

**DISTRICT PROFILES - OKAVANGO REGION  
PRELIMINARY REPORT**

Compiled by Kavango Farming Systems Research and Farmer Training Project

Klemens Hatutale  
Ernestinus Mangundu  
Harriet Matsaert  
Armand Mbambo  
Johannes Simbombo  
Henry Thompson

February - March 1995

<b>CONTENTS</b>	<b>Page No.</b>
Introduction	1
Methodology	1
General Information	1
Mbukushu	6
Gciriku	13
Sambyu	22
Mbunza	30
Kwangali	36
Appendix 1 - Sources of Information	41
<b>Maps</b>	
Fig 1 Okavango region	2
Fig 2 Mbukushu	7
Fig 3 Gciriku	14
Fig 4 Sambyu	23
Fig 5 Mbunza	31
Fig 6 Kwangali	37

## INTRODUCTION

These district profiles were prepared over February and March 1995 as a start up activity by the Kavango Farming Systems Research and Farmer Training Project.

The aim of the district profiles was:

- for the team to familiarise itself with the region and to identify significant agroecological zones, tribal groupings, infrastructure, organisations and support services.
- to identify existing organisations working in the district
- to make use of information collected to select sites for the project's research and extension activities.
- training exercise for the team in compiling information needed for site selection

We also hope that these profiles may be useful to other organisations working or planning to work in Okavango region.

## METHODS

The 'district' boundaries used for this profile are those used by the Ministry of Agriculture extension services and by CANAMCO as distinct administrative areas. These districts also correspond with the traditional tribal territories of the Mbukushu, Gciriku, Sambyu, Mbunza and Kwangali peoples (See maps).

Consultations were held with local 'experts': extension officers, local leaders, project staff and with local people. The team also carried out transect drives across the districts to look at land use and environmental changes. Surveys and ethnographic documents were also consulted (see Appendix 1 for Sources of Information).

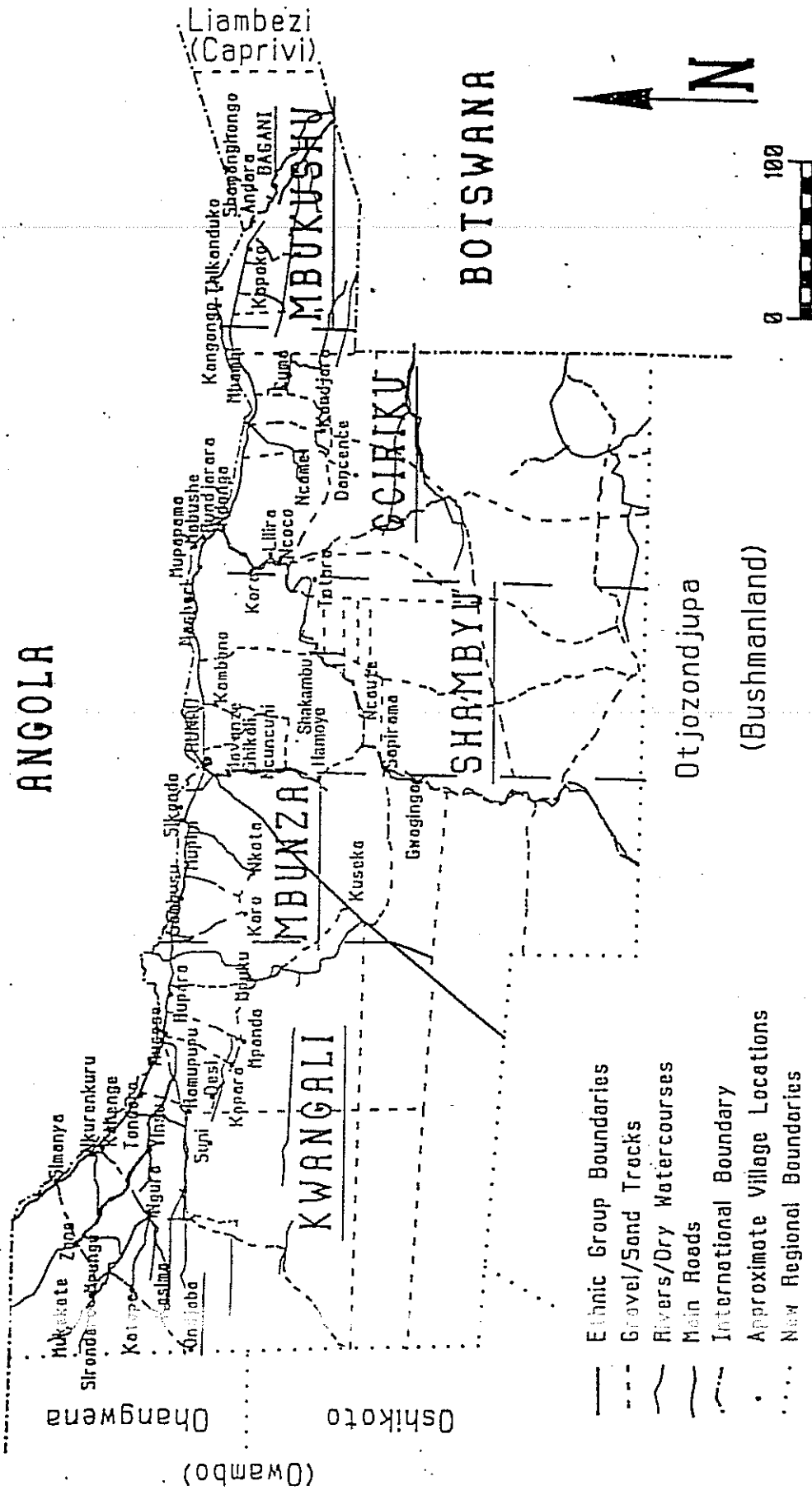
The information collected is based on the opinions of those experts and reports consulted. Due to time limitations there are many gaps in the information (e.g. scientific names of tree species). These gaps will continue to be filled as the project develops its work in the region. More detailed information, particularly regarding household enterprises and farming activities will be collected through household and group interviews with farmers at a later date.

## GENERAL INFORMATION

### POPULATION, HISTORY AND TRENDS

Archaeological discoveries show that Okavango region has been inhabited for at least 100,000 years. However the main Kavango tribes who inhabit the area today have lived here for a few generations only (Sambyu, Mbunza, Gciriku, Kwangali and Mbukushu people settled in this area between 1750 and 1800). A large number of 'Nyemba' people from Angola entered the Okavango in the 1960s and '70s due to the introduction of a per capita tax in Angola, and later to UNITA/FNPLA clashes North of the river. Many Kavango people have family connections North of the border, and before the recent closure of the border there was frequent movement to and fro. Most villages on the riverside consist of a mixture of tribal groups.

# THE OKAVANGO REGION OF NAMIBIA



The main Kavango groups are divided into matrilineal clans (*makoro*, sing. *makoro*) and lineage groups (*mazimo*, sing. *ezimo*). The same clans exist across the region and form the basis for interdistrict co-operation between different tribal groups. Traditional chiefs known as 'hompos' are selected from the 'royal clan' of each tribal group.

The total area of the region is approximately 47,375 square kilometres with a population of 146,000. The administrative districts follow the main tribal areas:- Kwangali, Mbunza, Sambyu, Gciriku and Mbukushu. Of these, Kwangali is the largest district and Mbukushu the smallest (See fig 1). Under the new regional system, Okavango has been divided into 6 constituencies: Mpungu Kahenge (Kwangali district), Kapako (Mbunza district), Rundu (town area), Mashari (Sambyu district) and Ndiyona (Gciriku district). Mbukushu district is located in Caprivi region under this new classification.

## NATURAL RESOURCES

### Rainfall

The average rainfall in the region is 530 mm (De Souza 1986). The rainy season is between October and April with 80% of the rain falling between December and March. The rainfall level increases from the West to the East of the region. Altitude ranges from 1200m in the Central South to 1000m in the North East. Average annual temperature is 22.5c.

### Soils

Three main soil types were found in the area:-

*muheke* - sandy soil, the most common.

*erova/ghuma* - heavy clay, black or red, found by riverside and in omurambas

*ndombe* - very fertile clay to sandy clay soil. Uncleared areas are characterised by acacia trees.

Soils in the Kwangali area tend to be poorer than in the other districts, due to different parent material.

De Souza (1986) gives the following description

*"The area is mostly covered by aeolian Kalahari sands ....classified as yellow and gray gresols. These soils have low water retaining capacity and are sensitive to wind erosion.... Underlying calcereous deposits are prominent in areas not covered by deep sand. Alluvial and colluvial soils occur along the Okavango river and locally along the most important omurambas."*

### Forest

Trees are more dense inland than by the riverside, where many have been cleared for agriculture. Mahuyu and Ghutha trees were found in Mbukushu district only. Other trees were distributed through the area. (See De Souza p33 - 34 for comprehensive list of tree species in the region).

### River

The Kavango river runs along the Northern border of all 5 districts and along the Eastern border of Mbukushu. The flow becomes greater after the Kavango merges with the Kwito river in Gciriku. There are many islands in the Mbukushu sector of the river, and there is a large area of wetlands in Gciriku. Mbunza, where the river has many small side streams, is generally thought to be the best area for fishing.

## **Omurambas**

These ephemeral or dry riverbeds are found throughout the region though they are most extensive in Kwangali district. The omurambas are characterised by fertile black soil and are valued for maize and vegetable production, shallow wells and grazing land. Settlement inland (previous to the sinking of boreholes) followed the course of these omurambas.

In his vegetation survey of Okavango, De Souza concludes: "*Climatic conditions are very even within the region. Only limited gradients in rainfall and temperature occur. Variations in vegetation are therefore mainly linked to differences in soil depth and topography*".

## **INFRASTRUCTURE:-**

Government services and most NGOs are based in Rundu. Tribal offices operate in each district.

Sambyu district has the most access to Rundu based services. Kwangali region and inland Gciriku have the least access to these services.

## **Electricity**

A line was constructed along the river in 1993. Previous to this there had been electricity in Rundu only.

## **Meat Marketing**

Meatco organisation operates over the whole of Okavango district. Mr Laurence, the manager at Rundu told us that the programme is operated through the NNFU (farmers union) and that it is predicted that this union will take over meat marketing in the future.

Cattle are purchased from buying points across the region, from groups of farmers rather than individuals. Meatco informs tribal authorities of purchase dates and also announces its planned visits over the local radio. The cattle are transported to Oshakati for slaughter.

## **Veterinary Services**

There is only one vet operating in Okavango region, based at Rundu. Seventeen cattle inspectors carry out regular community visits. They make use of the cattle crushes and attempt to check all cattle twice a month. There is an annual vaccination for the main diseases: lung sickness and foot and mouth. The cattle inspectors are trained to recognise all the main diseases of livestock in the area. They carry with them basic drugs for sale.

