

Positive change

Participatory Action Research as tool for
the community



Author: Femke de Groot
School: HAS Hogeschool
Place: 's-Hertogenbosch
Date: July 30th, 2018

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**Internship Participatory Action Research
as tool for the community**



Author: Femke de Groot

School: HAS University

Study: Landscape Planning and Development

Class: ML3a

Internship teacher: Christ Tielemans

Supervisor: Madelon Eelderink & Geertje Lavrijssen

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Summary

For this report research was done to discover possible interventions that could be implemented by the local people of Maulide using Participatory Action Research (PAR).

Geertje Lavrijssen, creator of the Sustainable Tourism Challenge, had completed the 7Senses Academy as she had personally experienced the negative influence of tourism on Mfuwe, Zambia. It is an area of about twenty-five kilometers wide. The numbers of tourists wanting to visit the South Luangwa National Park are the cause of a growing tourism industry in the area. The African nature, people and totally different culture and lifestyle make this area very interesting for tourists.

The village where the research team worked with in the end, was Maulide. It is a relatively big village with 58 households. By following the seven steps of a PAR process, the Maulide people and the research team made two promising action plans that the people would be working on: an action plan to generate money and to build a market and an action plan to teach other local people about corruption and use it to reduce the corruption in the area.

Each action plan has its own separate group of locals working on the plan. When the researchers left to go back to the Netherlands, the Maulide people would be continuing with the action plans. By using Watsapp both parties keep in touch with each other and the Dutch researchers encourage the Maulide people to keep going and be proud of what they accomplish.

Preface

Presented to you is the report made for 7Senses. It's been written as an internship assignment by a third year student from Spatial and Environmental Planning, Landscape Planning and Development. Research has been done in Mfuwe, Zambia, and as outcome this report was made. While making this report a lot of people have helped me in different ways.

Because of that I would like to thank Emma Pierre, Mitchel Beijer, Frida Heeringa and Geertje Lavrijssen for the wonderful time we have had in Zambia. Also I would like to thank Geertje in particular for the care she showed as supervisor. Also Rabecca and Elisha, thank you for all your energy and being wonderful additions to our research team. All the people who welcomed us into their homes and lives for three months, also a big thank you to you.

I would also like to thank Madelon Eelderink and Frank Bleys from 7Senses, as they helped me a lot in the last few weeks of my internship. Also Christ Tielemans deserves a thank you as my supervisor from school. Last but not least, I would like to thank Marjo Baeten, as she pointed this project out to me.

Enjoy reading,

Femke de Groot

July 30th, 2018

1. Introduction

By conducting Participatory Action Research (PAR) all over the world, 7Senses facilitates a process for local people in which they find their own strength to tackle community issues. This time they went, led by Geertje Lavrijssen, to Zambia to help the people from Mfuwe. Zambia is a country in the south of Africa and with a population of approximately 17,5 million people. With a fast growing amount of tourists coming to visit the country, it has to adapt to new times. The author of this report got the chance to be a part of the research team as trainee at 7Senses.

The goal the research team had when coming to Mfuwe, Zambia, was getting to know the people, their daily struggles and how the locals could benefit from the growing tourism. During the time the team was in Zambia, they worked on the Sustainable Tourism Challenge and facilitated the process for the people from Maulide.

This report is meant for 7Senses to present to people that their way of working is helping the people. The report is also meant for HAS University and other parties who are interested in the use of PAR.

The main research question for the project is: **Which interventions can be co-created and implemented with local stakeholders to handle socio-cultural challenges that arise under the influence of the growing tourism in Mfuwe area?** And to get the answer to that question, there were a few sub questions drafted:

- What does the research area look like?
- What is the influence of tourism on Mfuwe area?
- Which results come out of the PAR research in Mfuwe area and which concrete interventions come out of that?
- How will the locals from Mfuwe area continue with the made changes when the research team is not in the same area anymore?

The report starts off with an extensive explanation about Zambia, Mfuwe and Maulide village – the village the research took place in. Chapter 3 begins with a general explanation about 7Senses and PAR, as it is not an usual research method. After that, the chapter continues into an illustration about what the team has done during their time in Zambia and the implemented results. After chapter 3 follows the conclusion of the main research. In the end there are two attachments. The first one shows the Zambian Culture Circle made by the team in Zambia, followed by the database from all the Zambian interviews in attachment 2.

2. Where the project took place

The challenge took place in Mfuwe, Zambia. This is a small town located in the Mambwe district, in the eastern province. In figure 1 the Mfuwe area has been displayed by the red circle. The orange star is where Just Africa is located. This is the guesthouse where the research team stayed. The nearest big city to Mfuwe is Chipata. It is about a two hours drive over the pothole filled roads. The drive to Lusaka, the Zambian capital city, takes ten to twelve hours by car or bus. There is also the possibility to fly from Mfuwe airport to Lusaka airport, which – including boarding – will only take up to an hour and a half.

The area that is called Mfuwe is a widely stretched area in which a lot of different smaller villages are situated. Mfuwe starts at Mfuwe Airport – logically called the airport site – and ends at the bridge into South Luangwa National Park. This is approximately a distance of twenty-five kilometer.

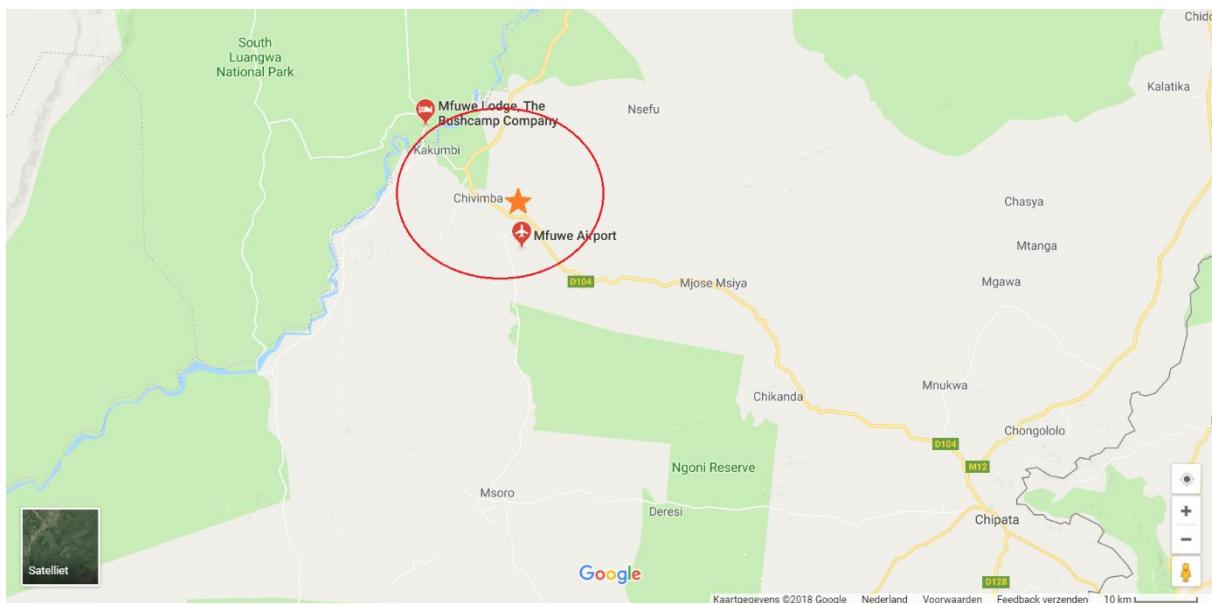


Figure 1 Mfuwe located compared to Chipata (Google Maps, 2018).

Close to the bridge, there is a small part called Mfuwe Town – or as locals call it: Cropping – where people can get all the essentials they need. There is a small supermarket that, among other things, sells canned foods, cleaning stuff and dairy products. The market (figure 2), also located at Cropping, consists of a few market stalls where the market ladies sell fruits and vegetables.

Beside the market and the supermarket, there are a lot of small shops. Everything you want can be bought in these shops. From slippers to razorblades and from bottled water to music speakers. Also Mfuwe has two restaurants – one of these from a local woman named Dorika –, a filling station and multiple small shops selling (fake) hair or secondhand clothing. Simply said, there is a lot of activity in the small market center.



Figure 2 Doing grocery shopping at the local market. Picture family of author.

2.1 Zambia

Zambia is a country in the south of Africa and approximately 752.610 km² big. Figure 3 shows where exactly the country is situated on the African map. The populations on June 20th is 17.586.298, with a density of 24 people per km². The populations has been growing and the prospect for the upcoming years will be an even bigger growth. The last few years the growth was around three percent. The median age in the country is about 17 years, which is below the median age of 19.4 when looking at whole Africa (worldometers, 2018) (worldometers, 2018).

Zambia became an independent country on 24 October 1964, after being ruled by the British. The country had a big national debt and just one international market: copper. When copper prices dropped, Zambia had to borrow even more money. In the end income had to be found somewhere else. Tourism is one of these solutions. Because Zambia started late developing their tourism industry, they had an opportunity to learn from mistakes others made in the past. With neighboring country Zimbabwe slowly decreasing tourism industry, Livingstone had the chance to start growing. Until this day, this city is a major tourist attraction with the Victoria Falls close by.

The government decided to transform some areas into national parks and game management areas. These parks and areas have to contribute to less hunting and poaching and protecting the pristine flora and fauna of the country (McIntyre, 2016). Figure 4 shows all the National Parks within Zambia.



Figure 3 Zambia located on the African map (Onbekend).

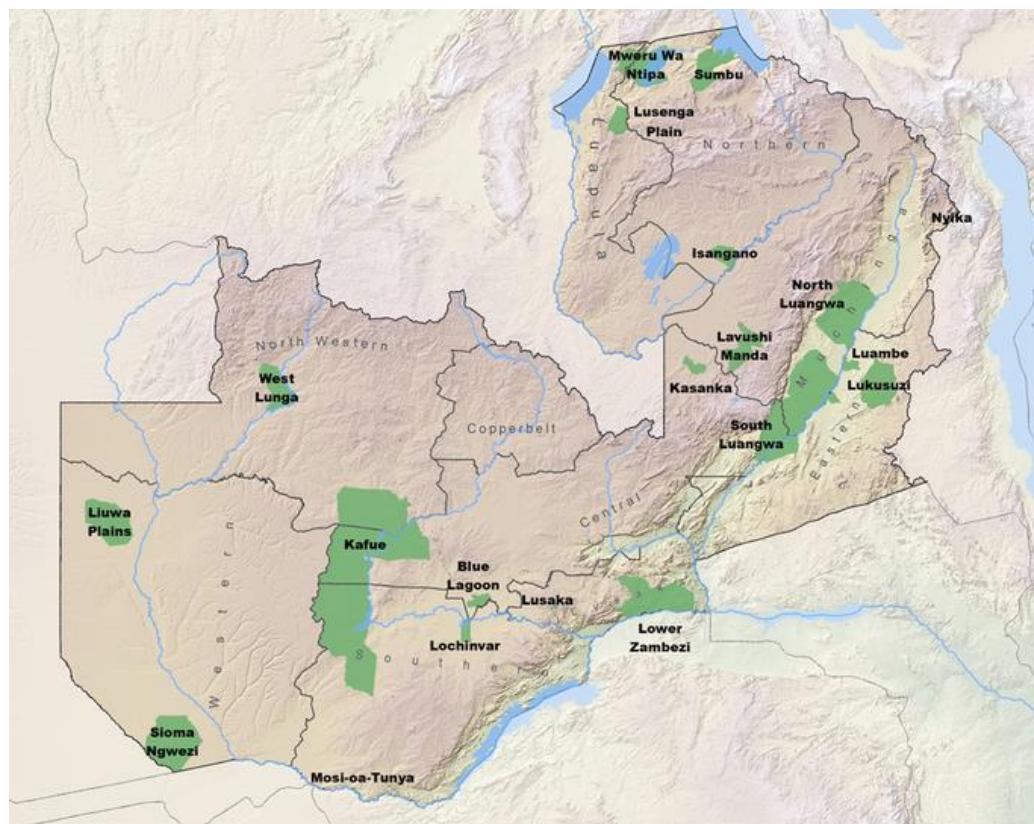


Figure 4 All national parks in Zambia (MellonDor).

2.2 Culture

The Zambian and Dutch culture are a lot different from each other. One of the reasons is the development within the countries. When meeting the two local researchers, who would help during the stay of the team, one of the first things done, was the making of the Zambian Culture Circle – in Dutch called the ‘Cultuur-ui van Hofstede’.

It's a way to discuss how cultures differ from each other when you're in a group.

Attachment 1 and figure 5 show this Culture Circle.

The first layer of the circle consists of the ‘Artefacts’. This is stuff that can be seen. For example: women wear chitenges, the people have a dark skin and they walk or cycle a lot. After the ‘Artefacts’ comes ‘Pattern of behavior’. This describes the normal way of doing something, like what to eat, when to eat and how to eat it. And it's not only about eating, it's also about how to behave in public and what would be accepted. Next are the ‘Norms’ and

‘Values’. The norms are about how to get the values. For example, the value is that the people have to respect the chief and the norm would be the ritual on how to greet him. The last layer of the circle is called ‘Believes’. The biggest believe for most Zambians is that there is a God. The Christian belief is a big part of Zambian life's, which shows in many daily routines.

Another method of Hofstede to compare cultures is the ‘Country Comparison’. With this comparison Hofstede uses six different dimensions to get an overview of the culture. Figure 6 shows the comparison between the Netherlands (blue, left) and Zambia (purple, right). The first of six

dimensions is ‘Power Distance’, which is about inequality within a country. Zambia gets a 60, while the Netherlands get 38. This means that the Dutch people are more independent, dislike control and are often on a first name basis with managers or bosses. Zambians are more strict about keeping the line between higher and lower status and

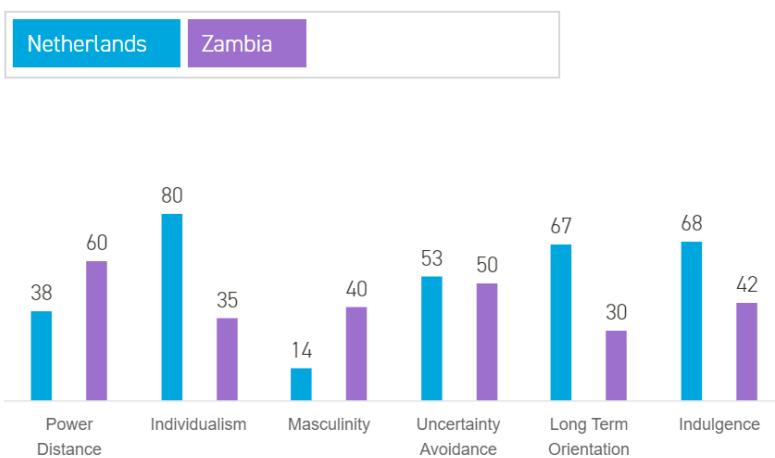


Figure 6 Hofstede's Country Comparison between the Netherlands (blue) and Zambia (purple) (Hofstede Insights, z.d.).

behave to those standards. The second dimension is ‘Individualism’. This shows how interdependent a society is. The Netherlands is a very ‘Individualist society’ – people only take care of themselves and their immediate family – whereas Zambia with 35 points is considered a collectivistic society – people take care of each other, it doesn't matter if it's family, extended family, or extended relationships.



Figure 5 The Zambian Culture Circle made by the team and local researchers (Pierre).

