

SOUL IN
DURBAN
THE CITY



2009
Delegate
Information
Pack

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Timetable

9.00	Registration
9.30	Morning Meeting Intro to Durban & crossing cultures
11.00	BREAK
11.20	Project Outlines/Managing Expectations
12.30	LUNCH
1.30	Team Building and observations
2.30	Creative Prayer
3.30	BREAK
4.00	Health and Safety, do's and don't's
5.00	Ideas for working with children and young people
6.00	Q&A
6.30	Dinner - Provided by us
7.30	Evening meeting - Commissioning

Orientation – General Information



A country profile for South Africa

Country overview

Full Name: The Republic of South Africa
Capital City: Pretoria (official); Bloemfontein (judicial); Cape Town (legislative)
Area: 1,233,404 sq km (476,217 sq miles)
Population: 43,800,000
People: 77% black, 10% white (60% of whites are of Afrikaner descent, most of the rest are of British descent), 8% mixed race, 2.5% of Indian or Asian descent
Languages: Zulu, Xhosa, Afrikaans, English, Tswana, Sotho, South Ndebele
Religions: Christian, Muslim, Hindu, Jewish and traditional religions
Currency: Rand
Electricity: 220/230V 50HzHz
Country Code: +27



South Africa's geography

South Africa extends over nearly 2000km (1240 miles) from the Limpopo River in the north to Cape Agulhas in the south and nearly 1500km (930 miles) from Port Nolloth in the west to Durban in the east. Namibia, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Mozambique and Swaziland run from west to east along South Africa's northern border. The country can be divided into three major parts: the vast interior plateau, the Kalahari Basin, and a narrow coastal plain.

South Africa's history

In 1910, legislation was passed restricting black rights. This laid the foundations for apartheid. Under apartheid, every individual was classified by race, and this determined where they could live, work, pray and learn. Irrespective of where they had been born, blacks were divided into one of ten tribal groups, dispossessed and placed in rural backwaters - the Homelands. The plan was to restrict blacks to Homelands that were supposed to become self-sufficient, self-governing states. In reality, these lands had very little infrastructure and no industry, and were therefore incapable of producing sufficient food for the black population. There was widespread suffering and many families returned to squalid squatter camps in the cities from which they had been evicted. Black resistance developed in the form of strikes, acts of public disobedience and protest marches. In the early 1960s, sixty-nine protesters were killed in Sharpeville and African National Congress (ANC) leaders, including Nelson Mandela, were jailed.

After withdrawing from the British Commonwealth in 1961, South Africa became increasingly isolated. Violent responses to black protests increased commitment to a revolutionary struggle, and the United Nations finally imposed economic and political sanctions. In the mid-1980s, black-on-black violence in the townships exploded. There were clashes between political rivals, tribal enemies and between those who lived in the huge migrant-workers' hostels and their township neighbours. In 1989, when economic sanctions began to bite, the rand collapsed and reformist FW De Klerk came to power. Virtually all apartheid regulations were repealed, political prisoners were released and negotiations began on forming a multiracial government. Free elections in 1994 resulted in a decisive victory for the ANC and Nelson Mandela became president. De Klerk's National Party won just over 20% of the vote, and the Inkatha Freedom Party won 10.5%. South Africa rejoined the British Commonwealth a few months later.

South Africa today

The international community has embraced the new South Africa and the ANC's desire to create a truly non-racial nation. Poverty, the AIDS pandemic and violence remain a problem. However, the political structure seems strong enough to hold the diverse region together. Traditional black cultures are still strong in much of the countryside. Across the different groups, marriage customs and taboos differ, but most traditional cultures are based on beliefs in a masculine deity, ancestral spirits and supernatural forces. Cattle play an important part in many cultures, as symbols of wealth and as sacrificial animals.

In November 2003 the government approved a major program to treat and tackle HIV/AIDS. In April 2004 the ANC won another election victory, with 70% of the vote and ensuring Mbeki being in power until 2009. In 2010 South Africa will be the first African nation to ever host FIFA's World Cup.

South Africa's Language

A lot of the people you will be serving while you are on project will speak some English, but their first language will be Zulu, learning a few Zulu sayings will be invaluable. In contrast to this, most of the people at the church you will be attending will speak English.

Greetings and useful phrases

Good morning/afternoon/evening	Sawubona (one person)	Sanibonani (group of people)
Goodbye	Uhambe kahle (one person)	Usale kahle (group of people)
Yes	Yebo	

Greetings and useful phrases con....

No	Cha
Excuse me	Uxolo
Thank you	Ngiyabonga
How are you?	Kunjani?
I'm fine, thanks	Ngiyaphila
I'm looking for ...	Ngifuna i ...(thing or place)
What is your name?	Ngubani igama lakho?
My name is ...	Igama lami ngu ... (Ngingu ...)
I'm happy to meet you	Ngiyjabula ukukubona

You may find the website http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zulu_language useful, specifically the section on phrases.

