



Mponda Seniority

Livelihood & Assets Survey 2021

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BY LIFE CONNECTED

GREEN SAFARIS
conservation foundation





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Summary

- Community prioritizes support in Education, Water and Health care
- Villages like Shamabobo and Mwambanabantu do not have adequate sources of water. In other villages sources of water are not distributed evenly like Shompa
- Average household size of Mponda seniority is 6.9 people
- Only 9% finished secondary school
- 18 different tribes can be found in the community
- All households are heavily dependent on subsistence farming
- 75% of people are younger than 40 years old
- Majority of houses are built traditionally with grass roofs and clay unburned bricks
- Biggest challenge is lack of capital for business development
- Wood is the main source of fuel
- Waste pits are the most common source of handling household waste, proving this as a high risk
- Majority of farmers use chemicals for land cultivation
- Mode of transport is mostly bicycle, which cannot do much to support farming
- Household income for the majority of the families is on average only 5 kwacha per person per day.
- Household income is mostly spent on domestic consumption, very few households manage to save and if they do it is often used up for emergencies
- Lack of opportunities to learn new skills, continue higher education or increase income

- The majority of respondents have to walk an hour or more to reach the nearest clinic or primary school. Hospital and secondary schools are unreachable without transport.
- A quarter of the people need to walk half an hour or longer for clean drinking water.
- In the majority of the households do not have access to a sufficient quantity of food
- Households are aware of climate change
- Human-wildlife conflict is very common especially in the outskirts of the seniority like Shamabobo, Mukokomena, Mwambanabantu and Shompa



1. Introduction

This booklet is created by NGO By Life Connected and Green Safaris Conservation Foundation. It shows an overview of the data collected during a livelihood baseline questionnaire done in the Seniority Mponda in Chiefdom Mulendema, placed in Mumbwa District Central Province.

With the gracious help of senior headman Mponda, and fellow members of Mponda community, the data was collected over a period of several months started in November 2021.

The goal of this survey was to establish the current situation in this seniority regarding several essential subjects, like health, education, water, livelihoods and more. This data can be used to make informed decisions on what kind of community development projects need to be implemented within the Asset Based Community Development approach.

In the coming years the same baseline survey will be executed annually to be able to prove what the impact of the joint projects will be on Mponda community.

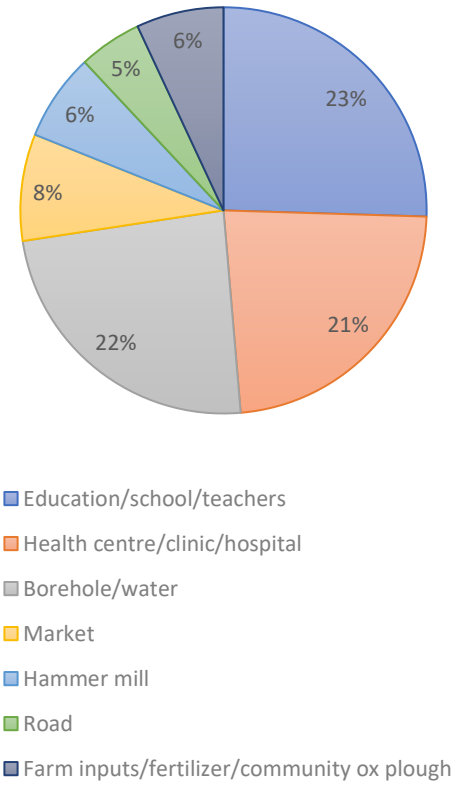
We would like to also take this opportunity to thank Chief Mulendema and Senior Headman Mponda for their collaboration and the warm welcome of us personally and our NGOs in their area. Thank you.


SENIOR HEADMAN MPONDA'S
CATCHMENT AREA
SHAMABOLO
SHIVENGE
MULOKWEZHA
MUYAMBA
CHISANI
MPONDA
LUKOSHI
SHOMPA
KEY:
BRIDGES
ROAD
TAR ROAD
STREAMS

2. Support

What are according to you the top four most urgent needs that Mponda community in collaboration with By Life Connected and Green Safaris Conservation Foundation need to address?

The following subjects were mentioned the most: Education (23%), water (22%) and health care (21%). See pie chart.



Other subjects that were mentioned often were: Market (8%), hammer mill (6%), farm inputs (6%) and roads (5%).

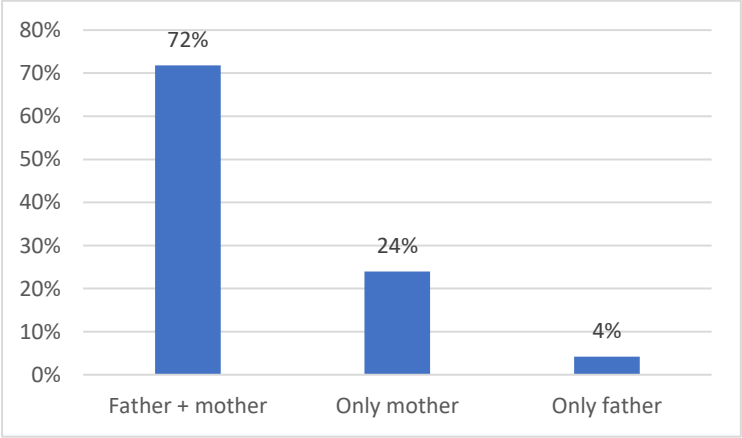
The following subjects were mentioned by less than 2% of the people: police station, dip tank, bridge, dam, NGO, transport possibilities, resource centre, skills training, industrial job creation and fish pond.

3. Demographics

The Mponda Seniority covers an area of 40 square km with an estimated 350 family households. The average current household size is 6.9, meaning there are about 2415 community members under Mponda Seniority.

Head of the household

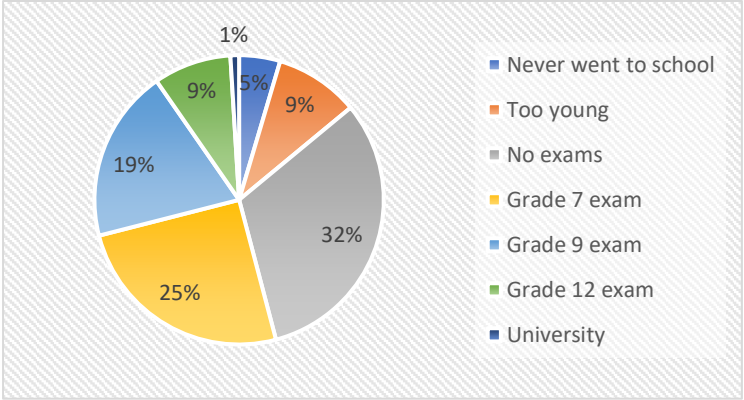
Noticeable is that almost a quarter of the households (24%) only has a mother to take care of the family, no father. 72% still has both father and mother, and 4% only has a father as the head of the household.



Education

Of all the respondents, 5% never went to school and 32% never reached their exams. Of the 5% that never went to school, the majority were women.

25% of the respondents passed their 7th grade exams and 19% passed their 9th grade exams, but then did not continue. Overall, only 9% finished school until 12th grade exams, with just 1% going to university (see pie chart).



Tribes

In Mponda seniority 18 different tribes are represented. Kaonde (41%), Lozi (14%), Ila (9%), and Tonga (8%) are the most common. The other tribes present are: Bemba, Chewa, Goba, Lenje, Luchazi, Lunda, Luvale, Mbunda, Ndebele, Nkoya, Ngoni, Nsenga, Sala and Shona.

Occupation

The majority of the people in Mponda seniority consider themselves a farmer (95%), and do not have another occupation. Only 2% have another profession like marketeer,

builder, teacher, charcoal seller and safari lodge employee. 3% of the people state themselves as unemployed.

