Business Plan: Hélène H. Oord Ministries International / Dept Kigali Rwanda (Report)



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Misions and Vision

In obedience to the word of almighty God in regards to the great commission, Central Africa Deliverance Ministries (C.A.D.M) is committed to missions, training and sending missionaries across whole world.

In addition the (C.A.D.M) has the task to heal all broken hearts by using the Gospel of God firstly, to request people to change their attitude from evil works using the prayers, to hearten all people of worldwide especially in East Africa and Great lakes region to build the spirit of hope for many hopeless people.

The C.A.D.M do not only on spiritual deeds but also takes care of physical life for more people by feeding the hungry ,clothing the poor, educating many people at different ages, minister to elderly, widows , orphans, visiting prisoners and out to people of all ages and in all walks of life.

Besides, we have the special plan for East of D.R.C/CONGO because that region has passed many years in the strife and right now there is no worth improvement in many sectors, so, many people still suffering for all those problems that they are passing through, hence we think to create the orphanage for sustaining the orphans which have no means.

In the same way, we are planning to help the widows by gathering them in the projects and providing them basic needs for better unfolding their daily life.

We provide global humanitarian aid to hurting people and teach Christians and no Christians alike how to enjoy everyday life by applying Biblical principles in all they do. Our ministry desires to be deep well where everybody from every side of the world get water of life.

Not at all but also preaching holy gospel as bible said in John 4:13-14

Our goal is to reach every nation, every city, every day, night or day with the Gospel of our savior Jesus Christ.

**2. RWANDA’S HISTORY AND ITS EFFECTS TOWARDS CHILDREN**

Rwanda's children have seen the worst of humanity. Ten years after a group of politicians set in motion a genocide in an attempt to retain power, the devastating consequences for those who were left behind are unmistakable.   
Traditional protective structures for children including family networks, the judicial system, and the education system were decimated. As a result, children – many of whom survived unspeakable atrocities – are still the victims of systematic human rights violations day in and day out.   
  
Thousands have been arbitrarily arrested and denied prompt access to justice. Hundreds of thousands more living around the country have been abused, exploited for their labour, exploited for their property, or denied the right to education. Thousands have migrated to city streets in an effort to escape these abuses only to find themselves in even more precarious conditions. In the face of the daunting challenge of rebuilding a society devastated by war, poverty, and AIDS, protecting their rights has been sidelined. But this does not do Rwanda's children justice.   
  
Those who planned and executed the genocide of 1994 violated children's rights on an unprecedented scale. Children were raped, tortured, and slaughtered along with adults in massacre after massacre around the country. Carrying their genocide logic to its absurd conclusion, they even targeted children for killing.  
  
Countless thousands of children were murdered in the genocide and war. Many of those who managed to escape death had feared for their own lives, surviving rape or torture, witnessing the killing of family members, hiding under corpses, or seeing children killing other children. Some of these children – now adolescents – say they do not care whether they live or die.   
  
Perhaps the most devastating legacy of the genocide and war is the sheer number of children left on their own, who live in precarious conditions and are extremely vulnerable to abuse and exploitation. On Rwanda's green hills, up to 400,000 children – 10 percent of Rwandan children – struggle to survive without one or both parents.   
  
Children who were orphaned in the genocide or in war, children orphaned by AIDS, and children whose parents are in prison on charges of genocide, alike, are in desperate need of protection. Many Rwandans have exhibited enormous generosity in caring for orphans or other needy children.   
  
Yet, because some Rwandans are living in poverty themselves, to some, vulnerable children are worth only their labor and their property. Foster families have taken needy children in, but some have also exploited them as domestic servants, denied them education, and unscrupulously taken over their family's land.   
These children, often suffering the effects of trauma, have nowhere to turn and they know no other fate. Traditional societal networks – severely eroded by poverty, the HIV/AIDS epidemic, and, not least, the consequences of the genocide and war – have failed them.  
This enlightens the effects of Genocide towards Rwanda’s Children and how those children passed through hard or difficult moments during the Genocide.

**3. EASTERN OF DRC’S HISTORY AND ITS EFFECTS TOWARDS CHILDREN**

From 1996 till now, several Congolese and foreign rebel groups and government forces fought for political military and economic control in Eastern of DRC. Much of the fighting has been to control mineral and other economic resources. Millions of people died and fled their homes because of war.

The war has had serious consequences for the social-economic situation in East of Congo. This has also had repercussions on the children’s well being; many children have had direct experience of war.

East Congo is home to many orphans, refugees, street children and children who were accused of witchcraft and banished from their families. About 12.000 child soldiers are still being recruited by various armed groups, a lot of them are kidnapped and forcibly recruited. But some children also join voluntarily, mostly because of their very poor economic living conditions, because they are looking for protection or because they want revenge.

Social services such as health care and education were already of an extremely low standard before the war and in the aftermath of the conflict these scarcely exist.

Years of bitter and bloody war in the Eastern of DRC have destroyed thousands of families, forcing them into abject poverty and giving scores of children no choice but to live on streets as beggars, thugs and drug addicts.

