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

CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONTENTS</th>
<th>Page No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Introduction</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methodology</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Information</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mbukushu</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gciriuku</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sambyu</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mbuunza</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kwangali</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appendix 1 - Sources of Information</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Maps

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Maps</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fig 1 Okavango region</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fig 2 Mbukushu</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fig 3 Gciriuku</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fig 4 Sambyu</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fig 5 Mbuunza</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fig 6 Kwangali</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 main Kavango groups are divided into matrilineal clans (makoro, sing. shara) 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 'hompas' 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, Mbuya, Sambyu, Geiriku 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 (Kwagali district), Kapako (Mbuya district), Rundu (town area), Massai (Sambyu district) and Ndyona (Geiriku district). Mbukushu district is located in Caprivi region under this new classification.

**NATURAL RESOURCES**

**Rainfall**

The average rainfall in the region in 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 22.5°C.

**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 umurambas

*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 grenosols. 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 umurambas."

**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 Geiriku. There are many islands in the Mbukushu sector of the river, and there is a large area of wetlands in Geiriku. Mbuya, 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.

Sabiyu 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 Toremen. 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. There 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 Mbuya and Kwangali districts. The carvers are mainly Nyemba and Kachokwe people, of Angolan origin.

Game parks are found in Mbuksushu (Mahongo), Gwiriku (Kaudom) and Kwangali (small breeding farm). Lodges are found in Mbuksushu 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 aprox
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 mahuya 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.
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
**ORGANISATIONS OPERATING IN THE AREA** - Government, NGOs, farmers groups, cooperatives etc.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ORGANISATION</th>
<th>ACTIVITIES</th>
<th>CONTACT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CANAMCO</td>
<td>Kangongo village. Three groups. Garden group (20 members), milling group (7 members), bread making group (4). There is also a Community Development Committee. Seed and fertiliser supplied for farm trials. Last year there were trials at Kangongo and Karokosho with millet.</td>
<td>Local Community facilitator - Andrew Haingura.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Millet milling machine producing 30kg per day.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Supply materials to an existing sewing group at Divundu and Dihokohoko. Inland communities - water supplies only. Projects can only be initiated through the village foreman.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural Extension</td>
<td>ADC - Mukwe. 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). Has just started making educational radio programmes for REMU (Rural Extension Materials Unit) interviewing farmers.</td>
<td>Erastus Mbereshu,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organisation</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Contact Person(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bagani Research Station</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td>Salomon Cooper (horticulture)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Andy Stauch (crops)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ELCIN</td>
<td>Evangelical Lutheran Church of Namibia, based at Bagani bridge. Mainly work with Barakwenas and the San. Provide inputs: ploughs and seeds.</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andara Mission</td>
<td>clinic and school. Fruit trees and vegetables. Have never been visited by farmers, researchers or extensionists.</td>
<td>Sister Bernadette.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African Fellowship Church Mission</td>
<td>Sewing group</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African Evangelical Fellowship</td>
<td>Max Makushe</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mukwe Gardens Development Club</td>
<td>Vegetable production based at Shadikongoro. - problem getting hold of saplings.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other farmers vegetable growing clubs.</td>
<td>Max Hambili</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NNFU</td>
<td></td>
<td>Bonny Kasoma</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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
- Bambora nuts - lots inland
- Sweet potato (Singuru & Kavandja)
Wild Fruit: maguni, matu, makokothi, makwewo, maroro, nompundu, nomaka, mawoyo, ramph, 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
Geiriku 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: Geiriku, Kachokwe, Nyembas. Inland mainly bushmen and Geiriku.

