



VOLUNTEER MANUAL

Project Farm 'Welbeloond'

Youth for Christ
4 Stella Road
Montague Gardens
Cape Town

Introduction

This manual is meant for international volunteers and interns of Youth for Christ Cape Town. It contains a description of the Farm 'Welbeloond', of the living conditions of the people, the relationships between parents and children and the behaviour and characteristics of the children. There is also information about the project that Youth for Christ has for the community: the goals, the kids club program, teenage club program, crèche program and ideas for these clubs.

International volunteers and interns can read this manual to acquaint themselves with the necessary information before they start working on the program at the Farm. They can also use this information when thinking of new activities, bible story themes or life skills for the kids club, teenage club or crèche. It's important that the volunteers all have the same goals and ideas, so they can work together.

The information in this manual is a summary of the research we have done at the Farm. For more information, see the document on the research at the Farm.

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Description of the Farm

The description of the Farm is subdivided into the living conditions at the Farm, the relationship between parents and children, and the behaviour and characteristics of the children. The information is based on interviews with volunteers of YfC, teachers from Vissershok Primary School, Bonita from the organization TLC and Trudy from the organization Stichting vir der Bemagtiging Afrikaans (SBA). TLC visits the Farm every Friday, they give food, clothes, and toiletries, and do activities. Trudy from SBA gives life skills lessons to farm workers in Cape Town. She teaches the parents on the Farm one hour per week. We also interviewed 10 parents from the Farm; 6 women and 4 men and we interviewed 25 children there between the ages of 7 and 17.

The living conditions at the Farm

Finances and materials

The people at the Farm live in very poor conditions. They are not the owners of the houses where they live in; they have got it from the farmer. The farmer lives in a big house at a distance of about 100 meters. Around 70 people live in just 11 houses with two rooms and a few shacks. A lot of the houses show neglect, they look old and are dirty inside sometimes. Houses with electricity have televisions and stereos in most cases. The houses, electricity and running water are paid for by the farmer.

Work

All the fathers work at the Farm. It is not clear what they get paid, it is probably the minimum wage. The farm workers used to get paid in wine, something that was common in the past on wine farms but that is forbidden now. Trudy, from SBA has contact with the farmer. She told us that the farmer brings the fathers to the shop every week, so he can keep an eye on them that they don't spend all their money on alcohol. Also some of the mothers work at the Farm. The mothers work only in the main season and help with picking grapes. These grapes go to the factory at the other side of the road, where they make wine from it. A few mothers work at other places as well, like Vissershok Primary School or clean the house of the farmer. Most of them take care of their households.

Education

All children from age 6-12 go to Vissershok Primary School. Some of them answered in the interviews that they don't go to school every day, but from time to time. After Vissershok, some of the teenagers go to the high school in DuNoon, but don't usually stay to finish it. The parents are not very educated either and most of them didn't go high school, or finished it.

The farm workers (the fathers and some mothers) get life skill lessons at the Farm during the winter months, from May till October. The organization SBA organizes these lessons of one hour a week; where subjects like budget, success, alcohol and abuse are discussed.

Religion

Colored people have a religious culture. The church is very important for them. They take a bath and put on nice clothes before going to the service. In the church they are hospitable to outsiders and there is a choir made up of people from the Farm. There are two services a week, one on Wednesday evening and the other on Sunday morning.

Health and hygiene

The health of the children at the Farm is not very good. Many children are often ill, have pains in different places and are tired. Many children have running noses and bad coughs. Their scars heal very slowly. This means that the children have little resistance to disease.

There is a lack of healthy food at the Farm, something that has a big influence on resistance. Twelve of the 25 children we interviewed, answered that they are often hungry. Fortunately the children get a meal once a day at Vissershok and the organization TLC visits the Farm to feed the children every Friday.

There is a lack of hygiene at the Farm. Children wear dirty clothes and smell badly. There is a lot of rubbish all over the place; the children just throw it away on the ground and the parents throw it at the refuse dump. There are also a lot of dogs (around 15), running around.

Many of the children walk without shoes, while sharp objects lay all over the ground. Wounds, scars or very infectious skin diseases are not covered with plasters or anything else. When people at the Farm are ill, they can go to a hospital. But not all of them can buy medicines, because it is expensive.

Community life

One of the most important things for colored people is community and relationships. Most of the parents said in the interviews that togetherness is the thing that they like most at the Farm. A lot of the women sit in groups to take care of babies and talk to each other. They buy groceries together at DuNoon. Men have lunch together and play games when they have finished work. The activities that unite the people at the Farm are the boys' soccer team, the church, and the choir of the church. They all like parties, music and alcoholic drinks.

The relationship between parents and children

The families at the Farm are complicated. There are mothers who have children with different fathers, so a lot of children are half brothers and sisters. Most of the people at the Farm are related to each other. The mothers, fathers and children live together in a house, and sometimes there are also other family members living there.

Involvement of the parents

The children at the Farm are neglected. Neglect means that the parent or caregiver fails in providing adequately for various needs, including physical (food, clothing, or hygiene) or emotional (nurturing or affection). Both physical and emotional neglect are present at the Farm.

