

**LUAPULA MISSION  
FACT FINDING  
REPORT**

---

## INTRODUCTION

This report gives information of the sites that 4 missionaries surveyed in preparation for the Luapula Mission. It includes all the information on the sites visited by the missionaries.

## LUNGA

### *Preamble*

Lunga Village is located in Milenge District, about 270 to 280 kilometers from Mansa – Luapula Province. It is home to hundreds of people and households, most of whom are adherents of the African Traditional Religion. There is only one Christian church currently established and operating in the area (a certain named Pentecostal church). There is no established Adventist Church or Branch in Lunga Village. The last Branch is reported to have closed some 4 to 5 years ago.



There is only one School in the area; a primary school. The nearest secondary school is located some 15 Kilometers or so away from the village. Most of the children only attain primary education and little to no secondary education because of a variety of reasons. The number of children who attend school is actually lower in comparison with the number who do not. There is no clinic in the village. The nearest is situated some 4 to 5 Kilometers away in Milenge District Boma.



The villagers or residents make a living through peasant/subsistence farming. For some who are able to access the farming inputs on time, they are able to get a reasonable harvest from which they are able to sell and earn an income. The most commonly cultivated crops are maize and cassava.

The village is not connected to the national power grid and as such there is no power (electricity). The majority of residents use candle lighting and firewood for cooking. There are of course some residents who have generators and solar panels.

A typical rural setup, Lunga Village is known to be infested with mosquitoes – thus the need to carry mosquito nets or mosquito repellents. It is also known to be infested with snakes. The population of snakes is believed to have risen at the time when a white settler, who used to keep snakes, left the area leaving the snakes uncaged.

Overall, the people of Lunga Village are friendly and welcoming to strangers/visitors. The predominantly used language is Bemba and the residents are fairly easy to talk to.



## NEEDS OF THE RESIDENTS

- i. The residents of Lunga Village are in desperate need of clothes and shoes. The majority of the residents are peasant/subsistence farmers who struggle to make ends meet, with little extra income to spend on clothing and shoes. Added to that is the lack of big stores/shops to acquire these things at an affordable price.
- ii. Lack of Adventist Literature published in local languages (Bemba). There is hardly any Adventist Literature available especially publications in Bemba which is the predominantly spoken language. As such, the residents including Adventists decide to use publications by the Jehovah's Witnesses.

**NOTE:** from my observation, the residents of Lunga Village are somewhat food secure with the food that is mostly locally produced. They have access to water which is drawn from the well. Needless to say, there is need to carry chlorine.

## LOGISTICS

- i. *Transport*

The cost for an individual

S/N	ROUTE		MODE	COST/FARE (K)
1	Lusaka	Mansa	Public Transport(buses)	185

2	Mansa	Milenge	Private transport	100
3	Milenge	Lunga Village	On Foot	-
	<b>Total</b>			<b>285</b>

**NOTE:** From Mansa to Milenge District, public transportation such as buses is very unreliable. There is a bus or two which operate take this route but they are hardly enough to transport all the people who travel this route. Private transportation is much more reliable.

*ii. Accommodation*

For accommodation purposes, Lunga Primary School would serve as a mission camp. It is located right within Lunga village. The school has a hand pump that provides clean and safe water as well as ablution blocks as can be seen from the pictures below:





## RECOMMENDATIONS

- i. Given the transport challenges, it is prudent to assign an individual(s) to go ahead of the team to Milenge to organize transport for the rest, to transport the missionaries from Mansa to Milenge. Public Transportation (buses) is not dependable, and as such most opt to travel by private vehicles which are equally unreliable.
- ii. The team of missionaries should seriously consider addressing the “lack of clothes and shoes of the residents” situation earlier alluded to in this report, by ensuring that they prepare some clothes to give the residents. This would go a long way in meeting the physical needs of the people.
- iii. The missionary team (s) should consider making Bemba Adventist Literature available on their missionary journey.

## LUBWE

### *Preamble*

Lubwe is 32 km from musaila, a junction connecting Lubwe Samfya town (7.7 km) and Mansa (78 km). the place is well known because of the catholic mission in the area. The mission is running two schools(lubwe girls primary and lubwe boys primary schools) and a hospital(lubwe mission hospital).

