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Appendix Three

Case studies

Case Study One: Bazarbai uulu Eshimbek, Boz-Adyr

Eshimbek is a 5 year old child who is one of 7 children living in a Bazarbay’s family in Boz-Adyr. He has 3 sisters and 3 brothers (2.5, 10, 13, 15, 17, 18 years old). His father (40) is a telephonist, but at present time due to lack of employment possibilities in Boz-Adyr he left his village in order to work in a reconstruction company in Russia. His mother (34) has secondary education however her responsibility is to care for such large family. This household also includes Eshimbek’s grandmother (mother of his father) and her son and daughter. Altogether the number of members of this household is 12. His mother is experienced some difficulties with contraception due to problems of its acceptance that is why this family is having many children.

Every morning Eshimek stands up at 7.30 and has a breakfast with a whole family which is usually tea with milk and bread that is preparing by his mother once a week. After breakfast he washes his face and hands without assistance and goes to community-based kindergarten situated in Boz-Adyr village accompanied by his older sister. During a day he spends about 9 hours in the kindergarten where he plays, studies, eats and sleeps. As usual at 4.30-5 his sister takes him back home where Eshimbek with a whole family has a second food intake at home. As a rule his mother cooks plav (rice with carrot), noodle or soup for dinner at the fire oven in the garden. Eshimbek also likes to eat dried apricot during a day at home. The problem of accessing water is a critical in this village. Every morning older brothers or sisters should bring water from water heater situated about 20 metres from the house for reservation to home. During a day the water is settled up as the quality of this water is not good. Once in two weeks family organises bath day when all children are washed at the kitchen in turn by their mother and grandmother.

In a free time Eshimbek is responsible for looking after his younger brother who is 2.5. They cycle bicycle, play in the garden or watch TV, where their favourite programme is cartoon in Kyrgyz (Keremet Kuch). In a holiday (Saturday and Sunday when kindergarten doesn’t work) Eshimbek plays a whole day in the street with his brothers, sisters and peers. However, sometimes mother uses his assistance in looking after his younger brother or in farming needs such as for example harvest or bringing water. At night they usually go to bed.
earlier. The whole family sleeps in a one large room altogether for warmth. In winter only this room is fully heated by a small coal oven.

His mother spends about 2000 soms per month for needs of the whole family including food, clothes, electricity etc. Since her husband left their home for labour migration, he sends about 200$ in two-three months. Also this family receives grandmother’s pension and state benefits for children as vulnerable family. They should pay 200 soms for Eshimbek’s kindergarten attendance.

When older children do their homework they teach Eshimbek to draw or watch their school books. Additional child books are not bought by this family due to lack of financial resources for that need. At the same time he actively goes through a pre-school education programme implemented in the kindergarten: they learn letters, numbers, tales, and poems and do theatre plays. After attending this kindergarten he began to sing some child songs the mother is proud of.

Case Study Two: Abdykadyr kyzy Janylai, Kyzyl-Bel

Janylai is a 5 year old girl living in Kyzylbel village of Batken raion. Her father (41) is a private carpenter, whereas mother (37) is a seasonal fieldworker. In spite of that they don’t have permanent work. They have 5 children (aged 3, 5, 7, 9 and 13): one youngest boy and 4 girls. Their family is large because her parents were waiting a boy for a long time.

At present time her father doesn’t have any long-term orders for woody products he can do that is why he temporarily seats at home on account of income of the family is very low. Janylai’s mother is temporarily employed as a field worker. Because of absence of mother for the whole day her father does all homework.

Janylais and her sisters and brother usually stand up at 8 a.m. as her mother has to leave home at that time. The whole family has a breakfast including tea and bread. Her older sisters go to school, one of them in an afternoon shift while Janylai stays at home where her responsibility is to look after her 3 year old brother. She plays with him in the street, changes his clothes as far as necessary, gives drink or food.

Janylai is a very quite and shy girl, but she is differ from her other siblings by her cleanliness. Her grandparents live at the same village but they don’t have possibility to help them due to their oldness. That is why Janulai’s father does cleaning, cooking, bringing water and
scavenging by himself. The income of this family is consisted from temporarily work of father, fruits (pomegranate and apricot) selling and seasonal field work of mather.

