



The Chinsali Waste Management Enterprise in front of the dumper truck

Chinsali, Zambia

September 2016

Gerd Sävenstedt

Background

We have just started our second year of the project “Women’s empowerment through development of Local Democracy”, a project sponsored by SIDA, through ICLD, International Centre for Local Democracy.

This is cooperation between Chinsali in the north of Zambia and Piteå Municipality. The aim is to increase the capacity for officials and elected representatives in Chinsali to involve women in the development of local democracy. When the three-year project is completed, the Municipality should have developed methods to involve women in development, and the elected officials should have decided on a 3-year action plan for the development of local democracy, where special attention is given to women. In a long term we want the Project to contribute to ; Women's participation in municipal development programs, there are female councilors in the municipality, the municipality is characterized by openness and accountability, that residents have a positive attitude to participate in municipal affairs, that residents are willing to pay for municipal services and that poverty has decreased.

The processes have started in all areas and the possibilities are great to be able to reach the targets at the end of the project in June 2018.

Changes



There are a number of changes since we were there last, in May this year. In August there was an election in Zambia which means that only 3 or 4 of the elected officials are still functioning as councilors in the new city council. The members of the council are increased to 15 and traditional leaders are now also included. The new Mayor is Thomas Mutale, a former businessman. During our visit we had a seminar/workshop together with the newly elected council. It was a valuable meeting, for the elected officials from Chinsali and Piteå to meet and share to familiarize themselves with the project.

The new Mayor Thomas Mutale

The Swedish group

One part of the project is to exchange experiences between elected officials. During the first year we had a group of elected officials from Chinsali here in Piteå and now it was time for a group of elected officials from Piteå to visit Chinsali.

In Chinsali all elected are from the same political party, Patriotic Front. The turnout in this election was about 60% and PF got roughly 40% of the votes. Even if they said before the election that they were welcoming women as candidates none of the parties promoted a female candidate.

For us it was important to bring a delegation which consisted of elected officials both from opposition and those in powers and of course both men and women.



Stefan Askenryd S

Håkan Johansson M

Nina Dahlberg S



Marika Risberg C

Maria Wiksten- project leader from 2017

For the elected officials it was the first visit to Africa and they were both excited, curious and I think a bit nervous for what they were going to meet. They will share a few of their impressions in this report.

Maria was part of the project group who visited Chinsali in May.

The travel

It is a long journey, a very long journey. As always we go by Ethiopian Airlines which means one stop somewhere in Europe and then a breakfast stop in Addis Ababa. Of some reason they don't serve breakfast on the plane but we have found a place where we can eat a good breakfast with excellent coffee.

21 hours after leaving home we are landing in the capital Lusaka of Zambia and then remains a whole day in a car before you reach Chinsali. This time we decided to stay in Lusaka until the next day when we took off very early. We have now stayed at Forest Inn, a nice 3-star hotel a bit outside the city center. It is peaceful, in a nice setting, okay food and nice staff so I can really recommend it.

The following day we went by car to Chinsali. The Municipality has a couple of pick- ups and if you are three passengers and the driver it is quite comfortable.

During the last visits we have stayed at Tazama, a guest house about 10 km outside the town center, belonging to a pipeline company. The guest house is mainly for the staff but we have been able to stay there with full board accommodation.

The program



Courtesy visits are a must. This time it was just one but an important one. The first one to visit was the newly elected Mayor Mr. Thomas Mutale. He will also be a new member of the steering group and will be an important key player for the project. When the Steering group meetings are held in Chinsali he will be the chairperson.

He seemed to be quite familiar with the project and I think he also realized the importance of the project.

As Chinsali has 5 seats in the steering group there will be 2 more new members. It is only Mrs. Mary Sinkala och Mrs. Chilufia Kapwepwe remaining from the Zambian part in the steering group.

Marika Risberg also presented Thomas Mutale with a book about Sweden

Seminar with the city council



The council hall has been upgraded, new chairs, new tables, AC and blinders. They were quite proud of the “new” room and I can understand them.