A profile of Durban - Overview



Province:	KwaZulu-Natal
Area:	2,292 sq km (884.9 sq miles)
Population:	3,346,799
Time zone:	March to October: UK+1, November to February: UK+2
People:	68% black, 9% white (60% of whites are of Afrikaner descent, most of the rest are of British descent), 3% mixed race, 20% of Indian or Asian descent
Languages:	Zulu, Xhosa, Afrikaans, English, Tswana, Sotho, South Ndebele
Religions:	Christian, Muslim, Hindu, Jewish and traditional religions
Currency:	Rand
Electricity:	220/230V 50HzHz
Local Dialling Code:	031



Durban's geography and climate

Durban is characterised by a mild sub-tropical climate with warm wet summers and mild moist to dry winters. Durban has an annual rainfall of 1009mm. Daytime temperatures peak between January and March at 28°C (min: 21°C), and drop to 23°C (min: 11°C) between June and August. The metropolitan area is topographically hilly, with very few flat areas, except in the immediate vicinity of the central business district and the harbour. The western suburbs off Hillcrest and Kloof are significantly higher above sea-level, reaching up to 850m in the community of Botha's Hill. Many gorges and rivines are found within the metropolitan area. There is almost no true coastal plain.

Durban's history

These people were living in the central plains of KwaZulu-Natal until the expansion of Bantu people from the north sometime during the last millennium. Little is known of the history of the first residents, as there is no written history of the area before it was first mentioned by Portuguese explorer Vasco da Gama, who came to the KwaZulu-Natal coast while searching for a route from Europe to India. He landed on the KwaZulu-Natal coast on Christmas in 1497, and thus named the area "Natal", or Christmas in Portuguese.

The modern city of Durban dates from 1824, when a party of 25 men under British Lieutenant F. G. Farewell arrived from the Cape Colony and established a settlement on the northern shore of the Bay of Natal, near today's Farewell Square. Accompanying Farewell was an adventurer named Henry Fynn. Fynn was able to befriend the Zulu King Shaka by helping him to recover from a stab wound he suffered in battle. As a token of Shaka's gratitude, he granted Fynn a "25-mile strip of coast a hundred miles in depth." During a meeting of 35 white residents in Fynn's territory on June 23, 1835, it was decided to build a capital town and name it "d'Urban" after Sir Benjamin d'Urban, then governor of the Cape Colony.

Voortrekkers established the Republic of Natalia in 1838 just north of Durban, and established a capital at Pietermaritzburg. Fierce conflict with the Zulu population led to the evacuation of Durban, and eventually the Afrikaners accepted British annexation in 1844 under military pressure. A British governor was appointed to the region and many settlers emigrated from Europe and the Cape Colony. The British established a sugar cane industry in the 1860s. Farm owners had a difficult time attracting Zulu labourers to work on their plantations, so the British brought thousands of labourers from India on five-year contracts. As a result of the importation of Indian labourers, Durban became the largest Asian community in South Africa.

In 1948, the National Party was elected on a platform of racial segregation laws, which later came to be collectively known by the Afrikaans word apartheid. As a consequence of the Group Areas Act, which classified all areas of the country and city according to race, formerly multi-racial suburbs were either purged of unlawful residents or destroyed. Many Zulu men migrated to Johannesburg to work in gold and diamond mines, and a nominally-independent homeland for Zulus, KwaZulu (Kwa means *the place of*), was established in 1977 around Zululand. This created tension between the Zulu-dominated, National Party supported Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) and the anti-apartheid party and supposedly Xhosa-dominated African National Congress (ANC). Terrorism and lynching continued throughout the province in the 1980s as both parties competed for dominance. Political violence grew exponentially in the early 1990s during the downfall of the apartheid system. Large massacres became frequent on both sides. Fortunately, the successful multi-racial elections in 1994 eased tensions dramatically, particularly after the ANC made the IFP leader, Mangosuthu Buthelezi, minister of Home Affairs.

Durban today

Durban (Zulu: eThekweni) is the second most populous city in South Africa, forming part of the eThekweni metropolitan municipality. It is the largest city in KwaZulu-Natal and is famous as the busiest port in Africa. It is also a major centre of tourism due to the city's warm subtropical climate and beaches. The Golden Mile, developed as a welcoming tourist destination in the 1970s, as well as Durban at large, provides ample tourist attractions. The mayor of eThekweni is elected for a five year term. Obed Mlaba has been the mayor since 1996, he was re-elected to his third term in 2006.



Durban from the Air

Home languages in Durban

Black Africans account for 68 per cent of the population, followed by Asians or Indians at 20 per cent, Whites at nine per cent and Coloureds at three per cent. Forty nine per cent of the population is under the age of 24, while four per cent are over the age of 65. The median age in the city is 25 years old, and for every 100 females, there are 92.5 males. Thirty per cent of city residents are unemployed. Eight nine per cent of the unemployed are black, 18 per cent are Coloureds, 8 per cent are Asians or Indians, and 4 per cent are White. Sixty three per cent of Durban residents speak Zulu at home, 30 per cent speak English (roughly representing the Indian and White populations), 3 per cent speak Xhosa, 1.44 per cent speak Afrikaans, 0.7 per cent speak Sotho, 0.2 per cent speak Ndebele, 0.1 per cent speaks Northern Sotho, and 0.93 per cent of the population speaks a non-official language at home. Sixty eight per cent of residents are Christian, 15.5 per cent have no religion, 11 per cent are Hindu, three per cent are Muslim, and 0.1 per cent is Jewish. Two per cent have other or undetermined beliefs.

Ten per cent of residents aged 20 and over have received no schooling, 13 per cent have had some primary school, 6 per cent have completed only primary school, 35 per cent have had some high school education, 27 per cent have finished only high school, and ten per cent have an education higher than the high school level. Overall, 36 per cent of residents have completed high school.

