

Business Plan for Intombi Shelter

A program of The House Group in Johannesburg

Prepared by - Adèle du Plessis

**Business plan, as approved 1996 by Department of Welfare and Population Development.
This approved Business Plan forms the basis of the registration of Intombi Shelter as a
Shelter for Female persons aged 13-18, under the laws of South Africa.**

1. IDENTIFYING PARTICULARS

Aims and Objectives of The House Group

1. To remove or to assist in the removal from undesirable places and to rehabilitate or to assist in the rehabilitation of persons under the age of 21 years who are involved in prostitution and/or, are subject to criminal exploitation, particularly to sexual abuse
2. To give advice, assistance, shelter, guidance and direction to persons under the age of 21 years who are involved in or exposed to the use of drugs, undesirable influences including cult influences and negative peer pressure or who are destitute or runaways from homes and institutions.
3. To work with and assist law enforcement agencies including the South African Police, welfare, institutions in the correctional and educational facilities, institutions in the private sector, churches and religious organizations in removing, rehabilitating, placing, and generally assisting the persons referred to above.
4. To work actively towards combating the criminal exploitation and abuse of such persons.
5. To educate or assist in the education of the public in general in matters relating to drug abuse, juvenile prostitution and HIV/Aids by means of the dissemination of pamphlets and other literature, and the holding of seminars and lectures and counselling.

The project is:

INTOMBI SHELTER

Services rendered to Girl-Children

Prevention

Early Intervention - Retrieval

Therapy - Care and Developmental Services

Reintegration

Mission Statement

To provide a temporary therapeutic residential care program for female children between the ages of 15 and 18 who are victims of the street and/or child prostitution

Core Philosophy

The projects of The House Group operate on a value-based system
- based on the values of Humility, Simplicity and Compassion

Philosophy

Not creating a '5-star' or '1st world' care facility,
but a facility that will encourage the girl-child to want to go home,
and for the girl-child to be content with her home

To provide children with alternatives corresponding to the norms of the society, in which they are most likely to reintegrate with. This will involve being sensitive to measuring the type of accommodation, diet, clothing and expectancies against the targeted sector of society where we aim our reintegration efforts. It is sad but true to see that many operators in this field, including Dept. Welfare, provide children in institutions with first world levels of care which they will never be able to duplicate either in their mothers' homes or once they start working one day. We understand this to constitute a crime against that child - a crime that will one day render him/her an angry, dissatisfied and frustrated young person. It is harder to teach children to cook, clean after themselves, look after their things, work for pocket money and budget to buy underwear and cosmetics, than to employ people to do it all for them. It is harder to help children get to know the joys of nature, of affiliation and familial bonds than to ply them with material goods that satisfy their needs of feeling wanted and appreciated. We undertake not to hurt children by falling into an 'easy-way-out' trap.

DISCUSSION OF THE PROBLEM

Some children run away from their homes for various reasons, from all areas of the country and end up in the Johannesburg inner city where they attempt to make 'a better life' for themselves.

We know from extensive local research what it is that happens to male children who lead a life on the streets. We also learn from these sources that nationally more than 10 000 such boys are in need of intervention. (Schurink W, et al; Street Children, HSRC, 1993 and Schurink E; Street Children Quo Vadis?, HSRC, 1994). Until The House started publishing details of the nature of its work many specialists in the field only wondered at the reason why it was that only male street children are visible on the streets.

The House understands that female 'street children' are not as visible since they get drawn into the systems of prostitution and illicit drug addiction very soon after arriving in the city. These children live in hotel rooms. They apply their trade on the street (beat) and in brothels, in strip-tease bars as topless waitresses, and in escort agencies. These children do not sniff glue as their male counterparts do, but are rather crack cocaine and intravenous opiate addicts and spend an average of R8 000 per month feeding their habits. Many of

these girls are 'managed' by pimps who effectively ensnare them and make a helper's access to them almost impossible.

It is known that about 70% of children reported to the Child Protection Unit as missing or as absconders are female children. Research observation however shows only the 10 000 male children to be visible but to date there is no empirical estimate of the amount of girl children living this street life. We can only guess that the figure must be much higher than that for male children.

In view of the now well accepted fact that the SAPS, Welfare and the powers that be have proved themselves totally impotent in arresting the escalating incidence of girls falling into the snares of child prostitution, The House will continue to pursue the task of retrieving these children. We furthermore estimate that the pending legalisation/decriminalisation of prostitution will add to the measures of this already unmanageable problem.

Runaways are generally regarded as innocent to the Street and as at risk of being corrupted by the experience of it. Everything in our power must be done to prevent this contamination from occurring and all care must be taken to deal with this child as efficiently and quickly as possible. The bureaucratic systems prove to be the most insistent stumbling block in this process but if the prescriptions in the operation manual is followed carefully this sometimes malignant system can work for the child. All unknown children that are currently living on the street, and those coming into the centre, should be treated as runaways until such time as more is learnt about them.

Retrieval of these 'invisible' children is much more complicated than in the case of boys, and involves intricate retrieval mechanisms and specialized therapeutic needs.

BACKGROUND HISTORY

During 1990 Jean and Adele du Plessis stumbled on the fact that teenage prostitution is a reality in South African and is particularly concentrated in Hillbrow. They were called to a vocation to do something positive about the fact, and decided to dedicate one year of their lives to Hillbrow. January 1991, they started working full-time amongst the girls involved in the world of prostitution and drugs, and discovered that the social welfare systems and law enforcement systems chose to ignore the plight of these children. What was supposed to be a temporary project became a full time quest and The house was started despite the reluctance of the authorities at the time. Hillbrow Drop-in Centre started out as merely as a 'drop-in' for young women on the streets of Hillbrow in May 1991.

It took the larger part of 18 months, working at grassroots level, to gain the respect and recognition of the streets necessary to work between drug dealers and mafia-style sex trade operators. The House found its task to be that of being a catch-net for those children who fall through the holes in the systems. Applying for a fund-raising number, the authorities accused The House of trying to steal the public's money: At that time, according to them, prostitution 'was illegal' and that there were no children involved in prostitution and no problem with intravenous drug addiction.

During 1992, The House, still having difficulties with the authorities, decided to make the issues public and the first M-Net - Carte Blanche program was screened, exposing the

plight of our young women and children trapped in an indescribable hell. Subsequently, the House has taken the unenviable position of 'most publicized community organization in the country' with national and international television exposure.

At the 1993 and 1995 Street Children Conferences the refusal of the authorities to recognize the girl-child on the street was addressed; also the fact that talking about HIV/Aids is worthless unless they are prepared to deal with and accept the reality - the reality that there is no free condoms available for young boys, therefore condoms are not used.

The difficulties experienced in facilitating reintegration and therapeutic change for the young girls from drop-in, led to the founding of a second phase in 1995. Intombi Shelter, where girls under 18 stayed for some weeks to a few months, to enable us to prepare them for reintegration.

The House was one of the seven case-studies presented at the World Congress against the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children during 1996. When approaching UNICEF (cosponsors and organizers) for sponsorship to attend the conference, we were informed that no funding is available, to approach government - but, government could not assist, as they were already sending 22 delegates to Stockholm. The Netherlands Embassy, when they heard of the situation two weeks before the conference, notified us that they will sponsor The House to attend the conference . . . we will remain forever grateful.

