

Kafaalah Community Engagement

Facilitators Session – Flip Book







DIRECTORATE OF CHILDREN SERVICES



Acknowledgments

- The Directorate of Children's Services would like to express its sincere appreciation to Changing the Way We Care^{s™} for their invaluable contributions to the development of this flipbook.
- We are also deeply grateful to the members of the Kafaalah Committees in Kilifi, Kisumu, and Mombasa, as well as the Al Khair Foundation, for contributing to the development and refinement of this resource material. Special thanks go to the Kadhi representatives, particularly Hon. Abduljabar Ishaq, for providing essential technical guidance throughout this process.

How to use this flipbook

- This flipbook provides guidance on delivering community sessions about Kafaalah to groups of male caregivers, female caregivers and children.
- It is important to read the flipbook before delivering the Kafaalah community sessions.
- The flipbook is for use by **trained facilitators** comprised of Imams, Ustadhas, and any other Muslim community leader who wishes to educate communities on Kafaalah Care model.

Each session has three key steps:

- **Reflection questions:** Questions that are used to help to start and maintain conversations while referring to the illustrations or lived experiences of participants in each module (5 minutes).
- One or two suggested activities to practice with parents, caregivers or children: A small number of short activities designed to stimulate reflection and introduce key concepts of Kafaalah (20 minutes).
- **Key messages** to help summarize the session (15 minutes).
- Each session should take approximately 45 minutes.

Tips for facilitating sessions

- Be respectful. Always arrive on time.
- Ensure confidentiality and do not make promises you cannot keep.
- At the end of each session, summarize the key points and check for understanding from participants.
- Fit into the participant's schedule.
- Promote diversity and inclusion (gender, age appropriate and disability).
- Keep everyone involved by eliciting answers from them rather than lecturing.
- Be supportive by being a good listener.
- Model agreed-upon ground rules.
- Encourage all attendees to participate by creating a welcoming space.
- Use a variety of facilitation techniques such as brainstorming, games, storytelling and icebreakers to help participants feel at ease and encourage participation.
- Conduct the activities outdoors. A change of scenery can also help reluctant participants engage and participate more freely.
- Be sensitive to the reality that participants have different experiences.

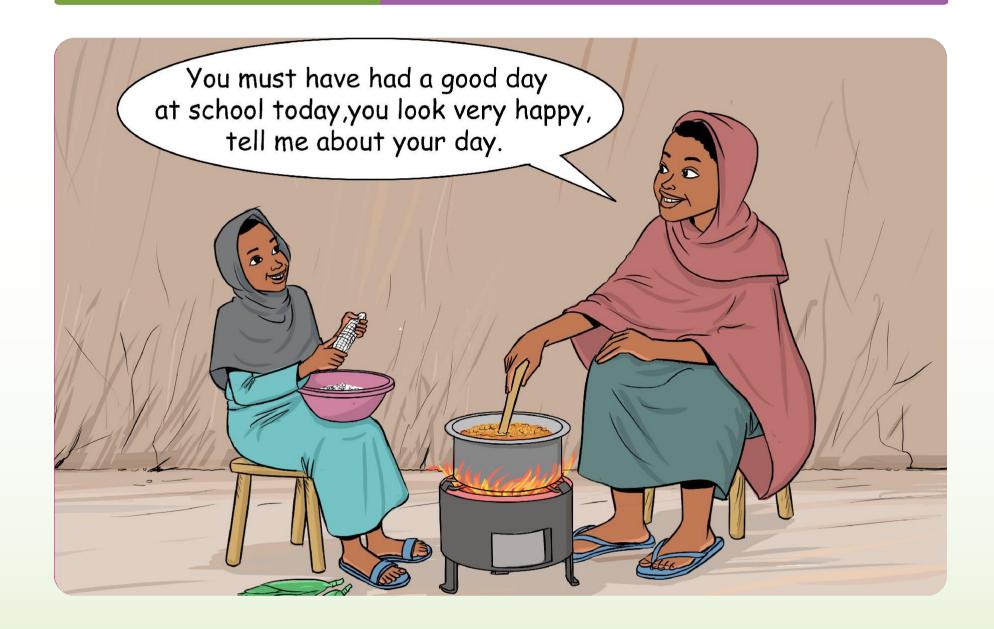
Protection and Safeguarding

- Session facilitators must read and understand safeguarding and child protection policy, including information about handling safeguarding issues that are identified/disclosed during the sessions.
- Safeguarding is both about how the facilitators behave and act towards participants and what to do if an issue arises or a problem is disclosed.
- Establish boundaries between you as the facilitator and the participants to avoid any safeguarding issues. The facilitator is a trusted professional.
- Before starting the session, review the safeguarding policy and the procedures for reporting any past or present situations of abuse or harm.
- Wherever possible, do not be alone with any participant, even if they are over 18 years.
- Maintain confidentiality except when there are safeguarding/child protection concerns that needs to be reported.
- Facilitators while using this flipbook should note that orphans and needy children include children separated from their families and those living with biological or family of origin but are in need of care and protection.

