

DABANE TRUST

WATER WORKSHOPS

2003 ANNUAL REPORT

In spite of trials and tribulations of Zimbabwe, Dabane Trust has done remarkably well during the last year. Inflation reached an officially stated 622.8% in December before the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe put into place a monetary policy. It is very likely that this will have a profound influence on our operations. In reality, it will mean that the local currency becomes over-valued and consequently we will be unable to purchase less for with the same money available. It remains to be seen whether or not inflation will be curbed, if it is not it is likely that we will experience severe financial difficulties.

Nevertheless, Dabane Trust has continued to effectively implement its rural development programme. We have fortunately been able to plan ahead and largely overcome political, social and economic obstacles. We now obtain our fuel from out of the country and keep a regular stock of service materials, spares and tyres for vehicles. We try to keep on top of the situation and make alternative arrangements every time a new shortage arises.

All targets were met and six new gardens with water supplies have been established and are now in production. In this year of severe food shortages, the garden have been particularly beneficial. To our knowledge, the more than 50 gardens set up by Dabane have all been in production and have acted as a considerable resource of food within food deficit areas. In the main, it was vegetable crops that were grown: brasicca, tomato, onion, but some gardens also grew staple maize and beans. An incredible number of people received basic food from the gardens. The pumps and abstraction equipment held up remarkably well. The pump maintenance courses that each garden group is given, resulted in members undertaking most of their own repairs with the result that there were very few call outs to Dabane Staff to attend to break downs. It has been most encouraging to see what an extremely useful resource for the communities these gardens have been, helping a large number of people through very difficult times. The original gardens have been in production for more than ten years, which unfortunately is almost unprecedented at a project level. It has to be said that not all gardens are always at peak production, as with many small businesses, they have their ups and downs, but they do keep going and are a proven resource when people need them.

Three more dams have been completed although some construction difficulties were experienced. Work was commenced in Dongamuzi Dam in an area of deep Kalahari sand with a poor groundwater potential. Because of the nature of the gusu, there was no water or rock available for the construction work so we had to bring in both from some 20 kilometres away in different directions. Again, we equipped ourselves to do this but it did mean a much longer construction period than we had anticipated. However, this concept of assisting communities in dire need, in adverse water areas is something that we continue to uphold. We have now built several dams that have not

been at optimum sites but where we felt there were no other alternatives for water for the community. At Dongamuzi, we measured women walking in a straight-line distance of 9 km for water! This is incredibly time consuming and arduous, especially when one considers that the return journey is made carrying 20 kg of water. The dam construction team has also completed two dams in the Tinde area of Binga but we feel we have not yet finished in Dongamuzi.

The work was not made easier by the incredible food shortages in the second half of 2002 and early 2003. We were fortunate enough to receive assistance from our donor partners and were able to provide food for work, which ensured that work could continue at the dams under construction. The allocation of food was undertaken by community representatives at each dam site and was carried out successfully with everyone involved receiving a fair share. We had ensured this by putting our own monitoring mechanisms in place at each site.

We were also fortunate to have support from donor partners to enable us to provide more than 8 000 small-scale farmers with appropriate seed for the past season under Help Germany, a further 5190 benefited from Oxfam Canada and 2660 from our own source. The first rains came in October and most people started ploughing then. By December, some garden groups had harvested the first crop as this was grown under irrigation. In the arable lands, most of the crops were already showing signs of moisture stress.

This small grain seed programme has been particularly successful and we are presently working with the assistance of Matopo Research Station to help a number of more successful farmers to establish seed multiplication plots. By making good quality open-pollinated seed available at centres in the various districts, we hope that seed that is more suitable will be available at local levels. These new interventions have meant an additional workload for staff particularly as we are committed to a lengthy period of dialogue and capacity building with each group and community that we engage with. Each undertaking has therefore meant additional visits, community meetings, explanations and monitoring.