At Stockholm, South Africa in their position paper to be presented, denied the existence of children in prostitution, while admitting to some child-abuse. We informed government (the 22 delegates) that we will internationally expose their 'cover-up' and denial of a very real problem. The following day, instead of a position paper, a most inspiring speech, written by President Mandela, was read by our Minister of Welfare. We quote his compassion:

***'The time has come for children to be seen, and to be very clearly heard.
The cries of our abused and exploited children
must no longer fall on deaf ears or closed minds'***

His compassionate words sadly did fall on deaf ears and closed minds.

The House believed and trusted government to be committed to the plight of the child in prostitution. An eye-opener for The House, about 'so-called' transparency came after the congress in Stockholm: Government had a predetermined agenda and The House was used as 'window-dressing' at meetings to supposedly decide the way forward for our sexually exploited children. Regardless of The House and many other representatives' objections and opposition, a Sex-offender's Register was put in place . . . being totally irrelevant to children in prostitution, and will be of no use or benefit ever, for our children in prostitution.

Realizing that government is not going to acknowledge the needs of our children in prostitution, and still facing the difficulty that some children just cannot be reintegrated or placed with institutions, and thus remain in need of alternative care until they are prepared to face life as a responsible adult, a third phase in the fourfold process of *Prevention, Early Intervention - Retrieval, Therapy - Care and Developmental Services and Reintegration* was urgently needed. Therefore, during 1997, in reaction to the 1996 Stockholm Congress Against the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children . . . that are our children, not the neighbour's children . . . a project was established to address the need for alternative skills training for one of the groups of so-called 'difficult to place' children - the teenager burdened with any combination of childhood sexual abuse, drug addiction, prostitution, HIV and having suffered homelessness and life on the street.

The project was named Kulula Life Skills Centre, along the Zulu meaning of the word '*khulula*' denoting Emancipation from whatever shackles that may hold these children in disadvantage.

The House continues to take credit, since the Gauteng Conference on Decriminalization of Prostitution - October 1996, for delaying Safety and Security to 'bully and push' through a bill for the decriminalization of prostitution. The House objects to decriminalization on humanitarian grounds and understand decriminalization as merely another way of saying 'I wash my hands in innocence'. We feel that the 'sale of genitals' should be conducted in the most humane manner possible. The House called for either criminalization or legalization - challenging government to accept full responsibility for the plight of our children and women.

By having exposed the exploitation and abuse of our girl- children and women, The House created an awareness about 'their -world-within-our- world' - maybe somehow empowering society (which sadly continues to perpetuate the abuse against our children) to also find compassion in their hearts for our children who is the result of our society.

Sometimes, we tend to forget about our victories, maybe because human misery stares us daily in the face. Then the unexpected happens! A few of the girls, who we so many times thought we will 'lose to the street' are now visiting us, introducing their husbands and bragging about their 'normal' lives, showing off their babies. Other girls, who came through our doors over the past 10 years, are now again coming through our doors . . . this time to offer their help, to volunteer at the various projects, to give back what they received so many years ago . . . love and unconditional positive regard.

The House has been for the past 10 years, and will be for the years to come be committed

- ❖ To continue serving in Humility, Simplicity and Compassion.
- ❖ To continue with our fourfold philosophy of Prevention, Early Intervention - Retrieval, Therapy - Care and Developmental Services, and Reintegration.
- ❖ To continue being at grassroots level, to be aware of the changes and therefore the changing needs of our girl-children and women.
- ❖ To continue facing and dealing with the ever-changing sub-cultures, systems of vice, the increasing number of children-in-prostitution, the onslaught of Nigerian crack dealers, the spread of HIV, society's rejection and indifference, and the human misery for sale . . .
- ❖ To continue to love and have compassion for our girl-children and women in this Hillbrow that God called us to . . . to teach us about love.

1.2 PHYSICAL ADDRESS

60 Olivia Road
Berea, Johannesburg

1.3 POSTAL ADDRESS

Box 18557
Hillbrow, Johannesburg, 2038, South Africa

1.4 TELEPHONE

+27-11-642-9656 & +27-11-680-2913

FAX

+27-11-499-9460

E-MAIL

thehouse@thehousegroup.org

1.5 CONTACT PERSON

Name: The Chief Executive Officer
e-mail: ceo@thehousegroup.org

2. MANAGING BODY**2.1 CONTACT DETAILS**

All correspondence to the Board of Directors can be made by means of the contact details provided in 1 above.

2.2 CONTACT PERSON

Name: The President
e-mail: president@thehousegroup.org

3. STRUCTURE AND ABILITIES OF THE BODY MANAGING THE PROJECT FOR WHICH FINANCING IS REQUESTED**3.1 FUND-RAISING CERTIFICATE**

A copy of the registration certificate for fund-raising is attached
FR# 01 100919 000 3

3.2 OTHER REGISTRATION CERTIFICATES

Copies of other registration certificates are attached

Registration as a Children's Home for the Girl Child on the Street

Section 30 of the Child Care Act

Tax Exemption

Exempt from Income Tax in terms of Section 10 (1) (f)
Exempt from Estate Duty in terms of Act 45 Section 4 (h)
Exempt from Stamp Duties in terms of Act 4 (1) (f)

3.3 CONSTITUTION

A copy of the most recently approved constitution is attached or available online at <http://thehousegroup.org/archive/constitution.pdf>

3.4 ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR***Wandrag and Nortje Auditors***

Accountant: AM Nortje
Auditor: Prof JL Wandrag

3.5 MANAGEMENT – Board of Directors

The House's board of directors is elected from the members of The House. Volunteers are invited to become members only when they have committed themselves to The House and have proven themselves reliable, trustworthy

and committed to the plight of our children. It is important to note that the board of directors has been comprised from active volunteers in the projects. It was found that those who must make decisions about the project could not effectively do so if they are not actively involved in running thereof and also serve with compassion toward the girl child on the street.

At the annual general meeting the Board of Directors and members of the Standing Committees are elected from the members, by the members - therefore the standing committee and board of directors have active and current insight into the daily running of the various projects, as well as experience with working with the children.

Due to the inner-city violence and crime fewer volunteers offer their services (which is understandable, especially when even Department Welfare's social workers refuse to work in Hillbrow). Although large numbers of mixed audiences (that is male/female and all races) have been addressed and invited to volunteer at Hillbrow Drop-in Centre and/or Intombi Shelter, very few people were motivated to risk the safety of their vehicles or their lives. The House endeavours to embark on a volunteer-drive in an effort to instil compassion in the races not currently represented on the management committee.

3.6 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial year-end of the project is 31 March. The annual financial statements (audit) will be approved and accepted at the annual general meeting which will be held within six month after the financial year end. A copy of the most recent financial statement is attached

4. AFFILIATION

Intombi Shelter is affiliated to:

4.1 Hillbrow Drop-In Centre

Hillbrow Drop-In was the first project of The House Group and founded in 1991. The program at the centre provide certain resources hoping to instil in the child the desire to get out of the street, and then provides skills and opportunities to make such a step possible.

Objectives

- Enhancing their quality of life, in line with the harm reduction principle, without making life in the street so bearable that motivation to rehabilitate is lost.
- To provide, by means of programs, a first base the children can attain to in the endeavour to be readied for a further phase of development whatever that may be (drug rehabilitation, re-orientation, therapeutic accommodation, welfare placement, shelter placement, reintegration with family, etc.)
- To provide children with the necessary life and personal skills to make their chances of success in further phases more likely.
- Senior Section (females - all ages) – Hillbrow Drop-in Centre
 - Providing a therapeutic casual drop-in care centre for females of any age, with facilities accommodating 45-50 people daily.