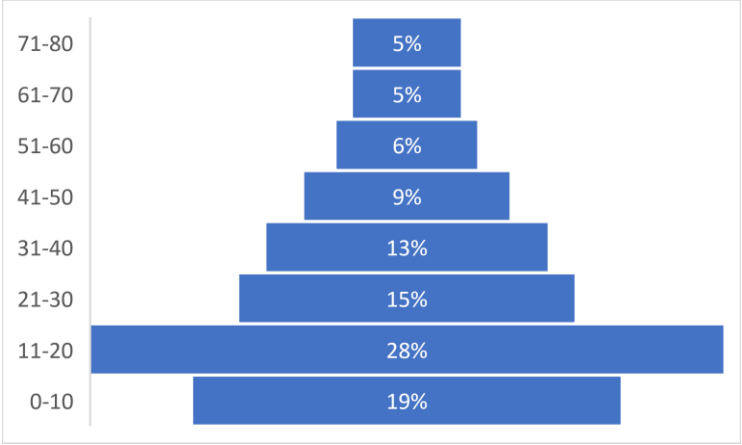
NOTE: Even though many of the respondents are still students, many already identify as farmers when asked what their occupation is.

Age

75% of the people in Mponda seniority are younger than 40 years old. The oldest recorded respondents were from 1940, so only 81 years old. No older people were recorded.

The below shown population pyramid, is typically shaped for developing countries with a relatively small group of elderly, and a large amount of young people.

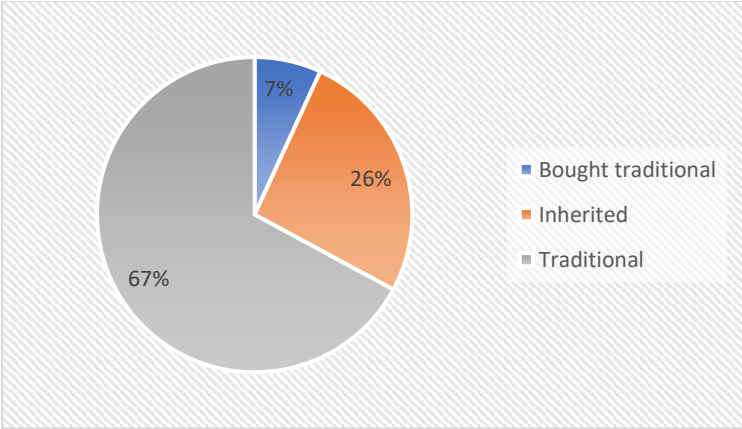
What does seem a bit surprising is that the lowest age group, from 0-10 years old, has a much lower percentage than the age group above it.



4. Physical Capital

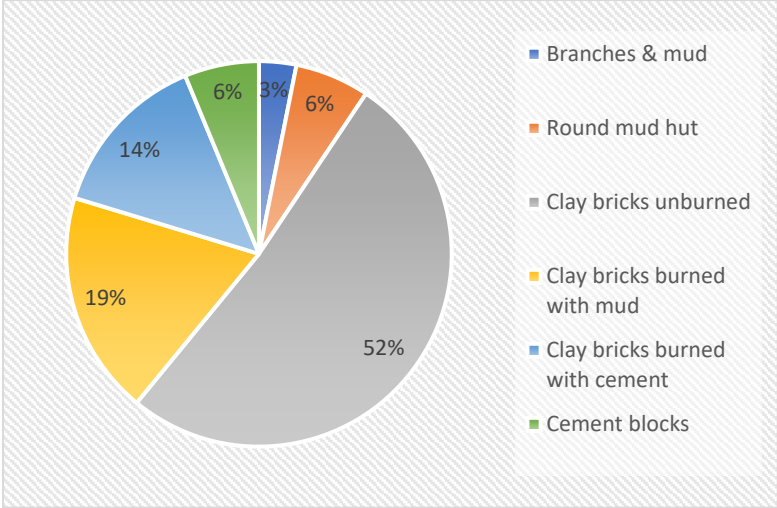
Land

In the pie chart below we can see that the majority of the respondents (67%) have received their land through the traditional leadership, and only 7% had to buy that land. 26% inherited the land from their family (who probably also received it traditionally from the chief).



Main house or shelter

It has become quite obvious during the survey, that most respondents follow the traditional way of building houses. 94% of the houses had grass roofs, and only 6% had iron sheets. This same 6% also had houses made with cement blocks. However, the majority of the houses is still build with unburned clay bricks and mud (52%). Only 19% burn their bricks before building it up with mud, and 14% use burned bricks and cement to finish their houses. Luckily, only a small percentage have to use the even simpler tools of branches and mud (3%) or the round mud huts (6%).



Type of transport

The majority of the respondents own a bicycle: 81%. Only 6% didn't own any type of transport. There was one family that owned a motorcycle and one that owned a truck. 6% and 5% of the families owned an oxcart and car respectively.

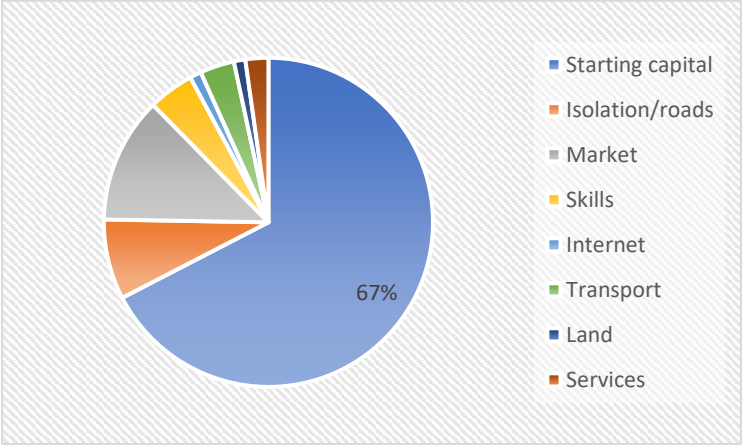


Business

The majority of the respondents (79%) have farming as a business. There is a high variety of other types of business in the Mponda seniority: Carpentry, Tailoring, Charcoal burning, Clothes selling, Construction, General store, Marketeer, Transport, Salaula, Bar, Selling fish, Welder, Restaurant owner.

Challenges for business development

As can be seen on the pie chart, most respondents struggle with starting a businesses because they lack a starting capital (67%). Other challenges are a lack of market (12%), isolated/lacking infrastructure (8%), skills (4%), transport (3%), services(2%) and no internet access or land (1%).

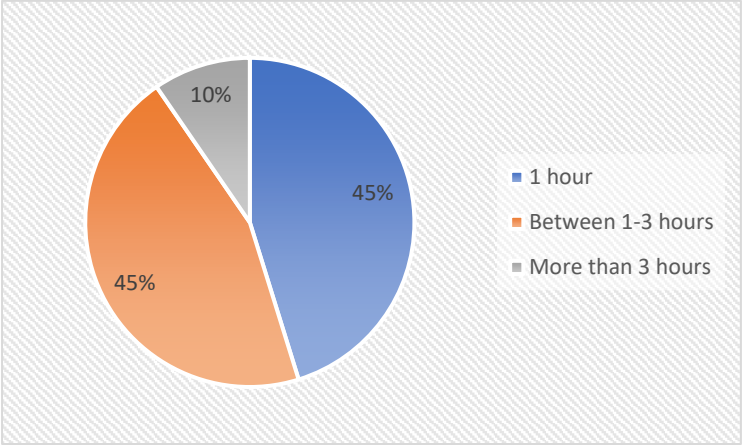


5. Natural Capital

Fuel usage

99% of the respondents use wood for cooking and bathing. Only 1% uses charcoal. This amounts to an estimated average of 292 KG of wood used per family per month. 49% of the people use any wood that is available, but the preferred wood species in the area seems to be Mutondo (42%), with occasionally Mopane (4%) or Musamba (5%).

In the pie chart below, you can see how much time is spend on collecting fuel per week with 45% of the people taking less than an hour, 45% between 1-3 hours and 10% more than 3 hours. The difference could possibly be explained by the distance to a fuel source.