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

The main languages are Geiriku 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 Geiriku 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.
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 Ndyona 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 Ndonya), NDC.
Shankara and CANAMCO also provide Okashana seed at times.
Trees nursery: Shankara is establishing a tree nursery.
Farm tools: blacksmiths (especially at Ncarne).
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ORGANISATION</th>
<th>ACTIVITIES</th>
<th>CONTACT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CANAMCO</td>
<td>Focus villages: Runjarara, Mabushe, Shiguru, Kayova (not yet started projects), Ndumakashe (bore hole only).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>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</td>
<td>Local Community facilitator Johnny Shivute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mabushe: milling machine is not operational because of technical problems. Vegetable gardening has been proposed by the community.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| CANAMCO cont. | 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.  
Geumacashe - the community here is keen to start a vegetable growing project.  
Another proposed activity is candle making and bread baking.  
Canamco plans to pull out in 1997 and it is hoped that the groups will be self sustaining by that time. |
| NDC | 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.  
Farmer Support Project - credit to few farmers at Shunyungwe and Katere.  
NDC can sometimes help farmers with ploughing service.  
NDC pays rent of 8000$ per year to the Lands Committee. |
Projects include:-  
Initial priority identification survey & craft & millet survey.  
Trees: litchies (1 variety), mango (5), pecan nut (1), macadamia (2), papaya (3), banana, avocado, lemon, Illala palm. Trials still in progress. Have a small tree nursery and will make seedlings available when they find suitable varieties |
<p>| | | Dries Potgieter |
| | | Mark &amp; Charlie Paxton |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rossings cont</td>
<td>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). Thatching Grass, Basket making, Wood carving, Community Tourism, Primary Health Care, Pre school project. The project is having some problems with community mobilisation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural Extension Services</td>
<td>No on farm trials this season due to poor rains. Last year there were 21 farmers. There is a demonstration plot at Ndiyona. General advisory services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADCs - Ndiyona and Ndonga</td>
<td>Staff: Paulinus Muhako, Marcus Muhera. Principal Extension Officer: Severinus Haingura.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vegetable Producing Groups - MAWRD</td>
<td>Dumushi - 18 farmers, supported by Ministry (started 1994) Also Mbwata, Ncogo, Lirira, ndonga linena, Kapupahedi. (started 1995)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paulinus Muhako, Sebastion Ausiku</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methodist Church</td>
<td>Vegetable project in Shiguru</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nyangana Mission</td>
<td>Community Based Health Care Project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ernika Blumens</td>
<td>Father Manfred.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Projects</td>
<td>Three dryland projects at Mabushe, Ndjiona and Shamangorwa managed by Land and Farming Committee. Mabushe - 65 ha, 13 people. Ndjiona - 90 ha, 18 people. 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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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
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, nqotsimba, non sivi, nongongo, maranda.
Caster (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
30 $ 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 njambi (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, Mbenza, Kwangali, Mbulushu, Gciriku, Nyemba, Mbulu and Bushman people as well as a small number of Southern tribes - Damara, Herero and Nambian 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, Karakuuuisa, 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 KVango 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.

22.
SAMBYU DISTRICT

Projects/Organisations:
- CA: Canemco
- X: Women's group
- ADC: Agricultural Development Centre
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 be constructed from reeds.

Soils in the area:
* musheke* (sandy) - areas of red and white soil
* ndomele* (loamy clay)
* eroa* (clay)

Soil in the omuramba dry river beds are black and fertile. In the area between Hamui and Neuncunci 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 Neaute.