Physical neglect

The people do not have enough money for food and basic needs. They spend a lot of their money on wine and beer. According to Trudy from SBA, the people only think about today and not about tomorrow. The clothes the children wear are dirty and torn apart most of the time. The children don't smell very nice, even though the parents say that they wash themselves every day or at least a couple of days per week. Some little children walk around naked. Most of the children do not wear shoes while playing, even though there are a lot of sharp objects like glass or tin lying on the ground. The children pee and poo in the grass, don't use toilet paper, and don't wash their hands. There is a lack of hygiene.

Emotional neglect

From what we have observed and have heard from the teachers from Vissershok Primary School, it seems like there is not much involvement of the parents in the lives of their children. Trudy from SBA thinks that all the children are neglected. At first, babies are seen as fun. They get good clothes and things, but later when they become older, the children have to care for themselves. The children usually play around the house and we didn't see many mothers keeping an eye on their own children or paying attention to them. The children take care of each other; the older children are watching over the younger ones. Often you see children carrying little babies around, but they don't always handle them very gently. It seems like the parents don't really care about that. What we

also have seen is that the children have to help their parents a lot in the household. They have to do things in the household that we think should not be their task. Even though it looks like the parents do not give much attention to their children, in the interviews we had with them, they said that they do help their children, care for them and play together.

Development/education

The children have a slow educational development and the parents are also not very educated. Most of the parents have only done primary school; only a few of them went to high school. Of those who went to high school, not all of them finished it. Because of this lack of education, we think the parents can not teach their children very well or help them with homework.

The parents only find primary school important for their children. Most of them think high school, and especially any further study, is not important. Because of this, the children are not very stimulated by their parents to learn and to study. The future prospect for the children is to work at the Farm too and for the girls to have babies. It is very difficult to get out of that cycle and it seems like they are stuck there.

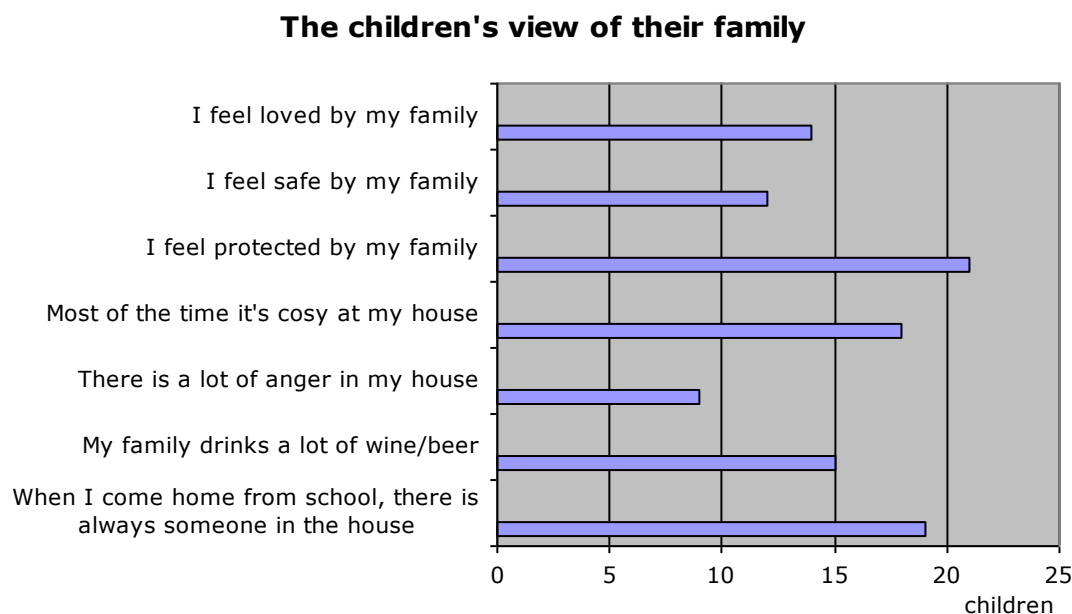
Even though it seems almost impossible to change those habits, the parents still want something for their children. In response to the question about what their biggest wish was for their children, most of the parents told us that they wish their children could study, get a good job and become somebody. If they would have more money, they mostly want to spend it on their children's future and their children's needs. Still, there is no money for it and it seems like the people also don't have any perseverance or hope to actually realize those wishes.

In response to the question about what they worried about when they looked at their children, all the parents answered that they were afraid that they would get involved with drugs. That is their biggest fear. Other answers about what they were afraid of were that their children would get involved in stealing and that the girls would get pregnant very young.

Safety

When we interviewed the children (see figure 1), half of the 25 children said that they felt safe with their family. To another question regarding how they felt 21 children said that they often felt unsafe. Examples of answers about what made them feel unsafe were: "When my parents have a fight", "When my mum or brother hit me", "When my mum hits my and my dad yells at me", "When my mum shouts at me" and "When people touch me". Because of the results of the interviews we think there is a lot of (domestic) violence and (sexual) abuse at the Farm that makes the children feel unsafe.

Figure 1.



