

Study leave report: visit to Zambia September 2015

Introduction

I visited Jenny Featherstone, the Mission partner for Bennoch church, Kirkcaldy, at Chodort Training centre, Choma, Zambia, between 3rd and 23rd August 2015. The stated aims of the visit were as follows:

1. To learn firsthand of the work of our Mission partner Jenny Featherstone, Chodort training centre and the United Church of Zambia (UCZ)
2. To strengthen our existing links with Jenny Featherstone and new links with Chodort training centre and Bennoch church
3. To explore possibilities of new ways of supporting the work of Jenny Featherstone and Chodort training centre

This was expanded as follows:

The idea of the visit is to take our partnership with Jenny and Chodort college one step further. I am approaching the visit with an open mind about future possibilities, because I hope that by seeing the Collage and meeting the students and staff, it will give me a better understanding of the work and so be able to anticipate new possible outcomes about the partnership between Bennoch church and Jenny / Chodort College.

I will now try to focus the objectives further: there is not much to add to the first objective, for it is out of firsthand experience that new enthusiasm and ideas for our partnership with Zambia will be developed. The second objective is saying, that at the moment, our contact is purely with Jenny Featherstone. We wish to develop that into a wider partnership with Chodort College and local parishes of UCZ. The visit is the starting point for this.

The third objective is medium term. It is our hope that future visits can be made to Zambia, with a focus on young people and that we can support and invite people from Zambia / Chodort college to Kirkcaldy. We believe partnerships are learning experiences. What can Bennoch church learn from the work of local UCZ churches and apply to our local context? I am also wondering, and that is all it is at the moment, if we can get involved in some practical way to support and 'market' the work and 'goods' of the college. (e.g. Carpentry and tailoring). This is something that will only become clear, when in conversation with people at the college.

The report will look at:

1. Zambia: its people, history and Christianity
2. UCZ (*United Church of Zambia*): its structure, pastors and their work
3. The work of Chodort training centre: its history, students and staff
4. *Play4All* project: its work, challenges and achievements
5. Conclusions: what can be taken forward by Bennoch church as a result of this visit

Zambia: its people, history and Christianity

The name Zambia, comes from the Zambezi river and means in Tonga, "the great river"

Situated in Southern Africa. Zambia sits on a high plateau, 3500-4500 feet above sea level. Its population is approximately 16 million, with 1: 5 of the population living in a 120 mile corridor known as the 'copper belt'. Apart from copper, there is wealth in emeralds. However, in spite of some improvements Zambia is still a very poor country, in the world's bottom 30 nations. Today there are still issues of aid dependence and HIV / Aids devastating families.



The main tourism is Victoria Falls (discovered by David Livingstone 1855. He died in Northern Zambia in 1873) and Safaris. This has been damaged by a resurgence in tourism in Zimbabwe at the Victoria Falls.

The influence of China is everywhere. From road construction, to new hospitals, to the mining industry

It is a tribal society, with over 70 tribes, but there is little tribal animosity. Some of the tribes include the Chewa, the Lozi with their famous Kuomboka ceremony (their nation is known as 'Barotseland') and the Bemba (largest tribe @ 20% of the population).

I arrived in the cold dry season with temperature ranging from low / mid 20C to above 30C by the time I left. There will be no rainfall till at least October and with the effects of climate change, maybe no rains till November / December.

There are 5-8 hour daily power cuts [on a rolling program] due to low water levels (hydro electric power) at the Kariba dam, built at the time of the British Federation, and contracts to sell electricity to other countries which are still being honoured. This lack of water affects grain sales, so reducing national income.

Many people, including children, still walk for their water to wells, pumps or rivers. They start about age 5, with older children carrying over 20 kgs on their heads!

Education is free till grade 7 and then attendance drops off (see later *Comic relief* proposal to support 16-18 year olds) There is also the cost of compulsory school uniform. By grade 9 2/3's have dropped out of formal education.