Before you begin the first session

- Introduce yourself to the group.
- Explain that you will be having 4 sessions of at least 30 minutes and participants will be expected to attend all sessions.
- Agree on time and venue of sessions bearing in mind persons with disabilities, culture and desires of participants.
- Set group rules together with participants.
- Identify a group leader who will coordinate with the facilitator.
- Agree on timing of energizers and who will lead.

Children Session Guide



#1: Introduce Kafaalah to Children



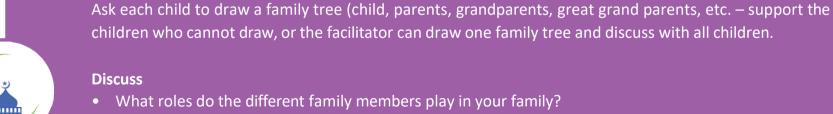
#1: Introduce Kafaalah to Children



Reflection questions (5 minutes)

- Look at this picture, can you explain to others what you understand by family?
- What are some reasons that children might live away from their family?
- Why is growing up in a family important to children?

Case story discussion (25 minutes)



- What roles do the different family members play in your family?
- Does your family take care of orphans or needy children? How do they do it?
- Why should families take care of children separated from their families?
- Which Prophet was an orphan? Who took care of him?

Demonstrate a Happy Family

Ask the children to show activities they can do together as a family.



Islamic Teaching (15 minutes)

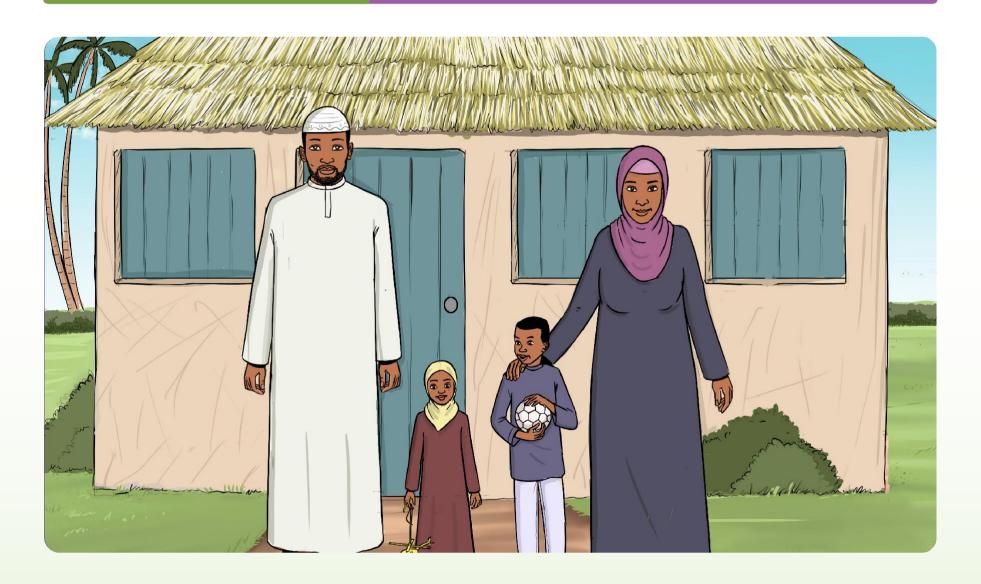


- Allah says in the Qur'an, Surah Al Imran 3:37 "So her Lord accepted her with good acceptance and caused her to grow in a good manner and put her in the care (Kafaalah) of Zakariya."
- This show us how **Allah** # tells us about Prophet Zakariya's sponsorship (Kafaalah) of Maryam RA.
- What it means is that Prophet Zakariya AS, took Maryam RA into his care and provided for her.
- The Kafiil is the one who takes care of another child in Kafaalah.
- The Makfuul is the child being taken care of in Kafaalah.
- Kafaalah is the practice of looking after an orphaned/vulnerable child's affairs and needs.

Prophet Muhammad # said:

- Hadith Sunan Ibn Majah, 3287 "Eat together and do not eat separately, for the blessing is in being together."
- Hadith Sunan Al Tirmidhi, 1956 "Smiling is Charity."

#2: Increase Understanding of Kafaalah to Children



#2: Increase Understanding of Kafaalah to Children



Reflection questions (5 minutes)

- What do you do to welcome new students in your class or madrassa?
- What are some of the hurtful things children do to new students?

Case story discussion (25 minutes)



Mariam is ten years old. Last week, her aunt Rehema visited their home, and she overheard from her parents that her three cousins will be staying at their house since their mother (Aunt Rehema) is travelling to visit her cousins' father who is working abroad.

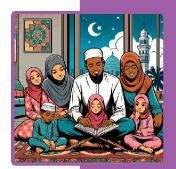
Discuss

- What will make Mariam happy about her cousins living in their house?
- What will make Mariam unhappy about her cousins living in their house?
- What should Mariam do to make sure her cousins feel welcome and happy at the house?
- In this case, who will be the Kafiil and Makfuul?

Demonstrate a happy family

Ask the children to show how they can show love and kindness by sharing and caring among themselves.