According to Trudy from SBA, men hit their wives. A woman is no more than a piece of property to the man and has to listen to her husband. This violence is something which the children see and it influences them. We have seen and heard from other volunteers, teachers from Vissershok Primary School, and Trudy, that the parents not only hit each other, but also hit their children. It seems acceptable in their culture to hit children when you want to correct them. Even at Vissershok they hit the children. That makes it difficult to find out which child is abused and which child is getting physical correction. But when we look at the answers from the interviews of the children about how they get punished, it doesn't seem like physical correction anymore, but serious child abuse (see figure 2).

Physical and emotional abuse

Physical abuse is physical aggression directed at a child by an adult. It can involve striking, kicking, burning, choking or shaking a child. The children at the Farm also get hit and get kicked by their parents (see figure 2).

Another kind of abuse is emotional abuse. Emotional abuse involves the willful infliction of mental or emotional anguish by threat, humiliation, or other verbal and non-verbal conduct. Most of the parents at the Farm are used to shouting at the children when they correct them. The children told us in the interviews that their parents yell and swear at them (see figure 2). Other answers from the children about how they get punished were: "They hit me with a belt", "I get no food", "She bites me in the dark", "I have to sleep outside". And only one other kind of answer: "She talks with me".

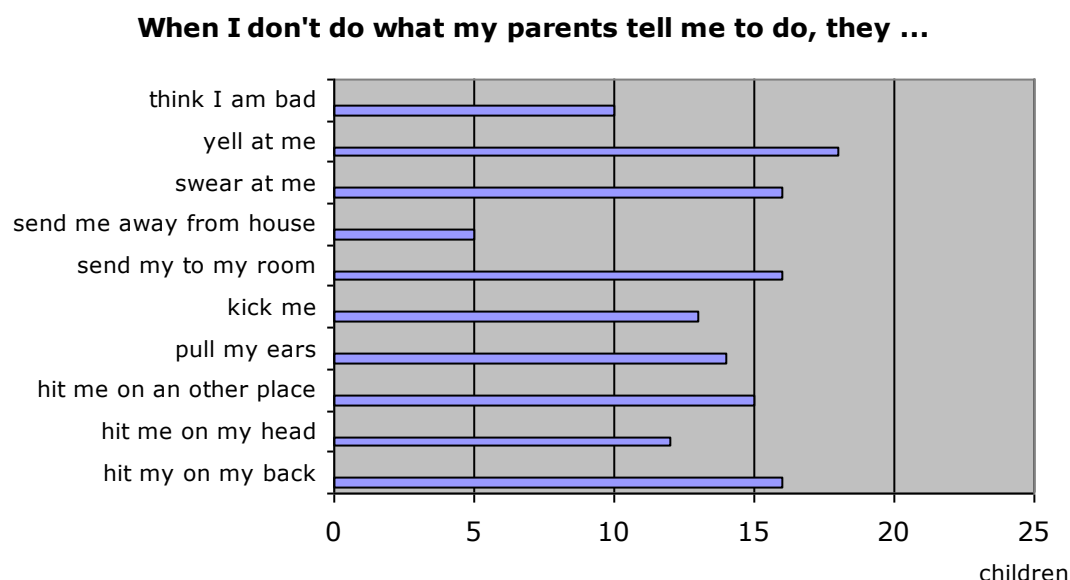


Figure 2.

Alcohol abuse

What we have seen and heard from other volunteers, teachers from Vissershok, TLC and SBA, is that there is a lot of alcohol abuse at the Farm. The parents are drunk a lot, especially at weekends. That's why they become aggressive easily, lose control over themselves and don't know what they are doing anymore. We have seen some children severely punished by drunk parents for nothing. According to Trudy from SBA, some men fight by slamming a bottle on the ground so it breaks and then hit each other with that broken bottle.

When we asked the parents in the interview whether they spend their money on alcohol, they all started giggling and answered with a yes. It seems like they were embarrassed about it because they know that it is not the right thing to do. We asked the children also about the drinking habits of their parents, and 15 of the 25 children said that they drink a lot of beer and wine.

Sexual abuse

According to Trudy from SBA the children do not get information about sexuality, but they do see it. The houses are small and there are only two rooms, so they all sleep at least in the same bedroom, probably also in the same bed. They probably see their parents having sex with each other or with other people. They do not talk about it, but they definitely know what happens.

We also need to keep in mind the possibility of sexual abuse to the children. Child sexual abuse is any sexual act between an adult and a child, including penetration, fondling and exposure to adult sexuality and violations of privacy. There is no proof this happens, but the way some men want to touch female volunteers and other women, the young age that girls are getting pregnant at the Farm, and the statistics of sexual abuse in South-Africa make us consider the possibility. Trudy from SBA is sure that it happens: "People will deny it when you ask whether it happens, as in all cultures people know that it is wrong, but it goes on. And when they are drunk, they don't know what they are doing."