Sports teams and stadiums

Durban is home to two rugby union teams, the Natal Sharks, who compete in the domestic Currie Cup competition, and the Sharks, who compete in the international Super 14 competition. Both teams play out of the 56,000 capacity Kings Park Stadium - currently known also as the ABSA Stadium for sponsorship reasons.

The city is also home to two clubs in the Premier Soccer League—AmaZulu and the Golden Arrows. AmaZulu play most of their home games in their own Princess Magogo Stadium, but will take especially important fixtures to ABSA Stadium. Similarly, the Golden Arrows have their own stadium, King Zwelithini Stadium in the suburb of Umlazi, but play their most important matches in ABSA Stadium.

Durban is also host to the Dolphins, the provincial cricket team. Shaun Pollock, Lance Klusener and Barry Richards all come from the Dolphins (although it was formally called Natal). Cricket in Durban is played at the world famous Kingsmead Cricket Ground. It was here that Graeme Pollock and Barry Richards slaughtered the Australian bowling in 1969.

Durban is one of cities of 2010 FIFA World Cup. The stadium has not been built yet. On January 29, 2006, Durban hosted a race in A1 Grand Prix, driven on a street track. It is rumoured that Durban will bid for the 2018 Commonwealth Games and the 2020 Summer Olympics.

South African culture

There is no single culture of South Africa, its ethnic diversity means there are vast cultural differences. The legacy of Apartheid segregation means many cultural differences correspond closely to the racial groups defined by Apartheid, i.e. Blacks, Whites, Coloureds and Asians - of course this may change as assimilation progresses.

Black people

The country's black majority still has a substantial number of rural inhabitants who lead largely impoverished and necessarily simple lives. However, blacks are increasingly urbanised and westernised, and usually speak English or Afrikaans in addition to their native tongue, which in Durban will be Zulu, Xhosa, Sotho, Ndebele or Northern Sotho.

White people

The white minority lead lifestyles similar in many respects to whites found in North America and Australasia, with sport being immensely popular. The braai (short for braaivleis or barbecue) is another national pastime. Religious beliefs are strong, with most Afrikaners adhering to the Dutch Reformed Church. Most English-speaking whites are either Anglican or Roman Catholic. Across the whole of South Africa 90,000 whites are Jewish, with a similar number being of Portuguese origin. There are some Greeks and Christian Lebanese.

Coloured (Mixed-Race) people

The mixed-race Coloureds are, culturally speaking, much closer to whites, especially Afrikaans speakers, whose language and religious beliefs they share, than they are to black South Africans, despite suffering considerable discrimination under apartheid.

Asian people

Asians, (predominantly Indian origin) preserve their own cultural heritage, languages and religious beliefs, being either Hindu or Muslim, and speaking English, with Indian languages like Tamil, Hindi, Telugu or Gujarati being spoken less frequently. There is a much smaller Chinese community in South Africa, although its numbers have been increased by immigration from Taiwan (although the Taiwanese were classified as "White", rather than Asian by the Apartheid regime.)

Gender issues

South Africa demonstrates significant differences between the experiences of men and women. Cultural attitudes towards women tend to demonstrate inequality. The poorest and most disadvantaged people in South Africa remain black women, and women are disadvantaged in terms of their earning power, their access to education and their employment status. South African women as a whole face cultural chauvinism in a variety of areas, such as the home, or at church, in some traditional southern African cultures, a woman cannot own property.

Sport

South Africans are passionate about sport, although even this remains largely divided along ethnic lines and is still largely seen (in the words of a former member of Women and Sport South Africa) as "the domain of men". The most popular sport among black South African men is soccer (football), although this may change when South Africa hosts the 2010 World Cup, the first soccer World Cup to be held in Africa. Cricket is traditionally popular among English-speaking whites.



Rugby union is by far one of the most popular sports in South Africa, particularly among Afrikaners. The Springboks (as the national side is known) famously hosted and won the Rugby World Cup in 1995, and repeated this success more recently in 2007 in France. The domestic league, the Currie Cup, is played annually.

Food

The braai or barbecue is widely popular in South Africa, especially with whites, and includes meat, especially boerewors or spicy sausages, and mielies (maize) or Mielie-meal, often as a porridge, or pearl millet, a staple food of black South Africans. Vegetarianism is becoming widely accepted. Another favourite among most South Africans is biltong, a form of dried meat usually made from beef or game, and often consumed whilst watching sporting events. Biltong is extremely popular and is widely loved by people of all cultures. Indian food like curry is also popular, especially in Durban with its large Indian population. Another local Indian Durban specialty is the 'bunny' or bunny chow, which consists of a hollowed-out loaf of white bread filled with curry.

Some basic cultural practices

It is considered impolite to look each other in the eye, it is normal therefore, not to get eye contact when speaking to someone from a Zulu tradition. It is considered polite and respectful to receive a gift with both hands, whilst giving gifts is mainly done with the right hand. Formality plays a big role in the greeting process. You can expect to be subjected to a greeting procedure that pertains to the hierarchy within the group. When greeting someone it is polite to hold your left hand under your elbow as a sign of respect, as you shake hands. Often if someone has been working with their hands, they will offer you their wrist to shake instead as an acknowledgment of your greeting them. It is considered impolite to interrupt a conversation within a group of people. Be sensitive when needing to engage people in such situations. Understand that with the language barrier, people often come across as rude and demanding.

