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Some Comments on the Final Report on the Evaluation
done by Dr J. Habarad from August to October, 1988

As mentioned in the report itself, Dr. Habarad was asked by Gossner Mission to evaluate some major aspects of the work of the Gwembe South Development Project (GSDP) with special reference to the socio-economic context of the Gwembe South Sub-District which is the area of operation of GSDP. This request was guided by two intentions: to obtain some background information on the social and economic conditions which determine the living conditions of the people GSDP tries to assist in their struggle for the betterment of their living and to make use of the knowledge and expertise of a social anthropologist who - being the successor of the two famous researchers Colson and Scudder - is the most learned person on the Valley Tonga Society and in command of their language.

Admittedly, there was some confusion and lack of co-ordination among the various Gossner Mission officials about the timing, funding and the objectives of this evaluation. This failure on the side of Gossner Mission left it more or less to the evaluator to cope with the prevailing cumbersome conditions of work.

The findings reflected in the report basically confirm the well known or assumed deficiencies of GSDP operations as well as the need for directing GSDP programmes more to small scale projects which involve a larger number of people in the area than at present (Some of the GSDP programmes - water, rural works, land-use, nutrition, VSP depots, Tonga crafts - are already tackling these problems but need to be strengthened). This suggestion was already made by previous evaluations (Buntzel 1981; Colson, Scudder 1982; Banda 1985). What is still outstanding is a respective policy decision for GSDP and to appropriately design GSDP programmes towards that goal. This, of course, is not within the competence of an external evaluator.

The report consists of two parts. Part one describes the most precarious aspects and hardships people in Gwembe South are facing today, and part two concentrates on the GSDP monitored irrigation schemes including the training programme for irrigation farmers and - on one and a half pages - on the VSP depots.

The findings presented in part one are generally confirmed by the results obtained from a fact finding tour through Mweemba area (southern part of the sub-district) which was undertaken by GSDP and District Council officials by the end of August, 1988 (see respective report "Basic needs in Gwembe South", Sept. 1988). The evaluation adds some more information to this. Nevertheless, it would have been interesting to know more about regional differentiations and the various strategies the local population developed in their struggle for survival. It can be assumed that the situation in Gwembe South is more complex and multi-faceted than suggested in part one of the evaluation. It seems that the first part is more a dramatic appeal for more and wider spread assistance to the people in Gwembe South than a proper analysis which would be needed to appropriately design and plan GSDP programmes. This, of course, does not dispute the fact that the situation in Gwembe South is serious and in some parts even desperate.

Unfortunately, a lack of analytic strength and methodical weaknesses prevail in the evaluation throughout, leaving some important aspects unconsidered and some conclusions incomplete or even imperfect. Although the big number of statistic data presented in the report suggest scientific validity, these data serve in most parts of the report only to roughly illustrate a problem rather than to really discuss it. Random samples (which sometimes show great disparities) do not reveal the social and economic differences within the respective group, neither do average data. On the contrary, they may even cover up more than they reveal. This is of particular importance in part two where the impacts of the irrigation schemes on the living conditions on the people affected by the schemes are discussed.

One of the main findings of the evaluation of the irrigation schemes is that these schemes support a local elite and thus, widen the gap between haves and have-nots in the areas. The report does not even raise the question whether this elite was formed as a result of their participation in the scheme or whether an already existing elite got the control over the schemes and used them to strengthen their already elevated position. Such a question would subsequently provoke a number of others: What is the social status of the FEC officers who control the access to plots?

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Is the access to a plot a means to increase the labour force in the family by further marriages or is it a prerequisite to maintain a plot? What are the effects of having a plot on the age and sex relations within the respective group? In how far are plotters interlinked by family bonds and - if so - how does this affect the social organisation of the scheme? The answers to such questions would have highlighted the problems involved in the social organisation of the irrigation schemes, and would certainly have resulted in a more complex explanation for the collapse of Siatwiinda irrigation than presented in the report.

The most interesting part of the report, however, is the description of Nkandabbwe irrigation scheme. As the scheme was not monitored by GSDP officers for a long time (except for the relatively short involvement of Mrs. Herlitz), information about it was scarce up to now. The analysis of the functioning of this scheme is of high value for the planning of other projects of economic relevance if the basic prerequisites for the obvious success of Nkandabbwe irrigation are appropriately considered.

The analysis of the two pump schemes at Euleya Malima and Siatwiinda reinforces the existing scepticism against the viability of these schemes after a GSDP/Gossner Mission withdrawal from those schemes. The arguments brought up in the report should be further discussed and the long-term policy for these schemes should be seriously reviewed in light of these arguments.

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The evaluation of the VSP depots is unexpectedly short and can be summarized by saying that, these depots were dormant and that people in the villages grumble about it. Interesting questions (which were discussed with the author) are not even mentioned, e.g.: Are these depots strategically well placed in order to serve the majority of the population in Gwembe South? What might be the consequences for the local shopkeepers if these depots would be run effectively? Could the depots serve as a means to introduce other programmes to these villages? Could these depots be transformed into consumer co-operatives or other community based organisation?

Likewise, the evaluation of the training programme for irrigation farmers concludes that, the literacy programme was not accepted by farmers and therefore, ill-attended, and that the training of the FECs at Buleya Malima and Siatwiinda did more harm than good. It has to be noted that the training programme was the first attempt in the history of GSDP to complement a technical programme with an organised training. It would have been extremely helpful for future extension work of GSDP if the evaluation would have provided some more information than just describing how the programme failed but why: Were it the topics? the position of the teachers? the teaching methods? On the other hand, no explanation is given why the training programme in Nkandabbwe Irrigation was a success. Nevertheless, two interesting observations are made in this part of the evaluation: 1, The sales assistant in Siatwiinda continued her programme informally by assisting farmers when they were not able to handle the scale which may be called a "participatory approach"; 2, The deep-rooted and unquestioned concept of co-operative forms of development with equal benefits for all which is denied by the author as inappropriate for the Tonga society. This point needs intensive further discussion in order to find out whether these ideas are really inapplicable to Tonga people of today or whether it just reflects a clash of two different ideologies.

A project evaluation cannot serve as a practical outline for a new or revised programme planning because it would ask too much from such an effort. This was communicated to Dr. Habarad but obviously misinterpreted as an instruction not to give recommendations for the continuation of GSDP programmes.

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However, an evaluation is definitely expected to provide background information on how and why certain programmes became a failure or a success. This is what the evaluator is paid for. It is then up to the organisation(s) responsible for these programmes to make use of these background information for further planning.

January, 1989

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1. Introduction

The Gwembe South Development Project is a cooperation between the Zambian Government and the Gossner Mission to promote the agricultural and social development of the region. Here, in the Gwembe Valley the Tongas live for centuries. The Gwembe Valley is a remote area with hard climate and living conditions. The Tonga have been experiencing malnutrition and hunger during the years and particularly when the Kariba lake came into being during the sixties which forced thousands of the people who lived along the Zambezi river to be resettled in the neighbouring higher bushland, where the soil is poor and water is a constant problem.

The major principles of the Gwembe South Development Project (GSDP) are - to assist the local people to organize themselves, - to assist the local people to identify their needs, - and to make better use of the potentials of their area, - to offer training, financial help and advice as far as being necessary.

In 1970 the Gossner Mission was asked by the Zambian Government to assist her in the planning and implementation of new development programmes in order to improve the living conditions of the Tonga. Irrigation farming which was unknown to the local people was introduced. At the present three irrigation schemes are existing, each one with a different irrigation system and a different management set up. The farmers have organized themselves being responsible for their schemes. However, they still need assistance and advice. The organisational management body of each irrigation scheme is the Farmer's Executive Committee (FEC). Throughout the years these committees have had major problems which seemed to be problems all three irrigation schemes face in general. This research was initiated to find out the exact nature and reasons for these problems and to find solutions for overcoming them. Rather than describing problems and their sources in a general summary this research will investigate the effectiveness of these committees, the advantages and shortcomings of the organisational set up, and is trying to find the nature of problems by surveying the actual performance of the FEC's, finding solutions for improvements, everything while working with the FEC's together.

1.1 Goals

The goals of this research are

- to investigate the cultural and historical background of the Tonga tribe and the area for its significance and effects of the set up of FEC's.
- To investigate the original theories and/or reasons that led to the starting of irrigation in this area and the significance of these starting conditions for the development of the three irrigation schemes.
- To compare the target conditions ^{performance?} with the actual performance of the FEC's.
- To find solutions for an improvement of the effectiveness of the FEC's.

1.2 Outline of Chapters

Chapter 1 explains the background of this research and why it was initiated.

Chapter 1.1 states the goals of this research and in Chapter 1.2 the chapters are outlined. Chapter 1.3 is explaining the problems, gives a definition of effectiveness, and is stating the focus of this research. A theory and a hypothesis is formulated. Chapter 1.4 is outlining and explaining the methodology of the research.

Chapter 2 explains ~~xxxxxx~~ the cultural and historical background of the area and the Tonga tribe in view of its significance for the FEC's. Chapter 2.1 is briefing on some historical events and explains their significance for this area. Chapter 2.2 is explaining some parts of Tonga tradition and culture which are important for the falsification of the hypothesis as well as for the understanding of some problems that arise at the irrigation schemes.

Chapter 3 is giving a brief history of the three irrigation schemes and reports on the reasons that led to the starting of irrigation in this area, discussing the significance of these starting ~~positions~~ conditions for the present performance of the FEC's (Chapter 3.1 for Nkandabwe, chapter 3.2 for Buleya Malima, and chapter 3.3 for Siatwinda).

Chapter 4 is describing the actual performance of the FEC's from the farmer's point of view, the Agricultural Assistant's point of view, from the representatives of the donor agency's point of view, the government's representatives point of view, and last not least from the farmer's committees point of view.

Chapter 5 is stating the target performance from different points of view, evaluating the findings of chapters 2, 3, and 4, and is comparing ~~this~~ target performance with the actual performances of the FEC's.

Chapter 6 states various proposals for problem solutions from different sources.

Chapter 7 is an evaluation of the problem

solving proposals of chapter 6 where the researcher states his own conclusions and proposals.

1.3 The focus, theory, and hypothesis

All three irrigation schemes have a history of at least 17 years. Their farmer's executive committees were not founded at the beginning of each irrigation scheme. Still, all committees have a history of at least 10 years. With the up and downs of each scheme (see chapter 4) all the committees throughout the years had one major problem: they were not able to work effectively in a self sufficient manner. The various signs of ineffectiveness seem to have a general pattern though they might not occur ~~at~~ at the same time at each irrigation scheme. The definition of effectiveness certainly must include the economical point of view. But, the farmer's executive committee being the focus of the research, this economical consideration cannot be a survey of the input-output relationship of the scheme. The definition of effectiveness in the economical understanding is:

- the FEC's have to be able to keep records of the inputs and outputs of the scheme;
- they have to be able to interpret these records to prepare a budget.

The non-economical definition of effectiveness only can be defined by stating the target performance from the government's point of view, the donor agency's point of view, and from the FEC's point of view (see chapter 6). These targets have to be the standard that applies to the FEC's.

The introduction of modern technology is sometimes blamed for project failures, but technology as such is neutral; it is how it is selected and applied that matters. Nevertheless, it is a natural desire amongst developers to do the "best". New technology brings changes, not only for the daily working routine, also and even more for the social life of those involved. Though new technology is meant to improve the living conditions of those whom it is meant for, it creates

dependancies on resources that often can not be met by the people who are expected to appreciate the development.

The bottom-up approach of these three irrigation schemes (see chapter 3) was meant to be a technical help for improving the life of the farmers involved. By giving them space for taking initiatives, gaining confidence they were expected to adopt new methods. (see FAO: Small scale irrigation in Africa, 1984, Rome)

Though the new techniques, irrigation as such, were slowly accepted, the understanding of what was expected of the farmers still is a problem to the organisational body of these irrigation schemes. The space to adopt the new method was there!

The hypotheses for this research is, that the reason for these difficulties, the FEC's have to work effectively, must be found in the tradition and history of the Tonga tribe. In almost every evaluation and project report of the GSDP it is stated that the cooperative idea is not common in Tonga culture (see Colson, ^{et al} evaluation of the GSDP, 1982, Gossner Service Team archives, various reports on Cusa, Maaze Consumers, GSB, and VSP). Though the government of Zambia emphasises cooperative set ups ~~that~~ and favours them, in the Gwembe Valley, it is stated, that this set-up is inappropriate (at least for the time being). Because cooperative set ups like irrigation schemes are "forced" upon the Tongas, this creates problems to such an extent that though the new technology is accepted and the improvements appreciated, the functioning of an effective organisational body cannot be achieved.

1.4 Methodology and Approach

Since the hypothesis of this research is that the problems have to be found in Tonga tradition, it was first of all necessary to study the social organization of the Valley Tonga. With this background and a study of the history of each irrigation scheme as well as of the area, the actual approach and data collecting at the irrigation schemes were easier and informations better understood. The approach and introduction of the researcher to the FEC's had to be done

very carefully. The committee members have had experience with consultant groups, government officials and alike, who came for surveying the actual conditions of the schemes, made promises and nothing happened. Therefore the researcher was always introduced by either the project advisor or a staff-member of the GSDP with a clear statement that only a research is conducted and no promises can be made.

Since the educational level of the FEC-members is such that some of them cannot express themselves in English, a translator was always needed.

After the approach the researcher held own meetings with the FEC's always using persons for translating the FEC's members choose themselves. This resulted in a slow opening up of the FEC-members so that they agreed to the recording of the meetings and interviews. The interviews were done with a fixed questionnaire, but only verbally, since a lot of the FEC-members have difficulties in reading and writing. This recording method shortened the interviews because the researcher ~~only~~ had to be briefed only on the answers. A later translation of the tapes by a different person who was not involved in any irrigation scheme ensured the correct and precise informations. After the approaching phase a test-run for a questionnaire was done. Each irrigation scheme had an special designed questionnaire and therefore each irrigation scheme had one test-run.

During that time the FEC-members were already very open and trustful to the researcher. This confidence towards the researcher resulted in a closer relationship where not only research matters were discussed. Especially at one irrigation scheme the researcher was called upon when urgent problems had to be solved, This active participation in the work at the scheme is separated from the actual research work as much as it was possible.

After the test-run of the questionnaires these were slightly changed and the final questionnaires (see Appendix 1-5) were used as a data collecting for the findings. The interviews were accompanied by observations of the researcher of the actual performance (like book-keeping, writing minutes, etc.).

Additionally to the interviews of the FEC-members, the farmers of each irrigation scheme were interviewed with a special

designed questionnaire for each irrigation scheme. After a test-run on each scheme the questionnaires were slightly changed and the final questionnaires (see Appendix 4-6) were used ~~xx~~ for data collecting for the findings. All other informants were interviewed in an open interview, the researcher always emphasising that the focus is on the FEC and not on the scheme itself.

Throughout the field work the researcher always checked, especially informations on the traditional background and language peculiarities (counting and measuring system) with various other informants who are deeply familiar with the area and the Tonga culture. Many of these informanxtions helped the researcher to understand certain answers which was important for the conclusions the data collected allowed.

Each FEC has 8 members, one chairman, one vice-chairman, one treasurer, one vice-treasurer, one secretary, one vice-secretary, and two trustee members. In Buleya Malima the FEC consists additionally of two more trustee members.

(see chapter 4). In Nkandabwe ~~xix~~^{six} committee members were interviewed, in Buleya Malima committee members were interviewed, in Siatwinda six committee members were interviewed.

The interviews of the farmers: Nkandabwe has 86 ~~(2)~~ farmers, were interviewed, Buleya Malima has 54 farmers^{*)} 17 were interviewed, Siatwinda has 75 farmers, were interviewed. ⁵/₂

Each Agricultural Assistant, and each Gossner Service Team member responsible for the very irrigation scheme was interviewed several times in an open interview. In Buleya Malima the scheme manager was interviewed several times as well. Since Nkandabwe has no project advisor, members from the GSDP staff who were involved and familiar with this irrigation scheme were interviewed in an open interview.

For the government's point of view the GSDP ~~project~~ co-ordinator and representatives of the Provincial Department of the Ministry of Agriculture were interviewed in open interviews.

^{*)} the interviews of the farmers included interviews of canal committee members (see chapter 3)

2. Historical and Cultural Background of the Valley Tonga

The Valley Tonga remained until the late 1950s the most independant people of those of Central Africa and the ones who were the most firmly in touch with an older world. The Gwembe District had an educational lag in comparison with other rural areas of Zambia. It was only in the late 1960s that Gwembe District began to reach the educational level of the rest of ~~Zambia~~ the country. In Mwemba Chieftaincy the first cadre of an "elite" emerged and it was still apparent in the 1970s that Mwemba Chieftaincy held an advantage over the rest of the district.

Thes~~e~~ histry of the val~~le~~y, the hist~~o~~ry of the educational possibilities are surveyed in length (see Colson and Scudder). For this research only those parts are pointed out which are important for the understanding of the findings.

2.1 Money and Education

In 1898 the British South Africa Company established an administration for North-western Rhodesia which was later incorporated within Northern Rhodesia. The administrative headquarter was built in Kalomo. Up to this time the Valley Tonga were only used to barter, they exchanged their goods, mainly using only what they grew, what they produced themselves. They were patient tradesmen. Sometimes a trader from the plateau came and was given a bag of tobacco or something alike he could use for his business. The Valley people then waited for him to come back with something in exchange, they waited a year or even longer. Some of these tradesmen never came back, others came back and if he brought satisfying goods from the plateau, he was given something again. Of course, the local barter demanded a faster repayment, but even here, some of the dues took years to be paid. The first white men for the Valley people were the early missionaries, explorers, who brought beads and such goods to pay for food and labour. The British South African Company brought money. The main and direct route from Kalomo to the centres of South Rhodesia lay through the Valley and across the Zambezi at it's southern end (Walker's drift or

Sijoba). For a few years (until 1906) the Valley was to be more frequented by Europeans than it would be again until the 1950s. These years were the first time Valley people were introduced to money and the meaning of it. In 1904 the Northern Rhodesian Administration imposed the hut tax on the Valley people. The early administration seemed to have little difficulty in establishing their control. But the Valley people now needed money. With the coming of the Rhodesian railway in 1906 the old route across the Zambezi lost its importance. The hut tax money could not be raised by many people. With the need for labourers for the railway and the new farms along its line the British Administration took those ~~by force~~ ~~and~~ who could not pay their tax by force and used them for cheap labour. These men had to work between three and six months outside the Valley to work off a year's tax. Some of the roads, done by pick and shovel by those men still can be seen today. After the headquarters for the new Gwembe District ~~was~~ were moved to the plateau the Valley was only visited by an occasional touring officer, messengers would summon the people to pay their taxes. Thus for many ~~xxxxx~~ years the Valley remained in isolation. Except for the road from Chirundu to the Zambezi near the Karue confluence which was built in the 1930s, no roads led into the Valley. Access could be had only by footpaths and these as they wound through the rugged escarpments were of such nature that a bicycle was a hinderance rather than a help. The Valley people continued to lead their own lives, there were changes of course, but it is difficult to see that these administrative changes made much ~~x~~ difference to life within the Valley during those years. Only its men came in close contact with the world of the Europeans. Almost every one spent some years to work in the mines of Southern Rhodesia. They started to go off for work before 1900 ~~and then~~, but after the hut tax was imposed on them, it was vital to get money. Only a very few women left the Valley until the 1950s. Those who went to work (men) could bring little back, therefore little entered the Valley. If men could sent some money it was never any

women who was entitled to spent the money, even if it was meant for her. A male relative distributed the money and looked after it or saw to it, that it was spent like it was indicated by the sender. Though money was known in the Valley, especially women could not actually deal with it. Never could money be used for the bride-~~price~~ payments, elopement dues, or dues for ritual services. The value system remained as one of exchanging goods, ~~where~~ all items were measured in volume measurements like baskets, bowls or clay pots, everything having a fixed exchange rate. Only if nothing was left for exchange money could be used for certain goods. ~~The old system~~ Their old system was a system they knew and easily could deal with.

The few Europeans who stayed in the Valley all disappeared by the 1920s. The Primitive Methodist Church established a mission in Sijoba by 1901. In 1907 it was moved to Kanchindu, this being the first primary school in Gwembe. For many years thereafter schools were confined to Mwemba Chieftaincy. Between 1925 and 1940 a few opened in other Chieftaincies. By the end of the 1940s only 44 schools existed in the district which stretched over 200 miles from southwest to the northeast, only two of these schools provided middle primary classes, none taught upper primary. In the early 1950s the district still lacked behind the rest of Zambia in quality and number of schools, training and quality of teachers and the proportion of its children in school. Teachers and other professional people stationed in Gwembe found it difficult to retain a standard of living above the village level in the absence of roads, trading stores, postal services, other people who shared their interests and values. Those who had any choice choose to work on the Plateau along the railway line. In Plateau Tonga country teachers dealt with more sophisticated parents who were educated themselves and had evidence of the advantages of education. The dislike of those teachers of Gwembe with its heat, living difficulties and antagonistic village people was reciprocated by Gwembe children who ridiculed the pronunciation of teachers

who spoke plateau dialects and made their lives as miserable as they could. While on the Plateau people were petitioning for schools teachers in Gwembe District had to battle both the hostility of the children and the indifference or hostility of most parents who could not see any advantage to school.

The different support bases for teachers in the two regions are directly linked to differences made in levels of investments and these spring from decisions made first by the British South Africa Company and then by the British Colonial Administration during the first half of the twentieth century. After the withdrawal of the administrative centres out of Mwemba's Chieftaincy and the crossing of the Rhodesian railway at Victoria's Falls rather than at Walker's Drift, attention and investment centred on the Plateau rather than in the Gwembe District until the late 1940s. The only money that was spent for the Gwembe Valley was for famine relief, Gwembe was deprived of all public service investments. The missions which pioneered education in Zambia also concentrated most attention on the Plateau. By the ~~xx~~ mid 1920s Plateau Tongas were served by five mission groups while only Kanchindu existed for Gwembe. In 1959 the oldest Tonga mission in Kanchindu closed, leaving only a Gwembe Tonga pastor and a number of school teachers in Kanchindu. It reopened its mission station in 1954.

In 1940 the cassava-growing law was imposed on the Valley Tonga as a prevention of the continuous famines that struck the area. Cassava was never grown in the area before and the Valley people were not used to it. Neither were they used to the imposed way of the communal village garden, where the cassava had to be grown, the village headman being the owner of the garden. The Tonga agriculture is based on individualism. Though mutual work is done, it is always the field owner who calls for work and is rewarding those who work for him/her. This forced cassava growing brought some deaths, since the Valley people did not know how to eat or prepare cassava, many died of constipation.

After the cassava-failure the village graineries were imposed on the Valley Tongas. This, being a much better success, was not followed up in the 1950s. The idea was that each village had to lock up a certain amount of grain for at least one year to ~~xxx~~ prevent the people from eating up their seed-grain.

Though trading stores began to penetrate the Valley and a new demand for money arose, these changes took place in the late 1940s and early 1950s. The village life of the Valley Tongas was only effected in that, that people knew of money and admirable "luxurious" goods which only very few could afford to buy. The Valley people were far from being able to deal with these changes and competing with those who were educated at the Plateau. They continued to live from what they grew and remained with their system of measurements, using money only when it was necessary.

Gwembe began to improve its situation between early 1956 and 1963, largely due to government and mission initiative and the determination of a tiny minority of progressive educated leaders in the Rural Council, most of whom came from Mwemba, Sinazongwe, and Sindambwe chieftaincies. The number of upper primary students increased rapidly but only few Gwembe children went on to a secondary school. Failing to succeed in competition with the secondary school trained Plateau Tonga, upper primary school-leavers from the Valley failed to get white collar jobs. The parents who did not know that secondary school education was needed for such jobs regarded the expenditures on upper primary school as wasted and were discouraged from supporting smaller children beyond the village school.

In the years following independence upper primary schools spread in Gwembe and the perception of children and their parents changed. Education now mattered! A transformation occurred and by 1972 a Gwembe elite was established. 500 Gwembe people had left secondary school while several hundred others had completed one or more secondary school correspondence courses. Evidence is given that those who are among the first elite of Gwembe are children of the very ones who had the chance to

get some education from the missionary schools. Even though the attitude of the Valley Tonga remained more or less hostile until the 1950s towards education ~~which was forced upon them~~ which was forced upon them by law, those who did go to school were encouraging their children to get educated even further. The slowness of Gwembe people to respond to the possibilities of education initially was linked to the lack of opportunity for those trained at school. If government positions were available Gwembe people had to compete with Plateau Tongas. Though most employed personnel in Gwembe, ~~who~~ ^{who} ~~xxx~~ was not Gwembe-born preferred assignments elsewhere, ~~but~~ were stationed in Gwembe because local candidates lacked the educational qualifications to fill the positions.

With the start of the resettlement program for the Kariba Dam project the changes started. Though roads were built for the lorries and machines that were necessary for clearing the bush, the resettlement brought deprivation of land, disruption in the social organization of the Valley Tonga. The very isolation which men had once regarded as one of Gwembe's chief assets became a threat to the resettled people under the new circumstances. They had a new awareness of their dependence on the Government and on the resources from other areas. In 1949 they expected little or nothing from the outside world and felt no deprivation when the rain cut them off from the Plateau and railway line. In 1957 they depended increasingly on services which required the maintenance of a road system. Survival now depended upon servicing water installations, people began to use agricultural equipment which required spare parts.