Islamic Teaching () (15 minutes)



• Allah says in the Qur'an, Surah Ad-Dhuhaa - 93:6 - "Has He not found you an orphan and sheltered you?"

Prophet Muhammad # said:

- Hadith Sunan al-Tirmidhī, 1979 "Learn your lineages to solidify your family ties. Keeping family ties causes love among the kinship, enriches the wealth, and increases the lifespan."
- Hadith Al-Mu'jam al-Awsaţ lil-Ṭabarānī, 6026 "The most beloved action to Allah is making another believer happy."
- Hadith Sahih Muslim, 2318a "He who does not show mercy (towards his children), no mercy would be shown to him."

#3: Promote Acceptance of Children in Kafaalah



#3: Promote Acceptance of Children in Kafaalah



Reflection questions () (5 minutes)

- Look at the picture. Can someone tell others what is going on?
- What can we do to make sure we don't hurt others? Especially those we don't feel like they belong with us?

Case story discussion () (25 minutes)



Narrate the story of Prophet Muhammad 8, Prophet Zakariya AS or Prophet Musa AS and ask

- Who is the Kafiil in the story?
- Who is the Makfuul in the story?
- What is Kafaalah?

Revisit the Mariam story #2. Ask, Who is the Kafiil and Makfuul?

Demonstrate significance of caring for orphans in Islam

- How many times are orphans mentioned in the Qur'an? **Answer 22 times.**
- Which Surah in the Qur'an is for Orphans and the needy? **Answer Surah Ad-Dhuhaa.**
- Which Prophet took care of Sayyidata Maryam in the Qur'an? Answer Prophet Zakariya AS.



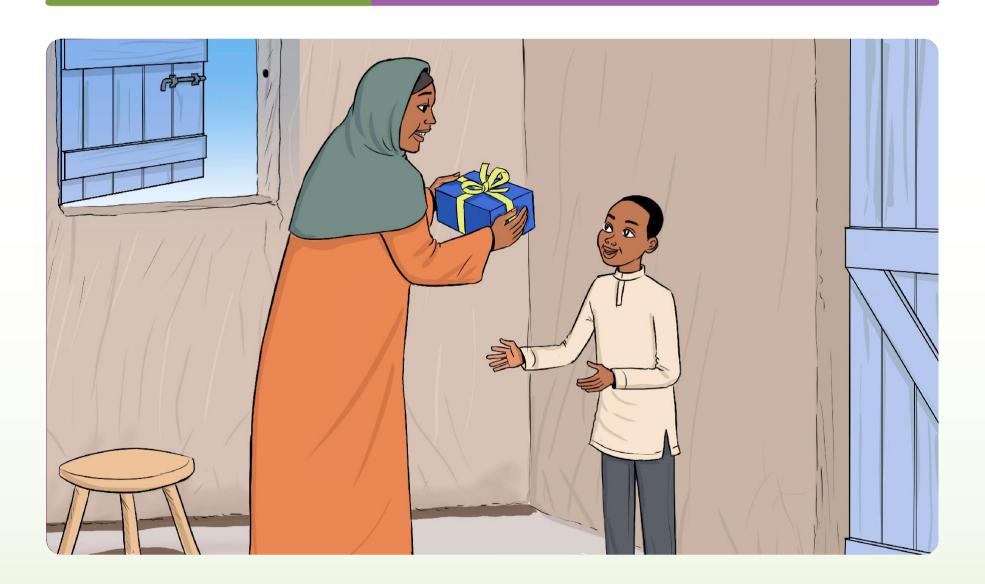


Prophet Muhammad # said:

- Hadith Sahih Bukhari, 6005 "The best house amongst Muslims' houses is that house in which there is an Orphan, and he is treated with kindness; and the worst house amongst Muslims' houses is that house in which there is an Orphan, and he is treated with unkindness."
- Hadith Sahih Bukhari, 2067 "whoever desires an expansion in his sustenance and age, should keep good relations with his Kith and Kin."



#4: Enhancing Acceptance of Children in Kafaalah



#4: Enhancing Acceptance of Children under Kafaalah

Fun Time () (45 minutes)

Ask the following questions.

- Prophet Muhammad PBUH said 'If you want to increase your wealth and lifespan one should..? Answer - maintain family ties.
- Prophet Muhammad PBUH said 'The one who takes care of the orphans on the day of judgment, I and you in paradise will be like..? Showing two of his index and middle fingers together
- Prophet Muhammad PBUH said "The best of you is he who is best to his family, and I am the best among you to my.....? **Answer- Family.**
- Prophet Muhammad PBUH said "Best house is where an orphan is? Answer treated well.
- Which Surah in the Qur'an is for orphans and the needy? **Answer -Surah Ad-Dhuhaa.**
- Which Prophet was born an orphan? Answer Prophet Muhammad PBUH.
- Who took care of Prophet Muhammad PBUH when his father died? **Answer, his grandfather Abdul-Mutalib.**
- Which Prophet took care of Sayyidata Maryam R.A? **Answer Prophet Zakariyya A.S**
- What does the Qur'an say about treating an orphan? **Answer treat an orphan without harshness.**



Female Caregiver Session Guide



#1: Joint Consultation and Decision Making on Kafaalah Care



#1: Joint Consultation and Decision Making on Kafaalah Care

Reflection questions () (5 minutes)



- Probe the group- What does Islam teach about family?
- Explain that Kafaalah is the Islamic mode of alternative childcare in which a person or family voluntarily commits himself/herself to sponsor and care for children separated from their family regardless of their religion.
- Probe-What is the importance of Kafaalah in the Muslim society?