Meeting - program

1. Prayer
2. Introductions
3. Opening remarks from town clerk
4. Presentation of Chinsali
5. Presentation of Piteå Kommun
6. Theme; Why were no women elected this time?
7. Sharing of experiences regarding local democracy at local level
8. Discussions;
 - Why are you active in politics
 - What do you see as challenges as an elected official
 - How do you want to involve the citizens in development of the municipality
 - How do you want to involve the women
9. Closing remarks by the town clerk
10. Closing prayer

The frame for a meeting in many African countries is different compared to Sweden and Chinsali is no exception. Here is a meeting opened and closed by a prayer and all who are asked to open and close the meeting with a prayer seems to be very comfortable with that.

This workshop/seminar where the elected officials should meet was well attended. I think all elected officials from Chinsali were participating which also included two traditional leaders. These chiefs were addressed as your royal highness and people bowed very deep and respectful for them, both when they entered and left the room.

After presentations we were divided into groups where the elected officials from Sweden and Zambia shared experiences. One issue which was addressed was the reasons behind being involved in politics. There were many similarities; contribute to development, provide a good leadership, want to make a change, involve people in development, empower women financially and use resources in a better way than before.

When they talked about challenges you could see a difference, in Chinsali it is about providing solutions for basic needs as water, sanitation, roads and education. In Sweden the basic needs are covered and we talk about further development to be among the best in the country in a number of areas. They all agreed on that they had to handle the resources in the best way possible and as elected officials earn the trust of the citizens. One change which has started in Chinsali as part of the ongoing project is to develop a transparent system in order increase people's trust.

They all saw challenges in finding ways to develop local democracy in order to encourage people to ownership of the development of their municipality and community.

- Because now we are looked upon as a messiah; they are expecting miracles from us, said one of the newly elected councilors, who underlined the importance of transparency and participation in order to increase the understanding and boost the development.
- People are not sensitized; he said and wished that they could improve the systems for information and communication with the citizens.
Another councilor, reelected, stressed what had been said by expressing the hard situation they as councilors many times find themselves in as providing both transport and food when there is a funeral.

In Chinsali the councilors are facing many problems due to lack of support from the central government and wished that they would have a salary, access to transportation as they often have to travel long distances to reach the different villages.

Marriage or politics

One theme for the discussion was gender based with an aim to get an understanding of the hindrance for woman to be an active as political leaders. The discussion was quite intense and I realize that they have a long way to go. They will, they must and they realize it.



This time a number of women had registered to run for a seat, but no one was seconded and when they got the question why- the answered was “they were not qualified”, which was according information I got not correct, as at least two of the candidates were principles.

All the councilors from Chinsali said that a common opinion was that women had to choose between marriage and politics. The men would not allow women to leave the house in the evenings, the women had to take care of the household and the children so as one said “you can’t do both- if you are a woman”. Besides that

- It is only men who can go by bike from village to village, said one councilor and meant that the opinion in the villages was that this was a job for men.

At the same time they all talked about the necessity of involving women in order to get new perspectives and saw the importance of women clubs, their duty to promote gender equality and work for a change of attitudes and promote education for girls. In order to become a councilor you have to have a diploma that you have passed grade 12.They also realized that the situation in Sweden is different but what was hard to understand was the difference in salaries between men and women in such an equalized country as Sweden.



Waste management group



We met the group in May filled of hope and energy and now when I saw them here in the city hall they seemed very serious and I thought they had lost hope again. But I was proved wrong and I realized it was the solemnity of the meeting place.



service.

They started with a prayer in the local language Bemba, which is the language where the women feel comfortable. Mary started with a “pep talk” and an update of the situation; protecting clothes, wheel barrows etc., had arrived and the Municipality had also acquired a dumper truck but waiting the containers.

The Municipality will be responsible for picking up the containers and dump the waste in a designated dump site. The Chinsali Waste Management Enterprise will pay a fee to the Municipality for the



The Chairwoman of the Enterprise, Katherine Puta also made an update; the company is now registered and a bank account was opened and 31 out of 40 has paid the membership fee.