Youth unemployment is about 60% and much employment is 'informal'. For example traders by the road side selling, tomatoes, onions, sweet potatoes, potatoes, cabbage, charcoal, gourds, pumpkins The urban poor live in 'compounds' similar to the 'townships in South Africa. The compounds can be described as 'formally informal' or 'informally formal'! Homes often made of fired ('burnt') bricks. The soil from ant hills particularly good for brick making! In the compounds, people buy plots of land to build houses on. Cost of these are about £1000.

75% of Zambians are Christian, mainly Protestant. A high population of the population attend church on a regular basis. Figures quoted vary from 60 to 90%. The vast majority are younger people (under 35-40), but in the words of bishop Mutunuka, they are not '*grounded in the word*'. They like the music. Ministers are still held in high status, but are poorly paid. Poor enough that members will visit their minister and bring gifts. Mixed in with this are the indigenous tribal religious, with people still visiting tribal witch doctors.

History

Ted Olson, "*Colonialists scrambled for Africa's land, missionaries scrambled for its soul.*"

Before colonial period Zambia was home to a number of free states with economic links and who traded with the outside world. Under colonial period, due to industrialisation and urbanisation (now 60%) different ethnic groups were brought together. It was in their best economic interest to do so.

The Berlin conference of 1885 split the continent of Africa into colonies and spheres of influence. The British South Africa Company, owned by Cecil John Rhodes (Business empire) laid claim in 1890's, backed by British government in 1895, to Northern Rhodesia (Zambia), Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) and Nyasaland (Malawi). Direct British control came in 1924, as a protectorate. Livingstone was capital from 1907, Lusaka from 1935. The Federation of these states formed in 1953. Copper was discovered in late 1920's / 30'.

Kenneth Kaunda: nationalist feelings grew from WW2. The Northern Rhodesia Africa Nationalist Congress was formed out of welfare associations initiated by 'mission' graduates of pre war decades. Impetus given by Federation as money poured into Southern Rhodesia to benefit 'white settlers' to detriment of Africans in Northern Rhodesia. In mid 50's the failed campaign against the Federation became a struggle for independence. In 1958 the United National Independence Party was formed and led by Kenneth Kaunda. In 1960, Harold Wilson acknowledged, "*There is a wind of change blowing through Africa.*" The Federation was dissolved in 1963 and on mid night of 24th October 1964 Zambia gained independence and Kenneth Kaunda became president. Due in part to the collapse of the economy, he was defeated in multi party elections in October 1991 by Frederick Chiluba. Kaunda sought to foster national unity, "*One Zambia, one nation.*" He got rid of any legal opposition and made himself the only presidential candidate. (In the 'Choma declaration')

Today, every office, by law, must have a picture of the president. This includes the Chodort training centre,

Kaunda given credit in the formation of the United Church of Zambia (UCZ). This was tied in with independence.

Relationship between independence and Christianity

Kenneth Kaunda: 3 months into office he launches and given credit for formation of UCZ (January 1965) He described it as "national edifice". Four mission societies came together:

- London Missionary Society: in Zambia from 1878, first mission station at Niamuob in 1885
- Primitive Methodists: Ila people in Western Zambia, 1892
- Paris Evangelical Mission: 1892 at Lealui

- Presbyterian's: 1894 in Mwenzo

The idea was to help with nation building, since unified church contained a number of ethnic groups, from Bemba to Lozi.

President Chiluba declared Zambia a Christian country in 1991. Is this possible? Can be compared with 'covenant' with Israel. He was eventually accused of corruption! Also in his time 70% of the population lived in poverty. Lost jobs due to privatisation, along with poor health care and bad public infrastructure. When did he change from God fearing to the trappings of office and power?

UCZ: its structure, pastors and their work

UCZ is structured as follows:

- the *Local congregation* including, sub congregations and preaching stations. They are divided up into geographical 'sections'. e.g. St Stephens church has 4 sections. In Zambia there about 1200-1500 congregations.
- the *Consistory*, a group of congregations (I was in Choma consistory)
- the *Presbytery*, a group of Consistory's. There are 10 in Zambia, each with its own bishop, who is elected and can do two 4 year terms
- the *Synod* (cf '121') with a synod bishop and General Secretary.
- the *General Assembly* meets twice a year

Finance: congregations keep 40% of their offerings, 40% goes to Synod for redistribution, 15% to Presbytery and 5% to the Consistory.

