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| **aPROPOSAL TITLE****MY PROTECTOR** |

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| **PROPONENT(s)** |

The proponent organisation is Boys In Need International, a registered non-profit organisation that was established in February 2019 by a group of Samaritans, who recognised a need for real change in South Africa, starting where it matters most, the youth. The organisation is a multifaceted entity that was founded with the best interest of the young men and boys of South Africa at heart with the sole purpose of enriching lives and changing poor habits such as Gender-Based Violence and drug and substance abuse among others. It also focuses on saving young men from the streets and releasing them from the clutches of violence and substance abuse, thus inevitably changing the future of South Africa one boy at a time. More importantly, Bin-International also aims at creating a safe environment for young and broken minds through running educational workshops and outreach programs, and it also offers turnkey services to society therefore also bringing hope and the promise of prosperity.

Bin-International aims at offering counselling where it is required, providing funding for boys who have not been able to finalise their school careers and offers emotional support and guidance to young men who’ve lost their way. With the heightened cost of living, education and supporting basic needs, Bin-International requires the help of South African citizens, organisation, companies and other stakeholders to financially aid this endeavour, to ensure the sustainability of this youth outreach program for generations to come, fulfilling the vision of the founders and that of South African society.

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| **CONTACT INFORMATION** |

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| **SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS** |

With the Covid-19 imposed lockdown, gender-based violence cases in South Africa have increased drastically. This is because the pandemic and the lockdown have both intensified the other predicaments of GBV at large and one of the most prominent ones is poverty in households and during the first week of the lockdown 2,300 cases were reported (Africa Check, 2020). The number of complaints against GBV to the police between January 2020 upto 31 March 2020 stands at 15,924. However, it is also of key significance to note that even before the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic the number of the reported GBV cases in South Africa was already soaring high as it was found out that 60,000 women and children are victims of GBV in South Africa in a study that was conducted by the World Health Organisation. Research has also proved that three women die at the hands of their intimate partners in South Africa.

*“It is a common cause that the statistics around sexual offences, as is the case with other categories of crime, are subject to questions of accuracy and reliability”* writes Tamara Mathebula. According to the South African annual crime statistics for 2018/2019, the police are losing the battle against GBV as total sexual offences increased by 4.6% with the sub-category of sexual assault increasing by 9.6%. They also revealed that an average of 113.9 rapes is reported everyday which showed a 3.9% increase and murder and sexual offences against children have both increased by 2.9% and 3.8% respectively. They further showed that 69.8% of all sexual offences are committed against women. Orlando East School was the centre of national concern after allegations of sexual assault were made by over 80 female pupils against a patroller at the school. Soweto, along with other socially and demographically similar areas of Johannesburg including Alexandra have been chosen by our organisation for conducting the workshops as they were identified as the areas that need most of the assistance.

This has facilitated our organisation to conduct baseline surveys, researches and investigations in a bid to determine the core cause for this issue and we have discovered that it is mainly as a result of socialisation. Results have shown that the sphere of influence for most men in South Africa is usually at taverns and at their work places hence since human beings learn through observations and socialisation, there is need to educate men on this issue from the grassroots. Results from a study by the Centre for the Study of Reconciliation in 2017 revealed that between 25 and 40% of the women who participated in the study experienced physical or sexual violence. Additionally, the femicide levels in South Africa have also proven to be five times higher than the global average.

Of paramount essence also is the fact that, from the research we conducted, we also found out that poverty and hunger have also been other causes of GBV and has led to most men ignore the responsibility of being the protectors of their families. Research findings from almost all developing countries reveal that most of the recorded GBV cases are as a result of hunger and poverty and South Africa being one means that it is not immune from the same problem which ultimately leads to severe levels of stress and depression on the men’s part who are the bread winners in most of the families. This leads to most men having hot tempers since they cannot provide for their families and any little intimidation from their spouses ultimately leads to GBV. The stress and depression also ultimately leads the men to resort to alcohol, substance and drug abuse at taverns in a bid to escape reality and through socialisation at taverns they encourage each other to beat their wives as they claim that it is the best way to acquire respect and honour from their spouses. It is also a well known fact that drugs and alcohol also lead to men losing their temper and control of themselves hence also leading to GBV. In 2012, South Africa was also labelled as the ‘rape capital of the world’ and a research by the South African Medical Research Council showed that 73% of the 1,700 men they had interviewed had raped before the age of 20 and less than 1% of the rapes that occur are reported to the police.