You need to discern the difference between someone who is being rude and demanding, and someone who has not mastered the finer points of English etiquette. It is a good idea to speak slower and clearly to accommodate those who may not speak English very well. It is always well received if you take the time to learn the basic greetings.



How can we be equipped for Mission?

We need to look carefully at our:

Attitude

Below are three passages in which is shown an example of what our attitude should be. Take time to read and reflect on each of them:

Phil 2:1-18 “Your attitude should be the same as that of Jesus Christ” (v 5)

This whole passage is rich in showing us what our attitude should be like. We are to do nothing out of selfish ambition but to consider others better than ourselves (v 3). Later we are told to do everything without complaining or arguing (v14). At the heart of a right attitude is Christ – we are to look at how he lived and behaved and imitate his humility, which is shown in his servant heart and obedience to God.

Another example of Jesus` humility and servant heart can be found in **John 13: 1-17** where he washed his followers` feet. Jesus` entire ministry was an example of servant hood, displayed in perfection, selfless love and humility. We must be prepared to be Christ`s servants as well as servants to those whose culture we have entered.

The Apostle Paul modelled his attitude on that of Christ. In **Corinthians 9:19** he writes, “ Though I am free and belong to no man, I make myself a slave to everyone, to win as many as possible.

Skills

It`s always good to know your strengths and weaknesses – acknowledging that God has given you gifts, which he wants you to share with others. Be confident and generous with these gifts you have been given. Be open to His working in your life and changing you.

Culture

When you go to another country, you are entering a different culture. It is important to understand the culture of that country if you want to communicate and fit in. culture is made up of many different things.

Customs	Types of behaviour for example: Ways of praying, talking, dressing, working, playing games, farming, trading, eating.....
Language	ways of expression, myths, folk law, how you speak and make contact
Institutions	government, law-courts, churches, temples, schools, hospitals, factories, shops, clubs.....
Values and beliefs	marriage, attitudes to death and burial, education, religious ritual, economics, socialising.....

In a city there are usually many sub-cultures, which have adapted the culture to enable them to cope with their current situation.

Culture is defined as something that.....

Is shared by a particular group who understands verbal and non-verbal communications, is learned and provides a sense of unity, belonging, security, identity, and dignity and helps a group to make choices, such as what is good, beneficial, or true to their particular situation.

World View

Our culture gives us our `world view`, ie. the way that we see ourselves in relation to:

- The universe and how it came to be
- The existence of good and evil
- A person's role in their community, society, clan, and family
- What happens after death
- Concepts such as salvation

We need to be sure our `knowledge` of scripture is clear and the true message and not a westernised worldview of the Christian message.

We need to understand our own culture and how it has affected our interpretation of the Bible, and then to consider the new culture we are entering so that we know (as far as possible) the people whom we are serving and their understanding of the Bible.

To communicate successfully in another culture, we must understand the worldview of those we hope to speak to. For example a western Christian may share with a Hindu the meaning of Christ's death on the cross. If the Hindu accepts Jesus Christ, this may not be a conversion, but merely Christ being added to the numerous other Gods he believes in.

People are reluctant to change their worldviews unless it is shown to be adequate in enabling them to cope with their current situation.

The Bible

As Christians we need to look at the Bible to understand God's worldwide overview, including His:

- Views of the universe
- Teaching on Good and evil
- Teaching on our role in the community, society, clan and family
- Teaching on death
- Teaching on Salvation

Spend time reflecting and praying about how you see the World, and what you may need to change as you work in Durban.

South African Youth

Youth Culture

The youth of South Africa sit between two very distinct and powerful forces in South Africa a conservative, traditional society that promotes wholesome values; and a very liberal government and media. We have found this means in practice is that South African Young People are on the whole, and more moral than their European counterparts. For example: sleeping around is not the norm, there is respect for authority and parents, and bad language and blaspheming is not widely accepted, however this can vary from community to community, and you may find differences within Township's, White and Asian localities. Children tend to be children for longer, but unfortunately the new openness in society had brought the unwelcome effect of the degrading of morals within youth culture.

Bible knowledge is, overall, very good. One can expect even a non-church going group of kids to know all the better-known Bible stories. Christian words and concepts are part of the vocabulary. When chatting to young South Africans you will notice how they verbally strongly support religious and moral values, though the practice can be quite different.

Music and TV plays a huge role, as they do almost anywhere. Here again there are cultural differences. Young black South Africans listen to gansta rap R 'n' B and Kwaito (township music); young white South Africans listen to the same stuff that Americans and British kids listen to; and Asian kids often listen to pop, including eastern pop.

As for TV – Soaps, the Simpson's and similar type cartoons, Hollywood movies and all the western fads (like Harry Potter) and sport are very popular (as of course, MTV).

South African kids love the outdoors; they know how to play and how to look after themselves. They are generally more open to adults and team leaders, they fight a lot with each other, they generally respect adults and discipline, and they do not have a mentality of rights and entitlements.

In terms of race relations between children, this varies. Children that come from mixed race schools and communities understand and play with each other generally no problem (barring the usual child rivalries). Children that come from communities that are segregated will struggle more to integrate, but should be OK on the second or third day of a racially mixed event.

South African children also tend to be quite confident in the sense that they are eager to do stuff up-front and are not shy in expressing their views.