Now they were in the process of obtaining ID cards and after that they were going to sensitize the communities where they were going to collect the garbage. Today there are 1 500 households who are affected of the project.

Community development officers from the Municipality have regular contacts the women to give them support.

The plan for the sensitization of the communities is that they will visit every customer and explain what will happen; the aim to get a clean Chinsali and these women will handle garbage in two areas. Every household will be provided with a small bin, the women will collect their garbage two times every week which also means that the customer don't have to dig pit holes any longer. The customer has to pay a fee of 50 kwasha (ca 50 kronor) a month.

- What will happen if they don't pay, I asked.
- They will pay, said the female leader as there is a law they have to follow. If they are facing problem to collect the money the police will help them.

The women have also made a work plan which also includes a weekly meeting to support each other, learn new things and solve problems which they have been facing. The plans of recycling is still there; to take care of bottles and sell them, making handbags and other things.

For the second year, which has just started, there is a small amount of money set aside for training in an area identified by the women. It was very clear what they wanted; literacy training.



LUBWA Mission – a spin off



In May when we visited Lubwa Mission, the birth place of the first president Kenneth Kaunda we became touched of what we heard and saw, about the circumstances the women live in. It was a gap between them and the women in the waste management group, a group of women full of hope and plans for the future and here we met hopelessness and despair. Now they are here again, Judith, Beatrice, Maramba, Dorothy and some others from the women's group; the board from this women's group formed in the Church at Lubwa mission belonging to the Free Church of Scotland.

The Lubwa women, the countryside women, wanted to do something but had no resources at all and we felt that we wanted as fellowman try to do something. After we left they have, with help of the Municipality, developed a business plan for starting making peanut butter and sell. Peanut butter is quite popular as bread spread, but there is no production in the area. There is land they can use for free and the plan is to grow peanuts on 20 ha of land, from which they can harvest twice a year.

50 women have joined the club, which they have registered, and Pastor Joseph from the church will be the supervisor and mentor. They will pay a membership fee of 100 kwasha and pay a monthly fee to the club of 50.

The Municipality says they can contribute with relevant training and support them in their work. They hope being able to get a soft loan, but even on the soft loans the interest rate is high, roughly about 17 %.

We from Piteå have on a small scale started in collaboration with Red Cross to raise money for at least one peanut butter machine. The machine might boost the process but it is the women who need to do the work; clean land, grow peanut, marketing, producing and selling etc. Hopefully it will be the beginning of a better life for 50 women and their families, pay for education and help them out of the despair we met.



A couple of the women at Lubwa mission



IANS ward



One of the councilor is Ian Mukondo, one of the few reelected councilors in Chinsali. He had arranged a whole day's meeting in his ward. We went roughly one hour by car from the town center on a very poor road. We passed a Chinese camp with good h housing facilities, which would be transferred to the Municipality after they left. The Chinese are there to build roads in the area of the new provincial capital.



We stopped in a village where we saw a house with a solar panel just being installed, the first and so far the only one in the village.

– To make life easier, he said and to make it easier for us do our homework, said Joseph. He was in grade 12 and went one hour in the morning and one in the evening by bike in to Chinsali in order to get his education.

-Even if it can be tuff when it is raining, it is important to me he said, as I hope being able to continue at a University after finishing grade 12, he said who dreamed of becoming a journalist.



While we were talking the others documented the village in pictures, and the kids who were on the pictures was a captured audience,. On the way to lans' ward center we passed a lot of people walking- what we didn't know was that many of them were on the way to meet us.

To meet the Royal highness



Even if I have lived in Africa for many years I think it was this visit which taught me the importance of traditional leaders in the society. The chiefs or the royal highnesses as they are addressed might be those who have most power and are most important for the development at local level. You need to have them on board if there is going to be a change.

There are certain procedures you have to follow when you meet them. We women had to wrap a peace of traditional clothes around us before we entered the room where the chief was waiting for us. The reception area was called the palace, a traditional "palava" hut, which gives breeze and protect you from rain. When we entered the room we had to fall down on our knees and clapp our hands three times. After that the meeting could start.