The increased numbers of dispensaries with ~~in~~ its medical staff now felt to be necessary to milden the crisis of resettlement, the increasing number of teachers and technical assistants who needed to be in touch with supervisors created an increasing number of shops. These new people were much more dependent on trade goods than the average villager who still grew his own food and had not yet acquired a taste for imported luxuries. Nevertheless, money was now important and the old system of exchanging goods could not do alone even on village level anymore. Money was given for compensation which was mainly used for the education of children or to start a business (fishing). These for the ~~Tan~~ X Valley people relatively large amounts of

money now coming to the Valley made cash and stock more available after the resettlement. The awareness of what money could do made shade inheritors claim half forgotten dues and they tried to profit from the social disorder and feelings of insecurity among the people who reared the consequences of angry shades even more in this time of uncertainty. The land those resettled people lost was compensated by less fertile land, by land far away from their homesteads, neighborhoods were torn apart, lines, clans, and even families scattered throughout the Gwembe District. The little money that was given as compensations in some cases could by far not make up for the disastrous results of the resettlement. Promises were made that the infrastructure would be improved, electricity would be in every village and so on. Valley Tongas with their deep link to landownership which is part of their social organization and cultural order could not get used to the new and less fertile land they were taken to. Apart from fear and suspicion that created some crisis, a permanent land basis is necessary to ensure long-term lineage solidarity, but land itself is not enough to stabilize relationships. For women this time of disturbed social order was sometimes used as a loop-hole for their own wishes. For the first time it was possible to act on their own will. Many left their husbands with the excuse that they want to live with their relatives who were ~~xx~~ resettled in a different area. So they left their husbands. Whether it was the missing of the relatives or the dislike of the husband, ~~ix~~ what is important, is that they actually did what they wished to do. Many men who remember the times of resettlement nowadays refer to this time as the very time when women started to disobey their husbands. Women became more used to changes as such, to money handling, some had to make a living on their own. In 1962 the crisis of resettlement was over and with the rains of 1962/63 Lake Kariba reached its full extend. After the resettlement people were forced to enlarge the intellectual horizon as people became more and more concerned with political events on the national level. Those who became more educated and were able to handle money by trading a new problem arose with independence 1964. The new

metric system of the national currency and the new metric system of measurements had to be learned. For a lot of the Valley people it was too much, they kept the old system, using fixed exchange rates from Pound to Kwacha up to now. Though education improved and women had more access to schools and were allowed to deal with money, spending ~~xx~~ what belongs to them as they wish, for those who remained in the villages the new system of counting and measuring they learnt at school was forgotten soon. In the villages they joined the old folk again and here the standard baskets and the Pound were still those value systems that mattered. They couldn't practise their learnings and therefore it is still ~~an~~ problem today for a lot of farmers at village level to read a scale and to work out change.

Independence brought the big relief from colonial pressure, lastly so very much experienced by the Valley Tongas. Their experience with the British Administration had created a fear for being appointed to do something and that is still deeply rooted in the people. If the representatives of the British Administration came to claim what they told was a law, they appointed people to carry out their wishes. If this person failed, he was punished heavily. If people could not pay their dues they were punished heavily. Therefore it was never popular to be somehow employed by the Colonial Government. ~~But~~ ~~even~~ Valley people never had any other experience with the British Administration. They did not share the prosper brought by investments as the Plateau people were able to and no public service ever reached Gwembe. The most disturbing changes brought to them were so disturbing because they rarely understood why and what was expected of them. This not-understanding and the experience of punishment resulted in a general deniance to take any responsibility for matters that were not part of their familiar life.

~~The liberation movement~~ With independence a need for coal for Zambia's copper belt arose, Zambia not importing coal from the south anymore. The road from Btoka into the Valley was tarmaced. Easier access was needed for coal exploration and in 1964 Nkandabwe coal-mine came into production. Again a new need for trade goods wa created for those working in the mine,

transport became even more familiar and money was conquering the money at last.

In 1970 the Gossner Mission was asked by the Zambian Government to assist her in the planning and implementation of new development programs in order to improve the living conditions of the Tonga. In 1972 The Gwembe South Development Project became into being.

2.2 The Social Organization of the Valley Tonga - leadership and democracy

The Valley Tonga have a very differentiated system of heritage, always in maternal lineage and not only for the material goods, even more for their shades. The belief that each human being that passes away will be able to express his/her feelings and wishes to the very person that inherits the shade is the old traditional Tonga belief. The shades are the link to their God - Leza - and it is important that the one who inherits the shade of a person is familiar with the personality, the wishes, and the attitude of the deceased. There are men who will inherit the shades of men and women who inherit the shades of women, never can a man inherit a shade of a woman or vice versa. Therefore a clan always has a male and a female leader, each responsible for the heritage of their own sex.

Before the British Administration in the 1930s demanded the Chieftains of the areas as a representative of their government, each chieftaincy had its clan from which the chieftains were drawn. When a chief died, a brother could be the next chief or a son or a sister of the former chief, never a woman. The decision, who actually should be the next chief was discussed in a clan-meeting. ~~and~~ If a brother or the former chief seemed to have either not the appropriate abilities or was thought of as unworthy, the ~~xxx~~ clan decided who should be the next in line to become chief. It was done through elections and was never forced upon by a dominant leader who used his position. And so it was for all heritage matters and still is. These decisions are made in a mutual agreement and here women have as much to say as men for ~~their~~ their matters. If a woman interferes with a male-heritage by proposing a better problem solution than men

could come up with, it is well accepted. Men respect women in these matters and it is common to ask them for advice and decisions. In some cases it happened that a woman was the only one who could solve problems of heritage at a funeral because she was the only one who could remember the life of the deceased. When the British Administration demanded of the Valley people to send their chiefs some chieftaincies did not dare to reveal their leaders and sent noneties instead. The fear of the unknown, that they did not know what the British really wanted their chiefs for, led them to solve this problem their way. When it was obvious and experienced what the British wanted, the chiefs for, and when these chiefs got more and more power, those who sent noneties waited until the so called chief died and then revealed the real chief. Since those, sent initially, were protected by the British Administration they only could exchange them after his death, not wanting to admit that they had fooled the British Administration. This was the time when the confusion started which sometimes occurs even today, when a chief has to be elected. Because ever since "wrong chiefs" were sent, the clan of the original chief and now the clan of the "faulse chief" claim to be the clan the new chief has to be elected from. Ever since this confusion started there is a competition and not a mutual agreement ~~through elections~~ anymore. Nevertheless, chiefs still are elected.

When the British Administration started to appoint village headmen by introducing the village as an administrative unit, these men were often already recognized leaders of their localities. Later the native administration of Northern Rhodesia abolished many of the small chieftaincies and incorporated them into seven larger units under seven chiefs, one of whom was recognized as a senior chief. This creating even more difficulties for the Valley people, since now not only the clans of the original chiefs and the "sent chiefs" competed in the heritage of the chiefs post, but also those clans whose chieftaincies were abolished and incorporated with others.

After the first period of insecurity was overcome, all these positions are favourable ones, people in the Valley compete for and are only too glad to take. The responsibilities and the actual work, ^{that} ~~which~~ is very often not paid for, will be taken

without hesitation. It is something they know and it always was part of their culture. They know what is expected of them, they know that if punishment will be given, it's for something they are aware of and understand as a wrong doing or failure in their social organization. Here again, women cannot compete. Their only share is that they can "give" their sons to become a leader.

The homestead is a place where women have their leading positions among themselves. On funerals when the heritage problem has to be solved they can speak up and make their points with or against men. In the homestead the social ranks are between women only. For a polygamist it is a law that his first wife is the leader of his homestead for domestic matters. The husband gives orders to her. He might gather his family together and inform everybody but always leaving strong command to his first wife. All other wives and children have to follow her orders. Of course this is not always practised today. But usually this is when problems and confusions start in a homestead or family. The traditional law is that a wife must obey the husband and the second wife must obey the first and so on. When village headmen or clan-meetings have to solve family problems they will judge by these traditional rules. The only right a woman has to disobey her husband or a first wife is by proving that she was neglected (by the husband) and/or mal-treated. That is her only way to get a divorce in "honour".

It seems that even women though they are very much aware of their burdens in the running of the household and their dependency on their marriage ties, rather prefer these disadvantages than breaking out of their social system.

Of course, there are women who get out of the Valley, manage a higher education, and might ~~xxxxxx~~ find a well paid job. They rarely will be married to a polygamist. It is the woman who has to struggle for her education, being thought of a future wife who will have children and a homestead to keep, anyhow, who has no intention to break out of the social system. Whether it is because she doesn't want to or because she is not able to ~~hardly~~ will hardly be investigable.

But even if the education is accepted as a way to better life, women have less chances if there are elder brothers and the funds are not enough for all children.

~~Fix~~ This is generalized, of course, and in the last decade only a very few parents denied their children education at all. But even at a village level evidence shows that only a few years of primary school is not enough to enable a person to manage in a life and in a surrounding where English is the official language which has to be learnt first, where money handling is vital.

For those who stay in the villages in rural areas the problem will get even worse after they left school. Their village folk is very often still not used to the measurement and money system of the country. They join in again and it takes only a few years and they have forgotten what they have learnt. When they become farmers they are at the mercy of the marketeers when they try to sell their crops, very often not even realizing that they get cheated.

Today women are allowed and used to handling money and very many of them are business women or go to the markets to sell their goods. The disadvantage, and that goes for women and men, starts when the formal education was not enough to make them ready for the only way farmers can make a living, by selling their crops. After independence the distribution of schools, the training of teachers and the attitude of parents towards education improved tremendously. But seeing no chance in education as a way to find a well paid job, because the support of an education that would carry a child far enough to have a chance, is very often beyond the financial limits of parents, creates an attitude that a minimum of education will do. Only the experience of the advantages formal education is holding potentially, even for a farmer at village level, will change this attitude.

5. The History of the Irrigation Schemes and Their FEC's

Ever since the start of settled agriculture irrigation has fascinated humankind with its possibilities of challenging the harshness and vagaries of the climate by artificially controlling

the plant's most vital need, its water supply. Irrigation has been practised by peasant communities throughout the world. Small scale irrigation is, therefore, hardly a new idea.

In the context of third world development in the past 50 years small scale irrigation is an old idea being rediscovered. Large scale schemes certainly have a place with their more effective way of introducing the benefits of irrigation to national economies. The problems encountered with large scale irrigation have led to profound rethinking of the assumptions and methods employed and to a new interest in small scale irrigation development at the other extreme. The opportunities for expanding small scale irrigation in Africa are considerable. ~~This~~ This development will contribute to the solution of the food, production problem through its major role in rural development, mobilizing indigenous ~~&~~ knowledge and skills at low investment costs.

For the Gwembe District Government have failed to create more favourable policy environments to encourage self help activities, supported by judicious investment and technical assistance. However, the experience shows that the self reliance and motivations of indigenous management groups can easily be undermined by too much external assistance, and that is a real danger in the present situation.

(see Freedom for Hunger Campaign)

3.1 Nkandabwe Irrigation Scheme

During the preparation of the resettlement (1956-1959) Nkandabwe Irrigation was established. This irrigation scheme was created to try to give the people an opportunity, a little opportunity to grow vegetables during the dry season as they had at the Zambezi river side. The Department of Water Affairs, Monze, with funds from Gwembe Rehabilitation, wanted to allocate 50 local farmers on 1/4 acre (0.1 ha) plots. A concrete weir in the gorge of the Nkandabwe river created a storage dam and pipes conveyed the water from the dam to a lower river deposit where the gardens were allocated. The water could reach the plots by gravity. The scheme had a technical set up which suited the know-how of the local people since no machines and running

11.1.1988

Inga Rockwald
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2390 Flensburg

An die
Gossner Mission
Hamdyergasse 19-20
1 Berlin 41

Eingegangen

19. Jan 1988

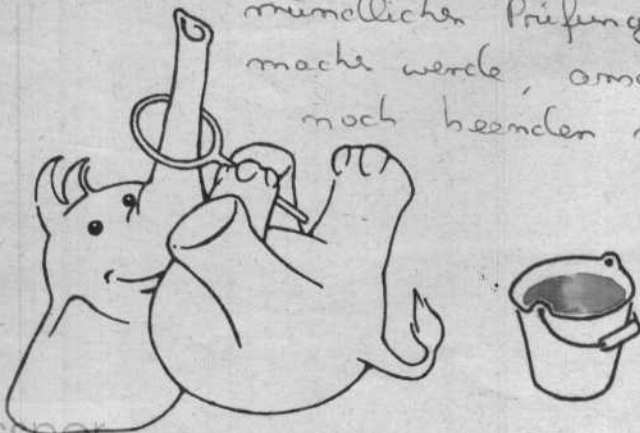
Erledigt:

z.Hd. Zambia Referat

Sehr geehrte Damen und Herren,
anbei sende ich Ihnen meinen "Praktikumsbericht".
Ich möchte Sie bitten, eine Kopie Herrn Mische zukommen
zu lassen.

Eine Übersetzung des Berichtes ins Englische wäre für
die Kolleginnen + Kollegen "vor Ort" sicher interessant
und auch wichtig. Ich selber kann es leider nicht
(schon aus zeitlichen Gründen) aber auch aus finanziellen
Gründen. Mein Sohn und ich sind z.Zt. auf Sozial-
hilfe angewiesen und davon läßt sich nicht einmal
die 150,- DM für einen Hobby-Übersetzer abzweigen.
Das tut mir aufrichtig leid.

Eine andere Sache ist die, daß ich im April die
mündlichen Prüfungen für das Haupt-Diplom
machen werde, anschließend meine Dipl.-Arbeit
noch beenden muß und ab Juli dem



Arbeitsmarkt zur Verfügung stehen werde.

Falls Sie noch Interesse an einer weiteren Mitarbeit meinerseits, haben in Zambia, haben, geben Sie mir bitte Bescheid. Dann werde ich mich "formell" bewerben.

Ich habe die "Gossner-Arbeit" im Guembe-Tal, mit ihren Problemen und Möglichkeiten, in den drei Monaten recht gut kennengelernt - ich weißte, was mich erwartet.

Mein Sohn wird 1989 schulpflichtig - jedoch gibt es eine - anscheinend - gute, kleine Internatschule in Choma, die auch von der Tochter der Husseinis besucht wird.

Ich werde, nach Abschluß des Studiums, eine Diplom-Pädagogin sein, mit dem Schwerpunkt "Pädagogik in der 3. Welt".

Ich habe an fast allen Veranstaltungen des Studienganges "Technik - Pädagogie - im Entwicklungsdienst" teilgenommen.

Es wäre auch im Bereich des Möglichen, daß mein Partner, gelernter Tischler, Pilotbauer, "Alround-Praktiker" sich ~~mit~~ ebenfalls bewerben würde.

Ich wünsche Ihnen ein angenehmeres Jahr 1988, 1987 hat doch einige tragische Geschehnisse für die Mission mit sich gebracht.

Mit freundlichen
Grüßen

Inga Rockwald

P R A K T I K U M S B E R I C H T

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Pädagogische Hochschule Flensburg

Schwerpunkt: Schul- und Bildungsplanung (Prof. Dr. Stenzel)

Dauer des Hauptpraktikums: Zehn Wochen (4. Juli 1987 bis 9. September 1987)

Ort des Hauptpraktikums: Buleya-Malima
Gwembe-South
Zambia

Organisation: Pädagogische Hochschule Flensburg in Zusammenarbeit mit der Gossner Mission, Berlin, der Nordelbischen Kirche und dem Gossner-Service-Team, Zambia

Thema des Hauptpraktikums: **Die "Frauenarbeit" der Gossner Mission im Gwembe-Tal, Zambia**

Betreuerin in Zambia: Mrs. Lena Hussein

Betreuer in der BRD: Professor Dr. A. Stenzel

Flensburg, den 23. September 1987



LUBASI und LASSE - mein Sohn - in unserem
Häuschen in Buleya - Malima

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LITERATURLISTE

1. EINLEITUNG

1.1 Wie es zu diesem Hauptpraktikum kam

Ich bin Studentin des Studienganges Diplom-Pädagogik an der Pädagogischen Hochschule Flensburg mit dem Schwerpunkt "Schulorganisation und Bildungsplanung". Mein persönliches Interesse gehört der Thematik "Pädagogik in der Dritten Welt". Aus diesem Grunde nehme ich seit vier Semestern aktiv am Studiengang "Technik-Pädagoge im Entwicklungsdienst" teil.

Im Mai 1986 trat Herr Professor Dr. Grothaus an den Studiengang heran, ob es zwei Frauen gäbe, die an einem Praktikum im Bereich der Frauenarbeit bei der Gossner Mission in Zambia interessiert wären. Ich meldete mich sofort.

1.2 Mein persönliches Interesse

Aus früheren Erfahrungen besaß ich schon einen kleinen Einblick in die Arbeit von Entwicklungshelfern/innen. Dieses Praktikum bot mir die Möglichkeit, meine Erfahrungen sowie das theoretische Wissen, welches ich mir in den zwei Jahren Studium angeeignet hatte, in neue Tätigkeiten umzusetzen. Da ich sowieso weniger im technischen als im sozialen Bereich pädagogisch arbeiten möchte, war der Schwerpunkt "Frauenarbeit" genau richtig für mich. Ich habe auch schon in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland mit Frauen gearbeitet. Außerdem ist es eine Tatsache, daß die Frauen - die wichtigsten Arbeitskräfte der "Dritten Welt" - in der Entwicklungshilfe immer noch viel zu wenig berücksichtigt werden.

Meine persönlichen Erwartungen an dieses Praktikum waren ansonsten sehr gering. Ich hatte ja bereits erfahren, daß sich gerade in Afrika die Dinge immer ganz anders entwickeln als erwartet, auch aus dem Grunde, daß wir von der Bundesrepublik Deutschland aus nicht in der Lage waren und sind, uns realistisch vorzustellen, wie das Leben in Afrika aussieht.

Ich verließ mich allerdings darauf, bei dem Team der Gossner Mission in Zambia Unterstützung, Anregungen, Interesse auch an meinen Erfah-

...

rungen zu finden. Das war kaum der Fall. Aber auch das wuchs zu einer positiven persönlichen Erfahrung.

Ganz bewußt hatte ich mir weder einen Plan noch eine feste Vorstellung von dem, was da auf mich zukommen könnte, gemacht, da ich der festen Überzeugung war - und bin -, daß ich flexibel sein mußte, bereit, erst einmal nur wahrzunehmen, wie das Leben dort verlief. Aus dieser Erkenntnis heraus konnte ich dann meinen Platz, meine Möglichkeiten, finden, mich soweit wie möglich in die Arbeit der Mission einzugliedern.

1.3 Probleme

Der Zeitpunkt für das Praktikum stand schon fest: Sommer 1987. Das erschien mir noch lange hin. Als erstes mußten hochschulinterne Probleme gelöst werden, die mein Praktikumswunsch mit sich brachte. Als diese geklärt waren, war es schon November. Ich schickte eine offizielle Bewerbung nach Berlin. Das Team in Zambia bekam eine Kopie. Im Februar 1987 reiste ich zu einem Vorstellungsgespräch nach Berlin. Herr Mische, der im März das Team in Zambia besuchen wollte, versprach, dort mein Anliegen zu unterstützen. Mitte April rief Herr Mische an und unterrichtete mich von dem Einverständnis, das das Team allerdings nur unter Vorbehalten gegeben habe.

Bis zu diesem Zeitpunkt waren die finanziellen Fragen noch nicht geklärt. Ich stehe als alleinerziehende Mutter und Studentin finanziell schlecht. Es war mir unmöglich, die gesamte Finanzierung des Vorhabens zu übernehmen. So entstand dann folgendes Konzept:

- Die Gossner Mission sorgte für unsere Unterkunft und den Transport im Land.
- Die Nordelbische Kirche übernahm die Kosten für das Flugticket.
- Meine Eigenleistung lag bei DM 2.000.--.

Inzwischen war es Mai geworden, und erst jetzt konnten wir mit den eigentlichen Reisevorbereitungen beginnen.

...

2. Z A M B I A

2.1 Die Geschichte Zambias

Zambia ist ein sehr altes Kulturland. Die Spuren der menschlichen Entwicklung reichen dort um mehr als 500.000 Jahre zurück. Die ersten Europäer waren zwei portugiesische Händler - Pedro Baptista und Anastacia Jose -, die 1802 von der Küste Angolas bis zur Küste Mozambique erkundeten und dazu acht Jahre brauchten.

1851 erforschte David Livingstone das Barotse-Land, die heutige Westprovinz, systematisch und machte schriftliche Aufzeichnungen über Geographie und Bevölkerung. David Livingstone hatte sich zur Aufgabe gestellt, die im Innern des Erdteils lebenden Afrikaner zu missionieren und den Sklavenhandel zu bekämpfen.

Kurz vor der Jahrhundertwende begann dann der Einfluß einiger europäischer - besonders britischer - Gruppen auf das Gebiet nördlich des Zambesis zuzunehmen. Cecil Rhodes erhöhte den britischen Einfluß im jetzigen Gebiet von Zambia gewaltig. Sein Ziel war, das Innere Afrikas unter britische Verwaltung zu bringen, um einmal ein durchgehendes Gebiet von Ägypten bis Südafrika zu kontrollieren.

Durch viele Einzelverträge fielen die Hoheitsrechte in die Hände der quasi staatlichen Southafrica Company. 1924 übernahm dann die britische Krone die Verwaltung des Protektorates Nordrhodesien.

Erst nach dem Zweiten Weltkrieg begannen die Afrikaner, sich zu organisieren und zu Wort zu melden. Der Hauptgrund dafür war die Politik der Europäer, die einen Zusammenschluß von Njassaland (Malawi), Nord- und Südrhodesien anstrebten. Der Widerstand formierte sich 1952 durch die Gründung des Northern Rhodesian African Congress (NRANC). Trotzdem wurde die Föderation 1957 gegründet.

1959 wurde der Ausnahmezustand verhängt, alle Parteien wurden aufgelöst. Kenneth Kaunda, der neue Generalsekretär der Congress Partei, wurde eingesperrt.

...

In diesem Jahr gründete sich eine neue Partei, die Vereinigte Nationale Unabhängigkeit - United National Independence Party (UNIP). Kaunda übernahm im Jahre 1960, als er aus dem Gefängnis entlassen wurde, die Führung dieser Partei.

1961 lud London zu einem Verfassungskongreß ein. Die erste Verfassung stieß auf aktiven, aber meistens gewaltlosen Widerstand der Zambianer. 1962 wurde eine neue Verfassung verabschiedet, der auch die UNIP zustimmte. Unter der neuen Verfassung wurde gewählt. 1963 brach die Föderation auseinander. Bei Neuwahlen 1964 gewann die UNIP die absolute Mehrheit der Sitze und Kaunda wurde Premierminister von Nordrhodesien. Am 24.10.1964 wurde offiziell die Republik Zambia ausgerufen. Kenneth Kaunda wurde der erste Staatspräsident. Seit 1973 ist Zambia ein Einheitsparteien-Staat, in dem nur die UNIP zugelassen wurde - mit Kenneth Kaunda an der Spitze.

2.2 Die politische Entwicklung Zambias seit der Unabhängigkeit

Die UNIP verwirklichte ihr Versprechen der freien Schulbildung und des freien Gesundheitsdienstes. 1965 wurde die Universität in Lusaka gegründet. Eigene Akademiker wurden ausgebildet, aber es gibt noch immer viele Nicht-Zambianer als Hochschullehrer.

Die Kupfergesellschaft wurde vom zambianischen Staat aufgekauft und der Landbesitz nationalisiert. Kaunda versuchte das Ideal "One Zambia - One Nation" zu schaffen, indem er sich bemühte, die vielen verschiedenen Volksstämme zu einem Volk zusammenwachsen zu lassen. Er setzte und setzt sich konsequent für die Befreiungsbewegungen in all den Ländern ein, die noch unter europäischer Herrschaft stehen. Das bedeutete (und bedeutet) oft große Schwierigkeiten für das Land, da zum Beispiel wirtschaftliche Verbindungen und Handelswege traditionell durch den Süden gehen.¹⁾

...

1) ROLF FRIEDRICH BRETT: Zambia - aus Geschichte und Gegenwart. Erschienen bei der Gossner Mission, Berlin

Augenblicklich erlebt Zambia die größte Krise seit seiner Unabhängigkeit im Jahre 1964. Diese Krise hat vor allem wirtschaftliche Gründe. Zambia ist mit rund vier Milliarden Dollar stark verschuldet und mußte sich an den Internationalen Währungsfond (IWF) um Unterstützung wenden. Die Wirtschaft ist in hohem Maße von Importen abhängig. Kaunda brach im Frühjahr 1987 die Verhandlungen mit dem IWF ab und erklärte eine Begrenzung der Schuldentrückzahlungen auf zehn Prozent der Nettoexporterträge. Neukredite nahm er aber von dieser Begrenzung aus.

Ein großes Problem ist die Abhängigkeit des Landes vom Kupferexport. Der Kupferpreis ist stark gefallen.

Ein Versuch, die Subventionen für die Grundnahrungsmittel abzuschaffen, führte zu enormen Preisanstiegen und zu starken Unruhen - mit Toten und Verletzten in deren Folge. Die Preissteigerung wurde wieder zurückgenommen.

Die Arbeitslosigkeit ist hoch. Die arbeitsfähige Bevölkerung wird bis 1991 um 14 % wachsen. Die Arbeitsplätze im formellen Sektor werden gleichwohl nur um 1 % wachsen.

Die Kupferminen befinden sich in der letzten Phase, die goldenen Tage der Kupfermetalle sind längst vorbei.¹⁾

2.3 Die Geographie

Zambia ist ein Binnenland, das geographisch noch zu Zentralafrika gezählt wird. Seine Nachbarländer sind: Zaire, Angola, Namibia, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Malawi und Tansania. Es ist 752.620 qkm groß und umfaßt damit eine größere Fläche als Frankreich, Belgien, die Niederlande und die Schweiz zusammen.²⁾

...