Category	Description	Comment
Chiefs	Chief Mwewa	He is the senior chief
Traditional ceremony	Kwanga ceremony	The ceremony takes place in

		October.
Denominations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Catholics</li> <li>➤ Jehovah's witnesses</li> <li>➤ CMML</li> <li>➤ New apostolic</li> <li>➤ SDA</li> <li>➤ Twelve apostolic</li> </ul>	The most prominent are Catholics and CMML
Language	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Bemba</li> </ul>	
Notable infrastructures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Lubwe mission hospital</li> <li>➤ Lubwe girls primary school</li> <li>➤ Lubwe boys primary school</li> <li>➤ Lubwe secondary school</li> <li>➤ Kakote primary school</li> </ul>	The mission schools are lubwe girls and boys primary school, and the rest are government schools.
Foods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Beans</li> <li>➤ Rape</li> <li>➤ Cabbage</li> <li>➤ Kapenta</li> <li>➤ Groundnuts</li> <li>➤ Bananas</li> <li>➤ Avocados</li> </ul>	Beans is sourced from outside but the rest are home grown.
Occupations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Fishermen and women</li> <li>➤ Teachers</li> <li>➤ Health personnel</li> <li>➤ Drivers, buses, taxies, marketeers</li> <li>➤ Businessmen and women</li> <li>➤ Peasant farmers</li> </ul>	Fishermen from this place usually migrate to fishing camps and later return during the fish ban period

### *Road network*

The road from musaila to lubwe is 'gravel', the road is in good condition that even big buses do use the road i.e. Talwaka transport is the bus people board, it moves from kasaba to Lusaka via lubwe. The bus leaves for Lusaka on two days only; Sunday and Wednesdays.

### *Church organisation*

The district has a stretch of about 113 km from one end to another. The district is referred to as Ng'umbo district with 11 churches, 12 companies and 13 branches which are kilometres apart. The district pastor is Ps Ndonji whose residence is at lubwe mission.

### *Church recommendations*

The church recommends that the evangelism campaigns takes place in three places namely:

- I. Kasaba: the place is about 81 km from lubwe, there is one church which has a company and a branch.
- II. Lubwe: the place has two organised churches but few people worship.
- III. An area between chifunabuli (about 20 km from musaila, before reaching lubwe) and mwenshilunga (18 km from chifunabuli).

### *General information*

- The mission is connected to the national power grid, including kasaba, unlike other places.
- People in that area drink a lot, it's their source of entertainment.
- There are no banks in the area but money transfer systems do exist i.e. zoon, airtel money and MTN mobile money.
- In almost all places, there is a rural health centre close to a school.
- The only police station is situated at Mwewa, about 22 km from lubwe mission.

## **LUNGA**

### *Preamble*

The district is called bangweulu district and the district pastor is Ps Mwelwa. The swamps are being administered by a pioneer, Mr Lawrence Kunda. The swamps administered by the pioneer include; Kalima Nkonde, Bwalya Ponda, Nsamba, Mbuyalubambe and kasoma lunga. Below is the general summary of the area as tabulated in the table below:

<b>Category</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Chiefs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Kasoma lunga</li> <li>➤ Bwalya ponda</li> <li>➤ Kalima nkonde</li> <li>➤ Nsamba</li> </ul>	Senior chief is kalima nkonde
Animal species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Hippos</li> <li>➤ Crocodiles</li> <li>➤ Snakes</li> </ul>	Crocodiles are prominent as compared to hippos and snakes
Languages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Wushi</li> <li>➤ Wunga</li> <li>➤ Batwa</li> <li>➤ Bemba (proper)</li> </ul>	Bemba is the one widely spoken
Tribes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Wunga</li> <li>➤ Abatwa</li> </ul>	
Occupation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Fishing</li> <li>➤ Teaching</li> <li>➤ Business</li> <li>➤ Health personnels</li> </ul>	People in the area are fishermen, hence other occupations are a service to the fishermen.