It is the Bishops who decide who goes where (local Bishop is Abakana Mutunuka) but people can, and do say no! I attended one church service at St Stephen's, Choma lasting 4 hours! (It is normally only 2 hours) It was harvest. Little produce was brought but there was a couple of live turkeys! There was a big push for money, with each 'section' and organisation having targets of money to reach. The minister asked another minister to preach on harvest, so people didn't get the impression he is just lining his own pocket! If in an organisation, you paid for your section and the organisation!

Each Sunday, the previous amounts for sections and organisations were read out. There were 4 choirs and people like to participate - do readings and prayers, and in spite of the service being in English, the visiting preacher mainly used Bemba! I was asked to do the benediction and greeted people on the way out.



In Choma there are two congregations; St Andrews (minister is Rev Silwenga, also Consistory chair and chairs Chodort Board) and St Stephens (minister is Rev Oscar Musonda).

Meeting with Oscar Musonda, minister of St Stephen's church, Choma. (musondaoscar@gmail.com)

He is interested in twinning with Bennochy church. The structure left by original missionaries is still seen as good by UCZ and so still used. It involves study at college for 3 years for a B.Th. Oscar studied at UCZ college in Copperbelt, founded in 1949. Degrees are awarded by University of Western Cape. After leaving college there is a 2 year probation as a licentiate. During this period, licentiates are assessed by the college (they do an assignment each year) and by the presbytery, under the supervision of an ordained minister. Oscar did his probation in Masuku. He was then ordained. Ministers are placed in congregations by the "station" committee with guidance from the bishop.

Pastors tend to begin their ministry in rural churches (up to 8-10 'congregations') Rural churches often have no minister at all, where another minister will act as overseer and the Elders will do the work of the congregation.

Big issue for Oscar in the church is people moving away from traditional doctrine and spirituality. Oscar feels that UCZ is now too 'open' and flexible. People are becoming more materialistic - due to changing society. There is pressure on UCZ from Pentecostals and people he says are no longer 'taught the word'.

Funerals are big in Zambia: if a member dies, the minister will do the committal at the grave side but if a non member, the service will be done by the elders of the 'section' with no committal. Funerals tend to last 3 days with services and sermons, at home and at the mortuary / graveside.

Three short stories:

- a funeral in Lusaka with 2000 guests, who all had to be fed! The ceremonies, both in church and grave side took literally all day. Relatives of deceased had to pay for bus tickets, for other relatives if they could not afford it, before they would go home! There is an expectation that people will be fed.
- Lady dies who is looking after 20 children. Other relatives come to funeral service and leave children with virtually nothing!
- Boy who runs a 'talk time' stall dies and relatives clear out his possessions (including car) leaving other younger brothers with next to nothing!

If person has more than one wife he cannot be baptised. The first wife can be baptised, but the others not! Any child can be baptised. Due to different historical tractions, people are given the choice of baptism or dedication of the child. Baptism is chosen about 75% of the time, dedication 25%.

Oscar had Monday off. Tuesday, Wednesday pm and Thursday he is in the office and people come to him with pastoral issues, for counselling or healing. Thursday evening, there are prayers for intercession. He is at home on Saturday doing service preparation. He has three preaching points and 3 sub congregations as well as St Stephen's. Elders and lay preachers lead worship and Oscar visits all the preaching stations and sub congregations. Membership is 400 and growing, mainly under the age of 35-40! He has a pastoral session of 18 + finance committee. Once a year he visits all his members.

I met the Rev Zimba who ministers at the village of Masuku and has 13 'congregations'. It is in a very rural location, 90 minutes drive down a dirt road from Choma. I was there for a church workers meeting of the local consistory. We met in the nurses home as manse was not yet ready. A new one is being built. Masuku is a Mission station with a rural health clinic.