- Junior Section (females - under 19) - Hillbrow Drop-in Centre
 - Providing a therapeutic short-term 24 hr. residential care centre for females under the age of 19 and providing a 10 - 15 bed overnight facility
 - To endeavour for the children to be readied for a further phase of development, whatever that may be (Intombi Shelter, drug rehabilitation, reorientation, therapeutic accommodation, welfare placement, shelter placement, reintegration with family, etc.)

4.2 Kulula Life Skills Centre

During 1997, in reaction to the 1996 Stockholm Conference against the Commercial Exploitation of Children in Prostitution, the Kulula project was started.

Objectives

- To provide a medium term (3 to 30 months) residential program for 60-75 young females (between the ages of 13 and 19) at a time, referred here from shelters and centres doing work among Girl Children on the Street, with social reintegration as the main goal.
- To provide a 'third phase' to shelters and drop-in centres in order to make possible a holistic and therapeutic environment whereby all the following are taken into consideration: prevention, early intervention, shelter and care, future development and planning, skills training focused on self-employment skills, reintegration into society or with family, empowering the children to achieve their full potential as human beings - thus making possible a 'one-stop' service.
- To enable these young girls to learn life skills, personal skills, craft skills, some job skills, but most important, they must learn self-employment skills to equip them for the way ahead.
- To provide a facility where the HIV+ girl-child can be integrated with other children coming from a similar background, and have the same opportunities to a worthwhile future without any discrimination.

4.3 St. Magdalene Church

The St. Magdalene Church is most probably one of the only in the world whose congregation consists mainly of child prostitutes, young women in prostitution and drug-addicted youth. The church services are conceptualized for the drug and prostitution subculture of Hillbrow and surrounding areas.

Objectives

- To provide spiritual and worship services - based on the life, teaching and person of Jesus of Nazareth - to at least 20-35 persons each Sunday
- Providing the community of prostitutes and addicts with sacraments (such as Communion, Baptism, Burials)
- Providing spiritual counselling

5. FOCUS OF THE SERVICE/PROJECT INTOMBI SHELTER

- 5.a The following **DAILY PROGRAM** for **INTOMBI SHELTER** will show the value, influence and benefit to the girls (which is not easily measurable), of the interaction of the youth care workers.

Monday to Saturday

English

At all times the youth care workers speak English to the girls - it is the most important skill taught.

7:00 Wake-up and Obediences

- 'Family' is experienced as the child is woken up individually to start the day, knowing that she's special and cared for
- Personal and oral hygiene is taught when washing and brushing teeth
- Respect for self and others are taught when cleaning bathroom after use and tidying her room
- Consideration for others are learned and experienced

8:00 Morning Meditation

- Spiritual guidance
- Fellowship when singing
- Belonging to a spiritual family, with sisters in the same family
- Expressing emotions, venting anger, sorrow, gratitude and happiness
- Freedom of choice taught, you are the master of your destiny

8:30 Program 1 - Chores

- Preparing breakfast - cooking, life and social skills when serving
- Cleaning - self-respect, dignity, learning that you create your own healthy and clean environment
- Learning responsibility, that some work must be done, pride in achievement
- Foundation for possible future employment skills

9:30 Morning Meal

- Experiencing the 'joy' of being able to prepare and serve a meal
- Fellowship, and social skills sitting at table with friends / family
- Table manners are taught
- Learning to accept compliment gracefully if the food is well prepared and to accept criticism when the meal's not so great

10:00 Program 2 (for all the programs)

- Skills training - life, social, job, self-employment, etc.
- Personal growth - conflict resolution, dealing with emotions, empowerment
- General knowledge - physiology, biology, how do things work, geography, science
- Basic literacy and numeracy
- English - reading, writing, speaking, comprehension
- Learning to verbalize, to express knowledge, and emotions
- Learning to communicate, to concentrate, to participate.
- Hand skills - hand-eye coordination, completion of task, self-worth of being able to do something - sewing, knitting, painting, hand-crafts, etc.

- Sport - co-ordination, sharing, competition, win-or-lose attitude, conflict resolution, etc.

11:00 **Program 3**

- see program 2

12:00 **Program 4**

- see program 2

1:00 **Midday Meal**

- see morning meal

2:00* **Program 5 (Sat - Recreation)**

- see program 2
- Sometimes outings are arranged - zoo, park, etc.
- Opportunity to put to practice social and life skills
- or to brag with their newly found general knowledge
- Going to town - experiencing from a different perspective the streets they've turned their backs on
- Pocket money - learning financial skills, how to budget, to count money
- and how to prioritize needs (sure you need sweets, but maybe a panty is more important)
- Learning to differentiate between 'want' and 'need' and 'can afford or have'
- Choosing - the freedom of choice - what are they going to buy, or, are they going to come back, etc.

3:00* **Program 6 (Sat - Recreation)**

- see program 2 and 5

4:00 **Ablutions and Recreation**

- See wake-up for ablutions
- Learning that there's a time to work and a time to play
- Learning to value 'free-time' as personal time
- Making decisions about what to do with your time, such as doing laundry or playing ball

6:30 **Evening Meal**

- see morning meal

7:00* **Recreation and/or Study**

- Learning responsibility - homework that must be completed, tests that must be prepared for
- Playing board games, card games, etc.
- Learn to keep yourself occupied by playing games, reading a book, doing homework, talking with your friends, writing a letter, etc.
- Television is watched only on Friday and Saturday evenings (selective - our children do not watch programs such as Days, Generations, Yezo-Yezo, etc. as these programs are not value based, but rather destructive and contrary to our teaching of humility, simplicity and compassion)

8:30* **Evening Meditation (Mon-Thurs)**

- see morning meditation

9:00* **Retire (Fri - Sat 10:00)**

- Organizing your day so that your tasks are done before you retire - planning and executing

- again ablutions - you have a responsibility towards your body
- 9:30 **Rule of Silence**
- Respect others when they want quiet or want to sleep
 - Learn routine
 - Know that your body needs the rest, as your are getting up early the next day, with a full program

Sunday (see Monday - Saturday)

8:00	Wake-up and Obediences
9:00	Program 1 - Chores
10:00	Morning meal
10:30	Recreation
1:00	Midday meal
2:00	Recreation
4:00	St. Magdalene
6:00	Evening meal
7:00	Recreation and/or Study
9:00	Retire
9:30	Rule of Silence

- 5.b The following **BASIC TASKS FOR YOUTH CARE WORKERS IN RESIDENTIAL OR DAY-CARE PROGRAMS** will give some indication of the tasks and duties of the youth care workers, as well as the influence and value of their interaction with the children.

Structuring of the Daily Program

- Wake youth up in the morning
- See to it that the youth are punctual for chores/church/activities
- See to it that youth are in time for appointments and activities
- See to it that meals are prepared and served in the specified manner
- See to it that youth go to bed on the time appointed

Physical Care

- Help with the supervision of the youth's personal hygiene
- See to it that the youth are clothed satisfactory, fit for the occasion, clean and properly
- See to it that youth attend the prescribed clinics and medical tests
- See to it that the youth get medical attention if necessary and then serve them the prescribed medicine
- When possible, take the youth for medical services as appointed as well as supervision by hospital-and psychologists services
- See to it that the youth are satisfactorily fed and that they are taught table manners and healthy, socially acceptable eating habits
- Control and hand out pocket-money

Academic Care

- See to it that youth attend classes/programs/activities
- Apply for and control stationery for the youth
- Apply for and control uniform and other school necessities

- Supervision on studying and control of homework
- Motivation of the youth for academic performance in correspondence with their capabilities
- Refer chronic study problems to the instructor in charge