Denominations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Catholics</li> <li>➤ CMML</li> <li>➤ Jehovah's witness</li> <li>➤ SDA</li> </ul>	The most prominent denomination in the swamps is Catholicism.
Diseases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Malaria</li> <li>➤ Diarrhoea</li> </ul>	Mosquitoes have since ceased, this is attributed to the distribution of mosquito nets. Unfortunately, people use those nets for fishing.
Foods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Fish</li> <li>➤ Rice</li> <li>➤ Rape</li> <li>➤ Cassava (ntute)</li> </ul>	Rape in the area is occasional, only a few families have gardens hence after it has grown, people buy it and it finishes within a short period of time

### *Road network*

Access to the swamps is by two harbours namely Mupanta and Chisanka. Mupanta is the boarding place when you are going to Kasoma lunga and Kalima Nkonde, and Chisanka is the boarding place when you are going to Mbuyalubambe, Nsamba and Bwalya Ponda. All these places are accessed via canoes and boats.

There are three types of boats used namely;

- Banana boat: 3 seaters taking 3 people each.
- Medium super boat: 18-20 people.
- Super boat: 25-30 people.

Boarding place	Destination	Time (paddling) hrs	Time(speed boat) hrs	Cost (per head) K
Chisanka	Bwalya ponda	8-10	3-4	50
	Nsamba	10-12	5-6	80
	Mbuyalubambe	8-10	3-4	50
Bwalya ponda	Nsamba	8	3	30
	Mbuyalubambe	6	2	50
Mupanta	Kasoma lunga	8-10	3-4	50
	Kalima nkonde	10-12	5-6	80

**NOTE:** the hours taken from the harbour to the destinations depend on the number of people in the boat, luggage and the water levels in the swamps. The heavier the boat, the longer the time of travel and vice-versa. When the water levels are low, the density of the surface water increases hence more energy for the engine and the longer the time of travel and vice-versa.

### *Church organisation*

The swamps area is made up of two churches, five companies and one branch, the church membership is as tabulated in the table below:

Churches	Bwalya Ponda	142
	Kasoma Lunga	92
Companies	Nsamba	21
	Mbuyalubambe	25
	Mweshi	68
	Itala	36
	Kalima Nkonde	32
Branch	Muchinda	8

**NOTE:** the membership tabulated above is of baptised members.

### *Church recommendations*

The church recommends that the campaigns in four areas namely;

- I. Matongo: it is an area between bwalya ponda and nsamba, there are no Adventists in the area.
- II. Chafye: the place is near to kasoma lunga, it has no church nor branch hence no Adventists.
- III. Mutoni and Bwalya ponda: these places are on the same mainland, there is an organised church at bwalya ponda but there is none at mutoni but one Adventist family. Mutoni is about 8 km from bwalya ponda.
- IV. Buchinda: a place between kalima nkonde and mweshi with no Adventists.

### *General information*

- The toilets in the area are quite small and some households do not have hence defecate in the nearby areas. It is important to note that they don't considered as important since much of their time is spent in the fishing camps, where they don't dig toilets
- The area is not connected to the national power grid.
- The prominent mobile service provider is MTN while in some parts AIRTEL is available. There is no ZAMTEL.
- In all these places as mentioned in the preamble have rural health centers (RHCs) and schools. There is only one police station at Kasoma Lunga, and in the rest of the places, the law is being enforced by 'NEIGHBOURHOOD'.
- Wood is the source of heat when cooking.
- There are also headmen in charge of different sections in the community.

- ‘MUSUBILWAPEMBA’ is the traditional ceremony for the people and it takes place in July at Nsamba.
- There are no money transfer systems in the area hence all transactions involving money are done using ‘Hard Cash’.
- ‘Witchcraft’ does exist but more profound among witches themselves, hence does not harm innocent people.
- The distance from Samfya town to the two harbours (mupanta and chisanka) is about 45 km and the fare is k50 per head.

