

DABANE TRUST

Water Workshops

Annual Report 2004 - 2005

When considering the prevailing conditions in Zimbabwe it is quite amazing what has been achieved by the programme over the past year. We targeted 46 separate initiatives and have succeeded in implementing 40. Twenty communities have been assisted with physical infrastructure to assist with water supplies and food production and a further 20 have received skills training and development initiatives such as seed bulking or conservation projects. Another 19 groups and communities were engaged with, often more than once, in capacity building and preparation meetings to ensure an understanding of all that is required for a successful project - the ability and the requirements necessary to ensure project sustainability.

We have again had our ups and downs during the year. We have quite often had to contend with cancelled meetings; either through the need for the community to attend one or more funerals, or because people have been called to a meeting by local leaders or authorities on the day that we had prepared for. A situation of confusion often prevails, particularly amongst civil servants and council members so that one is welcomed effusively and encouraged to carry out our work on one occasion, only to be refused and reprimanded on the next for not making an appointment. Permission to hold community meetings has been withheld and at times there has been a general lack of co-operation and baulking by authorities. Nevertheless we have made new dates and made appointments, we have returned and followed up, we have held meetings and been encouraged by the groups and communities to help them complete their plans.

Over the year several new initiatives have been undertaken. Our involvement with HIV/AIDS awareness workshops has increased and we ensure that suitable discussions and awareness training form a component of every group capacity-building meeting. Following the conclusion of the sand abstraction research programme we have implemented several practical aspects that were suggested and discussed. Community meetings held during the research period had identified a need to utilise the technology to support the rural livestock industry that forms such an important part of subsistence farming in the dryland areas in which we work. The research also indicated to us the advantages of storing water in sand in hot dry areas and therefore within the dam programme we have increased our involvement in sand dam and sub-surface dam construction.

It has been the strategy of the programme to provide communities with the opportunity to intensify production on available land through the provision of additional water. This has

been provided by sand-abstraction from 'dry' rivers and dams. However the need to grow your own staple food continues to be of paramount importance to communal farmers and attention to dryland farming has always been an element of our work. We have had a seed storage scheme in operation for several years and recently this has been moving to a seed bulking initiative that we hope will ensure the production of suitable open-pollinated, drought resistant grain. The potential for involvement within dryland farming is huge and could in fact constitute an entire programme in itself. Critical to dryland food production is a need for draught power and there had been an element of draught power improvement incorporated within this programme. However the provision of animal draught power is inextricably linked to a need for improved animal husbandry and fodder production, both of which are difficult within a communal land situation. It has become increasingly clear that such an initiative is beyond the scope of the present programme and we are thus now concentrating our efforts on conservation farming which amongst other things is a minimal tillage system that does not require the huge amount of draught power that is required to turn over all the soil in a field.

The need for suitable livelihood strategies has been brought home to us once again with Zimbabwe suffering yet another drought. The rains in the 2004-05 season have yet again been totally inadequate, not only for crop production but also for water security. We now have to consider the implications of these frequent seasons of inadequate rainfall and the effect this has on our development programme and whether people will be able to participate in garden and dam development work when there is such a shortfall in food production. We have to evaluate our response and how much we continue with the development work and whether or not we should be involved in food aid. With so many seasons where there is inadequate food production there is a danger that people will lose heart and become too dependent on food hand outs and not consider alternate strategies. As Dabane has always aimed to provide people with viable alternatives we must continue to assess the effectiveness of interventions.

To compound the drought and high temperatures the economic downfall of Zimbabwe continues. The economic situation in the country continues to worsen, and whilst we are told that the rate of inflation is reducing (said to be 123.7% at the end of March 2005) there is little indication of this in the marketplace where a 15% month on month inflation appears to be more the reality, (over 300% year on year). Unfortunately this is not reflected in the Reserve Bank foreign currency auction where at the end of March the US\$ was trading at Z\$6,082.06 to 1, whilst the market rate which stocks our shops and suppliers was at 15,000 to 1. Media reports indicate that at the last official currency auction there were 7,481 bids submitted totalling US\$200 million. However there was only US\$11 million on offer and for this 79 bids were successful with 7,402 bids rejected. As the alternate market is now illegal we cannot use it and all funding that we receive comes to us through the Reserve Bank, we are thus considerably disadvantaged. In the circumstances the programme has reverted to a 'hand-to-mouth' funding situation. Maintaining an adequate cash flow has become a nightmare and there is now no margin for any overrun in the disbursement of funds to us.