1) RUTH WEISS: "Zambia: Größte Wirtschaftskrise seit der Unabhängigkeit". In: Artikel in epd - Entwicklungspolitik 12/13-1987 (Juni), S. 6/7.

2) BRETT, R. F.: a.a.O., S. 5.

Es gibt etwa sechs bis acht Sprachgruppen und vier geographische Regionen mit unterschiedlichen Interessen: Im Norden und am Kupfergürtel dominieren die Bemba, im Süden die Tonga, im Westen die Lozi und im Osten die Nguni-Sprachigen.¹⁾

2.4 Das Gwembe Tal

Das Gwembe Tal gehört zur Südprovinz und wird von den Tongas bewohnt, die von jeher an beiden Seiten des Zambesi siedelten. Bekannt wurde das Gwembe Tal durch den Bau des Kariba-Staudammes. Die Entscheidung zum Bau des Dammes wurde 1955 vom Premierminister der neuen Föderation veröffentlicht. Der Kupfergürtel sollte elektrifiziert werden. Es sollte der größte künstliche See auf der Welt entstehen. Der große Damm und der große See sollten ein Symbol für die Kraft des jungen Staates und dessen Entscheidung, für einen wirtschaftlichen Prozeß und ein Triumph für die internationale Welt der Technik und Finanzen sein. Niemand fragte nach dem Schicksal der dort lebenden Tongas.²⁾ 34.000 Menschen in Zambia und 23.000 Menschen in Zimbabwe mußten umgesiedelt werden, meistens gegen ihren Willen.³⁾ Was das für ein Volk bedeutet, läßt sich kaum ermessen.

Dank Frau Professor Dr. Colson von der Universität of California, Berkley, gehören die Tongas zu den am besten untersuchten Stämmen. Frau Professor Colson hat viele Jahre mit den Tongas gelebt. Sie hat einige Bücher über ihre Erfahrungen geschrieben. Sie spricht die Tonga-Sprache fließend. Zur Zeit hat sie einen Lehrauftrag an der Universität Zambia in Lusaka.

Die Umsiedlung der Tongas mit allen Konsequenzen ist ein sehr interessantes und wichtiges Thema. Aber im Rahmen des Praktikumsberichtes würde es zu weit führen, wenn ich näher darauf einginge. Zu diesem Thema sind zahlreiche Bücher erschienen, unter anderem auch von Thayer Sudder.⁴⁾

...

1) epd-Artikel: a.a.O., S. 4.

2) ELISABETH COLSON: Kariba Studies IV - The Social Consequences of Resettlement, University of Zambia, 1971.

3) ebd., S. 26.

4) THAYER SUDDER: The ecology of the Gwembe Tonga. University of Zambia, 1962.

3. DIE GOSSNER MISSION

3.1 Die Geschichte der Mission

Die Gossner Mission wurde vor 151 Jahren von dem Berliner Pfarrer Johannes Evangelista Gossner gegründet. Die Vorbereitung seiner ersten sechs Missionare - junge Handwerker - übernahm er selbst. Er machte sie mit der Bibel und dem Gesangbuch vertraut. Diese Art der Zurüstung erschien ihm völlig ausreichend. Die Missionare sollten in apostolischer Weise tätig sein, d. h. vor allem die frohe Botschaft verkünden und daneben, wie Paulus, ihren Lebensunterhalt selbst verdienen. Die Konfession spielte für Gossners Glaubensmission keine Rolle. So konnte er die von ihm unterrichteten Missionare jeder Missionsgesellschaft zur Verfügung stellen, die sie für irgendein Missionsfeld anforderte.

Seit 1845 ist die Gossner Mission in Indien tätig. Dort entstand nach langen Jahren eine selbständige Gossner Kirche, zu der auch heute noch ein enger Kontakt besteht.

Seit 1968 ist die Gossner Mission in Nepal - und seit 1970 in Zambia tätig.

Heute stellt sich die Gossner Mission als eine Gesellschaft dar, die Mission ganzheitlich versteht, sich vielfältig engagiert und auch offen ist, neue Projekte - wo sie notwendig erscheinen - in Angriff zu nehmen.¹⁾

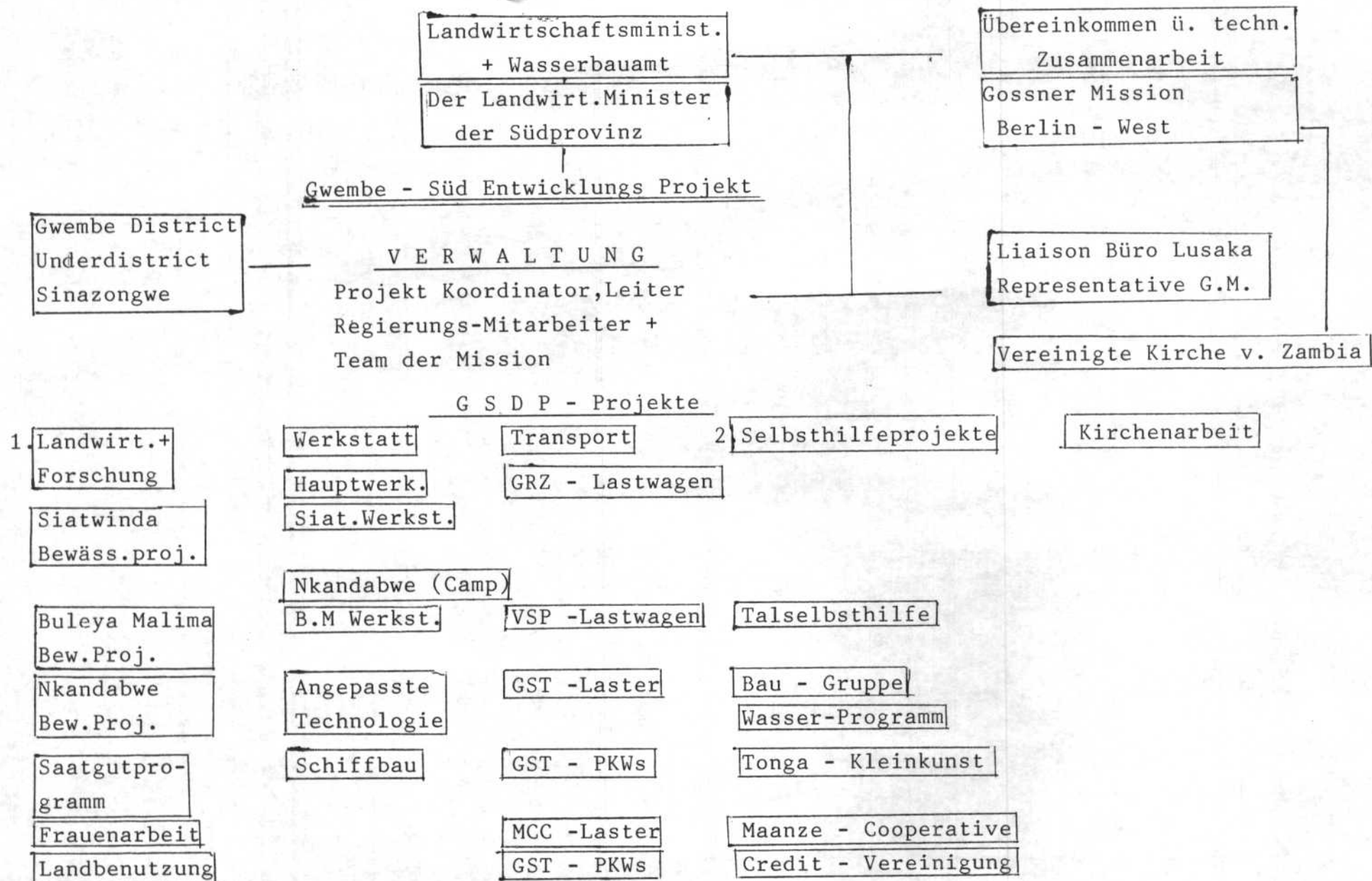
3.2 Die Gossner Mission im Gwembe Tal - Zambia

Die Gossner Mission ist seit fünfzehn Jahren im Gwembe Tal tätig. Dementsprechend hoch ist auch ihr Bekanntheitsgrad bei der lokalen Bevölkerung, die die Mission einfach "Gossina" nennt. Die Mission arbeitet eng mit der Regierung zusammen, das ganze läuft unter dem Namen "Gwembe - South Development Project".

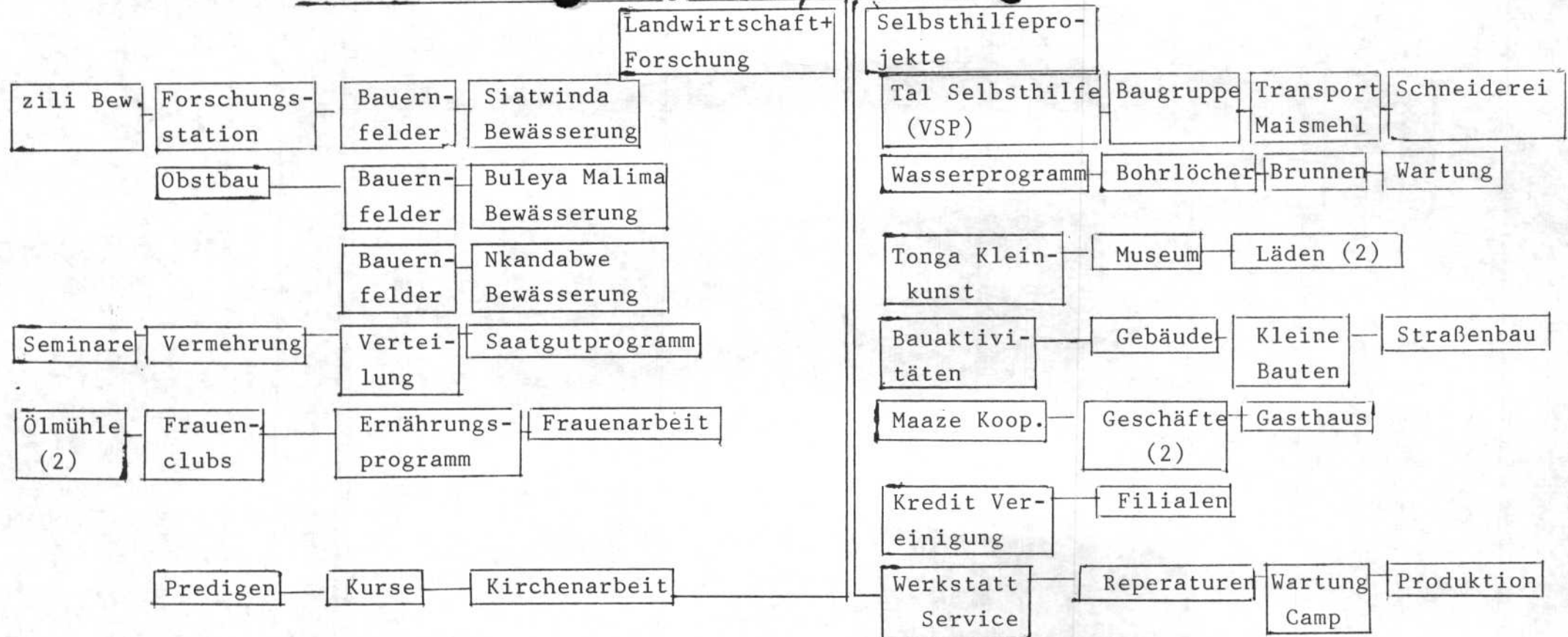
...

1) Aus dem Jubiläumsprospekt der Gossner Mission.

Übersicht über die Struktur und Tätigkeit der Gossner Mission im Gwembe Tal, 1987.



Genaue Struktur der wichtigsten GSDP - Projekte



Bew. - Bewässerung

Proj.- Projekt

B.M. - Buleya - Malima

GST - Gossner Service Team

GSDP - Gwembe South Development Project

VSP - Valley Selfhelp Promotion Society

MCC - Maaze Consumers Cooperative

3.2.1 Übersicht über die Struktur und die Tätigkeit der Gossner Mission im Gwembe Tal - hier: Erläuterung zu den Tabellen

Die beiden Tabellen auf den Seiten 8 und 9 dieser Arbeit geben einen groben Überblick über die Arbeit der Gossner Mission im Gwembe Tal. Die Tabellen wurden von Dr. Ingo Witten erstellt, der seit drei Jahren - zusammen mit seiner Frau Ursula - das Bewässerungsprojekt in Siatwinda mit anleitet.

Auf die einzelnen Arbeitsbereiche der Mission möchte ich nicht eingehen. Ich möchte lediglich eine Vorstellung von dem breiten Arbeitsspektrum vermitteln, in dem die Missionsangestellten tätig sind. Auch habe ich zu wenig Einblick in die einzelnen Projekte bekommen, um sie ausführlich beschreiben zu können. Deshalb konzentriere ich mich auf "meinen" Bereich - die Frauenarbeit.

Das Team der Gossner Mission im Gwembe Tal ist ein internationales Team. Zur Zeit besteht es aus zehn Mitarbeitern, die aus der Bundesrepublik Deutschland, aus Kanada, aus England und aus Bangladesh kommen. Die Teamsprache ist Englisch. Ein solches internationales Team bringt viele Schwierigkeiten mit sich. Ein psychologisch geschulter, in der Gruppenarbeit erfahrener Leiter bzw. Leiterin könnte aus einem solchen Team ein "echtes" Team machen, in dem die Mitglieder produktiv und ehrlich miteinander arbeiten und umgehen können. Das ist meines Erachtens bei dem Team, das zur Zeit (August 1987) vor Ort ist, leider überhaupt nicht der Fall. Ich habe noch nie ein Team erlebt, welches so wenig Teamgeist besitzt.

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4. TÄTIGKEITSBERICHT

4.1 Einführung

Das "Female Extension Programm" (FEP) wurde 1980 gestartet, um die Situation der Frauen im Tal zu verbessern. Dieses Programm wird von Mrs. Hussein (Bangladesh) und Mrs. Kalaula geleitet und organisiert. Mrs. Hussein arbeitet für die Gossner Mission, die den Großteil der Finanzierung dieses Programms trägt. Mrs. Kalaula ist eine Angestellte der Zambianischen Regierung bzw. ihres Districtes. Sie vertritt das staatliche Interesse an diesem Projekt. Außerdem ist sie, da sie die Tonga-Sprache spricht, für das Projekt unbedingt wichtig. Beide Frauen leiten auch das Gesundheitsprogramm, das von einer Niederländischen Hilfsorganisation finanziert wird.

Die FEP besteht aus fünf Frauenclubs im Gwembe Tal: Sinanjola, Siatwinda, Sinanzongwe, Kanchindu und Fisheries club. Die beiden erstgenannten Clubs werden materiell und technisch unterstützt, während die anderen drei Clubs nur technische Unterstützung erhalten. In Sinanjola und Siatwinda findet regelmäßig einmal pro Woche Unterricht nach einem bestimmten Schema statt. Die Fächer sind: Kochen, Nähen, Lesen und Schreiben, Gartenbau, Sonnenblumenanbau (für die Sonnenblumenölproduktion), Hygiene, Ernährungslehre. Auf die Sonnenblumen wird großer Wert gelegt. Es gibt inzwischen zwei Ölpresen, mit denen die Frauen Sonnenblumenöl produzieren, das sie dann mit leichtem Gewinn verkaufen (dazu später mehr).

Außerdem organisieren Mrs. Kalaula und Mrs. Hussein zwei- bis dreimal pro Jahr ein mehrtägiges Seminar, an dem alle Frauen der verschiedenen Clubs teilnehmen. Auch die Kosten dieser Seminare werden von der Gossner Mission getragen - besonders der Transport der Frauen zum Treffpunkt ist teuer.

Das Gesundheitsprogramm sieht so aus, daß Mrs. Hussein und Mrs. Kalaula insgesamt acht Kliniken regelmäßig besuchen und mit Dry Kapenta (Trokentfisch), Erdnüssen und Bohnen versorgen. Diese Lebensmittel werden sehr billig an die Hochschwangeren und an die Wöchnerinnen verkauft, allerdings in sehr geringen Mengen. Voraussetzung dafür ist die regelmä-

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Bige Teilnahme dieser Frauen an der Schwangerschaftsvorsorge. Das bedeutet einen zusätzlichen Anreiz, regelmäßig zur Vorsorge zu kommen. Verursacht durch die viel zu kurze Regenzeit in diesem Jahr sind die Erdnüsse sehr knapp, das führt zu Versorgungsschwierigkeiten.

Regelmäßig werden von Mrs. Hussein und Mrs. Kalaula Informationspapiere zusammengestellt, zum Beispiel über die Grundlagen der richtigen Ernährung, über die Konservierung von Nahrungsmitteln etc. Diese Papiere werden an die leitenden Krankenschwestern der Kliniken verteilt, die deren Inhalt in ihre Unterrichtseinheiten aufnehmen.

4.2 Aktivitäten

4.2.1 Beginn

Die erste Woche unseres Zambia-Aufenthaltes durften wir in dem guest-house auf dem Campgelände verbringen. Dieses Camp der Gossner Mission befand sich an der Mamba Road, ca. 5 km von der nächsten Ortschaft - Sinazeze - entfernt. Das Camp bestand aus einer Ansammlung von Häusern und Werkstätten, in denen die ausländischen Missionsangestellten, wie auch ihre Zambianischen Mitarbeiter, lebten und arbeiteten. Es gab noch keine Elektrizität im Camp. Mit dem entsprechenden Anschluß wurde jedoch für das Jahr 1988 gerechnet.

Das Camp wurde von einem Zaun umschlossen, die Einfahrt wurde durch eine Schranke gesichert. Diese Maßnahmen waren aufgrund der steigenden Klein-Kriminalität erforderlich.

In dem Gästehaus durften Besucher der Mission wohnen. Es gab dort eine Küche, so daß die Gäste sich selbst verpflegen konnten. Außerdem gab es für Gäste zahlreiche guest-rooms, Räume ohne Koch- bzw. Waschgelegenheiten, nur für Übernachtungen.

Während dieser ersten Woche besuchten mich Mrs. Hussein und Mrs. Kalaula und wir hatten ein erstes Informationsgespräch. Ich bekam einen groben Überblick über ihre Arbeit. Zu meiner Orien-

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tierung gab mir Mrs. Hussein einen Organisationsplan. Ich war noch sehr verwirrt. Die Namen der Ortschaften, die vielen Abkürzungen der Hilfsorganisationen etc. sagten mir wenig. Aber ich hatte nach diesem Gespräch eine Vorstellung von der Arbeit des FEP bekommen.

Am 12. Juli zogen wir um nach Buleya-Malima. Buleya-Malima ist eine kleine Ortschaft, 25 km vom Camp entfernt, am Ufer des Kariba-Lakes. Unser Häuschen bestand aus Lehm, mit einem Wellblechdach. Es war frisch gekalkt und hob sich dadurch von den anderen, ähnlich gebauten Häuschen der Tongas ab. Außerdem bekam es fast heile Fensterscheiben - geradezu ein Luxus. Es fehlten noch einige Dinge, wie zum Beispiel eine Tür vor dem "Klohäuschen", aber ein junger zambianischer Arbeiter der Mission verbrachte einige Tage bei uns und setzte das Haus soweit instand, daß wir dort wohnen konnten. Das Haus war ca. 500 m vom Haus der Familie Hussein entfernt. Es stand etwas abseits der Sandstraße, die Buleya-Malima mit der Mamba-Road verband. Um uns herum lebten die Tongas mit ihren Familien, die jedoch nur in Ausnahmefällen Englisch sprachen. Diese Sprachbarriere verursachte in mir ein intensives Gefühl der Isolation, der Einsamkeit. Im Laufe der Zeit änderte sich dies, da der Kontakt zu unseren Nachbarn trotz der Sprachbarriere lebendig wurde.

Am 15. Juli nahm Mrs. Kalaula uns dann das erste Mal zu einem Frauenclub nach Sinanjola mit. An diesem Mittwoch stand "Unterricht" auf dem Plan. Der Unterricht fand in einem Klassenraum der dortigen primary-school statt. Es kamen ca. 25 Frauen zum Unterricht. Fast jede trug einen Säugling mit sich. Mrs. Kalaula hielt den Unterricht auf Tonga, eine junge Frau, die der englischen Sprache kundig war, schrieb das Tafelbild jedoch in Englisch, so daß mir eine Verfolgung der Unterrichtsinhalte möglich war.

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Das erste Thema hieß "Schwangerschaft". Mrs. Kalaula fragte nach den ersten Anzeichen einer solchen, die unter viel Gelächter von den Frauen genannt und an die Tafel geschrieben wurden:

Stop der Menstruation,
Übelkeit,
Ablehnung bestimmter Speisen,
...

Die folgenden Punkte waren:

- Ernährung während der Schwangerschaft,
- Körperpflege,
- Säuglingspflege.

Der Unterricht dauerte eine Stunde. Das war natürlich viel zu wenig für diese komplexen Themenbereiche. Die Themen konnten nur sehr kurz und flüchtig angesprochen werden. Die Frauen gingen während des Unterrichts rein und raus, die Kleinkinder liefen durch den Raum, die Babys waren natürlich auch nicht lautlos - aber die Stimmung war fröhlich und aufgeschlossen. Die Frauen waren interessiert, lachten viel, riefen durcheinander. Mrs. Kalaula hatte einige farbige Poster zur besseren Verdeutlichung der Inhalte mitgebracht. Ein Poster zeigte zum Beispiel die Ideal-Nahrungsmittel etc. Ich bemühte mich herauszufinden, ob a) über persönliche Erlebnisse gesprochen und b) über die Diskrepanz Realität - Ideal diskutiert wurde.

Auf meine dementsprechende Frage antwortete mir Mrs. Kalaula, daß persönliche Erlebnisse häufig angesprochen wurden, jedoch kaum Probleme. Die Frauen erzählten wohl, wie sie zum Beispiel ihre Schwangerschaft festgestellt hätten, aber nicht, ob sie das Kind gewollt hatten oder nicht.

Bei meiner zweiten Frage mußte ich feststellen, daß weder Mrs. Kalaula noch später Mrs. Hussein mein Problem verstanden.

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Während der Unterrichtsstunde wurde den Frauen zum Beispiel erzählt, sie sollten sich während der Schwangerschaft schonen, sich häufig ausruhen, keine schweren Lasten tragen, sich gesund und ausgewogen ernähren. Das klang alles schön und gut, aber soviel hatte ich schon vom Alltag der Tal-Tongas erfahren: Kein Ehemann würde auf den Gedanken kommen, seiner Frau das Holz- und Wassertragen abzunehmen, "nur" weil sie schwanger ist. Wann sollte sie sich ausruhen können? Wer würde dann die Feldarbeit erledigen, kochen, Holz und Wasser holen, die Kinder versorgen? Ihr Mann sicher nicht. Die Männer waren voll damit ausgelastet, unter einem Baum zu sitzen und das lokale Bier zu trinken. Dieses löste in mir starke Gefühle der Wut, aber auch der Frustration, aus. Mrs. Kalaula konnte mich nicht verstehen, weil sie selber aus dieser Realität stammt.

Während unserer Rückfahrt sprach ich mit dem Fahrer - Steven - über meine Gefühle. Steven war Zambianer, ca. Mitte dreißig, der schon seit vielen Jahren für die Mission arbeitete. Durch die Zusammenarbeit mit den Europäern hatte er sich im Laufe der Jahre verändert. Er lernte, die Gedanken der Europäer zu verstehen und sich einiges davon zunutze zu machen. Steven hatte zum Beispiel nur eine Frau und plante, die Zahl seiner Kinder begrenzt zu halten. Er machte mir folgendes deutlich: "Die Einstellung der Tonga-Männer ist sehr klar: Je mehr Kinder sie zeugen, desto angesehener sind sie als Männer, und da von zehn Kindern sowieso mindestens fünf Kinder sterben, die Altersversorgung der Eltern jedoch von den Kindern abhängt, bedeuten viele Kinder ein Alter ohne Entbehrungen. Die Frau an sich spielt kaum eine Rolle. Ihre Aufgabe ist es, die Kinder in die Welt zu setzen und die Familie zu ernähren."

Mein Argument, die Frau hätte mehr Kraft und größere Chancen, die Kinder großzuziehen, wenn es statt zehn Geburten nur fünf seien, belächelte er, es ginge nicht um die Frauen. Steven meinte, ein Punkt, an dem die Männer zu packen wären, sei das geplante Schulgeld. Also: mehr Kinder - höheres Schulgeld. Da

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würden sogar die Tonga-Männer anfangen nachzudenken. Meine Gedanken gingen sofort in die Richtung, daß dann nur noch die Jungen in die Schule geschickt werden würden. Allerdings sahen die meisten Zambianer ein, wie wichtig eine Schulbildung für alle Kinder war.

Am gleichen Tag besuchte ich mit Steven, dem Fahrer, seine Schwiegermutter, die in einem kleinen Hüttendorf lebt. Dort hatte ich dann zum ersten Mal eine Begegnung mit einem reichen Mann, der fünf Frauen hat. Für jede Frau mußte er 300 kv. (ca. 70 DM) und eine Kuh an ihre Eltern zahlen. Je mehr Frauen er hat, desto reicher ist er also. Die Frauen müssen nicht nur auf den Feldern ihres Mannes arbeiten, sondern auch die Ernährung und Kleidung für sich und ihre Kinder sichern.

Als wir uns seiner Hütte näherten, gab dieser Mann einige Befehle an seine Frauen. Sofort wurde von einer ein Stuhl für mich herbeigetragen. Eine andere kam mit den Schuhen des Mannes. Sie näherte sich ihm in gebückter Haltung, stellte ihm dann die Schuhe sehr rasch vor die Füße und zog sich so schnell wie möglich zurück. Mir ist fast übel geworden.

