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Titel

VSP - Valley Selfhelp Promotion Society, Schriftwechsel, Berichte, Protokolle

Band

1

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1979 - 1984

Enthält

Schriftwechsel mit Valley Selfhelp Promotion (VSP, Selbsthilfeorganisation für Gwembe Valley), Protokolle d. verschiedenen Gremien von VSP; Finanzberichte und Finanzprüfberichte; Projektvorschläge, Bemerkungen dazu, Verwaltung von Geldern; Entwurf Statut

Verfasser? H. M. Fischer?
Jahr : ca. 1980

VSP steht für Valley Selfhelp Promotion, das heißt in etwa 'Gesellschaft zur Förderung von Selbsthilfe Programme im Gwembe Tal'. Was ist und wie kam es zu VSP?. Das GSDP ist nun 10 Jahre im Gwembetal. GSDP ist eine Regierungsorganisation mit all den dazugehörigen Vor- und Nachteilen. In den letzten Jahren stellt sich heraus daß diese Organisationsform die Entwicklung einer bestimmten Art von Projekten/Programmen hindert, und zwar all die, die durch Profit selbsttragend wären. Dieser Profit muß nämlich an die Regierung zurückgezahlt werden. Der von der Regierung zur Verfügung gestellte Haushalt ist aber unabhängig von den rückgeführten Geldern, diese somit faktisch Verluste. Wir waren sicher daß wesentlich mehr Programme durchgeführt werden könnten, wenn die Einnahmen den Programmen wieder zugeführt würden. Eine neue Organisationsform mußte daher gefunden werden. Nun, so hat VSP 1978 angefangen. Das Gossner Service Team gab einen Kredit und mit diesem wurden die ersten Programme aufgebaut. Die Idee von VSP geht recht deutlich aus der Verfassung von VSP hervor. Es heißt da:

VSP ist gegründet:

- a) Zur Unterstützung von Ideen und Programmen die der sozialen, kulturellen und/oder wirtschaftlichen Entwicklung der Bevölkerung des Gwembetales oder ihrer Umwelt helfen, vor allem von Programmen die auf Selbstverantwortung und Selbstständigkeit zielen. Diese Programme mögen vom GSDP, der Regierung oder von anderen Organisationen Personen oder Personengruppen durchgeführt werden.

- b) Um solche Programme selbst durchzuführen.

VSP hat grundsätzlich zwei Arten von Programmen. Einmal wird mit einem Kredit ein Programm aufgebaut, das in der Anlage Selbsttragend bzw. Profitmachend ist. Dazu gehört Kleinindustrie, Transport, Handel mit Verbrauchsgütern/Landwirtschaftsprodukten, etc. Ist ein Programm nun etabliert und kann es von einem Privatmann, Dorf, Genossenschaft oder einer anderen Gemeinschaft weitergeführt werden, kann VSP nun dieses Programm abgeben, vorausgesetzt die Investitionen sind erwirtschaftet. Das Ziel, einmal eine Person bzw. Personengemeinschaft eine Einkommensmöglichkeit zu geben und zum anderen eine Dienstleistung den Talbewohnern zur Verfügung zu stellen, wäre erreicht. Dieser Programmtyp setzt voraus daß VSP Kapital hat, VSP wäre eine kleine Entwicklungsbank.

Der zweite Programmtyp handelt mit der Verwaltung von Spendengeldern. Manche nützlichen Programme die nicht von der Regierung durchgeführt werden können und auch nicht profitächtig sind können mit Spendengeldern finanziert werden. VSP stellt seinen Verwaltungsapparat zur Verfügung und versichert somit daß die Spendengelder tatsächlich und nachprüfbar dem gewollten Zweck zufließen. (Beispiel: Dorfwasserversorgung. Das Dorf leistet die Arbeit umsonst, VSP stellt Material und Maschinen zu Verfügung. Beispiel 2: Krankenhaus Kanchindu. Umliegende Dorfbewohner bringen ca. 50% der Baukosten auf, VSP finanziert den Rest durch Verkauf von Altkleidern, gespendet aus Deutschland, Holland)

Im Laufe des Jahres 79 wurden mehr und mehr Programme aufgenommen, Ende 79 waren es dann 21 Programme mit einem 'Umsatz' von ca 150 000 DM, davon allerdings ca. 90 000 DM GSDP Haushaltsgelder die mitverwaltet wurden.

(An dieser Stelle könnte eine Auswahl von Programmen untergebracht werden, die geneigte Redaktion kann diese selber aus Jahresbericht 1979, H.M.Fischer, auswählen und modifizieren.)

Trotz zahlreicher Aktivitäten ist VSP noch immer etwas Hausgemachtes ohne rechtlichen Status. Aber VSP hat sich offensichtlich bewährt. Daher wurde nun beschlossen offiziell eine Gesellschaft (Society) für VSP zu gründen. Der Verwaltungsrat soll aus allen Leuten die wichtig für die Entwicklung des Tales sind, bestehen (Leute aus den beiden Kirchen, Kreditgenossenschaften, Farmerkomitees, Regierung, Gesundheitswesen usw.). Die Gründungsvollversammlung wird Ende März tagen. Was danach kommt wissen wir nicht, wir haben aber alle Hoffnung daß VSP den Teil zur Entwicklung des Tales beitragen kann, den wir VSP in die Wiege gelegt haben.

VSP EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MINUTES OF 11TH DEC. 1984 MEETING.Attendance:

MRS. VAN VLIET

(a) Present were: Chief Sinazcngwe - chairman
 Mr. G.K.Madyenku - vice chairman
 Mr. H.Siachingili - secretary
 Mr. van vliet - vice secretary
 Mr. J.C.Chavula - treasurer
 Mrs. L.S.Syamasamu - member
 Mr. E.Syabbalo - Co-ordinator (VSP)
 Sr. Alice - church repr. (Catholic)
 Rev. S.Mubiana - church repr. (UCZ)
 Mr. W. Nchite - Invitee (GSB)
 Mrs. Maria Schaefer - GST
 Mr. Schaefer - GST

(b) Absent with apology were:-

Mr. and Mrs Rev. van vliet

(c) Absent without apology were:-

Mr. A.S.Siachaluza - vice secretary
 Mr. J.Malyango - member

Minute 1 Prayer - This was led by the Co-ordinator (VSP) Mr. Syabbalo.

Minute 2 Chairman's opening remarks

The chairman aired a few sentiments over the failure of the meeting of 04th December, 1984. He urged the secretary to see to it that invitation letters were sent to members for every meeting. The meeting opened at 10.12hurs.

Minute 3 Confirmation of the minutes

Mr. H.Siachingili - secretary

The minutes of the 2nd November 1984 meeting were passed as correct recording as per amendments.

Minute 4 Matters arising from the minutes

(a) Resolved that:-

(i) The K300.00 loan granted to Mr. Syankondo be made into break-down reflecting the expenses incurred.

Mr. Schaefer - GST

(ii) The Mweemba area letter on the composition of the

(b) Absent w/ VSP committee be studied by the Finance and Planning committee before full committee consideration.

(c) Absent without apology were:-

(iii) Sr. Alice would help contact water wells

dept. in Choma over capacity of water at Sikaneka clinic and what power would be appropriate

Minute 1 Prayer for water supply by the Co-ordinator (VSP) Mr. Syabbalo.

Minute 2 Chairman's opening remarks

(iv) The management programme also brought in by Mr. G.K.Madyenku be digested by the finance and planning committee first.

Attendance failure of the meeting of 04th December, 1984. He urged

(a) Report from the management that invitation letters were resolved that:-

(i) the management should give first priority to the

Minute 3 Com purchasing of hunger relieving commodities for sale.

The minutes of the 2nd November 1984 meeting were passed as correct recording as per amendments.

Minute 4 Matters arising from the minutes

(a) Resolved that:-

(i) The K300.00 loan granted to Mr. Syankondo be made into break-down reflecting the expenses incurred.

(ii) the management reports be typed written for hand-cuts.

Minute 6 - Reports from the Sub-committees

(i) Self-help

In view of the difficulties expressed by the GSB Supervisor over the buying of Building materials for Sikaneka clinic the committee resolved to have the VSP treasurer, Mr. Chavula to assist in these undertakings.

(ii) Boats

(a) In view of the higher travelling expenses incurred when boats as transport for commodities to Malima and Chiyabi, the committee resolved to have the VSP lorry used for trips to these places at least now the road was still passable.

(iii) Due to the fact that the VSP boat was said to be at Fisheries centre pending collection back to the harbour the committee resolved that the management device some way of collecting it.

(iv) Tailoring

Since the uniform material costs have risen the committee resolved to raise the uniform sales accordingly.

Minute 7 - Date and Agenda for AGM

The committee felt the time the annual audit reports have been presented has not been appropriate since they didn't correspond with any current year - and hence the committee resolved to have the 1984 audit report prepared before the AGM.

In view of the time needed for the preparation of the 1984 audit report the committee also resolved to:-

- (a) have the agenda for the AGM formulation with held.
- (b) have the book-keeper wind up his financial books as at 31st January, 1985.

Minute 8 - A.O. B.

Rev. Mubiana (UCZ) requested the committee to treat the letter demands made by Mweemba area with the natural sense of humour.

The meeting came to a close down at 16.26 hours.

CHAIRMAN

SECRETARY

This is a discussion paper ^{on} ~~on~~
about V.S.P. and Village industry

EINGES.

12. 07. 1984

Erledigt

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RESEARCH REPORT ON THE VALLEY SELF-HELP PROMOTION
AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES OF GWEMBE SOUTH

Introduction

From November 5th, 1984 to November 17th I visited Nkandabwe, Sinazeze and Kachindu to research on the organization of the V.S.P. and the village industry. The CUSO organization has asked for this report since it was asked to give financial assistance to the Valley Self-Help Promotion project.

The following points served as the basic criteria for the research of the VSP and Village Industry:-

1. Is the V.S.P. group composed of representatives from various units of the people it is planned to serve in Gwembe south in order to promote self-help activities?
2. Are the V.S.P. activities geared towards meeting the basic needs of the people in Gwembe south?
3. How far do the community take part in the planning and carrying out the V.S.P. projects?
4. What are the chances of the V.S.P. programmes of becoming self organized ~~without depending completely on external financial and any other assistants~~?
5. Which impact has the V.S.P. have on the social structure of the people in Gwembe south?
6. What are the low cost technology e.g. black smith that could be possible found in Gwembe south?
7. Which organization in the area that could be able to supply the raw materials and undertake the sales of finished product?
8. What are the specific needs of Village Industry?
9. What would be the contribution of small medium enterprises?
10. How could financing economic development be carried out in Gwembe south?
11. Village Industry as an informal sector, what type of product which could be manufactured by sector?
12. Which are the groups in Gwembe south with capacity, and willingness to take the initiative in various activities of the programme?
13. What plans people have about Village Industry?

V.S.P. Members:

The respondents explained that the operation of the valley self-help promotion at the moment is not made up of representatives from various productive units and village groups. It is therefore not possible for the V.S.P. to make valuable impact on the promotion of self-help activities which is aimed at bringing about the growth of the people towards greater social sensitivity and responsibility, in the running of affairs. Instead the V.S.P. is run by Executive Committee of nominated members and a management organization headed by a Co-ordinator.

Meeting the basic needs of the people:

During the research period, the respondents who are the members of the Executive Committee of the V.S.P. indicated that the activities of the organization though in principle is geared towards meeting the basic needs of the people in Gwembe south, it is far from achieving this objective because the majority of the people in the area do not know the existence of the V.S.P. and have never been given the chance to respond to an appeal to altruism as well as an appeal to selfishness, which result into the V.S.P. not using its generous motivation to form groups that would serve an inclusive welfare of all people in Gwembe south. The respondent further explained that the group is capable of growth towards self-direction if only when all people assume responsibility for its growth and for an inclusive village welfare.

People take part in the Planning:

The respondents observed that as from the time the V.S.P. programme begun, people have never been included in the planning of the projects, instead they are the committee members who plan for the people. Which means that the people in the Executive Committee of the V.S.P. have overlooked the point that human beings and groups have both good and bad impulses, which under wise encouragement people can strengthen the better in themselves and help others to do likewise. Because it is an accepted fact that, when people take part in planning they can be free and can examine a wide range of alternatives better and make wiser course of action, in the process of bringing about satisfaction in serving the common welfare, as opposed to serving self-interest which has been practice of the V.S.P. up to now.

Chances of V.S.P. becoming self organized:

The respondents expressed their concern towards V.S.P. chances to become self-organized, in the present circumstances in which the organization depends so much on the instruction of outsiders and on the external financial support. They feel it is only when the programme starts gaining the confidence of the people of Gwembe south to an extent that, they start contribute some little finance to it then the V.S.P. would become self organized of course getting some external finance periodically, and this is only at the beginning stage. Because the satisfaction and self-confidence people of Gwembe south will gain from whatever small accomplishments can lead to the undertaking of more and more difficult problems, in a process of continuing becoming self organized, to cope up with the volume of work, that is expected to come up, as the result of promoting various village industries in Gwembe south. Another observation is that even those who may be taken up, they should be exposed to training in order to prepare them for the job. The respondents suggestion: One person said continue using the present staff in the management of the V.S.P. is like forcing a screw in a wrong hole. It was also pointed out that the V.S.P. should also undertake the sales of finished product made by any industry being promoted by the organization.

Contribution of the small medium enterprises:

The respondents explained that in case the various village industries are encouraged in Gwembe south, they will make specific contribution to the area in terms of development. Which will run as follows:-

- (a) The industries will make things which are not available now to be available e.g. spares for the ploughs etc.
- (b) The industries will make the circulation of money in the area possible, in other words people will have money to use.
- (c) The industries will enable people to contribute financially to other development projects in the area.

- (d) The general health of people in the area will improve.
- (e) The industries will give employment to people.
- (f) The industries will change the structure of building houses in Gwembe south.
- (g) The industries will enable people to take part in food preservation and extracting cooking oil from sunflower seeds and cotton seeds also offering them the chance to make their own juice for drinking.
- (h) The industries will enable people to make their own soap.

Specific needs of Village Industries:

In the Agriculture field the respondents listed the following as the specific needs and these are:

1. Establishing the two workshops that is one in Sinazongwe and the other in Chief Mwemba's area. The two workshop should be sited next to the farming activities. And other requirements are
2. Tool boxes of spanners, welding machines, hawk welding pot, gas welding bottles, iron and coal, 12 mm round bars, flat bars, angle bars, drill bits, frame plus blades, hammer, chisel, plain edges and vices.
3. In the field of water development the needs are:-
Engine for drilling the ball-holes, oil, fuel, casing pipes rods, cylinder heads and cement.
4. As for food preservation the needs are: Bottles and plastics. Oil extraction machine and hand ginery machine plus poultry feed production and daily farming based on animals in the area.
5. Market for goat skins, Market for Palm leave hat, market for woodwork product, market for baskets and curvings.
6. Education to participants and to members of V.S.P. management, availability of funds for tools and materials plus business advisor for V.S.P.
7. Transport and all what goes with it. And a centre for training animals.

Financing the Village Industry:

The respondents expressed the fact that because of the prevailing situation in Zambia to day that of developed countries have established sponsored institution which have tended to include among their objectives the financing of enterprises in developing countries. The respondents suggest that a grant to a tune of supporting all the suggested village industries in Gwembe south be channelled through the will be improved V.S.P. management who in turn, handle the funding as a revolving fund.

People with capacity and willingness to take the initiative:

Research evidence under the people with capacity and willingness to take the initiative, registered the following names:- under the workshop

(a) Joseph Muchindu	(b) Smart Siampongo
(c) Nelson Simawichi and	(d) Alan Siabukululu

who also suggested that for each of the two proposed village workshops to survive, each will require a labour force of six people.

As for the women groups the following were registered:-

- (1) Nkandabwe Women's Group and Tusindane W/c.
- (2) Sinazeze Women's Group in the compound and Twende Antoomwe.
- (3) Shakabila Women's Group.
- (4) Sinazeze Women's Group in the village.
- (5) Malima Women's Group
- (6) Kachindu has 3 women's groups.

Some of these groups have attempted to grow maize on the borrowed land and others have attempted to keep poultry but feeds failed the groups.

- As for clay pots a group at Mungonko said to have the capacity.
- As for basket making at Zambare village there are five specialist said to have the capacity.
- As for palm leave hats at Nyanga there is a family of three said to have the capacity.
- As for woodwork curving there is a person at Muyuku village who is said to be making things such as handles for axes and hoes.
- As for blacksmith there is Mr. Simakuni who stays at Sikalabula village.

Products which can be manufactured:

The respondents who looked around observed that because of various activities going on in Gwembe south, there are a lot of products which can be manufactured, for example in the areas in which villagers are growing sunflower, oil can be pressed from the sunflower seeds.

In the areas in which people are growing cotton, they can get oil from cotton seeds. In the areas in which domestic animals are concentrated, milk can be manufactured, leather and leather goods can be manufactured, uniform for the children in the primary schools can be manufactured and in areas in which farming activities are taking place. Spare parts, tools and any other equipment can be manufactured plus bricks of low cost nature can be manufactured etc. Therefore, people feel that, if all these were done by people of Gwembe including some which are not stated above with the encouragement from outside Gwembe, most of the basic needs of the people could be satisfied.

Ideas of people about village industry:

During the research period many respondents talked to, had made the following points showing the nature of ideas people have on village industry:-

- a) they know village industry as sources of now missing commodities
- b) they view village industry as means of supporting positively village activities.
- c) they regard village industry as sources of money.
- d) they take village industry as means through which to provide for basic needs.
- e) they feel village industry contains methods which would enable people to keep some of the food for much longer period.
- f) they have learnt that village industry could provide means through which to organize village activities by people themselves.
- g) they know that village industry is a way in which people could provide their own markets and also produce turned into finished product.

Impact on the Social Structure:

The respondents indicated that even if the actual present activities of the V.S.P. are more or less in some areas in line with basic needs, there is a definite threat, arising out of a lack of clarity, planning, control and awareness in V.S.P. Secondly they stated that a concept of self-help promotion which is aimed at the common good of the people, can only grow out of representative group, experience that serves the welfare of all in some village areas. Because this sense of responsibility and belonging can be strengthened even for those to whom the V.S.P. is at least meaningful.

The Low Cost Technology:

The respondents from Sinazeze and Kachindu indicated the following types of low cost Technology being suitable for the people of Gwembe south:-

a) Carpentry:

The respondents expressed the need to start carpentry as one of the village industry, especially if it becomes community project, because of late Gwembe south as experienced the people's wish to put up better houses which may demand items such as door frames, window frames, shutters and doors. It is suggested therefore that the industry fairly accommodate the school ~~lessons~~ in Gwembe south.

b) Brick-Making:

The respondents suggested that as this industry is the mother to carpentry it should also start so that the project will be able to manufacture bricks to support the building programme. They also mentioned that project should not aim at producing cement blocks, but use any cheapest raw materials like the mixing of clay and a little of cement. They felt that this was appropriate as it responds to need of providing shelters to people.

c) Village Workshop:

The respondents explained that the people of Gwembe south have so far responded to farming activities to which they are using ploughs whose spare parts are difficult to find, they suggested that in order to overcome this problem a village workshop be established in an area where people are growing sunflower, while the second workshop should be put up in an area where people are growing cotton. The management of these village workshops could be done by the trainees who are at Nkandabwe with the project (GSDP.) They listed the items that could be produced in these workshops as follows:- Plough shares, landside, plough wheels and other items which may include:- Axes, knives, iron beds plus any other that may relate to the farming needs.

The Woodwork:

The respondents stressed and emphasised that, this is a localized industry being carried out on a small scale by people who are living at Muguku village, but if expanded it could cater for more and it is described as an approach to support village craft.

Food Preservation:

The respondents indicated that this industry through women in Gwembe south, will provide a practical means of preserving food stuffs in an area in which food is eaten according to seasons. They also pointed out that before the industry is encouraged some effort should be paid to the problem of securing the containers which will enable people to keep some of the food for much longer period.

Cooking Oil Extraction:

The respondents pointed out that oil extraction is one of the low cost technology which could be done by a combined group involving women and men if the industry is to be established. It is in fact appropriate to have this one, on the basis that sunflower and cotton are grown in the area, so seeds are readily available in Gwembe south.

Weaving baskets and hats:

The respondents pointed out that at the moment there is Zambare village and Nyanga group who are carrying out this village craft in a small way by making baskets of different shapes and hats made from palm leaves, but this also should not be limited to these few people instead it should be developed to a status of village industry managed by local people. The craft has also an advantage in that it uses the local resources.

Curving:

The respondents stated that curving is being done by Zaile Kanduku of Kanduku village which is in Kaluri area. This also need to be encouraged so that it could provide work to people.

Goat and Oxen Skins:

It was observed by the respondents that in areas such as Siameja, Siampondo, Muuka, Kamfambila and Buleya Malima, there are a lot of goats and cattle, whose skins when killed are never put to any use, but just throw them away. At Mamba Mine one respondent informed the researcher that he owned a butchery where he manages to have some skins plus the ones he collects from the villagers, he sells them to Bata Shoe Company according to grades. So a tannery could be started as village industry in which people, after skin preparation, would make various articles from leather it was proposed. The other suggestion the respondents made was that of using the will be V.S.P. as a means through which skins could be sold to Bata. As these will create useful village industries in the Gwembe south.

Tailoring:

The women respondents pointed out that there are many schools in Gwembe south whose school uniforms at the present time, are being done by the V.S.P. group and the Catholic Church at Mamba Mine who already appear to have too much on their plates. It was therefore proposed that Tailoring industry could be done by women group in the area, so that they could reinforce the two tailoring groups in Gwembe south.

Poultry feeds:

The women respondents listed the production of poultry feeds as one of the appropriate industry that could be introduced in the area. In that the Gwembe south has a lot of fish which is one of the ingredients in feeds preparation. This then will help to promote poultry keeping in the area. Poultry feeds production should be encouraged and women will be more suited to this industry, on the fact that some women groups in the area had kept birds at one time but the scheme was stopped due to lack of poultry feeds they said.

Soap Making:

The women respondents suggested soap making as one of the low cost industry which they could handle especially in this case in which some of the items that may be required could be easily obtained locally.

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Juice Processing:

The women respondents told the researcher that there were a lot of fruit trees in the area, so it would not be difficult to start processing juice as local industry in Gwembe south.

To organize the Supply of Raw Materials to upcoming village industry:

During the research the respondents talked to suggest that in order to streamline the marketing of the products of various village industries proposed. The only appropriate organization that could handle the marketing problem on the behalf of various industries, is V.S.P. by using the staff in the management committee, and this only when the present structure of the unpopular V.S.P. changes, it is only then the group will have the capacity and ability to deal with the marketing question. Although they will need some guidance from expert outside the area, who should at the beginning provide organization leadership with a view to train the local people.

Steps that could be taken in starting village industry:

The respondents suggestion is that since many of the people are active in the production of raw materials for whatever village industry that may start in Gwembe south, they said the first step should be that of grouping people in the area according to their units of production, and let each person in the unit take part in deciding where the particular industry could be established. They should also take part in the construction of the structure of the village workshop to be used. People should get prepared toward contributing financially to the establishment of the bank in V.S.P. through its group of trustees. Consulting the trainees at the GSDP. They informed the researcher that they would wish to go and work in whatever farmers in the Gwembe south will establish as village workshops or village programmes which may also include the handling of water development, village daily farming involving local animals and training of farmers animals. They expressed a lot of desire to get involved into some of the practical proposed industries. The respondents also suggested that in order to deal with the attitude of villages towards the establishments of various industries the V.S.P. should sponsor an education programmes in the various parts of Gwembe south, as this approach will enable people to know what are the requirements of their industries and how they can make the best use of them.

APPENDICES

Researcher's suggestions Structure of the V.S.P.:

The V.S.P. is lacking representative structure for making it to belong to the people of Gwembe south.

What is needed is to take a stock of various units and groups in the area, e.g. wards, producers of sunflower, producers of cotton, keepers of cattle and goats, women groups and those involved in the irrigation schemes etc., and let each one of them nominate a representative who will form up a council of representative to which the two chiefs in the area will be exofficials, instead of - the present V.S.P. structure which is made up with selected few members who are planning for the majority of the people in Gwembe south, which give no room for people's participation in decision making. The functions of the new V.S.P. council of representative shall be to prepare with the people the suggested self-help projects which the council of representative debates to arrange the priority list which should be passed to the management committee chairman who acts as secretary to the council.

On the promotion of village industries the council shall follow the same procedure as illustrated above. On finance the council will encourage the groups they represent to invest some funds in the V.S.P. as part of the membership fee and investment.

- It is also needed that the management committee be improved by taking on business advisor who could be a cooperant of CUSO for a specified period. His appointment shall be based on education and practical experience in business, preferably a Zambian except where this is not possible. Another trainee business manager be taken on and paid at later stage by V.S.P. when its financial power improves at the early stage, this trainee should be paid by external bodies.

The present V.S.P. management committee is said to be headed by a teacher with no experience on business management which follows that the present executive committee is in no way briefed properly on the affairs of the management committee. And it is unfortunate that this good man is advancing in his age therefore not suitable material for training although he can be exposed to various experiences in seminars and workshops in order to prepare him for any departmental activity in the management committee.

The staff list in the management should include accounts and transport manager and a series of departmental officers some of which paid by the V.S.P.

On the V.S.P. promotion fund, the organisation should be developed to more than an instrument of the project, but should be for people and village institution in all parts of Gwembe south, who should much more be inspired to use V.S.P. as an institutions from which they can get loans and grants for funding village industries and self-help activities.

- On the impact of the V.S.P. project, it is said that the group has done quite a lot. Although it is sad to learn that very few people know the V.S.P. or its activities, of late some people in the area have requested the reorganization of the V.S.P. from the present structure to a representative one.

In order to get the idea of village industries of the ground CUSO should take on some with ability to organize and help people to form up various village industries based on the needs expressed during the research.

RESPONDENTS:

Mr. M. Sikafuwa	- Villager	Mr. S. Sibongola	- Villager
Mr. A. Musyope	- Villager	Mrs. Meja	- Typist
Mrs. Mukotolo	- Chairlady	Mr. Moses Shanyaka	- Butcherman
Mrs. Ester Chikope	- Villager	Mrs. Funny Chikope	- Villager
Ms Mary Munene	- Villager	Ms Josephine Muchimba	- Villager
Mr. Mwenya	- Officer in-Charge of Workshop	Mr. Hantuba	- Co-ordinator GSDP.
Mr. Shabaro	- VSP Member	Mr. Mbale	- Officer in charge of Water Development.
Mr. Chavura	- VSP Member & Businessman		
Mr. Madyakuku	- Member of VSP	Miss Margret	- Nutrition Officer
Mr. Siamaimbo	- Member of VSP	Miss Mary	- Club Organizer
Mr. Siatwinda	- Villager	Mwalumba Ebby	- Villager
Ms Teresa Humoonga	- Villager	Joseph Muchinda	- Villager
Smart Siampongo	- Villager	Nelson Siamawichi	- Villager
Alan Siabukululu	- Villager	Rev. Siatwinda	- UCZ
Rev. Simakando	- UCZ		

VILLAGE UNITS

Sunflower	Chief Sinazongwe	Cotton growers	Chief Mwemba
Goat keepers	Siameja	Goat keepers	Siampondo
Goat keepers	Muuka	Goat keepers	Kamfwabila
Goat keepers	Buleaya Malima	Workshop trainee	Nkandabwe
Tusundane W/G	Sinazongwe	Twende Antoomwe W/G	Sinazongwe
Sinazeze W/G	Sinazeze	Nkandabwe W/G	Nkandabwe
Kachindu W/G	Kachindu	Shabaswi W/G	Shabaswi Village
Kanyemba W/G	Chief Mwemba	Shatwinda W/G	Chief Mwemba
Sinakole W/G	Chief Mwemba	Church institution	Gwembe south
Wards	Gwembe south	Parent Teachers Ass.	Gwembe south
Cattle keeper	Gwembe south	Fishermen Association	Gwembe south
Nkandabwe Irrigation	Sinazeze	Siatwinda Irrigation	Chief Mwemba's area
Zilili groups	Kachindu		

SUGGESTED INDUSTRIES:

Poultry feed Production
Village Workshops
Marketing Goat Skins
Tannery
Improvement ... Village Craft of all types
Food preservation programme
Poultry keeping
Cotton growing
Sunflower production
Tailoring
Village Carpentry
Soap manufacturing
Low cost brick making
Kapenta Fishing.

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This report is a revision of the first report I send you the 15th of November 19⁰4.

PART III

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INTRODUCTION

In this research, the researcher is more concerned with the aspects of the people's perspectives as they relate to economic development as opposed to experts point of view. Because of the complexity, the researcher had to conduct verbal interviews which were recorded as the interviewers responded to the questions related to the existing projects in Gwembe south. Because of this approach the data collected in terms of respondents' suggestion and that of the researcher have been directed to the following:-

- (a) Fishing Scheme
- (b) Siatwinda Irrigation
- (c) Zilili Garden
- (d) Nkandabwe Irrigation, and
- (e) Valley self-help Promotion
- (f) Women's Organization.

To support various development activities, such as the thriving fishing industry, irrigation projects and Valley Self-Help Promotion all being carried out in Gwembe south, a plan designed by Canadian University Service Overseas (CUSO) was made early this year and this necessitated the need to assess the involvement and reaction of the people involved, in order to ensure its successful implementation.

The area of research is on the road to Livingstone, branching to the left before Choma at 266 Km point from Lusaka, lying within the areas of Chief Mwemba and Sinazongwe in Gwembe District, Southern Province. The Plan to support existing operation, such as fishing industry, food production under water irrigation schemes and promotion of village industries within the bounds of Gwembe south, in order for the plan to be meaningful, the research on the felt needs of the people was launched, with a view to assess the reaction of the people towards the proposed plan. And that the required modifications of the plan, where necessary, could be made accordingly. The information that is collected, is also to serve towards providing a base line against which change could be effected and be used as a measure at the time of establishing an approach for future pre-scheme project promotion.

THE FISHERY:

In order to be encouraged and helped to increase the level of participation, productivity and profitability, the fishermen in Gwembe south have expressed the desire to get all the local fishermen to be involved in fishermen's organization as this is the only possible way the respondents said in which the small fishermen could be able to protect the fishing industry from the big fishing companies, on the waters of Lake Kariba.

They further indicated that if the fishermen formed themselves into an organisation, they will grow in their ability to understand problems, and be able to express more felt needs accordingly, so as to bring about necessary changes in development. They also hoped that in this process, the agencies which are trying to help the fishermen, would grow in understanding of what is needed to be done and why it is being done. On the whole the agency targets might likewise undergo some modification by growth on both sides and that the present gap would thus gradually be reduced. With the proposed plan in view, the respondents suggested that in order to make the plan succeed an intergrated effort should be made, by way of accommodating the needs of the fishermen which cover the following areas:

- a) The fishermen felt that, each fisherman in the area should have six to ten nets covering all the sizes.
- b) The fishermen felt that each fisherman in the area should have a chance to buy a bigger boat, to replace the existing canoes which have been found to be dangerous. Preferably all the respondents talked of Banana or Plank boats.
- c) The fishermen felt that market centres should be built along the fishing camps which are on the banks of the Lake Kariba.
- d) The fishermen felt that, a mobile shop stocked with nets boat engines and other equipment patterning to needs of fishermen be started and the same could be used as water transport.
- e) The fishermen felt that, a workshop through which boat maintenance is to be carried out, be constructed and part of this be stocked with spare parts.
- f) The fishermen felt that a mobile clinic be established in order to service the fishermen who temporarily stay on the high land of the Lake.
- g) The fishermen felt that a bank be opened in the area so that it could provide the much needed service to the fishermen.
- h) The fishermen felt that an ice plan be established near the Lake so that it could provide the service in view of the placement of the market which are very far from the fishing area.
- i) Fishermen felt that building a co-operative around the fishermen will be helpful in that services will be easily distributed to the members. This will cover loans, selling and distributing other requirements. In support of the need that of getting fishermen in Lake Kariba into one organisation, the respondents referred to some of the activities in which the fishermen had previously worked together in areas such as: clearing a five kilometre long road, construction of a fishermen's club house and raised K15 per family towards the cost of building materials for the clinic, to which they also made a total of 4,000 bricks on self-help basis. These actions gave the fishermen considerable increase in desiring to do fishing as a group.

In order for the fisherman to achieve the higher level of participation, productivity and profitability, the respondents indicated that those who are trying to help the fishermen in Lake Kariba must be able to demonstrate their ability in achieving changes they wish to institute. 2/.....

The help must break into a good number the stated needs which have so far brought about problems such as water transport service, organised fish markets, establish retail shop which should stock among other things fishing gears, water boats machines, ropes, gas and maintenance shop etc.

If these problems are dealt with, the respondents said, solution will be reached and the small fisherman will not grind to poverty, insecurity, resentment and inferiority bred of ages of paternalistic and exploitative rule, by the big fisherman who zealously plan to control monopoly on decision making and the avenues of social mobility. The respondents continued to express the feeling that if the fishermen in Kariba were absolved from any sense of responsibility for controlling their own destinies they become supplicants humbly entreating their rulers for special favours. It will result into fishermen having lack of opportunity to develop skills and understandings of effective participation in problem solving through trial and error. According to the records of 1983 held by the Fisheries Department, there are about 700 fishermen in the all of Gwembe District and this figure is bound to increase because of the current shifting by the fishermen from Kafue camps with a view to fish in Lake Kariba after which they settle in the same place.

A good number of these fishermen are from other provinces e.g. Luapula and Eastern Province, while the majority are from the local people as it can be seen from Chilele and Chipalamba fishing camps.

Fish trading at the time of research had proved to be lucrative trade, which can result not only in raising income levels of the fishermen, but also their social status. A lot of traders in most of the camps visited were women while there was a handful of men traders. The arrangement of conducting business at the time leaves the fisherman with a lot of problems in that he sometimes remains without money, because the arrangement demands that the traders pay the fisherman in advance. Within this situation, it is hard to see how one stays in fishing industry profitably, while generally the trader patronize and exploit fishermen.

FISHING CAMPS:

The respondents indicated that there were six main fishing camps in Gwembe south and the fishermen who were living in these camps are asked to give priority attention to fishing development as their major line activity, which means encouraging and assisting maximum number of fishermen to accept a package of recommendation for improving their fishing. For the development of both the fishing camps and the fishermen, the respondents said they will require an organization of the entire people in each given fishing camp to form up a fishermen's group through which felt needs of each person will continuously be stated in order to solicit for guidance before action.

They also explained that the responsibility which the fishing camps assumes for improvement of fishing, is that it is the place where fishing plans are made, so as to enable fishermen in all fishing camps to fit in their individual plans according to general pattern of fishing development. Each of these fishing camps, which are situated on the banks of the Lake Kariba, the respondents said have a role to play because it is from these camps that specific operation are formulated for the individual fisherman to use in his action. In order to provide services to each of the establish camps, government had established fish markets together with water facilities in all the six fishing camps. There are built in permanent materials. After the establishment of the project, all the fishermen in Lake Kariba sold their fish through the markets under the supervision of the staff from the fisheries department. This arrangement increased fish trading and brought about some good element of organization. During the first half of the scheme's life government decided to withdraw the services attached to the markets. Experience of the respondents regarding markets is that they are no longer used, because the markets are regarded as government properties.

NETS, CANOES AND BOATS:

Because of the insufficiency of nets among the fishermen at Lake Kariba, very little fish is caught up everyday by the small fishermen and as long as the situation continues to have people with one or two nets, the respondents indicated that the fishing industry in Lake Kariba, by small fishermen, will never improve. To deal with the situation the respondents suggested that a loan system should be introduced and widely spread in all fishing camps, so that people could buy more nets whose number is suggested to be 10 to 15 nets per one fisherman.

With a view to improve on the rate of death that occurs fishing in Kariba by the use of canoes, the respondents suggested that all the canoes being used by fishermen should be replaced by boats made out of planks or any other materials. It was generally observed that all the people talked to, during research, were reluctant to continue using canoes because they have proved that canoes cannot stand the rough waters of Kariba. Here again loans were suggested as the answer. The total boats being used in the waters of Lake Kariba according to the records of 1983 were 607, out of these 532 are canoes, 22 plank boats, 33 banana boats and 20 metal boats. 12 of these boats are fixed with engines. As for the number of fishing nets in Gwembe area, in the year 1983 including Chipepo area, was 3,255 nets which resulted into catching on the average per year 89,329 Kg of fish. And most the nets used were gillnets.

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SIATWINDA IRRIGATION SCHEME

To promote consciousness of food production needs and practices among the villagers, in Chief Mwemba's area, the organized drive around Siatwinda Irrigation Scheme had 78 participants respond and this during the production period improved the general food production; also the sources of income improved considerably. The respondents however, stated that such a drive could not solve the problems of income generating and food production, because the diesel pump installed was constantly breaking down and the cost of running it was becoming higher and higher. Of late the Lake Kariba, which is used as a source of water for irrigation was drying up more nearly everyday that passes, hence creating a big gap between the Lake and the irrigation plots. Some of the female respondents described this state of affairs as a loss of husband, while others described the on-going inactivity of the scheme as making them go back to eating bush leaves which was never the case during the productive period of the project. In order to run the administration of the project, the respondents indicated that a project committee was established which acted as advisor to the participants and on the other hand it was operating under the instruction of Gossner Mission who were giving aid to the scheme. On the basis of this, the respondents described the committee as not being the representative of the farmers and this function of the committee made it difficult for farmers to fully participate in the process of decision making on the scheme. In respect to the propagation of improved production in the scheme, the participants at Siatwinda made the following suggestion patterning to their felt needs which are registered as follows:-

- a) The farmers in the scheme felt that a use of the locomotive engine to generate the electricity by the use of coal should be introduced to the scheme in the face of the difficulty of pumping water from the Lake Kariba which is now being faced by the participants.
- b) The farmers in the scheme felt that the present administrative management committee should give way to the one dominated by the farmers, elected by other participants.
- c) The farmers in the scheme felt that if the project was brought to production again, farming tools such as hand garden forks should be made available for sale to the participants; for easy operation.
- d) The farmers in the scheme felt that an education programme designed to provide knowledge to wives and female participants in the scheme should be started with emphasis on teaching women on how to handle sales of crops as regards to dealing with change of money.

The scheme covers 32 hectares of land which is divided into 110 plots, and some of the plots measure 0.2 of an hectare each. The water irrigation scheme which began around about 1978 was aimed at answering the shortage of productive land in the area. Each member of the scheme is required to pay K18 towards the cost of fuel which they use for pumping water at the end of each year.

The Siatwinda irrigation scheme is being administered by farmers executive committee under the guidance of the professionals. And there is a wish by participants to increase land so that they will be able to produce more. On the running of the project at Siatwinda the respondents indicated that all participants do contribute to the cost of fuel and offer their labour when the pipe gets broken in order to maintain the project. As for the progress on the scheme the respondents explained that so far some farmers have managed to buy oxen out of the funds realized from the project. They have also been able to put their children in school where they would have failed due to difficulties of finding the money for school uniforms and other facilities.

The production of the scheme cover crops such as rice, ocra, tomatoes and onions etc.

The respondents, who were taking into account their individual experience gained on the project, described it as the most appropriate scheme for an area which is hard hit by the drought because at the time of its full production, hunger which swept the all of Gwembe south was reduced, in that farmers in the scheme had food to eat.

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NKANDABWE IRRIGATION SCHEME

The decision to establish Nkandabwe Irrigation Scheme was made some years back. Those who are connected with the planning of the scheme at the time provisionally demarcated 80 plots for allocation to the participants who joined the scheme. The project officer is appointed, who is the officer in charge of the scheme technically. The respondents explained that when the project started functioning the necessary project committee was appointed. Some of the respondents pointed out that this kind of a project committee marked a departure from traditional committee members to represent the participants because in the representative arrangement committee members are the spokesmen of the participants and because of the way the project committee is structured now, there are important decisions the committee members have made so far, which are not in the interest of the participants they said.

On the Nkandabwe Irrigation, each participant working with his or her own family on a plot, out of which they grow whatever kind of a crop they wish to and at the time of research it was observed that the all irrigation plots had been planted with crops such as; beans, maize, tomatoes, onion, rape and cabbage etc. from which participants were raising quite substantial money, although the markets were not easy to be found.

The scheme has its water supply from the two dams which are connected to the project by way of a furrow and this makes the running of the scheme a little bit cheaper although it was said that at certain times of the year the irrigation is done by a diesel pump.

The record of the project in the sphere of food production appears to be quite impressive. In view of the good profitability of the scheme in terms of food and generating funds the farmers at Nkandabwe irrigation scheme had expressed the following needs:-

- a) The respondents stated the need to fence the all irrigation land in order to protect it from the domestic animals such as cattle and goats.
- b) The respondents stated the need to repair the furrow which appears to be wearing out in some parts of it, so as to get all the needed water into the farm.
- c) The respondents stated that there is need to raise the parts of the lower dam so that it could store more water than at present.
- d) The respondents stated that there is need to clean the two dams connected with the scheme by removing the earth which is almost covering the dam on the upperside, also to remove the reeds on the dam on the lower side so that the two could keep enough water for much longer period.
- e) On accommodating new participants in the scheme, the respondents felt that the raised land which is in the centre of the farm, should be levelled so that the portion could be demarcated into plots to be allocated to the new corners.
- f) On the project committee the respondents felt that it was doing a fair work although it had some difficulties with certain conceptions of the problems; i.e. focussing more sharply on understanding the social forces which impose on the individual participant. For this they felt a village council should be formed which should aid the project committee in the running of the affairs of the scheme.

V.S.P.

Gossner Mission, is one of the religious bodies pioneering the Gwembe south in self help development. They have established the Valley Self-Help Project which is charged with the responsibility of promoting self help activities in Gwembe south, and since its formation, it has done quite a lot for the area.

The Valley Self Help Promotion has its objectives which the respondents stated as follows:-

- a) To win the friendship and affection of villagers in the area which include farmers and groups carrying out self help projects, it does this by taking a real interest in all that concerns the life and welfare of the people, by making a lively effort to assist people of Gwembe in solving their most pressing problems.
- b) To promote village water supplies.
- c) To promote small scale industries.

In addition to the stated objectives of the VSP the respondents added that the VSP encourages loans for small water pumps individual family farms, it also promotes village workshops according to the activities in the area of Gwembe south. It helps in the maintenance of agriculture implements and encourages the use of appropriate technology. Where the need for a black smith is indicated the VSP promotes the action. It has also responsibility that of promoting education for women centered around their interest.

PROBLEMS OF WOMEN ORGANISATION

The researcher feels that the efficient organisation of groups of women in the researched projects is, of course, crucial to its productivity or its functioning. The researcher is here concerned about how to make village women groups into effective instruments in the role of development. The researcher knows that certain problems of organisation have effects on the educational effectiveness of the said groups.

It is an accepted practice that small groups of women in rural areas, are the laboratories of democracy. This being so, it is important therefore to note that the quality of the experiences women may have in the running of their own projects will influence their skills and attitudes which they will carry into governing their programme.

It is also the researcher's observation that women in villages have not done well because:-

- a) Women's groups often do not have clear and meaningful objectives. In some cases women's groups do not take time to define their goals they want to achieve. In others, they merely accept without thought the objectives of the women. To be valid, these must grow out of the needs and interest of the individual women in each group.
- b) Women's programmes, and activities, like objectives which are sometimes imposed or borrowed from some sources, should strictly be avoided; instead let programmes and activities develop from women's groups themselves.
- c) Those who help in organising women's groups tend to focus their attention on the accomplishment of things, rather than the growth of women. Helpers should not feel that they are personally responsible for getting things done, because this prevents the women who are in the group from learning to deal maturely with its own responsibilities.

As for the women in the scheme which includes wives of farmers, the researcher suggests that an education programme arranged on an informal pattern be started using women demonstrators as trainers so that information on how to calculate and handle sales of produce could be given to women. Also various ways of demonstrating how to cook the various produce coming from the farm could be done. These suggested arrangements will minimise the losses of money through change and improve the health of people, especially children, by eating what they are producing after using other methods of preparation.

Although the crops grown in the scheme are new to the eating habits of the people the produce has been proved to be nutritious. So it is important that women are shown how the produce is prepared. When handling this programme, a classroom concept should be avoided, instead a use of meetings be put into practice, and each subject picked should be handled as a project so that at the end of the project those who attend the demonstration should be able to do it themselves. The women's programme should be seen a must as it has a lot to do with the much observed nutrition deficiency among the children in the area by the researcher.

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APPENDIX - RESEARCHER'S SUGGESTIONS

A. FISHING SCHEME

The following suggestions are submitted for consideration:-

1. That the organization basis of the fishermen in Gwembe south covering Chief Sinazongwe's and Chief Mwemba's area, should be established particularly as a necessary foundation for creating self-reliance among the fishermen in the area. One objective is to enable fishermen to deal with whatever problems they experience as far as possible using their own leadership and any other resources that may be noticed or found in this area.

It should be noted that the following suggestion shows how management principles will apply to a fishing service co-operative, in Gwembe south, and how it can be used to manage this type of co-operative successfully. It is intended specifically for fishermen together with their employed staff (secretarial) and the body of representatives as a "nucleus" built out of members who are fishermen.

2. That the fishing service co-operative management team should comprise of:-
 - a) Members, that is, all fishermen in the area.
 - b) A body of representatives, that is representatives elected out of the members on the basis of three from each main fishing camps, which will give the body 10 members.
 - c) Secretariat, that is hired or employed staff taken on by the body of representatives.
 - d) The trustees or advisors whose membership will be drawn from CUSO, Gossner Mission, Government and Valley Self-Help Promotion etc.

Specific responsibility:

- a) Members will:
 1. Own the group
 2. Control the group
 3. Express needs and desires that are permanent to fishing
 4. Elect competent representatives
 5. Adopt and amend whatever is decided upon.
- b) A body of representatives will:-
 1. Employ a competent secretariat
 2. Control the total operation
 3. Make decisions
 4. Give instructions
 5. Give duties to the secretariat
- c) Trustees will essentially be:-
 1. Custodians and are charged with safeguarding and managing the group assets.
 2. They will act in the interest of all members
 3. They will set long run objectives and make long range plans clearly.
 4. They will anticipate future needs of members and explore the

economic feasibility of supplying those needs through the established structure

d) Hired staff: This group sometimes known as the secretariat will be charged with:-

1. directing business activities
2. they will set goals and make plans
3. they will take steps to carry out general policies that have been laid down by the representatives body.
4. They will organize and coordinate activities
5. They will be helped by a good number of trustees whose membership will be drawn from groups already indicated who will provide the tools and techniques that can help the "secretariat" and the body of representative put management principles into practice.

As may be noticed each section of the organization will need different kind of consideration. Hence the suggestion takes into account special management problems of the would-be fishing service co-operative encountered when dealing with members, employees who would be supported by trustees and make suggestion for coping with them.

e) ORGANIZATION

There would be a fishing service co-operative in the long-run. CUSO could take on some one with experience in social work and skills to start building an organization which in the long run will turn out to be a fishing service co-operative, from a scratch to a stage of registration.

1. Build up membership of the fishing service co-operative to be.
2. Create the body of 18 representatives.
3. Assist in recruiting the workers for the organization to be. While consulting the trustees and for such a person to do this it can take 3 months or more.

That if the would be fishing service co-operative is adopted the present six government markets built in the existing fishing camps should either be sold to the proposed new organization or be given to the group as material contribution by the government. The fishermen's organization should be a service co-operative rather than a group based co-operative which sometimes results in having the few elected office bearers controlling and getting the most benefit out of it. Taking into account what is suggested, the fishermen service co-operative with its advantageous position of accommodating the needs of all fishermen in the project development in Gwembe south could be looked at as a starting point because of the acquired number of facilities and services that will be rendered. The researcher also feels that to establish a fisherman's service group, it might be simpler and more economical to exploit existing manpower and resources necessary to improve or add to the existing facilities in various fishermen's main camps, in Gwembe south.

- a) handover the existing six fish markets to the proposed new fishermen's service co-operative.
- b) grant aid to the fishermen's service co-operative so that they could purchase two speed boats which could be used in collecting fish from the fishermen, thereafter rush it to the selling points along the banks of the lake.

- c) Grant aid the fishermen's service co-operative with a launch which could be used as a mobile shop and as a clinic covering all the fishing camps in the area.
- d) Grant aid the fishermen's service co-operative with about 4,000 nets made up of the recommended sizes which they can issue to members on loans arrangements.
- e) Strengthen the would-be formed representative body, so that it could be able to discharge the fishermen needed services.

BODY OF REPRESENTATIVES

- a) That the fishermen's body of representatives be a service centre rather than a management body made up of non-fishermen. And it should be supported by a group of qualified technicians.
- b) To get views of the fishermen on suggested organization, an open question was asked to finding out how members will be recruited to the proposed fishermen's service group. The respondents said that a fisherman who has a permanent house in each of the six main fishing camps in the area should be taken on as a member. The fee for membership to be suggested at a later stage by fishermen.