We took on two mechanics recommended by our tractor agent (who was migrating to Australia). We did this with some reservation realising that the extra work that would be entailed in procuring the necessary spares for the vehicles. However, this move has worked out extremely well and our vehicle fleet has never been in better condition. Several staff are now well practised in procuring spares from a number of countries! Thanks are also due to the labours of several friends in England for their assistance with this. The position with tractors was particularly difficult as towards the end of last year we had several serious breakdowns and found that it was cheaper to buy a replacement tractor from farmers who had been dispossessed of land than to undertake repairs. However all tractors were repaired and the dam construction unit worked at full capacity throughout the year.

We have been fortunate in being able to replace vehicles that have become excessively costly to repair. We are generally able to replace a vehicle after about five years. The fleet is now almost entirely four-wheel drive because they are more durable on the rapidly deteriorating roads. There are however exceptions for instance we have just replaced one vehicle that twice cracked its chassis and our oldest vehicle is still performing very well after ten years, has completed 450 000 kilometres still with the

same engine and gear box! During the year, we have put a 55 year-old truck body back into use as a trailer and hope it will last another 50 years! We have also bought other scrap dam construction equipment, which has been renovated to complete a very satisfactory dam construction unit. Having said that, we are on the lookout for a large water bowser to reduce overheads of transporting water to dam sites.

Now that we have our own mechanics and a reliable vehicle fleet, plans are to improve our workshop facilities. Whilst not anticipating any major developments we do need further toilet facilities and will look at constructing these in the next year. Meanwhile the appearance of the Dabane grounds is improving with several trees coming back after all those that were lost in the 1992 drought.

The sand abstraction research continues well and we continue to receive encouragement to complete this aspect of our work. We have acquired some 4 years of data on water loss from sand rivers and the characteristics of water flow within a sand river channel. With the assistance of Martin Mansell of Paisley University, we have recently engaged in monitoring sub-surface river flow, which has further added to our knowledge. In an allied development a student from Midlands University who join the programme to gain field experience undertook a survey of hygiene and water use from sand rivers. On the practical side, we have completed the testing of well points and hand-pumps and are in the process of installing up to 40 for field trials. Where water is deep in the sand, there has been a particular interest from the communities. We are monitoring the success of the pumps and are making modifications to pumps and well points where necessary. We have been approached by a newly formed organisation which is interested in promoting sand-abstraction on a wider scale and hope to engage in in-service training courses in the next year or so.

Unfortunately, during the year we lost one key staff member who embarrassed us by absconding in the U.K. following his attendance at a conference organised by Tools for Self Reliance. We have tried to keep abreast of staff needs by ensuring adequate working conditions and team organisation. As a result, we now have a professional and dedicated staff. We are increasing the possibilities for staff development through academic and skills training courses. Almost all staff members are participating in some way. Ekron Nyoni attended a short course in organisation and leadership at the University of Sussex. Ekron Nyoni also had an opportunity to represent Dabane at the Water Dome of the Earth Summit in Johannesburg. We had hoped to make contact with a number of organisations involved in sand abstraction with a view to extending our contacts in Africa, but Nyoni reports that there was so much going on and so many people that it was difficult to take in more than a small percentage of the proceedings. Eleven staff members attended human rights workshops organised by NPA in order to equip them with skills and strategies of mainstreaming basic human rights in our developmental work.

Other staff members are engaged in courses in Zimbabwe commensurate with their work. We do feel that supporting and encouraging staff in these initiatives is one way to improve capacity and to encourage people to remain committed to the development of rural Zimbabwe instead of looking for opportunities outside the country as so many Zimbabweans are now doing. (It is said that up to 4 million Zimbabweans are living outside the country, more than 25% of the population!). We have tried to provide competitive salaries and recently, because of the incredible inflation and the crazy figures we have to deal with, we have tied salaries to a hard currency rate.

Of the several new initiatives undertaken in this programme period, we are probably most concerned with mediation and conflict resolution. With further impoverishment of the rural areas and lack of services, foodstuffs and transport, it has been a particularly trying time for rural communities. Fear, suspicion, and political intrigue have deepened and sometimes split communities. Douglas Nleya is most concerned about this and is keen to see Dabane's involved in any discussion or measures that might alleviate such situation. He is assisting staff to consider their approach and behaviour when on field work so that staff are respected by group and community members and Dabane's credibility is maintained and advice and training validated.