This has completely changes the lives of people , they therefore stated the life that they have never been in before due to the war in this region of East of DRC.

Here below, this is a picture of boy whose name is Naino Riziki and her Mother Riziki living in Kabutembo in Goma city, the provincial capital of North Kivu , and you will listen to their testimony of very tough life that they are now passing through after war in this region of East of DRC

**INTRODUCTION Ministry:**

1. **IN RWANDA;**

Firstly, we, Central Africa Deliverance Ministries Organization, we are too grateful for much endeavors that Rwanda government has put for resolving the problems of children after the war of 1994 which left many problems within Rwanda society and with special emphasis on lives of children.

Some Children here Rwanda have the problems of getting food due to their families which do not have enough income, the matter of health care within some families which aren’t able to buy medical insurance, the problems of getting materials for attending school with all equipments as indicated by the rules of schools that they study in, the matter of earning clothes, shoes and other needs.

Other children are living in families which can’t stand the cost for all needs towards their children, this allow some children to leave their native villages and going in cities for researching jobs which probably provide to them some income, other fled their families and went in roads ,they became streets kids, also a little number of Children disagree to attend school due to their wrong will or thoughts.

1. **IN EASTERN OF DRC/ CONGO**

Children have defined this often forgotten, but world’s deadliest, humanitarian crisis in the heart of Africa. Estimates place the total deaths at four million due to the conflict and violence that has consumed the DRC for nearly a decade. As a direct or indirect result of conflict, 2.000 people die every day in RDC and more than half of those are children. Children bear the brunt of conflict, disease and death, but not only as causalities but they are also witnesses to ,and sometimes forced participants in ,atrocities and crimes that inflict physical and psychological harm.

**Problems facing children in DRC and mainly East of DRC;**

1. Sexual assaults, used as a weapon of war against women and children , have reached epidemic proportions. Last year alone, 25,000 reported cases of rape occurred in eastern of DRC.
2. Children are caught up in war as refugees and internally displaced people.

In eastern of DRC, as many as 120,000people every month are being displaced from their homes and 1.66 million remain displaced. Constant migration robs children of schooling, health care and the chance for a normal life.

1. As many as 30,000 children may be associated with armed forces or groups as fighters, sexual slaves and camp-followers.
2. Rates of infant, under five and maternal mortality are staggering. One in five children dies before reaching the age of five.
3. Mothers die in childbirth in 13 out of every 1,000 deliveries.
4. Nearly one third of children are underweight. Malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies are responsible for nearly half of deaths among children under age five.
5. There are over 4million orphaned children in the country (DRC).
6. School enrolment rates are declining. More than 4,4 million children( nearly half the school age population) are not in school. This number includes 2.5 million girls and 400,000 displaced children.
7. Child labor is commonplace; More than a quarter of children ages 5 to 14 are working.

After lining up those major problems that meet with Children in DRC and particularly in Eastern of DRC, let me show these images( pictures) which indicate an emphasis of children’s lives in this region.

**CONCLUSION:**

Our desire is to stand with Hélène H. Oord Ministries International for support our Projects in Rwanda and Eastern Congo it is privilege to standing your Organization in our Region thank you again for your good missions and your Vision for Support different Organizations

God bless you so much

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**CENTRAL AFRICA DELIVERANCE MINISTRIES**

**1 RWANDA Children’s Project Budget**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Needs or items;** | **Time/period** | **Unity cost(USD)** | **Total Cost(USD)** |
| 1.Education assistance(fees +materials) 241 kids in Rwanda | Per semester | 22 for 241kids=5302 | 15906 |
| 2.Health care | By year | 1500 | 1500 |
| 3.Feeding children | Twice per month | 900\*2=1800 | 19800 |
| 4.Clothing children(shoes and clothes) | Per Semester | 25\*241=6025 | 18075 |
| 7.Entertainment | Per semester | 1500 | 4500 |
| 8.Donation for families | Per year | 30\*40=1200 | 1200 |
| 9.House renting | Per month | 185 | 2035 |
| 10.Equipments for sport | Per year | 7\*241=1687 | 5061 |
| 13. internet provider |  | 153 | *1686* |
| 14. Rent of office | Per month | 143 | *1576* |
| 15.Auditor’s fees |  | 82 | *902* |
| 16. electricity and water | Per month | 78 | *858* |
| 17. sign of project |  | 55 | ***55*** |
| 18. security guards(2guards) | Per month | 105 | 2520 |
| **Staff Costs** |  |  |  |
| 1.Salaries(5 employees) | Per month | 324\*5=1620by month | *19440* |
| 2.Medical care | Per month | 214 | *2568* |
| 3.Staff Training | Per semester | 1456 | *4368* |
| 4.Office materials | Per semester | 854 | *2562* |
| 5.Printing | Per month | 163 | *1956* |
| 6.publicity | Per semester | 74 | *222* |
| 7. Transport and other travel | Per month | 535 | *5885* |
| 19. Unforeseen | Per month | 251 | *3012* |
| **Total** |  |  | **115,687 USD** |