Case story discussion () (25 minutes)



Fatma is a 35-year-old mother of four children. She is married. Recently, her younger sister Rahma moved for work to Saudia Arabia and left her three children with her elderly mother since her husband died one year ago. Her mother (children's grandmother) is elderly and sickly, and the children have not been attending school regularly. Rahma reached out to Fatma to pick the children from their grandmother. Fatma is happy with the decision as Rahma promised to send her some little money once she settles in Saudia.

Discuss:

- Who should Fatma consult before taking the three children from the grandmother?
- For each of these people/persons, what kind of information should she consult them on?
- Beyond family members who else should be consulted?
- How can Fatma prepare her children and Rahma's children in the discussion of taking care all of them?





• Allah says in the Qur'an, Surah As-Shūrā – 42:38 - "who respond to their Lord, establish prayer, conduct their affairs by mutual consultation, and donate from what we have provided for them."

Prophet Muhammad said:

- **Hadith Al Qurtubi, 4161** "No one ever lose or get disappointed by mutual consultation. Also no one gains any benefit by not mutually consultating."
- Hadith At Tirmidhi, 2822 "The consulted is an aid seeker, and the consultant must be trustworthy."

#2: Inclusivity, Equity and Acceptance of Children in Kafaalah



#1: Joint Consultation and Decision Making on Kafaalah Care

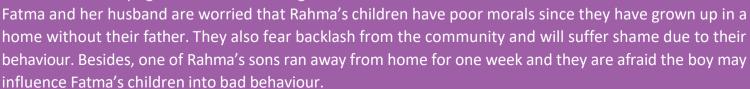
Reflection questions (5 minutes)



- Explain that we are going to look at inclusion and acceptance of children under Kafaalah.
- Probe-What do they see on the picture? How can you ensure that all children under your care are treated fairly and provided with all basic needs?
- What is society's view on children separated from their families and children with disability?
- What does Islam teach us about these children?

Case story discussion (25 minutes)

Read Fatma's story again. Add the following new information.





Discuss:

- What is Fatma and her husband worried about?
- As female caregivers, how can we support Fatma overcome her worries?
- What kind of support is available in the community to deal with the issues identified?
- What does the Quran say about children and especially orphans and needy children?
- How can we promote acceptance of children under Kafaalah?





- Allah says in the Qur'an, Surah An-Nisaa 4:135 "O you who have faith, stand firm in equity (qist) as witnesses for Allah, even if it were against yourselves, your parents, or your relatives."
- Allah says in the Qur'an, Surah An-Nisaa 4:124"But those who do good—whether male or female—and have faith will enter Paradise and will never be wronged even as much as the speck on a date stone."

Prophet Muhammad said:

- **Hadith Sunan Ibn Majah, 3671** "Honour your children and raise them well and you will be forgiven."
- Hadith al-Bukhaari, 2447; Muslim, 1623 "Fear Allah and treat your children fairly."



#3: Responsive Caregiving



#3: Responsive Caregiving



Reflection questions (5 minutes)

- Probe what is going on in the picture?
- Explain what responsive caregiving is and ask the participants if it is being reflected in the picture.
- What are you doing at your home to ensure responsive caregiving for all children under your care (review different needs for different ages, disabilities etc)

Case story discussion (25 minutes)

Revisit and read the story of Fatma again.

Once Rahma's children have been taken in by Fatma, what role will Fatma play in caring for these children?



Discuss:

- What roles will other female caregivers (in that household) play in bringing up all the children?
- What does the Quran outline as the roles of a female in raising children?
- Do you foresee any challenges for Fatma as she raises the children?
- The children taken in by Fatma are age 10,7, and 1. What activities can Fatma and the other adults in the household engage with the children to promote their development?

Remind the participants that children need nurturing care: physical, emotional, learning, spiritual, social and protection needs. Define the role Fatma and other female caregivers can do under each.