## **Banking and Credit Facilities**

There is one bank (First National) at Rundu. A mobile post office (stopping at schools) will do money transfers but does not operate a savings scheme.

Credit facilities are provided by CANAMCO (for small enterprises), NDC (commercial farmers only), CARE Austria (mainly small business) and by the Ministry of Agriculture (specifically for farming) since 1993.

For all but CANAMCO loans, travel into Rundu is necessary.

## Health Facilities

There are four hospitals and forty health centres/clinics in the district. Their location is shown on the district maps given in the report.

## Local Organisations

The activities and contacts for the various organisations working in the region are described in each district profile. The Rundu based organisations are described under Sambyu District.

## Land Tenure

Land in Okavango region is under communal land tenure. Distribution of user rights is the responsibility of the Chief (Hompa) of each district, assisted by a land committee and local community foremen. A number of areas have been fenced off (large commercial farms inland, and small cropped areas by the river). Outsiders who wish to fence off land for some project (such as lodges, irrigation schemes etc) pay a rental fee to the tribal authorities. The largest areas of fenced land and the largest farms are in Kavango region. This may be due to the influence of Ovambo people in the Western part of the district and to the relative significance of livestock production in this area.

## MAIN ENTERPRISES (see lists of enterprises under each district profile)

Common enterprises are found throughout the region, with a number of variations described below:-

Largest livestock herds in Kwangali district.

There is a growing interest in commercial vegetable production throughout the region, but with most production at present in Sambyu district which has better access to inputs and to the Rundu market.

Woodcarving is found mainly in Mbunza and Kwangali districts. The carvers are mainly Nyemba and Kachokwe people, of Angolan origin.

Game parks are found in Mbukushu (Mahongo), Gciriku (Kaudom) and Kwangali (small breeding farm). Lodges are found in Mbukushu and Sambyu districts only.

Main employers in the region are:

government services

farm labour

private employment (shops, lodges etc)

migration.

The first recruiting office in Okavango was established in 1921. The number of people migrating is lower now than in the past. One recruiting agent continues to operate in Rundu. Main destinations for migrant labour are:-

Tsumeb Corporation

Oranjemund (CDM)

Roshpina

Rossing (Uis and Swakopmund).

# DISTRICT PROFILE - MBUKUSHU

## POPULATION, HISTORY & TRENDS

Population is mixed: Mbukushu, Barakwena, Shimbundu, Nyemba and San bushmen.

Population of district: 26,000 approx

Area of district: 1700 square kilometres aprox.

In the past most Mbukushu lived on a river island - Tahwe. People now fear to go to this island because of spirits (*hadimu*) and because of thick vegetation and snakes.

First Mission started at Andara in 1913. The first school was also here.

The Mbukushu are divided into 9 clans (*mako*, sing *diko*) and within this are lineages (*mara*, sing *dira*). Lineage members cooperate and help each other. The royal *diko* is *hakanyime* (lion). Chiefs are buried near the river (previously on the island).

The oldest villages in Mbukushu are Bagani, Andara, Mukwe, Tahwe, Mayara, Kangongo.  
Inland: Mukongochi, Kambimba.

Most of the population is concentrated by the riverside. There are scattered communities inland.

## NATURAL RESOURCES

### Soils.

Sandy soil (*muheke*) and clay (*matapa*), *kathira* (red sandy soil in omurambas with some stones loess), *ghuma* (sticky clay). Black soils (south of Kangongo, Kambimba) within the muramba.

### Water

The Kavango river runs along the northern and eastern borders of the district. The river current is stronger after it has been joined by the Kwito river (in Gciriku). There are many islands.

### Forest

Forest has been cleared for timber over the last 10 years. Clearings were cultivated especially where acacias had been growing. There are a number of *mahuyu* and *ghutha* fruit trees along the river. These are found only in Mbukushu.

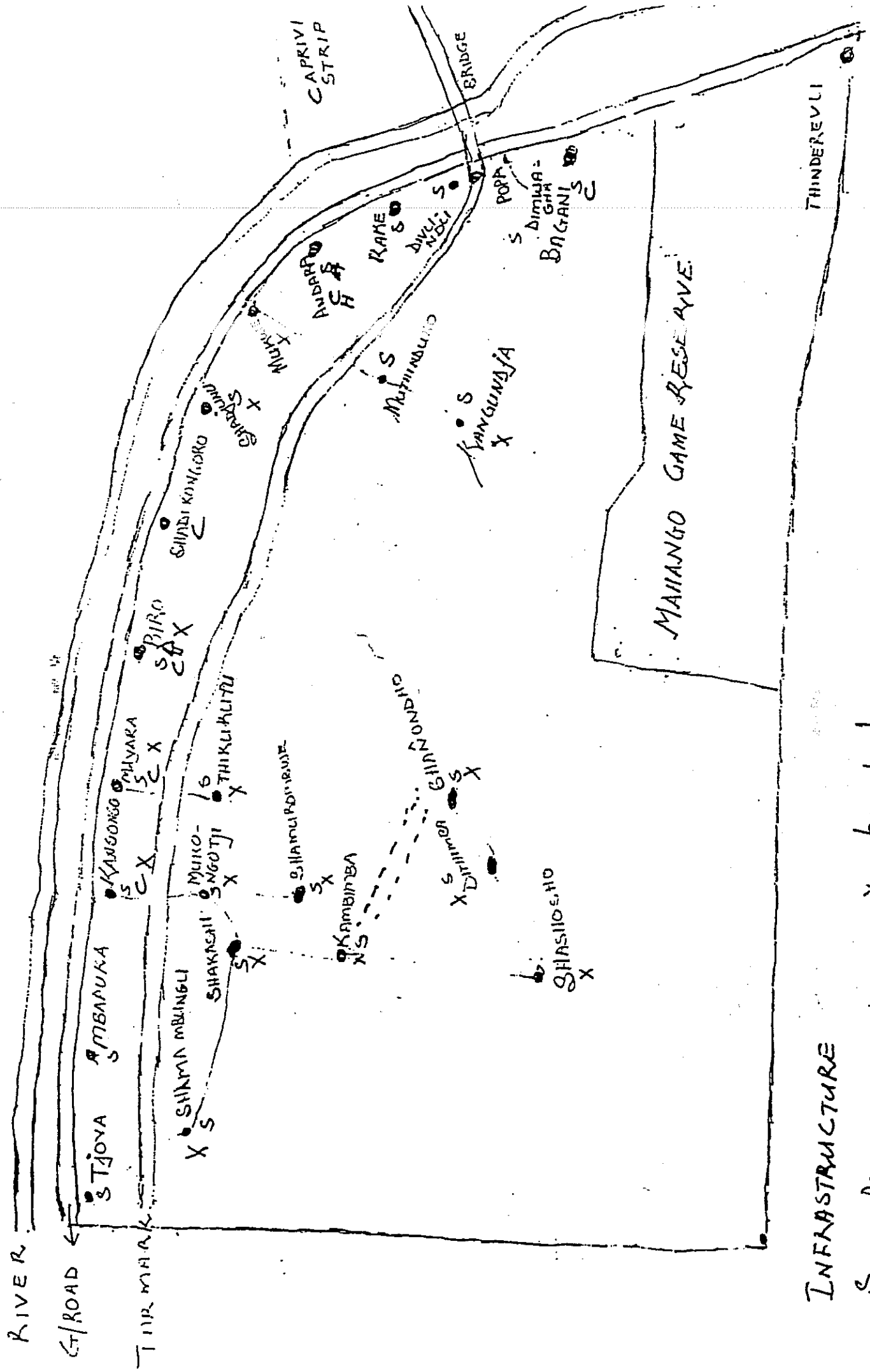
There are some small stony hills around Andara.

There is a quarry for hardcore (gravel) (Kangongo)

There is a game reserve on the Botswana/Namibia border.

## INFRASTRUCTURE

Roads: There is a tar road across the Northern border and a good gravel road alongside the river. A bridge crosses the river at Divundu. It was constructed in the 1970s. Before this a ferry was used to take vehicles across the river. There is a gravel road down to the Botswanan border.



INFRASTRUCTURE

- S - Primary schools
- A - Sec. schools
- X - borehole
- == Omuramba.



**Public Transport:** There is a daily bus service along the gravel road on the Northern border. There is an airstrip at Bagani and Shadikongoro. Hitchhiking is used at other times. The fare from Bagani to Rundu is \$25 each way. Local transport is mainly by foot, or using sledges, horses and donkeys (few). The bus leaves Bagani at 6 am and arrives at 11 am - very slow, and impossible to make the return trip in one day. This is why people are prepared to pay a higher price for a private lift.

**Water:**

15 boreholes (see also map). 3 boreholes abandoned as not functioning. Three deep wells. Canamco have constructed 4 hand pumps at Mangamba, Siwindi, Korokosha, Shangamba.

**Electricity:** Electricity at Bagani, Divundu, secondary schools, primary schools and buildings alongside the river, Shadikongoro, Andara mission.

**Markets:**

Cattle informal marketing (under trees) and through Meatco. Extension officer (Erastus) can call Meatco when there are a number of cattle to be sold. Prices range from \$300 - \$1200 (Meatco travel with a scale). This price is better than the informal market.

Millet marketing local. Large farms store millet at Shadikongoro by the NDC who provide farmer support services against the millet which is stored.

There is a vegetable growers club at Shadikongoro. Vegetables are sold locally only.

**Medical Facilities:** There is a hospital at Andara. There are clinics at Kangongo, Biro, Mayara, Shadikongoro, Shamatura, old Bagani. There are no clinics inland.

**Schools:** Secondary school, Max Macushe.

**Colleges:** None in this district.

**Supply of Agricultural Inputs:**

ADCs supply seeds and fertilizer

ELCIN (Bagani) - ox ploughs and parts mainly supplied to Barakwena and San people.

NDC - farmer support programme: tractor ploughing, seeds, agrochemicals, fertiliser.

CANAMCO - seeds, ploughs, vegetable seeds (No spares for ploughs).

**Veterinary Services:** 1 vet operating in the whole region, based at Rundu  
Traditional healers scattered throughout the area.

**LOCAL EMPLOYERS**

Government services - including Mahongo

Schools

ADCs

NDC

Clinics/Hospital

Kangongo quarry  
 Lodges - around Mahongo Game Reserve  
 VKE road construction  
 Wison Bailey Homes -Omega.