Programme Activities

Water Source Development

Dams

The activities of the programme continue to focus on the most disadvantaged communities. We have therefore continued to develop water sources in the most difficult areas of the country. Also of importance is the need to assist with sustainable solutions that people have the capacity to manage, operate and maintain themselves. Thus we have constructed dams in areas that are not prime sites but where we feel they are nevertheless the only option for water supplies. This has meant longer and more costly construction but in the end people have been provided with water. The Nhlngano dam was a case in point which required long treks for water in one direction and equally long journeys in the other direction for stone. This dam was also constructed in an area of deep sand that would have been quickly eroded below the spillway. We therefore excavated a channel down to riverbed level and built an entire stepped masonry spillway which required much building stone. Therefore the whole dam took longer than originally planned and cut down on the time available for construction of other dams. The community is very grateful for this vital dam and have ensured that the embankment is stone pitched on the upstream side and because of the shortage of stones in the area has been grassed on the downstream side to prevent erosion. The dam is used extensively by 150 families to provide water for livestock. The demand for water is great and it is unfortunately too small to provide any opportunity for irrigation.

The situation at Tabalwa in the Binga district was not dissimilar where although there was sufficient building material the water had to be brought in from some 10 kilometres away. However in order not to prolong the building period insufficient water was brought to the site for compaction with the result that damage occurred to the dam embankment during this season's rains which has necessitated some re-building. Before the damage the community were watering all their livestock at the dam and a small irrigation scheme is now being planned.

From Tabalwa the dam construction team moved to Chibata in the Bulilima district to construct a sub-surface dam. This is the largest sub-surface dam we have undertaken and it took us a while to work out a good procedure for construction. Initially the site still retained water from the previous season. Once the team had worked out a system for excavating and pumping the water out of the trench, the new season's rains arrived and flooded the site so that work had to cease. With a sub-surface dam there is a critical period before the onset of the next rains during which a site can be adequately kept dry to work at.

The situation was much easier at Gulati which is in an area of extensive granite in the Matobo district. There is thus a plentiful supply of material for the construction of the masonry weir, although water has to be transported from a distance. The community worked well in the preparation of the site and has subsequently assisted the builders. The dam is sited very close to the Matopos National Park and as food security options are

limited in the area the community is planning to construct an income generating tearoom using water from the dam. This whole project is supported by the Salvation Army.

Work at the Matibi site in Binga is moving slowly at the pace of the community. It is the largest dam we have undertaken and promises great potential for both livestock watering and irrigation. Although it is a suitable site where the river runs through a small gorge there is extensive layered sandstone which has to be removed to reach a solid base. We anticipate that construction of the dam will occur over at least three years but are determined that this should be a joint project with the community in order to ensure success. By constructing a larger dam over 3 years this does however mean that we are unable to complete other, smaller dams. In justification for this, there is a considerable need for sustainable food production schemes in the remote Binga district and we feel that this dam has the potential to make a useful and meaningful difference for the better.

Infiltration wells

Although the request for dams is primarily as a source of water for livestock or irrigation, we had assumed that people would continue to get domestic water from boreholes. It was then discovered that people regularly use the dams as a source of water for use at home. To improve the quality of household water the intention was to construct infiltration wells at each dam site. However the realisation now is that an infiltration well is not always the best solution as sometimes there is insufficient seepage from the dam. Infiltration wells have been constructed at three dams but basically provide an insufficient amount of clean water. At future sites we are intending to construct a slow sand filter tank in the dam basin that will filter water and provide a supply of clean water through a simple pump system below the dam. Tabalwa is the experimental site for this system. At existing dams where infiltration wells have not been the most successful we will be constructing slow sand filter tanks which are a well proven technology. Where there are saturated sand beds below the dam wall it is our intention to install sand-abstraction pumps.

