



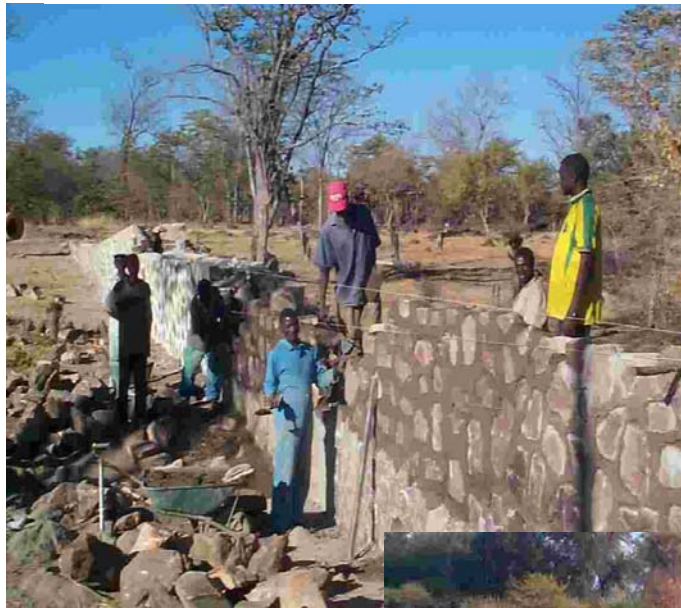
Dabane Trust

Water workshops

Activities Report 2003/4

WATER WORKSHOPS

Annual Report 2003/4



Construction of spillway at Tabalwa dam



Silonkwe Garden—Matobo district

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Dabane Trust 2003/4

During this year the financial difficulties of Zimbabwe have continued to the extreme disadvantage of the programme. The Zimbabwe dollar has achieved a complete volte-voce from a position of being undervalued during the first half of the year to being severely overvalued in the latter half. The instigation of a forex auction system finally achieved the artificial fixing of the dollar but has done nothing to effectively curb the attendant rampant inflation. Thus the grants awarded to us by donors lose considerable value whether they are held within or outside the country. The costs of required materials continue to escalate wildly as manufacturers and retailers attempt to maintain their income in a diminishing market. As a result only the well-off are able to make purchases. The situation is exacerbated by a considerably weakened formal sector due to falling revenues, a lack of skilled 'man'-power and increases in material input costs. Consequently the sector produces considerably less and many products that have been produced in the country for half a century or more (and in fact were once exported) are now regularly imported, for instance sugar. We are now in the invidious position of having to take vehicle components to Botswana to be repaired, when not so long ago northern Botswana was totally dependent on Bulawayo for such services. A continuing shortage of foreign currency worsened by increases in import duty and increases in local tax revenue serves to maintain high prices and shortages of both imported and local goods.

The ramifications of this are endless; there is certainly a much more vibrant informal economy with almost anyone who is not in formal employment providing a service or attempting to sell a commodity to make ends meet. Inflation continues at who-knows-what percent and as costs and prices rise, salaries need to be frequently adjusted, just to remain even. However the repercussions of achieving this with an over-valued dollar would only lead to more rapid losses of programme funding. Budgeting, financial reconciliation and cash flow have become an absolute nightmare. An example of this is the purchase of the 2004 replacement vehicle. Purchase was made in May for a pick-up said to be in Harare. Before the transaction was cleared the vehicle had been sold and delivered to someone else. Thus the purchase was switched to a vehicle said to be Johannesburg. Four months later the vehicle has once been refused entry into Zimbabwe and returned to Johannesburg. Although we have purchased the vehicle from the local (Bulawayo) Toyota agent, we have had to provide proof of payment

and transfer of funds and to pay import duties amounting to 111% of the purchase price of the vehicle! The result so far – the vehicle will be available 'next week'.....? The finite result is that it is no longer viable to purchase a new vehicle, but that vehicle repair, maintenance and operational costs will increase exponentially.

Dabane's efforts to maintain financial viability in an open and transparent manner led to us appearing in court on a charge of 'illegal currency trading'. Rather than argue the toss, it was decided to admit guilt and to hope for a minimal sentence by relying on mitigating circumstances. It is possible that this was effective to some degree as Dabane was not fined for the transactions conducted by our broker, but was asked to pay the State the difference between the sum realised and the amount that would have been received had the transaction been conducted through the Reserve Bank.

