

kidscare

THUISZORG VOOR WEESKINDEREN IN KENIA



Beste donateurs,

De informatie avond van KidsCare in juni is goed bezocht. We waren die avond te gast bij de Sint Vincentiusvereniging in Den Haag. De hoofdrol op deze avond was voor Roosmarijn. Vol enthousiasme vertelde zij over haar Kenia ervaringen in de laatste zes maanden. Zij liet er geen twijfel over bestaan dat KidsCare in Kenia echt het verschil maakt voor veel hulpbehoevende kinderen. Uit de zaal kwamen veel vragen en met een enthousiast applaus werd Roosmarijn bedankt voor al haar inspirerende woorden. Roos is inmiddels weer aan het werk in Kenia en heeft de complimenten uit Holland gedeeld met de Keniaanse KidsCare staf.

De bouw van het Regiocentrum gaat sneller dan verwacht. De kantoren kunnen al spoedig in gebruik genomen worden en ook kan de eerste koe worden gehuisvest in de nieuwe boerderij. De Farmmanager is ook al gestart en heeft gezorgd voor de beplanting van veevoeder en zo'n 3000 jonge boompjes. De hoogste prioriteit in het Regiocenter is het concreet op gang brengen van de programma's voor onze vier doelgroepen:

- weeskinderen
- kinderen met een handicap
- Aids/Hiv positieve kinderen
- jonge moeders

Een stevige klus, maar de hoofdlijnen ervan zijn al uitgezet.

De dorpsgerichte aanpak gaat dankzij de inzet van gekwalificeerde sociaal werkers heel voorspoedig. KidsCare is actief in 15 dorpen met in totaal 75 huishoudens en zo'n 375 kinderen. Hierna volgt een indringend verslag met een korte beschrijving van de 5 armste huishoudens uit het dorp waar KidsCare in juni is gestart. Het verslag is gemaakt door Ali Mwaziro, onze directeur. We hebben het niet vertaald. In elke taal blijft het immers 'onbegrijpelijk' dat dit zo kan bestaan. KidsCare gaat ze dankzij jullie steun helpen om een acceptabel bestaan op te bouwen.

Gerard en Lisette

THE 5 SELECTED HOUSEHOLDS IN SHIUM COMMUNITY IN KENYA.

Shium is a poor village of approximately 250 households of which 95% of the adult population does not have formal employment. They entirely depend of subsistence farming to cater for food. A few people have cash crops in their farms like cashew nuts, mangoes and coconuts. These does not rise enough revenue to cater for their day to day expenditures. Some children do not attend school for they either work to get food or just roam around the

FEITEN & ACTUEEL

Samen met Wilde Ganzen hebben we al voldoende geld naar Kenia gestuurd om fase 1 en 2 van het Regiocenter te bouwen.

Daarmee kunnen we maar net de bouwmanager bijhouden. Zij gaat echt vol gas en levert (zoals gerapporteerd) een geweldige kwaliteit

Nog circa 50.000 euro is nodig om ook fase 3 (trainingslokalen en gastenverblijf te kunnen bouwen.

Roosmarijn is weer terug in Kenia. De KidsCare staf was heel blij om haar weer in hun midden te hebben. Er is echt een hoop werk te doen.

In Nederland gaan we door met fondswerving. Uw ideeën over de fondswerving voor KidsCare zijn van harte welkom.

Wilt u doneren dan kunt u dat doen op rekening nummer 5921007 t.n.v. KidsCare Kenia, te Den Haag.

village. There is a primary school in the village. Most of the children who go to the school do not attend regularly.

KidsCare interviewed 15 households with the help of the village chairman after being told that these were the worse homesteads but it was still different to bring out a clear measure of the situations because all looked more than worse.

SITUATIONS IN THE FIVE HOUSEHOLDS.