Islamic Teaching (15 minutes)

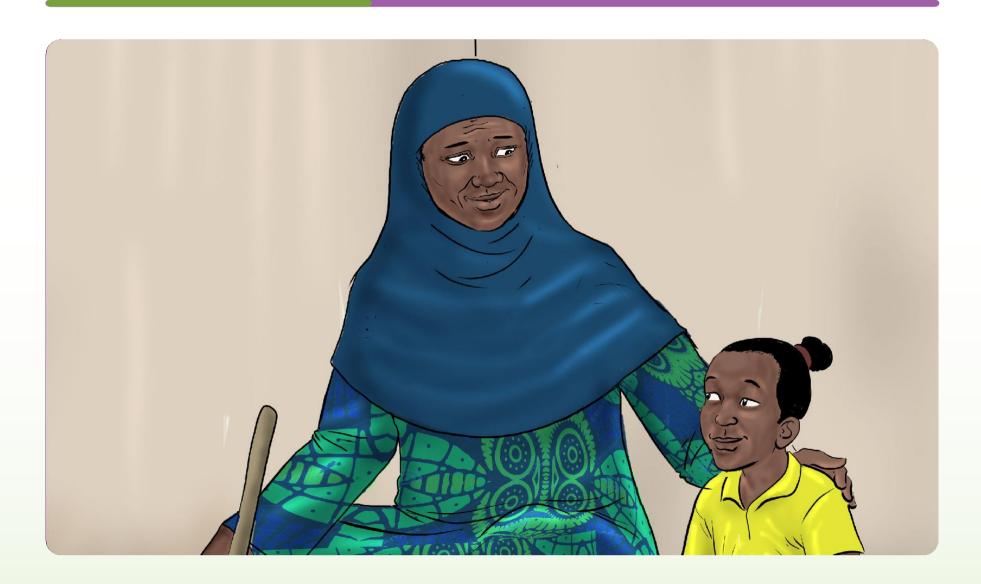
- Allah says in the Qur'an, Surah Al Baqarah 2:286 "He gets reward for that (good) which he has earned, and he is punished for that (evil) which he has earned."
- Allah says in the Qur'an, Surah An-Nisaa 4:8-10 Uphold all rights with regard to all orphans, with due justice. And know that whatever good you do, then, indeed, ever is God all-knowing of it."
- Allah says in the Qur'an, Surah Al-Baqarah 2:215 "Whatever good offering you spend is to be for your parents, and nearest relatives, and orphans, and the indigent, and the needy wayfarers. And whatever good you do, God is, indeed, all-knowing of it."

Prophet Muhammad said:

- Narrated by Abu Dawood, 1692 "It is sufficient sin for a man if he neglects those on whom he is obliged to spend."
- Sahih Bukhari and Muslim "Each of you is a shepherd and each of you is responsible for his flock. The ruler is a shepherd and is responsible for his flock. A man is the shepherd of his family and is responsible for his flock. A woman is the shepherd of her husband's household and is responsible for her flock."



#4: Discipline of Children Guided by Religion



#4: Discipline of Children Guided by Religion



Reflection questions (5 minutes)

- Reflecting on discipline, what do you think is happening in the picture?
- What are some of the non-violent ways of disciplining children?
- What are you doing at your home to ensure responsive care giving for your children?

Case story discussion (25 minutes)



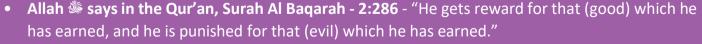
Rahma's son Jamali (10 years) ran away from home for one week. For the past five weeks he has been staying with his grandmother, he has attended school infrequently and his performance has dropped. Jamali and his siblings attend a public primary school but occasionally, their mother sends them for madrassa (20 mins walk from home). Since Jamali's truancy issue, the madrassa teachers have not been very keen on teaching him. Before she left for Saudia, Rahma used to recite the Qur'an with her children. Unfortunately, this has stopped as their elderly and sickly grandmother does not know how to read.



Discuss:

- What are some of the discipline concerns raised in the story?
- Once taken in by Fatma, how can Fatma reinforce the positive behaviors?
- How can she correct the misbehaviours behaviors?
- Do you expect Fatma to discipline Jamali differently, if so how?





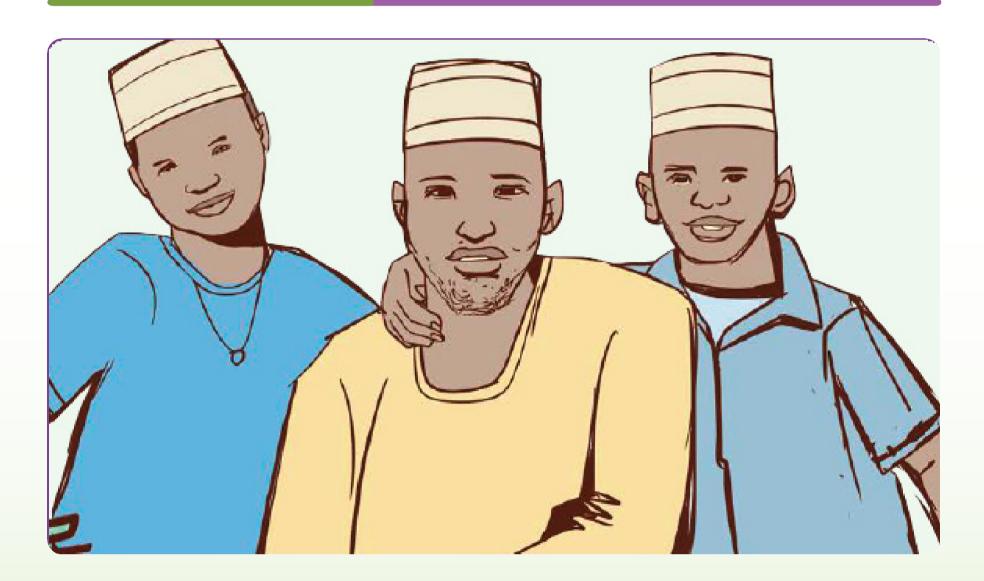
- Allah says in the Qur'an, Surah Al An'aam 6:164 "No bearer of burdens shall bear the burden of another..."
- Allah says in the Qur'an, Surah Nahl 16:90 "Verily, Allah enjoins justice, and doing good, and giving (help) to kith and kin."
- Allah Says in the Qur'an, Surah Al Qasas 28:77 "Do Good As Allah Has Done Good to You."