Am Abend dieses Tages war ich sehr aufgewühlt, saß noch lange draußen, blickte in den wunderschönen Sternenhimmel und versuchte, Antworten zu finden auf meine vielen Fragen, Lindierung für meine Wut, Verständnis für diese Welt. "Es ist anders", sagte ich mir immer. "Nicht schlechter oder besser, sondern eben anders." Es dauerte lange, bis ich schlafen konnte.

4.2.2 Der 21. und 22. Juli 1987

Am 21. und 22. Juli 1987 fuhren wir zu den Kliniken nach Sinazongwe, Kanchindu und Mamba. In Mamba ist ein richtiges Krankenhaus, Sinzongwe und Kanchindu sind Standorte von "Gesundheitszentren", das sind kleinere Lehmgebäude mit einem größeren

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Raum, einem kleineren Untersuchungsraum und manchmal einem Raum mit einem oder zwei Betten. Hier arbeitet eine Krankenschwester hauptsächlich im Bereich der Vorsorge bei Schwangeren bzw. der Säuglingsuntersuchungen.

Jede schwangere Patientin hat eine Karteikarte mit ihren persönlichen Daten und den jeweiligen Untersuchungsergebnissen. Der Blutdruck wird kontrolliert, die Lage des Kindes wird ertastet, die Gelenke nach eventuellen Ödemen untersucht. Wenn die Frauen regelmäßig zur Vorsorge erschienen sind, bekommen sie im siebten, achten und neunten Monat einmal pro Monat 1 kg Erdnüsse (mit Schale), 250 g Bohnen und 250 g Trockenfisch. Dafür bezahlen sie einen geringen Beitrag: 50 Ngw (ca. 12 Pf).

Die Vorsorgeuntersuchungen werden von den Frauen regelmäßig in Anspruch genommen, wobei die Verteilung der obengenannten Nahrungsmittel ein zusätzlicher Anreiz ist, regelmäßig zu erscheinen. Mrs. Kalaula zeigte ein buntes Poster, auf dem es um das Thema "Familienplanung" ging und erläuterte es. Die eigentliche Diskussion führte jedoch die Krankenschwester mit ihren Patientinnen. Das Ziel ist, zu erreichen, daß die Frauen weniger Kinder gebären. Anscheinend ist es nur möglich, die Männer über ihre Frauen zu beeinflussen. Das wiederum funktioniert nur, wenn die Frauen ein gewisses Maß an Selbstvertrauen entwickeln und in der Lage sind, die Männer zu überzeugen. Das wird wohl noch eine lange Zeit dauern.

4.2.3 Der 28. Juli 1987

Am 28. Juli 1987 ging es dann wieder nach Siatwinda. "Kochunterricht" stand an diesem Tag auf dem Plan. Es waren viele Frauen anwesend. Zum Kochen kamen sie gerne. Sie erhielten ja gegen einen Betrag von 30 Ngwe (ca. 8 Pf) eine warme Mahlzeit.

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Auf dem Speisezettel stand: **Trockenfisch mit Erdnüssen.**

Zubereitung:

- a) Die Fische werden im kalten Wasser gewaschen.
- b) Die Fische werden 20 Minuten gekocht
- c) Die Erdnüsse werden geschält und in einer Pfanne geröstet.
- d) Die Erdnüsse werden in einem großen Mörser zu Brei zerstampft.
- e) Tomaten werden mit kochendem Wasser übergossen und geschält.
- f) Die Tomaten und die Fische kommen in den Erdnußbrei.
- g) Das Ganze wird mit etwas Wasser verdünnt und kurz aufgekocht.
- h) Das Gericht wird mit N'shima, dem üblichen Maismehlbrei, serviert.

Natürlich wurde draußen, unter einem Baum, auf dem offenen Feuer gekocht. Mrs. Kalaula erklärte immer wieder laut die einzelnen Schritte, ließ sie auch von den Frauen wiederholen. Die Frauen waren sehr interessiert, wobei ich persönlich jedoch bezweifelte, ob dies ein Gericht war, das sie sich selber leisten konnten.

Wir aßen dann zusammen. Viele, viele Kinder waren aufgetaucht, in der Hoffnung, auch ihren Teil zu bekommen, was auch geschah.

Der Kochunterricht dauerte insgesamt drei Stunden. Ich habe mich wohl gefühlt. Langsam entwickelte sich der Kontakt zu den Frauen, vereinfacht durch Lasse, der an allen Aktivitäten teilnahm.

4.2.4 Der 29. Juli 1987

Am 29. Juli 1987 fuhren wir morgens zur Klinik nach Sinazongwe. Dort wollten wir die fällige "Erdnußration" abliefern. Es waren ca. 40 Frauen anwesend, die zur Schwangerschaftsvorsorge gekommen waren. Einige von ihnen sahen sehr krank aus.

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Etwas weiter von dieser Klinik entfernt, im gleichen Ort, gibt es auch ein Krankenhaus mit ca. 30 Betten. Dort können die Frauen entbinden. Allerdings gibt es dort keinen richtigen Operationssaal. Die Patienten müssen nach Mamba oder nach Choma (ca. 80 km entfernt) gebracht werden, wenn sie ernstlich krank sind.

Nachdem ich bei einer Untersuchung zuschauen durfte, wurde mir angeboten, Fragen an die anwesenden Frauen zu stellen. Da stand ich nun, mitten zwischen den schwangeren Frauen - mir fiel nichts Vernünftiges ein. Ich sah in die zum Teil sehr elend aussehenden Gesichter und war angefüllt mit der hilflosen Wut auf die Männer, die ihre Frauen rücksichtslos immer wieder schwängern, auch wenn diese kaum eine Chance haben, die nächste Entbindung zu überleben. Die Frauen protestierten laut über die geringe Erdnußmenge. Mrs. Kalaula erklärte, daß es aufgrund der Trockenzeit schwierig sei, überhaupt Erdnüsse zu kaufen.

Nachdem ich einen Besichtigungsgang durch das Krankenhaus gemacht hatte, fuhren wir zum Frauenclub nach Sinanjola, um dort den gleichen Kochunterricht wie am Tage zuvor im Siatwinda zu halten. Die Beteiligung war sehr rege, ca. 40 bis 45 Frauen warteten schon geduldig auf unser Erscheinen. Es war ein reges Durcheinander. Lena Hussein forderte immer wieder Disziplin. "Don't talk! COOK!!", aber dieser Versuch wurde meistens nur mit Gelächter quittiert. Reden und arbeiten gehören schließlich für die Frauen untrennbar zusammen. Es war bei einer so großen Zahl von Frauen schwierig, die Reihenfolge der Arbeitsgänge zu erklären, aber die Stimmung war fröhlich und laut. Es hat Spaß gemacht.

Ich hatte aus der Bundesrepublik viele Medikamente mitgebracht, besonders gegen Durchfall bei Säuglingen und Kleinkindern, Augeninfektionen, Pilzkrankheiten u. a. Nachdem ich dem ersten Kind zu einer Heilung von einer schlimmen Augeninfektion ver-

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holfen hatte, war das Vertrauen der Frauen in meine Medikamente und in mein Know-how da, und ich mußte schnell feststellen, daß ich noch viel zu wenig Medikamente mit hatte.

Auch zu meinem Haus kamen jeden Tag Menschen, die meine Hilfe suchten, deren Wunden ich verband, deren Augen ich behandelte etc. Bei den Männern ging der Heilungserfolg sehr rasch, wenn ich betonte, daß zum Beispiel die Tabletten nicht mit Alkohol genommen werden dürften, daß mindestens eine Woche nicht getrunken werden dürfe. Da fühlten viele sich schlagartig besser und brauchten keine Medikamente mehr.

Die nächste Woche war ausgefüllt mit "meetings". Da mir deutlich zu verstehen gegeben wurde, daß ich bei diesen meetings nichts zu suchen hätte, nutzte ich die Zeit und fuhr mit Lasse nach Livingstone, um die Victoria-Fälle zu sehen. Das waren drei erlebnisreiche Tage, angefangen bei der Busfahrt, über eine Flußfahrt auf dem Zambesi, bis hin zu der Besichtigung der Wasserfälle, die wirklich wunderschön anzuschauen sind. Aber wir waren froh, als wir den Touristentrubel hinter uns lassen konnten und wieder in unsere Busch-Einsamkeit zurückgekehrt waren.

4.2.5 Der 11. August 1987

Am 11. August 1987 ging es dann wieder nach Siatwinda zum Nähunterricht. Lena Hussein hatte in einer Fabrik in Lusaka Stoffe zum Großhandelspreis eingekauft und diese Stoffe wurden in 1-m-Stücken an die Frauen verkauft. Für ein Stück Stoff mußten sie 7,50 kv bar bezahlen. Wenn sie Kredit wünschten, war es ein bißchen teurer. Damit waren die Stoffe immer noch 50 % billiger als im normalen Laden. Das eingenommene Geld kommt in die Clubkasse.

Zum Nähen waren nach Siatwinda, wie auch am nächsten Tag nach Sinanjola, erheblich mehr Frauen gekommen als zum theoretischen Unterricht. Diejenigen Frauen, die auch beim Unter-

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richt waren, wurden bei der Ausgabe der Stoffe bevorzugt. Diejenigen Frauen, die ihre Stoffe vom letzten Monat noch nicht bezahlt hatten, bekamen diesmal keine Stoffe. Dadurch sollte zum einen den Frauen ein gewisses Maß an Verbindlichkeit und Selbstverantwortung vermittelt werden, zum anderen wäre es gegenüber den Frauen unfair gewesen, die ihre Stoffe bezahlen, wenn die anderen auch wieder Stoffe bekommen hätten. Diese Regeln führten natürlich zu lautstarken und zum Teil wütenden Protesten. Erst als Lena damit drohte, alle Stoffe wieder einzupacken und wegzufahren, beruhigten sich die Frauen. Sie mußten nun nacheinander an Lene und mir vorbeigehen. Wir schrieben ihre Namen auf, kontrollierten, ob sie beim Unterricht dabei gewesen waren, ob sie ihren Stoff das letzte Mal bezahlt hatten und notierten ihre Zahlungswünsche. Dies war richtig bürokratisch, aber da die Gelder selbstverständlich mit der Mission genau abgerechnet werden müssen, ist eine solche Verwaltung wohl notwendig.

Diejenigen Frauen, die schließlich ihre Stoffe glücklich erhalten hatten, gingen damit zu Mrs. Kalaula, die ihnen beim Zuschneiden behilflich war. Auch das führte wieder zu Protesten: Die meisten Frauen wollten den Stoff gar nicht zugeschnitten haben, sondern ihn so, wie er war, um die Hüften binden, wie es üblich ist. Lena's und Mrs. Kalaula's Absicht war hingegen, ihnen die Grundlagen des Nähens zu vermitteln, um ihnen die Möglichkeit zu bieten, die Kleidung für ihre Kinder und für sich selbst zu nähen. Das wurde schließlich auch von den Frauen akzeptiert, und es kamen sehr schöne Ergebnisse zustande.

Nebenbei lief immer mein kleines medizinisches Versorgungsprogramm.

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4.2.6 Der 13. August 1987

Am 13. August 1987 fuhren wir nach Sinanjola, um von den dortigen Farmern/innen Sonnenblumenkerne für die Sonnenblumenöl-Produktion zu kaufen. Auch Sonnenblumenkerne sind in diesem Jahr knapp. Wir kauften fünf Säcke à 50 kg zu jeweils 45 kv. Die Sonnenblumenkerne wurden uns in Eimern, alten Säcken und anderen Gefäßen gebracht. Ich habe sie dann zusammen mit den Frauen gewogen, und wir haben sie dann zu je 50 kg in Säcke gefüllt. Dabei konnte ich feststellen, daß doch viele der Frauen in der Lage waren, die Waage richtig abzulesen und auch auszurechnen, wieviel sie noch zufüllen mußten, um 50 kg zu erhalten bzw. wieviel noch weggenommen werden mußte. Dies war praktischer Mathematikunterricht, der auch wieder lautstark und mit viel Gelächter vor sich ging. Überraschend war für mich wieder einmal die Körperkraft der Frauen - obwohl dies ja logisch ist, da sie die schweren körperlichen Arbeiten verrichten.

Zu einem kleinen, interessanten Zwischenfall kam es, als ich einer alten Dame die 90 kv für ihre Sonnenblumenkerne bezahlen wollte. Sie akzeptierte den 50-kv-Schein nicht, da sie ihn nicht kannte. Er mußte in kleinere Scheine gewechselt werden. Dabei erfuhr ich, daß noch viele alte Leute in Englischen Pfund rechnen und dann oft glauben, sie hätten sehr viel Geld in der Hand und es nicht verstehen, wenn es so schnell verschwindet. Wir versuchten dann dieser alten Frau den Wert ihres Geldes zu erklären. Wir, d. h. natürlich eine der Tonga-Frauen. Ich hoffe, sie hat es verstanden.

Immer wieder stieß ich auf die Überbleibsel der Kolonialzeit. So fehlen zum Beispiel vielen älteren Frauen die vorderen beiden Schneidezähne. Diese wurden ihnen in jungen Jahren ausgeschlagen, da sie dann nicht dem Schönheitsideal der Sklavenhändler entsprachen und verschleppt wurden.

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4.2.7 Der 20. August 1987

In der nächsten Woche wurde genäht. Die Stoffverteilung brachte in der Woche zuvor ja soviel Unruhe mit sich, daß wir nur zum Zuschneiden gekommen waren. So fand das eigentliche Nähen in dieser Woche statt. Wir brachten auch zwei Handnähmaschinen mit. Diese kleinen Nähmaschinen können eine große Hilfe sein, aber leider funktionierten beide nicht.

Ein paar Frauen waren in der Lage, sich auf Englisch verständlich zu machen. Sie hatten entweder die Schule länger besuchen können oder während der Schulzeit intensiver gelernt. Unter diesen Frauen gab es einige, mit denen ich bald in näheren Kontakt kam. Immer wieder wurde mir die Frage nach meinem Ehemann gestellt. Meine Antwort, ich sei Alleinerziehende, stieß auf großes Interesse. Ich wurde nach den Gründen gefragt und danach, wie Alleinerziehende in unserer Gesellschaft leben. Es gab auch Alleinerziehende unter diesen Frauen, und wir stellten fest, daß sie es in Zambia einfacher hatten, was den gesellschaftlichen Status anging und was die Frage der Versorgung der Kinder während der Arbeitszeit der Frau betraf. Durch den engen Familienzusammenhalt in Zambia stellte sich dieses Problem nicht.

Für die verheirateten Frauen war die Vielehe etwas, mit dem sie sich immer wieder auseinandersetzen mußten. Eine Frau berichtete mir von den Absichten ihres Mannes, sich eine zweite Frau zu nehmen. Sie war dagegen, sie war eifersüchtig, hatte Angst, ihre Position zu verlieren, Verlustängste etc. Sie drohte ihrem Mann damit, zurück zu ihren Eltern zu gehen, wenn er sein Vorhaben in die Tat umsetzen würde.

4.2.8 Der 20. und 21. August 1987

Am 20. und 21. August 1987 fuhren wir in die Mamba-Klinik. Jeden Donnerstag findet dort die Säuglings- und Kleinkindversorgung (Underfives) statt. Die Kinder werden gemessen, gewogen,

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untersucht. Jedes Kind hat seine Karte, in der seine Entwicklung eingetragen wird, die Gewichtskurve, Krankheiten etc. Die Mütter von unterernährten Kindern werden gebeten, am Freitag wieder in der Klinik zu erscheinen. Dort können sie dann Trockenfisch, Gemüse aus dem Klinikgarten und Erdnüsse bekommen. Bevor sie jedoch diese Nahrungsmittel erhalten, werden sie über deren richtige Zubereitung für ihre Kleinkinder unterrichtet. Um so weit wie möglich sicherzustellen, daß auch wirklich diese Problemkinder die Nahrungsmittel bekommen und nicht die Männer oder die älteren Geschwister, machen die Klinikangestellten überraschende Besuche bei den besagten Familien, um die Verwendung der Nahrungsmittel zu kontrollieren. Auch hier müssen die Frauen einen kleinen Beitrag von 50 Ngwe leisten. Den Erhalt der Nahrungsmittel müssen die Frauen quittieren, was mir einen kleinen Überblick über die Schreib-Fähigkeit gab. Die meisten Frauen konnten ihren Namen schreiben, wenn manche es auch sehr ungelenk taten, so daß ich den Eindruck gewann, sie könnten wirklich nur ihren Namen schreiben und nichts anderes. Wer nicht schreiben konnte, zeichnete mit einem Daumenabdruck gegen.

Wieder zu Hause, beschäftigten mich quälende Gedanken: Auf der einen Seite sollen die Frauen nicht mehr so viele Kinder gebären, auf der anderen Seite sorgt eine gründlichere medizinische Begleitung dafür, daß von 13 Kindern vielleicht nicht mehr sieben Kinder sterben, sondern nur noch vier. Die "natürliche" Dezimierung der Bevölkerung wird so beeinträchtigt aus "unserem" christlichen Verständnis von Leben und Tod heraus. Was bedeutet das aber für die Kinder? Ein Leben in Armut und wahrscheinlich mit Hunger. Ohne Hoffnung auf bessere Zeiten. Aber immerhin: **SIE LEBEN!???**

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4.2.9 Der 25. August 1987

Den 25. August 1987 verbrachte ich in der Sinazeze-Clinic und habe aktiv bei der Säuglingsvorsorge geholfen, wobei die Gedanken der letzten Woche über Sinn und Zweck eines solchen Unternehmens in meinem Kopf rotierten.

Ich habe die Kinder gewogen, die Gewichtskurven eingetragen, an dem Ernährungsunterricht teilgenommen und mit der Krankenschwester gesprochen.

Am 26. August 1987 fuhr ich das erste Mal alleine nach Sinanjola und habe mit den Frauen gekocht. Ich hatte wieder das Problem mit meinem europäischen Denken, was die optimale Ausnutzung der Zeit angeht. Als ich in dem Dorf ankam, war nämlich nichts vorbereitet. Kein Feuerholz lag da, kein Wasser war geholt worden, keine Töpfe etc. standen bereit, und es kostete viel Zeit, all diese notwendigen Utensilien herbeizuschaffen. So verging schon die Hälfte der Zeit mit den Vorbereitungen. Eines der Club-Mitglieder hat übersetzt. Wieder war ich erfüllt von dem Wunsch, Tonga sprechen zu können, um direkt mit den Frauen kommunizieren zu können. Aber ich habe mich bei ihnen wohlfühlt. Es war ein schöner Nachmittag.

Die nächste Zeit verbrachte ich damit, Lasse, der krank geworden war, zu pflegen. Ich nutzte die Zeit, um "meine" Stunde, die ich am 2. September 1987 im Sinanjola-Club geben wollte, sorgfältig vorzubereiten.

4.2.10 Der 2. September 1987

Ich hatte mir vorgenommen, mit den Frauen über Empfängnisverhütung zu reden. In der Hoffnung, Unterrichtsmaterial zu bekommen, suchte ich zweimal das family-planing-Büro in Choma auf. Ich sprach dort mit der Leiterin des Arbeitsbereiches Familienplanung der Südprovinz Zambias. Sie wußte nichts von der

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Existenz der Gossner Mission im Tal, das ca. 70 km von Choma entfernt liegt. Ich unterrichtete sie in groben Zügen über die Arbeit der Mission, natürlich besonders über die Frauenarbeit. Sie war sehr an einer eventuellen Zusammenarbeit mit Mrs. Hussein und Mrs. Kalaula interessiert, da sie selber mit ihren Mitarbeiterinnen hauptsächlich in den größeren Ortschaften arbeitet. Sie gab mir die Namen und Adressen von zwei Mitarbeiterinnen in Mamba, die in unserer "Reichweite" arbeiten und mit denen wir Kontakt knüpfen könnten. Allerdings konnte sie mir leider nicht mit Unterrichtsmaterial dienen. Das ginge erst, wenn eine Zusammenarbeit mit den Mitarbeiterinnen in Mamba laufen würde. Ich hoffe, daß dieser Kontakt zu dem Büro in Mamba ausgebaut wird.

Beschreibung einer Unterrichtsstunde

Die **Verlaufsplanung** meiner Stunde sah schließlich so aus:

1. Begrüßung
2. Erarbeitung der aktuellen Ernährungssituation
3. Verdeutlichung des Zusammenhanges Unterernährung - Kindersterblichkeit
4. Verdeutlichung des Zusammenhanges häufiger Schwangerschaft - hohe Sterberate der Frauen
5. Möglichkeiten der Empfängnisverhütung

Es erschienen etwa 50 Frauen zum Unterricht. Das Klassenzimmer war gerammelt voll. Ich freute mich sehr darüber. Den Frauen hatte ich in der letzten Woche gesagt, daß an diesem Mittwoch mein letzter Tag in ihrem Club sei und ich mich freuen würde, wenn sie alle zu meinem Unterricht kommen würden.

Ich sprach - wie immer - englisch und Mrs. Kalaula übersetzte.

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1. Ich begrüßte die Frauen (auf Tonga) und wiederholte, daß dies mein letzter Tag bei ihnen sei. Ich bedankte mich für die herzliche Aufnahme, die sie mir gewährt hatten. Ich sagte, ich hätte schon viel von ihnen gelernt und möchte nun noch gerne mit ihnen über ihre Familiensituation sprechen.
2. Während Mrs. Kalaula dies übersetzte, malte ich einen Maismehlsack an die Tafel, einen typischen 25-kg-Sack und erkundigte mich bei den Frauen nach dem Preis. In ihrem Dorf liegt er bei 23 kv.

Ich erkundigte mich dann bei den Frauen nach der Anzahl ihrer Familienmitglieder und wie lange sie von einem Sack Maismehl essen können. Bereitwillig riefen die Frauen ihre Zahlen durch den Raum. Mrs. Kalaula hatte Mühe, sie zu verstehen. Wir pickten dann einige Zahlen heraus, die ich in Form einer Tabelle an die Tafel schrieb:

persons	days	kv / month
10	4	ca. 170 kv
6	7	ca. 92 kv
12	3	ca. 170 kv
7	7	ca. 92 kv

Die obengenannten monatlichen Kosten rechneten wir zusammen aus. Die Frauen waren erstaunt, sie redeten laut miteinander über diese Tabelle. Meine Frage, ob ihre Kinder denn satt würden, verneinten sie.

Ich sprach dann darüber, daß unterernährte Kinder weniger Abwehrkräfte haben, daß sie schwächer sind, öfter krank werden und früher sterben. Es wurde ruhig, als Mrs. Kalaula diese Sätze übersetzte.

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Ich sagte, ich möchte ihnen nun eine sehr persönliche Frage stellen. Sie brauchten nicht darauf zu antworten, wenn sie es nicht wollen: "Wer in der Familie möchte denn die vielen Kinder? Die Frau? Der Mann? Oder beide?"

Zuerst lachten die Frauen laut, aber beinahe sofort begannen sie, eine lautstarke, bitterernste Diskussion miteinander. Die Frauen standen von ihren Stühlen auf und versuchten, einander zu überschreien. Schließlich entstand in etwa folgendes Meinungsbild:

- Ca. 70 % der Frauen (37 Frauen) sagten: Die Männer
- Ca. 20 % der Frauen (9 Frauen) sagten: Beide
- Ca. 10 % der Frauen (4 Frauen) sagten: Die Frauen

Ich war überrascht, da ich davon ausgegangen war, daß ein größerer Teil der Frauen sich ihre vielen Kinder gewünscht habe.

3. Außerdem fühlte ich mich ein wenig verunsichert durch die lautstarke Emotionalität, die diese Frage ausgelöst hatte. Auf der anderen Seite zeigte mir genau dies, daß es ein wichtiges Thema ist. Ich hätte sooo gerne direkt mit den Frauen gesprochen!!!

Nachdem wieder einigermaßen Ruhe eingekehrt war, erzählte ich, daß die Frauen in Zambia körperlich sehr hart arbeiten, daß sie die Ernährerinnen der Familien sind und für den Bestand der Familie ungeheuer wichtig seien. Eine Schwangerschaft pro Jahr koste sehr viel Kraft und Gesundheit. Die Frauen nickten nachdrücklich. Das war ihnen nichts Neues.

4. Ich fragte die Frauen, ob sie wüßten, was sie unternehmen könnten, wenn sie nicht schwanger werden wollen. Aus 50 Kehlen erscholl ein so lautes und hartes **PEPE** (Tonga - Nein), daß es bestimmt bis zu den Ohren der Männer klang, die in ca. 2 km Entfernung um ihre Stammkneipe herum, im Schat-

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ten der Bäume, lagerten und Bier tranken. Dieses PEPE berührte mich zutiefst und ich hatte Visionen von Frauen, die geschlossen und wütend auftreten und selbstbewußt einen Gebärstreik verkünden.

5. Ich erzählte von der Pille, die es in Zambia auch gibt, sogar umsonst, die die Frauen jedoch nur bekommen, wenn ihre Männer eine Einverständniserklärung unterschreiben. Somit kommt die Pille für viele Frauen nicht in Frage.

Dann begann ich vorsichtig damit, den Frauen zu erklären, daß sie lernen können, ihren Körper zu verstehen. Daß ihr Körper ihnen durch Temperatur, durch die unterschiedliche Konsistenz des Ausflusses, durch regelmäßig auftretende Schmerzen, zum Beispiel im Rücken etc., ihnen den Zeitpunkt des Eisprunges und damit der fruchtbaren und unfruchtbaren Tage mitteilt.

Das aber ging zu schnell. Es war zu kompliziert. Da die 90 Minuten auch schon vorbei waren, einigten wir uns mit Mrs. Kalaula, daß sie dieses Thema mit den Frauen weiter bespräche, und daß ich Mrs. Kalaula entsprechendes Informationsmaterial geben würde.

