

Tshwaranang

Company Profile

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tshwaranang
community centre

TABLE OF CONTENT

1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	3
1.1 Introduction	3
1.2 Board of Directors	3
1.3 Constitutional Mission.....	3
1.4 Goals	3
1.5 Finances.....	3
1.6 Registrations	3
1.7 References.....	3
2 RESULTS FRAMEWORK.....	4
2.1 Inputs, Outputs and Outcomes leading to Impact.....	4
2.2 Service Delivery History	5
3 DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES	6
3.1 Problem Statement.....	6
3.2 Goal and Objectives	6
3.3 Programme Descriptions	7
3.4 On-going Activities to be Scaled-up	9
3.5 Geographical Focus Area and Rationale.....	9
4 PROJECT MANAGEMENT	10
4.1 Structure for Managing Implementation.....	10
4.2 Key Personnel Details	10
4.3 Proposed Implementation Partners and Relationships.....	11
5 CONCLUSION	11



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1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 Introduction

Tshwaranang is a multi-discipline faith-based organisation functioning in the Thabo Mofutsanyana District in the Free State Province of South Africa. Tshwaranang was founded in 2002 by Edwin Corbett, a pastor of the Harrismith Christian Centre congregation and has since grown to an organisation that cares for hundreds of orphans & vulnerable children, assists in capacity building of children, youth and families and has partnered with the South African Government, international NGO's and local communities to create a gateway for life enrichment.

1.2 Board of Directors

Tshwaranang is overseen by a board of directors consisting of:

Joe Vogel (Chair)	Thabang Mokotedi
Rev Wendy de Waal (Vice-Chair)	Violet Losaba
Pastor Mark Horton (Secretary)	Zinah Twala
Mohau Ramokonupi (Acting CEO)	

The day-to-day running of Tshwaranang is managed by Mohau Ramokonupi, as the Acting CEO and one of the project managers, and Christa Bosch with Jackie Littlewood managing the finance and administration. The website, and United Kingdom publicity is provided by Chris Lowry.

1.3 Constitutional Mission

To create a gateway, based on the values of the Kingdom of God, for the life enrichment of individuals and communities, irrespective of colour, creed or culture.

1.4 Goals

Tshwaranang has four goals, namely:

- ☑ **Crisis Management** – addressing the plight of those already in the grip of the HIV/AIDS pandemic
- ☑ **Capacity Building** – developing the community's response capacity to life's challenges
- ☑ **Infrastructure** – providing intermediate infrastructure for rural communities and children orphaned and made vulnerable through HIV/AIDS.

1.5 Finances

Tshwaranang's 2006 funding is a balance between private- and Governmental funding. Government funding represents 55% of funding with PPP's with the Department of Social Development, the Department of Education and the Justice Department. The remaining 45% funding is received from private donors. For 2007 Tshwaranang was subsidised at 48 % by government and 52 % is sought from private donors. Finances are managed by an employed accountant and audited by Enslins (Harrismith).

1.6 Registrations

Section 21 # 2004/012021/08
SARS PBO (Section 18a) 9300010301
NPO 038-994

1.7 References

Save the Children (UK) -	Lynette Mudekunye	(082) 330-8534
Starfish Foundation, -	Clare Pringle	(083) 212-2578

¹ PPP – Public Private Partnership – a term used for partnership agreements between Government and NGO's

2 Results Framework

2.1 Inputs, Outputs and Outcomes leading to Impact

Inputs / Processes (Results relating to provision of resources and processes):

Financial resources for training, infrastructure, volunteer stipends, administration and critical care elements

Training - Community Mobilisation, Life Skill, Psychosocial Support, Entrepreneurial, Home-based Care, Child Care Forum, Hydroponics

Programmes: Childcare Forums, Multi-purpose Centres, Safe Houses, Teachers Tribute, Clinic Care, Feeding Schemes, Psychosocial Support, Sport Development, Hydroponics and Home Gardens.

Continued Community Support in Orphan and Vulnerable Children (OVC) Care, Vulnerable Households, Caregivers, Child-headed households, local OVC support organisations, Nurses, Teachers & Welfare Workers, ECD skills development.

