% of the partners will be women's organisations and/or network of female PWHA (b-line=5%), especially in Africa, Guatemala, Honduras and Asia.	2.4. Organise within the Alliance 2015 a North-South Campaign, making young people in the North aware of Hiv/Aids issues in Africa a. Between 2006 and 2009 Alliance 2015 will organise a Campaign "Act Now or Pay Later" involving youth in the NL, Germany, Italy and Czech Republic and Africa.	3.4. Continue with Alliance 2015 MDG-Hiv/Aids resource tracking and reporting at EC level. a. Hivos (Chair of Alliance 2015 AIDS Policy Group) co-ordinates input for the Alliance 2015's publication, "2015-Watch Report" on the progress of EU towards MDG 6 (Hiv/Aids).	4.4. Support Hiv/Aids partners in the implementation of work place Aids policy (based on good donorship principles) a. By 2010, 60% of all Aids partners have implemented work place policies (baseline=5%). Of which the majority will be in Africa and India, where formal Aids care and support is limited. b. Hivos and Safaids (south Africa) -in close collaboration with the private sector- will publish a book on best practices in workplace Aids policy, which can serve as a reference and/or training manual.
	1.5. Fund region specific campaigns which focus on affordable quality treatment and/or respect for the rights of LGBT, MSM, Sex workers and PWHA. a. 20 campaigns carried out by partners in 2010 (b-line=5). Focus takes into account regional priorities, for example orphans and vulnerable children in Africa and Asia and drug users in SE-Europe and C-Asia	2.5. Support the partners' use of ICT to disseminate Aids education and promote lobby and advocacy a. Support to Aids Partners to use ICT in their activities will increase from 20% of partners in 2007 to 40% by 2010, especially youth organisations in SE-Europe, E-Africa and L-America, where there are facilities. The special ICT projects Satu Dunia and STAR will be continued and expanded.	3.5. Support the Alliance Campaign to strengthen the involvement of young people in lobby activities. A. Hivos will lead the Alliance 2015 Aids Campaign in mobilising youth organisations in the Netherlands, Italy, Germany and Czech Republic for public education and advocacy in Hiv/Aids in Africa.	
		2.6. Support to strengthen Voluntary Counselling and Testing (through regular health system) services for sex workers, youth and LGBT. a. In Africa and India, 40% of partners provide voluntary counselling as part of their prevention programme; and 10% work with health centres which offer Hiv testing (baseline = 40% and 5%)	3.6. Explore or identify new policy initiatives and best practices in order to strengthen the Hiv/Aids portfolio accordingly. a. Hivos will continue to liaise with research centres in the Netherlands and overseas to obtain and exchange information on best practices and initiatives in Hiv/Aids.	
Partnerships	25	25	20	5
	Overall partner-portfolio will decrease to 75 (now: 85). Partner choice in 2007-2008 will be crucial to Hiv/Aids fundraising initiatives. Emphasis on increasing the number of bigger global and regional partners, which are ideally linked to a network of local organisations. Such "model" partners will form about 35% of partner portfolio. The no. of CBOs that Hivos will directly manage will therefore decrease (those will be managed by model/larger networks/partners). More will be done in Central Asia, where Aids is a rapidly growing problem and fundraising opportunities are promising.			
Non-CF x1000/yr	Total CF x1000/yr	CF Means (x 1000)	CF Means (x 1000)	CF Means (x 1000)
€ 2.244	€ 4.341	2007: 33% € 1.433	2007: 42% € 1.823	2007: 5% € 217
€ 2.658	€ 4.267	2008: 34% € 1.451	2008: 39% € 1.664	2008: 7% € 299
€ 3.206	€ 4.051	2009: 35% € 1.418	2009: 37% € 1.499	2009: 8% € 324
€ 3.264	€ 4.099	2010: 35% € 1.435	2010: 35% € 1.435	2010: 10% € 410
Total :	Total :	Total :	Total :	Total :
€11.371	€16.758	€ 5.736	€ 6.421	€ 1.250

Programme CIVIL VOICES: Subprogramme Arts & Culture (A&C)

Arts & Culture – pagina 1 (van 2)