Prophet Muhammad # said:

- Hadith Ibn Majah, 3679 "Best house is where an orphan is well-treated."
- **Hadith- Sahih Muslim, 2592c** "He who is deprived of tenderly feelings is in fact deprived of good and he who is deprived of tenderly feelings is in fact deprived of good."



Male Caregiver Session Guide



#1: Joint Consultation and Decision Making on Kafaalah Care



#1: Joint Consultation and Decision Making on Kafaalah Care



Reflection questions (5 minutes)

- Probe the group What does Islam teach about family?
- Explain that Kafaalah is the Islamic mode of alternative childcare in which a person or family voluntarily commits himself/herself to sponsor and care for a child in need of care or a child separated from the family regardless of their religion.
- Probe-What is the importance of Kafaalah in the Muslim society?



Case story discussion (25 minutes)

Six-year-old Hussein was orphaned at the age of two and was taken in by Riziki Children's Home, which is a few kilometers from his uncle Abdul's house. Recently, Abdul heard from the Mosque /Imam that children are best raised in a family. He is considering to take Hussein from the children home, but he is worried that his wife will find the child a burden and the little money he gets from his older son will not be enough for Hussein's upkeep?

Discuss:

- Who should Abdul share and consult before picking Hussein from the children's home?
- What's the importance of joint decision making?
- Beyond the family who else can be involved in decision making?
- Brainstorm: What does the Qur'an and Hadith say about taking care of Orphans and vulnerable children?





- Allah says in the Qur'an, Surah Al Imran 3:159 "....consult them [i.e., the Muslims] in the matter. And when you have decided, then rely upon Allah. Indeed, Allah loves those who rely [upon Him]."
- Allah says in the Qur'an, Surah An Nisaa 4: 35 "If you anticipate a split between them, appoint a mediator from his family and another from hers. If they desire reconciliation, Allah will restore harmony between them. Surely Allah is All-Knowing, All-Aware."

Prophet Muhammad said:

- Hadith Äbu Dawud, 5128 "He who is consulted is trustworthy".
- Hadith Musnad Ahmad, 15455 "Allow people to barter amongst themselves, but if one of your brothers seeks advice, then let him offer advice."





- Allah says in the Qur'an, Surah Al Imran 3:159 "....consult them [i.e., the Muslims] in the matter. And when you have decided, then rely upon Allah. Indeed, Allah loves those who rely [upon Him]."
- Allah says in the Qur'an, Surah An Nisaa 4: 35 "If you anticipate a split between them, appoint a mediator from his family and another from hers. If they desire reconciliation, Allah will restore harmony between them. Surely Allah is All-Knowing, All-Aware."

Prophet Muhammad said:

- Hadith Äbu Dawud, 5128 "He who is consulted is trustworthy".
- Hadith Musnad Ahmad, 15455 "Allow people to barter amongst themselves, but if one of your brothers seeks advice, then let him offer advice."

#2: Inclusivity, Equity and Acceptance of Children in Kafaalah



#2: Inclusivity, Equity and Acceptance of Children in Kafaalah



Reflection questions (5 minutes)

- Probe, what do they see in the picture? How can you ensure that all children under your care are treated fairly and provided with all basic needs?
- What is society's view on children separated from their families and children with disability?
- What does Islam teach us about these children?

Case story discussion (25 minutes)



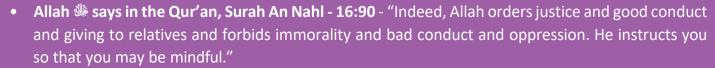
Abdul is worried that Hussein has been in the children home for the last four years and may have picked up bad manners. Besides, he remembers that Hussein had a problem with walking, and he is worried if he will be able to make the long trek to school and madrassa. He is convinced that he needs to bring Hussein home but he is worried that he was abandoned at a young age and the community members may not welcome him.



Discuss:

- What is Abdul worried about?
- As male caregivers, how can we support Abdul to overcome his worries?
- What kind of support is available in the community to deal with the issues identified?
- What does the Quran say about children and especially orphaned and vulnerable children?
- How can we promote acceptance of children on Kafaalah?