## **CHIPILI**

### *Preamble*

- Chipili district is located about 60Km North of Mansa district, in Luapula province. Chipili district is one of the newly created districts in the province, and was declared a district in 2012 by the late president of Zambia Mr. Micheal Chilufya Sata.
- Chipili district has 35 learning institutions of which twenty three (23) are primary schools, one (1) secondary school and eleven (11) community schools. It has a population of 32,565 persons of which 16,241 are males while 16,324 are females. The district has an area of 4,149km<sup>2</sup> and a density of 7.850/km and it is located on a plateau which makes it to have a climate where it is cool during day time but moderately warm in the night, while with controlled rain patterns where it does not rain for longer hours when it is raining.
- Also, Chipili district has no district hospital but only has about four (4) small health centre’s which are far apart in distance. And the majority of the people in the district are subsistence farmers with exception of those who maybe running shops or are civil servants. Thus, this makes the majority of people in the district to be poor, with no proper nutrition and lack basic social services like recreational facilities, health, education and banks, are not available for everyone to access.
- Therefore, concerning the areas which were surveyed. These areas/sites for consideration were visited and surveyed which are Kapenda and its surrounding villages within the same locality, Milulu and other surrounding villages and Munganga and its surrounding villages.

- Kapenda village with its surrounding villages are located about 9Km off Great North Road, and about 65km from the Great North Road junction to Mansa town. Kapenda and its surrounding villages which makes them to be 4 villages has a rough population of about 600 to 700 persons. The villages stretch to about a distance of 2Km and the housing units are nucleated within this distance and are in a linear setup with about 300 to 400 housing units.
- The area has only one educational institution called Kapenda Community School which is also the proposed site for camping with only 2 teachers and two classroom blocks. The area also has no health facility and the people in the villages depend on one of the headmen who at his house dispense drugs, because he has been trained on basic illnesses and diseases and how to dispense and administer drugs. The nearest health center is about 11Km away from Kapenda village, in Mutipula village, where the health centre is located.
- The people in the villages are Christians in that there is evident presence of Christian denominations like watchtowers, CMML, Anglican and the Pentecost church. But there is no presence of the Seventh - day Adventist church in the area.
- Other than that, the people in the village are illiterate, and as a result they engage into activities like alcohol drinking and political activities. But the people are also engaged into agriculture farming only at subsistence level, which is, mostly for consumption, rendering the area to be poor. Also, the people in the named villages keep goats and chickens as a source of income when sold, but also for consumption purposes. Other than that, the area is not electrified and has no tap water, but people depend on the nearby streams and the wells for water at their various homes because the community school borehole is non-functional.
- Apart from that, the other area visited and surveyed was Munganga and its surrounding villages. It is located about 83Km North of Mansa town using the Great North Road, as you head to Northern province. It has a population of about 500 to 600 persons and about 300-400 housing units of which the housing units are nucleated and in a linear setup.
- The area has one primary school called Munganga primary school and it has no health centre. Because the nearest health centre is about 7Km away in a village called Mwenda village where also the chiefteness Mwenda resides. The area has also presence of five

Christian denominations of which one is the S.D.A branch at Munganga primary school where they have their worship programs from, the watchtowers, CMML , Anglican and the catholic church. Other than that, people are also poor and illiterate and use Bemba language as their medium of communication, with its 5 headmen of which 3 are males while 2 are females.

- The last site to be visited and surveyed was Milulu and its surrounding villages. It is located about 3.5Km off great north road and about 68.5Km away from Mansa town. The area has one primary school called Milulu primary school with only 3 classroom blocks and 7 teachers and the head teacher. The area also has no health centre of which the nearest is about 8.5km away in chipili town. People depend on agriculture for their economy and the area is a poverty stricken area, and they also keep goats and chickens as a form of income and food. The population of the area is about 250 to 300 persons and the housing units are sparsely separated apart and stretch in a distance of about 3.5km.
- The area Milulu and its surrounding villages have no S.D.A denomination and other Christian denominations. The nearest S.D.A church is about 3.5km away at Kanshimba S.D.A church, near the great north road. The area has four villages separated apart with four (4) different headmen heading the various four villages.
- Therefore, after having prayed, visited, and surveyed, and being led by the spirit to the three different sites/areas of interest surveyed. I recommend that the mission take place at Kapenda village, and its surrounding villages. It is an un-entered area with the nearest S.D.A church being about 9km away at Kanshimba S.D.A church. The area has a very large population of about 600 to 700 persons and the houses are nucleated close together. And the four villages with their four different headmen stretching to a distance of about 2km can be reached with the three (3) angels messages and the second coming of Christ Jesus, our Lord and savior.
- The proposed camping site is at Kapenda community school and the head of the school is an Adventist church elder and the proposed crusade site is about 5 minutes walk from the camping site which is at the village ground. Water is readily available and can be drawn at the houses that surround the community school because the school borehole is not functioning, thus drinking and domestic water is available and can be treated with chlorine if need be, and the school has good sanitary ablution blocks both for the pupils