Catchment area conservation

We have considerably extended our involvement in catchment area conservation. To protect the dam walls and to reduce siltation into the dam basin our policy is to stone-pitch both sides of the dam rather than to use expensive fencing to keep animals off the dam wall. Also within the catchment area of the dams there is more work being carried out in the construction of stone bunds and stone pitching within and around dongas. Our policy now is to undertake conservation work before any dam construction work commences, as in reality by the time people have completed a dam they are too physically exhausted to start extensive, laborious conservation work. We continue to monitor the conservation work in all dam catchment areas and will more than achieve our targets.

Water Supplies & Gardens

Small-scale irrigated gardens

This has always been a key aspect of the programme and one for which we are well set up and experienced. Seven gardens were established during the year and with those

intended for development this year we will be well ahead of our targets. The basic technology that we utilise has continued to be most beneficial as people have been able to keep the pumps going themselves and with the ongoing fuel shortages the hand pumps have been unaffected and thus continue to be especially popular. Each garden has been established from a sand-abstraction water supply where we have maintained the simplicity of systems through a well-point driven into the depths of the sand. Water is drawn through the well-points by a hand pump on the riverbank and from there another pump moves the water to a tank in the garden. This tank provides water by gravity to nine small dipping wells from which the gardeners bucket out the water into the beds. Through our practical gardening courses we have continued to advocate the use of manure and mulching and this combined with the accurate placement of water is providing healthy crops and good land use practice.

We have also continued to encourage gardeners to try drip irrigation which requires a minimum of water. However as yet it is not popular with gardeners as many feel they can only gauge the effectiveness of their watering by actually seeing the water around the plants. The concept of sub-surface watering is still far removed from the concept or experience of subsistence farmers. With the dipping well system the gardeners can be at the gardens at first light, apply all the water that is needed and be home again for their daily chores before the rest of the World is up. The drip system however means that they have to remain longer at the garden to check the water flow – particularly if they insist on watering the soil surface! New systems, such as manuring and mulching take a while before they are accepted and we anticipate a similar ‘proving’ period before the drip technology is accepted.

As always there has been good use made of the gardens in winter with appropriate vegetable crops and increasingly there is better use being made of the gardens during summer with suitable crops for the invariably hot, dry weather. However, if there is insufficient rain during summer and temperatures are continuously high, crops do become stressed and the water reserve in the rivers invariably diminishes making it more difficult to apply sufficient water. It is not easy during prolonged hot, dry periods for the gardeners to provide enough water to even suitable crops to sustain growth. During this last year with the continuous hot, dry conditions the maize crop in one garden at least, failed even though adequate watering had been carried out.

Nevertheless we are looking for ways to increase continuous production from the gardens and the challenge with so much interest and so much need is for us to assist more communities each year to set up small-scale irrigated gardens. If it was merely a matter of installations we could double or triple the number of gardens each year. But we continue to see the need for adequate sociological back-up and practical skills training that all takes time. It is the gardens where there is poor leadership and inadequate adherence to rules and regulations that are not fully utilised. All too frequently an under producing garden has little to do with any shortcomings in the technology or the practical ability of the gardeners.

Food preservation

The intention of this strategy is that each garden should receive training in food preservation so that there will be no wastage or loss of any excess food production.

However where a garden is in regular production and where all that is produced is sold the gardeners have shown little interest in improving their food drying techniques. Consequently of the 6 or 7 gardens established each year, only 4 or 5 have been equipped and received training in food preservation.