Impact ➔	Increased reflection on cultural issues and mutual understanding & respect between cultural communities Increased diversity of independent cultural and artistic expressions			
Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Increase in no. of independent cultural expressions by an increased number of artists and communities ➤ Higher incidence of independent cultural productions and debates upon cultural differences and similarities, controversial themes (freedom of expression, sexuality, womens rights, minority rights, etc.) 			
Effect ➔	Innovative artistic and cultural critical “voices” expressed and “heard”		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Public outreach and appreciation of artistic products ➤ Coverage of innovative/critical cultural productions in mainstream media ➤ Increase in national debate on cultural issues ➤ Visibility and recognition of women artists 	
Outcome	Independent space for artistic expression and cultural debate improved (through additional partner efforts)	1. Improved quality of artistic & cultural expressions	2. Cultural infrastructure improved in specific sectors and civil society	3. Cultural Poverty in NL/EU reduced
Indicators ➔	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of partners engaged in making artistic/cultural productions ➤ % of women artists participating in productions ➤ % of marginalised, young artists participating in productions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Feedback of artist, audience and art critiques on the quality and originality / critical content of productions (in audience surveys, interviews, testimonies and reviews) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Increase in number of new strategic initiatives for promotion, marketing and distribution of artistic productions ➤ Existence of (part of) a national policy promoting cultural diversity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Feedback of audience and art or media critiques on the quality of productions (in audience surveys, interviews, testimonies)
Outputs ➔	1. Independent space for artistic expression and cultural debate improved, with special attention to specific groups of artists and audiences (through direct Hivos efforts)	2. Artistic talent developed and cultural organisations strengthened	3. NGOs empowered to lobby for improved government policies.	4. More accurate/complete image of South presented in the North (NL/EU)
Strategic thinking:	MO	MO	MO as well as BB component	MO
Indicators ➔	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 35-40% of woman artists participating in productions ➤ 60-70% of marginalised, young artists participating in productions ➤ Feedback of artist, audience and art critiques on the quality and originality / critical content of productions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Increased financial sustainability of partner organisations (greater diversity of funders and increased own income) ➤ 1-2 artistic talent training facilities created by partners in each Hivos country with special attention to youth women+ 500-1000artists trained per year 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 2-3 lobby activities per year in each Hivos region on cultural policy development at governmental level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Presence of high quality Southern cultural productions/ expressions in regular cultural events in NL ➤ 500,000-1 mln. spectators reached per year

Arts & Culture – pagina 2 (van 2)