This past year has been extremely difficult for everyone in Zimbabwe with rapidly increasing prices without a compensatory increase in income. Far and away the greatest income to rural areas is money remitted by family members working in urban areas or out of the country. The food shortages are particularly harsh and for the first time ever it is possibly worse for people in urban areas. In a few areas, a surprisingly late harvest actually went some way to alleviating rural conditions with some food even making its way into urban areas. By and large, conditions in rural areas do not improve. There is little food in the stores and no money to buy it with anyway. Within this scenario, Dabane has an even more vital role to play to provide some degree of food and water security.

Feasibility & Monitoring Unit				
Planned Activities	Actual Activities	Outcome	Variance	Comment
4 baseline surveys <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tinde • Hingwe • Makhulela • Siansundu 	3 baseline surveys conducted <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tinde • Hingwe • Makhulela. 	Reports for Tinde and Hingwe positive and are already out and two dams have been constructed at Tinde and Hingwe.	The outstanding baseline is yet to be completed in Siansundu, as the dam to be constructed is termed medium and a number of deliberations have to be conducted with local leaders. As the size of the dam is larger than those we normally build we intend to be thoroughly prepared.	The remaining baseline will be conducted in 2004 (March) the participatory rural approach was used with all communities to map out their areas. There is potential for further involvement by Dabane Trust in the areas where the baseline surveys were carried out. The communities participated in the selection of the beneficiaries with Dabane Trust and AREX. The community, together with Dabane Trust set up the criteria following the sphere standards using the vulnerability assessment.
15 Community meetings to explain Dabane Trust programmes, Mobilisation of communities and garden groups - involving sand-abstraction, livestock water troughs and dam construction	10 community meetings were conducted.	Following the introduction of the seed programme, more community meetings had to be held around these, to mobilise the communities	Meetings held <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tudi 1 – seed multiplication • Chafutshe – seed • Lutumba - seed • Malunke – seed • Malaba ward – seed • Huwana – seed, water troughs and sand abstraction • Madzibe – community mobilisation for garden 	Women’s attendance in the meetings was 85% while men’s was 15%. Youth attendance has not yet improved in the south and western districts due to gold panning and migration to neighbouring countries Ten further farmers were identified in Dongamuzi for the seed multiplication programme.

Feasibility & Monitoring Unit				
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			members <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tshelanyemba – seed, conflict resolution and sand-abstraction • Dongamuzi – seed, conservation, infiltration well, dam construction • Tsholotsho – seed and water harvesting 	
10 Feasibility Studies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Takotapi • Tusole • Vusanani • Tshelanyemba • Manjane • Matshuzula • Mloyi • Mazwi • Dombodema 	9 Feasibility Studies conducted at Takotapi, Tusole, Vusanani, Tshelanyemba, Manjane, Matshuzula, Mloyi, Mazwi, Dombodema	6 had positive results; 3 did not. Six new sites will be developed for vegetable and small grain crop production in the 2004 programme		<u>Manjane</u> - the dam has no outlet pipe for a watering system and it would not be possible to gravitate water to the scheme - the systems we implement are manual. <u>Tshelanyemba</u> - the close proximity of the site to existing group gardens is a limitation <u>Dombodema</u> – as the source of water is a natural spring there is insufficient water to sustain a garden
Seed procurement and distribution	20tons of Marcia, and 20tons of Pearl millet seed were procured for distribution. With	Programme procured seed was distributed to 8000 farmers.		Dabane Trust seed was the first to be distributed from October to late November 2003. Help Germany seed was distributed in 5 wards both in Matebeleland North and Gwanda and completed in time for planting. Oxfam Canada was