Psychic Care

- Building of a positive relationship with the youth
- Serve as a role model for the youth
- Observation of emotional- and behaviour problems of the youth and the reports thereafter to the concerned welfare worker
- Execution of the management program of the child as composed by the multi-professional team
- Motivation of the youth for a positive outlook on life and suitable behaviours.
- See to it that the youth's birthdays are made special
- Maintain and execute discipline B record all disciplinary measures in the daily report

Spiritual Care

- The out living of the principles of Humility, Simplicity and Compassion
- Attending of church services with the youth
- Presenting religious worship on a daily basis
- See to it that the rule of silence is adhered to
- See to it that the youth are each provided with appropriate spiritual literature
- See to it that the youth attend church services in a disciplined manner
- Refer youth for pastoral consultation where necessary

Provision of Food

- Application for & control of the stock of food
- Supervise the preparations of meals
- Keep supervision during meals
- See to it that utensils are clean and in a satisfactory condition
- See to it that the tables are laid for all meals
- See to it meals are pleasantly served
- See to it that the youth learn table manners and apply them
- See to it that tables are cleaned off immediately after meals and that the dishes are washed
- See to it that kitchen equipment are clean and hygienically kept

Provision of Clothing

- See to it that the youth have the minimum prescribed number of garments
- Apply for and supervise handing out of clothing items

Administration

- Fill out the daily activity record promptly each day
- See to it that the supervisor gets the activity record in good time
- Record all incidents on the daily reports

- Apply for, and account for provisions (food, groceries, pocket money, clothing, etc) in the prescribed manner and in proper time

Integration Care

- Prepare youth for integration with home, society or another program
- Teach youth the skills necessary to make a success of the integration

Environment Care

- Protect the physical environment from damage, neglect and crime
- Report all breakages, leakages, deterioration of building or equipment immediately and continually until it has been properly repaired
- Create and maintain a healing environment, for the youth and especially taking care to consider volunteer health (physical and emotional) as well

5.1 GOAL OF THE SERVICE

The goal of the services rendered by Intombi Shelter, can be summarized as

- **Prevention** (Level 1)
- **Early Intervention – Retrieval** (Level 2)
- **Therapy - Care and Developmental Services** (Level 3)
- **Reintegration** (Level 4)

Services to the girl- child in terms of the following:

- HIV/Aids and sexually transmitted diseases
- Physical and sexual abuse
- Drug and alcohol addiction
- Child prostitution and sexual exploitation
- Prostitution as an 'adult'
- Pornographic exploitation
- Being a rape victim
- Being HIV+
- Surviving childhood sexual abuse
- Sexual disorientation
- Running away from home
- Being a 'throw away' from home
- Living on the streets
- Being pregnant
- Being a mother
- Involvement in crime
- Homelessness
- Being an 'Aids' orphan
- Being referred by Dept. Welfare or other organizations

The aim of the prevention services is to ensure that communities, families and groups of children and youth who are broadly identified as being vulnerable to risk factors such as poverty, drugs, violence and unemployment, receive services which strengthen existing capacity and develop new capacities that will promote resilience and increase their ability to benefit from developmental opportunities.

Prevention and early intervention are crucial to the safety of our children. Through many years of experience we found that early intervention is the most crucial aspect to ensuring success. The portion of runaways that are led to inner-city drop-in centres before they get involved in 'survival sex' or 'child-prostitution' is increasing rapidly. Presently, 95 % of the women and girl-children at the Hillbrow Drop-in Centre, and more than 50 % of the children in Intombi Shelter and Kulula belong to this group. Our chance of successful reintegration or placement of this child is 600% better than with children that have been on the streets for some months. Sadly, once the girl child has been on the streets for too long (anything from three months onwards) her chances of returning to normative society or making the right choices about her future drops to less than 20 %, and that child may be doomed to a life of child prostitution and most probably she will become one of the inner city statistics of a young life of devastation.

The primary goal of early intervention services is to serve as reunification with the family and reintegration with normative society.

5.1.1 **Direct Service** (levels 1, 2, 3, 4)

These services contribute in a direct way to the development and well-being of the girl-children at one or more of the four delivery levels and do integrate special development areas at Intombi Shelter.

Strategies, programs and projects

- Intombi Shelter (1,2,3,4)
- Fieldwork (1,2)
- Spiritual Services (1,2,4)
- Life Skills Training (1,2,4)
- Crisis Counselling (4)
- HIV/Aids, Sexually Transmitted Diseases, Family Planning (1,2,4)
- Public Awareness (1,2)
- Personnel - salaries (multi-disciplinary team) (1,2,3,4)
- Transport and travel (1,2,4)
- Domestic (food, clothing, medical, etc.) (4)
- Development - Staff (also team & teamwork development) (1,2,3,4)
- Development - Girl-children and Youth (1,2,4)

5.1.2 **Support Service** (levels 1, 2, 3, 4)

These Support services are delivered by the national and provincial head offices of the Department of Welfare and by NPO's or by a partnership between Government and NPO's. These services offer support to organizations and departments which provide services to Intombi Shelter.

Strategies, programs and projects

- Intombi Shelter
- Fieldwork
- Spiritual Services
- Life Skills Training
- Crisis Counselling

- HIV/Aids, Sexually Transmitted Diseases, Family Planning
- Public Awareness
- Transport and travel
- Administration (record-keeping & reporting)
- Development - Staff (also team & teamwork development)
- Development - Girl-children and Youth

5.1.3 **Capacity Building, Research and Enabling Service** (levels 1, 2, 3, 4)

These services, rendered by Intombi Shelter, provide research and information which contribute to new policies and to the promotion of a culture of rights within the welfare sector.

Strategies, programs and projects

- Intombi Shelter (1,2,4)
- Fieldwork (1,2)
- Spiritual Services (1,2,4)
- Life Skills Training (1,2,4)
- Crisis Counseling (4)
- HIV/Aids, Sexually Transmitted Diseases, Family Planning (1,2,4)
- Public Awareness (1,2)
- Development - Staff (also team & teamwork development)(1,2,3,4)
- Development - Girl-children and Youth (1,2,3,4)

5.2 **MOTIVATION**

5.2.1 **Philosophy and Background**

Refer to page 1 and 2

5.2.2 **Discussion of Needs**

Some female children fall through the holes in the Social Welfare systems and end up prostituting and addicted to expensive illicit drugs. The largest percentage of the children we deal with have had past dealings with Welfare and many of them have been "exonerated" by this system - in other words Welfare officially turned her back on that difficult child, closing her file. Upon retrieval of this child from the Street the impossibility of residential placement in a therapeutic facility faces the child. To attempt to integrate a crack-cocaine addicted child prostitute (usually since the age of 14) into any residential facility that does not specifically cater for her would be an atrocity. This facility specialises in residential care of children falling into this category.

5.2.3 **Reintegration**

Reintegration with normative society is the focus of the project. We respect the fact that the girls can survive on their own on the Street, and that they necessarily learned some unsavoury survival skills, which most readers of this document cannot have (and thus will not be able to survive even a few days in the vice sub-culture of the inner-city streets). We do however hope to assist the girls to acquire alternative skills, which would make reintegration with normative society a real possibility for them - thus providing them with a choice, which they would not otherwise have had

the luxury of.

5.2.4 **Choices**

We make a great deal of the human need to be able to choose. The girls at Intombi Shelter choose to be here every day. We work hard to provide them with choices, one of which is always to partake in the programs with its rules, order and peaceful coexistence. We respect the fact that we work with young people in need adult guidance, but we also keep in mind that most of these children have themselves experienced things of horror that not many readers of this proposal can hope to survive. The personality that has survived such unspeakable atrocities is usually in greater need of seeing clear choices open to them than what is needed by other people. This is perhaps one of the reasons why participants need to know that they may leave the programs at any time. The girls do not run away or abscond, but rather make a sort of rational decision to either go back to the streets or use their newly acquired social skills to make things work out at their dysfunctional homes.