In addition, traditionally, the patriarchal African culture can also be considered to have played a part in the creation of this problem, but the fact also still remains the same that socialisation in taverns and at work places for those who do not drink beer is the major cause of gender-based violence as such ideas which promote GBV are passed in these places. According to Mary Makgaba, the CEO of POWA (People Opposing Women Abuse) in August 2020, they have played a role in providing victim support services, giving women more rights, legally representing them and assisting them. However, she also later outlined that people opposing women abuse want action from the government and accountability. In addition to the aforementioned fact on patriarchy, it has also become a common belief in some of the families that GBV is a normal act as most of the men that are now the heads of their own families grew up witnessing GBV from their parents and no one would openly rebuke the act to them.

Statistically, from the results that were provided by, in Soweto the published cases of GBV in are . This shows that there is a large number of GBV cases recorded in Soweto which also accounts for the high number of recorded cases in South Africa. In Alex the published cases are . Also consequently the published cases of GBV in Johannesburg CBD are

With this in mind, it is clear that even though legislation and penalties have been set nationally and internationally by most organisations, they have focused on providing assistance to the victims of gender-based violence, but not much emphasis and focus has been done in terms of educating the perpetrators. Therefore, the purpose of these campaigns is to educate men on what GBV is and its ills, promoting gender equality by shunning the view that women are weaker than men and to also remind men that they are the protectors of their families and need to take a leading role in that regard rather than abusing women and children in homes.

Many previously held campaigns in the past and those that are still being done to this day mainly focuses on raising awareness on how gender-based violence issues can be reported, but however, they lack the core element of providing education to men on what GBV is and how and why they have to stop this act.

Therefore, against this background Boys In Need International has seen it prudent to embark on interventions that aim to reduce incidents of GBV in Soweto, Alex and Johannesburg CBD as these areas are some of the most prominent places where GBV prevails in South Africa. We also aim at providing support to the victims of GBV in these areas. Capacity building training, establishment of Victim Friendly Centres and Support groups are some of the key activities we aim to conduct to meet our goal. We also aim to reduce precipitating causes of GBV like poverty and hunger through providing households with food hampers and essentials and that also leads to the manufacture of face masks. Lastly, we aim to provide households reached with COVID-19 PPE materials. Such interventions shall ensure that the targeted communities are able to adapt and be resilient to the effects of COVID-19 and also be resilient to GBV and its effects as well.

**Key Objectives**

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| **Overall Development Objective**: To provide educational awareness on GBV to 20 000 people in Soweto, Johannesburg CBD and Alex by November 2021 with men being the most targeted. |
| **Outcomes:**- Creation of a more responsible generation of men whose main interest is protecting women than harming them.- Reduced cases of GBV at household and community levels- A higher level of awareness on GBV and its implications in the targeted communities.- Improved psychological and social support to victims of GBV- Creation of a group of people that will pass knowledge on the implications of GBV to their peers |
| **Output 1:** Establishment of 3 Counselling and Support Community Centres for men on issues to do with GBV in Soweto, Alex and Johannesburg CBD. |
| **Output 2:**250 trained in GBV prevention and support  |
| **Output 3:** 20 000 people provided with skills and knowledge on GBV  |
| **Development Objective 1:** To provide support to 10 000 people and reduce hunger (poverty) induced cases of GBV in Soweto, Alex and Johannesburg CBD by November 2021. |
| **Outcomes:**-Reduction of hunger and poverty inflicted stress and depression on men which can lead to GBV - Improved household nutritional status - 50% increase in the number of meals each individual has per day- 40% reduction in hunger induced cases of GBV  |
| **Output 1:** 5 000 households provided with food hampers  |
| **Output 2:** 10 000 indirect beneficiaries reached  |
| **Development Objective 2:** To reduce the number of Covid-19 induced cases of GBV in Soweto, Alex and Johannesburg CBD by November 2021 through the distribution of PPE materials and information dissemination to 20 000 people |
| **Outcomes:*** 50% reduction of Covid-19 induced cases of GBV
* 30% reduction in the spread of COVID-19
* Improved awareness about COVID-19 and its effects
* Cascading of information to a wider population
* Better COVID-19 prevention methods adopted
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| **Output 1:** 1000 COVID-19 PPE materials distributed to 1000 beneficiaries |

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| **PURPOSE**  |

GBV has been a serious issue affecting most people in South Africa for decades as a result of the several aforementioned factors and with the outbreak of COVID-19 which has been a rare black swan that has brought with it an extreme impact to the world and the life of people everywhere. In South Africa as aforementioned the effects are catastrophic in all spheres which include economically, politically and socially. Both men and women have been adversely affected by this pandemic and it has also worsened the other traditional causes of GBV. With this in mind, there is need to address both the traditional (well known) causes and the Covid-19 induced causes of GBV The effects have also trickle downed to other members of the family or society particularly children. With a grant from……………., we seek to address the following problems causing GBV in Soweto, Johannesburg CBD and Alex.