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	further seed from Help Germany and Oxfam Canada.	Help Germany seed was distributed to 8000 farmers Oxfam Canada seed was distributed to 5190 farmers.		distributed in December and early January. This seed arrived late
Seed multiplication - Cowpeas, Marcia sorghum, Okashana millet.	3 training sessions conducted, that at Dongamuzi with personnel from Matopo research station.	58 master farmers trained, 7 Tudi, 7 Tsholotsho, 44 Dongamuzi - 34 women and 24 men	Due unavailability only 5kg of black-eyed beans was distributed to 2 farmers instead of the intended 44 for seed multiplication.	
Construction of 2 water harvesting tanks	2 tanks were dug for the 2003, but none constructed due to late collection of material.	The sites were surveyed and marked for the beneficiaries to start digging.	Material was not collect on time.	The tanks were to be built for an individual farmer at Dongamuzi and another for the Nkayi Folk Development Fund as a pilot project. Pits for both tanks were dug and once materials has been delivered to the site, construction will begin. NFDF wants to introduce tanks into Nkayi on a large scale. Dabane Trust's role will be skills transfer to the Nkayi Folk Development Fund personnel.

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2 conflict resolution workshops. (Tshelanyemba phase one and two) Mediation skills	2 workshops were conducted at Tshelanyemba on mediation skills. The first was a phase one and the next, the second phase.	5 garden groups at Tshelanyemba in the Matobo district have set up a committee that will help settle internal problems. The workshops also assisted in initiating dialogue at Patalika,		Topics covered included human rights, types of conflict, why conflicts arise and how to manage them. Mediation skills were also covered in the second workshop. A joint committee was elected to help manage conflicts amongst group members and the community. The group committees have made two visits to Patalika. The groups are now able to solve problems on their own, without involving Dabane Trust.
Attendance of RDC and Drought Relief Committee meetings in Plumtree, Binga, Lupane and Beitbridge.	15 Monthly meetings were attended in districts in Matebeleland North and South. (3 Plumtree, 3 Binga, 5 Lupane and 4 in Beitbridge)			Attention was given to Beitbridge, Binga, Lupane and Plumtree where Dabane has a number of development activities currently taking place. Our programmes have come highly commended for their ability to build the capacity of the community members and are acknowledged as being more sustainable than food handouts
Networking	Two farmers attended Green	Serengeti in the Eastern Highlands		The Green Net network is intended to improve people's health as it advocates for the use of

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	<p>Net and organic agricultural programmes (PELUM)</p> <p>Biennial general meeting – Uganda (PELUM)</p>	<p>and resettled farmers in Masvingo have been visited. Three farmers that we work with have attended several workshops at national level. Small farmer organisations have been formed to deal with food security at local levels</p> <p>Small farmers were encouraged to practice organic farming</p>		<p>organic farming practices rather than fertiliser. It has also given farmers the opportunity to exchange ideas and share experiences.</p>
Water Source Development Unit				
<p>Completion of the spillway at Nhlanguano dam,</p>	<p>Construction of 100m³ of masonry in the spillway and headwall.</p>	<p>A spillway of 2.5m height, 30 m length and 2m width and two</p>	<p>Took longer to complete because of unavailability of local materials (stones and sand) within the vicinity –</p>	<p>Early rains fell in October and filled the dam to 100%. The presence of the dam has improved the condition of livestock within a 20km radius. It has also reduced the walking distance for</p>

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		headwalls completed.	these had to be sourced 20 km away.	women fetching water. The quality of water used for domestic purposes water has also improved following the installation of an infiltration well.
Construction of a 38000m ³ dam at Makwale between June and August	6000m ³ earth fill 480.52 m ³ masonry work	Makwale dam constructed and stone pitching done		Completed on schedule. Livestock is already benefiting, as the dam was 15% full by end of December. 150 families are already benefiting.
Construct an earth dam at Muziyanina with a capacity of 40 700m ³ between September and November.	Masonry work – 150.26m ³ Earth fill – 4000m ³	The earth dam was completed between September and November 2003.		Completed on schedule as the community participated fully during construction. The dam is 5% full and livestock benefiting. Over 1000 people from 200 homesteads as well as their livestock will benefit indirectly from this dam. When the first rains fell, the dam was not yet complete; therefore, not much water was captured. However, towards the end of December, the dam was 100% full.
Repair of 74.78m ³ spillway at Madzibe	74.78m ³ of masonry work was completed between September and October.	Repair of the damaged spillway.		The spillway had been damaged by Cyclone Japheth. Repaired the damaged spillway. The dam is 100% full and the community is fencing the garden site. Availability of water for livestock.
Construction of a	• Brick	Preparatory work	Our own equipment was	Community was prepared and ready for