In the interviews with the older children (age 11-17) there were a few questions about sexuality and safety. Not all the children filled in these questions. Perhaps they did not want to say it because they felt embarrassed about it, or they just did not understand the questions. The children, who did answer these questions, told that they already had sex with a boyfriend or girlfriend (3), with family members (3) or other people (3). Other answers the children gave about sexuality were: "sexually I have been hurt" (3), "I don't feel sexually safe in my house" (2), "I don't feel sexually safe at the Farm" (3), "I don't feel sexually safe in my school" (5), and "I know people who have been raped" (5). We do not have a clear view about this part of their lives because few children filled in the questions about sexuality. Besides that, we think the answers are not very trustworthy because there were also answers that contradict each other.

Characteristics and behaviour of the children

Problems in the development

All the children of the Farm go to Visserhok Primary School when they are six years old. When they finished primary school some go to work, some go on to high school. At Visserhok Primary School most children are from farms and the township DuNoon. According to the teachers from Visserhok, there is a big gap between learners from the Farm 'Welbeloond' and children from other farms or the children of DuNoon. The children of the Farm do not develop properly, and they all experience learning problems. This includes difficulty in understanding instructions, having reading problems and showing little interest in what they are being taught.

A reason for this slow development can be that the children of the farm 'Welbeloond' have little knowledge of every day things happening around them. There's lack of resources, radio and television and they are stuck at the Farm. They do not see many other parts of the world and only know the area where they live, the Farm, Visserhok School and the township DuNoon where they do their shopping.

Slow development could also be caused by the fact that the parents work long hours and the children are on their own most of the time. They get very little attention from their parents. Most of the parents are not well educated because they only have gone through primary school, so they can not help and stimulate their children very well in learning and doing homework.

Another reason for their slow development can be problems during pregnancy. The mothers do not change their habits, they do not stop drinking and smoking when they are pregnant. That is why a lot of children have, Fetal Alcohol Syndrome (FAS). These children do not develop properly and have brain damage.

The children also grow up under circumstances of alcohol and drug abuse, rape, sexual abuse, domestic violence and malnutrition. They don't get enough healthy food, so their biological development is slower. These adverse conditions effect the children's concentration and performance at school.

Social problems

The teachers from Vissershok Primary School told us that the children of the Farm not only have a slow development, but also have social problems. They lack confidence. They can be good mannered, but most of the time they do not listen well in the classroom. The boys can show extreme aggressiveness, fighting, swearing, and naughty behavior. Some of the parents also find their children hard to raise. They think their children don't listen very well and are disobedient and naughty.

Some of the children, especially girls, are self-conscious and timid. A teacher at school said that it is really important to convince them they are precious, and should be proud of themselves and believe in themselves. The parents told Trudy from SBA that they see themselves as losers because they are farm workers and are poor. It seems like these people have given up and have no hope. This vision of the parents can also have an effect on their children's self-image.

Because of these ideas concerning the self image of the children, we questioned the children (25 children in the age of 7-17) about themselves. For the results of the questions see figure 3 and 4. It looks like most of the children like themselves according to the answers in figure 3, but when you look at figure 4, it seems like many of the children do not feel that good about themselves at all. Many answers seem to be the opposite of each other, because most of the children said that they often feel happy, but also a lot of children feel unloved, misunderstood, unsafe etcetera.

What the children think about themselves

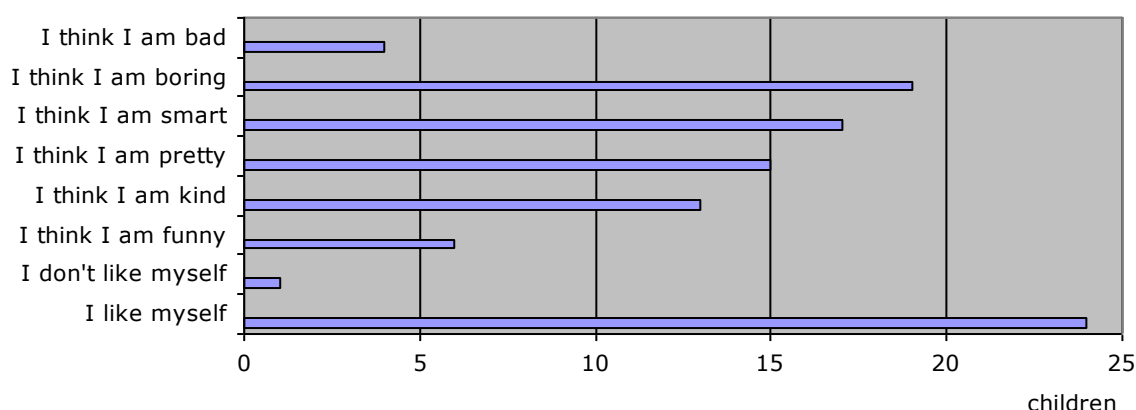


Figure 3.