The chief himself in this ward, seen on the photo, is today 84 years old and as the oldest son of the previous chief he inherited the leadership. Before he came back to shoulder the leadership he worked for many years in Lusaka where he was training nurses and medical assistants. He also has a University diploma in the area of education.



In the ward there is a local council. This traditional council consists of 15 men and one woman and besides that there are village leaders, 27 men and two women. Many of the local council leaders participated and I understand that this is a group which also is extremely important when you work in an area. They can help and they can become a hindrance if they don't support the idea. The people in a village nominate the village leader but they have to be approved and get the mandate from the chief.

Even when it comes to legal issues there is a parallel system to the formal system, with a civil court where many of the disputes are settled. Sometimes the chief himself settles disputes without taking them to the local court.

One of the female village leaders



Ian, the councilor from this ward, did run again and was elected and as one explained

- If he could go all the way to Sweden he must be capable to be our spokesman and see that we will have paved roads. He has started many things, but has not finished yet so he needs another term, another man said.

A lot of people were invited to this day, and they came, from far away and from nearby. Most of them had walked a long distance and during the long meeting they did not shy away to express their views. A process has started to develop the ward and the villages, committees are formed which consists of woman, youth and men. But they are facing a lot of problems.



- We need health posts, even if Ian has brought us a clinic, but it is 26 km away from my house, the woman said. There is a need for more empowerment of the women, roads are poor, we need more selling points and a market where we can sell our products. The issues brought up by this woman were many and they were both supported and seconded by others.

There was a need for a police post as the crime rate was high, men were drinking too much and the women had too much responsibility.

- There is a big need for a secondary school in order to empower the girls and avoid early marriages. Most people talked about the same things, about the need of development, about the effects of poverty and the despair they felt. The challenges are many and the resources are extremal limited. And even if we stressed that we did not bring them anything there was a hope that the Swedes Ian had brought here today would contribute to a change for them.



No meeting without a dance- something to be introduced at home?

The fire brigade



This time we brought 12 set of protecting clothes to the fire brigade, clothes that sorted out from our brigade. We were a bit surprised that we had to pay roughly 1000 kwasha to bring them into the country. Maria had put her sets in a second suitcase but the rest of us who had boxes were forced to pay a fee. This is something which does not encourage us for the future.

Anyhow, even if there were no protecting shoes it was appreciated.

Meeting for an update

There have been a number of changes, both in Chinsali but also in Piteå. The town clerk, Mr. Kambita has been transferred to Mongu Municipality in the Western province and the town clerk from there Mr. Levies Mumba is the new town clerk in Chinsali. The system with transferring high officials is in place since a number of years in Zambia.