For the individual, inflation continues to skyrocket causing prices to shoot beyond the reach of the

ordinary consumers. Rural people are the ones to suffer most, as for them there is less available and prices are often some three times those in urban centres. Local food production in 2003 was little better than in 2002, however more NGO's and the World Food Programme were involved in food relief programmes and in some areas Government provided 'food for work'. There was also more basic food available for purchase in stores. As a result Dabane was not involved in food aid during this last year. We were however involved in seed distribution, along with many other NGOs who also decided to take this route. With improvements in both yield and drought tolerance to short-season, open-pollinated small grain we are maintaining our commitment to assisting the bulking of appropriate seed at the local level, rather than providing hand-outs of seed that is invariably imported and is not always an appropriate type or variety.

On the brighter side, the rains in the 2003/04 rainy season, although very late have generally been widespread and soaking. Consequently most people are expecting a considerably better harvest in 2004 than for many years. It is anticipated that a typical rural household has been able to grow sufficient grain to last until April or May next year, not quite a full year.

"In the low-rainfall seasons of the last few years extensive use has been made of the gardens to provide basic staple food ... on-going supply of fresh, nutritious supplementary food..."

The last few years have particularly brought home to us the value, acceptability and sustainability of our programmes. For instance dams are a low-maintenance source of water that meet the needs and fit well within the accepted life styles of most families. Sand-abstraction water supplies too are relatively low-cost, simple to maintain and are available for use as and when required. In the low-rainfall seasons of the last few years extensive use has been made of the gardens to provide some basic staple food for the gardeners and definitely to provide an on-going supply of fresh, nutritious supplementary food to the wider community. Invariably each group develops its own system of management that suits the capacity, determination and

commitment of the members. They are then able to make use of the garden infrastructure to suit their own individual needs. It is quite probable that with the better harvest and extra time that was required to complete harvesting, threshing and storage there will be significantly less use made of the gardens this year. However, we do know that each garden can be easily brought into operation whenever and however the group determines. The low-level and effective technology used has resulted in the gardens being inculcated into daily life in a manner that makes them acceptable and useful to the extent that people wish - they answer a need and are available as and when required.

Administration

Great effort has been made to improve our reporting, especially during the 2004 period. Time has been spent revising budget systems, developing a logframe and activity schedule and even more on altering the concept of reporting from Unit centred activities to Project implementation. This will include the process that each project undergoes and the ultimate effect and impact of the project. This is ultimately being achieved through improvements to field visit reports (that are now at last being processed as a database) and alterations to the manner of reporting at our bi-weekly briefing meetings. Plans are also being formulated to expand and develop our accounting system to improve on the present method of donor fund allocation, to link this and expenditure to budgets and to better monitor cash flow, stock and assets.

Unhappily Bonny Mxotshwa passed away early in 2004. He had been with the programme for more than ten years and was a reliable and competent member of staff. As senior driver he was responsible for the service and maintenance of the Dabane vehicle fleet. He has been replaced by Buang Nyathi. Others joining the programme are Ray Khoza who has taken over from Melusi Mafu and Leonora Sibanda who has taken over from Nothando Dube. By freeing up time for Mafu we are able to concentrate on the construction of water harvesting tanks in areas of extreme water deficit where there are no possibilities for dams or sand-abstraction systems. Mafu is also tasked with ensuring that each dam we construct will have a source of clean domestic water. He is also continuing to develop and install basic

but effective sand-abstraction systems. Leonora has assumed receptionist duties, releasing Nothando Dube after ten years at the post, to concentrate on reporting and monitoring systems. We had hoped to engage a person to join the Training Unit to lead discussion and training in Health and HIV/Aids, Nutrition and Sanitation, but have been unable to find a suitable person for the salary that we are able to offer.

We have been able to bring our vehicle fleet up to full reliability by replacing three aging vehicles. The fleet now consists mainly of four-wheel drive vehicles, not because all-wheel drive is required but because ultimately they are significantly better value for money. Whereas the maintenance and repair of regular, light duty pick-ups remains low for a ± 3 year period, the heavier duty machines are capable of 9 years or more. We have been particularly fortunate to achieve this, as due to the over-value of the dollar and inordinate import duties, investment in any new vehicle is no longer cost effective.