The work of Chodort training centre: its history, students and staff



Chodort Training Centre is in the Town of Choma, Southern Province, Zambia. It is registered as a grade one institution for vocational training with TEVETA. We provide courses in; Carpentry; a one year course –

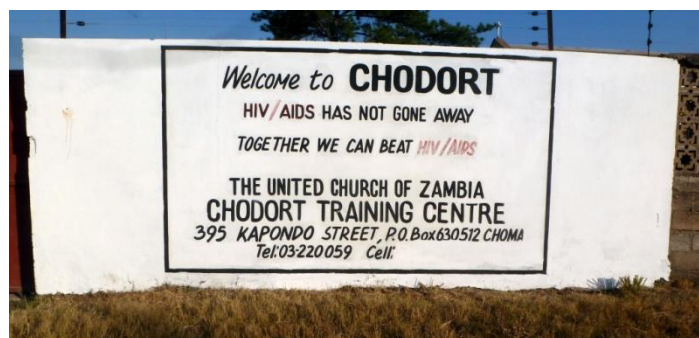
commences January. Cutting Design and Tailoring; a one year course – commences January. ICDL Computer Training Course. a six month course – commences January and July. Entrepreneurship Training is integrated with each course, preparing students to develop their own business when they complete their course. HIV awareness is also integrated into the courses Chodort Training Centre is a part of the Ministry of the United Church of Zambia and partnered with the Dortmund Evangelisch Lutheran Church in Germany. Chodort is based within the grounds of St Stephens Church in Choma.



Its history

Chodort Training Centre was set up in 2003 as a result of a partnership between Choma Consistory in the United Church of Zambia and a Consistory of the Methodist church in Dortmund, Germany. The Church Leaders in Choma Consistory saw that many of the young people were unemployed. This was largely because there was and still is very little formal employment in the town of Choma and in the local area. In addition to this most of the young people did not have any skill or training so even when opportunities of

employment came along they did not have the necessary skills to take up the employment. As a church, the Consistory was particularly concerned about the many young people who had dropped out of school before they had completed their secondary education. Issues such as H.I.V. & AIDS, short life



expectancy & high unemployment meant that many children are left as orphans and depending on extended family members to support them. The end result for many young people is that they cannot find the money necessary to complete their secondary education. They are bright, intelligent and full of potential but had little hope without further education. They are usually denied further education because they do not meet the minimum entry requirements for most third level institutions. Again if the fees charged by the Institutions that would accept them were too high then again training remained beyond their reach. These were the vulnerable people Chodort wanted to assist by keeping fees to a minimum and by keeping entry requirements flexible. Having then

looked seriously and critically at the local situation they saw a great and immediate need for high quality skills training for the young people in their church and community.

These needs were summed up as follows:

- To provide skills training for those who did not reach Grade 12
- To keep the fees to a minimum to keep the courses within the reach of the young people and their guardians.
- To provide training that would enable the trainees to practice their skill on their own if they could not get any formal employment.
- To provide training for both male and female.

The Church Leaders then decided to start a Training Centre, taking all the above issues into account. The Partners in Dortmund, Germany agreed to support the project and so Chodort Training Centre was born taking its name from Choma and Dortmund. It was decided to start a Carpentry & Joinery Course first followed by a Tailoring, Dressmaking and Design Course. The First Task was to design and build a purpose made building for the Carpentry & Joinery Course. This building incorporated another very important and special aspect of the Centre namely the Production Unit.



The first purpose-made building was designed and built, incorporating the production unit at one end, a storeroom, an office, a classroom/workshop and a toilet block. This building was built with the help of the Partners in Germany and was equipped with modern tools, equipment and machinery from

the Methodist Container Ministry in Ireland.

The first intake had five Carpentry students who successfully finished their course in December 2003. A computer application course following core ICDL syllabus started in February 2007. The computer classes are held in container conversions done by Chodort Training Centre.

Although a consignment of sewing machines was also received from the Methodist Container Ministry in Ireland the Tailoring and Dressmaking Class did not start at the same time. This was due to a problem of accommodation and difficulty in acquiring a properly trained lecturer. However the Management felt that rather than wait for another purpose built building it was important that the course begin as soon as possible. So the existing church hall was divided by a partition wall to allow the Pre-school to continue while the Tailoring and Dressmaking course could also start. Although this is not very satisfactory in that the space is limited, it meant that the course began on the first of September 2003, rather than wait for funding for the new building. This proved to be very successful and the demand such that an evening class was introduced in addition to the morning class.