Dam fed irrigation plots

This again has been a difficult year for this aspect of the programme. We have found that in reality communities that have contributed so much to the construction of a dam need a period to regroup their resources before moving on to the construction of an irrigation scheme. To exacerbate this there will always be contention on the use of the water available between the men who wish to water livestock and the women who wish to grow food. A further problem is that more people have been involved in the construction of the dam than can be fitted into any irrigation programme. The selection of the families who will irrigate is left to the community, which invariably leads to further delays. In addition because the programme is now concentrating on dams in deficit water supply regions, not every dam or dam site is suitable for gravity supply irrigation schemes. As a result the irrigation schemes that we have supported often require the same handpump solutions as the sand-abstraction gardens. The three schemes established this year have all required pump technology but each one is successfully growing vegetables on a regular basis. At least two of the dam based irrigation schemes proposed this year will require pump technology. The Mavinga gravity scheme at Mpande has proven to be particularly difficult and some adjustments are required before it can be brought into full use.

Catchment tanks

Training was provided to 11 of the 12 builders that we planned to train in catchment tank construction and the 6 tanks targeted were constructed. Good use has been made of the tanks constructed but it has not been possible to set up this as originally planned where the builders would independently charge to construct tanks within their community. Small family catchment tanks are really only an option where there are no useable waterways and where there is no possibility for a dam. Where there are no waterways there are also no available building materials such as river sand and stone available for the construction of the tanks. Although we met our targets the initiative remains low key and tanks can only be constructed where there is no other possible option. It is difficult for independent builders to carry building materials by scotch cart and consequently, so far Dabane has had to provide assistance with transport.

Dryland Farming

Seed multiplication

The programme strategy has moved from the medium term storage of suitable open pollinated traditional varieties of small staple grains to the bulking of improved varieties of small grain. The original strategy was to assist master farmers to establish seed multiplication plots in order to sell seed that was suited to the locality. However since the implementation of the programme legislation has been introduced that requires all seed producers to be registered with government. We are thus working towards assisting 50 farmers to become registered but are also supporting 252 farmers who will make grain

available to their neighbours that could be used to extend the cropping of small seed staple food crops. Again our targets have been met in numbers with support being provided over a 3 year period. The advantages of improved small grain seeds has again been brought home to us in this last season of poor rainfall. In the Dongamuzi district we have been supporting 50 farmers with a successful seed distribution and seed bulking programme for 3 years. Last year the farmers all had a good crop of small grains and also cropped well with maize. This year many of the farmers planted considerably more maize, which has failed with the poor seasonal rains. Those who kept with the small grains have already harvested a reasonable crop.

The need for farmers to continue to grow traditional small grain crops has also been demonstrated this year when almost all crops have failed. The improved varieties of grain do not store as well as traditional varieties as they are more vulnerable to weevil attack than the very small size grains which can be stored for several years. There is thus a need for farmers to grow some traditional varieties each year for storage and use in years when there has been complete crop failure. As a further initiative we have been able to provide some farmers with seed of traditional protein crops such as bambara nuts (earth nuts) and cow peas (beans) that have been in short supply and can be grown under dryland conditions.

Food processing

Although it is more prudent to grow traditional crops that are more drought tolerant than maize there is considerably more work associated in cropping small grains. Time must be spent keeping birds from devastating both sorghum and millet crops and more time must be spent in the harvesting, threshing, winnowing and ultimately in the preparation of the grain for cooking than maize. The programme has long been involved in supporting and training operators in the operation and service/maintenance of grinding mills and more recently has been involved in training operators in the use of small, mobile threshing machines. Again these are not short-term, one year interventions but require assistance over a three year period.

Animal draught power/ conservation farming

Although support for an animal draught-power assistance programme was intended as a dryland farming strategy within this programme there has been little development of the initiative. The plan was that draught donkeys would be acquired by the programme and sold at 50% of their purchase price to farmers who had been selected by their community as initial recipients. The offspring of these animals would then be sold on, at 50% of the local value to other members of the community. Although there was considerable interest in an initial trial scheme that appeared to auger well for a continuing programme the initiative has not worked out as an on-going strategy. Many farmers were more interested in acquiring more expensive cattle rather than donkeys. In Matabeleland South at least cattle are considered too valuable to use as draught animals and without an adequate livestock husbandry scheme to provide dipping and vaccination against disease and a fodder production scheme to safeguard the animals during drought the scheme was not considered sustainable. As further animals were not introduced to the community the sale of young stock did not materialise and the initiative did not progress.