The expressed points should be considered seriously at the start of the group so that fishermen in Gwembe south benefit from the scheme. The method of getting members as proposed will in the process exclude the nomadic type of fishermen.

B. SIATWINDA IRRIGATION SCHEME

The following suggestions are submitted for consideration with reference towards Siatwinda Irrigation Scheme.

1. In order for the scheme to be self supporting, a new structure of organization be introduced in the project so that farmers will be afforded a chance of making decisions in the process of sharing their development. This practice will entail members using all their labour whatever resources they have and those that are around the scheme. Above all if the proposal is adopted much of their activities will be based on their own initiatives supported by the specialized knowledge outside the scheme.

It should be noted that the above suggestion on this scheme is proposed in order to bring the all management of the project in the hands of the farmers, assisted by the community around them and to/te how they could solicit the outside help.

- a) The existing project at Siatwinda irrigation be divided into three zones, that is each of the two zones will have 25 members while the third zone will have 28 members and this will bring the total members in the scheme to 78 as per the record of the scheme.
- b) Each of these zones to elect two members as their representative to what will be named as management board, to which 3 members from the existing administrative committee will be nominated. During the initial stage, an experienced Manager will be needed to work with the board and he should be provided through an arrangement of technical co-operation with another organization. This then will bring the total number of persons in the management board to 11 members (eleven).

c) A secretariat to the board be created and it should be made up of employed members which include the present project officer who is already a salaried staff. The other members to this group should include an expatriate with knowledge in book-keeping and accounts, who should have a Zambian in the secretariate to under study him. (Before the contract of the expatriate ends, the Zambian under studying him should be exposed to a lot of training related to the field as a measure to fully prepare him for the job.) The members of the present administrative committee if specialized in some field needed by the project could be offered a chance to be employed in the secretariat.

2. SOURCES OF CAPITAL

Sources of capital for the scheme should be classified as:-

1. Direct investment by members
2. Non-member investors
3. Operations of the project and
4. Organizations (this includes those that offer credits facilities.)

One part of financial management in the scheme is to consider funds available together with terms under which they may be acquired. This means considering the sources available and developing a financing programme which will best meet the needs of the farmers. Members of the scheme will be required to have direct investments in the project so that this could be a significant source, as members have the responsibility for furnishing the capital requirements. With this in mind it is desirable for members to invest in the project especially for the services they use. Members also should be a source of creditor capital by providing loans and making interest payments. Non-members who use some services of the project should be in some cases be able to get loans.

3. The Siatwinda Water Irrigation Scheme be served with an electrical pump, rather than a diesel pumps. As it can be learnt from the Mamba Mine who are using an electrical pump, this gives a constant supply of water with no interruption through pump breakdowns, unlike at the scheme where these result in an unsatisfactory way of providing water to an irrigation scheme. The known information at Siatwinda irrigation is that, during the time of production it was already a focal point for food in the area and flooded some markets along the line of rail with vegetables, and it is also noted by the people that this was the beginning of some change in the area as far as money circulation originating from village action is concerned. It is due to these recorded advantages the scheme brings to people that the suggestion of an electrical pump becomes more fitting to the project.

This would come about if one more line is added to the line that goes to Maamba Mine and connects the project at the junction of the road where another one goes (i.e., one to Siatwinda and the other one to the Mine). The distance from this point to the project is only 16 Km or less. The provision of an electrical pump to the scheme will serve dual purpose in that even the would-be caning factory could be a reality.

C. NKANDABWE IRRIGATION SCHEME

After the respondents had given the views on various needs of the irrigation scheme at Nkandabwe, the researcher proposes the creation of broadly representative, elected village council of elders to provide the basis for institutionalizing local development efforts in the irrigation scheme as a

salient aspect of the plan. It is also the feeling of the researcher that the dependence of the entire Nkandabwe irrigation scheme upon the operation of a village council of elders should be apparent: because its creation is not only a means to an end but is a goal in itself in the achievement of local democracy.

With guidance, the local council is to formulate local development activities and determine what outside assistance would be required. The present committee is also seen by the researcher as a forum where irrigation development achievement will be recognized and where inspiration can be given to the participants.

D. ZILILI FARMING

Listening to families involved in Zilili Gardens the researcher learnt that people in Kachindu's area have so far diagnosed and prescribed for village problems by taking steps on three requirements and these are:-

- a) So far the families who have moved into Zilili farming have identified their village problem.
- b) They have known what causes village problems.
- c) They have so far taken action steps to solve the village problem directed to food production.

The researcher looks at what families in Zilili project would be doing as an essential process of getting the village people to look searchingly at themselves. This approach, the researcher feels, is the only basis on which the villagers can take intelligent decisions as to what they want to do, when they want to do it, how they want to do it and who is to take the initiative.

The researcher observes that this process of village definition of problems and agreement on action steps is also essential for the team of agencies, if they are to have a purposeful working relationship with families in the project. With this kind of village analysis and planning, all the voluntary organizations should take an interest in Zilili project so that they may work systematically with the families.

Having gone through some of the essential factors towards establishing the validity of the Zilili farming as a project it is important now to look at some of the points raised as the needs of the project, and suggested action steps to correct the problem.

1. Low crop yields in an area faced with droughts. The respondents indicated the low crop yields in Zilili farming is caused by some of the following conditions.
 - a) Following traditional farming methods and using unsuitable tools.
 - b) Lack of knowledge about superior yields possible for improved seeds, improved agricultural implements and better tillage practices.
 - c) Lack of enough sure water and improper use of available water.
 - d) Lack of credit at reasonable interest and available as needed prevents many cultivators from being able to purchase improved seeds, improved implements and better animals to use.

It is the thought of researcher that crop yield can without much extra expense be substantially increased as the voluntary agencies, working through the families in Kachindu, succeed in getting the families to recognize that their yields are low, to understand the things that contribute to low yield, to want to increase their yields, to help the farmers through demonstrations and educational guidance in gaining successful experience with the new practices and methods.

SUMMARY OF THE GOSSNER MISSION/GWEMBE SOUP DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

COMPONENTS FOR 1985/1986 OF THE TENTATIVE BUDGET ESTIMATES 85/88

	1985	GM %	GRZ %	1986	GM %	GRZ %
<u>COMPONENT No 1</u> Project Planning and Project Promotion	48,280	100	--	27,160	100	--
<u>Component No 2</u> Service Unit/Adminstration Campsaintenance/Workshop	57,344	3	97	60,344	3	97
<u>COMPONENT No 3</u> Church-related work	5,300	100	--	5,300	100	--
<u>COMPONENT No 13</u> Womens Participation	6,430	100	--	6,430	100	--
<u>COMPONENT No 22</u> Water Development	51,031	66	34	58,687	66	34
<u>COMPONENT No 23</u> Consolidation Siatwinda Irrigation Scheme	40,000	100	--	--	--	--
<u>TOTALS</u>	208,385			157,921		
GOSSNER MISSION	135,915	65 %		79,784	51 %	
GRZ	72,470	35 %		78,137	49 %	

The Components No 4 - Agr. Product Feasibility
 No 5 - Irr. Technology Investigation
 No 6 - Seed and Market Investigation
 No 7 - Fishproduct Feasibility Study
 No 8 - Small Hydroelectric Feasibility
 No 9 - VSP Support Programme
 No 10 - Lake Transport
 No 11 - Fishereis Improvement
 No 12 - Village Industries Promotion
 No 14 - Agr. Extension Support
 No 15 - Fisheries Training Programme
 No 16 - Siatwinda Irrigation Expansion
 No 17 - Mk. ndabwe Irr. Expansion
 No 18 - Seed Production Programme
 No 19 - Tree crop Promotion
 No 20 - Agr. Product Processing
 No 21 - Grain Storage, Mill and Oilpress
 are still under negotiation with Canadian CUSO/Cida, with the hope
 of finalisation by the end of 1984.

Chairman Office

VSP

3.

VISIT OF MR. WIM MINNARD
11TH NOVEMBER 1984

10.12.84

TO ICCO
INTERCHURCH COORDINATION COMMITTEE
FOR DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS
ZUISTERPLEIN 22 A
ZEIST, HOLLAND

SUBJECT: OILMILLS FOR SELFHELPPROJECTS

Dear Sirs,

FOLLOWING THE VISIT OF MR. MINNARD WE WOULD LIKE TO SUBMIT THE FOLLOWING PROJECT PROPOSAL FOR TWO OILMILLS:

DESCRIPTION

THE GWEMBE VALLEY IS A NARROW STRIP OF LAND ALONGSIDE THE LAKE KARIBA, INCLUDING THE ESCARPMENT. WITH ALMOST 100.000 PEOPLE THE GWEMBE VALLEY IS QUITE DENSE POPULATED. THE POPULATION HAS BEEN RESETLED AFTER THE CREATION OF THE LAKE, WHICH HAS FLOODED MOST OF THE FERTILE ALLUVIAL LAND ALONG THE ZAMBESIRIVER.

RAINFED CROP-PRODUCTION IS THE MAIN SOURCE OF INCOME FOR THE LOCAL PEOPLE. IRRIGATION WAS STARTED IN 1970 WITH TWO PILOT-IRRIGATION SCHEMES ALONG THE LAKESHORE IN GWEMBE SOUTH. BUT DURING THE DROUGHT OF THE LAST YEARS THE IRRIGATION PROJECTS HAVE COME TO A STANDSTILL.

THE MAIN CROPS ON RAINFED LAND HAVE BEEN LOCAL VARIETIES OF SORGHUM AND MILLET. MAIZE GOT INTRODUCED AS WELL, BUT FAILED ALMOST COMPLETELY DURING THE YEARS OF DROUGHT.

COTTON AND SUNFLOWER - INTRODUCED DURING THE RECENT YEARS - PROPOSED TO BE A GOOD DROUGHT RESISTANT CROP, SUITABLE FOR THE AREA.

THE MARKETING OF COTTON IS TAKEN CARE OF BY LINTCO, WHICH PROVIDES A GOOD EXTENSION SERVICE AS WELL.

THE SUNFLOWER PRODUCED LOCALLY ARE COLLECTED EITHER BY SPCMU OR BY PRIVATE TRADERS, COMING FROM THE LINE OF RAILS ON THE PLATEAU.

THE PAYMENT FOR THE SUNFLOWERS IS QUITE LOW, ABOUT K 22 PER 90 KG BAG. COOKING OIL ON THE OTHER HAND IS EXTREMELY EXPENSIVE IN THE GWEMBE VALLEY AND QUITE OFTEN NOT AVAILABLE AT ALL. ONE LITER COSTS ABOUT K 5.---.

SMALL LOCAL OILMILLS DISTRIBUTED STRATEGICALLY OVER THE GWEMBE VALLEY COULD PROVIDE A BETTER INCOME FOR THE SUNFLOWER PRODUCERS. A MORE STEADY SUPPLY OF COOKING OIL FOR THE LOCAL POPULATION COULD BE SECURED.

THE PLAN IS TO START WITH TWO PILOT OIL MILLS STATIONED IN ONE OF THE MAIN FARMING AREAS IN GWEMBE SOUTH EACH - ONE IN KANGENDU, ONE IN MALIMA/SINAZEZE.

THE RUNNING EXPENSES OF THESE OILMILLS WILL BE COVERED BY THE MILLING FEES, EITHER IN CASH OR KIND. THE MILLS WILL BE

PUT UP IN SHELTERS TO BE BUILT IN SELFHELP BY THE BENEFICIARIES OF THE PROJECT. OUR VSP SOCIETY HAS GOT CONSIDERABLE EXPERIENCE IN GETTING PEOPLE ORGANISED FOR THIS KIND OF SELFHELP PROJECTS.

BASED ON THE EXPERIENCE WITH SIMILAR PROJECTS WITH THE UNITED MISSION FOR NEPAL, WHERE ALSO GOSSNER MISSIONARIES WERE INVOLVED, SHARES WILL BE SOLD (K 50 EACH) AS SOON AS THE MILLS ARE TECHNICALLY WELL ESTABLISHED. THUS CREATING A REVOLVING FUND, TO BE USED FOR BUYING MORE OILMILLS.

OBJECTIVES

TO PROVIDE A LOCAL MARKET FOR THE PRODUCERS, WITH BETTER PRICES FOR SUNFLOWER SEED.

TO PRODUCE THE LOCALLY NEEDED COOKING OIL.

TO SAVE THE COST FOR THE EXPENSIVE LONG DISTANCE TRANSPORT OF THE BULKY SUNFLOWER SEED.

TO EXPORT FROM THE SUNFLOWER PRODUCING AREA ONLY THE WELL PAID ENDPRODUCT - THE OIL, INSTEAD OF EXPORTING THE POORLY PAID RAW MATERIAL.

TO PROVIDE A FEW LOCAL NON-AGRICULTURAL WORKING PLACES.

TO PROVIDE A CHANCE FOR LOCAL PEOPLE TO INVEST THE SMALL AMOUNT OF SURPLUS MONEY, AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO CATTLE-KEEPING AND OVERGRASING.

TO HAVE IN ADDITION TO THAT SOME VERY VALUABLE CATTLE-FEED FROM THE SUNFLOWER HUSKS.

ESTIMATES

BUILDINGS

2 SHEDS K 10.000 EACH	20.000
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OTHER EQUIPMENT

2 OILMILLS ABOUT K 10.000 EACH	20.000
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OPERATIONAL FUNDS

<hr/>	---
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TOTAL	40.000
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SOURCE OF FUNDING

OWN CONTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

SHEDS IN SELFHELP	20.000
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REQUESTED FROM ICCO AS GRANT	20.000
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MANAGEMENT OF PROJECT

THE PROJECT WILL BE HANDLED BY THE VALLEY SELFHELP PROMOTION SOCIETY, A NON-PROFIT-MAKING ZAMBIAN ORGANIZATION, WHICH WAS FOUNDED BY THE GOSSNER MISSION.

by Klais.



I.C.C.O.

interkerkelijke coördinatie commissie ontwikkelingsprojekten

interchurch coordination committee for development projects
comité inter-ecclésiastique de coordination de projets de développement
comisión intereclesiástica de coordinación para proyectos de desarrollo

zusterplein 22A
zeist, holland

V.S.P. Sinazeze
c/o Gossner Mission
P.O. Box 50162
Lusaka
Zambia

att. Chief Sinazongwe, chairman

Zeist, 15th January 1985
DdB/tk

re: Oilmills for Self-help projects, visit of Mr. Karel Rigters

Dear Mr. Sinazongwe,

Further to our letter dated December 12 I am happy to inform you that your request for two oilmills has been approved by our Regional Committee, to a total amount of f 33,600, which is at the present rate of exchange K 20,000.

As you may have learned from Mr. Wim Minnaard during his last visit in November some re-organisation took place in our office. The new secretary responsible for Zambia will be Mr. Karel Rigters. In order to make himself acquainted with partners and organisations in Zambia he plans to pay a visit to your country next February/March. Enclosed please find his itinerary. Mr. Rigters plans to visit your project area during the last week of his stay. When in Lusaka he will contact Gossner Mission to make further arrangements, especially with regard to transport.

Mr. Rigters will carry with him the project contract for you to be signed, so that after his return the money can be transferred to your bank account.

Hoping that you will have some time available to meet Mr. Rigters, I remain,

with kind regards,

INTERCHURCH COORDINATION COMMITTEE
FOR DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS


Mrs. Dieky de Bie
Africa and Middle East Dept.

Enclosure: 1

cc. *Mr. E. Syabbalo, Coordinator
*Gossner Mission
P.O. Box 50162
Lusaka, att. Sijtske Krisifoe

Itinerary of Mr. Karel Rigters, ICCO

Wed	27	Febr. dep. Amsterdam	12.05 h.]	flight no. KL 563
Tue	28	Febr. arr. Dar es Salaam	02.20 h.]	
Wed	6	March dep. Dar es Salaam	09.10 h.]	flight no. TC 731
Wed	6	March arr. Lusaka	10.20 h.]	
Tue	26	March dep. Lusaka	12.10 h.]	flight no. QZ 614
Tue	26	March arr. Nairobi	15.50 h.]	
Tue	26	March dep. Nairobi	23.25 h.]	flight no. KL 592
Wed	27	March arr. Amsterdam	06.00 h.]	

Mr. Rigters plans to be in Lusaka during the first week of his trip in order to visit organisations c.q. projects in Lusaka and its surroundings. In the second week (from 13th March onwards) Mr. Rigters will travel to Kitwe.

The third week (20 th March) will be spent aprtly in Magoye/Chome (three days), partly in Lusaka again.

P.T.O.

15TH JANUARY 1985
MRS. DIEKY DE BIE
OOB/TK

4.2.85

TO ICCO
INTERCHURCH COORDINATION COMMITTEE
FOR DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS
ZUSTERPLEIN 22A
ZEIST, HOLLAND

RE: OILMILLS FOR VSP
VISIT OF MR. RIGTERS

DEAR MRS. DIEKY DE BIE,

IN THE NAME OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE VALLEY SELFHELP PROMOTION SOCIETY I WOULD LIKE TO EXPRESS MY SINCERE THANKS FOR THE INTEREST ICCO HAS SHOWN IN OUR WORK.

AND WE ARE EXTREMELY GRATEFUL IN PARTICULAR FOR THE GOOD NEWS, WHICH WE RECEIVED WITH YOUR LETTER, ABOUT THE DONATION OF F 33.600 FOR THE PURCHASE OF OILMILLS.

NOW WE ARE LOOKING FORWARD TO THE VISIT OF MR. RIGTERS IN THE MIDDLE OF MARCH.

WE AGREE WITH MRS. KRISIFOE, THAT IT WOULD BE THE EASIEST, IF YOU COULD PURCHASE THE OILMILLS IN HOLLAND AND SEND IT BY PLANE, SO THAT WE REALLY HAVE THEM AVAILABLE, WHEN THE SEASON STARTS, WHICH WOULD BE MAY.

WITH KIND REGARDS

C. J. S. Z. M.

CHIEF SENAZONGWE
CHAIRMAN OF VSP

CC: SECRETARY VSP
REV. VAN VLIET, ADVISER VSP
LIAISON OFFICE, GOSSNER MISSION, LUSAKA

28.1.1985.

ICCO,
att. Mrs. Dicky de Bie,
Africa and Middle East Department,
P.O.Box 151,
3700 AD Zeist, Holland.

Dear Mrs. de Bie,

Thank you very much for the copy of your letter to Chief Sina-zongwa, chairman of Valley Selfhelp Promotion Society. (VSP) I was very happy to hear that the application of VSP for two oilmills has been approved.

As the liaison officer for Gossner Mission/Gossner Service Team, based in Lusaka I tried to get more information about oilpresses in general, especially types suited for rural areas in developing countries. So far, I tried Japan, Great Britain and Holland.

From Holland I got the information as follows:
Type 1. screwpress for two women, capacity 8 liter/hour F 1000.-
Type 2. hydraulic handpress 17 liter/hour. F 4500.-
Type 3. Electric oilpress 50 kg/hour F 10.000.-

No 3. is out of question since there is no electricity in the Valley.

No 1. seems too small for the purpose.
But we would like to request you if it is possible for you to get more information about the hydraulic handpress, if it is technically allright, if the work is not too heavy, if it is possible to get basic spares delivered with it, how much the cost would be to send it by airfreight, etc.

A second question we would like to ask you to find out for us, if there is any oilpress which could be run by a Diesel one cylinder Lyster engine. The engine is already available, as Mr. Wim Minnaard has seen. We would like to know the exact cost of the press with some basic spares and the airfreight.

It could be interesting to get 2 hydraulic handpresses and one Diesel driven oilpress, if it falls within the approved amount of f 33,600.- by ICCO.

Could you also inform us, if the decision is made to order the presses, if you could do the payment straight to the involved company and supervise that the goods are really send to us?

The information about the presses I got by telephone from Mrs. Anke van der Bom, Vliegersplein 1, 2141 VC Vijfhuizen, tel. 02538-1812, who could tell you, where she collected the above mentioned data.

As soon as any order is placed, could you send us a gift certificate for clearance here in Zambia, as well as press details and numbers?

Thank you for the itinerary of Mr. Karel Richters. We will look forward to his visit and we can make arrangements about data and transport as soon as he arrives in Lusaka. Looking forward for more detailed information,

With kind regards,

Sietske Krisifoe
Liaison officer Gossner Mission/GST,
Lusaka.

c.c. Chief Simzungwe, chairman VSP
Mr. Byabalo, Coordinator VSP
Gossner Service Team, Sinasene,
Gossner Mission, WestBerlin.

20.2.1985.

Interchurch Coördination Committee
for Development Projects,
att. of Mr. Karel Rijters,
Africa and Middle East Departments.

Dear Mr. Rijters,

Thank you for your letter of February 6th 1985.

When Mr. K. Schäfer put the proposal for two oilpresses together, he had originally in mind two engine driven presses. Then we got information from Mr. Ton Colijn, working in the intermediate technology section at the University in Zambia that Holland works also on oilpresses and that it would be worthwhile to get more information. When we heard about the hydraulic oilpress, we got interested since handdriven presses need less running costs, which is always the struggle, especially in the rural area's. An other pluspoint is, that with more small presses we could spread the programme quicker over the whole area. With two big engines most people would live two far away from the central points.

I can understand your suggestion, that we wait for Mr. Merx. I will certainly write to him, and explain the situation in the area. But we would have liked to start the programme this year. The harvest of sunflower will take place in May-June, so the oilpressing could start in August-September. If we only can order a suitable machine after Mr. Merx's visit, it will take almost till the end of this year or the beginning of next year that the machines will be cleared, since clearing procedures get more and more difficult. We would like the people not to get stuck again with their produce like previous years, but that they would be able to take it for processing and have some of the cooking oil.

Looking forward to any new suggestions from your side about about the above matter, I remain

Yours faithfully,

cc. Chief Sinazongwe. VSP
Mr. Syabalo, VSP.
Mr. R. Merx, KIT, Amsterdam.
Gossner Mission, West-Berlin.
Gossner Service Team, Sinazene.

Sietske Krisifoe,
Liaison officer

Gossner Mission/Gossner Service Team.

VSP EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING MINUTES OF 14TH AUGUST, 1984.ATTENDANCE

(a) VSP Exco. members present were:-
 Chief Sinazongwe - chairman
 Mr. G.K. Madyenkuku - vice chairman
 Mr. H. Siachingili - secretary
 Mr. J.C. Chavula - treasurer
 Mr. S.A. Siachaluza - vice treasurer
 Mr. J. Malyango - member
 Mrs. L.S. Siamasamu - member
 Rev. J. VAN VL1ET

(b) Absent with apology was:-
 Rev. van vliet (MRS)

(c) Church organisation reps. present was none.

(d) Permanent invitees present were:-
 Mr. K.W. Schaefer
 Mrs. M.B. Schaefer
 Mr. W. Ncite

(e) VSP management present was:-
 Mr. E. Syabbalo - coordinator

Minute No. 1 Prayer: This was led by Mrs. M. Schaefer

Minute No. 2 Chairmans opening remarks.

The chaimans called the meeting to order at 11.30hrs. He briefly bitterly complained over the late start. Mr.G.K. Madyenkuku explained part of the cause of the delay at starting the meeting. The chairman then declared opened at 11.45hours.

Minute No. 3 Confirmation of the previous minutes.

These were read out verbally by the secretary as it had not been possible to have them typed.

Minute No. 4 Matters arising.

From the discussions held in this connection it was resolved that:-

(a) possibilites connected with the opening of a VSP Retail shop at Mazyamuna be made available to the chairman by 20/8/84.

(b) Messrs Schaefer and Madyenkuku would kindly persue a tour to Gwembe Central and North on 18/8/84 on a fact finding mission over the emergence seed programme sales.

(c) Mr. Madyenkuku drafts the agenda for the joint VSP, GST and GSDP ~~meeting~~ sc propcsed.

SEMINAR

(d) VSP lorry wculd have to deliver mealie meal and other commodities at Sikaneka hencefrth.

(e) Mr. Petrun Simazila wculd be VSP selling agent at Sikaneka.

(f) Mr. W. Ncite wculd decide on VSP shcp site at Sikaneka.

(g) Syandolo Syanjcbc be paid his dues by VSP for having assisted on wcrk at Sikaneka clinic.

(h) All Exco. members be given a copy each of the lcan agreement recently endcrced between VSP and Maaze Co-op.

(i) The Co-ordinator wculd have to inform Naiscn Pilooli to undertake the trainee coxswain employmtnt.

(j) the secretary writes out advertisement on the vacant of accountnt.

Minute No. 5 Water Programme Account.

Resolutions arrived at in this connection were that:-

- (a) a separate account for this account be maintained to avoid confusion with the VSP finances.
- (b) VSP Exec. be notified whenever water programme donations come in.
- (c) The treasurer, Co-ordinator and Rev. van vliet be signatories of this account as it comes into existence.

Minute No. 6 VSP Managerial re-structure confirmation.

Resolved that:-

- (a) the managerial restructure be accepted and confirmed.
- (b) In the new system Mr. W. Ncete be the transport officer for all VSP transport water and land.
- (c) the transport officer and Co-ordinator draw transport operations time table.

Item 7 - VSP Transport vehicle.

Resolved:

- (a) that Rev. van vliet, treasurer and Mr. Schaefer study the possibilities of trading the VSP lorry for a new one and possibly the buying a new small one.

Minute 8 - Membership to ZATC.

More information required

Minute No. 9 VSP Management Report.

Refer to appendix A attached.

- (a) Resolved that from this date onwards the coordinators monthly reports be attached to minutes.
- (b) Transport ~~officer~~ ^{OFFICER} should take corrective measures toward the VSP driver's working attitude.
- (c) Mealiemeal be sent to Sikaneka and Kafwambila soonest.

Minute 10 - Reports from the sub committees.

- (a) Self-help: Resolved that:-

VSP lorry be sent to help with the transport action of sand and water at Sikaneka clinic.

- (b) Boats- Resolved that:-

The report on boat operational experimental period be prepared soon.

- (c) Finance and planning - no report.

- (d) Mrs. Schaefer reported on tailoring recent problems as being:-

- (a) The unavailability of green and khaki materials.
- (b) Rising material costs.

A.O. B.

(a) Norad - VSP - K68,000 Grant Contract.

Resolved that (a) this contract be accepted.

(b) this grant be got into two parts, part of it to remain at NORAD.

(c) that a separate account for this grant be opened and the signatories to be VSP chairman Rev. van vliet and treasurer.

FOR SEMINAR

- (d) Audit report be sent to NORAD once the grant expenditure takes off root.
- (e) Council water borehole grant still be maintained at Sikankaka clinic.
- (f) Application from Naunze Consumers Co-op. for K350.00 grant be approved and Mr. Sy-akende to produce expenditure receipts for refunds.
- (g) Some automatic powers be given to Co-ordinator for approval of seminar funds applications.
- (h) the application for a K500.00 loan from VSP by Mr. Siachaluza be un-acceptable since it didn't sound to be for a selfhelp project work.
- (i) the auditors report be postponed to next sitting of 4th September, sitting.
- (k) Mrs. Syamasamu and Mr. Syachaluza be given K14.- each every time they travelled for VSP meetings.
- (l) Mr. Ncete would collect VSP exec. members from Sinazengwe on meeting days henceforth at the expenses of the VSP.

Meeting closed at 17.50hrs with prayer by Mr. Madyenku.

CHAIRMAN

SECRETARY

Enbund.

VSP EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MINUTES OF 17/07/84 SITTING.

ATTENDANCE

(a) V.S.P. Exco. members present were:-

Chief Sinazongwe - chairman
Mr. G.K. Madyenku - vice chairman
Mr. H. Siachingili - secretary
Rev. van vliet - vice secretary
Mr. J.C. Chavula - treasurer
Mr. A. Siachaluza - vice treasurer
Mrs. L. Syamasamu - Exco. member
Mr. J. Malyango - "



(b) Church Organisation Representatives

(i) Present was Sr. Alice - Roman Catholic.
(ii) Absent with apology was Rev. Mubiana - UCZ.

(c) Permanent Invitees.

(i) Present were:-
Rev. W. van vliet - GST
Mr. Schaefer - GST
(ii) Absent with apology was
Mr. W. Ncrite
Mrs. M. Schaefer - GST

(d) Special invited guests

Mr. R. Mwnanyina - SAO, - Sinazongwe Boma
Dr. Grethaus - Chairman Gossner Board of Directors
Mr. E. Mische - Gossner Mission - FRG
Mr. J. Lindau - Gossner Mission - FRG

(e) VSP Administration.

Present was:-
Mr. E. Syabbala - Programme Co-ordinator

Minute 1 - Prayer and chairmans opening remarks.

A word of prayer was led by Sr. Alice. The chairman then briefly explained why this meeting had to be postponed to this date (17.7.84). The chairman explained it was due to the visit of our beloved leader Dr. K.D. Kaunda. The chairman then declared the meeting opened at only one and half hours before noon.

Minute 2 - Confirmation of minutes.

The secretary read out the minutes of the last meeting as there were not enough of typed copies. The house passed these minutes as a correct recording.

Minute 3 - Matters arising from the minutes.

From the deliberations connected to matters arising from the past minutes the house resolved that:-

- (a) The VSP workshop be turned into a trading retail shop;
- (b) The finance and planning committee should explore the retail shop opening necessities and report to next sitting.
- (c) Mr. Madyenku should kindly undertake the fact finding mission for the Book-keeper's seed sales cash collections in August, 1984.
- (d) A joint VSP and GSDP plus GST meeting be initiated for reviewal of operational relations.

(e) Agents to sell second hand clothes at Siameja and Syampondo should be appointed.

The Senior Administrative Officer offered GRZ, transport to assist to transport second hand clothes to remote areas whenever en route. The committee further resolved that:-

(f) The VSP managerial restructure be accepted in principal for final confirmation at next sitting.

Minute 4 - The book-keeper.

The Book-keepers allegations of corruption leveled against the VSP Exco. vice secretary were read out, by the chairman.

The conditions of the Book-keepers refunding of the K1, 543-72 to the society were reviewed seriously for proper action. After a tiresome serious discussion in connection with the Book-keepers misconduct the committee resolved that:-

- (a) the Book-keeper be suspended without pay as investigations into the K1, 543.72 misuse would continue.
- (b) the Book-keeper be evacuated from the VSP camp immediately and be paid half-salary for July 1984.
- (c) the Book-keeper be notified of the suspension in writing.

Minute 5 - Report from the management.

Postponed to next sitting.

Minute 6 - Reports from the sub-committees.

(a) Self-help: From the report given by Rev. W. van Vliet on the visit of the NORAD officials it was noted, that the delegation leader favoured the use of windmill at Sikaneka clinic.

(ii) it was also resolved that:-

a public meeting be summoned for Sikaneka residents by the chairman VSP on 9th August, and the entire VSP committee to attend.

(iii) the committee was also informed that the Gwembe District would put aside funds for a bcrehicle at Sikaneka clinic.

(b) Boats. It was resolved that:-

(i) The boat handler- James Mayuwa be cross examined over the manner his son drove the VSP boat unlawfully.

(ii) the boat committee reports to the next sitting on the boat operational period so undergone.

(c) Finance and Planning:-

There was no report from this committee.

(d) Tailoring:- No report as Mrs. M. Schaefer was absent.

Minute 7 - Loan applications.

The committee resolved to accept to loan Maaze Consumers Co-op. a total of K1,000 at 6% interest rate with three months grace period payable after 13 months.

Minute 8 - VSP Small Transport Vehicle.

Postponed to next sitting.

Minute 9 - Boat handler - Mr. J. Mayuwa.

Refer to minute 6b.

Minute 10 - Donation to Sinazongwe show society.

The house resolved to donate K50.00 for the 1984 Sinazongwe show.

Minute 11 - Selling commodities at the camp. Postponed to next sitting.

Minute 12 - Membership to ZATC. The committee resolved gather more information in this connection before considering to join ZATC.

Minute 13 - Water Programme Account. Referred to next sitting.

A.O.B. Under this item the committee resolved that:-

- (a) Naiscn Pitcoli should be interviewed for job of cozwain.
- (b) Mendulic Chiyala be notified there were no vacancies at present for trainee machine tailoring course by the secretary.
- (c) advertisements over job vacancies be effected in future by the VSP.

Closing Speech - The Sen. Admin. Officer - Sinazongwe.

The SAO for Sinazongwe Boma gave a well constructed speech reflecting the V.S.P.'s and Republic of Zambia gratification towards the assistance the Gossner Mission was rendering.

The meeting closed down at 18.00hours late afternoon.

Minute 12 - Membership to ZATC.

The committee resolved gather more information in this connection before considering to join ZATC.

Minute 13 - Water Programme Account. Referred to next sitting.

A.O.B. Under this item the committee resolved that:-

SECRETARY **CHAIRMAN** (a) Naiscn Pitcoli should be interviewed for job of cozwain.

- (b) Mendulic Chiyala be notified there were no vacancies at present for trainee machine tailoring course by the secretary.

- (c) advertisements over job vacancies be effected in future by the VSP.

Closing Speech - The Sen. Admin. Officer - Sinazongwe.

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Minute 12 - Membership to ZATC.

The committee resolved gather more information in this connection before considering to join ZATC.

Minute 13 - Water Programme Account.

Referred to next sitting.

A.O.B. Under this item the committee resolved that:-

SECRETARY **CHAIRMAN**

APPENDIX A

15/8/84: BRIEF REPORT FROM VSP MANAGEMENT.

1. SALES OF USED CLOTHES

More VSP good sellers of used clothes have brought in money to VSP office this month. That only those who brought in money will be supplied with parcels of clothes for sale. Also that Syampondo, Ciabi and Kafwambila, the remotest areas in the district, have been recently served with some parcels of clothes. The management is determined to help them with parcels of clothes whenever they will be available to stock before rains come.

2. TRANSPORT

(a) BY WATER

No boat trip had been made last week because Mr. D. Maiya who routes with VSP coxswain was at Monze hospital to see his child. The cage for both of two boat trips (Kafwambila and Ciabi trips) is already assembled at the camp and will be transported this week when Mr. Maiya returns from Monze and also when the lorry runs on the road, for boats depend on the running of the lorry for their mobility.

(b) BY SURFACE

It is reported to the execution that VSP driver is unactive and unpantual for duty. He often fails to drive from the camp to Choma and from Choma to Muuka and other VSP selling places. From Choma, he stops at the camp leaving a heavy load on the lorry until the following morning when he finds the lorry is flat like a tortoise. He then leaves the camp, after pumping tyres, for one of VSP selling places from which he returns at midnight. Sometimes he keeps the lorry away for the whole night until the following morning when he arrives at the camp late for duty. After knocking Syamambwe bridge on 16/7/84, he spent a night at Mweezya; he could not drive further for the camp because he was very drunk and because the board of the lorry was bent.

He is delayed to perform his duty efficiently due to beer drinking during working hours and because of waiting for lights.

On 8/8/84 at 2.40hrs after lunch, he rudely refused to assist Nkandabbwe irrigation farmers to transport their tomatoes from Nkandabbwe to Choma markets. Mrs. M. Schaefer and the VSP Programme Coordinator could not possibly remove him away from "Tilacizule Bar".

So, VSP execution is sincerely requested to advise him to change his mode towards VSP duties for which he is paid for and for long life of the lorry and the society as a whole. With the new structure of the society he must change his attitude towards the society's management so that all those who need the service of VSP lorry would benefit from it. It must be made clear to him that beer makes a person half-mad and a mad person drives a car.

3. It is finally reported that the sum of K1000.00 has been loaned to Maaze Consumers Society according to the decisions of the VSP execution and to Rev. E. Mishe's letter dated July, 20, 1984.

VSP Mische

AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF VALLEY SELF HELP PROMOTIONS
SOCIETY EMERGENCY RELIEF FUND.

I have audited the accounts set out on pages 2 to 4 which have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

2. The foregoing balance sheet and revenue and appropriation account are properly drawn up in accordance with requirements of the VSP EMERGENCY RELIEF FUND regulations. In my opinion they give respectively a true and fair view of the state of the fund's affairs as on 31st December, 1983 and of its income and expenditure for the financial year ended on that date.

P. L. Mweene
P. L. Mweene
AUDITOR

8TH AUGUST, 1984.

VALLEY SELF HELP PROMOTIONS SOCIETY EMERGENCY RELIEF FUND
INCOME STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1983.

<u>INCOME</u>	<u>NOTE</u>	<u>1983</u>
Imported seed sales		22973.00
Local seed sales		2559.80
Total Income	(a)	<u>25532.80</u>
 <u>EXPENSES</u>		
Bank charges		8.25
Stationery		51.55
Packaging materials		247.50
Transport		616.13
Wages		126.00
Local seed purchases		1604.30
Imported seed purchases		21708.00
Accounting and Audit fees		175.00
Total Expenses	(b)	<u>24536.73</u>
Net surplus/(loss) before grant	(a-b)	996.07
Grant		<u>20000.00</u>
Net surplus/(loss)		<u>20996.07</u>

APPROPRIATION STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR
ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1983.

Surplus balance B/F	
Net surplus for the year	20996.07
Retained Earnings	<u>20996.07</u>

VALLEY SELF HELP PROMOTIONS SOCIETY EMERGENCY RELIEF FUND
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1983.

ASSETS

Current Assets

	<u>NOTE</u>	<u>1983</u>
Cash on hand		2506.50
Cash at bank Barclays		8578.98
Accounts Receivable	1	18131.80
Total Current Assets	(a)	29217.28

Long Term Assets

.....
.....
Total Long Term Assets	(b)	NIL
TOTAL ASSETS	(a+b)	29217.28

LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' INTERESTS

Current Liabilities

Loans		
Accrued Expenses		1767.45
Accounts Payable	2	175.00
Total Current Liabilities	(c)	6278.76
SHAREHOLDERS' INTERESTS		

Share capital		
Retained Earnings		Nil
Total shareholders' Interest	(d)	20996.07

TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' INTERESTS

(c+d) **29217.28**

CONTINGENT LIABILITIES
PLEDGED ASSETS

NIL
 NIL

..... CHAIRMAN...../...../198....

..... SECRETARY...../...../198....

..... VSP ACCOUNTANT...../...../198...

VALLEY SELF HELP PROMOTIONS SOCIETY EMERGENCY RELIEF FUND.
NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS - 31ST DECEMBER, 1983.

1. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

<u>DATE</u>	<u>INVOICE NO.</u>	<u>AMOUNT DUE</u>
3/10/83	E1	883.90
11/10/83	E2	376.50
11/10/83	E3	32.50
11/10/83	E4	12.50
17/10/83	E5	306.10
17/10/83	E6	559.00
17/10/83	E7	410.00
17/10/83	E8	410.20
17/10/83	E9	410.20
21/10/83	E10	57.50
1/11/83	E11	4.50
2/11/83	E12	4.60
2/11/83	E13	2.30
2/11/83	E14	2.30
2/11/83	E15	730.40
3/11/83	E16	2.30
3/11/83	E17	2.30
3/11/83	E18	92.00
8/11/83	E19	2.30
8/11/83	E20	3.10
8/11/83	E21	3.10
8/11/83	E22	6.20
10/11/83	E23	6.20
10/11/83	E24	3.10
10/11/83	E25	3.10
10/11/83	E26	3.10
23/11/83	E27	186.00
23/11/83	E28	366.90
23/11/83	E29	186.00
24/11/83	E30	17.50
4/12/83	E31	620.00
4/12/83	E32	310.00
4/12/83	E33	124.00
4/12/83	E34	919.50
7/12/83	E35	919.50
9/12/83	E36	557.70
9/12/83	E37	618.00
9/12/83	E38	612.00
9/12/83	E39	603.00
10/12/83	E40	361.80
10/12/83	E41	919.50
10/12/83	E42	904.50
11/12/83	E43	919.50
11/12/83	E44	603.00
13/12/83	E61	4358.00
31/12/83	VSP CREDIT	
	SALES BOOKS	371.15
Total Seed Credit Sales		18806.85

/2.....

/2.....

Less CASH collected in 1983

141.00	
95.35	
81.60	
283.10	
74.00	
	<u>675.05</u>

Accounts Receivable Balance 31.12.83
18131.80

2. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE.

The sum of K6278.76 has to be refunded to V.S.P. Standard Bank Account as the amount overdrawn for Emergency Relief Account.

150

MM

MEMORANDUM

TO: VSP Vice Secretary

Date: ²⁰⁻⁶ 26.1.1984

FROM: VSP ACCOUNTANT

SUBJECT:

RE: K20.00 FEOD FOR THE AUDITOR - VR 579

DATED 9.6.1984

The Programme Coordinator told me that this money was not deducted from Audit fees because you opposed the idea of doing so.

Your decision is illegal, because such payments are prone to bribery and abuse of power. (part 9 of the constitution of Zambia Article 117. Section 3 of the Commission for Investigations Act No 23 of 1974).

I am not surprised the Auditor did not audit all the sales books which the P/C is still refusing to bring to my office.

The Auditor is a Senior Government worker and he does not go out for duties without allowances. You may invite him for food but not paying for his food out of the Society's money.

Please refund Twenty Kwacha to VSP Society on behalf of the Auditor.

C.M.S.S.

cc The Chairman, Hon. Chief Sinazengwe
Sinazengwe Local Court.

cc The Team Leader, Gossner Mission ✓
Sinazeze.

cc The Treasurer, VSP
Sinazeze.

The Team Leader
Gossner Mission

V.S.P

V. S. P.,
Box 8,
Sinazeze,
30/04/84

Our Ref: Nkandabbwe, 16/03/84

WORKING CONDITIONS OF V.S.P. BOOKKEEPER

Condition 4: Repayment of Debits to Emergency Account and School Uniform Programme.

Money not Worked for by the Bookkeeper: January, 1984 - K185.00
February, 1984 - K185.00
Half-March, 1984 - K 92.50
K462.50

Note.

1. The sum of K462.50 is to remain within V.S.P. without affected by anything because it was not worked for by the Bookkeeper.
2. That the Bookkeeper was not paid for 2 1/2 months and therefore he receives nothing. This is because it is concerned with the service which he did not perform for 2 1/2 months, and it has nothing to do with the repayment of his two Debits.
3. Repayment of his Debit starts with April, 1984 as follows:
(i) Repayment of Debit on School Uniform (K107.00):

30 April, 1984:	K50.00	✓
30 May, 1984:	K50.00	
30 June, 1984:	K 7.00	775
Total:	K107.00	107.75

K107.75

4. This amount should be checked by Mrs. Maria Schefer before it goes into V.S.P. Account.

2. Repayment of Debit on Emergency Account:

As this is a large sum of money and also not well-known at present it should be repaid after the repayment of the Debit on School Uniform Program.

That a sheet should be prepared showing all the repayment which will be carried on by the Bookkeeper monthly.

Yours faithfully,
for V. S. P.

E. Syabbalo
(V. S. P. Programme Coordinator)

V S P

FINANCIAL AND PLANNING COMMITTEE

meeting on March. March 1984

A G E N D A

1. bookkeeper
2. financial statement 1983 and budget 1984
3. running of boats (who is responsible for what, trips to Chiyabi, regular trips to Kafwambi)
4. letter about clothes
5. restructuring of VSP
6. ideas for new programmes

VSP EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING HELD ON 07.02.84 - THE MINUTES

PRESENT WERE: (a) The entire committee members.
 (b) The permanent invitees:-
 (i) Mr and Mrs Schaefer
 (ii) Mr. W. Mcite - GSB

Minute 1 - Chairmans remarks

The chairman comrade Chief Sinazongwe called the meeting to order at 10.45hrs. After some brief opening remarks the meeting was declared opened.

Before the actual agenda for the day was tackled, some interview for coxswain and trainee coxswain applicants was conducted by the whole committee.

The applicants were:-

- (a) Joshua Mayuwa
- (b) Louis Kalima
- (c) Robson Siamakwebe
- (d) B. Siantobele
- (e) Julius Simaekulu
- (f) R. Chingwelu
- (g) Greenwell Hachingala
- (h) John Syasc
- (i) W. Syamaleke

Successful were:-

- (a) Mr. Joshua Mayuwa - Coxswain
- (b) Mr. Robson Siamakwebe - Coxswain
- (c) Mr. Louis Kalima - on reserve - coxswain
- (d) Mr. B. Siantobele - Trainee coxswain
- (e) Mr. Greenwell Hachingala - Trainee coxswain

The conditions of service were reflected to these employees.

Minute 2 - Confirmation of the minutes and matters arising

- (a) A few emendments to the minutes were done and then passed as correct recording as amended.
- (b) It was realised that the writing of the boat names had not been done. Mrs. Fliet promised to try and solve this issue.

Minute No. 3 - Report by management.

(a) It was reported that the book keeper - Mr. W. Syancbe was still at large.

(b) The chairman revealed it that effort was being made to try and spot him out.

A prolonged debate arose on the book keeper's problem. The committee members felt his absence from the camp from 04th Jan. 1984 to date was most worrying. Especially that the employee in mention, had left for a cash collecting trip.

The chairman promised more would be done to trace the book-keeper up.

(c) The coordinator Mr. E. Syabbalo reported that:-

- (i) Loans on Education were being refunded back well
- (ii) Agricultural loans were not being paid at fast rate.
- (iii) Clothes sales work was operating well only that there had been no other supplies coming from abroad.
- (iv) Sikanaika clinic had its final work to be done soon.

The coordinator then reported on some VSP transactions. The committee felt strongly that, in future, financial statements must be type-written in clarify and issued together with minutes to members.

- (v) Tonga Crafts sales were progressing well.
- (vi) The trips by water to Kafwambila to and fro would, cost about K75.00.

Minute No. 4 - Reports from subcommittees.

- (a) Financial and planning - Nil
- (b) Self-help - Mr. Van Vliet reported that an application to NORAD for donations towards Sikanaika clinic water supply system had been sent. The water system costs were estimated at K57,574.61.
- (c) Boats committee.
 - (i) Mr. G. Madyenku reported, that there had been a handing over ceremony on 20th January 1984 of the boats. The Ambassador for the Federal Republic of Germany officiated at this function.
 - (ii) Executive committee members were also informed that a third boat had since arrived.
 - (iii) Mr. E. Syabbalo hinted that the boats had to have their names written on them soonest for security reasons.
- (d) Tayloring committee.
Mrs. Schaefer reported on the production rate saying some 520 boys and 325 girls uniforms had been sown so far.
Mrs. Schaefer also said some sales had been made and that ~~five~~ primary schools had ordered uniforms. Mrs. Schaefer requested the committee to examine the possibility of selling the uniforms to Local businessmen for faster accumulation of income. The Exec. members resolved that the tayloring committee should get the store-owners informed of these sales.

Minute No. 5- Re-organisation of the VSP Work Structure.

This item was postponed to the next sitting due to scarcity of time on this day.

Minute No. 6- The VSP Driver.

There were no exculpation letters from the driver and the lorryman. The members resolved to have the letters ready at the next sitting of 06.03.84.

Minute No. 7 - Any Other Business.

(a) Famine Relief Supplies:-

Mr. Van Vliet informed the members that the office of the S.A.C. Sinazengwe, expressed gratitude over the VSP transport assistance.

(b) Educational loans.

One application was approved for K50.00 loan to Mr. J. Kambeni of Sinazeze school.

Loan applications to be included in the agenda in future.

(c) VSP Lorry - Mealie Meal transport.

Mr. J. Chavula requested that the VSP should charge per bag and not per kilometre. The committee resolved to charge 50n per each 25kg mealie meal Choma to Sinazeze. Any place farther than Sinazeze would have a different charge rate accordingly.

(d) Committee meeting notification.

Mr. Siachaluzza requested for an early invitation notices for the meetings.

(e) Water transport-boats.

Mr. Syabbala informed the committee that:-

(a) that Kafwambila had to have a VSP storage place. financial and planning committee to solve this one.

(b) Fish bundles to be charged according to their mass.

(f) The VSP Driver.

The Coordinator reported that the VSP driver had often come late for duties. A letter of caution to be written to the driver.

Mr. J. Malyangc : (a) Called for the establishment of some sitting allowance but was not supported.
(b) Reminded the members as VSP to employ workers with Unip cards.
(c) Questioned the availability of a VSP shop at Muuka. It was learnt some shop does exist in shelter shade.

Mr. W. Ncite : - Food during comm. meetings.

(a) Expressed dissatisfaction with the preparation of meals during meetings. The members supported this and Mrs. Schaefer was chosen to run this hence forth.

The chairman also ordered that maize supplies be extended to Sikaneka as well as mealie-meal soonest.

The meeting closed down at 19.15hours - late evening.

SECRETARY

CHAIRMAN

26th March, 1984

Valley Selfhelp Promotion
P.O.Box 8
Sinazeze

All Executive Committee Members of VSP

Comrades.