1. **South Kivu Eastern of DRC’S PROJECTS:**
2. **Children’s projects;**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Needs or items;** | **Time/period** | **Unity cost(USD)** | **Total Cost(USD)** |
| 1.Education assistance(fees +materials) 313 kids in DRC | Per semester | 65 for 313kids=20345 | 61035 |
| 2.Health care | By year | 35 | 10955 |
| 3.Feeding children | Twice per month | 626\*2=1252 | 15024 |
| 4.Clothing children(shoes and clothes) | Per Semester | 25\*313=7825 | 23475 |
| 7.Entertainment | Per semester | 1500 | 4500 |
| 8.House renting | Per month | 421 | 5052 |
| 9.Equipments for sport | Per year | 7\*313=2191 | 6573 |
| 12. internet provider |  | 153 | *1686* |
| 13. Rent of office | Per month | 359 | *4308* |
| 14. electricity and water | Per month | 182 | *2184* |
| 15. sign of project |  | 84 | 84 |
| 16. security guards(2guards) | Per month | 121 | 242 |
| **Staff Costs** |  |  |  |
| 1.Salaries(5employees) | Per month | 324\*5=1620 | *19440* |
| 2.Medical care | Per month | 214 | *2568* |
| 3.Staff Training | Per semester | 1456 | *4368* |
| 4.Visiting | Per semester | 854 | *2562* |
| 5.office materials | Per month | 163 | *1956* |
| 7. Transport and other travel | Per month | 535 | *5885* |
| 17. Unforeseen | Per month | 412 | *4944* |
| **Total** |  |  | **176841 USD** |
| **Total for our Budget** |  |  | **292,528 USD** |

**CHILDREN’S INFORMATION**

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15. **INTRODUCTION**

We, Central Africa Deliverance ministries organization are very impressed of talking in details about Children’s lives either here in Rwanda or in Eastern of DRC/Congo , where we’ve started extending our deeds for sustaining the children growth, healthy body ,education, food and clothing them , ....etc.

This burden that we have towards has been started many years ago , it means from 1998, after various types of wars which perpetrated in two countries of Great lakes region, hereby Rwanda, it means the worst Genocide which killed around one million of people and left many consequences within the society of Rwandans likes, many people have been scatted in various countries all over the world, many orphans, widows, widowers street children , .....etc

Secondly, Democratic Republic of Congo(DRC) ,mainly in Eastern party of DRC. This party of country has been several years the permanent region of different kinds of wars and its results were too worst towards each level of people in Eastern of DRC, I can line up, thousands of people died, many orphans, widows, homeless, street kids, poverty and destroy of infrastructures,........etc

By looking to the above event s that affected lives of untold thousands of people and mainly the Children, We feel within our hearts that as Central Africa Deliverance Ministries Organization that we can do something for sustaining and sharing with children these worst moments which affected their families, friends , relatives and even their countries.

You can wonder yourself why do we choose this field? Firstly, because we’ve seen that all over the world and mainly here in Great lakes region while the war or other problems take place, the first to bear the consequences of these deeds are children, by being separated with their parents, families and other die during the wars.

Secondly, because that children are the bright future for each country if these children are well treated in various levels of their lives, it means education, health ,welfare condition, sport and entertainment,...etc, they finally reach to amazing things within their own countries and even worldwide.

Our Passion within this field, is to put much endeavour as we can for sustaining every child here in Rwanda and Eastern of DRC reaches a bright future in various sectors and be fruitful for their counties and to his/her families even these above problems that the two countries have met with in Past time.

**2. RWANDA’S HISTORY AND ITS EFFECTS TOWARDS CHILDREN**

Rwanda's children have seen the worst of humanity. Ten years after a group of politicians set in motion a genocide in an attempt to retain power, the devastating consequences for those who were left behind are unmistakable.   
Traditional protective structures for children including family networks, the judicial system, and the education system were decimated. As a result, children – many of whom survived unspeakable atrocities – are still the victims of systematic human rights violations day in and day out.   
  
Thousands have been arbitrarily arrested and denied prompt access to justice. Hundreds of thousands more living around the country have been abused, exploited for their labour, exploited for their property, or denied the right to education. Thousands have migrated to city streets in an effort to escape these abuses only to find themselves in even more precarious conditions. In the face of the daunting challenge of rebuilding a society devastated by war, poverty, and AIDS, protecting their rights has been sidelined. But this does not do Rwanda's children justice.   
  
Those who planned and executed the genocide of 1994 violated children's rights on an unprecedented scale. Children were raped, tortured, and slaughtered along with adults in massacre after massacre around the country. Carrying their genocidal logic to its absurd conclusion, they even targeted children for killing.  
  
Countless thousands of children were murdered in the genocide and war. Many of those who managed to escape death had feared for their own lives, surviving rape or torture, witnessing the killing of family members, hiding under corpses, or seeing children killing other children. Some of these children – now adolescents – say they do not care whether they live or die.   
  