The third dimension – ‘*Masculinity*’ – is about competition, achievement and success. Both countries are ‘*Feminine*’, which means that they focus on equality, solidarity and quality. The lower the score, how more feminine a country is. This means that the previous points of recognition are more important to the Netherlands than to Zambia. ‘*Uncertainty Avoidance*’ has to do with how threatened people feel within a society when confronted with uncertain or unknown situations. As Zambia scores a 50, it’s not possible to predict a preference. The Netherlands, with a close 53, has a slight preference to avoid situations unknown to them.

The second to last dimension is ‘*Long Term Orientation*’. High scores stand for a society that encourage thrift and change, whereas low scores stand for countries with time-honored traditions and norms. They find change suspicious. The scores in figure 6 show that the Netherlands score on the high end, which means that they easily adapt to new traditions and changing conditions. The low score for Zambia means that they are more for the old traditions.

Last but not least comes the dimension of ‘*Indulgence*’. For the Netherlands, the score of 68 means that they like to realize their impulses and desires. This means that they find leisure time very important. Also important for Dutch people is that they can act and spend money as they want. Zambians are more controlled by social norms and find leisure time much less important (Hofstede Insights, z.d.).

2.3 Tourism

Zambia is known to be one of the most beautiful and friendly countries in Africa. The country has many things to offer to the tourism industry. There are eighteen waterfalls to be found all over Zambia. The Victoria Falls are the most known and are located in the south, just beside Livingstone – which has become the biggest tourist city from Zambia. In the north there are also some waterfalls, but these are more difficult to reach. Beside the waterfalls, other waterbodies like lakes and rivers (figure 7) form an important part of Zambia.



Figure 7 The Luangwa river is one of the three biggest rivers in Zambia.
Picture author.

The national parks are also a major tourist activity. There are twenty national parks and thirty-four game management areas. Nine of these twenty national parks are being managed. These nine national parks are functioning for tourism and offer accommodation (close by). The national parks and game management areas cover about thirty percent of Zambia (Zambia Tourism, z.d.).

Ways to travel around consist of flying with the local airline, by tour bus or by mini bus. Most tourist choose to fly as this is the fastest and most comfortable way to travel. Traveling by bus you will find yourself surrounded by local people and their belongings. Busses are often stuffed with as many people as possible. But for the ones who do not have a lot of money to spent, a bus trip will only cost one tenth of a plane ticket. To get to some destinations the only way is traveling by minibus, because there are no possibilities to fly.

Zooming in on Mfuwe, it's known to be one of the largest tourist places in Zambia, just after Livingstone. This is because of the South Luangwa National Park is situated just besides the Mfuwe area. The park is known for one of the greatest places to see wildlife in Africa and is about 9050 km² big. It's also a popular place to spot leopards, as there are multiple to be found in this single park.

There are about sixty different animal species and over four hundred bird kinds (Zambia Tourism, z.d.). One of the most colorful in the park is the Lilac breasted roller (figure 8). With seven lodges just outside the park, one in the park and one close to the airport, there are enough places to stay for visiting the area. There are also some guesthouses in the area, such as Just Africa, that offer places to stay. Before booking a room in a guesthouse it is good to check them first: some don't have clean sanitary and others are not bigger than just a bed and have no sanitary at all.

2.4 Social economic situation

To understand the way people live in Zambia, it's important to know about the social economic situation. There is not a lot of information that can be found about the social economic situation in Zambia. For that reason, some of the following information is from personal experiences and interviews.

General income

The general income in Zambia is not very high. A lot of people do not have a job besides farming. The most farmed crops in the Mfuwe area are maize, cotton and rice. Maize and rice are mostly for own consumption, but cotton is being. Farmers earn three kwacha (this is around 2,60 Euro) per kilo cotton. Often, people have to get a loan from the person they sell to, to get seeds. In the end the amount of money spent on seeds, will be taken of their payment when they sell the cotton. Throughout Zambia there is over seventy percent of the people living with less than one dollar a day (Nations Encyclopedia, z.d.).

Other people, who have a job, earn enough money to take care of their whole family. These people often hire other village members for piecework, such as cleaning the house or farming. This way they take care of more people in the village.

The Western entrepreneurs earn more than most local residents can imagine. This is mostly because they have a very businesslike mindset. They are often from Europe, America or richer Asian countries and are used to working and owning a business.

Education

Children start with primary school at age seven. They will be here until they are fourteen years old and at the end they will have completed the first seven grades. After this they can go to secondary school. This is split into two phases – Junior Secondary (grades eight and nine) and Upper Secondary (grades ten to twelve) – and will take five years to complete. In grade twelve, there will be taken a test to see if the students can go to college or university (Foreign Credits, z.d.).



Figure 8 The Lilac breasted roller, one of the most colorful birds in South Luangwa National Park. Picture author.

If the area has a lot of children, there are often multiple primary and secondary schools they can choose from. Walking from home to school can take up to two hours, depending on the choice for a better school or a school closer by. Most children in the Mfuwe area completed only until the fourth grade as their parents could not pay the school fees. This corresponds with the numbers of the

National Education Profile of 2014.

They found that about 39 percent of children between 15 and 24 years old have not completed primary education. Their studies also show that it's mostly the poor children who drop out of school (Education Policy and Data Center, 2014). The first four years are mostly paid by the government, as they find it important that everyone has a decent education.

Colleges and universities are not very close to home for most of the students and they will have to move to participate in a study. There are only three public universities to apply to.

Figure 9 shows them on the map: one located in Lusaka, one in Kitwe (about

Figure 9 Placing of the three public universities in Zambia (Google Maps, 2018).

two hundred and fifty kilometers north of Lusaka) and the last one in Kabwe (around one hundred kilometers north of Lusaka). For these universities it is possible to get a scholarship. For private universities it is not possible to get a scholarship and people can only join when they can pay the fees.

Just as with universities, there is a choice between private and public colleges. College is a lot alike with university, but focuses more on specific academic fields. The public ones are funded by the government and the private ones are not. This means that most people can't attend because of the costs (Zambian website, z.d.).

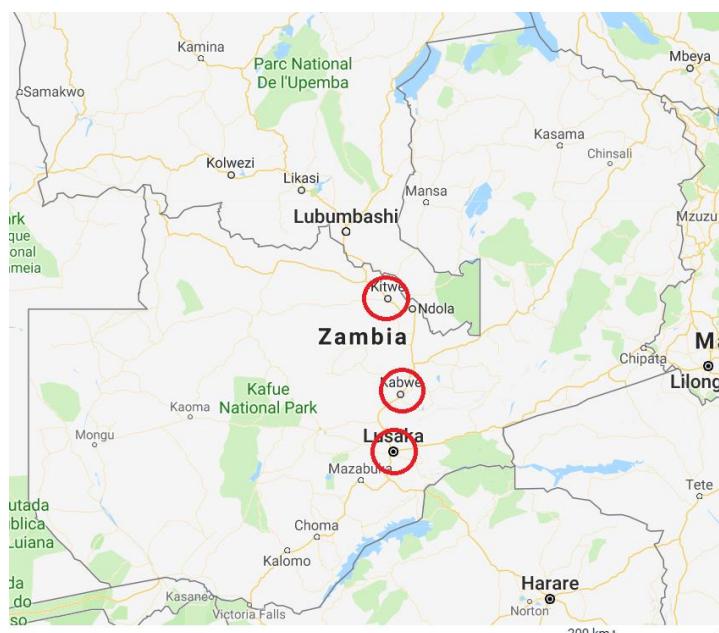
Wealth

There is a lot of poverty in Zambia. Only 25,2 percent of Zambians wealth goes to the 60 percent poorest people (this is around the 10,5 million people), whereas 39,2 percent goes to the 10 percent wealthiest people (around 1,7 million people) (Nations Encyclopedia, z.d.).

The country in general gets most of its income from the mining industry. Copper and cobalt are their main sources of income. Coal also contributes to the mined resources, but is often used in Zambia itself rather than being distributed to other countries. Besides the mining, tourism is the main source of income for the country. In 2014 there were over 941.000 tourists who visited Zambia, and this number is growing (McIntyre, 2016).

Health

Health in Zambia is not always a nice subject. People can become very ill and will have (sometimes) no way to get better. Malaria is one of the most common diseases in Zambia with close to 300.000 confirmed cases a year. As the common symptoms of malaria – fever, nausea, vomiting, etc. – are often confused with the symptoms of the normal flu, the disease often gets self-diagnosed by people



(Luo, 2017) (World Health Organisation, z.d.). The disease can be detected by doing a blood test, which can be done in the local clinics and hospitals. When the blood tests show that there is indeed a case of malaria, the people can be helped by the same clinic or hospital. This is sometimes for free.

Some people can't be helped – or don't have the money to look for help – and die. The death rate in 2017 was 12,2 deaths per 1.000 population. The three most common deaths in Zambia are HIV/AIDS, Diarrheal Diseases and Cardiovascular Diseases (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2017) (Index Mundi, 2018).

Language development

In Zambia there are a lot of different languages. The official language in the country is English and most children are being taught in English at. But besides English there are over 72 other languages spoken by the Zambians. Of those 72 languages, there are two well known: Nyanja and Bemba. Those two languages are known with most of the Zambian population and are the easiest way of communication besides English. Especially when going into the more rural areas the local language is very important, as people often don't speak English. Also, besides Zambia, there are a few more countries where they speak Nyanja. A few of those countries are Malawi, Mozambique and Zimbabwe (McIntyre, 2016). Figure 10 shows a part of the first Nyanja lesson the research team got.

The English spoken by Zambians is often an older version of the English that western countries use. It's more simple and grammar is not the most important thing.

As long as the message comes across, most Zambians are happy to be speaking English. In the urbanized areas in the country, people are more fluent than people in the rural areas. A reason for this, is that they have contact with tourists more often and are forced to speak English to communicate.

2.5 Maulide village

When the research team orientated themselves which villages were in the area, they visited about seven villages. One of these villages was Maulide. It is a relative big village consisting of 58 households. After discussing pro's and cons about the different villages they visited, it was decided that the team would like to work with this particular village. The reason for this decision was mostly based on the location. They could walk to the village, which was a big advantage compared to most of the other villages where they first had to use the taxi and continue the journey on foot. They were also the very first white people – "Muzungu's" as the local people call white people – to visit their village and the people spoken to the first time were very friendly.

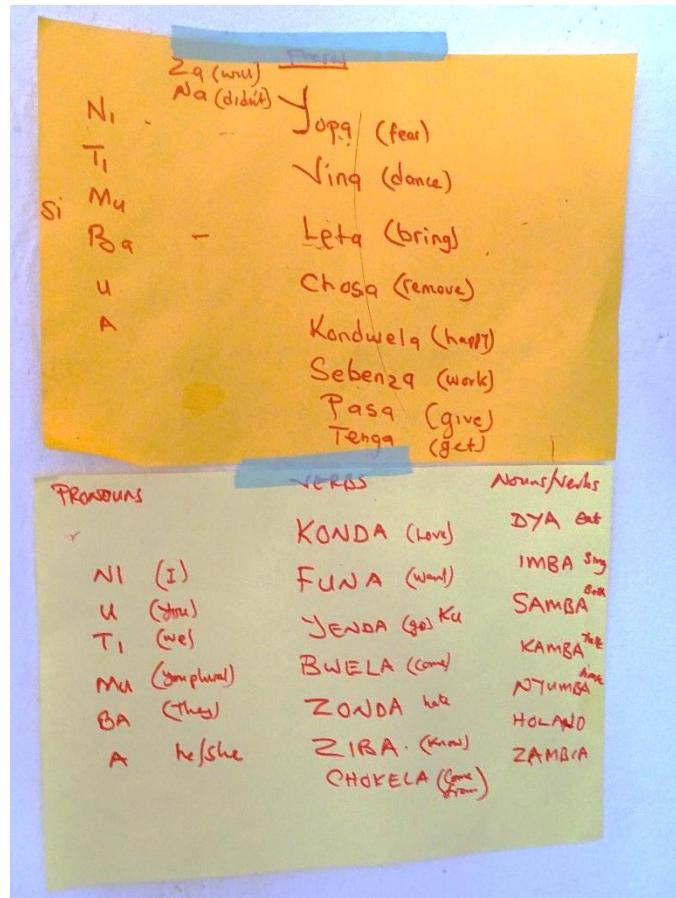


Figure 10 Learning Nyanja while in Zambia. Picture author.

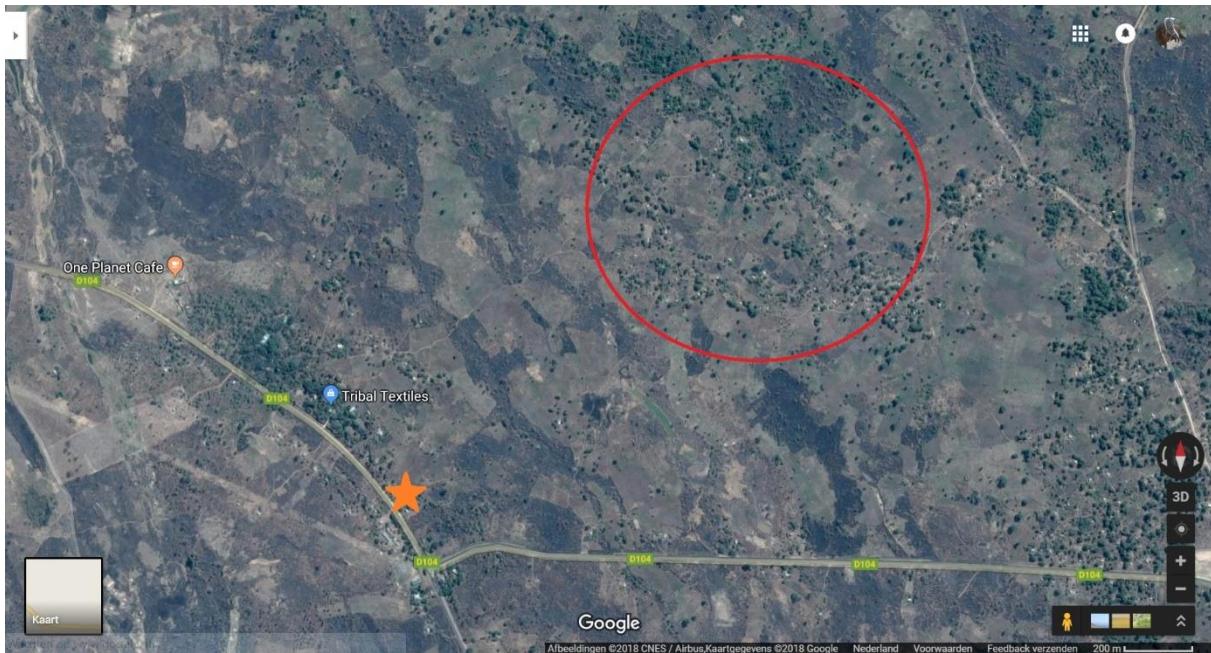


Figure 11 Location of Maulide compared to the guesthouse (Google Maps, 2018).

Figure 11 shows where Maulide is situated compared to the guesthouse where the research team stayed. The red circle indicates where most of the village is located, but it is even bigger than that. Later on in the project, the group learned that the big village of 58 households is made out of eleven smaller villages. The people just find it easier to call all of it 'Maulide'.

Within the village there was a big variety of houses. Most houses the people slept and lived in were made out of bricks, like the one in figure 12. This is the house of Evelina – one of the elderly who joined the team later on in the project – and forms an example for most houses in the village. Smaller huts made out of clay and plant materials, are often placed close to the house and form a place to cook, a place to store stuff or the toilet.



Figure 12 Evelina's home (Pierre).