Wir redeten dann noch ein bißchen "hin und her", es war mir wichtig, die Stunde entspannt ausklingen zu lassen. Das gelang mir auch. Dann wurde ich sehr herzlich verabschiedet und mußte versprechen, etwas von mir hören zu lassen.

Auf der Rückfahrt nach Buleya-Malima unterhielten Mrs. Kalaula, Mrs. Hussein und ich uns über die Stunde. Beide waren sehr angetan. Mrs. Hussein war jedoch dagegen, dieses Thema - die Empfängnisverhütung - weiter zu verfolgen. Sie möchte lieber, daß jemand vom staatlichen Familienplanungs-Büro eingeladen wird, der/die dann mit den Frauen über dieses Thema arbeiten soll.

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Einerseits ist das eine gute Idee, da das Institut über das entsprechende Anschauungsmaterial verfügt und auch Thermometer und Tabellen kostenlos an die Frauen abgibt. Aus dem Gespräch, das ich in Choma mit der Leiterin der Institution hatte, ging jedoch deutlich hervor, daß diese offiziellen Stellen immer mit den Ehepaaren arbeiten. Sie gehen davon aus, daß die Männer die Einsicht gewonnen hätten, daß eine Geburtenkontrolle überlebenswichtig sei und daß sie bereit seien, zusammen mit ihren Ehefrauen neue Wege zu erproben.

Meines Erachtens sieht die Realität im ländlichen Bereich jedoch anders aus: Die Männer wollen - nach wie vor - so viele Menschenkinder wie möglich zeugen, weil sie dadurch Respekt und Bewunderung in ihrem Dorf bekommen. Es erfordert sicherlich einen langen, mühsamen Bewußtseinsprozeß, bevor die Männer von dieser Lebenseinstellung wegkommen. Diese Zeit haben die Frauen aber nicht. Deshalb müssen meiner Meinung nach den Frauen Möglichkeiten gegeben werden, alleine über ihren Körper zu entscheiden, wie bisher der Mann über ihre Körper alleine entschieden hat. Die Arbeit mit den Männern, natürlich ein ganz wichtiger Bereich, ist dann der nächste Schritt.

Insofern bin ich voller Skepsis, was eine Unterrichtseinheit angeht, die von einer offiziellen Beraterin durchgeführt wird. Dazu kommt noch, daß die Club-Frauen diese Beraterin nicht kennen und somit kein Vertrauensverhältnis vorhanden ist und viele wichtige Fragen nicht gestellt werden.

Meiner Ansicht nach ist Mrs. Kalaula die geeignetste Person, da sie alle Frauen persönlich und gut kennt und sie aus eigenem Erleben den Alltag der Frauen kennt, außerdem Tonga spricht und Sexualität kein Tabu-Thema für sie ist, sondern sie ist sehr wohl in der Lage, offen mit den Frauen darüber zu sprechen.

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5. SCHLUBBETRACHTUNGEN

5.1 Enttäuschungen

Die Enttäuschungen, die ich in Zambia erlebte, waren von bestimmten Personen abhängig. Vielleicht waren meine geringen Erwartungen, was das Interesse an mir und die Bereitschaft zur Zusammenarbeit mit mir, die ich an das Team hatte, noch viel zu hoch.

Schon bei den ersten Begrüßungen wurde mir deutlich gemacht, daß wir im Camp unwillkommen waren, daß ich nur eine Praktikantin des FEP wäre und folglich gar kein Recht auf Erwartungen an das restliche Team hätte. Diese Einstellung traf mich völlig unvorbereitet. In Äthiopien hatte ich die Erfahrung einer ausgeprägten Loyalität zwischen den Entwicklungshelfern gemacht, ziemlich egal, welcher Organisation sie angehörten. Das Interesse an Gesprächen, Besuchen, Erfahrungsaustausch war groß. Deshalb benötigte ich einige Zeit, um den Zustand des Desinteresses, ja zum Teil der Ablehnung der europäischen Missionsangestellten, zu akzeptieren.

Enttäuscht war ich auch darüber, daß außer den Projektfahrten, die drei- bis viermal pro Woche stattfanden, kein Kontakt zu Mrs. Hussein bestand. Nach einiger Zeit verstand ich die Gründe dafür und konnte auch diesen Zustand akzeptieren. Ich bin, angeregt durch mein Studium und durch die Mitarbeit in einem entsprechenden Verein, sehr interessiert im Bereich Lehm- und angepasster Technologien. Letzteres ist kaum zu finden im Gwembe Tal. Aber von der Arbeit der Mission her wäre es ohne Mehraufwand möglich gewesen, zwei Tage pro Woche auf einer Lehmbaustelle mitzuarbeiten. Allerdings hätte ich dazu im Camp wohnen müssen. Da aber Mrs. Kalaula auch im Camp lebte und Mrs. Hussein sie immer abholen bzw. nach Hause bringen mußte, wäre dies kein Problem gewesen.

Aber auch das hatte ich nach einiger Zeit "geschluckt".

Einige offene Gespräche hätten all dies sicher einfacher für uns alle gemacht. Die Kommunikation im Team verlief meines Erachtens jedoch mehr in dem "übereinander reden" als "miteinander reden".

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5.2 Positive Erfahrungen

Ich erlebte viele schöne Tage und machte einige sehr wichtige, positive Erfahrungen, die mich noch lange beeinflussen werden. Diese Erfahrungen lagen hauptsächlich im persönlichen Bereich, im Verhältnis zu meinem Sohn und zu mir selber.

Nachdem ich den Kampf um das Interesse und die Zuneigung der Teammitglieder aufgegeben hatte, ging es mir in unserer Isolation immer besser. Ich lernte neu mit mir umzugehen, erfuhr meine Möglichkeiten und Grenzen, und ich erlangte mit der Zeit eine neue, tiefgehende Selbstsicherheit, die mir viel Kraft gab. Nachdem ich anfangs unter einem starken Beschäftigungsdrang litt, immer lesen, putzen oder sonst etwas tun mußte, um nicht in eine depressive Stimmung zu fallen, lernte ich schnell, mich der Zeit, die es dort im Überfluß gab, anzupassen, ein Teil von ihr zu werden.

Während des letzten Monats besaß ich meistens eine neue innere Ruhe, Entspanntheit, ja Heiterkeit, die es mir ermöglichte, einfach nur auf meiner Terrasse zu sitzen, mich so weit es ging, mit den Tongas zu unterhalten, die mich besuchen kamen, oder einfach nur die Landschaft, das Geschehen um mich herum, die Gerüche und die Geräusche wahrzunehmen.

Ein sehr schönes Erlebnis war es für mich, daß an dem Tag, der meiner Unterrichtseinheit über Empfängnisverhütung folgte, drei Frauen mit ihren Säuglingen den langen Weg (ca. 8 km) von ihrem Dorf zu meinem Haus gelaufen kamen, um noch einmal mit mir über diese Stunde zu reden. Die eine der Frauen sagte, sie hätte jetzt alles noch einmal überlegt und den Entschluß gefaßt, nur fünf Kinder zu bekommen. Ich freute mich sehr darüber und fragte, was ihr Mann dazu sagen würde. Aber sie hatte noch nicht mit ihm gesprochen, war aber recht optimistisch, daß er es akzeptieren würde.

Hatte ich am Anfang oft über die Tatsache geschimpft, daß Lasse und ich immer trampeln mußten, wenn wir mal "außer der Reihe" irgendwo hin wollten und stundenlang in der heißen Sonne an der staubigen

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Straße sitzen mußten, um auf einen "Lift" zu warten, so lernten wir doch andererseits dadurch viele nette Menschen kennen. Zu der einen Familie, eine zambianische Familie aus der Oberschicht, die auch entsprechend gut Englisch sprach, verband uns zum Schluß eine richtige Freundschaft. Sie lebten auch zeitweise in Buleya-Malima. Wir besuchten sie dann häufig. Da sie auch Kinder in Lasses Alter hatten, die englisch sprachen, war dieser Kontakt auch für ihn sehr erfreulich. Dort bekam ich auch Antworten auf viele Fragen, die sich mir durch die Nachbarschaft zu den Tongas über das Leben und Denken der Tongas stellten. Zum Beispiel war der Aberglaube sehr ausgeprägt. Alle Vorkommnisse, die nicht ohne weiteres erklärbar waren, wurden mit außerirdischen Hintergründen belegt und damit akzeptiert.

Ich hatte einen Nachtwächter eingestellt. Nicht, weil es erforderlich war, uns zu beschützen, sondern einfach zu meiner persönlichen Beruhigung, daß jemand nachts "da" war. Dieser Nachtwächter entdeckte eines Morgens die Spur einer großen Giftschlange vor meinem Haus. Die Spur war im Sand deutlich auszumachen und führte zu einem Erdloch, ca. 7 m von meinem Haus entfernt. Der Nachtwächter alarmierte sofort einige andere Männer, die dann lange überlegten und schließlich eine halbe Tonne Giftbrühe anrührten. Diese Brühe wurde in das Loch geschüttet. Anschließend wurden Akazienzweige auf die Stelle gelegt, ein großer Haufen - und verbrannt. Daraufhin gingen die Männer befriedigt wieder nach Hause.

Jedoch am nächsten Morgen war die Schlangenspur wieder da. Da aber nun keine normale Schlange Gift und Feuer widerstehen kann, beschloß der Nachtwächter, entweder ich - oder das Haus - müßten verhext sein. Ich konnte ihn nur schwer beruhigen, vergessen hatte er es bis zum letzten Tag nicht.

Deutlich wurde dies auch bei den Beerdigungen, die nach einem festen Ritual ablaufen mußten, um alle Geister und Urahnen zufriedenzustellen. Ich denke, daß es für Entwicklungshelfer sehr wichtig ist, sich mit solchen Phänomenen auseinanderzusetzen. Ich erlebte, wie die Kinder dort aufwuchsen. Es gab für Kinder zum Beispiel selten ein "Eigentum", in welcher Form auch immer. Kleidungsstücke wurden von

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allen Kindern getragen, ebenso Schuhe, egal ob sie paßten oder nicht. Auch bei den wenigen und selbstgemachten Spielzeugen war es deutlich, daß jedes Kind (Jungen) das Recht hatte, damit zu spielen. Aus diesem Hintergrund wurde es mir verständlich, daß einige Zambianer ein Konto auflösten und das Geld "verjubelten", weil sie ja auch gehört hatten, sie seien ein "Team" und das Geld würde ihnen gehören. Ein Schritt, der meines Erachtens zeigt, daß jeder Mensch, der in einem "Dritte-Welt-Land" arbeitet, sich als erstes bemühen muß, die Normen und Werte zu erfahren und zu akzeptieren, um sie dann in sein Arbeitskonzept miteinzubauen.

Unser Zeitbegriff, unser Leistungsdenken, unsere Eigentumsvorstellungen, unsere Normen und Werte sind häufig total verschieden von denen der Menschen, die in den Gastländern leben. Viele Mißverständnisse, Enttäuschungen und Frustrationen könnten allen erspart bleiben, wenn dieser Ansatzpunkt die Bedeutung bekommen würde, die ihm zukommt.

Früher lief die Entwicklungshilfe nach dem Prinzip "Wir hier oben, die alles besser wissen, und Ihr da unten, die nichts wissen". Dieses Prinzip verliert - Gott sei Dank - langsam an Gültigkeit, jedoch ist es immer noch vorhanden. Das Prinzip des "Miteinanders" ist auch sehr von der Person des Entwicklungshelfers abhängig, von seiner Toleranzfähigkeit und seinem Wissen um die Gleichheit der Menschen - in dem Sinne, daß die Tongas zum Beispiel anders- aber nicht schlechter - leben.

Besonders an diesem Punkt hatte ich mich über Mrs. Hussein gefreut, die intensiv darauf achtete, daß Mrs. Kalaula so selbständig und unabhängig von ihr arbeitete wie nur möglich, um sicherzustellen, daß die Frauenarbeit auch dann weiter funktionieren würde, wenn sie sich einmal daraus zurückziehen sollte.

Das größte Problem war die Transportfrage. Mrs. Kalaula ist abhängig von Mrs. Husseins Auto. Sie sollte möglichst selbst ein Fahrzeug zu ihrer Verfügung bekommen, um noch selbständiger arbeiten zu können.

...

Mein Sohn Lasse ist in diesen knapp drei Monaten sehr viel selbständiger und selbstbewußter geworden. In den ersten Wochen litt er ein wenig unter der Neugier der zambianischen Kinder, die ihn wie ein seltenes Tier bestaunten und immer über ihn lachten, auch wenn er traurig oder wütend war. Mit der Zeit akzeptierten ihn die Kinder in Buleya-Malima immer mehr. Rückhalt bekam Lasse durch seinen Freund Lubasi (siehe Foto), der ein Stück Verantwortung für Lasse übernahm und sehr verständnisvoll war. Natürlich war das Sprachproblem vorhanden. Schon nach vier Wochen hatte Lasse die wichtigsten englischen Wörter gelernt und auch die wichtigsten Tonga-Wörter, die er zum Spielen benötigte.

Er wurde immer sicherer in dem Dorf. Seine Ausflüge dehnten sich weiter aus. Er ging dann sogar alleine zu dem Haus von Mrs. Hussein, um zum Beispiel Eier bei ihr zu kaufen. Das verlief dann ungefähr so:

"Lena!" (Mrs. Hussein)

"Yes. Hello Lasse. How are you?"

"Fine. Two eggs."

"Wait a moment. Here are your eggs. Please. Good bye."

Lasse ging, am Gartentor drehte er sich noch einmal um:

"Thank you."

Diese Aufträge brachten ihm ungeheuer viel Spaß, stolz kam er mit den Eiern nach Hause.

Es gab in dem Ort keinen Autoverkehr auf der einzigen Straße. Jede/ jeder Bewohner/in kannte Lasse. Dadurch war ich in der Lage, ihn "zu lassen", ohne große Ängste um ihn ausstehen zu müssen. So erfuhr auch er sich neu, was ihm sehr gut getan hat.

...

5.3 Vorschläge für zukünftige Praktikanten/innen-Einladungen

Damit ein/e Praktikant/in nicht wieder in meine, nicht einfache, Situation kommt, was einfach nicht notwendig ist, sollte einiges getan werden:

- a) Ein Konzept muß erstellt werden (ist inzwischen geschehen - allerdings ohne meine Mitarbeit, die abgelehnt wurde);
- b) Berlin muß die Meinung des Teams akzeptieren und sich in diesem Punkt danach richten, da das Praktikum nicht in Berlin, sondern in Zambia stattfindet;
- c) Praktikanten/innen müssen sich lange vor ihrer Reise nicht nur mit Berlin, sondern auch mit dem Team selber in Verbindung setzen.
- d) Während der Praktikumszeit muß der/die Praktikant/in an dem Missionsleben teilnehmen. Dazu gehört meines Erachtens:
 - eine allgemeine Einführung in die Arbeit der Mission
 - das Vorstellen der verschiedenen Projekte
 - die Möglichkeit, als Gast an den Meetings teilzunehmen
 - die Möglichkeit, wenn Fahrten durch das Land unternommen werden, daran teilzunehmen.

In dem Konzept müssen außerdem alle Erwartungen, Rechte, Verantwortlichkeiten, Pflichten und Finanzierungsfragen geklärt werden.

Natürlich bedeuten Praktikanten/innen eine Belastung für alle Team-Mitglieder - in zeitlicher und auch in arbeitsmäßiger Hinsicht. Wenn das jeweilige Team nicht bereit ist, sich diesen Belastungen zu stellen, die ja durchaus auch neue, fruchtbare Anregungen für das Team bedeuten können, dann sollte die Gossner-Mission prinzipiell keine Praktikanten/innen vermitteln.

5.4 Fazit für meine pädagogische Tätigkeit

Ein "Praktikum" bedeutet: ich "praktiziere", was ich gelernt habe. Gelernt in meinem zukünftigen Beruf, aber auch gelernt über mich.

...

In diesem Praktikum habe ich einmal, und das ist für mich das Wichtigste, die Bestätigung erhalten, daß ich in der Lage bin, sinnvoll und selbständig in einem "Dritte-Welt"-Land zu arbeiten. Vieles hätte ich mir anders gewünscht. Zum Beispiel die Sache mit dem Feuerholz. Ich weiß aus Äthiopien, wie ein Land aussieht, nachdem die Menschen, ohne nachzudenken, alles Holz geschlagen haben, was sie finden konnten, um es als Bau- bzw. Feuerholz zu verwenden. Zambia wird in zehn Jahren auch so öde und felsig aussehen wie Äthiopien heute schon, wenn sich in dem Bewußtsein der Zambianer/innen nichts ändert.

Ich hatte auch das Problem, wie ich größere Mengen Wasser koche, zum Beispiel um Lasse zu waschen etc.? Schnell wußte ich, was ich wollte. Ich wollte mir einen kleinen Solarkocher bauen. Als Material benötigte ich:

- eine halbe oder viertel Tonne (die gibt es im Camp überall)
- einen Topf schwarzer Farbe
- einen Pinsel
- eine Stahlbürste
- eine alte Fensterscheibe

Nachdem es mir innerhalb drei Wochen nicht gelungen war, die erforderlichen Materialien den Team-Mitgliedern "abzubitten", gab ich es auf. Und auch ich kaufte mir einen Stapel Feuerholz und hatte jeden Abend ein schlechtes Gewissen an meinem Lagerfeuer. Aber Gas war zum einen teuer und zum anderen nicht immer zu bekommen. Trotzdem sprach ich mit meinen Nachbarn viel über dieses Thema - ziemlich erfolglos. Ich bin mir sicher, hätte ich mein Wasser mit der Sonnenenergie kochen können, wäre das Interesse groß und die Neugier geweckt worden. Ich kann Dinge, die ich gerne weitergeben möchte, am ehesten lehren, wenn ich sie vorleben und so die Vorteile herausstellen kann.

Was ich nun vom Prinzip der personellen Entwicklungshilfe halte? - Ich bin unsicherer denn je. Ich hoffe, daß ich mit meinen Kommilitonen viel über dieses Thema, das ja schließlich eines der zentralen Themen der Entwicklungspolitik überhaupt ist, diskutieren werde.

...

Die afrikanische bzw. in diesem Fall die zambianische Gesellschaft fasziniert mich sehr. Ich habe dort mit den Tongas in knapp drei Monaten mehr über das Leben, den Tod, über die Verbundenheit, die die Menschen dort noch zur Natur haben, über die Natur an sich gelernt, als in den letzten 2.1/2 Jahren in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland. Wichtig scheint mir, unsere Gesellschaft, unsere Wertmaßstäbe, unsere Lebensinhalte aus einer solchen Distanz zu betrachten. Was ist schon wichtig für uns hier? Das Haben. Und das Haben bestimmt das Sein. Ohne das Haben ist das Sein wenig wert. In Zambia ist mir wieder einmal bewußt geworden, wie wichtig der einzelne Mensch ist. Von jedem Menschen kann ich lernen, und jedem Menschen habe ich etwas zu sagen, wenn ich bereit bin zuzuhören und der andere genauso bereit, mir zuzuhören.

Ich weiß dies zwar schon lange, nur - es ist immer wieder ein Erlebnis, dies zu spüren und zu leben. Ein Erlebnis, das ich in meiner pädagogischen Tätigkeit nie vergessen darf und will. Deshalb möchte ich hier ein Zitat von Richard Buch anbringen, gleichsam als Motto meiner zukünftigen pädagogischen Tätigkeit:

**"LERNEN - IST HERAUSZUFINDEN WAS DU BEREITS WEIß
HANDELN - IST ZU ZEIGEN, DAB DU ES WEIßT
LEHREN - IST ANDERE WISSEN LASSEN, DAB SIE ES GENAU
NAUSO GUT WISSEN WIE DU SELBST."**

(Richard Buch: "Illusionen")

...

5.5 Danksagungen

An dieser Stelle möchte ich mich bei allen Einzelpersonen sowie bei allen Institutionen sehr herzlich bedanken, die mir dieses Praktikum ermöglicht haben. Diesen Dank spreche ich auch im Namen meines Sohnes Lasse aus, der die drei Monate sehr genossen hat und mit einem großen Schatz an Erfahrungen wieder nach Hause gekommen ist. Einige dieser Erfahrungen werden sicherlich Einfluß auf sein gesamtes späteres Leben haben, zum Beispiel ein echtes positives Grundgefühl farbigen Menschen gegenüber bewirken, das er schon aus seiner Babyzeit in Äthiopien in sich hatte und das jetzt tiefgehend verstärkt wurde. Aber auch das Spielzeug hier hat einen neuen Wert bekommen. Gleichzeitig hat er seine Phantasie intensiv weiterentwickelt, er hat entdeckt, daß sich aus allen möglichen Gegenständen - Holz, Draht, leeren Flaschen, Kronkorken etc. - wunderschönes Spielzeug herstellen läßt.

Ich möchte an dieser Stelle noch einmal ausdrücklich darauf hinweisen, daß es kein größeres Risiko ist, mit einem kleinen Kind nach Afrika zu reisen, sondern es gibt dort einfach andere Risiken. Nur, in Afrika hat ein Kind sehr viel mehr Möglichkeiten, selbständiger zu werden, Verantwortungsbewußtsein zu lernen, soziales Verhalten zu lernen, als hier, wo die Kinder in ihrer eigenen "Kinderwelt" leben, die von der Welt der Erwachsenen oft weit entfernt ist.

Noch einmal: Herzlichen Dank an alle, die uns unterstützt haben.

Flensburg, den 28. September 1987

Ingrid Rackowald

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Bemerkungen zu Klaus Schäfers "Persönlichem Abschlußbericht 1986" bezüglich der Zeitspanne bis 1978

Erfreulich ist, daß Klaus Schäfer den "christlich-missionarischen" Aspekt der Arbeit des Gossner Service Teams (GST) positiv beurteilt (S.11), besonders, weil er diese Frage bekanntermaßen eine große Bedeutung beimißt. (vgl. auch S. 2f)

Erfreulich ist auch, daß Klaus Schäfer einen positiven Stimmungswandel in der Bevölkerung aufgrund der Anwesenheit des GST sieht, offenbar nicht nur bei einigen wenigen direkt profitierenden Familien (S.11). Damit ist das wichtigste Ziel der Arbeit erreicht.

Fast möchte man die übrige Kritik an der Gossner Mission demgegenüber vernachlässigen, wenn sie nicht einen derart breiten Raum einnähme und den Beteiligten, wenigstens nach meiner Erinnerung, in vieler Hinsicht nicht gerecht würde. Ohne vollständig zu sein, möchte ich auf einzelne Kritikpunkte in der vorgebrachten Reihenfolge eingehen.

Der Wechsel in den "Entscheidungspositionen" der Gossner Mission (GM) und im GST ist zwar häufiger als wünschenswert, aber nicht so dramatisch gewesen, wie es auf S. 1 erscheint. Denn einer der Direktoren war vorher Zambiareferent und davor Mitglied im GST (Kriebel), zwei der Liaison Officers in Lusaka waren vorher Mitglied im GST (Krawolitzki, Fischer), auch die jetzige Inhaberin dieser Stelle war vorher als Ehefrau Mitglied im GST, und zwei Liaison Officers (Bruns, Weiss) waren nicht zusätzlich im Gwembetal, wie der Ausdruck "Dazu kommen..." vermuten lassen könnte. Durch diese Überschneidungen ist die Zahl der Beteiligten kleiner und die Kontinuität größer, als es scheint.

Klaus Schäfer betrachtet sich als den einzigen kontinuierlichen Begleiter von Anfang bis jetzt. Meine Beteiligung von 1970 bis 1984 kommt der Seinen allerdings zeitlich nahe, an Intensität übertrifft sie sie deutlich.

Die Beschreibung der Vereinbarung zwischen GM und GRZ (Zambische Regierung) ist bei Klaus Schäfer verschwommen, und das mit Grund, denn er vertritt einen Ansatz der von dieser Vereinbarung abweicht, obwohl er sich immer wieder auf diesen Vertrag beruft. Vereinbart war, daß GRZ diejenigen Beamten zur Verfügung stellen werde, die für die Entwicklungsaufgaben im Gwembetal gebraucht würden. Die Entscheidung darüber, welche Beamten gebraucht würden, sollten im Gwembe Valley Coordination Committee fallen, einer interministeriellen Einrichtung mit einem zambischen Coordination Officer an der Spitze und dem Teamleiter des GST als Mitglied. Eine neu geschaffene, der zambischen Verwaltung ganz fremde Einrichtung sollte also die zambischen Beamten anfordern und einsetzen. Es war aber nicht der Plan, die Mitglieder des GST einfach einzelnen zambischen Dienststellen zur Verfügung zu stellen und sie auf diese Weise völlig in die zambische Verwaltung zu integrieren, wie Klaus Schäfer sagt, und wie er seine eigene Stellung in Zambia, abweichend von der Auffassung der Gossner Mission, verstanden hat. (vgl. S. 2f)

Für Zambia war der interministerielle, integrierte Ansatz, tatsächlich etwas Neues, Ungewohntes. Er war gewollt von der Gossner Mission ebenso wie von Dr. Krapf, Merfyn Temple und wohl auch Präsident Kaunda, um die grundsätzliche Schwäche der zambischen, von den Engländern geerbten Ver-

Zusammenfassung

Die beiden entscheidenden Kritikpunkte von Klaus Schäfer scheinen mir zu sein:

1. Gossner-Projekt oder zambisches Projekt?

Tatsächlich haben Gossner-Mitarbeiter viele einzelne Projekte begonnen bzw. auf Wünsche der Bevölkerung reagiert. Jederzeit aber haben sie die zambische Regierung gedrängt, die im Vertrag vorgesehenen zambischen Beamten einzustellen bzw. dafür eine geeignete Struktur zu schaffen. Da letzteres nicht möglich schien, hat dann das Projekt selbst zambische Mitarbeiter eingestellt, so daß sich die Gossner-Leute aus einzelnen Projekten zurückziehen konnten. Mit allen Kräften hat sich das GST permanent dagegen gewehrt, daß das GSDP in der Praxis oder in der öffentlichen Meinung ein Gossnerprojekt wird. Diese Bemühungen führten schließlich zur Förderung der Selbstorganisation der Bevölkerung in Genossenschaften. Im Vertrag zwischen Gossner Mission und Regierung war jedoch nicht (wie Klaus Schäfer meint) vorgesehen, daß die Gossner-Mitarbeiter lediglich die schon vorhandenen Distriktdienststellen unterstützen, sondern daß für eine integrierte Arbeit eine spezielle Struktur geschaffen wird und zusätzliche zambische Beamte eingestellt werden in dieser neuen Struktur. Leider hat die Regierung diesen Plan nicht verwirklichen können, und daraus haben sich dann viele Schwierigkeiten ergeben. Aber übersehen worden ist dieses Problem niemals.