1. Education and Promotions against GBV- research has also shown that most men have continued to commit GBV as they lack adequate information on the implications of GBV. With the proposed grant, we also aim at educating men from the traditional mindset of looking at GBV as a normal and acceptable act. The education and awareness process will firstly take place in taverns and at workplaces and to make it interesting, some promotions such as awarding t-shirts and caps on awareness against GBV will also be done. This is because the caps and masks will also be important in educating other people in the different societies. We will also take advantage of the Covid-19 pandemic in reducing GBV by designing facemasks with messages against GBV printed on them. We will conduct the educational activities in different taverns and work spaces in Soweto, Alex and Johannesburg. We also aim at establishing 3 Counselling and Support Community Centres for men on issues to do with GBV in Soweto, Alex and Johannesburg CBD.

2. Poverty/ Hunger and GBV- As highlighted before, poverty carries some of the men’s face in South Africa. It gets worse with responsibility and age and we have found out that the married are facing a lot of challenges such as stress and depression on how they can fully provide for their families due to the implications of the lockdown and Covid-19. The economy has been melting down and some of the men have dwindling or no income at all. This leaves them relying on hand-outs. Being a breadwinner and poor means, they are also more vulnerable to Covid-19 and its effects. Baseline research has showed that 56% cased of GBV are a result of poverty. Therefore, against this background in our quest to educate and assist the perpetrators of GBV we aim at providing small food hampers for this vulnerable group. This shall be a continuation and upscale of our existing interventions in this field. The men are also part of our definition of ‘vulnerability’ in the COVID-19 context and therefore they shall be assisted through this project. Through this project we intend to empower men by giving them hope on how they can protect their families in this crisis and even after its long gone rather than harming them.

3. SRHR and GBV- Sexual Reproductive Health is also of key essence in addressing the issue of GBV in South Africa. Due to limited movement, women have been finding it difficult to get their sanitary needs. Poverty also carries a woman face in South Africa and baseline survey reports we carried out revealed that 45% of women in South Africa have found themselves not working and unable to buy their own sanitary needs consistently. The decline of the informal sector of the economy has technically incapacitated the ability of women to provide for themselves and their families. Resultantly, this has led increased dependency on men a situation which has also significantly increased their vulnerability and led to the rise of GBV. With this grant, we will procure sanitary pads and equally distribute them to needy women in Soweto, Alex and Johannesburg CBD.

4. Covid-19 and Gender Based Violence- In as far as gender-based violence is now on both sides. However, we acknowledge that, there are more women suffering from gender-based violence than men. Women in the townships or high-density areas have mostly been victims to domestic violence as discovered/reported from the police stations in these areas since the lockdown began. Reports by SAPS indicate a 60% increase in GBV cases since the lockdown began with 90% indicating that women were the victims. Lockdowns and confinement with the perpetrator have made it difficult for victims to access assistance of any kind. Our presence and visits as a supporting organisation will help identify those in need of assistance. We want to provide support to existing community victim friendly platforms and establish support groups that protect and give support to people affected by GBV.

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| **INNOVATION, TRANSFORMATION, IMPACT** |

The projects’ approach shall be holistic as it shall aim to ensure that men in different communities are educated about GBV, COVID-19 prevention and support to those affected and alleviate poverty and hunger. In this context the project shall provide an all-round development for the communities. The support and establishment of victim friendly support centres and supporters shall create a platform where those affected by GBV shall have an opportunity to get assistance in the form of counselling and psycho-social support. Through education and addressing the possible causes of GBV at household level we anticipate a 40% reduction in cases of GBV. It is anticipated that the project shall lead to better food security in communities and significant improvement in livelihoods. Through this project we anticipate communities to be more adaptive and resilient to the effects of COVID-19 and other stresses and shocks that are associated with the pandemic. Capacity building training sessions shall be periodically conducted which shall aim to capacitate communities with the tools and knowledge of GBV.