**ORGANISATIONS OPERATING IN THE AREA - Government, NGOs, farmers groups, cooperatives etc.**

ORGANISATION	ACTIVITIES	CONTACT
CANAMCO	<p>Kangongo village. Three groups. Garden group (20 members), milling group (7 members), bread making group (4). There is also a Community Development Committee.</p> <p>Seed and fertiliser supplied for farm trials. Last year there were trials at Kangongo and Karokosho with millet.</p>	Local Community facilitator - Andrew Haingura.
	<p>Millet milling machine producing 30kg per day.</p> <p>Supply materials to an existing sewing group at Divundu and Dihokohoko.</p> <p>Inland communities - water supplies only.</p> <p>Projects can only be initiated through the village foreman.</p>	
NDC	<p>Shadikongoro farm.</p> <p>Farmer support scheme</p> <p>Millet storage facilities</p> <p>Sheep</p> <p>Fruit trees</p> <p>Irrigation scheme.</p> <p>Petrol sales</p>	Tinus de Vries
Agricultural Extension	<p>ADC - Mukwe</p> <p>No on farm trials this year because of the rain. Last year had 12 trials (all women). In 1992/93 12 trials (9 women, 3 men).</p> <p>Has just started making educational radio programmes for REMU (Rural Extension Materials Unit) interviewing farmers.</p>	Erastus Mbereshu,

Bagani Research Station	This is primarily a research station but farmers are welcome to visit. Research into millet, fruit trees (citrus, mango, bananas, papaya, litchee, avocados, guavas, macadamia). Seed multiplication programme for millet.	Salamon Cooper (horticulture) Andy Stauch (crops)
ELCIN	Evangelical Lutheran Church of Namibia, based at Bagani bridge. Mainly work with Barakwenas and the San. Provide inputs: ploughs and seeds.	?
Andara Mission	clinic and school. Fruit trees and vegetables. Have never been visited by farmers, researchers or extensionists.	Sister Bernadette.
African Fellowship Church Mission	Sewing group	
African Evangelical Fellowship	Max Makushe	
Mukwe Gardens Development Club	Vegetable production based at Shadikongoro. - problem getting hold of saplings.  Other farmers vegetable growing clubs.	Max Haimbili
NNFU		Bonny Kasoma

#### POLITICAL ORGANISATION

District Chief: Erwin Munika Mbambo

Counsellor - Basilius Dyakugha

Land and Farming Committee - Chairman: John Kana Thimbunga (based at Junior Secondary school at Divundu)

The tribal offices are situated at Mukwe.

#### PAST SURVEYS

1992 Crops survey by department of research (Jack Matanyare)

Road evaluation Survey 1992

#### MAIN ENTERPRISES

Crops

Millet

Sorghum

Maize

Cowpeas

Watermelon

Pumpkins

Groundnuts

Bambara nuts - lots inland

Sweet potato (Singuru & Kavandja)

Wild Fruit: *maguni, matu, makokothi, makwewo, maroro, nompundu, nomaka, nonsimba, non sivi, nongongo, maranda.*  
Castor (traditional crop - now less used)

### New Crops

Vegetables: cabbage, potato, onion, beetroot, squash, tomatoes.

Okashana millet

### Livestock

Cattle

Goats

Pigs (black and grey)

Chickens

Ducks

### Fishing

Lots of fish and crocodiles in river tributaries and around islands.

Reed sales - especially near Mahongo

Mat making - near Biro & Shadikongora

### Beer Brewing

Mainly women.

### Blacksmithing

### Furniture

sold at Mayara village.

### Plough hire

\$40 - 50 a day for 4 - 5 hours (8am - 12)

### Labour - Weeding

8am - 1pm - \$8

Shadikongoro - \$8 per day.

Transport - water collection, public transport

### Off Farm Employment

### Investment Priorities (Erastus)

Car

Cattle

Cuca shop

School fees

## LAND TENURE ARRANGEMENTS

Two fenced farms near the Botswana border - Shashosho. (5 x 10 km, each with own borehole).  
Other small areas fenced around lodges and land allocated under the farmer support programme.  
In the past traditional leaders allocated land.

Since 1990s the lands and farming committee, chaired by the chief, allocates land. Inheritance of land by the river is neither matrilineal or patrilineal.

There is land stress in some villages near the river, but not inland.

## MECHANISATION

4 tractors in the district.

*Ndjambi* (communal working party) - used for any job, paid in beer.

## DISTRICT PROFILE - GCIRIKU

### POPULATION, HISTORY & TRENDS

Gciriku people are said to have migrated to this area from Lake Machi, in South West Tanzania. Legend tells that they found the Kavango, by following elephant's tracks in a time of drought. Population today: Gcirikus, Kachokwe, Nyembas. Inland mainly bushmen and Gcirikus.

We believe that there is less settlement inland than in other districts, and that it started later.

The main languages are Gciriku and Nyemba.

First mission opened at Nyangana in 1910. The school was built there at the same time. People started settling on this side of the river in large numbers around 1940. There were battles between the Tawana and the Gcirikus at the beginning of the century.

Population of the district approximately 30,000 (Terry 1993) with 85% settled on the riverside. 15% of households are estimated to be de jure female headed, with 23% de facto. The area of the district is approximately 10,160 square kilometres.

The old villages (existing in the 1960s) were Mabushe, Ndonga (formerly Ngumbo), Shitemo, Nyondo and Nyangana (Guma and Kangweru), Shaiya, Ndiyona, Katere, Hoha and Shauhura. Inland: Tara Tara (from 1966), Vikota, Ncogco and Kapupahedi. Nanazi and Ncame were founded in 1976.

In the 1960s there was a camp for migrant workers at Shauhura before they were taken to Shakawe to fly to South Africa.

The area between Rundjarara and Mabushe is full of Nyemba people. These people came over in the 1960s and 70s.

### NATURAL RESOURCES

#### Soils

white sandy soil with black clay in the murambas (suitable for maize, sorghum, vegetables but not millet). Clay loam along the riverside (especially at Rundjarara and Mabushe).

#### Water

Kavango river bordering North side of district. Kwito river joins the Kavango at Linus school. More omurambas in this district than in the others. Wetlands at Ndonga Linena muramba and at Katere, Makena and Mbwata.

#### Forest

riverside and muramba: acacia species

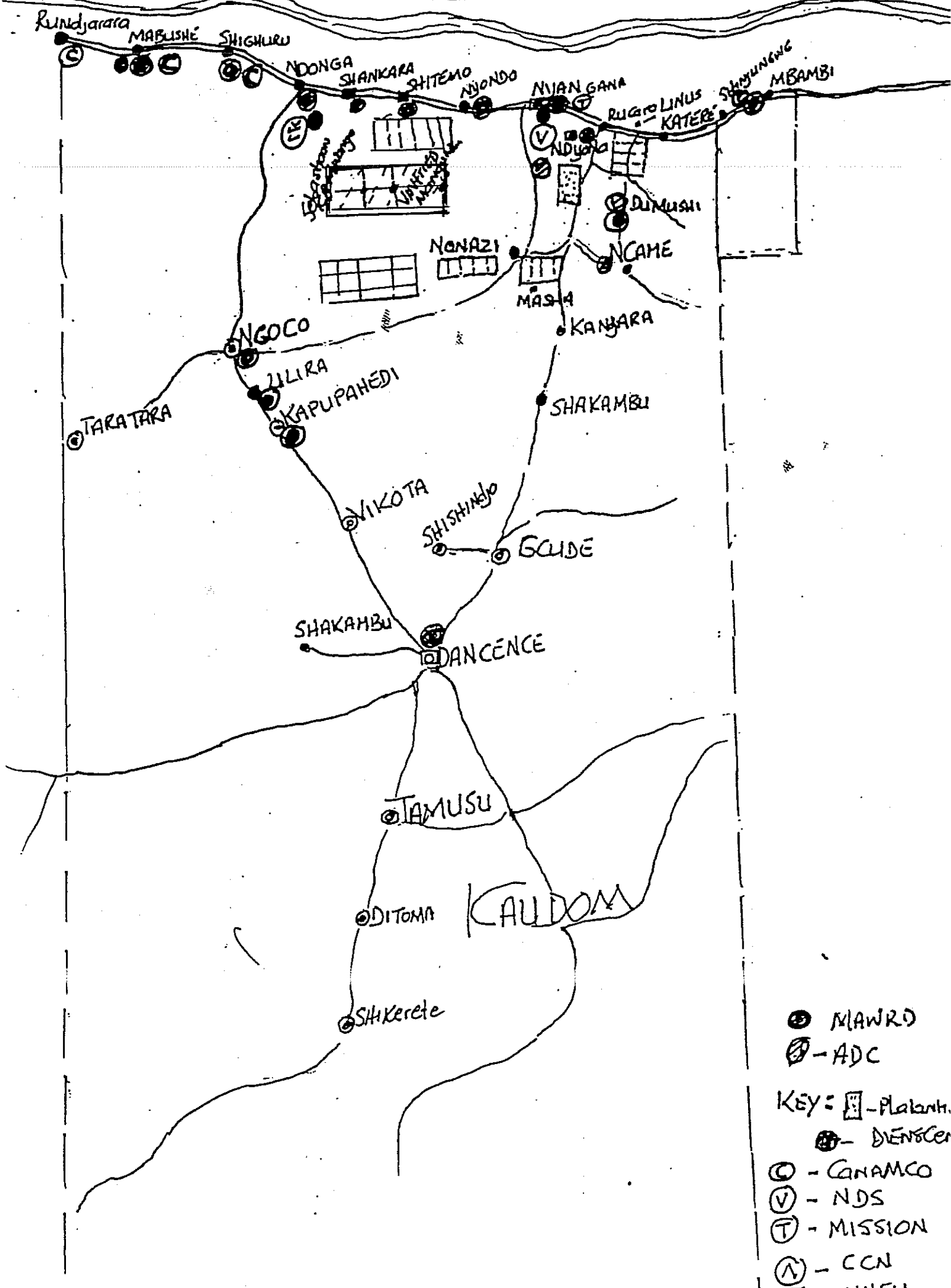
Shauhura - large areas of mangetti trees have been left uncleared.

Inland uncleared areas, species include: *usivi*, *mugoro*, *mgongo*, *mutundungu*, *mupupu*.

Shamwimbi is an area with much timber production.