VSP

EXCO. MEETING 03-04-84

Date - 03 - 04 - 84

Time - 9.00 hours

Venue - as usual

A g e n d a

1. chairman's remarks
2. confirmation of the previous minutes
3. matters arising
4. the book keeper
5. report from the management
6. report from the sub committees:
 - (a) selfhelp
 - (b) boats
 - (c) finance and planning
 - (d) tayloring
7. VSP management restructure
8. any other business

H.SIACHINGILI

VSP Secretary

AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF VALLEY SELF HELP PROMOTIONS SOCIETY.

I have audited the accounts set out on pages³..... to⁵..... which have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

1. INVENTORIES.

No stocktaking was done to determine the closing inventories for cement, clothes, mealie meal, white maize and essential commodities. It is usual and desirable to obtain a written statement outlining in detail stock quantities and bases of valuation. I recommend that the stocks be reported upon and presented in the accounts of 1984 financial year.

2. DEPOSITS WITH STANDARD BANK.

The amounts of K20,000.00 and K10,554.94 were transferred to Barclays Bank as allocations for Emergency Relief Fund.

3. BUILDINGS.

Adjustments in regard to the fixed assets above have been made at their cost or written down figures and have been brought up to date.

4. EQUIPMENT, FURNITURE AND FITTINGS.

Their existence has been verified and determined.

5. PLANT AND MACHINERY.

The cost of the grinding mill and sewing machines was a certified assessment supplied by the VSP Accountant.

6. MOTOR VEHICLE.

The amount has been included in the accounts at grant value and depreciated accordingly.

/2.....

/2.....

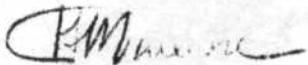
7. The society should maintain up to date fixed assets register.

8. FIXED ASSETS GRANTS.

The **correct** accounting procedure should have been to credit the Retained Earnings account (Appropriation Account) and debit the respective asset account.

9. Subject to my observations as in 1 to 8 above I hereby report that:-

- (a) I have obtained all the information and explanations I required;
- (b) the books have been properly kept;
- (c) the accounts give a true and fair view of the state of the society's affairs as at 31st December, 1983 and of its surplus/loss for the year then ended;
- (d) all the transactions of the society which have come to my notice have been within the objects and powers of the society.



P. L. Mweene
AUDITOR.

VALLEY SELF HELP PROMOTIONS SOCIETY
INCOME STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1983.

<u>INCOME</u>	<u>NOTE</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1982</u>
Blacksmithing		35.00	5.00
Brickmaking		210.00	400.00
Sewing programme		541.09	253.12
Cycle spares		2.25	11.00
Commodities		5025.75	1449.20
Rice sales		-	1600.85
Cement		314.30	4270.30
Tonga crafts		17164.25	12816.46
Maize/mealie meal		91736.36	54223.25
Self help general clothes		8734.80	16810.17
Sikaneka self help clinic		62.00	6247.62
Sinazeze self help clinic		-	1632.37
Water development programme		3446.92	-
Transport		3529.30	11166.60
Seminars		1455.25	-
Workshop		-	1540.00
Motherless child donations		-	1178.50
Miscellaneous		461.52	1422.32
Management		3183.97	2468.00
Chiabi clinic donations		-	10.00
Bank fees		-	83.55
 Total Income	(a)	<u>135902.76</u>	<u>117588.31</u>

EXPENSES

Blacksmithing		335.00	401.50
Bank charges		196.65	131.80
Brickmaking		-	40.00
Sewing programme		6492.52	253.12
Cycle spares		-	-
Commodities		4254.00	1851.20
Cement		404.50	501.88
Tonga crafts		7749.94	17600.98
Maize/mealie meal		73703.20	63841.02
Self help general clothes		117.00	7815.97
Sikaneka self help clinic		1489.17	6640.66
Water development programme		4250.00	-
Transport		15958.12	10385.66
Seminars		396.90	-
Workshop		119.00	2.50
Rice purchases		-	935.54
Grinding mill expenses		-	137.03
Sinazeze SHH Expenses		-	1243.48
Motherless child donations		-	1178.50
Chiabi clinic expenses		-	20.00

/2.....

<u>Miscellaneous</u>	2807.41	946.94
<u>Management</u>		
Accounting and Audit fees	4501.78	2468.00
Dryland farming	500.00	359.50
Fruits and vegetables	-	5952.53
Provision for depreciation:		
Buildings @ 10%	490.00	-
Machinery @ 33%	611.12	-
Motor vehicle @ 30%	3204.00	-
Equipment, furniture and fittings @ 10%	121.00	75.00
Total Expenses	127701.00	123033.46
Surplus/(loss) before grant (a-b)	8201.45	(5445.15)
Motor vehicle grant	10680.00	-
	18881.45	(5445.15)
Prior year adjustments	294.18	-
Net surplus/(loss)	18587.27	(5445.15)

APPROPRIATION STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1983.

Surplus balance brought forward	17473.41	31931.09
Net surplus/(loss) for the year	18587.27	(5445.15)
Retained Earnings	36060.68	26485.94
Amounts adjusted	-	2886.58
	36060.68	29372.52
Less Amounts appropriated	-	11890.11
Retained Earnings transferred to Balance sheet	36060.68	17473.41

VALLEY SELF HELP PROMOTIONS SOCIETY
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1983.

<u>ASSETS</u>	<u>NOTE</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1982</u>
<u>Current Assets</u>			
Cash on hand		3173.70	1684.86
Cash at bank - Standard Bank		16242.49	13130.68
Cash at bank - Z.N.B.S.		5828.10	-
Loans receivable		189.86	336.14
Inventories		-	-
Accounts receivable		1708.00	2456.23
Total Current Assets	(a)	27142.15	17607.91
<u>Fixed Assets</u>			
Buildings		4412.00	-
Machinery		1242.00	-
Equipment furniture and Fittings		1086.00	225.00
Motor vehicle		7476.00	
Total Fixed Assets	(a+b)	14216.00	225.00
TOTAL ASSETS	(a+b)	41358.15	17832.91
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' INTERESTS.			
<u>Current Liabilities</u>			
Accrued Expenses		500.00	359.50
Accounts payable		4797.47	-
Total Current Liabilities	(c)	5297.47	359.50
<u>SHAREHOLDERS' INTERESTS</u>			
Share capital		-	-
Retained Earnings		36060.68	17473.41
Total shareholders' Interests	(d)	36060.68	17473.41
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' INTERESTS.	(c+d)	41358.15	17832.91

.....CHAIRMAN...../.../198.....
TREASURER...../.../198.....
SECRETARY...../.../198.....

VSP

QUESTIONNAIRE

1. ORGANIZATION

Name and full address, year of foundation.
Valley Self Help Promotion Society (VSP)
Box 8, Sinazeze via Choma
founded 1978, registered 1980

2. MEMBERSHIP

Describe the criteria for membership and state the total number of members.

- I) Organizations, local authorities, departments, churches and individuals involved and/or interested in and in sympathy with the objectives of VSP
- II) Trustees
- III) Applications for membership are made through the secretary to the executive committee, which decides on the membership.
Total number of members right now: 50

3. STAFF

State the number of full-time and/or part-time staff and describe their qualifications. Include both administrative and project staff.

- 1) Coordinator
- 2) Accountant
- 3) Lorry Driver
- 4) Attendants (2)
- 5) Taylors (5) for the schooluniform programme

all Zambians

4. ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

Principal Officers, management procedures and decision making practises.

The land, buildings and immovable property belonging to VSP is vested by a board of Trustees.

The responsibility for the execution of the general policy rests with the Executive Committee. It meets monthly. It consists of the Chairman

Vice Chairman

Honorary Secretary and Vice Secretary

Honorary Treasurer and Vice Treasurer

and four other members of VSP

The Executive Committee delegates the execution of the day to day work and business to the Coordinator.

At present three subcommittees are officially appointed:

the planning committee

the tayloring committee

the self help committee.

Two more committees are in the process of being constituted:

1) Committee for Development Projects

2) Committee for Trading, Road and Lake Transport.

5.

OBJECTIVES

Describe the objectives of the organization, including target groups and program for your organization's development work.

VSP is established

- I) To promote and support policies and programmes which are beneficial to and serve the social, cultural and/or economic development of the people of the Gwembe Valley and their environment, especially those programmes which are geared to reinforce self reliance and self sufficiency, may those programmes be carried out by the Gwembe South Development Project, by other Government projects, by authorities agencies, organizations, or individuals.
- II) To set up and carry out programmes of the above mentioned nature.

6.

MAIN OBSTACLES

Describe the main obstacles in achieving these objectives as experiences by the organization.

I) Lack of funds.

The Gwembe Valley is one of the poorest areas of Zambia. The local people have no access to bank loans to start any business.

II)
Absence of economic structures and public transport, adequate supply- and marketing facilities.

7.

WORKING METHODS

Give a brief description of the methods of the organization with regard to development efforts.

It is the principle of VSP to work on request of the local people largely by ~~xxx~~ voluntary work.

8 a.

PROJECTS

Describe ongoing and completed projects with regard to target groups, activities, expenditure etc.

From founding up to now 3 self help clinics got completed. One is still under construction.

The lorry is busy with the famine relief programme, partly in cooperation with the GRZ programmes, partly on VSP programmes, delivering maize and mealimeal to the remote areas which have no regular supply system.

This transport programme will be supplemented by three cargo boats during the rainy season. The VSP structure is also used for an emergency programme to supply seeds to the draught ridden subsistence farmers in the Gwembe Valley, to help them with early maturing varieties of maize, sorghum and millet.

In addition to that a new programme was started recently to produce school uniforms for the schools to remote to have access to the stores. (Some villages are two days distance from the next shopping centre.)

Another Programme are the Tonga crafts, started already in the early seventies by the Gossner Mission, to help the villagers to sell their very unique traditional crafts to interested visitors of the country.

The annual turnover ~~xx~~ from these programmes is more than K 100.000.

The target groups are the resettled people of the Gwembe Valley (Lake Kariba) who have lost twice most of their belongings and source of survival within 25 years, first by the creation of the Lake Kariba, second by the freedom struggle of Zimbabwe

8 b. Give details of the projects planned and ongoing,
aimed at reaching women.

in all programmes there are women involved
see the tayloring programm (3 men, 2 women)

8 c. State which, if any, problems the organization has met with
in its effort to reach women.

9. ACHIEVEMENTS

Describe the major achievements in the organization's development projects.

The completion of the 3 clinics
the Tonga Crafts Programme
the mealimeal and maize supply programme
the seed supply programme

10. MONITORING PROCEDURES

Describe monitoring procedures of projects run by the organization.

Every 4 weeks the Coordinator reports to the Executive Committee about the progress made in the various projects and the constraints to overcome

11. EVALUATIONS

State which projects have been evaluated. State if the Evaluation report can be made available to NORAD.

none up to now

12. BUDGETS

Short term (1 year) and long term (up to 5 years) budgets. Describe the corresponding financial plan and specify amounts used for administration and for direct development purposes.

Budgets will be developed within the next few month with the assistance of the IRDP/Gossner Mission Planner.

13. FUNDING

Which are the sources of income for financing the organization and its activites?

The sources of financing up to now are small donations by local people, used clothes send from Holland and Germany and a few grants, like the one from Bread for the World to buy the lorry and one from the German Embassy to purchase some cargo boats for the famine relief programme. In addition to that some income is made by mealimeal sales and Tonga Crafts sales.

14. ACCOUNTING PROCEDURES

Describe briefly accounting procedures of the organization.

VSP keeps 2 bank accounts in Choma (Standard Bank as main account, Barclays Bank for emergency programmes and development projects) and one in Lusaka at Barclays Bank Long Acre, which is handled by the Liaison Office VSP/Gossner Mission.

The accounting itself is done in a normal way of double accounting by a qualified Zambian Accountant.

15.

COOPERATION WITH OTHER AGENCIES

Describe present or previous cooperation with and support from other agencies or donor organizations, both private and governmental.

VSP works in close cooperation with the Gossner Mission, Gwembe South Development Project (which was the mother institution), the Integrated Rural Development Programme Gwembe Valley and Gwembe South Builders.

16.

ANY OTHER INFORMATION

Please give any other information which might be of importance when assessing the achievements of the organization

VSP is still a small and tender institution which needs special care to fulfill the task which it has given itself: to fill the gaps no governmental institution can ever fill because of slowness of the bureaucratic procedure on the one hand - and to strengthen the will of selfreliance of the local people on the other hand, by setting very visible signs of hope and success, like building clinics, providing seeds when there are none or transport by road or lake when there is none, or food when there is no food available.

NORAD will appreciate receiving any written material or publications about the organization and its work.

Thank you for your kind cooperation.

Hans Fuchs

Gossner Service Team

P.O.Box 11

Sinazeze

To

Valley Selfhelp
Promotion Society
P.O.Box 8
Sinazeze

Kanchindu, 20. Oct. 1983

✓

Re: VSP - Emergency - Programme - Seeds

Dear Ladies and Gentlemen!

Since I am living in Sen. Chief Mweemba's area and working here with the farmers in the whole area through the GSDP-Dryland-Farming Programme I would like to let you know my ideas about the VSP-Seeds-Programme.

As far as I can remember Mr. E. Mische brought the idea to help the population of Gwembe South Area because of the two-years drought through donations for a seeds-programme, for transport of maize and for a well-programme. The money should come to the Gossner Service Team - External Account and should be handled by VSP. The planning and the work should be done by the GSDP!

Beginning of July 1983 Gossner Mission send for the seeds-programme K 4,106.02. (Canada donated also for a seeds-programme K 20,000 to IRDP-Gwembe Valley, for sught I know.) The GSDP-Staff Meeting founded a "Crisis-Committee" for the seeds-programme (donated by Gossner Mission). But at its first meeting the Crisis-Committee found somebody was already acting. VSP had taken over unauthorized. So the committee dissolved.

During the October GSDP-Staff Meeting the GSDP-Staff received: "Reports on VSP emergency programmes". I learned: The seeds-programme is devided into two subdivisions, 1. Maize Seeds and 2. Kapila- and Inzembwe-Seeds.

Maize-Seeds-Programme

I was very surprised and shocked about VSP plans of distributing the maize seeds. In Sen. Chief Mweemba's area the seeds should be given only to regions with good traffic conditions and good supply. The region south of Maaze-River will get nothing. But just this region is very far from all providing. The argument: "This maize needs fertilizer but there are no SPCMU-Depots in this area so there is no fertilizer. Therefore VSP can not bring maize seeds into this area." is wrong and short-sighted. There are SPCMU-Depots up to Siameja and Syawaza! - And if this programme should fight the famine after two years of drought there should have been some money to bring fertilizer as well to this remoted areas! Already in July 1981 the GSDP was thinking about helping SPCMU to erect depots in this area but there were no funds.

Since July 1982 the GSDP-Dryland-Farming Programme is working in Sen. Chief Mweemba's area. The main item is MAIZE PRODUCTION! (Also south of Maaze-River!) How should I continue?

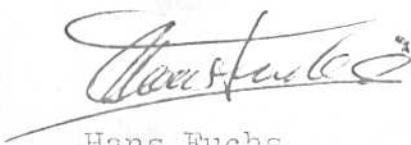
Kapila- and Inzembwe-Seeds-Programme .

This was even a bigger shock! The plan is to bring Kapila- and Inzembwe seeds from the southern part of Sen. Chief Mweenba's area to the areas north of Maaze-River, mainly to Chief Sinazongwe's area, which has good traffic conditions and good supply in general.

According to the plan VSP is going to drain out now in the second year of drought the foodstuff of this very remoted area to sell it in good provided areas as seeds. I would slightly agree if VSP would exchange Kapila- and Inzembwe-seeds for mealie-meal and beans or groundnuts. But VSP only pays money, knowing that the nearest shops are in Siabasi and Naemba. (70-120 km!) Even VSP is selling the mealie-meal only up to Siameja.

So, this VSP-Seeds'Programme is serving the good provided areas at the cost of the remoted areas south of Maaze-River. I feel very sad about this decisions and I ask VSP strongly to think this programme over again.

Your faithfully



Hans Fuchs

c.c. Gwembe South Development Staff
P.O.Box 3
Sinazeze

c.c. Gossner Service Team
P.O.Box 4
Sinazeze

E. Mische

An Frau John
Bargenkoppel 3
2371 Stafstedt

11.6.1983

Sehr geehrte Frau John!

Im März 1983 ist von Ihnen ein Kleiderpaket im Gwembetal angekommen, wie mir kürzlich von den Leitern von VSP mitgeteilt wurde, als ich dort war. Leider haben Sie bisher noch keine Antwort erhalten. So möchte ich heute die Bestätigung nachholen und Ihnen sehr herzlich danken. Ich hoffe, daß in Zukunft ein Antwortschreiben schneller als bisher erfolgen wird. Auf jeden Fall haben wir es so im Gwembetal vereinbart. Sie möchte ich darum um Geduld und Verständnis bitten, daß diese Verzögerungen eintreten.

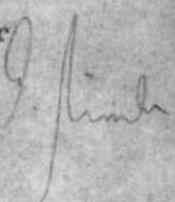
Die Kleider sind sehr wichtig für die Arbeit dort. Dadurch wird es überhaupt erst möglich, Selbsthilfe-Aktionen in verschiedenen Dörfern zu unterstützen, die sonst nicht in Angriff genommen werden könnten.

In diesem Jahr werden die Menschen und Tiere vor allem von einer schrecklichen Dürre heimgesucht. Die Ernst ist weithin vertrocknet und das Wasser wird immer knapper. Der nächste Regen wird frühestens aber erst im November zu erwarten sein.

So fühlen wir uns in besonderer Weise mit den Menschen im Gwembetal verbunden und möchten sie nicht im Stich lassen.

Ihnen möchte ich nochmals herzlich danken und verbleibe mit besten Grüßen

Ihr



E. Mische

Margarete Grergt
Münsterstr. 219
4600 Dortmund 1

11.6.1983

Sehr geehrte Frau Grergt!

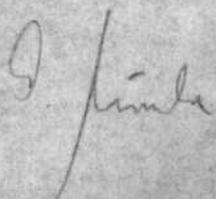
Als ich kürzlich im Gwembetal, Zambia, war, ist mir mitgeteilt worden, daß dort von Ihnen am 29.3.1983 ein Kleiderpaket angekommen ist. Dafür möchte ich Ihnen sehr herzlich danken. Leider hat VSP bisher dieses Paket bei Ihnen noch nicht bestätigt. Das tut mir sehr leid. Vielleicht gelingt es in der Zukunft, daß ein Schreiben von VSP schneller als bisher an die Absender von Kleiderpaketen geschickt wird. Auf jeden Fall haben wir es so vereinbart. Es ist mir auch versprochen worden. So möchte ich Sie um Geduld und Verständnis bitten, daß Sie noch nichts gehört haben.

Die Kleider sind für die Entwicklungsarbeit sehr wichtig und sie werden von allen ungemein geschätzt. Die Regierung macht auch noch keine Schwierigkeiten und verlangt keinen Zoll.

Das große Problem im Gwembetal ist in diesem Jahr die Dürre, die bald für alle Menschen und Tiere zu einer wirklichen Katastrophe werden kann. Wir bemühen uns zwar, ein wenig zu helfen, trotzdem wird es sicherlich nicht gelingen, dem ganzen Ausmaß dieser Kastrophe wirklich wirkungsvoll zu begegnen.

Ihnen möchte ich nochmals herzlich danken und verbleibe mit besten Grüßen

Ihr



E. Mische

Brigitte Ostermann
Fliederstr. 30
4600 Dortmund

11.6.1983

Sehr geehrte Frau Ostermann!

Kürzlich bin ich von einer Reise nach Zambia und ins Gwembetal wieder zurückgekehrt. Im Projekt habe ich dann erfahren, daß VSP am 8.3.83 ein Kleiderpaket von Ihnen erhalten hat, für das sich VSP bisher nicht bedankt hat. Ich möchte dies nun gleich nachholen und Ihnen versichern, daß diese Kleider sehr wichtig sind und sehr geschätzt werden. Sie leisten eine wirkliche Hilfe im Gwembetal. Darum sehr herzlich Dank. Zugleich möchte ich Sie um Geduld und Verständnis bitten, daß es so lange dauert, bis eine Nachricht aus dem Gwembetal wieder zurückkommt. Einmal sind diese Kleiderpakte ca. 9 Monate unterwegs, manchmal kürzer, manchmal länger. Und dann fällt es den Leitern von VSP offensichtlich nicht leicht, gleich an den Absender eine Bestätigung zu schreiben, das ist für sie in ihrer Tradition und Kultur eine recht ungewohnte Tätigkeit. Trotzdem haben wir vereinbart, daß in Zukunft schneller geschrieben wird. Vielleicht klappt es in der nächsten Zeit auch damit.

Dadurch daß kaum Regen während der Regenzeit gefallen ist, ist die Ernte im Gwembetal völlig vertrocknet. Kaum eine Region in Zambia ist so hart von der Dürre betroffen wie das Gwembetal. Es wird nicht mehr lange dauern, daß die Flüsse völlig ausgetrocknet sind und die Menschen nirgendwo mehr Wasser finden können. Es läßt sich kaum vorstellen, wie sich diese Situation für die Menschen auswirken wird.

Ihnen möchte ich nochmals herzlich danken
und verbleibe
mit besten Grüßen

Her. Mische

E. Mische

Sofia Müller
Uhlandstr. 159
4600 Dortmund 1

11.6.1983

Sehr geehrte Frau Müller!

Kürzlich bin ich aus Zambia wieder zurückgekehrt. Im Gwembetal ist mir von den Verantwortlichen von VSP mitgeteilt worden, daß von Ihnen je ein Kleiderpaket am 8.3.83 und am 29.3.83 angekommen ist, wofür sich VSP bisher noch nicht bedankt hat. Dies tut mir sehr leid und ich bitte um Ihr besonderes Verständnis für diese Situation bei VSP. Offensichtlich fällt es den Leitern nicht leicht, sich schriftlich über Paketeingänge zu äußern. Ich habe sie darum nochmals gebeten, daß VSP gleich nach Eintreffen der Pakete ein Schreiben an den Absender richtet. Dies ist mir auch wieder versprochen worden. Trotzdem kann es auch in Zukunft zu Verzögerungen kommen. Ich kann mir vorstellen, daß Sie schon beunruhigt sind, ob Ihr Paket überhaupt angekommen ist, zumal Pakete fast 9 Monate unterwegs sind.

Ich kann Ihnen aber versichern, daß die Kleider ein wirkliche Hilfe sind und hauptsächlich dazu beitragen, daß VSP die Selbsthilfe-Programme durchführen kann.

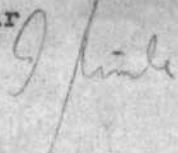
Zur Zeit leiden die Menschen besonders unter der Dürre. Alles sieht recht traurig aus. Das Wasserproblem wird bald so akut werden, daß die meisten Menschen im Tal kaum mehr ausreichend mit Wasser versorgt werden können.

Wir bemühen uns, nach Kräften zu helfen. Trotzdem wird es wohl kaum gelingen, der Katastrophe wirklich wirkungsvoll begegnen zu können.

Nochmals herzlich Dank

Mit besten Grüßen

Ihr



E. Mische

Maria Ostermann
Wielandstr. 22
4600 Dortmund

11.6.1983

Sehr geehrte Frau Ostermann!

Anfang Juni bin ich aus Zambia wieder zurückgekehrt. Ich bin auch im Gwembetal gewesen und habe mit den Verantwortlichen von VSP gesprochen. Dabei ist mir mitgeteilt worden, daß a.8.3.83 von Ihnen 2 Kleiderpakete dort angekommen sind, für die sich VSP noch nicht bedankt hat. Das tut mir sehr leid und ich möchte dies heute nachholen. Es fällt VSP nicht leicht, solche Bestätigungen und Dankesbriefe zu organisieren, darum möchte ich Sie um besonderes Verständnis bitten, denn Briefeschreiben ist für Afrikaner keine leichte Sache.

Die Kleider sind sehr begehrt und leisten auch einen ganz wichtigen Beitrag für die Entwicklungsbemühungen der Tongas. Dies ist vor allem in dieser Zeit so wichtig, wo die Menschen so unter der Dürre zu leiden haben. In diesem Jahr ist zum 2. Mal hintereinander der Regen während der Regenzeit ausgeblieben. Dadurch ist die Ernte ganz vertrocknet und ausgefallen. Bald wird zusätzlich große Wasserknappheit überall herrschen und die Menschen und Tiere vor kaum lösbare Probleme stellen.

Wir bemühen uns, soweit wir können, in dieser Notsituation den Menschen zu helfen, dem ganzen Ausmaß der Katastrophe wirkungsvoll begegnen zu können.

Ihnen nochmals herzlich Dank
mit besten Grüßen
Ihr

O. Mische

E. Mische

Herrn

Martin Kocherscheidt

11.6.83

Kleeweg 9

4542 Tecklenburg 2

Sehr geehrter Herr Kocherscheidt!

Anfang Juni bin ich aus Zambia zurückgekehrt. Ich habe mich u.a. auch längere Zeit im Gwembetal aufgehalten und mit den Verantwortlichen von VSP gesprochen. Dabei habe ich erfahren, daß von Ihnen Kleiderpaket am 8.3.83 angekommen ist, für das sich VSP noch nicht bedankt hat. Es tut mir leid, daß Sie bisher noch keine Bestätigung über die Ankunft Ihres Paketes bekommen haben. Aber für VSP möchte ich Ihnen sehr herzlich danken. Ich kann Ihnen versichern, daß diese Kleiderpakete ungemein wichtig sind. Leider dauert es sehr lange (manchmal 8-9 Monate), bis sie in Zambia eintreffen. VSP ist leider auch noch nicht so nach europäischem Vorbild organisiert, daß die Dankesbriefe und Bestätigungen gleich losgeschickt werden. Aber vielleicht sollten wir dies auch nicht erwarten, da Briefeschreiben Afrikanern nicht leicht fällt.

Im Gwembetal sieht es nicht gut aus. Die Menschen leiden unter der langen Dürre. Das Wasser wird immer knapper. Auch die Nahrungsmittel werden bald aufgebraucht sein, weil nahezu 100% der Ernte vertrocknet sind. Darum ist es meine Überzeugung, daß wir die Menschen gerade in dieser Situation nicht im Stich lassen dürfen. Was in unseren Möglichkeiten steht, wollen wir auch tun.

Ihnen nochmals besten Dank und verbleibe
mit den besten Grüßen

Ihr

✓

VALLEY SELFHELP PROMOTION

P.O. Box 8,
Sinazeze.

Your Ref:

Our Ref:

Date 14.01.83

Gossner Mission,
1 Berlin 41
Hanjetruse 19-20
Berlin
Germany



Attention Rev. Mische

Dear Sir,

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

You may remember during your last visit here or even before that visit in the past we talked of employing a programme co-ordinator for V.S.P. Society. From that time up to now, our worry is on finance to meet the salary of this employee. During our verbal discussions you advised us that as it was necessary to employ a co-ordinator, we should bring this to the notice of the Gossner Mission where you would expect some help for us. Since we have employed a co-ordinator, Mr. Enock Syabbalo, at the salary of K210 per month to K220.00; Our request is that if for the first year the mission will meet full cost on this, the next year $\frac{3}{4}$ the third year $\frac{1}{2}$ the 4 th year, the society (VSP) is expected to take over completely.

rd. 5438.4

In addition to the salary of the co-ordinator the society (VSP) has thought it wise to ask the mission if they can also help us by providing us with a light vehicle in the form of a pick up van run on diesel, the society shall be able to meet the expenses on the day today running of the vehicle. The need for this type of vehicle is urgent and absolutely needed to enable the co-ordinator and members of the committee visit V.S.P. areas of operation.

Your kind consideration over these two requests shall be greatly appreciated we have always and shall continue to thank the mission for all their services rendered to us.

We send our christmas and new year greetings to all the staff of the mission and to those involved in our affairs. May our God bring us all happy in the forth coming new year.

Siankondo
V. S. SYANKONDO

Yours sincerely,

G. K. Madyenku
G. K. MADYENKU

Secretary

Treasurer

cc: V.S.S.
"The Mission Society file
Secretary" ~~EST~~ 1. S.T. Msandabhu

E. Mische

Valley Selfhelp Promotion
P.O. Box 8
Sinazeze
Zambia

March 18, 1983

Attention Mr. V.S. Syankondo(treasurer)
Mr. G.K. Madyenkuku (secretary)

Dear Sirs and Friends:

Thank you very much for your kind letter of January 14, 1983 which arrived here on February 14, 1983.

In regard to your request I want to repeat our obligation to support VSP on its way to become an independent and self-supporting society which hopefully will serve the Tonga - people substantially. Therefore I would like to reaffirm my promise of last year that Gossner Mission is prepared to cofinance the salary of the new Co-ordinator, Mr. Syabbalo, over the period of five years under the conditions which have been mentioned in your letter ^{under} reference: Gossner Mission pays the full salary of K 2.640,-- for 1983. 1984 there is a reduction of 20% and so forth.

Now I would recommand that we start with the 1st of January 1983. At the end of April of this year I shall come to Zambia again. It will make it easier for handling this matter that I carry a cheque of the above mentioned amount with me, if this procedure is suitable to you.

Your second request on making transport available is not to be answered as easy. I see the need for VSP to own a small vehicle which makes you mobile. At the moment Gossner Mission is not in the financial position to buy a car for VSP, we have to apply for funds somewhere. In order to do so we need clear cut arguments which justify the urgent need for it. Let us sit together in April and talk about this issue again.

Our best wishes and greetings may reach you and all members of VSP.
Looking anxiously forward to meet with again to share fellowship
I remain
faithfully yours

V.S.P. SOCIETY,
P.O. BOX 8,
SINAZEZE.

5.01.83

TO ALL VSP EX. COMM. MEMBERS.

Dear Colleagues,

VSP EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE 11TH JAN. 1983

You are informed that the above mentioned committee will meet at Nkandawwe camp on Tuesday, 11th January, 1983.

The meeting is the first one in the new year and therefore you are requested fully to attend it and to discuss about the new work.

Following is the agenda for the meeting:-

1. Sinazene Hall.
2. Reorganisation of Tonga Crafts Shop.
3. Four sewing machines.
4. Any other business.

Yours sincerely,

E.Syabbale

Valley Selfhelp Promotion Society,
P.O. Box 8,
Sinazeze.

23rd November, 1982

To:

The Committee member
of V.S.P. Society.

Ladies & Gentlemen,

The chairman of the society has instructed me to write to invite a meeting of the above society to sit on the 30th of Nov. 1982. He strongly requests every member of the committee to spare this day so that the business of the society is carried out. The time will be as usual. Please see that you do not become the courser of failure to form a quorum.

Transport - as for transport we ask our usual transporters once again to give us their kindness as usual. The members of the committee are requested to approach their transporting officer a day before the 30th Nov, so that in case of problems some fresh arrangements can be done (These are Mr. Ncite for Sinazongwe area Rev. Malyenkuku for Mwemba).

Yours in the development struggle,

G.K. Madyenkuku
G.K. Madyenkuku
COMMITTEE SECRETARY

AGENDA

- (1) a. Chairmans opening remarks.
b. Confirmation of last minutes.
- (2) Matters arising from the last minutes.
- (3) a. Financial position (by the treasurer)
b. Budgeting.
c. Tonga crafts organiser's increment.
d. Consideration of loan applications.
e. Request for gas bottles (by the treasurer)
f. Rev. Munyimba's claim for attending VSP annual general meeting.
- (4) Transport charges.
- (5) Kwela workshop.
- (6) Request to Gossner Mission for a small vehicle.
- (7) V.S.P. society to invest money to the Building Society.
- (8) Progress of Sikaneka clinic and staff houses.
- (9) Purchase of houses at Sinazeze.
- (10) Any other business.

The agenda is a long one, there fore the co-ordinator (VSP) is being requested to prepare some food for the day and refreshments before the ful meal.

Invited: Mr. E. Syabbalo, Mr. W. Ncite and Mrs. M. Sitte.

Berlin

Valley Selfhelp Promotion Society,
P.O. Box 8,
Sinazeze.

13th October, 1982

COMMITTEE MEETING OF THE ABOVE SOCIETY CALLED FOR 13/10/82.

Present: messers: G.K. Madyenkuku - secretary
M. Sitte - member
A. Spreng - member
K. Syanya ka - member

In attendance: Mr. E. Syabbalo - society's co-ordinator
Mrs. M. Sitte - advisor of the treasurer

Absent: Chief Sinazongwe - funeral
S/Chief Mweemba
V. Syankondo - funeral
J. Malyango
W. Syapwaya

1. The secretary requested members present to decide whether it was in order that we carry on the business of the society in spite of less members who have even failed to form a quorum. The members felt that it was not possible to carry on the business without a ~~quorum~~. But thought it wise to consider the Agricultural loan applications due to time pressure.
2. Loans consideration.
The subject was put to discussion, it was considered that the last years system should be followed, the ~~system~~ was given the loan only on lima plots, the input allowed was only on fertilizer under and top dressings, these amounted to K25.00 last year, but for this year since the prices have gone up it should come to K30.00.
This job was left to the sub committee of two (2) members of the committee plus the co-ordinator. The sub committee was ordered to sit on the 14/10/82. The sub committee was instructed to give loans only to farmers with a ~~solid~~ purchasing receipt of this year to prove that the loanee is serious about farming.

Having no more the meeting ended at 11.15 hours.

CHAIRMAN

SECRETARY

Berlin

Valley Selfhelp Promotion Society,
P.O. Box 8,
Sinazeze.

14th October, 1982

SUB COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER AGRICULTURAL LOANS.

PRESENT: G.K. Madyenkuku - secretary
A. Spreng - member
E. Syabbalo - co-ordinator

1. The sub-committee first checked a list of old agricultural loans to find out who has not fully paid so that he is not to be given another loan.

Having made the old loans checkup, the new applications were tabled for consideration, it was found that all the applicants had asked for medium term loans rather than fertilizer, the sub committee found it difficult to decide anything on these applications, so they were left to pend for the next full committee, which was expected to sit on the 22/10/82. On the old loans the co-ordinator was asked to contact the loanees for repayments.

Having no more to discuss the meeting ended without performing the expected duty.

CHAIRMAN

SECRETARY

Valley Selfhelp Promotion Society,
P.O. Box 8,
Sinazese.

17th November, 1982

SOCIETY's COMMITTEE CALLED TO SIT ON THE 16/11/82 . AFTER THE
THE FAILURE OF THE ONE CALLED FOR 2/11/82.

Present:

Mr. G.K. Madyenkuku - secretary
Mr. K. Syanyaka - vice treasurer
Mr. V. Syankondo - treasurer

In attendance- Mr. E. Syabbalo - co-ordinator
Mrs. M. Sitte-advisor to the treasurer
Mr. W. Nchite - project building officer

Apologies- Ba Chief Sinazongwe - Chairman had gone to the funeral.
Ba W. Syapwaya - member gone to the funeral.
Mr. A. Spreng on leave
Mr. M. Sitte - Lusaka.

Absent without apology- Ba S/Chief Mweemba - vice chairman
Mr. A. Syachaluza - v. secretary

Special apology- Mr. J. Malyango he was collected from his home, but on seeing that the Chief was not in the vehicle, he decided not to come to the meeting.

At 10.13 hrs- the secretary called the meeting to order. There after requested the members present whether it was possible for the under quorum to carry on with the business.

Mrs. Sitte- remarked that though she was not a committee member of the society, she has a feeling that a general meeting be called upon to take place in the first week of January to select a new committee, because the situation can not be left to continue like this, meetings have been called to sit but always only few members come. How can we serve the people when committee members are so reluctant. ~~for getting committee members~~ should be reconsidered. Some people come to the general meeting, then they are made committee members, this may be contributing to the reluctance. The secretary agreed with the last speaker but went on to say in his position as a secretary, he thought of handing the society back to the team management, so that the team can make fresh arrangements of proper handing over to the local people, at present the people do not see the importance of their roll in the society.

The matter went into discussion both the few members present and those invited felt very much concerned over the continuous failure of the committee to form quorums in order to carry out duties the committee is expected of.

During discussions the following points arose.

- (1) That an urgent general meeting be called upon.
- (2) That the team be asked to make some considerations over this matter as she is the founder body.

- (3) That the team members together with project staff should consider how to re-organise the society.
- (4) That members from other agencies be included in these discussions, before a general meeting is called upon.

In Conclusion

- (a) It was concluded that the team members together with the project staff plus Mrs. Krisifoe tackle the matter in order to draw up some points for the general meeting. (excluding other agencies)
The purpose of bringing this to both staff and team members (the mother body) is for the committee to report its failure in running the affairs of the society, so that they can make fresh arrangements of how the future of the society should be organised.
- (1) The main point to consider is the reluctance of the members to come to the committee meetings when called upon.
- (ii) That chiefs should be left as free men in the society, which means that they should be trustees of the society. This would mean that they will not be included in the committee of ten, their presence should make twelve, and that their absence should not affect the proceedings of the committee.
- (iii) That the membership should be strictly defined.
- (iv) That the project team meeting may authorize the giving out of 1982/83 season to the farmers (as the general meeting will be in January, which may be too late to wait for a new committee).

Item 2-on loans

The members present continued to think that they can not give loans to the applicants as they do not know why other members are reluctant to come to the meetings.

Item 3- None of the other items should be talked until after the meeting of the project and the team.

Meeting closed at 11.30 hours.

CHAIRMAN

SECRETARY

VALLEY SELFHELP PROMOTION

P.O. Box 8,
Sinazeze.

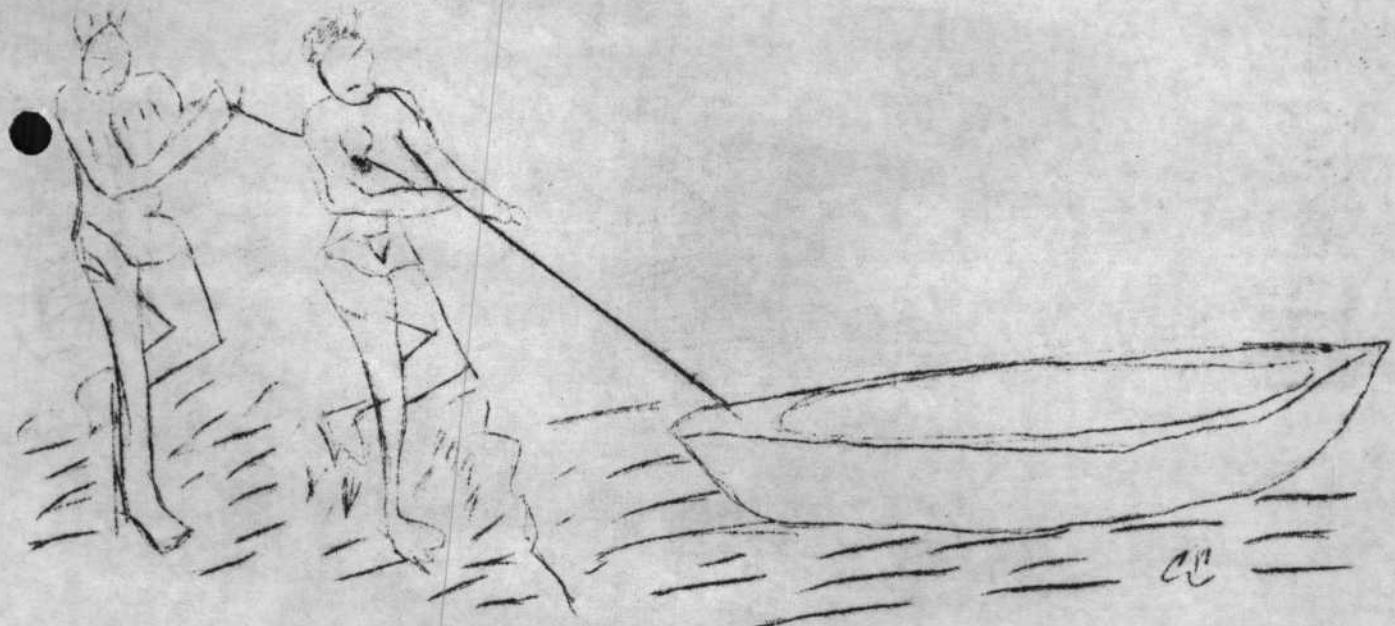
Your Ref:

CANOE VSP NEWSLETTER

Our Ref:

Date

VOLUME 2 /82



PULLING TOGETHER MAKES DEVELOPMENT WORK EASIER

EDITORIAL

We are glad to present this second edition of VSP Society. Its production has been delayed owing to changes of office bearers and shortage of writing materials. However, we are happy at last to produce it and we do hope you will enjoy its contents such as the causes of Poverty and backwardness in the Gwembe South Valley, Manpower, Problems of School Leavers and the like nature, remembering that VSP Society carries on two types of activities, namely, self-help programmes and Income - generating programmes. Its production depends on your determination and hardworking in the Gwembe South Valley Development.

Mrs. M. Sitte (Treasurer)
Mr. G.K. Madyenkuku (Secretary)
Mr. E. Syabbalo (VSP P.C.)

3. VSP SOCIETYS' OFFICE BEARERS: E.Syahbala

Following are the Present office bearers of VSP Society:-

Hon. Chief Sinazongwe (chairman)
Mr. W.Ncite (vice chairman)
Mr.G.K.Madyenkuu (secretary)
Mr. J.Simeya (vice secretary)
Mrs. M. Sitte (treasurer)
Mr.J.Bbuka (vice treasurer)
Mr. N.Punza (member)
Hon. Senior Chief Mweemba (member)
Mr. A. Spreng (member)

Our former vice chairman, Rev.K.J.Jaehn, left the GSDP in last May 1982 for Germany and he has been replaced by Mr.W.Ncite who has been replaced by Mr.Spreng. We mostly have to thank Rev. Jaehn for the service that he had rendered in VSP while he was with us. He had mostly struggled hard to wipe out poverty by being extraordinary sufferer, especially during the years 1979-1980 of Rhodesia-Zambian war, for the wellbeing of our future generations in the Gwembe South Valley. May the Lord God bless him and his family wherever ~~he and his family~~ may be in Germany.

ABSENCE FROM MEETINGS

Some members, including members from UCZ and RCC, Maamba, have not done what they were elected for during the past months. They have not attended several meetings since they were elected by the AGM last year; they have achieved nothing for the Gwembe South Valley and VSP Society. Thus, the General membership is reminded and summoned to elect members who will work for them. That the success of the society depends on effective leadership. It is essential that each member uses his or her vote to ensure that the most competent members are elected to the executive committee. You as members, you are the pillars of VSP Society and you have to elect members wisely. Good leadership depends on you through wise elections of Parental loving leaders. Let us avoid favouritism in elections of office bearers, before a liver of a rat costs a hundred kwacha in the butchery.

4. SUMMARY OF VSP SELFHELP PROGRAMMES IN 1981

Siatwiinda SHC

The extension of the clinic was fully completed; the official opening ceremony was in January, 81 already.

Sikaneka SHC

The actual work was started in April, '81. Meanwhile the clinic building is on roof level, the two staff houses are on sill resp. slab level. Two workers of Gwembe South Builders Co-op have been working on the site until January 82. And there was a well organized support by village people who came to work in turns. The problem here is money, although the villagers managed to donate about K4,000.- until now. It was therefore decided to complete the clinic building first and to continue on staff houses when there will be funds.

As now all the materials for the clinic rccf are in the work will start again as soon as GSB will send two carpenters. Meanwhile Sikaneka project get another support from outside: a sister of Mrs. Krisifice and her friends in Holland donated K2,667.- It is their wish that this money will be used for the installation of a clinic borehole.

And the project received another donation from Germany: the sister of Mr. Fuchs is working in a Kindergarten where she made some scrubs together with her colleagues and the children. These scrubs were sold during Christmas time. Thus they collected K258.37 by which they want to assist Sikaneka clinic.

Sinazeze selfhelp staff house

The house was recently completed (end of April, 82). According to the wish of the community a nurse who is experienced in midwifery was transferred to Sinazeze clinic. She is now accommodated in the new house. Mrs. Linett is also in charge of the care of motherless babies whenever such a case occurs- as Mrs. Jaehn did before.

Sinamalima SHC

Actually nothing was done on this project. A cost estimate for the completion of the clinic was prepared and presented to representatives of the village selfhelp committee. But those people could not agree to share the expected expenditures according to VSP conditions.

Sinakasikili school

As already reported before there were a lot of problems here. Therefore the project was only assisted on the completion of the concrete slab according to the decision of the VSP meeting. For any further help the initiative should come from the villagers side.

Chiabi clinic

VSP here assisted on some small repairs of the existing clinic building. The village people had collected enough money to cover all the costs.

5. SOURCES OF INCOME TO VSP

Sales of second-hand clothes

The selling of second-hand clothes which are donated from overseas is still the main source of income for VSP. The sales income from clothes in 1981 was about K14,500.- while K800.- were donated in cash. Both money and clothes are donated by individuals and church parishes for the benefit of selfhelp projects. Many donors donate very generously and regularly, but of course they want to know what their donations are used for. Therefore more efforts should be made to keep regular contact to the donors. And VSP should handle the money very carefully. It might discourage some donors whenever they find their money used to cover deficits and risky activities.

Transport

Since the lorry was handed over to VSP in December 1980 it has run about 25 000 km until end of December 1981. Up to that time it brought an income of about K8,200.- out of hiring rent while the expenditures were about K7,200.- This shows us that there is a possibility of making profit. But at present the lorry is not used like that. The income from hiring rent is only about K576.- from January to end of June 1982.

Sales of mealie meal

Since March 1982 VSP is selling meal-meal at Siameja. We got the permission of the DES who also advised us to sell at a price of K7.50 per bag (25kg). Meanwhile 2 605 bags were bought at Choma Milling Co. and then sold at Siameja. The total costs for VSP until 15/6/82- were about K16,400.- while the sales income was about K 19,500.- Thus a profit of about K3,100.- was made.

Sales of bricks

In 1981 two groups of brickmakers were working for VSP, One group failed completely while the Siabaswi group was doing a good job. 19 000 bricks -big size- were burnt. After a deduction of an average wastage of 25% the expected number of bricks for sale is about 14 000. Until now (June 82) 3 000 bricks have been sold to local people for 10n each.

Tenga crafts

The sales income from Tenga crafts in 1981 was about K12 200.- (including the money paid in 82 but for sales in 81). At the same time the total expenditures were about K13 700.- Thus a deficit of K1,500.- was made. But this figure is misleading somehow as no stocktaking was made at least since 1980.

Blacksmith

In March 81 there were 897 axes in stock and 120 axes were additionally produced until the end of the year. 780 axes were sold to Tarry Zambia Ltd., in Lusaka for K2.40 each. VSP could have sold much more as Tarry is very interested in buying bigger amounts regularly like 1,000 axes every 4 months. But the present blacksmith seems not to be interested in his work. There was almost nothing produced since the beginning of 1982.

Sales of rice

In 1981 VSP bought 6,123 kg of rice from Siatwiinda farmers. By the end of March 82 all the rice was sold. The total sales amount was about K2,620. The total costs were about K1,960.- The rice shelling machine was transferred to Siatwiinda irrigation. This year the farmers seem to be prepared to take over the business on their own risk. Last year they still hesitated although the machine was offered to them.

6. LOANS

The VSP Executive Committee decided to bind loans to seasonal purposes like schoolfee loans in the beginning of the year, then housing loans, and fertilizer loans at the end of the year. Anyhow this was not followed in 82. The interest rates are still the same: 5% p.a. for loans less than K 100.-, and 8% p.a. for loans of K 100.- up to the maximum amount of K 500.-. The loan service is still a big risk for VSP. The main problem here is that repayment is always easily promised but almost never done in time. And here the committee members themselves give a very bad example to the public.

7a. CAUSES OF POVERTY IN THE GWEMBE SOUTH VALLEY (Mr. E. Syabbalo)

(Mr. E. Syabbalo)

Most people are aware of the great amount of Poverty in the Gwembe South Valley and thus, it would not be a strange idea for many of our readers to have an article on it, in VSP Newsletter for one of VSP's aims is to wipe out Poverty in the Gwembe South Valley. Poverty is not a new condition in the Gwembe South Valley. It has been developing, like a contagious disease, for many years. We have been told by our forefathers often that in the years 1890, 1913, 1932 and many other years of great hunger that the valley lived on bush roots, berries and vegetables until the next harvest again allowed them to rely on their scarce cultivated crops. They also sought grain on the Plateau to meet their requirements; they obtained maize from their Plateau neighbours in exchange for their crafts such as baskets, pestles, stools and plugs of Zambezi tobacco.