Islamic Teaching () (15 minutes)



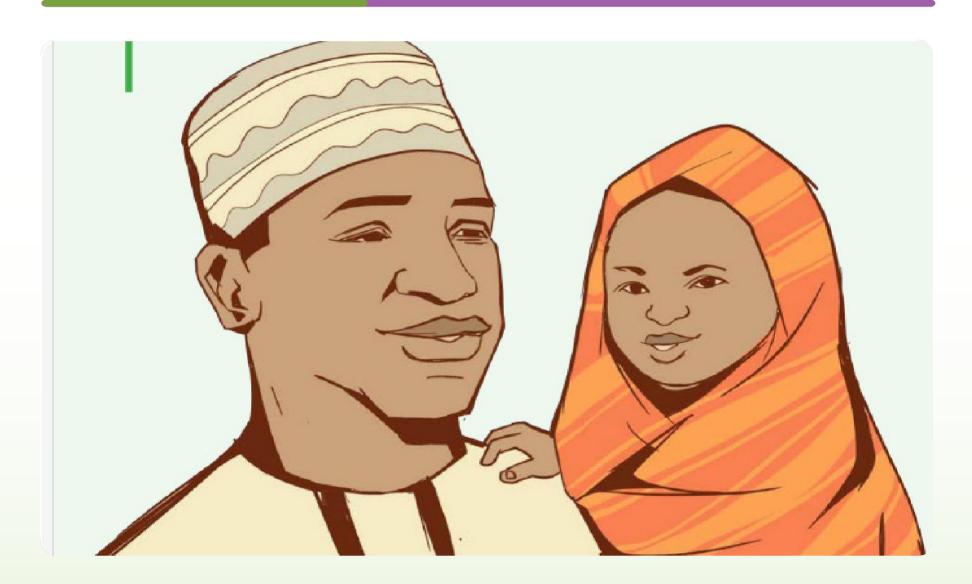
• Allah says in the Qur'an, Surah Al An'aam - 6:164 – "no bearer of burdens shall bear the burden of another..."

Prophet Muhammad # said:

- Hadith Jami' At Tirmidhi, 1917 "Whoever takes in an orphan among the Muslims to raise, to feed him and give him drink, Allah admits him into Paradise without a doubt, unless he has done a sin for which he is not forgiven."
- Hadith al-Bukhaari, 5649; Muslim, 2629 "Whoever is in charge of any of these girls and treats them well, they will be a shield for him against the Fire."
- Hadith, Musnad Ahmad, 15162 "The Prophet said, "If you want to soften your heart, then feed the poor and pat the head of the orphan."



#3: Responsive Caregiving



#3: Responsive Caregiving



Reflection questions (5 minutes)

- Explain what responsive caregiving means?
- Probe what is going on in the picture?
- What are you doing at your home to ensure responsive caregiving for all children under your care (review different needs for different ages, disabilities, etc.?

Case story discussion (25 minutes)

Revisit and read the story of Hussein and Abdul again.



Discuss:

- What roles will Abdul play once Hussein comes to stay with him?
- What roles will other male caregivers (in that household) play in terms of bring up Hussein?
- What does the Quran outline as the roles of a male caregiver in terms of raising children?
- Do you foresee any challenges for Abdul as he raises Hussein?
- Who can support Abdul in caring for Hussein?
- Hussein is six years old; what activities can Abdul do with other male caregivers to promote his development?

Remind the participants that children need nurturing care: physical, emotional, learning, spiritual, social and protection needs. Define the role Abdul and other male caregivers can do under each.

Islamic Teaching () (15 minutes)

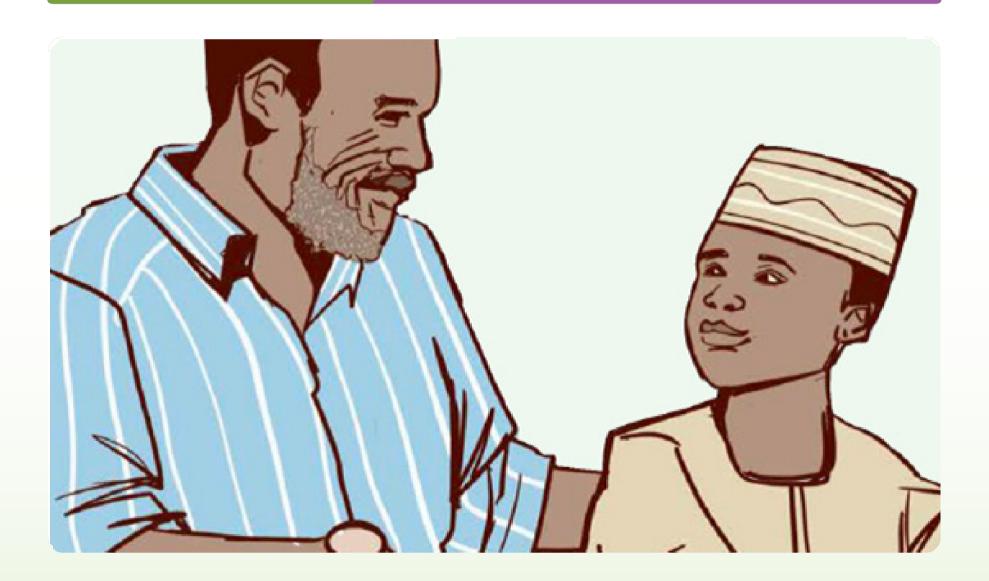


- Allah says in the Qur'an, Surah Al Ahzab 33:5 "Name your adopted sons after their real fathers: this is more equitable in the Almighty's eyes—if you do not know who their fathers are [they are your] 'brothers-in-religion' and proteges. You will not be blamed if you make a mistake, only for what your hearts deliberately intend; Allah is most forgiving and merciful."
- Allah says in the Qur'an, Surah Al An'am 6:152 and Surah Al Isra 17:34 "And you shall not ever approach the wealth of the orphan in your care except in the fairest manner until he reaches full maturity, and you return it to him."

