

CONNECT



**AFRICA
INLAND MISSION**

JUNIOR

*What
is it?*

**MEDICAL
MISSION**



04

**WHAT STOPS PEOPLE
GETTING THE HELP
THEY NEED?**

*Why
do it?*



06

**EXPLORE SOMALIA
AND MEET THE SOMALIS**



08

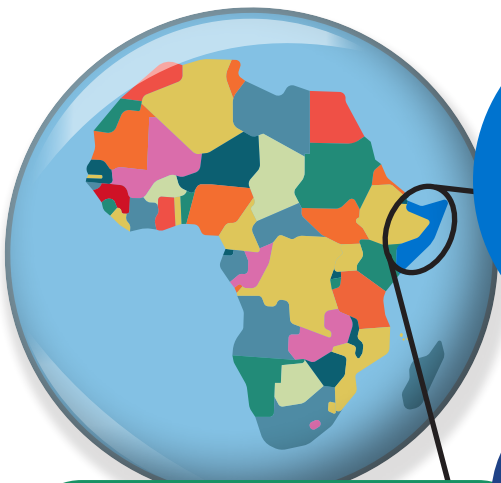
**WHAT IS IT LIKE TO BE
A MISSIONARY KID?**



11

**MAKE SOME YUMMY
COCONUT CANDY**



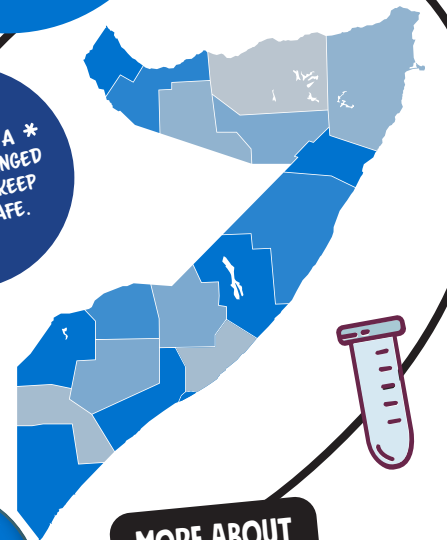


SOMALIA

IN THIS ISSUE

PAGE 4 - 5
WHAT KIND OF HELP DO PEOPLE NEED?

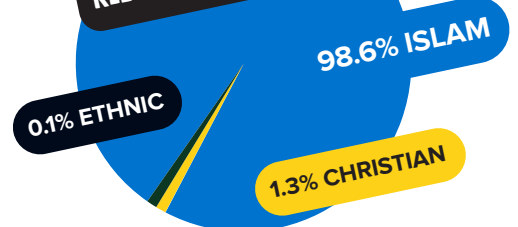
WHEN YOU SEE A * WE HAVE CHANGED A NAME TO KEEP PEOPLE SAFE.



MORE ABOUT SOMALIA

Population
18.6 million
Unreached without Jesus
18.4 million
Main languages:
Somali, Arabic

RELIGIONS IN SOMALIA



Welcome

If you've ever hurt yourself badly, or got sick, you will probably have been taken to the doctor's or a hospital. In Africa, this might not be possible because there aren't enough doctors, hospitals are too far away, and medicine may be too expensive.

Jesus is known for his desire to heal people, and AIM is all about caring for people both physically and spiritually. In this edition we'll learn why mission and healthcare work so well together, the kind of medical care AIM is doing through doctors, nurses, and other medically trained missionaries, and how the good news about Jesus is often shared at the same time.

Rosie

Our editor & wordsmith



PRINTED ON RECYCLED PAPER

★ PAGE 6 - 7 EXPLORING SOMALIA & ITS PEOPLE

QUESTION MARK PAGE 8 - 9 WHAT'S IT LIKE TO BE A MISSIONARY KID?

HEALTHCARE PAGE 10 - 11 HEALING HANDS ACTIVITY AND COCONUT CANDY

THANKS BACK PAGE LET US GIVE THANKS

WHAT IS MEDICAL MISSION?

