

CHAMP
Services Limited



CHUNGA AND MUKAMBI CAMPS
SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS: FINDINGS
JANUARY 2012

Chunga and Mukambi Camps Situational Analysis Findings
Kafue National Park, Zambia
January 2012

Background

CHAMP Services Ltd. is a local Zambian NGO and USAID grantee providing comprehensive management programmes for HIV/AIDS in Zambia. Connect Africa's mission is to provide technology connectivity to rural communities having none. CHAMP and Connect Africa have partnered to provide the 'right' technology and the 'right' health information to rural communities.

Reason for Study

A situational analysis was performed January 27-31, 2012, in Chunga Camp and Mukambi Lodge and village, inside of Kafue National Park. The purpose was to establish the current situation in these two adjacent villages with regards to HIV/AIDS policies, programmes and services, information and communications technologies, and food, water and power resources. Original questionnaires are attached separately.

Population

This is a rural area with low population density. Chunga Village is inside of Kafue National Park, while Mukambi Lodge and village are in the GMA adjacent to the park. Local estimates of the total population ranged from 600 to 1450. Ninety percent of the population is perceived to have formal employment in Chunga and Mukambi Villages, through ZAWA, Mukambi Lodge and the schools. The remaining people are a combination of fishermen, informal workers and students. There are also three small shops in Chunga village.

Entities Providing Information

ZAWA Headquarters, Chunga Camp: Manager and Staff representative
Chunga Boarding School: Head Teacher, Group of 6 Teachers, Head Girl and Boy
Chunga Rural Health Clinic: Enrolled Nurse/Midwife
Mukambi Lodge: Management and Staff representative
Mukambi Community School: All (3) Teachers
Mukambi Village: Three groups of inhabitants

Researchers

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Executive Summary of Findings:

The communities of Mukambi and Chunga villages are extremely isolated from the outside world. Few people have access to regular transportation; there is no public transportation in the park. Also, there is no regular electric, water, gas, cell or landline phone service, or radio or television signals.

The nearest town is Mumbwa, approximately __ km. away. People in both communities rely on monthly trips to Mumbwa to buy food and household items in bulk, and to communicate with people outside their villages. Moving around at night is dangerous due to wildlife activity.

Generally speaking, news and information is not readily available to these communities, and the inhabitants are quite eager to have cell phone and data connectivity through the cell phone network. All households have at least one phone and many have smart phones, with data features.

There is one rural health clinic in Chunga Camp and people must travel to Mumbwa for more help. There is little focus on HIV/AIDS awareness, prevention or treatment, though there is increasing interest. Aside from basic attention, complex and emergency treatment are very difficult to obtain.

Interest in mobile money and fuel-cell home light sources was of particular interest after cell phone and data connectivity.

School staff was interested in the iSchool learning center model using computers to supplement their general curriculum. Infrastructure issues need to be further addressed first.

General interest in computers was lower than communications technology and fuel cell lighting/charging tools.

A new community center is planned in Mukambi village. This could house a clinic and a computer room among other uses.

Findings:

SECTION ONE: General Findings:

1. HIV/AIDS Workplace Policy and Programmes

Requested info from ZAWA Headquarters, Chunga Camp and Mukambi Lodge

Mukambi Lodge has no HIV/AIDS policy or programme in place.

ZAWA Headquarters does not have a local programme, however something exists at the national headquarters level.

The local ZAWA office in Chunga relies on the local clinic and various ZAWA employees who have been trained as peer counselors. ZAWA national headquarters is responsible for placing and moving these counselors among various ZAWA work sites. See qualitative responses in Section Two.

2. Clinic Data -Chunga Camp Rural Health Clinic

Mrs. Fatness Tembo, Enrolled Nurse, Enrolled Midwife (64 y/o)
There is one Classified Daily Employee.

This is a government owned rural health center supporting Chunga community, Tabeyoyo and Mukambi community as requested, understood by Mrs. Tembo to be approximately 950 people. There is a 3-bed ward and one delivery room.

Top condition treated: Respiratory tract infections (RTI's).
Other commonly treated conditions include pneumonia, trauma, STI's, ENT, Diarrhea, Malaria, Eye Infections, and Skin Infections.

Mrs. Tembo reports that the Mumbwa District Hospital (MDH) says there is 0% HIV rate in the area. However, eight people tested positive last year in her service area.

Pamphlets/Brochures Available: VCT, PMTCT: available, but not being disseminated.
No ARV meds in Chunga – must be obtained from Mumbwa District Hospital (MDH).