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 Neaute. 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 Neaute/Rundu road and it is possible to hitchhike at the cost of $10 (Neaute 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, aces, plough frogs and shares, knifes, 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ORGANISATION</th>
<th>ACTIVITIES</th>
<th>CONTACT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CANAMCO</td>
<td>Focus villages: Mazwa, Vungu Vungu, Ncumushe, Mupapama, Dgonwa, Hamoyi. Activities include:</td>
<td>Local Community facilitator Hetty Majavero Inland communities - Victor Katangah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Canamco cont.</strong></td>
<td>vegetable gardening, tree planting and some on farm trials. Chairmen of Community Development Committees (CDCs) are:- Mazwa/Dgonwa - Joseph Hausiku Vungu Vungu - Tengateke Gregor (foreman) Mupapama - Michael Gende (foreman)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NDC</strong></td>
<td>Dairy Project - Vungu Vungu.</td>
<td>Rundu representative - Terence Spyran</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Agrifutura</strong></td>
<td>Training in vegetable and livestock production</td>
<td>Meinhoff Kambukwe, Rundu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Roman Catholic Mission, Sambyu</strong></td>
<td>works with women's groups producing vegetables in Gove. Mobile clinics.</td>
<td>Antonia Mukuve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Church linked women's groups (Catholic, ELCIN)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NKFU (National Kavango Farmers Union)</strong></td>
<td>Lishingangombe group?</td>
<td>Sambyu rep. Mrs Singoma, Mashare. Andreas Kwanyama</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SALEM Brotherhood</strong></td>
<td>Vegetable production. 31 farmers working on individual irrigated 1 ha plots.</td>
<td>Sebastian Hausiku</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Baptist Church</strong></td>
<td>Bible activities. Training in vegetable production.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dutch Reform Church</strong></td>
<td>Youth, bible school, hostel</td>
<td>Takwasa Nicolas, Dominee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Kauvi Sewing Group</strong></td>
<td>women's group</td>
<td>Rundu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Kudinga Cotton Group</strong></td>
<td>women's group - make floor mats and decorations.</td>
<td>Rundu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Forestry Research Centre, Hamoiyi.</strong></td>
<td>Market seedlings. Tree evaluations.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Agricultural Extension Services</strong></td>
<td>On Farm Trials - millet, sorghum &amp; fertiliser. Input supply General advisory services Loans, ploughing services, army worm control.</td>
<td>ADCs - Kayengona (Titus Hausiku), Kaisosi - SALEM (Sebastian Hausiku), Ncaute (Saries Simwanza), Kaisosis (Pendukeni Amunyela). Alex Endunde - Principal extension officer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Institute for Management &amp; Leadership Training</strong></td>
<td>Business training.</td>
<td>Mr Mupiri, Rundu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Katemo Agricultural Cooperative | millet & vegetable marketing? | 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 Women's group | fencing wire, vegetable production |  
Mupapama groups | vegetable production - 4 groups |  
Vegetable groups | Other vegetable growers groups at Shambungs 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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>Estimated level of production (from principal extension officer)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Millet</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sorghum</td>
<td>35% - mainly in black soil of omurambas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maize</td>
<td>100% - in small quantities for green consumption. Larger quantities grown in omurambas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cowpeas</td>
<td>Intercropping cereals and legumes is traditional. Local seed is scarce in the West of the district.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groundnuts</td>
<td>60% - mainly grown in sandy soil. Have become less common in the last years, productivity has fallen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bambara nuts</td>
<td>60% - sandy soil, intercropped with cereals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweet potato (Singuru &amp; Kavandjo)</td>
<td>Small amounts grown next to the house. Few people plant this due to pest problems and slow growth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plant</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melon</td>
<td>Planted in the dry season to be germinated by first rain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pumpkin</td>
<td>as for melon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water melon</td>
<td>as for melon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rupotera (squash)</td>
<td>as for melon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild Fruit: maguni, matu, makokothi, makwero, maroro, nompundu, nomaka, mawoyo, nonsa, nonsimba, non sivi, nongongo, maranda.</td>
<td>Mainly inland - collected throughout the year as they ripen.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Animal</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cattle</td>
<td>70% of households. Mainly owned by household head.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goats</td>
<td>as for cattle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheep</td>
<td>3% of households - seen at Hamoyi, Mupapama and Vungu Vungu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pigs</td>
<td>3% - cared for by female household members.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chickens</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 Portugease. There is also a travelling salesman operating in Baramasoti 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, Sanbyu 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, Hailili 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 Tjiivi tjiivi.

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 2500 ha.