Also this year the same story has repeated itself. The people in our Gwembe South Valley live in condition of desperate poverty. They experience great difficulty in producing or obtaining food and other basic necessities for survival. Inadequate food, water supply, clothing, bad housing and worse diseases aggravate their tragic conditions. For instance, at Siameja, Kafwambila, Syampendo and Syanyuka life is hard, brutal, nasty and short due to great amount of poverty: it is even being more acute this year. All this means that there is something wrong in our people's way of life. Because what counts is whether adequate food-production resources exist where people are most hungry. Certainly, in most cases the barriers to greater production are not physical but social, for in areas where people are hungry, not only are labour, land and capital underused, they are misused.

What are the causes of Poverty in the Gwembe South Valley and how can it be wiped out?

Briefly, the following were and are claimed to be the main causes of Poverty and backwardness in the Gwembe South Valley:-

1. Uncertain rainfall
2. Marauding animals such as elephants and insect pests such as Plant-suckers (bacimvinye).
3. Underdeveloped human and natural resources (ie. labour and land).
4. Farmers' poor methods of cultivation such as surface cultivation, subsistence farming and shifting cultivation.
5. Effects of Kariba Resettlement and Rhodesia-Zimbabwe war recently waged.
6. Unwillingness of people to accept new better ways of living.

UNCERTAIN RAINFALL

From the day seed is sown, Gwembe crops are threatened by wide range of natural agencies including drought, weeds, insects, worms and animals over which the Valley Tonga attempt to exercise varying degrees of control through ritual means such as shrines (malende).

Drought is caused by uncertain rainfall or irregular rainfall, which had been and is still one of the main causes of endemic famine and economic backwardness in the Gwembe South Valley. Usually, years of lower rainfall threaten crop development. Scanty rainfall often irregularly distributed throughout one or two months cause valley soil to dry out during the rainy season, and then, maize, sorghum and other crops are scorched and may be lost entirely, and even bulrush millet, which is more drought resistant, may suffer in drought years, resulting in food shortage and backwardness in the area. Thus, deep cultivation, early planting and extension of irrigation schemes can possibly overcome the problem. Malende Programme and other ritual means can not increase and control the rainfall.

22 MARAUDING ANIMALS AND INSECT PESTS:

Elephants are devasters of gardens. In some areas such as Muuka, Syampende and Kafwambila they destroy a great deal of food which is really necessary to feed people who seem to be virtually on the edge of famine. They trample, raid and devastate entire gardens during a single night's feeding. They also kill farmers badly. They must be removed in the area by shooting them with guns. Also insect pests can be killed by spraying with strong chemicals and using ploughs.

3. UNDERDEVELOPED HUMAN AND NATURAL RESOURCES

It is claimed that the factors which played and still play a significant role in creating poverty and backwardness in the Gwembe South Valley are underdeveloped human and natural resources, i.e. labour and land. Previously the level of knowledge and technical know-how was very low. There were no tractors and ploughs and the few tools used were very simple, mainly axes and hoes. There was no written language to store ideas and knowledge and therefore, production and incomes were very low.

This is still the condition today. Production and incomes are very low because the level of technology is very low; a hoe and an axe are the main forms of capital equipment used in most areas. Electricity and other forms of power to lighten the burden of work are almost non-existing.

The most important factor affecting development is man himself, for all goods and services are created by man; his labour creates wealth; good food, clothing, housing etc. Natural resources are passive; Valley man has to create the enterprise, capital and technical know-how to develop his area's natural resources. Where man is highly developed educationally and technically his productivity is high and he is rich and where man is underdeveloped his productivity is low and he is poor. A given amount of labour, land and loan capital can have their collective yield increased if they are co-ordinated and directed under skilled managerial and entrepreneurial services.; lack of skilled labour, capital equipment, managerial ability are the main causes of poverty and backwardness in Gwembe South Valley and a combination of these plus land can possibly break the cycle of poverty in our areas. We are unfortunate in that our young educated men and women have urbanised themselves in urban areas.

There is nothing natural concentrating about on growing a few mostly low-nutrition crops. The same land can grow a wide variety of nutritious crops. Fertilisers will add to the quality and quantity of the output. An agricultural revolution is necessary. Large farms need to be created to provide the food surplus for sale and consumption; existing small fields should be extended to give room to crop rotation. Crop rotation enables a farmer to reap a harvest without lessening the plant food available for the next crop and so makes shifting cultivation unnecessary and increase the area that can be farmed each year. A woman with a hoe using her own muscle power on her small garden symbolises the surface farming system that leads to poverty and backwardness.

Advantages of the system of crop rotation are:-

1. The need to move to other land is over come.
2. Fertility of the soil is retained and improved.
3. Cash crops are provided for sale while food for the family is still provided.
4. There is less chance of erosion since land is under constant cultivation.
5. The farmer practises mixed farming; he keeps animals and grows crops on the same land. He uses oxen for his plough so he is able to cultivate more land. He learns to value his cattle for the wealth they can produce by proper management.

Subsistence cultivation is where a farmer grows food for consumption only, as most farmers do today in the Gwembe South Valley. Shifting cultivation is where a farmer moves on to a new area to begin farming, the used soil on the old garden being left to recover its natural fertility by means of natural means. This can no longer be necessary because as families increase the demand for more food both for sale and consumption is increased. More food means more land under cultivation, but it takes a long time for land to recover its fertility by means of natural means. Land becomes used up and it can not recover its fertility quickly enough to support the increasing family. It must be improved by applying good farming methods, i.e. crop rotation and mixed farming. Although

Although land has no price in the Gwembe South Valley, large landholders control most of the farmland. They consistently harvest low-yields per acre than the smallest farmers. Also, in addition, small farmers in some areas are not nearly as productive as they should be, perhaps they plant late because they have no ploughs and oxen. To break the cycle of poverty, a farmer must be prepared to change over from his subsistence farming on a shifting cultivation basis to away which allows the land to be used permanently. He must read, if he can and listen to advice which is given to him by demonstrators and Government officials.

The cycle of poverty and backwardness can be wiped out in the Gwembe South Valley by:-

1. Saving part of the produce, mainly in the Credit Union.
2. Making best use of VSP loans.

3. Hardworking on the fields, instead of wasting time and energy in beer-parties.
4. Following the advice of the agricultural experts.
5. Extending small existing fields to enable farmers to grow various crops both for sale and consumption.
6. Extending irrigation schemes to make best use of Kariba water - in order to overcome problems caused by irregular rainfall.
7. Working in mines, factories, etc, in order to obtain capital.
8. Provision of sound agricultural education to all farmers.
9. Making crafts of better quality and of exchange value.
10. Making use of cattle.

684/ 7b. VSP AND AGRICULTURE (MR.G.K.Madyenku)

Since the formation of VSP it has been one of the policies that VSP helps some farmers with the little she has, VSP has sold seed, fertilizer to the farmers and has given small loans to small farmers on agricultural requirements.

I wonder if the public can make some proposals or any comments to VSP in connection with Agricultural development. We would like to know from the public what sort of programmes which should be done by VSP in agricultural sector.

Let us think together our small scale farmers, unless we do this, we can not be able to find a helping solution to the problems our farmers are facing.

Your proposals are well come, please write to the Manager VSP Society.

c. MANPOWER (Mr. M.Syakasasa)

It is essential for our readers to have understanding of manpower and VSP how they are both related in development work to an individual person or group of people. The simple simplification of manpower on this subject above is workpower supplied by men rather than machines. For an example:- skilled workmen in jobs. VSP is Valley Selfhelp Promotion Fund. It is a Society with very few workers run by its own committee. This society is very keen to help anybody/an organization. It gives loans provide transport and labour to customers. VSP and manpower come into connection with people in so many ways. Suppose VSP gives a person the loan of K800.- to start a business, he is given that sum of money and start running his business. Then before he gains any profit out of his capital (K800.) gets bankrupt. What then can people say on his bankrupt? They might say he had less capital to start on his business no transport to carry good where and when needed to, careless of himself, and many other things they could of an obstacle to his business.

Yes he might have been careless or had no transport, just because of lack of manpower, he had no skill in business management. So this man will be difficulties of how to pay back his loan to VSP for sure this bankrupt will be until clockwise in his riches wealth. He will be forced to get money from his other source of capital to give back K800,- to VSP. And definite this bankrupt made him become more and more poor than before the loan.

Clearly and obvious to this man that he was lucky and unlucky at the same time. His help from mother VSP to his interest on starting a business was quite good for his living and development of the area in which location of the business could be if it went on progress.

It is VSP to see and give manpower first to the customer if necessary and possible, before it gives him a loan. Also a customer must be sure of himself the way to use his help from VSP. The manpower can not be an obstacle to works of VSP and the people if they have control over it. (VSP x Customer x Interest x Manpower) + People = Progress development of great value to the community, district, province and country Zambia.

In final I can say one of the causes of Poverty and backwardness in the Gwembe South Valley is lack of skilled manpower.

E. PROBLEMS OF SCHOOL LEAVER (Mr.G.K.Madyenku)

This problem is worse on Grade 7 leavers because:-

1. They are too small for other jobs;
2. They can not even make up their minds to go for farming.

If left alone in the villages, they plan to go to towns to visit or stay with relatives, in this case they end up with bad behaviour in so much that most of them go for unnecessary business which are stealing, selling of stolen goods and etc. When once a child has reached this stage, he even becomes an enemy to his parents and to the society around him.

As VSP how should we help in such a situation, where do we fit in to try and help these unfortunate children? At present I do not have the answer to this problem, I am only inviting the readers of this paper to come up with some proposals so that we can consider them together in order to find an answer to avert the situation. Please write to the Manager V.S.P.

F. LOANS AND VSP (MR. E. Syabbal P.C.)

In a village, in the Gwembe South Valley, a simple loan on everyday situation is proceeded as follows:- Having not been to her garden in the afternoon a woman borrows some okra in a small dish from her neighbour for supper. She explains to her that she will replace (repay) it immediately. This is not witnessed because they both trust one another. After two days she replaces the same amount of okra in the same container without additional okra as interest and just says "Thank you very much;" she returns the same amount of okra to her neighbour.

and gives thanks. This is very important; the loanee gives thanks to the lender or loaner which serves as an interest. This condition is based on barter system where goods are exchanged for goods. It does not exist in VSP Society and other financial institutions, but the Principle is the same.

Obviously, you belong to a VSP Society: a financial institution owned by you and other members where you can receive advice on development. But that work "VSP" also means that you belong to a Society especially designed to give people loans:- Productive and Prudent loans.

WHAT IS A LOAN?

A loan is a sum of money which your VSP lets you use provided you later pay it back along with interest; It is a payment for the use of a Productive factor of production-capital. It is an income received by whoever owns loan capital.

WHAT IS INTEREST?

Whenever you borrow something, whether it is a lorry or tractor or tool or money, you have to pay for the use of that thing. That is what interest is: the rent for the money you have borrowed as a loan. By principle, your VSP Society can not charge you interest of more amount per month on your loan; interest depends on the amount of money borrowed.

HOW A LOAN IS OBTAINED FROM VSP:

Firstly, you must be certain that your loan is one; that you have planned well how you will use your money. You must know what to grow and where to sell it.

Secondly, you must be certain that you can pay the loan back promptly and fully.

Thirdly, you must see the loan committee of your VSP Society to apply for the loan. Make sure that they explain carefully the loan application Form to you. Ask them for their advise on your loan. Learn from them how long you will take to repay the loan and how much the interest will be.

Fourthly, you must have security for your loan. That means you must have some wealth or a cow to equal the amount of money in the loan. You must have a co-maker (witness), another member of your society who pledges his wealth (i.e. oxen) so that you will have enough security. He will lose his oxen or money if you do not repay the loan.

WHAT BENEFITS DO I HAVE IN GETTING

A LOAN FROM VSP?

First, repaying the loan is easier because interest rates are lower in a VSP Society.

Second, you can discuss your loan or any problems such as poor harvest of 1982, in repaying it, easier with your loan committee than with a Bank Officer, because you have the common bond and because you are an owner of your VSP Society.

Third, loans are easier to get from a VSP Society because of the common bond and the reliance on character.

Always, remember that your VSP Society belongs to you and it is not for mere social activities, such as sitting idly under the shade, drinking beer, but for healthy services, such as growing cotton, sunflower, extra, for cash, that can make you self-reliant and dependent. You need something to live on and this something is money which you can obtain by selling your produce - if you use your loans wisely. Save some of your produce for future use. In the meantime, the best bank in the Gwembe South Valley where you can save your money is the Credit Union way. This will provide you two main services: one is as a place where you can save your money from sales of your cotton, sunflower, maize, sorghum and other cultivated crops which will be grown by the help of VSP Society, and the other is as a place where you can obtain loans.

VSP loans will help you to improve your way of life by being able to build a new house or buy a new plough or pay school fees for your children or get any of the things that can make living easier for you and your family. Remember, if you invest your loan in the Bar your other members will not be able to obtain loans from VSP Society for it will not have enough money and thus, it will not be able to carry on its self-help services, such as improving healthy centres, and classroom blocks and, it will not grow. So, borrow wisely and repay your loans promptly and fully, otherwise you will cheat yourself, your co-maker, your VSP Society and Gwembe South Valley.

The VSP Society only lends money or material to people who are intending to develop themselves in the fields of development activities which are of financial profit making such as:-

1. Farming equipment (i.e. oxen, ploughs, seeds, fertilizers)
2. Secondary education (Form V)
3. Purchasing of articles which are of profit making (i.e. fishing nets).

and thus the applicant should state clearly what he or she wants the loan for.

V.S.P. GENERAL MEETING: 8th July, 1982
CHAIRMAN'S REPORT.

Ladies and Gentlemen may you all be welcomed to this V.S.P. general meeting in which the present executive Committee will be dissolved today after the study of the Chairman's speech and the Treasurer's financial report.

The members will break into two groups of Committees and come with some resolutions, and this will take us only 45 minutes then resolutions shall be ready for confirmation to the general members.

My first talk, Comrade members, is to read a very short report performed during my short period in the post of Chairmanship in the Society. The society has embarked on the basis of development, aiming to support the entire community of Gwembe Valley in those programmes which are re-enforced on self reliance and self sufficiency and also beneficial just to mention few, these are :-

- (1) Agriculture
- (2) Education
- (3) Buildings
- (4) Health
- (5) Water supply etc.

Above all the society has also some proposals to put up Kapenta Fishing to bring funds into the society coffers. The Committee has already submitted its findings to the appropriate technical advisors in German. Comrade members there is a School uniform project proposed to be put at Sinazeze and the running costs were estimated as follows :-

(1)	1 x bale green material	=	K994.50
(2)	1 x 80 metres white material	=	K100.00
(3)	480 Zips	=	K168.00
(4)	Threads (5 cones)	=	K50.00
Total cost			= K1,312.50
=====			

Further expenditure are estimated as follows :-

(1)	Labour	=	K576.00
(2)	Contigencies	=	K144.00
All costs			= K2,032.50
=====			

The total Income for 480 uniforms K3,480.00 with a reasonable profit of K1,447.50, on this report the society is waiting a reply from the District Council.

CHILD CARE

The Committee has also proposed to have a centre of the Orphanage which will be run by one of the trained midwives from the Department of Health at Sinazeze R.H.C. on this point only those children whose mothers have passed away but poor feeding to them and therefore a short introduction period shall be taken at this centre depending availability of funds from their families and the house for the project is available at Sinazeze Co-Operative.

TREASURER'S RESIGNATION

The V.S.P's acting Treasurer Mrs. Sitte has written a resignation letter to the Society two months ago. July, 1982 and therefore on behalf of the society and indeed on my own behalf I wish to thank her short period of stay carrying the duties of the society. In this case may I request her to render us her assistance whether still with us in Zambia or in the district. May God bless her for the co-operation of mankind and sincere support of her work carried out together with the dissolved V.S.P Executive Committee members and being a very loyal Treasurer during her stay for the past two years.

AUDITING OF BOOKS 1980-81

The independent Auditors from the office of the District Executive secretary were requested to audit the books of the V.S.P. society and went in the following:-

- (1) Famine relief
- (2) Tonga Crafts
- (3) Black-smith
- (4) Brick making
- (5) Selling of old clothes.

Employment in the society and bank account books. In this light it has been found necessary for the society to continue to be a live because it is a safe custody of the funds and property of the society and banking and investment of its funds and the maintance, inspection and periodical auditing of its accounts and all other financial records, but should be as well in physical manner to those of the few mentioned above.

May I comrades just mention few findings of the auditors financial deficits in the year of 1980 and 1981. In 1980 the auditors projected deficits was found to the amount of K9,724.32n and in 1981 was netting to K1,801.60n deficits.

In this way since the present Treasurer is leaving the society should select a capable Treasurer with sound knowledge for the Society's long life.

May I lastly outline few projects which V.S.P. has completed and just to be completed:-

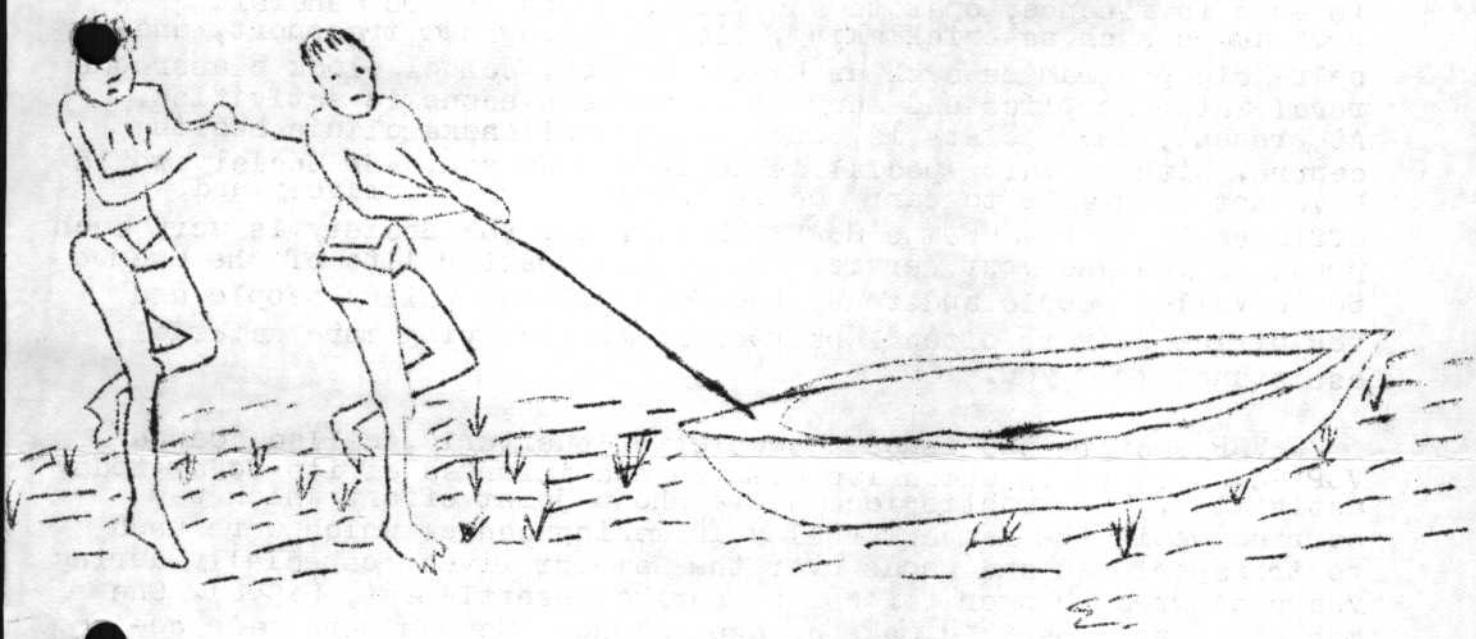
- (i) Sinazeze Clinic (Staff house)
- (ii) Kanchindu Clinic
- (iii) Sikaneka (nearly to be completed - just to mention a few)



VALLEY SELF-HELP PROMOTION SOCIETY,
P.O. BOX 8,
SINAZEZE.
ZAMBIA.

21 SEPT. 1982

CANOE



COOPERATION MAKES DEVELOPMENT WORK EASIER-
KOOPERATION MACHT ENTWICKLUNGSArbeit EINFACHER

VALLEY SELF-HELP PROMOTION SOCIETY,
P.O. BOX 8,
SINAZEZE,
ZAMBIA,

21.9.82

Dear Mr. Mische,

On behalf of Valley Self-help Promotion Society I thank you very much for sincere service which you have recently rendered by sending parcels of good clothes to VSP Society. VSP Society sells these clothes to the Gwembe South Valley rural people who need them very much and, with the money obtained from the sales VSP Society is able to finance, operate and maintain its income generating programmes such as brickmaking, blacksmithing and transport, and self-help programmes such as health centre, school block classrooms, rural water supplies and many other various economic activities. At present, VSP society is busy building Sikaneka clinic health centre. Without this special assistance from you, VSP Society would have not been able to carry on its programmes effectively and efficiently in the Gwembe South Valley. So, VSP Society is very much proud of you and your service for future, better life of the Gwembe South Valley people and thus, the Gwembe South Valley people and VSP office bearers often look forward to receiving more material assistance from you.

VSP society publishes a newsletter quarterly, called "Canoe VSP Newsletter" in which its members are informed of its today-today activities. The frontispiece above shows joint effort which was carried on in the Zambezi Valley in making canoes which were used to transport men and goods over the Zambezi river, especially during years of great hunger before the Kariba resettlement, (1968). One man could not possibly make a canoe alone. Canoes were made co-operatively and, in this contest it means that two men are better than one man in solving problems. Therefore, you help to finance VSP Society and in turn VSP Society assists self-help organized groups of people financially or materially and, because of the combined effort the objectives are achieved. The Frontispiece indicates co-operation between VSP society and the valley people in breaking the vicious cycle of poverty, disease and hunger in the Gwembe South Valley.

Now, the Gwembe South Valley people have joined me sending you sincere wishes and regards to you and your families. In their words, the Gwembe South Valley people say, "Twakabomba, tulamulumba akaambo kazisamo nzimututumina - Wir sind dankbar und danken Ihnen sehr für die guten Kleider, die Sie uns geschickt haben."

Yours faithfully,

E. Syabbalo

H. Syabbalo

PROGRAMME CO-ORDINATOR
for VALLEY SELF-HELP PROMOTION SOCIETY

Some findings about kapenta fishing

There are basically two types of riggs

- a) with an opening in the middle for a liftnet and
- b) with a round net at the front or end

a) the liftnet is bigger, it therefor can catch more kapenta in each single lift, but it needs at least eight men to operate it. It is not used by Sinazongwe fishermen, primarily because it takes longer to lift it in case of a storm. The only rigg, which has been constructed for a liftnet, has been converted to type b)

b) the ring net has a diameter between 6 and 8 meters. User of the smaller nets argued that they do not catch considerably less than those with bigger nets. The users of bigger nets point to the experiences made in Zimbabwe, where the fishermen have increased their nets gradually to 8 meter diameter now. The net can be fixed at the front or at the end, both of which is practised, but the end seems to be preferred.

Companies, which make riggs are among others:

S+P engineering, Mufulira

Fab-Wel, Mufulira

Zambia Steel and Turning, Lusaka

Zecco, Lusaka

Choma engineering, Choma

Walker, Choma

Pfeiffers engineering, Livingstone

The steel needed for a rigg costs about K 5000 - and is at times difficult to get. Manufacturing costs are in the range of K 9000 per rigg, a discount may be negotiable, when several are ordered. Kapentafisher often ordered their riggs from different companies to get them faster. Among the sizes in use fishermen seem to prefer the bigger ones (about 10 m by 9 m) because they are less effected by high waves in storms.

Additional equipment, which is needed:

Two outboard engines in the range between 25 and 55 horsepower. Petrol driven engines are used because they are available and they are lighter, so reducing the weight of the rigg. The outboards are strong enough to bring the riggs to the place of fishing. In a storm, even very strong ones would not be able to keep the rigg manoeuvrable. Costs: roughly K 3000,-

One diesel generator for the lights of about 3 - 5 KVA.

Costs: roughly K 7000,-

Lights: Four lights on the boat of about 300 - 400 Watt.

Two lights of 200 Watt in the water.

Nets: Imported by a company in Kafue. The required mesh of 10 mm is often not available, 8mm mesh is used instead, which makes lifting heavier. Material for one net costs about K 1000,- material for two nets per rigg should be bought.

One anchor for the front is needed in case of storm.

One speedboat at least is needed for the communication with and between different riggs.

The costs for one complete unit is between K 25000,- and K 30000,-

Further observations:

Deep water: Kapenta fishing usually requires a depth of about 150 feet, which might be difficult to find in Mweemba's area.

Shallow water: Kapenta fishing is possible seasonal in shallow water. Fully grown fish come for breeding to shallow water (at least a certain type). For shallow water fishing less sophisticated equipment is needed (small boats, Tilly lamps), the fisheries department is still makin trials in Sinazongwe.

Marketing seems to be no problem at all. The Kapenta is usually dried in the sun in half a day and transported once a week. We have heard, that housewifes preferre the small kapenta, because the bigger type requires cleaning, the big kapenta from shallow water might therefore be more difficult to market.

Licenses have to be obtained from the Fisheries Departement in Chilanga only. One license covers 4 riggs, and this number should be reached according to the licensing authorities. One license costs K 300,- per annum. We heard, that 15 licenses have been issued for Sinazongwe area, but only 5 to 6 are operating.

Competition by additional licenses are not feared by any fishermen according to information from Zimbabwe the increase in takeoff in kapenta has resulted in increased catches.

Returns are estimated differently and range between 3 and 12 months for the invested capital. A minimum of two riggs seems to be required for an economical running of kapenta fishing, to reduce normal running costs, particular costs of labour.

Camps are made by the fishermen preferable in remote areas to avoid unnecessary losses by theft. They intend to leave the majority of their riggs on an island near the fishing grounds. They than move to the mainland either with the fastes rigg or with a speedboat.

ERIEGANGEN
23. JUNI 1982
Erledigt

Ukandabise, 9/6/82

Hello Olhard,

Beiliegend schicke ich den Finanzbericht 1981 für USP, den ich vergessen hatte mit dem gestrigen Brief beizufügen. Die Diskussion des financial statements steht auf der Tagesordnung des general annual meeting. —

Seit dem Wochenende sind Fran Colson und Hor Scudde wieder im Camp für eine Woche. Am 14.6. soll die abschließende Diskussion mit ihnen stattfinden und dem Projekt Staff. Diskretion wird anhand ihres Berichtsberichts über GSDP, der dann in seine endgültige Form gebracht wird. Danach weist Dr. Stahr schon von Klaus. Scudde/Colson wollen spätestens am 20.6. von hier aufbrechen und nach einigen Tagen Aufenthalt in Lusaka weiter nach Simbabwe, wo sie den ganzen Juli über sein werden - nach Aussagen von Herrn Scudde heute morgen. —

Ich habe noch eine private Bitte: im Dezember '81 hat eine Freundin von mir (Renate Kopp) einen dieser Kiseror/Profil für die Welt - Handkalender 1982 im Gossner Büro bezahlt aber nicht angekündigt bekommen, weil wohl gerade kein Exemplar zu Hand war. Bitte frag' Gabi Lischewsky noch 'mal, sie weiss sich vielleicht Bescheid, und bring' uns diesen Kalender doch bitte mit, wenn Dr. demnächst kommt. — Ihr mödete ich auch noch einmal an den Kakeleratenkeller erinnern. Ich bitten um einen ganzen Karton RINAL!

Gruß Olhard

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1981

Programme	In	Out	Balance
<u>1.0 General money handling</u>			
brought forward 1980	-	-	
cheques deposited	1,020.03		
cheques cashed		1,006.43	
cheque deposited for GST	5,821.88		
cheque cashed to GST	67.20	5,821.88	
cashing fee charged by VSP	68.20		
bankfees		38.30	
Zamhorts cheques deposited for Siatwiinda farmers	7,318.30		
Zamhorts cheques cashed to Siatwiinda farmers		7,318.30	
correction bookings by Mrs. Krisifice	20.24		
	20.00	20.00	
	14,248.41	14,206.91	41.50
	14,247.65	14,205.91	
			41.74
<u>1.1 LOANS</u>			
brought forward 1980		507.83	
schoolfee loans paid		1,647.00	
" " repaid	1,408.23		
agriculture loans paid		198.00	
" " repaid	189.10		
varicus loans paid	1,577.41	708.60	
" " repaid	4,257.40		
loaned to GSB		3,246.55	
repaid by GSB	1,300.75		
Zamhorts cheques repaid	1,214.60		
loaned to C.U. Siatwiinda		1,500.00	
repaid by C.U. Siatwiinda	2,000.00		
interest income	43.82		
	7,413.90	7,807.98	394.08
	7,733.91		
<u>1.2 LOANS: VSP to GST</u>			
brought forward 1980		5,182.34	
Tonga crafts Lusaka sales loaned		1,351.50	
varicus small loans	703.50		
" " " repaid by GST			
	703.50	6,533.84	-5,830.34
<u>1.3 LOANS: GST to VSP</u>			
brought forward	5,013.94		
GST loan changed into grant	5,000.00	5,000.00	
rice loan repaid by VSP		1,200.00	
lorry loan repaid by VSP		3,813.94	
	10,013.94	10,013.94	

Programme	IN	OUT	BALANCE
<u>2.1 Blacksmithing</u>			
brought forward 1980	240.21		
sales income from axes	1,985.50		
wages paid		123.85	
purchases of material		70.00	
	2,225.71	193.85	2,031.86
<u>2.2 Brickmaking</u>			
brought forward 1980	706.00		
paid for materials		487.04	
-labour		922.50	
-transport		160.00	
	706.00	1,569.54	-863.54
<u>3.1 Cycle spares</u>			
brought forward 1980	91.45		
sales income	474.93		
	566.38	-	566.38
<u>3.2 Commodities</u>			
brought forward 1980	642.34		
purchases of soap		219.00	
sales income soap	141.30		
purchases of milkpowder		1,300.00	
sales income milkpowder	433.55		
purchases of salt		243.00	
packing salt		76.50	
purchasing plastic bags		66.18	
sales income salt	774.40		
	1,991.59	1,904.68	86.91
<u>3.3 Seeds and Fertilizer</u>			
brought forward 1980		81.05	
seed maize purchased in Oct.			
1980			
but paid in 1981			
sales of seed maize	39.00	108.00	
repayment for seeds	200.00		
transferred to 5.0		49.95	
to close down account			
	239.00	239.00	-

PROGRAMME	IN	OUT	BALANCE
<u>3.4 Cement</u>			
brought forward 1980		651.55	
purchases		4,240.-	
sales income	828.45		
interprogramme transfer:	3,527.05		
5.1. Siatwiinda SHC 566.50			
5.2 Sikaneka SHC 2,109.70			
5.5 Sinakasikili 396.00			
5.7 Chiabi clinic 7.20			
5.6 water develop. 169.40			
1.1 loans 278.25			
transport + fees			
replacements:		611.45	
GST 103 pockets	618.00		
GSDP 61 pockets	283.65		
	<u>5,257.15</u>	<u>5.503,-</u>	<u>- 245.85</u>
<u>3.5 Rice</u>			
brought forward 1981		32.21	
purchasing rice from farms		1,559.95	
sales income	1,170.70		
expenditures:- labour		48.80	
- Mesel		22.42	
- plastic bags		54.60	
shelter for spelling machine		118.03	
(poles + sheets)		138.93	
	<u>1,170.70</u>	<u>1,856.91</u>	<u>- 686.21</u>
	<u>1,836.91</u>		<u>- 666.21</u>
<u>3.6 Tonga crafts</u>			
brought forward 1980	2,197.41		
sales income:- Nkandabbwe	1,666.86		
- Lusaka	9,255.11		
T.C. purchases		9,515.94	
salary Malyenkuu		1,728.00	
km.clr M.Malyenkuu		2,394.89	
ledge fees T.C. bank			
account		30.00	
	<u>13,119.38</u>	<u>13,668.83</u>	<u>- 549.45</u>
<u>3.7 Maize</u>			
brought forward 1980			
les income	8,749.00		
padding and selling		368.00	
	<u>8,749.00</u>	<u>368.00</u>	<u>8,381.00</u>

PROGRAMME	IN	OUT	BALANCE
<u>4.0</u> Sinazeze Grinding Mill			
brought forward 1980	137.03		
	137.03	-	137.03
<u>5.0</u> Selfhelp programmes			
brought forward 1980	1,435.93		
general expenditures:			
-postage parcels		91.50	
-transport to collect parcels		15.60	
-cleaning/mending clothes		72.31	
-tools - <u>kitchen sink</u> -		273.23	
purchases of clothes for sale		1,200.00	
sales income from donated cloth.	14,513.65		
money donated	800.68	65.-	
transfers to selfhelp projects		2,247.83	
-to 5.1 : 5.33.--			
-to 5.2 : 1 300.--			
-to 5.3 : 505.--			
-to 5.5 : 437.50			
-from 3.3. to 5.0	49.95		
	16,800.21	4,040.06 4,075.06	12,790.15
<u>5.1</u> Siatwiinda selfhelp clinic			
brought forward 1980	1,303.03		
(incl. correction booking)			
expenditures:-labour		242.57	
-cement		566.50	
-other materials		412.49	
donations for opening ceremony	63.75		
opening costs		260.14	
transferred from 5.0 to 5.1			
account was closed down	1,481.70	1,481.70	-
<u>5.2</u> . Sikaneka s/help clinic			
brought forward 1980	711.11		
village donations in '80	1,287.00		
expenditures:-labour		2,094.73	
-materials		2,572.90	
-transport		1,272.61	
GSB: 681.61			
VSP: 591.00			
transferred from 5.0 to 5.2	1,300.00		
	3,298.11	5,940.24	-2,642.13
<u>5.3</u> Sinazeze staff house			
brought forward 1980	503.50		
village donations	1,271.00		
grant by Z.C.S.D.		725.97	
expenditures: -labour			
-materials		1,938.57	

PROGRAMME	IN	OUT	BALANCE
- transport transferred from 5.0 to 5.3	505.00	3.85	
	2,279.50	2,668.39	-388.89
<u>5.4</u> Sinamalima selfhelp clinic as there were no operations account was not opened!			
<u>5.5</u> Sinakasikili school brought forward 1980 village donations expenditures:-cement/nails -transport transferred from 5.0 to 5 account was closed down	120.00 437.50 557.50	400.00 157.50 557.50	-
<u>5.6</u> Water development brought forward 1980 expenditures:-labour -pipes -cement charge for repair of hand-pump repayment refunded for handp.	2,984.30 15.00 2,999.30	1,354.88 115.00 169.40 80.-	1,280.02
<u>5.7</u> Chiabi Clinic Village donations expenditures:-labour -cement -transport	150.00	92.80 7.20 40.00	10.00
<u>6.0</u> Transport brought forward 1980 expenditures:-labour -diesel/ca.6200 -service hiring income service to VSP programmes: -2.2 brickmaking -5.2 sikaneka SHC -5.5 sinakasikili school insurance for '82	8,239.57 8,209.57 160.00 591.00 157.50 9,148.07 9,118.07	7,176.60 1,368.04 2,695.73 361.46 2,125.30 13,727.13	4,609.06 - 4,579.06

PI GRAMME	IN	OUT	BALANCE
<u>7.0 Seminars</u>			
brc ht forward 1980	402.06		
	402.06		402.06
<u>8.0 Workshop</u>			
brought forward 1980			
rent received June-Dec. '81	70.00	1,500.00	
	70.00	1,500.00	1,430.00
<u>9.0 Miscellaneous</u>			
brought forward 1980	420.57		
purchasing stationeries			273.93
advertisement			369.93
2 ripping saws bought by Mr. Fisher			40.00
purchase of 13 maize shellers			123.00
3 maize shellers sold	45.00		156.00
adv. payment repaid by GSB	20.00		
plastic bags sold to Mrs. Engelh.	5.00		
bed frame sold	25.00		
membership fees	17.06		
cooking on VSP meetings			39.71
adv. payment to Smart Siampong & Andreas Chikopa for Monze show			75.37
	532.63	804.04	274.38
		708.01	-125.38
<u>K Fruits and Vegetables</u>			
brought forward 1980	533.58		
transferred from K to V			282.93
to be transferred to GSDP			250.65
<u>N Nkandabbwe Dam</u>			
brought forward 1980	576.87		
transferred to GST			576.87
account was closed down			-
<u>P Rural Works Savings</u>			
brought forward 1980	5,952.53		
clear decision still pending			
no transfer to GSDP			5,952.53
<u>V Turbine and Biogas</u>			
brought forward 1980		282.93	
transferred from K to V			
account was closed down			-
programme now with GSDP			

PROGRAMME	IN	OUT	BALANCE
Programmes 1.0 - 9.0	104,230.77	96,414.79	7,815.98
Programme K	533.58	282.93	250.65
" N	576.87	576.87	-
" P	5,952.53	-	5,952.53
" V	282.93	282.93	-
<u>ledger book</u>	<u>111.925.93</u>	<u>97.505.52</u>	<u>14.420.41</u>
	<u>141,576.68</u>	<u>97,557.52</u>	<u>14,019.16</u>
<u>cash book</u>			
bank balance			8,880.96
cash balance		1.648.64	1,784.44
bank balance Tonga Crafts			2,732.80
Lusaka account with H.M.Fischer			1,432.84
cash book			14,831.04
			<u>14.695.24</u>

There is a difference between
cash book and ledger book of
K ~~841.88~~

273.83 *more in cash than
in ledger book*

Nkandabbwe, 22-3-82

revised on 29/4/82

Monika Sitte

- treasurer -

cont'd

VSP

Valley Selfhelp Promotion Fund,
P.O. Box 8,
Sinazese.

26th May, 1982

Minutes of VSP Committee which sat on the 4/5/1982 at Nkandabbwe.

Present: Rev.J.K. Jaehn - vice chairman

Mr.G.K.Madyenku - secretary

Mr.W.Ncite -

Mr.J.Bbuka

Mrs.Sitte

Mr.J.Simeya

S/Chief Nwemba

Absent without apology: Mr.Punza, Father Thomas.

Absent with apology: Chief Sinazengwe.

In attendance: Mr. Mweene, officer from Zambian Council for Social Development.

The Chairmans opening remarks: The chairman thanked Mr. Mweene for coming in order to be with us this morning and give us the knowledge of how the Zambian Council for Social Development works.

Thereafter Mr. Mweene was called upon to deliver the message to the committee member of V.S.P. Society.

Mr. Mweene thanked the Gossner Service Team for the good work they are trying to do for the welfare of the people here in the Valley and also for forming a helping hand known as Valley Self Promotion Society. The paper on his address is attached at the back of this minute. On the question of Sikaneka clinic programme, the officer promised to come time in July, in order to meet the people and to see the progress of work and obstacles.

Question on seminars conducted by VSP, arose whether the officer would come and address the participants, he agreed to come provided he was notified in good time. This seminar could be of Ward Councillors and Chiefs. The seminar should be in connection with development in the area.

Question on the point of continuation of relationship arose, with VSP and the Zambian Council for Social Development the answer was that VSP was free to contact the council any time need arose. He was sorry to report that he was not able to come with the Community Development Officer because the time they arranged to start off for Nkandabbwe this officer was not at the office of Mr. Mweene.

After this Mr. Mweene left as he had some other commitments in Mbende.

2. Confirms on of last minutes: Considered, conferred and signed as a correct record.

3. Matters rising: Page 1 - VSP Driver- Mrs. Sitte wanted to know whether the driver was now permanently employed? After some consideration, it was decided that he remains on another month for observation, thereafter Mr. Soreng, Mr. Ncote and Mrs. Sitte to give their recommendation at the next meeting.

Sikaneka clinic: Mrs. Sitte reported that some of the roofing material is already in the camp, the rest await transport from Lusaka.

Workshop (Mr. Kwela)

The secretary reported that he and the VSP Co-ordinator visited the man, on the points of - (1) over charging (2) misusing of customers vehicles (3) and on areas of payments towards his rent fares. It was reported that he paid K60.- but up to date there is an outstanding of K40.-. It was also reported that the complained of the fencing which is not fixed yet. After some consideration it was decided that the Co-ordinator arranges for poles and cutting of the boundary should be made by Mr. Jaehn before he leaves the project, and then the co-ordinator to fix up the fencing.

(1)

(1) Pastor in V.S.P. Mr. Jaehn stressed that since this officer on his work permit community work is included this gives chance that even if he is not elected as a committee member he could still be seconded to VSP activities. In short he should be a co-worker with the VSP co-ordinator. After some consideration the statement was accepted.

Famine Relief:

The Co-ordinator requested the committee to consider taking maize stocks to the areas where this work of relief is required. After some consideration it was concluded that the co-ordinator should confer with the D.E.S. Sinazongwe on this point.

Kapenta Fishing.

It was reported that there is more progress yet. Since the last findings. After some considerations, it was decided that a visit be made to the fisheries department Sinazongwe for advice.

Child care:

The Secretary reported that a letter was written to the P.M.A. and that a reply was received. The Secretary read two letters to the committee, the committee generally felt that the PMA's reply was not in relation with the letter to him. However, the committee recommended that Mr. Jaehn should meet the P.M.A at his office as per his request they should be accompanied by Chief Sinazongwe who is the chairman of V.S.P.

School until

/3..

School uniforms:

Mr. Jaehn read out a letter he had written to the members of V.S.P. This letter was clear with all required details. The purpose of the letter was to ask the society to allow the use of K2000.00 for this work. Without much difficulty the idea was accepted.

NewsLetter.

The Co-ordinator requested the committee to consider the continuation of this paper. After some consideration it was concluded that the Co-ordinator, Secretary and the Treasurer take care of this.

Damaged Roading sheets.

Question arose whether there was any information from G.S.B. In reply it was said that there is no answer yet to be expected next month.

New Agenda.

1. Sinazese Co-op Buildings:

Mr. Jaehn reported that the buildings were bought in 1979 by the Gossner Team, with a view to sell them to willing institutions rather than to individuals. Four (4) of these were sold to Sinazese school three (3) to be sold to VSP one to be sold to GSB one to be given to child care sector. Sinazese hall to be given free to VSP one small office to be sold to Sinazese Multi-Purpose Co-op. one small office to be given to VSP The old milling house to be used by the Credit union of Nkandabbwe if it will not be used as a milling house any more.

Brick transport:

It was brought to the attention of the committee that many people are coming to the VSP and Project Officers asking to make bricks at their homes so that the project or VSP carries them for them to Makankete when they are ready. This was put to discussion after which it was concluded that VSP will not be in a position to do this as the lorry we have is only one and is busy on carrying meal-meal to need areas. Therefore none of VSP officers should make any promise to the brick programme.

Lorry boy:

Mrs. Sitte requested to know whether it was necessary to give him housing allowance since he does not have a house and is using a project house.

Loan applications:

(a) S/Chief Mweemba applied for a sum of K500.00 to buy working oxen. After some consideration the request was accepted and he advised to fill up an application form.

(b) Sinanandabale Syawela:

Applied for school fees up to K100.00 the committee accepted to help the boy but authorized only K50.00 loan.

(c) James Syamweenya applied for school fees in form 5, After some considerations it was found that the purpose of his request was not necessary so the application was dropped down.

Stolen bricks at Syabaswi;

The secretary ready cut the report of Mr. Amon Syanziba in connection with the story, After which S/Chief Mweenba explained to the committee that he called Mr. Njccle to explain his point on the matter, when he came he accepted having taken Muntu-ufwaba's bricks and 6 bricks from VSP kiln. After some consideration it was concluded that Mr. Syabbala and Mr. Amon should go to Mr. Njccle's building site to count the bricks both on the ground and on the building, to see if the number would be the same with the number he has bought, and then report at the next meeting of the committee.

Rice sheller:

(1) Mr. Bbuka reminded the committee that last year the machine was said to be sold to the farmers of Syatwiinda irrigation. So the farmers want to know what the position is. After some consideration it was decided that the Treasurer looks into the possible price and report at the next committee meeting.

(2) a question was asked as to what is the price of shelling while the machine is still under VSP? After some consideration it was concluded that the co-ordinator should find out from the treasurer and from Mr. Fisher.

Election of Vice Chairman :

As Mr. Jaehn was leaving the project it was found necessary to elect one committee member to fill up the position of a vice chairman. Mr. W. Neite was elected vice chairman. And Mr. Spreng was added on the committee membership to replace Mr. Jaehn before the general meeting sits.

Having no more to discuss the chairman thanked the members very much for the co-operation he had with them during his time of office.

Meeting ended at 16.22 hours.

Chairman

Secretary

ZAMBIA COUNCIL FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

DEVELOPMENT SUB-COMMITTEE

TERMS OF REFERENCE AND RULES OF PROCEDURE

1. The Development Sub-Committee is a standing committee appointed by the Executive Committee of the Zambia Council for Social Development for the purpose of channelling assistance, both financial and technical, to small communities and groups, mainly in the rural areas, but also occasionally in the urban areas, in support of their own efforts to improve their quality of life. For this purpose a self-help aid fund has been established.
2. The Development Sub-Committee is answerable to the Executive Committee and will report on its activities to all regular meetings of the Executive Committee.
3. In selecting self-help projects for grants the Sub-committee shall apply the following guidelines:-
 - a) The project should be based on the initiative of the people to stand to benefit from its implementation.
 - b) The project should involve participation by the people themselves, both in terms of its planning and implementation, and in terms of their monetary and/or "in-kind" contributions.
 - c) The project should be designed in such a way that the objectives to be achieved, as well as the means by which they are to be achieved are clear and acceptable to the people and to Zambia Council for Social Development.
 - d) The project should stand a good chance of success in achieving its objectives.
 - e) The project should be in harmony with and supportive of the government's development plans for the area in which it is to be implemented.
4. In deciding on the size of grants the Sub-committee shall keep in mind that the purpose of the grant is not to deprive the people of their initiative or of their ability to participate in their own self-improvement, but to strengthen their self-reliance by enabling them to achieve their goals through their own efforts.
5. Any grant in excess of K5,000 shall be ratified by the Executive Committee before becoming final.
6. In all cases the making of grants shall be preceded by an on-the-spot investigation by the development officer, or by another competent person appointed by the Sub-committee for the purpose, who will report to the committee in the following terms: description of project; description of area; project objectives; inputs by the people themselves and by other agencies; economic and social needs to be met by the project;

reasons why a grant from the self-help aid fund can be expected to contribute towards the achievement of the community's goals.

7. The development officer shall, on the basis of progress reports received from projects, and of his own periodic follow-up visits, evaluate the impact made by the grants, and report accordingly to the committee. Where necessary he may recommend that additional grants be made to projects which have already received assistance.
8. The Sub-committee shall from time to time call conference of participants in self-help projects for the purpose of exchanging experiences and information.

@@@ @@@@ @@@@ @@@@ @@@@ @@@@ @@@@

19.2.82

An das
Spangenberg - Sozial - Werk e.V.
z.Hd.v. Frau E. Reimann
Magdeburger Tor 15
3330 Helmstedt

Betr.: Ihr Schreiben vom 9.2.82 / Re

Sehr geehrte Frau Reimann!

Vielen Dank für die gute Nachricht, daß das Sozial-Werk bereit ist, eine Probesendung von 5 Ballen nach Zambia zu schicken. Wir sind unsererseits einverstanden, die Hälfte der Seefracht und die Inlandfracht von Dar es Salaam nach Lusaka zu übernehmen.

Leider haben wir keine Kontaktperson in Dar es Salaam, die sich um den Weitertransport kümmern kann. Von der Wirtschaftsstelle des EMW, Hamburg, haben wir jedoch erfahren, daß Herr Klinge, der für den Christian Council in Dar es Salaam arbeitet, auch diese Aufgaben übernimmt. Er soll Ihnen bekannt sein. Vielleicht versuchen wir es darum, ihn einzuschalten.

Der Empfänger in Zambia ist:

Liaison Office der Gossner Mission
cc Hans-Martin Fischer (bis Ende Mai)
Sietzke Krisifoe (ab 1.6.82)
P.O. Box 50162
Kabulonga Extension
Lusaka, Zambia

Hoffentlich klappt alles wie erwartet.

Mit freundlichen Grüßen

E. Mische

Röhre (CC)

SPANGENBERG- SOZIAL- WERK e.V.

Mitglied des Diakonischen Werkes der Evang.-luth. Landeskirche in Braunschweig e. V.



Spangenberg-Sozial-Werk - Postfach 1709 - 3330 Helmstedt

GOSSNER MISSION
Z!Hd. Herrn E. Mische
Handjerystraße 19-20
1 Berlin 41 /Friedenau



3330 HELMSTEDT
Magdeburger Tor 15
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Pschkto.: Hannover 41855-303
(BLZ 25010030)
Bank: Commerzbank, Helmstedt
Kto. 7354103 (BLZ 27140050)
9. Februar 1982/Re.

Betrifft: Kleiderhilfe für Sambia
Ihr Schreiben vom 8.2.1982

Sehr geehrter Herr Mische!

So wollen wir es denn gemeinsam versuchen und die Probesendung vorbereiten. 5 Ballen mit ca 300 kg sind genehmigt.