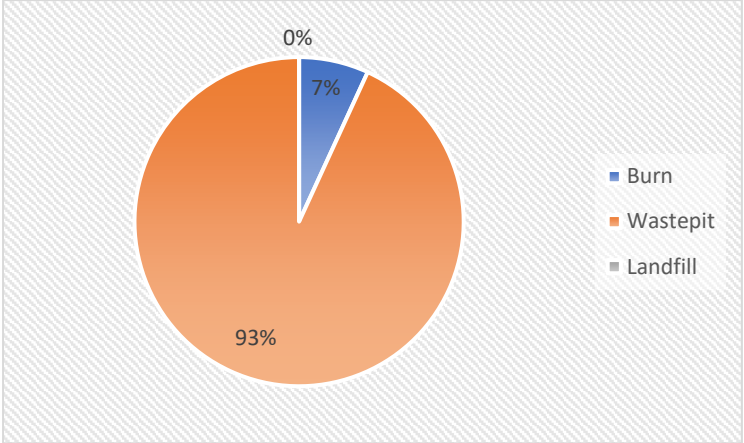




Waste management

The pie chart for what happens with waste is a very impactful one. It shows that 93% of the people dump all of their waste in their own individual waste pits. Only 7% burns their waste and none of the waste is taken to a communal landfill regulated by the district or municipality.

This means there is a huge environmental impact and a risk to the public health in these communities. Waste can build up and contaminate water and food sources, spread throughout the entire community. There are no regulations and very limited knowledge about the different waste streams and how they can be dangerous, therefore showing that the waste management in the area is a high risk.





Wild plants & animals

There is a high variety of wild plants and animals collected by the respondents, with their uses varying from medicinal to food: Chingachinga, Coconut, Dumbo, Guava, Kalembula, Lemons, Mabungo, Mafumu, Mangos, Masuku, Makole,

Makuku, Malambalamba, Mavuma, Mawi, Mikoka (stomach pains), Milumbwe (aloe vera), Monkey Orange, Mosomoso, Moundu (eating), Mpundu, Muchingachinga, Mulama, Mululu, Munkunku, Musekese, Mushakashela (medicinal), Mutondo (stomach ache), Nchenje, Nsokobele, Nsole, Ntumbulwa, Rats, Sokebele, Tukoke, Tuwee, Vinandolia.

Favourite fruit and nut trees

22% of the people mentioned they didn't have a favorite fruit or nut tree. However, 29% of the people love Masuku, followed by Mpundu (12%), Nsokobele (6%) and Mangoes and Tuwee (5%). Other favorites are: Nsole, Mabungo, Mafumu, Maululu, Nchenje, Mulberry, Guava, Oranges and Coconut.



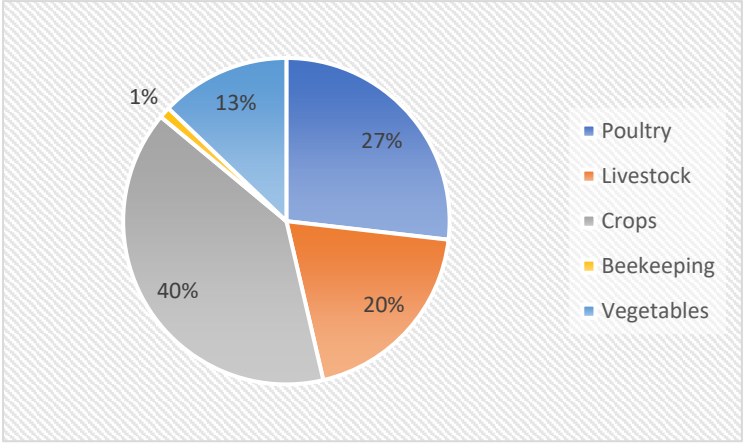
6. Experiences as a Farmer

With 95% of the respondents being farmers, this chapter goes into a little more detail to what kind of farming.

99% of the farmers say to be subsistence farming and not commercial, meaning they only farm for their own survival. 89% also have relatively small farm sizes, between 1-10 ha. 10% has a farm sized between 11-20 ha and only 1% has a farm larger than 20 ha.

The respondents are mostly doing multiple types of farming, with only 18% doing just one type of farming. The remaining combine a variety of for example, crops and livestock, or crops and poultry.

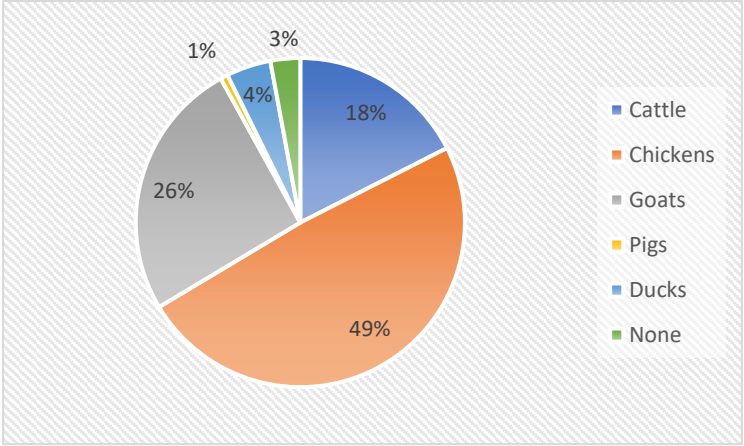
In the pie chart below, you can see that the most popular type of farming in the area is crops with 40% (which makes sense, as this provides the millie meal on the home table), after which poultry (27%) and livestock (20%). Surprising to see is there are also a few people in the area that know how to do beekeeping.



Livestock & chickens

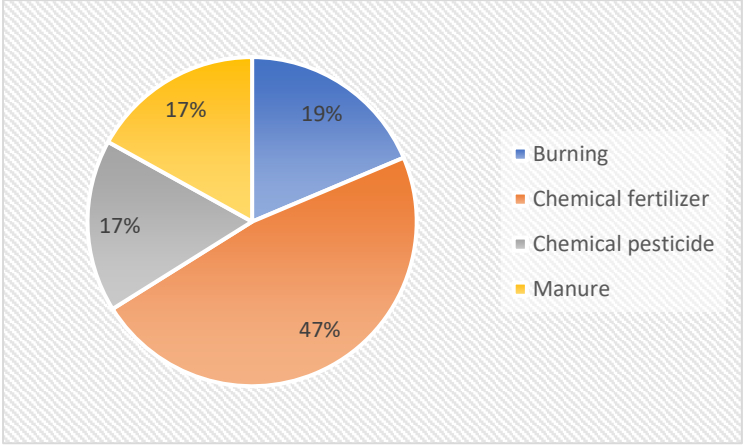
From the pie chart below it becomes visible that the majority of the farmers hold chickens (49%). Many farmers have goats (26%) or cattle (18%). Only a few people have pigs or ducks.

Only 9% of the respondents have more than 50 heads of livestock, confirming that there is no commercial farming in this area with livestock/poultry. The majority of the people have between 0-35 animals (81%).



Land cultivation

In the seniority Mponda there are a lot of farmers that use chemicals; chemical fertilizer (47%) and chemical pesticide (17%). Even though less, there are also plenty of farmers that burn their fields (19%). Good to see is that there are already farmers that don't use chemicals, but use manure to cultivate their land (17%). To promote sustainability, other farmers should follow the example of using manure for cultivation.



Transport

As seen in chapter 3, most respondents only own a bicycle for transport (81%). This is not a type of transport useable for moving farming products. When asked, the majority of the farmers have to rent a taxi (41%) or a truck (49%) to transport marketable farming products. 4% of the people said they just use the bicycle to transport their products to the market.

Aggregation centres and middlemen

The majority of the farmers have used two aggregation centres in the past year (47%). 16% never visits a aggregation centre, 23% used one and 14% used three aggregation centres in the past year.

What is interesting, is that the majority of the farmers do NOT use/have access to a middlemen (84%). This means that all these farmers handle the transport & selling of their products themselves directly to the sales market.