Safety, religious freedom and practice

The good news for you is that when you are running activities, sports or leading games you need not be concerned about being sued in South African as in the UK. Parents and young people alike generally accept that risk is part of the outdoors and of activities involving play. They will not expect you to go to great lengths to ensure that an activity area is safe and secure. Having said this, it does not mean that Soul Survivor is not safety aware - it is. Every project that we will be working on has been risk assessed.

South Africa has in the last few years moved from calling itself a Christian country to calling itself a multi-faith country. This has meant some curtailment of Christian and evangelical activities – particularly in schools. Despite this South Africa is still a very Christian country (over 70% profess to be Christians, though many of these will be nominal or in African-traditional – Christian groups that have many un-Christian beliefs). Nonetheless there is a real religious freedom and it is ok for Christians to go into school (with the permission from the school body) and to share their beliefs and faith (through open evangelism, with few exceptions, is not to be done in school time).

Probably a bigger challenge than getting kids to accept Christianity is to get them to understand they are not born Christians but need to make the faith a personal one in Jesus.

Summary

Remember that you are a visitor – do not make quick assumptions and do not impose your views. However by all means do express your views when given the opportunity to do so. I'm sure that, like many before you, you will find your time in Durban rewarding and a time of growth, especially spiritually.

General Information

General information about SITCD is available on the website. Information for youth group leaders, providing a little more detail for them to give to their youth groups and parents of young people wishing to come has been produced. This is sent out to any group leader making a general inquiry.

Please note, delegates must be 16 years of age or older on the day of departure to be able to attend. This is a requirement of the insurance policy and is not negotiable, sorry!

Day in the life of a delegate

It is hard to give an exact guide of what each day will involve, as you will be doing such varied things over the two weeks that no day will truly be exactly the same. So, to give you a basic idea, let's have a look at what a day in the life of a SITCD delegate will look like.

You will wake up in the surrounds of your wonderful hotel room, which you will be sharing with up to five others. After having some quiet time with the Lord, showering and getting ready, you will head downstairs to have breakfast at the hotel restaurant. After breakfast, everyone will find their small team members and jump in their minibus. It's project time! On the days that you have these (9 days), you will head off from the hotel and spend the majority of the day working on your respective projects – with a packed lunch being provided by the hotel.

On one of your days off, you will be going on a trip to Tala game reserve with your small team. On Sunday, you will attend your host church and have some time off. On your other day off there will be a chance to experience some of Durban's other local attractions which you'll have been sent information on, or seen at orientation. You'll have to choose which one you'd like to visit on the first night of your stay in Durban.

In the evenings, you will be doing a variety of things such as; Soul Survivor hosted worship evenings, prayer meetings, or other activities at the hotel with your small teams and the rest of the teams in Durban.

Project time

While you are in Durban, you will be working with your specific host church. The churches will have contacted Soul Survivor with a project proposal and if you're working with them, then we have approved their project. As a result, the projects you will be working on are part of the host church's ongoing outreach into their community. You will have the chance to serve a church who has built relationships with that particular community, and to be a part of their ongoing work. It is therefore very important that we respect their wishes!

Projects aren't necessarily going to be working with street kids or working in slums and townships. You could be doing anything from running youth clubs to painting schools, or helping with a sports programme to feeding the homeless. But whatever your project is, you can rest assured that they have been carefully selected and are going to have an ongoing and lasting impact.

On one day you will be involved in an area specific outreach programme and this could involve more than just your team working together to impact the local community. Where ever it is that you find yourself serving, always remember that we are going as servants of God to reach out to the last, the least and the lost – however that may look.

Trip Guidelines

We all need to acknowledge the need for total dependence on God and the necessity of the Bible and prayer in all aspects of preparation for the delivery of ministry. This sheet is to highlight some of the behaviours and attitudes that will be helpful for you to model when serving in Durban.

All delegates will need to be in agreement with the Soul Survivor statement of aims, beliefs and working principles, and we ask that all participants abide by the following guidelines during the course of the placement. In order to ensure the success of Soul in the City Durban our disciplinary policy will come into effect should any of the following guidelines be broken.

At times in Durban you will be very noticeable, therefore people's eyes will be on you and how you conduct yourself. It is vital therefore that you reflect characteristics and actions that would glorify God. Please remember that you are a guest in another person's world. Therefore act graciously and with humility.

Be Responsible

You are required to adhere to the local law of the land at all times. Be punctual and reliable, remembering to arrive 10 minutes early for assigned shifts. Aim to stick to your timetable, but remain flexible to the needs of your host project. Adherence to the weekly timetable is essential. If for any reason you are unable to participate in an activity, contact your team leader immediately.

- Look out for your team members.
- Don't make promises to any community members.
- Follow your project guidelines.
- Please display sensitivity when dealing with members of the community and their circumstances.
- Respect the local culture: whenever looking at culture, we need to remember that cultures differ in God-given ways and also reflect something of God's creative nature. Therefore, all cultures are precious and to be valued. Try and remember what was spoken about with regard to the difference in culture at orientation.
- Remember that just because your host project may do something differently to the way you would, it doesn't mean that it's wrong. Try not to judge people. Save your opinions for when you meet together as a group.
- Do not solicit donations or discounts or make any statements to the media either on or off the record, without direct authorisation from Soul Survivor. If anyone offers you a donation or payment, refer them to your small team leader or member of Soul Survivor project staff.