How the children feel

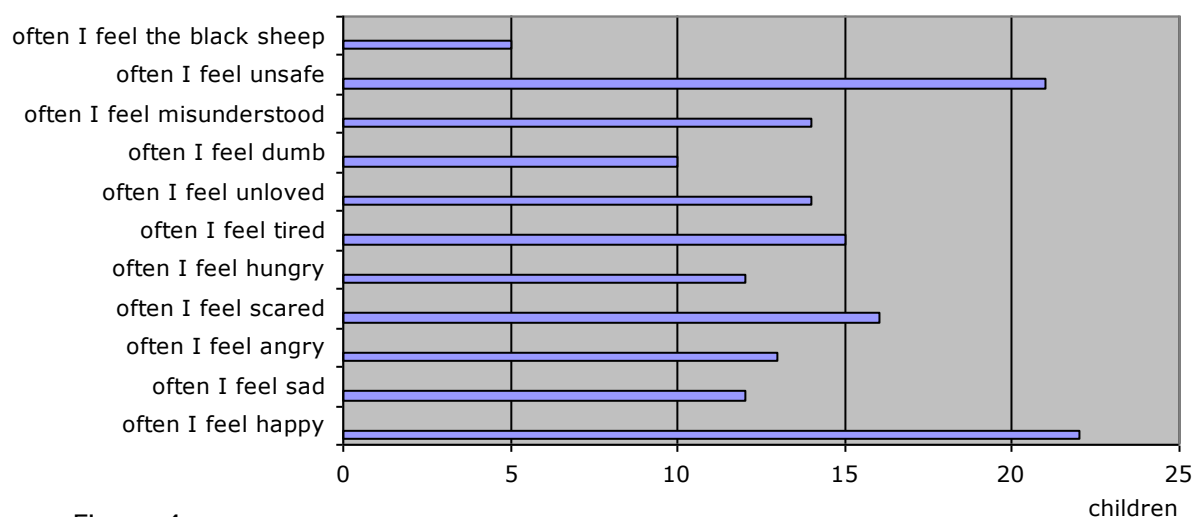


Figure 4.

We wanted to know what the children do when they feel sad or when they have problems and whether they talk about it. Most of the children said that they talk about it with God or with family, see figure 5. We think it's a good thing that the children don't keep their problems for themselves, but go to others for help. Many children also told that they would like to talk to volunteers about their problems.

Who the children talk to when they feel sad or have problems

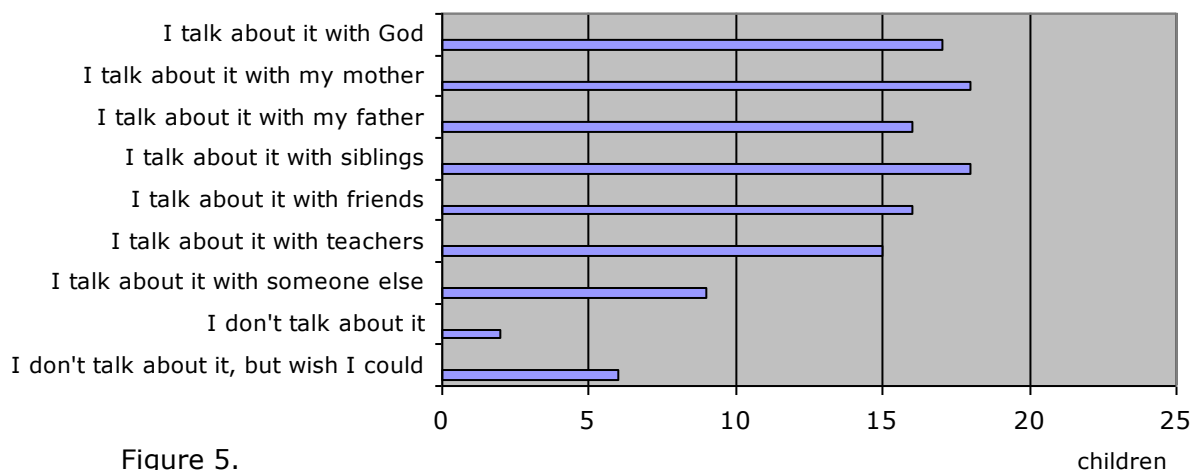


Figure 5.