3. PAR in Mfuwe area

Participatory Action Research, PAR, is the form of research that is used during projects from 7Senses and is also used during the challenge in Mfuwe, Zambia. It is a different form than the most used methods when doing research. Instead of using a top-down approach, there will be a bottom-up (community-up) approach in which the community has to think of solutions themselves.

3.1 7Senses

7Senses is an organization that helps to organize projects – Challenges – to better the world. Initiator and owner of 7Senses is Madelon Eelderink. After she used the PAR method herself for the first time, she saw it had potential to go worldwide. On her own she could only do three challenges at a time, so she decided to make it more known and started teaching others about it. To do this she created the 7Senses Action Research Academy. In 2016 the first people got out of the Academy and started their own Challenges.

3.2 Using PAR

7Senses revolves around the idea of working with Participatory Action Research (PAR). But what does this entail? When using PAR you work closely together with the communities. It's different from other research methods in a lot of ways. One of these ways is that PAR works bottom-up (community-up as Madelon likes to say) instead of top-down. The non-governmental organizations (NGO's) and governments won't come up with solutions that the community need to implement, but the communities decide on what they want to work on. They mention the challenges they face every day and together with an intercultural research team they will co-discover and solve these challenges. PAR consists of seven phases:

1. Preliminary PAR-design

This is a step you do before the project starts. It's all about having an idea and wanting to solve an issue. By using present knowledge and a PAR canvas, a first draft of the PAR project can be made.

2. Orientation

The orientation starts the second you get to your research field. You get familiar with the area, the people and the culture. When the preliminary PAR-design is not made yet, this will be the first step and the preliminary PAR-design the second.

3. System exploration: Data collection

The title says it all: this is the part where information will be gathered. This can be done a lot of different ways, but the most common one is doing interviews. Other PAR methods can be used, but it depends on the situation which method will be most effective.

4. Data analyzing

Once enough information is gathered, everything can be put together for analyzing. The goal is to make everything as clear as possible so the information can be presented to the interviewed stakeholders.

5. Design and prototype

This is the phase in which the data is presented to the involved stakeholders. Together with them an action plan will be made. During prototyping – not to be confused with prototyping – the project will be simulated to predict the effects it will have.

6. Implementation

This is the part in the research where you start doing and implementing the ideas and plans that were made in the Design and prototype stage. It is often done in a short period of time.

7. Monitoring and evaluation

Monitoring the first steps is important to verify is everyone involved is still comfortable with the activities. When needed help can be offered. During the evaluation the impact of the project will be measured. It can take months or years before the desired change is reached.

3.3 The Sustainable Tourism Challenge

Geertje Lavrijssen is one of the people who went to the 7Senses Academy with the idea of starting her own Challenge. Earlier in her life she had worked and lived in Mfuwe area and had seen what tourism could do for the area. She also saw negative influences from the tourism industry which was already there. When living in Mfuwe she got to know a lot of local people and she wanted to help them. When being introduced to Madelons approach, she was convinced that this would be the way to do it. And from her affords the Sustainable Tourism Challenge (STC) was born. She completed the academy and began to look for people who wanted to join her team. In the end there were four people who came to Zambia with Geertje (figure 13): Emma Pierre (24), Frida Heeringa (27), Mitchel Beijer (24) and Femke de Groot (author) (20). They would complete most of the seven phases in the twelve weeks they would be in Africa.



Figure 13 The team! From left to right: Mitchel, Emma, Frida, Geertje and Femke. Picture camera author.

1. Preliminary PAR-design

This was already done by Geertje before the team even went to Zambia, but in one of the first weeks the whole team looked at it again. Everybody wrote their own thoughts about the problem definition, objectives, main research question, sub questions, stakeholders, methodology and concepts and in the end everything got compared to each other. In the end everyone participated in the PAR-Design that would be used till the end.

2. Orientation

This was actually the first phase for the team members. The team participants met for three training days in the Netherlands, where they discussed many topics like intercultural communication, personal ambitions and talents and PAR in general. Madelon shared her experiences with PAR so the participants would see what it entailed. There was also an interview training, as the team would be interviewing a lot of people and would have to be confident doing it, no matter the situation.

Once in Zambia the team got to know a little bit of the area by driving around with Oscar – an old friend of Geertje who would be helping the team to get started with the project – and doing a safari in the known South Luangwa National Park. In the beginning of the second week they got to know the local researchers Rabecca (19) and Elisha (18). They would mostly be translating, but were also stimulated to contribute as much as the Dutch team members. They started off with writing down the group norms and values and did teambuilding exercises, such as blindly drawing each other (figure 14).

In the first few weeks there were a lot of activities done by the team to get to know the area and its people. There were too many activities to name them all, but some of the memorable were: Woman's day, braais held by the son of one of the lodge-owners and visiting the chief, several villages, and Oscar's school. But the team also got to know the culture. They went to church with Rabecca and Oscar – which was a new experience for most of the team – and went to the local hairdresser (figure 15). Also the Zambian Culture Circle was made as mentioned before in chapter 2.

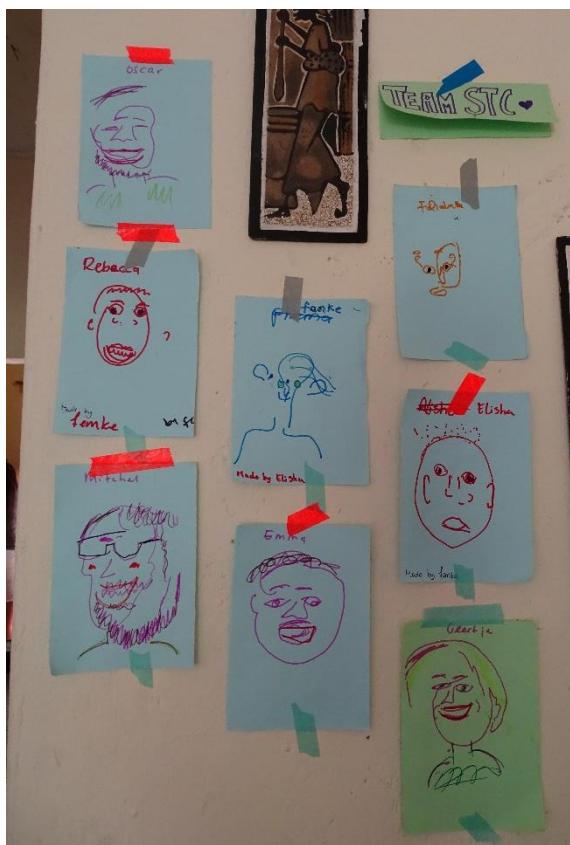


Figure 15 Blindly drawing each other. Picture author.

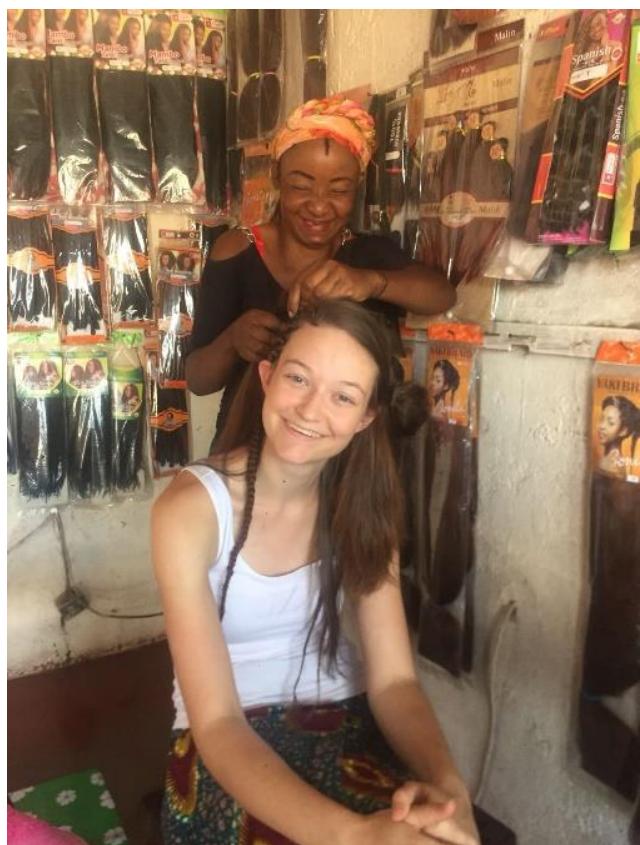


Figure 14 Author (me) at the local hairdresser (Pierre).

3. System exploration: Data collection

To start collecting data the team talked to everyone they saw, but most of this information was to orientate on which subject would be best to tackle with the local community. The first real collection of data gathered by the group came from Maulide. On the first day – after agreeing with the headman that it would be okay for the team to come and ask questions – the team started with a so called focus group. A focus group is simply a group of people who focus on the subject they are handed. By discussing the subjects tourism, lifestyle and general things, the team got a first look at the problems the community faces. The day started off with a game of ‘Crossing the line’ before everyone was divided into two subgroups to discuss the answers they gave during the Crossing the line game. In this way the people got more familiar with the way the team was working (as it was a very Dutch way and they were not used to this) and the team got the first information needed for further steps. After this first day, the team continued to go to Maulide. They interviewed some of the residents and made a village map with some of the youngsters of the village.

Besides the local people from Maulide, other were also interviewed. Those were local business owners or workers. Some of them lived and worked close to Maulide, while others worked at Cropping (Mfuwe center).

4. Data analyzing

All interviews that were done in the System exploration phase, were processed in a text and later put in the database (attachment 2). The database would be helpful when the team would be comparing everything said. In this database the contents of the interviews were divided in general topics. Also the positives and negatives were divided. One of the more important things put in the database would be the parts where people were talking about what they were proud of or who they admired. These parts would be essential in getting the people to see that there is a lot that was going okay already and that not everything was negative in their lives.

The general topics were put into mind maps by the team, so they could present all the findings to each other. In this way they saw that a lot of the information had links to several topics and could be looked at in many different ways. These links were made visible by putting the information from the six different mind maps together onto one big mind map.

With this result the team made two focus groups: one for the elderly and one for the youngsters. Both groups were invited to come, but on different days. During the first focus group the team presented the mind map and all the results they got from the Maulide people. Both groups got the chance to choose three topics out of the six the team made beforehand. The youngsters choose for Jealousy, Corruption and Development, while the elderly choose for Business, Corruption and Development.

5. Design and prototype

Both groups were invited to come back the next week to discuss the three topics that they choose. The team tried to do this in an interactive way, so everyone could get an image of what was being asked of the group. As both groups had chosen for corruption and the youth also chose jealousy, the team had thought of the ‘bean game’. This game would explain how corruption works and how jealousy could come out of this. For the game the team put a hundred beans together in a paper bag. One by one, the Maulide people would have to get up and go behind a wall to take some beans. Without telling each other how many beans they were taking, the whole group would have to take as much beans as they thought they deserved. Some would take a handful, while others just took one or two. When explaining to the group why they took that many beans, they would see that it was not fair what they were doing. The second round would be almost the same, except for the fact that the beans represented money. The results of this round were also discussed in the group. Lastly they would talk about what it was doing to them that some had a lot of beans, while others had (almost) nothing. This made them realize how the basics of corruption works and how it can lead to jealousy.

For the themes Development and Business the youngsters got to draw their ideal situation for Maulide. This was surprisingly difficult for them as they could not see into the future. They could not imagine that their village could be different. In the end – after some pushing from the team – they drew some houses, electricity and other things that came up during the earlier interviews. As the team was not assured it would be a good idea to also let the elderly draw their ideal Maulide, they decided to show the maps made by the youth and ask if they were missing something. When everyone agreed that everything was there, they got to choose the three most important things drawn on the map. For these three things they would make, together with the research team, a plan to make the ideas reality. As figure 16 shows, they chose to realize the borehole, the market and the nursery school. In the end they discussed that it would be best to start with the market, as this could bring money and with that money they could realize the other ideas faster.

After this second focus group, the research team decided to stop with the youngsters. The opinion of the group was that the youth were only coming to have fun and free drinks. They were not participating and were always late. The results that came out of that group could not compare to the energy that is cost to motivate them time and time again. The energy of the elderly on the other hand, was very high and every single one of them was motivated to give it their all. So the third round of focus groups was only held with the elderly.

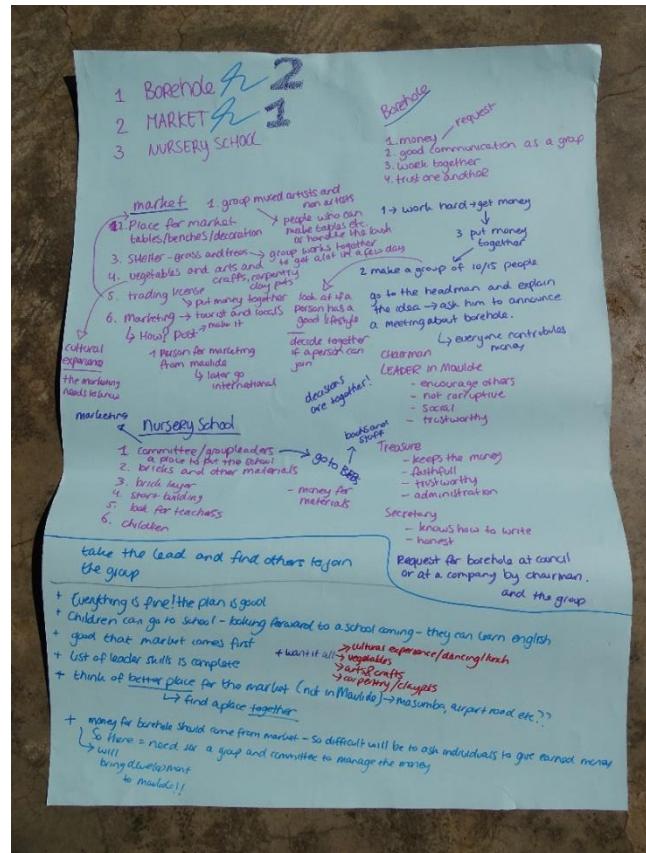


Figure 16 The steps to realize the most important developments.
Picture author.

Everyone got to choose between the two subjects: Corruption or Development/Business. Once in separate groups, they started on making the first steps of the action plan. After that followed multiple focus groups in which the separate groups worked on their action plan. In the end they presented it to each other and discussed on which points they could be helping each other. Finally, both action plans were also presented to the headman. This was for both groups one of the first steps in their action plan and with the approval of the headman, they could start realizing their solutions.

6. Implementation

The Corruption team was very fast and made a play so they could show people how corruption works and how to solve it. Their team would be focusing on teaching people from other villages about corruption and that talking about it would solve so much. Their long term goals were that not only the people in villages would be reducing corruption, but that they could make a strong team and start talking to organizations in which they think corruption takes place. Their goal is to have less corruption in the whole of Mfuwe.

The Development team discussed many practical things. As they wanted to start with the market, the group focused their attention mainly where to start it, how to get the money to buy essentials and what things would be needed before they could open the market.

They would begin by getting a workgroup together who all would want to start the market. With this group they would think of a good name for the market. After getting the workgroup together, ten of these people would be chosen to form the committee. The committee is responsible for keeping track of the planning and have contact with the headman and chief. Within the committee three people would be appointed to be the chairman (leader of the group), treasure (keeps the money safe) and secretary (writes everything down). Together with the whole group they would start saving money by putting a amount of money aside every month. After getting a piece of land from the chief, they could start collecting materials and build the market. Once the market was done, they could register themselves and their market at the council and officially open the market.