1. AMVULA

She is a lady of 40 years of age and she has five children. All the children are not going to school. Her husband died some years ago. She can not afford to take the children to school. The children are not healthy either. They are infected by jiggers which have destroyed their feet. They have never been in shoes before. The children have not been taking for clinic. They do not use mosquito nets. They borrowed a piece of land where they have put a small house. They have two sleeping rooms with no kitchen or toilet. They get maximum of two meals a day and sometimes one. They eat maize meal with wild vegetables. They fetch unclean water from water ponds some two hundred meters away from the homestead. The place they sleep is untidy and no beds nor beddings. The lady has never been tested for HIV.

2. BAKA

She is approximately 45 years of age not married and she has five children. She has never been to school. Every child has a different father and her last born of 6 years is disable. The child cannot talk, walk or do anything for himself. The mother works in her small shamba to grow food crops. She has a small house sharing with all the children. Only two of the children were going to school and not regularly and the other two have not been to school. The mother could not afford to take the children to school. Those who go to school sometimes are forced by circumstances to work in other people farms to buy their own school uniform and pay school levies. The mother is not healthy. She is HIV positive and she takes drugs (ARVs). She is oftenly sick. Sometimes she goes without the drugs because she can not pay for her transport to the hospital. She does not have decent beds and beddings. They do not use mosquito nets. She takes at least two meals a day but sometimes none. She has no kitchen in the house so she cooks near where the children sleep. No latrine and the children do not look healthy too.

3. CHANGA

Changa is a 58 years old lady and she is a widow. She has 4 children of her own. The husband died in 2012 on throat infection. All the children do not go to school. She survives in a small muddy house of two rooms with her children. All the children are below 18 years of age. They only afford at least two meals a day. The woman has not been tested for HIV. They do not have either kitchen or toilet. They sleep on rafts made of sticks and no bedding. The home surrounding is bushy and the compound is very untidy. The water they use is not clean. Changa doesn't get support from the other members of the community because they are also generally poor.

4. MATI

Mati is a young lady of 20 years of age. Both of her parents died in 2012 due to HIV/AIDS. Mati takes care of her five siblings who are all below 18 years of age. The father was working as a caretaker of a farm which was later sold and Mati and her siblings had to seek refuge elsewhere. All her siblings and also including herself dropped out of school. They leave in a makeshift house near the village centre. Mati was

once tested for HIV/AIDS and she was negative. They do not have their own piece of land to build there house. The young lady is now pregnant and soon she will have a baby. The boyfriend is not supporting her because he run away to other area when he discovered the girls was pregnant. She has to find food for herself and her siblings. The home surrounding looks untidy and they do not have a kitchen or a toilet.

5. NAMISI

Namisi is a woman aged 28 years old. She is a mother of one son and two daughters. Her husband died while she was three months pregnant of the last born. The husband died of HIV/AIDS and unfortunately Namisi is also infected. The last born, a girl of 4 years is also infected. The mother and her child both take ARV drugs. The health is not good and they suffer from malaria and other opportunistic diseases. They have a challenge in getting adequate food for the sick and the other children. She sometime can not access the drugs because of travel expenses to the hospital. The other two children are not going to school, they assist their mother at home or sometimes work to raise money for food. They family has their own small house constructed from grass and they have neither kitchen nor toilet. Its very challenging being HIV positive and not having good diet. They are also weak to work for themselves. This makes even the children more vulnerable in trying to cope with the day to day life.

CONCLUSION

Shium is a poor village. There is no factory or big firm where people can work. The adults have not received formal education. Very few people went to school. The middle generation attended to at least primary school level. Most big boys make charcoal to sell and earn money while some cultivate their own land or hired to do that for other people. Without equipping the young children with education, the village will remain poor for many years. Sensitization of the community on health issues is important. The trend of HIV/AIDS is worrying. Many young girls engage on pre-marital activities either by exploitation or as a way of sustaining themselves. In selecting the households, even those which were left out were needy. It was only that we had to pick five out of the list.

Report compiled by;

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