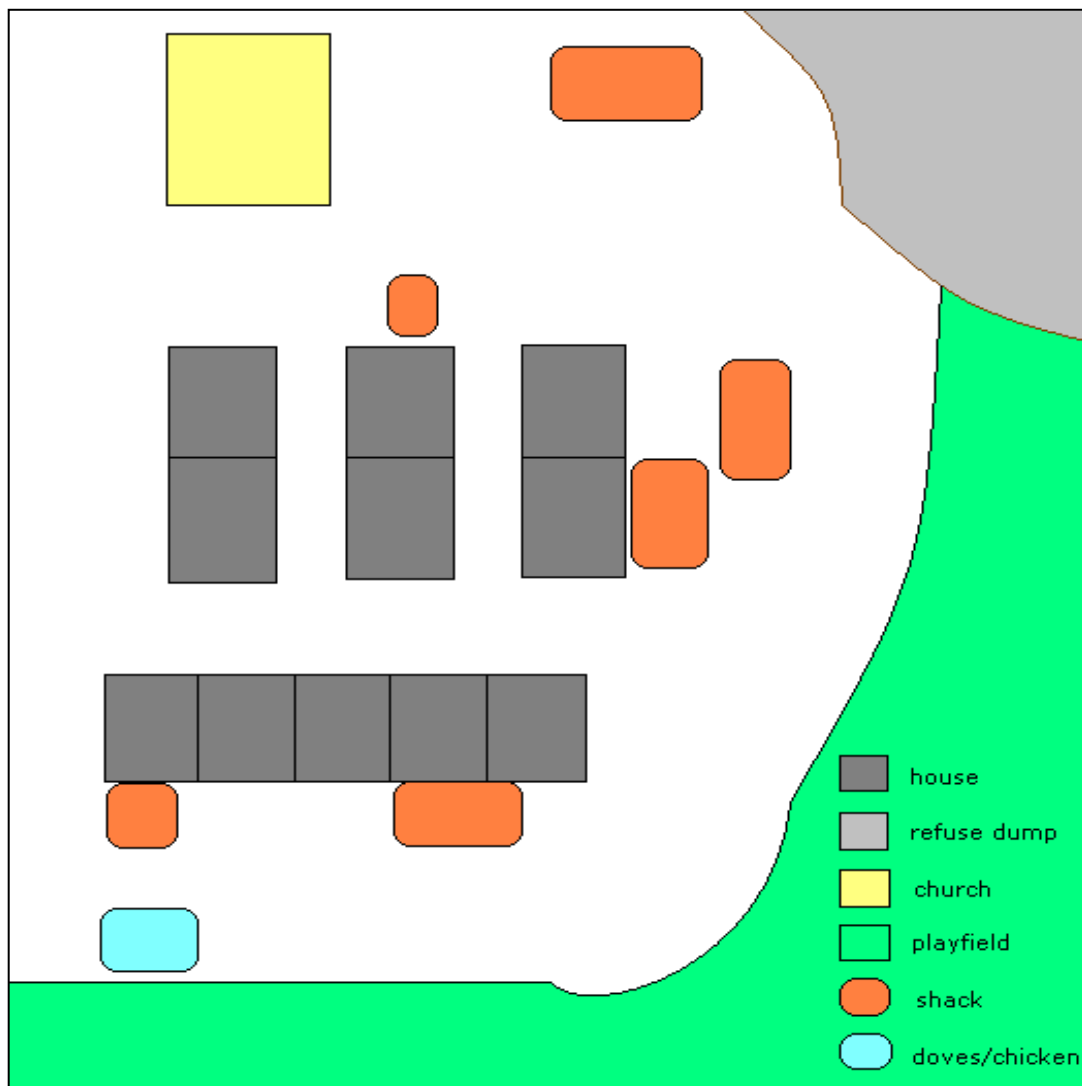
Talents and qualities

The children are very active and full of life. We see them singing and dancing often, some are very creative in painting and drawing, and the boys are playing often. Other things the children said they enjoy are: going to church, reading books and the bible, listening to stories, watching television, playing games and being with people. Most of the children also said that they like to go to school, and it seems they are eager to learn and are proud of their schoolwork.

They are also very good at making contact with other people. They can be very helpful and loving to the volunteers of YfC and to each other. 24 of the 25 children we interviewed told us that they have friends at school or/and at the Farm.

The older children take care of the little ones and they also help their parents in the household. The children love to cuddle, be picked up and get attention from the volunteers. They are happy with little things, and love everything you give them or do with them.

Map of the Farm



Youth for Christ at the Farm

Vision of YfC

To impact, equip and encourage young people with the word of God and the gospel of Jesus Christ to make positive and informed life choices.

Mission of YfC

To participate in the mental, physical, social and spiritual development of young people.

Goals of YfC

- To impact the lives of young people by presenting the gospel of Jesus Christ.
- To encourage, empower and equip young people to make informed life choices.
- To invest wholeheartedly in the lives of young people in a real and relational way.

Goals for the Farm

1. *Sharing the love and gospel of Jesus Christ by relationships with the children and parents of the Farm every moment volunteers visit the Farm.*
This is the main goal of Youth for Christ worldwide.

2. *Sharing the gospel and knowledge about the Bible in two groups of age 4-11 and 12-17 once a week.*
Children hear things about the Bible and about God in church, but that is often very difficult. It will be good to talk with them about the Bible and God on their own level.

3. *Stimulating the education progress of the children by:*

- *educational activities during the clubs*
The cognitive development of the children living at the Farm is very slow. By organizing educational activities they can learn things that will make them perform better at school.
- *helping the children with homework*
Parents don't have much education so they can't help or stimulate their children very well in studying.
- *stimulating the children to read books from a library*
Children are slow readers and not good at English. They don't have the money to buy books, but they need books to improve their reading skills.
- *starting a crèche in half a year for the little children under age of 6*
The cognitive development is from age two till six. That is the period where they learn to think. From age six children start to develop their logical thinking. If they don't develop their ability to think properly until they're six, they will have a large cognitive delay when they go to school.

4. *Teaching the children more life skills by:*

- *activities during the club*
During group activities and group talks one can implement many of the issues that are important for the lives of the children and teenagers. By talking and thinking about it they can develop a better vision for their lives, their dreams and their priorities.
- *organizing a camp once a year*

During camp the children can experience more of the outside world. They have also the time to think about their life from another perspective and learn new life skills or develop other visions.