Leading to...→

Outputs (Results relating to short term change effects and results sought):

1. Establishment of Rural Multi-purpose Centres for care and support of vulnerable families.
2. Establishment of Safe-houses for Orphans and Vulnerable Children awaiting fostering and/or adoption.
3. Establishment of Psychosocial Support nuclei in the communities
4. Establishment of Vegetable Tunnels and Home Gardens
5. Establishment of multiple sport tournaments at school level

Leading to...→

Outcomes (Results relating to intermediate change and effects sought):

1. Vulnerable children and their families have centralised support facilities with after-school care, food and laundry services. These drop-in centres will also provide a centralized point of service delivery from Health, Social Development, Home Affairs, etc.
2. The SAPS and Justice Department have a safe environment to place the child in danger, while alternative, more permanent arrangements are made.
3. Children become more resilient as they are challenged to voice their aspirations, identify the obstacles they face and are made aware of their inherent strengths as well as the availability of social support in the communities in which they live. Adults are also challenge to execute on the African idiom, "*Children are raised by the village*".
4. Communities are given an opportunity to experience self-help initiatives. The establishment of community gardens as well as home gardens, using proven systems, minimises failure rates thus creating a realistic expectation for sustainability.
5. The facilitation of seven-a-side soccer tournaments as well as volleyball tournaments at inter-school level creates an opportunity for OVC to participate on an equal bases with other children in the community. The health, social and self-image benefits hereof are well documented.

Leading to...→

Impacts (Results relating to long term change and effects sought):

The communities in the Maluti-a-Phofung Municipality have the capacity to minimise the social impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic and maximise their potential to live abundant lives.

2.2 Service Delivery History

In 2002, a group of people got together to create a synergised structure to address the philanthropic efforts of the Harrismith community. Amongst that initial group were teachers, lawyers, members of the police service, healthcare workers, welfare officers, the clergy, business owners, incident-managers of the N3 highway, municipal councillors, community workers and emergency response providers.

The objective was to create an organisation that would function as an umbrella body to provide services such as trauma-debriefing, poverty alleviation, victim empowerment, counselling, job creation, rape kits and community education.

Tshwaranang has grown since then from strength to strength. One of the most remarkable features of this public benefit organisation is the amount of community involvement. People from the largest sector of the community are participating to change this regions destiny.

Tshwaranang Community Centre:

- ☑ Has established a **children's home** called Hope House, which functions as a place of safety, a shelter and a children's home for orphans and vulnerable children.
- ☑ Has assisted with the establishment and is directly involved with ensuring the efficacy of seven Community Childcare Forums (CCF) in the Greater Harrismith region. These Forums take care of **orphans and vulnerable children (OVC)** in their communities. There is a CCF in every municipal ward and the progress of 2274 OVC is tracked daily
- ☑ Has facilitated the registration of four of these CCF's to become NPO's in their own right. We believe community mobilisation has **autonomous empowerment** as its main objective.
- ☑ Has partnered with Maluti Childcare Projects to establish seven feeding kitchens that give a **hot meal** to approximately 2000 orphans and vulnerable children per day. Tshwaranang pays stipends to the CCF volunteers working in these kitchens.
- ☑ Has managed two campaigns with the Department of Home Affairs to facilitate **Identity Documentation registration**. This was to enable caregivers to access grants for the children they were caring for. (2005).
- ☑ Has partnered with Department of Health in the empowerment of **home-based caregivers**.
- ☑ Has partnered with the Department of Education for the establishment of **Life Skill Development** in schools. These programmes focus on the use of Art and Drama to communicate and reinforce Life Skill principles.
- ☑ Has partnered with the Department of Education and the Nelson Mandela Children Fund for the training of Youth Facilitators who run special care programmes at schools.
- ☑ Has been the preferred provider of **rape kits** for victims to prevent the contraction of the Human Immuno-deficiency Virus. Continuation of this project is fund dependant.
- ☑ Tshwaranang, for a period of 32 months ending in 2007, provided **372 homes with a bag of maize meal** every month. This is in addition to the 1600 children fed daily.
- ☑ Has run life enriching programmes for **teachers** as a means of **encouragement**. These programmes are day-long "blessing-sessions" for the whole staff of a public school. The initial evaluation of the programme was done on a farm-school and an average community school in the previously disadvantaged sector. Tshwaranang has also been handle conflict resolution for teaching staff upon the request of the Department of Education.
- ☑ Has facilitated the establishment of a **computer training facility** in the rural part of Qwa Qwa. A donation of 10 computers was received for this purpose. Once again this is a partnership with local organisations for their empowerment (Thabang Multi-purpose Centre)
- ☑ Has facilitated the **girl child workshops** being run in the Thabo Mofutsanyana District in conjunction with the Department of Social Development and the Department of Education. The workshops investigate the vulnerability of girl children between the ages of fourteen and eighteen with regards to Education, Trafficking and Prostitution, HIV/AIDS, Culture Tradition and Religion, Special Needs, Sex and Gender and finally Domestic Violence

