

Nafsi and climate change

Interviews with Nafsi for English lessons



**The Climate
Revolution is
being led by
the children**



På den forrige side kan du se et billede af Joel Kirambo. Han er en af trænerne hos Nafsi i Kenya. I maj og juni 2019 var han rundt i Danmark for at gøre klar til Nafsi touren. På sit besøg fortalte han blandt andet om klimaforandringer i Kenya og hvordan kenyanerne bliver påvirket. Læs med her for at lære mere om det på engelsk. De røde ord kan du finde i gloserne bagerst i hæftet.

Climate change in Kenya

In Kenya we are dealing with some of the hardest consequences of climate change in the world. The main job in Kenya is **agriculture**, where we produce tea, coffee and **maize**. We **depend** on agriculture. But when the climate is changing **against our favor** we get the effects. Now the **farmers** can never **predict** anything. The farmers do not know when it is time to **plant** or **harvest**. All these things keep **shifting**. When the **farmers** are ready the rains are not here. And when the rain finally comes there is more than enough which then **spoils** everything. It **overflows** and washes houses away. It leads to **landslides** and people are **displaced** because of too much water. We are dealing with this first hand.

Kenya is **prone** to **natural disasters**. Some of these disasters we have never **experienced** before and we are not really ready for them. **Flooding** is new and something we have been **experiencing** in the last few years. The infrastructure of Nairobi and small towns are not built for that much water. So especially in Nairobi everything stops when it rains. There is water everywhere, the cars cannot move and people cannot go to work. Often there is **electric shortage** and **power blackouts**, which can last for days. Many of the houses are swept away by water. Clean water gets mixed with dirty water and then becomes a **health risk**. Many times there are **outbreaks** of **infectious diseases**. So there are a lot of risks.

In the beginning of 2019 there was a **famine**. It was **declared** a national **disaster** because many people did not get any food for a long time. Also the **government** did not have enough food to supply during the famine. The rain affected the harvest which did not turn out good. Many of the farmers did not have any harvest or food to eat. It is not the **fault** of the farmers. It is because of the rain. There is either too much or too little, or it comes too late or too early. So we are dealing with the effects of climate change first hand. It only takes a few months with too much rain or sun for these **disasters** to happen.

To **combat** this situation we in Nafsi are trying to make the people more **aware** of situations like this. The best way forward is to educate the children because most of the time they are the worst affected. In a **household** you will have 4 kids and two adults. That means that in case of any danger the kids are automatically in trouble. In school they get a bit of education on climate change and how to **adapt** in the short term and long term. In Nafsi we give more hands on experience. We do a lot of tree planting and we try to get every child to plant a tree. We have 300 members of Nafsi and that means we will have 300 trees in a year planted in different places. At the schools they have now also started to do tree planting. It is a good idea, but we should also try to get other people besides the school children to do it.

Adults naturally tend to listen to kids, so anything the kids are doing the adults will also do. Here in Europe I have **experienced** that the children are very active and **leading** the **conversation** on climate change. In Kenya it is the other way around. There are more adults who are involved in **conversations** on climate change. But it is the **future** of the kids, so in Nafsi we want the kids to lead the conversation through planting trees. We create shows on climate change to **attract** people where we at the end of the show have a part where we teach people about climate change and planting trees. Through these activities the kids are getting more active and **participating** in the **conversation**.



Billedet ovenover er fra Kibera, Kenyas og Afrikas største slum område. På de næste sider kan i læse lidt mere om det arbejde Nafsi laver og om livet i slummen.

History of Nafsi

Nafsi was started in 2003 by a group of acrobats. They were making entertainment shows and then they **managed** to sell it to Europe during the summer. They would stay in Europe during the summer and when it was over they would go back home.

They did not have so much to do when they were back home in Nairobi. So they came up with this idea where they would start to **train** people. Then more people would become a part of Nafsi and could **benefit** from these trips out of the country. The idea was well **received**. By the end of 2007 they had already **managed** to bring a few groups to Europe to **perform**.