Work commenced on the remaining wing of the office block with construction progressing well, until the Meeting Room was badly damaged by fire. Now through thoughtless carelessness, instead of easing the pressure on the existing offices and storerooms, we have to spend funds on re-roofing the Meeting Room.

Water Supplies unit

Irrigated Gardens

Six gardens have been completed during the year. Each has been equipped with a reliable source of water and is now being used to produce fresh, nutritious vegetables in disadvantaged areas that otherwise would have little or no access to such food. Five gardens draw water from sand-abstraction sources and the sixth uses water from a dam that was constructed by the programme. Each garden has been equipped with two independent handpump systems that provide water to a single reservoir within each garden. From that water gravitates to a series of small dipping wells strategically placed to enable the gardeners to easily apply water to their individual beds. Provided group members undertake regular service and maintenance there should always be at least one pump in operation. The handpumps have again been made at the Dabane workshop using the most basic of components that allow for easy maintenance and repair.

The requests for assistance to establish gardens as a food source continue to grow. Our strategy remains one of co-operative assistance and as such we carry out capacity building workshops to help groups develop management strategies, such as meaningful constitutions and operational regulations. Practical sessions such as gardening courses in irrigation, cropping, manuring, mulching and record keeping are also conducted. The programme supplements the materials that are not available locally and provides training in new techniques such as fence wire making and concrete brick making. Groups are then left to make the fencing and to fence their plot. We then work together with group members on the construction of water holding tanks, dipping wells and the installation of the well-points, piping and handpumps.

Projects and Activities Undertaken:

- *Mandlenkosi Garden, Makhulela, Manzamnyama River, Bulima District*
14 members; 9 women, 5 men. 0.75 hectares; first cropped with maize for 'green mealies' and now cropped with vegetables. Together with Kwalasizama and Bambanani serves a community of 600 people
- *Kwalasizama Garden, Makhulela, Thekwane River, Bulima District*
16 members; 11 women, 5 men. 0.75 hectares; first cropped with maize for 'green mealies' and now cropped with vegetables.
- *Bambanani Garden, Makhulela, Thekwane River, Bulima District*
18 members; 17 women, 1 man. 0.75 hectares; first cropped with maize for 'green mealies' and now cropped with vegetables.
- *Cebisanani Garden, St Josephs, Simpathe River, Matobo District*
15 members; 8 women, 7 men. 0.75 hectares; first cropped with maize for 'green mealies' and now cropped with vegetables. Serves a community of some 250 people
- *Zamani Garden, Mambale, Semukwe River, Matobo District*
12 members; 12 women, 0 men. 0.75 hectares; first cropped with maize for 'green mealies' and now cropped with vegetables. Serves a community of some 220 people
- *Mavhinga Irrigation scheme, Mpande, Mpande River, Beitbridge District.*
26 members; 18 women, 8 men. 5 hectares; Cropped with winter wheat that will be used for bread. Serves a community of some 560 people