3 DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES

3.1 Problem Statement

A summary of the problems facing the Thabo Mofutsanyana District are:

1. Families do not have a support-net to assist them during difficult times. There is currently limited rural-infrastructure in place for vulnerable households.
2. Communication between parents and children with regard to their HIV-status and impending death is non-existent. This leaves the OVC² with a vacuum in which they have to continue functioning, normally in very difficult conditions.
3. OVC and vulnerable households have difficulty accessing birth, death and Identity Documents from the Department of Home Affairs. This, in turn, prohibits them from receiving social grants.
4. Children have no effective paternal modelling. This is resulting in a generation of children being raised in a women-only environment without an accurate fathering model.
5. Parents have limited parenting skills and are unaware of the critical transactional elements of early childhood development within the first two years of a child's life.
6. Caregivers and children have limited social-, communication-, problem solving-, decision making-, health and hygiene skills. This leaves many families in a worse state than they need to be.
7. Households are being run by children. These children should be able to continue school and therefore community support needs to be mobilized to assist children with unrealistic burdens.
8. Community volunteers have been exploited for the marketing benefit of companies and NGO's. The word "empowerment" has been abused and there is therefore limited interest among the community to engage in new programmes.
9. Teachers, nurses and welfare workers are overburdened with the enormity of their extended care responsibilities.
10. Even with the increase of cognitive information, the infection rate has not declined among teenagers. The information is ineffective in providing the child with better life choices.
11. There is a high rate of girl children leaving school for short-term solutions such as becoming mothers and accessing child support grants, not considering the long-term implications.
12. Girl children are sexually exploited for gain, often by the parents.

3.2 Goal and Objectives

3.2.1 Goals

Tshwaranang has four goals, namely:

- Crisis Management** – addressing the plight of those already in the grip of the HIV/AIDS pandemic
- Capacity Building** – developing the community's response capacity to life's challenges
- Infrastructure** – providing intermediate transitionary infrastructure for children orphaned and made vulnerable through HIV/AIDS.

² Orphans and Vulnerable Children

3.2.2 Objectives

- 3.2.2.1 To establish Multi-purpose Centres in the rural areas of the Maluti a Phofung Municipality.
- 3.2.2.2 To establish Safe-houses for Orphans and Vulnerable Children awaiting fostering and/or adoption, one in each of the Thabo Mofutsanyana District municipalities.
- 3.2.2.3 To establish Psychosocial Support nuclei at all clinics in Maluti a Phofung Municipality.
- 3.2.2.4 To establish twenty five Vegetable Tunnels and five hundred Home Gardens throughout the Maluti a Phofung Municipality by 2010.
- 3.2.2.5 To establish a minimum of two annual sporting tournaments at schools in the Maluti a Phofung municipality.

3.3 Programme Descriptions

3.3.1 In partnership with the DAC³, DoH⁴, and DoSD⁵, to establish Multi-purpose Centres in the rural areas of the Maluti-a-Phofung Municipality.

Currently, it happens that mobile clinics and social workers, tasked with farms and rural areas, often have to work from out of their vehicles. This presents a problem during the rainy season as there is no shelter for those needing these facilities. In addition, distribution of resources such as food parcels is done out of homes, creating suspicion around the fairness of such distributors.