After a lot of discussion the plan was made to get a piece of land from the chief on the main road from the airport to Cropping, instead of making the market inside of Maulide itself. In this way the tourists could come by easily and the market could easily be found by locals. Long term goals consist of making Maulide a cultural village in which tourists can experience Zambia by traditional dancing and local food.

To get both of the groups started, the Sustainable Tourism Challenge team went shopping for some of the essentials both groups needed. And in the last few days the Dutch team members would be in Zambia, they agreed about how to stay in touch.

7. Monitoring and evaluation

The last phase could not be done in the short twelve weeks the team lived in Zambia. For that reason everyone agreed to stay in touch with each other by phone. The team exchanged numbers with some of the Maulide people and promised to message once in a while.

In the end there was contact with Pectorm Bewe through Watsapp. He gave the Dutch team members updates about both of the focus groups. As of July 6th there has been no contact with any of the Maulide people. Reasons for this are unknown.

When starting the Watsapp group with Pectorm, he send the team in the Netherlands pictures from

the Development team working in their gardens (figure 17). Word about the Corruption team indicated that they were also busy with practicing their drama play. On June 10th both groups got together and discussed how to get more money together, as their previous plan was not going the way they wanted it to go. The same week, the Development team got poles together which they would be using to build the market. In the last update by Pectorm, he informed us that there were already a lot of 'cartoons' (figure 18) and jewelry made that the Development team would be selling on the market.



Figure 17 The first picture send by Pectorm: the Maulide people are working hard in the gardens to grow stuff they can sell to make money (Bewe).



Figure 18 'Cartoons' made by the artist of the village (Pierre).

For the Dutch team there will be an (group) evaluation. This still has to be planned, but will take place after the summer vacations are over. The group is going to discuss about their time in Zambia and what that time has taught them for the future.

4. Conclusion

This conclusion gives answer to the main question: **Which interventions can be co-created and implemented with local stakeholders to handle socio-cultural challenges that arise under the influence of the growing tourism in Mfuwe area?**

Mfuwe is an area in the eastern province and is about twenty-five kilometers wide. It has one paved road that leads from the airport to the famous South Luangwa National Park. This park is known for one of the greatest places to see wildlife in Africa and is a popular place to spot leopards. There are lodges to receive tourists as the tourism industry is growing bigger in the area. Mfuwe Town – also called Cropping and located just outside the park – is made out of a few shops, where everything one can imagine gets sold, a gas station and a market consisting of a few stalls. The area has grown bigger as a result of the tourism.

After three months of closely working together with the research team, and discussing a lot of everyday challenges, the Maulide people had made two action plans. The action plan made by the Development team focused on building a market, as this could generate a form of income for the village. Once the research team left Zambia, the Development team focused mainly on getting money together and collecting materials to build the market and making souvenirs to sell.

The action plan for team Corruption did have general steps, in which the group would teach others about how corruption works and how to reduce it. After teaching other villages, they would be making a strong and motivated group to confront organizations where corruption takes place. In this way they are trying to reduce corruption in the whole of Mfuwe and make it a more enjoyable place to live.

By keeping in touch with each other the Dutch researchers are motivating the Maulide people to keep going and be proud of what they've already accomplished. And after working together so closely, the locals also know how to tackle other challenges they face daily.

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Attachments

1. Zambian Culture Circle

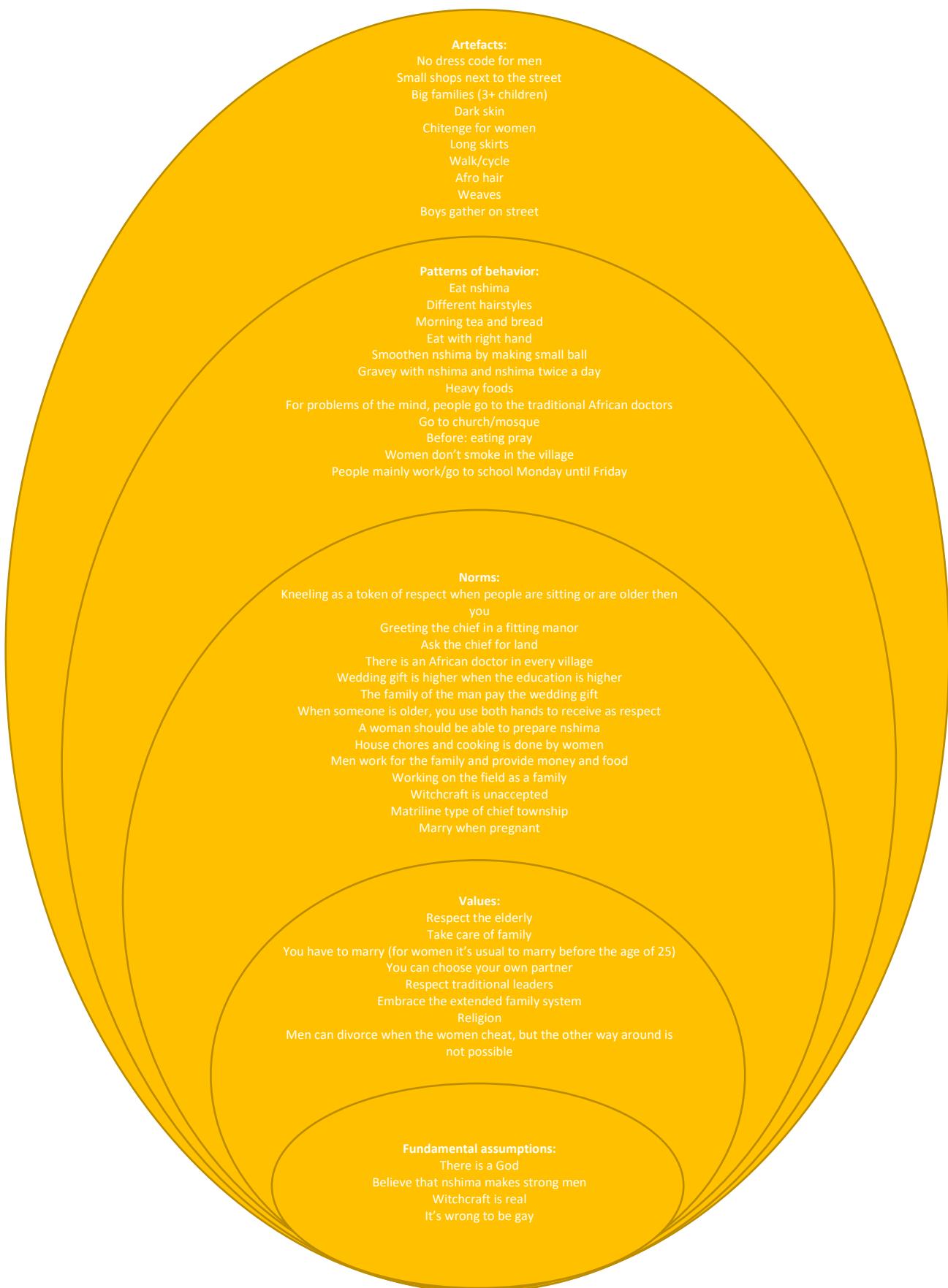


Figure 19 Zambian Culture Circle (Rabecca & Elisha, 2018).

2. Database interviews Zambia

All the interviews that were done in Mfuwe, Zambia, have been put into a database. The first thing found in the database, are the abbreviations (figure 20). These are the terms that are used to keep the people anonymous. The schedule works from the top left, till bottom right. First going down the list of abbreviations for ‘Locals’, then those for ‘Tourism Professional’ and so on. For example: we spoke to a local artist, who also farms. He sells his stuff in his own shop in town and contributes to Conservation of South Luangwa, it would make L/F/A/TB/SO/LP/CL.

The next tab in the database would be an overview of all the respondents (figures 21 and 22). In here a summary can be found about the person interviewed. Also the names of the interviewers, the location and the date of the interview are put in here. To link this information to the database of the actual interviews, the respondent number and abbreviations are put in both the tabs.

The last tab is where the interviews were put. Everything the people said is placed together and organized in six different themes. Some of the classifications the information was put under, are colored, as most interviews were first put in Word as one big text. To sort through the text faster, the information could be given a color to the corresponding classification. For example: someone from Maulide wants a electric generator to have power. The current situation would be that there is no power and the desired situation would be having the electric generator. The current situation would be colored blue in the text, while the desired situation would be colored yellow.

Locals	Abbr.	Tourism Professional	Abbr.	Town Business	Abbr.	Social Organisations	Abbr.	Local Projects	
Local	L	Safari Guide	TP/SG	Market Lady	TB/ML	Schools	SO/SC	Conservation South Luangwa	LP/CL
Western	W	Lodge Owner	TP/LO	Taxi Driver Bus	TB/TD	Hospitals	SO/HS	Carnivor Programme	LP/CP
Maulide	M	Lodge Manager	TP/LM	Company	TB/BC	Churches	SO/CH	Project Luangwa	LP/PL
Other villages	OV	Bartender	TP/BT	Shop Owner	TB/SO	Orphanage	SO/OR	Tribal Textiles	LP/TT
Headman	HM	Cleaner	TP/CL	Bars	TB/BA			Mulberry Mongoose	LP/MG
Farmer	F	Guard	TP/GU	Restaurants	TB/RE			Zambia Wildlife Authorisation	LP/ZW
Pastor	P	Chef	TP/CH					Chipembele	LP/CH
Seller	S	Accountant	TP/AC					Mango Tree Artisan Market	LP/MT
Artist	A	Receptionist	TP/RE					Just Africa	LP/JA
Represent	ND							Brick molding	LP/BM
Owner	OW								
Manager	MA								
Other jobs	OJ								

Figure 20 Abbreviations used during the research done in Zambia.

Resp. Number	Resp. Abbr. Code	Location	Date interview	Interviewed by	Duration (minutes)	Approx. Age	Female/male	Family (home, children)	Tribe	Job	Applied in database	Specialties	Willing to cooperate	Mfuye connections (tourism industry)
1	L/M/F	Maulide	26-03-18	Rabeca, Emma and Femke	20	70+	Female	Born in Zimbabwe, moved to Mumbwa and then to Mfuye in 1958. Parents from Mfuye. Has five children and two orphans.	Kunda	Farmer	Yes	Very unhappy, willing to speak and embarrassed of her situation.	Yes	She has no friends or family working in tourism. Only one family member working at Zawa.
2	L/M/F	Maulide	26-03-18	Rabeca, Emma and Femke	20	35+	Female	Eleven children, six outside marriage. Ten still live at home.	Kunda	Farmer	Yes	She was very shy, not being very open, being influenced by her sons and the man who joined was instructing the boys to say.	No	
3	L/M/F	Maulide	26-03-18	Rabeca, Emma and Femke	20	28+	Male	One child.	Kunda	Farmer	Yes	Very anxious to speak. At the end his energy was low.	Yes	
4	L/OV/TB/ML	Market	16-04-18	Rabeca, Emma and Femke	90	40+	Females	All had children.		Market lady	Yes	Happy to speak with us.	Yes	People that also work on Cropping.
5	L/OV/TB/HS	Cropping	16-04-18	Rabeca, Emma and Femke	90	30	Female	Married with three children.		Hairdresser	Yes	Very honest.	Yes	People that also work on Cropping.
6	L/OV/TB/SO	Cropping	17-04-18	Rabeca, Emma and Femke	50	40+	Female	Married with children.		Craft shop lady	Yes	Wants to talk to us again.	Yes	
7	L/M/A	Maulide	26-03-18	Rabeca, Emma and Femke	30	40+	Male	Married with six children.	Kunda	Artist	Yes	Very willing to speak and open. Likes to share his art.		
8	L/M/OJ	Maulide	18-04-18	Rabeca, Emma and Femke	120	20+	Males	Some married.	Kunda	Getting charcoal, making chairs	Yes	Interesting focus group.		
9	L/M/HM/F	Maulide	18-04-18	Rabeca, Emma and Femke	30	40+	Male	Married with six children.	Kunda	Headman and farmer	Yes	Low energy not suitable for focus group.		
10	L/M/F	Maulide	18-04-18	Rabeca, Emma and Femke	40	53	Female	Came to Maulide because of marriage. Born in Chibata and moved in 1991. Three children.	Kunda			Headman is her brother in law. She is the chair lady at Umozi.		
101	L/M/F	Maulide	26-03-18	Frida, Mitchel and Elisha	30	35-45	Female	Husband and Orphan	Kunda	Farmer, piecework	Yes	Nervous/ caring for orphan/ husband not doing anything.		
102	L/M/F/CH/S/G	Maulide	26-03-18	Mitchel, Frida and Elisha	45	30-45	Female and male	Husband, wife and 4 children	Kunda	Farmer, Seller, Charcoal maker, dig wells for water, sometimes piecework	Yes	A couple with a brickstone house, some plants next to the door. They had a solar panel laying in the sun.	Yes	Neighbours are working at Tribal Textiles.
103	L/M/F/S/G	Maulide (from Malimba)	26-03-18	Mitchel, Frida and Elisha	30	20-35	3 Females	Husband, wife 2 sisters, 2 children	Kunda	Farmers, Gardeners	Yes	House of English speaking man, we sat outside with the three sisters and two small children on a bamboo mat in the shade.		Father works at Marula Lodge.
104	L/M/F/S/G/A/LP/TT	Maulide	26-03-18	Mitchel, Frida and Elisha	30	35-45	Male	Husband, wife, 8 children	Kunda	Farmer, Gardener, Seller, Artist, Secretary	Yes	Two chairs and a bench for us, he sits on a bamboo mat. Wears rainboots, blue blouse and jeans.	Yes	Had worked at Tribal, knows a watchman and cooks.
105	L/M/F/ND	Maulide	26-03-18	Gertje, Mitchel, Elisha, Rabeca, Frida, Emma and Femke plus translator of Maulide	30	85	Male	Grandchildren living with him	Kunda	Representative, used to be farmer	Yes	Broken house, 8 chairs. Other people sat at a respectable distance.		3 village action groups, chief, CRB etc.

Figure 21 Overview with recognition points of interviewed people (part 1).

