



South Africa ~ Team 1920

Eyeglasses

Team Description

“Impacting the World for Jesus Christ”

DATES: May 24-June 4, 2019

LOCATION: Various areas in Mhluzi, South Africa

ESTIMATED COST: \$3,600-4,000 (with Safari)

COST INCLUDES:

- Airfare
- Visa-if needed
- Ground Transportation
- Housing
- Meals
- Logistical, Spiritual & Cultural Training Materials
- Trained Team Leader
- In-country Arrangements and Costs
- Supplemental Health Insurance
- Crisis Management Plan
- Team Medical Bag with Nursing Protocols
- 24/7 On Call Doctor



MATERIALS NEEDED FOR PROJECT:

- Each eyeglass team is asked to collect 3,000 pairs of eyeglasses to help replenish the inventory of eyeglasses we process for their team.
- Witness materials and eyeglass cases are needed. Directions to make the witness materials are available on our [website](#).



PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

Using a very simple testing system created specifically for MOST Ministries, members of this team will distribute eyeglasses to those in need. During the daily clinics, team members will test patients' eyes and then fit them with the appropriate corrective lenses. Depending on the number of team members, 100-300 people can be served daily. This team will be combining with a team of South Africans to do two areas of clinics.

Eyeglass training is provided by the team leader and can be completed 3-4 hours during one of the team meetings. If team members cannot attend the training session, a CD and manual will be provided for individual instruction. A final

hands-on training will be provided once the team arrives on the mission field.

In order to minister to the spiritual needs of patients, each eyeglass clinic includes a witnessing station unless it is prohibited by the host country. At the witnessing station, the Gospel message and information about the host church is shared by the local missionaries, national pastors or lay ministers. Team members are always welcome to work at the witness station or to share Christ's love with the patients as they come through the clinic.

CHURCH INFORMATION: The Confessional Lutheran Church of South Africa (CLCSA) established in 1989 serves in the Middleburg area of South Africa. Their mission occupies two properties in Mhluzi, a township outside of Middleburg. There is a church, pre-school, school, skill development center and other future development on the campus. The team will be working with Drew and Lindsey Berson.

TENTATIVE WEEKLY SCHEDULE:

Please note that this is a tentative schedule and will not be finalized until the airlines schedule and field logistics are completed.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
						Depart
Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Worship	Clinic	Clinic	Clinic	Clinic	Safari	Safari
Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Closing with church	Clinic	Depart for US	Arrive in US			

PASSPORT & VISA REQUIREMENTS:

Your passport must be valid for at least 30 days after your intended date of departure from South Africa.

South African law requires travelers to have two fully blank visa pages. Blank “endorsement” pages are not sufficient. The blank pages must be “visa” pages. **All travelers should have at least two fully blank passport visa pages upon each arrival in South Africa, including following trips to neighboring countries.**

Travelers without the requisite blank visa pages in their passports will be refused entry into South Africa, fined, and returned to their point of origin at their own expense.

Please visit the US Department of State’s [website](#) for additional information.

EMBASSY INFORMATION:

U.S. Consulate General Johannesburg

1 Sandton Drive (opposite Sandton City Mall)

Johannesburg 2196

South Africa

Telephone:+(27)(11) 290-3000 / 011-290-3000 (from within South Africa)

VACCINATIONS:

Before visiting South Africa, you may need to get the following vaccinations and medications for vaccine-preventable diseases and other diseases you might be at risk for at your destination:

<http://wwwnc.cdc.gov/travel/destinations/traveler/none/south-africa>

Vaccination or Disease	Recommendations or Requirements for Vaccine-Preventable Diseases
Routine	Recommended if you are not up-to-date with routine shots such as, measles/mumps/rubella (MMR) vaccine, diphtheria/pertussis/tetanus (DPT) vaccine, poliovirus vaccine, etc.
Hepatitis A or Immune Globulin (IG)	Recommended for all unvaccinated people traveling to or working in countries with an intermediate or high level of hepatitis A virus infection where exposure might occur through food or water. Cases of travel-related hepatitis A can also occur in travelers to developing countries with "standard" tourist itineraries, accommodations, and food consumption behaviors.
Hepatitis B	Recommended for all unvaccinated persons traveling to or working in countries with intermediate to high levels of endemic HBV transmission, especially those who might be exposed to blood or body fluids, have sexual contact with the local population, or be exposed through medical treatment (e.g., for an accident).
Typhoid	Recommended for all unvaccinated people traveling to or working in Southeast Asia, especially if visiting smaller cities, villages, or rural areas and staying with friends or relatives where exposure might occur through food or water.
Rabies	Recommended for travelers spending a lot of time outdoors, especially in rural areas, involved in activities such as bicycling, camping, or hiking. Also recommended for