Activities →		<p>1.1. To fund 50% of A&C-CPs for cultural <i>productions</i> (film, theatre, books, etc) with a social dimension (productions that deal with issues of sexuality, address ethnic and/or religious conflicts, etc.)</p> <p>a. At least 60% of productions to reach women, youth and to involve marginalised artists by 2010</p> <p>b. Audience reached by cultural festivals growing from 230.000 to at least 500.000 in 2010</p> <p>All countries</p>	<p>2.1. Fund 45% AC partners (2006: 44% or 37 cps) providing <i>training, residency and awards programs</i> for artists, with special attention to women youth and marginalised people</p> <p>In 11 countries (India, Sri Lanka, Indonesia, Kenya, Tanzania, South Africa, Zimbabwe, Ecuador, Peru, Guatemala and Nicaragua) and world-wide partners</p>	<p>3.1. 20% of A&C partners (2006: 22% or 19 cps) for programs that focus on <i>promotion, marketing and distribution</i> of cultural productions (films, theatre, books, etc.)</p> <p>Countries: 10 regional partners in Africa, Asia, Latin America and world-wide; national partners in 7 countries (a/o. Zimbabwe, Indonesia, Ecuador)</p>	<p>4.1. Identify and fund 15 to 20 high quality art (co-)productions of Southern artists per year to be presented in NL that contribute to a better understanding of Southern realities.</p>
		<p>1.2. To fund 50% of A&C partners (2006: 51%) for realising artistic and <i>cultural exchange and co-production</i> programmes (inter)-national arts festivals and/or artistic co-productions (South-South and North-South)</p> <p>All countries</p>	<p>2.2. Facilitate and fund yearly 20% of A&C cps (2006: 21%, 18 cps) for <i>South-South and South-North meetings between artists</i> aimed at improving quality of cultural productions of partners</p> <p>Countries: Indonesia, Kenya, Tanzania, S-Africa, Zimbabwe, India, Cuba, Costa Rica</p>	<p>3.2. a. Fund and/or organise studies and seminars in Asia and Latin America that lead to <i>strategic initiatives for the development of an independent arts and culture sector</i>.</p> <p>3.2. b. Fund 25% of A&C partners that implement these initiatives (2006: 15% or 13 cps)</p>	<p>4.2. Fund 3 debates per year that address N-S related actual and urgent cultural issues in the Netherlands</p>
		<p>1.3. To fund 30% of A&C partners (2006: 20% or 20 partners) that organise cultural <i>debates</i> on cultural/political issues (censorship, cultural diversity, etc.)</p> <p>(Countries: Central Asia, Indonesia, India, West Balkan, Guatemala, Ecuador, Kenya, Uganda and regional/world-wide partners)</p>	<p>2.3. To fund 10 training programs per year (2006: 7) to improve management skills of cultural operators. (Countries: Kenya, Senegal, India, Indonesia, Ecuador and Peru)</p> <p>2.4. Organise <i>consultancies</i> for at least one partner in each region per year to improve their arts management capacities</p>	<p>3.3. To support 10 (2006: 3) partners that <i>lobby</i> (inter)nationally for cultural diversity (=for ratification and implementation of Unesco Convention) and freedom of artistic expression.</p> <p>Countries: Kenya, Zimbabwe, India, Indonesia, Ecuador, West Asia, Honduras, Guatemala, Nicaragua</p>	
Partnerships		<p>No of CF funded partners from 124 in 2006 to 85 in 2010</p> <p>Africa: Concentrate on Kenya or Uganda +Tanzania. Asia: Concentrate on India, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, CIS and W-Asia; phase out (after 2010) from W-Balkan. L-America: Concentrate on Ecuador, Bolivia and Peru; phase out from and only microfund support in El Salvador and Belize.</p>			
Non-CF x 1000/yr	TotalCF x1000/yr	CF Means (x 1000)	CF Means (x 1000)	CF Means (x 1000)	€ 575.000 per year for the South-related cultural presentations and debates organised by Dutch cultural organisations. Funds provided by NCDO (for the Hivos-NCDO culture fund).
€ 1.014	€ 5.515	2007: 44% € 2.426	2007: 28% € 1.544	2007: 28% € 1.544	
€ 1.197	€ 5.572	2008: 44% € 2.451	2008: 28% € 1.560	2008: 28% € 1.560	
€ 1.423	€ 5.675	2009: 44% € 2.497	2009: 28% € 1.589	2009: 28% € 1.589	
€ 1.487	€ 5.755	2010: 44% € 2.532	2010: 28% € 1.611	2010: 28% € 1.611	
Total: € 5.121	Total: € 22.516	Total: € 9.907	Total: € 6.304	Total: € 6.304	

Programme: CIVIL VOICES, Subprogramme ICT & Media (I&M)

ICT & Media – pagina 1 (van 2)

Impact →	Improved respect of rights and interests of poor and marginalised people			
Effect →	Civil Voices, especially of marginalised groups, expressed and heard			
Outcome	4. Core activities of Hivos partners strengthened through effective use of Information Communication Technology (ICT)	5. Strengthened civil media and communication platforms in 10 countries with a repressive context	6. Decision makers pressured to formulate and execute inclusive + HR based policies on ICT & Media	7. Improved in depth knowledge on innovative ICTs and Media technologies and approaches
Indicators →	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ At least 60 of Hivos' partners use interactive ICT tools to support their work ➤ The developed ICT tools are used by 10% of the Hivos partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Majority of users are aware of and acknowledge the value of new media tools (activity 3) for media diversity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Sample evidence of Hivos' Inclusive and HR-based vision reflected in Dutch or EU instructions/ position ➤ Sample evidence of inclusion of partner involvement/raised issues in national ICT & Media policies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Sample evidence that important stakeholders acknowledge the added value of this research for the "sector"
Outputs →	5. Improved knowledge + skills on effective use of ICTs in support of core activities	6. Improved knowledge and skills on media and communication tools	7. Hivos partners and Hivos are (considered as) serious discussion partners on ICT & Media policies	8. Specific innovation and research initiatives on ICTs and Media technologies supported and shared
Strategic thinking:	MO: Knowledge+Skills+Tools	MO: Knowledge+Skills+Tools	BB: Enabling environment	MO: Innovation & Research
Indicators →	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 100 Hivos partners have improved knowledge and skills on effective use of ICTs (participated in training programmes and acknowledge added value); 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The online available tools and training-products (activity 2) are downloaded by 10% of the unique visitors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Hivos and Hivos partners are part of the WSIS follow up initiatives (4 national, 2 international ones) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 5 specific ICT tools developed and shared ➤ 6 research contributions/briefings in ICT and media

ICT & Media – pagina 2 (van 2)