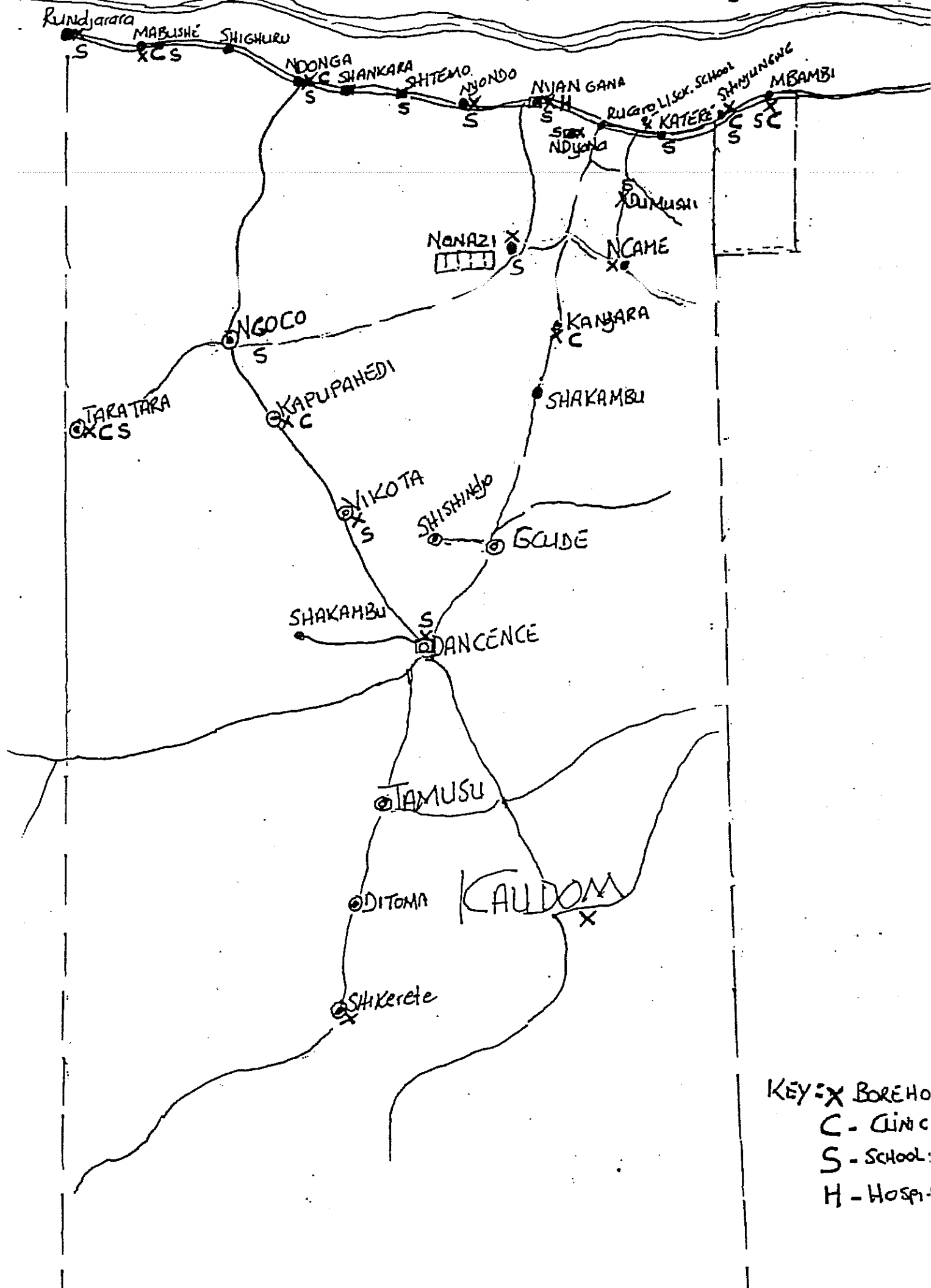
GIRIKU

ANGOLA ↑



- MAWRO
- ⊙ - ADC
- KEY: □ - PLANT
- ⊙ - DIENSCER
- ⊙ - CANAMCO
- ⊙ - NDS
- ⊙ - MISSION
- ⊙ - CCN
- ⊙ - NNEU

GICIRIKU ANGOLA ↑



KEY: X BOREHO  
 C - CLINIC  
 S - SCHOOL  
 H - HOSPI.



Concentration of palm (*mbare*) around Koro.

Hilly areas around Shauhura.

Thatching grass growing through the grasslands, and reeds in the wetlands.

Inland of the road there is much cleared land.

## INFRASTRUCTURE

**Roads:** Along the river there is a very good tar road and a good wide dirt road passing through the river communities. Inland sandy tracks, passable by 4X4 only in the rainy season.

**Public Transport:** There is a daily bus travelling between Rundu and the river communities. However other parts of the district have no public transport, but people are able to hitchhike as there are a number of private vehicles. From Ndiyona to Rundu costs \$12. Donkeys and horses, oxen and sledges are used for local travel. Lack of transport means that inland communities also have less access to other facilities: agricultural inputs, credit services, markets etc. than do the river communities. A lack of vegetables inland was also mentioned.

### Water:

53 boreholes (see also map). CANAMCO have built one borehole (fourteen in the region altogether). Six new boreholes are planned for this year.

**Electricity:** This is limited to the main communities of the riverside. Main centres, clinics, hospital, schools and some businesses.

**Markets:** Meatco: buying points at Shamangorwa, Shinyungwe, Katere, Ndonga. They send a programme to the Tribal Office and broadcast their visits through the NBC. The programme is arranged together with the KRFU District Representative.

Millet is mainly marketed within the community.

There is a millet processing unit at Rundjarara.

**Medical Facilities:** There are 8 clinics in the area. There is a hospital at Nyangana. It has 120 beds and covers medical, surgical, gynaecology and obstetrics, maternity. The hospital has an operating theatre, casualty, out patient department and one laboratory.

**Main medical problems in the area (Shakara survey):** malaria, TB, diarrhoea, malnutrition, sexually transmitted diseases, conjunctivitis eye infections, tick fever, bilharzia.

**Schools:** There are primary schools in almost every village in the area. The secondary school, Linus Shashipapo is located at Katere.

Colleges: None in this district.

**Supply of Agricultural Inputs:**

ADCs supply seeds and fertiliser (stored at Ndiyona), NDC.  
Shankara and CANAMCO also provide Okashana seed at times.  
Trees nursery: Shankara is establishing a tree nursery.  
Farm tools: blacksmiths (especially at Ncame).  
Ploughs available from Rundu only.

**Veterinary Services:** 1 vet operating in the whole region, based at Rundu  
Traditional healers scattered throughout the area

**LOCAL EMPLOYERS**

- Government services
- Schools
- ADCs
- Clinics/Hospital
- Construction work
- Domestic
- Farm labour
- NDC - Shitemo
- Shankara
- Shops

**ORGANISATIONS OPERATING IN THE AREA - Government, NGOs, farmers groups, co-operatives etc.**

ORGANISATION	ACTIVITIES	CONTACT
CANAMCO	Focus villages: Runjarara, Mabushe, Shiguru, Kayova (not yet started projects), Ndumakashe (bore hole only).  Activities:- Rundjarara: sewing group, millet processing, community development committee. Have community development centre. Some problems with the mill which is only producing 7kg per day  Mabushe: milling machine is not operational because of technical problems. Vegetable gardening has been proposed by the community.	Local Community facilitator Johnny Shivute

CANAMCO cont.	<p>Shiguru: vegetable garden started in 1992. Have a centre in this community. Kayova - planning community tourist camp. Two community members are currently receiving training (bookkeeping, experience in lodges etc.). Proposing to set up CD Committee. Loan of 15,000 will be given to set up the camp.</p> <p>Gcumacashe - the community here is keen to start a vegetable growing project.</p> <p>Another proposed activity is candle making and bread baking.</p> <p>Canamco plans to pull out in 1997 and it is hoped that the groups will be self sustaining by that time.</p>	
NDC	<p>Naiyangu Community Project - started in 1978 with a group of 8 farmers. Started by growing fruit and have now changed to vegetable production. Land is irrigated.</p> <p>Farmer Support Project - credit to few farmers at Shunyungwe and Katere.</p> <p>NDC can sometimes help farmers with ploughing service.</p> <p>NDC pays rent of 8000\$ per year to the Lands Committee.</p>	Dries Potgieter
Rossing Foundation	<p>Started working in Shankara in 1992. Mr &amp; Mrs Paxton arrive in 1993.</p> <p>Projects include:- Initial priority identification survey &amp; craft &amp; millet survey. Trees: litchees (1 variety), mango (5), pecan nut (1), macadamia (2), papaya (3), banana, avocado, lemon, Ilala palm. Trials still in progress. Have a small tree nursery and will make seedlings available when they find suitable varieties</p>	Mark & Charlie Paxton

Rossings cont	<p>Community vegetable gardening (small plots of 1 ha or less, with irrigation, ploughing services and seeds provided free) - awaiting formation of community committee. (not for mahangu production).</p> <p>Thatching Grass, Basket making, Wood carving, Community Tourism, Primary Health Care, Pre school project.</p> <p>The project is having some problems with community mobilisation.</p>	
Agricultural Extension Services	<p>No on farm trials this season due to poor rains. Last year there were 21 farmers.</p> <p>There is a demonstration plot at Ndiyona.</p> <p>General advisory services</p>	<p>ADCs - Ndiyona and Ndonga. Staff: Paulinus Muhako, Marcus Muhera.</p> <p>Principal Extension Officer: Severinus Haingura.</p>
Vegetable Producing Groups - MAWRD	<p>Dumushi - 18 farmers, supported by Ministry (started 1994)</p> <p>Also Mbwata, Ncogo, Lirira, ndonga linena, Kapupahedi. (started 1995)</p>	<p>Paulinus Muhako, Sebastian Ausiku.</p>
Methodist Church	Vegetable project in Shiguru	
Nyangana Mission	Community Based Health Care Project	Ernika Blumens Father Manfred.
Community Projects	<p>Three dryland projects at Mabushe, Ndiyona and Shamangorwa managed by Land and Farming Committee.</p> <p>Mabushe - 65 ha, 13 people. Ndiyona - 90 ha, 18 people.</p> <p>These are not intended to be permanent settlements. People apply to the committee to use this land. The Land and Farming Committee now propose to rent this area to people. Rent will be paid at a rate of 240\$ of which 120\$ will be used for maintenance and 120\$ for ploughing services. They also plan to do some work with marketing.</p>	

Institute for Management & Leadership Training	Business training	Robert Mupiri
--	-------------------	---------------

### POLITICAL ORGANISATION

Tribal Offices are located at Ndiyona

District Chief: Sebastian Kamwanga (Chiefs belong to the Hunger clan)

Land and Farming Committee - Secretary - Paulinus Muhako

Counsellor: Mr Kapilika.

### PAST SURVEYS

Rossing Foundation

Hellesman & Ooman (1993) Baseline Survey.

Yaron.

### MAIN ENTERPRISES

Crops

Millet

Sorghum

Maize

Cowpeas

Watermelon

Pumpkins

Groundnuts

Bambara nuts

Sweet potato (Singuru & Kavandja)

Wild Fruit: *maguni, matu, makokothi, makwewo, maroro, nompundu, nomaka, mawayo, nonsa, nonsimba, non sivi, nongongo, maranda.*

Castor (traditional crop - now less used)

New Crops

Vegetables: cabbage, potato, onion, beetroot, squash, tomatoes.

Sugar cane & rice have potential for this area (Paulinus)

Livestock

Cattle

Goats

Chickens

Crops are more important than livestock by the river. People who move inland do so mainly to increase livestock and millet production.

Percentage of people owning livestock:- 90% But few people own ploughs and oxen. There have problems with animals dying of lung disease in the last few years.