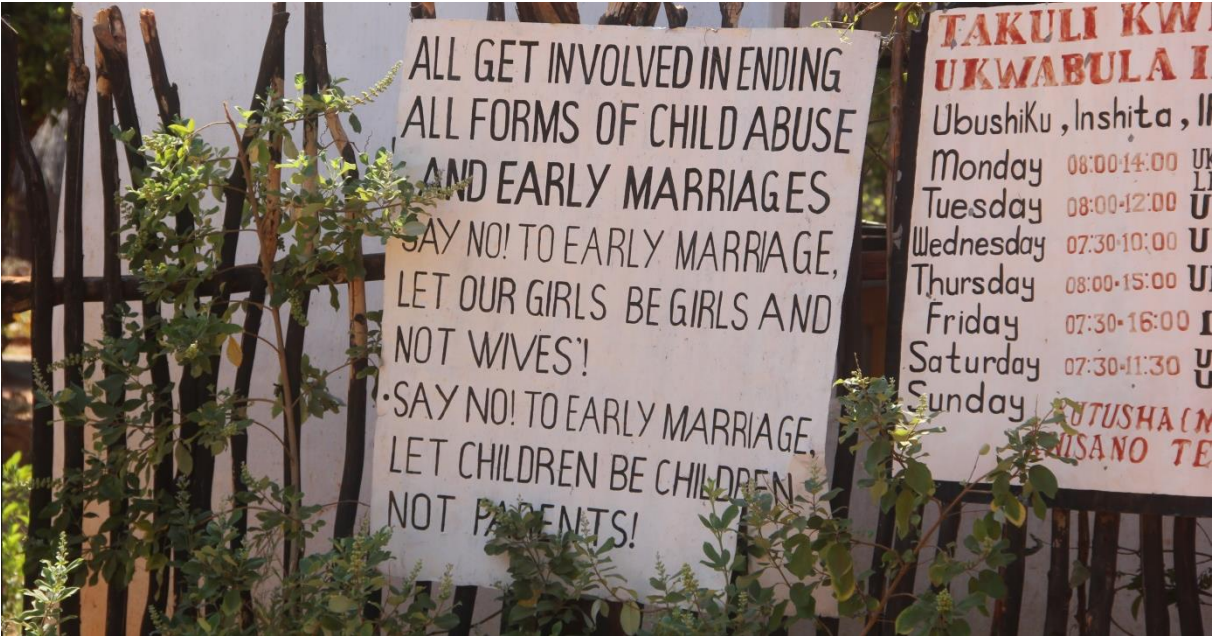
Even on the Swedish side there are changes, ongoing and coming. I will retire at the end of this year and Maria Wiksten will be the new project leader and our mayor and chair of the steering committee Peter Roslund will also retire about the same time. Who will replace him as the new chairperson for the Steering Committee is still not clear.

We had a meeting with the 3 remaining Zambian members from the

Steering group, project group and the Swedish group. We got an update of the situation and even if there have been a number of obstacles, like transfer and the project leader on sick leave they have followed the schedule quite close as members from the project group have been able to fill in and do the tasks.

The decision taken was that the group from Zambia, both project group and steering group will come to Piteå in June and the next Steering group meeting should take place in Chinsali, preferable in February. Hopefully by that time there will be fully participation from both sides.

Visit at the Senior Chief



Each district has a senior chief; this chief is the boss for a number of royal highnesses and has an overall responsibility for the whole district with more than 750 villages. To meet him and greet him was the same procedure as when we met the previous royal highness. Here you could see on the way to the palace many information boards talking about making life better for girls.





Snr Chief Nkula dressed as the traditional leader he is.

Development was close to his heart. On his wall he had a diploma which told us that he was taking leadership of promoting equality for women as a basic human right and it was absolutely clear that this was an important item on his agenda. He had started to form committees in the villages for working against any form of gender based violence and abuse of children. People could also report to this committee which dealt with issues brought up. He hoped to see a committee like this in every village. He told us that he personally

could interfere and separate couples if he was told that under aged girls were on the way to get married.

Chief Nkula had just been building a pre-school where we met a number of people, among them women that we had earlier met at Lubwa mission. This meeting stressed the importance of having traditional leaders on board and we hope that chief Nkula wants to become a member of the steering Committee



It always ends with a dance or two

For our elected officials from Piteå it was a new experience to come to Africa. Even if they have met the people from Chinsali, met Africa on TV, read about Africa in Newspapers this became something else, which resulted in reflections. Here we will meet some of them.

Gender issues were on the agenda every day, from different angles and perspectives. Håkan Johansson the leader for the Moderates reflects from a Swedish perspective of “the role of the men in women’s liberation” in northern Zambia



Håkan Johansson, group leader for the Moderates

The role of men when talking about the liberation of women in North Zambia, from the point of view of a Swedish, male politician.

In the villages in the Chinsali district in northern Zambia, there is no doubt of who is taking care of the children and the household – the women. Many of these women are also very young. The men I met were rather convinced about that it should be like that, there are no options.

The roads connecting the villages in Chinsali are like cattle tracks. The best roads are bad dirt roads where a four-wheel drive Jeep or pickup is a must. Children walk to school since there aren’t many cars at the countryside. Some families have got a bicycle, but considering the narrow and bad roads, cycling is a risky business with cars passing fast. Some children have more than 5 km to walk to school. Tuition in state schools is often of low quality and the premises are inadequate buildings in the middle of nowhere. If you want to continue your studies you often have to travel far.