When her mother comes from her work, the whole family has a dinner prepared by father on the fire oven located at the yard of their house. Father also cooks bread once for the whole week. Usually they eat plov (rice and carrot), kasha and noodles once a day. Mother usually washes her children once in two weeks at the kitchen in warm seasons or in the public bath in a winter time which is free for children. All family sleeps together in one of two rooms that they have. All children in this family usually are required to go to sleep earlier.

Older children during their free time try to teach Janylai to draw or to read, they also like to watch TV together. Her family cannot send her to the kindergarten situated across to their house as they cannot effort 200soms fee for it and responsibility to look after her younger brother. Father thinks that is not important to send her to kindergarten as he can look after her due to his unemployment. His dream is to teach her to sew on a machine that allows her to get a job in a future.

Janylai has any kind of illnesses very seldom as her father said. He thinks that she has to be learned to communicate with other children and peers by her older siblings as she has such quiet character.

Sometimes when he is very busy he doesn’t observe where her daughter is. At the time of interviewing him it was impossible to find her for a long time. Finally she was found at the neighbour’s yard playing with her new friend – a small puppy presented by neighbours.

**Case Study Three: Aidana, Kelechek**

Aidana is a 5 year girl living in Kelechek migrant area with her parents (mother, 36 and father, 37) and three siblings (10, 14, 15 years old). Her mother is a householder, father is a head of the quarterly committee, and simultaneously they have their own sewing shop that is their family’s income. Their both education background is commodity accounting. Some years ago they came from Talas oblast in order to establish their family in Bishkek where more possibilities to find a job are.

They live in a big new house with 5 rooms built 5 years ago in migrant area around Dordoi bazaar in Bishkek.
Aidana’s older sisters and brothers go to the new school built in Kelechek migrant area in 2006. Unfortunately there is no kindergarten in this area that is why Aidana stays at home for the whole day.

Her mother spends a day with her washing clothes, cleaning a house, cooking and watching TV. Aidana usually stands up at 10 a.m. As a breakfast she has tea with milk, yogurt, sausages or cottage cheese. She likes kasha, manty, vegetables and sausages. Parents try to buy different fruits (apples, banana, pears) specially to her as for youngest child in a family. Her day activities include TV watching. She has a collection of famous child cartoons that your parents buy her every week. Her favourite cartoons are “Mermaid” and “Aunt Owl”. Her room is filled out by different toys, where her favourite are Barbie dolls. She plays them very solicitously. Sometimes her older brother and sisters give her possibility to play their computers games that she likes very much. In spite of such active life she is a very shy and quiet girl. Sometimes her older siblings teach her to write and read in order to prepare her to school.

Kelechek as a new area in Bishkek doesn’t have adequate and comfort road infrastructure that is why she cannot go for the walk in a street that is why her father built a swing at their yard to Aidana, where her mother or siblings roll her sometimes in a warm weather.

Once per week the whole family goes to the public bath that they have in this area. In a winter time her mother washes her at home once in two weeks. In mornings and nights mother washes her face and hands.

Aidana doesn’t have any peer friends but her parents try to teach her to speak Russian they think it is important for the modern life. For that reason parents usually buy her some Russian tale books or poems in Russian that older sisters read to her.

She sleeps with her mother and helps her at home very much bringing necessary things to her. In the evenings the whole family usually have a dinner and watch TV programmes.

This family spends about 750soms for per child a month excluding buying clothes which is happened four times per year.

Her grandparents live in Talas oblast’ and have possibility to meet her about 2-3 times a year.

This family thinks that care and education of their children are important invests in to future that is why parents try to spend time with children as more as possible.
Case Study Four: Abdynazar uulu Bek, Boz-Adyr

Bek is a second child in Abdynazar’s family in Boz-Adyr village of Batken raion. His father (30) is a constructor in Russia, his mother (27) is a householder. They live in a house of her mother in law with her son and daughter (sister and brother of her husband). His father graduated from technical college but he didn’t find any job in Batken that is why he temporarily migrated to Russia. His mother has only secondary education.

Bek doesn’t attend kindergarten as he helps to his mother to look after his younger sister (2,5): he spends more time with her then with his neighbour friends, playing with him.