Activities →	1.1. To support and facilitate training & capacity building programmes a. 25% of all Hivos partners participate in ICT training programmes (special focus on Hivos sectors gender, Hiv/Aids, Human Rights);	2.1. Build capacity of Civil Society activists and organisations to use media tools to enhance expression, and defence of HR. a. 'Online Citizen Journalism in Iran'-project implemented (special focus on Hivos sectors gender and HR); b. 5 training activities funded involving Hivos partners; c. tools and training are available – at a central point - online.	3.1. Support to partners for the implementation of projects that raise awareness of the need for inclusive and HR-based ICT policies. a. Financial support given to partners to implement enabling programmes; b. Capacity built of Hivos partners to participate in policy decision making processes;	4.1. Foster in-depth research, predominantly on the role of ICT & Media in Civil Society Building. a. Hivos/Institute of Social Studies CSB-knowledge network and research component implemented; b. Research results interactively shared in online and face-to-face fora; c. 4 research briefs (cases, stories) for and by Hivos partners developed and shared.	
	1.2. To support and facilitate the implementation of projects that enable effective use of ICTs in support of core activities a. Financial support given to partners to implement enabling projects and programmes; b. At least 3 programmes developed and implemented with Hivos in the lead (Indonesia, Africa, and Central America)	2.2. Support activities that strengthen media diversity. a. 3 civil media and communication platforms funded in Central and West Asia (Iran, Kazakhstan, etc); b. 4 forums for critical debate on new media and HR facilitated.	3.2. Participation in policy making processes at (inter)national level a. 15 partners participated in/attended WSIS b. Hivos participated in Dutch WSIS delegation c. 10 partners participated in national policy making processes (special focus on Hivos sectors gender and HR);	4.2. Support to specific ICT/Media initiatives /incubators, specifically innovative ones a. 5 ICT tools developed and implemented involving Hivos partners; b. the 5 developed tools made available to all Hivos partners c. Financial support given to at least 8 innovative projects/programmes; d. 3 projects are replicated involving Hivos partners; e. At least 2 innovative combinations of traditional and new media/ convergence of media developed and implemented.	
	1.3. Foster strategic partnerships and networks in support of KS. a. financial support given to at least 4 strategic partners with a regional approach that facilitate KS between Hivos partners. b. Involvement of Hivos and 5 Hivos partners with at least one SouthSouthExchange (SSE) per year (programmatic SSE approach);	2.3. Support the development of new media tools that contribute to media diversity. a. 3 new media tools developed and implemented involving Hivos partners; b. the 3 tools are available - at a central point – online.	3.3. Undertake own awareness campaigns and advocacy activities (NL and EU) a. 4 activities that fall under the "Expression under Repression" label developed and executed; b. All Hivos partners informed of the need for inclusive and Human Rights-based policies on ICT and Media.	4.3. Support activities and provide guidance for enhancement of learning and sharing of practices. a. Hivos website to facilitate KS developed and online; b. Improved awareness within Hivos of the added value of ICTs and KS for their programme.	
Partnerships <i>Growth from 50 in 2006 to 75 in 2010</i>	➤ Activities aimed at the complete portfolio of Hivos ➤ I&M partners: 35	➤ Activities primarily aimed at the CSB-part of the portfolio ➤ I&M partners: 15	➤ 20-40 Hivos partners involved in activities ➤ I&M partners: 7	➤ I&M partners: 10	
Non-CF x 1000/yr € 2.442 € 2.889 € 3.470 € 3.561 Total: € 12.362	TotalCF x1000/yr € 5.515 € 5.572 € 5.675 € 5.755 Total: € 22.516	CF Means (x 1000) 2007: 50% € 2.757 2008: 48% € 2.674 2009: 45% € 2.554 2010: 45% € 2.590 Total: € 10.575	CF Means (x 1000) 2007: 25% € 1.379 2008: 27% € 1.504 2009: 30% € 1.703 2010: 30% € 1.726 Total: € 6.312	CF Means (x 1000) 2007: 10% € 551 2008: 10% € 557 2009: 10% € 568 2010: 10% € 575 Total: € 2.252	CF Means (x 1000) 2007: 15% € 827 2008: 15% € 836 2009: 15% € 851 2010: 15% € 863 Total: € 3.377

Programme: External Relations (ER)