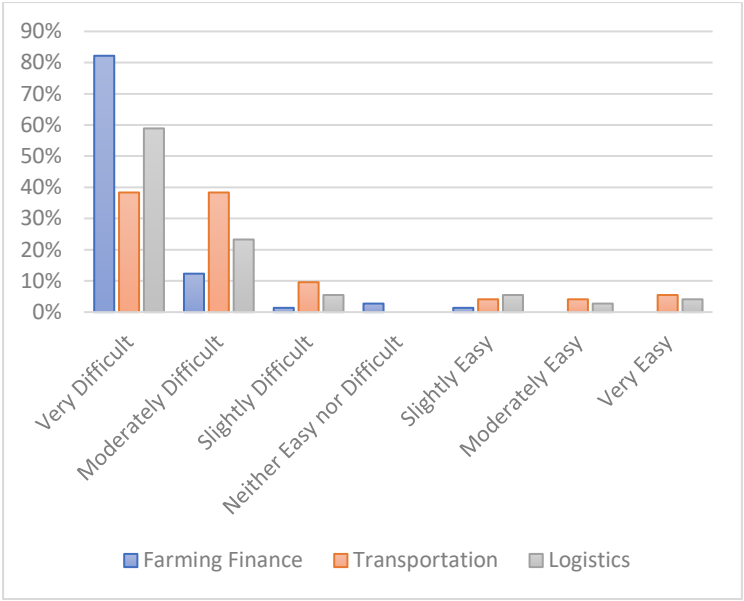


Farming finance – Transportation – Logistics

In the graph below we find out that the majority of the respondent find it very difficult (82%) to get **finances** for their farming, e.g. accessing funds to buy hoes or seeds and or fertilizers; access to loans or banks from catastrophic event like heavy rains, drought.

Slightly less, but still challenging is finding **transport** for their products, with 38% mentioning it very difficult and another 38% moderately difficult. Only a small percentage states it as easy (moderately 4% & very easy 5%).

Finally, 59% find the logistics very difficult, e.g. not having a nearby market or a point of aggregation for crops. Only a small percentage finds the logistic easy (moderately 3% & very easy 4%).



	Farming Finance	Transportation	Logistics
Very Difficult	82%	38%	59%
Moderately Difficult	12%	38%	23%
Slightly Difficult	1%	10%	5%
Neither Easy nor Difficult	3%	0%	0%
Slightly Easy	1%	4%	5%
Moderately Easy	0%	4%	3%
Very Easy	0%	5%	4%

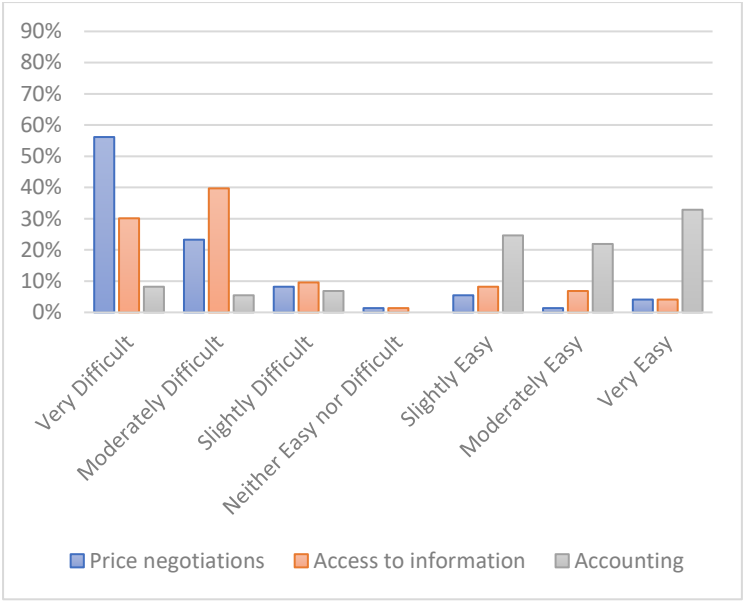
Price negotiations – Information access – Accounting

Of all the respondents, 56% find it very difficult and 23% finds it moderately difficult to negotiate fair prices for their produce with customers and/or middlemen.

One of the reasons for the above difficulties might be because it's also a challenge for them to access information, e.g. on prices and seller demands. But also weather information, information about seeds and crops, extension services etc. 80% of the respondents mentions this is difficult (ranging from very to slightly difficult) and only 20% don't struggle with finding this information.

Finally, and most surprisingly, not many of the respondents mention they struggle with accounting, e.g. keeping track of profits and losses, quantities of items sold, inventory of equipment and other goods. The majority (82%) finds this easy (ranging from slightly to very easy). Only 8% mentions they find it very difficult to do their accounting.



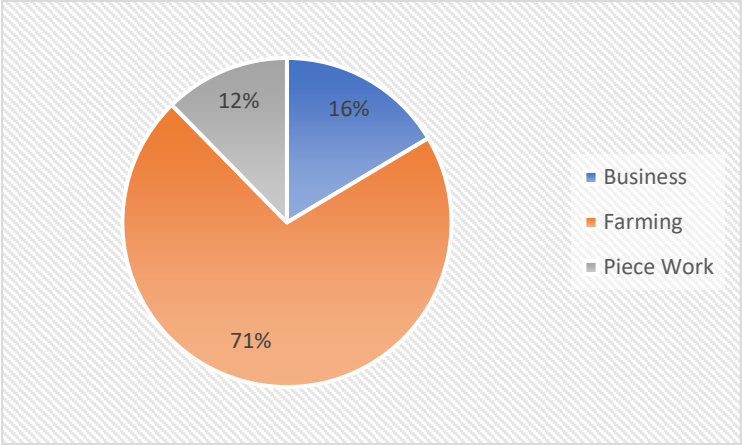


	Price negotiations	Access to information	Accounting
Very Difficult	56%	30%	8%
Moderately Difficult	23%	40%	5%
Slightly Difficult	8%	10%	7%
Neither Easy nor Difficult	1%	1%	0%
Slightly Easy	5%	8%	25%
Moderately Easy	1%	7%	22%
Very Easy	4%	4%	33%

7. Finances

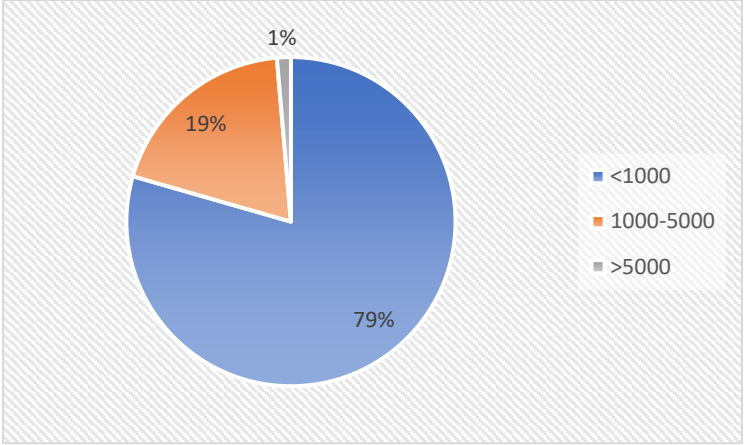
Main source of income

As expected from previous questions, the main source of income for most of the respondents is farming (71%). Only 16% receive their income through business and 12% through piece work, which is often related to farming.



Monthly household average income in kwacha

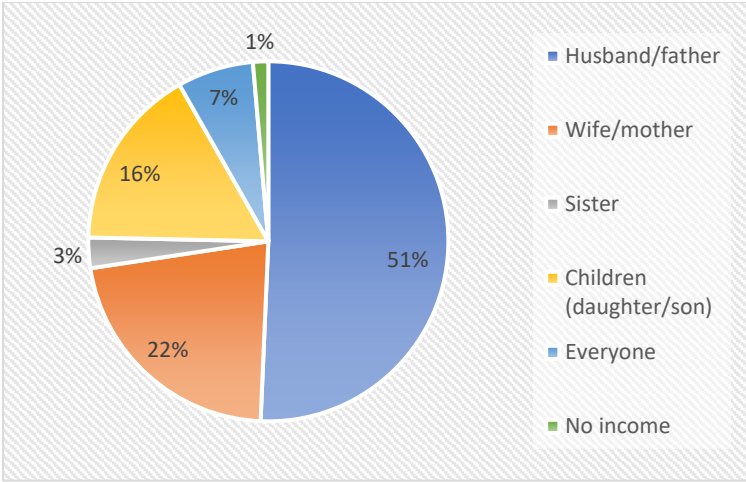
As can be seen from the pie chart below, 79% of the respondents report to have an average monthly household income of less than 1000 kwacha per month. With average family sizes of 7 people, this means they have to be able to feed their family ánd send their children to school, for less than 5 kwacha per person per day ($0.30).