- *developing role models*

Positive role models have a proven powerful influence on the decisions and the confidence of young people when choosing their careers. At the Farm a major problem is a lack of role models.

Kids club

Target group

The kids club is for children in the age 4-11.

Day and time

Kids club program takes place on Tuesday 14.30 till 15.30 pm.

Location

The kids club takes place in the church at the Farm.

Preparation

Make a roster for the bible stories for eight weeks on one theme.

The volunteers

One person is leading the session. The other volunteers help. While the kids club is running, at least two other volunteers play with the other children outside.

Program

Bible story:

- Singing songs with guitar or CD-player
- Praying
- Introducing the theme (by drama, telling a story etcetera)
- Telling a bible story (interact by asking questions, group discussions, use games, drama, pictures, video's)
- Drawing, painting etc (with bible story theme)

Life skills:

- Praying
- Introducing the theme (by drama, telling a story etcetera)
- Teaching life skills (interact by asking questions, group discussions, use games, drama, pictures, video's) The life skills can also be combined with the bible story.

Examples of life skills subjects

- hygiene/health (teeth, body, hair, nails, food)
- looking after yourself
- how to treat others
- communication
- being a friend
- giving and taking
- bullying
- handling conflicts
- aggressiveness
- making choices
- success
- achievements
- being proud of yourself
- self image
- self esteem

Teenage club

Target group

The teenage club is for children in the age 12-17.

Day and time

Teenage program takes place on Thursday 14.30-15.30 pm:

Location

The teenage club takes place in the church at the Farm.

Preparation

Make a roster for the life skills for eight weeks on one theme.

The volunteers

One person is leading the session. The other volunteers help. While the teenage club is running, at least two other volunteers play with the other children outside.

Program

Life skills:

- Singing songs using guitar or CD-player
- Praying
- Introducing the theme (by drama, telling a story etcetera)
- Teaching life skills (interact by asking questions, group discussions, use games, drama, pictures, video's)

Examples of life skills subjects:

- hygiene/health (teeth, body, hair, nails, food)
- looking after yourself
- how to treat others
- communication
- being a friend
- giving and taking
- bullying
- handling conflicts
- aggressiveness
- making choices
- success
- achievements
- being proud of yourself
- self image
- self esteem
- sexuality
- HIV/aids
- drugs
- alcohol

Crèche

The crèche has to set up with help of the staff of YfC.

Target group

The crèche is for children in the age 1-5 and their mothers.

Day and time

Crèche is one time per week, day and time to be organized in concert with staff of YfC.

Location

The crèche takes place in the church at the Farm.

Preparation

Make a roster for eight weeks and use themes.

The volunteers

One person is leading the session. The other volunteers help.

Program

- Praying
- Being creative and teaching skills to the children (painting, drawing, singing etcetera)

Family list, namelist and photo's of the children

This is a list lists of the families, names, birth years and photo's of the children. When volunteers start to work at the Farm, it's difficult for most of the volunteers to get to know all the children, but name lists and photos will make that easier. Name lists are also important to have when volunteers organize activities for the children. They need to ask the parents for permission and have to arrange the children into groups.

Namelist children

<i>Name</i>	<i>Last name</i>	<i>Birth year</i>
Ashleen	Bayman	1992
Desiree	Jones	1992
Justin	Frans	1995
Ronalda	Stevens	1995
Derek	Jones	1995
Mekelah	Bayman	1995
Christiaan	Bebe	1997
Clinton	Frans	1997
Emmerencia	May	1997
Liezel	Fortuin	1997
Marvin	Stevens	1997
Lucinda	Bayman	1997
Anthony	Henkerman	1998
Levonna	Februari	1998
Howard	Jones	1998
Terence	Bebe	1999
Quinton	Frans	1999
Judy	Februari	1999
Enrico	Stevens	1999
Luwado/Wando		1999
Courtney	Hesqua	2000
Theodore	Bayman	2000
Shane	Bayman	2000
Geraldo/Tabby	Bayman	2001
Natalie	Stevens	2001
Colleen	Hesqua	2003
Chelin	Bayman	2003
Chesne	Henkerman	2003
Bianca/Lollie	Bebe	2003
Gavin	Jones	2005
Chrislyn/Lynnie	Frans	2005
Anthea		2007
Bevin	Bayman	2007
Dorrol		2008
Adin		2008
Macesja	Frans	2008
Whitney	Februari	2009
Kelly-Jean	Bayman	2009

Families at the Farm

Bayman (Elize + husband)

Ashleen, Mekelah, Lucinda, Theodore, Chelin, Bevan

Bayman (Sophie + boyfriend)

Shane, Geraldo/Tabby

Frans (Christene Henkerman + Botha Frans)

Justin, Clinton, Quinton, Chrislyn/Lynnie, Macesja

Bebe (Roberta + husband)

Christiaan, Terence, Bianca/Lollie

Februarie (Sarah + Willem)

Levonna, Lionel, Judy, Whitney

Stevens

Ronalda, Marvin, Enrico, Natalie

Jones

Desiree, Gavin

Fortuin (Nuda)

Liesel, Howard, Derek

Henkerman

Anthony, Chesne

Hesqua

Courtney, Colleen

May

Emmerencia

This is what we found out by talking to the children and the parents, but it's not complete and we are not 100% sure that all the (family)names and birth years are correct. Please feel free to correct or add names/birth years in this document when you find out more!