Farm sizes:

New farms 5 x 5 and 5 x 10 km. Average cultivated area: riverside - 5 ha, inland up to 10 ha.

Fishing

River communities only

- mainly men catching large fish. Women catch smaller fishes in nets.

Reed sales - Mbwata, Shitemo, Nyondo

Poles - Shitemo

Furniture - particularly Shamwinbi. Woodcarving carried out especially by Angolans.

Pottery - used to be produced at Nyangana, but no longer.

Beer Brewing

Mainly women.

Basket Making

Ndonga & around Shankara

Blacksmithing

especially Ncame

Plough hire

30S per day hire.

Labour - Weeding

8am - 1pm - \$5

2pm - 5pm - \$3

Transport - water collection, public transport

Off Farm Employment

Less migration than in the 1960s. As less people going to work in South African mines.

## LAND TENURE ARRANGEMENTS

Access to land controlled by the Land and Farming Committee.

Much of the land south of the road has been divided into plots, many of which have been allocated. Most of the plots still do not have boreholes so settlement is not possible yet. There are 80 farms of 5x5 km marked on the West side, and 4 x 5x10km farms. There are older fenced farms just South of the road and at Nanazi.

The Land and Farming Committee plans to introduce rent for farms larger than 5 ha.

### MECHANISATION

Estimated mechanisation status (from principal extension officer)

Draught animal power (oxen and donkeys) 95%

Hand cultivation 2%

Tractor 2%

---

Very few people own both ploughs and oxen.

Weeding carried out with hand hoes. There is no oxen weeding. Labour can be hired for sowing, weeding, harvesting and pounding. The *ndjambi* (communal work party) is now uncommon (since 1980).

## ~~DISTRICT PROFILE - SAMBYU DISTRICT~~

---

### POPULATION, HISTORY & TRENDS

According to oral tradition, the Sambyu people were originally hunter gatherers who migrated from the North East to their current location East of Rundu. This area was formerly inhabited by bushmen only.

In 1961 a study of the area (Bosch) found that 60% of the Sambyu village heads on the Namibian bank of the Okavango had been born in Angola, indicating a relatively recent establishment of many of the villages and a high rate of migration (Gibson p 101).

The population in this district today is made up of many ethnic groups: Sambyu, Mbunza, Kwangali, Mbukushu, Gciriku, Nyemba, Mbundu and Bushman people as well as a small number of Southern tribes - Damara, Herero and Namibians of German or Afrikaans origin. The majority of the population is thought to be Sambyu and Nyemba. There appears to be little conflict between the different ethnic groups and most villages are mixed.

Size of District. - 10,000 square kilometres (145 km x 69.4km)

The district encompasses Rundu and Mashare constituencies.

Population has been increasing as people have fled the war in Angola to settle on the Namibian side of the river (the chief has agreed to give land to all those fleeing Angola). The majority live on the riverside. In the past the inland areas were occupied by bushmen. However other tribes are now moving inland for livestock grazing and to open up farms. Bushman communities have been driven further inland. Many bushmen now work as farm labourers for settled farmers.

Many new villages have been founded recently.

Riverside Communities: Old villages: Kayengona, Gove, Ngone, Mashare, Vungu Vungu (formerly Mangarangandja).

Inland Communities: Old villages:- Kauti, Ncaute, Shakambu, Naingopo, Karakuuisa, Baramone.

On our district transect we found dense settlement at the riverside, a very scarcely populated forested area from 15 km inland up to Baramasone. Further inland population increased again and quite large areas had been cleared, though much had since reverted to bushy scrubland. There were a number of large, fenced farms inland.

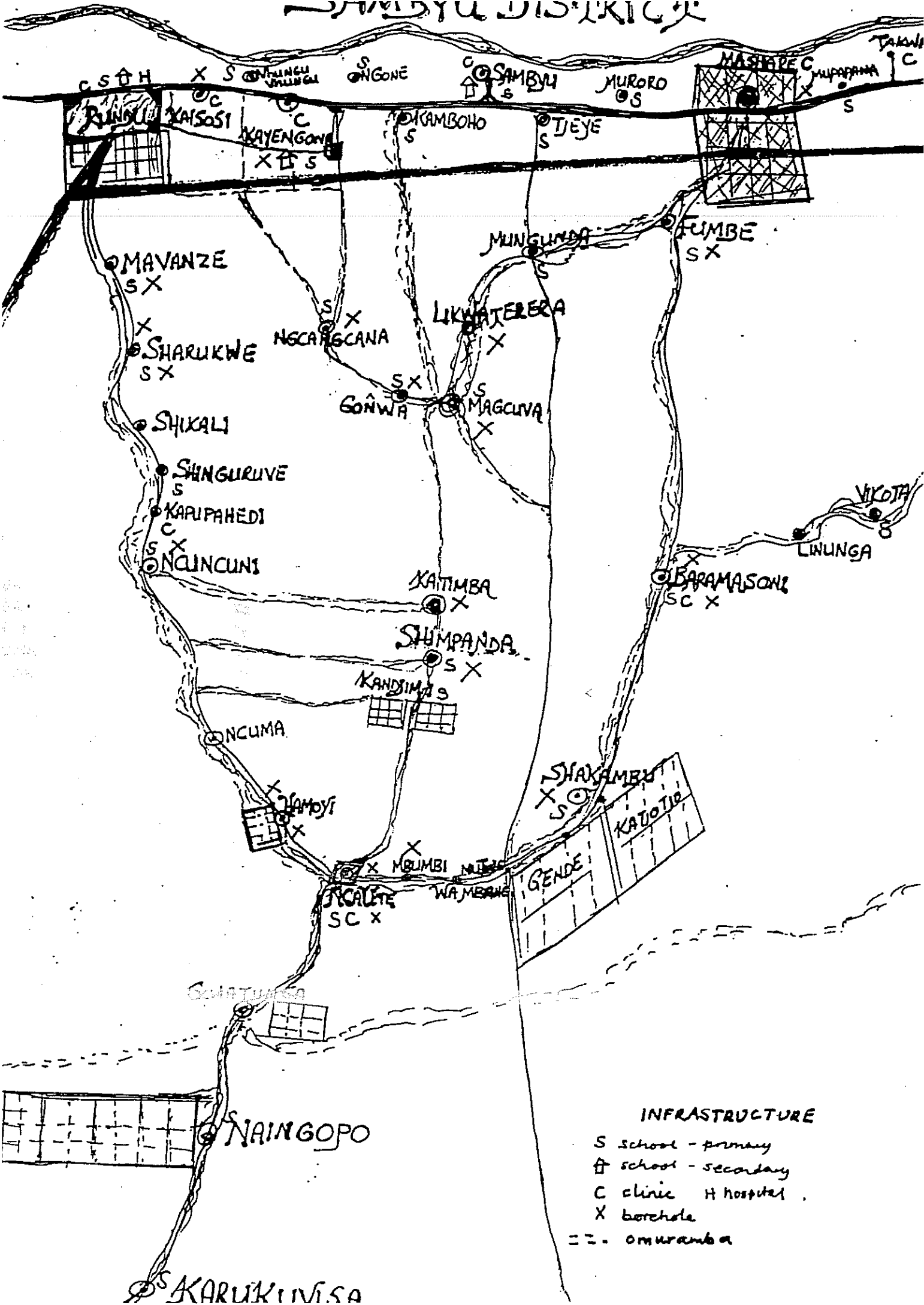
Inland from Ncaute the population becomes sparser, there are more trees and larger farms.

### NATURAL RESOURCES

The district borders the Kavango river on the North side. Inland, lack of water points is a limitation to settlement. Shallow wells can be dug in the 'omuramba' dry riverbeds which run through the inland area. 57 boreholes have been drilled through the district.



# NANYU DISTRICT



## INFRASTRUCTURE

- S school - primary
- H school - secondary
- C clinic H hospital
- X borehole
- - - omuramba



Much of the district is forested. Along the riverside a large number of trees have been lost through clearance of arable land and use for firewood and carving. Inland, trees are much more prevalent, especially where lack of water has limited settlement. Inland houses tend to be built of wooden poles, while riverside houses tend to be constructed from reeds.

Soils in the area:-

*musheke* (sandy) - areas of red and white soil

*ndombe* (loamy clay)

*erova* (clay)

Soil in the omuramba dry river beds are black and fertile. In the area between Hamui and Ncuncuni we saw good maize production as well as vegetable production around shallow wells. The two main murambas run along the West side of the district and centrally down from Fumbe to Ncaute.

There are steep, stony hills in the area between Baramasone and Shakambu.

Soils on the riverside are mainly sandy to sandy clay.

## INFRASTRUCTURE

**Roads:** Along the river there is a very good tar road and a good wide dirt road passing through the river communities. A good road (tarmac, then dirt) runs along the West side of the district from Rundu to Ncaute. The Eastern, inland communities are served by sandy track roads.

**Public Transport:** There is a daily bus travelling between Rundu and the river communities. However other parts of the district have no public transport. There are frequent pickups on the Ncaute/Rundu road and it is possible to hitchhike at the cost of \$10 (Ncaute to Rundu). The inland Eastern communities have very limited transport means. Donkeys and horses, oxen, sledges and carts (small number only) are used for local travel. There are also a number of private cars. Lack of transport means that these Eastern inland communities also have less access to other facilities: agricultural inputs, credit services, markets etc. than do other communities in Sambyu.

**Water:** as mentioned above, water is a limiting factor to settlement in the inland areas. The government has an ongoing programme to construct more boreholes in this area.

**Electricity:** This is limited to the main communities of the riverside (line constructed in 1993).

**Markets:** marketing seems to be predominantly local - 'bush market'. Meatco has a mobile buying unit. There seems to be no millet marketing facility.

**Banking and Credit Facilities:** See general information.

**Medical Facilities:** These are marked on the district map. The Catholic Mission also operates mobile clinic facilities.

Schools: There are primary schools in almost every village in the area (see district map).  
 Secondary schools are located in Rundu, Kayengona and Sambyu.

Colleges: Mashare Agricultural College, Teacher Training College, Rundu, Technical Institute, Rundu.

**Supply of Agricultural Inputs:**

ADCs supply seeds and fertilizer and small loans

Trees nursery: Rundu

Farm tools: Rundu, travelling salesmen, blacksmiths: Hamaiyi, Fumbe, Mugunda, Kaisosi, Vungu Vungu, Ndama, Kayengoma etc. - produce hoes, axes, plough frogs and shares, knives, arrows and plough repairs.

Ploughs available from - Sambyu Mission, Canamco. Some shops stock spare parts.

Canamco also supply seeds of vegetables and dryland crops.