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Impact →	Improved poverty alleviation efforts (volume and quality)		
Effect →	Strengthened support for International Co-operation in the North, particularly in the Netherlands		
Indicators →	➤ NCDO barometer on support for International Co-operation		
Outcome	7. Well-informed image International Co-operation (IC) presented	8. Improved awareness and support by specific groups in society	9. Southern non-stereotype insights and realities expressed and heard by Northern policy makers
Indicators →	➤ Sample evidence of well-informed citizens	➤ Sample evidence of changed behaviour (funding becoming available, initiatives groups of young people)	➤ Sample evidence of changed positions (like specific political statements, media attention)
Outputs →	4. Specific information channels supported, including provision of quality information on IC	5. Specific groups mobilised and provided with quality information on IC	6. Effective campaigns focussed on specific subjects in place
Strategic thinking:	<i>MO (towards BB): funding and organising quality information to general public</i>	<i>MO (towards BB): creating commitment like-minded groups</i>	<i>BB: Influence policies by making Southern voices heard</i>
Indicators →	➤ Outreach to 500,000 people through selected information channels or activities	➤ Outreach to 100,000 people in selected target groups	➤ Total Outreach of 2,000,000 people through events and/or campaigns
Activities →	<p>1.1 To support, in collaboration with colleague MFS organisations, mainstream media or programmes on IC related issues, aimed at general public.</p> <p>a. "Hart in Ontwikkeling" (SBS6)</p> <p>b. Co-publication of "Onze Wereld"</p>	<p>2.1. To support private (organised) citizens that want to participate actively in IC.</p> <p>a. Management of an accessible ("laagdrempelig") fund for innovative IS related initiatives (Linkis: 50 small initiatives/year, worth Euro 800,000).</p> <p>b. To facilitate the involvement and support of engaged wealthy (often humanist) people with the work and partners of Hivos.</p>	<p>3.1. Campaign "Act now, pay later" (2006-2008)</p> <p>a. To raise awareness on the development crisis caused by hiv/aids and the impact of hiv/aids on young people's lives in sub-saharan Africa.</p> <p>b. To demonstrate how the virus can be combated through education and prevention tools.</p> <p>c. To influence policy makers help realise this.</p>
Activities continued on next page	<p>1.2. To support strategic partners that reach specific groups on IC and Hivos themes</p> <p>a. LVWW: vrijwilligers (12.000) and clients of Third World Shops informed on production chains and fair trade.</p> <p>b. NIZA to contribute to provision of information and debate on democratisation and development in S-Africa.</p>	<p>2.2. To support humanistic global citizenship</p> <p>a. Summerschool Humanistic University.</p> <p>b. World Humanism Day.</p> <p>c. Block grant IHEU.</p>	<p>3.2. Campaign "StopChild Labour, - School is the best place to work" (2003-2009), in co-operation with 5 Alliance 2015 partners and 3 national partners.</p> <p>a. To contribute to the eradication of all forms of child labour by 2015.</p>

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Activities continued		<p>1.3 To seek attention in national media for IC issues.</p> <p>a. Articles related to Hivos activities published in mainstream media.</p> <p>b. IS-debate related letters published in leading national newspapers.</p> <p>c. Interviews with Hivos staff and Hivos partners published in national media.</p> <p>d. Reports on Hivos sponsored activities (including Linkis) in national, regional and local media.</p>	<p>2.3. Approach and motivate/ involve specific groups of young adults (18-30).</p> <p>a. Young adults informed on IS issues in summer festival.</p> <p>b. Financial support given to organisation that involves young adults in political, including IC related issues.</p> <p>c. Financial support given to media reaching young adults, communicating on globalisation and IC issues.</p>	<p>3.3. Campaign to ensure freedom of expression (2008-2010)</p> <p>a. To raise awareness on the issue of restriction of basic communication rights and the negative effects on democratisation and good governance in the virtual world.</p> <p>b. To influence policy makers and governments to implement and respect related legislation.</p> <p>c. To raise awareness on the importance of freedom of expression through arts and culture (Hivos-NCDO culture fund).</p>
		<p>1.4 To inform Hivos constituency and general public on results of Hivos (partners).</p> <p>a. State of the art Hivos website up to date on Hivos (partner) activities.</p> <p>b. Regular publication for subscribed constituency (8.000 ex.).</p> <p>c. Publication of activity- and target group specific factsheets.</p>	<p>2.4 To support young adults to participate actively in IS.</p> <p>a. Young professionals offered at Hivos working and training positions (10 per year).</p> <p>b. Based on a pilot in 2006 Hivos has developed a young people work-learn-experience with Hivos partner organisations (6 per year).</p> <p>c. Facilitated the exchange between youth organisations in NL with partner organisations in the South) (10 p. per year).</p> <p>c. e-motive (reversed IC with Novib).</p>	<p>3.4 Possibly a campaign on corporate social responsibility (MVO, partly with LVWW).</p> <p>Possible issues:</p> <p>a. Sustainable agriculture.</p> <p>b. Chain management quality produce.</p> <p>c. Coffee coalition.</p> <p>d. Labelling and certification</p> <p>e. GMO.</p>
			<p>2.5 To facilitate the involvement and support of Third World Shop volunteers and –clients with the work and partners of Hivos actively</p> <p>a. Hivos projects adopted by Third World Shop associated groups</p> <p>b. Project proposals by Third World Shop associated groups funded with Linkis funds.</p>	
Non-CF x1000/yr	Total CF X1000/yr	CF Means (x 1000)	CF Means (x 1000)	CF Means (x 1000)
€ 1.140	€ 4.411	2007: 18% € 794	2007: 53% € 2.294	2007: 29% € 1.323
€ 1.280	€ 4.129	2008: 18% € 743	2008: 53% € 2.147	2008: 29% € 1.239
€ 1.450	€ 3.758	2009: 18% € 679	2009: 53% € 1.954	2009: 29% € 1.127
€ 1.550	€ 3.810	2010: 18% € 686	2010: 53% € 1.981	2010: 29% € 1.143
Total: € 5.420	Total: €16.108	Total: € 2.899	Total: € 8.376	Total: € 4.832