Interessant ist die Frage, ob integrierte Entwicklung mit der bestehenden zambischen Verwaltung (Klaus Schäfers Ansatz) überhaupt möglich ist, oder ob integrierte Entwicklung bei der Dorfbevölkerung beginnen und sich ihre Verwaltungsstrukturen (natürlich so weit wie möglich in Zusammenarbeit mit der bestehenden Verwaltung). Diese Frage ist ständig von GST und GM intensiv diskutiert worden. Sie steckte wohl auch hinter der Bemerkung Kenneth Kaundas in Berlin 1970, seine Verwaltung werde dem GST sicher viele Schwierigkeiten machen, aber sie müsse eben auch "entwickelt" werden.

2. Team oder integrierte Experten?

Der Kern von Klaus Schäfers Kritik scheint mir die Existenz eines Gossner-Teams zu sein. Er plädiert für einzelne, verstreut stationierte Mitarbeiter, die jeweils einer Dienststelle zugeteilt sind. So hat er sich selbst auch verstanden. Für verstreut stationierte einzelne Mitarbeiter plädierte 1974 auch der damalige Zambia-Referent Klaus Schwert, allerdings ohne die feste Eingliederung in jeweils eine zambische Dienststelle. Er dachte mehr an Dorfformateure, die sich mit ihrer Fachkompetenz gegenseitig ergänzen sollten. Eine intensive, grundsätzliche Diskussion scheint mir sinnvoll, ob integrierte Entwicklung, die von allen gewollt wird, eher von einem Team oder von vereinzelt Experten gefördert werden kann.

waltung zu durchbrechen, daß nämlich alle Ministerien bis auf die unterste Ebene hinunter ohne Kontakte miteinander arbeiten. So sollte eine ganzheitliche Entwicklung ermöglicht werden.

Nachträglich kann man natürlich darüber streiten, ob man ganzheitliche Entwicklung auch anders als mit diesem Coordination Committee, das nie richtig funktioniert hat, hätte fördern können.

Der Aufbau des Siatwinda-Bewässerungsprojektes (vgl. S. 3f) war tatsächlich mit vielen Schwierigkeiten behaftet und wurde nicht entsprechend den Entwicklungsvorstellungen der Gossner Mission angefaßt. Das haben Gossner Service Team und Gossner Mission auch bald erkannt und offen zugegeben. Durchgesetzt hat sich die Erwartung der zambischen Verwaltung nach schnellen Erfolgen. Diese orientierte sich wiederum an dem Gutachten des deutschen Experten Prof. Dr. Günther Garbrecht. Die wirkliche Alternative zu dem schnell hingestellten Regierungsprojekt, von dem die Bauern erst ganz allmählich lernten, daß es ihr eigenes Projekt sein sollte, wäre nun aber nicht, wie Klaus Schäfer meint, die langsamere Prozedur gewesen, denn die hätte die Probleme nur verschleppt über noch mehr Jahre, sonder der Anstoß eines "Projekts der Bevölkerung", angefangen mit einem längeren Beratungsprozeß, dann Entscheidungen und Aktivitäten der Bevölkerung in eigener Verantwortung, lediglich unterstützt (auch finanziell) von Regierung und Gossner Mission. Dabei hätte vielleicht auch eine dezentrale Wasserversorgung herauskommen können. Mir scheint, daß Klaus Schäfers Kritik ebenfalls von der Idee eines "Projekts von oben" ausgeht.

Meines Wissens tut Klaus Schäfer dem holländischen Geometer Unrecht. Er hat seinen Plan im Ministerium in Lusaka, wo er arbeitete, mit dem Chefplaner, Mr. Beaumont, abgesprochen. Ohne dessen Zustimmung wären die Mittel kaum bewilligt worden.

Klaus Schäfers Ansicht, Bewässerung mache sich grundsätzlich nur für die rührigsten Landwirte bezahlt, habe ich sonst, auch von ihm, noch nicht gehört. Wohl ist bekannt, daß unter den Bedingungen im Gwembetal (das Wasser muß an den meisten möglichen Standorten gepumpt werden) nicht eine Massenproduktion von Grundnahrungsmitteln möglich ist, sondern nur die Produktion preislich interessanter Erzeugnisse wie Gemüse, Saatgut usw. Die Zahl der möglichen Bewässerungsprojekte ist aus diesen und aus Kostengründen begrenzt.

Unverständlich ist mir, wieso Klaus Schäfer nicht weiß, daß GRZ die Gossner Mission ursprünglich nur für Bewässerung, und zunächst nur in dem Versuchsprojekt Siatwinda, ins Gwembetal holen wollte. (vgl. S. 5) Es war die Gossner Mission, die von Anfang an den integrierten Ansatz vertrat (s.o.) und damit die zambischen Vertragspartner überzeugte. Dennoch hatte die zambische Regierung vor der Ankunft des Gossner Service Teams nur Siatwinda vorbereitet. Deshalb zog dieses Projekt zunächst alle Kräfte auf sich.

Klaus Schäfers Kritik an der Struktur des GST bleibt unklar, einerseits (S. 5) beklagt er das Übergewicht von Mehrheitsentscheidungen gegenüber der Kompetenz des Fachmannes (wobei gerade in Agrarfragen das Team immer mehrere Fachleute hatte!), andererseits wertet er die von ihm ausgearbeitete Teamverfassung von 1973 (S. 6) durchaus positiv. Das Wesensmerkmal dieser Verfassung waren aber gerade die Mehrheitsentscheidungen!

Ähnlich unklar ist seine Wertung der Verbindungsleute in Lusaka (S. 6). Es hat dem GST anfangs genützt, daß Präsident Kaunda persönlich an der Arbeit der Gossner Mission in Zambia interessiert war und von Dr. Krapf informiert gehalten wurde, und daß der zuständige Beamte im Landwirtschaftsministerium, Merfyn Temple, ein Freund des Präsidenten war.

Das Problem bestand aber für das Gossner Service Team nicht darin, daß es die Protektion dieser Herren gebraucht hätte, sondern daß die Planstelle von Merfyn Temple an seine Person gebunden und nicht zur Wiederbesetzung vorgesehen war. Ein weiteres Problem bestand darin, daß bei der zentralistischen Wirtschaft in Zambia Material für uns fast nur in Lusaka zu haben war. Ein Gossner-Verbindungsmann in Lusaka sollte aus diesen beiden Gründen die Präsenz des GST in Lusaka verstärken. Das hat sich dann auch bewährt. Ein "Bezugsvakuum" ist nicht entstanden, wäre auch gar nicht gefährlich gewesen.

Denn parallel zu diesen Vorgängen trat in Zambia eine gewisse Dezentralisierung der Verwaltung ein. Der Provinzbeamte in Choma erhielt größere Kompetenzen für das GSDP, etwa die Bewirtschaftung des Etats, so daß das Projekt nicht mehr so enge Kontakte zu Lusaka halten mußte.

Je bekannter das Projekt im Gwembetal selbst wurde (die Regierung hat die Gossner Mission anfangs nicht bei den verschiedenen betroffenen Bezirksdienststellen eingeführt!) und je mehr es sich selbst entfaltete, desto enger wurde auch die Zusammenarbeit auf dieser Ebene. Auch dadurch verloren die Direktkontakte nach Lusaka an Bedeutung.

Klaus Schäfers Wertung der Evaluierungsphase 1973 ist überraschend (S.6). Natürlich wurde die Frage nach der ursprünglichen Zielsetzung ständig gestellt. Fast jede Stellungnahme des GST zu seiner Arbeit setzte sich damit auseinander. Dasselbe gilt für die Gründe, warum das Gwembe South Development Committee schwach war. Die Bemerkung, niemand habe bemerkt, daß das Committee außerhalb der zambischen Verwaltungsstruktur lag, ist völlig unhaltbar.

Die Kontrolle der Finanzen (S. 7) lag übrigens nie in der Hand eines Gossner-Mitarbeiters, sondern zuerst in der Hand Merfyn Temples in Lusaka, danach im Büro des Provinzbeamten des Landwirtschaftsministeriums in Choma.

Da ich selbst betroffen bin, kann ich vielleicht nicht richtig beurteilen, ob die Missionsleitung seit 1975 die Zügel schleifen ließ (S. 7). Nach meinem Eindruck war meine Zusammenarbeit, aber auch meine Auseinandersetzung mit dem GST in Grundsatzfragen deutlich intensiver als bei meinem Vorgänger als Zambia-Referent, da ich ja vier Jahre im Projekt im Gwembetal zugebracht hatte. Mitunter stöhnte das GST hörbar über die intensive Anteilnahme der Missionsleitung!

Zum IRDP-Vertrag (S. 9) kann ich mich nicht äußern, für diese Zeit bin ich nicht mehr kompetent. Mir fällt nur auf, daß Klaus Schäfer in diesem Zusammenhang einen "Status-Verlust" der Gossner Mission beklagt. Statusgewinn war nie ein Ziel der Gossner Mission!

Eingegangen

Berichte

67

11. 3. 87

3-3-87

Dear Erhardt,

Enclosed a report from Cornelis v.d. Hammen. The student from Deventer who stayed with Hossain at B.D. last year and became a bit mad at the end.

Never the less he is the only one of all students who ever send their report for reading and comments.

This is a short English version. I got a thick Dutch copy.

May be it is of interest to you.

Freehuf

Subke

Mr. Kingsley Mulemwa.
technical assistant
BMIS.

Surviving in the Gwembe valley

(Small scale agriculture and its relation to the Buleya Malima
Irrigation Scheme)

Summary and conclusions: the major constraints in agricultural production and development of Sikaputa's, Muntuwamasiku's, Siamufunde's and Siamunyembe's villages.

In the report on my practical period from february to july 1986 in the mentioned villages, I tried to give a description of the local farmingsystems and the functioning of the BMIS. Since this summary is meant for local farmers and development workers, there is no need to mention details about agricultural practices etcetera. Instead I will deal with the most important problems and their possible solutions. Though all these constraints are related to eachother I will deal separately with agriculture, household and irrigation.

Agriculture

-Land.

The shortage of land in the present situation is mainly noticeable as a shortage of pasture for livestock. Any enlargement of agricultural land goes in expense of these pastures. Especialy some dry season sources for grazing (Nangombe valley, lake shore) compete with agriculture. As moreover cattle frequently destroys gardens, the fencing of gardens should be studied to find a good solution which should demand as little labour as possible. The need for grazing land could be reduced by growing foddercrops for dry season feeding. Another point in relation to land is the availability of firewood. At the present rate of use this will become scarce in the near future. Farmers should consider that, in order to make sure that future generations will have enough firewood, for each tree that is cut down, two new ones should be planted.

-Labour.

Most of the labour for agriculture and within the household is provided by women. The main constraint for the production of rain season crops is their availability for weeding. Women's

small gardens are of great importance for the quality of the local meals. But the production is limited by the importance which is given to the cotton- and larger maizefields. Male labour seems to be in excess of the needs. Luckily kapenta-fishing leaves the men involved free for agricultural work during rainseason. Looking for jobs in the towns is becoming less and less attractive in modern Zambia. Instead young men could involve themselves in the production of goods for the local market like iron tools, wooden products, clothing, shoes etc. A heavy task for women is the pounding of grains. If a way is found to produce handmills locally, women's tasks could be made easier by using part of the surplus male labour.

-Crops.

In order to be less dependant on the amount and frequency of the rains for the production of food, a balance between the cultivation of maize, bullrush millet and sorghum should be recommended, But first the shortage of labour should be relieved because especially the last two crops demand a lot of labour. Cotton growing is also very labour-intensive and is a danger for the health of people and cattle because of the use of pesticides. Other cashcrops should be studied for their suitability. At the present the best alternative is the growing of vegetables though other types of soil are involved.

-Draught animals.

To my estimation about half of the farmers don't have their own span of oxen. They have to work together with relatives or others. Sometimes production is seriously limited because oxen become available too late in the rainyseason. If farmers are ready to do so the sharing of ploughs could become more efficient and fair by organizing this in a better way. Farmers should turn to the veterinary service and the FTC to gather more knowledge about cattle diseases and ways to combat them. The local production of farm implements to be used with oxen, should be stimulated and improved.

-Marketing.

During the hot season there seems to be a surplus production of vegetables. I have no insight in the extense of the problem of selling these products because I finished my practical period before this surplus develops. In the present situation vegetable-

growers are dependant on merchants from town to sell their surplus. The inauguration of a marketplace in Sikaputa's village will have a good effect on the marketing situation but a real solution lies in establishing a marketing coöperation. In the chapter dealing with irrigation this is mentioned.

Household.

-Health.

Good water sources are of great importance for the health of the villagers. The distance to these sources determines part of the workload for women. Hopefully in the near future all villages will be provided with good wells. I would like to recommend the villagers not to be too sceptical about the advantages of wind-mills. If these are placed on sites which are well open to the prevailing winds, they can be cheap sources of good quality water for drinking or small scale irrigation. "Engine pumps" instead have very high running costs.

All villagers should be aware that there is a direct relation between good health and varied meals. Especially small children and pregnant women need to eat every day enough vegetables and meat or fish to be able to survive in good health. So I would like to recommend all households to grow enough vegetables for their own needs.

The new clinic at "irrigation" will improve medical attention considerably. "African medicine" could be studied to prove its advantages. The indiscriminate use of antibiotic "capsules" can be harmful to health.

-Cash expenses.

Many households don't have enough money to pay for their basic expenses. The returns of cottonfields are largely invested in clothing. Local spinning and weaving could reduce the costs for clothing, but demands a large amount of labour. Vegetable growing will produce more money per lima than cotton growing. In trying to reduce the shortage of cash, besides stimulating production, the reduction of expenses deserves attention. The production of "saladi" by the women's club in Sinanjola is a good example of how this can be done.

-Education.

For the future of a household the education its members re-

ceive is of great importance. Luckily all children can receive primary education. Secondary education is as important for girls as it is for boys but this diploma is not enough to guarantee the students a future job. Nowadays more diplomas are necessary but these are only attainable for a few very bright students. It must be remembered that education is more than just formal-school education. Traditional and new skills which can enable young people to earn themselves a living in the future, will have to be taught and learned at the local level now.

Irrigation.

The Buleya Halima Irrigation Scheme (BMIS) is to become an independent coöperative in the near future. In my view this will cause problems in the organisational and financial fields. Though I believe that farmers are able to run their own irrigation scheme, there is a lack of knowledge on administration and management of a coöperation. Elected farmers should be enabled to follow courses or seminars on these subjects. The organisational structure of this coöperative should be simple with clearly defined tasks for the different committee members. During my stay the organisational structure has only become more complicated by organising the farmers in three different groups.

In the financial field the BMIS will have no access to government funds once it is a coöperation. If the funding, by the returns of the orchard and the irrigation fees paid by the farmers, will be sufficient, is not yet clear. The workshop could be able to raise some funds if it would be equipped with the materials for repairing farm-implements. The moment the tractor breaks down the coöperation will not be able to provide for a new means of transport, unless farmers unite in a savings-fund for a specialised marketing organisation with its own transport. If such an organisation is made, it would be recommendable to involve also the gardeners along the Nangombe valley so that more people will benefit from the improved situation.

As soon as lake-kariba restores itself at the original level it will become possible to use the total area of the BMIS for irrigation. At this point a choice should be made between giving the present group of farmers a larger field and involving more households in irrigation by giving out small fields to more

farmers. The members of the coöperation will probably want to improve their own situation by growing larger fields of vegetables. For the development of the mentioned villages in general it would be better to involve as many households as possible in irrigated agriculture. One of the arguments in favor of this is the fact that the farmers presently involved in the BMIS mostly belong to the richer part of the population.

To improve the productivity of the BMIS, cultivation of maize during the rainyseason could be stimulated. This would ensure some supply of staple food in case of drought. At the same time the problem of lack of attention for the bananaplants on the irrigation plots during this season would be solved. The BMIS might play an important role in the introduction of new crops, after experimentation. This is important because the more different crops are grown by a farmer the less risks he takes.

To conclude I wish to thank the people of Gossner Service Team, the Buleya Malima Irrigation Scheme and especially the villagers, all of whom received me very kindly, and made my stay in Zambia a very pleasant experience.

My dear friend,
am a bit late in finishing
my report because I was very
ill. Now I feel better.
I hope you like this summary.
I miss Zambia everyday.
I hope you have forgiven me
my sudden departure. Sorry for that.
write me a letter !?!
greetings to all friends
Thank you for
all you've done for me.

Cornelis

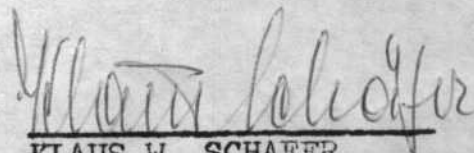
Deventer, february 9, 1987
Cornelis v.d. Hammen
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The Netherlands.

Kuratorium der Gossner Mission

REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA
GWEMBE DISTRICT COUNCIL
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (IRDP)

FINAL REPORT COVERING THE PERIOD FROM 1ST FEBRUARY 1983
TO 18TH FEBRUARY 1986

NKANDABBWE, 28TH FEBRUARY 1986


KLAUS W. SCHÄFER
COORDINATOR IRDP

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1) THE PLANNING OF THE IRDP GWEMBE VALLEY

On November 25, 1981 a meeting was held in the Offices of the Planning Division of the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development at Lusaka.

This meeting was chaired by the Senior Economist of the Regional Development Section (IRDP) MAED.

The assembly was composed of 3 Officers from the Planning Department MAWD. The Gwembe District was represented by the DES, The PAOs Office (Choma) by the A/PAO. The Gwembe South Development Project was presented by the Project Coordinator and the Project Secretary. The Gossner Mission was represented by two Officers and finally the Rural Studies Bureau of the Unza had seconded one affiliate Research Worker to that meeting.

The Gist of that meeting was, that the Gwembe District shifts forward an Integrated Rural Development Programme, with the existing Gwembe South Development Project to come under the wings of this new structure.

The strategies to be followed should not be different than those for the already existent IRDPs, namely:

- 1) Increase income of the rural poor -
- 2) Increase social and political awareness -
- 3) A strategy for small scale farmers development -
- 4) A strengthening of GRZ Decentralization -

The structure as outlined roughly in that meeting imposed that the GSDP/ IRDP activities are to be controlled by the District Development Committee, which in turn is answerable to the District Council - Administrative budget wise the supervision should continue to rest with the Department of Agriculture, Land Use Branch.

2) THE FIRST STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING

Half a year later, on May 27, 1982 the District Development Committee met for the first time, under the Chairmanship of the District Executive Secretary. This Development Committee gave itself already the new name as "STEERING COMMITTEE".

At this meeting all the staff of the GSDP, including the members of the Gossner Service Team were in attendance. The Chairman outlined to the members of the Committee but in particular to the Staff of GSDP the new structure, as it was laid out in another meeting at the Ministry on 13th January 1982, together with representatives from the Ministry and the Gwembe District Council:

That the Officers should not work in isolation, that especially the Planning should not be done by expatriates but by the local people who know their social and economic requirements and that for this purpose the Steering Committee has come into existence. After the Steering Committee has agreed upon plans and reports submitted by the officers, they will go to the District Council or the respective Committees for final approval.

3) RECRUITMENT OF THE IRDP -COORDINATOR

A few weeks later in 1982 the Zambia Secretary of the Gossner Mission visited Zambia and he was approached by the MAWD to

second a Coordinator to the New IRDP Gwembe Valley for the initiation phase, to build up the needed IRDP Structure.

The Gossner Mission promised to comply with this request.

Subsequently I was asked by the Gossner Mission to take up that Post.

4) TASK OF THE IRDP COORDINATOR

I had been given very detailed Terms of Reference by the MAWD through the Gossner Mission, Berlin before I came out to take on my job. In principal the Terms of Reference stated on the hand I am answerable to the District Council through the Chairman of the IRDP Steering Committee (DES) on the other hand the Terms of Reference outlined my programme of work: To assist the District in building up a workable structure for the planning, budgeting and monitoring of projects under the umbrella of the IRDP Gwembe Valley.

I reached Zambia on the 1st February 1983. I was immediately briefed in detail after arrival in several Meetings at the Planning Division of MAWD about my task.

I was briefed, that under no circumstances the District should be burdened with projects which cannot be executed with existing District Staff. The example given to me on the positive, side was the IRDP Mpika, with incoming funds handled entirely by existing District Personnel, On the Negative side I was given the chance to study physically the IRDP Chipata, where projects had been executed with no chance at all to be maintained by the Districts involved because of the high running costs.

5) THE NEW AGREEMENT BETWEEN GRZ AND GOSSNER MISSION

It was evident right from the beginning, that there was some misunderstanding cropping up, because the Gossner Mission had interpreted the new Agreement somewhat different: That money would be forthcoming for the activities of the Gossner Mission founded Gwembe South Development Project, with some project components, which would certainly need considerable financial support for many more years to come. Despite these different views the new IRDP Agreement got signed on 3rd May 1983.

6) WORK UNDER THE NEW IRDP STATUS

On 23rd May 1983 the first Steering Committee Meeting under the new status took place at the Fisheries Training Centre, Sinazongwe under the Chairmanship of the DES. At this meeting the frame work for the future District Development Planning was agreed upon. This framework was based on long standing Development issues, some of which dating back more than 20 years. This Development Framework consisted of 5 main components:

- 1) The Consolidation of ongoing projects: GSDP
Siatwinda Irrigation
Buleya Malima
Irrigation
- 2) Crash Projects:
Seed Supply to
overcome the Famine
situation caused by
the drought
- 3) Pilot Projects:
Fisheries enhancement
Lake Transport
Water Catchment Dams
(Sinazongwe Area,
Mweemba Area),
- 4) Medium Term Projects:
Fisheries Coops,
Marketing, Road
Programme
Lake Transport
School leaver Progra-
mme Rural Workshop
Preventive Medicine
- 5) Long Term Projects:
Eletrification and
about 2000 Ha Irriga-
tion, wells, Boreholes,
Cisterns, Dams.

7) THE IRDP STRUCTURE

Subsequently the DES as the Chairman of the IRDP Steering Committee reported to the full District Council Meeting on 1.6.83 about this Framework cum Perspective Plan. It was approved by the Council. Because of the Geographical situation of the long stretched Gwembe District, it was also agreed by the full Council, that instead of 1 IRDP Steering Committee for the whole District 3 Committees will be needed, with the local representatives from each SubDistrict, but the same Senior District Officers in each of them. It was then decided that these Steering Committees meet a few weeks prior to the full Council Meetings, every three month. The first Meeting for the IRDP Steering Committee Gwembe Central commenced on 29th August 1984, the first Meeting of the IRDP Steering Committee for Gwembe North took place on the 30th April, 1985.

In the meantime altogether 17 IRDP Steering Committee Meetings have been held in the Gwembe District:

Gwembe South	23. 5.83	Gwembe Central	29. 8.84	GwembeNorth	
	12. 8.83		6. 2.85		30.4.85
	11.11.83		22. 4.85		23.5.85
	17. 5.84		22.11.85		9.8.85
	9.11.84		27. 1.86		29.11.85
	5. 5.85				
	15.11.85				
	14. 2.86				

Each Steering Committee is composed by about 50 % of Senior District Officers and of 50 % of local Representatives. Each Steering Committee has an Area Coordinator, who also acts as Secretary of his Committee. The Chairmanship of all the 3 Steering Committee rests with the District Executive Secretary, who reports in turn to the full District Council Meeting.

At present discussions are on the way, whether some sort of a central Steering Committee would be needed or whether this would only complicate matters. The IRDP Coordinator took part in most of the National IRDP Coordinators Meetings.

One of these Meetings in July 1984 was organized by the IRDP Gwembe Valley and conducted at the Fisheries Training Centre, with Field trips to the Nkwenga Dam, which was at that time under construction, and the Sikaneka Selfhelp Clinic.

8) TRAINING SEMINARS OF STEERING COMMITTEE MEMBERS

In January 1985 one member of the IRDP Steering Committee for Gwembe South (Councillor, Party Trustee, Project Secretary(GSDP) participated in the Planning Seminar conducted by the Planning Division MAWD, Lusaka).

In July 1985 three members of the IRDP Steering Committee Gwembe South attended the IRDP Planning Seminar at the PCC, Kabwe, conducted and financed by UNZA, Rural Studies Bureau. This three Steering Committee Members (A/CAO, 2 local representatives) were accompanied by the Technical Adviser of the Buleya Malima Irrigation Scheme. In November 1985 3 Planning Seminars were held, one in each of the 3 SubDistricts for the Members of the IRDP Steering Committees. These seminars got financed by GTZ, they took place from 11.11.85 -14.11.85 At the Fisheries Training Centre, Sinazongwe 18.11.85 -21.11.85 At the Council Hall, Muryumbwe, 25.11.85 -28.11.85 At the Boma Siavonga

In addition to that there was another Planning Seminar about IRDP in conjunction with the UNZA, Rural Studies Bureau at the Fisheries Training Centre from 28.1.86 - 31.1.86 for Heads of Departments and Councillors. of the Gwembe District.