**Veterinary Services:** See general section. There are six veterinary inspectors operating in Sambyu district.

Traditional healers scattered throughout the area - a concentration of healers at Kehumu (Rundu)

**LOCAL EMPLOYERS**

Government services

Mashare Agricultural College

Schools

ADCs

Clinics

Construction work

Domestic

Farm labour

NDC

Shops/Markets

Lodges

**ORGANISATIONS OPERATING IN THE AREA - Government, NGOs, farmers groups, cooperatives etc**

ORGANISATION	ACTIVITIES	CONTACT
CANAMCO	Focus villages: Mazwa, Vungu Vungu, Ncumushe, Mupapama, Dgonwa, Hamoyi. Activities include:	Local Community facilitator Hetty Majavero  Inland communities - Victor Katangah

Canamco cont.	vegetable gardening, tree planting and some on farm trials. Chairmen of Community Development Committees (CDCs) are:- Mazwa/Dgonwa - Joseph Hausiku Vungu Vungu - Tengauke Gregor (foreman) Mupapama - Michael Gende (foreman)	
NDC	Dairy Project - Vungu Vungu.	Rundu representative - Terence Spyran
Agrifutura	Training in vegetable and livestock production	Meinhoff Kambukwe, Rundu.
Roman Catholic Mission, Sambyu	works with women's groups producing vegetables in Gove. Mobile clinics.	Antonia Mukuve
Church linked women's groups (Catholic, ELCIN)		
NKFU (National Kavango Farmers Union)	Lishingangombe group?	Sambyu rep. Mrs Singoma, Mashare. Andreas Kwanyama
SALEM Brotherhood	Vegetable production. 31 farmers working on individual irrigated 1 ha plots.	Sebastian Hausiku
Baptist Church	Bible activities. Training in vegetable production.	
Dutch Reform Church	Youth, bible school, hostel	Takwasa Nicolaus, Dominee
Kauvi Sewing Group	women's group	Rundu.
Kudinga Cotton Group	women's group - make floor mats and decorations.	Rundu
Forestry Research Centre, Hamoyi.	Market seedlings. Tree evaluations.	
Agricultural Extension Services	On Farm Trials - millet, sorghum & fertiliser. Input supply General advisory services Loans, ploughing services, army worm control.	ADCs - Kayengona (Titus Hausiku), Kaisosi - SALEM (Sebastian Hausiku), Ncaute (Saries Simwanza), Kaisosis (Pendukeni Amunyela). Alex Endunde - Principal extension officer.
Institute for Management & Leadership Training	Business training.	Mr Mupiri, Rundu.

Katemo Agricultural Cooperative	<i>millet &amp; vegetable marketing?</i>	Mr S Maruta PO Box 456 Tel 274
Mbangura Woodcarving Cooperative		Mr I Santos PO Box 86 Tel 406
Mashare Women's group	fence making, sewing, baking, vegetables.	
Kayengona Womens group	fencing wire, vegetable production	
Mupapama groups	vegetable production. - 4 groups	
Vegetable groups	Other vegetable growers groups at Shamange and Gove	

## POLITICAL ORGANISATION

District Chief: Angeline Matumbo Ribebe: responsibilities include land allocation, land disputes, compensation etc based at Tribal Lands Office. Chair of the land committee. Chiefs in Sambyu come from the 'frog' clan.

Tribal Centre is at Kayengona

MP (Okavango Region) - Mr Gende (DTA))

2 Counsellors: Rundu Constituency (Kasote to Gove) - Mr Ambrosius Hamutenya Haingura,  
Mashare Constituency (Gove to Runjarara) - Mr Paulus Kaburu Shikongo.

## PAST SURVEYS

Vegetable survey - MAWRD/CAMAMCO

Canamco survey - Yaron.

Soil Survey 1979 Page

Census 1991

Ongoing Agricultural Census 1995 (initial results will be available from July 1995).

## MAIN ENTERPRISES

### Traditional Crops & Vegetables

	Estimated level of production (from principal extension officer)
Millet	100%
Sorghum	35% - mainly in black soil of omurambas.
Maize	100% - in small quantities for green consumption. Larger quantities grown in omurambas.
Cowpeas	Intercropping cereals and legumes is traditional. Local seed is scarce in the West of the district.
Groundnuts	60% - mainly grown in sandy soil. Have become less common in the last years, productivity has fallen.
Bambara nuts	60% - sandy soil, intercropped with cereals.
Sweet potato ( <i>Singuru &amp; Kavandja</i> )	Small amounts grown next to the house. Few people plant this due to pest problems and slow growth.

Melon	Planted in the dry season to be germinated by first rain.
Pumpkin	as for melon
Water melon	as for melon
<i>Rupotera</i> (squash)	as for melon
Wild Fruit: <i>maguni</i> , <i>matu</i> , <i>makokothi</i> , <i>makwewa</i> , <i>maroro</i> , <i>nompundu</i> , <i>nomaka</i> , <i>mawayo</i> , <i>nonsa</i> , <i>nonsimba</i> , <i>non sivi</i> , <i>nongongo</i> , <i>maranda</i> .	Mainly inland - collected throughout the year as they ripen.

### Recently Introduced

Cassava  
Cabbage  
Onion  
Tomato  
Chili  
Egg plant  
Carrot  
Spinach  
Red pepper

These new vegetables are primarily grown in the riverside communities and are more common near Rundu. NGOs have been involved in promoting these. At present new vegetables are produced mainly by gardening groups rather than individuals.

### Livestock

Cattle	70% of households. Mainly owned by household head.
Goats	as for cattle
Sheep	3% of households - seen at Hamoyi, Mupapama and Vungu Vungu
Pigs	3% - cared for by female household members.
Chickens	100%

Numbers of goats and cattle are greater inland. Estimate (from foreman of Vungu Vungu) of 15 - 20 max by river and 30 - 50 max inland. Fenced farms inland may have up to 200.

### Fishing

River communities only - men and women.

Fishing is carried out throughout the year. Some fish are sold locally.

Fish population in the Kavango river is very low due to overfishing.

### Sale of dry fish

Purchased from wholesale shops and sold locally.

### **Basket making**

Baskets are manufactured by women only. Most households make baskets for threshing and winnowing. Only 5% (estimate) sell baskets. Materials for basket making are more available inland than by the river.

### **Cuca shops**

Mostly along the roads and rivers. Some permanent and some operating on a temporary basis only. 4 - 5 per village in riverside areas.

### **General Stores**

General dealers at the main centres. Riverside stores are mainly run by Portuguese. There is also a travelling salesman operating in Baramasoni area.

### **Firewood sales - not inland East**

Old men collect wood, women and unemployed people sell wood. Approximately 10% of households sell firewood. Sales are more common by families living near the road.

### **Wood carving**

Carving is carried out by men only. Women can be involved in polishing the wood. Sales of carvings at Rundu and along the tar road.

**Boat making - river only.** Less boats being made since the war. Best trees for canoe construction are inland.

### **Plough hire**

\$50 per day (8am - 12) at Ncaute

\$30 - \$40 per day by the river.

Alex Endunde, principal extension officer, estimates that 70% of households own ploughs. Many have bought ploughs with MAWRD loans.

**Transport - water collection, public transport.** Water can be transported to cuca shops in exchange for beer. \$10 for a 200 litre drum.

### **Blacksmithing**

Men only. Very few households.

### **Off Farm Employment**

Estimated at 14% of households. Many households formerly had a member employed in the army. There are few jobs available these days. (See general section).

## **LAND TENURE ARRANGEMENTS**

Land is communally owned and allocated for arable use by the chief and headmen. In the inland areas there are a number of large fenced farms. On the riverside there are a number of fenced areas: lodges, SALEM, NDC farm, Sambyu Mission. Some farms have fenced small arable areas.



## DISTRICT PROFILE - MBUNDZA

### POPULATION, HISTORY & TRENDS

The Mbundza people, like the other main tribes of Okavango, migrated from the North East around one hundred and fifty years ago. In 1870, a visitor to the Okavango recorded that the Mbundza people were living only on the Northern (Angolan) banks of the river. Migration to the Southern banks began in the early 1900s. At this time there were a number of disputes between the Mbundza people and the original occupants of the area, the bushman people.

The Mbundza have 8 matrilineal clan (*makoro*, sing *ekoro/likoro*). The tribal groups are the same as the Kwangali, from whom the Mbundza split off.

Today the area has a mixed population consisting mainly of Mbundza, Kwangali, Kachokwe (from Angola) and bushmen. The Kachokwes are mainly in Matende, Halili and along the tar road. They are mostly involved in wood carving.

The Mbundza language has now almost died out. The main language spoken by Mbundza people is Kwangali.

The district is approximately 7600 square kilometres in size (145 x 52.5 km). It broadly covers the area of Kapako constituency under the new regional system.

### NATURAL RESOURCES

Water - river bordering the North side of the district. There are three murambas (see map).

Main soils:-

*ndombe muheke* - sandy loam

*erova* - clay - by river

fertile black soil in murambas

Tree species include *ogongo*, *usivi*, *mugoro*, *mahahe*, *maguni*, *matu*, *nonsimba*. Carving and canoes mainly from *ugua*. Forestry demo at Mbeyo (see map). Firewood is becoming scarce by the riverside.

### LAND TENURE

Approx 5000 hectares fenced. There are some new farms in the South (20 aprox) equipped with boreholes but not fenced. Boreholes were originally sunk as part of a drought relief scheme, and now farmers have received permission to settle there. There are some new villages in Myl 10 and Myl 20 where boreholes were drilled by the government. There are some farms fenced by the Government in the central West around Tsasava and Tjivi tjivi.

Around Nkutu (central North) there are many fenced crop fields especially in the muramba.

### INFRASTRUCTURE

Roads: Tar road from Rundu to Mayongora (from NE to SW) and to Nakazaza. Gravel road along the Eastern border and along the Northern border beside the river from Nakazaza to Ntara. Others are track roads.

Some large fenced farms:  
Matapi - Andrias Kandjimi  
Saiwe - Petrus Haimbili  
Ncumushi - Martin Mushongo  
Gende - Aloys Gende  
Gcana - Rebeka Kambundu  
Kaburu - Paulus Kaburu  
Mpezo - Eliakim Munango

#### FARM SIZES

Arable land between 2 and 5 ha per household. Cleared areas per household inland appear to be larger than on the riverside. Large fenced farms inland up to 2500ha.