Many men, also men in leading positions, think that the women must take care of the children, the family and the household. To be a political leader you have to go by bicycle from village to village to meet the voters and you also have to ride your bike to the city hall for meetings. Men think that women can't do this due to the fact that they consider women to be weaker physically.

In respect to this I reflect over the role of men in female liberation and the development of the democratic society, and how it is possible for women to get important positions or become political leaders at different levels.

Women have a power within them, but are often hindered by the fact that men don't let women leave their home or their family. At the same time I realize that it is rather natural considering the prevailing conditions in this poor and primitive society. Women are also said having difficulties to cooperate and support each other. They know that men can lead the country, but believe that women can't, and therefore they don't dare trying. Despite the fact that more women vote in elections, they still vote men as their political leaders.

Zambian men often praise women and think that also they should be leaders. At the same time they think that the woman should stay at home, taking care of the family and the household. This is a contradiction for me as a Westerner, but I can see that Zambian men really view women with respect and think that women are much stronger than and at least as clever as men. To make life in Zambia more equal for women and men, a change of attitude is required, which is a long process. But that isn't enough. Every child, also girls, must go to school.

To develop the Zambian society to be a more modern and more equal society will take time. There is no quick fix. The most important thing is higher standard – better roads and better infrastructure, electricity and water, better living standards and more modern equipment in the households to manage washing, cooking and other chores. The men in the political groups must work for this, but this requires financing which is difficult in Zambia. If you can't get this, I don't think women will be able to work outside the homes nor get leading positions in society. It is more or less impossible to have a family today if both the man and the woman would work outside the home.

It is much more than that the men can solve the situation by letting the women go, let the women have important positions in society or believe more in women. I think they are doing this today. I think that both men and women want to have more equal lives, but lack resources, e.g. money or jobs except growing potatoes and making charcoal. What men actually can do is limited, e.g. support women and work for better living conditions. Then equality will develop.

My conclusion is that the development in northern Zambia is a reflection of the development in the West, where we have gone from similar conditions to our society today, thanks to industrialization, and with that better living conditions which has contributed to female liberation. Next question is how much happier people, including women, will be, but that is another question ...

Håkan Johansson



Stefan Askenryd reflects in his report on how they could get more women involved in politics

Travel report

It was an incredible journey and a great experience. I had the opportunity to participate in the project and to be in place in Chinsali and meet these people. I wish more people would get the opportunity to do that. The long journey by plane and car is a little bit hard but definitely worth making.

Meeting with elected officials, the councilors was interesting and rewarding. The issues that we discussed in the group was how they could get more women involved in politics, it was a difficult question to answer for them.

How do they get more women involved? The elected representatives that I had in my group were very curious about what we had done to get where we are now. I told them that my political party, SAP, has its party lists with every other woman and man. A follow-up question from the councilors was then how we can get so many women to run for a seat.

In Sweden we assume that men and women have the same opportunity to be a politician.

If I compare (ours and theirs) conditions for an elected politician, it's a big difference because there are differences in the mandates. One of the challenges for the Zambians is to make it possible for more women to finish school and higher education, because today you have to pass grade 12 to be nominated and elected. The councilors have to make their seats available for women; it's an internal party problem they have to solve. It is assumed that they are participating and to some extent take the costs for example funerals etc. They need to have transport so that they can travel around in their districts, if there are roads. But not all villages are available by car since there is a lack of roads.

A big difference between us politicians from Sweden is that we have the long struggle behind us; to get more women elected a job that Zambians are working with right now. Just hope it doesn't take the same amount of time that it has taken for us. Even if we are far ahead, we still have a lot left to do.

They were astonished that we were politicians from three different political parties (two men and two women) who came and visited them. They saw us cooperate and discuss the issues despite our political differences and sex; I think that was an important signal for the successful meeting.

It is possible that it will be a female Councilor ahead since there will be a special election a few weeks after our visit.

There is a willingness to get more women to get involved in politics, but the road they are walking on is long and bumpy.