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subsurface dam at Hingwe with a capacity of 25000m ³ of sand to increase water retention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • moulding • Collection of building materials • Site clearance • Trial pit digging • Reinforcement material delivered. 	was done, but construction of the dam has had to be postponed until August to November 2004.	occupied at another construction site and we were late in hiring additional equipment until early rains fell, making it impossible to remove sand from the river to open the way for construction.	construction. All materials were supplied. Now has to be done next year as a subsurface dam can only be constructed when the water table is low.
To construct the second stage of the Mkhayawokhozi sand dam	Capacity 38 000m ³ Masonry 65m ³	The dam wall was increased by 70cm height by 45m length to improve the sand level.		Community is getting water for household use by traditional means. The dam will be constructed in five stages. The dam was started in 2002 by constructing a 70cm*45m and followed by a second stage in 2003 of similar measurements. The idea is to allow sand to collect by flushing silt through flood discharge.
6 Infiltration wells constructed and installed with hand pumps at Dongamuzi, Dambashoko, Silikwane, Jekwa, Nyanke and	Two completed at Dongamuzi and Dambashoko	Two communities have shown their appreciate of clean water.	Four are yet to be done at Silikwane, Jekwa, Chininga and Nyanke. There a high demand for domestic water that has not been fully provided by the infiltration well handpumps.	At Silikwane tube wells on the up stream and down stream of the dam have been planned. At Nyanke a slow sand filter tank will be constructed to draw water from the dam through an outlet pipe. More community meetings are needed on pump maintenance and management of water sources.

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Chininga.				
To establish a 5 ha irrigation scheme at Mpande Dam	500m of canal was constructed between August and October.	An irrigation scheme was established.		500m canal completed, plot under crops, 35 families are directly involved in the garden, which will benefit over 300 families. Dam 548000m ³ – 100% full.
Baseline surveys – Matebeleland South 3 baseline surveys	Done in April with 45 men and 22 women participating. Complete coverage of Makhulela ward was achieved, where Bambabani Kwalasizama and Mandlenkosi. Projects are	No other NGO is operating in this area since Red Banner left in 1995/96. Potential to work with three new gardens was identified.		Mapping, interviews and focus group discussions were held. 75% of the audience participated eagerly. Makhulela ward is composed of six wards with a total population of 6000. Red Banner was very active in the area. Women participated almost as much as men and took control of drawing the ward map. No group gardens were identified in the area except for a few personal gardens. Vegetables not easily available. Plumtree is the nearest town about 150 kms away. Gardens are threatened by marauding elephants which cause havoc in dry land crops. Members hope that they will be able to guard against the elephants

Feasibility & Monitoring Unit				
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Feasibility study - Bambanani garden	Done in April 18 women and one man present.	The feasibility report was positive with regard to sand texture, quantity of water, head level, soils, site and community participation.		The proposed garden is where water is drawn all year round. Fencing poles are readily available. The group has already started clearing, as local leaders and AREX personnel had already agreed on the site. Enough sand in the river. Group already started working on the constitution. Market prospects are good as there is a Roman Catholic mission nearby.
Feasibility study - Kwalasizama garden	Done in April 18 women and 5 men present			Enough sand to allow sinking of well points. Soils are good – heavy loam. One villager used to have a garden at this site. His permission has been sought and granted. The group is already working together in a crèche project they have a relationship. Women hold leading positions.
Feasibility study - Mandlenkosi garden	Done in April 10 women 4 men present.			Probing done November 2002. People had already grouped themselves and fenced off the garden using branches. Vegetables would be sold to people at the cattle posts both in Makhulela and across the border in Botswana. Members had already paid membership fees.
Community meetings – Bambanani,	Done in May – the gardens are in one ward. 87 women	The garden policy was explained, the agreement signed		Local leaders attended including the wife of the late chief Ndolwane who encouraged groups to be serious if assisted by Dabane Trust.