PHOTO'S

PHOTO'S

PHOTO'S

PHOTO'S

Contact numbers

It isn't only YfC that has a project at the Farm. There are also other organizations, like TLC and SBA, who are working there. We think it's important to have contact with them and work together when needed. This is a list of contact numbers of people who are connected to the Farm.

Farmer:

Tel: 079550378300

TLCworks:

Tel centre: 0836584032

Tel Bonita (leader of the Farm project): 0826783133

Trudy from SBA (teaches the parents of the Farm)

Tel: 0827708569

Pastor of the church

Email address: neville_williams@bat.com

Elize Bayman (women living at the Farm)

Tel: 0795503783

LOGBOOK

In the past, volunteers haven't written down the activities they did with the children or particularities about the children. We think it's important to register these things so that other volunteers and the staff of YfC know what is happening at the Farm. We added logbooks for activities, kids club, teenage club, crèche and specifics in this logbook. There is also an example of a permission document for activities the volunteers can copy when they want to take the children out on a trip.

Logbook – Activities

Date	Leading volunteer(s)	Activity	Specifics

Logbook - Activities

Date	Leading volunteer(s)	Activity	Specifics
24-12-08		Celebrated Christmas, telling the Christmas story and gave the kids presents.	Next year: contact TLC about their plans for Christmas
21-02-08	Helen, Claire	Took all the kids to the Blouberg beach.	
24-02-09	Emily	Practised brushing teeth in the field. Gave all the kids tooth-paste and a tooth-brush.	
28-03-09	Claire, Morgan, Helen	Fun day at the Farm: braai (also for the parents), jumping castle, face painting, nail polishing. Gave clothes to kids and parents.	Great activity to get to know the parents better.
13-04-09	Helen, Morgan, Hollie	Took the older girls to the beach, ate pizzas and ice-creams.	
28-04-09	Helen, Morgan	Gave all the kids t-shirts and painted those.	First time we used the church room. Floor got very dirty because of the painting.
30-04-09	Helen, Morgan	Gave all the kids from age 8 and older a bible and explained it, told about Jesus being your friend. Gave clothes to the parents.	
12-05-09	Vovo, Esther, Annefieke	Sang songs with the CD-player. Gave the kids note/colouring books, pens, CDs with children's songs. Gave clothes to the parents.	

Logbook - Kids club

Date	Leading volunteer(s)	Bible story/life skills which have been taught	Specifics

Logbook – Teenage club

Date	Leading volunteer(s)	Bible story/life skills which have been taught	Specifics

Logbook – Crèche

Date	Leading volunteer(s)	Activities/life skills which have been taught	Specifics

Logbook - Specifics

Write down specifics happening at the Farm or specifics about the children, which other volunteers should know. Keep in mind that some information can be confidential!

Date	Specifics about the Farm/children

Logbook - Specifics

Write down specifics happening at the Farm or specifics about the children, which other volunteers should know. Keep in mind that some information can be confidential!

Date	Specifics about the Farm/children
..-02-09	Little brother of Desiree, Howard, Derek and Gavin died in a car accident.
18-03-09	Bonita from TLC told that Desiree has been kicked out of high school. Bonita is doing everything she can to get her back to school again.
21-04-09 (interview)	Wando told that he lives with his aunt, but he does have a father and mother.
21-04-09 (interview)	Desiree told that she doesn't have friends at the Farm.
21-04-09 (interview)	Terrance told that he doesn't have a father. He also told that he gets hit with a belt, doesn't get food and has to sleep outside when he gets punishment.
21-04-09 (interview)	Christiaan told that he doesn't talk about problems, but he wishes he had someone to talk to. Mekelah, Desiree, Ashleen, Clinton, Derek, Christiaan and Henrich mentioned that they would like to talk about their problems with the volunteers.
21-04-09 (interview)	Wando, Quinton, Enrico, Terrence, Theodore, Courtney, Tabby, Judy, Howard, Emmerencia, Clinton, Mekelah, Derek and Brandon told they are bullied/teased at school or that the teachers make them look stupid. Shane, Terrence, Liesel, Mekelah and Brandon find school difficult.
21-04-09 (interview)	According to the interviews, a lot of children often feel sad, misunderstood, scared, stupid, unloved and unsafe. Also many children told that they often don't feel very well/are ill.

Example activity permission slip

MINOR ACTIVITY CONSENT FORM

Youth for Christ Cape Town

Activity:
Date:
Departure time:
Return time:

Group leader:
Phone number:

Adults accompanying the group:

Transportation:
Costs:

Required items to bring:



Detach lower portion and return to group leader

ACTIVITY PERMISSION SLIP

I, (name parent or caregiver) give consent
for (name child) to join the activity.

Does your child have any allergies?
.....

In the event of an emergency those adults supervising the group have my permission to seek medical attention as needed.

Signature of parent of caregiver:
.....

Date:
.....