9) IRRIGATION (ADVISORY Committee Gwembe South)

In the Gwembe South SubDistrict there are 4 Irrigation Projects operating:

Siatwinda, Buleya Malima, Nkandabbwe, Chiyabi.

Because of the special nature of irrigation farming, with very high basic investments of public funds and dependancy on Technical inputs it was found essential to have an Irrigation Advisory Committee formed, which met first time on 6th July 1983 at the National Irrigation Research Station Nanga, but subsequently quite frequently under the Chairmanship of the Chief Administrative Officer, Sinazongwe. There is a strong tendency, that this very Committee develops gradually into some sort of District Irrigation Authority, to which all the future Irrigation Projects are answerable.

10) FUNDING OF ONGOING PROJECTS

Financing of the ongoing projects under the umbrella of the new IRDP Gwembe Valley seems to come from different sources: There are on the one hand the old Projects like Siatwinda Irrigation and Buleya Malima Irrigation, which are funded jointly by GRZ as well as the Gossner Mission. There is the Irrigation Project Chiyabi financed by FAO, there is the Gwembe North Development Mission, financed through NGO channels, mainly the Salvation Army and there are the activities of the Catholic Church and of World Vision International.

In addition to that there are the ongoing NGO projects in Gwembe South, the Maaze Consumers Cooperative, The Credit Unions Siatwinda and Maamba, The Valley Selfhelp Promotion Society and the Gwembe South Builders Cooperative - all of them supported by the Gossner Mission. In addition to that the Gossner Mission has secured funds for the ongoing Female Extension/Nutrition Programme in Gwembe South. One of the ongoing projects: The GSDP workshop still has not found a suitable solution for its consolidation. Therefore a request has been made to the Southern Province Agricultural Development Project to step in with financial support from World Bank, to use the existing facilities and premises as an Rural Mechanical Training Centre. This request is still pending.

11) GWEMBE SOUTH DEVELOPMENT PROJECT AND IRDP

Out of the activities of the Experts seconded by the Gossner Mission to assist the Zambian Government and Agencies in the Development of the Gwembe Valley a number of bodies developed:

- 1) The Gwembe South Development Project - GRZ under the PAOs Off.
- 2) The Gwembe South Builders - Registered
- 3) The Valley Selfhelp Promotion Society - Registered
- 4) The Maaze Consumers Cooperative - Registered
- 5) The Credit Unions Siatwinda and Maamba - Registered
- 6) The Farmers Committee Siatwinda - Not yet Registered
- 7) The Farmers Committee Nkandabbwe - Not yet Registered
- 8) The Farmers Committee Buleya Malima - Not yet Registered
- 9) The Womens Club Sinanjola- (Oilmill) Not yet Registered
- 10) Womens Club Siatwinda - (Oilmill) Not yet Registered

The bodies 2 - 10 are now governmental. The only governmental one is the Gwembe South Development Project. It goes back to 1972, when the Experts send by the Gossner Mission were under the impression to be executive agents of the Ministry of Rural Development, represented locally by the PAOs office, Choma. That was by no means a far fetched assumption, because all project funds came direct from the Ministry in Lusaka under the Siatwinda vote 614.

Because the Ministry of Rural Development - At least by its name included Non-Agricultural activities as well, there was no problem to give the Gwembe South Development Project some sort of a wider scope. That was even more than justified looking at the first Agreement, which indicated that "1" Gossner Mission Officer was to be earmarked for the Siatwinda Irrigation Pilot Scheme. It was never anticipated, that Siatwinda should become the "Center Point" of the Gossner Mission activities in the Gwembe Valley. It also was never anticipated that the "up to 15 Experts" of the Gossner Mission would be confined to the "Ghetto" in Nkandabbwe. The Experts of the Gossner Mission were supposed to have been spread over the whole of the Gwembe Valley.

But because the 2 Senior Officer who had been behind the first Agreement left in 1973/74 (Dr. Krapf, Statehouse, Rev. Merfyn Temple, Ministry of Rural Development) there was no Senior Officer in the Ministry involved any more. And the District Authorities had not been involved at that time at all. So the whole idea for an overall development of the Gwembe Valley boiled down gradually to the Gwembe South Development Project based in Nkandabbwe, using the Siatwinda Vote 614 and dealing primarily with Gwembe South.

With the new policy to strengthen the Districts the Gwembe South Development Project as a project of the MAWD, administered by the PAOs Office does not directly fit into the IRDP Gwembe Valley. There had been thoughts of course in the beginning to make the GSDP the Nucleus of the IRDP Gwembe Valley - (looking at the old minutes of the Relevant meetings.) But that would have meant to provide the District with the appropriate funds to run such a body. Since these funds were not made available - even a direct question to GTZ, whether they would be willing to take over the financial responsibilities was rejected - there was no chance to integrate the GSDP fully into the new IRDP Gwembe Valley. Of course, GSDP as an Agency working within the Gwembe District will certainly have to work under the umbrella of the IRDP Gwembe Valley, like other Provincial and Central Government Institutions as well, but the line of command does by pass the District Authorities. Of course, by handling the thing properly, GSDP can be an asset for the District, by channeling funds and services into the Gwembe South SubDistrict, which otherwise would not be available.

At present the GSDP seems to be suffering from some sort of an administrative hang over. But as soon as funds are forthcoming to build up the anticipated Rural Mechanical Training Centre. The premises of the Nkandabbwe Camp will be used to full extend and the Administration of GSDP will have a hard time to cope with the existing staff.

In reality there was never the question, whether GSDP should be dissolved. It was only the question, how to use this tool properly. At present it looks like a good car, which is just lacking fuel. It only needs fuel to get it moving.

12) PROJECTS WHICH DEVELOPED OUT OF THE DROUGHT

Out of the Programme to supply the local subsistence farmers with seeds to overcome the aftereffects of the drought, an independent seed programme has emerged, dealing on the one hand with seed supply and on the other hand with seed multiplication. This programme is fully financed by the Gossner Mission, with one officer seconded for this job exclusively. Because of the geographical situation, with the long distances between Gwembe North and Gwembe South the o/c for this programme tries to organize some sort of division of labour between the Gwembe North Development Mission, the Catholic and World Vision in Gwembe Central and the Valley Selfhelp Promotion Society in Gwembe South using the Whole Sale Licence from Zamseed issued to the Gossner Mission.

13) PILOT PROJECTS

- A) One Youth Fisheries Cooperative came into existence in 1985 with a 28 Ft Banana Boat supplied on nominal lease by VSP -
- B) Lake Transport developed under VSP out of 3 Boats given by the German Embassy for a Famine Relief Service to reach Kafwambila with essential commodities. One boat is still operating on a cost covering basis, under VSP. The experience shows, that it is possible to meet the expenses and even make sufficient surplus. This is certainly a service badly needed by the people and the fishing camps along the Lake Shore and on the Islands. But a bigger boat is needed for a more commercial enterprise. The District might be involved as one of the larger shareholders.
- C) 2 Water Catchment Dams have been build in 1984 on sites decided in July 1983. A small one near Sinakoba, a large one in the Mwezuya Area. These dams are made of earth, instead of using a lot of expensive concrete. They are holding water so far. But two more rainy seasons will be needed to make sure that method is the adequate one.

14) MEDIUM TERM PROJECTS

These projects are still in the planning stage. Almost the whole year of 1984 the District Authorities were led to believe that to most of the projects as outlined at the first IRDP Steering Committee would be supported and staffed by Canadian CUSO/CIDA. But as it turned out it seems to be now the West German GTZ, which is going to step in, at least supporting. The projects somehow connected with the improvement of Agriculture. (Fisheries Enhancement, Lake Transport, Dryland farming Improvement). For Preventive Medicine the Districts request has been answered positively by the Danish Volunteer Service, with the promise to post one Rural Health Worker in Gwembe South in 1986 and one in Gwembe Central in 1987. But still the need for a Medical Doctor for each of these SubDistricts is urgent. Still pending is the matter with the School leavers. At present a reconnaissance study is in process by the German Development Institution in connection with GTZ, to find out about the prospects in regard of Small Scale Industries and School leaver programme. This study is done in Gwembe North and Gwembe Central.

15) LONG TERM PROJECTS:

It means basically electrification for the larger part of Gwembe South and in connection with this irrigation of up to 2000 Ha, based mainly on boreholes. The first part of an intensive Feasibility Study has been carried out in 1984/85 by Agrindco (Zambia) and Agrar- and Hydro-Technic (West Germany) jointly as Consultants of the West German Development Bank KfW. The second - even more detailed part is still to come.

In the meantime plans are under negotiation for some highly intensive Irrigation Schemes in connection with Lintco and some large European/American Companies, in the Makonkoto-Simumpande Area in Gwembe South. In addition to that a Jinnery is on its way in Gwembe itself and plans are under negotiation to attach a Cotton Oil Mill to it.

16) DISTRIBUTION OF PROJECTS WITHIN THE GWEMBE DISTRICT 1986 - 1989

	1986			1987			1988			1989		
	GS	GC	GN	GS	GC	GN	GS	GC	GN	GS	GC	GN
1) PLANNING/COORDINAT	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2) SIATWINDA IRR.SETT	x			x			x			x		
3) NKANDABBWE IRR.SETT	x			x			x			x		
4) CHIYABI IRR. SETT.	x			x			x			x		
5) BULEYA MALIMA IRR.	x			x			x			x		
6) BULEYA MALIMA IRR. RESEARCH				x			x			x		
7) B/MALIMA IRR.TRAIN				x			x			x		
8) LUSITU IRR. SETT.			x			x			x			x
9) CHIRUNDU IRR.TRAIN.			x			x			x			x
10) MARKETING SINAZEZE				x			x	x		x		
11) FINANC.COOP ADV.				x			x	x		x		
12) CREDIT UNIONS	x			x			x					
13) FISHERIES ENHANCEM.				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
14) BOAT SAILING	x			x			x			x		
15) LAKE TRANSPORT	x			x	x		x	x		x	x	x
16) INFRASTRUCTURE				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
17) MSB CONSOLIDATION				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
18) NKANDABBWE TR.W/SHOP	x			x			x			x		
19) OILMILLS, GRIND.M.	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
20) SMALL SCALE IND.							x	x		x	x	
21) SCHOOL LEAVER PR.				x			x	x		x	x	
22) ELECTRIFICATION				x		x	x		x	x		x
23) LUSITU DRYL. RES.						x			x			x
24) SEEDPROGRAMME	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
25) SELFHELP SEC.SCH.	x			x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x
26) PREV.MEDICAL PR.	x			x	x		x	x		x	x	x
27) WATERCATCHM. DAMS	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
28) AGROFOREST, REFOREST	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
29) IRR. DEVELOPM.				x			x			x		
30) SMALL SCALE MINING				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	GS	GC	GN	GS	GC	GN	GS	GC	GN	GS	GC	GN

17) FUNDING FOR THE PROJECTS WITHIN THE GWEMBE DISTRICT 1986-1989

FUNDING SECURED - CAPITAL LETTERS

FUNDING UNDER NEGOTIATION - SMALL LETTERS

	1986	1987	1988	1989
1) PLANNING/COORDINATION	GM/Gtz	gtz	gtz	gtz
2) SIATWINDA IRR. SETT.	GM/GRZ	GM/GRZ	GM/GRZ	GM/GRZ
3) NKANDABBWE IRR. SETT.	SELF	RELIANT		
4) CHIYABI IRR. SETT.	FAO	FAO	FAO	FAO
5) BULEYA MALIMA IRR. SETT.	GM/GRZ	GM/GRZ	GM/GRZ	GM/GRZ
6) BULEYA MALIMA IRR.RES.		Fao	Fao	Fao
7) BULEYA MALIMA IRR.TRAIN.		Fao	Fao	Fao
8) LUSITU IRR. SETTLEMENT	CATH.	CATH.	C TH.	CATH.
9) CHIRUNDU IRR. TRAINING	CATH.	CATH.	CATH.	CATH.
10) MARKETING SINAZEZE		Fao	Fao	Fao
11) FINANCIAL COOP.ADV.		Ded/Gtz	Ded/Gtz	Ded/Gtz
12) CREDIT UNIONS	GM	GM	GM	GM
13) FISHERIES ENHANCEMENT		Gtz	Gtz	Gtz
14) BOATBUILDING, SAILING TR.		Gtz	Gtz	Gtz
15) LAKE TRANSPORT	GM	Gtz	Gtz	Gtz
16) INFRASTRUCTURE		Gtz	Gtz	Gtz
17) MSD CONSOLIDATION	Gtz	Gtz	Gtz	Gtz
18) NKANDABBWE TRAIN. WS.		Spadp	Spadp	Spadp
19) OILMILLS, GRINDING M.	ICCO	Icco	Icco	Icco
20) SMALL SCALE INDUSTR.		?	?	?
21) SCHOOL LEAVER PROGRAMME		?	?	?
22) ELECTRIFICATION			Kfw	Kfw
23) LUSITU DRYLAND RESEARCH		Gtz	Gtz	Gtz
24) SEEDPROGRAMME	GM	GM	GM	GM
25) SELFHELP SEC.SCHOOLS	Eec	Eec	Eec	Eec
26) PREV.MEDICAL PROGRAMME	DANISH/CATHOLIC		DANISH CATHOLIC	
27) WATERCATCHM. DAMS	DROUGHT		RELIEF/GRZ	
28) AGROFOREST, REFOREST	WORLD BANK /	FAO		
29) IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT			Hoechst/Kfw	
30) SMALL SCALE MINING		?	?	?

18) EXPATRIATE STAFF REQUIREMENTS 1986 - 1989

EXPERTS - CAPITAL LETTERS

Volunteers - Small Letters

	1986	1987	1988	1989
1) PLANNING/COORDINATION	GM/GTZ	GTZ	GTZ	GTZ
2) SIATWINDA IRR.SETT.	GM	GM	GM	GM
3) NKANDABBWE IRR. SETT.	SELFRELIANT			
4) CHIYABI IRR.SETT.	FAO/Dutch	FAO/Dutch	FAO/Dutch	FAO/Dutch
5) BULEYA M. IRR. SETT.	GM/Japan	GM/Japan	GM/Japan	GM/Japan
6) BULEYA M. IRR. RESEARCH		FAO	FAO	FAO
7) BULEYA MALIMA IRR. TRAIN.		FAO	FAO	FAO
8) LUSITU IRR.SETT:	CATH.	CATH.	CATH.	CATH.
9) CHIRUNDU IRR.TRAIN.	CATH.	CATH.	CATH.	CATH.
10) MARKETING SINAZEZE		FAO	FAO	FAO
11) FINANC.COOP. ADV.		Ded/gvs	Ded/gvs	Ded/gvs
12) CREDIT UNIONS	LOCAL STAFF			
13) FISHERIES ENHANCEM.		GTZ	GTZ	GTZ
14) BOATBUILDING/SAILING TR.	GM/GTZ	GM/GTZ	GM/GTZ	GM/GTZ
15) LAKE TRANSPORT	GM	GTZ	LOCAL STAFF	
16) INFRASTRUCTURE			LOCAL STAFF	
17) MSB CONSOLIDATION	Ded/gvs	Ded/gvs	Ded/gvs	Ded/gvs
18) NKANDABBWE TR. WS.			LOCAL STAFF	
19) OILMILLS, GRINDINGM.			LOCAL STAFF	
20) SMALL SCALE-INDUSTR.			LOCAL STAFF	
21) SCHOOLLEAVER PROGRAMME			LOCAL STAFF	
22) ELECTRIFICATION		ZESCO CONSULTANT		
23) LUSITU DRYLAND RESEARCH		GTZ	GTZ	GTZ
24) SEEDPROGRAMME	GM	GM	GM	GM
25) SELFHELP SEC.SCHOOLS			LOCAL STAFF	
26) PREV.MEDICAL PROGRAMME	Danish volunteers			
27) WATERCATCHMENT DAMS			LOCAL STAFF	
28) AGROFOREST, REFORESTATION			LOCAL STAFF	
29) IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT		CONSULTANTS		
30) SMALL SCALE MINING			LOCAL STAFF	

19) COMMENTS ON THE 30 INDICATED PROJECTS

There are of course other activities taking place in the Gwembe District, which are not indicated on that list. On the one hand the NGO-Activities of the Salvation Army in Gwembe North with the Gwembe North Development Mission, the activities of the Catholic Church in Gwembe Central and Gwembe South, the activities of World Vision International^{at} in Gwembe Central and the activities of the Gossner Mission in Gwembe South outside the contract with GRZ, like Valley Selfhelp Promotion Society, Gwembe South Builders etc., and finally the activities of the Church of Christ in Gwembe South.

There are on the other hand the important economic activities of the Maamba Coal Mine and the Nuclear Fuel and Power Corporation in Gwembe South, in Lintco in the whole of the Valley, but in particular with the construction of the new Jineery in Gwembe. In addition to that the Kapentafishing Industry has to be mentioned as well as the emerging Tourism mainly in Gwembe North.

So this list may be rather looked at as some sort of a skeleton, setting some guideposts. To give an idea, what is going on, what is in the planning stage and what is in the stage of preplanning.

Because quite a few of the indicated activities are overlapping or interdependent ("vernetzt") The comments are given in related groupings.

Some activities even appear in more than one group, thus indicating that integrated development is more than a popular catchword, which may be out of fashion sooner or later.

A) PLANNING AND COORDINATION (COMPONENT No 1)

To cover the transition phase from March 1983 to March 1986, (until a major donor agency was found for the new IRDP Gwembe Valley) The Gossner Mission seconded the IRDP Coordinator/Planner. The main task in this 3 years was to assist the District Authorities to build up the needed structure within the existing administrative and legal system.

From 1986 onwards a Planning Adviser seconded by GTZ will reside in Gwembe to carry on together with a Zambian Counterpart. The following material aid will be provided by GTZ:

- 1 New staff house for the planning advisor -
- Funds for office equipment -
- Radio call to connect Gwembe South in particular-
- 4 fourwheel-drive vehicles,-
- Funds for maintenance and operation of these vehicles and the office -
- Local study fund, reports preparation fund, travelling fund-
- The District is expected to provide the Counterpart,
- 1 stenotypist, 2 drivers, office and storage facilities and housing for the Zambian staff.

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B) IRRIGATION ACTIVITIES (COMPONENTS 2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9, 22,24)

The Irrigation activities in the Gwembe District were started in 1970. Almost simultaneously the Zambezi Irrigation Training Farm Chirundu, Siatwinda Irrigation Pilot Scheme and Buleya Malima Irrigation Pilot Scheme got started. The Chirundu Project was staffed and financed by the Roman Catholic Church, Siatwinda was financed by the Ministry of Rural Development and staffed by the Project Division. The Chirundu project was using water from the Zambezi River below Kariba Dam, pumped by electrical pumps, Buleya Malima and Siatwinda used the Lake as Water resource and Dieselpumps. The approach in all three projects was quite different right from the beginning: Chirundu concentrated on training on 2 irrigation crops only - Green Maize and Bananas. After 2 years intensive training the trainees went to the Lusitu Irrigation Settlement.

Buleya Malima was more or less run like a State Farm, using the local people as labourers.

Siatwinda distributed right from the beginning small portions of land (0.2 HA), to the subsistence farmers of the area. Some were sent for some time to Chirundu, to get some irrigation training, but since neither Bananas nor Greenmaize was grown in Siatwinda that proved to be rather useless.

The Market situation for this 3 Pilot Schemes is almost the same. Chirundu has 80 km less distance to Lusaka, but Siatwinda and Buleya Malima have only about 100 km to the line of rails and the Great North Road.

All 3 projects have short distances to cover to reach the far road Comparing the experience with this 3 irrigation pilot schemes, based on pumped water there are 3 crucial points to make:

- 1) Irrigation without electricity is economically not viable. It needs permanent subsidy - except highly profitable crops are grown, like vegetable seeds.
- 2) Irrigation does not satisfy the material needs of an average farmer. Only a very good farmer benefits from irrigated Agriculture. An average or below average farmer is still better off by using Dryland crops.
That means: To make irrigation a viable alternative, intensive irrigation training is a must.
And this Training (No 7, No 9) must be based on secured research results. (No. 6)
- 3) Irrigation using Lake water via a centralised system as in Siatwinda and Buleya Malima is hampered by the unpredictable behaviour of the Lake. The consequences are: Either 1) small scale Lakeshore irrigation (in that case very small diesel pumps may be justified) or 2) irrigation out of borehole water pumped by electricity, or 3) irrigation with gravity water from small dams. (No.3)

Knowing the answers after 15 years experience the consequences are clear.

- 1) Irrigation Research as anticipated for Buleya Malima (No 6) IS THE first thing to be done -
- 2) Irrigation Training (No 7, No 9) - maybe not in 2 years courses as in Chirundu, but in sort very Intensive specialised courses - is the next Pre-requist for succesful irrigation farming -

1) and staffed by Gossner Mission

2) Buleya Malima was financed and

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- 3) Electrification (No 22) is the other prerequisite for successful irrigation farming. Certainly the electrification - input is not justified at all, if one only thinks of irrigation. The estimates of the KFW Consultants have clearly shown, that only about 50 % of the electric energy brought to the irrigation sites, will be used for irrigation. The rest is free for the Development of all sorts of industries to give employment and income to the many who cannot participate in the irrigation projects.
- 4) A proper cashcrop (No 24) such as vegetable seeds (even for export) is needed to ensure that the irrigation expenses are covered. With one good cash crop out of 5 crops in 2 years this can be done. When this one good cash crop covers all the irrigation expenses for the other 4 crops as well, then all kinds of food crops can be grown economically. But this again means training, training, training.
- 5) Irrigation requires discipline (No 7, No 9, No 29) in a different way, than the traditional subsistence farming. Irrigation is the most expensive, the most sophisticated and the most industrialized form of Agriculture. An Irrigation farmer must be prepared to work in the same Disciplined manner as an industrial worker. But being his own boss that makes it for many very difficult; who would be well disciplined workers in a factory, with somebody else in charge.
- C) Marketing - money management (No 10, No. 11, No. 12) The existing Irrigation Projects in Gwembe Mouth No. 2, No. 3, No 4, No 5) as well as the existing Fisheries activities (No 13) are facing considerable marketing problems. A small market outlet is in existence already at Sinazeze and a very recent one for Buleya Malima (No 5) at Batoka. But there is no proper cooperative controlled market in existence to absorb all the products from the irrigation projects and from the fishing industry. There exists also no Telecommunication link to the big consumer centres (Lusaka, Copperbelt) from ~~natural centre, which is Sinazeze~~. It is absolutely essential to organize a well functioning cooperative marketing and local banking system (Credit Unions No 12). To build up such a cooperative marketing system expert advice is needed for considerable time. (No 11) There are 2 well functioning Credit Unions already in existence both going back to the activities of the Gossner Mission, one at the Siatwinda Irrigation absorbing the irrigation income of the farmers, The other in Maamba for the Mine Workers. But these Credit Unions at present do not offer full Banking facilities. These are urgently needed also to handle the Lintco cotton-¹⁰cheques, ~~us~~ to keep the money earned in the area within that area, to make it available for a local credit system for small entrepreneurs.
- D) Lake Site Activities (No 13, No 14, No 15, No 16, No 11), No 10) These three activities are certainly interrelated, because it is not possible to improve the fishing activities without functioning Lake Transport to collect the catches, In close connection with this is the need ^{for} fishermens cooperatives for marketing but also for buying of fishing gear.

At the same time Boatbuilders which are already in existence have to start afresh. So a cooperative supply shop for materials is needed as well. And for all this cooperative activities - A financial adviser is needed. But also the type of boat used at present is inadequate. The use of sails requires different craft, maybe of the Catamaran-typ. The use of sails also requires new skills, which means training. The Gossner Mission provides a Mechanic to assist the 3 Workshops Siatwinda, Buleya Malima, Nkandabbwe as Technical Adviser. As it happens, this very man, coming from the Seaside in Britain is a BoatBuilder and sailor himself. Like all the other experts seconded by the Gossner Mission he will be working under the Agreement.

So it seems just to be a matter of coordination to integrate this man parttime into the boatbuilding and sailing training. For all this activities GTZ will provide 1 Expert as Fishery Advisor as well as the wages for 2 local man for the Lake Transport and one cooperative worker. The local contribution would come from the existing Fisheries Training Centre Sinazongwe.

Material Aid to be provided by GTZ will include:

- 1 Lake Transport Boat 31ft. with inboard engine,
- 1 Fishing craft
- 1 speed boat 60 HP
- 2 outboard engines 25 HP
- 1 electrical fishing gear 10 KW
- Assorted fishing gear
- 1 four-wheel-drive vehicle
- 1 motor cycle and in addition

Assorted scientific equipment, office equipment, 1 radio call unit, funds for the rehabilitation of the water and power supply at FTC, funds for the operation of the project vehicles, tools and equipment, funds for upgrading of the FTC equipment, funds for the running of the water and power supply system at FTC, funds for the establishment of revolving funds for the Lake Transport and fishing supply components, funds for the rehabilitation of the fish market at Sinatandabale.

E) Infrastructure Transport, Roads, Lake Transport (No 15, No 16, No 17)

To improve the road system in the District is of outmost importance through the introduction of cotton by Lintco this problem became evident. Because the transport companies hired by Lintco to collect the cotton from the farmers tend to refuse to do so because of fear there lorries will suffer damages.