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
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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ORGANISATION</th>
<th>ACTIVITIES</th>
<th>CONTACT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CANAMCO</td>
<td>Focus villages: Sikondo - vegetable gardening (15 members)</td>
<td>Local Community facilitator Martha Hashipara &amp; Victor Katangah (inland)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mupini - women's sewing group (6 members)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>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. Other activities include training groups in borehole maintenance and water management.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NDC</td>
<td>Farmer Support Project - North West of Myl 30 &amp; at Myl 60. Ploughing services, selling inputs, planting, applying fertiliser.</td>
<td>Konrad - Mr Spiro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCN</td>
<td>Drought relief. Women's group Ruga.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disabled Project, Siya</td>
<td>Vegetable garden and cropped field.</td>
<td>Raphael Kampanza</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Church linked women's groups (Catholic, ELCIN)</td>
<td>ELCIN, Catholic, Volle Evangelie.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KRFU (Kavango Regional Farmers Union)</td>
<td>Lishingangombe group?</td>
<td>Andreas Kwanyama local rep?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myl 30 Women's Group</td>
<td>Vegetable garden</td>
<td>H. Nusi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kapako project (CCN)</td>
<td>Still under construction</td>
<td>Frans Siviya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catholic Mission, Bunya</td>
<td>Clinic, school dormitory</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADC - Myl 30, Ruuga</td>
<td>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</td>
<td>Julius Manga Obrin Yowumbwa</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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, makwemo, 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 calcrite 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 Ovamboland 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.
Electricity
Mainline from Rundu to Nkurenkuru and from Mpungu 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: Kajimi and Lekie 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ORGANISATION</th>
<th>ACTIVITIES</th>
<th>CONTACT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ADC</td>
<td>On Farm Trials: Kahenge - 12 trials Rupara - 7 trials Trials include pearl millet varieties, fertiliser and draft animal traction demonstration.</td>
<td>MK Mashika E Kandjimi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brick production project</td>
<td>Mpungu - milling and sewing project</td>
<td>S. Nghilundlila</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCN</td>
<td>Dryland project for millet based at Wini.</td>
<td>Frans Shiviya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ELCIN Mission, Nkurenkuru</td>
<td>bread baking, sewing, ploughing services</td>
<td>E Kansayi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mupungu Mission</td>
<td>Muesse - millet processing project.</td>
<td>Johan Silver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NIN</td>
<td>Farmer Support group for crop development - subcommittee of NNFU</td>
<td>S Siteketa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NNFU</td>
<td>Mission School, clinic. Horticulture.</td>
<td>S Siteketa</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

38
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>TUYU</strong></td>
<td>Committee for water (boreholes)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**POLITICAL ORGANISATIONS**
Kwangali covers both Mpungu and Kahenge constituencies. The councillors for these areas are:
Mpungu - Johannes Hambjuka
Kahenge - Reinhold Muremi

The chief of this district is Daniel Sitetu Mpasi.
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:
De Souza 1986 A Reconnaissance survey of the vegetation of the Kavango
Corriera
Eirola et al 1991 The Way of Life of the Mupapama Terrace Community
(FINDATT - UNTAG)
Gibson 1981 Peoples of the Kavango
GRN 1991 National Census
Terry E 1993 The Rossing Foundation and Shankara Project in the Okavango
Region, Namibia. An Assessment of Present and Future Activities.
Totemeyer et al
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.¹
Visit to ADC at Mukwe.

Geiriku
Extension Officer - Paulinus Muhako (also secretary of Land and Farming Committee)
Rossing Foundation - Shankara Project - Mark and Charlie Paxton
Canamco Community Mobiliser - Johnny Shivute
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 Njiyona

¹We 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, Angelina Matumba, 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. Sitentu Mpasí
Elisa Kandjimi. AEO Rupara
We were unfortunately unable to speak to the CANAMCO facilitator or to visit the NDC millet processing project at Musesee.
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