Perhaps the most devastating legacy of the genocide and war is the sheer number of children left on their own, who live in precarious conditions and are extremely vulnerable to abuse and exploitation. On Rwanda's green hills, up to 400,000 children – 10 percent of Rwandan children – struggle to survive without one or both parents.   
  
Children who were orphaned in the genocide or in war, children orphaned by AIDS, and children whose parents are in prison on charges of genocide, alike, are in desperate need of protection. Many Rwandans have exhibited enormous generosity in caring for orphans or other needy children.   
  
Yet, because some Rwandans are living in poverty themselves, to some, vulnerable children are worth only their labour and their property. Foster families have taken needy children in, but some have also exploited them as domestic servants, denied them education, and unscrupulously taken over their family's land.   
These children, often suffering the effects of trauma, have nowhere to turn and they know no other fate. Traditional societal networks – severely eroded by poverty, the HIV/AIDS epidemic, and, not least, the consequences of the genocide and war – have failed them.  
This enlightens the effects of Genocide towards Rwanda’s Children and how those children passed through hard or difficult moments during the Genocide.

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From 1996 till now, several Congolese and foreign rebel groups and government forces fought for political military and economic control in Eastern of DRC. Much of the fighting has been to control mineral and other economic resources. Millions of people died and fled their homes because of war.

The war has had serious consequences for the social-economic situation in East of Congo. This has also had repercussions on the children’s well being; many children have had direct experience of war.

East Congo is home to many orphans, refugees, street children and children who were accused of witchcraft and banished from their families. About 12.000 child soldiers are still being recruited by various armed groups, a lot of them are kidnapped and forcibly recruited. But some children also join voluntarily, mostly because of their very poor economic living conditions, because they are looking for protection or because they want revenge.

Social services such as health care and education were already of an extremely low standard before the war and in the aftermath of the conflict these scarcely exist.

Years of bitter and bloody war in the Eastern of DRC have destroyed thousands of families, forcing them into abject poverty and giving scores of children no choice but to live on streets as beggars, thugs and drug addicts.

This has completely changes the lives of people , they therefore stated the life that they have never been in before due to the war in this region of East of DRC.

Here below, this is a picture of boy whose name is Naino Riziki and her Mother Riziki living in Kabutembo in Goma city, the provincial capital of North Kivu , and you will listen to their testimony of very tough life that they are now passing through after war in this region of East of DRC.

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[](http://ipsnews-net.wpengine.netdna-cdn.com/Library/105479-20111016.jpg)

***Fig; Riziki’s family and their testimonies***

Naino Riziki sits on the only chair in her small, rickety shack built from planks and rusted, bent- open petrol cans in Kabutembo informal settlement, one of the worst addresses in Goma(Provincial capital of North Kivu in Eastern of DRC.

The 34 years old mother and her five children have been struggling to survive ever since her husband was killed in military crossfire about 10 years ago. The family lost their main income earner and with him their house and land.

Riziki, who sleeps with her children on straw mats ano the clammy mud floor of her shack, tries to earn money by washing her neighbours’ clothesm but the income hardly feeds her children, and certainly cannot pay for their school fees of 20 dollars per trimester.

The war destroyed my family. My children lost hope,’’ the mother says’’

One day, Riziki’s two eldest, Passion and Elia, then 10 and 12 years old, decided to run away in search for a better life. They ended up on the streets of Goma where they slept under discarded cardboard boxes, became thieves and addicted to Marijuana and alcohol.

‘’ we stole whatever we could. We were aggressive and violent, we did many bad things’’ admits Passion, today 13 ,whose growth was stunted by malnutrition.

The two boys belong to an entire generation of orphaned and poverty stricken youth who have lost all hope for a better future.

Located in the East Africa Rifty Valley,Goma lies in a region that has been wrecked by Years of Fighting between the DRC national army and various armed groups.

The situation of Congolese children is worrisome. Only about a third of Children of primary school age attend primary school,’’ says the UNICEF DRC monitoring and evaluation specialist Bertin Gbayoro.

“The situation of Congolese children is worrisome. Only about a third of children of primary school age attend primary school,” says UNICEF DRC monitoring and evaluation specialist Bertin Gbayoro.

Yet, going to shool is the foundation stone for building a next generation who has the education to pull itself out of the poverty and suffering created by war.

**4. The main problems of Children**

1. ***IN RWANDA;***

Firstly, we, Central Africa Deliverance Ministries Organization, we are too grateful for much endeavors that Rwanda government has put for resolving the problems of children after the war of 1994 which left many problems within Rwanda society and with special emphasis on lives of children.

Some Children here Rwanda have the problems of getting food due to their families which do not have enough income, the matter of health care within some families which aren’t able to buy medical insurance, the problems of getting materials for attending school with all equipments as indicated by the rules of schools that they study in, the matter of earning clothes, shoes and other needs.

Other children are living in families which can’t stand the cost for all needs towards their children, this allow some children to leave their native villages and going in cities for researching jobs which probably provide to them some income, other fled their families and went in roads ,they became streets kids, also a little number of Children disagree to attend school due to their wrong will or thoughts.