Folgendes kann das Spangenberg-Sozial-Werk e.V. übernehmen:

Wir stellen Kleidung, sortiert und verpackt.
Wir übernehmen den Transport nach Bremen mit unserem LKW.
Wir zahlen die Hälfte von Seefracht und Versicherung von Bremen nach Dar es Salaam.

Wenn Sie die andere Hälfte der Seereise übernehmen können und auch die Inlandfracht gedeckt ist, was wir nicht können, dann brauchen wir von Ihnen nur noch den genauen Empfänger in Sambia. Sollte Ihre Mission eine erfahrene Mitarbeiterschaft in Dar es S. haben, sollte man die Ballen über diese Stelle schicken. Aber da warten wir auf Ihre Anweisung.

In der Zeit, bis wir Ihre Antwort haben, werden wir schon mit dem Packen der Ballen beginnen.

Mit freundlichem Gruß
Spangenberg-Sozial-Werk e.V.

Elsie Reimann
i.A.

Spangenberg-Sozialwerk e.V.
z.Hd. Frau Else Reimann
Magdeburger Tor 16

3330 Helmstedt

Berlin, den 8.2.1982

Sehr geehrte Frau Reimann!

Herzlichen Dank für Ihren Brief vom 21.12.1981. Es freut mich, sehr, daß Sie ~~z~~undsätzlich bereit sind, auch in die Gwembe-Süd-Region des Gwembetales, in dem 50.000 Menschen leben, Kleiderpäckchen zu schicken. Auch wir wissen, daß der Transport über Dar-es-Salaam mit großen Schwierigkeiten und Verzögerungen verbunden ist. Manchmal dauert es ein halbes Jahr und länger, und manchmal gehen einfach Sendungen verloren. Aber eine andere Alternative kenne ich auch nicht.

Ich möchte darum gerne Ihren Vorschlag aufgreifen, daß zunächst eine Probessendung von 5 Ballen verschickt wird. Die Finanzierung ist allerdings nicht so einfach für uns. Wir wären aber gerne bereit, die Hälfte der Kosten zu übernehmen. Vielleicht ist es Ihnen doch möglich, die andere Hälfte zu bezahlen.

In der Hoffnung, daß dieser Kompromiß ein gangbarer Weg ist,

verbleibe ich

mit den besten Grüßen



28.12.1981

Spangenberg-Sozial-Werk e.V.
z.Hd. Frau Else Reimann
Magdeburger Tor 15
3330 Helmstedt

Sehr geehrte Frau Reimann!

Hiermit möchten wir den Eingang Ihres Briefes vom 21.12.1981 bestätigen.
Leider können wir Ihnen im Augenblick keine zufriedenstellende Antwort geben, da
sich Herr Mische zur Zeit in Zambia befindet. Er wird Anfang Februar 1982 zurück-
erwartet und wird sich dann mit Ihnen in Verbindung setzen.

Wir wünschen Ihnen ein gesegnetes neues Jahr
und verbleiben
mit freundlichen Grüßen
Ihre Gossner Mission
im Auftrag

P

SPANGENBERG- SOZIAL- WERK e.V.

Mitglied des Diakonischen Werkes der Evang.-luth. Landeskirche in Braunschweig e. V.



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Kto. 7354103 (BLZ 27140050)
21. Dezember 1981/Re.

Betrifft: Kleidung für Zambia -VSP.
Unser Zeichen THÜ 508

Sehr geehrter Herr Pfarrer Mische!

Grundsätzlich sind wir gerne bereit, Kleidung für VSP in Zambia bereitzustellen.

Leider ist damit noch nicht alles geklärt, was für eine solche Verschiffung möglich ist, denn wir sind ja eben noch mit unseren laufenden Partien beschäftigt und können noch keinen genauen Termin zusagen. Auch wegen der Arten der gebrauchten Kleidung und wegen der Menge sollten wir überlegen, wie groß diese Sendung sein soll und sein kann. Wir können zur Zeit keine Frachtkosten dafür abzweigen.

Wir haben im September 1980 eine Sendung mit 5 Ballen / 302 kg Kleidung nach Sambia verschickt, die an Seefracht Bremen-Dar es-Salaam, incl. Versicherung DM 303,82 gekostet hat. Leider ist die Partie bis heute noch nicht in Sambia angekommen. Zwar würde der Betrag der Versicherung eine zweite Sendung erleichtern, aber wir wissen nun, daß man vorsichtig sein muß; es sei denn, Ihre Stellen dort verfügen über gute Kontakte bis Dar.

Wir würden deshalb vorschlagen, daß wir eine Probesendung von auch 5 Ballen verschicken, sobald feststeht, daß die Kosten für Seefracht und Versicherung gedeckt sind. Wenn Sie uns dies mitteilen können und mit unserem Vorschlag einverstanden sind, melden wir uns wieder bei Ihnen, wenn die Ballen hier bereit sind. Für den Versand, den wir immer über das Diakonische Werk der EKD - Bremer Stelle - durchführen, benötigen wir allerdings den Empfänger, falls er sich von der Anschrift in Ihrem Brief v. 8.12. 81 unterscheiden, den von Ihnen für richtig befundenen Hafen und den Empfänger der Konnosemente.

Sollte dieser Brief noch Fragen offen gelassen haben, wir sind gerne zu weiteren Auskünften bereit und hoffen auf eine gemeinsame Arbeit für Ihre Schützlinge in Sambia.

Eine gesegnete Weihnachtszeit wünscht Ihnen das

Spangenberg-Sozial-Werk e.V.

i.A. Else Reimann

Gründer der ersten sozialwirksamen Wohn- und Erwerbssiedlung vor mehr als 200 Jahren in Pennsylvania.

ANNUAL REPORT ON VALLEY SELFHELP PROMOTION SOCIETY · 1981

by Monika Sitte, treasurer for VSP

In March 1981 I took over the job of Mrs. S. Krisifoe as an acting treasurer for VSP.

At that time I found 22 accounts respectively programmes run by the society. These programmes were of different nature such as selfhelp projects and so-called money generating programmes.

Besides those there was a certain number of programmes which were only under VSP due to administrative and financial reasons like:

Nkandabwe Dam; Turbine and Biogas; Sinazeze Grinding Mill; Rural Works Savings. For some of these money was donated from overseas which was handled through VSP in co-operation with Gossner Service Team.

Although those accounts were recorded by VSP the actual activities were managed either by GST or GSDP.

1. SELFHELP PROGRAMMES

In 1981 the following selfhelp projects were assisted by VSP:

Siatwinda selfhelp clinic

The extension of Siatwinda rural health centre which was started in August 1979 was completed in the beginning of the year. The official opening was in January '81. Some small jobs were still to be done afterwards like fitting some boards, window panes, and building of a fireplace as an open-air kitchen to be used by relatives of stationary patients. Now all those jobs are done and the account was closed by the end of 1981.

According to my observations the new built wards are rarely used due to the fact that the clinic is often not sufficiently supplied by means for treatment. Only the female ward is sometimes occupied by delivering women.

Sikaneka selfhelp clinic

The actual work on this project was started in April '81 by digging the foundations for the clinic building. Meanwhile the clinic is on roof level, one staff house is on sill level, and the second staff house on slab level.

Two workers of Gwembe South Builders, a trained bricklayer and his helper have been working on the site from June '81 until January '82.

And there was a well organised support on the practical work by village people who came to work in turns. Out of 10 villages involved in the project 6 villages regularly sent delegations to work on the site for one week.

Two villagers who had been elected by a village meeting got a short-time training on blockmaking with GSB and then produced all the blocks for the site.

The problem of this project is money. When the project was prepared -still in 1980- there was the hope that the Health Department would take over the costs for the staff houses. This seems to be out of discussion now. - The total cost estimate of the whole project including the clinic building, two staff houses (Standard 302 and 202), and four pit latrines is about K 57 800.- while village people managed to donate about K 4 000.- until now (April '82).

The VSP Executive Committee therefore decided in to complete the clinic building first and to continue on staff houses when there will be funds. All the materials for the clinic roof are ordered respectively already collected; window and door frames are ordered with LENCO and will be delivered approximately in August 1982.

Sinazese selfhelp staff house

This project was already started in 1976 and stopped in between due to different reasons. It was on walltop level when in February '81 the village selfhelp committee decided to complete the building and therefore approached VSP. The VSP treasurer, Mrs. S. Krisifoe then applied for financial assistance by the Zambia Council for Social Development who later granted K 1 271.- for this project.

The building is now (April '82) fully completed and can be handed over to the Health Department.

This house was built in order to accomodate a midwife who was said to be waiting already for her transfer. We now hope that the Health Department will fullfill the promise and will send a midwife soon.

Sinemalima selfhelp clinic

This clinic building was started in 1977 but never completed until now. The roof is already on and only some doors and window panes and overall painting are missing. VSP was asked for assistance on the

the completion of the building already at times of Mrs. Krisifoe. A cost estimate was prepared and presented to representatives of the village selfhelp committee, but those people could not agree to share the expected expenditures equally according to VSP conditions. Therefore no progress was made here.

Sinakasikili school

At Sinakasikili school a second classroom block was to be built to upgrade the school to grade VII. The foundations had already been finished in 1980 when VSP was approached.

The costs of completion were estimated of about K 30 600.- As this is a lot of money VSP advised the people first to put the concrete slab for the whole block and then to go on step by step e.g. building one classroom every year.

But there was some disagreement among the villagers themselves and the co-operation was poor. Thus only K 120.- could be collected as village donations. VSP therefore decided only to assist on the completion of the concrete slab and then to wait for any initiative from the villagers' side.

Chiabi clinic

VSP was asked for technical assistance on some repairs of the existing clinic building. Before VSP was approached the villagers had already donated K 120.- which was more than enough to cover all the costs.

Water Development

As Mr. Gray Madyenku is in charge of this programme I cannot give any details and refer to his report.

Selling of second-hand clothes

The main capital of VSP is still coming from overseas donations mostly by second-hand clothes. The sales income from clothes in 1981 was about K 14 500.- while K 800.- were donated in cash. Both money and clothes were donated by individuals and church parishes for the benefit of selfhelp projects. Many donors donate very generously and regularly.

but of course they want to know how their donations are used. Therefore more efforts should be made by VSP to keep regular correspondence to its supporters.

2. MONEY GENERATING PROGRAMMES

-Blacksmithing

In March '81 there were 897 axes in stock. Until the end of the year 120 axes were additionally produced. - The present blacksmith seems not to be very interested in his work. According to experiences made in the past the production rate could be much higher.

780 axes were sold to TARRY ZAMBIA Ltd. for K 2,40 each and VSP could have sold much more as TARRY is very interested in buying bigger amounts regularly like 1 000 axes every 4 months. If VSP would manage to produce such a quantity the blacksmith programme might become a real money generating programme.

-Brickmaking

Two groups of brickmakers have been producing on piece work basis one at Siabaswi with Mr. Amon Syanziba as a foreman and another at Siatwinda village without a foreman. The second group was supervised by the VSP vice treasurer Mr. J. Buka.

The Siabaswi group produced so-called Kimberly bricks and the Siatwinda group produced standard bricks. The big bricks were burnt with coal the small bricks were supposed to be burnt with firewood.

The Siabaswi group was working very well the Siatwinda group not at all. There was no co-operation among the workers themselves neither with VSP. Besides this the output of this group was actually zero: 15 000 bricks were moulded but never burnt. -

The Siatwinda group produced 22 000 bricks out of which 19 000 were burnt. After deduction of an average wastage of 25% the expected number of bricks for sale is about 14 000. Until now (April '82) 3 000 bricks have been sold to local people for 10 ngwee each.

The transport of bricks from the kiln to the places of the buyers seems to be a problem sometimes as local people do not have their own transport but expect it free of charge by VSP.

Cycle Spares

There was not much activity on this programme; only old stock was sold. The last purchasing of spares was made in April '79 when e.g. 300 rims had been bought out of which 120 were sold in Feb. '80 and 136 were sold in Dec. '81 - via Mr. Fischer to a shop at Lusaka-.

The income from this was K 475.- compared to local sales of K 67.- all over the year.

Essentiel Commodities

Mostly salt and milkpowder (besides a bit of soap) have been sold in '81. The milkpowder business was arranged by Mrs. Krisifoe due to her close contact to Makeni Ecumenical Centr. VSP bought 650 pakets for K 2.- and sold them for K 2,30 in general and for K 2,20 to rural health centrs so that those also made a small profit of 10 ngwee per packet. This ^{was} money dedicated to be used on lessons and cooking demonstrations for better nutrition.

According to the experience made in '81 the most profitable item for VSP is salt which was bought in bags of 50 kg and packed into small packets of 50 g each and sold like this for 30 ngwee each.

The only problem here is the purchasing of salt which is until now organised by GST as VSP still has no trading lisence.

Cement

This programme is more a service than a money generating programme. Most of the cement purchased in '81 was not sold but given to selfhelp projects supported by VSP.

According to the financial statement 1981 purchases have been made of about K 4 240.- The sales income out of these was K 828.- while the transfer to other VSP programmes was about K 3 527.-

Besides this there is more or less competition with GSB co-op which sells the cement at a higher price due to overhead costs which did not yet arose for VSP up to now. To my feeling VSP should not compete with "a brother of the same project" especially not as VSP receives all the technical advise needed for building projects by GSB experts and free of any charge.

-Rice

In July '81 VSP bought 6 123 kg of rice from Siatwinda farmers (in '80: 14 000 kg) and paid 25 ngwee per kg to the producers. The rice shelling machine was transferred from Nkandabwe to Siatwinda irrigation but the business was still run by VSP. The farmers at that time were not yet prepared to take over the business on their own risk. Almost the whole rice was sold locally. The total sales income (from cleaned rice, uncleared rice, and husks) was about K 1 170.- in '81 and about K 1.450.- in '82. By the end of March '82 all the rice was sold.

-Tonga Crafts

- concerning the harvest of '81 -

Although this programme brings quite a lot of cash income (Lusaka sales income in '81: K 9 250.-; Nkandabwe sales income '81: K 2 967.- including the money paid in '82 but for sales in '81) The expenditures also went up again. Comparing the total income of about K 12 200.- to the total expenditures of about K 13 700.- one comes to a deficit of about K 1 500.- But here it is to be taken into account that no stockmaking was ever made to count the cash value of stock.

-Maize

In October '81 VSP bought 597 bags of maize from SPCMU which were taken to Siabaswi and Siameja for sale in order to help the people with food and to generate some income for VSP. Comparing the expenditures to the sales income there was a profit of about K 147.- for VSP.

-Transport

In January '81 the lorry donated by Brot für die Welt in dec. '80 was handed over to VSP. Since then it has run about 25 000 km until end of 1981. Up to that time it brought an income of about K 8 200.- out of hiring rent while the expenditures were about K 7 200.- This leads to

to actual costs of 30 ngwee per km driven. But here one must consider that in '81 a driver was only employed for 3 months and a lorry man for 5 months. Besides this the GSDP driver has occasionally been driving on behalf of VSP. Anyhow there is a possibility of making profit by transport business if there would be somebody definitely responsible for the organisation and calculation.

-Workshop

Since June '81 the VSP workshop has been rent to Mr. Lavison Syavuwa according to a contract of lease made by VSP and the tenant. By this contract the tenant agreed to pay a monthly rent of K 10.- during a 6 months trial period, but K 20.- after that time. While there were regular payments of rent in the beginning now serious problems seem to arise as nothing was paid starting from Jan. '82 VSP might be forced to draw conclusions of that very soon since many negotiations with the tenant did not bring any result. -

From the financial side of view it can be stated that most of the so-called money generating programmes which are expected to bring enough profit to maintain themselves financially are showing too poor results to reach this aim

But deficits arising from these programmes are continually covered by those donations which are promised only to be used on selfhelp projects. Therefore VSP should consider carefully which of the above mentioned programmes are really worthwhile to be carried on.

3. VARIOUS PROGRAMMES which were respectively are to be transferred out of VSP:

-Fruits and Vegetables

This programme is to be transferred to GSDP as decided by the VSP Executive Committee. There is still a balance of about K 250.-

-Turbine and Biogas

As the facilities were handed over to GSDP the account was closed down with VSP. The balance is zero.

-Nkandabwe Dam

The money for this project was donated from overseas and handled through VSP on behalf of GST. The balance of about K 576.- was transferred to GST and the account is now closed down with VSP.

-Seeds and Fertilizer

As the selling of these items is now organised by the farmers committees resp. SPCMU/NAMBOARD VSP decided to close this account.

The balance of about K 50.- was transferred to the general selfhelp account.

-Sinazeze Grinding Mill

It was discussed sometimes either to sell or to ~~hand over~~ ^{rent} the mill to any individual or institution but finally the VSP General Annual Meeting decided to keep the mill with VSP.

The mill is still dismantled and kept in the GSDP workshop. The General Annual Meeting considered to repair the mill and ^{to} install it again may be in Malima or Sinazongwe area. *But nothing has done until now.*

-Seminars

In '81 no seminars have been supported by VSP although one application was made by the GSDP female extension officer. This was rejected since the application was not made in advance but after the seminar was held. It was then said that applications generally should be made in advance and brought to the VSP Executive Committee in written.

-Rural Works Savings

There were numerous discussions on this subject both in VSP and in the GSDP staff meeting. There it was finally decided that the money should remain with VSP under the condition to be used on dryland farming.

The balance of this account is K 5 952,53.

LOANS

It has been discussed several times already whether VSP should go on giving loans and thus compete with credit unions which are now getting out of the ground almost everywhere in the operation field of VSP. But the VSP committee decided to continue this service programme although it is a financial risk for VSP. The main problem is that repayment

commitments are often not taken serious enough. The VSP Executive Committee decided to bind loans to seasonal purposes like schollfee loans in the beginning of the year, then housing loans, and fertilizer loans at the end of the year.

Interest rates are as follows: 5% p.a. concerning loans less than K 100.- and 8% p.a. concerning loans of K 100.- up to the maximum amount of K 500.-

General Informations

Since the ban of meetings was cancelled since March '81 the VSP Executive Committee meets regularly once a month. The attendance of these meetings is not always sufficient. The Roman Catholoc Church e.g. is missing almost regularly although those people have their own transport.- And also the co-operation/in sharing transport from Siatwinda site is often poor.

of members

The General Annual Meeting was held on August 8th, '81. It was attended by 20 either individual members or representatives of member institutions.-

Here the financial statement for 1980(prepared by Mrs. Krisifoe) was presented to the members and discussed in length. Unfortunately the minutes of this meeting got lost before they were typed. Thus there is official paper stating the decisions made by the meeting.

Also a new Executive Committee was elected; office bearers: Chief Sinazongwe/chairman; Mr.K.Jähn/vice chairman; Mr.G.Madyenkuu/secretary; Mr.J.Simeya/vice secretary; Mrs.M.Sitte/treasurer; Mr.J.Buka/vice treasurer; general members: Sen.Chief Mwemba; Mr.W.Ncite/GSB; Mr.Punza/Malima farmers'committee; RC Church although not present was asked to send a representative who is Father Remy.

The Meeting also decided to employ a programme co-ordinator who should be qualified in organisation. administration and planning. After a period of advertising at various places in Sinazongwe and Mwemba area Mr.E.Syabbalo was elected out of 12 applicants. He is now employed since March '82.

In Dec.'81 VSP books were audited by Mr.Mananyina/ADES and Mr.Kapasa/S'zongwe Fisheries. The auditors sent by the DES checked the books of 1980. They promised to continue soon on 1981. Their report is still to be discussed by VSP. Following their recommendations VSP will set up a budget for 1982.

VALLEY SELFHELP PROMOTION

P.O. Box 8,
Sinazeze.

The Valley Selfhelp Promotion Society (VSP) wants a

PROGRAMM COORDINATOR

for its various activities.

These activities include:

Cooperation and organisation in selfhelp projects like clinics (see the Kanchindu clinic extension).

Money generating programmes and a small shop for essential goods (planned).

The running of a society owned lorry.

And others more.

The aim of the Valley Selfhelp Promotion Society is to give support to the rural development in Gwembe South, that is the Sinazongwe Subdistrict of the Gwembe District. Members of the society are Farmers Committees, Credit Unions, Churches, Government Departments and individuals in that area. VSP cooperates especially with the Gwembe South Development Project, the Gwembe South Builders, the Gossner Service Team and with its member organisations.

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to supervise and initiate programmes and to take the financial responsibility for them;

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to give reports to the executive committee and the annual general meeting;

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Applicants should be between 25 and 55 years of age, have a Form V or Standard VI or comparable education, have experience in financial matters and office work and must be interested in field work.

Applications shall be directed to the chairman of VSP, P.O.Box 8, Sinazeze, until 15th January 1982.

For further information please contact:

The honourable Chief Sinazongwe, chairman or

Mr. G.K. Madyenku, secretary or

Mrs. M. Sitte, treasurer or

any of the following members of the executive committee:

Senior Chief Mweemba (Kanchindu), Mr. Jaehn (Nkandabbwe), Mr. Mbuuka (Siatwiinda), Mr. Ncite (Sinazongwe), Mr. Punza (Buleya-Malima), Mr. Simeya (Nkandabbwe), Father Thomas (Maamba).

VALLEY SELFHELP PROMOTION

P.O. Box 8,
Sinazene.

V.S.P. FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1981

The following statement was drafted by the VSP treasurer with assistance of the vice treasurer. It was later corrected by the auditors of the District Governors office at Sinazongwe.

Preparing this report the treasurer followed the method of her predecessor on previous reports of that kind, e.g. see financial statement for 1980.

Due to that method the statement seems to be misleading at some points:

1. The statement covers the calender year from 1-1-81 to 31-12-81.

But some programmes do not follow this timing system.

For example the rice programme:

The rice harvest 1981 was bought from the farmers in July 81.

The selling of this harvest went on until March 82 when all the rice was sold by VSP. Therefore the purchasing costs fully came up in 81 while part of the sales income came in only in 82.

2. No stocktaking was made for any of the programmes. Thus the cash value of stock is not appearing.

Of course on the long run this lack is balancing by itself: what is in stock at the end of 1981 will be sold in 1982; so the income in 82 will be higher just of that amount.

3. No budget was ever made since VSP is existing.

Therefore there was - and still is - no guideline either for the treasurer or the Executive Committee to set up a limitation of expenditures for each of the programmes.

All the above mentioned facts are to be taken into account on the following statement.

Nkandabwe, June 24th, 1982

Monika Sitte
- treasurer -

V.S.P. Financial Statement for 1981

PROGRAMME	IN	OUT	BAL./DEF.
1.0 General Money Handling			
brought forward 1980			
cheques deposited	1 020.03	1 006.43	
cheques cashed	5 821.88	5 821.88	
cheque deposited for GST and cashed to GST	67.20		
cashing fee charged by VSP		38.30	
bankfees charged by bank			
Zamhorts cheques deposited for Siatwinda farmers and cashed to farmers	7 318.30	7 318.30	
correction bookings	20.24	20.24	
	14 247.65	14 205.15	42.50
1.1 Loans			
brought forward 1980		507.83	
schoolfee loans paid		1 647.-	
schoolfee loans repaid	1 408.23		
agriculture loans paid		198.-	
agriculture loans repaid	189.10		
various loans paid		708.60	
various loans repaid	1 577.41		
loaned to GSB		3 246.55	
repaid by GSB	1 300.75		
Zamhorts cheques' loan repaid	1 214.60		
loaned to Credit Union Siatwinda		1 500.-	
repaid by Credit Union Siatwinda	2 000.-		
interest income	43.82		
	7 733.91	7 807.98	- 74.07
1.2 Loans: VSP to GST			
brought forward 1980			
Tonga crafts Lusaka sales loaned		5 182.34	
various small loans paid		1 351.50	
various small loans repaid	703.50		
	703.50	6 533.84	- 5 830.34

PROGRAMME	IN	OUT	BAL / DEF
1.3 Loans: GST to VSP			
brought forward 1980	5 013.94		
GST loan changed into grant	5 000.-	5 000.-	
rice loan repaid by VSP		1 200.-	
lorry loan repaid by VSP		3 813.94	
	10 013.94	10 013.94	-
2.1 Blacksmithing			
brought forward 1980	240.21		
sales income from axes	1 985.50		
wages paid to blacksmith		123.85	
purchases of material		70.-	
	2 225.71	193.85	2 031.86
2.2 Brickmaking			
brought forward 1980	706.-		
paid for -materials		487.04	
-labour		922.50	
-transport		160.-	
	706.-	1 569.54	- 863.54
3.1 Cycle spares			
brought forward 1980	91.45		
sales income	474.93		
	566.38	-	566.38
3.2 Commodities			
brought forward 1980	642.34		
purchases of soap		219.-	
sales income from soap	141.30		
purchases of milkpowder		1 300.-	
sales income from milkpowder	433.55		
purchases of salt		243.-	
paid for packing of salt		76.50	
purchasing plastic bags		66.18	
sales income from salt	774.40		
	1 991.59	1 904.68	86.91

PROGRAMME	IN	OUT	BAL./DEF.
3.3 <u>Seeds and Fertilizer</u>			
brought forward 1980		81.05	
seed maize bought in Oct.80 but paid in 81		108.-	
sales of seed maize	39.-		
repayment for seeds	200.-		
transferred to 5.0 to close down seeds' account		49.95	
	239.-	239.-	-
3.4 <u>Cement</u>			
brought forward 1980		651.55	
purchases		4 240.-	
paid for transport + bank charge (sharing big load with GSB)		611.45	
sales income	828.45		
interprogramme transfers:			
5.1 Siatwinda SHC	566.50		
5.2 Sikaneka SHC	2 109.70		
5.5 Sinakasikili SHS	396.-		
5.7 chiabi clinic	7.20		
5.6 water developm.	169.40		
1.1 loans	278.25		
total	3 527.05		
replacements:			
-GST 103 pockets	618.-		
-GSDP 61 pockets	283.65		
	5 257.15	5 503.-	- 245.85
3.5 <u>Rice</u>			
brought forward 1980		32.21	
purchasing rice from farmers		1 559.95	
sales income	1 170.70		
expenditures: -labour		48.80	
-diesel		22.42	
-plastic bags		54.60	
shelter for shalling machine (for poals and sheets)		118.03	
	1 170.70	1 836.01	- 665.31

PROGRAMME	IN	OUT	BAL./DEF.
3.6 <u>Tonga Crafts</u>			
brought forward	2 197.41		
sales income: -Nkandabwe	1 666.86		
-Lusaka	9 255.11		
T.C. purchases		9 515.94	1406.03 plus
salary Mr. Mark Malyenkuku		1 728.-	
km-claim Mr. Mark Malyenkuku		2 394.89	
ledger fees T.C. bank account		30.-	
	13 119.38	13 668.83	- 549.45
3.7 <u>Maize</u>			
brought forward 1980	-	-	
sales income	8 749.-		
loading and selling wages		368.-	
	8 749.-	368.-	8 381.-
4.0 <u>Sinazeze Grinding Mill</u>			
brought forward	137.03		
	137.03	-	137.03
5.0 <u>Selfhelp Programmes General</u>			
brought forward 1980	1 435.93		
expenditures: -postage fees		91.50	
-transport to collect parcels		15.60	
-cleaning/mending of clothes		72.31	
-tools for various programmes		273.23	
-kitchen sink		65.-	
purchases of clothes for sale		1 200.-	
sales income from clothes	14 513.65		
cash donations	800.68		
interprogramme transfers:			
5.1 Siatwinda SHC	5.33		
5.2 Sikaneka SHC	1 300.-		
5.3 Sinazeze staff house	505.-		
5.5 Sinakasikili SHS	437.50		
	total:	2 247.83	
transferred from 3.3 to 5.0			
to close seeds account	49.95		
	16 800.21	3 965.47	12 834.74
	49.95		

49.95

PROGRAMME	IN	OUT	BAL./DEF.
5.1 <u>Siatwinda selfhelp clinic</u>			
brought forward 1980	1 303.03		
expenditures: -labour		242.57	
-cement		566.50	
-other materials		412.49	
donations for opening ceremony	63.75		
opening costs		260.14	
transferred from 5.0 to 5.1 to close Siatwinda SHC account	114.92		
	1 481.70	1 481.70	-
5.2 <u>Sikaneka selfhelp clinic</u>			
brought forward 1980	711.11		
village donations in 1980	1 287.-		
expenditures: -labour		2 094.73	
-materials		2 572.90	
-transport		1 272.61	
by GSB: 681.61			
by VSP: 591.-			
transferred from 5.0 to 5.2 (same amount which was given by Sikaneka people)	1 300.-		
	3 298.11	5 940.24	- 2 642.13
5.3 <u>Sinazeze selfhelp staff house</u>			
brought forward 1980	-	-	
village donations	503.50		
grant by Zambia Council for Social Development (Z.C.S.D.)	1 271.-		
expenditures: -labour		725.97	
-materials		1 938.57	
-transport		3.85	
transferred from 5.0 to 5.3 (same amount which given by people)	505.-		
	2 279.50	2 668.39	- 388.89
5.4 <u>Sinemalima selfhelp clinic</u>			
as there were no operations this account was <u>not</u> openend!			

PROGRAMME	IN	OUT	BAL./DEF.
5.5 <u>Sinakasikili selhelp school</u>			
brought forward 1980	-	-	
village donations	120.-		
expenditures: -cement/nails		400.-	
-transport		157.50	
transferred from 5.0 to 5.5 (according to the decision of the VSP Ex. Committee)	437.50		
	557.50	557.50	-
5.6 <u>Water Development</u>			
brought forward 1980	2 984.30		
expenditures: -labour		1 354.88	
-pipes		115.-	
-cement		169.40	
charge for repair of handpump	15.-		
prepayment refunded for handpump		80.-	
	2 999.30	1 719.28	1 280.02
5.7 <u>Chiabi clinic</u>			
brought forward 1980	-	-	
village donations	150.-		
expenditures: -labour		92.80	
-cement		7.20	
-transport		40.-	
	150.-	140.-	10.-
6.0 <u>Transport</u>			
brought forward 1980		7 176.60	<i>Subbaan</i>
expenditures: -labour		1 368.04	
-diesel, ca. 6 200 l		2 695.73	
-service		361.46	
hiring fees income	8 239.57		
interprogramme transfers:			
- 2.2 brickmaking	160.-		
- 5.2 Sikaneka SHC	591.-		
- 5.5 Sinakasikili SHS	157.50		
total:	908.50		
insurance for '82		2 125.30	
	9 148.07	13 727.13	- 4 579.06

PROGRAMME	IN	OUT	BAL./DEF.
7.0 <u>Seminars</u> brought forward 1980	402.06		
	402.06	-	402.06
8.0 <u>VSP Workshop</u> <i>Ba fanya</i> brought forward 1980 rent income (June-Dec. 81)		1 500.-	
	70.-		
	70.-	1 500.-	- 1 430.-
9.0 <u>Miscellaneous</u> brought forward 1980	420.57		
purchases of stationeries		273.93	
advertisement		40.-	
purchases of 2 ripping saws		123.-	
13 maize shellers		156.-	
sales income from 3 maize shellers	45.-		
plastic bags sold to Ms. Engelhardt	5.-		
1 bed frame sold	25.-		
membership fees for '81	17.06		
paid for cooking on VSP meetings		39.71	
advance payment repaid by GSB	20.-		
advance payment on behalf of GSDP to Smart Siampongo + Andreas Chikopa for Monze show		75.37	
	532.63	708.01	- 175.38
K <u>Fruits and Vegetables</u> brought forward 1980	533.58		
transferred from K to V		282.93	
account to be closed down by VSP still to be transferred to GSDP			250.65
N <u>Nkandabwe Dam</u> brought forward 1980	576.87		
transferred to GST		576.87	
account was closed down by VSP			-
P <u>Rural Works Savings</u> brought forward 1980	5 952.53		
according to decision by GSDP staff: money should remain with VSP but for dryland farming purpose only			5 952.53

PROGRAMME	IN	OUT	BAL./DEF.
V <u>Turbine and Biogas</u>			
brought forward 1980		282.93	
<u>transferred from K to V</u>	282.93		
account was closed down by VSP programme now with GSDP			-
Programmes 1.0 - 9.0	total: 104 580.02	96 251.54	7 815.98
Programme K	533.58	282.93	250.65
" N	576.87	576.87	-
" P	5 952.53	-	5 952.53
" V	282.93	282.93	-
<u>ledger book</u>	total: 111 925.93	97 394.27	14 531.66
current bank account balance			8 880.96
cash balance			1 648.64
Tonga Crafts bank account balance			2 732.80
cash account with GM liaison office Lusaka (in 81: Mr.H.-M. Fischer)			1 432.84
<u>cash book</u>	total:		14 695.24

There is a difference between cash book and ledger book
of K 163.58 more in cash than in ledger. The mistake could
not yet be traced.

Nkandabwe, June 24th, 1982

Monika Sitte

-treasurer/VSP-

Statement

This is to inform the VSP Executive Committee on my future cooperation with VSP.

When I was elected as a treasurer on the general annual meeting on 19/6/81 I agreed to this election only under the condition that a manager/coordinator/organisor will be engaged until the end of the year.

Beyond this date I would only act as a treasurer in its actual sense which means to control -not to execute- the accounting and financial management on behalf of the Ex. Committee.

In case a manager/coordinator/organisor was employed I would be prepared to familiarize him with the work up to a time of six months. The general annual meeting accepted this declaration and requested it to be minuted.

Unfortunately nobody has been employed until now so that both the organisation of programmes and the bookkeeping/accounting are still with me as a socalled treasurer.

According to my personal opinion the reason causing the delay is mainly that the members do not like to take my notice serious because they want the responsibility to remain in the hands of an European. The argument that there is no trained Zambian staff is not really acceptable for me. Until now the accounting has been done by laymen -both by Mrs. Krisifoo and me- although there are enough Zambian accountants trained in the national system of bookkeeping.

On 22/23/12/81 Mr. Wanayna (ADS) and Mr. Kapasa (Sinazongwe Fisheries) have audited the books of VSP for 1980. They will state their questions officially in a written report to the Ex. Committee.

Their comments confirmed my opinion that VSP has grown to a size which needs a trained person to handle the accounting properly according to the national regulations and laws.

As an educationalist I haven't got any professional training on this item and I refuse to take it so easy just to say anybody can manage it.

On the side of organising the various VSP programmes the responsibility should also be handed over to a Zambian organisor as decided by the general annual meeting.

Besides this the organisor's job is a full-time job. Me myself I have only got a part-time contract with Gossner Mission and the employer is willing to extend it to a full-time contract with a Zambian only but not with an European employee as I was told.

As a conclusion of all this I decided to cancel my cooperation with VSP with the notice to become effective by the end of July 1982.

According to my declaration on the general annual meeting I shall do the accounting and familiarize an organizer if employed but up to the above mentioned date only.

Nkandalwe, 2/1/82

Monika Sitte
(treasurer)

VSP

VALLEY SELFHELP PROMOTION

P.O.Box 8,
Sinazeze.

The Valley Selfhelp Promotion Society (VSP) wants a

PROGRAMM COORDINATOR

for its various activities.

These activities include:

Cooperation and organisation in selfhelp projects like clinics (see the Kanchindu clinic extension).

Money generating programs and a small shop for essential goods (planned).

The running of a society owned lorry.

And others more.

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Applications shall be directed to the chairman of VSP, P.O.Box 8, Sinazeze, until 15th January 1982.

For further information please contact:

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Mr. G.K. Madyenku, secretary or

Mrs. M. Sitte, treasurer or

any of the following members of the executive committee:

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Evangelische
Markus-Kirchengemeinde

Koehn, Pfarrer

Gut-Heil-Str. 10-16
4600 Dortmund 1, am
Telefon 812133 + 811705

19. März 1981

0231

Gossner Mission
z.Hd. Herrn E. Mische
Handjerystr. 19 - 20

1 Berlin 41



Lieber Herr Mische!

Über Ihren Brief haben wir uns gefreut. Allerdings geht es niemandem bei uns um fishing for thanks.

Eine ganze Reihe von Paketen sind bereits weg. Von Herrn Jähn haben wir noch nichts gehört. Vielleicht kann man aber auch gar keine Antwort von ihm erwarten.

Die DM 1.000,-- sind voreilig von unserer Verwaltung nach Berlin überwiesen worden.

Das Presbyterium möchte nun gerne die eindeutige Zusicherung, daß dieses Geld VSP im Gwembetal zugute kommt. Wir hoffen, Sie arrangieren es.

Alles Gute für Ihre Arbeit und die Fahrt nach Zambia.

Herzliche Grüße

Ihr

H.-h. Koehn

Entwickly ist late Arbeit

Und landwirtschaftliche Forprojekt zu voll?

Entwickly die Schule zu die Hochbau?

Ohne Schule gibt es kein Entwickly

Partizipativer

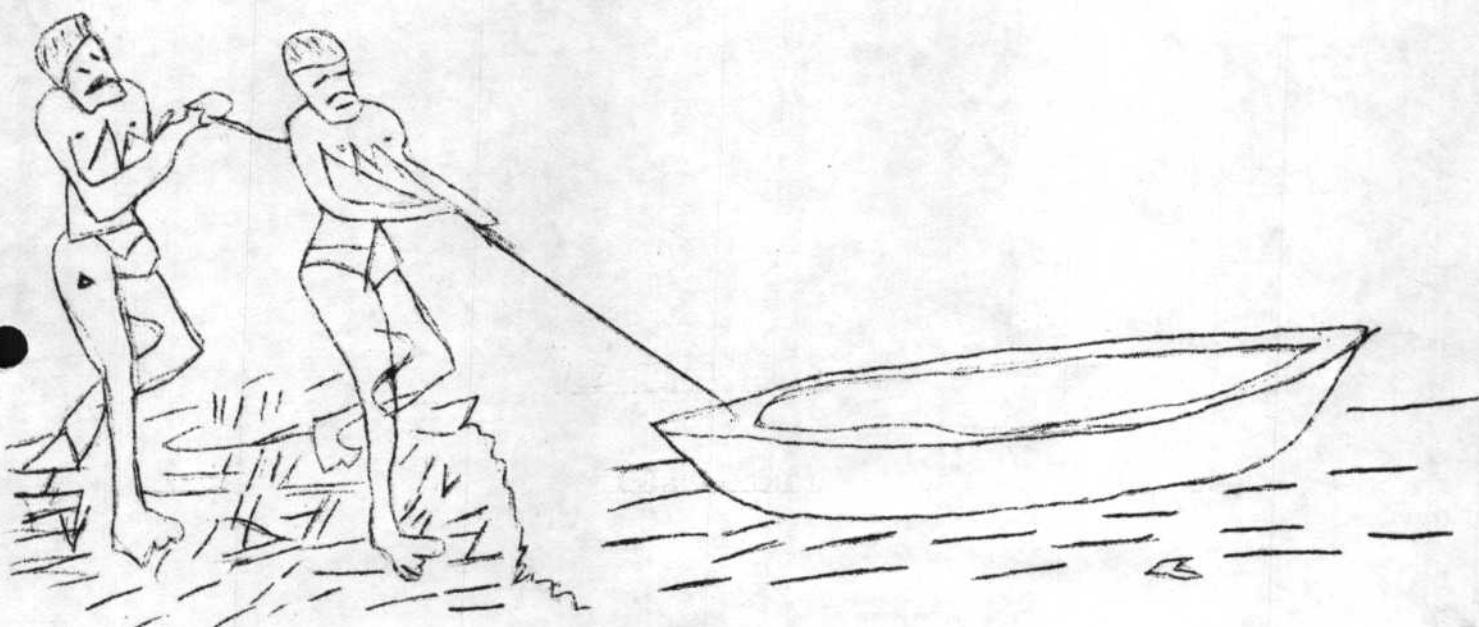
Niederschule der Volke

VALLEY SELFHELP PROMOTION

P.O. Box 8,
Sinazeze.

VSP NEWSLETTER

VOLUME 1/81



PULLING TOGETHER MAKES DEVELOPMENT WORK EASIER

1. EDITORIAL

It is a great honor and privilege for us to make this first edition of VSP Newsletter in which we are going to inform you about the activities of the programmes of VALLEY SELF-HELP PROMOTION (VSP) SOCIETY. VSP is a financial independent body mainly organised on voluntary basis, to reinforce self-reliance in the Gwembe Valley.

VSP Society was and is financed mostly by donations from merciful people, overseas, through Gossner Mission. It is responsible for several income generating programmes with a view to uplift the standard of living of the Gwembe Valley people.

We are very glad to tell you that VSP has recently been officially registered and it is now a full financial independent society, intending to promote and support programmes that are beneficial to the valley people. It is hoped that VSP society may, after sometime grow in a development treasurer of the Gwembe Valley, of course, through good planning and management. As illustrated by designed its frontispiece, those who need financial or material assistance from it should be prepared to pull their development work together with it for their bright, future betterment.

Therefore, we are sincerely advising all members of VSP society and the public that membership into VSP society is open for everybody and that the society does not exist for spoon feeding man, but it only there and prepared to help anybody who is ready to help himself, and it is also not interested in wasting time energy and financial or material help on unprofitable programmes. So, remember to borrow wisely and repay your loans promptly and fully.

In conclusion, VSP society is a financial 'self' organisation for advancing productive loans to all capable people of the Gwembe Valley. The stability of its future will eventually depend on your power and the will to work hard and to save some of the fruits of your labour, remember, labour creates wealth and health.

Mrs. Monika Sitte (Acting Treasurer, GST)
Sister Alice (Catholic Church, Maamba)
Mr. E. Syabbalo (Secretary)

2. MESSAGE FROM THE VSP CHAIRMAN

On behalf of the executive committee of VSP Society members I am glad to introduce to you the first edition newsletter "THE CANOE" to you.

/2..

Valley Self-help Promotion Society came to being and registered in the year 1980. It was thought and organized by the Gossner Service Team (GST) and the Gwembe South Development Project staff (GSDP).

VSP Society was established to promote and support policies and programmes which are beneficial to and serve the social, cultural and/or economic development of the people of the Gwembe Valley in their environment in those programmes which are geared to reinforce self reliance and self sufficiency.

The major function of the society is to help the people on community self-help programmes.

3. ORIGINATORS OF VSP SOCIETY

As already pointed out, VSP society is a financial independent body and it operates in accordance with the laws of the Republic of Zambia. As a promoting body, VSP society serves on matters of social, cultural and economic development of the Gwembe Valley people. To do this, its executive committee administers, manages and controls its day-to-day affairs and property. It is proud of its office bearers who carry on its objectives and policy mainly on voluntary basis.

Following are the present office bearers of VSP society:-

Mr. G. K. Madyenkuu (chairman)
Mr. K. J. Jahan (vice chairman)
Mrs. M. Sitte (Acting treasurer)
Mr. V. S. Syankondo (vice treasurer)
Mr. Simvula-luli (member of ex. committee)
Senior Chief Kweemba (member of ext. committee)
Mr. L. Malambo (member of ex. committee)
Sister Alice (member of ex. committee)

4. MAIN TASK OF VSP SOCIETY

As a self-help organisation, VSP Society mainly operates self-help economic and social activities in the Gwembe Valley today. Through these activities, it assists the Gwembe Valley people, mostly in Senior Chief Kweemba and Chief Sinazongwes' area, so that they may be able to help themselves in the future. It encourages and advises them not just to sit idly and wait for help from it or from any huge industrial organisation.

Therefore, the aid that is given by VSP society is not just free. It is offered to for an individual advantage but to work co-operatively for the benefits of the community as a whole, and thus, those who are prepared to work hard for their better future development will possibly be assisted with advice, finance or material by VSP society.

Also VSP society will not give more than what the people will contribute towards for their own development work. That the cost of any self-help programme is to be shared equally between VSP Society and the people. This means that VSP society will undertake half of the cost of the programme and another half of the cost of the same programme will be expected from the people themselves.

VSP Society will only give an egg for an egg. Co-operation from people is also expected by VSP society in term of labour and that all work that does not require skilled labour will be expected to be done by the people themselves on voluntary basis.

5. A BRIEF SUMMARY OF VSP PROJECTS

In the days went by, VSP Society assisted Kanchindu people in Senior Chief Mweomba's area in extending their clinic facilities at Kanchindu. The new additional building was started in August, 1979 and was completed and officially opened in January, this year Kanchindu people shared and worked equally together with VSP society, and today Kanchindu people are enjoying their fruits of their efforts.

Just recently, Mucekwa people also came forward and requested for assistance from VSP society in order to put up a self-help clinic in their area. The estimated cost of their clinic building is K20,000--- and the headmen have co-operated together and have collected about K1500 towards their development work. They are on the financial side as well as on the voluntary free labour side for their social development work. They are anxious to work co-operatively, and the foundation of their clinic building is already dug and the concrete slab was finished recently.

Another self-help project which is supported by VSP society is a building of a medical assistant's house at Sinazeze. It was started in 1976 and was stopped because the people were discouraged due to lack of funds, and in February this year, Sinazeze self-help committee decided to complete decided to complete it up by means of a grant of K1271 provided by Zambia Council for Social Dev. and together with assistance given by VSP society.

At Malima, the same story repeats itself. A self-help clinic building was started there in 1977 and was stopped owing to some financial problems: The roof is already put up on the erected block building, but internal doors, window frames and other building materials are still needed to finish up the development work. As there was only K70.- left from communitys' donations it was agreed upon by the committee that VSP society would make an accurate estimation of the remaining, required cost of the work, after which Malima community would decide whether they would be able to add their donations to what VSP society would offer them in order to complete up their work.

There is another self-help at Sinacikili school which is carried on slowly because of lack of funds. It is a second classroom block which is very much needed to upgrade the school from Grade I to Grade VII. The foundation of the classroom block was finished last year and the people did not complete the whole block because they were lack of technical advice and funds. Early this year, the ministry of Education advised them to complete the classroom block before the forthcoming rainy season, and therefore Sinacikili parent teachers' association committee approached VSP society for help and invited the VSP executive committee members to their meeting which was also attended by Chief Sinozongwe at their school. After this meeting, two experts (Mr. Ncite, Mr. Sittee) from Gwembe South Builders calculated the cost of the classroom block that was estimated as about K30,000 for the whole building block.

As this is a lot of money, VSP society advised them to put the concrete slab first for the whole building and then carry on the work step by step. They appreciated VSP society's advice and completed the concrete slab, but they only managed to donate the sum of K120, which is very little for the completion of their social development work. However, as they are willing to donate more money after sales of their cultivated cash crops, VSP society will try all its means to assist them to complete up their classroom block.

Another important self-help programme to be mentioned here to you is Water Supply development programme which aims at assisting rural people to have wells and boreholes in their villages. This is very essential indeed because it helps man to have good water which is free from dirty, bacteria and other impurities that are a danger to life. As many other projects, it is also run on self-help basis by VSP society.

6. SOURCES OF FUNDS OF VSP SOCIETY

Meanwhile, VSP society is still partly dependent on:

- a) grants and donations from overseas organisations and Zambian organisations such as Zambia Council for social development.
- b) sales of second hand clothes offered by merciful friend of Gossner Mission from Germany and Holland.

7. SELLERS OF SECOND HAND CLOTHES

Pricing of VSP second hand clothes is done on voluntary basis by Mrs. Monica Chiimba (typist), GSDP and Mrs. Monika Sitte (Acting Treasurer of VSP society, GSI). The actual selling of clothes is also performed voluntarily by different people at various places, and for your information clothes are sold as follows:

- Mrs. M. Chiimba Neja at GSDP office, Nkanda Bwe camp and at Sinazcze;
- Mrs. Chomba at Maamba;
- Mr. Kelesi Simanyala at Syabaswi trading centre;
- Mr. G. K. Nadyenkuku, (chairman of VSP society) at Sinazongwe;
- Mrs. M. Ilboozzi at Malima;
- Mrs. Mwansa at Sinazongwe hospital;
- Mrs. Mweemba (Senior Chieftain Mweenba's wife) at Kanchindu clinic;
- Mrs. Ncete at Sikaneka;
- Mr. Simeya at Sinacisikili village;
- Mr. Siakakaye at ~~Sinacisikili~~ school;
- Mrs. Simvula-luli at Sinazongwe;
- Mr. V. S. Syankondo at Syatwiinda and Iugonko villages;

8. OTHER OPERATIONS OF VSP SOCIETY

VSP Society also operates income generating projects some of which are listed below:-

a) Brickmoulding at Syabaswi

At Syabaswi, we have two groups of workers who mould two different types of bricks, namely small ones and big ones to meet the requirements of our different customers.