Courses at moment are

- Computer applications: offer International Computer Driving Licence (ICDL) With 21 students (3/4 full) on a 6 month course. They hope to offer 2 month course on EXCEL and databases beginning in September 2015

- Carpentry and joinery: they have 9 students on a one year course at TEVETA Trade Test level. They need 20 students for course to break even, as the courses are subsidised. Big problem is 'rival' Choma trades, due to grant from Africa Development bank, can offer course at £25 compared with Chodort's basic fees of 2700K / £250. Woodwork tutor, Dublin, wishes to introduce short courses, up to 2 weeks, for people who are in work, in partnership with National Construction Council of Zambia.
- Design, cutting and tailoring with 17 students on a one year course at TEVETA trade test level.

Funding for courses has been a challenge in 2015 as they need K34200 (Zambian currency is Kwacha. 15K to the pound) to meet basic fees + K26000 to meet overheads. So far funding from Church of Scotland congregations (K25000), Tewkesbury (K5000) have allowed courses to run in 2015. Applications to PEPFAR, CCDP, World Vision, Ministry of Youth and Sport had no results and Chodort had one of its major grants stopped at end of 2014.

Funding for carpentry is crucial for 2016. As a result of this, a *Comic relief* application to support vulnerable youths (16-18 years old) has been applied for, sponsored by Bennoch church, Scotland.



While visiting Lusaka, Chodort bought guidelines from the Zambian college of nursing, looking into the possibility of starting a nursing course in conjunction with the local hospital in Choma.

While in Choma I met students on their industrial attachments, both in tailoring and carpentry. e.g. Alex Mwala @ Choma secondary school where they were constructing 110 science cabinets in a month for schools + test tube holders. Mike Mbanti @ a local

business has made a stool / table and is going to make a bed. I met Victor Muntanga, Anderson Ngandu and Edward Manda (on attachment @ Choma trades) at Chodort. They were there to do sanding. They had made a table top which had been glued and clamped. Most students wish to start their own business. The issue is the cost of tools.

When visiting tailoring students, with tutor, Mr Musonda, he pointed out where previous Chodort students now worked, including those who now had their own business. Again most students wish to start their own business.



Main obstacle is money for sewing machines. Cost of basic treadle machine is 600-700K

Other work of training centre is income generation. To be launched as *Kulilela crafts*, meaning independence. Through learning a trade, young people learn to be independent.

- Carpentry & Joinery offers construction of bespoke furniture (seen as expensive for locals, but cheap compared to Lusaka prices). They are also converting 2 containers for the work of ZOCS.(www.zambiaopencommunityschools.org) They will be used as a clinic and a library at Kalalasaka. On a visit to Lusaka we visited Handyman's paradise (like B&Q) to discuss supply of butcher's benches, bathroom cabinets, towel rails and toilet roll holders. Also, due to power cuts, to discuss the purchase of a generator to run wood work machinery. Volunteer, Vicky Williams has helped revamp their costing and monitoring systems making it easier to detect profitability. In Zambia there are issues of wood sustainability.
- Tailoring have made UCZ uniforms and clerical tops and are looking again for orders from Masuku school and have had a response from Woman's Christian Fellowship after appeal to make uniforms at last consistory meeting. They also make products for sale at local museum.
- IT carryout computer repairs, but can't compete with others outlets who use 'pirate' software. They also do not stock basic parts for repairs e.g. memory and due to teaching time, there is the issue of getting repairs done in time frame that people want.