Seed bulking at Binga, Siyachilaba

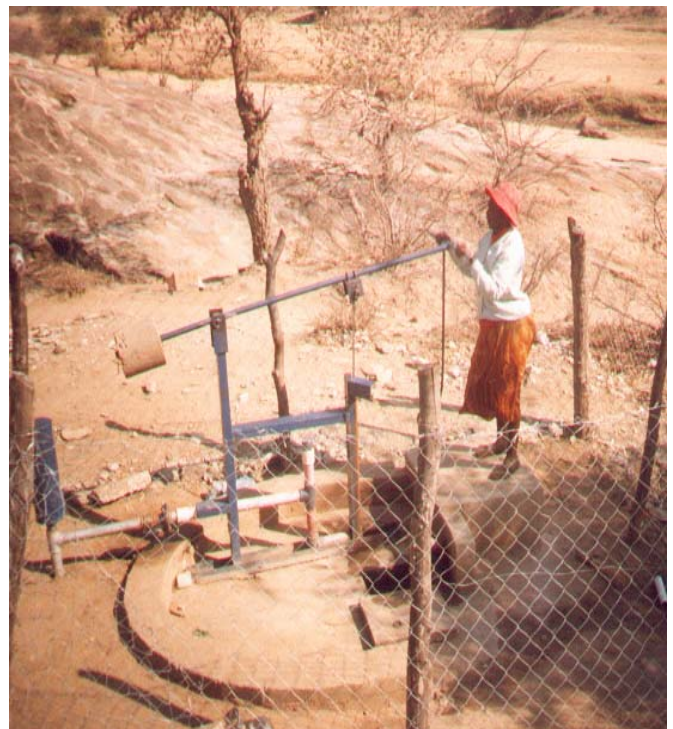
Sand Abstraction

The data collection period of the research program has been completed and the figures incorporated into a PhD thesis. A final experiment was conducted in conjunction with Paisley University, Scotland, to establish the rate of water flow through the sand in the riverbed. In addition a student from Midlands University, Zimbabwe, seconded to Dabane for practical field experience, conducted a survey on the amount of water drawn from sand rivers by communities, which provided further insight and information to augment data on water loss from sand rivers.

To complete the data research period a workshop was held at Victoria Falls on the banks of the Zambezi. The National Park lodges are remarkably cheap and the huge perennial Zambezi River was a sight that the research assistants could hardly comprehend coming as they do from areas where a surfeit of water is unknown. The occasion also provided an ideal opportunity to bring together everyone who had been involved in any way, to ensure an understanding and to plan a further course of action.

Attention has subsequently shifted to the development of appropriate abstraction equipment together with field installation and testing by community members around the four research sites. The well-points that had performed well in test tank experiments have been installed at the river sites. Initial indications are that although the equipment is able to perform satisfacto-

rily the installation set-ups have been oversimplified and so far the equipment has achieved only moderate success. Although the communities expressed great interest and satisfaction with the hand pumps it was clear that a great deal of sand was being pumped with the water. Plans are now to retest the equipment in a more suitable configuration.



Joma pump

Water Source Development Unit



Dongamuzi (Nhangano dam) stone pitching

The dam construction equipment performed well throughout the year due to regular service and maintenance. However by the end of last season four of the six tractors were in need of extensive repairs to components such as hydraulic pumps and transfer boxes. This work was undertaken during the new year period and all equipment is again working at full strength.

The programme has continued to target disadvantaged water deficit areas where we are able to assist communities to develop appropriate and sustainable water sources. The building of dams as a reliable source of water for livestock and the irrigation of gardens, as well as for domestic use if it can be kept clean, is a prime focus. The systems that we utilise help to overcome problems such as salt contaminated ground water and also reduce the long exhausting and time consuming trips to fetch water. Sustainability of an inde-

pendent water supply is a prime concern.

Projects and Activities Undertaken:

- Completion of Nhlanguano dam at Dongamuzi, Lupane
- Construction of Mziyanina dam at Tinde, Binga
- Construction of Makwale at Tinde, Binga
- Continuation of Mkaya Wokhozi sand dam, Matshetshe, Gwanda

- Construction work has started on Thabalwa dam at Tinde and Matibi dam in Siansundu at Binga;

Feasibility surveys have been conducted at Thabalwa, Tinde, Binga; Matibi, Siansundu, Binga and at Dongamanzi, Matala and Njenje, Dongamuzi;

Dam	District	Size	Uses	Beneficiaries		Date of completion
				Direct	Indirect	
Dongamuzi	Lupane	78,000m ³	Livestock/household	200	800	March 2004
Makwale	Binga	38,000m ³	Livestock/household	200	600	September 2003
Mziyanina	Binga	40,730m ³	Livestock/household /irrigation	70	250	December 2003
Mkhayawokhozi	Gwanda	18,958m ³	Livestock/irrigation	65	200	2 nd phase December 2004

Dryland Agriculture

Seed Bulking

18,980 kg of open pollinated sorghum and 20,300 kg of open pollinated millet seed was purchased by the programme. 4,740 seed packs were distributed in thirteen dryland areas to some of the more accomplished farmers. Programme staff are encouraging the more successful farmers to establish seed multiplication plots to bulk grain that may be used as seed for sale to farmers within each locality. From amongst these, 114 farmers have been selected and trained more specifically in seed breeding with the intention of providing an on-going supply of seed of an acceptable standard. Discussions and training have involved issues such as seed crop management and seed storage and site selection so that the incidence of cross-pollination from other varieties is minimised. These farmers also participated in a

seed crop management course run by the programme in conjunction with the Matopo Research Station. The course covered such issues as crop regimes and seed planting populations. Hopefully the production and sale of suitable local seed will greatly assist family food security capacities.