Initially attention within the programme's dryland farming initiative was concentrated on developments in the seed bulking and distribution programme and more latterly in preparations to become involved in the next year in a 'conservation farming' programme where the need for draught power is less critical.

Artisan Workshops

Interest and success in the artisan workshop programme has continued to diminish and although skills training has been provided to 3 successful workshops groups it has not been possible to assist any further artisan groups. Hopes were that we would at least be able to assist the all-woman group at Ntabazinduna to work more formally together at their own workshop. However the local traditional leadership has successfully stalled this initiative by refusing to grant the group a stand at the local business centre. Several follow-ups, explanations and guarantees on the part of programme staff have only entrenched the authorities who, in spite of the need for such a service and the success of the group, apparently do not wish to see 'their' women engaging in such unlady-like behaviour in the ostensibly male domain of artisan work.

Visits have been undertaken to each of the 14 artisan workshops that have been assisted and both staff and trustees are considering options. It is disappointing for everyone that the workshops that could contribute so much are actually achieving so little. In the search for ways to increase the number of sand-abstraction installations we have not entirely abandoned an artisan workshop support programme. A completely revised, smaller scale initiative supporting just one or two artisans who are trained and equipped to undertake the repairs to pump equipment that the garden groups currently find difficult is a distinct possibility. Such local centres could carry Rower and Joma pump spares and even the manufacture and installation of pumps could be undertaken by the artisans.

Training

Capacity building workshops

Group and community leadership and capacity building workshops have once again played a vital role in the implementation of the programme. All our targets for capacity building have been adequately met in a series of training sessions that are held before each and every practical initiative. Without these workshops we are convinced that the projects would not be as sustainable. However one potential donor has challenged us to cut back on this aspect saying that a lot more projects with a greater failure rate would still bring about more successful projects than we currently have. In an effort to increase the number of projects we are considering this strategy and wondering if it is a suitable challenge for the future.

Skills Training: Business Management, Practical Gardening and Pump Maintenance

Following capacity building and project implementation each group is provided with practical skills training. Typically training is provided for 4 days and in order to have more interest and a range of ideas two or three components are generally held together. The business management comprises basic record keeping and is also useful at the household level as it helps group members to budget for family needs. Practical gardening has concentrated on water conservation measures and also, in an effort to increase production, on discussions of appropriate crops for each season. All too often

gardeners attempt to grow popular vegetables throughout the year ignoring the extremes of the seasons. We are also giving more attention to discussion on the value of vegetables and herbs particularly in relation to the HIV/AIDS pandemic. Pump operation and maintenance remains an important aspect so that the garden groups are able to maintain their pumps with an absolute minimum of programme support. We continue to review options that will ensure a minimum of down-time for the pumps.

Health, Sanitation & HIV/AIDS workshops

In a further effort to ensure a supply of uncontaminated water we are assisting 3 communities where we have built dams to construct latrines in the catchment area. Increasingly we feel that a realistic input from the programme in the battle against HIV/AIDS is to assist communities with clean water supplies. HIV positive people need all the nutrition and clean water possible in order to reduce the risk of infections and AIDS patients particularly require clean water for their care. Consequently the provision of clean water is becoming an ever more important focus of the programme. HIV/AIDS together with health, nutrition and sanitation forms a component at all group and community meetings.

Administration

During this year 2004-05 we have made a great effort to improve our 'accountability'. We have spent a great deal of time reviewing and revising our accounting programme and when complete we will be introducing a revised package that hopefully will provide a greater analysis to our accounts. Considerable changes have been undertaken within our reporting structure. We now provide two different six-monthly reports. One a narrative that explains how and at what we work and includes an assessment of the impact of our work and a second, a tabulated statistical report that reports against our targets and ultimately on the impact of the work. The reports are drawn together into a comprehensive annual report that includes (this) narrative report, a financial report and the audited accounts.