1. ***IN EASTERN OF DRC/ CONGO***

Children have defined this often forgotten, but world’s deadliest, humanitarian crisis in the heart of Africa. Estimates place the total deaths at four million due to the conflict and violence that has consumed the DRC for nearly a decade. As a direct or indirect result of conflict, 2.000 people die every day in RDC and more than half of those are children. Children bear the brunt of conflict, disease and death, but not only as causalities but they are also witnesses to ,and sometimes forced participants in ,atrocities and crimes that inflict physical and psychological harm.

***Problems facing children in DRC and mainly East of DRC;***

1. Sexual assaults, used as a weapon of war against women and children , have reached epidemic proportions. Last year alone, 25,000 reported cases of rape occurred in eastern of DRC.
2. Children are caught up in war as refugees and internally displaced people.

In eastern of DRC, as many as 120,000people every month are being displaced from their homes and 1.66 million remain displaced. Constant migration robs children of schooling, health care and the chance for a normal life.

1. As many as 30,000 children may be associated with armed forces or groups as fighters, sexual slaves and camp-followers.
2. Rates of infant, under five and maternal mortality are staggering. One in five children dies before reaching the age of five.
3. Mothers die in childbirth in 13 out of every 1,000 deliveries.
4. Nearly one third of children are underweight. Malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies are responsible for nearly half of deaths among children under age five.
5. There are over 4million orphaned children in the country (DRC).
6. School enrolment rates are declining. More than 4,4 million children( nearly half the school age population) are not in school. This number includes 2.5 million girls and 400,000 displaced children.
7. Child labor is commonplace; More than a quarter of children ages 5 to 14 are working.

After lining up those major problems that meet with Children in DRC and particularly in Eastern of DRC, let me show these images( pictures) which indicate an emphasis of children’s lives in this region;



***Fig: Children who are passing through hard life and become streets kids.***



***Fig: Mother with her children in place of working.***

***Fig: Children who are enrolled in army forcibly in rebels groups***





***Fig: Children are sent in front of battle for training them to kill and avoiding fear.***



***Fig: Children with several diseases like; Malnutrition, Malaria, Pneumonia*** … ***etc***



***Fig: Children participating in hard works before the age for helping their mothers or for earning income for living with.***

**5.CHILDREN NEEDS NOWADAYS**

1. ***IN RWANDA***

Children in Rwanda, their needs in mainly focused on:

* Gaining all support for their studies
* They really need to get the healthy body and medical insurance
* They need enough food for preventing malnutrition
* They need to give up doing force works before maturity
* Their own families need support for improving their daily lives
* They need practice of various sports, leisure and entertainments
* ……..etc

1. ***IN EASTERN OF DRC/ CONGO***

Children in Eastern of DRC need:

* The right to live
* Protection from many kinds of wars
* Gaining where to live, food and clothes
* Getting the access to the education and healthy body
* They need drugs for treatment of various kind of diseases which attack them daily
* They need to be protected against rape and enrolment in armies groups forcibly
* They need to intensify the sports, leisure and entertainments
* They really need smell of peace, security and reconciliation within their countries.

**6. DUTIES OF CENTRAL AFRICA DELIVERANCE MINISTRIES ORGANIZATION**

By reading the above information about children’s lives in Rwanda and Eastern of DRC, you can wonder yourself , what our ministry does for improving the lives of those children?

We firstly registered children here in Rwanda, it means the names, location, families and their needs, so that when we gain any kind of support, we should reach easily those children. We’ve now support around 143 children

Here in Rwanda ,we offer school fees for 57 students each year, we provide food, clothes and offer courses while holidays to all children that we support within our project.

We yearly pay medical insurance for more than 86 children so, they get the right to medical care for 12months.

It’s really listenable that we aren’t able to cover all needs for those children that we support yearly within our projects due to limited means.

In Eastern of DRC; we’ve gathered 174 children that support when we get what to support them, but the major problems that we always meet with in this region is that ,there is a great number of children which live alone, streets children, and other great number that do not have food, clothes and other needs, so we try as we can to provide to them what donors handle us with.

But our resources towards those children in Eastern of DRC is too limited for covering all their needs.

**7.OUR REQUESTS TOWARDS OUR BELOVED PARTERNERS WORLDWIDE**

To achieve the above deeds or fulfill our target of improving the children’s lives here in Rwanda and in Eastern of DRC , we really need the following support to you:

* To stand with us within this burden that we have for reaching the stage of improving the lives of Children
* To encourage us and give us other thoughts or ideas that can allow us to achieve our tasks successfully
* To support us with any kind of support for better life towards to the above children
* To create small projects which allow the families of those children to sort out the poverty.
* To build schools for those children, and therefore support a great number as possible because , at that time we’ll have where to put them.
* To sustain some of our children by helping us to pay school fees for big number as possible.
* To offer or send some materials for children, it means , schools tools, sport and leisure equipments.
* …..etc

**8. CONCLUSION**

There is a proverb which says’’ ***where there is no way, God makes a way’’***

It means that as we have the burden, God himself and through you as partners or donors, we can raise the standard of life towards those children because the ‘***’Unit is force’’***

This means that your supports and guidance to us is highly appreciated.