106	L/OV/TB/RE	Cropping	22-03-18	Frida, Mitchel and Femke	30	35-45	Female	Widow, three kids.	Tumbuka	Cook and waitress at Dorphilis	Yes	Older of the two cooks at Dorphilis.
107	L/OV/TB/RE	Cropping	22-03-18	Frida, Mitchel and Femke	45	25-35	Female	Divorced, two kids. Boy 9, girl 6.	Unknown	Cook and waitress at Dorphilis	Yes	Younger of the two cooks at Dorphilis.
108	L/OV/HM/F/G	Filemon village	15-03-18	Geertje	45	45-55	Female	Three households of one family. In total 14 people.	Unknown	Headwoman, Farmer, Gardener	Yes	Beautiful village, 30 min. Walking from road. Three households. Sitting together in the shade of a big tree.
109	L/OV/F/LP/TT	Tribal Textiles	12-04-18	Frida, Mitchel	45	30-40	Male	Wife, 3 children, 2 orphans	Kunda	Head of department Designing at Tribal Textiles	Yes	Introduced to speak to some of the employers at Tribal Textiles. Introduced to this man. Sat at the working place of Tribal Textiles.
110	L/OV/F/G/LP/TT	Tribal Textiles	12-04-18	Frida, Mitchel	30	25-35	Male	Wife, 2 children, parents	Kunda	Painter at Tribal Textiles	Yes	Introduced to speak to some of the employers at Tribal Textiles. Sat at the working place of Tribal Textiles.
111	W/OV/LP/TT	Tribal Textiles	12-04-18	Mitchel, Frida	60	35-45	Female	Husband, 1 child	No tribe	General Manager at Tribal Textiles	Yes	Very busy with work, so waited some time to come. But after that she started immediately with talking.
112	L/OV/LP/MT	Tribal Textiles	16-04-18	Frida, Elischa	30	20-25	Female	Lives with parents, from a family of 7	Kunda	Seller at Mango Tree Artisan Market	Yes	Works at the Mango Tree Artisan Market every day, is pregnant and always happy to say hello.
113	L/OV/TP/CH/TB/RE	Tribal Textiles	16-04-18	Frida, Elischa	60	35-45	Female	Lives with husband and child	Kunda	Chef at Dorphilis and Restaurant Tribal	Yes	Owns her own restaurant at Restaurant at Tribal Textiles.
114	L/OV/TP/CH/TP/RE/JA	Just Africa	16-04-18	Frida, Elisha	45	20-25	Male	Lives with uncle	Just Africa	Receptionist and cook at Just Africa	Yes	Works at Just Africa for 2 years now.
115	L/OV/TP/LO/TP/LM/LP/JA	Just Africa	13-04-18	Frida, Mitchel	60	40-50	Female	Lives with her mother who had a stroke	Owner just Africa, manages several businesses	Very happy to share her story to us, we already talked to her before when we first came here, so we already knew some things. But very willing to cooperate. She didn't mind if her name was found back anywhere in the research because she didn't have anything to hide.	Yes	Yes, knows a lot of the important people in Mfuwe, is well known by the local people as well.
116	L/OV/TB/M/L	Roadside Just Africa	13-04-18	Mitchel, Elisha	30	30-40	Female	Lives with husband and two children	Selling small things at the road side	Eggselling lady, the other market lady's name and joined when she asked them.	Yes	Doesn't know people in cropping even though she lives there.
117	L/M/F/S/A	Maulide	18-04-18	Frida, Elisha	75	35-45	Male	Lives with wife and 5 children	Kunda	Farmer and selling art to Mango Tree	Yes	Interested in report
118	L/M/F	Maulide	18-04-18	Frida, Elisha	45	35-45	Female	Lives with husband and 6 children	Kunda	Farmer	Yes	Lives close to Nduna, children were making harvest storage
119	L/M/F/S/A	Maulide	18-04-18	Frida, Elisha	45	50-60	Male and Female	Husband and wife and 6 children	Kunda	Farmer and artist	Yes	Husband is an artist and weaves.
120	L/M/F/HM/LP/BM	Maulide	18-04-18	Frida, Elisha	45	40-50	Female	Husband, 1 child with children, 2 orphans	Kunda	Headmarnswife, Brick seller	Yes	Very interested in report
												Interested in report

Figure 22 Overview with recognition points of interviewed people (part 2).

Resp. Number	Respo. Abbr. Code	Theme	Sub theme	Current situation (problem definition)	Summary (clarification)	Positive aspects	Negative aspects	Projects/ activities (what is/was being done)	Assets (what is going well/proud)	Desired situation	Solution and ways to get there	Clarification	Norms, values and well-being	Basic conditions and intrinsic motivation	Specialties	Tips PAR
1	L/M/F	FARMING		When farming is not possible, she has nothing to do, so she does nothing the whole day.	Sometimes she feels left out of group activities and piece work.	A. She has nothing to do the whole day. B. She has trouble with her neighbour who is her cousin, because her cousin is jealous of LMFs good relationship with her sister.	A. Difficult to find customers to buy the clay pots. There is no market to sell clay pots. B. Because of the fight between her and her cousin, the cousin was not cooperating in women's clubs. So LMf decided to step out of the clubs.		She desires people who have a lot of animals.							
1	L/M/F	LIFESTYLE		She is not happy living in Maulide village.						A. She would love to make clay pots.	A. She wants a market where she can sell clay pots.					A. She knows how to make clay pots and she enjoys it a lot.
1	L/M/F	LIFESTYLE		Her husband died in 1978.	He was shot because of a jealousy issue.											
1	L/M/F	TOURISM	CORRUPTION	Corruption between the whites and middlemen of villages.	The whites don't have good contact with the locals, because of corruption and selfishness of the blacks, especially the middle man.											If someone has been appointed to see which family should be sponsored, they should send someone from a different village who does not have contacts in the same village.
1	L/M/F	TOURISM	TOURIST CONTACT		She never has contact with tourists.											If someone is from the same village they will pick friends or family.
1	L/M/F	TOURISM			She does not benefit from tourism.											
1	L/M/F	TOURISM	DEVELOPMENT													
1	L/M/F	TOURISM	DEVELOPMENT	Cropping and Miwe town has developed because of whites.	Tourists come to see the animals.	Tourism is good because they do what they want to do.				The tourists are good because they come and help the children, schools. They also come to help the children.						

Resp. Number	Resp. Abbr. Code	Theme	Sub theme	Current situation (problem definition)	Summary (clarification)	Projects/ activities (what is/was being done)	Assets (what is going well/proud)	Desired situation	Solution and ways to get there	Clarification	Norms, values and well-being	Basic conditions and intrinsik motivation	Specialties	Tips PAR
2	L/M/F	FARMING		She does not work. On a normal day, she wakes up, prepares food for her children and then sits and does nothing.	Before, she was selling maize before her husband died. Now she only sells cotton.	She can't afford to sell maize anymore because she needs to feed her children.	She is proud because of farming.							
2	L/M/F	LIFESTYLE		Her husband died.	He was a guard at Mfuiwe lodge.	They are still using the money he left behind.	She is proud that the whites help children go to school.	There is no school in Chutka or Matula.						
2	L/M/F	TOURISM	SCHOOL	Two of her children go to school now. Two have finished.		Electricity is coming in may 2018. Everybody who can afford can get power from that moment.	Zesco promised that the electricity should be there already in 2016/2017. Still not there.	They already have all the necessities in the house for when the power is coming. They already payed.						
2	L/M/F	COM-MUNITY ISSUES	ELECTRICITY	They have no electricity.		The tourists put money in lodges and she is going to ask for money at the lodge where the husband worked.	She does not have any contact with the tourists, but her husband did have. She has seen that contact. Her husband got people who work in lodges can build houses. As told him that they were looking for someone to employ.							
2	L/M/F	TOURISM		Before the husband died they were profiting from tourism. Now they don't.		Also good because they sponsor children. Very nice when tourists come.	When they go to Mfuiwe lodge and leave money, the locals can leave there contacts and be called to come and work.	There are no negative effects of tourism.						
2	L/M/F	TOURISM	SCHOOL											
2	L/M/F	LIFESTYLE	ADMIRE											

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Negative aspects	Positive aspects													
3	L/M/F	TOURISM		Tourists take more land than appointed and the locals never see the money.	Some whites say they want to help to protect the chief that they came for tree and nature conservation. The chief gave permission to take a piece of land for them to preserve it.	Connected to the chief representative in which the whites give money for the land to the chief, but the community sees nothing of the money.								
3	L/M/F	TOURISM	DEVELOPMENT	Development regarding school infrastructure and teaching.		Chutika school (new building built by tourists) and the Luangwa Project.								
3	L/M/F	TOURISM				Learning changed because children get sponsored and because of improved teaching								
3	L/M/F	TOURISM				If a person in a community is willing to teach, Tribal Textiles will learn them how to teach and get them qualified. If they see the person is really willing to learn to teach, they take them to school. These are always local teachers.								
3	L/M/F	TOURISM				The children get food at school.	The parents with children who are not in school, but who are smart and have knowledge, the parents are influenced by their friends to explain they can't afford school and see if the Luangwa Project can help them.							
3	L/M/F	TOURISM				Children with good grades get sponsored by the Luangwa Project in secondary school.								
3	L/M/F	TOURISM				When whites come in lodges, people can work there, get money and build houses for their children.								
3	L/M/F	TOURISM	NATURE			Since tourists are coming we are using the trees in a proper way for housing and making hoe for farming.								

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3	L/M/F	TOURISM	NATURE					Since tourists are coming we are using the trees in a proper way, for housing and making hoe for farming.									
3	L/M/F	TOURISM	NATURE					Sometimes when locals burn down a field of trees (for example for cooking), and they get caught by Zawa, they can get beat them to death by Zawa.									
3	L/M/F	TOURISM		Tourists come to see the animals and for business.				Blacks don't have the money, whites have money because they are able to come here. But he does not even have transport, so how can he become a tourist.									
3	L/M/F	TOURISM						The tourists come to the lodges and leave money and then the lodges employ others.									
3	L/M/F	TOURISM															
3	L/M/F	TOURISM															
3	L/M/F	TOURISM															
3	L/M/F	TOURISM															
3	L/M/F	TOURISM															
3	L/M/F	TOURISM															
3	L/M/F	TOURISM															
3	L/M/F	FARMING															
3	L/M/F	FARMING															
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3	L/M/F	COMMUNITY ISSUES		A lot of floodings in Maulide.				Maulide has fertile grounds.	It is difficult to move around and to do business because they cannot reach other villages.									
3	L/M/F	LIFESTYLE	ADMIRE															
3	L/M/F	LIFESTYLE	ELECTRICITY	If he wants electricity he has to buy a transformer.						Transformer costs 50.000Kw.								
3	L/M/F	LIFESTYLE																
3	L/M/F	LIFESTYLE																

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4	L/OV/TB/ ML	LIFESTYLE	ADMIRE													
4	L/OV/TB/ ML	LIFESTYLE	ADMIRE													
4	L/OV/TB/ ML	LIFESTYLE	ADMIRE													
4	L/OV/TB/ ML	LIFESTYLE	ADMIRE													

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5	L/OV/TB/HS	LIFESTYLE		Living in Mfuwe for 13 years. Works as a hairdresser for 6 years.	She is the only one who works at the saloon.	She wants to earn more money.	She asked for it and got approval.			She wants to open her own saloon one day.	Save more money.					
5	L/OV/TB/HS	LIFESTYLE			She has many costumers because she is friendly.	There is competition because there are more saloons.			She is proud that she has a lot of costumers.							
5	L/OV/TB/HS	TOURISM	CORRUPTION	Tourists come to see animals.		A. Whites are selfish and arrogant. Others are not social. Some do not have a caring heart. B. The application of sponsored children is not a fair process.	B. The tourists sponsor vulnerable children who have good marks (project Luangwala). The parents have to apply their children.									
5	L/OV/TB/HS	TOURISM	CORRUPTION					Tourists listen to tour guides instead of locals. (middleman)								
5	L/OV/TB/HS	TOURISM	CORRUPTION					Middleman tell bad things to the tourists about fellow locals, and then the tourists stop helping.								
5	L/OV/TB/HS	TOURISM	CORRUPTION					A long time ago, if the tourists found a local or an individual cutting firewood they would give them money to buy charcoal.		Tourists have stopped doing this.						
5	L/OV/TB/HS	TOURISM	CORRUPTION	The tourists helping the locals has changed.												
5	L/OV/TB/HS	TOURISM	CORRUPTION	Pricing of hair saloons.				Other saloons charge maybe double the price because they think whites have more money.								
5	L/OV/TB/HS	TOURISM	CORRUPTION	Corruption in lodges.				If you do not have a relative at a lodge, you won't get a job there. Because of corruption by the locals choosing only relatives and friends.								
5	L/OV/TB/HS	TOURISM	CORRUPTION	Dreams.												
5	L/OV/TB/HS	TOURISM	CORRUPTION	There is prostitution in Mfuwe.				More tourists are coming since the tarred road.								
5	L/OV/TB/HS	TOURISM	CORRUPTION	Only locals with locals.												It is a persons own decision.

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6	L/OV/TB/SO	BUSINESS		During the start of her shop it was difficult to sell stuff.	Started last year (2017) april.	When a tourist sees her making the stuff, they want to buy.	Tourists who go from one place to another just pass by and don't stop.	She is proud she has good business together with her husband. They make enough money to take care of the family.								
6	L/OV/TB/SO	BUSINESS						Some tourists who stay a long time are difficult to reach to buy stuff because they know the price. But when it is just laying in the shop, they won't buy it.								
6	L/OV/TB/SO	BUSINESS		Different prices for tourists and locals.	She decides on the prices to make profits depending on how much it costs her to buy or make things.		When prices change, the tourists won't buy if the price became higher.									
6	L/OV/TB/SO	BUSINESS						The materials do not last a very long time, so when she does not sell enough, she has to sell the products for less.								
6	L/OV/TB/SO	BUSINESS		Having the shop is different than she expected.	She thought that business would not be so well as this.	She was able to open the shop whole year. April till november are best because tourists come.	Locals are jealous because the shop has never been closed.	Locals are jealous and call her names because she is doing good business. Locals will do anything to ruin a business.	Ignores the locals who say that and focuses on her business.							
6	L/OV/TB/SO	BUSINESS						She came from Chipata to Mfuwe to do business.								
6	L/OV/TB/SO	BUSINESS						Locals tell their friends that the tourists are in Mfuwe and that her business would go well.								
6	L/OV/TB/SO	BUSINESS		Tourists come to Mfuwe.	Tourists come to Mfuwe, and the friends also want nice things from Zambia.	She likes tourists coming because she could start her business because of tourists.			If you respect yourself, tourists will also respect you.							
6	L/OV/TB/SO	BUSINESS						Locals can work in lodges.								

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6	L/OV/TB/SO	BUSINESS			Tourists buy stuff from locals. No need to open a shop if there where no tourists.											
6	L/OV/TB/SO	BUSINESS	DEVELOPMENT	Project Luangwa is building a new big craft shop.		The owner did not talk to her about it and is not happy that she also has a craft shop.										
6	L/OV/TB/SO	BUSINESS				She thinks that she will get less costumers because that shop is first on the road, and they sell the same stuff.		Make the shop visible from a distance.								
6	L/OV/TB/SO	BUSINESS				She does not like when locals buy with credits, and she has to go ask for her money.		Admires whites because they don't pay with credit but with cash.								
6	L/OV/TB/SO	BUSINESS		Locals will do anything to ruin a business.												
6	L/OV/TB/SO	COMMUNITY ISSUES														

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7	L/M/A	BUSINESS		Tourists buy many products.	He can rely on the bush for material.	When the rain comes, there is no business.										
7	L/M/A	BUSINESS		Stopped working for tribal.	He worked there for three years as a designer.											
7	L/M/A	BUSINESS														
7	L/M/A	BUSINESS	JEALOUSY													
7	L/M/A	BUSINESS														

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8	L/M/Oj	LIFESTYLE		Does not have much to do.	Goes to the bush and cuts charcoal.	Sells charcoal to Cropping and airport.	Dealing with the bush is difficult.	Earns up to 1000Kw a week.		Would like to have a real job.	Apply to many companies.					
8	L/M/Oj	LIFESTYLE		Does not have an idea of job opportunities available.	Reveices information from friends who work at companies if they are looking for workers.	There are many jobs. (like, bushcamps, cleaning, cutting grass).	Communication takes too long so they hear it too late.					When they arrive at the company the job is already taken.				
8	L/M/Oj	LIFESTYLE		Before bushcamps there was only farming as a job.	Now he farms cotton.	Companies come and buy cotton.	Difficult work. Hard labor for not so much money.			Would like to work as a bedroom cleaner at a lodge.	Apply to many companies.					
8	L/M/Oj	LIFESTYLE		Worked at Mfuwe lodge for one month 14 days.	He did not have contact with tourists. Ok with that, he got money.	Work was Good. He did as he was told.				Would like to have more contact with the tourists.						
8	L/M/Oj	LIFESTYLE				Whites are more caring and they listen to you.	Blacks don't listen to you (and are jealous).			If he could have more contact with tourists, he could get a better job because blacks are corrupt.	Would like to find things that are difficult to get (like a job),					
8	L/M/Oj	LIFESTYLE		Would like to change their lives.			If they have no job, no change is possible.			Would like to sell 20 chairs at once.	Needs a market to sell them legally.					
8	L/M/Oj	LIFESTYLE								Admire many rich people and the whites because they have a different and good lifestyle. Manager at Zesco and the president.						
8	L/M/Oj	BUSINESS	CORRUPTION	Corruption in many lodges.	The boss does not know about the corruption in hisodge. The boss just tells the supervisor to look for new employees.	Local supervisors only pick friends and relatives for new jobs at theodge.				Would like that everybody gets a fair chance of applying.	Find new opening lodges because there's no yet corruption.					
8	L/M/Oj	BUSINESS								A. They choose to make a living for themselves.	Create more and different kinds of jobs at lodges. Now there is only guides and work at bushcamps.	Like making chairs crafts,				