#### MECHANISATION

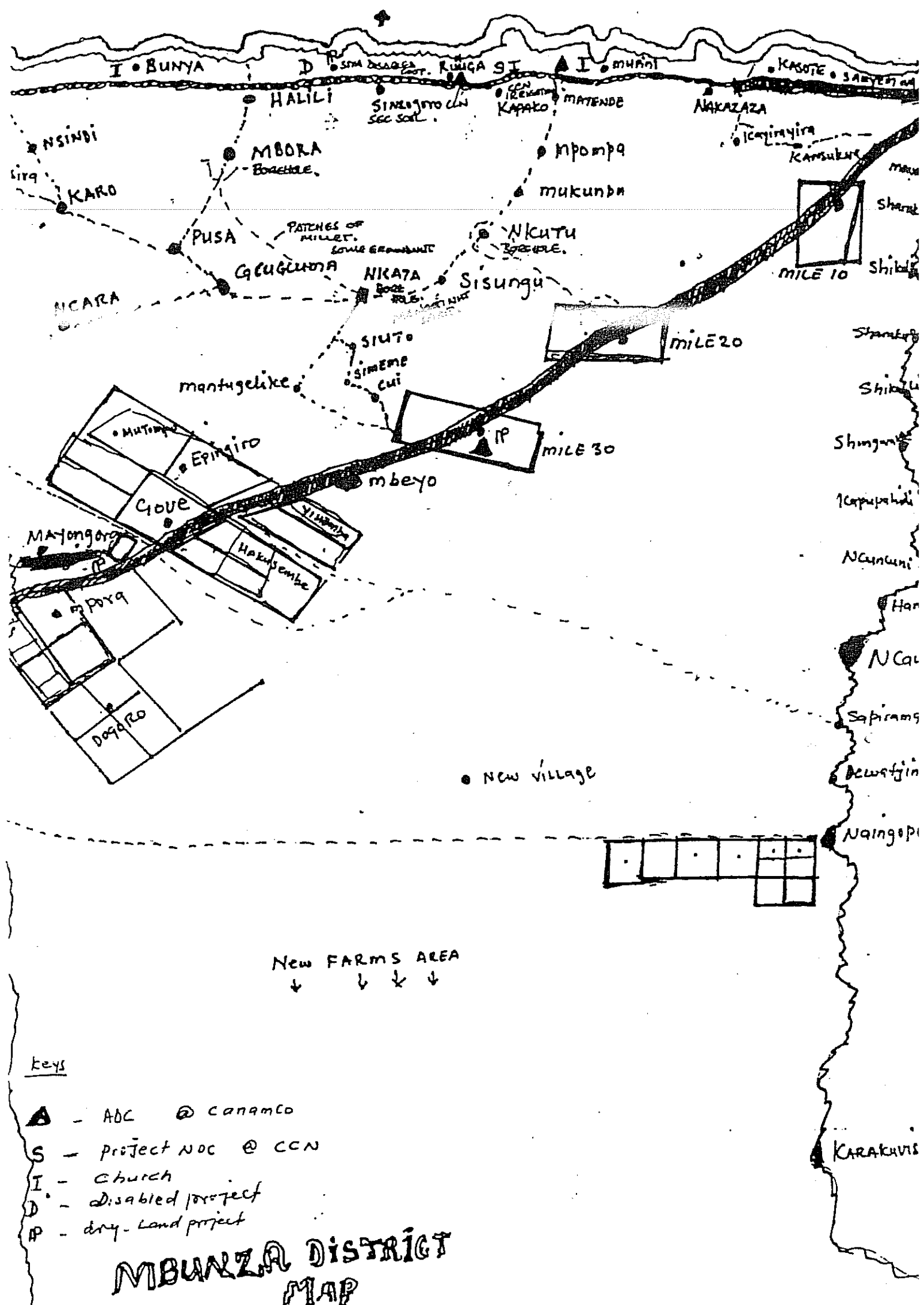
Estimated mechanisation status (from principal extension officer)

Draught animal power (oxen and donkeys)	70%
Hand cultivation	25%
Tractor	5%

No. of tractors in the district.

MAWRD	2
Mashare College	3
Private	5
Brigade	3
Sambyu Mission	2





keys

- ▲ - ABC @ canamco
- S - Project NOC @ CCN
- I - Church
- D - Disabled project
- IP - dry-land project

# MBUNZA DISTRICT MAP

**Public Transport:** Bus service along the riverside. Along the tar road hitching is quite easy. Donkeys and sledges (oxen) are used for local transport.

**Water:** Almost all communities have boreholes. The only area without boreholes is South of Myl 30 and the Tsasava farms.

**Electricity:** Electricity along the tarmac up to Myl 30 and along the river.

**Markets:** Shops for basic necessities are mainly along the riverside, few along the tarmac and in major centres. There are no marketing facilities for millet (See general information for livestock marketing).

**Banking and Credit Facilities:** See general information

**Medical Facilities:** Six clinics

**Schools:** There are primary schools in almost every village in the area (22 in total). One secondary school at Sinzoboro - 'Leevi Hakusembe'

**Colleges:** Nearest colleges at Rundu.

**Supply of Agricultural Inputs:**

ADCs supply seeds and fertilizer.

CANAMCO - ploughs & seeds

Trees nursery: Rundu

Farm tools: Rundu, travelling salesmen, blacksmiths.

**Veterinary Services:**

See general information for government veterinary information.

Traditional healers scattered throughout the area - especially at Sauyemwa, Kayira - yira and Kapako.

**Drought Relief:** CCN warehouse.

## LOCAL EMPLOYERS

Government services

Schools

ADCs

Clinics

Woodcarving

Domestic

Farm labour

NDC

Shops/Markets

Lodges

Migration is high, especially for men.

**ORGANISATIONS OPERATING IN THE AREA - Government, NGOs, farmers groups, cooperatives etc**

ORGANISATION	ACTIVITIES	CONTACT
CANAMCO	<p>Focus villages:  Sikondo - vegetable gardening (15 members)  Mupini - women's sewing group (6 members)  Myl 30 - proposal for bread making, bricks, sewing and milling project. This activity would be carried out in coordination with local extension officers.  Last year seed was provided for on farm trials at Myl 30. The trials were not successful.</p> <p>Other activities include training groups in borehole maintenance and water management.</p>	Local Community facilitator Martha Hashipara & Victor Katangah (inland)
NDC	Farmer Support Project - North West of Myl 30 & at Myl 60. Ploughing services, selling inputs, planting, applying fertiliser.	Konrad - Mr Spiro
CCN	Drought relief. Women's group Ruga.	
Disabled Project, Siya	Vegetable garden and cropped field.	Raphael Kampanza
Church linked women's groups (Catholic, ELCIN)	ELCIN, Catholic, Volle Evangelie.	
KRFU (Kavango Regional Farmers Union)	Lishingangombe group?	Andreas Kwanyama local rep?
Myl 30 Women's Group	Vegetable garden	H. Ntusi
Kapako project (CCN)	Still under construction	Frans Siviya
Catholic Mission, Bunya	Clinic, school dormitory	
ADC - Myl 30, Ruuga	<p>On Farm Trials  - this season 5 farmers (4 women, 1 man). Trials on manure use (1), millet varieties (2) and use of N &amp; P fertiliser (2).  Advice to farmers  Inputs</p>	Julius Manga Obrin Yowmbwa

## POLITICAL ORGANISATION

District Chief: Hompa Leevi Hakusembe: responsibilities include land allocation, land disputes, compensation etc based at Tribal Lands Office at Kapako. Many headmen and headwomen.

MP (Okavango Region) - Mr Gende (DTA)

Counsellor: Gabriel Kangowa (Kapoko constituency)

---

## PAST SURVEYS

Millet survey - Agricultural Research

Yaron Survey

## MAIN ENTERPRISES

Sorghum

Millet

Maize

Cowpeas

Groundnuts

Banbara nuts

Sweet potato (*Singuru & Kavandja*) - small scale only.

Melon - *nkanga, sinuti, musoko, imbutu* varieties

Squash - *rupotera*

Pumpkin

Water melon

New crops:

Vegetables (mainly riverside communities)

Okashana millet

Cattle - private farms have large numbers.

Goats

Donkeys

Horses

Pigs

Sheep - very few

Poultry

Fishing (riverside communities)

Reeds (riverside communities)

Grass

Wild Fruit: *maguni, matu, makokothi, makwewo, maroro, nompundu, nomaka, mawayo, nonsa, nonsimba, non sivi, nongongo, maranda*. (mainly inland)

Blacksmithing

Cuca shop

Wood carving - especially Kachokwe people living on main Rundu - Grootfontein road.

Firewood

Hunting

Basket making  
Boat making  
Plough hire  
Transport - water collection, public transport  
Off Farm Employment

**FARM SIZES (estimation by Mr Itepu)**

Fenced farms 5 x 5 km and 5 x 7 km. Average cropped area per household - 4 ha

**MECHANISATION (estimation by Mr Itepu)**

Estimated mechanisation status (from principal extension officer)

Draught animal power (oxen and donkeys)	70%
Hand cultivation	15%
Tractor hire	15%

**No. of tractors in the district.**

MAWRD	2
NDC	2
Private	1
Disabled Project	1
Catholic church	1 (own field only) (Bunya)



## DISTRICT PROFILE - KWANGALI

### Population, History & Trends

According to tradition, the Kwangali, Mbundza, Sambyu and Gciriku people migrated westwards together from Mashi on the Kwandu river which lies 500km east of the present Kwangali country. The groups later divided because of arguments between the chiefs. Kwangali and Mbunza chiefs still belong to the same clan of Hyena.

In 1859 a visitor to Kavango noted that Kwangali people were living on the Northern bank of the river only. They began crossing to the Southern shore because of the war between the Portuguese, Mbela and other tribes. The Kwangali people now occupy both sides of the river. The population in this area today includes:-

Kwangali - Vakwangali

Nyemba - Vanyemba

Chokwe - Kachokwe

Mbundu - Vymbundu

Owambo - in the west only near Mpungu

District area is approximately 17,915 square kilometres. This is the largest district in Okavango region.

### Natural Resources (soils, trees, minerals etc.)

Sandy soils: laterite and calcrete derived

Loams in the Omarambas, some pans with a heavy clay (good enough to make pots) clay on the riverside

Grasses: sweet veldt and sour veldt

A lot of burnt patches. Grazing and burning modified.

### Land tenure arrangements - fenced areas, control of land rights?

The land committee is headed by the chief. The chairperson is R Ngondo (Rundu) and the Vice chairperson, S. Sitekete (Nankudu)

There are more fenced farms in Kwangali than in other districts. Main fenced farms:-

Mangetti - only small areas fenced, NDC has farms in the Mangetti

Chief's farm 5 x 5km

NDC farm at Musese

Farm sizes by the river range from 2 - 10 ha, inland farm sizes range from 5 - 40 ha.

## INFRASTRUCTURE

### Roads

No tar roads in Kwangali. Most vehicles travelling West to Ovambo prefer to detour South via Grootfontein.