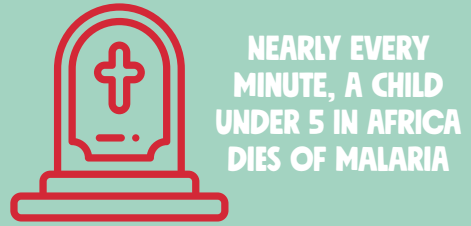
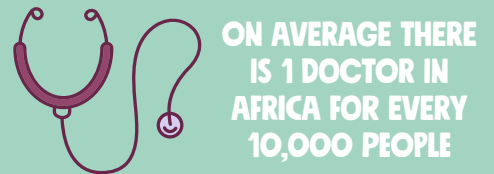
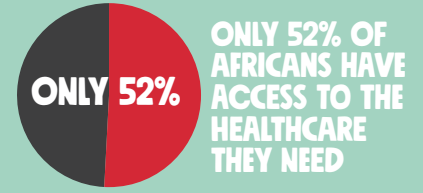
All of our missionaries have a special focus in the work they do, they might: teach theology, train people, work with young people, run a business, or focus on healthcare. Our medical missionaries bring healing and wholeness to people through compassionate health care as well as sharing the gospel in new places. This could be with other medical staff or their patients and families.

WHY IS IT SO IMPORTANT?

If someone gets sick in Africa, it can be a lot harder to find a doctor than in the UK. Some people have to travel many miles to get to a hospital, while others choose to see a local witch doctor instead (someone who uses witchcraft to try and heal injuries and illnesses).

There also aren't enough doctors in Africa – with an average of one doctor for every 10,000 people! AIM is doing important work to change this. Not only are we working in hospitals, we also run local clinics in rural areas for those who live too far away from a hospital. Our medical missionaries might treat patients, or provide training for local doctors and nurses so, in turn, they can provide the best care for their patients.

WORRYING FACTS



WHAT KIND OF HELP DO PEOPLE NEED?

EYE PROBLEMS, BROKEN BONES, POOR TEETH, ILLNESS, DIARRHOEA, INFECTION, INJURY, CANCER, CHILDBIRTH, MENTAL HEALTH...



WHAT STOPS PEOPLE GETTING THE HELP THEY NEED?

MEDICINE IS TOO EXPENSIVE

HOSPITALS CAN BE RUN DOWN AND LACK MONEY

NOT ENOUGH DOCTORS

TOO FAR FROM HOSPITAL

PEOPLE DON'T TRUST HEALTHCARE

THEY DON'T WANT TO GET HELP

WHAT KINDS OF MEDICS?

While it can be easy to think that missionaries who work in healthcare are mostly doctors and nurses, this ministry actually needs all sorts of medical professions to be involved. There are 59 departments in an NHS hospital, all with their own team of medical professionals who have different jobs. All of these jobs are also required in medical mission. Here are just some of those jobs:

BIOMEDICAL SCIENTIST

RADIOGRAPHER

MIDWIFE

PARAMEDIC

THERAPIST

PHARMACIST

DENTIST

OPHTHALMOLOGIST

NURSES
ADULT, CHILDREN'S, SPECIALITY, LEARNING DISABILITY, SURGICAL, MENTAL HEALTH, PLUS LOTS OF OTHERS!

MENTAL HEALTH SPECIALISTS

DOCTOR
THERE ARE ABOUT 60 KINDS OF DOCTOR!

WHERE DO THEY WORK?

The work of our missionaries in healthcare can look very different, depending on where they are. Some are working in established mission hospitals such as the AIC Kijabe Hospital, others are partnering with local government hospitals, while others are providing clinics for people living in rural areas far from the nearest hospital.

SPOT THE DIFFERENCE

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL

- FUNDED AND RUN BY GOVERNMENT
- STAFF EMPLOYED BY GOVERNMENT
- NOT ALWAYS ABLE TO FREELY SHARE FAITH

NIA* "I have been able to make friends with my Muslim colleagues here at the hospital where I work. Otherwise, they wouldn't have much chance to hear about Jesus."

HOLLY* "The people in this Muslim country have issues with trust and a lack of hope, so they refuse help. I could only be present, consistent and compassionate, and see if this changed their mind."