5.2.5 **Short-term residential care**

Intombi Shelter is a short-term (days to three months) residential programs for young females between the ages of 13 and 19, referred here from The Hillbrow, Drop-in Centre, Dept. Welfare, shelters and centres doing work among girl children on the street.

5.2.6 **Life Skills Training**

Intombi Shelter cannot be a school or boarding school in service to parents who simply prefer someone else to care for their children, or for children who prefer not to live under their parents' discipline. Intombi Shelter continues to provide services to the children who want to reconstruct their lives after suffering the loss of family bonds, and in addition have experienced the specific negative patterning of life on the street.

Continuous Programs at Intombi Shelter

The following modules of training have been chosen to be presented at the shelter:

- Sexual harassment
- Relationship building
- Self-image
- Assertiveness
- What is sexual abuse?
- Decision making and value clarification
- Independent living skills
- Communication
- Problem solving
- Emotions
- Non-sexual relationships
- Sexuality
- Development stages of the child

- Sex education
- Human reproduction
- Teenage pregnancy
- Legal aspects of contraception and abortion
- Reproductive health care
- Sexually transmitted disease
- HIV/Aids
- Investigating roots

Other programs are developed as the need arises

These programs are presented and managed by staff and volunteers.

5.2.7 **Self-employment skills training**

Self-employment skills training that will give these girls an opportunity to re-integrate back with their families and into normative society - one must never forget that the only knowledge of self-employment these girls, ages 13-18, have, is that of selling their bodies, surviving as child prostitutes and that the self-employment skills offered should be a real and feasible alternative to life as a child in prostitution.

In order to reconstruct their lives these girls must want to learn

- life skills, personal skills, social skills
- craft skills
- some job and self-employment skills

A series of courses and daily activities are presented under this umbrella. Some courses are housekeeping and use of appliances, cooking and meal planning, literacy and basic math, budgeting, social skills, drug education, taking charge of your life, and more. These programs are presented and managed by the youth care workers.

5.2.8 **Early Intervention - HIV/Aids**

Most of the girls and women coming into this program have been trapped in prostitution or are/were on the verge of entering this devastating 'way of survival'. It is true that most of the children who come from a background of survival sex and prostitution are HIV infected. The prevalence of a wide variety of other venereal diseases is another disturbing reality which middle class sex-buyers take home to their wives. The following implications play a very important role in the motivation of the service rendered at Intombi Shelter:

Four of the many sad facts about prostitution are that:

1. It is a young person's trade and she is its prize commodity.
2. The average prostitute has sex with about one thousand sex-buyers per year.
3. HIV/Aids is an occupational hazard of the prostitute.
4. The HIV infected teenage prostitutes of 15 has at least another five years of active prostitution ahead of her before disease will force her price down, and eventually end her career.

If removed from the prostitution arena at age 15 such a girl can be effectively prevented from directly infecting many thousands of men, and indirectly save these unscrupulous men's wives, secretaries, girlfriends and possibly their children. The prohibitive effect of removing 30 HIV+ teenage prostitutes from the circuit carries an astounding long-term benefit for society at large.

The House Group want to make it clear that we do not subscribe to the currently prevailing male chauvinists' attitude that male sex buyers (the people who create the demand for the 'product', the buyers of our girl-children and young women) have a '*right to access*' to '*clean, screened and fit for duty*' prostitutes - and that it would be Government's duty to provide such a service to tax payers.

5.2.9 **Group Participatory Programs**

These programs vary in nature between social activities (such as birthday parties, theatre, zoo visits, religious practice) sports, academic and cultural programs. These programs are presented and managed by volunteers.

5.2.10 **Identity Document**

A copy of an identity document is attached. The identity document serves as an important group affiliation, 'belonging' and 'decision to change' device but also serves a very practical purpose in that deceased children can be identified by the SAPS and City Morgue personnel and proper burials and family notification can be facilitated.

5.2.11 **Future Plan**

The Future Plan is a plan of future action and wish lists compiled by the child, with the guidance of a counsellor, but specifically aimed at re-integration into mainstream society (whether this process involves drug rehabilitation, reintegration with families, foster or care placement, etc.) The counsellor helps the child set the Aims of the Plan and then further assist the child to set achievable objectives on the way. Development of the Future Plan can be a lengthy process and need not be done in one session and it is never regarded to be 'set in stone' but rather as a dynamic flexible guide on the Way.

From time to time, at least once per month, the counsellor will assist the child to evaluate her performance against her Future Plan - guidance, support and encouragement will be given and adaptations to the Plan can be made at these sessions.

Counsellors will present Future Plans and discuss the progress of the child at monthly assessment meetings.

5.3 **PLANNED DURATION**

Intombi Shelter is seen as a long-term project as the need for such services is growing. This project offers primarily Level 1, 2 and Level 4 services to the very highly vulnerable population of Hillbrow and

surrounding areas. We hope to continue delivering these services for as long as the need exists.

6. IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

6.1 AREA OF OPERATION

Intombi Shelter is based in the heart of Hillbrow within the Johannesburg Magisterial District, particularly the inner city of Johannesburg. The project caters for girl-children from the whole of Gauteng, the other eight provinces, Swaziland, Lesotho and countries such as Zimbabwe and Mozambique - due to the influx problem, which is no longer under control.

6.2 TARGET GROUPS

The following are seen as target groups of various aspects of Intombi Shelter:

- 6.2.1 Girl-child organizations and services (Level 1 services)
- 6.2.2 General public (Level 1 services)
- 6.2.3 The girl-child residing in the area of operation and experiencing any of the following: (Level 2, 3, 4 services)
 - being a runaway
 - having lived on the street
 - physical abuse
 - sexual abuse and/or sexual exploitation
 - drug or alcohol addiction
 - child prostitution
 - prostitution as an adult
 - pornographic exploitation
 - being infected with sexually transmitted diseases
 - being HIV positive
 - having been involved in crime
 - being an Aids-orphan
 - having had children of her own
 - being referred by Dept. Welfare or other organizations
 - being pregnant
 - homelessness
 - being a 'throw away'

The past year Intombi Shelter provided the following opportunities for Level 4 serviced to be provided:

An example of the numbers of people who benefit from services in this target group: During the year 1998/99, 6 426 opportunities to provide 24-hour shelter for girls occurred – being the number of 'girls-in-beds' over the span of that year. The girls make the decision to enter the reintegration programme to enable us to help them to return home or to find other suitable placement. The girls apply for admission to Intombi

Shelter and we deal with numerous issues or problems - most relating to their experiencing any or many of the above.

The population groups of persons who received services during this time:

<i>Race</i>	<i>1997/8</i>	<i>1998/9</i>
Africans	70%	80%
Asians	5%	5%
Coloureds	5%	5%
Whites	20%	10%

See online archive for a more complete list of services provided during 1997/98:

http://thehousegroup.org/archive/intombi_things_sept97_sept98.pdf

6.3 **ACCESSIBILITY**

6.3.1 **Description of Accessibility**

Intombi Shelter is easily accessible as it is right next to The House Drop-in Centre and also geographically situated in the heart of Hillbrow. Field workers befriend girls on the street, and bring the services of The House Drop-in, Intombi Shelter and Kulula Life Skills Centre under the girls' attention, thereby promoting the accessibility. The fact that Intombi Shelter is open on a daily basis makes the services accessible.