In consultation with the DAC and relevant municipal mayors, it was agreed that the placing of appropriately fitted shipping containers would suffice for this purpose. The further advantage of such a facility would be:

- A centralized point for community meetings, training, after-school care, Psychosocial Support and Early Childhood Development programmes.
- Facilities for Voluntary Counselling and Testing and ARV⁶ programmes.
- Facilities for feeding-schemes, psychosocial support, laundry services and group games for OVC

The establishment of such a facility is in the region of R100 000 per site. The running costs would amount to approximately R38 per child per month. It is usual that such a facility would care for approximately 300 children per month, bringing the monthly cost to R11 400

3.3.2 Establishing in each of the five Thabo Mofutsanyana District municipalities safe-houses for OVC awaiting fostering and/or adoption.

Tshwaranang has currently got such a facility in the Maluti-a-Phofung Municipality called Hope House. Hope House currently has 30 children living in the home and has assisted more than 70 children in the past year. All the children making use of the facility have been placed there either by the SAPS or the Children's Court.

Children are on a 24/7 care programme with three caregivers on duty at any given time. Hope House has 12 permanently employed caregivers who rotate on a 12 hour shift basis. Programmes exist for the holistic development of the child while in the temporal care of Tshwaranang. Funding is from DoSD, Justice and local business.

The running cost of such a facility is in the region of R50 000 per month. This cost is largely independent of the amount of children cared for as your primary component is staff and services.

³ DAC – District Aids Council – a governmental body tasked with coordinating HIV/AIDS interventions

⁴ DoH – Department of Health

⁵ DoSD – Department of Social Development

⁶ ARV – Ante Retroviral Treatment

3.3.3 To establish Psychosocial Support nuclei at the clinics in the Maluti a Phofung Municipality.

Children become more resilient as they are challenged to voice their aspirations, identify the obstacles they face and are made aware of their inherent strengths as well as the availability of social and spiritual support in the communities in which they live. In addition, this resilience increases when children are psychologically prepared for the demise of their parents.

The creating of a memory book or box, recording the heritage of the child and the relationships, past and present, capacitates the child to better process the loss. It has also been found that the actual process of making such a history box facilitates the ill parent's communication with the child.

Additionally, adults in the community are challenged to execute on the African idiom, "*It takes a village to raise a child*". The process involves the community in passing on traditions and folklore to the child and encourages them to participate in caring for the surviving family members.

The cost of establishing these PPS⁷ groups is negligible. The important factor is the continued involvement of facilitators/trainers in the first cycle of the group. This can vary from 1 to 3 months. Stipends paid are in the region of R1000 per month. There is a need for 8 such facilitators in the Maluti a Phofung Municipality, bringing the monthly cost to approx. R8 000.

3.3.4 To establish twenty-five Vegetable Tunnels and five-hundred Home Gardens throughout the Maluti a Phofung Municipality by 2010

The need for sustainable outcomes and cost effective interventions was recently scrutinised in a *Save the Children* publication called "*Drip-feeds and Bottlenecks*". The study shows that the most cost effective interventions are not the biggest NGO's but rather the local community based organisations plodding along with minimal resources and motivated by care for humanity.

For this reason Tshwaranang has encouraged an approach of maximum decentralisation of support while still retaining technical oversight. The tunnel concept used by Tshwaranang was originated by the Robin Good Initiative in Gauteng and is brilliant in design.

The primary objective is to provide a community with an opportunity to produce while minimizing the risk of failure. Communities are given a tunnel to use and supplied with all the resources to see immediate progress, including a 1000 seedlings ready for transplant. The seedlings are transplanted into 10 litre tree bags filled with sawdust and are then systematically watered with a nutrient loaded solution. This levels the playing field for all participants as the plants are protected from birds and insects while the growing medium is uniform and the nutrients supplied.

We have had enormous success with the six tunnels currently functioning where schools have had harvest seasons since March 2006.

It costs Tshwaranang R2500 to establish a hydroponics vegetable tunnel of 4m x 9m. The tunnel is made from HDPE piping and shade-cloth. Included in the package are 1000 seedlings and all the nutrients required to grow them to maturity. They are currently mainly erected on school grounds where parents and children take care of them. The proceeds from the tunnels are at the schools discretion.