MISSION HOSPITAL

- FUNDED IN PART BY GRANTS AND DONATIONS
- RUN BY CHRISTIANS
- STAFF EMPLOYED BY HOSPITAL
- ABLE TO FREELY SHARE FAITH

PETE "At Kijabe Hospital we show Christ-like love to our neighbours, both near and far, by sharing the good news of Jesus. We explain the gospel to patients in the waiting room and pray for them when we see them."



EXPLORING SOMALIA



A HARD LIFE

Somalia has had a civil war for over 30 years. An Islamic group, called al-Shabaab, disagrees with the way the country is run, and so they are fighting with the government. As a result of the fighting, many people are poor and struggle to meet their basic needs. There is good news though. Somalia got a new government in 2012, which is helping the country get closer to peace and stability.



THE PEOPLE

Family is an important part of the culture in Somalia, with the oldest family members being given the most respect. Most people in Somalia are from the Somali people group, and they are also spread out across northeastern Kenya, and parts of Ethiopia and Djibouti. They can also be found in large groups in other countries where they have gone as refugees.



PRAY FOR SOMALIA



More than half the people in Somalia live in poverty. Pray that God would provide for them.

SAFE & HAPPY

Pray for the government and other leaders to make Somalia a happy and safe place to live.



Pray that Christians in Somalia will have strength when they are rejected by those around them.



Pray that churches in Somalia will be able to open again.

MEET THE SOMALI PEOPLE

The Somali people are spread across the Horn of Africa, and they live in Somalia, Kenya and Ethiopia. They share a common language, faith and cultural heritage but are divided into four major clan groups. The two largest groups are the Somaal, who are mainly nomadic shepherds, and the Sab, who settle in communities and are farmers or craftsmen.



HOW WILL THEY HEAR ABOUT JESUS?

Somalia is number two on the Open Doors World Watch List for persecution, meaning that it is very hard to reach Somali people in Somalia. But because they are spread across different countries, and even across the world, this means there are other opportunities to tell them about Jesus.



PRAY FOR SOMALIS



Pray for Somali Christians to support each other when they are rejected by their friends and family.

Pray for the Somali church to grow.

Thank God that Somalis who live in other parts of the world can hear about Jesus. Pray for those who are reaching out to them.



WHAT'S IT LIKE TO BE A MISSIONARY KID?

We love finding out what it's like for children who go on mission with their families. Let's hear from two families about their experience of having parents who work in African hospitals.

Peter* and Nia* serve in West Africa where Nia works as a doctor in a government hospital. We asked their daughters aged 8 to 12, Susan, Leeli and Lucy, what it's like.

What is it like where you live?

"It is hot and sticky, but it's amazing! There is a lot of dust, but we really love being able to be outside all the time. We have banana, mango and papaya trees in our garden and live right next to the river."

What is your favourite thing?

"Apart from our school and our friends, we love the food!"
Lucy: "Because I've grown up in Africa, it sometimes feels more like home than the UK."

What is your least favourite thing?

"The heat and the dust. Being far away from friends and family in the UK."

What is your favourite food?

Leeli: Massa (a small pancake eaten with a spicy powder)
Susan: Dambou (cereals and the Moringa plant)
Lucy: Brochettes (meat on a stick) and fries

What's it like having a doctor as a mum?

Lucy: It's nice. She helps people get better, but it seems like lots of people die.
Leeli: I don't like that some days mum isn't home when we get back from school. She sometimes tells us gross stories!!
Susan: It's annoying because when we get small cuts she doesn't give us enough sympathy. But it's nice to always have a doctor around. It's a good thing that she helps people.



Pete and Libby worked in Kijabe hospital in Kenya. They recently returned home to the UK. Their children Finn, Gabe, and Flo, aged between 10 and 15 tell us about what it was like growing up in Africa.

What was Kenya like?

Gabe: It got really windy – the name Kijabe means 'the place of the wind' in Masai.
Flo: When it rained it REALLY rained – it was so noisy on our tin roof!
Finn: It was always green and lush after the rainy season.

What was your favourite thing?

Gabe: I loved having chameleons in my garden!
Flo: All my friends. We climbed trees together all the time.
Finn: The community – we all had a lot of friends, and we all lived close to each other.

