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|-----------------------------|----------------------|----------|
| 1. Madimba Community School | \$13.19372 E31.92375 | Mnkhanya |
| 2. Chilepa Village | \$13.29501 E31.92051 | Mnkhanya |
| 3. Kalumba Village | \$13.18266 E31.88291 | Mnkhanya |
| 4. Machisa Village | \$13.11897 E31.82441 | Kakumbi |

Sponsors - Schulprojekte Sambia 2021

1 – Madimba Community School. Currently under construction in partnership with the local community who made the bricks and collected aggregates and local NGO [Five Star Club](#)



Madimba School 1 x 2 up to ring beam



Some future Madimba Community School pupils



Drilling underway at Madimba Community School - Mnkhanya



Young Madimba residents watch as the first water is pumped, and the brand new village borehole, complete



The community school classes had previously been taking place in a mud, reed and thatch building

168 children currently attend the school but with the new 1 x 2 plus support from High Five Club and local Education Department they plan for this to rise to 250 – primary level. Phase 1 which is 1 x 2 classroom and office block also includes 4 toilets. Phase 2 is expected to start this year (2022); 3 teachers' houses, and phase 3 is planned for the following year – another two 1 x 2 blocks. Schulprojekte Sambia sponsored a borehole at Chitenga Primary School in 2018. High Five Club has since built, equipped and completed Chitenga School – they have a good track record in Mnkhanya and it has been a pleasure partnering with them again.

The school had previously been using Mauledu Village borehole (which Makolekole installed in 2019). The borehole is around half a km away for a long way for the smaller children to walk and over-usage was starting to be a problem. The new Madimba borehole has solved this as well as providing access to quality primary education for children in this otherwise under-served area.

2 – Chilepa Village



Residents at Chilepa (just under 200) did not have their own borehole and have been relying on neighbouring villages. When those boreholes become overcrowded, they resort to this distant and unsanitary waterhole.



The whole village comes out to watch the drilling



Headman Chilepa oversees the first clean water pumped



Putting the finishing touches to the Chilepa borehole, run off, surround and garden pond.

3 – Kalumba Village



Headman Kalumba – Mr Kenan Banda with family and some of the approx. 175 residents of Kalumba Village.



Village well – dries up by October. Once the well is dry, residents have a walk of almost 1km to the nearest water point.



Drilling underway at Kalumba Village



Putting in the casing at Kalumba.



Headman Kalumba pumping the first water from his new borehole

4 – Machisa Village



The first water drawn at Machisa Village – close to home and sustainable.



The finished Borehole.

Around 200 residents at Machisa Village Kakumbi had been sharing a neighbouring borehole. As the population gradually expands there are simply too many people for one borehole. Waiting times mean that women and girls have to start queuing before light often resulting in the girls either being late for or not attending school. The borehole becomes over-utilised, the water levels drop, breakages start to happen because of overuse and conflicts arise.

Now Machisa Village has its own borehole – life has become a lot easier for the women and girls, there are no more arguments with the neighbouring village and harmony is restored.



Proud gardener in a nearby Village Community garden which is irrigated with the overflow from the village borehole (in the background) growing green leafy vegetables like rape , spinach and Chinese leaves. Not only are 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 150 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, within a few metres of home.

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.



Thank you!