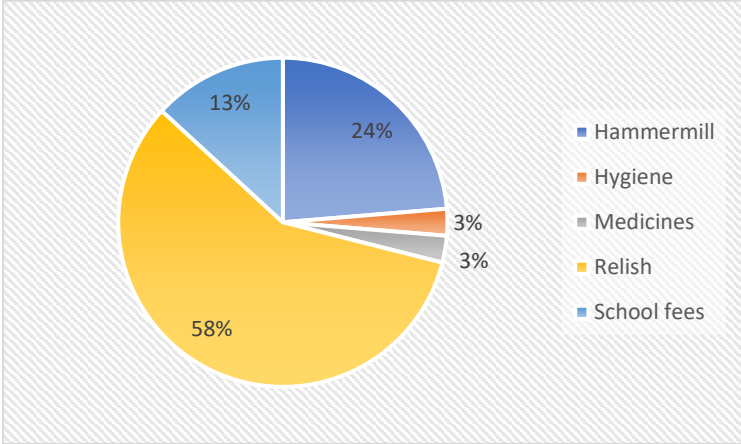
Income and expenses

The income for the family households changes largely throughout the season, with the biggest income at the end of the harvesting season. The main provider in most households is the husband/father (51%) as is a very traditional division of roles. In the pie chart can be seen how often the wife/children etc. are the main income providers.





The main monthly expenses go towards relish (58%), the hammermill (24%), school fees (13%) and hygiene or medicines (3%).

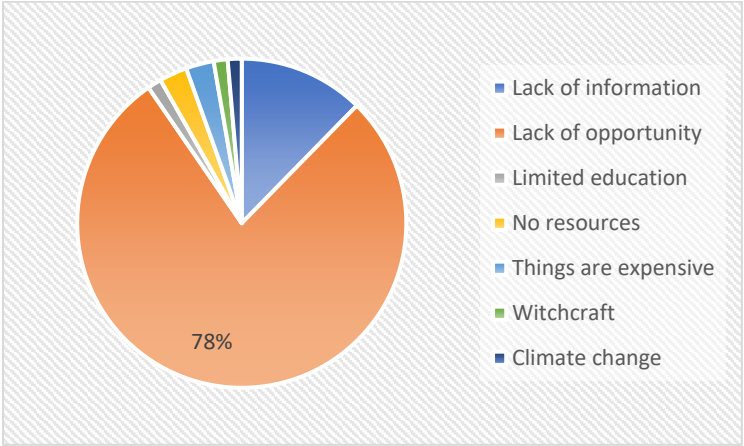


The majority of the respondents mention they are able to save money (67%). The reasons they give for saving money is that

they need it for emergencies (49%). If they are not able to save money, it is because there is not enough money available to set aside (33%).

Income challenges

As becomes very clear from the pie chart, most people in the seniority feel like they are not able to grow their income because of a lack of opportunity (78%). Other challenges are a lack of information (12%), limited education, no resources, witchcraft and climate change.



Financial safety nets

78% of the respondents have access to saving groups, 22% do not. Only 10% say they have access to receive aid from NGOs, 90% says they don't have access to aid from NGOs. About 12% of the people say they are able to request a loan from a relative, but 88% doesn't. And the majority of the people only deal with cash (83%).

8. Human Capital

Traditional skills & local ecological knowledge

Not surprisingly, the majority of the respondents have stated their traditional knowledge lies within farming (50%). Other skills are bricklaying and building houses (both 10%), gardening (11%), brickmaking (6%), arts and crafts (3%), thatching (2%), carpentry, tailoring, plant nursery, making braziers, medicines from plants (all 1%).

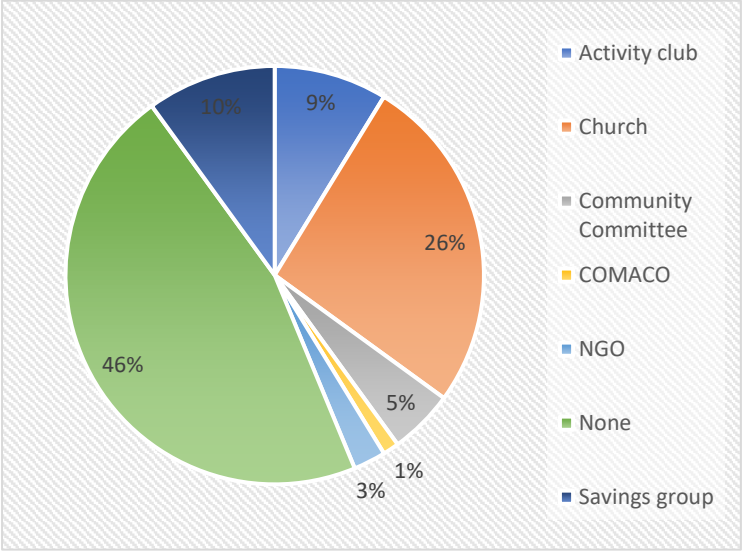


Social conflicts

92% of the people say they never experienced any social conflicts. The remaining 8% that do experience social conflicts mention this varies from other people feeling more important (50%), to different beliefs (17%) political opinions during elections (17%) and segregation (17%).

Important organizations

Surprisingly, the biggest answer to the question of what organizations are important to you, was 'none' with 46%. After that, the church was very important (26%) and savings (10%) and activity clubs (9%).



Communal collaboration

96% of the people in the community feel like they are working together and collaborating with other people of the community. When asked in what ways, the majority mentions communal projects (79%). 96% of the people in the community feel like they are working together and collaborating with other people of the community.

When asked in what ways, the majority mentions communal projects (79%). Some more specific examples that are given are community clean-ups, cleaning the clinic, taking care of a

borehole, being part of a committee and helping the bereaved families in the community.

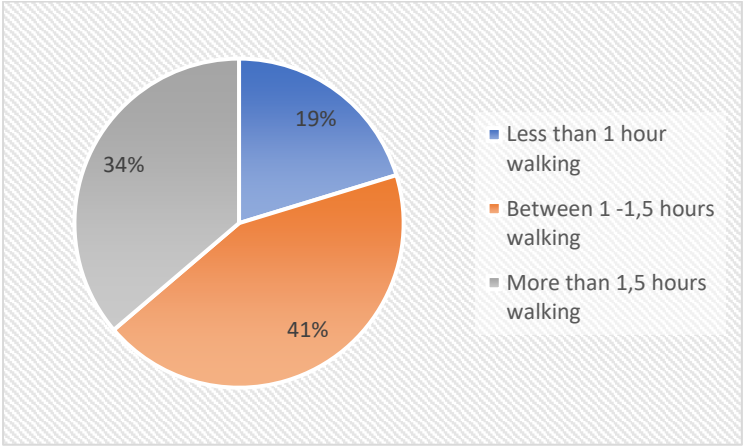




9. Health

Nearest health care

The closest anyone has to travel to the nearest clinic is 2 kilometres, which in an emergency is already pretty far. In general though people have to travel a lot further. 75% has to walk more than 1 hour to the nearest clinic. This corresponds with about 4 kilometres. Only 19% has to walk less than 1 hour.



Child birth

71% of recent child births took place in the nearest clinic. This means that 75% had to travel more than 4 kilometres to the nearest clinic while in or close to labour.

18% of recent child births took place in the hospital in either Lusaka or Mumbwa. The remaining 11% of the recent child births took place at home.

This means that overall 82% of all recent child births occurred in a relatively safe environment like the nearest clinic and hospital.



Disease

Malaria is considered by far the most common disease (85%). Malaria is followed by the flue/coughing (11%), high blood pressure (3%) and cholera/diarrhoea (1%).

Family planning

Family planning is the practice of controlling the number of children one has and the intervals between their births, particularly through the use of contraception.