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**INTRODUCTION**

It’s with great joy for us to see the form that you’ve sent to us, in the way of seeing how we can work together to raise the level of people in city of Baraka in Democratic Republic of Congo, where, after a tough research within this country , we’ve seen that , our project can reach to great number of people over there and record a perfect impact towards those people, who unfortunately have a certain number of rivers, lakes and sources which aren’t well prepared for providing a water which matches the international standard for being drunk or used within their daily activities.

In reference of number of people who are living in this city, the problem of lacking the prepared water for using , this has made slower same activities of improving the lives of these people ,because, a great number of people suffer various kind of diseases, no well cooked food, spending or walk a long journey for reaching the water, and the water drawn isn’t useful for healthy body, that is the reasons of water born diseases and all social problems due to lack of water or using the water which isn’t well prepared.

There is a proverb which says” water is life” this proverb indicates the high importance that has water of our body firstly and for daily activities.

After checking, we’ve seen that by setting this water’s project within this city can lead this city to great improvement in various levels like: Social welfare, Education, Development of various sectors in the city, Agriculture, breeding, fishing, etc…..

**PLAN OF INFORMATION ABOUT BARAKA CITY IN DRC**;

**Part One: General information about Baraka city**

**1**. Overview

**2**. Geographical coordinates of Baraka

**3**. History of Baraka (Fizi zone)

**4**. Economic and Education

**5**. Health and Sanitation

**Part Two: Problem statement**

**1**. Why do we select this area for unfolding of our project?

**2**. Why do we choose this project in this area?

**3**. Impact of implementation of this project in this area:

**a**) Health and Sanitation

**b**) Education

**c**) Socio-Economic development

**d**) Environment’s protection

**Part One: General information about Baraka city in DRC**

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**1. SITE OVERVIEW**

**BARAKA** is a city located in South Kivu Sector Mutambala territory of **Fizi** on Lake Tanganyika, in Democratic Republic of Congo Compared to the lake; it is located at the western tip of the long peninsula ' Isle of Fizi. It derives its name from an Arabic word which means wisdom or blessing. It was in 1882 the first administrative entity Kivu to adopt an urban model.

On 10 February 2010, she was elevated to city status by national and provincial government of the DRC. In early 2011, the city has **115,289** inhabitants in an area of ​​**25 km ².**

**BARAKA** in Fizi territory the only community to have city status. It consists of the municipalities of BARAKA center, Katanga and Kalundja. The city extends from the river to the Lweba Mutambala River and Lake Tanganyika shore. It is the socio- economic powerhouse of Fizi territory and most of the population of this region lies in the town of BARAKA.

It is the metropolitan center of Fizi because of its shops and finances.

**BARAKA** has an international reputation through his bishopric of the Free Methodist Church of Congo, its strategic position for the countries of East Africa and Central and office presence bonds of some organizations international (FAO, HDCH , UNHCR, MONUSCO , IOM , WHO, WFP,

UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF, etc). Some countries (Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania, Zambia, Malawi, etc.). Considering opening their consular binding BARAKA because of the significant presence of their people in this locality. Because of the large number of Catholics in the Fizi territory, the idea of ​​the establishment of the Diocese of BARAKA is the terminal stage in National Episcopal Conference of Congo (Kinshasa).

**2. GEOGRAPHICALCOORDINATES**

The town of **BARAKA** is south of Bukavu, Goma and Uvira , north of Kalemie east of Kindu , west Kigoma and Bujumbura. It is accessible by air airfield BARAKA and airport Malinde by sea via rail routes (Kigoma) and lake port of Mushimbakye and overland via the RN5 of the DRC.  
Different major cities of the provinces of South Kivu and North Kivu, BARAKA is the only peaceful town to escape natural disasters caused by volcanic eruption , earthquake and landslide that hit periodically towns of Bukavu , Goma and Uvira .

The towns of Bukavu and Uvira, seismologists are places within the regional seismic fault; some areas of these two cities may also be affected by landslides. In addition, the city of Bukavu in the seismic epicenter with high limnic eruption from Lake Kivu risks. As for the city of Goma, it sits on the still active volcanic terrain. While BARAKA is the only city in the entire Kivu bordering a lake to be spared by natural disasters and that is why it is called a "safe place."  
The town of BARAKA is located at **03 ° 26 S 29 ° 08 E** and Lake Tanganyika shore with an average altitude of 820 meters. The climate is tropical, offers a dominant all year sunshine and an average temperature of 23 ° C. The highest temperature reaches 26 ° - 30 ° C during the hottest periods. BARAKA knows two seasons: the dry season and the rainy season.