What was your least favourite thing?

Gabe: Getting there and back from England – the flight was 9 hours!
Flo: The monkeys and baboons – the monkeys would climb through the windows, but the baboons could open the doors and let themselves in!
Finn: If I had to choose one bad thing it would be the mosquitoes.

What was your favourite food?

Gabe: Chapatti with a vegetable stew, or vegetable samosas, or sukumawiki (greens and onions).
Flo: Stew with chapatti.
Finn: Nyama choma (roasted meat cooked on a BBQ).

Tell us a bit about your parents' work

"Dad did a lot in the hospital – he was a family doctor but worked in different departments. He was also head of medical education. Mum is a teacher and ran medical education courses, including one called Kairos."

What was it like having parents who did medical work?

Gabe: Dad would have interesting stories. Sometimes he had to work long hours.
Flo: We would help people when they came in on the little planes – our car became the ambulance!
Finn: We knew lots of people in the hospital and if we needed care we could get help quickly.

Is there anything else you would like to tell us?

Gabe: I preferred living in Kenya!
Flo: It wasn't always easy living in Kenya but there were definitely more ups than downs. I loved it!
Finn: It was such a wonderful experience, growing up in Kenya.



BIBLE ACTIVITY – HEALING HANDS

When Jesus healed people, he did it in many different ways. Sometimes he simply spoke to people, sometimes he laid his hands on them. One time he even put mud on a blind man's eyes! Let's make a healing hands mobile to remind us of Jesus' healing power, thanking those who work in medicine, and also thinking of ways we can take care of those around us.



You will need:

- A piece of coloured card
- A pair of scissors
- A pen
- A hole punch
- A piece of string
- A stapler

How to make:

1. Draw around your hands on the piece of card.
2. Cut out the hands (get permission or help from a grown up!).
3. Overlap the palm of each hand to make a heart shape.
4. Staple or glue the hands together.
5. Punch a hole on the middle finger of each hand.
6. On the fingers, write ways we can help those who are ill (e.g. buy them flowers).
7. On the palm, write down a prayer thanking those who take care of us (doctors, nurses, dentists, etc.).
8. Tie a piece of string through each hole on the fingers.
9. Hang up your mobile so you can be reminded to pray and give thanks.



QUMBE COCONUT CANDY

This popular coconut candy comes from Somalia but is also eaten across East Africa. It is usually served after dinner. This recipe is dairy- and gluten-free. If you have a nut allergy, the almonds can also be swapped.

YOU WILL NEED

For the mixture:

- 2 cups unsweetened desiccated coconut
- ½ cup coconut milk
- 1 ⅓ cups white sugar
- 1 cup ground almonds

For rolling:

- ¼ cup unsweetened desiccated coconut



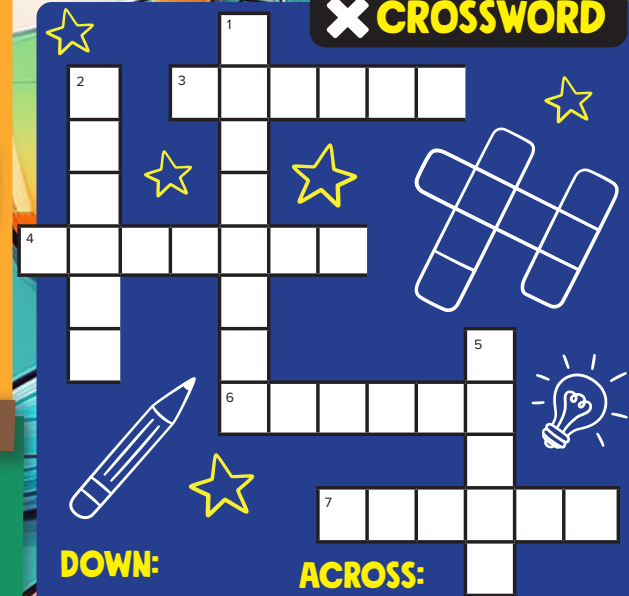
TO MAKE

1. Mix the desiccated coconut and milk in a bowl.
2. Place the sugar in a saucepan over medium heat (ask a grown up for help!).
3. Stir the sugar until melted (about 5 minutes).
4. Remove saucepan from heat.
5. Pour the coconut mixture and ground almonds into the saucepan and mix.
6. Let the mixture cool down until you can handle it.
7. Roll the mixture into bite-size balls (add more ground almond if it's too sticky).
8. Pour the extra desiccated coconut into a bowl.
9. Roll the balls in the coconut until coated.
10. Pop them on a tray in the fridge to cool for at least 15 minutes, then enjoy!