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8	L/M/OJ	BUSINESS						A. It costs a lot of effort to make a living for themselves.								
8	L/M/OJ	BUSINESS		Not able to sell selfmade chairs.				A lot of competition.								
8	L/M/OJ	BUSINESS						You need a license to cut wood and also to sell it. (60K/280KW)								
8	L/M/OJ	BUSINESS						It is punishable to sell chairs and cut wood without a license.								
8	L/M/OJ	BUSINESS						They sometimes lack the materials needed to make a nice chair.								
8	L/M/OJ	BUSINESS		Sometimes the chairs don't look so good.				Whites are better listeners to problems..								
8	L/M/OJ	COMMUNITY ISSUES		Blacks are jealous.		They don't like if others are doing better than them.			Shortage of companies for locals to work.							
8	L/M/OJ	COMMUNITY ISSUES							Locals want more money in their own family so the local supervisors only pick friends and relatives.							
8	L/M/OJ	BUSINESS		If he would want to sell chairs at Cropping, they would catch him and take his chairs and bike.		Everyone needs a licence to sell stuff legally.				License is very expensive. He won't make profit if he sells 5 chairs.						
8	L/M/OJ	BUSINESS								It is hard to get 280KW together for a license because they have not sold there harvest yet.						
8	L/M/OJ	BUSINESS								A license is only for one person, and they need more people to cut trees.						
8	L/M/OJ	BUSINESS								They would not make enough profit for everyone if going with a group.						
8	L/M/OJ	BUSINESS								Paying someone else for the wood won't work because there is not enough wood.						

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8	L/M/OJ	BUSINESS		Everything is good with tourists coming here.				A license for a month is too much 280x4kW.								
8	L/M/OJ	TOURISM				They build schools and Project Luanya. Locals can get employed because of project Luanya.								They feel respected by the tourists.		
8	L/M/OJ	TOURISM														
8	L/M/OJ	COMMUNITY ISSUES		They would only leave if there was work in Lusaka.		They can farm rice and do gardens.						The are proud of Maulide.				
8	L/M/OJ	COMMUNITY ISSUES				Maulide is united.										
8	L/M/OJ	COMMUNITY ISSUES		In October they have water problems.			The ycan't do gardening in October.									
8	L/M/OJ	COMMUNITY ISSUES														
8	L/M/OJ	COMMUNITY ISSUES		They would like more activities for youth in Maulide.		Thereis football and netball for boys and girls.										
8	L/M/OJ	COMMUNITY ISSUES														

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				Positive aspects	Negative aspects										
9	L/M/HM/F	LIFESTYLE		He enjoys leading people for 11 years as a headman.	Talks to the people if there are misunderstandings.		Sometimes difficult when people are fighting a long time, other headman have to come and help.								
9	L/M/HM/F	LIFESTYLE		The village has grown from 13 to 55 (45) people in 11 years.	Some born here, some came from other villages.	People are living peacefully in Maulide.	The previous headman was a bad headman.								
9	L/M/HM/F	LIFESTYLE				He thinks he is a good headman because he reports the people who fight to the chief, who gets the people punished.									
9	L/M/HM/F	LIFESTYLE					There is no way for him to be like the people at PPS because of money.								
9	L/M/HM/F	FARMING		Goes to the field every day from 6:30/07:00 till 9/10.	His whole family works in the field.	He farms maize and cotton and sells cotton to companies.	Selling cotton is very difficult (little profit, hard work).								
9	L/M/HM/F	FARMING				He stays at homes to solve problems of the people.									
9	L/M/HM/F	COMMUNITY ISSUES		There is development in Mfuwe.	It is fine that tourists come to Mfuwe area.	Building of schools, boreholes because of tourists coming.	There is no development in the villages because of tourists and the government. The government is always wrong.								
9	L/M/HM/F	COMMUNITY ISSUES				Lifestyle in the village has change because there is more money to spend. They can use money to help with everything and build houses.									
9	L/M/HM/F	COMMUNITY ISSUES		There are problems with electricity in Maulide.	Only one person requested electricity to come.	People have put everything on their houses for electricity to come.									
							He has not yet a group larger than 5, the people and find a new leader to organise this.								

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9	L/M/HM/F	COMMUNITY ISSUES			Many people can have electricity as long as they pay.	Power will be expensive to have for the people. Not everyone has the money.								
9	L/M/HM/F	COMMUNITY ISSUES			Does not know when electricity is coming. Zesco will tell him when they start working when they request again.									
9	L/M/HM/F	COMMUNITY ISSUES		There is a culture change in Mfuiwe.	People are helping each other. No one is starving, there is no jealousy. Everyone is happy.	The poultry club is no longer existing and he does not know why.			Look for people who want to organise. People would like to help.		Woman are good with club names.			
9	L/M/HM/F	COMMUNITY ISSUES		Maulide has different clubs.	Football clubs for men and woman.				There should be many activities.					
9	L/M/HM/F	TOURISM		Tourists don't visit Maulide.	We are the first tourists who visited Maulide.		Does not have contact with tourists.		Would like to have more contact with tourists and share knowledge.	If tourists would come, he would go around to tell the people the tourists are coming and organise things.				
9	L/M/HM/F	TOURISM							Find people who can make culture things, so that tourists love to come to Maulide. The tourists will be happy.					
9	L/M/HM/F	TOURISM							Build a shelter (like a restaurant) and show people that THS is Maulide.	First we use the grasses, make a small shelter and make it attractive, later we use bricks when the shop is going well.				
9	L/M/HM/F	TOURISM								He will tell the people this idea when he thinks the idea is good enough. People will not say no.				
9	L/M/HM/F	TOURISM								Feels respected by tourists.				

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10	L/M/F	FARMING		Goes to the field every day.	Grows cotton and maize.	Sells cotton to Chipata cotton.	There is less money in cotton. It is difficult work for less money.									
10	L/M/F	LIFESTYLE		Goest to a womans club (Umozi woman).		Someone from Agriculture (and themselves) teaches them things about farming.				She would like more clubs and would be happy to join. Example: poultry, millers and sewing.		Woman from 6 different villages join the Umozi club.				
10	L/M/F	LIFESTYLE								Admires Gili from Tribal Textiles and Misose just Africa.		Because they receive people from all over the world.				
10	L/M/F	TOURISM		She has seen a change since tourists came in Mfufwe.		Children are eating porridge at school now.	No change in Maulide since tourists.									
10	L/M/F	TOURISM		Never sees tourists.	The children are very surprised that we come to visit.	STC coming here opened new ways for other tourists to visit Maulide.				Would love to spend time with tourists as long if there is someone to translate.		Thinks that Misose sends the tourists to Maulide.				
10	L/M/F	TOURISM		No change in Maulide since tourists came.	Hates nothing about tourists.											
10	L/M/F	TOURISM														
10	L/M/F	TOURISM														
10	L/M/F	COMMUNITY ISSUES		Some people are receiving money from social welfare [local].	Receives about 180kW every few months..				People are jealous because some get money and some don't.							
10	L/M/F	COMMUNITY ISSUES														
10	L/M/F	COMMUNITY ISSUES														
10	L/M/F	COMMUNITY ISSUES			There is no electricity in Maulide.				It is punishable to get wood for cooking.							

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												Norms, values and well-being	No conflicts in the village. To look after orphans.		
101	L/M/F	COMMUNITY ISSUES/TOURISM	Village life	There's no problem	Gathering about empowerment and a poultry ran. Headman looks after this. He isn't influenced by bad activities.	Lives properly, no noise, no conflicts in this village.	Not active at the moment)	To have a job	Can do any job that has to be done. Washing, cleaning houses, being a maid.	No conflicts in the village. To look after orphans.	House in village + Farming field.	Nervous/ caring for orphan/ husband not doing anything.	The headman was present during the interview, this could make her nervous. 3 people to do an interview is maximum.		
101	L/M/F	FARMING	0	Problems with farming. No cotton. She was sick. Bad maize because of rain. In the dry season they can't do farming.	Headman looks after this. He isn't influenced by bad activities.	Lives properly, no noise, no conflicts in this village.	To be able to have income through a poultry run.	Empowerment and a poultry run. Have people help. Who? Whites.	No conflicts in the village. To look after orphans.	House in village + Farming field.	Nervous/ caring for orphan/ husband not doing anything.	The headman was present during the interview, this could make her nervous. 3 people to do an interview is maximum.			

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102	U/M/F/CH/S/G	TOURISM	0	If there is no tourism in this area, people would be very poor.	They sell charcoal, pumpkins, tomato and rape to the lodges. Then they get money. Employment through i.e. Tribal Textiles. Other people earn money, they can do piecework. Tourists sponsor schools.	Many people come to the area to find a job. These people are not here, but in Cropping area. Because in Maundi is no power. This is very painful, they feel like this village of them is nothing because people don't come to visit.	Social Welfare activities.	People who work in tourism, can give pieceworks to others.	Love to see development in the village, like Ngochani area. (Towards chief)	Work hard everyday to earn money and save a little bit.	A couple with a brickstone house, some plants next to the door. They had a solar panel laying in the sun	Work hard everyday to earn money and save a little bit.	A couple with a brickstone house, some plants next to the door. They had a solar panel laying in the sun			
102	U/M/F/CH/S/G	COMMUNITY ISSUES	Electricity	No electricity in the village	There is electricity in Mtufwe	People don't come to Maundi to live here (Zambian migrants) or to visit (tourists) because there is no electricity	Already have a solar panel	14 people in the village already started to gather money for electricity	To have electricity for themselves and the village	Buy a transformer	14 people paid (40,000 kwacha), but not the rest. People who live in the small houses, did not register. And electricity is almost impossible in these kind of houses.	Already worked hard to saved and paid for a solar panel themselves. And registered at Zesco.	Already worked hard to saved and paid for a solar panel themselves. And registered at Zesco.			
102	U/M/F/CH/S/G	COMMUNITY ISSUES	Culture	Blacks are difficult people, if you develop yourself, you will get bewitched. So it is really hard to develop.		It is difficult for development to come because the way that black are.	Sometimes they don't know that there are activities, (bad communication). Only when campaigns come there is a lot to do.	Headman is like a hero (like us and people who have money for a business)	Everyone to develop at the same pace. They would be happy to be part of groups, but they are not here now.		There are no good leaders for these kinds of groups.					
102	U/M/F/CH/S/G	FARMING	0	They were selling the crops for too low prices. Every year the prices changed. Problems with dry/wet season.		They can sell their pumpkins, rape tomatoes to lodges. They get money.	The prices go down. Sometimes crops are bad because of bad rains.	They harvest the cotton and people come in the village to buy the cotton. They got new seeds and chemicals for the fields again from those people. They go and sell the other products on the road or in town.	Able to sell their products, because they have bicycles. Free to grow their own crops.	Free to grow their own crops.						

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102	L/M/F/CH/S/G	COMMUNITY ISSUES	School	There is no nursery school here, schools are far away and expensive	All of their children go to school	No nursery school, straight to grade 1. Children need to walk 2 hours. 250/term for secondary, 51/term primary	Project Luangwa sponsors children to go to school	All of their children go to school							A couple with a brickstone house, some plants next to the door. They had a solar panel laying in the sun	
102	L/M/F/CH/S/G	HUMAN-NATURE CONFLICT	Animals	Presence of wild animals in the village that eat the goats and pigs.		In June-July most of the animals come. Goats and pigs are finished because of the animals. All their own animals are eaten. Sometimes the lions settle just behind their house.			No more animals in the village.						A couple with a brickstone house, some plants next to the door. They had a solar panel laying in the sun	

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103	L/M/F/S/G	FARMING	0	Food is scarce in the dry season		They can manage: they farm maize, rice and groundnuts. If they have no food they can do a little weeding for money. Sell products.	Especially face problems in February, no food so have to do pieceworks.									
103	L/M/F/S/G	TOURISM	0	Don't notice influence of Tourism		Father works at Marula gives them money to buy soap and to go to the hammermill.	They don't see tourism.		Father works at Marula Lodge as a cook. Can supply them with some money.	Want to work in a lodge.				Work is better than farming.		
103	L/M/F/S/G	COMMUNITY ISSUES	Village life	Boreholes and hammermill far away. No electricity				There is only 1 borehole, they need more. The hammermill is far away to make the Millemeal.		To have enough waterpoints. To have electricity and to have a hammermill close by.						

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104	L/M/F/S/G/A/LP /TT	FARMING	0	Cannot grow new crops in the dry season.		Happy to cultivate his crops.	February is hard because food is finished.			Love to have transport, like a bicycle, to sell things						
104	L/M/F/S/G/A/LP /TT	TOURISM	0	No tourism in Mauridi.		Respectful treated by tourists when working at tribal	Does not see bad things from tourism.	Sells reed mats next to the road. And can also sell other things he makes to tribal.	Schools are helped by tourism. (but not in this area)							
104	L/M/F/S/G/A/LP COMMUNITY ISSUES /TT	SCHOOL		Three of the 8 children go to school.			Some of the other children didn't want to go to school. The children that go don't get sponsored.		Nursery and a school in the village.	All children to go to school		This means they need to have a building, and that costs money to make. So they go talk to the headman and in groups to see what is possible. For the building of the school they could come up with the resources themselves. But for the expensive things like chalk and books they need help.				
104	L/M/F/S/G/A/LP LIFESTYLE /TT	ART														
104	L/M/F/S/G/A/LP LIFESTYLE /TT	ART		He can make items to sell, but it's hard to make new things to sell.		If he can make he can sell it to Tribal. He can also make reedmats to sell.		The prices go up because many people want the resources in the high season. The resources are also hard to find.								
104	L/M/F/S/G/A/LP LIFESTYLE /TT	VILLAGE LIFE		No money to take all the children to school.												
104	L/M/F/S/G/A/LP LIFESTYLE /TT	VILLAGE LIFE		Rainfall was bad from 2016-2018.												
104	L/M/F/S/G/A/LP LIFESTYLE /TT	VILLAGE LIFE		No schools in the village for children.												
104	L/M/F/S/G/A/LP LIFESTYLE /TT	WORK														
104	L/M/F/S/G/A/LP LIFESTYLE /TT	WORK														

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105	L/M/F/ND	TOURISM	0	There is no interaction with the tourists in the village	Nobody in the village is working in tourism industry. The biggest beneficiaries are the lodges. Too limited access to interact with the tourists. They feel neglected, because the tourists are just passing through. There is minimum effort from the government to change	Tourists want to help to develop the area.						Things are not changing because the subjects around are not changing.	To make the village life better for everybody.			Next time make sure we do the interview in a smaller group. Now too many of us were not doing anything.
105	L/M/F/ND	LIFESTYLE	Work	Chief made him be a Nduna to advice him on what is happening in the villages. He is 85 now, too old, but no one can take his place so far.	Became Nduna because he is elder (respect), knowledgeable, wise, no violence history and he knows how to stay with his neighbour.	No one can take his place because no one wants to be Nduna for free. He is not proud of this. Not proud of being a chief representative.		Has been a Nduna for 17 years and has had no problems. People are respected in this village.	Has been a Nduna for 17 years and has had no problems. People are respected in this village.	The connection within the village are good. He has managed all the villages for 17 years now. Which means he is doing a good job.	To retire and be able to be a farmer again. Spend time with grandchildren.				To have a peaceful rest of his life.	Next time make sure we do the interview in a smaller group. Now too many of us were not doing anything.
105	L/M/F/ND	LIFESTYLE	Village life	Did not earn money for being a Nduna, so his house needs repairing for a long time	Has a good connection with his neighbours and the rest of the village.	The Nduna lives in this house since 1977. The house is damaged and there is no proper water here. Also no electricity still.		He has asked the Chief to help him with repairing his house. This hasn't happened.	He has asked the Chief to help him with repairing his house. This hasn't happened.	That the chief would listen more to him instead of taking him for granted.	Retire?				He is tired and almost not able to do the job anymore.	Next time make sure we do the interview in a smaller group. Now too many of us were not doing anything.
105	L/M/F/ND	COMMUNITY ISSUES	Chiefdom	The Community Resource Board doesn't work like it should.		Tourists come and donate money for schools and other development to the CRB.		Most of the money disappears into other people's pockets. The chief want the tourist to go and stay at the lodges. So they cannot see what is happening in the local community. 'How can anyone develop if I can't develop'	The CRB looks after: Animal-Human conflict. Cleaning the villages, electricity, health issues.	That villagers have more influence of where the money put into health issues. The villages stay clean.				He knows how the structures work of the CRB, so he'd love to make an end of it. He is 'stuck' in his situation so not able to change this, (fear for power of chief / respect for chief)	Next time make sure we do the interview in a smaller group. Now too many of us were not doing anything.	