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Kwalasizama, Mandlenkosi	and 39 men attended.	and a date set for a leadership workshop.		Currently, there is no other developmental project in the area. Dabane Trust's intervention explained, garden policies read, and papers left for signing. Dates for leadership training and constitution formation set.
Leadership training- Bambanani and Kwalasizama	Done in May and attended by 36 women and 6 men. Roles and the qualities of office bearers were discussed extensively.	Members of the groups are now able to chair meetings and their organisational skills have also improved.		The two groups were trained together, the attendance was quite good. The councillor and other local leaders attended. They were appreciative of the training emphasis that was going to assist them in their daily work. More time was spent discussing leadership styles and people opened up and talked about their weaknesses and ways of improving these. Also discussed were member's roles, and the role of the group within the community, qualities of a good leader and gender roles.
Feasibility study - Mandlenkosi	Done in June and attended by 10 women and four men. HIV and AIDS was also discussed.	The impact was negative for the progress of the garden as members refused to be dominated by one male member who wanted to take the leadership role, without being elected. However it was in fact positive as it enabled the women to be assertive and to demand their rights.		Leadership roles were well understood although one man wants to assume chairmanship without being chosen by the group. Constitution needs to be adhered to. HIV/AIDS became an issue because of many deaths occurring in the village. In the past, for a day or two after a funeral it was not possible to working, however it is now acceptable for villagers to continue with whatever work they wished

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Practical Gardening and Business Management training - Ngwenya garden	Done in July 1 st phase. 6 men and 7 women attended, only 2 women from the group.			Training covered business ideas, market research, acquiring seed, pegging, digging, manuring, transplanting, pests and diseases, crop rotation, advertising, selling and record keeping. Drip kits have been installed for easier watering. The garden is under maize cultivation. Training was much appreciated.
Practical Gardening and Business Management training - Phakama garden	Not done		A more appropriate sand-abstraction system has been installed. Because of the fineness of the sand in the Kana River the present system does not abstract sufficient water for irrigating the garden	The garden is cropped with rain fed maize.
Practical Gardening and Business Management training - Kanyekanye garden	1 st phase completed in August, attended by 11 women and 4 men.			All the 15 members attended. Topics covered are as for Ngwenya – above. Garden under maize having harvested kale, tomatoes and onion. Drip kits have been installed.
Practical gardening - St Georges and Kanyekanye	Completed			The first crop of maize was planted on half the garden and the other half was cropped with beans. Both groups are now growing vegetables.

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Exchange visits - Kanyekanye to Khuthalani, Kwarai	Kanyekanye to Khuthalani done in July. All but one member attended.	Improved management systems and operation of the gardens. It also cemented relations between the groups as they shared ideas and experiences.		Look and learn: topics covered include garden layout, drip kit management, pests, and disease control. Much appreciated. Pump maintenance and service was also discussed.
Conflict management	3 conflict management workshops held	A committee was set up to manage conflicts within the groupings of seven gardens.	Conflict management is not always dealt with as an entity but is infused into leadership training.	The constitution if adhered to serves as a tool to deal with disagreements that might arise. Every member is bound by the constitution. The roles that each member as part of the group is also highlighted in leadership training. If put into practice, conflicts will be minimised.
Water Supplies				
Construction of 9 small tanks at Phakamani	9 small tanks constructed	9 small 1m*1m dipping wells	The tanks are not yet in use because the pumps in the Kana River are not abstracting water properly as the sand in the river is too fine.	An infiltration gallery and false well will be constructed to remedy the situation.

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Construction of 9 small tanks at Ngwenya	9 small tanks			9 small 1m*1m dipping wells in use with a capacity of 200l.
Dongamuzi installation of trial sand-abstraction and infiltration well installation pumps Grading of sand samples.	3 well points installed. sand samples from four sites graded.			Water levels in the river sand too low for effective use of the trial pumps. Further site investigation and/or variations required to the well-points
10 well points at Tshelanyemba	3 well point installed in Tshelanyemba.	All three are functional	The 7 outstanding ones will be done in 2004.	These were installed towards the end of last year and their impact is yet to be determined.
10 Wenlock well points	5 well points installed in Wenlock	3 are working fine	The other two are still not functional as the openings are too small.	At present, the research assistants are the ones looking after them, as Management committees are yet to be formed.
Cebisanani – fence making	6 * 38m roles of fence knitted	16 group members 10 women and 6 men knitted 6 rolls of wire were.	Gauge size of wire; 2.5mm which made 30m instead of the anticipated 38 m that can be knitted by using 2mm gauge instead.	All 16 members of garden were able to knit by themselves. The work was done within three weeks.

