

Nyamanunga Village

Chief Kakumbi, Mfuwe, Zambia

Sponsors – Schulprojekt Sambia. Completed drilling – May 2019

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

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

Nyamanunga Village is one of the fastest growing villages with between 80 and 100 households. The Headman estimates he has around 1000 residents in his Village with only two boreholes serving these people resulting in very long queues. Women (the traditional water collectors) start collecting before light to try to beat the queues. Adding further pressure, Nyamanunga is flanked by two other large and rapidly growing villages – Kefa and Musaope. Occasionally, if they have problems with their own boreholes, residents from these villages will also come to use the Nyamanunga water supply adding further pressure and difficulties.

Headman Nyamanunga
Nyamanunga Village
Chief Kakumbi
Mambwe District, Zambia

Markus Wenger, President
SchulprojekteSambia
Spycherfenstrasse 39 b
3652 Hiltelfingen
Switzerland

3rd May 2019

Dear Mr Wenger,

This letter serves as my permission for Makolekole Ltd to install a borehole at Nyamanunga Village, Kakumbi.

Nyamanunga Village is one of the most populated villages in the Mfuwe area. The current water sources are very over-utilised causing shortages and problems with water quality. A new borehole will go a long way to relieving these problems and will improve standards of living for the residents (in particular women and children).

We thank you most sincerely for the support you are giving to our communities in bringing life-saving and improving development to this area.

Yours sincerely,

M. mununga

Headman Nyamanunga



Headman Nyamanunga permission letter.

Adrian with residents Samwell Mwamba and Samson Nkhoma

Nearby the proposed site is a private house whose owner has a private borehole. He will allow local residents to use it but only if they pay K30 per month which is too much for some to afford. There is also a hand dug well but the water therein is not very clean and by October it dries up completely.



Hand dug Village well – dries up in October



Drilling underway.



Makolekole Drilling at Nymanunga Village.



Interested onlookers make themselves comfortable on the UPVC casing

Depth (metres)	Soil Type	Remarks	Water Level (metres)
1	Topsoil		
2	Clay		
3	Clay		
4	Clay		
5	Clay		
6	Clay		
7	Clay		
8	Clay		
9	Clay		
10	Clay		
11	Clay		
12	Clay		
13	Clay		
14	Clay		
15	Clay		
16	Clay		
17	Clay		
18	Clay		
19	Clay		
20	Clay		
21	Clay		
22	Clay		
23	Clay		
24	Clay		
25	Clay		
26	Clay		
27	Clay		
28	Clay		
29	Clay		
30	Clay		
31	Clay		
32	Clay		
33	Clay		

The borehole was finally drilled to 33 metres



Substrate samples



Putting in the casing, flushing out the borehole and pump testing – lots of good clean water.



Not only will the dangers of water borne diseases now things of the past, but now the women and children have more time for education, sports, farming and other pastimes. The communities in which we install our boreholes create productive vegetable gardens which produce more than enough for their own needs and dramatically improve nutrition. The excess is sold locally providing a useful cash income and adding to food security.

Each borehole means that a community of at least 200 men, women and children, instead of travelling miles to dangerous rivers or scooping dirty water from shallow wells, can access to clean, safe water - for life.

UNICEF millennium development goal.

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

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

Norman Carr 1958 Luangwa Valley.