WHY NOT TRY...

Dip the balls in melted chocolate before coating in coconut or add chopped up dates and figs to the mixture. See what fun flavours you can add!

CROSSWORD



DOWN:

1. Sam and Ruth worked at Kijabe _____.
2. What is an important part of culture in Somalia?
5. What is the main religion in Somalia?

ACROSS:

3. There is only one _____ for every 10,000 people in Africa.
4. Pete works in a _____ hospital.
6. Jesus healed ten _____?
7. Which Somali group are nomadic shepherds?

WORD SEARCH

COCONUT
DENTIST
GOVERNMENT
HEAL
HOSPITAL
JESUS
MEDICINE
MUSLIM
NURSE
HANDS

H	K	E	L	G	H	S	W	X	Z	T	O
D	M	L	S	J	E	S	U	S	J	N	M
E	K	F	D	L	G	A	G	E	U	E	E
N	K	O	N	T	O	O	U	R	D	T	I
T	M	O	A	N	V	F	S	I	L	S	T
I	U	T	H	G	E	E	C	Q	A	U	L
S	S	A	M	R	R	I	W	Q	T	U	A
T	L	V	W	W	N	M	V	L	I	E	E
N	I	L	J	E	M	U	I	A	P	Q	H
C	M	F	L	H	E	Z	Z	P	S	F	Y
J	C	O	C	O	N	U	T	N	O	Z	Q
Z	O	M	N	V	T	L	Z	V	H	N	X

CROSSWORD ANSWERS
1. Hospital 2. Family 3. Doctor 4. Mission 5. Islam 6. Lepers 7. Somali

SEND US A LETTER OR PICTURE BY EMAIL TO MAILINGS.EU@AIMINT.ORG

OR WRITE TO AIM, UNIT 3A BEESTON BUSINESS HUB, BEESTON SQUARE, NOTTINGHAM, NG9 2JG

We would love to hear from you

LET US GIVE THANKS

The man walked along, frowning. Was that it? He had heard the stories of Jesus, the great healer. So many miraculous healings. So why had Jesus simply told him and the other lepers to go and see the priests? What use would that do? The priest would take one look at the cuts and bruises on their arms and turn them away in disgust. It was all anyone ever did. He had thought that Jesus was going to do something then and there. Why hadn't he healed them?

Clenching his fist in frustration, he followed the other lepers. His nails bit into his palms. The man froze. Opening his hands he stared at the marks his nails had made. He felt the pain. He cried out in shock. He had felt the pain! He hadn't been able to feel his hands for years. A bubble of laughter escaped from his lips as he clenched his fist again. Pain! Jesus had healed him.

Calling out to the others, he raced after them, aware that he wasn't hobbling on blistered feet anymore. With excitement he saw that they too had been healed. Together they hurried to the village to find the priests. The others talked about all the things they would do once the priests had declared them cleansed. But he knew there was only one thing he needed to do: find Jesus and praise him.

Throughout the gospels we read the amazing stories of Jesus healing the sick. Sometimes this wasn't just one person, but crowds of people!

Not everyone thanked Jesus and praised him for what he had done, though. Just like the leper who returned to find Jesus, it is important we give thanks for the healing miracles that still happen today.

GIVE THANKS FOR THE WORK OF THOSE WHO WORK IN HEALTHCARE AND SAVE LIVES WITH BOTH MEDICINE AND THE GOSPEL MESSAGE.



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SAY HELLO...

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AIM is a missionary organisation that helps churches send people to work among Africa's people and tell them the good news of Jesus Christ.

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