The introduction of radical change to our reports has not been easy and has taken a great deal of restructuring of reporting formats by staff and of staff training in order that the basic information is made available for the monitoring of activities and for the report writers. We acknowledge that we still have a way to go to achieve a comprehensive, easily digested report that comes out on time but the ways to achieve this are now agreed on, in place and understood. Data capture and consequently project monitoring has been improved through use of the MS Access project database, particularly for the statistical reporting. The challenge now is to co-ordinate all the inputs that are required to produce the reports and to do this yet more changes will probably be required. However we are striving to provide everyone with something that will meet all our requirements.

We have also made a great effort to ensure our ability to reach all our groups as and when we need to. We have continued to import a bulk supply of fuel, at a cost however as it now works out more expensive than the fuel at the pumps – when it is available, (as indeed it was up to the time of the elections, but since then.....?) Adequate maintenance of our vehicles has again been a priority that has paid off well with virtually no breakdowns to contend with.

The STA planning for this year was undertaken in great detail. We commenced with a review of the targets that had been set both for the year and the programme period. We reasoned both the additional work completed and the shortfalls and made plans to ensure a minimum of time-out in order that as many of our targets as possible would be completed. We spent time analysing and prioritising needs and requirements; we developed strategies and considered the strengths and weaknesses of the organisation, staff and equipment in order to develop an accurate logframe and workplan of activities and a revised budget for the forthcoming activity year 2005-06.

Following the recent droughts and poor rainfall years we have been focusing on seed distribution and drought recovery strategies - only for 2004-05 to be a further year of very low rainfall and high temperatures. With yet another drought we feel a particular need to review our programmes and to ensure that our initiatives and strategies are entirely appropriate not only for the climatic conditions but also in the reality of present day Zimbabwe. It has been an issue amongst staff of how much we can expect people to undertake heavy physical work when food is in such short supply. As much as we know that people wish to participate in development projects that will assist in the production of food at the local level, we cannot realistically expect people to undertake this work when providing food for the family is of paramount importance. Supporters wish to know what our response to the drought will be and whether or not we intend to be involved in a food procurement and distribution programme. We are conscious of the fact that we have little experience with food aid and feel that our strength is in supporting water supply and food production strategies. Within this context it is important for us to understand the extent of the drought and to this end we are planning to participate in an assessment initiative with the OXFAM group.

Overall we have been encouraged as we see our development initiatives continuing to work and to work well. Supporters and staff from a number of organisations, academic institutions and commercial outlets have shown an interest in our technology and our strategies. Although it is our intention to promote the use of simple, sustainable water abstraction technologies on a wider scale, at a national and even international level we have certainly been challenged again to find ways to achieve a simple, sustainable solution to a comprehensive water supply for domestic, livestock and irrigation use.

We are quite aware that there is a continuing need to improve the operation and especially the quality of reporting for the organisation. Nevertheless we do feel that in very difficult circumstance we have been successful, and that significant achievements have been made in the sociological development of communities and in the establishment of sustainable, independent water supplies and food production systems. This year again there is a problem of drought and ongoing food and energy/fuel shortages. There is no effective fiscal management and a massive closure of industry is predicted that presages the economic collapse of the country. There is uncertainty surrounding the NGO bill and overt government interference of NGO's and civil society that portends a most difficult year for everyone in Zimbabwe. Dabane certainly has to be prepared for all eventualities, within the limitations of the reduced budget now available. Despite all this everyone is keen to give their all and to provide the best service possible to rural communities that are now extremely disadvantaged.