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105	L/M/F/ND	HUMAN-NATURE CONFLICT	Animals	Wildlife is causing problems in the village	The security of SLNP is leaking. Therefore the wild animals still come to the village. People get killed by elephants and lions. There's no education program for the wildlife. There is minimum effort from the government to change this. Also the animals eat the food for the people.	Zawa chases animals away. It just takes a couple of weeks.								Next time make sure we do the interview in a smaller group. Now too many of us were not doing anything.
105	L/M/F/ND	COMMUNITY ISSUES	Corruption	A lot of the money which is meant for development of the area disappears into pockets of people who don't need it.	This slows the development of the area. People don't trust the middleman anymore. Corruption becomes widespread.	Problem of bribes: Chief needs trustworthy people. Eyes and ears are very sharp of the chief. He always knows if something is happening.	No more corruption, cut out the middle man.	To cut out the middleman, tourists or development empowering organisations should go direct to the area they want to help and give them the money. (i.e. to Zesco)						Next time make sure we do the interview in a smaller group. Now too many of us were not doing anything.

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106	L/OV/TB/RE	LIFESTYLE	Work	She had to move to Mfuwe area to work because otherwise she can't support her children	She now has work through Doreka. Her aunt) Her work makes it able to survive. Without she wouldn't manage.			She had to leave her hometown, and without her husband she had no income and couldn't manage.	Earning money days in the week to support her family.							
106	L/OV/TB/RE	TOURISM	0	Tourist come to Mfuwe to enjoy themselves	They are respecting and nice to them. The area has developed because of tourism. Some people benefit from the tourism (because of work). The road was made to get more tourists to Mfuwe, so tourism has brought the road. More business in high season.	Without tourism there is no money (Rain season) It gets hard to come around. Also people who do not benefit from tourism.	The tourists come and eat at the restaurant and enjoy themselves.	In the restaurant she can talk to tourists.								

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107	L/OV/TB/RE	TOURISM	0	Feels respected by the tourists.	She has work now at the restaurant and she enjoys her job. More business in the high season.											
107	L/OV/TB/RE	LIFESTYLE	Work	Has to work to survive. Only way to take care of family.	She does have some animals like chickens, pigs, ducks, goats and dogs.	In the town it is not possible to do farming because of the animals.										
107	L/OV/TB/RE	COMMUNI TY ISSUES	prostitution	There is prostitution in the area and it is conducted most of the time by whites in the lodges.	The girls who prostitute are difficult, because they don't listen to the elders. They wear revealing clothes and make-up and they use bad language. Most of the girls are orphans.	The girls who prostitute are difficult, because they don't listen to the elders. They wear revealing clothes and make-up and they use bad language. Most of the girls are orphans.										

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108	L/CV/HM/F/G	HUMAN-NATURE CONFLICT	Animals	Animals come and visit the village.				They eat the crops and eat the small animals.	Hyena's came a week ago and ate a goat.							
108	L/CV/HM/F/G	TOURISM	0	No influence of tourism on the village				More children get educated because of tourism. People who work in tourism can afford a big house and are able to support others in the village or community.								
108	L/CV/HM/F/G	COMMUNI TY ISSUES	School	Not all children go to school.				Through tourism more schools have come to the area, so more children go to school.	When children do not go to school, they get married young/ pregnant.							
108	L/CV/HM/F/G	COMMUNI TY ISSUES	Village life	They live very quiet and easy in Filemon Village				The school fees for secondary are so high people struggle to pay them unless for sponsorship.	Project Luangwa sponsors children to go to school.							
108	L/CV/HM/F/G	LIFESTYLE						Also the lodges sponsor children.								
108	L/CV/HM/F/G	LIFESTYLE						Less developed than in Copperbelt. So i.e. less shops.	People come in august to collect the mango's,							

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								(what is/was being done)	(what is/was being done)	(what is/was being done)	(what is/was being done)	(what is/was being done)	(what is/was being done)	(what is/was being done)	(what is/was being done)	(what is/was being done)
109	L/OV/F/LP/TT	FARMING	0	During rainy season works in the garden and on the field. This year there were bad rains.	Does it together with the whole family	When there is again bad rains, people do not have extra food stocked.	Still doing farming in the time when he is not working at TT.	Being able to sustain for food through farming and gardening	He feels that other people have to do a bit of gardening to make some small money.							
109	L/OV/F/LP/TT	LIFESTYLE	Art	Works as head of department design	He grew really fast within the company of Tribal Textiles. Now he is the best of the drawing department. Very proud to work at Tribal. He learns new skills.	He designs new items if customers want something new. He keeps perfecting it until they like it.	He has learned a lot for drawing and feels he is using his talent now. Which he otherwise didn't learn of through school.									
109	L/OV/F/LP/TT	HUMAN-NATURE CONFLICT	Nature	Trees and bush are not protecting the area from flooding anymore.	People are using the ground to cultivate. The trees they cut earn them money through charcoal. When people are finished with a piece of land they leave it with dead soil.	Soil erosion. Bigger floodings than before. Less trees then before, no conservation of trees and bushes. When people are finished with a piece of land they leave it with dead soil.	Does tours with the tourists in Mfuwe.	Mfuwe is an interesting area for tourists to explore. Since tourism people can make bigger houses.								
109	L/OV/F/LP/TT	TOURISM	0	Coming of tourists is very good for Mfuwe area.	Because of tourists, the road came from Chipata, the airport came. It made Mfuwe popular. Locals can learn a lot from tourists.	Would like to spend more time talking to tourists. For locals it is a hard area to find a job and food.	Does tours with the tourists in Tribal Textiles. Has a little bit of time to talk to them. Tourists come to see the animals, the culture and to see how people live.									
109	L/OV/F/LP/TT	COMMUNI TY ISSUES	Migration	People start moving to rural areas i.s.o. to urban areas. People come to Mfuwe to find a job.	They bring investment. Some people come to the area to teach and help local people to develop. TT is a good example, because they want to conserve the area.	The people that not able to sustain all work. There's also people who just come to Mfuwe area to just earn money and not to help the area.	There are not enough investors to make enough companies. People who work are not able to sustain all work. There's also people who just come to Mfuwe area to just earn money and not to help the area.									
109	L/OV/F/LP/TT	COMMUNI TY ISSUES	Culture	There is still a lot of poverty in Mfuwe area	People can live in bigger houses now. Before they lived in houses that last only 5 years.	People still live in small houses because of the poverty. That is why Africa is a dark continent. 'we are in darkness.'	There are slow and fast learners. The slow learners are the people who still cut down trees and killing the animals. The fast learners learn fast to copy peoples ideas.	If the locals keep reliving on what their ancestors were doing it will be very difficult to manage.								

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110	U/OV/F/G/LP/TT	TOURISM	0	Tourist come to Mtuwe are to see the animals	They bring income to the community. To him, if there was no tourism, he had no job.	No negative aspects on tourism.	Tourists buy the products he is making. So he earns money from the tourists. He recommends others to do gardening and sell. Before he became a farmer and gardener to earn money to look after his parents.	Tourists buy the products he is making. So he earns money from the tourists. He recommends others to do gardening and sell. Before he became a farmer and gardener to earn money to look after his parents.										
110	U/OV/F/G/LP/TT	FARMING	0	Only has a garden.	He believes he can make a lot of money when selling	He does not have a lot of time to work on it since he makes long days at Tribal Textiles.												
110	U/OV/F/G/LP/TT	HUMAN-NATURE CONFLICT	Animals	Still many people do poaching to get food. Then tourists won't come anymore to see the animals.	The area is benefitting from the animals.	Not good for tourism												
110	U/OV/F/G/LP/TT	COMMUNITY ISSUES	Development	More development because of the tarred road	Now there is more business, more shops and thus more development.	The biggest difference is that there are big buildings now.												
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		111	W/OV/LP/TT	COMMUNITY ISSUES	Overpopulation	The population of Mtuwe is growing to fast		People go poaching and cutting firewood. Pressure on the people who are earning is high. A lot of HIV. Farming & cutting trees leads to soil erosion. Safari industry is attracting people towards Mtuwe area. Many people do not have jobs.	People go poaching and cutting firewood. Pressure on the people who are earning is high. A lot of HIV. Farming & cutting trees leads to soil erosion. Safari industry is attracting people towards Mtuwe area. Many people do not have jobs.									
		111	W/OV/LP/TT	COMMUNITY ISSUES	School	Secondary school fees are very expensive												
		111	W/OV/LP/TT	HUMAN-NATURE CONFLICT	Nature	There are more and more flooding	Tribal Textiles is able to help Malimba School with many things.	Many people cannot afford there children to go to secondary school.	Redoing the shelves in library, paying the teachers and watchmen, give money for extra curricular stuff, give money for basic schoolsupplies.	Many people cannot afford there children to go to secondary school.	Redoing the shelves in library, paying the teachers and watchmen, give money for extra curricular stuff, give money for basic schoolsupplies.	Before there was a high child mortality, now due to better health resources	Stop letting people have so many children.	Before there was a high child mortality, now due to better health resources	They have been helping Malimba school for a long time now and they have a good connections with the director.			

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111	W/OV/LP/TT	TOURISM	0	Biggest challenge for local community concerning tourism: education about conservation. The area needs to be conserved good, or else the animals will die and the tourists don't come anymore.				Probably won't see the effects of the effort in this education for another generation. Ironically tourism brings more people to the area and these people threaten the area again.								
111	W/OV/LP/TT	COMMUNITY ISSUES	Culture	People are very traditional. There is a fine line when you want to educate people.				But there are people who start up businesses and have new ideas.		Most workers spent 2 days after payday. This is because of the survival attitude.	Tribal Textiles is educating their workers about: pouching, environment, health savings.	Some workers at Tribal Textiles are quick learners				
111	W/OV/LP/TT	BUSINESS	0	Struggling in the rainy season to make textiles				Local and wholesale export market is tough.		Opened up Tribe.						
111	W/OV/LP/TT	COMMUNITY ISSUES	Culture	People are very reliant on aid and handout of money. This creates a feeling of expectation.				Many people are dependent on others who earn money on the lodges/government money. If people start businesses, they copy each other. There is a big reliance on foreign aid. Smart youngsters are leaving the area to go studying somewhere else.			Encourage people to invest in themselves. People should develop on their own. And not wait for someone else to do the work for them.					
112	U/OV/LP/MT	LIFESTYLE	Work													
112	U/OV/LP/MT	TOURISM	0	Tourists are nice people, they come to buy things and leave				They buy things and help the community. It is beneficial for the whole area		They leave soon.	Tourists help built private clinics, make boreholes and help schools.	Now she is in contact with tourists, because she can sell them things.				

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113	L/OV/TP/CH/TB /RE	TOURISM	0	Hard to find and keep a job in a lodge (as a woman).		They give training to people they feel they want to invest in. It helped her start up her own restaurant.	She lost her job twice because she got pregnant.	She started her own restaurant to continue working.	She can now run a restaurant and has a good education in cooking.	That her restaurant grows bigger so that the community can come and eat and that she can hire more people.	Finish building. Get more tourists.		To do what she likes. Cooking, connecting to people. Expanding her restaurant so that she can earn more and employ more people.			
113	L/OV/TP/CH/TB /RE	BUSINESS	0	She has been working on growing her restaurant for a small place in 2013 to the current place in 2016		She has been growing because of the good flow of people who come to eat. She can help the community by employing people.	Some people in the community got jealous and burned her first building down. She had to sell it off to earn enough to get the new plot. The chief didn't want to give them land.	She keeps expanding her restaurant, hire people and started working at Tribal to earn some extra money.	She can employ 5 people in her restaurant in the low season. In the high season she can employ more people.	That her restaurant grows bigger so that the community can come and eat and that she can hire more people.			To do what she likes. Cooking, connecting to people. Expanding her restaurant so that she can earn more and employ more people.			
113	L/OV/TP/CH/TB /RE	BUSINESS				Always working really hard to get money together to run her business.				She trusts her workers and she treats them well.						
113	L/OV/TP/CH/TB /RE	COMMUNITY ISSUES	Culture	People get jealous when other people are doing well.		Generally people are friendly.	Some people in the community got jealous and burned her first building down. They planted a charm at her door step and since then she has had epilepsy. She has had it 3 times.	They are building back and not believing in witchcraft and keep going.		That people that are jealous can see that the people who are doing better help the community and they profit through it.			Not believing in witchcraft and keep going.			
113	L/OV/TP/CH/TB /RE	TOURISM	0	Tourism brings money to the community		The area can develop because of tourism.				Life is easier now, compared to the older days. Also big shops and houses.				Can see that tourism is the way to earn money in Mtwe area.		
113	L/OV/TP/CH/TB /RE	COMMUNITY ISSUES	Culture	People who do not have work are drinking, doing prostitution and are thieves.			This has a bad influence on the community.			That these people find a job.			Touroperator			
113	L/OV/TP/CH/TB /RE	COMMUNITY ISSUES	Migration	More people are coming to the area because of the tourism.		Some of them bring development. F.e. the Mayan shop owner. (comes from Chipata)	Many of the people who come, are also: drinking, working in prostitution and stealing.			Touroperators are here because of the people, so they should help the people.						
113	L/OV/TP/CH/TB /RE	HUMAN-NATURE CONFLICT	Animals	There is still poaching in the community		It is much less than in the older days.	People are still doing it and they will go to jail if they are caught.			These people with bad intentions do not come here anymore.						