and the teachers. Coming to food, food can be bought from Mansa town which is about 72km from the proposed camping site, and it takes about 45minutes to 1 hour drive from Mansa town to the proposed camping site; because the area is a village and it does not have a market and readily fresh foods apart from tomatoes, charcoal and one or two types of vegetables. On the other hand, the weather patterns of the area is characterized by cool temperatures in the day time and warm temperatures in the night time, as the area lies on a plateau. The area is also not electrified with ZESCO power, but the district pastor (Laban Mwenya) heading that part of the church in Luapula conference, said that his district has a district generator which is available for use during the mission time, and the church is ready to help with other logistics for the mission to the proposed site.

## **KILWA ISLANDS**

### *Preamble*

Kilwa Island is located on Lake Mweru about 57KM from Kanshikishi Village in Nchelenge District of Luapula Province which is about 1,000KM from Lusaka and 7KM away from Congo DR. The Island has 12 Zones (Villages) known to the local council and according to the MOH survey that was undertaken in 2013 had a total of 5,044 number of households and total population of 13,511 people living on the Island. Meanwhile the CSO projections for 2017 stands on 1,786 as total number of households and 10,840 as a total population of which 4, 387 are males and 4, 281 are females.

The Island is about 6, 031 Haters and the main Economic activities are Fishing and Rice growing, though some are able to grow other crops like Maize and Cassava. The Island does more trade with DR Congo and it's easier for to access Hospital services in DR Congo than it's with the main land in Zambia. The Language spoken is Bemba. The whole of Nchelenge district is a heavy rainfall region and receives between 1,000 and 1,500 of rainfall annually and its temperatures are between 19oc and 20oc as average but can be as low as 4oc and high as 32oc.

The Island has only one health centre in ones of its villages which makes people to walk long distances that may even be 21KM from access the services offered there. Though that's the case, the centre is very poor and doesn't meet the needs of the people. The Island has one Secondary School, four Primary Schools which are for the Government and two Faith ruined Community Schools. Of the 12 Zone the Island has, the Church is only present in four Zones and with an attendance of about 400. Of the 8 zones I recommend two to be sites for our Mission. These are the two Villages and their Challenges we may face while there;

### *Kosempe – 64KM from Kanshikishi*

1. Kasompe Village is one the villages where there is no presences of the Church and has only one

Pentecost Church which runs the community School which is there. The village has Boreholes for water but don't have a school where which the missionaries can use for lodging.

2. The village is home to more than 1,500 people.

3. The village has never had a church before.

4. The village has two grounds on which we can hold a crusade and camp from.

5. Its where government plans to a hospital hence when the Church can grow faster

### *Challenges of the Villagers*

1. Drinking of bear is too much

2. Early marriages

3. The spiritual believes (ghosts, mysteries creatures, forbidden places, e.t.c)

4. The eating of uncleans.

5. The morality is very low

6. The most things are found in Kanshikishi

### *Opportunities*

1. Easy to invite

2. The local ready to help in the work

3. They don't work the whole day

4. They easily reached by the projector

5. The Chief is an Adventist though not very active

6. The people are welcoming

7. The fact that there is only one church

8. The Laymen Movement is not present.

Community Service

- 1) There are needs of wheelchairs if they can be found
- 2) Cloths
- 3) Salts, Sugar, Washing and Bathing Soap
- 4) Food stuffs
- 5) Health Expos

*Bwaya – 70KM from Kanshikishi*

1. Bwaya Village is one the villages where there is no presences of the Church and has only one Pentecost Church which runs the community School which is there. The village has no boreholes for water but have a school where which the missionaries can use for lodging.
2. The village is home to more than 1,500 people.
3. The village has never had a church before.
4. The village has two grounds on which we can hold a crusade and camp from.