Be Considerate

Be aware of your language and behaviour ensuring that it could not be misinterpreted as flirtatious, rude or sexual. Think about what clothes you choose to wear – if in doubt, cover up! Remember that clothing that is OK in the UK may be seen as provocative, so please - no bare midriffs, low cut tops, or short skirts/shorts. Watch out for inappropriate designs: don't wear clothing that can be interpreted as gang related or that promotes alcohol, drugs, or a subculture that models alienation from society's main stream. Modesty is the word! Please make sure that your appearance is clean and your clothing in good repair.

Be sensitive when dealing with members of the community and their circumstances

Be inclusive – don't form exclusive relationships. For some, team is the loneliest place of all as others form deep friendships with those around them. Relationships that are exclusive distort the team experience for all.

Also, if you have feelings for someone whilst in Durban, please wait until you get back to the UK before acting on them or saying anything. If any exclusive relationships develop which are damaging the team dynamics or distract members of the team from the work they have undertaken, then participants may be asked to leave the team, or return home.

Please don't drink alcohol or smoke whilst serving on SOULINTHECITY Durban. In some areas, smoking and drinking are seen as a major sin and therefore has damaging effects for the reputation of Soul Survivor and the local church or project.

At night please consider your room mates and other hotel guests need for sleep! You also need sleep if you are going to be effective the next day – remember why you're here.

Be Positive

Please don't gossip – it can be destructive. Even if you do not initiate a lie, you become responsible if you pass it along. Don't circulate rumours, squelch them!

Deal with conflict graciously – if individuals have grievances with another person, they should raise their issues with that individual and draw in the Small Team Leader.

Avoid conflict with nationals at all times (or indeed anything that could be perceived as confrontational). Let it go, pray about it and discuss it with your team leader

Whatever role you serve in, you will become an integral part of the team in that area. The team will be your main support network; therefore all members should respect one another and be 100% supportive and loyal; wanting the best for, and thinking the best of each other. You should avoid the use of humour that could cause offence or be taken negatively. Make it your goal to say and think something positive about each member of the team each day!

Please be considerate towards both Soul Survivor and local project staff. Respect the leadership. When in Durban, you come under the authority of Soul Survivor, therefore we ask that all participants agree to respect the guidance given by the leaders appointed and share any grievances with them. Local theological views may differ from your own, but please don't try and 'correct' them.

Be Sensible

- Don't take your mobile phone to projects; the team leader will have one in the event of an emergency.
- Don't give or promise money to community members.
- Always be with at least one person from your team.
- Remember to follow child protection guidelines.
- Don't bring valuables (including jewellery) to Durban if you can avoid it and if you need to bring them please leave them at the hotel when out on a project.

Disciplinary Policy

Should misconduct take place whilst at SOULINTHECITY Durban, a verbal warning will be given with possible suspension from project work if improvement or change does not take place. In the case of serious misconduct, Soul Survivor reserves right to remove the individual from the programme and send them home, at the delegates own cost.

Small Team Leaders – Responsibilities

Small Team Session

Each morning before the team leave for your project we will be have a small team time whilst waiting for your transport to project, these will last 10 - 15 minutes and are an opportunity for the delegates to de-brief and pray and for you to give them a quick health check – both physical and spiritual!

Leader, Friend, Parent, Counsellor, Mediator etc.

All of us on the leadership team of Soul Survivor at Soulinthecity Durban have a responsibility to care for the delegates. Delegates will range from 16 -75 years old, and so how you as a Small Team Leader (STL) will relate to team is really important

As on all these types of missions all of us will go through a range of emotions, attitudes, moods and feelings. As a STL you will need to keep in check how you feel so you can help work through issues with the delegate team. Most of the time as a STL you will be the first point of contact for those that are feeling homesick, lonely, tired, struggling with friends, most of the time all you will need to do is comfort and pray for those that are feeling like this. However if you are concerned about anyone please draw in Jeremy, Jane or any other member of the Soul Survivor Staff Team.

Personal Walk

This is a mission which is looking to serve the communities of Durban and bring the Gospel message through 'Actions and Words', so it is key that as we are all maintaining our own walks with God in the run up to, during and after the mission. As leaders we are examples to the delegates, and so it is important that we are modelling Christ Likeness in all that we do.

Dress

As leaders the STL's will need to dress appropriately during the week, which may differ from project to project and back at the accommodation base. Appropriate dress means dressing right for the job at hand, as well as covering up appropriately – lads as well. What this means is, please no mid drifts ladies and chaps please keep your tee-shirts on! Please also discourage unwholesome talk, between the team or any inappropriate behaviour or exclusivity.

Relationships

Part of the aims of Soul Survivor is to encourage friendship between the young people and the wider team. This means getting on with different people from loads of different churches working and serving together, but more than that getting all of our delegates mixing and knowing each other. How great is it to know that we are not on our own!! However we do want to discourage the whole 'going out' scenarios that can arise on this type of event, please wait until you get back to the UK. We also do not want anyone to feel isolated or excluded during the mission, so please discourage exclusive relationships.

Projects

On the ground at the project you are responsible for the delegates and their safety – this is your first responsibility. The delegates must not be left unsupervised without a STL, even if that delegate is older than you! If you have any concerns regarding the way a project is being run and the way it puts the young people at risk, then first point of contact is the local project Team Leader. If you feel that the issue has not been dealt with, please draw in the Small Team Manager or the Soul Survivor Project Head and they will resolve any outstanding issues.