### Public Transport

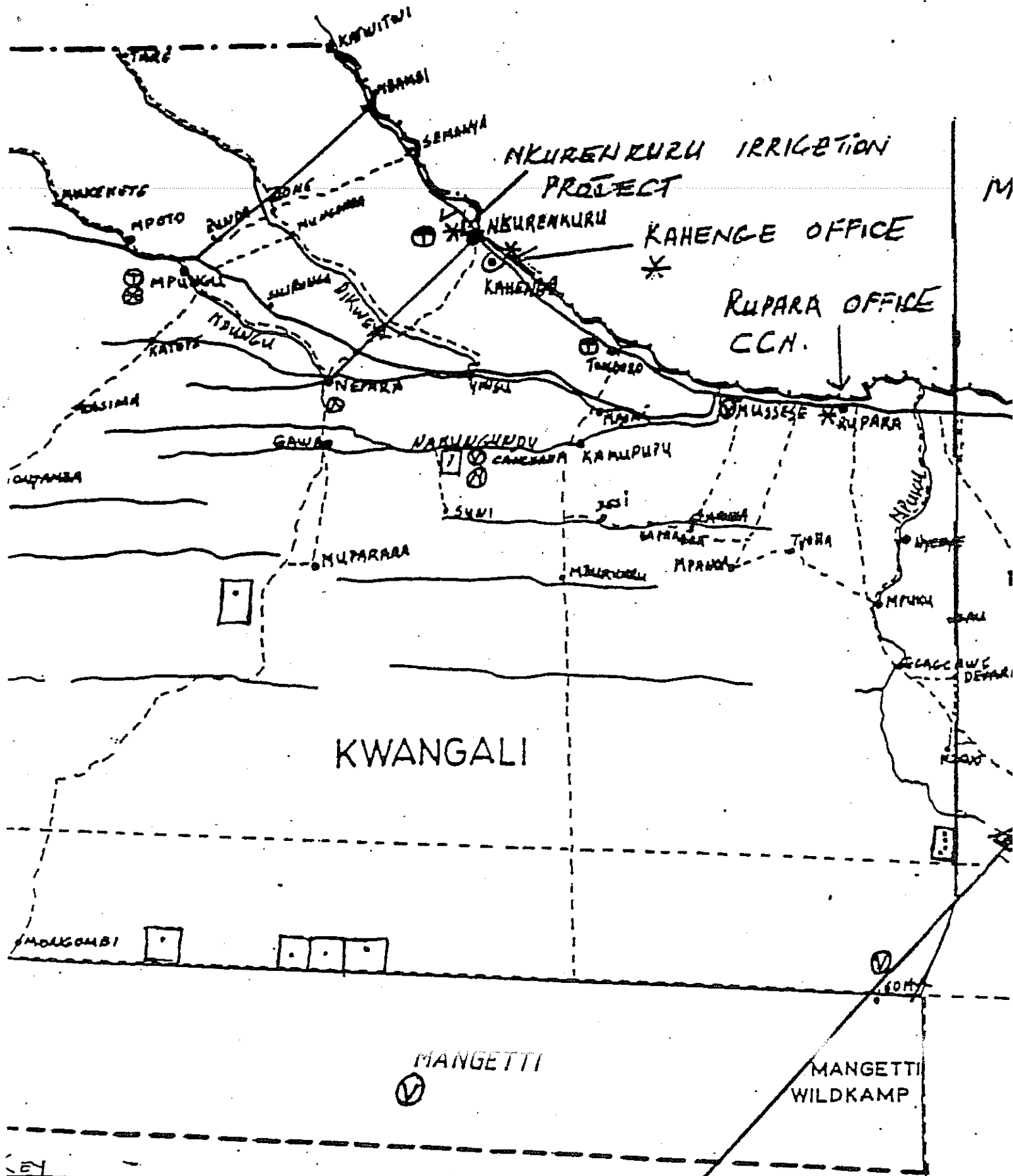
A bus runs along the riverside road daily. There is no public transport inland.

### Water

Boreholes are marked on the map.



KWANGALI DISTRICT



- KEY
- GOVT. A.D.C
  - CANALCO
  - NDC @ FS Program
  - MISSIONS
  - CCN

- ✓ - ELCIN
- ⊙ - NNFU-affiliated organisation
- - FARMS

### Electricity

Mainline from Rundu to Nkurenkuru and from Mbungu up to Nzinze Substation along the riverside. Larger institutions (schools, clinics, missions, NDC etc.) have electricity, as do a very few private households.

### Markets

Small market at Mpungu

Meatco come to the area on a monthly basis to buy livestock.

### Schools

Primary schools in almost all villages. Two secondary schools: Kanjimi and Elcin school at Nkurenkuru.

### Veterinary Services

Animal inspectors visit the area every two weeks. They have basic medicine for sale.

### LOCAL EMPLOYERS

Government

NDC

Elcin

Church organisations

Portuguese merchants

Owambo merchants

ORGANISATIONS WORKING IN THE AREA - Government, NGOs, farmers groups, co-operatives etc.

ORGANISATION	ACTIVITIES	CONTACT
ADC	On Farm Trials: Kahenge - 12 trials Rupara - 7 trials Trials include pearl millet varieties, fertiliser and draft animal traction demonstration.	MK Mashika E Kandjimi
Brick production project		S Nghidunwa
CANAMCO	Mpungu - milling and sewing project	S. Nghilundilwa
CCN	Dryland project for millet based at Wini.	Frans Shiviya
ELCIN Mission, Nkurenkuru		
Kambala Association Income Generation Project	bread baking, sewing, ploughing services	E Kansayi
Mpungu Mission		
NDC	Musese - millet processing project.	Johan Silver
NINI	Farmer Support group for crop development - subcommittee of NNFU	S Siteketa
NNFU		S Siteketa
Rupara Mission	Mission School, clinic. Horticulture.	

Tondoro Mission	Mission school, clinic, livestock: cattle, pigs and poultry. Horticulture: fruit trees and vegetables.	
TUYU	Committee for water (boreholes)	S Siteketa

### POLITICAL ORGANISATIONS

Kwangali covers both Mpungu and Kahenge constituencies. The counsellors for these areas are:

Mpungu - Johannes Hambjuka

Kahenge - Reinhold Muremi

The chief of this district is Daniel Sitemu Mipasi.

The land committee is chaired by R Ngondo.

### PAST SURVEYS

Soil Survey - FM Mushonga

Okashana Adoption Survey - Boni Sihova (MAWRD - Research)

Fishing Survey - UNAM

Crops and Farming Systems Survey - Jack Matanyare (MAWRD - Research)

Vegetable Production Survey - Dr P Lenhardt (CANAMCO)

### MAIN ENTERPRISES

Farming:-

Melon & Millet

Maize

Beans & Maize

Orange trees on field fringes

Nzinze: Sorghum

More trees in fields as we go west.

Fishing

Livestock Production - Kwangali has the largest herds in the region, and there are some commercial farms inland.

Local employment: NDC, Portuguese shops, missions etc.

Thatching reed

Baskets

Mats

Tyre repair

Bread baking

Wood carving

It is estimated that 85% of households own livestock.

### MECHANISATION

Tractor ploughing from NDC Musese

FSP also from Musese

Missions ELCIN Nkurenkuru High School

Estimated that 70% of farmers use animal power, 20% use hand cultivation and 10% use tractors.

Four-oxen ploughs used throughout the area  
Even six to sixteen for sledge

---

## APPENDIX 1 - Sources of information used to compile district profiles

### General

#### Team

Pieter Horn - Chief of Agricultural Extension, Okavango Region

District Statistics Office

Department of Rural Development (Water Supply Division).

Ola Larsen - IBIS

Boni Sihova - Station Manager, Mashare College

#### Literature:-

- |                      |      |   |
|----------------------|------|---|
| Budack KF            | 1974 | The Kavango: The Country, Its People & History.   |
| De Souza<br>Corriera | 1986 | A Reconnaissance survey of the vegetation of the Kavango  |
| Eirola et al         | 1991 | The Way of Life of the Mupapama Terrace Community<br>(FINDATT - UNTAG)  |
| Gibson               | 1981 | Peoples of the Kavango  |
| GRN                  | 1991 | National Census   |
| Terry E              | 1993 | The Rossing Foundation and Shankara Project in the Okavango<br>Region, Namibia. An Assessment of Present and Future Activities. |
| Totemeyer<br>et al   | 1994 | Namibia Regional Resources Manual   |
| Yaron et al          | 1992 | Rural Development in the Okavango Regions of Namibia  |

### Mbukushu

Extension Officer - Erastus Mbereshu, Solomon Cooper

Chief - Erwin Munika Mbambo

Canamco Field Officer - Andrew Haingura

Bagani Project - Andrew Stauch

Andara Mission - Sister Godwina

Transect drive - river area.<sup>1</sup>

Visit to ADC at Mukwe.

### Gciriku

Extension Officer - Paulinus Muhako (also secretary of Land and Farming Committee)

Rossing Foundation - Shankara Project - Mark and Charlie Paxton

Canamco Community Mobiliser - Johnny Shrivute

Headman - Lirira village

Survey: The Rossing Foundation and the Shankara Project in the Okavango Region,  
Namibia. An Assessment of Present and Future Activities (November 1993)

Transect drive - river area and inland from Ndonga to Lirira

Visit to ADC at Njyona

---

<sup>1</sup>We were unable to consult Mr Severinus Haingura, Principal Extension Officer for this district as he was unfortunately unwell.

### Sambyu

Extension staff:- Alex Endunde (Principal extension officer), Titus Hausiku (Kayengona ADC) , Sarries Simwanza (Ncaute ADC), Sebastian Hausiku (Kaisosi ADC)

Foreman of Vungu Vunga area: Gregor Tengauke

Mrs Singona - representative of NKFU

Hetty Majavero - CANAMCO

Sambyu Mission

School teacher - Baramasoni

Local Farmers (Baramasoni and Ncaute)

The Chief of the District, Angeline Matumbo, was unwell when we visited the tribal headquarters so we were unable to consult her. However we obtained some information on legal matters from her personal assistant.

Transect drive - river and inland Mashare to Ncaute via Fumbe and returning via Homoyi.  
Visit to ADCs and on farm trials at Kayengona and Ncaute.

### Mbunza

Principal Extension Officer - Frans Itepu

Extension Officer - Julius Manga

Local Farmer - Nkutu

On Farm Research Farmer - Mile 30

Canamco Field Coordinator - Martha Hashipara

We tried to consult the chief but he was not present on the day of our visit.

Transect drive - Rundu to Myl 30 and Rundu - Kapako - Myl 30 through inland areas.

Visit to ADC at Myl 30.

### Kwangali

Reino Aisindi - Principal Extension Officer, Kwangali.

Manfred Mashika Kafuro - AEO

Antonius Hamunyera - AEO

Chief of Kwangali. Sientu Mipasi

Elina Kandjimi. AEO Rupara

We were unfortunately unable to speak to the CANAMCO facilitator or to visit the NDC millet processing project at Musese.

Transect drive - river area and inland through Mpungu and Napara

Visit to ADC at Nkurenkuru and Rupara and to MAWRD Farmers Meeting at Kahenge.

### Further Research Needed

Consult aerial photography records to assess land use change in the region