Most deliveries performed at MDH. Two/year are performed at the clinic, generally nighttime emergencies or mothers who have given birth previously.

Emergencies are sent to MDH. ZAWA provides a vehicle; user must repay fuel cost.
Clinic lacks staff more than supplies or medication.

Standing order of medications is obtained at MDH every 3 months. If needed, Mrs. Tembo can make supplementary orders. They are either delivered or ZAWA helps get them from Mumbwa.

The clinic has no communications ability. There are radios, but they do not work. ZAWA assists at times, clinic staff has to send someone to ZAWA HQ.

3. Schools

Chunga Boarding School

Chunga Boarding School is a community owned, government-supported school.
The government provides teaching materials and ten teachers.
The community provides the building and funds for two teachers.

Average class size is 20 in grades 1-3, it increases in upper grades.

Grades 1-5	80 students
Grades 6-7	48 students
Grades 8-9	110 students
Total	233 (123 girls, 110 boys)

Origin of Student Body

Local Community	98	4 are from surrounding communities
Other Rural	67	65 from Mumbwa, 2 from Sesheke
Urban	68	66 from Lusaka, 1 from Mongu, 1 from Kabwe

The school communicates with everyone outside of the community via mail. A newsletter is sent to parents once each term. Every two weeks when in Mumbwa, the Head Teacher makes phone calls to outside parents as needed.

Parents pay ninety percent of school fees directly into the school's bank account. Five percent is paid in cash.

The school head and teachers perceive the Chunga Zawa camp to have a population of 300. (Note discrepancy with clinic. This number could not include the boarding school population of roughly 250 with staff.)

The Head Teacher does not perceive of many HIV/AIDS services or information being available in the community. The teachers thought more services were available than the Head Teacher.

Mukambi Community School

Mukambi is a community-owned school that raises money to pay all four untrained teachers, who teach grades 1-6. Next year the school will go up to grade 7. Government materials and curriculum are used.

Average Class Size: 10-12

Students: 65 (38 girls, 27 boys)

All students come from the Mukambi community.

Parents pay 10% of what they owe as school fees. Donations account for 2/3 of the money received. These donations are largely from people who have stayed at Mukambi Lodge and visited the school during their stay.

Mukambi School has difficulty communicating with the Ministry of Education via mail. It is not effective.

4. Information Communications Technology

A. Cell Phones

In Chunga, all staff families and the half of Chunga school students who board there (70 of 135 boarders) have cell phones despite the lack of cell service at Chunga. Students spend an average of K50,000/month currently (with no local service).

In Mukambi village, most families have at least two cell phones, more if there are more adults in the household, or if a child is away at boarding school. They use the phones whenever they go to the park gate or to Mumbwa. Many have sim cards that support all service providers, AirTel, MTN and ZamTel. Both voice/sms and smart phones providing data and internet were owned by community members.

Overwhelmingly, the entire population of both villages repeated that *any* signal would be great. The teachers at both schools were very anxious for more ability to communicate with the outside for professional reasons. Mobile money concept was *very* well received as a way to make their lives more convenient.

B. Computers

There are computers at ZAWA HQ and one at Mukambi Lodge. Both schools' teachers expressed great interest in having internet and computer training as well as computers, with and without Internet access to improve teaching methods, increase access to information and keep abreast of educational trends and resources.

The clinic would also use a computer and internet access if available.

5. Community Outreach

Water

There is no water sanitation for either community. Water for drinking and cooking is taken from the Kafue River and the borehole. Only a few people who are temporarily in this area (such as some teachers) treat the water by either boiling it or using chlorine. Mukambi Lodge has a double filtering system for water used by their guests. The community leaders (management, school head, teachers) are interested in water sanitation for the community.

Food

Food is obtained in Mumbwa. Most families go once a month and buy in bulk. Frequently some items are out of stock. They depend on ZAWA or Mukambi Lodge to provide transportation, or they walk to the Mongu-Mumbwa road and find public transport there. People use the small shops in Chunga and one in Mukambi for small amounts of supplies as a stop-gap. Fish from the Kafue river, bought from fishermen or fished by families, also supplement food stuffs from town.

Energy

A. Lighting

At Mukambi Lodge and ZAWA HQ, generators supply electric lighting. The cost of diesel to run them is high. ZAWA HQ turns generator off several hours every day to conserve fuel and contain costs.