Seed bulking plots have been established at:

- Tinde and Siyachilaba, Binga
- Huwana, Hingwe and Makhulela, Bulilima
- Lutumba, Chafutshe, Mpande and Madzibe, Beitbridge
- Mkhubaza, Tsholotsho
- Tudi, Tshelanyemba and Silonkwe, Matobo

Seed Distribution

As a result of the last three seasons inadequate rainfall, insufficient for dryland cropping, the programme also participated in a seed distribution programme. A total of 74,736 kg of seed provided by OXFAM Canada was distributed to 5,190 families. The seed was issued in packs comprising maize, sorghum, millet, cowpeas, monkey nuts, watermelon and rape. A further 140,160 kg of the same selection of seed was distributed to 8,000 families with seed provided by Help Germany. Selected farmers were in the districts of Binga, Bulilima, Beitbridge, Gwanda, Lupane, Matobo and Tsholotsho.

Watershed Management and Conservation

Conservation work intended to reduce the rate of siltation in the dams has been undertaken at dam and garden sites in five communities. Discussions with group and community members have involved grazing and livestock management, conservation and erosion control measures. Communities have instigated various practical measures to reduce the amount of silt transported including the use of rock-filled gabions and the establishment of vetiver

and couch grass on potentially unstable areas such as stream banks and dam embankments.

- Siyachilaba, Binga; stream bank erosion has been arrested with 16 rock-filled gabions placed along the riverbank that prevent initial undercutting and scour of the riverbank. Vetiver grass planted around the gabions has then helped to stabilise the soil
- Nhlanguano dam at Dongamuzi, Lupane; the

community has grassed the entire dam embankment with couch grass that has taken well and has significantly reduced the channelling that frequently occurs in the rainy season immediately after completion of a dam

- Mziyanina, Binga; the community is in the process of stone pitching the dam embankment and protecting the streambank to reduce the ingress of sediment into the dam

- Nyanke, Esigodeni; the community has worked at stone-pitching both sides of the dam embankment and has constructed stone traps on the gullies and small water-ways within the dam catchment area
- Chininga, Binga; the community is in the process of grassing the dam embankment

Artisan Workshops

Although no longer a prime focus of the programme efforts to support artisan groups continue. As members continue to demonstrate their interest and ability an increasing level of support has been provided to the all-woman group at Ntabazinduna. Skills training courses have been conducted for eight members of three workshop groups during the year. Two men from Mkhubaza, Tsholotsho; three women from Ntabazindaba, Bubi and three men from the host workshop, Kusile, at Nkayi were provide with training in the design and construction of popular items such as benches and small occasional tables. At the request of the participants, training was also provided in the production of coffins, for which there is sadly now a regular market. The manufacture of a room divider provided an opportunity for an appreciation of design, joints and the care and use of tools. Merit Allied workshop at Lupane

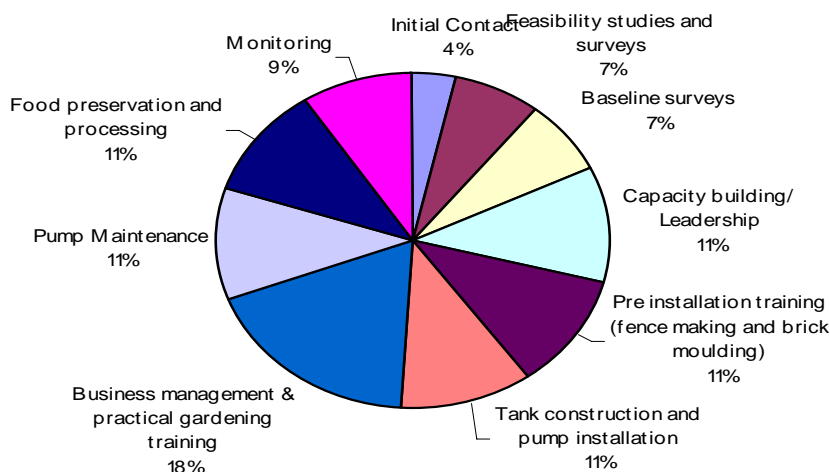
Business Centre continues to receive regular orders for furniture as more people move into the growth point of Lupane which is expanding with the construction of Government offices. Lupane has recently been designated as the 'capital' of Matebeleland North contributing to an increase in new businesses and houses.