In Mponda community most people (99%) know what family planning is. However, 18% of them do not have access to it. From the data it is not clear how many people actually perform family planning, as it is a relatively sensitive subject in Zambia.

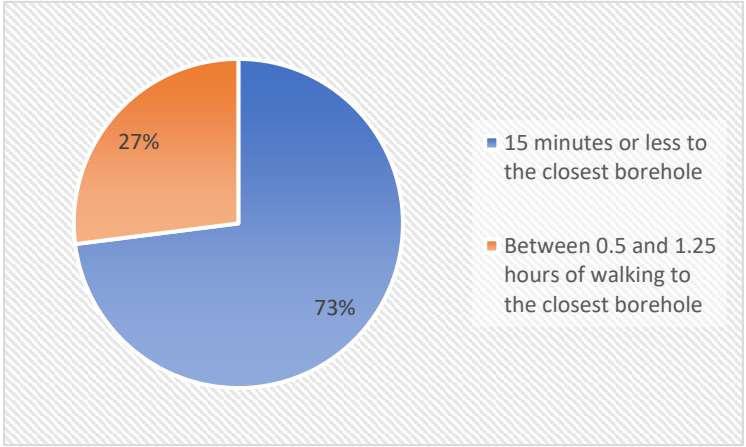
Hygiene

All interviewed people (100%) have a pit latrine as a toilet. 93% of the people in Mponda community can afford to buy soap when they need it, 7% can't.

Access to clean drinking water

Clean drinking water can be considered the most important primary needs for humans. In Mponda seniority access to clean drinking is made relatively difficult because of the distance to the nearest borehole. A considerable amount of people (27%) need to walk between half an hour and one hour and 15 minutes (2 to 5 kilometres) for clean drinking water. The further the distance, the greater the chance for people to use dirty or infected water closer to home.

73% of the people need to walk 1 kilometre/15 minutes or less to the nearest borehole.





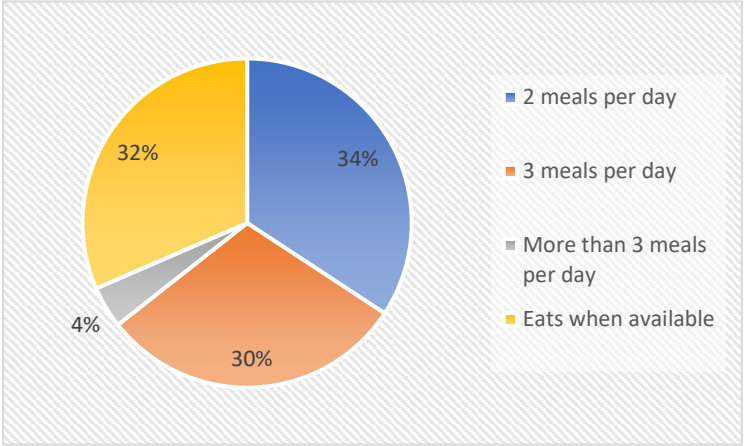
Example of dirty drinking water for a family in Shamabobo village.

Food security

Food is another primary need of people. Food security is a measure to find out if people are provided in this primary need. Food security means the state of having reliable access to a sufficient quantity of affordable, nutritious food.

Access to sufficient quantity of food in households of Mponda community differs considerably. 66% can enjoy less than 3 meals a day. The remaining 34% have 3 or more meals per day. We can conclude that 66% of the people in Mponda

community do not have access to sufficient quantities of food and therefore their food security is not met.

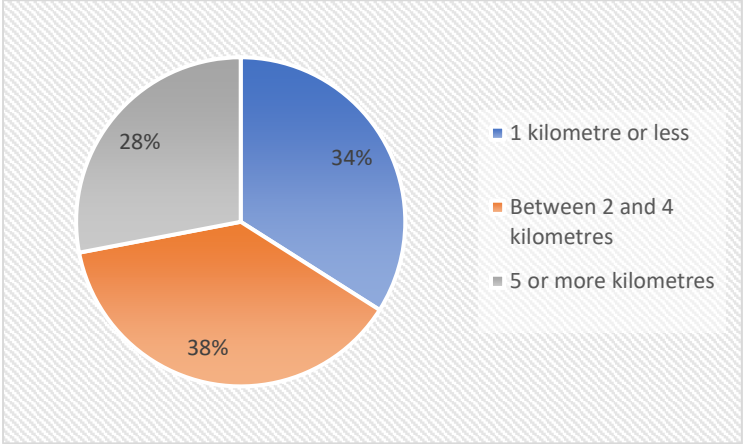




Example of relish collected from the bush, because no money to buy or water to grow own relish is available.

Nearest market

In order for people to buy or sell fresh produce, they need a physical market. In Mponda seniority 28% of the people need to walk over an hour to reach the nearest. The remaining people walk between 2 and 4 kilometres (38% between 0.5-1 hour) or 1 kilometre and less (34% 15 minutes or less).

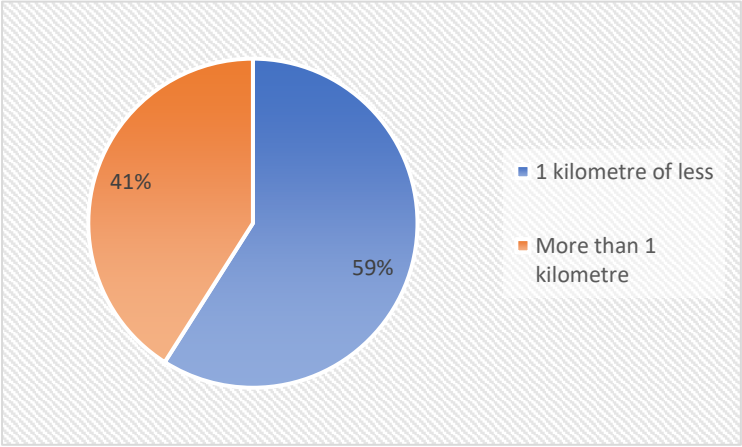




Grinding mill

In order for people to turn their harvested maize into maize flour, they need access to a grinding mill. 48% of the people state that they have a grinding mill in their village. 52% of the people do not have a grinding mill in their village.

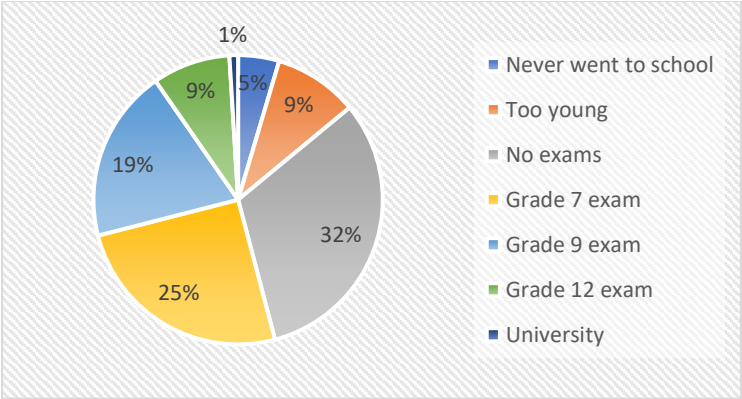
Overall, the data shows that 41% of people need to travel more than 1 kilometre (or 15 min of walking) to reach the closest grinding mill.



10. Education

The demographics section of the booklet showed that in the seniority Mponda 5% of the people did not go to school at all or reached only until max. grade 6 (32%). Of the 5% that never went to school, the majority were women.

25% of the respondents passed their 7th grade exams and 19% passed their 9th grade exams, but then did not continue. Overall, only 9% finished school until 12th grade exams, with just 1% going to university (see pie chart).



Of the people who received an education, 68% was satisfied with the quality and 32% was not.

Education availability

It can be concluded that access to education is a big challenge in Mponda Seniority. There are no schools, except for a small community (pre-)school set up by the Senior Headmen's family. The nearest schools are Kabulwebulwe Primary School (5 kilometres from Mponda community) and Lusekelo Primary

School (4 kilometres from Mponda community). The nearest secondary schools are in Nalusanga or Mumbwa, which are both about 20 kilometres away from Mponda community.