6.3.2 **Screening and Admission Policy**

Intombi Shelter

The basic admission criteria are as follows:

- Gender: Female
- Age: Under the age of 19 years
- Rules: The general rules of Intombi Shelter
 - No drugging
 - No violence
 - No access to street-life
- Motivation: Motivated to comply with the structure, rules, order, responsibilities and adult guidance
 - Motivated to turn their backs on the street
 - Motivated to be reintegrated to their family and/or normative society

6.4 **OBJECTIVES**

Serving in Humility, Simplicity and Compassion

6.4.1 **Rules for girls at Intombi Shelter**

- Every resident of the shelter shares in chores (no cleaning staff is appointed to clean the inside of the shelter) - always do your chores as well as possible.
- Help the staff to keep the shelter affordable, to save money and not to waste.
- Keep the shelter friendly and help make it a pleasant place for everyone.

- The shelter is a drug-free and violence-free zone. Assist the staff to maintain this standard and expect the management of The House to have you arrested if you bring drugs onto the premises, if you assault anyone or do anything to harm anybody in the centre.
- All residents must attend the prescribed courses, lectures and programmes.

6.4.2 Objectives for Intombi Shelter

- Providing a temporary medium-term therapeutic residential care centre for female children under the age of 19
- Providing a 30 bed, short to medium term facility, allowing for 30 'girls-in-beds' at any given time
- Prevention and early intervention into the lives of children lured to, and trapped in a life of child-prostitution and drug addiction
- Providing legal, social, therapeutic and other resources necessary to facilitate reintegration to normative life
- Providing for basic physical, emotional and social needs - providing first aid, basic meals, wash facilities, laundry facilities
- Enhancing their quality of life, in line with the harm reduction principle, without making life in the street so bearable that motivation to rehabilitate is lost
- Working towards reintegration with family, assisting with legal, social, therapeutic and other counselling
- Equipping the children with the necessary life, social and personal skills to make their chances of success in further phases more likely
- Providing a 'first base' to adapt to, and attain to certain standards, before referral to following phases
- To endeavour for the children to be readied for a further phase of development, whatever that may be (Kulula Life Skills Centre, drug rehabilitation, reorientation, therapeutic accommodation, welfare placement, shelter placement, reintegration with family, etc.)
- To recruit, train and employ volunteer workers to facilitate the various aspects of Intombi Shelter

6.4.3 Fieldwork

- Assisting Hillbrow Drop-In Centre to retrieve girls in need of care from the streets.
- Maintaining an intimate working knowledge of the subcultures
- To be therapeutically involved on grassroots level (by not perpetuating the abuse)

6.4.4 HIV/Aids, Sexually Transmitted Diseases, Family Planning

- Reaching out to the high risk group of crack-cocaine addicts and children in prostitution.
- HIV/Aids and Sexually Transmitted Disease education and counselling
- HIV/Aids pre- and post-test counselling

- HIV/Aids and Sexually Transmitted Diseases testing
- Family Planning counselling and assistance in using contraceptives
- Regardless of HIV-status, being a place of safety for girl-children

6.4.5 **Substance Abuse**

- Drug education
- Drug counselling
- Referral to drug rehabilitation centres

6.4.6 **Spiritual Services - St. Magdalene Church**

The need for this service arose when we came to learn two important lessons:

The girl-children are in desperate need of a relationship with God and they feel very unwelcome in a church where 'normal' people worship. St. Magdalene has become their church, speaking their language, speaking of a Christ not condemning them for what or who they are.

- To provide spiritual and worship services - based on the life, teaching and person of Jesus of Nazareth.
- Providing the community of prostitutes and addicts with sacraments (such as Communion, Baptism, Burial)
- Providing spiritual counselling

6.4.7 **Crisis Counselling**

- Rape - When in prostitution you do get raped. These incidences are used to encourage the young woman or girl to re-think the lifestyle she is in, to maybe want to get out of the life of abuse she is in. If and when needed, to refer her for medical treatment and arrange to test for HIV and STD.
- HIV/Aids - Usually linked with rape or hearing of a sex buyer or boyfriend/pimp that has recently tested HIV+
- Bereavement - The girls witness their friends overdose on drugs, they witness their friends being beaten up and sometimes dying. Regardless of the drug abuse, their loss is real. Sometimes the girls hear that a parent or close family member passed away (recently or months ago), here too their loss and pain is real and they need to come to terms with the death.
- Pregnancy and Pregnancy Termination

6.4.8 **Public Awareness - Prevention and Early Intervention**

- To unite, network, inform and empower girl-child organisations and services
- To facilitate adequate child protection legislation and resources
- To place as priority those problems associated with destitute children, child exploitation, child abuse and child and adolescent substance abuse.
- To facilitate research
- Speaking at seminars and conferences, workshops, schools, clubs, organisations, etc., about various issues of relevance to the youth:

such as coping skills, peer pressure, drug addiction, child-sexual abuse, HIV/Aids, STD's, etc.

- The media - print, radio and television, have been most helpful to successfully create a greater awareness about the plight of the youth, specifically the girl-child and woman ensnared in a life of prostitution and drug addiction
- The various Web-sites (since '96) has drawn thousands of local and international visitors
- providing awareness and education
- assisting numerous students with research and studies

6.5 EVALUATION OF PROJECT AND ACTIVITIES

For the approved format and template that Evaluation of Projects and Activities shall follow, please see the online archive for examples:

http://thehousegroup.org/archive/Eval_DropIn_Intombi_99_001.pdf

6.5.1 PREVENTION - Level 1 Services

6.5.1.1 To deliver prevention services to the public at large

1. Main process and activities
2. Measurement
3. Evaluation

6.5.1.2 HIV/Aids prevention to the highest risk group of society (prostitutes, drug addicts and sex buyers)

1. Main process and activities
2. Measurement
3. Evaluation

6.5.1.3 To establish networking and capacitate girl-child organisations and service

1. Main process and activities
2. Measurement
3. Evaluation

6.5.2 EARLY INTERVENTION – RETRIEVAL – Level 2 Services

6.5.2.1 To identify and bring into contact with services rendered at Hillbrow Drop-in Centre and Intombi Shelter, the girl-child in Hillbrow and surrounding areas that is at high risk for involvement in or already in the early stages of any one of the following:

- being a runaway
- having lived on the street
- physical abuse
- sexual abuse and/or sexual exploitation
- drug or alcohol addiction
- child prostitution
- pornographic exploitation
- being infected with sexually transmitted diseases
- being pregnant

- being HIV positive
- having been involved in crime
- being an Aids-orphan
- homelessness
- being a 'throw away'
- being a young mother herself
- being referred by Dept. Welfare or other organizations
 1. Main process and activities
 2. Measurement
 3. Evaluation