Prophet Muhammad **said**:

- Hadith Sunan At Tirmidhi, 49 "No father has left anything as inheritance for his child better than good manners."
- Hadith Sunan Ibn Majah, 3571 "Honor your children and teach them good manners, and you will be forgiven".

#4: Discipline of Children Guided by Religion



#4: Discipline of Children Guided by Religion



Reflection questions (5 minutes)

- Reflecting on discipline, what do you think is happening on the picture?
- What are some of the non-violent ways of disciplining children?
- What are you doing at your home to ensure responsive caregiving for your children?

Case story discussion (25 minutes)



Revisit/read the story of Hussein and Abdul again. Add the following new information

For the last four years Hussein has lived at Riziki children's home, he was allowed to practice Islam. His
favorite house father is a Muslim who helps guide him in the faith. He, however, does not attend madrassa.

The house manager has noted that Hussein is falling back on his school work; twice, he has failed to attend
school and instead gone to hide in the field. Abdul is concerned that Hussein doesn't practice Islam fully.

He is also worried that as a boy, he will inherit his property.

Discuss:

What are some of the discipline concerns that are raised in the story?

How can Abdul reinforce positive behaviour once Hussein comes back at home?

How can he support Abdul correct the negative behaviors?

Assuming there are other children, Hussein's age in this household? Do you expect Abdul to discipline Hussein differently, if so how?

What does the Quran say about inheritance for children under Kafaalah?

• Allah savs in the Qur'an. Surah Ad Dhuhaa - 93:9 - "So do not oppress the orphan."



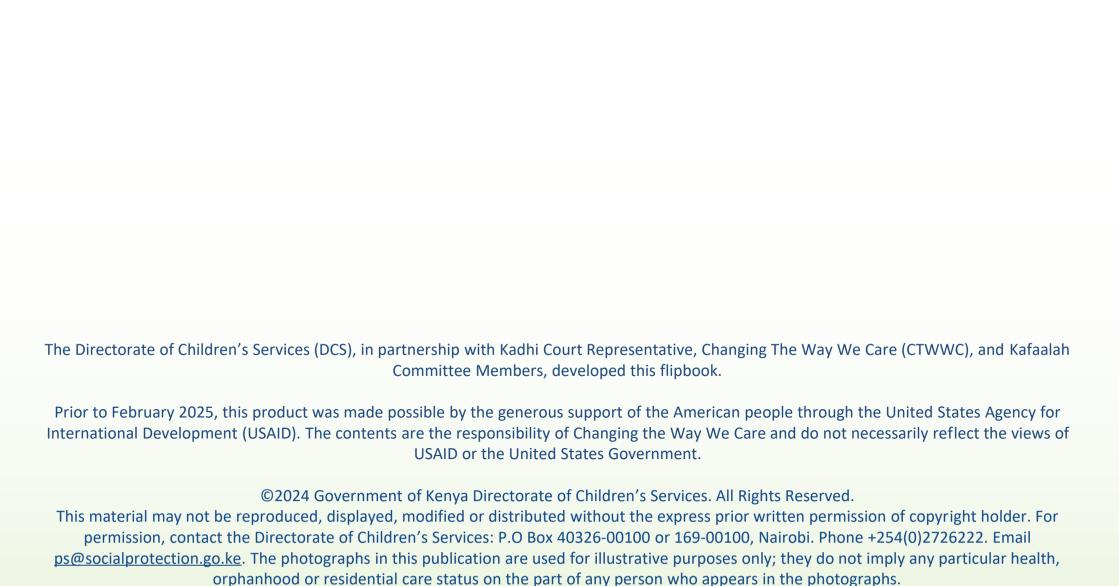


Allah says in the Qur'an, Surah An Nisaa – 4:36 – "And be kind to parents, relatives, orphans, the poor, near and distant neighbours, close friends, needy travellers, and those bondspeople in your possession. Surely Allah does not like whoever is arrogant, boastful."

Prophet Muhammad said:

- Reported by Imam Bukhari and Imam Muslim, "None of you will believe until you love for your brother what you love for yourself - self discipline."
- Sahih Bukhari, 7138 and Muslim, 1829 " Each of you is a shepherd and each of you is responsible for his flock. The ruler is a shepherd and is responsible for his flock. A man is the shepherd of his family and is responsible for his flock."















MINISTRY OF GENDER, CULTURE AND CHILDREN SERVICES

STATE DEPARTMENT FOR CHILDREN SERVICES