Challenges of the Villagers

- i. Drinking of bear is too much
- ii. Early marriages
- iii. The spiritual believes (ghosts, mysteries creatures, forbidden places, e.t.c)
- iv. The eating of unclean.
- v. The morality is very low
- vi. The most things are found in Kanshikishi
- vii. The Laymen Movement is present.

*Opportunities*

- i. Easy to invite
- ii. The local ready to help in the work
- iii. They don't work the whole day
- iv. They easily reached by the projector



- v. The Chief is an Adventist though not very active
- vi. The people are welcoming
- vii. The fact that there is only one church

### *Community Service*

- i. There are needs of wheelchairs if they can be found
- ii. Cloths
- iii. Salts, Sugar, Washing and Bathing Soap
- iv. Food stuffs
- v. Health Expos

- Despite the SDA Church been present on the Island the place is un-entered as even those in the Church really need help to grow in their Christian Lives. There are lot of issues even among the Church going Adventist believers which really need mentorships.
- Leadership is what has prevented the Church from growing and influence the Chief has on the people who to some decree worship him. i.e the same church leaders are the same people the Chief uses during the Ritual ceremonies.
- The beliefs in the Spirits is one things that's present even the church.
- The presentence of the Laymen Movement has also been of a high disadvantage to the growth of the church as member and mostly leader have left the church for the movement.
- Topics like State of Dead, God, Holy Ghost, Jesus Christ as God, Christian behave, Morality are key topics to the Island.
- The problem of Kilwa can even be seen by a visitor without been told.
- Water is a challenge in some of these villages as the lake is the only of water.

### *2. Rubber Plantation*

1. This is Rubber Plantation settlement is which about 30KM from Nchelenge Boma. The place is inhabited by most Plantation workers and few farmer who do cassava and maize farming for personal use.
2. Most of the land is used as farm fields of the people who lives in Nchelenge and Kanshikishi; and is farming camp during the planting season after which the go back to their homes.
3. The population of the locals can reach 500 plus though they have not settled in one place and it's for this reason that it most difficult to reach them than those in places.

### *3. Kenani Refugee Camp*

The camp is about 11KM from Kanshikishi and is receiving about 100 refugee every day. The local church there has been given rights to minister and by the time I was leaving the UN had given a space and tent for the church to be pitched as within the refugee are Adventists who have come. As Impact, we can be allowed to do direct ministry to those brethren as per policy of the UNHCF but can only donate to the camp through the office of the incharge. Nevertheless, with the local church (Mupundu) having access to the refugee directly, we can when we partner with them which is a very welcomed idea. The camp might also be moved in 3 months' time in the same district as the numbers keep growing.

And depending on the speed of peace talks, the camp may last years.

Areas help can be given:-

1. Food
2. Cloths
3. Shoes
4. Books

Logistical findings

#### *Kilwa Island*

- One of the Church leaders is in the boat business and the man in-charge of the boat for Kilwa Rural Health Centre is also one of the Church leader and they can be used to reach the Island.
- .To cross to the lake takes about 4-6 hours to reach the last point on the Island with a 25 horse power engine boat is the boat business people uses and cost K25 per person. With this mode, both the missionaries and the luggage can be carried once as the boat can carry 60 people on board with luggage on it
- If we are to use the one for the health post (50 horse power engine), it will only take about 2 hours to reach the point and may cost 50litres of fuel per 10 missionaries.
- The church is provide the Public Address System for one site for free and the local
- Youths are to help in structures buildings and setting of camp and also the precampaigns (the district youths can camp for the weekend we shall be going.)
- Fresh vegetables are found on Island though all Charcoal are to be bought from the main land as the Island has no trees.
- There are locals willing to camp with us.

*Recommendation*

1. There is need for an advance party
2. There is need for some mentorship when the mission ends
3. The Health Expo a must as it's very difficult have access to those services there.
4. Projector a must as it will bring lots of people to the meeting

IMPACT