Summer 2007/8 will see a shift to smaller gardens at homes. The seedlings for these will also be supplied by Tshwaranang, as this increases the visible objectives of growing plants. The seedlings are grown in dedicated tunnels – also at school level.

3.3.5 To establish a minimum of two annual sporting tournaments at schools in the Maluti-a-Phofung municipality.

It is commonly recognised that play is an essential element of healthy development. By providing an orchestrated environment of competitive play, OVC get the opportunity to socialise on a broader spectrum.

⁷ PPS – Psychosocial Support

Tshwaranang has initiated various tournaments where OVC from various feeding schemes and Childcare Forums compete for a floating trophy. Currently Tshwaranang is also facilitating a seven-a-side soccer tournament between local schools. A tournament for volleyball is also on the cards.

3.4 On-going Activities to be Scaled-up

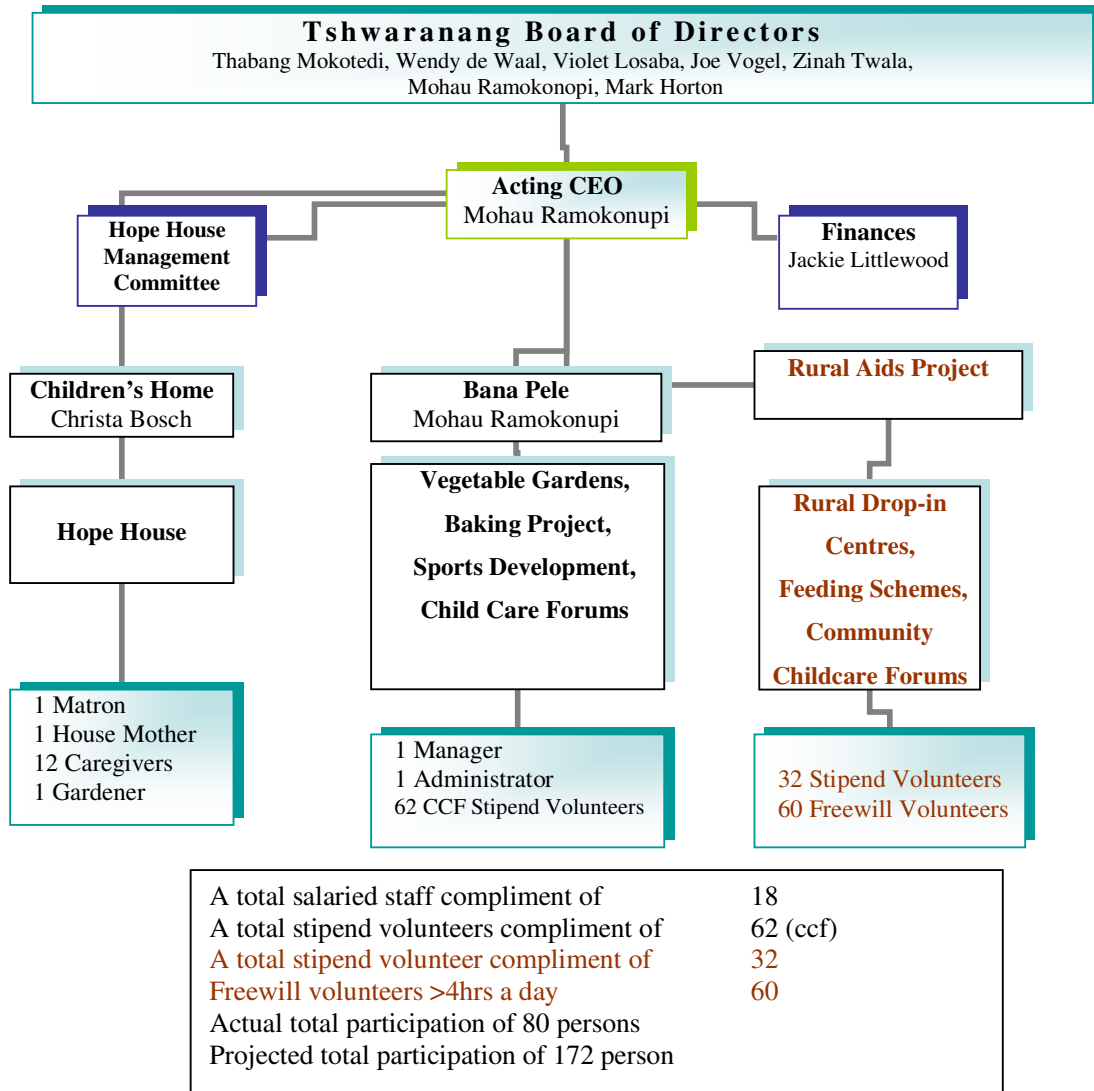
All activities are structured to ensure that there is a systematic withdrawal of Tshwaranang from the programme and an increase of participation from capacitated local FBO's and NPO's in the region.