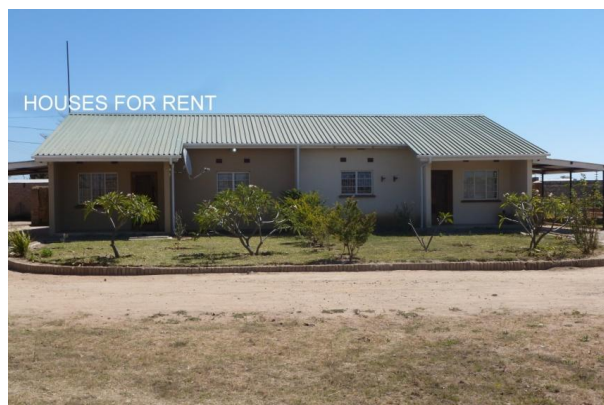
Our new classrooms for Chodort Training Centre



This site is about a kilometre away from the present college site and is adjacent to Chodort housing estate. The classroom build was funded by Beit Trust, and Sir Alan travelled from London to visit projects in Zimbabwe and Zambia. He was accompanied by Tim Johnson and his wife who represent Beit Trust in Zimbabwe. The Official opening will be on the 13th October 2015 when representatives from our German partners will join us, along with former Principal Rev David Nixon and Irish architect of the building, Ivan Kirkpatrick. Our next venture on the new college site is to find funding to build student accommodation which would allow students from the rural areas, and across Zambia to benefit from the training and skills provided by Chodort Training Centre.

Houses built by Chodort Training Centre for rental

One of the aims of Chodort Training Centre is that it should be self-sustaining and not rely on foreign donations in the long term. To achieve this, the first Principal of Chodort, Rev. David Nixon purchased land to build a small housing development for rental. This is to assist in financing the fees of those who are unable to afford the whole fee. The building commenced in 2011 and now in 2014, six two bed roomed houses are rented, with two more three bed roomed houses hopefully completed by the end of this year. Seventeen houses are planned in total.



Present staff (Chodort is going through a staff reorganisation to meet financial challenges and its vision of future work and courses.)

- Principle, Jenny Featherstone (seconded to UCZ by Methodist church Britain and Cof S)
- Vic principle & training manager, Mr Mwangi
- Finance and information technology manager, Mr Subi Thomas (part funded by Evangelical church Germany & Chodort)
- Carpentry and joinery lecturer, Mr Dublin Chilega
- Tailoring and dress making lecturer, Mr L Musonda
- Computer instructor, Mr Gresham Mulenga
- General production manager, Mr Peter Mukupa
- Stores officer, Christine
- 5 carpenters, 1 part time carpenter seconded from MCC
- 1 driver
- 1 general worker
- 6 security guards

There has been a successful proposal to Methodist Church Britain to fund new vice principle for 5 years with the present Vice Principle to become Head of training.

Work of volunteers

An important part of the work of Chodort are its volunteers. The Mennonite community is sending a full time volunteer as an advisor. He has engineering degree, to be deployed in areas of logistics and IT. Bread for the World, Germany, is interested in sending a young volunteer for a year's work experience. They will set up a Facebook page and keep the website updated, will keep track of graduate progress, and in particular will offer support to those starting businesses along with basic literacy and numeracy to 2016 students who need it

Spiritual life

Prayers are shared by staff once a week on Thursdays 7.30 - 8 am and during term time, there is a chapel service on Tuesdays 8-8.30 am.

Play4All: its work, challenges and achievements

Play4All is based in Kamatipa compound, Kitwe, Zambia (Bennochy church have donated money to this project in the past)

"There is nothing special than the sound of child's laugh and that's the most precious thing every parent, uncle, aunties, grandpa and grandma, neighbours and all around the world love is children." (Jane Mwenda, Project manager) *Play4 all* was found in January 2012 by Jenny Featherstone and was set up as a locally based organisation seeking to change lives through play.



The report is in Jane's own words (her written English is not perfect!): *"The place gives the kids a surrounding for them to play and feel at home, and learn through play, the organization has 16 volunteers, who help to look after the kid's play for all opens from Monday to Friday."*

Children learn a lot through play we play some games like;

Jenga which teaches them a lot about being stable a game played by 2 or 4 people

Football, this sport brings the people together, this is the favorite sports for kids, football teaches a lot, about group work communication, and love

Draft, this game is more like math; it makes us to think on how to move and above. They enjoy and loves it most when the reach the kings part, the like it because a king moves freely.