Stefan Askenryd



Nina Dahlberg, Social Democrat reflects on the different context for elected officials.

We have a unique opportunity in Sweden. We can cooperate and be friends with people who support another political party than us.

In Zambia you can't even have contact with your own brother if he sympathize or is a member of a different political party than you do.

We were a group of six persons who travelled to Chinsali, in the northern part of Zambia. Among us six we were four politicians/councilors from Piteå Municipality.

We politicians are members of three different political parties; from the opposition there was one councilor from the Centre Party and one from the Moderates. From the ruling party, the Social Democrats, we were two councilors.

The people from Zambia couldn't understand how we could sit next to each other or being friends with one another. They were amazed by this. It really made me proud of us.

With this knowledge, how can we change Piteå to an even more open and better city? Can we work together more closely over the parties in specific topics? Can we have small political workgroups with interests besides what we have today?

I for sure would like to be a part of one or two of those groups.

Can we find more paths to walk by?

My last travel report from Zambia



Gerd Sävenstedt, I have been the project leader since start and now when I retire I make some personal reflections

Since at least 20 years a small part of SIDA's aid money has been channeled through partnership projects between Municipalities. The aims are development of local democracy and contribute to poverty reduction. It is not much money but it covers the costs for us to meet, exchange experiences, share thoughts, get to know another Society and do something positive for the development. In Piteå we have been in partnership program since 2010, with Vietnam and now since a couple of years with Zambia. I have had the advantage of being the project manager for both.

As I am going to retire I would like to do some personal reflections, not on the work itself but what I think I have seen among my colleagues being part of the cooperation.

- What's in it for Piteå, some people ask and others are thinking but don't speak out loud. Well, Swedish municipalities have a long tradition of local self-government and a big part of the service in a Society. Through contacts with the world around us we can share, learn new things, and see new things which make us reflect on our own society. We know that Municipalities which are open-minded and have many contacts both on a national and international level are those which develop. This cooperation can contribute to a revitalization of our own local democracy and improve our Service. By focusing on development of local democracy it also contributes a little bit to the development in a Society.

For almost everyone on the Swedish side this project has been the first meeting with Africa. Even if I have lived 10 years in Africa I have gained both new knowledge and experiences, both when we have been there and when they have visited us and looked at what and how we are doing things in the Municipality.

- Will there be rammed earth floors? Will there be electricity, water, what kind of sicknesses, how is security, the traffic... The questions which were raised before we travelled were many and I think most left home with a mixture of excitement and worries.

What we have met is well educated staff in the Municipality, of which many have struggled hard to reach the educational level where they are today. Like one in the project who lost her husband when the kids were small, who on her own were building houses for let in order to pay for her kids' education at the same time as she studied for her own master degree. We have seen skilled staff in the Municipality, capable and motivated to contribute to a change in a society which is facing all challenges you can think of. I am sure that it is people like this who are important key players in the developed of the society.

I also think we always will carry with us memories of people's living conditions, people's struggle, people's dreams of a better life, people's capability of doing much out of nothing, people's challenges and that people can find both happiness and care so much for each other. But also remember their hospitality and generosity, how people express themselves both in music and in dance. We have met in rewarding discussions about values, attitudes, cultural differences, how to face different challenges and the quest to improve our Societies. To meet in these discussions the trust is a base for sharing and learning.

But I have also realized that it has been difficult to understand and relate to certain things, for instance different family constellations, people asking for help, how we are looked upon as rich people from the west, when you realize that democracy have many different faces and that conditions for elected officials are very different, how to interpret cultural expressions etc.

A lot of things we take for granted in our daily life is a challenge for most people in Zambia. You can read about it, see it on TV but when you are facing it in real life it becomes something else. I think it

make us a bit humble but also make us realize that a cooperation like this can contribute to a small change. I hope that these ICLD projects will continue and enable more people to take part in it.

I think the visits in Chinsali have affected each one of us and all want to continue to be part of the cooperation, that we can see that it is worthwhile, that it installs hope and enable them to take some small steps forward in their development and put valuable lights on ours.

Gerd Sävenstedt