	travelers with significant occupational risks (such as veterinarians), for long-term travelers and expatriates living in areas with a significant risk of exposure, and for travelers involved in any activities that might bring them into direct contact with bats, carnivores, and other mammals. Children are considered at higher risk because they tend to play with animals, may receive more severe bites, or may not report bites.
Yellow fever	There is no risk of yellow fever in South Africa. The government of South Africa <i>requires</i> proof of yellow fever vaccination only if you are arriving from a country with risk of yellow fever. This does not include the US

MALARIA:

When traveling in South Africa, you should avoid mosquito bites to prevent malaria. You may need to take prescription medicine before, during, and after your trip to prevent malaria, depending on your travel plans, such as where you are going, when you are traveling, and if you are spending a lot of time outdoors or sleeping outside. Talk to your doctor about how you can prevent malaria while traveling. For more information on malaria in South Africa, see [malaria in South Africa](#).

MOST MINISTRIES SHORT TERM TRAVEL INSURANCE:

MH Ross Trip Armor Travel Protection Plan and ACE American Insurance Company (Foreign Liability)

MH Ross Trip Armor Travel Protection Plan provides individuals heading to the mission field protection and assistance in these areas:

Medical Coverages & Services

- Medical expenses ~ accident and sickness
- Accidental death and dismemberment
- Medical emergency family reunion (bedside visit)
- Hospital admission deposit advance
- Foreign medical referral service
- Medical consultation and monitoring service
- Prescription drug replacement service
- Medical assistance:
 - Multi-lingual assistance
 - Emergency medical evacuation
 - Medically necessary repatriation
- Return of mortal remains

Security Assistance Services

- Contingency political evacuation planning
 - Political evacuation
- Security crisis center

See http://www.mostministries.org/team_insurance for additional information

Travel Assistance Services

- Benefits verification and claims assistance
- Embassy and consular information
- Emergency cash advance
- Emergency family travel arrangement assistance
- Emergency message transmission
- Foreign legal access
- Return of rental vehicle
- Return of traveling companion or dependents
- Translation and interpretation

Liability Coverages-ACE American Insurance

- Foreign liability insurance
- Employer’s liability insurance

LOGISTICS:

Lodging	The team will stay in a guesthouse
Meals	Restaurants, cooking on your own
Electricity / Plugs	Electricity in South Africa is 220/230 volts AC 50 HZ. Most plugs are 15 amp 3-prong or 5 amp 2-prong, with round pins.

CLIMATE:

South Africa is a subtropical region, moderated by ocean on two sides of the triangle-shaped country and the altitude of the interior plateau. These account for the warm, temperate conditions so typical of South Africa – and so popular with its foreign visitors.

The country is bordered on the west by the Atlantic Ocean and on the east by the Indian Ocean; their waters meet at Cape Agulhas, at the southernmost tip of the continent.

The coastline stretches 2798 kilometers from a desert border with Namibia in the northwest, down the icy Skeleton Coast to Cape Agulhas, then up along the wide beaches and green hills on the coast of the Indian Ocean, to the border with subtropical Mozambique in the northeast.