Puzzle, they struggle and work in a group in order to complete , you would to see their happiness and smiley faces when they finish ,they also identify what they have made, it makes them happy to complete a puzzle, and they go running around shouting and jumping say we made a girl or house through the puzzle

Ichiyenga, this is a traditional game it teaches them how to count it is played by 2 or 6 people, putting the stones in the circle and taking all the stones out and by living one outside. They are so many games That we play with children.

Kamatipa a community where living isn't all that good, or even well for children about 80% of children don't go to school, they go on moving around to place where they can find something to eat or anything to do and that is very dangerous for the children to go around wondering, that's why the case of kids going missing was very high some years ago, so by putting up play for all, kids don't go moving around anymore they come at play for all to play and they feel free to ask for whatever they want. the volunteers are very helpful they take care of them and see to it that the kids are having fun.

Every Wednesday and Friday we usually have what we call talent show, where the kids show their talent, they draw, some lovely pictures so we provide them with papers, crayons and pencils and we enjoy being around them too.

And that's (there's) the sand pit. it gives space to build their sand cars, houses and some sand castle.

Challenges

We have been facing a lot of challenges around this place

- *We have been robbed 3 times*
- *And we don't have water and electricity at the place*
- *The kids that come to play they come with empty stomach, so I think it could a good idea if we can introduce the feeding program, at least giving them porridge*
- *Personally I have been having challenges with this who almost attacked me last week.*
- *A lot of security is need at this place for our work to be more safe.*
- *A lot of kids don't go to school so it's also best if we can be introducing them to some basic level of education like its done to the volunteers. To the volunteers they have a literacy program, they are able to read, understand and write in English.*
- *Above all play for all is good organization and thanks to jenny and all who are helping this program to be possible.*

Achievements

We normally celebrate Independence Day and we have 2 weeks workshops for the volunteers every year.

More children are changing for the better.

Thanks goes to Methodist church of Scotland, moiré lee, Rachael kalaba .and all the donors may the lord bless you all."



Play 4All runs every day ,except Sunday, from 9-12 noon and uses un-structured play focusing on creativity and problem solving . They are encouraging the children to use their initiative and not just do what they are told. While visiting the project I saw the children playing football and netball and building with Lego. We also bought items for painting and drawing as they had run out of these materials. There are plans for swings and climbing frame to be built.

The land is owned by the YMCA and while in Kitwe we met the area General Secretary to confirm that the land will continue to be used for *Play4All*. Jane's funding comes from the Methodist church in Britain and Ireland and will last another 2 years. In the future the project has to become self funding. The annual running costs of project, including wages, are between £4000 - £4500. They have ideas for raising money, these include, raising and selling chickens! There are also 7 volunteers, and in the afternoon Jane is teaching them some basic English and numeracy skills. This finishes about 3.30 pm. She is also teaching some English words to the children, but it is not school, it is '*play for all*'. Visit: <http://play4allzambia.org/>

Conclusions: what can be taken forward by Bennochty church as a result of this visit

1. We can continue student sponsorship through money raised at our Harvest service.
2. To help with the proposed new nursing course they will need books for a nursing library. To contact the librarian at Dundee University nursing college, based in Kirkcaldy.
3. Discuss with the Kirk Session the possibility of Congregational twinning with St Stephens Church, Choma, with in the future, a visit from some members of St Stephen's congregation to Bennochty church
4. Further 'live links' with Jenny Featherstone and explore the possibility of a Sunday 'live link' with St Stephen's, Choma
5. Future visit by members of Bennochty congregation to Chodort training centre
6. Contact *The Tool Shed*, the Ecology Centre, at Kinghorn Loch about collecting and sending refurbished tools to the carpentry and joinery workshop
7. Bennochty church, as the sponsor, has applied to *Comic relief* for funding for training of vulnerable students, 16-18 years old. Will hear if we are successful by 21st September 2015.
8. Develop links between *Play 4All* and North Primary school, Kirkcaldy
9. Raise money for and send small computer components and flash drives to IT training at Chodort training centre.