**3. BARAKA’S BACKGROUND DURING TWENTIETH CENTURY (FIZI ZONE)**

During the First World War , the Belgians conquered the Germans since BARAKA occupying cities Kigoma and Tabora in Tanzania , as well as the cities of Bujumbura in Burundi Rumonge in 1916 under the commanders of the Force Publique , Tombeur , the it is of Belgian origin and Mbavu Moya original Bembe . The Public Force had 24,000 black men from the Belgian Congo. City BARAKA also supported the independence of Congo hosting Lumumba and Mulelist .  
By 1957, people of BARAKA, specifically in the town of Katanga attended a revolt against the system peasantry and batons.

This revolt was led by Mr. Embolo Bembe tribe , it had stopped the Belgian colonists , among them : Kanyembwe , Baléhasé , Matalatala , Peacock, Lika , director of Fizi , Chief of Police , etc., he had inflicted . Batons in the local language, viboko as rewards to all whips and chores that the Congolese suffered because of colonization. Later, he was arrested and taken to the central prison in Bukavu and then released after a year of penance. In 1989, Embolo had yet adopted the FAZ soldiers who looted the property of the people in the town of BARAKA. He died and was buried in Katanga (South Kivu) because of the disease. Around 1995, the town of BARAKA was powered by a generator, own background Mwene Malungu. April 24, 1965, the city hosted the BARAKA revolutionary Che Guevara.

On 24 December 1966, the town of BARAKA became the chief town of the district of South Kivu by Presidential Decree. More presidential of 29 October 1971 and the Act of January 5, 1973 order confirming indeed BARAKA as the capital of the sub-region of South Kivu until 1988 when the division of the province of Kivu three regions (Maniema, North Kivu and South Kivu). Because of refusal frames sub-regional administration to work due to lack BARAKA sub regional premises, they decided to operate on a temporary Uvira. Until today, the administrative archives in Kinshasa confirm that BARAKA is the chief town of the district of South Kivu. BARAKA is also the headquarters of the Methodist church Congo Free.

**4. TWENTY-FIRSTCENTURY**

Democratic Republic of Congo, the town of BARAKA is a symbol of strength, peace, patriotism and national unity. In addition, it is a virtuous place to erect the monument symbolic of a people, because it is BARAKA was the site of the baptism name of Lake Tanganyika around four countries (Burundi, Congo - Kinshasa, Tanzania and Zambia). In addition, the battle of the Belgians against the Arabs during slavery , revolution anticolonialism inflicting Belgians batons that the Congolese were victims of the Belgians against the offensive the Germans during the Second World War and the Battle of Comrade Kabila against Mobutu citizen held in BARAKA .  
Following two Belgian pitched battles in BARAKA, the leaders of the colony Congo- Belgian proposed to erect this place a historical monument. Because of the independence of the construction monument could not be executed.

Indeed, the victories achieved by the belligerents promote the city of BARAKA to be equipped with a symbol of victory. These victories are those of Laurent Désiré Kabila, soldiers of the Force Public, the Zairian Armed Forces (ZAF) , the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of Congo (FARDC) , the People's Force ( FP / Mayi-Mayi ), etc. .

February 10, 2006, by the construction of their modern buildings, Bita Tanganyika, Mcumbe Alinoti and Miléndé Msoshi awakened the conscience of the people of this city that BARAKA is wearing new homes. And February 10, 2010, BARAKA was elevated to the status of cities in Congo - Kinshasa.

February 10, 2011, BARAKA hosted local, national, regional and international authorities because the first trial in the DRC of 11 Congolese military officers for sexual violence in Fizi.

June 20, 2012, thermal energy to serve the town of BARAKA was reinforced by the central government to turn household and inform public posts of this city.

The action of the engagement and visibility for the construction of the town of BARAKA was conducted by Kisasu Félicien, Mcumbe Alinoti, Bita Tanganyika and Miléndé Msoshi.

These four people have carried the torch of their city to its modernization.  
Kisasu Felicien had devoted all his energy by making calls to each Diaspora to build a luxury home in BARAKA. These calls were heard, here are the city of BARAKA knows a great development.

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**a. ECONOMIC AND EDUCATION**

In connection with the Congolese education system, BARAKA has many primary and secondary schools, two higher institutes and universities.

For BARAKA, the best-known high schools are institutions Mwenge Wa Taifa , formerly known as Collège Notre Dame Tanganyika From BARAKA (Official School ) School Complex Biesse , Lweba , Masoka , Mshimbakye , Kalundja , Kandali and Umo - Lubenga well as primary schools Akye ATO Bwiseélelo , Kafulo , Kalundja , Kakomba , Kandali , Kaseke , Kimanga , Lweba , Malinde Mama Yemo , Mshimbakye , Mwandiga and Umo - Lubenga Katanga .

Schools to higher and university education are BARAKA : Higher Pedagogical Institute of BARAKA ( ISPBA ) Higher Technical Institute Medical BARAKA ( ISTMBA ) Hope University of Congo ( UEC ) , École Supérieure Technical Mine BARAKA ( ESTBA ) and National Vocational Training BARAKA ( FPNBA ) .