When his father sends some money to the family mother usually buys some clothes and toys to children but the rest of this money is given to her mother in laws.

His mother sleeps with children in a separate room. In the mornings she helps them to wash their faces and hands and prepares a breakfast which is usually presented by bread and tea or kefir. Children like dried apricots that are produced at home. Usually they have hot food once per day, as usual soup, potato, rice or noodles. All food is prepared on a fire oven in a garden.

After participating in a parental group discussion Bek’s mother understood that it is important to provide fresh fruits to her children that is why she tries to give them apples, pomegranate or persimmon every day as far as possible.

Due to lack of time and resources she cannot educate her children as necessary that is why she would like to send her children to kindergarten. Unfortunately due to lack of places in the kindergarten and deficit of financial recourses in a family her children cannot go to kindergarten.

However, Bek likes to draw pictures very much, and his favourite activity is to draw cartoon films heroes.

He helps her mother a lot: to water house flower, to bring necessary things, to look after domestic animals, to gather firewood etc.

There were found only one toy car and small sister’s bicycle at home.

Case Study Five: Ismanali, Kyzyl-Bel

Ismanali, 5 year old boy lives in a large family. His father and father’s brother temporarily migrated to Russia to work in the reconstruction sphere. His mother (21) has two children:
Ismanali (5) and daughter (8 months), but brother’s wife has 4 children. All of them live together with their grandmother in two buildings built by brothers. The total amount of family’s members is 11.

They have some domestic animals, large garden and some fields where they seasonally work. The whole family has two TV, two buildings, rich collection of eider-downs, decorated plates. So this family is accounted as welfare in this village of Boz-Adyr.

All children usually play together, help each other, older brothers and sisters teach younger siblings, however mothers don’t have enough time for teaching them in order to prepare him to school. That was noted as a reason to send Ismanali to the kindergarten. But local community-based kindergarten doesn’t have enough places to cover all children in the village.

Ismanali is a very independent person: he washes himself, helps mother to look after his younger sister who is 8 months. Sometimes he can bring water or wash dishes. But his main responsibility is to look after domestic animals when they pasture in the garden.

Altogether they like to watch TV in the night time as in a day time all members are busy by household work. His favourite programmes are cartoons films and battles films.

Mothers of both families wash their children at home once in 1-2 weeks depending from weather.

Imanali is a very active boy; he has a lot of friends and spends a lot of time with them. They like to play around the village.

Both young women of this family are participants of parental group of Boz-Adyr community-based kindergartens, where they were learned to better care their children. It was noted by them that after these seminars they changed their care strategy toward their children: now they pay more attention to the diversity of child nutrition, their education and needs.

Once a week Imanali’s father calls him and boy talks to his father.

Case Study Six: Aijan, Archa-Beshik

Aijan is 5 year old girl attending community-based kindergarten in Archa-Beshik with her 6 year old brother Almanbet. Their parents migrated to Archa-Beshik three years ago from
Issyk-kul oblast. Their mother is a teacher but at present time she doesn’t have any official jobs, she works at bazaar as a seller. Their father is a policeman, temporarily not working.

The family sends their both children to community-based kindergarten with the goal to care and education of them. They stand up at 8 a.m. every morning and go to kindergarten which is located not far from their house in Archa-Beshik. Usually mother takes them off at 5 p.m. So children spend about 9 hours per ay from Monday to Friday.

Aijan is a very active, energetic girl. She likes to watch TV and play toys bought by her parents for both children. They spend about 120 soms for children’s toys per week. Their parents would like to send them for a walk every day, however the problem of Archa-Beshik migrant area is that there is no any play yard around their house. In the kindergarten they also don’t walk enough hereupon parents are worrying about children’s health.

Aijan is educated to help to her mother in a kitchen and doing household work, but as her mother thinks she is too small for such activities. She likes to play with her dolls and fight with her older brother.

In the kindergarten she is taught to learn letters and numbers, poems and tales. She goes to the same group with her older brother. Aijan likes kindergarten as her brother too.

As parents mentioned they are not able to spend much time with their children due to business that is why they are satisfied by services delivered by CBK in Archa-Beshik.