

Chapter 53

The Crossroads That Were Never Meant to Be: An Account of Promises and Challenges in an Orphan's Empowerment Journey

Oitshepile MmaB Modise
University of Botswana, Botswana

Rebecca Nthogo Lekoko
University of Botswana, Botswana

ABSTRACT

Today's world faces challenges of increased number of orphans. In Botswana, HIV/AIDS scourge widens figures and poverty increases vulnerability. Beyond existing empowerment supporting schemes, and policies, orphans are responsible for complementing government's efforts. In this chapter, the orphan had hoped for economic empowerment through his old barber shop. His hope was drowned when he got a kiosk instead of barber equipment. The kiosk in his yard stands as a promise of government support, on the other hand, it is a symbol of no voice and choice over improvement of his future life. Challenges to improvement include government's prescriptive procedures and bureaucracy. These challenges have in turn created self-doubt, bitterness and a feeling of betrayal on his part. This chapter illustrates that for empowerment strategies to succeed, there should be synergy between beneficiaries' needs and government support. Monitoring too is an essential part of successful practices.

INTRODUCTION

The case reported here is that of an orphan who is a citizen of Botswana. He is given a pseudo name Orx for ethical and professional reasons. In the context of Botswana, Vision 2016 sets a tone for support and inclusion of orphans in government services by emphatically stating that no one should be disadvantaged by the circumstances of their birth. It thus compels the government and their agents to ensure that orphans especially the poor ones are not disadvantaged in life because of having lost parents who, in most cases, were breadwinners.

DOI: 10.4018/978-1-5225-7311-1.ch053

Support for orphans varies, for example, psychosocial support is an important component of any intervention aimed at improving the lives of orphans and vulnerable children (Boler & Carroll, 2003; Strebel, 2004; Miller, 2007). The Botswana government has also focused attention on providing restorative activities such as education, health, food, occupational and revenue generating activities to help these children lead a dignified life and have hope for the future. An important *raison d'être* for these interventions is to ensure that these children are protected from further social ills associated with poverty and vulnerability.

BIDPA (2007) reports a significant amount spent on the care of orphans, for example, in 2000 to 2001, Botswana had expended about P7 million and in 2002–2003 the figure had risen to P34 million. BIDPA further reports that in 2003/04, a more significant rise occurred amounting to P150 million while in 2004/05, the amount escalated to P212 million, making the orphan care program the most costly of all the social safety net programs. Against the background given above of the importance of paying attending to the welfare of orphans, this chapter focuses on an individual poor young adult orphan in the outskirt of the city of Gaborone called Old Naledi. This place started as a squatter place some years back and now has developed into a big residential place with modern brick-walled houses and some shacks. The place is mainly characterized by dwellings for the very poor. Many of these structures are bricks and roofed with corrugated iron. Many people in this location are not working. Some households have thus built rental units as source of survival. In some cases, this has led to overcrowding. The situation is complicated by sewages like pit latrines, some not maintained well. This is a place in which 'Orx' (pseudo-name) lives with his relatives.

As already stated, Orx may not pass the test of an orphan as per international standards and especially using the World Bank's (2004) definition. If age is used as the sole descriptor, he is already over 18 years of age and now a young adult, but still a youth as per the definition of Botswana (12-35 years). Apart from age, Orx exhibits all other characteristics of an orphan, the basic being both parents are late and he has no one to support. Also, he is still a youth.

The chapter will thus present a detailed background describing the situation of poor orphans in the context of a developing country like Botswana. Thereafter, the case is fully described recognizing Orx (pseudo name) as an orphan who needed support and had hopes on the government existing support for people like him. The section that follows describes what defeated his promises especially the self-started barber business. Other challenges that made it impossible for him to take advantage of available opportunity, (a kiosk) shall also be explored. The chapter closes with some future trends pointing to what may be done by both parties (Orx the beneficiary and the government of Botswana, the funder) to bring out mutuality, differences and work out strategies that can be used to address the needs if fruitful empowerment journey is to be maintained.

BACKGROUND

This background presents general understanding of the concepts of orphans, empowerment and poverty. It gives preferences to examples taken from the context of Botswana, a country from which the case presented in this chapter is derived. Below are brief discussions of the three main ideas of this paper.

11 more pages are available in the full version of this document, which may be purchased using the "Add to Cart" button on the publisher's webpage:

www.igi-global.com/chapter/the-crossroads-that-were-never-meant-to-be/215772

Related Content

Measuring Central Bank Independence (CBI) Within Pakistan's Economic Landscape

Suman Talreja, Farhan Ahmed and Ajay Kumar Talreja (2024). *Governance and Policy Transformations in Central Banking* (pp. 138-155).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/measuring-central-bank-independence-cbi-within-pakistans-economic-landscape/338482

Climate Change Impact on Honeybees (Apis spp.) and Their Pollination Services: Climate Change and Honeybees Services

Mohamed Ouknin, Hassan Alahyane, Abdelaziz Mounir and Lhou Majidi (2023). *Climate Change and the Economic Importance and Damages of Insects* (pp. 147-173).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/climate-change-impact-on-honeybees-apis-spp-and-their-pollination-services/318162

A Framework Development of Food Wastage and Its Prevention Strategies in the Hospitality Industry of Pakistan

Sajid Nazir (2022). *International Journal of Circular Economy and Waste Management* (pp. 1-19).

www.irma-international.org/article/a-framework-development-of-food-wastage-and-its-prevention-strategies-in-the-hospitality-industry-of-pakistan/302206

Consumer Social Responsibility (CnSR) in the Circular Economy of Global Value Chains: What Does It Mean, and Why Does It Matter?

Guli-Sanam Karimova and Stephen Arthur LeMay (2022). *International Journal of Circular Economy and Waste Management* (pp. 1-19).

www.irma-international.org/article/consumer-social-responsibility-cnsr-in-the-circular-economy-of-global-value-chains/302207

Lack of Environmental Policy and Water Governance: An Alarming Situation in Pakistan

Laeq Janjua, Atteeq Razzak and Azeem Razzak (2021). *International Journal of Circular Economy and Waste Management* (pp. 29-40).

www.irma-international.org/article/lack-of-environmental-policy-and-water-governance/281611