Delegate responsibilities

We are one big team working together at Soul in the City Durban and all of us have a role to play, as a delegate it is really important that we give 100% to the team, working and serving together. Our Small Team Leaders are there to look out for us and help the Mission run smoothly, it's really important that as a delegate you look to serve them in this role.

Each morning before the team leave for your project you will have a small team time whilst waiting to for your transport to project. This is a great opportunity for the team to pray for each other and for you to share anything that is on your heart with the team, your Small Team Leader will be leading this so it is important that you follow their lead.

Personal Walk

This is a mission which is looking to serve the communities of Durban and bring the Gospel message through 'Actions and Words', so it is key that as we are all maintaining our own walks with God in the run up to, during and after the mission, as a delegate you have a duty to discourage unwholesome talk and inappropriate behaviour – that may seem harmless in a UK setting but could be seen as disrespectful in Durban. If you are ever unsure always check things through with your Small Team Leader.

Homesick, got a problem or are you unhappy?

We all get home sick from time to time, or can feel unhappy about something and when you are a long way from home these feelings can be heighten. If you find yourself feeling homesick or unhappy, please chat to your Small Team Leader, they are a great source of encouragement! If you need more help we also have a small team of people at the hotel that can spend some time with you, just come and find us and let us know.

Dress

All delegates will need to dress appropriately during the week, which may differ from project to project as well as back at the accommodation base. Appropriate dress means dressing correctly for the job at hand, as well as covering up appropriately – lads as well. What this means is, please no midriffs ladies or tops with straps and guys please keep your t-shirts on.

Relationships

Part of the aims of Soul Survivor is to encourage friendship between the young people and the wider team. This means getting on with different people from loads of different churches working and serving together, but more than that getting all of our delegates mixing and knowing each other. How great is it to know that we are not on our own!! However we do want to discourage the whole 'going out' scenarios that can arise on this type of event, please wait until you get back to the UK. We also do not want anyone to feel isolated or excluded during the mission, so please discourage exclusive relationships, please try not to be exclusive with any other team member, we are there to work together as a team.

Projects

At the project it is important that we all look out for each other, all of us have a responsibility for each other, for all of our safety. Your Small Team Leader is going to be looking out for you, but extra eyes and ears are so important in a new place. As a delegate it is important that you are not left unsupervised or on your own, if you find yourself in that situation go and find your Small Team Leader. If you have any concerns regarding the way a project is being run, it is important that you run these past your Small Team Leader first and they will follow it up with the local project managers from our partners in Durban.

Child Protection

At Soul Survivor, keeping children and young people safe is of paramount importance and the need to provide adequate care for children and young people must be at the forefront of all that we do.

What is Abuse?

There are several categories of abuse officially defined in the UK by the Government; the following definitions are the most common:

- **Physical** – where children suffer physical harm or injury or where there is a failure to prevent such injury.
- **Emotional** – where children do not receive love and affection; they may be frightened by threats and taunts or be given responsibilities inappropriate for their years.
- **Sexual** – where children or young people are involved in sexual activity they do not fully comprehend or to which they are unable to give informed consent.
- **Neglect** – where adults persistently and severely fail to care for children or protect them from danger, resulting in serious impairment of the child's health or development.

However South Africa is not the United Kingdom, and so we have to go about things slightly differently in how we deal with these types of issues when working with our Partners in Durban;

All delegates and Small Team Leaders need to follow these simple steps:

If you think a child or a young person is being abused on a project, and that disclosure is something that comes under Child Protection (detailed above) you need to:

1. Inform the emergency contact straight away
2. Write down what has been said, and keep it to yourself, please do not chat through the situation with the local people or other delegates.
3. We will then discuss the matter with you.
4. Please **do not** report or say anything to the local Church Partner; Soul Survivor will take on this and deal with the issue once you have reported it to us.
5. You may be required to be interviewed by the local authorities, but we will advise you about this at the time should this need arise.

Please note: Both 16 and 17 year olds must be with a guardian at all the times, a guardian is the person that has been assigned to them by their parents.

Things to remember

Arrival and Departure

On arrival in the country, please ensure you do not say you are working-because you are not according to the country's definition of working. Say you are visiting friends and seeing projects. Arrangements have been made for you to be met at Durban airport, and you'll hear more from us on this closer to the time.

On return please ensure you have reconfirmed your flights in good time (usually at least 72 hours in advance). Also check the departure times and inform us if they have changed so we can ensure we have adequate transport.

Communication with Soul Survivor

We like to keep in close contact with you throughout your time in Durban, and our team will speak with you regularly. Your first point of contact is the Small Team Leader, he or she will contact one of the team should the need arise.

Keeping in contact with friends and family

It's easy for you to forget about people back home when you are overseas, especially when you are busy. It's really important that you don't cut yourself off and that you make an effort to send a message back home at least once to keep people informed about how you are and what you are doing, this is important for those people who are behind you in prayer

In saying the above we don't want this to be your number one priority whilst serving on the team. The reason why you are coming out here is to serve, therefore please don't spend all your time on e-mail, telephone or writing letters.

Please also prepare your families for the fact that there may not be many means of communication with you whilst on Soul in the City, so they may not hear from you as regularly as they'd like to.

Safety and Security

With a high incidence of petty and violent crime and dangerous roads, this is a huge issue in South Africa.