6.5.2.2 **Meeting basic needs of the girl-child on the streets of Hillbrow**

1. Main process and activities
2. Measurement
3. Evaluation

6.5.2.3 **Crisis intervention**

1. Main process and activities
2. Measurement
3. Evaluation

6.5.2.4 **Increasing competency of the girl-child on the street**

1. Main process and activities
2. Measurement
3. Evaluation

6.5.2 CARE AND DEVELOPMENTAL SERVICES - THERAPY (Statutory Process) - Level 3 Services

1. Main process and activities
2. Measurement
3. Evaluation

6.5.4 REINTEGRATION - Level 4 Services

6.5.4.1 **Residential shelter**

1. Main process and activities
2. Measurement
3. Evaluation

6.5.4.2 **Family reintegration**

1. Main process and activities
2. Measurement
3. Evaluation

6.5.4.3 **Integration to normative society**

1. Main process and activities
2. Measurement
3. Evaluation

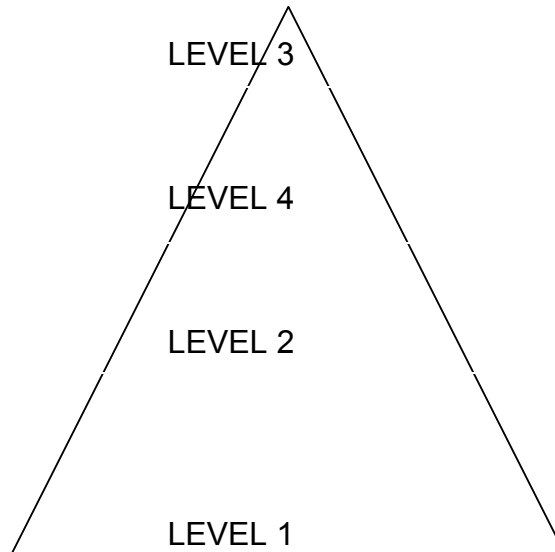
6.5.4.4 **Increasing competency**

1. Main process and activities
2. Measurement
3. Evaluation

SUMMARY OF MAIN PROCESSES AND ACTIVITIES

Hillbrow Drop-in Centre and Intombi Shelter render level 1, 2 and 4 services.

At present this service rendering can be presented in the following way:



It is clear that the focus point is Level 1 and 2 services, but that these services seem to be futile without the back up of Level 4 services. An expansion of Level 1 services would automatically cause a need to expand Level 2, 3, and 4 services. We are however satisfied with the relation between the levels

7. HUMAN AND PHYSICAL RESOURCES

7.1 PERSONNEL

Personnel work at both projects Hillbrow Drop-in and Intombi Shelter, ensuring service delivery 24/365.

The Current Staff

Du Plessis, Jean	Chief Executive Director (CEO) (Dip. Business/Sales Management; Dip Th; BA Hons Religious Studies)
Venter, Maria	Social Worker – (on retainer) (MA SosW; Btheo)
Du Plessis, Adèle	Director Fundraising (full-time volunteer) (Secretarial Dip.; Dip Th; BA Hons Religious Studies)
Ndlovu, Isabel	Trainee Snr. Youth Care Worker
Sibisi, Mildred	Trainee Youth Care Worker
Dladla, Pinky	Trainee Youth Care Worker
Gaqelo, Nomzamo	Youth Representative

De Castro, E Trainee Youth Care Worker
 Volunteer

The current staffing is not adequate to run Hillbrow Drop-in Centre and Intombi Shelter. The following staff component is envisioned as soon as sufficient funding is secured:

- General Manager (1)
- Administrative staff (1)
- Youth care workers (3)
- Household staff (1)
- Security / Maintenance staff (1)

Development of job descriptions, letters of appointment and in-service training programs are in continuously

7.2 BUILDINGS / VENUE

7.2.1 Intombi Shelter

Intombi Shelter occupies 62 Olivia Rd, Berea, Johannesburg.

The property is directly next to the Drop-in.

The property is paid for in full.

Needed

- Geyser replacement
- Ceilings must be repaired (due to geyser bursting)
- Paint - interior and exterior
- Staff accommodation upgraded
- Additional security
- Staff ablution (toilet and shower) (currently sharing with children)

7.3 FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT

7.3.1 Intombi Shelter

Intombi Shelter endeavours to not create a first world standard, to enable the girls to return to their families without unrealistic expectations. However, certain facilities and equipment are needed.

Needed

- 1 x Industrial washing machine for linen (not clothing, the girls are responsible for the washing of their own clothing)
- Life skills training class equipped
 - 20 x school tables and chairs
 - Large blackboard
 - Softboard for walls
 - 1 x television
 - 1 x video machine
- Admin equipment
 - 1 x computer
 - 1 x printer
 - 1 x fax machine
- Recreation equipment
 - 1 x trampoline
 - 1 x table tennis

- Bedding
 - 30 x sets of linen
 - 60 x Blankets

8. PARTICIPATION BY CONSUMERS AND THE COMMUNITY

8.1 PARTICIPATION BY SERVICE RECIPIENTS

- 8.1.1 The service recipients join the programs on a voluntary basis.
- 8.1.2 When the girl-child commits herself to the reintegration process (Hillbrow Drop-in Centre and/or Intombi Shelter), the multi-professional team and the service recipient draw up an individual care plan (including the reintegration strategy).
- 8.1.3 The multi-professional team and the child review the individual care plan at least every three months. The service recipient is therefore actively involved in the service delivered.
- 8.1.4 Evaluation groups are held at least once every month for the service recipients to give inputs toward the service delivery.
- 8.1.5 A representative of the service recipients also serves on the Management Committee as Youth Representative.

8.2 PARTICIPATION BY COMMUNITY REPRESENTATIVES

- 8.2.1 Community representation from the Hillbrow area has not been acquired, due to the fact that there does not seem to be a 'healthy' interest in the services that are rendered by The House. People residing in Hillbrow and the surrounding areas, seem to be either taken up in the subcultures of drugs, crime and prostitution, or on the other hand, a daily fight for survival.
- 8.2.2 On application as volunteer (see 3.5), permission is requested for a police clearance on the prospective volunteer . . . very few volunteers complete and return the volunteer application. We have come to value this process of elimination of 'unhealthy' volunteers.

9. NETWORKING WITH OTHER SERVICE PROVIDERS

Although no written working agreements have been formalized between Hillbrow Drop-in Centre and Intombi Shelter with other welfare service providers in the area which included the Department Welfare, or other sectors with a common focus in the area, the undertaking is to obtain written working agreements as soon as possible. These agreements, when finalized and signed, will be forwarded to the Department.

9.1 WELFARE SERVICE PROVIDERS IN THE SAME AREA

9.1.1 Department Welfare

Hillbrow Drop-in Centre and Intombi Shelter have a good relationship with the various departments of Welfare.

9.1.2 **Magaliesoord Drug and Alcohol Rehab**

We have a long-standing relationship with this resource and we hope to maintain mutual co-operation.

Experiences have taught us that most women and children in prostitution are also drug dependent. The first step to a life, other than that of prostitution, is admitting to the drug dependency and voluntary commitment to a drug rehabilitation facility.

Intombi Shelter cannot accommodate children with drug habits and we need the corporation of Magaliesoord in this regard. Children with drug problems first pass by Magaliesoord's four month programs before they are then placed with Kulula.

9.1.3 **17 Esselen Street, Hillbrow**

All the children entering into the Intombi Shelter programs from Hillbrow Drop-in Centre must go to 17 Esselen Street Clinic to be tested for sexually transmitted diseases.

Pre- and post test counselling for HIV is done by our counsellors, while the actual blood test is being done by 17 Esselen Street.

9.1.4 **Family Planning Clinic**

As we are doing work among young prostitutes, destitute girl children, and the general prostitution industry, it is important that we encourage contraceptives other than condoms.

9.1.5 **TB Clinic**

Due to the circumstances and environment that our women and children find them in, we take it upon ourselves to ensure that those that do have Tuberculosis take their medication as prescribed.

9.1.6 **District Surgeon**

The District Surgeon's offices are used when medical certificates are required for the women that we refer to Magaliesoord Drug and Alcohol Rehab and/or for the young girls that we refer to Kulula.

9.1.7 **Government Hospitals**

Extensive use is made of the government hospitals and facilities for all medical needs.