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| **OUTCOMES**  |

1. Increased efficiency by 60% by the police and social welfare department in responding and supporting victims of GBV. This to be achieved through the development of a code word proactive system which can be used by victims alerting police when in need of help. For example, a victim can phone even in the presence of the perpetrator asking for a “red mask” to mean help without alerting the perpetrator. This will be augmented by support teams in form of organisations like ours.
2. 70% reduction in cases of GBV at household and community level
3. Increased continuity of medical, economic and psychosocial help to women in our area of operation as the prioritization of these issues is critical.
4. Reduce poverty induced cases of GBV.
5. Reduce by 50% gender-specific impacts of COVID-19 induced food insecurity and malnutrition on women and children in our area of operation.
6. Enhanced sexual reproductive health lifestyles among women through improved access to sanitary pads.
7. Empowerment of men against GBV.
8. Chances of being infected with COVID-19 reduced by 70% through the distribution of COVID-19 Personal Protective Equipment and information dissemination.

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| **SUSTAINABILITY**  |

For continuity, we intend to have the police’s victim friendly unit strengthened and proactively communicating with victims. We intend to have the victims know each other, giving support to each other after the grant is finished. In this regard we intend to establish/support existing community action groups or clubs that will provide a platform for continued community engagement and support. We believe that, people are the greatest resource one can have. We value relationships among people. Those connections will be valuable and will be used to solve other economic or gender problems to be encountered. The exit strategy of the project shall involve handing over the management and implementation of the project to responsible government stakeholders like the department of social welfare and community support groups. These stakeholders shall receive capacity building training so as to ensure effective implementation of the project after our intervention.

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| **ACTIVITIES/ OUTPUTS** |

**Activities to be undertaken**

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| **Activity**  | **Key Output(s)** |
| Training of Team Leaders | 10x CB workshops conducted, 250 trained in GBV prevention and support concepts  |
| Engaging with the police in Soweto, Alex and Johannesburg CBD  | Police clearance, support, backup and security at the ‘My Protector’ workshops |
| Engaging with the local authorities | Local governance authorities support of the ‘My Protector’ project |
| Organising with tavern owners  | Appropriate venue provision for the conducting the ‘My Protector’ workshops |
| Organising with company managers | Acquiring of another appropriate venue for conducting the ‘My Protector’ workshops  |
| Organising with School heads | Acquiring of another appropriate venue and support in conducting the ‘My Protector’ project and also for educating young boys and men. |
| Engaging with churches and other social organisations | Acquiring of another appropriate venue and support that is essential in conducting the ‘My Protector’ project |
| Engaging with media and publicity organisations | Spread of news about the ‘My Protector’ movement on different platforms meaning reaching out to more people and areas in South Africa and all over the world |
| Community sensitisation meetings  | 10x Meetings conducted, 500 reached  |
| Establishment/Support of victim friendly centres and support groups  | 10x VFC and support groups supported or established with 1000 direct beneficiaries |
| Distribution of Food Hampers at household levels  | 100 households directly supported with food hampers. 500 indirect beneficiaries. Community gardens established and supported, 1000 direct beneficiaries and 5000 indirect beneficiaries |
| Distribution of COVID-19 PPE materials  | 1000x COVID-19 materials distributed. 1000 direct beneficiaries |
| Fundraising dinner  | Awarding of certificates of attendance and appreciation to all the stakeholders and organisations that would have participated in the project and conducting discussions on other strategies that can be implemented to mitigate GBV |

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| **TECHNICAL AND FIDUCIARY CAPACITY OF PROPONENT** |

Bin-International is endowed with skilled personnel that have a track record of implementing community development activities in the realms of GBV, supporting livelihoods, food security and poverty eradication. The workforce to work on the project shall be 15. The organisation has been implementing some tenants of the project which makes it easier to upscale this project upon receiving the grant. On Financial management, the organisation is guided by a financial policy adopted by the Board of Trustees and uses the double entry system and financial packages like Pastel to record financial entries. For procurement the procedure is that purchases over 5000 Rand will be required to undergo a competitive bid/tender procedure and The Finance Manager is responsible for ensuring that all conditions and specifications of a contract, bid, or order have been satisfactorily fulfilled and is responsible for timely follow-up of these purchases. On reporting procedures and standards Field, Project and M&E officers will produce field activity report, monthly and quarterly reports which will be shared with key stakeholders of the project and the donor. Project Managers compile quarterly and annual reports of the projects under their supervision while the Executive Director compiles the overall project annual and end of project evaluation reports respectively. The Finance Manager and Officers are responsible for compiling weekly, monthly, quarterly and annual financial reports that shall be shared with the donor.

**Monitoring and Evaluation Logical Framework Matrix**

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| **Planned Activities**  | **Process Indicators**  | **Input** | **Output**  | **Outcomes**  | **Impact**  | **Means of Verification**  |
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| **BUDGET****See attachment** |