Gender mainstreaming

Gendermainstreaming is voor Hivos een sectoroverstijgende prioriteit (zie deel III, algemeen gedeelte programma's). Daarom zijn voor ieder programmaonderdeel (sector) doelstellingen opgenomen met betrekking tot de aandacht voor gender in het programma en de organisatie van de partners. Deze doelstellingen zijn geformuleerd aan de hand van de vier belangrijkste vragen die in de nulmeting van 2005 gesteld zijn.

Duurzame Productie

Indicatoren	2005 (Baseline)	2007	2010
Gender doelstellingen op organisatieniveau	52%	55%	60%
Gender doelstellingen in programma	44%	50%	55%
Sexe-specifieke gegevens in rapportages	44%	50%	60%
Interne gender expertise beschikbaar	41%	43%	45%

Financiële Dienstverlening & Bedrijfsontwikkeling

Indicatoren	2005 (Baseline)	2007	2010
Gender doelstellingen op organisatieniveau	61%	63%	65%
Gender doelstellingen in programma	63%	65%	67%
Sexe-specifieke gegevens in rapportages	57%	60%	65%
Interne gender expertise beschikbaar	37%	40%	43%

Mensenrechten & Democratisering

Indicatoren	2005 (Baseline)	2007	2010
Gender doelstellingen op organisatieniveau	56%	58%	60%
Gender doelstellingen in programma	54%	57%	60%
Sexe-specifieke gegevens in rapportages	40%	47%	55%
Interne gender expertise beschikbaar	42%	45%	58%

Gender, Vrouwen & Ontwikkeling

Indicatoren	2005 (Baseline)	2007	2010
Gender doelstellingen op organisatieniveau	98%	98%	98%
Gender doelstellingen in programma	92%	95%	95%
Sexe-specifieke gegevens in rapportages	73%	80%	85%
Interne gender expertise beschikbaar	93%	95%	95%

Hiv/Aids

Indicatoren	2005 (Baseline)	2007	2010
Gender doelstellingen op organisatieniveau	49%	55%	60%
Gender doelstellingen in programma	50%	55%	60%
Sexe-specifieke gegevens in rapportages	44%	50%	60%
Interne gender expertise beschikbaar	39%	42%	45%

Kunst & Cultuur

Indicatoren	2005 (Baseline)	2007	2010
Gender doelstellingen op organisatieniveau	34%	40%	45%
Gender doelstellingen in programma	38%	43%	48%
Sexe-specifieke gegevens in rapportages	39%	45	50%
Interne gender expertise beschikbaar	28%	30%	35%

ICT & Media

Indicatoren	2005 (Baseline)	2007	2010
Gender doelstellingen op organisatieniveau	63%	65%	65%
Gender doelstellingen in programma	53%	55%	60%
Sexe-specifieke gegevens in rapportages	47%	50%	55%
Interne gender expertise beschikbaar	40%	42%	45%