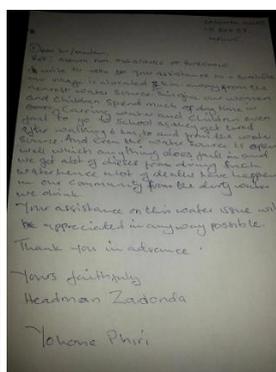


Zandonda Village, Chief Kakumbi, Mfuwe, Zambia
S13°09'18.9" E31°51'06.2" Sponsors – Schulprojekt Sambia 2020.

The Challenge – to bring clean, safe water to the villages and schools of the Luangwa Valley in a way that enables them to avoid human/wildlife conflict and ensures that the communities benefit from and engage with wildlife conservation as well as improving health, school attendance, productivity, all round well-being and quality of life.

Around 25,000 people live in the villages of Kakumbi Chiefdom and the population is rapidly growing. It has doubled in the last 20 years and continues to grow year on year. It is one of the most mixed communities in the Eastern Province. There are many long term residents who live in villages that have been established for at least two hundred years still relying on traditional methods of subsistence farming. But with the success of the safari industry there has been quite an influx of new residents.



Zandonda Village headman is Yohone Phiri. He has 18 households under his care; there are more than 150 people living in Zandonda at least 40 of whom are young children. Currently they have to walk to a well which is 2.5 km away - so a 5km round trip for water. It's very over-utilised and insanitary. They have suffered illness and death in the village due to waterborne diseases.

Headman Zandonda's letter. Dear Sir or Madam, Asking for assistance for borehole. I write to ask your assistance on a borehole. Our village is located 3km away from the nearest source of water. This give our women and children spend much of day time carrying water and children even fail to go to school as they get tired after walking 6km to and from the water source. And even the water source is open well which anything does fall in and we get a lot of diseases from drinking such water hence a lot of deaths have happen in our community from the dirty water we drink. Headman Yohone Phiri.



The queues at the well can be long. During a pandemic when 'social distancing' and hygiene are of utmost importance, a long walk to a crowded and unsanitary well is very inconducive to the health and safety of residents. The borehole dries up around Aug/Sept after which they have to walk another half a km further for water. A round trip of 6km. There are two smaller villages of around 10 households each right next to Zadonda – Mweba and Chiumbu, so the borehole will also serve at least a further 80 residents.



Thank you from Zandonda, Mweba and Chiumbu Residents.

Not only will the dangers of water borne diseases now things of the past, but now the women and children have more time for education, sports, farming and other pastimes. The communities in which we install our boreholes create productive vegetable gardens which produce more than enough for their own needs and dramatically improve nutrition. The excess is sold locally providing a useful cash income and adding to food security. **Each borehole means that a community of at least 200 men, women and children, instead of travelling miles to dangerous rivers or scooping dirty water from shallow wells, can access to clean, safe water - for life.**

UNICEF millennium development goal.

' In order for children and families to benefit from clean water and sanitation, water points and sanitation facilities must be accessible. Distance is critical because the shorter the distance to clean water, the more consistently it will be utilised. Furthermore, as fetching water is a task most commonly assigned to girls and women, shortening the distance between households and water supply is essential to reduce the time girls spend in fetching water, which in turn will provide them with more time to attend school.'

"One of the most important aspects of wildlife conservation is to get the co-operation of the local community. It has been shown that this is not possible unless they can receive material benefit from their wildlife."

Norman Carr 1958 Luangwa Valley.