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114	L/CV/TP/CH/TP /RE/LP/JA	LIFESTYLE	Work	Working at Just Africa	He has a job. Can provide for his family to eat and to go to school.			Through peaceworks find money to go to nursery school. Got promoted to be only a cook in the restaurant. Completed his primary and secondary.	Become a nurse / own his own business like Just Africa.	Learn from others.	By copying what others are doing he can learn a lot and also earn money.		Learning from other people.	Do not do too many interviews in one day. You get confused.		
114	L/CV/TP/CH/TP /RE/LP/JA	TOURISM	0	Good that tourists come to the area, because they bring money and employment for the local people.	This causes development for the area.	If people copy too much of the tourists it can harm the local tradition and culture. So they leave their traditional ways of life. An example is the copying of dressing. This is not good for tradition.	Local people can learn from tourists because they come from different places. Since tourism, more people are being educated about poaching of animals.	He works in tourism so is able to save money and provide for his family.	Poaching of animals is being reduced because of tourism coming to the area.			It is good to travel, because you learn new things.		Do not do too many interviews in one day. You get confused.		
114	L/CV/TP/CH/TP /RE/LP/JA	HUMAN-NATURE CONFLICT	Animals	People are being educated and the killing of animals is being reduced	Tourists come to see the animals. If there are no animals left, tourists do not come anymore.	There is still poaching.				For a group of people to go to the villages and educate people about the conservation of animals.				Do not do too many interviews in one day. You get confused.		
114	L/CV/TP/CH/TP /RE/LP/JA	HUMAN-NATURE CONFLICT	Nature	It is important to treat the nature in a good way.			Many people cut trees. This is not good for the nature.	Since tourism more people get educated.						People should conserve tourism, people should be thought to treat nature in a good way. Deforestation should be discouraged and afforestation should be encouraged.	Do not do too many interviews in one day. You get confused.	

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115	L/OV/TP/LO/TP/ LM/LP/JA	BUSINESS	Starting a business	You need knowledge to start a business	The tourists and western people have a lot of knowledge they can share.	The local people don't understand that they need that knowledge or what that knowledge is until they are forced to look at it.	Employ people	People noticed that she was really motivated to make something from just Africa. They started to help her.						
115	L/OV/TP/LO/TP/ LM/LP/JA	BUSINESS	Starting a business	It's not easy to start a business up as a local	There are a lot of possibility's to start up businesses around Mtuwe area.	The local people don't understand when you try to start up a business in the tourism because it is for the white people.	Employ people	People noticed that she was really motivated to make something from just Africa. They started to help her.						
115	L/OV/TP/LO/TP/ LM/LP/JA	BUSINESS	Starting a business	You need to work with the locals to start up a business	It's cheap labour, it takes long and you can pay a bit every month	If the locals they don't like you they will try a lot of things to make things hard for you.	Employ people to make jewelry with her and sell them. Buying bricks from them every month, paying people to get bags of cement from Cropping	She started with just one other employee in the guesthouse. He is still working for her and is very happy with the job. She cleaned the rooms herself and she cooked.						
115	L/OV/TP/LO/TP/ LM/LP/JA	BUSINESS	Employing locals	Working with locals	They can employ a lot of people. If you work with the people and think with them, they will work with you and help you where they can.	If the locals don't like you they will try a lot of things to make things hard for you.	She can now fulltime employ 17 people at just Africa, then a couple more at the factory. Then also on the farming fields.	In the coming months locals can come and do gardening at the plot.						
115	L/OV/TP/LO/TP/ LM/LP/JA	BUSINESS	Art	The craft market is a hard market to work in.	You can make a lot of money through selling art.			It's hard work and it's unpredictable, one month you can make thousands but the other month you don't make anything. Most of the people spend the money they make right away.	Making jewelry from share wires					

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115	L/OV/TP/LO/TP/LM/LP/JA	BUSINESS	Network	It is important to know people that can help you	If you don't know the right people it's hard to start up a business. To work together with white people makes local people feel suspicious and say that she is getting money from them. They don't think it is possible to work with them, only to get work from them.	The bank manager brought the first customer and gave her a couple of loans so that she could keep expanding.	She is still expanding the guesthouse so the people she knows can send more people to her.	The bank people and other long term stayers prefer to stay with her. She met Frans as a tourist and he saw the potential, so he decided to support and stay.	To improve the lives of the workers.	Hire people to help their situation.				
115	L/OV/TP/LO/TP/LM/LP/JA	BUSINESS	Working with locals	Making clear appointments with workers.	If you set boundary's and make the workers understand they know what is expected from them and they work with it.		The workers at Just Africa are not allowed to drink or smoke, because this gives a bad picture and they don't work as hard.	The chicken run she started now has 2000 chickens, they sell more than 40 chickens every day. The oil factory is shared with Frans but made sure that the guesthouse is now fenced off.						
115	L/OV/TP/LO/TP/LM/LP/JA	BUSINESS	0	It's important to come up with new ideas so that you can keep growing.	Through new ideas it's possible to keep developing faster than the people around you.									
115	L/OV/TP/LO/TP/LM/LP/JA	TOURISM	Local tourism	The accommodations for the local tourists are not good.	These accommodations don't understand the quality standards they have to meet for the guests to feel good. The lodges are too expensive for local people to stay if they want to see the park.	She is making more rooms for local tourists to come and stay. Also a bit more luxury, with airco pitlatines and no clean beds.	That the local tourism gets a big boost so that more people can get work in tourism.	Encourage local tourism advertising in Lusaka, improve the accommodation standard.	The local tourism industry can't grow by just her lodge to grow. Everyone needs to understand that there's more to gain.	The local tourism industry can't grow by just her lodge to grow. Everyone needs to open their eyes. Take them out and show them how other places manage their accommodations.				

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115	L/OV/TP/LO/TP/ LM/LP/JA	TOURISM	0	Through the seasons it differs how busy it is in Mfuwe.	In the rain season there is a lot of time to do things in and around the lodges. In the dry season there's peaks where there is not a single room left in Mfuwe.			There's nearly no money to be earned in tourism in the rain season. There's not enough room in the dry season peaks.	She is now making new rooms to profit more from those peaks.							
115	L/OV/TP/LO/TP/ LM/LP/JA	TOURISM	0	Tourists like Mfuwe because it isn't too modern	This is why people come to Mfuwe.			A lot of local people have never gone further than Chipata.	She went to South Africa to work in hospitality.	It opened her eyes and helped her think of new ideas and understanding of how to run a business.	Through this she learned what it is to work really hard. Also she saw how accommodations need to look like in touristic places.					
115	L/OV/TP/LO/TP/ LM/LP/JA	TOURISM	Exposure	There's not enough exposure for local people to understand what tourism is and what the standards should be				If they have even been there. They don't know what accommodation standards should be.								
115	L/OV/TP/LO/TP/ LM/LP/JA	TOURISM	Local people	Local people dont understand what tourism brings to the community												
115	L/OV/TP/LO/TP/ LM/LP/JA	COMMUNITY ISSUES	Culture	Zambian people have little to do				Zambian people are mindfree, it's less hard than in South Africa.								
115	L/OV/TP/LO/TP/ LM/LP/JA	COMMUNITY ISSUES	Culture	When people earn some money they spend it right away												
115	L/OV/TP/LO/TP/ LM/LP/JA	COMMUNITY ISSUES	Culture	People look weirdly at people who work with whites												
115	L/OV/TP/LO/TP/ LM/LP/JA	COMMUNITY ISSUES	Culture	People call her out for making a lodge, they treat her weirdly and talk behind her back.												

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115	L/OV/TP/LO/TP/ LM/LP/JA	COMMUNI TY ISSUES	Loans	When people don't have enough money to pay off they need to get a loan	They can get a loan for the money they need.			They have to pay 50% extra back.								
115	L/OV/TP/LO/TP/ LM/LP/JA	COMMUNI TY ISSUES	Culture	When people are having a hard time they look at family to help them out of it.	Family will always try to help you.			It's rude for family not to help, so they give a bit of the little money they have left.								
115	L/OV/TP/LO/TP/ LM/LP/JA	COMMUNI TY ISSUES	Seasonal occupations	Every season there is other ways of making money	In the dry season people earn through tourism. In the rain season through farming.			In the dry season there's nearly no farming. In the rain season there's nearly no tourism.								
115	L/OV/TP/LO/TP/ LM/LP/JA	COMMUNI TY ISSUES	Government	Concerned the government isn't acting on the growing tourism in Mfuwe area.	If the government controls the tourism and make sure there's more people who can get a job in tourism			If they don't control the tourism the conservation of the park can be in jeopardy.								
115	L/OV/TP/LO/TP/ LM/LP/JA	COMMUNI TY ISSUES	Poverty	If people don't have jobs they turn to old bad habits like wood cutting and charcoal burning.	There's things those people can do to make money. People can cook with the charcoal.			They turn to poaching, charcoal burning, illegally cutting wood where they can be arrested for. People cannot live without the charcoal, even though it damages their health.								
115	L/OV/TP/LO/TP/ LM/LP/JA	COMMUNI TY ISSUES	Government	Government involvement is happening in a bad way												
115	L/OV/TP/LO/TP/ LM/LP/JA	COMMUNI TY ISSUES	Government	It is hard for the government to work in the area	The government works with the district			The workers at Just Africa did not talk to them and told Misose she was a good boss and she should tell them they bothered them.								
								The government can't work with the chief very well. They pay his salary and his extra's but don't have a big say in what happens. They can only get taxes.								

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115	L/OV/TP/LO/TP/ LM/LP/JA	COMMUNI TY ISSUES	Chiefdom	Local people come to the chief for two things; offerings for favours and to work out arguments.		Through offering they are helped to improve their situation.	They buy favours which you can call corruption.									
115	L/OV/TP/LO/TP/ LM/LP/JA	COMMUNI TY ISSUES	Chiefdom			Arguments get quickly settled.	People threaten each other with sending them to the chief.									
115	L/OV/TP/LO/TP/ LM/LP/JA	COMMUNI TY ISSUES	Chiefdom	Chief's get picked through bloodline		The chief doesn't have to be educated to be chief, they have no exposure because they know they will be the chief. They will get money either way.	It's clear who is going to be the next chief. There's no discussion about it.									
115	L/OV/TP/LO/TP/ LM/LP/JA	COMMUNI TY ISSUES	Poverty					First the people need to have food, a house, clothing and a way to earn lasting money. Only then there is room to do other things with money.								
115	L/OV/TP/LO/TP/ LM/LP/JA	COMMUNI TY ISSUES	School	The person who does good in school can push the family for better	The family sponsors him to get him through school	He is the only way for the family to get more developed	He has to sponsor his family the rest of his life, with the money he earns.									

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116	L/OV/TB/ML	BUSINESS	Shop	Selling items next to the road makes them money.												
116	L/OV/TB/ML	LIFESTYLE	House	She and her husband are renting of their house behind Tribal												
116	L/OV/TB/ML	BUSINESS	Starting a business	It's hard to start a shop in Cropping												
116	L/OV/TB/ML	TOURISM	Employees	In the rain season the people working in the camps don't have work												
116	L/OV/TB/ML	HUMAN-NATURE CONFLICT	Animals	The wild animals eat the crops and the domestic animals												
116	L/OV/TB/ML	COMMUNITY ISSUES	School	You can only benefit from sponsorship when you live in Cropping												
116	L/OV/TB/ML	COMMUNITY ISSUES	Water	There's no drinking water in the area												

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117	L/M/F/S/A	COMMUNITY ISSUES	Village life	It is hard to live in this area. Hunger (because of floods & rain) and water problems are the biggest problems.	He grows crops; cotton, maize and rice	They are very dependent on the weather and floods for their crops. This year the yield is poor because of the floods.												
117	L/M/F/S/A	TOURISM	0	People who work in the lodges are the people that benefit mostly	The people that work in the lodges have big houses	He does not see negative things coming from tourism.												
117	L/M/F/S/A	TOURISM	Development	Tourists that come here can teach them about how to keep animals and the environment.	They can learn from whites..	The young people will not see the animals if we will not conserve the trees.												
117	L/M/F/S/A	COMMUNITY ISSUES	Poverty	Because of poverty, people go into charcoal making and killing animals		People are being taught about the environment but they still do it because they are poor.												
117	L/M/F/S/A	LIFESTYLE	Art	He is making weaves and animals of wood.		It is hard to stop poverty												
117	L/M/F/S/A	LIFESTYLE	Football	Every day there is football training. It is a social group, people help each other.	He can make 200 kwacha in a bad month.	Now he does not have time to do it, because he is busy on the field. Sometimes people do not buy things and then he does not earn much.												
117	L/M/F/S/A	COMMUNITY ISSUES	Overpopulation	Good that the population is grown.		He likes to be part of this group. When somebody of the group is injured, they work hard to get money to help him. F.e. by doing peaceworks.												
117	L/M/F/S/A	HUMAN-NATURE CONFLICT	Animals	Animals eat their crops. But when they kill the animal, they have to go jail.		Yes there is theft in the area. But this is what happens in every community where there is people who have more and people who have less.												
117	L/M/F/S/A					Mfutwe area becomes a district of its own. Then there will be more employment because of government offices and more business. People don't have to travel far to get supplies												
						They called Zawa to report. Than they came they came to shoot in the nighttime, because lions are out hunting, back the same day.												

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118	L/M/F	COMMUNITY ISSUES	Poverty	She wants to find something to help her from her difficult situation				The yield was bad and sometimes there is no peace work. It is a decision to be poor, because there is always something to do. She has to find money to buy soap and to go to the hammermill.			People can be making groups and go to f.e. the district commission Bone (= a government office) they can go there and ask for money and get some money for free. Then as group think of something they can buy. They can buy anything to sell again to generate more money (for example tomatoes). They share the profit as a group.				She likes to be part of a group like this herself. Because now she is suffering.		
118	L/M/F	TOURISM	0	Tourists come here because it is their job. They come to see the people. Tourism is their job.													
118	L/M/F	TOURISM	Development	Because of tourism, there is employment and development for local people		Because of employment there is development.											
119	L/M/F/S/A	COMMUNITY ISSUES	Brian	Because of previous bad experiences with project work, people are suspicious				Biggest problem in the village is the firewood.			When Brian was in the area in the 80s, 90s he worked on development and conservation of area and animals. Because of this the CRB came into the village and prohibited the cutting of firewood (which they need for cooking and living). The CRB steals their bicycles and reed-mats if they have them there. He made a lot of promises, but the only improvement was the hammermill at Mukanya area (where chief lives).				The government is the only one to change the situation. This is because when they catch somebody with firewood, they say, 'you are stealing from the government'		
119	L/M/F/S/A	BUSINESS	Art	He makes mats of reed				The workers from the lodges come to buy the mats from them. He also makes things for farming, like the mato (to stamp rice/mazze/etc.)			Sometimes the CRB steals the mats from them.		He earns money with it.				
119	L/M/F/S/A	TOURISM	0	Happy tourist come and see the animals.										There is no development in Maulidi, because they live far from the road and tourism is far away.			

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120	L/M/FHM/LP/B M	BUSINESS	Brick molding	She organizes a group of men and women from Maulidi and Msiku, they mold bricks and sell them.	With the brick making, they make money, put it on a bank account, eventually they all get a share.			From the money they buy fertilizer to put on crops, help people that need money and give loans to people and the interest goes back to the account.			It is possible to make more of these groups.					A bit too tired to do this important interview with the headman's wife. Be sure to have enough energy.
120	L/M/FHM/LP/B M	Tourism	0	There is development coming from tourism.				Tourists are here to see animals. And they also bring development to the area. Because they give money to schools and aid to institutions.								
120	L/M/FHM/LP/B M	COMMUNITY ISSUES	School	It would be good built a nursery school in the village				They didn't find a perfect place for the school to built yet.								