Do Not

- Go in to the centre of town or into a town-ship un-escorted and NEVER enter these areas at night.
- Walk around in town, or in a township with cameras, wallets etc showing.
- Let anyone see what you are doing when using your bank card at the automated bank, and just avoid these machines if at all possible.
- Walk the street alone.
- Use local public transport.
- Leave valuables anywhere, which you even suspect will not be safe.
- Leave a handbag or valuables in a visible place in the car when driving.

Do

- Keep all doors locked and windows wound closed (or slightly opened) when driving.
- Be aware of security (e.g. keeping your bag on you, not leaving valuables in the car etc).
- (Sorry to have to say this) be wary of overly friendly strangers.

Having said all this, **DO NOT BE PARANOID!** Crime is a real problem but it is still the exception to the rule. Many visitors to, and even residents of South Africa have never been the victims of crime.

What should I do next?

Things to CHECK

- ★ CHECK YOUR PASSPORT – do you have 30 days left after your expected return to the UK, and two clean pages
- ★ If you require a visa, make sure that you have started the process
- ★ CONSULT your GP – make sure that you have the vaccinations that you require for travelling to South Africa
- ★ Double check all your flight information, BE CERTAIN you're flying in and out on the days you expected to be. You wouldn't be the first person to make this mistake.
- ★ Check we have your correct details:
 - ☺ Are you taking any new medication?
 - ☺ Have you changed your contact details?
 - ☺ Has your emergency contact moved house?

Information update forms are available during orientation, and you can email durban@soulsurvivor.com if you realise once you get home.

Things to GET

- ★ Get some local currency
- ★ If you're can, it's worth getting a Nationwide Credit/Debit card – they consistently have the best rates of exchange and the lowest fees for withdrawing cash abroad.
- ★ Get your questions answered – you can email us at info@soulinthecitydurban.com or call 01923 693410

Things to DO

- ★ Pray – ask God to be preparing your heart for what you're going to see, and spend time getting into His word.
- ★ Pack – be organised, and only take what you need. If you're female, or not great at packing, a good technique is to get out everything you think you need, pack all the underwear and socks, and pack HALF of everything else. Please don't take too much luggage, and no unavoidable valuable items
- ★ Make your team your friends on Facebook – get their email address/phone numbers and keep in touch over the next few months. Maybe share your prayer requests and concerns with one another too so you feel like your getting to know one another in advance of your time in South Africa.
- ★ Fill in the checklist on the next page.

Personal Departure Checklist List

Name _____

Passport Number _____

Have you photo copied your passport in black and white and handed a copy to Soul Survivor and kept one for yourself to have with you? **YES/NO**

Contact person at home whilst I am abroad:

Name _____

Address _____

Phone no _____

Relationship to me _____

Flight details

What time do I need to leave home to get to Airport in time? _____

Outward:

E ticket No _____

Flight No _____

Date of Departure ___ / ___ / _____

Date of Arrival ___ / ___ / _____

Time of Departure _____

Time of Arrival _____

Return:

E ticket No _____

Flight No _____

Date of Departure ___ / ___ / _____

Date of Arrival ___ / ___ / _____

Time of Departure _____

Time of Arrival _____

Onward travel arrangements

Have you got an extended stay ticket?

YES/NO

Have you got your post SITC Durban travel information – Hotel's, trip information?

YES/NO

Have you confirmed your onward travel details with us?

YES/NO

Insurance:

I am insured with _____

My Certificate No is _____

I am due back to the UK on ____ / ____ / _____

HEALTH

My blood group is _____

As advised by my doctor I have been vaccinated against the following and they are up to date:

_____ which expires (MM/YYYY): ____ / ____ / _____

_____ which expires (MM/YYYY): ____ / ____ / _____

_____ which expires (MM/YYYY): ____ / ____ / _____

_____ which expires (MM/YYYY): ____ / ____ / _____

_____ which expires (MM/YYYY): ____ / ____ / _____

_____ which expires (MM/YYYY): ____ / ____ / _____

_____ which expires (MM/YYYY): ____ / ____ / _____

_____ which expires (MM/YYYY): ____ / ____ / _____

_____ which expires (MM/YYYY): ____ / ____ / _____

Working with Children

Useful websites:

Session Plans and Ideas (free)

www.dltk-bible.com
www.first-school.ws
www.kidzone.ws
www.childrensministry.com
www.kidssundayschool.com
www.ministry-to-children.com
www.crayola.com
www.origami-club.com

Training Resources For You To Purchase

www.shop.childrensministry.co.uk
www.willowcreek.org.uk
www.scriptureunion.org.uk

If You would like To Buy.....

www.puppetsbypost.com—Puppets
www.onewayuk.com—Puppets
www.wesleyowen.com or www.standrewsbookshop.co.uk—CD's
www.bakerross.co.uk — All things craft....fantastic & non-expensive
www.elc.com—Parachute and crafts

Don't Forget.....

If you are in a church which has a children's ministry you can always see if there are a few things you can borrow.
Find out where they purchase their craft materials from!

Things You Should Try and Pack In Your Suitcase! (apart from pants)

Colouring pens/pencils/crayons/chalk
A Puppet (homemade if need be)
A Children's Bible or a couple of Story Books
Small sponge ball
Anything craft based that is not too heavy!!!! (eg. Friendship bracelets)
Music CDs—For worship, puppets and games (electricity not always guaranteed!!!)
An old dark sheet or piece of material for a puppet screen

Information courtesy of WorldShapers Ministry Course, Children's Work stream – www.worldshapers.org.uk