



2020 Mbala Mission Fact Finding Report

Impact



ABSTRACT

This is the fact finding report for the 2020 December Mission. It give brief details of the mission sites and recommendations. It furthers gives the conclusion and its basis

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1. Introduction

This document is the fact finding report for Lecheche (Modern Church project), Kalambo Falls (Chitambala), Mwabezi, Kazuma (Riverside), Chela, Zombe, and Kalekwa Villages. The Mbala Communities Mission is proposed to be conducted between 20th December 2020 and 3rd January 2021. This fact finding report gives brief details of the mission sites, the budget and logistical needs for the mission to successfully take place. The report outlines the economical, political, social and geographical features of the sites. It further suggests strategies and recommendations on how best the mission should be conducted. Note that the estimates in the report are based on the intuition of the fact finding missionaries and local people.

2. Facts about the site

This sections outlines the facts about the site. It gives sufficient information to help the reader to understand the sites and why it were considered for 2020 Mbala December Mission.

The mission has seven (7) proposed mission sites. All the sites are in Mbala District. The sites are Lecheche (Modern Church project), Kalambo Falls (Chitambala), Mwambezi, Kazuma (Riverside), Chela, Zombe, and Kalekwa Villages. The sites are part of Mbala and Nsuzu Mission Districts.

The mission sites are about 1,023.8km from Lusaka. Besides Lucheche site, they all rural sites with distances to be put against each site. Kalambo Falls (Chitambala) 67.7Km, Mwambezi 20Km, Kazuma (Riverside) 40Km, Chela 18Km, Zombe 16Km, and Kalekwa 30Km away from Mbala town.

Mbala as a town is one of the fast growing towns in Zambia with a very rich historical heritage and a lot of tourist sites. It was one of the first towns to be developed before independence and was provincial capital for the then Northern Province which consisted of Muchinga, Northern and Luapula provinces. It has a markets and other points that local traders have turned into selling points, with few grocery shops in the CBD. There are schools and Health centers in town with even a District Hospital and few Collages. But that's not the case with the rural sites which have distant schools and health centers.

The rural sites have a clustered settlement in pockets area and linear settle follow the road or stream. People stay with extended families in a village and are peasant farmers. The houses are usually made of either; mad and wooden pole and grass thatched roof, or molded burnt bricks roofed with iron sheets. Like any others Zambian village the locations has cases of witchcraft. There are no police post or courts of law and order is maintained by the group appoint by the authority known as Community Police and a traditional court presided over by the chief's authority.

The rural sites have a high worrying school dropout rate and alarming rates early marriages that are discussed under section....

Generally the area is a Christian community with very few atheists and believers of other faiths. Most of the adults and teens are serious into alcohol and drug abuse. There is basic voice mobile

phone network with data in spotted areas, and the area is not connected to main grid power supply. The major source of power is solar and rechargeable batteries.

2.1. Location and Geographical features

The proposed mission sites are located in Northern Province of Zambia, in Mbala political district. The distances to sites is stated section 2 above. Mbala has the highest points in Zambia is mostly mountainous has a lot of distributary streams. The area has sand soil and clay soil in isolated areas. It's also among the highest rainfall areas in Zambia.

The mission sites are approximately 1070 km from Lusaka to the most rural mission sites. About 1040 km of the road is tared and 30 km is gravel.

2.2. History background

Mbala Town is rich with historical heritage as was one of the early town to be developed prior to Zambian independence strangle in 1964. It was formerly called Abercorn. It is believed among the golden aged locals that Abercorn housed one of the first 3 International airports in Africa, with the other two being Cairo and Cape Town.

According the Provincial office, Mbala District is the oldest district in Zambia and was the Administration Capital for North Eastern Rhodesia. The District was first established as Tanganyika District under Central African Authority (C.A.A) in 1890. It was declared a Crown Administration under the British South African Company (BSA) whose offices were called BOMA (British Oversees Military Administration). Originally, the BOMA was established in the area of Chief Zombe on the banks of Lucheche River along Stephenson road because of its suitability for checking slave routes to the east and counter Bemba raids for slaves in the area.

It is formerly known as Abercorn established in 1890. Its name was changed to Mbala District in 1968; the name was derived from a type of spotted bushbuck known as Imbala which was commonly found around Lake Chila. It became a Municipality in 1996.