All of the people in Mponda community went to a government school. In addition, also all of them have a desire to continue with their education. Preferably all the way to University. In Mponda area, however, 100% of the people believe that there are no opportunities for additional education for them.



11. Communication

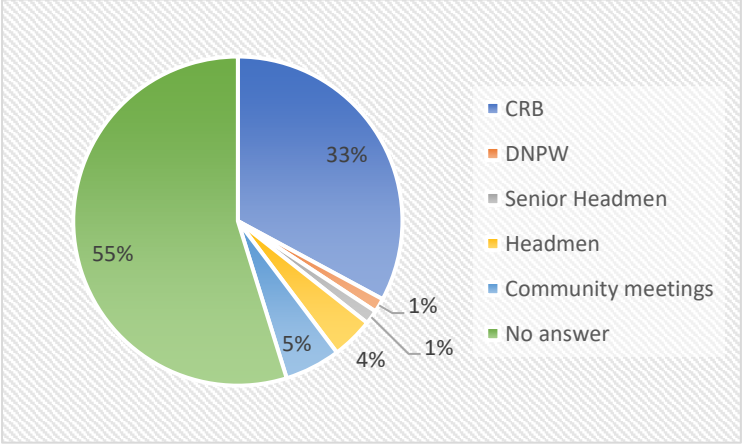
Mobile phones

Of all the respondents, 85% owns a feature phone (call and text), 10% a smart phone (call, text and internet) and 5% doesn't own a phone at all.

Information on rights, land tenure and rules

About half of the people (51%) say they have access to information considering their rights, land tenure and rules. The other half don't.

Of the people that do have access, most get their information from the Community Resource Board (33%). However, 55% wasn't able to provide an answer of where they would get that information. This indicates that information provision can be improved.



12. Safety Nets

Safety nets

About half of the people (52%) in Mponda community feel that they have a safety net available to help them out when times are though. These safety nets come in the form of family (42%) and community programs (10%). However, 48% of the people do not feel that they have a safety net available when they need help.

Unsustainable resource use

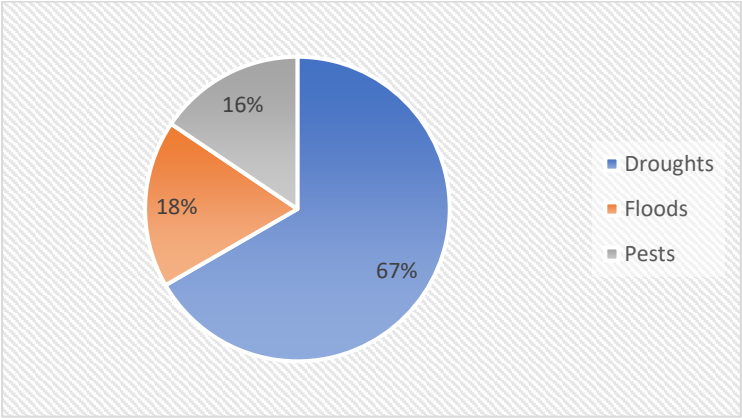
When safety nets are not available and households are struggling to provide their needs, 26% of the people say that this increases the tendency to start using resources in an unsustainable way. When using resources unsustainable 79% of the people tend to be involved with charcoal selling or burning. The remaining 21% chose to not answer the question.



13. Trends

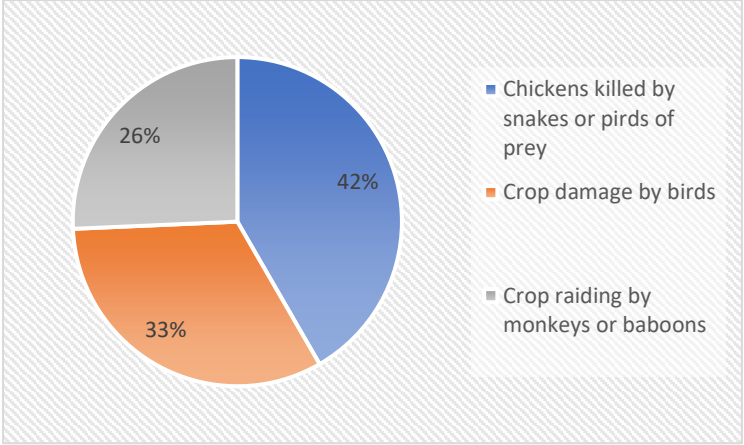
Climate Change

In Mponda community all interviewed people (100%) noticed that the climate is changing in Zambia. This is probably due to the fact that 95% of the people in Mponda seniority are farmers and therefore have a close relationship with nature. Most people were affected by climate change through droughts (67%). People were less affected by floods (18%) and an increase in pests (16%).



Human-wildlife conflict

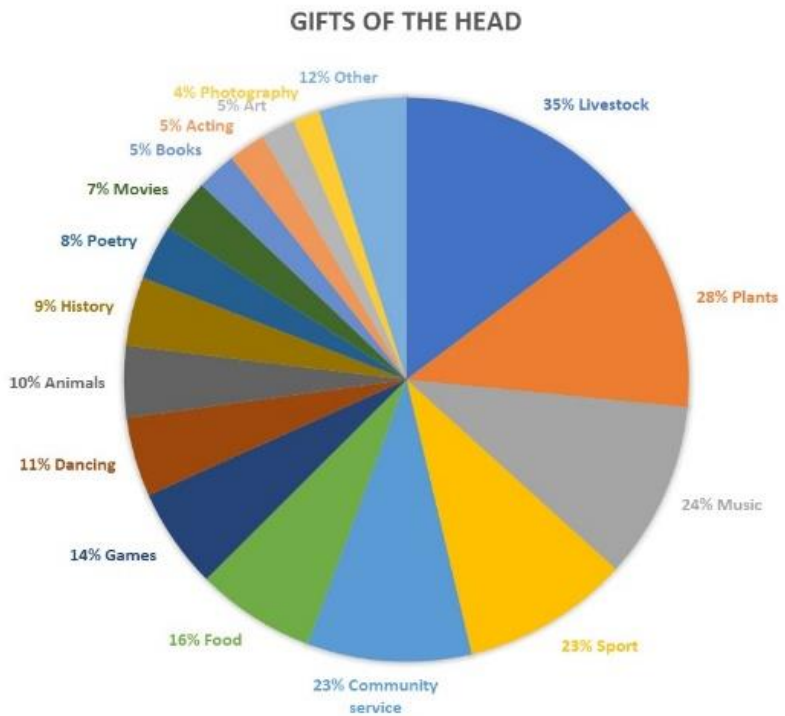
A lot of people (93%) experienced human-wildlife conflict in Mponda community. Of all human-wildlife conflict 42% was related to chickens being killed by snakes or birds of prey and 58% was related to crop damage either by monkeys, baboons or birds.



Land conflict

31% of the people have experienced land conflict in the past. All of the land conflict related challenges have land boundary issues as the main cause.





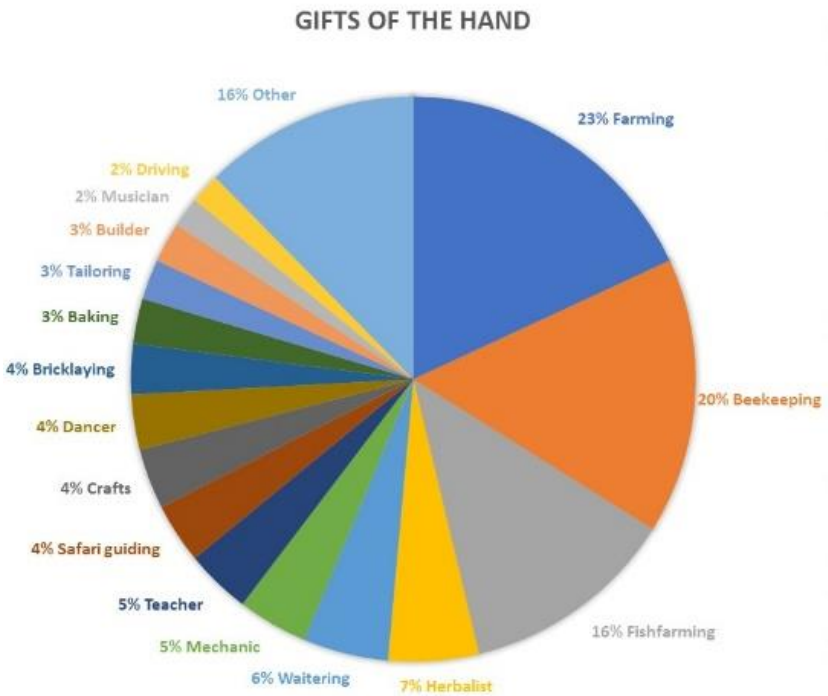
Things I know something about and would enjoy talking about with others

Main gifts of the head seem to do with farming, both livestock and plants. After this, many people enjoy talking about music and sports!
See pie chart for distribution of subjects mentioned by community members. See below for the subjects that fall under 'Other'.