3.5 Geographical Focus Area and Rationale

It has been shown that the most cost effective execution of assistance is done by organisations that are locality bound. For this reason Tshwaranang will only implement in the Municipality of its origin, namely Maluti a Phofung Municipality. Tshwaranang's offices are situated in the nodal municipality, Maluti-a-Phofung, which comprises half the district's population. Tshwaranang's prime focus is on areas where help is most needed, i.e. previously disadvantaged areas with special attention to rural areas.

4 PROJECT MANAGEMENT

4.1 Structure for Managing Implementation



4.2 Key Personnel Details

4.2.1 The Tshwaranang Board of Directors

The board consists of:

Joe Vogel (Chair)
Mohau Ramokonopi
Rev Wendy de Waal (Vice Chair)
Thabang Mokotedi
Violet Losaba
Zinah Twala
Pastor Mark Horton

Partner at Balden Vogel Attorneys (Harrismith)
Acting CEO of Tshwaranang Community Centre
Senior Minister at Methodist Church Harrismith
Director of Thabang Multi-purpose Centre
Teacher at New Horizon College
Clinical Sister (Retired)
Pastor – Freedom Ministries

4.3 Proposed Implementation Partners and Relationships

4.3.1 Government Departments

Tshwaranang has Public-Private Partnerships and/or good working-relationships with:

- ✓ The Department of Social Development
- ✓ The Department of Education
- ✓ The Department of Home Affairs
- ✓ The Justice Department
- ✓ The District Council of Aids
- ✓ The Department of Agriculture
- ✓ The Department of Health

4.3.2 Local Non-profit Organisations

In the past year Tshwaranang has assisted (admin) in the registration of 4 NPO's in the area. Tshwaranang has a programme called HLOHO (Helping Local Organisations Help OVC) dedicated to seeing local NPO flourish. In addition, Tshwaranang has a partnership agreement with Maluti Childcare Projects which manages various combined feeding schemes.

4.3.3 Community Childcare Forums

In Nov 2005, Tshwaranang received recognition from the Maluti-a-Phofung Mayor for work done with the community is the establishment of Community Childcare Forums.

4.3.4 International Links

Tshwaranang has a good working relationship with Starfish Foundation and Save the Children (UK). It is our intention to strengthen these relationships and link with networks such as CINDI and HIVAN and other international NGO's or PBO's

5 Conclusion

As South Africa celebrates eleven years of democracy, there still are no definitive solutions to issues such as poverty and the HIV/AIDS pandemic. Strengthening the capacity of communities and thus enabling them to help themselves would rank among the preferred options.

We would like to honour the Department of Social Development, and the South African Government in general, for their phenomenal effort. We salute you for your enormous willingness to go the extra mile in often very difficult circumstances. Well done.

As a public benefit organisation, Tshwaranang endeavours to ensure that every person helped, is assisted in at least three arenas of life. This hugely increases the probability of sustainable growth in that individual, his or her family and immediate social circle. By getting involved with the community, we access families in their homes, at schools and at clinics. Every case is investigated at these three levels and projects exist that address life skills, education, health, food security, HIV/AIDS care, child & family care, job creation and the empowerment of women.

In addition, Tshwaranang offers Monitoring and Evaluation Reports of an international standard. Every donor is consistently aware of what has been achieved by their contribution.

Should you have any additional queries, please contact Mohau Ramokonupi on (058) 622 1799, or email through solutions@tshwaranang.org.



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