Mbala District is 1,071 Km from Lusaka, the Capital City of Zambia and 167 Km from Kasama, the Provincial Headquarters for Northern Province. Mbala District Shares International Boundaries with the Republic of Tanzania in the North, Senga Hill District in the Southeast, Nakonde District in the East and Mpulungu District in the West. Mbala District has a surface area of about 10,832 Km².

It has a settlement area called "Little Poland" which was a refugee settlement for the Polish as they were running away from Hiltra. And sign of appreciation for the refuge given, the grandchildren those former Polish refugees brought together some monies that helped to build the famous "Makanta Inn" which later was used as locust control center. It was later handover to the people of Mbala and today is under Mbala Municipal Council.

It's also home of Lake Chila where it's believed the weapons were thrown after the surrender during the world wars and the famous Kalambo Falls among many other historical sites.

Church historical record shows that the last time the church had a public campaign in areas like Chitambala village was in the late 90s which resulted in the birth of the branch that has remind stagnant since then.

2.3. Population

According to the 2010 census, Mbala District had a population of 203,129 people before Senga Hill was made a district on its own. However, following the declaration of Senga Hill as a district Mbala has a population 117,823 of which 58, 064 are males and 59, 759 females .a total growth rate of 3.6 Percent. Mbala District has 8 wards: Nsunzu, Lwandi, Kawimbe, Mwamba, Mwambezi, Kazimolwa Moto Moto, and Intala under 1 constituency.

All the total population of the children eligible to start school only 70 on average successfully enroll for school and 90% of the successful candidates show up for school while 10% that fails to report cites two major reason as distance to school and lack of funds. Those blow the age of 10 are forced to travel about 20km to and from school just to seek education.

About 50% of the Pupils that start school drop out before grade 10 and only 5% maximum manage to make a O-level certificate which represent less than a percent of the children that were eligible to start grade one (1) for that generation. The graph below show sad reality of the education perform of the mission sites and clear shows the need of a mission aid from missionaries and well wishes

Name	Status	Population Census 2000-10-20	Population Census 2010-10-16	Population Projection 2019-07-01
Mbala	District	149,634	203,129	268,774

2.4. Dominant Religions and Churches

The dominant religion is Christianity which is catering for 80% of the population. Though most people that claim to be Christian don't go to church and the few that goes to church know little about their church beliefs and Christianity in general. There few pockets of other religions and atheist that is approximated form about 10% of the total population. The most dominant Christian denominations in the area is United Church of Zambia (UCZ). It's then followed by the Church of God and Catholic Church.

There are SDA church companies in the area with memberships ranging between 15 and 30 baptized members in each sites.

2.5. Political and Economic status

The mission sites are under Mbala district. Mbala is a Municipal Council and it's under Mbala constituency. The economy depends on fishing and rice farming with relative a number of civil servants.

2.6. Local people

Mbala is dominated by the Mambwe and Namwanga people who were subjects of the Bemba people. It also has few Lungas among other small tribes. These tribes are best known to be good farmers especially of beans and rice (Nakonde). Most of the adults are uneducated and they are peasant farmers.

2.7. Languages

Mambwe and Namwanga are the common languages in the rural sites. Most people understand Bemba because Bemba is widely used even local in learning institutions. Very few people speaks fluent English most of those are government workers who are there for work.

2.8. Culture

The culture is more like the Bemba culture. Most marry at the tender age and polygamy is widely accepted as normal norm. Most of the men have two wives the one at home and the other at the fishing or hunting camping site where they usually spend about 6 months of the year.

Most of the teens drop out of school to pursue the garden farming for boys and marriage for girls.

2.9. Accessibility

The rural mission sites are accessible by a gravel road that stretches for about 40Km from Mbala Town while the urban site is within the heart of Mbala Town. The grave roads are in a bad state during the rainy season. Mwambezi in a fair state and takes about 30 to 40 minutes from the CBD to reach the nearest site. Five of the six rural mission sites are accessible by off road vehicles. The local usually use trucks and motor bicycle to access the area and bicycles are the mode of the transport within the area.

3. Sources of:

3.1. Water

Main source of domestic used water in the rural sites are streams.