Applications have been received during the year from groups who would like to start artisan workshops at Dambatshoko, Matshetshe and Siva, Gwanda District; Silonkwe, Matobo and Kana, Lupane District. However the success of the artisan workshop programme is only a shadow of the accomplishments of other programme initiatives and thus support for these requests is by no means guaranteed until a review of the programme has been completed.

Practical Gardening

The system of layout, bed selection, operation and management of a garden is left to each group to decide between themselves. However as few people have prior experience of irrigation, courses have again been held in such things as methods of sowing and planting, crop water requirements, manuring, mulching and marketing.

Garden Project Implementation



Training

Capacity Building and Leadership

A key component to the over-all success of the Dabane programme is the time that is committed to Leadership and Capacity Building to ensure that a sound group structure is developed. An effective operational code or constitution is a prerequisite for a successful group and awareness of both the limitations and the responsibilities that are assumed by group leaders is imperative. Each garden group and each dam management committee has been encouraged to participate in Capacity Building and Leadership sessions until such time as programme staff are of the opinion that the group will be able to effectively work together and stay together.

In the main garden group members have participated

well in the leadership training workshops. It is predominantly women who attend these workshops, but it is the few men who generally dominate the proceedings. Consequently progress may be slow and sometimes mistakes are made such as at Mandlenkosi garden where one prominent local figure felt that he should dominate the training workshop and the group. Discussion went round and round quality, roles and style of leadership. The elected chairlady was encouraged to actively take up her role and not to let anyone override her position. However she has not found this easy and as a consequence this group is not as organised or as advanced as the two other groups started at the same time within the same locality

Fence knitting and brick moulding

Having engaged in issues of leadership to a satisfactory degree each group involved with irrigated gardens or plots was trained during the year in fence making and brick making. A fence-making machine made by the programme is loaned to each group and training provided to 'knit' 7 rolls of plain wire into 1.2 m x 30 m rolls of diamond mesh fencing as a secure perimeter fence. This is most important in order to reduce the amount of timber and brushwood required for a traditional fence and to ensure a secure barrier to protect this virtual oasis of vegetables from goats and cattle, baboons and warthogs and even buck and elephants. Training is also provided in the construction of sand/cement bricks for pump footings and tank construction. This too is important to reduce environmental degradation caused by excavation of clay soils for brick making and also to reduce the amount of timber that is required to fire a traditional brick kiln.

A ward councillor and three village heads participated in the courses conducted this year. The participation of local leaders is most useful as their support and agreement augers well for the success of community group projects. Training courses were conducted with Zamani, Kwalasizama and Bambanani gardens at Makhulela and at Maphilimili, St Josephs and Madzive.

Pump Service & Maintenance Training

To ensure effective pump service, courses have been conducted in basic operation and maintenance. During this year training was provided to the two garden groups at Silikwane dam and to both groups operating at Dambatshoka dam. Refresher courses were also provided to the garden members at Makhulela, Mazwi, Mapane, Silonkwe and Makorokoro. Experience has shown that all group members need to be trained in pump maintenance so that they all get to understand the intricacies of valves and pistons. With everyone 'in the know' the equipment holds no mystic, resulting in improved pump service. A further safeguard is the installation of two handpumps at every site so that, provided the group regularly maintains and repairs the equipment, they should never be without water. By providing training for all group members they encourage each other to get to grips with pump repair, whereas if the servicing is assigned to the men in the group, they invariably don't wish to be shown up, so in fact do nothing.....

Business Management Training

Although the gardens are a source of food for the members' families there is generally a surplus available for sale. Thus to ensure that vegetables are marketed at realistic rates basic sessions of costing and record keeping are conducted with all group members. As it is probable that not all members of a group will be literate simplified systems are often required. To ease any un-

due pressure business management courses are conducted in conjunction with practical gardening for a mix of practical and academic work. To further reduce demands, training is also divided into 'phase 1' and 'phase 2' courses.