Selling prices of both types of bricks would be made known to our customers as soon as possible. Mr. A. Syanziba and Mr. V. S. Syankondo are in-charge of brickmaking.

b) Blacksmithing:

VSP Society has plenty of axes in stock for sale and the price for each axe is K2.50n. These axes are very useful for 'intema' work and for chopping firewood.

c) Tonga crafts:

On behalf of VSP Society, the officer in-charge of Nkandabbwe museum buys Tonga crafts of good quality from rural people and in turn these are sold either by Mr. H. H. Fischer, (Liaison officer), in Lusaka or by the officer in-charge, (Rev. M. K. Malyenku), of Tonga crafts at Nkandabbwe museum. Profit from sales of Tonga crafts is very encouraging, and therefore, the officer in-charge of Tonga crafts often advises rural customers to make crafts of high standard that would bring them good profit.

d) Rice:

VSP Society also deals with rice business from Syatwiinda and Halima irrigation schemes. As a great loss was made in this project last year, the two proposed selling prices will be raised this year to cover the expenditure on processing of rice. Thus, 80ngwee per kg of rice will be sold to small customer and 75n per kg of rice will be sold to a big customer who will buy 80kg bag of rice, and rice will be sold to any customer.

e) Essential items

VSP society also tries to store essential commodities such as salt, ^{and} soap for sale to anybody.

f) VSP Transport.

We are glad to tell you that VSP society has now a new lorry (6.5tons) which was given as a grant from overseas. The lorry can be hired by anybody and the charge is K1.- per km for a single trip. An experienced driver has been specially employed by VSP society for VSP society, and also a lorry boy has been employed by VSP society to assist the driver in transporting materials. So, you are advised by VSP newsletter to make best use of this lorry.

9. TRANSFERS

We are also glad to inform you that Mrs. S. C. Krisifoe who has been our treasurer for a long time left the Cwembe South Development Project and CST in last May this year and she has been replaced by Mrs. M. Sitte who is now our present acting treasurer.

Mrs. Krisifoe left the GSDP and CST together with her husband, Mr. I. J. Krisifoe who was also a member of VSP society. We have to thank them very much for VSP work that they had rendered while they were with us.

God may bless them at their lovely new home.

10. VSP LOANS

Owing to limited funds of VSP Society it was decided by VSP executive committee that the granting of loans to people by VSP Society be ceased for a while and that VSP Society should not also undertake any other additional programme this year.

11. OPINION FROM THE PUBLIC

For the future continuation of this newsletter you are requested to write to us in order to let us know the public opinion towards the activities of the society.

Let us work together in fighting our day today problems as people of the past deed in solving out their problems of crossing rivers, they had to make combined effort in order to produce a dugout CANOE. Some people say, "puddle your canoe", and we say "Let us puddle our canoe together."

Spangenberg Sozialwerk
Magdeburger Tor
3330 Helmstedt

Berlin, den 8.12.1981

Sehr geehrte Damen und Herren!

Mit einer Anfrage wende ich mich an Sie. Mir ist bekannt geworden, daß Ihr Sozialwerk gebrauchte Kleider sammelt und nach Übersee weiterleitet, wo sie dringend benötigt werden. Vielleicht ist es möglich, daß Sie auch Kleider ins Gwembetal nach Zambia schicken.

Die Godsner Mission arbeitet seit 1970 in Kooperation mit der zambischen Regierung in einem ländlichen Entwicklungsprojekt in der Gwembe-Süd-Region, die von dem Befreiungskrieg in Zimbabwe auch hart in Mitleidenschaft gezogen worden ist.

Seit Anfang dieses Jahres ist nun eine Gesellschaft gegründet worden, die Valley Selfhelp Promotion Funds (VSP) genannt wird. Mitglieder sind Institutionen, Gruppen und Einzelpersonen dieser Region. Ziel von VSP ist, Selbsthilfeaktivitäten zu fördern, um damit die Entwicklung in diesem Gebiet durch den Einsatz und die Initiative der Leute selbst zu unterstützen.

Das Gebiet ist in der Entwicklung weit zurück. Die Menschen können sich noch nicht selbst ernähren und sind auf Nahrungsmittelimporte angewiesen. Auch der Gesundheitszustand und die Bekleidungssituation sind sehr schlecht. Die Menschen wurden vor 17 Jahren zwangsumgesiedelt, als der Karibastaudamm gebaut wurde, durch den ein riesiger See entstanden ist. Von dem Verlust des traditionellen Wohn- und Lebensraums haben sich die Menschen immer noch nicht erholt.

Vor einiger Zeit hat eine unserer Mitarbeiterinnen begonnen, gebrauchte Kleider, die aus holländischen und einigen deutschen Gemeinden geschickt wurden, preisgünstig an die Bevölkerung zu verkaufen. Mit dem Erlös wurde der Bau einer Dorfklinik ermöglicht, die zu 50% aus eigenen Mitteln finanziert wurde. Weil die Resonanz so positiv war, soll diese Aktion fortgesetzt werden. Weitere Anfragen der Dörfer liegen vor, die noch nicht erfüllt werden können, weil die Kleider fehlen. Mit dieser Aktion werden drei Entwicklungsziele verfolgt: die Menschen erhalten auch in den entlegenen Dörfern zu erschwinglichen Preisen Kleidung, mit dem Erlös werden Selbsthilfeaktivitäten der Dörfer ermöglicht und unterstützt, die Menschen werden ermutigt, Aufgaben in Angriff zu nehmen, die sie sonst niemals beginnen würden. Meine Anfrage an Sie ist nun, ob auch Sie VSP unterstützen können? Die Adresse ist:

VSP, POB 4,
Sinazese via Choma
Zambia, Africa
c/o Monika Sitte

Für eine positive Antwort wäre ich Ihnen sehr dankbar und verbleibe mit freundlichen Grüßen.

E. Mische, Pfr. (Zambia-Referent)

4-12-81

Lieber Erhard,

ich habe dich vor einiger Zeit
schon einmal auf eine Begegnungs-
quelle für gebrauchte Kleidung in
präziseren Grenzen aufmerksam gemacht.
Hier ist jetzt die vollständige Adresse
aufgetanzt: Spanienberg Sozialwerk
Magdeburger Tor
3330 Helmstedt.

Das ist ein Sozialwerk der Brüder-
Missionsbruderschaft. Sie sammeln Kleidung



Gossamer
Mission

Absender

Gerhild Weiß
Kirchstr. 2
D - 5241 Gebhardshain
Tel. 02747 / 18

(Postfach oder Straße und Hausnummer)

(Postleitzahl) (Ort)

in Kirchengemeinden
und versenden weiter
1. 4. des Drakonischen
Verbs und auf Anfragen
einfaches Projekte aus
übersee. Hier scheint
dass die für VSP zu
erwärmen wären
drei Weihnachtspreise
Sein 1eter

EINDEUTIG

4. DEC. 1981

Beledigt



Postkarte

Kern E. Mische
GOSSNER Mission
HANDWERKSTR. 19/20

(Postfach oder Straße und Hausnummer)

1000 BERLIN 41

(Postleitzahl) (Bestimmungsort)

Valley Selfhelp Promotion Fund
P.O. Box 8
Sinazeze

Nkandabwe, Juli 1981

An alle Freunde und Förderer der Selbsthilfe im Gwembe Tal!

Zunächst möchte ich Ihnen im Namen aller sambianischen und deutschen Mitarbeiter ganz herzlich danken für Ihre aktive und unermüdliche Unterstützung mit Geld- und Kleiderspenden.

Seit Januar dieses Jahres ist Valley Selfhelp Promotion Fund als Selbsthilfeorganisation offiziell anerkannt und registriert. Das ist ein -wenn auch zunächst nur formaler- Schritt zur Eigenständigkeit. Finanziell ist V.S.P. aber noch weitgehend von Ihren Spenden abhängig. Die Haupteinnahmequelle ist nach wie vor der Verkauf der Kleidersendungen aus Deutschland und Holland.

1980 nahmen wir ca. 9.500,- Kwacha ein, allein als Erlös des Kleiderverkaufs. (Das wären nach dem gegenwärtigen Umrechnungskurs fast 25.000,- DM. Dieser Vergleich hinkt allerdings, da die Kaufkraft des Kwacha im Vergleich zur DM ungefähr 1:1 ist.) In diesem Jahr haben wir schon jetzt für 10.650,- Kwacha Kleider verkauft.

Allerdings ist zur Zeit auch alles ausverkauft. Und ich werde immer wieder gefragt, wann denn wieder Kleiderpakete aus Deutschland kommen. Denn jetzt nach Ernte und Verkauf von Mais, Baumwolle und Gemüse haben die Leute etwas Geld. Und bevor es wieder für Saatgut, Kunstdünger und dergleichen verbraucht ist, möchte man sich gern noch eine neue Hose, ein neues Kleid leisten. Kleidung ist hier in den Geschäften immer noch sehr teuer und bei V.S.P. gibt's eben "europäischen Chic" zu erschwinglich niedrigen Preisen.

Das Geld, das durch den Verkauf eingenommen wird, wird ausnahmslos zur Unterstützung von Selbsthilfeprojekten verwendet. Meistens ist dies der Bau von ländlichen Gesundheitszentren. Selbsthilfe bedeutet hierbei: die Bevölkerung des entsprechenden Gebietes bringt die Mittel auf zur Errichtung des Gebäudes, während der Staat dann die laufenden Kosten für Personal und Ausstattung übernimmt. Auf diese Weise werden besonders in den ländlichen Gebieten Sambias Gesundheitszentren gebaut - sie werden hier 'clinic' genannt - oder Unterkünfte für das medizinische Personal und auch Schulen.

Eines der ersten Selbsthilfeprojekte, die von V.S.P. unterstützt wurden, war Kanchindu Clinic. Der Bau wurde Ende 1980 abgeschlossen und Anfang dieses Jahres feierlich eingeweiht.

Hier arbeiten ein Medical Assistant, zwei voll ausgebildete Krankenschwestern und zwei Schwesternhelferinnen. Kanchindu Clinic leistet gute Arbeit und ist als erfolgreiches Selbsthilfeprojekt, das von den "Gossinners" unterstützt wurde, in der ganzen Umgegend bekannt.

Dieses Beispiel hat sich herumgesprochen und schon im Sommer letzten Jahres entschlossen sich die Bewohner im Gebiet von Sikaneka ebenfalls ihre 'clinic' zu bauen und baten um technische Beratung und finanzielle Unterstützung durch V.S.P.. Inzwischen ist dieses Projekt soweit fortgeschritten, daß Fundamente und Bodenplatte des Gebäudes unmittelbar vor der Fertigstellung stehen. Zur Zeit arbeiten ein Maurer und sein Handlanger als bezahlte Arbeitskräfte, während sich die Dörfer der Umgegend abwechselnd an den Bauarbeiten beteiligen.

Jedes Dorf schickt so eine Gruppe von 10 bis 20 Männern zur Mitarbeit; die Reihenfolge wird vom Selbsthilfekomitee und den Dorfältesten festgelegt und kontrolliert. Auch über die Geldspenden der einzelnen Dörfer wird genau Buch geführt. Auf den Dorfversammlungen wurde festgelegt, daß für 1980/81 jeder Mann 20,- und jede Frau 5,- Kwacha zu zahlen hat für die 'clinic'. Bisher wurden 1.489,- Kwacha gesammelt. Dem stehen bisher Ausgaben von 2.608,- Kwacha gegenüber. Die Hälfte dieser Ausgaben wird von V.S.P. übernommen, d.h. aus dem Kleiderverkauf finanziert.

Sie sehen, liebe Freunde, wie sehr wir auf Ihre Hilfe angewiesen sind. Wenn Sie vergleichen, welche Bedeutung allein Ihre Kleidersendungen für die medizinische Versorgung des Gwembetals haben und wie leicht es demgegenüber uns fällt in unserer europäischen Überflüßgesellschaft, die 33,- DM für ein 10-kg-Seepostpaket aufzubringen und das bißchen Mühe, den Inhalt solch eines Pakets zusammenzutragen, dann dürfen wir doch sicher auch weiterhin auf Ihre Unterstützung hoffen. Natürlich freuen wir uns auch über Geldspenden.

Bitte haben Sie Verständnis dafür, wenn wir uns nicht für jedes Paket einzeln bedanken. Wir werden uns aber bemühen, Sie weiterhin regelmäßig über unsere Aktivitäten zu informieren, so daß Sie wissen, wie Ihre Spenden verwendet werden, wie sich V.S.P. entwickelt, wie die Projektarbeit läuft.

Und nun noch einmal zurück zur Arbeit! Neben dem clinic-Projekt in Sikaneka unterstützt V.S.P. derzeit noch den Bau eines kleinen Wohnhauses für einen Medical Assistant der clinic in Sinazeze, den Erweiterungsbau einer Grundschule in Sinakasikili und die Fertigstellung des Gesundheitszentrums in Sinemalima.

In Sinazeze wurde im letzten Jahr mit staatlichen Mitteln ein neues Gesundheitszentrum gebaut. Es fehlt aber noch an Wohnungen für weiteres medizinisches Personal. Speziell der Einsatz einer Hebamme, die hier dringend benötigt wird, hat die Regierung von der Bereitstellung eines Hauses abhängig gemacht. Dies wird nun in Selbsthilfe gebaut und soll bis Ende des Jahres fertig werden. - Dieses Projekt wurde auch mit 1.200,- Kwacha von einer sambianischen Hilfsorganisation, dem Zambia Council for Social Development, unterstützt.

Die Grundschule in Sinakasikili besteht aus einem Gebäude mit zwei Klassenräumen und einem winzigen Lehrerzimmer und einer großen Wellblechhütte mit zwei provisorischen Klassenräumen. Hier werden in Schichtunterricht sechs Jahrgänge unterrichtet, d.h. einige Klassen kommen vormittags, andere nachmittags zum Unterricht. Die sambianische Grundschule umfaßt aber sieben Klassen. Deshalb wurde Sinakasikili von der Regierung zur Aufstockung bis zur Abschlußklasse vorgeschlagen unter der Bedingung, daß ein zweiter Schulblock in Selbsthilfe errichtet wird. Bereits im letzten Jahr wurde mit den Fundamenten begonnen und vor kurzem wurde die Betonbodenplatte fertiggestellt. Die Kosten hierfür hat V.S.P. übernommen. Das Problem besteht darin, daß dieses Bauvorhaben einfach zu groß ist und die finanziellen Möglichkeiten der Bevölkerung übersteigt. Außerdem klappt hier auch die Zusammenarbeit der beteiligten Dörfer nicht so gut wie z.B. in Sikaneka.

Das Gesundheitszentrum in Sinemalima wurde schon 1976 begonnen und ist seit 1977 im Rohbau fertig. Dann wurde die Arbeit unterbrochen, weil das Geld ausging und es offensichtlich mit der Verwaltung der Spenden durch das Selbsthilfekomitee einige Probleme gab. Und noch immer gibt es einige Schwierigkeiten. Nachdem V.S.P. um Hilfe gebeten wurde, vereinbarte ich viermal mit



Kleiderverkauf in Sikaneka



Sinakasikili Schule
Bau eines zweiten Schulblocks in Selbsthilfe

den zuständigen Leuten ein Treffen, das nie zustandekam. Daraufhin erstellten wir zunächst nur einen Kostenvoranschlag.

Unsere Bedingung für die Unterstützung von Selbsthilfeprojekten im allgemeinen ist die, daß die Hälfte der Kosten durch Spenden der Dorfbevölkerung aufgebracht werden sollte und die andere Hälfte von V.S.P. übernommen wird. Außerdem sollen ausgebildete Arbeitskräfte nur dort eingesetzt werden, wo sie unbedingt benötigt werden. Während alle sonstigen Arbeiten freiwillig und unbezahlt von der betreffenden Bevölkerung als dem künftigen Nutznießer geleistet werden sollen.

Ein weiteres Selbsthilfeprogramm, das von Valley Selfhelp Promotion Fund finanziert wird, ist das sogenannte Water Development Programme, das die Versorgung der Dorfbevölkerung mit sauberem Trinkwasser zum Ziel hat. Für die meisten Leute kommt hier das Wasser noch aus dem Fluß. Morgens und abends wird es von Frauen und Kindern in Eimern und Schüsseln oft über weite Strecken auf dem Kopf zu den Häusern getragen. Die Qualität dieses Wassers lässt besonders in der Trockenzeit zu wünschen übrig. Deshalb ist das Interesse an Brunnen, die das ganze Jahr über gutes Wasser liefern, groß. V.S.P. stellt ein Bohrgerät zur Verfügung und liefert den Zement zur Errichtung von Brunnen. Wir helfen auch bei der Installation von Handpumpen, die aber bezahlt werden müssen. Jede Unterstützung, die wir geben, soll Hilfe zur Selbsthilfe sein, d.h. wir wollen damit nicht neue Abhängigkeiten schaffen, sondern -zumindest langfristig- zur Unabhängigkeit und Eigenständigkeit beitragen. Verantwortlich für das letztgenannte Programm ist Herr Gray Madyenku, der zugleich auch der Vorsitzende unserer Selbsthilfeorganisation ist.

Für heute herzliche Grüße
Ihre

Maulka Sifke

GOSSNER MISSION, Handjerystr. 19/20, 1000 Berlin 41, Tel. 030 - 85 10 21
Postscheckkonto Berlin West 520 50-100
Bankkonto: Berliner Bank, BLZ 100 200 00, Kto.-Nr. 0407480700

AUDIT REPORT VSE 1980
SUMMARY:

1- CASHING OF PERSONAL CHEQUES

From a financial point of view, it is strongly recommended that the cashing of personal cheques either by farmers etc. Should be stopped completely as cheques are being cashed at a great risk by the valley self help promotion.

**GWEMBE SOUTH DEVELOPMENT PROJECT PAYMENT OF
KILLOMETRE ALLOWANCE TO MR. M. MAILYENKUKU**

The findings of the Audit Team are that Mr. Malyenkuku a Tonga Crafts Buyer on behalf of the Valley Selfhelp Promotion is being paid kilometre allowance each time he attends GSDP meetings at Nkandabbwe Camp from the VSP coffers. Since GSDP is financed by the Government the VSP should therefore be decisive on this issue before the organisation is made to incur a lot of expenses.

3- LOANS:

Loans granted to Applicants without relevant loan application forms or supporting documents should not be entertained in future. The precedence set as a result of this preferential treatment is rather detrimental to the smooth running of the VSP funds. Loan transactions of that nature without even blanket authority are unconstitutional granted.

Interest on Loans

The interest fixed on certain loans so granted is not being honoured by the Loanees for no apparent reason.

In the lime light of this, it is strongly recommended that all the Loanees should be financially bound to honour their obligation fundamentally because the very purpose of the interest being asked for is being defeated lamentably.

Loan Recovery

Viable loan recovery system be devised as the audit inspection has revealed that some loans being reflected as having been refunded or recovered in full are not wholly but partly paid. This sad state of affairs leaves much to be desired as money begets money.

In order to add salt to injury, it is appalling to notice that there is an omission or apparent over sight on the part of the VSP Treasury Section to project the names of people who might have acquired loans from the VSP in the Receipt book as well as the commitment Ledger thus making it impossible even for the Treasurer to recover the money so granted.

Wrong Entry in the Commitment Ledger

On Voucher No.602 dated 22nd July, 1980 the sum of K115.50 realised from the sale of clothes and rice was incorrectly entered as cash out in the Commitment Ledger instead of entering it as cash received; although upon verification it was discovered that subsequent action was taken correction-wise at the close of VSP Financial year, 31st December, 1980.

SALE OF SECOND HAND CLOTHES

The Audit inspection has disclosed that some Sales Representatives (Agents) helping the VSP in the disposal of the clothes on voluntary basis are indebted to the VSP as quite some substantial amount of money remaining as balance after the sale of the various items in their respective areas is being carried forward indefinitely rendering the same to be regarded as a complete write off. But on the whole these people (voluntary workers) are doing a commendable job on behalf of the VSP and would like to strongly suggest therefore that a token fee of appreciation be paid out to them in the promotion of the spirit of commitment towards the said exercise.

CLOTHES PROGRAMME

It has to be made abundantly clear that the Packets duty paid at the Post Office by the VSP should at all costs be supported by an official receipt or receipts to be issued by the Post Master in future.

NKANDABWE DAM (TURBINE)

Objectively, since the major repair work undertaken on the Dam was funded by the VSP from the big donation received in 1979, the P is strongly urged therefore to enter into negotiations or top level discussions with the Government with a view of securing the Hammer Mill on rental basis as opposed to the present arrangement which appears to be aimed at the enrichment of one man at the expense of the sweat and toil of the VSP, a service organisation.

TONGA CRAFTS.

Although the Programme is on a sound footing, the audit inspection has revealed categorically that the salary and kilometre allowances went up two fold during the course of the year under review, 1980. Since the rule of economics is that of supply and demand a careful study be done in the right direction since the same is a money generating enterprise.

On supplementary basis, the Buyer (agent) of the Tonga Crafts should not be left to work in isolation with the VSP Treasurer. In fact the two should work in close consultation or liaison if the desired goal has to be achieved from a monetary point of view, since money is sub-waranted to the Buyer on weekly basis by the Treasurer for the purchase of the Tonga Crafts.

8.

CEMENT

Since the audit inspection has brought to light that the VSP cement owed by the various organisations/Agencies has not been re-funded to date, every effort should be made by the Treasury Section to collect the cement in question.

9.

RICE

The ten (10) bags of rice reported missing during the course of last year 1980 be considered as a loss on the part of the VSP and then intensive investigations be instituted into the matter before coming to its logical conclusion.

10.

SEEDS

The need for the VSP to recover the money squandered by some officials in the department of agriculture cannot be over emphasized because the cause of action taken by the officers concerned rendered the Rice programme to run at a loss in the end.

11.

DISCREPANCIES

1. On Voucher No. 878 dated 29th October, 1980 the sum of K1000.00 was indicated as having been handed over to a well known source in good faith whose integrity is quite unquestionable for the purchase of commodities for the VSP without acknowledgement.

Since that was a legitimate transfer of funds, it is therefore against this background that the Audit Team would like to strongly suggest to the VSP Treasury Section that transactions of a similar nature in future ought to be supported by an acknowledgement receipt to this effect.

2. On Voucher No. 616 dated 24th July, 1980 the sum of K803.35 purported to have been deposited at the Bank was not banked at all because even in the commitment ledger there was no relection. Since there is no material or convincing evidence to this effect mystery surrounds this alleged bank deposit in all dimensional aspects, hence the audit team's strongest feeling that the money be accounted for since the loss is too big to contemplate.

3. DOUBLE ENTRY

On Voucher No. 782 dated 1st October, 1980 and Voucher No. 889 dated 31st October, 1980 the cotton cheque for K11.12n is favour of Mr. Chavuta was booked twice or entered twice by the Treasury Section inadvertently.

4. CANCELLED RECEIPTS

It is the wish of the audit team to impress upon the need for the Treasury Section to ensure that all cancelled receipts (official) in nature must bear the signature of the person effecting the cancellation and the reasons warranting such cancellation be brought to light. Additionally, the original copy of the cancelled receipt should remain intact and without

12. VSP PROGRAMMES DEFICIENCIES

1. Under transport programme (I), the Audit Team discovered that there was K7176.60 deficit as against the income of K1686.19n.

2. Under seeds and fertilizer programme (S), the Audit Team discovered that there was K81.05 deficit as against the income of K415.67n.

3. Under VSP Workshop (U) the Audit Team discovered that there was K1500.00 deficit as against zero (nil) income.

4. Under Turbine and Biogas programme (V), the Audit Team discovered that there was K282.93n deficit as against K2289.82 income.

5. Under cement programme (X) the Audit Team discovered that there was K651.55 deficit as against K3033.25n income.

6. Under Rice programme (Y) the Audit Team discovered that there was K32.21 deficit as against K8194.01n income.

TOTAL DEFICIT

K 7, 176.60
81.05
1, 500.00
282.93
651.55
<u>32.21</u>

K9,724.32n

This deficit is tantamount to illegitimate or unconstitutional expenditure. The VSP is strongly urged to be expenditure conscious in future, in that the projected deficit is but a bitter pill to swallow. There is undoubtedly great need for the VSP to adopt the budget system as the Budget is the corner stone in future undertakings.

Total Income from programme A to programme Z

=K166,619.62

Total balance which includes the difference between money in cash and bank and money booked as balance.

=K13,396.81n

Total Expenditure: Programmes A to Z

=K84,534.44

BALANCE C/F to 1981

=K166,619.62n
= 84,535.44n

BALANCE =K 82,084.18n

The balance carried forward to 1981 is based on the Financial statement prepared by Mrs. S.C.Krisifice, VSP Treasurer.

In the final analysis, the VSP has a choice between a known unknown and unknown known from a fiscal point of view.

RENATUS J. MWANANYINA

INDEPENDENT EXAMINERS

C.K. KAPASA

18th January, 1982

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF V.S.P. FOR 1979.

Balance Bank in books per 31.12.'79	10.852,38
Bankstatement 31.12.'79	19.337,61
Difference, because NAMB.	
Cheque not drawn yet	<u>8.493,73</u>
	10.843,88
Difference of K8.50 going back to time of C.Schmidt, probably bankfees	8,50
	<u>10.843,88</u>
Cash per 31.13.'79	1.304,01
Tonga crafts Bank account	1.370,29
	<u>13.518,18</u>

	IN	OUT	BALANCE
<u>A. Loans\$</u>			
Loan GST	5.000.—		
Cash Banked (NAMB.E.Hassler)	6.049.34		
Maize programme cash received		6.049.34	
" loan		2.444,39	
Loan GSB	3.000,—	3.0000—	
" "		500.—	
Tonga crafts		1.000.—	
Loan to I,J,Krisifoe		1.000,—	
Bankfees		92.60	
	<u>14.049.34</u>	<u>14.086.33</u>	<u>-36.99</u>
<u>B. Blacksmith programme:</u>	1.011.70	772.46	239.24
<u>C. Cycle spares:</u>	2.565.63	2.903.03	-337.40
<u>D. Handpump Progr amme - Water Development:</u>			
Donation Germany + GST	4.467.35		
Handpump sales	.155.—	2.406.—	
	<u>4.622.35</u>	<u>2.406.—</u>	<u>2.216.35</u>
<u>E. Workshop programme:</u>			
GST grant	6.500.—		
Own income	2.110.16	7.624.29	
	<u>8.610.16</u>	<u>7.624.29</u>	<u>985.87</u>
<u>F. Zeze grinding mill</u>		77.56	-77.56
<u>G. Siatwiinda Irr.:</u>			
GST grant	2.000.—	625.26	1.374.74
Siatwiinda pump	12.500.—	12.500.—	—
	<u>2/.....</u>		<u>4.364.25</u>

	In	OUT	BALANCE
<u>G. Onion storage:</u> This programme was closed. Profit transferred to R.	674.---	600.---	74.---
<u>H. Clinic improvement programme:</u>			
Sale of clothes	4.241.09		
Transferred to L		3.500.---	
" to Q		100.---	
Repairs at tailor		5.---	
	4.241.09	3.605.---	636.09
<u>I. Transport programme:</u>			
GST grant	2.800.---		
Own gains	1.526.32	3.796.63	
	4.326.32	3.796.63	529.69
<u>J. Commodities programme:</u>	1.556.14	1.181.16	374.98
<u>K. Sales of Fruits and vegetables:</u>	91.25	63.96	
GST grant	600.---		
	691.25	63.96	627.29
<u>L. Siatwinda Selfhelp Clinic:</u>			
Donations by the people	3.981.---		
Transfer from H	3.500.---	7.031.72	
	7.481	7.031.72	449.28
<u>M. Seminars and Cred. Union:</u>			
From GST	2.050.---		
Seminars		408.27	
Furniture		326.07	
	2.050.---	734.34	1.315.66
<u>N. Nkand. Dam:</u>			
GST grant	8.306.83		
Cement sold	16.80		
Cement left	869.85	8.114.80	
	91193.48	8.114.80	1.078.68
<u>O. Rural Works Programme:</u>	GST 522.68	233.64	289.04
<u>P. Savings Rural Works:</u>	2.310.29		2.310.29
<u>Q. Entertainment Progr.</u>			
From H to Q	100.---		
Gifts	30.---	40.---	90.---
	3/.....		7.701.---

-3-

	IN	OUT	BALANCE
<u>R. Miscellaneous:</u>	591. --	343.77	247.23
<u>S. Seeds and fertilizer progr.:</u>	471.90	364.03	107.87
<u>T. Tonga Crafts:</u>			
GST loan from VSP	1.000. --		
Lus. shop	1.529.95		
Nkand. shop	245.25		
Bank per 31.10.79	102.29	1.772.65	
	2.877.49	1.772.65	1.104.84
<u>U. Loans:</u> Petro			
Nelson	1.300. --		- 1.300. --
	346.16		- 346.16
<u>V. Turbine:</u> GST	2.000. --	219.45	1.780.55
<u>W. Animal Husbandry:</u> GST	500. --		500. --
<u>X. Cement:</u>	9. --	650.40	- 641.40
Total	84.310.82	70.792.64	13.518.18

-3-

S.C. Krisifoe.

	IN	OUT	BALANCE
<u>R. Miscellaneous:</u>			247.23
<u>S. Seeds and fertilizer progr.:</u>	471.90	364.03	107.87
<u>T. Tonga Crafts:</u>			
GST loan	1.000. --		
Lus. shop	1.529.95		
Nkand. shop	245.25		
Bank per 31.10.79	102.29	1.772.65	
	2.877.49	1.772.65	1.104.84
<u>U. Loans:</u> Petro			
Nelson	1.300. --		- 1.300. --
	346.16		- 346.16
<u>V. Turbine:</u> GST	2.000. --	219.45	1.780.55
<u>W. Animal Husbandry:</u> GST	500. --		500. --
<u>X. Cement:</u>	9. --	650.40	- 641.40
Total	4.310.62	70.792.64	13.518.18

GWEMBE SOUTH DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

1976- WATER FEE CHARGES - SIATWINDA IRRIGATION SCHEME

RATE: K 18.00 per 0.20 ha (= $\frac{1}{2}$ acre)

Farmer's Name	Ha.	Amount Due	Amount Paid	Balance Unpaid
1. A.Siatwinda	0.60	K 54.00	K 54.00	K. --
2. J.S.Bbuuka	0.60	54.00	54.00	--
3. V.Siankondo	0.40	36.00	36.00	--
4. L.Siamabinda	0.40	36.00	36.00	--
5. A.Sianeja	0.40	36.00	24.00	12.00
6. N.Siatwinda	1.40	126.00	126.00	--
7. W.Siatwinda	0.40	36.00	Nil	36.00
8. Mrs.R.Mukonka	0.20	18.00	Nil	18.00
9. D.Siakwebwa	0.20	18.00	18.00	--
10. A.Siamziba	0.20	18.00	Nil	18.00
11. W.Sibulotwe	0.20	18.00	15.21	2.79
12. P.Siatwinda	0.60	54.00	54.00	--
13. N.Simalonda	0.60	54.00	23.00	31.00
14. Mrs.S.Siankondwa	0.10	9.00	Nil	9.00
15. Big Siankwazi	0.20	18.00	11.41	6.59
16. Miss.S.Siankondo	0.20	18.00	12.00	6.00
17. P.Siapeza	0.20	18.00	8.67	9.33
18. Mrs.B.Malala	0.20	18.00	Nil	18.00
19. S.S.Simoonga	0.20	18.00	8.00	10.00
20. Sr.Chief Mweemba	0.60	54.00	Nil	54.00
21. J.Lukonda	0.60	54.00	54.00	--
22. P.Siabeeza	0.20	18.00	Nil	18.00
23. Miss C.Siamanamba	0.20	18.00	18.00	--
24. E.Sibauka	0.20	18.00	18.00	--
25. S.Maansa	0.20	18.00	Nil	18.00
26. T.Nzabwe	0.20	18.00	Nil	18.00
27. A.Mwiiya	0.20	18.00	Nil	18.00
28. S.Kamaambo	1.20	108.00	59.00	49.00
29. Miss W.Sicibeta	0.20	18.00	18.00	--
30. Z.Siapenga	0.40	36.00	36.00	--
31. T.Simaboko	0.20	18.00	18.00	--
32. D.Kamwata	0.10	9.00	9.00	--
33. A.Mweenda	0.40	36.00	36.00	--
34. S.Sinkende	0.40	36.00	36.00	--
35. G.Malambo	0.20	18.00	18.00	--

1976- WATER FEE CHARGES - SIATWINDA IRRIGATION SCHEME

Farmer's Name	Ha.	Amount Due	Amount Paid	Balance Unpaid
36. G.Siatwinda	0.60	K 54.00	K 38.41	K 15.59
37. T.Nzabwe	0.30	27.00	27.00	--
38. D.Sianziba	0.30	27.00	15.00	12.00
39. Banda H.Siankwazi	0.40	36.00	36.00	--
40. V.Siakasasa	0.20	18.00	18.00	--
41. F.Sinyama	0.40	36.00	12.00	24.00
42.Mrs.A.Munachoonga	0.20	18.00	18.00	--
43. A.Siamulambe	0.20	18.00	Nil	18.00
44. P.Luunga	0.20	18.00	Nil	18.00
45. G.S.Siatanga	0.20	18.00	Nil	18.00
46. M.Sinkende	0.20	18.00	Nil	18.00
47. S.Sikapila	0.20	18.00	10.00	8.00
48. S.Simoonga	0.20	18.00	Nil	18.00
49.Miss S.Siankondo	0.20	18.00	7.00	11.00
50. S.Sibuleke	0.20	18.00	Nil	18.00
51. A.Munachoonga	0.40	36.00	36.00	--
Total	17.20	K1548.00	K1017.70	K 530.30

GSDP/Dec.79.

GWEMBE SOUTH DEV. PROJECT

1977 - WATER FEE CHARGES - SIATWINDA IRRIGATION SCHEME

RATE: K. 18.00 per 0.20ha (½ acre)

Farmer's Name	Ha.	Amount Due	Amount Paid	Balance Unpaid
1. A.Siatwiinda	0.60	54.00	16.67	37.33
2. J.P.Bbuka	0.60	54.00	54.00	-
3. V.Siankondo	0.40	36.00	36.00	-
4. L.Siamabinda	0.40	36.00	26.47	9.53
5. A.Siameja	0.40	36.00	Nil	36.00
6. N.Siatwiinda	1.60	144.00	144.00	-
7. P.Njccle	0.40	36.00	4.36	31.64
8. Mrs. S.Siankwazi	0.20	18.00	Nil	18.00
9. D.Siakwebwa	0.20	18.00	Nil	18.00
10. D.Sianziba	0.20	18.00	18.00	-
11. W.Sibulctwe	0.20	18.00	18.00	-
12. P.Siatwinda	0.60	54.00	54.00	-
13. N.Simalonda	0.60	54.00	54.00	-
14. Mrs. S.Siankondwa	0.10	9.00	9.00	-
15. B.Siankwazi	0.40	36.00	21.60	14.40
16. Miss.S.Siankondo	0.20	18.00	Nil	18.00
17. P.Siapeza	0.20	18.00	18.00	-
18. Sr.Chief Mwemba	0.60	54.00	Nil	54.00
19. J.Lukonda	0.60	54.00	51.28	2.72
20. P.Siabeza	0.20	18.00	Nil	18.00
21. Miss.C.Siamanamba	0.20	18.00	13.24	4.76
22. E.Sibauka	0.20	18.00	18.00	-
23. S.Mansa	0.20	18.00	Nil	18.00
24. T.Nzabwe	0.50	45.00	45.00	-
25. S.Sikapila	0.20	18.00	Nil	18.00
26. S.Kamaambo	1.20	108.00	Nil	108.00
27. Z.Siapenga	0.40	36.00	14.30	21.70
28. T.Simabokc	0.40	36.00	16.94	19.06
29. Car Committee	0.20	18.00	18.00	-
30. S.Sinkende	0.40	36.00	36.00	-
31. G.Malambo	0.20	18.00	18.00	-
32. B.H.Siankwazi	0.60	54.00	54.00	-
33. V.Siakasasa	0.20	18.00	5.09	12.91

1977 - WATER FEE CHARGES - SIATWIINDA IRRIGATION SCHEME

Farmer's Name	Ha.	Amount Due	Amount Paid	Balance Unpaid
34. P.Siankanya	0.20	18.00	Nil	18.00
35. F.Siabeza	0.20	18.00	Nil	18.00
36. S.Sikapila	0.20	18.00	14.34	3.66
37. Mrs.N.Simagwali	0.20	18.00	18.00	-
38. J.Siachuuka	0.20	18.00	18.00	-
39. M.S.Syakachoko	0.20	18.00	18.00	-
40. W.Silabba	0.60	54.00	54.00	-
41. S.S.Mubeaze	0.20	18.00	8.00	10.00
42. Mrs. E.Mbcczi	0.20	18.00	Nil	18.00
43. Miss.W.Sicibeta	0.20	18.00	15.00	3.00
44. S.Siankwazi	0.20	18.00	18.00	-
45. D.M.Sicila	0.20	18.00	Nil	18.00
46. A.Sianziba	0.40	18.00	Nil	18.00
47. P.Chilindile	0.40	36.00	36.00	-
TOTAL	17.00	K.1530.00	K.963.29	K. 566.71

GWEMBE SOUTH DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

1978 - WATER - FEE CHARGES - SIATWIINDA IRRIGATION SCHEME

RATE: K. 18.00 PER 0.20 HA (½ acre)

	Name	Ha.	Price	Paid	Balance unpaid
1.	A.Siatwiinda	0.60	54.00	Nil	54.00
2.	J.P.BBuka	0.60	54.00	54.00	-
3.	V.Siakondo	0.40	36.00	36.00	-
4.	L.Siamabinda	0.40	36.00	Nil	36.00
5.	A.Siameja	0.40	36.00	29.12	6.88
6.	N.Siatwiinda	1.69	144.00	67.82	76.18
7.	J.Sikalcnco	0.20	18.00	Nil	18.00
8.	C.Siampupa	0.20	18.00	18.00	-
9.	M.Sibbelembwe	0.20	18.00	Nil	18.00
10.	G.Siapeze	0.20	18.00	18.00	-
11.	S.Jamankala	0.40	36.00	Nil	36.00
12.	M.Siakadanda	0.20	18.00	Nil	18.00
13.	S.Sikapila	0.60	54.00	47.26	6.74
14.	E.Syajeya	0.20	18.00	Nil	18.00
15.	M.Chikwana	0.20	18.00	6.05	11.95
16.	P.Njcclc	0.40	36.00	Nil	36.00
17.	Mrs.S.Siankwazi	0.20	18.00	Nil	18.00
18.	D.Siakwebwa	0.20	18.00	6.00	12.00
19.	D.Sianziba	0.20	18.00	18.00	-
20.	W.Sibulectwe	0.20	18.00	5.67	12.33
21.	P.Siatwinda	0.60	54.00	21.05	32.95
22.	N.Siatwiinda	0.60	54.00	10.00	44.00
23.	Mrs.S.Siankondwa	0.10	9.00	9.00	-
24.	Big.Siankwazi	0.40	36.00	-	36.00
25.	Mrs.S.Siankondo	0.20	18.00	-	18.00
26.	P.Siapeza	0.20	18.00	-	18.00
27.	Sr.Chief Mweemba	0.60	54.00	-	54.00
28.	J.Lukonda	0.60	54.00	-	54.00
29.	P.Siabeza	0.20	18.00	-	18.00
30.	Miss.C.Siamanamba	0.10	18.00	-	18.00
31.	E.Sibauka	0.20	18.00	2.18	15.82
32.	S.Maansa	0.20	18.00	-	18.00
33.	T.Nzabwe	0.50	45.00	45.00	-
34.	S.Kamaambc	1.20	108.00	17.93	90.07

1978 - WATER FEE CHARGES - SIATWIINDA IRRIGATION SCHEME

	Name	Ha.	Price	Paid	Balance unpaid
35.	T.Simabekc	0.40	36.00	36.00	-
36.	S.Sinkende	0.60	54.00	36.00	18.00
37.	G.Malambo	0.20	18.00	6.50	11.50
38.	G.Siatwiinda	0.60	54.00	54.00	-
39.	T.Siatwiinda	0.30	27.00	-	27.00
40.	V.Siakasasa	0.20	18.00	10.00	8.00
41.	Mrs. S.Sinyama	0.20	18.00	10.00	8.00
42.	P.Syankanya	0.20	18.00	-	18.00
43.	Mrs. Nora Simagwali	0.20	18.00	-	18.00
44.	J.Siachuuka	0.20	18.00	18.00	-
45.	M.S.Syakachonko	0.20	18.00	10.00	8.00
46.	W.Silabba	0.60	54.00	18.51	35.49
47.	Mrs. E.Mbcczi	0.20	18.00	11.00	7.00
48.	W.Sicibeta	0.20	18.00	18.00	-
49.	B.H.Siankwazi	0.60	54.00	12.78	41.22
50.	S.Siankwazi	0.20	18.00	18.00	-
51.	D.M.Siciila	0.20	18.00	-	18.00
52.	A.Sianziba	0.20	18.00	-	18.00
53.	P.Chilindile	0.60	54.00	14.32	39.68
54.	Z.Siapenga	0.40	36.00	-	36.00
55.	F.Siabeeza	0.20	18.00	-	18.00
TOTAL		20.10	1809.00	K684.19	K1124.81

GSDP/Dec.79.

VSP,
P.O. BOX 8,
SINAZEZE.
1st July, 1980

AGENDA FOR THE V.S.P COMMITTEE TO SIT ON THE 3/7/1980 AT
NKANDABBWE. TIME 14.00 HOURS.

1. Confirmation of last minutes.
2. Matters arising.
3. Confering with representative of War on Want from Europe.

E.Syabbal
E.Syabbal (Secretary)

Gwembe South Development Project,
P.O. Box 3, Sinazese.

MINUTES OF THE VSP-FOUNDING MEETING, 22nd APRIL, 1980

PRESENT:

Mr. Syabbalo	(Siatwiinda Credit Union)
Mr. S.S. Momba	(UCZ) maamba
Mr. W. Ncite	{Gwembe South Builders)
Mr. G.S. Nakasamu	{G.S.D.P.)
Mr. P. Sauer	"
Mr. I.J. Krisifoe	"
Mr. Walsh	(Catholic Chruch Maamba Parish)
Mr. V.S. Syankondo	(Siatwiinda Irrigation)
Mr. J. Tambo	
Chief Sinazengwe	
Mr. A. Siatcntola	(Nkandabbwe Farmers Committee)
Mr. A. Nsemani	(Sinazeze Credit Union)
Mr. H.M. Fischer✓	{G.S.D.P.)
Mrs. S. Krisifoe	"
Mr. E.C. Meleki	(Gwembe Rural Council)
Senior Chief Mweemba	
Miss Eva Engelhardt	{G.S.D.P.)
Mr. G.K. Madyenkuku	{G.S.D.P.)
Mr. R.J. Mwananyina	{A.D.S.)
Mr. D.C. Mukupa	{D.H.I.)
Mr. W. Simvula-luli	{P.M.A.) Principle Medical District, Siemeng
Mr. M.K. Malyenkuku	(Tonga Crafts Programme)
Mr. K.J. Jaehn	{G.S.D.P.)
Mr. K. Punga	{B/malima}
Mr. L. Sianyele	{B/Malima}
Mr. T.D. Beaumont	(P.A.O.)

APOLOGY:

Miss. E. Haessler, on leave (G.S.D.P.)

The meeting started at 9.40hrs. The chairman of the old V.S.P. Mr. Fischer explained to the members, why the need occurred to establish VSP as a society. For some years already the need was seen in the Gwembe South Dev. Project (G.S.D.P.) for a supplementay development agency. Some programms, like the blacksmith programm, were established, which make profit. This profit should be used for the further development work, but this was not possible in the GSDP. All returns and profits in GSDP go back to the Ministry of Finance. Therefore VSP was introduced to promote selfsufficiency in the area. It was also designed to support self-help projects in the valley. VSP started in 1978. 1979 the government was not able to allocate enough funds to GSDP to run the programms. The Gossner Mission looked for money in Europe, and this money was handled through VSP. 1979, K46,500.00 came from Gossner Mission, and K4,240.00 from the sale of used clothes. The need for a legal status for VSP was felt soon. Among the different possibilities to achieve this legal status, preference was given to a society. All organised groups in the Gwembe South, which are working for development, were invited to become member in that society, as Government departments,

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Chiefs, farmers committees, churches, creditunions, The idea was, to encourage the members to become more involved in development work, and to assist in that task through VSP.

Mrs. Krisifce, the treasurer of the old VSP, explained the programmes, which have been handled by VSP, according to the enclosed list, appendix 1

Some questions arose about the conditions of given loans. The new executive committee will have to establish new rules and conditions for loans. It was furthermore made clear, that the members will not share any profits, as the profit - if any will be used for the aims of VSP, that is the development of the Gwembe Valley.

The secretary of GSDP, Mr. Madyenkuku, pointed out, that Government Departments have difficulties to join the society, since no provisions are made for them to pay the membership fees. After a lengthy discussion it was concluded, that the new VSP is so important, that the departments will find ways to recover the money for membership fee, which is only nominal K2.00 per annum.

It was decided, to discuss the constitution before registration of members. The revised and resolved constitution is enclosed, appendix 2.

LUNCH 12.20 - 13.05 HRS.

After conclusion of the constitution, all members of the meeting agreed to form the society with the name Valley Selfhelp Promotion (VSP) and to become members.

Members are:-

The District Secretary ex officio
The District Medical Officer
The District Health Inspector
The Provincial Agricultural Officer
The Gwembe Rural Council
The United Church of Zambia, Kanchindu Consistory
The Catholic Church, Maamba Parish
The Siatwiinda Farmers Committee
The Nkandabbwe Farmers Committee
The Buleya Malima Farmers Committee
The Siatwiinda Credit Union
The Nkandabbwe Sinazeze Credit Union
Gwembe South Builders
Senior Chief Mwemba
Chief Sinazongwe
G.K. Madyenkuku GSDP Secretary
M.K. Malyenkuku GSDP Tonga Crafts
G.S. Nakasamu GSDP Administrator
P. Sauer GST
H.M. Fischer GST
S. Krisifce GST
I.J. Krisifce
E. Engelhardt GST
K.J. Jaehn GST
E. Haessler GST

The official office will be at Nkandabbwe Camp, P.O. Box 2
Sinazeze.

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Mr. R.J.Mwananyina, the Assistant District Secretary, took the chair to direct the election of the office bearers.
It have been elected:

Chairman : G.K.Madyenkuku
Vice chairman : K.J.Jaehn
Secretary: E.Syabbalc
Vice Secretary: M.Walsh
Treasurer: S.Krisifce
Vice Treasurer: V.Syankondc, *Ba Vicki*

members of the executive committee.

I.Krisifce
S.Moomba
Senior Chief Mweemba
Simvula Luli

While Mr.Madyenkuku took the chair, Mrs. Krisifce already started to collect membership fees. It was decided, to have the first annual meeting after registration of VSP as a society on Thursday, 22. May, 1980.

K.J.Jaehn

VSP PROGRAMMES:

Money at hand in VSP as per 31/3/80

Bank VSP + Tonga Crafts account:	K8755.93
Cashbox	K1091.01

Programmes under VSP

A: Loans: 1. given to VSP by GST
2. given by VSP to others

B: Blacksmith programme: 1. buying from blacksmiths
2. selling to companies

C: Cyclespares: Purchasing and selling

D: Water development: drilling boreholes and handling handpumps

E: Workshop

F. Zeze Grinding mill

G: Siatwiinda Irrigation

H: Clinic improvement: selling clothes which came from Germany

I: Transport

J: Essential commodities: Buying and selling of commodities
e.g. soap and salt, and flour.

K: Vegetables: Sales of vegetables and fruits, and the profit
goes in research of vegetable growing.

L: Siatwiinda selfhelp clinic: 1. Donations of villages
2. Purchase of materials

M: Seminars and credit union

N: Nkandabbwe dam

O: Rural Works Programme

P: Savings Rural works programme

Q: Entertainment programme

R: Miscellaneous: everything which does not fit under any programme

S: Seeds and fertilizer: purchasing maize, sunflower and vegetable
seeds in big quantities and pack them in
packets of K1.00. This is also done with
fertilizer. Vegetables are packed in 10
or 20ngwee packets.

T: Tonga Crafts: Purchasing and selling

U: Loans to small craftsmen: Peter Ginger and Nelson Simawachi

V: Turbine and Biogaz

X: Cement

W: Animal Husbandry

Y: Rice

xxxxxx

VSP EXPENDITURE JAN. - Febr. '80 UNDER TREASURER S.C.KRISIFOE.

HANDING OVER STATEMENT TO M.SITTE, ACTING TREASURER APPOINTED
BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE on the 17th MARCH 1981 UNTILL THE
VSP GENERAL MEETING.