After that it became a formal **training** center that was for children from the slums. Back in 2007 parents had to pay to send their children to school. Many families could not **afford** to pay for school, and many children did not go to school. Most of these children were from the slums, because in the slums is where the **poorest** live. There are also many street kids in the slums. They chose to become acrobats because the only **entrance requirement** is that you can learn it and do it.

So most of the kids who started in Nafsi were from the slums and did not go to school. They found it was very useful to do acrobatics because they started to **earn** money. With time they have also earned respect for **achieving** something big in life. Many people in Kenya do not get to **experience** some of things as the children in Nafsi such as **travelling** outside of Kenya.



Plastic pollution in Nairobi

Half of the area in Nairobi is slum and the other half is not slum. And the slum area is absolutely full of **garbage**, which is mostly plastic. Some places are just **garbage** zones such as Dandora. Dandora is a big slum area in Nairobi. Dandora has the biggest **garbage** zone in the whole of Kenya with hills and mountains of plastic. Now this became a big problem because when the **garbage** was full at Dandora, it began spreading all over the whole city as it was not possible to go further into Dandora. There is no **disposal system** where the **garbage** is burnt, so it just stays and plastic does not go away that easy. So it became a problem and in 2017 the **government** put a **ban** on plastic bags. So it is now **illegal** to have plastic bags and you no longer find them lying around in the streets or in the shops.

Everyday life

Kenyan families are very large also in the slums. On an **average** there lives 6-7 people in each house. Many of the kids do not have parents and are therefore **orphans**. So many kids have to take care of themselves from a very young age. Some already have to do it when they are 6 years. Other kids have to work when they are 6 years old, to help the family bring food to the table.

The kids work with different things. Sometimes the kids help in their mother's shops. They can help with **carrying** things. But often the jobs are dirty. They have to **collect** and **recycle** plastic which they sell. Or metal. You find many kids in the rivers looking for plastic and metal. Others have to collect **garbage**.



Going to school

A normal school day starts at 7 in the morning. So the kids have to get up early. Because there is a lot of traffic in Nairobi, the kids have to leave already at 6 in the morning. At 6 am it is still dark. The kids get lunch in school. But you have to pay for lunch. So if your family does not have money for lunch, you cannot get lunch at school. School ends at 5 in the afternoon. The kids always have to wear school uniforms. When they come home they have to do their homework.



Gloser til side 3-4

A.

Adapt – tilpasse

Against our favour – ikke til vores fordel

Agriculture – landbrug

Attract – tiltrække

Aware – opmærksom

C.

Combat – overvinde

Converation – samtale

D.

Declared – erklæret

Depend – afhænge af

Disaster – katastrofe

Displaced – fordrevet (det betyder at folk er nødt til at tage væk fra der hvor de bor)

E.

Electric shortage – mangel på elektricitet

Experience – opleve

F.

Famine – hungersnød

Farmers –landmænd

Fault – skyld

Flooding – oversvømmelse

Future – fremtid

G.

Government – regering

H.

Harvest – høste

Health risk – sundhedsrisiko

Household- hjem

I.

Infectious diseases – smitsomme sygdomme

K.

Know – vide

L.

Landslides – jordskred

Leading – lede

M.

Maize – majs

N.

Natural disasters – naturkatastrofer

O.

Overflows – flyder over

Outbreaks – udbrud

P.

Participate - deltage

Plant – så

Power blackouts – strømafbrydelse

Predict – forudse

Prone – tilbøjelig (når noget sker ofte og naturligt)

S.

Shifting – skifte

Spoils – ødelægge

Gloser til side 6-9

A.

Achieving - opnå

Afford – have råd til

Average - gennemsnit

B.

Ban - forbud

Benefit – få fordel af

C.

Carrying – bære

Collect - samle

D.

Disposal system – skraldesystem

E.

Earn - tjene

Entrance requirement - adgangskrav

Experience – opleve

G.

Garbage - skrald

Government - regering

I.

Illegal - ulovligt

M.

Managed – formåede

O.

Orphans - forældreløse

P.

Perform – optræde

Poorest - fattigste

R.

Recycle - genbruge

Receive - modtage

T.

Train – træne

Travelling - rejse