Dabane Trust Programme Activities 2003-2006

Activity	Number of Targets set 2003-06	Targets achieved 2003-2004	Targets achieved 2004-2005	Targets set 2005-2006	Balance
Earth Dams Masonry weirs	15	Mpande, Makwale, Mziyanina, MkayaWokosa (ongoing),	Nhlangano, Tabalwa, Gulati, Matibi (ongoing), Chibabi (ongoing)	Matala, Maitengwe, Hingwe (ongoing), Longfield & Irisvale survey	-4
Clean water Infiltration wells	15	Dambashoka	Mapilimili, Nhlangano, Mpande (ongoing)	<u>Sand filter tanks:</u> Tabalwa, Matala <u>Infiltration wells/Rower pumps:</u> Mpande, Maitengwe, Hingwe, Jekwa, Silikwana, Nyanke, Mziyanina <u>Offset wells:</u> Dongamuzi x 2 <u>Slow sand filter tanks:</u> Nyanke, Dambashoka, Nhlangano, Maphilimili <u>Clean water Sand abstraction:</u> Shashane x 5, Semukwe x 5 Tshelanyemba 4 (+1), Manzamyama/Tegwane x 8	+4 & +23 clean water sites
Water catchment tanks	12		Mkubaza x 5, Dongamuzi x 1	Mkubaza x 6	0
Dam fed irrigation plots	18	Mavinga (ongoing)	Mapilimili, Siyampambili (ongoing), Nyanke,	Madzibe, Takutapi (Simatalele), Siyabalandela (Hingwe) Mpande	-10
Smallscale irrigated gardens	18	Zamani, Cebisanani, Bambanani, Kwalasizama, Mandlenkosi, Ingwenya, Phakamani Kanyekanye	Zenzele, Vusanani, Tusole, Mloyi, Qiniselani, Tshiyawakhiwa, Wanano (ongoing)	Madlisibanda 1, (Nkayi) Madlisibanda 2, (Nkayi) Themhani, (Tshelanyemba) Tutukani, (Bhidi) Sisonke, (Kkayi) Gqalaza, (Wenlock) Zamangothando, (Wenlock) Silonkwe (2nd),	+4
Food preservation programmes	18	Mambale, Sizibonele, Khuthalani, Thulubone	Thokozani, Ntandokazulu, Bekezela, Siyazama, Siyapambili	Kanye kanye, Ngwenya, Pakamani, Kakapamanzi, Ncedanani	-4
Catchment area conservation	9	Madzibe, Mpande, Nyanke, Mziyanina, Makwale (ongoing)	Tabalwa, Nhlangano, Siyachilaba (ongoing),	Matala, Irisvale, Longfield, Matibi, Siyapambili,	+4

Dabane Trust Programme Activities 2003-2006

Activity	Targets set 2003-06	Targets achieved 2003-2004	Targets achieved 2004-2005	Targets set 2005-2006	Balance
Seed multiplication programmes	9	Lutumba, Mpande, Mkubazi, Dzembe, Dongamuzi	Malaba, Chininga, Siachilaba,	Mabulana	0
Food processing centres	6	Siyachilaba, Mambale, Tshelanyemba (Grinding Mills)	Lutumba, Tudi, Mkubazi (Threshers)	On-going activities	0
Animal draught power	6	To extended seed bulking and conservation farming activities			-6
Artisan workshops	6	Mkubaza, Merit Allied, Nkayi	Ntabazinduna	Evaluation	-2
Capacity building workshops	48	4 dams, 8 gardens, 4 dryland agriculture	4 dams, 7 gardens, 4 dryland agriculture, 4 livestock watering, 4 irrigation plots	2 dams, 7 gardens, 1 dryland agriculture, 4 irrigation plots,	+6
Health, Sanitation & HIV/AIDS awareness workshops	18	Zamani, Cebisanani, Bambanani, Kwalasizama, Mandlenkosi, Ingwenya, Phakamani, Kanyekanye, Dongamuzi	Zenzele, Vusanani, Tusole, Mloyi, Qiniselani, Mpande, Ziphandele, Wanano (ongoing)	Maphilimili, Madlisibanda 1, (Nkayi) Madlisibanda 2, (Nkayi) Thembani, (Tshelanyemba) Tutukani, (Bhidi) Sisonke, (Kkayi) Wenlock 1, Wenlock 2, Silonkwe (2nd),	+8
Conservation Farming	0			50 gardeners from 8 gardens along the Shashane River X seed bulking farmers from Malaba & Dzembe Wards, Matobo District 50 gardeners from 8 gardens along the Shangani River X seed bulking farmers from Dongamuzi Ward, Lupane District	+4
Toilets	300	8 gardens	Dongamuzi x 100 (ongoing)	Maphilimili x 100, Mpande x 100	0