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Maphilimili fence making 6 rolls	10 rolls of wire knitted by the 15 group members.	The garden is functional.		Half the garden is plated with maize crop and the other half with beans.
Makhulela 2 (Kwalasizama) fence knitting	10 rolls of wire were knitted.	The garden is functional.		The garden has been fenced and the group has already planted their first maize crop.
Makhulela 3 (Bambabani) fence knitting 6 rolls	Wire knitting by the 19 member group (18 women and 1 man)	10 rolls knitted	The group took longer than usual to grasp the fence knitting skills.	The garden was flooded after the first rains and the crop that had been planted was destroyed.
Mpande pipeline (Mavhinga garden) 500m piping	500m of piping laid	The piping was laid and the canal done by an ex-AREX team		The community dug the trench and was committed to seeing the pipeline completed
Pump Service and Maintenance training at Kana 1 and S ^t Georges	Not done - course cancelled.		The pumps at Kana, were not working satisfactorily because of fine sand	The abstraction problem will be dealt with in 2004 by re-installing the well-points into an artificial 'basin' of coarse sand.
S ^t Joseph installation	Done with 16 members 10 women and 6 men	2 Joma pumps, 2 Rowa pumps were installed and a sub tank and main tank constructed.		Because the water table has now risen, the pumps are much lighter to use.

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Hingwe pump service and maintenance	Not done		The river level dropped too low, group members requested that training be held when there is more water to provide better training opportunities	This will be done in 2004.
Makhulela (Mandlenkosi) installation (2 Rowa and 2 Joma pumps to be installed and a sub tank and main tank constructed.	The installation was done. 2 Rowa pumps, 2 Joma pumps were installed, 1 sub tank, and a main tank constructed.	The garden is now functional.		The installation was not completed in two weeks as scheduled as the unit was staying at the homestead furthest from the garden. The garden is located far from the homesteads, about 8 kms one way, which affected the starting time as no vehicle was available and we had to carry equipment and tools from there.
Visits to the four research sites (Tshelanyemba, Wenlock, Huwana and Dongamuzi)	All four sites were visited.	Preparations made for the Research Assistants final assessment workshop		
Sand-abstraction workshop 16 participants (8 females and 8 males)	Workshop carried out satisfactorily between the 15 th and 19 th September.			Useful discussions and final feed-back reports were held with the assistants on research data and community impressions. It was suggested that regular community meetings should be held in the areas where we are undertaking research

Feasibility & Monitoring Unit				
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				to improve community input and to keep community members aware of developments .
Feasibility surveys for new gardens for 2004. 8 feasibility studies	8 surveys were done	6 gardens passed and two failed		In 2004 we will work with the 6 new gardens. Two sites were unsuccessful. One because of insufficient sediment and a likely shortage of water and head levels proved to be unsuitable for the pumps. One was in close proximity to existing gardens.
Silikwane and Jekwa infiltration wells	Not done			The well rings could not be done because cement was in short supply last year. This will be done in 2004.
Mambale (Zamani) installations	The installation was completed.	2 Joma and 2 Rowa installed and a main tank and sub tank constructed.		The pumps are functioning well and a crop of maize and vegetables growing well. All the 16 members of the group participated. This is an all female group.
Training Unit				
<u>Baseline Surveys</u>				
Makhulela - Bulilima	Done: April 45 men & 22 women participated			Mapping and focused group discussions were done. 75% audience participated fairly. There are 5 schools including one secondary school therefore there would be a ready market for the vegetables. There is a threat though from the elephants that roam the area. Three gardens have been fenced and reticulation systems have been installed.