Programme	Bal. 80	In	Out	BALANCE
A. Loans	4785.87	3684.97	2910.30	5560.54
B. Bl.smith	240.21	20.--	61.60	198.61
C. Cyclespares	91.45	52.43	---	143.88
D. Water dev.	2984.30	---	11.--	2973.30
E. Brickmaking	706.--	---	---	706.--
F. Sin.Grind.Mill	137.03	---	---	137.03
G. Sin..SHCHouse		503.50	874.83	- 371.33
H. Clin.impr.	1435.93	3467.50	220.40	4683.03
I. Transp.	-7176.60	767.10	381.28	-6790.78
J. Comm.	642.34	473.65	543.18	572.81
K. Fruit+veg.	533.58	---	---	533.58
L. SSHC	1217.09	---	1140.90	76.19
La. Opening L.	86.80	173.34	260.14	0.00
M. Sem.+Cred.U.	402.06	---	---	402.06
N. Nkan.Dam	576.87	---	---	576.87
O. Ngoma SHC	711.11	---	171.50	539.61
P. RWPSavings	5952.53	---	---	5952.53
R. Miscell.	420.57	35.80	269.85	186.52
S. Seeds+fert.	- 81.05	39.--	108.--	- 150.05
T. Tonga Crafts	2197.41	1683.90	1998.82	- 1882.49
U. VSP worksh.	-1500.--	---	---	-1500.--
V. Turbine	- 282.93	---	---	- 282.93
X. Cement	- 651.55	691.--	520.--	- 480.55
Y. Rice	- 32.21	293.50	32.42	228.87
	13.396.81	11.885.69		
	<u>11.885.69</u>			
	25.282.50		9.504.22	15.778.28
Cash in hand		4.397.68		
Bank VSP		8.222.64		
Bank T.Crafts		2.634.72		
Cash Lusaka		<u>.503.24</u>		
		15.758.28		

Again a calculation mistake was made between cashbook and
ledgerbook, which we handled the same way.

S.C.Krisifoe, 23.3.1981.
VSP on leave.

VSP

DETAILS OF LOANS AS PER 28.2.1981.

	Loan	Repaid	Balance	Int.
Siatw. Farmers	200	200.---	---	
GSB '80	3187.---	---	3187.---	
GSB '81	273.---	---	273.---	
Pig programme	500.---	500.---	---	
Ba Gray Madyenkulu	93.45	50.---	43.45	
Siatw. famers fert	306.98	244.11	61.91	
" " Zamhort	1214.60	952.40	262.20	
<u>Schoolfeesloan:</u>				
Collin Simawachi '80	36.80	36.80	---	
Syabalo '81	200.---	80.---	120.---	6.90
Chikopa	70.---	50.---	20.---	
Vickson Siankondo	100.---	---	100.---	
Nelson Simawachi	60.---	40.---	20.---	
Simeya	80.---	---	80.---	
Malweela (only one week)	70.---	70.---	---	
Mutinta (Siatw. Irr.)	120.---	60.---	60.---	
Synyangu	68.---	---	68.---	
Wankie (GSB)	100.---	---	100.---	
Tambo (Boma)	97.---	---	97.---	
Pensil	60.---	---	60.---	
Mwansa (driver GSB)	40.---	---	40.---	
Milion Nyongolo	67.---	---	67.---	
<u>Poultry loan:</u>				
Monica Chiimba '80	70.---	60.---	10.---	
Ncite	250.---	25.---	225.---	
<u>Fertilizer loan:</u>				
J. Muchimba '80	40.---	10.---	30.---	
Musya	30.---	20.---	10.---	
Smart	40.---	10.---	30.---	
Henry Simaziki	50.---	20.---	30.---	
<u>Others in 1981:</u>				
Cred. Union	1500.---	1500.---	---	12.50
Joseph Muchimba '79	18.---	12.---	6.---	
<u>Loans received: '80</u>				
GST for lorry	3813.94	---	3813.94	
" " rice	1200.---	---	1200.---	

S.C.Krisifoe, 23.3.1981
VSP treasurer.

VALLEY SELFHELP PROMOTION

P.O. Box 8,
Sinazeze.

Financial Statement VSP 1980.

PROGRAMME	IN	OUT	BALANCE
<u>A. LOANS:</u>			
Balance 1979		36.99	
Repayments received	11179.68		?
Lorry loan from GST	5713.94		
Rice Loan from GST	4000.00		
Gift for schoolfee loans	1200.00		
Bankfees paid by people	349.18		
Repayment Rice loan to GST		2800.00	
Repayment Lorry Loan to GST		1900.00	
Loans given to people		12794.60	
Bankfees paid to the bank		433.05	
Transferred from W	27.95		
	22470.75	17964.64	4506.11
<u>B. BLACKSMITH:</u>			
Balance 1979	239.24		
Sales '80	2693.50		
Tools purchased		491.02	
Labour in axes made		2201.51	
	2932.74	2692.53	240.21
<u>C. CYCLESPARES:</u>			
Balance 1979		337.40	
Sales '80	581.85		
Purchases		153.00	
	581.85	490.40	91.45
<u>D. WATER DEVELOPMENT:</u>			
Balance 1979	2216.35	(donation)	
Income pumps	250.00		
Donations	1268.45		
Labour		443.60	
Tools purchased		86.90	
Cement		220.00	
	3734.80	750.50	2984.30
	2/.....		

	IN	OUT	BALANCE
Labour		1455.50	
Coal		657.10	
Mould		25. --	
Sales old bricks	438. --		15. per bush
Sales new bricks	2335.85		
Loading repaid	69.75		
	2843.60	2137.60	706. --

F. SINAZEZE GRINDING MILL:

Balance 1979	77.56	?
donation Germany	214.59	137.03

H. CLINIC IMPROVEMENT (CLOTHES):

Balance 1979	636.09	
Clothes sold	9483.29	
Porti	77.40	
Transferred to SSHC	8500. --	
Tailor	4. --	
General things, e.g. shovels	102.05	
	10119.38	8683.45
		1435.93

I. TRANSPORT:

Balance 1979	529.69	
Old lorries	996.50	?
Fine Izaak Josef repaid	160. --	?
Spenditure	948.85	
Body new lorry	2200. --	
Loan body new lorry	3213.94	
Insurance new lorry	2500. --	
	1686.19	8862.79
		- 7176.60

J. COMMODITIES:

Balance 1979	374.98	
Sales of salt and soap	3114.22	
Purchases	2301.13	
Packing and bags	45.73	
Transferred to R	500. --	
	3489.20	2846.86
		642.34

3/.....

<u>K. FRUITS AND VEGETABLES:</u>	IN	OUT	BALANCE
Balance 1979	627.29		
Expenditure 1980		93.71	533.58

L. SIATWIINDA SHC:

Balance 1979	449.28		
German Donations	1381.42		
Village donations	958.70		
Other income	33.70		
Clothes	8500.--		
Opening donations	86.80		
Expenditure		10106.01	
	11409.90	10106.01	1303.89

M. SEMINARS AND CREDIT UNION:

Balance 1979	1315.66	(donation)	
C.U. seminars		470.70	
Sisal seminar		140.50	
Furniture		302.40	
	1315.66	913.60	402.06

N. NKANDABWE DAM:

Balance 1979	1078.68		
Subsistance allow.+petrol		501.81	576.87

O. NGOMA SHC:

Village donations	1275.--		
Expenditure, mainly cement		563.89	711.11

P. RURAL WORKS SAVINGS:

Balance 1979	2310.29		
Savings 1980	3642.24		
	5952.53		5952.53

4/.....

<u>R. MISCELLANEOUS:</u>	IN	OUT	BALANCE
Balance 1979	247.23		
membership 1980	24.---		
other income	118.25		
Transfer from J+Q	509.33		
Expenditure		478.24	
	898.81	478.24	420.57
<u>S. SEEDS+FERTILIZERS</u>			
Balance 1979	107.87		
Sales Fert.+seeds	307.80		
Purchases		496.72	
	415.67	496.72	- 81.05
<u>T. TONGA CRAFTS:</u>			x
Balance 1979	1104.84		
Sales Nkandabwe	3873.55		
Sales Lusaka	8043.95		
Purch. Nkand. Kan.		6181.09	
Loan for Petrol		413.66	
Salary		1398.---	
KM claim		1740.23	
Repaid VSP loan 1979		1000.---	
Cleaning museum		9.80	
bankfees		82.15	
	13022.34	10824.93	2197.41
<u>U. VSP WORKSHOP:</u>			
Balance 1979		1300.---	
Repaid to Ginger		200.---	- 1500.---
<u>NELSON WORKSHOP:</u>			
Balance 1979		346.16	
Repayment	346.16		0.---

5/.....

b

Fehler

R

Wiederholung
von

Aufnahmen

Gossner
Mission

<u>V. TURBINE+BIOGAS:</u>	IN	OUT	BALANCE
Balance 1979	1780.55		
donations	509.30		
labour		1128.15	
Cement and blocks		844.63	
Others		600. --	
	2289.85	2572.78	- 282.93

X. CEMENT:

Balance 1979	641.40		
Sales	3033.25		
Purchases		3043.40	
	3033.25	3684.80	- 651.55

Y. RICE:

Sales rice '79+'80	8194.01		
Payment of harvest '79		4000. --	
" " '80		3280.20	
Labour		647.75	
Spares, oil, diesel		184.35	
Plastic Bags		57.92	
Repayment to Nyase		56. --	
	8194.01	8226.22	- 32.21

Z. ZEZE COOP.

<u>TOTAL:</u>	97932.25	84815.20	<u>13.117.05</u>
---------------	----------	----------	------------------

<u>Cheques handled:</u>		Cash in hand	5.828.13
Zamhort	3589.15	Bank VSP	4.402.57
Lintco	30682.32	Bank T Crafts	2.634.72
NAMB	4121.40	Cash Lusaka	<u>531.39</u>
Old currency changed	<u>30294.50</u>	Total	<u>13.396.81</u>
Total money handled:	<u>166.619.62</u>		

There is a difference between money in cash and bank, and the money booked as balance in the programmes of + K 279.76. I. could not discover which programme was involved. So I propose this money should be put in programme A, till may be the mistake appears.

Receipts: 1116
Bookings 1360

S.c. Krisifoe
Treasurer VSP.

donation: 6611.14 (1979: 13.018,04 & balance + 20.000 K

6.

<u>DETAILS OF LOANS:</u>	Loan	Repaid	Balance	Int.
GSB	5875.---	(out) 2688.---	3187.---	
I.Krisifoe	1000.---	1000.---	0.---	
Tonga Crafts	1000.---	1000.---	0.---	
Zamhorts Cheques	503.25	503.25	0.---	
Maize loan	2364.39	2364.39	0.---	
Pig programme	500.---	(out) --	500.---	

Schoolfee loans:

Collin Simawachi	100.---	63.20	36.80	
Wanki	50.---	50.---	0.---	
Svankuku	50.---	50.---	0.---	
Winter	60.---	60.---	0.---	
Muchimba	66.---	66.---	0.---	
Mbewe	75.---	75.---	0.---	
Simeya	55.---	55.---	0.---	
"	80.---	80.---	0.---	
Ncite	80.---	80.---	0.---	
Syabalo	80.---	80.56	0.56	

Poultry loan:

Monica Chiimba	100.---	30.---	70.---	
Ncite	250.---	25.---	225.---	

Fertilizer loan:

J.Muchimba	60.---	20.---	40.---	
Musya	60.---	30.---	30.---	
Smart	60.---	20.---	40.---	
Henry Simaziki	60.---	10.---	50.---	

7/.....

	loan	repaid	balance	int.
<u>Others:</u>				
Monica Chiimba	100.---	100.---	---	
Henry Simaziki	100.---	100.---	---	
Vickson	100.---	100.---	---	
Ba Gray Madyenkuku	200.---	200.---	---	
" "	93.45	--	93.45	
Bomba Syanyeuka	600.---	--	600.---	
Malambo	60.---	--	60.---	
Father Thomas	1300.---	1393.---	---	93.---
Siatwiinda Farmers	2214.60	493.98	1720.62	

Loans received:

From GST for rice	4000.---	2800.---	1200.---
" " lorry	5713.94	1900.---	3813.94

S.C.Krisifoe
VSP treasurer.

GENERAL REMARKS TO THE PROGRAMMES:A. Loans:

In general the people were not too bad in paying back their loans, only the big loans e.g. GSB and Siatwiinda farmers are a big problem. I think loans should stay small, so if people fail to pay back, the loss is not too big.

The percentage of 2% to K 100.-- and 5% to bigger than K 100.-- should be raised to 5% and 8%. We only charged interest since Aug.'80.
is decided

B. BLACKSMITH:

There is a big stock of 875 axes x K 2.50 = K 2.187.50, but the market is limited. It should be continued to try to sell them, but still the production should be slowed down till there is a bigger surplus. It should be found out, whether we could make other items. If training of the blacksmith should be necessary, we could consider it. Hans Martin Fischer is trying to get the thinner type of springs again and then, may be hoes could be produced.

C. CYCLE SPARES:

There are still plenty rims and spokes in stock, but we got positive. The executive committee should consider if we continue this programme and make it more active again. One positive side of it could be that VSP could control the price of the local shopkeeper a bit, since they put sometimes double the price.

D. WATER DEVELOPMENT: no commends.

E. BRICK MAKING: This programme was started as a trial by the Credit Union, but because of too big risks, given over to VSP. The costs involved of making the blocks were much higher than expected. The profit after selling is only K 198.25. That the balance appears much higher is, because the remaining old bricks at Siabaswi were sold as well.

9/.....

The committee should consider if we try it again next year, but then under close supervision, strictly controlling the labour (piecework only) and the amount of coal used, in order to see if the costs could be brought down. Next year the Japanese will still be here, and interested to buy, in case the people are not buying again. But I think the people should be explained that 15n per brick is still a fair price, compared with the 40 n per cement block. Also the programme should be started earlier, so people interested to buy can still start building before the rains come.

F. SINAZEZE GRINDING MILL:

The committee should make a decision, what to do with the old grinding mill at Sinazeze coop.

H. CLINIC IMPROVEMENT & SALES OF CLOTHES): This is a great success.

Plenty people in Holland and Germany are responding by sending used clothes. Since the start of this programme we sold for over K14000,-- and at present we have still another K 4000.-- in stock. People are very happy with the cheap clothes and they can use anything. We only should make people in Europe aware not to send broken things, unless they put the spareparts (zips and buttons) with it then we can repair them here.

I. LoRRY: This programme has a big minus, because the new lorry arrived. We hope a good use of it will soon bring this amount down and back to positive.

J. COMMODITIES: The ex-committee agreed that K500.--/year of the surplus could automatically be transferred to e.g. R, which does not make any money, but has only expenditure like stationary.

10/....

K. FRUITS AND VEGETABLES: This money was still from a gift for research purposes, so maybe we should make the agriculturists aware of this. Also we should consider again, to repack seeds of vegetables in small amounts and sell for 10n/packet.

L. SIATWIINDA SHC: This clinic was officially opened at the 14th of February 1981. People are very proud about what they succeeded in. Some minor jobs still have to be done. The total amount spent was a little more than K 17.000,--.

M. SEMINARS AND CREDIT UNION: The money in this programme was a gift from Germany. So the committee should consider what to do if it is finished, since this is only money spending and if there are no other gifts for this purpose coming in.

N. Nkandabwe dam: This money was still left over from the big donation in 1979 for the first repair.

O. NGOMA SHC: The people came with the request to start a selfhelp project there. We had several meetings and they started to collect money and two people were trained to make blocks. We have send cement and blockmaking is in progress. After the rains are gone, the foundations could be started. Still we should make a request to the Zambian council for Social development to assist in this programme.

P. Rural works savings: this money is present in our bank.

R. MISCELLANEOUS: was allready mentioned before.

S. SEEDS: This programme is minus, because some people of the agriculture department misused the money instead of giving it back to the officer in charge. It has to be recovered.

T. TONGA CRAFTS:

Allthough this programme is doing much better, e still have to be carefull, because the salary and KM claim went up tremendously last year. The executive comm. decided that may be the prices should be raised, if salary and KM are going up too much, and are getting most of the expenditure again.

The idea of a Tonga Shop at Batoka was followed up, by applying for a plot at Batoka, but later considered as going to be a too heavy burden on the programme, since a proper building would cost too much. It was thought to establish some voluntary sales spots, e.g. in Monze.

U. It still has to be decided ^h wat too do with the VSP WORKSHOP. Nelson repaid his workshop totally.

V. Turbine: This is still appearing, because it is negative. I talked it over with Mr. Nakasamu, the project administrator and r. Musya, and they promised to replace about 80 pkets of cement, when the project has money from the new budget and is able to buy cement again.

X. CEMENT: There is still plenty of cement standing out and not returned to the store, e.g. GSB 50 pkts
GST 96 pkts
GSDP 80 pkts

Several people, especially at Kanchindu side, are interested to buy cement, even at a price of K 6.75.

Y.RICE: After the machine was over its childrens diseases and after the people got to know we are growing and selling rice, there is a good demand, because rice is not available in Zambia. Even locally quite a lot was sold.

There is still a loan of K 1200,-- standing out with GST, which could be covered next year. The salary of the engine boy has to be decided upon again, since the government raised salaries, but I don't think we have to go up the same rate. The committee should even consider to make it a piecework job. Morton could manage 5. bags/day.

Then calculated the days he needs extra for service of the machine and cleaning it regular, a fixed price could be made for the whole lot. Of course one should check if the job is still done properly, but this way a lot of "hanging around" hours could be saved.

With buying the rice it should also be better organised. The one who pays the rice, should be there when the bags are weight, chequing some samples to see it was packed clean (no stones and leaves) and the lorries should be send the same day to transport the rice immediately, since last year 10 bags were missing.

Also the time of weighing should be considered, since soon after the harvest the rice is heavier than after drying.

The new price of next year could be considerably higher than this year, because this year we might have just got out.

The farmers price should be considered this year again. We paid them 23 n/kg, but we promised them, that if possible, the price should be raised next year.

The test weighing of bags showed that with most of them ~~16~~ almost $\frac{1}{2}$ was wasted, and not $1/3$, as calculated.

The amount of cheques changed this year was not as much as the previous year, due to our charging of 1% bankfees.

The big farmers went to Choma themselves, as they found K8.--- or K 10.--- too much. I think the service we give this way is really meant for the small farmers, so I think it was better. Still, doing this, we run quite a risk. What if the money gets stolen or lost?

Cheques changed:

under K 50.-	(40k)	89	5560
K 50.-/K 200.-		127	14.050
200 - K 500.-		47	18.800
bigger		6	600
Total number changed		269.	<u>44950</u> = 116.870

During 1980 the government changed the paper money. Above amount, changed by VSP, shows that there is more money in the Valley than we think. Most of the money was changed in one weeks time! We think, there is more money, e.g. in Kafwambila area, which was not changed.

S.C.Krisifoe,
Member GST
Treasurer VSP.
12.3.1981.

GWEMBE SOUTH DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

REVISED ESTIMATES FOR 1981

EINGEGANGEN

30. MRZ. 1981

Erledigt

1. Siatwiinda Irrigation			
a) running costs	8,000.---		
b) extension	560.---	8,560.---	
2. Nkandabbwe Irrigation		500.---	
3. Small scale irrigation		4,000.---	
4. Rural Works		17,640.---	
5. Dryland farming		500.---	
6. Workshop			
a) transport	9,000.---		
b) salaries	9,000.---		
c) viilage water supply	500.---		
d) approp. technology	1,000.---		
e) building maintainance	3,000.---	22,500.---	
7. Animal husbandry		500.---	
8. Agricultural research		1,000.---	
9. Female extension		1,500.---	
10. Community development		1,000.---	
11. Co-op extension		1,000.---	
12. Health & nutrition		1,000.---	
13. Staff salaries		12,300.---	
14. Travelling allowances		25,500.---	
15. Stationaries atc.		1,000.---	
16. Subsistence allowances		1,000.---	
17. Contingencies		500.---	
		100,000.---	

Main projects, running expenses:
irrigation schemes and Rural Works

31,200

Workshop expenses:

22,500.---

Staff salaries

12,300.---

Staff travelling costs

25,500.---

Staff subsistence allowance

1,000.---

Other projects, running expenses

6,000.---

Miscellaneous expenses

1,500.---

100,000.---

Gossner Service Team
P.O.Box 4 Sinazese
via Choma Zambia



Misch

Financial Statement 1.1.1980 - 31.12.1980

Receipts:

Transfers from Berlin	46,189,90
Km reimbursements from GRZ.	10,124,91
Loan repayments	65,386,52
Bank interests.	180,16
Other income.	101,13
Total	121,982,62

Payments:

Transfers to VSP.	8,309,82
Km claims to GST members.	18,225,38
New loans	82,911,34
Allowances A. Nsemani	160,00
Allowances W. Ncite	580,00
Watchman.	146,00
Sinazese UFC.	225,00
Malima FTC.	1,000,00
Tonga tradition	1,933,75
Motorbikes.	200,00
Maisos running costs.	185,30
Medical expenses.	147,04
Nkandabbwe guesthouse	223,18
Lusaka guesthouse	232,21
Stationaries	85,34
Nkandabbwe extension.	14,213,84
Sundry expenses	4,077,93
Bankfees.	283,90
	133,140,03

Balance at 1.1.1980

External account	11,813,23
Internal account	2,364,36
Savings account.	835,34
Cash on hand	-24,44
	14,988,49
+ receipts 1980	121,982,62
- payments 1980	133,140,03
	3,831,08
	3,831,08

Balance at 31.12.1980

External account	5,393,21
Internal account	-1,324,18
Savings account	55,50
Cash on hand	-292,55
	3,830,98
	3,830,98

Note: There is a difference of 0.10 K in the booking 1980

Total GST finances at 31.12.1980

Outstanding loans	59,102,99
Balance at 31.12.80	3,830,98
	62,933,97

Loans	at 1.1.80	new loans	repayments	at 31.12.80
<u>Loans to programmes</u>				
VSP	5.000,--	7896,--	9.216,--	3.680,--
GSB	10.000,--	28.403,22	13.600,--	24.803,22
GSB-lorry	2.390,70	--	--	2.390,70
Project	--	2.105,72	1.433,22	672,50
VSP-rice	4.000,--	--	2.800,--	1.200,--
Liaison-office	--	1.520,--	1.250,--	270,--
Zongwe-Coop	4.510,--	400,--	--	4.910,--
Handy gas	300,56	2.477,67	1697,--	1.081,23
Engine oil	142,50	1.205,--	973,75	373,75
	26.343,76	44.007,61	30.969,97	39.381,40
<u>Bussines loans</u>				
Fischer	500,--	--	--	500,--
Fuchs	--	500,--	--	500,--
Jähn	--	1.900,--	1.900,--	--
Krisifoe	1.000,--	--	--	1.000,--
Wendt	--	300,--	40,14	259,86
	1.500,--	2.700,--	1.940,14	2.259,86
<u>Carloans</u>				
Fischer	500,--	2.500,--	1.400,--	1.600,--
Engelhardt	--	2.500,--	--	2.500,--
Fuchs	--	200,--	--	200,--
Hässler	4.000,--	5.060,--	9.060,--	--
Jähn	1.524,09	2.437,75	7.345,35	+3.383,51
Krisifoe	4.630,50	--	630,44	4.000,06
Sitte	--	6.000,--	--	6.000,--
Spreng	--	500,--	--	500,--
Wendt	--	4.321,26	--	4.321,26
	10.654,59	23.519,01	18.435,79	15.737,81
<u>Personal loans</u>				
Fischer	400,--	2,60	402,60	--
Jähn	500,--	2.300,--	2.800,--	--
Krisifoe	--	6.000,--	6.000,--	--
Sauer	--	300,--	300,--	--
G.K.Madyenkuku	337,21	--	203,17	134,04
W. Ncite	400,--	500,--	100,--	800,--
Malala	21,48	--	--	21,48
Mutinta	298,40	--	130,--	168,40
J.Ngandu	--	600,--	--	600,--
Leave loans	1.122,73	1.812,12	2.934,85	--
Diverse	--	1.170,--	1.170,--	--
	3.079,82	12.684,72	14.040,62	1.723,92
<u>Loans 1980</u>				
Loans to programmes	26.343,76	44.007,61	30.969,97	39.381,40
Bussines loans	1.500,--	2.700,--	1.940,14	2.259,86
Carloans	10.654,59	23.519,01	18.435,79	15.737,81
Personal loans	3.079,82	12.684,72	14.040,62	1.723,92
	41.578,17	82.911,34	65.386,52	59.102,99
additional loans given in 1980			17.524,82	
additional loans given to GSB in 1980			14.803,22	
additional car loans			5.083,22	

EINGANGEN

22. MAI 1981

Erledigt

Nkandabbwe, 17th May 1981

To CUSA Zambia Regional Office, Monze
To Provincial Department for Marketing and Cooperatives, Choma
To Gossner Mission, Berlin
To Gwembe South Development Project Staff

First report of the work on Cooperatives in Gwembe South (Valley)

Starting from 6th December 1981 I worked on Credit Unions in Chief Sinazongwes and Chief Mweembas area.

In Chief Mweembas area is one registered Credit Union: the Syatwiinda Selfhelp Savings and Credit Union, in Chief Sinazongwes area is a study group on Credit Unions at Nkandabbwe/Sinazeze.

Attached you find the Financial Reports for the months Dec. '80 to March '81 for Syatwiinda CU and for the months Dec. '80 to April '81 for Nkandabbwe Credit Union study group.

I had to prepare them myself because there was a big mess in these CUs and the treasurers are not yet working very independent. The treasurer of Syatwiinda CU can do the monthly report nearly by himself but he needs to be told to do so. He is not selfreliant enough because he is not used to do this by himself.

To Syatwiinda CU:

Situation: The membership was about 150 at the end of 1980. The share capital was about 9000 K. More than 2200 K were given out as loans. Although this CU was registered in August last year loans were already given out before that time (since 1978, which is not allowed). About 900 K of these loan sum are still outstanding. We are working on that. Nearly all loans were given out for agricultural purposes.

Up to March membership has increased to 155 and the share capital to about 9550 K. More than 2770 K are given out as loans to 27 members. The delinquent loans have been reduced to the sum of 270 K. The total money of the CU is more than 10 000 K now.

Problems: The share capital is put into the famine relief programme of the Gwembe South Development Project (GSDP). Up to now there is still some money outstanding. I hope to clarify this up to June 1981. As I mentioned already the treasurer was not used to do the books by himself although he is able to do it. So I have to give him more selfreliance in this and I started with handing over all books to him, that means the CU.

I was told the CU is able to arrange meetings and seminars itself. At the Annual General Meeting I experienced the opposite of this. It was a very poor and disappointing meeting. Only one third of the membership was present, so that no amendments to the By-Laws could be made. However, the new Board of Directors is elected and two women are in which is a positive side of the meeting. The supervisory committee was also formed.

Present work: At the moment I ~~am~~ educate the Boards of Directors of Syatwiinda and Nkandabbwe CUs every second saturday about their tasks, duties, responsibilities and especially about the By-Laws. The attendance is quite good as for Syatwiinda CU. The problem is that the members are so late that we could only start at 10 o'clock last saturday instead of 8 o'clock as I intended and announced.

To Nkandabbwe CU study group

Situation: The reports show a membership of 45 at the end of 1980. The share capital was about 3 500 K. Here loans were also given out before the registration.

Problems: The financial situation was as follows: one member owned about two third of the CU (a member is only allowed to hold one fifth of the shares as maximum). His savings were about 2 200 K but his loan was about 2 700 K. So there is no real picture of the CU up to April. In April I took his shares and subtracted them from his loan. As this member has started saving again he now has about 200 K shares out of 760 K shares totally. So I still have to look into that and change this money into deposits (very difficult for the treasurer) or to get more savings from the other members.

The reduction in membership is caused by three children of team-members who moved out of the valley.

In the beginning this CU also wanted to do business to get profit and therefore higher dividends. They had been promised to get items to sell for this purpose. I organized this for them but told them afterwards that I am not prepared to go on like that. So we stopped.

Present work: At the moment I try to do the work on a study group. Up to now I failed 5 times to hold a meeting because people did not come. In the beginning I did the meetings on sunday afternoons. But once there was another meeting and the members did not tell me before. Next time they had to settle a case because somebody died.

Then we agreed upon having the meetings on saturday mornings because morning time seems to be better for meetings. Because of a misunderstanding concerning the day the following planned meeting had also to be postponed and so on. But last saturday we had a good meeting. We started also very late but at least we started. (I am doing one saturday Nkandabbwe CU study group and the next saturday Svatwiinda CU Board of Directors seminar together with Nkandabbwe Board of Directors. Other days are not suitable for the members because there are workers among them.) I invited the Board of Directors of this CU to come to the seminar of Svatwiinda CU because they wanted education on their tasks and duties and so on. They were very interested and promised to come but then on saturday only two came (although I provided transport).

I will watch this CU further on but up to now I think it will never come to work properly because they got some wrong ideas about the work of CUs and the people have enough possibilities to get loans here (as long as the GSDFP is in the valley). They can get loans from the expatriates privately, from the team, from the project and from the "Valley Selfhelp Promotion (VSP)". We were already forced to compare our lists of loaners because some of them have loans nearly everywhere, even in Choma or wherever. I tried to stop this loans business in between the project but I failed. Surprisingly not only the Zambian staff members were against stopping this loans business. So I am working in a circle: there is no need to support the building up of a CU because there are loans available from the project and so on. If the CU is not built up properly, that means if it is not registered it is not allowed to give out loans. If it is not giving out loans people are not interested in working for it especially as they can achieve their goals in an easier way at the project.

Another reason for the difficulties to build up a CU in Nkandabbwe and Sinazese might be the bad experience people made with a former Coop here which bankrupted and a lot of people lost their money.

Still I am hesitating to stop the work here because there are some really interested and active members, and it would be a pity if they had to suffer because their means of getting loans are less good.

Plans for the future

There are other villages asking for CUs. Out of them Muuka people have been the most interested and active ones. So I think first to start there. Also people from Binazongwe came to my house. In Malima a CU was planned to be started at the same time as the reconstruction of the irrigation began. I am not so very fond of this idea because this CU was planned from top. But I have to see what the farmers will say and how they respond to it.

Last monday I have been to the Laamba mine with the training manager of CUSA Zambia, Mr. Paul Gayoba. The management is showing great interest in a CU.

About this future CU I not so shure whether it is my job to do it or not. It depends on my job description (which is very unclear to me).

In our next staff meeting I intend to bring in my job description to make shure what I am supposed to do. Is Laamba as an industrial CU included in my work or are we only working with farmers? Who tells me what I have to do? Am I responsible to CUSA first, and am I supposed to work for CUs only or also for other cooperatives (Consumers' Coop for Byatwiinda, Gwembe south Builders Coop)? Although my predecessor was involved in other project activities like the pig programme and the marketing of agricultural products I want to do only cooperative work because there is a lot to do.

This work on Cooperatives is to my opinion a very valuable work. I remember an asian saying which I translate in a free way: if you are planning for one year grow rice, if you are planning for ten years plant a tree, if you are planning for 100 years educate people.

G4.

GWEMBE SOUTH DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Extension of the Siatwiinda Irrigation Scheme

1. Introduction.

The Siatwiinda Irrigation Scheme was started in the middle of 1970 in Senior Chief Mweemba's area near the village Siatwiinda.

The objectives of the scheme are to introduce irrigation farming to the local people as an other means of agricultural production and by so to improve their standard of living.

The scheme is one of the first programmes of the Gwembe South Development Project. The total area of the irrigation scheme is 32ha. of which 10ha. is subject to seasonal inundation.

The scheme is managed by a Farmers Executive committee and the agricultural assistant with the advice of the agricultural officer of the Gwembe South Development Project.

The plot size per farmer is ranging from 0.2 ha. till 1.2. ha depending on the strength and capability of the particular farmer. Application for a plot can be made through the management. Once an application is approved the farmer signs a contract. In the contract the main obligations of the farmers towards the use of the plot are laid down.

The number of farmers involved towards the end of 1980 were, 66 farmers were actively involved in their fields. All the 110 plots (0.2 ha. each) are occupied and the area is fully used by the farmers.

With 90% of the farmers actively involved and all the plots occupied and ^a/waiting list of new applicants, this indicates that irrigation farming is accepted by the local people.

The crop-plan for the scheme is, that rice is grown during the months of October-April (rainy season) and then from March onwards till October vegetables. Rice is grown in dams and are irrigated in the beginning till good rains arrived and there after the crop can thrive during the rains and during dry-spells additional irrigation is given.

The rice crop once harvested is bought by the Valley Selfhelp Promotion (VSP) which is a programme of the Gwembe South Development Project. The marketing of vegetables is still difficult. But besides this the farmers are making a regular income and have progressed tremendously.

2. Extension of the Scheme.

It is apparent that the time is ripe for the extension of the scheme as far as the people are concerned. Financially this can be difficult as irrigation farming is costly. But taken into consideration the following aspects, irrigation farming is the only secure future agricultural development for the people in the Gwembe Valley.

- After almost eight years the local people have accepted irrigation farming and also as secure income source. Their old security system of farming by having three types of gardens is disappearing. Whereas in the previous times bullrush millet (nzembwe) and sorghum (maila) were used for dryland farming and maize (local varieties) was planted at the banks of the lake and rivers, now the gardens are mostly covered with cash crops like cotton, sunflower and hybrid maize. The risk factor is becoming bigger and if the rains are poor, little cash will be made.
- The present area under irrigation is fully used by the farmers. In 1975 only 25% of the farmers were active and now there are more than 90% of them. From this, 50% can be regarded as "emergent irrigation farmers" and they want more land in order to expand. The majority of the farmers (70%) are owning plots of 0.20 ha to 0.40 ha.
- There is a waiting list of new applicants (18-peopl), who would like to join the scheme.
- The climate conditions and in particular the rains are not good. With the average of about 750mm rain per annum it can be argued that it is possible to grow a crop, if the rains are evenly distributed. But experience have shown that this is hardly the case. And on top of that the crop varieties which are used are unsuitable. An example of this is with the maize. The only variety used in the last 2-3 years is the var. SR52, as the recommended varieties SR-11 + SR-13 are not available. The SR 52 is a high yielding variety under

very good management and sufficient rain conditions of over 800mm. Growing the SR 52 var. in the Gwembe Valley is an extra risk.

- The available fast water potential of lake Kariba should be utilized.
- The mpani soils covering most of the soils in the Gwembe Valley and along the lake shore, proved to be good for irrigation.
- Electric power delivered from the lake Kariba could be brought into the area.

It is suggested that the scheme should be extended to 80-100ha. The extension of these should be carried out in 3 phases.

Phase I-E: 1980

To re-claim about 10ha from the lake. The fields near to the lake and which were used for training purposes in the early days of the scheme are yearly subject to inundation from the lake level.

The construction of a dyke is sufficient to re-claim this land.

Towards the end of 1980 funds were made available for this extension. Work was started but not finished due to the non arrival of equipment from the Land Use Development in time before they had rains. Work will continue after the rains and the drop of the lake level.

Phase II - E - 1981

The extension of 30 ha. during 1981-1982.

Phase III - E - 1984

The extension of 40 ha. during 1984 - 1985. Depending on the further developments and progresses of the scheme.

3. The Crop Plan.

Rice production of the last 4 years

Season	Kgs	K	n
1976-1977	4,931	887	58
1977-1978	11,856	2,371	20
1978-1979	21,674	4,416.	20
1979-1980	14,133	2,850	59

/4cnd.

Vegetable production sales of the last 4 years

Season	Kgs	K	n	Remarks
1977	14,166	5,254.10		green-maize K600.--
1978	27,981	19,201.04	—"	594.10
1979	28,471	10,372.40	—"	178.70
1980	35,937	12,273.00	—"	141.33
	<u>36,711</u>	<u>12,760.00</u>		

From the rice results a conclusion can be drawn that the farmers are taken a keen interest in the growing of the crop. Reasons for this are that the farmers are gaining knowledge on the management of the crop and also the direct payment after the harvest by the Siatwiinda Credit Union is a good incentive. And lastly they got the taste of eating rice. Some farmers are even commenting that they want to change from maize as staple food to rice.

After the rice crop is harvested the vegetables and soya beans are grown in the rice dams.

Here also the knowhow of the farmers is increasing. There is growing interest to grow other vegetables than only tomatoes and onions, mainly.

Still the marketing of vegetables will remain a big problem and a burden on the development of the farmers. Marketing centres are far away and limited.

The crop pattern should be that more rice should be grown. Rice can be grown twice a year and a rice crop followed by a wheat crop is also possible. Vegetable production should be reduced and only good marketable crops such as: onions, green maize (out of season) okra should be grown.

4. The Estimated Costs for Phase II-E.

Labour intensive methods will be used and the main costs will be for labour.

The breakdown of the costs are as follows:-

/5contd.

1. <u>Clearing of land by labour</u>		
- 40 labour	K 14,400.-	
- 20 shovels	400.-	
- 20 picks	<u>200.-</u>	
		K. 15,000.--
2. <u>Pipeline to reservoir</u>		
- 15 labour	K 5,400.-	
- 300 PVC/6"-pipes	<u>24,000.-</u>	
		K. 29,400.--
3. <u>Main Canal</u>		
- 30 labour	K. 10,800.-	
For concrete lining		
- 2 bricklayers	840.-	
- 8 labour	2,880.-	
- material	8,280.-	
- Transport	<u>2,200.-</u>	
		K. 25,000.--
4. <u>Laterals/Ditches</u>		
- 40 labour	K. 14,400.--	
5. <u>Valves</u>		
- 10 valves of 6"	3,000.--	
6. <u>Siphons</u>		
- 1800m of 1" - polythene pipe	2,700.--	
7. <u>Pump unit</u>		
- One engine and pump & K 15,000.-		
equipment(flexible-		
pipe)	<u>10,000.-</u>	<u>25,000</u>
		K 114,500.--
8. <u>Overhead</u>	5 %	<u>5,725.--</u>
	Total=	K 120,225.--
		<u>=====</u>

/6cnd.

It is recommended that if funds are made available the proposed extension Phase II - E will start this year 1981.

Land for the extension has been made ^{available} by Senior Chief Mweemba and his people at Siatwiinda.

Nkandabbwe, 21st April, 1981

I.J.Krisifice
Agricultural Officer, GSDP

VALLEY SELFHELP PROMOTION

P.O. Box 8,
Sinazeze.

Financial Statement VSP 1980.

PROGRAMME	IN	OUT	BALANCE
<u>A. LOANS:</u>			
Balance 1979		36.99	
Repayments received	11179.68		?
Lorry loan from GST	5713.94		
Rice Loan from GST	4000.00		
Gift for schoolfee loans	1200.00		5011.94
Bankfees paid by people	349.18		
Repayment Rice loan to GST		2800.00	
Repayment Lorry Loan to GST		1900.00	<i>lending (?)</i>
Loans given to people		12794.60	
Bankfees paid to the bank		433.05	
Transferred from W	27.95		
	22470.75	17364.64	4506.11
<u>B. BLACKSMITH:</u>			
Balance 1979	239.24		
Sales '80	2693.50		
Coal purchased		491.02	
Labour in axes made		2201.51	
	2932.74	2692.53	240.21
<u>C. CYCLESPARES:</u>			
Balance 1979		337.40	
Sales '80	581.85		
Purchases		153.00	
	581.85	490.40	91.45
<u>D. WATER DEVELOPMENT:</u>			
Balance 1979	2216.35	(donation)	
Income pumps	250.00		
Donations	1268.45		
Labour		443.60	
Tools purchased		86.90	
Cement		220.00	
	3734.80	750.50	2984.30

	IN	OUT	BALANCE
<u>E. BRICKMAKING:</u>			
Labour		1455.50	
Coal		657.10	
Mould		25.---	
Sales old bricks	438.---		15/- per brick
Sales new bricks	- 2335.85		
Loading repaid	<u>69.75</u>		
	2843.60	2137.60	706.--- +
<u>F. SINAZEZE GRINDING MILL:</u>			
Balance 1979		77.56	?
donation Germany	214.59		137.03
<u>H. CLINIC IMPROVEMENT (CLOTHES):</u>			
Balance 1979	636.09		
Clothes sold	9483.29		
Porti		77.40	
Transferred to SSHC		8500.---	
Tailor		4.---	
General things, e.g. shovels	<u>102.05</u>		
	10119.38	8683.45	1435.93 +
<u>I. TRANSPORT:</u>			
Balance 1979	529.69		
Old lorries	996.50		?
Fine Izaak Josef repaid	160.---		?
Spenditure		948.85	
Body new lorry		2200.---	
Loan body new lorry		3213.94	
Insurance new lorry	<u>2500.---</u>		
	1686.19	8862.79	- 7176.60 -
<u>J. COMMODITIES:</u>			
Balance 1979	374.98		
Sales of salt and soap	3114.22		
Purchases		2301.13	
Packing and bags		45.73	
Transferred to R	<u>500.---</u>		
	3489.20	2846.86	642.34 +
	3/.....		

	IN	OUT	BALANCE
<u>K. FRUITS AND VEGETABLES:</u>			
Balance 1979	627.29		
Expenditure 1980		93.71	533.58

L. SIATWIINDA SHC:

Balance 1979	449.28		
German Donations	1381.42		
Village donations	958.70		
Other income	33.70		
Clothes	8500.---		
Opening donations	86.80		
Expenditure		10106.01	
	11409.90	10106.01	1303.89

M. SEMINARS AND CREDIT UNION:

Balance 1979	1315.66	(donation)	
C.U. seminars		470.70	
Sisal seminar		140.50	
Furniture		302.40	
	1315.66	913.60	402.06

N. NKANDABWE DAM:

Balance 1979	1078.68		
Subsistance allow.+petrol		501.81	576.87

O. NGOMA SHC:

Village donations	1275.---		
Expenditure, mainly cement		563.89	711.11

P. RURAL WORKS SAVINGS:

Balance 1979	2310.29		
Savings 1980	3642.24		
	5952.53		5952.53

4/.....

<u>MISCELLANEOUS:</u>	IN	OUT	BALANCE
balance 1979	247.23		
membership 1980	24.---		
other income	118.25		
Transfer from J+Q	509.33		
Expenditure		478.24	
	898.81	478.24	420.57
<u>S. SEEDS+FERTILIZERS</u>			
Balance 1979	107.87		
Sales Fert.+seeds	307.80		
Purchases		496.72	
	415.67	496.72	- 81.05
<u>T. TONGA CRAFTS:</u>			x
Balance 1979	1104.84		
Sales Nkandabwe	3873.55		
Sales Lusaka	8043.95		
Purch. Nkand. Kan.		6181.09	
Loan for Petrol		413.66	
Salary		1398.---	
KM claim		1740.23	
Repaid VSP loan 1979		1000.---	
Cleaning museum		9.80	
bankfees		82.15	
	13022.34	10824.93	2197.41
<u>U. VSP WORKSHOP:</u>			
Balance 1979		1300.---	
Repaid to Ginger		200.---	- 1500.---
<u>NELSON WORKSHOP:</u>			
Balance 1979		346.16	
Repayment	346.16		0.---

5/.....

<u>V. TURBINE+BIOGAS:</u>	IN	OUT	BALANCE
Balance 1979	1780.55		
donations	509.30		
labour		1128.15	
Cement and blocks		844.63	
Others		600.00	
	<u>2289.85</u>	<u>2572.78</u>	- 282.93

X. CEMENT:

Balance 1979		641.40	
Sales	3033.25		
Purchases		<u>3043.40</u>	
	<u>3033.25</u>	<u>3684.80</u>	- 651.55

Y. RICE:

Sales rice '79+'80	8194.01		
Payment of harvest '79		4000.00	
" " '80		3280.20	
Labour		647.75	
Spares, oil, diesel		184.35	
Plastic Bags		57.92	
Repayment to Nyase		<u>56.00</u>	
	<u>8194.01</u>	<u>8226.22</u>	- 32.21
<u>Z. ZEZE COOP.</u>	---	---	---

<u>TOTAL:</u>	<u>97932.25</u>	<u>84815.20</u>	<u>13.117.05</u>
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<u>Cheques handled:</u>			
Zamhort	3589.15	Cash in hand	5.828.13
Lintco	30682.32	Bank VSP	4.402.57
NAMB	4121.40	Bank T Crafts	2.634.72
Old currency changed	<u>30294.50</u>	Cash Lusaka	<u>531.39</u>
Total money handled:	<u>166.619.62</u>	Total	<u>13.396.81</u>

There is a difference between money in cash and bank, and the money booked as balance in the programmes of + K 279.76. I. could not discover which programme was involved. So I propose this money should be put in programme A, till may be the mistake appears.

Receipts: 1116
Bookings 1360

S. c. Krisifoe
Treasurer VSP.

donation: 6611.14 (1979: 13.018,04 K balance | + 20.000 K

6.

<u>DETAILS OF LOANS:</u>	Loan.	Repaid.	Balance	Int.
GSB	5875. --	(out) 2688. --	3187. --	
I.Krisifoe	1000. --	1000. --	0. --	
Tonga Crafts	1000. --	1000. --	0. --	
Zamhort Cheuques	503.25	503.25	0. --	
Maize loan	2364.39	2364.39	0. --	
Pig programme	500. --	(out) --	500. --	

Schoolfee loans:

Collin Simawachi	100. --	63.20	36.80	
Wanki	50. --	50. --	0. --	
Svankuku	50. --	50. --	0. --	
Winter	60. --	60. --	0. --	
Muchimba	66. --	66. --	0. --	
Mbewe	75. --	75. --	0. --	
Simeya	55. --	55. --	0. --	
"	80. --	80. --	0. --	
Ncite	80. --	80. --	0. --	
Syabalo	80. --	80.56	0.56	

Poultry loan:

Monica Chiimba	100. --	30. --	70. --	
Ncite	250. --	25. --	225. --	

Fertilizer loan:

J.Muchimba	60. --	20. --	40. --	
Musya	60. --	30. --	30. --	
Smart	60. --	20. --	40. --	
Henry Simaziki	60. --	10. --	50. --	

7/.....

	loan	repaid	balance	int.
<u>Others:</u>				
Monica Chiimba	100.---	100.---	---	
Henry Sinaziki	100.---	100.---	---	
Vickson	100.---	100.---	---	
Ba Gray Madyenkuku	200.---	200.---	---	
" "	93.45	--	93.45	
Bomba Syanyeuaka	600.---	--	600.---	
Malambo	60.---	--	60.---	
Father Thomas	1300.---	1393.---	---	93.---
Siatwiinda Farmers	2214.60	493.98	1720.62	
<u>Loans received:</u>				
From GST for rice	4000.---	2800.---	1200.---	
" " lorry	5713.94	1900.---	3813.94	

S.C.Krisifoe
VSP treasurer.

GENERAL REMARKS TO THE PROGRAMMES:

A. Loans:

In general the people were not too bad in paying back their loans, only the big loans e.g. GSB and Siatwiinda farmers are a big problem. I think loans should stay small, so if people fail to pay back, the loss is not too big. The percentage of 2% to K 100.-- and 5% to bigger than K 100.-- should be raised to 5% and 8%. We only charged interest since Aug. '80. *is decided*

B. BLACKSMITH:

There is a big stock of 875 axes \times K 2.50 = K 2.187.50, but the market is limited. It should be continued to try to sell them, but still the production should be slowed down till there is a bigger surplus. It should be found out, whether we could make other items. If training of the blacksmith should be necessary, we could consider it. Hans Martin Fischer is trying to get the thinner type of spring again and then, may be hoes could be produced.

C. CYCLE SPARES:

There are still plenty rims and spokes in stock, but we got positive. The executive committee should consider if we continue this programme and make it more active again. One positive side of it could be that VSP could control the price of the local shopkeeper a bit, since they put sometimes double the price.

D. WATER DEVELOPMENT: no commands.

E. BRICK MAKING: This programme was started as a trial by the Credit Union, but because of too big risks, given over to VSP. The costs involved of making the blocks were much higher than expected. The profit after selling is only K 198.25. That the balance appears much higher is, because the remaining old bricks at Siabaswi were sold as well.

9/.....

The committee should consider if we try it again next year, but then under close supervision, strictly controlling the labour (piecework only) and the amount of coal used, in order to see if the costs could be brought down. Next year the Japanese will still be here, and interested to buy, in case the people are not buying again. But I think the people should be explained that 15n per brick is still a fair price, compared with the 40 n per cement block. Also the programme should be started earlier, so people interested to buy can still start building before the rains come.

F. SINAZEZE GRINDING MILL:

The committee should make a decision, what to do with the old grinding mill at Sinazeze coop.

H. CLINIC IMPROVEMENT (SALES OF CLOTHES): This is a great success.

Plenty people in Holland and Germany are responding by sending used clothes. Since the start of this programme we sold for over K14000,-- and at present we have still another K 4000.-- in stock. People are very happy with the cheap clothes and they can use anything. We only should make people in Europe aware not to send broken things, unless they put the spareparts (zips and buttons) with it then we can repair them here.

I. LoRRY: This programme has a big minus, because the new lorry arrived. We hope a good use of it will soon bring this amount down and back to positive.

J. COMMODITIES: The ex-committee agreed that K500.--/year of the surplus could automatically be transferred to e.g. R, which does not make any money, but has only expenditure like stationary.