The economy of the town of BARAKA is essentially dominated by farming, agriculture and trade.

**b. HEALTH AND SANITATION**

The town of BARAKA hospital, General Hospital Reference BARAKA and six health centers, among others: BARAKA Health Centre, Health Centre Mshimbakye, Malinde Health Centre, Health Centre Kalundja Health Centre of Lweba and health Centre and Ubwari Maternity Katanga.  
BARAKA is the only place in the Fizi territory has a modern hospital with several health centers to relieve the number of patients in their hospital. It is obvious that the hospital BARAKA has four doctors and each health center has a designated physician. In total, the city of BARAKA eleven physicians, physician assistants and twelve more nurses.

**PART TWO: PROBLEM STATEMENT**

**1. Why do we select this area for unfolding of our project?**

The principal reason that causes us to choose this area for unfolding of our project, is that , we’ve seen that within this area the problem of lack of water in the area was the major key which leads to many problems within the area in various angles ,health, education, welfare,development,economic, etc , hence , we thought that by planting this project in all those villages, this city will record quickly a perfect improvement and this will allow all people who are located in those villages and even nearest villages of these that this project we’ll be implemented in.

Even, Baraka city has a certain number of sources, rivers, lakes, etc, this water isn’t well prepared and therefore the people who daily use this water are affected by many diseases, and those who get the luck of access to this unprepared water must walk a long journey of many kilometers for reach where the water is located.

By lack of the abundant and good water, this leads to this city to various consequences like, many kids or children do not attend classes and those who strive for attending schools do not reach schools on time because they were at sources of water for cooking and household’s activities.

The implementation of such project will be profitable to all people who live in this area.

**2. Why do we choose this project in this area?**

We thought to establish this project in the above area because, we’ve seen that due to naturally resources, rivers and lakes which are unfortunately prepared and reach to people perfectly on due time without using many hours or long journey to reach where water is, by planting this project in the area there is a great improvement which will appear in various fields of life such as:

-Access of all people to good water without spending many hours

-A great number of children will go at schools

-Eradicate the water born diseases

-Environment’s protection

-Access to sanitation for all people

-etc

**2. Impact of implementation of this project in this area:**

***a)Health and sanitation***

While I try to line up the following benefits of the implementation of this project within this field of Health and sanitation, I suppose that every human being knows clearly the uses of good water for people and community in generally.

Here below there are the various changes which will be recorded after implementation of this project within this city:

-People in area or city will get pure water for drinking and cooking.

-Children will reach at schools on time because they won’t spend their time for drawing water.

-Decreasing of water born diseases within community.

-Development or using time correctly within other fields instead of spending all their time in research of water.

-The water will be used in the improvement of daily activities within health centers and hospitals, hence decreasing of diseases in the area.

-The environment’s management due to presence of water in many fields.

-etc

***b) Education***

As we all know, the education is the key towards a bright future for a nation, city and villages, because when the people in given area are quietly educated the great improvement in all fields of nation will be recorded. This allows me to speak about the changes which will appear within this field of education after the implementation of this project in Baraka City and other nearest villages:

-Student will attend schools promptly

-No dirtiness of clothes for students and even teachers

-The teachers will spend many hours with students because; they won’t go draw water after courses.

-Teachers will also get the ample time of doing their own researches for giving their students the updates lessons or notions within the courses that they taught them daily.

-The students will get ample time to review their lesson lent previous days and also time to help their parents in households’ activities.

-Parents will release or permit great number of students to attend schools.

-Development for the entire city and villages because the turnout of educated people will increase.

**c*) Socio-economic development***

This area, is one of parties of countries which produce food and the products from cows, this explain clearly the prominent importance of implementation of this project will bear better results or fruits in socio- economics’ field.

After the implementation of this project, the people who are mainly living by agriculture and breeding, will benefit the pure water for their cattle or flocks and even water which will because in agriculture for irrigation of fields , this will allow this party of country to access to great improvement in agriculture because the harvest or production will be increased, hence, no famine will attack again the people.

The product from breeding will also increase, hence people will get milk for drinking, hence no malnutrition diseases, and other quantity of milk will be sold, hence fight against poverty and great improvement will be recorded.

**d**) ***Environment’s protection***

Within this field following results will be recorded after the implementation of this project this area or city:

-Soil’s protection because people won’t dig large holes for gaining water

-People will benefit water for doing their daily activities.

-People will get water without working long journey

-Protection of landscape because soil is well managed

-People will get the improvement within climatic conditions

-terasses’ implementation for fight against erosion

**CONCLUSION**

After complete the forms that you will see, I thought that it’s worthy to provide you this ample information that probably help you to be aware of same recent news in regards of background of city and its villages and then indicated the benefits of implementation of such project in this area towards various levels of people and in many fields of their daily lives.

It should be listenable that this all provided information is to give you the true image of area that we want to implement this project and how our wish is to work together for help those people to improve their daily conditions’ lives.

I finally wish you all the best within your daily works!

**Bishop Denis RUHORIMBERE**