Feasibility & Monitoring Unit				
Planned Activities	Actual Activities	Outcome	Variance	Comment
Tinde – Binga	Done: April 43 Men and 37 women participated			There is a great need for a dam in this ward as all livestock is watered at one dam which is now heavily silted. Gardens could also be started after the completion of the dams, which should be three in all. Two communities have already been involved in constructing two dams. The third one is to be done early 2004.
Hingwe - Bulilima	Done: March 18 men and 39 women attended			Attended by local leadership and other community members. Discussion on the way DT assists gardens. Arranged dates for Garden policy, Leadership training as well as constitution formulation. Mapping & focused group discussions, there is need to construct several weirs on the Maitengwe so that more gardens can be established. There is a ready market locally as well as in Botswana across the Maitengwe River.
<u>Community Meetings</u>				
Siyabalandela – Bulilima	Done: May 21 women and 11 men attended			Attended by all who participated in the construction of the dam. 15 persons were chosen so that they could start a garden. Garden policy explained and signed. Group advised on how to formulate constitution the garden has been fenced and reticulation system has been installed.
Vilakalilalifa – Matobo	Done: April 110 villagers attended			Local leaders attended meeting, communities from 3 villages participation was good, and the three groups were advised to work cohesively and start working on the gardens by the leaders. The three gardens have been fenced and

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Planned Activities	Actual Activities	Outcome	Variance	Comment
				water installations have been done.
Kwalasizama & Bambanani	Done: May 87 Women and 39 men attended			Meeting also attended by AREX, Chiefs secretary and other local leaders. Garden policy was explained and group advised to start working on constitution, land already cleared.
Siyaphambili – Umzingwane	Done: May 33 Women and 14 men attended			Makwale community attended. Constitution formulated. Roles of each stakeholder clarified i.e. community, local leaders, and AREX and DT Dam site already cleared.
Community Workshops				
Makwale Dam – Binga	Done: March 45 men and 37 women			Garden policy was explained. Women are more willing to work on development projects than men. Men are more interested in cattle, now that the dam is complete and there is water for the cattle, it is well with them. The community is yet to come up with the names and those who will be involved in the garden.
Madzibe Dam – Beitbridge	Done: April 104 women and 10 men attended			There has been an improvement in the way the group organises it selves as they have now resolved to start working on the garden.
Muziyanina - Binga	Done: July 32 women and 47 men			The dam constitution was discussed; conservation of the dam was also stressed. The participation of youths was also noted. Men and women agreed on ways of working together. Sub chief very supportive.
Group Training Meetings				
Siyabalandela	Leadership Training 14 Women and 1 men May			All members attended. Participation was fair. Leadership roles understood quite well. Constitution said to be the groups' tool in conflict management.
Bambanani & Kwalasizama	Leadership Training 36 Women and 6 men May			The two groups trained together. Participation quite good. The councillor and other local leaders attended

Feasibility & Monitoring Unit				
Planned Activities	Actual Activities	Outcome	Variance	Comment
Vilakalilalifa	Leadership Training 10 women and 10 men May			Leadership and entire group encouraged to use their constitution. The group felt that it was every member's responsibility to see that every one participated in whatever work needed to be done in the garden.
Mandlenkosi	Leadership Training 10 women and 4 men June			More still needs to be done with this group. One member who is a chairperson of another gathering wants to usurp power here as well. A meeting has been arranged for early 2004. The rest of the members understood leadership roles well.
Siyaphambili	Leadership Training 16 women and 14 men			Leadership styles much appreciated and chairperson noted that as a leader it was important to see that no one is left behind. Changing one's attitude improves teamwork.
Tshinuwe	Leadership Training 26 Women & 1 men			20% of those who attend are illiterate. Only one male attended – village head. This is a woman group. There is a leadership wrangle between dam leadership and garden leadership. Group advised to use constitution to settle some of the disputes that arise.
Cebisanani	Leadership Training 6 Women & 6 men April			Only three members did not attend. Men participated more than the ladies, these were encouraged to take up leading roles in development. Kraal head appreciated the training and said it was even useful to his work.
Zamani	Leadership Training 11 Women			Much time was spent discussing the constitution on which if adhered to will act a conflict management tool. Most of the members felt they were now armed to deal with and tolerate each other since each member's role was outlined clearly.