9.1.8 **Wits Dental Clinic**

On occasion use has been made of Wits' dental facilities, especially for the women that enter into normative society.

9.1.9 **Rau Optometry**

On occasion use has been made of Rau's optometry facilities, especially for the women that enter into normative society.

9.2 **NETWORKING WITH OTHER SECTORS WITH A COMMON FOCUS**

9.2.1 **Lerato House (PCM) - Pretoria**

Lerato House faces the same problem any other girls' shelter in the

country has, there are always children who are most difficult or impossible to place or reintegrate. We serve as a resource for this Pretoria-based shelter when they have girl-children from the Johannesburg area that needs to be reintegrated with their families. We share information and knowledge with PCM and we have also done talks and various training sessions in Pretoria in this regard.

9.2.2 **Abraham Kriel Children's' Home Nylstroom**

Although we think that we know much about working on the streets of Hillbrow, and about child prostitution, Drop-In Centres and Shelters, we need to learn a lot about running a medium term residential programs. Senior staffs at this institution make it their business to come through to us and assist where possible. We need this guidance, and we hope that this nurturing relationship will be of mutual benefit one day.

9.2.3 **Salvation Army Projects**

Children's homes

We continue to try and place of our 'difficult-to-place' girls in children's homes, especially if and when they still are very young and/or have not been exposed to the streets for a long time.

Ethembeni

The House assisted in the development of this particular project - a residential programs with skills training for women , 19 - 25, that are not equipped to enter into normative society when turning their backs on prostitution, thereby solving a great need that we experienced.

Destitute accommodation

Simmonds Street overnight shelter has been used extensively during for our women.

9.2.4 **Usindiso Women's Shelter**

The one place where many of our young women finally make up their minds about their futures . . . to continue going downhill or to make a genuine effort to leave life on the streets behind them.

9.2.5 **Ingrid McCann Women's Shelter**

Many women need a sheltered place to start from again when venturing into normative society. Destitute and abused women with children at times seek our assistance in finding them a save shelter.

9.2.6 **Bethany House**

Many women need a sheltered place to start from again when venturing into normative society. Destitute and abused women with children at times seek our assistance in finding them a save shelter.

9.2.7 **Jesse Mission**

Hillbrow, like so many inner-cities, is one of the places where mentally disadvantaged people flock to. Many of these Mental Health patients find solace and refuge at St. Magdalene Church, and receive respect, warmth and food from Hillbrow Drop-in Centre. Most these people are destitute

and the males are referred to Jesse Mission.

9.3 RESOURCES SHARED WITH OTHER SERVICE PROVIDERS

At present the premises of Hillbrow Drop-in Centre is shared with the St. Magdalene Church.

10 FINANCIAL MATTERS

10.1 BUDGET

Approved Budget for the current period is attached / or online in the archive at http://thehousegroup.org/archive/archive_budgets.htm

10.2 FINANCING RECEIVED FROM ANY OTHER GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT

None

10.3.a DETAILS OF LARGE DONOR FINANCING

Raising funds from the corporate and private sector must be one of the most difficult tasks we are faced with and one of the most time-consuming. 'Image' is not exactly what a company buys-into when supporting Hillbrow Drop-in Centre and/or Intombi Shelter. *'Plant a tree...; save the rhino's horn ...; let's play ball ...'* now that is nice and clean. What is not so clean is supporting or giving funding to run-away or throw-away girl-children, child-prostitutes, child-crack cocaine addicts, little 'whores' that deserve exactly what they get ... What do they deserve? Being beaten up, raped, trapped in a life of prostitution, crack-cocaine addiction, riddled with STD's and HIV+ before they are 16 years old?

Contributions for Hillbrow Drop-in Centre and Intombi Shelter - 1999/2000

Donor	Contribution
Gauteng Welfare	
- Programs Financing	R150 000-
- Staff Financing	R120 000-
Netherlands Embassy	R123 000-
Ithuba Trust	R 10 000-
ABI - Coca Cola	R 10 000-
TNDT	nil (Gauteng de-prioritized, TNDT lack of funding)
Nelson Mandela Children Fund	R 60 000-
Church of the East	R45 000-
Sage Foundation	R 3 500-

No Financial Support - To mention only a few (see attached rejection documentation received)

TNDT, IBM, Nestle, The Premier Group, Kagiso Trust, Interfund, AECI, Basil Read, Most Embassies, First National Bank, Absa, Anglo American, Most Churches, Most Clubs and Organizations such as Rotary and Lions.

10.3.b **SOCIETY'S VIEW IN RELATION TO FUNDING**

We have been saying for a long time that our projects are difficult to raise funds for, just as our girls are 'difficult to place' children. This statement is always met with disbelief, the truth is that most companies and organizations praise our wonderful work, but, regrettably cannot see their way clear to assist.

We've been saying that:

- There is very little compassion for our girl-children and that this particular group of children at risk is being discriminated against.
- Society continues labelling our girls as 'whores', husband-stealers, Aids-carriers, capitalistic nymphomaniacs – somehow forgetting that of our children are sometimes only 11 or 12.
- Society forgets that it is the sex-buyer that seeks out the 'favours / services' of the young prostitute, not the other way around ... she is merely a child trying to survive the onslaughts of the grown-ups, the very same people that are supposed to protect her and care for her.
- Cute babies and adults that can fend for themselves, receive more compassion and understanding than our girls – not to mention animal rights, ecology, music, sport, sponsoring social functions, buying a few beers, and the list goes on ...
- Society continues to perpetuate the abuse by not caring and by continuing to prostitute our children (I ask of the reader not to forget that the sex-buyer is a family man, in middle-upper management, in the middle-upper income group, usually well educated, well dressed, a man of social standing)

10.4 **DETAILS OF MEANS TESTING AND FEE STRUCTURE**

The services of Hillbrow Drop-in Centre and Intombi Shelter are directed toward children and young woman who do not have any income to make a contribution toward services.

10.5 **SCOPE OF FINANCING REQUESTED**

See attached budget which covers cost of Direct Service, Support Service and Capacity building, Research and enabling Service

10.5.1 **INTOMBI SHELTER**

10.5.1.1 **Direct Service &**

10.5.1.2 **Support Service &**

10.5.1.3 **Capacity building, Research and enabling Service**

- Strategies, programs and projects
- Personnel - salaries (multi-disciplinary team)
- Transport and travel
- Office (stationery, fax and telephones)
- Administration (record-keeping & reporting)
- Equipment
- Ground and buildings (percentage of fixed assets)
- Domestic (food, clothing, medical, etc.)
- Development - Staff (also team & teamwork development)

- Development - Girl-children and Youth

10.6 ENVISAGED DURATION OF FINANCING FROM THE DEPARTMENT

Programs financing would be needed from the Department as long as there is a need for the service, due to the fact that the target group consists primarily of children and the programs rendered are prevention, short- term intervention, and reintegrating.

10.7 FINANCIAL CONTROLS

The Board of Directors and Standing Committee on Finance and the auditor evaluate the effectiveness of the financial controls. Good control is administered over all the aspects of financial management. Systems in all sections have been developed to ensure good control. Receipts are issued for all moneys received and all expenditures are put to book. A registered auditor does annual auditing. The budget of the project is reflected in the annual report.

10.8 PLANS TO DEVELOP FINANCIAL INDEPENDENCE

Both Hillbrow Drop-in Centre and Intombi Shelter will not (unlike Kulula Life Skills Centre) be able to become financially independent. This is due to the target group served (children), and the fact that the programs are short-term.

11. MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN

The achievement of outcomes will be measured against the objectives of the project. (Ref 6.4 & 6.5, 10.7)

END