At both schools, sunlight is used during the day. Solar power provides some lighting at night. Only a handful of homes in both villages have solar powered lighting. Homes use candles, which must be purchased in Mumbwa, small wood or grass fires, or sit in the dark. A quarter of the houses in Mukambi village have paraffin (kerosene) lamps.

B. Cooking at Home

Generally, firewood and charcoal are used for cooking.

In Mukambi village, firewood was more common. Gathered daily by wives. Mukambi is in GMA.

In Chunga village, charcoal was more common. (Chunga is inhabited primarily by ZAWA employees and is inside the national park, where cutting trees is not allowed.)

In Chunga village, a few homes have power from the gen set at ZAWA HQ.

Many families find charcoal too burdensome as it must be bought in Mumbwa and carried back, which adds a heavy, bulky item to their monthly bulk purchases.

C. Fuel Cell Energy Source

Head Teacher at Chunga Boarding School thinks all Chunga village members and the school itself need the fuel cell energy option. Teachers agreed, as did ZAWA staff and management.

Mukambi community members were all very interested in the fuel cell as well. Most respondents agreed that they could afford to purchase the package.

Findings:

SECTION TWO: Qualitative Responses

1. HIV Workplace Policy and Programmes

The current ZAWA Chunga Camp Manager, Gryton Kasamu, has been there about one year. He knows that some ZAWA staff members are trained to be peer counselors on HIV/AIDS issues, and that some of these people work in Chunga camp. He does not know who or how many people there are performing this additional responsibility, and he noted that these people rotate in and out of positions at Chunga. All HIV/AIDS policies and programmes are driven from ZAWA's national headquarters. In areas where ZAWA operates and there is no local clinic, he believes ZAWA does have partners to provide additional HIV/AIDS support to staff.

Mukambi Lodge management is keen to support all activities possible to keep their community healthy. With the help of two Canadian senior year nursing students and the Chunga clinic nurse, they are organizing HIV testing of all adults and any children of adults testing positive on Friday, February 3 and Friday, February 10 in both villages.

2. Chunga Camp Clinic

Mrs. Fatness Tembo, Enrolled Nurse, Enrolled Midwife (retired, 64 y/o)
Mrs. Tembo's perception of HIV/AIDS issues differed from the general population at Mukambi camp, where eight people have tested positive. There is little to no community health outreach activity outside of the clinic. HIV/AIDS booklets (3 boxes) and brochures (1 box) were sitting in the clinic unopened. What the clinic perceives that it provides regarding HIV/AIDS healthcare services is much more than the community perceives. The school personnel thought that the only HIV education provided is through the national curriculum, which addresses HIV/AIDS each year starting in Grade One. The one exception was that pregnant women and their partners are tested and counseled on PMTCT.

A few cases of malaria have recently been diagnosed in children in Mukambi village who have not travelled. This area was considered to be malaria-free.

Getting additional medical help is very difficult for these communities. Clinic staff expertise is limited, and the lack of means of communications makes timely emergency and urgent help impossible.

3. Schools – Chunga Boarding School and Mukambi Community School

The schoolteachers and administration are extremely anxious to have communications with the outside. They want computer and Internet training, computers to facilitate teaching and internet to improve teaching.

4. Information Communications Technology

By far the individual responses in all settings wanted 'network' communications first and foremost among all the topics discussed. Many people have cell phones with data and Internet connectivity.

5. Community Outreach

Water

A group of Mukambi teachers' wives rated clean water second to network on their list of requests. School leaders and Mukambi lodge were interested in improving the quality of water available to the community. It should be noted that these are people who have lived outside of this area and understand the value of purified water.

Food

Most food is dry or preserved. Very little fresh food is eaten since grocery runs are once a month and it is not possible to cultivate due to wildlife. Fish from the river is the most common fresh food in their diet.

Energy

Lighting

Very little electric lighting is available outside the two business places.

Cooking

Wives who search for wood for fuel feel unsafe when collecting wood because of the wildlife.

Fuel Cell

There appeared to be great interest in using fuel cell energy source in both communities and both schools.

Banking

Teachers have to go in to Mumbwa to obtain their salaries. Having cell phone connectivity with mobile money would improve their situation considerably. All residents contacted were interested in mobile money for sending or receiving money to or from relatives in other communities.

New Community Center in Mukambi

Funds are nearly completely secured to build a community center in Mukambi village. This would be a central location for people to gather, and could have a room for the local RHU nurse to come use regularly. A computer center is also a possibility.