Four people in whole seniority:
Gardening, agriculture

Two people in whole seniority:
Fish farming, business, driving, carpentry, tailoring, poultry.

One person in whole seniority:
Planning meetings, sewing, conservation, waitering, brick maker, brick laying, community educator, community care giver, netball, builder, blacksmith roofing, grass cutter



Things or skills I know how to do and would like to share with others

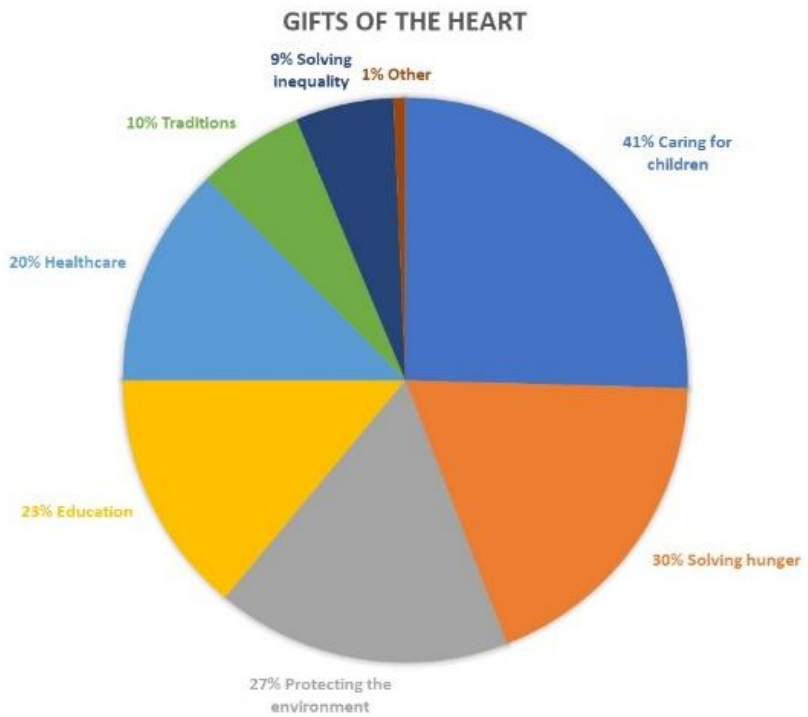
Main gifts of the hand are also farming, but surprisingly, many people in the seniority know how to do beekeeping as well. All the main gifts of the hand have to do with nature! See pie chart for distribution of all subjects mentioned by community members. See below for the subjects that fall under 'Other'.

Four people in whole seniority:
Gardening, camping, cooking

Three people in whole seniority:
Sewing, housekeeping

Two people in whole seniority:
Welding, carving, carpentry, blacksmith

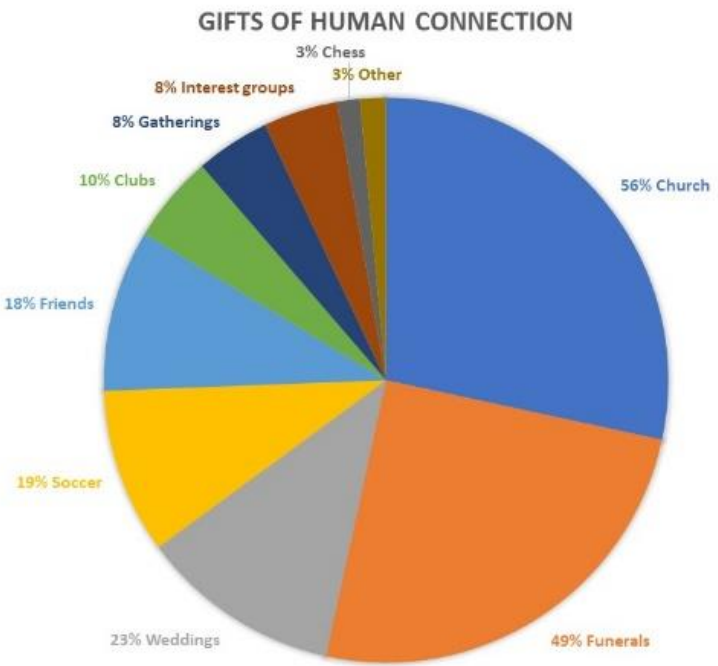
One person in whole seniority:
Washing plates, story writing, selling fish, secretary, roofing, report writing, radio repairing, phone repairing, netball, mushroom growing, mat making, hair plaiting, fencing, children, business management, business, bicycle repair



Things I care deeply about

Main gifts of the heart are caring for children, solving hunger and protecting the environment.
See pie chart for distribution of all subjects mentioned by community members. See below for the subjects that fall under 'Other'.

One person in whole seniority:
African beer brewing, caring, community crime prevention



Things I do to stay connected to my community

Main gifts of human connection are through the church, including funerals and weddings. Only a small percentage have put soccer, or other clubs, and friends as their place to connect.
See pie chart for distribution of all subjects mentioned by community members. See below for the subjects that fall under 'Other'.

One person in whole seniority:
Organized meetings, community meetings, parties, business, secretary, doorkeeper, netball, organised cultural groups.

15. Material Assets

Natural Resources	**Uses**
Trees	Poles for building, medicine, fibre, shade, leaves for making composite manure, provide oxygen, charcoal, fruits, making beehives, fire wood
Grass	Thatching, animal grazing, fencing, making mats, baskets, making composite manure, source of income, making brooms for sweeping, prevention of soil erosion, medicine
Sand	Source of income, for building, block making
Soil	Making mudbricks, farming, building, source of income, sand
Air	Breathing (Oxygen), warming, combustion of engines, compression of air for tyres (tubes for bicycles and balls)
Land	Farming, building shelter (houses), burial sites, source of income
Sun light	Warming, providing solar energy, drying, lighting
Water	Drinking, building, bathing, washing, cooking, irrigation and gardening
Seasonal Streams	Drinking water for humans and animals during rainy season and a few months after rain season
Human resource	Provide labour force
Livestock	**Livestock** - meat, mats, labour, milk, manure, transport, source of income **Poultry** - meat, manure, eggs, source of income

Financial assets	Uses
Personal savings	Personal source of money for emergencies or capital
Saving groups	a pool of funds where people can get loans or grants
Loans	Source of funds for emergencies or capital
Cultivated ecosystem	Source of products that can be turned into funds
Energy	Source of products that can be turned into funds

Constructed assets	Uses
Transportation	Get products to the market
Waste	Some waste can be recycled or reused or renewed
Buildings	Provides shelter and refuge
Technology / communication	Gets people closer together
Roads and bridges	Makes the village accessible

Social assets	Uses
Churches	Brings people of common interest together
Weddings	Celebrates the continued growth of relationships
Funerals	Celebrates the lost relationships
Traditional ceremonies	Celebrates the way of life in Mulendema

Cultural assets	Uses
Traditional ceremony	Traditional events like fisugu help to keep alive the cultures of Mulendema
Languages	Languages are the cultural identities of Mulendema
History and stories	Helps to preserve the culture of Mulendema
Dressing	Shows the cultural identity of Mulendema
Customs and traditions	shows the way of life of Mulendema