Read more: <http://www.southafrica.info/travel/advice/climate.htm#.VpzUKFIw0iU>

SEASONAL WEATHER AVERAGES for Middleburg:

Month	High	Low
January	82	63
February	82	62
March	82	62
April	79	58
May	76	51
June	73	47
July	73	46
August	76	49
September	80	53
October	80	57
November	80	60
December	81	62

CULTURE:

South Africa has early human fossils at Sterkfontein and other sites. The first modern inhabitants were the San ("bushman") hunter-gatherers and the Khoi ("Hottentot") peoples, who herded livestock. The San may have been present for thousands of years and left evidence of their presence in thousands of ancient cave paintings ("rock art"). Bantu-speaking clans that were the ancestors of the Nguni (today's amaZulu, amaXhosa, amaSwazi, and vaTsonga peoples) and Tswana-Sotho language groups (today's Batswana and Southern and Northern Basotho) migrated down from east Africa as early as the fifteenth century. These clans encountered European settlers in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, when the colonists were beginning their migrations up from the Cape. The Cape's European merchants, soldiers, and farmers wiped out, drove off, or enslaved the indigenous Khoi herders and imported slave labor from Madagascar, Indonesia, and India. When the British abolished slavery in 1834, the pattern of white legal dominance was entrenched. In the interior, after nearly annihilating the San and Khoi, Bantu-speaking peoples and European colonists opposed one another in a series of ethnic and racial wars that continued until the democratic transformation of 1994. Conflict among Bantu-speaking chiefdoms was as common and severe as that between Bantus and whites. In resisting colonial expansion, black African rulers founded sizable and powerful kingdoms and nations by incorporating neighboring chieftaincies. The result was the emergence of the Zulu, Xhosa, Pedi, Venda, Swazi, Sotho, Tswana, and Tsonga nations, along with the white Afrikaners.

Modern South Africa emerged from these conflicts. The original Cape Colony was established through conquest of the Khoi by the Dutch in the seventeenth century and of the Xhosa by the British in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Natal, the second colony, emerged from the destruction of the Zulu kingdom by Afrikaners and the British between 1838 and 1879. The two former republics of the Orange Free State and Transvaal (South African Republic) were established by Afrikaner settlers who defeated and dispossessed the Basotho and

Batswana. Lesotho would have been forcibly incorporated into the Orange Free State without the extension of British protection in 1869. The ultimate unification of the country resulted from the South African War (1899–1902) between the British and the two Afrikaner republics, which reduced the country to ruin at the beginning of the twentieth century. Even after union, the Afrikaners never forgot their defeat and cruel treatment by the British. This resentment led to the consolidation of Afrikaner nationalism and political dominance by mid century. In 1948, the Afrikaner National Party, running on a platform of racial segregation and suppression of the black majority known as *apartheid* ("separateness"), came to power in a whites-only election. Behind the struggles between the British and the Afrikaners for political dominance there loomed the "Native question": how to keep the aspirations of blacks from undermining the dominance of the white minority. Struggles by the black population to achieve democratic political equality began in the early 1950s and succeeded in the early 1990s.

Read more: <http://www.everyculture.com/Sa-Th/South-Africa.html#ixzz3xb5zKF69>

If you are interested in learning more about South Africa's religious statistics, please visit [Joshua Project](#).

FAST FACTS:

Area	1,219,090 sq km slightly larger than twice the size of Texas
Population	53,675,563
Ethnic Groups	Black African 80.2%, white 8.4%, colored 8.8%, Indian/Asian 2.5%
Religion	Protestant 36.6% (Zionist Christian 11.1%, Pentecostal/Charismatic 8.2%, Methodist 6.8%, Dutch Reformed 6.7%, Anglican 3.8%), Catholic 7.1%, Muslim 1.5%, other Christian 36%, other 2.3%, unspecified 1.4%, none 15.1% (2001 census)
Languages	IsiZulu (official) 22.7%, IsiXhosa (official) 16%, Afrikaans (official) 13.5%, English (official) 9.6%, Sepedi (official) 9.1%, Setswana (official) 8%, Sesotho (official) 7.6%, Xitsonga (official) 4.5%, siSwati (official) 2.5%, Tshivenda (official) 2.4%, isiNdebele (official) 2.1%, sign language 0.5%, other 1.6% (2011 est.)

CONTACT / APPLICATION INFORMATION:

MOST Ministries believes that the work of foreign missions must be a direct response to the requests and needs of the mission field. Through strategic planning, areas of need are identified and a plan of action is set in place to enable team members to utilize their gifts and talents in meeting those needs. If you are interested in utilizing your gifts in touching the lives of others in South Africa please contact Kaleigh Bone at (734) 994-7909 ext. 3 or kaleighb@mostministries.org.

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