3.2. Foods

The staple food of the area is Nshima that is a product of maize and/or cassava. Bean is also plenteous in the area. Being in the garden farming, the area offers a lot of greens that local people often enjoy.

3.3. Health

- Five of the six rural sites have no health post in the areas, one health center which operates 5 days a week and has someone on standby on weekend in case of emergency. The only 6 health personnel to cover the population of over 1000 people.

- Malaria is the most prevailing disease claim most of the lives in the last 12 month and standing as the highest killer for 10 years. Other suspected health disease include water related illnesses. The area was also affected by Covid during the fact finding date.
- Most of the adults' drink alcohol and some are drug addicts of various drugs.
- Motility rate current standards about 30%.
- Life expectancy is estimated at 45 by the local people.

3.4. Education

The urban site has Collages, Secondary and Primary schools in the area; but that is not the case with the rural sites, with only 1 having a community School within the said village ,2 have schools in the neighboring villages (about 5Km).

4. Mission

4.1. Dates

The mission is scheduled to take place from 20th December 2020 to 3rd January, 2021.

4.2. Missionaries

The mission is planned for 140 missionaries. About 100 missionaries are expected to come from different parts of Zambia who are members of Impact Missionary Movement while over 40 missionaries are expected to coming from Mbala and Nsuzu Mission District Churches.

4.3. What is expected

Missionaries are expected to read through this document and mission hand book. Follow the recommendation given in this document.

- All missionary should fill in the mission form before mission
- All missionary should be insured.
- All missionaries are expected to contribute K 500 mission fee.
- The local leadership is expected to obtain clearance from the local authority, police, tradition leaders and other permission needed to contact a mission (public Campaign in the area).
- The local church is expected to help in identify the camping sites for the missionaries and crusade sites.
- All missionaries are expected to undergo a mission training.
- Over 40 missionaries are expected from the local churches.
- We expect to baptize over 140 souls under One Member- One Member Principle

4.4. Proposed theme

“Iteyanye ukwabuka” which is translate in English as “Get ready to cross over”. The theme song is “Pamipuma ya yondani” (on Jordon’s stormy banks I stand).

5. Transportation

Missionaries are expected to move with the bus from Lusaka to Mbala and camp at a location to be communicated through the mission committee in Mbala. From there the missionaries will then

be dispatched to their respective sites by the mode of transport to be advised by the committee with respect to the state of the road to the said sites.

6. Proposed budget

Below is what the proposed budget of the mission should take note

- ✓ Number of days: 14 days
- ✓ Numbers of missionaries: 140 and also the local youths will register through their PM leaderships.
- ✓ Split equally between the seven sites
- ✓ Conditions are almost equal on all site
- ✓ Prices indicators were projected based on Lusaka trading prices

7. Challenges

The major challenges includes

- a) Fundraising for mission which is during or just after Covid 19
- b) Mobilizing missionaries from different parts of the country
- c) Organizing of the mission training

8. Recommendations and strategies

Recommendations for missionary

- a) Missionaries to take prophylaxis for malaria
- b) Carry warm clothes
- c) Carry water purification agents
- d) Rain coats, umbrellas, gumboots and rain season clothes
- e) These with special conditions to inform the mission leaders in advance
- f) Those who don't eat any the food on the manual to inform the leaders
- g) Go through our beliefs and study the basics crusade topic with emphasis on the state of the dead, growing in Christ and heath living.

Strategies

- a) Door to door
- b) Medical missions work (health expos)
- c) Evening campaigns
- d) Community services this may include teaching pupils, giving motivational talks, building houses for old people, help in building of the church, donating clothes etc
- e) Literature distribution in local language. May include bibles and other materials on health, drugs, early marriage, and importance of education.
- f) Children ministries
- g) Prayer band

9. Why the site was chosen.

- a) From the statistics given in this report its clear the site in ranked un-entered and there is a need of the gospel in the area.
- b) The corporation with the local church and the willingness of the local people to work with Impact to take the gospel to the sites.
- c) The strategy of Impact to enter all parts of Zambia and establish a chapter in the Northern part of Zambia.

10. Conclusion

Based on the facts presented in this report and the extra information obtain from the local leaders and other official government documents it the view of the 2020 December Mission Committee that a mission be conducted in the proposed sites. We therefore strongly recommend that the seven sites be considered for the December Mission. May the good Lord bless you.