Courses conducted this year have been;

Phase 1:

- Ingwenya garden, Kana, Lupane District; for 15 members, 6 women, 9 men
- Kanyekanye garden, Kwaryi, Lupane District, for 15 members, 12 women, 3 men

Phase 2

- Thulubone garden, Kwaryi, Lupane District, for 15 members, 8 women, 7 men
- Sizibonele garden, St Pauls, Lupane District, for 14 members, 11 women, 3 men
- Bekizela and Siyazama gardens, Silikwane dam, Matshetshe, Gwanda Dis-

Health, Nutrition and Sanitation

Issues of HIV/Aids together with general health and nutrition have continued to form a part of every community workshop. Awareness, protection and community responsibilities towards HIV/Aids are concerns discussed at Capacity Building and Leadership workshops and health and nutrition, through such measures as the use of clean water and the planting and management of suitable nutritious crops, are discussed at Practical Gardening courses. With the intention of furthering programme involvement with sanitation and the construction of pit latrines, preliminary discussions intended ultimately to lead to the formulation of a programme have been held with community groups at, Mpande, Beitbridge District, Maphilimili, Matobo District and Dongamuzi, Lupane District

Feasibility and Monitoring Unit

Initial Contact with Groups

The Unit has maintained its responsibility for initial communication and vetting of communities and community groups that seek the assistance of the programme. 14 communities were visited and initial discussions held that has led to the formation of 10 groups that will be supported after technical feasibility studies, project designs and baseline surveys have been satisfactorily conducted.

Contact with Authority

We have attempted to keep lines of communication open with Local Government and Rural District Councils offices (RDCs) in each of the Districts where we operate. Efforts have been made to attend council meetings and to present plans, reports and general information on the work that Dabane is doing in a particular District. To allay any possible suspicion staff periodically make visits to the offices before proceeding to community or group meetings. So far working relationships have remained cordial and we hope that such measures will continue to facilitate extension work and recognition and acceptance of the work of the programme in the difficult times ahead.

Networking

PELUM

Two programme staff members attended a two-week PELUM workshop in Zambia. The workshop dealt with principals of organic farming, the importance of organic matter in soils, conservation, animal husbandry, agro forestry and marketing of crops. Such issues are of prime importance for the success of the low-input farming that we support and encourage groups to adopt. Three farmers accompanied by one member of staff undertook an exchange visit to the Eastern Highlands of Zimbabwe to learn about marketing initiatives there.

LEAD

A USAID supported organisation, LEAD has provided drip irrigation kits for the garden groups that the programme has supported. Kits have been set up at each garden but thus far it appears that the systems have either not been accepted or are not valued. Discussions and advice on operation is ongoing in an attempt to improve the efficiency of watering by reducing the volume of water used and generally to make watering easier and less arduous for women gardeners.

Organisational Capacity Building and development

Capacity Building Workshops

Workshops that will improve concepts and ultimately dialogue with communities and groups have been conducted with outside facilitators. In essence the issues have been

- 'Rights' based approach to programme planning and activities
- Gender
- HIV/Aids
- Project Planning

Institutional Development

As basic policy, law, and order continue to deteriorate and as the economic situation worsens, so crime escalates, from cash snatching outside the bank to car highjacking. We can only assume that at some time we will be victims and thus we have tried to take what preventative measures we can. These include raising the height of the back wall of the property, which was partly necessitated by a small amount of seed going over the wall. The carport has now been fenced in, has lockable gates and the keys to the fuel store are not kept on the premises overnight.

Work has commenced to improve the outside area of the maintenance workshop by providing a roof and equipment to lift heavy items such as engines and various sections of tractors that need periodic overhaul. The completion of the main Dabane office block has had to be postponed for this year because of the need to re-roof the fire damaged meeting room.

Summary Conclusion

Overall operational difficulties have increased during the year but these have been surmounted and a further successful year has been achieved. The water supplies in the targeted communities have been completed and the irrigated gardens and plots established. Substantial quantities of food have subsequently been grown at each site and at almost all the previously assisted gardens. Through effective training and a practicable and basic water delivery technology the irrigation systems have remained operational. Technical problems beyond the capability of the group members have been resolved at a few gardens but otherwise each garden has operated completely independently of the programme. The programme always ensures that water supplies from dams are gravitated to the irrigation plot with few attendant problems.

The programmes' community and sociological work has again been well received and appreciated by the groups. The discussions, training and awareness workshops that constitute such an important part of the preliminary stages of the programme provides a sound platform from which to launch each project and has positive benefits that permeates throughout each community.

The programme is feeling its way with a seed bulking initiative that holds significant promise. Thankfully a better harvest is expected this year that will auger well for family food security. An altogether better situation, provided like the NGO's, rural people are able to just get on with their lives without intimidation and harassment.



WATER WORKSHOPS

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