K. FRUITS AND VEGETABLES: This money was still from a gift for research purposes, so maybe we should make the agriculturists aware of this. Also we should consider again, to repack seeds of vegetables in small amounts and sell for 10n/packet.

L. SIATWIINDA SHC: This clinic was officially opened at the 14th of February 1981. People are very proud about what they succeeded in. Some minor jobs still have to be done. The total amount spent was a little more than K 17.000,--.

M. SEMINARS AND CREDIT UNION: The money in this programme was a gift from Germany. So the committee should consider what to do if it is finished, since this is only money spending and if there are no other gifts for this purpose coming in.

N. Nkandabwe dam: This money was still left over from the big donation in 1979 for the first repair.

O. NGOMA SHC: The people came with the request to start a selfhelp project there. We had several meetings and they started to collect money and two people were trained to make blocks. We have send cement and blockmaking is in progress. After the rains are gone, the foundations could be started. Still we should make a request to the Zambian council for Social development to assist in this programme.

P. Rural works savings: this money is present in our bank.

R. MISCELLANEOUS: was allready mentioned before.

S. SEEDS: This programme is minus, because some people of the agriculture department misused the money instead of giving it back to the officer in charge. It has to be recovered.

T. TONGA CRAFTS:

Allthough this programme is doing much better, e still have to be carefull, bacause the salary and KM claim went up tremendously last year. The executive comm. decided that may be the prices should be raised, if salary and KM are going up too much, and are getting most of the expenditure again.

The idea of a Tonga Shop at Batoka was followed up, by applying for a plot at Batoka, but later considered as going to be a too heavy burden on the programme, since a proper building would cost too much. It was thought to establish some voluntary sales spots, e.g. in Monze.

U. It still has to be decided ^h wat too do with the VSP WORKSHOP. Nelson repaid his workshop totally.

V. Turbine: This is still appearing, because it is negative. I talked it over with Mr. Wakasamu, the project administrator and r. Musya, and they promised to replace about 80 pkets of cement, when the project has money from the new budget and is able to buy cement again.

Y. CEMENT: There is still plenty of cement standing out and not returned to the store, e.g. GSB 50 pkts

GST 96 pkts

GSDP 80 pkts

Several people, especially at Kanchindu side, are interested to buy cement, even at a price of K 6.75.

Y.RICE: After the machine was over its childrens diseases and after the people got to know we are growing and selling rice, there is a good demand, because rice is not available in Zambia. Even locally quite a lot was sold.

There is still a loan of K 1200,-- standing out with GST, which could be covered next year. The salary of the engine boy has to be decided upon again, since the government raised salaries, but I don't think we have to go up the same rate. The committee should even consider to make it a piecework job. Morton could manage 5. bags/day.

Then calculated the days he needs extra for service of the machine and cleaning it regular, a fixed prive could be made for the whole lot. Of course one should che~~ck~~ if the job is still done properly, but this way a lot of "hanging around" hours could be safed.

With buying the rice it should also be better organised. The one who pays the rice, should be there when the bags are weight, chequing some samples to see it was packed clean (no stones and leaves) and the lorries should be send the same day to transport the rice immediately, since last year 10 bags were missing.

Also the time of weighing should be considered, since soon after the harvest the rice is heavier than after drying.

The new price of next year could be considerably higher than this year, because this year we might have just got out.

The farmers price should be considered this year again. We paid them 23 n/kg, but we promised them, that if possible, the price should be raised next year.

The test weighing of bags showed that with most of them ~~most~~ $\frac{1}{2}$ was wasted, and not $1/3$, as calculated.

The amount of cheques changed this year was not as much as the previous year, due to our charging of 1% bankfees.

The big farmers went to Choma themselves, as they found K8.-- or K 10.-- too much. I think the service we give this way is really meant for the small farmers, so I think it was better. Still, doing this, we run quite a risk. What if the money gets stolen or lost?

Cheques changed:

under K 50.-	(800)	89	5560
K 50.-/K 200.-		127	14.050
200 - K 500.-		47	18.800
bigger		<u>6</u>	3600
Total number changed	269.		<u>44950</u> = 116.870

During 1980 the government changed the paper money. Above amount, changed by VSP, shows that there is more money in the Valley than we think. Most of the money was changed in one weeks time! We think, there is more money, e.g. in Kafwambila area, which was not changed.

S.C.Krisifoe,
Member GST
Treasurer VSP.
12.3.1981.

PROPOSAL FOR A TRANSPORT PROGRAMME

The Need

The need for transport in the Gwembe Valley is high and unquestionable. There is no commercial Transport company in the Valley. Currently the Transport is done with small private pickups (very limited transport capacity), the two old lorries of the Gwembe South Development Project (GSDP) and some privately owned lorries. The private Lorryowners are very reluctant to hire out their lorries, and if they do so they overcharge. A lot of transporting is not done thus limiting development. The Gossner Service Team (GST) proposes to set up a Transport programme which will meet following demands:

a) Transport for farmproduce

There are three irrigation schemes in the Gwembe South, all are connected to the GSDP. The schemes are managed by the farmers themselves, the GSDP only gives technical and agricultural advice. The productivity of the schemes depends to a big extent on the possibility of selling the produce. Although some few private people buy directly at the schemes the mainmarket is in the next bigger town, Choma.

Total acreage of the schemes: app. 90 ha

Distances: Siatwinda - Choma	135 km
Malima - Choma	105 km
Nkandabwe - Choma	85 km

Produce: Rice, Wheat (planned), Onions, Tomatoes, Cabbage, Oranges, Banana

Transport for the irrigation schemes is needed all the year round. There is an additional need of transport for dryland farmers, seasonal. Cotton, Maize, Sunflower has to be taken from their homes to the various Namboard depots. (Namboard is the Government buying agency)

b) Transport for Gwembe South Builders. (GSB)

GSB is a registered Co-op, which has grown out of the GSDP. They are building houses, ditanks, swimmingpools etc for mainly Government, the Maambamines, FarmingCo-ops but also private people. The capacity is about 10 projects/year. At present they use one lorry, but there is frequent need for a second lorry. The proposed Transport Programme could hire out a lorry to GSB.

c) The Gwembe South Development Project.

The GSDP currently operates two old lorries (Mercedes 5t, Leyland 7t). Both lorries are about 10 years old and almost unserviceable, they should be scrapped as soon as possible. The Project, who has set money aside for transport (Estimate 1980: 8000 K for Transport), could lease lorries from the proposed Transport Programme.

d) Private.

There are plenty of businessmen/shopkeepers who are constantly coming to ask for transport. They will be very willing customers to the proposed Transport Programme. Currently the very rural parts of the area are not supplied with commodities, even not with essentials like maizeflower. Namboard, who has several depots in the valley, and Lintco, the cotton buying agency, are also in constant need of transport.

The Organisation

In order to be able to use the income of the programme for the running of the lorries (fuel, driver, maintenance, repairs) and the eventual replacement, an organizational form which guarantees this has to be found. The VSP (Valley Selfhelp Promotion Fund) has been set up by the GST in 1978 for exactly this type of programme. The VSP would offer itself to also accommodate also the proposed Transport Programme. Later it could be envisaged to form a Transport Co-op.

The Finances

The costs of the lorries:
(Price of 31.8.79)

	foreign costs	local costs
Mercedes L 1113/48 4 x 2 C/Cap (7 ton, 2 wheel drive)	52884 DM	4600 Kwacha
Mercedes LA 1113/42 4 x 4 C/Cap (7 ton, 4 wheel drive)	64665 DM	4400 Kwacha

(The mentioned price does not include customduty and sales tax, as the GST is exempted from this according to the Contract with the Government of Zambia)

The hire charges will be calculated in such a way that all running costs are met and that enough money is accumulated to buy new lorries when replacement is needed. No profit will be made, thus development in the area will be boosted by supplying reasonable transport.

SELF-HELP EXTENSION OF CLINIC AT KANCHINDU!

During the years we lived at Kanchindu, I always wished to do something about the in-patients department of Kanchindu Clinic. It is a shed of corrugated iron. During the hot season like an oven, during the rainy season very wet, because of an open front wall which brings the rain on the beds. Every year the condition becomes worse and the ministry of health has no funds.

In July 1978 I suddenly received some packets of partly new, partly secondhand clothes from the Evangelisch Methodistische Kirche, Auferstehungskirche, Sophienstrasse 21D, Stuttgart. And again in March 1979 I received 7 parcels from them. The new things were made by the womenclub, the rest was collected on a church sale and straight packed in boxes by the buyers, to send to projects in developing countries.

Already with the first load I requested the team, if we could sell these clothes for a reasonable price and the money, this collected could be used to build a new in-patient building on self-help base, this means, the people would provide free labour as far as possible.

The total amount collected by selling the above mentioned clothes was over K 2000.— (=DM 5000.—). In May 1979 I called a meeting with the Chief, the village headmen, ward councillors, party leaders superior medical assistant and the personnel of the clinic. The money was not yet enough, but I wanted to inform them, so they could start encouraging the people. To my surprise they even suggested to collect money themselves. They made lists of all the villagers and requested from all women K 1.—, all men K2.—, business men K10.—, teachers K5.—, etc. Living already 8 years in Zambia, I was rather sceptical and did not expect much, knowing how difficult it is for many villagers to have enough money for daily live. We also had experience with other selfhelp projects with little financial response by the people.

However, within 6 weeks people collected over K3000.— (DM 7500.—) and at the moment the total amount is almost K4000.—, about a third of the total costs.

Making the lists we found that Kanchindu Clinic served \pm 40 villages with together \pm 2000 women, 1000 men. Count an average of 3-4 children /woman, makes 6-8000 children, so almost 10.000 people depend on this health centre for medical treatment. May be that's why the response was so good. But also because the people see the need for it and they trust Gossner Service Team, which placed itself behind the proposal. Even villages, originally left out, because they were thought to belong to Maamba Health centre, complained and also wanted to donate, to benefit from possible in-patient facilities. The nearest hospital is about 60-70 km away, with difficult transport possibilities.

To give an idea how much one kwacha is for the people here. Most villagers have not a regular income. Few have some temporary jobs, others have some goats and cattle. Women usually make beer to get some cash.

A regular worker gets usually a salary of K40.-/ month (=DM 100.—) from which he has to feed a family of 10 persons or more. E.g. our houseboy has a wife and three children, and 3 girls staying with them because of going to school to Kanchindu. He also looks after his mother and sister. He and his wife were both getting a salary, so in their family they were the rich people and all relatives usually came around payday to get a share.

In the mean time, the selling of clothes continued and there also we collected over K4000.--

In August we decided to start the building. The new extension is connected to the existing outpatients building, and as much as possible we try to make it one unit. One side of the existing building is extended with an office for the medical assistant and a store room for food, beds, etc. The present building is altered a little. The present office becomes labour ward and the present labour room becomes dressing room. The very small injectionroom is made double size by cutting the wall to the present drugstore. Between old and new building a small laboratory and a drugstore are planned. The new building exists of 2 big wards (male and female) which can have 8-10 beds each. Further we planned two bathrooms, connected to the existing toilets and an open kitchen.

The digging of the foundations, the loading of sand, cement blocks, stones for soakway of the water, etc. are done by the people without any complaints. The medical assistant in charge is a great help to organize this. Every time we need helpers, he sends a message to one of the villages for assistance and the people come. For the actual bricklaying work we have employed 2 bricklayers and 4 cement boys, all on special rates (lower than they would get normally, but they agreed to it, because they are all from the area). At the moment we have reached rooflevel.

To finish the building satisfactorily, we need about K4000.-- again. Then we will also be able to buy some furniture, like some cupboards, tables, etc. Beds will be provided by the ministry, we hope, but sheets and blankets are another problem. All around the building we would like to put waranda's, to protect it against the rains straight on the building and to keep the heat out of the wards during the hot season.

The parcels with clothes usually weighed 10kg and postage by surface mail is DM 35.--. the amount we usually get out of one parcel, is K150,-- (= DM 400.--). The sale of clothes is no problem at all. Everything is very expensive in the shops. A dress of often poor quality K30.-, a shirt K25.--, Trouzers K35.-. Children clothes are also very expensive and difficult to get in the rural area. People are very keen on this possibility of getting cheap clothes. By sending your second hand clothes you serve two purposes, providing better clothing and providing cash for real needed projects, where otherwise no money would be available.

The address is: Gossner Service Team, P.O.Box 4, Sinazese, Zambia.

After Kanchindu clinic is finished we have allready some other medical projects in mind, which need help and assistance in the same way.

Sietske Krisifoe.
Nkandabwe, December 1979.

PROPOSAL FOR A TRACTOR PROGRAMME

The Need

As good as all ploughing in the Gwembe South is currently done by oxen pulled ploughs. Although this method has its advantages it has its limits. The agricultural activity in the Valley can be estimated by the amount of products sold to Namboard (who has a monopoly of buying agricultural goods).

Crop sales per season to Namboard depots in the Gwembe South

Season	Maize bags (90 kg)	Sorghum (80kg bags)	cotton kg	Sunflower (80 kg bags)
70/71	30	-	137,887	-
71/72	1361	221	62,222	45
72/73	-	-	4,114	42
73/74	139	127	92,403	349
74/75	3146	159	24,024	1386
75/76	7766	117	78,425	4635
76/77	7819	-	420,562	9671
77/78	2002	-	389,436	3236
78/79	2100	-	902,000	?

estimate

(Most of the maize grown is not sold but kept for own consumption)

While there is still plenty of land which can be used for farming and the population, that means labour force, is growing, the number of oxen doesn't increase accordingly. This situation is limiting development. A particular problem of the valley is the heavy soil. Winter ploughing is recommended, but by the time harvesting is finished the soil is too hard to plough with oxen.

When the first rains are falling ploughing has to be done quickly as the raining season is short. Farmers owning oxen will first plough their own fields before hiring them out to poorer farmers.

Putting all these facts together the Government of Zambia has made it a policy to make tractor units available to individual farmers on hiring basis. But the funds of Government are limited and there is no Tractor unit stationed in the Gwembe South.

The Organization

As for the Transport Programme VSP could accomodate this programme. Close co-operation with the Ministry of Agriculture Extension Officers will ensure that all farmers in need of this Programme will benefit from it.

The Finances

Costs (AFE, Choma, Zambia, October 1979)

2 SAE 59 hp Tractor	22186 Kwacha
2 3 disc plough	2294 Kwacha
Total	25480 Kwacha

The Government charges for 1 hour plough are 11 kwacha, which compares favourably to the amount charged to by oxen owners.

a. Sint. Kope

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF V.S.P. FOR 1979.

Balance Bank in books per 31.12.'79	10.852,38
Bankstatement 31.12.'79	19.337,61
Difference, because NAMB.	
Cheque not drawn yet	<u>8.493,73</u>
	10.843,88
Difference of K8.50 going back to time of C.Schmidt, probably bankfees	8,50
	<u>10.843,88</u>
Cash per 31.13.'79	1.304,01
Tonga crafts Bank account	1.370,29
	<u>13.518,18</u>
	<u>=====</u>

	IN	OUT	BALANCE
<u>A. Loans\$</u>			
Loan GST	5.000,--		
Cash Banked (NAMB.E.Hassler)	6.049,34		
Maize programme cash received		6.049,34	
" loan		2.444,39	
Loan GSB	3.000,--	3.000,--	
" "		500,--	
Tonga crafts		1.000,--	
Loan to I,J,Krisifoe		1.000,--	
Bankfees		92,60	
	<u>14.049,34</u>	<u>14.086,33</u>	<u>-36,99</u>
<u>B. Blacksmith programme:</u>	1.011,70	772,46	239,24
<u>C. Cycle spares:</u>	2.565,63	2.903,03	-337,40
<u>D. Handpump Progr amme - Water Development:</u>			
Donation Germany + GST	4.467,35		
Handpump sales	.155,--	2.406,--	
	<u>4.622,35</u>	<u>2.406,--</u>	<u>2.216,35</u>
<u>E. Workshop programme:</u>			
GST grant	6.500,--		
Own income	2.110,16	7.624,29	
	<u>8.610,16</u>	<u>7.624,29</u>	<u>985,87</u>
<u>F. Zeze grinding mill</u>		77,56	-77,56
<u>G. Siatwiinda Irr.:</u>			
GST grant	2.000,--	625,26	1.374,74
<u>Siatwiinda pump</u>	12.500,--	12.500,--	<u>-----</u>
	2/.....		<u>4.364,25</u>

	In	OUT	BALANCE
<u>G. Onion storage:</u> This programme was closed. Profit transferred to R.	674.---	600.---	74.---
<u>H. Clinic improvement programme:</u>			
Sale of clothes	4.241.09		
Transferred to L		3.500.---	
" to Q		100.---	
Repairs at tailor		5.---	
	4.241.09	3.605.---	636.09
<u>I. Transport programme:</u>			
GST grant	2.800.---		
Own gains	1.526.32	3.796.63	
	4.326.32	3.796.63	529.69
<u>J. Commodities programme:</u>	1.556.14	1.181.16	374.98
<u>K. Sales of Fruits and vegetables:</u>	91.25	63.96	
GST grant	600.---		
	691.25	63.96	627.29
<u>L. Siatwinda Selfhelp Clinic:</u>			
Donations by the people	3.981.---		
Transfer from H	3.500.---	7.031.72	
	7.481	7.031.72	449.28
<u>M. Seminars and Cred. Union:</u>			
From GST	2.050.---		
Seminars		408.27	
Furniture		326.07	
	2.050.---	734.34	1.315.66
<u>N. Nkand. Dam:</u>			
GST grant	8.306.83		
Cement sold	16.80		
Cement left	869.85	8.114.80	
	91193.48	8.114.80	1.078.68
<u>O. Rural Works Programme:</u>	GST		
	522.68	233.64	289.04
<u>P. Savings Rural Works:</u>			
	2.310.29		2.310.29
<u>Q. Entertainment Progr.</u>			
From H to Q	100.---		
Gifts	30.---	40.---	90.---
	3/.....		7.701.---

	IN	OUT	BALANCE
<u>R. Miscellaneous:</u>	591. --	343.77	247.23
<u>S. Seeds and fertilizer progr.:</u>	471.90	364.03	107.87
<u>T. Tonga Crafts:</u>			
GST loan from VSP.	1.000. --		
Lus. shop	1.529.95		
Nkand. shop	245.25		
Bank per 31.10.79	102.29	1.772.65	
	2.877.49	1.772.65	1.104.84
<u>U. Loans:</u> Petro Nelson		1.300. --	- 1.300. --
		346.16	- 346.16
<u>V. Turbine:</u> GST	2.000. --	219.45	1.780.55
<u>W. Animal Husbandry:</u> GST	500. --		500. --
<u>X. Cement:</u>	9. --	650.40	- 641.40
Total	84.310.82	70.792.64	13.518.18

S.C.Krisifoe.

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Bank per 31.10.79	102.29	1.772.65	
	2.877.49	1.772.65	1.104.84
<u>U. Loans:</u> Petro		1.300.---	1.300.---
Nelson		346.16	346.16
<u>V. Turbine:</u> GST	2.000.---	219.45	1.780.55
<u>W. Animal Husbandry:</u> GST	500.---		500.---
<u>X. Cement:</u>	9.---	650.40	641.40
Total	84.310.82	70.792.64	13.518.18

S.C.Krisifoe.

Valley Self help promotionConstitution1. NAME

The organization shall be called "Valley Self help Promotion", hereafter referred to as VSP.

2. STATUS

VSP shall be an independent body registered and administered in accordance with the laws of Zambia shall serve as a consultative body on matters of and relating to the social, cultural, and economic development of the Gwembe Valley.

3. OBJECTS

VSP is established

- (I) to promote and support policies and programme which are beneficial to and serve the social, cultural and /or economic development of the people of the Gwembe valley and their environment, especially : - those programmes which are agained to reinforce self reliance and self sufficiency, may those programmes be carried out by the Gwembe South Development Project, by other Government projects, by authorities, agencies, organizations, or individuals.
- (II) To set up and carry out programmes of the abcve memtined nature if no other suitable way is found to cause them to be carried out by other agencies or individuals.

4. FUNCTIONS

Some of the functions of VSP shall be:

- (I) to assist individuals or bodies financially or otherwise in the furtherance of the development of the Gwembe Valley.
- (II) to purchase, take on lease or in exchange, hire, accept as gift otherwise acquire in any lawful manner any property real or personal.
- (III) to sell, manage, develop, let, mortgage or otherwise deal with all or any part of the of the property, rights and privileges of VSP.
- (IV) to arrange and provide for the holding of Seminars, meetings
- (V) to employ and pay officers and other persons or bodies whose services are required or deemed expedient for carrying out any of the objects of VSP and to provide for suitable conditions of service for employees of VSP.
- (VI) to take such lawful action as may be necessary for protection or furtherance of the abcve objects.

(5) MEMBERSHIP

The members of VSP may consist of:

- (I) Organizations, local authorities, departments, Churches and individuals involved and / or interested in and in sympathy with the aims and objects of VSP.
- (II) Trustees.

6. REPRESENTATION

-3-

Each member of VSP (not being an individual member as under clause 5(I) or a trustee as under clause 5 (II) shall nominate in writing a person as its representative at meetings of VSP and may nominate alternate to act in the absence of such representative and shall notify such nominations to the secretary. No person other than persons so nominated shall have any right to vote at meetings on behalf of a corporate member of VSP. A member may at any time cancel the appointment of any such representatives and in like manner appoint another in his place. In addition to such representative a member nominate observers and delegates (the number of whom shall be determined by the executive committee) who may attend meetings and, at the discretion of the chairman, be allowed to speak, but may not vote.

7. MEMBERSHIP FEES

Membership fees shall be as follows:
(I) members as in clause 5(I), except individual members, shall pay the sum of two kwacha per annum.

(II) Individual members shall pay the sum of fifty ngwee per annum.

8. OFFICE BEARERS

At the annual general meeting VSP shall elect a chairman, vice chairman, honorary secretary, honorary treasurer and such other time to time decide. These office bearers shall hold office for one year.

Eligible as Chairman, Vice Chairman, honorary Secretary, vice secretary, honorary Treasurer, vice Treasurer are only those members of VSP who are members of the staff of the Gwembe South Development Project or members Gossner Service Team.

9. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

(I) There shall be an executive committee of VSP whose duty it shall be to carry out the general policy of VSP and to administer, manage and control the affairs and property of VSP.

(II) The executive committee shall be elected from members of VSP or their representatives and consist:

The Chairman

The Vice Chairman

The honorary Secretary and vice secretary

The Honorary Treasurer vice Treasurer and

Not less than four (4) other persons.

(III) All the members of the executive committee shall retire at the annual general meeting following their election, but shall be eligible for election subject to the provision of clause 5 and 9 (II)

(IV) The executive committee shall have power to co-opt persons being members or representatives of members of VSP to serve on the committee with power to vote, but the number of such co-opted members of the executive committee shall not exceed one-fourth of the total number of persons serving on the executive committee.

(V) The executive committee may also invite any person or persons whether members or representatives of VSP or not to attend its meetings as observers or in an advisory capacity, but such persons shall have no power to vote.

(VI) The executive committee may appoint any member or representative of a member of VSP to fill a casual vacancy in the executive committee and any person so appointed shall hold office until the next annual general meeting of VSP and shall be eligible for re-election.

(VII) The executive committee may delegate any of their powers to sub-committees consisting of such member or members of their body as they may think fit; any sub-committee so formed shall in the exercise of the powers so delegated conform to any regulations that may be imposed upon them by the executive committee. A sub-committee may co-opt persons to its own body with power to vote and may invite observers and advisers to attend its meetings.

(VIII) The executive committee shall meet together for the despatch of business, adjourn, and otherwise regulate their meetings as they think fit. Questions arising at any meeting shall be decided by a majority of votes. In the case of an equality of votes the chairman shall have a second or casting vote.

(IX) The quorum necessary for the transaction of the business of the executive committee shall be half of the members of the executive committee.

(X) All acts done by any meeting of the executive committee or sub-committee of the executive committee shall, notwithstanding that it be afterwards discovered that there was some defect in the appointment of any member or members or that they or any of them were disqualified, be as valid as if every member had been duly appointed and was qualified.

11. NOMINATIONS

Candidates for elections as office-bearers or members of the executive committee shall be proposed at the meeting by one member or representative of a member seconded by another with the approval of the candidate.

12. MEETINGS OF VSP

- (I) The annual general meeting of VSP shall be held in each year at such time and place as the executive committee shall determine. At least twenty-one clear days notice of the annual general meeting shall be given by the secretary.
- (II) The executive committee may, whenever they think fit, convene an extraordinary general meeting and shall do so on the requisition of not less than fifteen voting members stating the objects of the meeting and signed by the requisitionists and left with the secretary. At least twenty-one clear days notice of an extraordinary general meeting shall be given by the secretary to the members. No business shall be transacted at any extraordinary general meeting save that referred to in the notice of the meeting.
- (III) The chairman or in his absence, the vice chairman of VSP shall preside at every meeting of VSP. If neither is present at the time appointed for holding the meeting, the members or the representatives present may choose one of their members to preside as chairman.
- (IV) The quorum at all meetings of VSP shall be fifteen members or representatives.
- (V) All resolutions put to the vote at a meeting of VSP shall be decided on a show of hands unless a ballot is demanded by either the chairman or a majority of members or representatives present. The declaration by the chairman that a resolution has, on a show of hands, been carried, or carried unanimously, or by a particular majority, or lost and an entry in the minutes of the meeting to that effect, shall be conclusive evidence of the fact without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour of, or against that resolution. Where a ballot is demanded the voting shall be recorded in the minutes.
- (VI) In the case of an equality of votes in a show of hands at a meeting of VSP, the chairman shall have a second or casting vote.

13. VOTES OF MEMBERS

At meetings of VSP every member or representative of a member duly appointed and every trustee shall have one vote on a show of hands or a ballot.

14. INVESTMENTS

The honorary treasurer shall make such arrangements as may be approved by the executive committee for the receipt and safe custody of money paid to VSP, for the making of such investment as may be approved by VSP, and for presenting the financial statements.

15. PROFITS

All profits and returns accumulated by the activities of programmes carried out under VSP responsibility shall be used according to the objects of VSP.

16. FINANCIAL PROVISIONS

- (I) The financial year of VSP shall be from January 1 to Dec. 31. The accounts of VSP shall be audited as soon as practicable after the close of each financial year and in any event not later than March 30. The bank accounts of VSP shall be operated by such officers and members of the executive committee as the executive committee shall resolve.
- (II) VSP shall appoint auditors at the annual general meeting.
- (III) VSP shall obtain, collect and receive money and funds by way of contributions, donations, subscriptions, legacies, grants and any other lawful methods and accept and receive gifts of property of any description (whether subject to any special trusts or not) for or towards the above objects or any of them and act as trustees and undertake or accept trusts or obligations which accord with the objects of VSP.
- (IV) VSP shall bank any money or funds belonging to or administered by VSP in any authorised bank.
- (V) VSP shall borrow or raise money in such lawful manner as VSP shall think fit and in particular upon the security of any mortgage or charge of all or any part of the property of VSP.

17. Trustees

- (I) The land, buildings and immovable property from time to time belonging to VSP shall be vested in a body of trustees under the Land (Perpetual Succession) Act (Cap. 86 of the Laws of Zambia).
- (II) If need arises three trustees shall be appointed at an annual general meeting by a two-thirds majority of members present and voting.
- (III) The three trustees shall all be resident within the Republic of Zambia.
- (IV) The trustees shall have a common seal which shall be used under the authority of a resolution of the executive committee and shall be attested by the signature of not less than two trustees.
- (V) A trustee shall hold office as such until he dies or resigns or is removed by a resolution of VSP in general meeting.

18. INDEMNITY

The trustees and members of the executive committee shall be indemnified out of the property of VSP from all liability arising from the proper discharge of their duties on behalf of VSP.

19. DISSOLUTION

VSP may at any time be dissolved by a resolution passed at a meeting of VSP of which meeting thirty days notice shall have been sent to all members of VSP specifying the intention to propose a resolution for dissolution.

Such dissolution shall not be effective unless two-thirds of the total voting membership of VSP vote in favour of it. Such resolution shall give instructions for the disposal of any assets held by or in the name of VSP provided that if any property remains after the satisfaction of all claims and liabilities, such property shall not be distributed among members of VSP but shall be given to some other institution or institutions having objects similar to some or all of the objects of VSP.

20. BYE-LAWS

The executive committee may from time to time make, repeal, and amend all such bye-laws and regulations (not inconsistent with this constitution) as they think expedient for the internal management and well being of VSP. All bye-laws and regulations made by the executive committee shall be binding on all members until repealed by the executive committee or set aside by a resolution of a general meeting of VSP.

21. ALTERATIONS TO THE CONSTITUTION

Alterations to the constitution shall receive the consent of members or representatives not less than two-thirds of the present and voting. A motion for the alteration of the constitution must be received by the secretary of VSP at least two clear calendar months before the meeting at which the resolution is to be put forward. At least thirty days notice of such a meeting must be given by the secretary to members and must include notice of the alterations proposed.

Chombe South Development
Project P.O.Box 3
Sinazongwe
10.3.80

To
District Secretary, Sinazongwe
Provincial Agricultural Officer, Choma
Senior Chief Mwemba
Chief Sinazongwe
Administrator Rural Council, Sinazongwe
District Health Officer, Sinazongwe
UCZ Maamba
Catholic Church Maamba
Farmers Committee Siatwinda, Nkandabwe and Malima
Credit Union Siatwinda and Nkandabwe
All Members of Staff GSDP

Dear Sir,

FOUNDING GENERAL MEETING, VALLEY SELFHELP PROMOTION (VSP)
MARCH 26th, 1980 at 9.00 HOURS NKANDABWE CAMP

We would like to invite you/your representative for the founding general meeting of VSP (VSP to be cast into a society).

AGENDA

9.00 - 12.00	Introduction of VSP Registration of members
12.00 - 13.00	Lunch
13.00 onwards	Discussion of draft constitution Election of office bearers / executive committee Date of first general meeting after registration.

Note: If you need transport please let us know in advance so that arrangements can be made

H.M.Fischer
Chairman VSP

Verz. Blag

Valley Self Help Promotion

Constitution

1. NAME

The Organization shall be called "Valley Self Help Promotion", hereafter referred to as VSP.

2. STATUS

VSP shall be an independent body registered and administered in accordance with the Laws of Zambia and shall serve as a consultative body on matters of and relating to the social, cultural, and economic development of the Gwembe Valley.

3. OBJECTS

VSP is established

- (I) to promote and support policies and small scale programmes which are beneficial to and serve the social, cultural and/ or economic development of the people of the Gwembe Valley and their environment, especially those programmes which are gained to reinforce self reliance and self sufficiency, may those programmes be carried out by the Gwembe ~~Development~~ Project, by other Government projects, authorities, agencies, organizations, or individuals. *groups*
- (II) to set up and carry out programmes of the above mentioned nature if no other suitable way is found to cause them to be carried out by other agencies or individuals. *groups*

4. FUNCTIONS

Some of the functions of VSP shall be:

- (I) to assist individuals or bodies financially or otherwise in the furtherance of the development of the Gwembe Valley

- (II) to purchase, take on lease or in exchange, hire, accept as a gift or otherwise acquire in any lawful manner any property real or personal
- (III) to sell, manage, develop, let, mortgage or otherwise deal with all or any part of the property, rights and privileges of VSP
- (IV) to arrange and provide for the holding of seminars, meetings, exhibitions and lectures
- (V) to employ and pay officers and other persons or bodies whose services are required or deemed expedient for carrying out any of the objects of VSP and to provide for suitable conditions of service for employees of VSP
- (VI) to take such lawful action as may be necessary for protection or furtherance of the above objects.

5. MEMBERSHIP

The members of VSP shall consist of:

- (I) Organizations, local authorities, departments, churches and individuals involved and/ or interested in and in sympathy with the aims and objects of VSP
- (II) Trustees.

6. REPRESENTATION

Each member of VSP (not being an individual member as under clause 5 (I) or a trustee as under clause 5 (II) shall nominate in writing a person as its representative at meetings of VSP and may nominate alternates to act in the absence of such representative and shall notify such nominations to the secretary. No person other than persons so nominated shall have any right to vote at meetings on behalf of a corporate member of VSP. A member may at any time cancel the appointment of any such representatives and in like manner appoint another in his place. In addition to such representatives a member may nominate observers and delegates (the number of whom shall be determined by the

executive committee) who may attend meetings and, at the discretion of the chairman, be allowed to speak, but may not vote.

7. MEMBERSHIP FEES

Membership fees shall be as follows:

- (I) Members as in clause 5 (I), except individual members, shall pay the sum of two kwacha per annum.
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8. OFFICE BEARERS

At the annual general meeting VSP shall elect a chairman, vice chairman, honorary secretary, honorary treasurer and such other honorary office-bearers as VSP shall in general meeting from time to time decide. These office-bearers shall hold office for one year.

Eligible as office-bearers are only those members of VSP who are members of the staff of the Gwembe South Development Project or members of the Gossner Service Team.

9. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

- (I) There shall be an executive committee of VSP whose duty it shall be to carry out the general policy of VSP and to administer, manage and control the affairs and property of VSP.
- (II) The executive committee shall be elected from representatives of voting members or individual members and shall consist of:
 - The Chairman
 - The Vice Chairman
 - The Honorary Secretary
 - The Honorary Treasurer and
 - Not less than four (4) other persons.
- (III) All the members of the executive committee shall retire at the annual general meeting following their election, but shall be eligible for re-election subject to the provisions of

clause 5 and 9 (II).

(IV) The executive committee shall have power to co-opt persons being members or representatives of members of VSP to serve on the committee with power to vote, but the number of such co-opted members of the executive committee shall not exceed one-fourth of the total number of persons serving on the executive committee

(V) The executive committee may also invite any person or persons whether members or representatives of VSP or not to attend its meetings as observers or in an advisory capacity, but such persons shall have no power to vote.

(VI) The executive committee may appoint any member or representative of a member of VSP to fill a vacancy in the executive committee ~~and any person so appointed shall hold office until the next annual general meeting of VSP and shall be eligible for re-election.~~

(VII) The executive committee may delegate any of their powers to sub-committees consisting of such member or members of their body as they may think fit; any sub-committee so formed shall in the exercise of the powers so delegated conform to any regulations that may be imposed upon them by the executive committee. A sub-committee may co-opt persons to its own body with power to vote and may invite observers and advisers to attend its meetings.

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(IX) The quorum necessary for the transaction of the business of the executive committee shall be half of the members of the executive committee.

(X) All acts done by any meeting of the executive committee or a sub-committee of the executive committee shall, notwithstanding that it be afterwards discovered that there was some defect in the appointment of any member or members or that they or any of them were disqualified, be as valid as if every member had been duly appointed and was qualified.

11. NOMINATIONS

Candidates for elections as office-bearers or members of the executive committee shall be proposed at the meeting by one representative of a voting member and seconded by another with the approval of the candidate.

12. MEETINGS OF VSP

- (I) The annual general meeting of VSP shall be held in each year at such time and place as the executive committee shall determine. At least twenty-one clear days' notice of the annual general meeting shall be given by the secretary to the members.
- (II) The executive committee may, whenever they think fit, convene an extraordinary general meeting and shall do so on the requisition of not less than fifteen voting members stating the objects of the meeting and signed by the requisitionists and left with the secretary. At least twenty-one clear days' notice of an extraordinary general meeting shall be given by the secretary to the members. No business shall be transacted at any extraordinary general meeting save that referred to in the notice of the meeting.
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ber to preside as chairman.

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- (V) All resolutions put to the vote at a meeting of VSP shall be decided on a show of hands unless a ballot is demanded by either the chairman or a majority of representatives of voting members present. The declaration by the chairman that a resolution has, on a show of hands, been carried, or carried unanimously, or by a particular majority, or lost and an entry in the minutes of the meeting to that effect, shall be conclusive evidence of the fact without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour of, or against that resolution. Where a ballot is demanded the voting shall be recorded in the minutes.
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13. VOTES OF MEMBERS

At meetings of VSP every representative of a voting member duly appointed and every trustee shall have one vote on a show of hands or a ballot. Individual members shall be entitled to exercise a vote.

14. INVESTMENTS

The honorary treasurer shall make such arrangements as may be approved by the executive committee for the receipt and safe custody of money paid to VSP, for the making of such investment as may be approved by VSP, and for presenting the financial statements.

15. FINANCIAL PROVISIONS

- (I) The financial year of VSP shall be from January 1 to December 31. The accounts of the VSP shall be audited as soon as practicable after the close of each financial year and in any event

of each financial year and in any event not later than March 30. The bank accounts of VSP shall be operated by such officers and members of the executive committee as the executive committee shall resolve.

- (II) VSP shall appoint auditors at the annual general meeting.
- (III) To obtain, collect and receive money and funds by way of contributions, donations, subscriptions, legacies, grants and any other lawful methods and to accept and receive gifts of property of any description (whether subject to any special trusts or not) for or towards the above objects or any of them and to act as trustees and to undertake or accept trusts or obligations which accord with the objects of VSP.
- (IV) To bank any money or funds belonging to or administered by VSP in any authorised bank.
- (V) To borrow or raise money in such lawful manner as VSP shall think fit and in particular upon the security of any mortgage or charge of all or any part of the property of VSP.

16. TRUSTEES

- (I) The land, buildings and immovable property from time to time belonging to VSP shall be vested in a body of trustees under the Land (Perpetual Succession) Act (Cap.86 of the Laws of Zambia).
- (II) There shall be three trustees appointed at an annual general meeting by a two-thirds majority of members present and voting.
- (III) There shall be three trustees all resident within the Republic of Zambia.
- (IV) The trustees shall have a common seal which shall be used under the authority of a resolution of the executive committee and shall be attested by

-8-

the signature of not less than two trustees.

(V) A trustee shall hold office as such until he dies or resigns or is removed by a resolution of VSP in general meeting.

17. INDEMNITY

The trustees and members of the executive committee shall be indemnified out of the property of VSP from all liability arising from the proper discharge of their duties on behalf of VSP.

18. DISSOLUTION

VSP may at any time be dissolved by a resolution passed at a meeting of VSP of which meeting thirty days' notice shall have been sent to all members of VSP specifying the intention to propose a resolution for dissolution. Such dissolution shall not be effective unless two-thirds of the total voting membership of VSP vote in favour of it. Such resolution shall give instructions for the disposal of any assets held by or in the name of VSP provided that if any property remains after the satisfaction of all claims and liabilities, such property shall not be distributed among members of VSP but shall be given to some other institution or institutions having objects similar to some or all^o the objects of the VSP.

19. BYE-LAWS

The executive committee may from time to time make, repeal, and amend all such bye-laws and regulations (not inconsistent with this constitution) as they think expedient for the internal management and well being of VSP. All bye-laws and regulations made by the executive committee shall be binding on all members until repealed by the executive committee or set aside by a resolution of a general meeting of VSP.

20. ALTERATIONS TO THE CONSTITUTION

Alterations to the constitution shall receive the consent of not less than two-thirds of the representatives of voting members present and voting. A motion for the alteration of the constitution must be received by the secretary of VSP p.t.o.

at least two clear calendar months before the meeting at which the resolution is to be put forward. At least thirty days' notice of such a meeting must be given by the secretary to members and must include notice of the alterations proposed.

Frage-

Mitgliedschaft - § 51 - ?

Dauer des EC - ?

Profit-use

Lean from GST - VSP

K 5.000.--

Loans from VSP to:

Ginger K 1.300.--
Nelson K 346.16
Lean Maizeprogr. K 2,444.39
Lean tanga grafts K 1,000.--

K 5090.55

Cash box : K854.85
Bank: K6745.36
K7600.21

PROGRAMMES WHICH GAIN MONEY:

Blacksmith Programme + K 250.39

Cycle spares - K 337.40

(wholesale value of stock over K1000.-)

Onion storage + K 74.--

Zeze grinding mill -K 77.56

(should soon start working)

Clinic improvement fund (clothes)

In: K4.004.59	Balance	K2,404.59
Spent: K1.600.--		

Commodities (sales of soap, salt, etc.) + K 338.33

Fruits and vegetables + K 60.95

Siatwinda Selfhelp clinic\$

Village donations K 3,914.--

Transf. from cloth. K 1,500.--

K 5.414.--

Spend <u>K 4.719.23</u>	Balance	K 694.77
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RWP savings + K 655.58

Seeds + K 9.62

PROGRAMMES USING MONEY AND GAINING MONEY:

Workshop GST 3500.--

own gains 1759.82

K 5259.82

Expend: <u>K 3758.25</u>	Balance	+ K 1501.57
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TRANSPORT:	Gst	K1800.-	
	Own gains	<u>K1409.62</u>	
		K3209.62	
	Costs	<u>K2315.13</u>	
			Balance K 894.49
Tenga crafts:	GST	K1000.-	
	Own gains	<u>148.53</u>	
			Balance K 1148.53

PROGRAMMES ONLY SPENDING VSP MONEY:

Nkand.Dam	GST	K5306.83	
	Spend	<u>K5569.32</u>	Balance - K 262.49
Entertainment programme			+ K 90.-
Miscellaneous			- K 206.65
Seminars:	GST	K 750.--	
	Spend	<u>K 360.16</u>	Balance K 389.84

Minutes of the VSP Meeting held on 3rd December, 1979

1. ATTENDANCE: Hans Martin Fischer (chairman), Sietzke Krisifoe, Andreas Nsemansi, Elisabeth Hässler, Astrid Sauer, Vickson Siankondo.

2. OPENING: The chairman welcomed the members of the committee. An Agenda was agreed upon.

3. THE PROGRAMMES:

Programme A: Loans

Received Loans: 5000 K from GST.

Loans given to programmes: 5090 K

It was agreed that loan is given to the maize programme. The profit made by this programme will be shared by the Credit Union and VSP on 50/50 basis.

Programme B: Blacksmith 250.39 K
Spares have arrived, more coal has been bought. The blacksmith is expected to start work soon.

Programme C: Cyclespares - 337.40 K
The stock held is worth over 1000 K. Mrs. Krisifoe will soon write to Family Farms about rims.

Programme D: Water Development 1271.95 K

Programme E: Workshop Programme 1501.57 K
1000 K were brought in the programme from oversees money. Some revenue was made by the workshop.

Programme F: Zeze Grinding Mill -77.56 K

Programme G: Onion Programme 74.00 K
This programme was closed in view of the development in Siatwinda, that is a storage shed will be build together with the extension on Siatwinda. There will be no need for VSP to involve itself further. Money of the programme to go to programme R.

Programme H: Second Hand Cloths 2404.59 K

Programme I: Transport - 91.46 K

Programme J: Commodity Z 338.33 K

Programme K: Fruits and Vegetables 60.95 K

Programme L: Siatwinda S.H.C. 345.72 K

Programme M: Seminars 389.84 K

Programme N: Nkandabwe Dam -262.49 K

Programme O: Rural Works --

Programme P: Savings RTP 1655.00 K

Programme Q: Entertainment 90.00 K

Andreas tried to see DS, but couldn't meet him. He is still working on it.

2/79

VSP

Programme R: Miscellaneous - 206.65 K
Will receive money from programme G

Programme T: Tongacrafts about 1 800 K
The sales in Jusaka have been rather good the past few weeks.

Programme S: Seed & Fertilizer 31.00 K
The sales of seeds is going on well, sale of fertilizer will start soon.

Programme U: Loans for private businesses - 1 300 K Petro Jinja
- 346.16 Nelson

These Loans were transferred from GST to VSP.

4. MINUTES 1/79 were confirmed.

5. LEGAL STATUS OF VSP

The chairman informed the committee that enquiries are made by the Team to give VSP a legal status, so that it can be officially recognized as a development body in the area. The status thought of is the one of a society. More information on the subject will be given in due course.

6. NEXT MEETING

Next meeting will be held on 2.1.79 at 14.00 hours

H.M. Fischer
Chairman

Confirmed.....

Member.....

Minutes of the VSP Meeting held on 1st November

1. ATTENDANCE: Hans Martin Fischer (chairman), Sietzke Krisifoe, Andreas Nsemanni, Vickson Siankondo.
 Invitee: Peter & Astrid Sauer
 Apology: Elisabeth Haessler

2. OPENING: The chairman apologized that a VSP - Meeting was not conducted earlier, but certain circumstances had delayed the meeting. The major developments since the last meeting are the following:

- a) The VSP - member Mr. K. Jankowski has left the country
- b) Aron, the VSP Storeman had to be laid off due to lack of work.
- c) VSP is now handling a lot of money which comes from overseas. The Government had not enough money in 1979 to let all the GSDP Programmes carry on; the Team was therefore forced to ask money from overseas, which is coming in now.

3) THE PROGRAMMES:

Programme A: Loan from GST Kwacha 1100

A loan, regarded as working capital, of 5000 K was asked from Gossner Mission. At present we got 1100 K, another 2000 K will be available when GSB pays back their cementloan.

Programme B: Blacksmith Kwacha 348.99

This programme was a very successful one until the forge broke down. Spares are ordered from abroad, but not yet received. As soon as a forge is working, the blacksmith will resume work.

Programme C: Cyclespares Kwacha -342.40

Cyclespares were bought in Lusaka from the Loan from GST (1100 K). Not all spares are sold. Especially a lot of rims are in stock. Mrs. Krisifoe will contact Family Farms and will offer them rims. Also arrangements for importing cyclespares together with Family Farms will be made, as the supply of spares from within Zambia is not satisfactory.

Programme D: Water Development. Kwacha 1271,95

This programme consists of 2 parts. The Handpumpprogramme produces handpumps which are sold to the people. The costs are recovered, but only little profit is made. The second part consists of a donation from Germany for water development. From this money Alan on the drilling rig is payed. Also payments are made to the workshop for development and research in the field of handdrilling rigs, various types of pumps etc. The programme will run in future under Mr. Jahn.

Programme E: Workshop programme. Kwacha 451.72

The income of this programme is the revenue made by the workshop, and money from overseas. Materials, tools and some casual labour as well as spares are paid by the programme.

Programme F: Zeze Grinding Mill. Kwache - 77,56

The Zeze grinding mill is being repaired by the workshop. It was decided that VSP should buy the mill from the GST and run it.

Programme G: Onion programme Kwacha 74

The programme deals with buying onions in the season cheaply, store it, sell it off season. It was not clear whether the programme will also run this year, as Mrs. Hässler was not present.

Programme H: Second Hand cloths Kwacha 2015.09

Second Hand Clothings are donated from Germany and sold here. The donation are meant for improving Clinics, but could, after finishing the Clinics, be also used for other purposes aimed at the betterment of the life of the people.

Programme I: Transport Kwacha 531.66

Hiringcharges collected from the lorries are the income of the programme, and spares for the lorries are bought out of it. Currently the income is not enough to cover the costs of spares, therefore the programme is also assisted with money from overseas.

Programme K: Fruits and Vegetable Kwacha 60.95

Handling charges for selling fruits and vegetable from the irrigation schemes have been put in this programme.

Programme J: Commodity programme. Kwacha 198.33

Essential commodities are bought, repacked, and sold.

Programme L: Siatwinda S.H.C. Kwacha 675.77

People of Kanchindu area have come forward with about 4000 K for building an inpatientblock at Kanchindu Clinic. This amount is topped by money of programme H (1500 K so far). The building in Kanchindu is under construction.

Programme M: Seminars Kwacha 139.84

Overseasmoney is handled, so that seminars can be conducted. No income expected.

Programme N: Nkandabwe Dam K - 396.84

The Nkandabwe Dam is being repaired with money from overseas

Programme O: Rural Work Programme Kwacha 0

This programme will be transferred from Team to VSP.

Programme P: Savings RWP. Kwacha 0

Together with Programme O.

Programme Q: Entertainment Programme Kwacha 90

Andreas was made responsible for this programme, which deals mainly with showing films to the local community.

Programme R: Miscellaneous Kwache - 179.80

Programme T: Tonga Crafts Kwacha - 376.00

Up to now this programme was running by itself, but got into trouble. After the programme was streamlined with effect from 1. November, VSP has agreed to take it over.

1/79

VSP

4) MEMBERSHIP: Mrs. Sauer agreed to replace Mr. Jankowski in the VSP - Committee. It was decided that at present the six Members are enough. If the activities of VSP are extended the membership will be reviewed and the number possibly enlarged.

5) FREQUENCY OF MEETINGS: It was decided, that every first monday of a month a VSP Meeting should be conducted in order to keep all members informed of what is going on.

6) NEW PROGRAMMES: Mr Sauer proposed a Seed Selling Programme. Seeds (also fertilizer) is bought in big packets, repacked and sold with a profit on top. Mrs. Sauer will be responsible for this programme.

Also a vegetable drying programme was proposed but further research has to be done before a programme can start.

7) Next Meeting will be on the 4.12.79 at 14 hours.

H.M.Fischer
Chairman VSP

Confirmed.....

Member