The idea behind this evaluation is to find out the total of the real trouble spots, instead of making estimates for the upgrading of the whole road from Kafwambila to Lusitu, which would be too expensive anyway. The outcome of this evaluation will be available soon. Recently the District has evaluated the 500 km of the

bottom road by the IRDP Surveyor. Before the war there was a well developed Lake Transport system existing. The Gossner Mission through VSP was able to start a frequent Lake Transport from Sinazongwe to Kafwambila in February 1984 with three small 28 ft banaboats. One is still operating under VSP one was given on lease to the Health Department in Sinazongwe, the other one on lease to the Youth Fishing Cooperative Sinazongwe. The Lake transport has certainly advantages over road transport if done with the proper craft. A 5 T Boat with a simple inboard Diesel engine needs neither tyres nor road maintenance.

The Mechanical Service Branches with the District need sufficient funds for spare parts to get on their feet again. There are quite a number of vehicles grounded there which could be brought back to service, if adequate spares could be supplied.

In order to get the MSBs going GTZ is planning to provide 2

Technicians through the German Volunteer Service,

2 Four-wheel-drive vehicles for the Technicians

1 Four-wheel-drive dipper lorry for Gwembe North

1 Motor cycle, Office and workshop equipment, maintenance and operation costs for the vehicles, equipment and tools, training fund for self-help committees and contribution to the workshop operating costs. The District would have to provide the houses for the 2 German Technicians.

F) Non-Agricultural Activities (No 18, No 19, No 20, No 21, No 22)

The problems of the Gwembe Valley cannot be solved by Agricultural Development alone. The reason is the shortage of arable land. A family of 11 needs at least 4 ha to have a reasonable life.

Assuming that there are about 10.000 families in the District, At least 40.000 ha are required now. According to the available records only about 20.000 ha are under cultivation. That indicates that most of the families in the Gwembe District do not have sufficient land. The more than 70 Primary School are packed with children, What will these youngsters do in 15 or 20 years time, when they intend to have a family of their own?

One could encourage them to migrate to other parts of Zambia and one might have to do that, if one thinks in terms of Agricultural fieldcrops alone. But one could just as well try to think the other means of income. Some prerequisites are already there, they only need development:

The climate of the Valley is excellently suited for a number of tree crops with a high cash value, but which need a processing industry like Cashew Nuts or Coconuts, Dates etc. Almost certainly grapes for the production of raisins can be grown on land which is not suitable for field crops. On the other hand there is a lot of cheap energy available in the valley terms of coal. The production of glass ware in small workshops has to be considered. There is plenty of cotton grown in the Valley. A handloom is very cheap. And blankets for the few cold weeks are extremely expensive.

There would certainly be a chance for quite a few to produce simple cotton blankets for the local market.

There is a surplus of electricity around the two townships Maamba and Siavonga. Without heavy additional expenses these energy can be utilized, as already proposed by the German Development Institute in January 1973. In addition to that: only by using irrigation the climatic draw-back of the Valley, with its long dry season and its frost-free minimum temperatures can be turned into an asset. (growing vegetable and flower seeds, even for export. But only 50 % of the energy supply will be used for pumping of irrigation water. The other 50 % are available for any non-Agricultural activities.

A School leaver programme should not be started in order to give them some vocational training after school. Attempts of that sort have never been successful in the past. Because after attending a schoolleavers course they are back at square one, without equipment and income, without supply of tools and materials. A schoolleaver programme on the other hand makes very much sense, when it is part and parcel of the last 2 years at school, preparing them for what they will find, when they have to make their own living. There is no provision so far in the GTZ Pilot Programme for small scale industries, but a special study is carried out at present which takes these matters into consideration.

(KFW the German Development Bank, whose participation in electrification and irrigation is still under negotiation, should be requested to include the non-agricultural component of electricity supply in their estimates. It looks at present as if these non-agricultural development aspects have not been considered.)

G) Improvement of Dryland Farming (No 23, No 24, No 28)

The Lima programme is not suitable for the Gwembe Valley, simply because the rains are too erratic for successful Maize cropping. There have been years, when the rainfall seemed adequate. If one looks at the total rainfall figures, one is easily misled because the totals are quite high. What causes the trouble are the long dry spells in the middle of the rainy season. But even the attempts caused by the drought of the past years with short growing Maize varieties are bound to fail sooner or later, if one takes the rainfall records of the past 30 years in consideration. So it is really a step forward that GTZ is planning to start a proper Research Centre for the Gwembe District at Lusitu - The worst part (climatically) of the Valley. One may assume, that results from there will fit the rest of the Valley as well. Nevertheless later on subsidiaries may be opened in the other 2 Sub-District. Based on the findings of this Dryland Farming Research Station (No 23) The seed programme (No 24) - which emerged from the drought situation as an attempt to overcome the severe shortage of seeds in 1983 and 1984 - will be in a position to supply the farmers with reliable seed-material in the long run. At present, this Seed programme can only work on a trial and error basis. (Hoping that the seeds brought in and multiplied will really succeed also in difficult rainy season).

In addition to the traditional field crops such as Maize and Sorghum varieties, it must be a task of this Research Station as well to look into alternative crops, tree crops, Agroforest etc. GTZ is intending to provide 1 Agricultural Advisor for Lusitu Research Station.

The material from GTZ inputs would include:

- 1 Four-wheel-drive vehicle for the Agricultural advisor
- 4 Motor-cycles for the Agricultural Officers
- 10 Bicycles for Junior Staff

Funds for: 1 office block, renovation of GRZ staff houses

Meteorological equipment, for the house rent for the Agric. Advisor in Siavonga, maintenance and operation costs for project vehicles and office, for hiring of casual labour, for farm inputs, for extension, for travelling allowances for local staff, for a revolving fund.

H) Educational Programmes (No 7, No 9, No 21, No 25, No 26)

Development is not taking place at all, when just a few 4-wheel-drive vehicles are provided and some other technical inputs. Development means a change of mind of the people concerned. And that means Education. Education itself means to learn how to make use of the intelligence all human beings have got in a disciplined way. Therefore it is thought, that the new Selfhelp Secondary Schools (No 25) do not only teach academic issues, but offer adequate vocational training as well. But also the irrigation training centres, whether the existing ones in Gwembe North (Chirundu and the Gwena Horticultural Centre), or planned one in Gwembe South at Buleya Malima are certainly not only concerned about transmitting some technical skills, because proper irrigation means a very disciplined way of thinking. The same applies to the school leaver programme as part of the non-Agricultural Development.

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Teaching young people to use their hands in a very exact fashion - say for weaving or woodwork also helps to develop the mind in a similar way. Finally, the Programme for Preventive Medicine is to the largest extent an Educational one. There is no question, that development is not possible with sick people, or with people who are suffering regularly from malaria. But to convince people that disease and sickness is not an unavoidable fate (caused by evil spirits etc.) means education on all levels and age groups. It is in particular necessary in connection with irrigation development, because malaria in particular and bilzarzia may offset the gains of the irrigation completely. Another aspect comes in, which is family planning. Only when the parents know by sure, their children will stay alive, they may consider 2 to be sufficient. But if the child death rate is more than 50 % as it seems to be at present there is no chance for family planning. But to prevent untimely death cases is a combined nutrition-andhygienic-education in the villages. So the two Nurses who will take up their work in Gwembe South towards the end of 86 have a big task ahead of them, as well as the other one requested for Gwembe Central. These Nurses will be equipped with transport (The Danish one from her Service Organisation, The Catholic one from the Government of Ireland.)

J) Environmental Improvement (No 27, No 28)

Reforestation, Agroforests and Watercatchment Dams may have no direct impact on the economic situation of the people in the Gwembe Valley. But in the long run, without these programmes, which have gone well on the way in the past few years, the Gwembe Valley might have become a desert within 20 years. Since now a relatively inexpensive way has been adopted in the construction of Watercatchment Dams, there is hope that these programme will be continued. This Pilot dams, as one can see already may be used for fish-breeding or even irrigation in a small way. But the much more important aspect is the lifting of the ground water level below and around the dams, thus allowing plants to survive the long dry season, which otherwise would have no chance. what is urgently needed of course is for the future some sort of Livestock control, so that the benefit of these dams for the vegetation is not destroyed on the other hand by overgrazing.

K) Further Development aspects (No 22, No 29, No 30)

It has been mentioned before, which crucial role electrification plays for the development. It seems natural to connect the Valley as far as possible to the main grid. But there are places, where a powerline may be to expensive even if one takes the non-agricultural possibilities into consideration. In the meantime wind-power generators have been quite well developed. (The best example is Denmark). This Power-Generators driven by wind need only sufficient storage facilities for the pumped water, but different from the old windmills for water-pumping they can be put up, where the best wind supply is found, and the borehole can be drilled where there is the best watersupply. Along the Lake shore there is hardly a day throughout the whole year which does not have wind. The other wealth of the Valley which so far has not been really exploited are the gems and emeralds. Mostly a large scale commercial enterprise is not viable, but on a small scale - on a family cooperative bases-quite a number of people might gain a decent income and the District (as the buying agent on behalf of the Government) as well. Steps have been taken through the IRDP Steering Committee to get the ball rolling. In addition to that, negotiations are on their way to get more done on the Irrigation Development side, together with big companies.

In near future these plans may materialize. There is no question, that all these developments will put a heavy strain on the shoulders of the Gwembe population. But maybe a lesser strain than a permanent shortage of food and cash income. So it will be up to all, who are concerned about the welfare of the Valley Tonga, whether District or GRZ Officers, Local Leaders, Missionaries or Development Workers to help them to get adjusted to these cultural changes. There is no development without cultural changes.

20) ORGANIGRAMME IRDP GWEMBE VALLEY

GWEMBE DISTRICT COUNCIL
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (IRDP)

CENTRAL IRDP STEERING COMMITTEE (DISTRICT PLANNING UNIT-GTZ)

STEERING COMMITTEE
GWEMBE NORTH

Direct connection
by Agreement:

LUSITU RESEARCH STATION -
 MSB TECHNICAL ADVISORS -

STEERING COMMITTEE
GWEMBE CENTRAL

STEERING COMMITTEE
GWEMBE SOUTH

FISHERIES ADVISOR-
 GOSSNER SERVICE
 TEAM -

NGOs cooperating under
the IRDP-umberella:

Gwembe North Development
 Mission -
 Zambezi Irrigation
 Training Centre -
 Lusitu Irrigation
 Settlement -
 Gwena Horticultural
 Centre -

Catholic Activi-
 ties World Vision
 Preventive
 Medical Programme

Valley Selfhelp
 Promotion Society-
 Catholic Activi-
 ties -
 Seedprogramme
 Gwembe South Build
 Credit Unions
 Maaze Consumers
 Cooperative -
 Preventive
 Medical
 Programme -

GRZ Projects
cooperating with IRDP:

Buleya Malima
 Irrigation Settl.
 Fisheries Training
 Centre-
 Gwembe South Dev.
 Project
 (Siatwinda Irriga.
 Nkandabbwe Irr.
 Nkandabbwe W/shop
 Female Extension

TO BE NOTED:

The IRDP Agreement between GRZ and the Gossner Mission runs out
 by May 3, 1988.

The IRDP Agreement between GRZ and GTZ was not yet signed on
 February 28, 1986.

21) APPENDIX

I heard for the first time of the Gwembe Valley and its problems when Dr. G.A. Krapf, Leader of the Advisory Team at the Presidents Office came to visit us, together with Dr. Christian Berg. The Director of the Gossner Mission Berlin. That was in the rainy season 1968/69. The Gossner Mission which had been working successfully in India for several generations was there in the process of pulling out and the Director came to Zambia to look for a new field of operation. He was thinking of industrial mission in the Copperbelt. We ourselves had come to Zambia in 1967 to work at the Mindolo Ecumenical Centre, Kitwe. My task was to organize the Mindolo Irrigation Training Farm.

During that long night in our house Dr. Krapf persuaded the Director of the Gossner Mission to come with the Mission to the Gwembe Valley instead of starting to work in the Copperbelt.

More than one year later, in August, 1970 - we had already packed our luggage, because my contract had ended - a representative of the Ministry of Rural Development came, (Rev. Merfyn Temple) making an urgent appeal that we should come for 5 years to the Gwembe Valley, because the Gossner Mission had started there and they had been unable to find an Irrigation expert. We finally agreed that I will come in March 71 for 6 months to help to get the irrigation in Siatwinda going.

In 1972 in December I was again approached to come to the Gwembe Valley, this time by Dr. Krapf, because of problems which had arisen among the Gossner Service Team. And I came for 6 weeks in January 1973, to work out a constitution for this Gossner Experts.

In November 1981 I was visited in my house in Germany by The PAO Choma, Mr Chimvema and Mr. G.K. Madyenkuku, both had been invited to Germany by the Gossner Mission.

All this years in between I had been travelling a lot in developing countries in South America, Asia and Africa as a Technical Advisor on behalf of the Church Connected Development Agencies in Germany and the World Council of Churches.. When my two visitors learned, that we intended to go overseas again for a final period of mission - or development work they requested us to come to the Gwembe Valley again instead of going some other places.

So it happened that my wife and I came again to Zambia and the Gwembe Valley in 1983.

VALLEY SELFHELP PROMOTION SOCIETY -

TAILORING PROGRAMME FOR SCHOOL UNIFORMS

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1985 AND FINAL REPORT

1) OBJECTIVES

To provide the remote areas of Gwembe South with the needed school uniforms at a reasonable price -
To provide employment to some trained tailors -
To provide training -

2) DESCRIPTION

Number of uniforms made in 1985	1922	(1984-2330)
Number of uniforms in stock 1.1.1985	429	
Number of uniforms sold in 1985	1982	(1984-1911)
Number of uniforms in stock 31.12.1985	369	
EXPENDITURE		
A) For materials	19460,93	(84-9216,18)
B) For tailors wages	3665,70	(84-3212,33)
C) For ZNPF	320,91	
TOTAL	24447,54	(84-12428,51)
Repayment of loan to VSP K 1423,--		
INCOME		
sold uniforms (paid)	23940,90	(84-15412,05)
sold uniforms not yet paid	4836,70	(84- 2781,10)
uniforms in stock	5667,--	(84- 5201,--)
material in stock	2112,--	
TOTAL	36556,60	

14 schools are buying direct (84 - 9) -

From 4 schools people are buying at the office (84-5)-

THE AIM OF THE PROJECT HAS BEEN REACHED - APART FROM PROVIDING EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING WE ARE STILL 30% CHEAPER THAN THE SHOPS.

3) CONSTRAINTS

The material needed is very often not available. The situation has worsened compared with the previous years -

The prices were increased by Kafue Textiles several times during the year 1985 without any warning.

2 schools (Chiyabi and Syanyuka) have not paid their debts. (500 K)

4) REMARKS

In 1985 we got 4 sewing machines from friends in West Germany.

2 of them we traded in for 1 new Zick-Zack-Machine (Singer). Now we have twomachines for making buttonholes.

The other two sewing machines are in use by the Womens Clubs Sinanjola and Siatwiinda. But they are property of VSP. Financially the tailoring programme has proved to be viable: In the 2 years of operation it has brought a net-return of K 12,329,06.

Technically the Tailoring Programme. is also standing on its own feet.

Therefore it would be a pity to close down the Tailoring Programme. But it has to be kept in mind, thatthe buying of the needed materials and the upkeep of close contacts to the schools as well as a strictfinancial control is essential.

Gwembe South Development Project

The Project Co-ordinator
P. O. Box 3
Sinazeze

ANNUAL REPORT SEED MULTIPLICATION at Siatwinda March 85 - November 85

Objectives: To produce seeds under the regulations of the Seed Act of Zambia and to provide an extra source of income for the Farmers.

Activities:

- 1) Visit of a FAO seed project in Swaziland in March was financed by Gossner Mission.
- 2) Contacts with the production department of ZAMSEED in Lusaka and Mount Makulu Research Station were established.
- 3) The Siatwinda Farmers Committee was registered as a seedgrower with the Zambian Seed Producers Association ZSPA.
- 4) Ten farmers were registered as rice seed growers. They were given a plot of 0.2 ha each. Since the Siatwinda scheme was not operating at that time these plots were to be irrigated with two small diesel pumps at the lake shore.
The contribution of the project consisted of diesel, fuel, and basic seed free of charge whereas the farmers wanted to do the levelling, fencing and construction of the canals.
- 5) For the rainy season ZAMSEED is prepared to accept a good quality rice crop from Siatwinda as 'government tested seed'. This is a big challenge for the farmers now.
- 6) One of the seed growers, Mr. Jameson P. Bbuka, was employed as an assistant to the programme to be trained in the procedures of seed production and to be a representative of the Siatwinda farmers for ZAMSEED.

Problems:

- 1) When the programme started there were no plots under irrigation. The idea of growing seeds was well accepted but the preparation of the land could not be done on time.
- 2) The acreage a farmer can offer must be large enough to be of interest to ZAMSEED since the seed inspectors have to come from Lusaka.
- 3) The producer prices for seeds might prove to be too low to attract farmers.

Ursula Gröhn-Wittern
Gossner-Service-Team

CREDIT UNION PROGRAMME - GWEMBE SOUTH DEVELOPMENT
PROJECT: ANNUAL REPORT 31ST DECEMBER, 1985

The Gwembe South part of the District has 6 Credit Unions in all. There are 3 Credit Unions in senior Chief Mweemba's area and also 3 in Chief Sinazongwe's area, out of all these Credit Unions only 2 are registered, these are Syatwiinda and Maamba Credit Unions.

The following are still study groups:-
Sinazeze, Malima, Nkandabbwe and Muuka Credit Unions.

Efforts have been put during the year to try and help these Credit Unions through some seminars, and visits carried out to Board Members. Seminars were held in the following places:-

a) Maamba Mine Collieries Savings and Credit Union had one day Seminar held on 12th October, 1985 for general membership. The idea to hold this seminar was to try and educate the members of their rights and responsibilities. To know their roll as members towards their Credit Union. On 19th and 20th of October, 1985 another seminar was held at Sinazeze combined with Nkankabbwe Credit Union. The main purpose of this seminar was, to try and talk to the members and advise them to amalgamate their Credit Unions, because the people are the same and the Credit Unions are very close to each other, for as if this one was allowed there will be a problem of potential membership and also the leadership would be a problem.

At that seminar the Chief Administrative Officer for Sinazongwe Sub-District Council was invited to officially open the seminar. Invited were also the ward Chairman for Nkandabbwe Ward Mr. W. Syapwaya and Mr. G.K. Madyenkuku Project Secretary. It was thought necessary to invite these people, so that they were aware of what was happening in their area. As a pattern in Government to work together, we were to find out if these leaders could have any influence over such a case to their people.

There was also a Seminar held at Syatwiinda for Board of Directors. This was done due to the fact that there were more new members in the Board, who needed education in order for them to know their duties. For the year 1985 this was all about seminars, no more could be done due to lack of funds.

ADMINISTRATION

The Field Officer is operating from Syatwiinda Credit Union Offices, there is quite very good relationship with the members. The Gossner Service Team provided the Field Officer with transport for his work to tour the District.

FUTURE WORK PLAN

According to my observation, it is so that rural Credit Unions take such along time to develop, this I think one of the reasons is low education, and as such under standing of things is also slow. Therefore I intend to concentrate more on 2 study groups, although others still will get help, but much more efforts should be spent on these study groups, if funds and transport will be available.

The intention is to carry out intensive training. To continue talking to Sinazeze and Nkankabbwe Credit Union members for amalgamation of their Credit Unions.

V.S. SYANKONDO
FIELD OFFICER - SINAZONGWE DISTRICT.

V.S. Syankondo



Gossner
Mission

DAS WASSERPROGRAMM IN ZAMBIA.

Gutes Trinkwasser ist in Europa allmählich eine Selbstverständlichkeit geworden. In Afrika ist aber die Versorgung mit gutem Trinkwasser für die Bevölkerung oft ein Problem. Es kann immer wieder passieren, dass aus dem Hahn kein Wasser fließt. In Lusaka konnte das Wasser im letzten Jahr nicht ausreichend gesäubert werden. Es gab keine Devisen, um im Ausland neue Chemikalien für die Filteranlage zu kaufen. Die Folge war eine "Durchfall-Welle".

Die meisten Zambianer wissen sehr gut, wie wichtig gutes Trinkwasser für Mensch und Tier ist. Auch die Gesundheitsbehörden strengen sich an, der Bevölkerung einen guten Umgang mit Wasser zu lehren. Weil gutes Trinkwasser viel beitragen kann zu einer guten Gesundheit.

In Europa ist es kaum noch möglich, direkt Wasser aus Flüssen oder Seen zu trinken, weil sie zu verschmutzt sind. Im Gwembe-Tal in Zambia trinken aber die meisten Menschen Wasser direkt aus Flüssen oder aus dem Kariba-Stausee. Nur Maamba, die Kohlen-Stadt, hat eine "europäische" Wasserversorgung, komplett mit Hähnen in vielen Häusern. Aber in allen Dörfern benutzen die Menschen Wasser aus dem Fluss, See oder Boden.

In Europa regnet es fast täglich. Im Gwembe-Tal regnet es nur in der Regenzeit: November/Dezember bis März/April. Wenn es mal regnet stellen vielen Menschen Eimer oder Waschzuber draussen vor die Tür. Das ist gutes Trinkwasser. In der Regenzeit führen auch die meisten Flüsse Wasser. Manchmal soviel, dass manche Brücken vom Wasser "weggeschlagen" werden. Dort kann man dann mit dem Auto nicht mehr durchkommen und muss man warten bis das Wasser wieder zurückgegangen ist. Weil die meisten Dörfer in der Nähe eines Flusses liegen, ist es in der Regenzeit nicht so schwierig, sich gutes Trinkwasser zu beschaffen. Auch für die Kühe (Stolz und Spargbuch für die Tonga's) gibt es dann meistens genug zu trinken.

Während der Trockenzeit (April bis November) trocknen die meisten Flüsse aber völlig aus. Es ist in der Tonga Gesellschaft die Aufgabe der Frauen, Wasser zu holen. Aus manchen Dörfern müssen die Frauen dann weite Wege gehen zur Wasserstelle. Sie tragen dann die gefüllten Eimer auf dem Kopf nach Hause. Ein schönes Bild für ein Photo, aber für die Frauen ist es Schwerstarbeit! Am Ende der Trockenzeit ist oft nur noch wenig und manchmal verschmutztes Wasser übrig. Und das gerade in den heissesten Monaten des Jahres (Oktober-November), wenn die Temperatur auf 35-40 Grad klettert! Viele Bauern treiben dann ihr Vieh an die Küste des Kariba-Stausees. Aber das Land zum Grasensuchen dort ist knapp, weil gerade dort andere Bauern ihre Felder bestellen (Zilili).

Schon in der Kolonialzeit wurden deswegen Brunnen gegraben. Weil die Brunnen mit Spaten und Schaufeln gegraben werden, sind sie höchstens 12 bis 15 Meter tief. In manchen Dörfern reicht das, weil das Grundwasser nicht tief ist. Manche Brunnen vertrocknen aber am Ende der Trockenzeit, weil der Grundwasserspiegel absinkt.

In einigen Gegenden ist der Grundwasserspiegel aber niedriger. Dann muss ein Bohrloch gebohrt werden. Zum Beispiel bei der von VSP in Selbsthilfe gebauten Klinik in Sikaneka, wo das Bohrloch 80 Meter tief ist. Es kostet viel Geld, um ein Bohrloch zu bohren. Mit einer Hand- oder Dieselpumpe wird das Wasser dann hoch gepumpt. Im Nkandabwe-Camp, wo die meisten Gossner Mitarbeiter wohnen, sind 2 tiefe Bohrlöcher. Dennoch reicht das Wasser in der heissen Zeit nicht ganz. Tagsüber einige Stunden und während der ganzen Nacht gibt es kein Wasser.

Das Gwembe South Development Project (in dem die Regierung von Zambia und die Gossner Mission zusammenarbeiten) versucht auch die Versorgung mit gutem Trinkwasser in Gwembe-Süd zu verbessern. Der GSDP-Sekretär, Herr Gray Madyenkuku, regte ein "Wasser in den Dörfern" Programm an. Zusammen mit dem medizinischen Personal in den Gesundheitszentren (clinics) wird versucht, Kontakt mit Dorfältesten oder Schulleitern aufzunehmen und mit ihnen über die Wasserversorgung im Dorf oder bei der Schule ins Gespräch zu kommen. Wir regen dann ein Treffen im Dorf oder in der Schule an, wozu alle Betroffenen vom Dorfältesten oder Schulleiter eingeladen werden. Von GSDP kommen die Verantwortliche für Frauenarbeit (female extension officer) - es sind ja die Frauen die das Wasser schleppen müssen - , ein Brunnenbohrspezialist, Herr Allan Syabunkululu und ein Mitarbeiter der Gossner Mission dazu. Zuerst wird die Prozedur erklärt: die betroffene Gruppe soll erst selber diskutieren und entscheiden, ob sie einen neuen Brunnen brauchen und selber graben wollen. Das Wasserprogramm unterstützt ja nur "Selbsthilfe"-Projekte von Gruppen und keine privaten Brunnen. Gründe dafür sind, dass wir Eigenverantwortung und eigene Initiative fördern wollen. Und später können die Menschen mit einem gewissen Stolz sagen: "Diesen Dorfbrunnen haben wir mit eigenen Händen gegraben. Wir hoffen auch, dass sie nachher besser sich um den Brunnen kümmern als um einen völlig geschenkten.

Wenn das Dorf oder die Schule sich entscheidet, einen Brunnen zu graben, werden wir uns an die Bezirksverwaltung in Sinazongwe wenden. Herr Ka Pipe wird dann eines Tages mit seiner Wünschelrute kommen und einige Stellen bestimmen, wo es Wasser gibt. Allerdings weiss man mit dieser "Methode" wohl dass, aber nicht wie tief es Wasser gibt.

Dann trifft das Dorf oder die Schule die Entscheidung an welcher der möglichen Stellen der Brunnen gegraben werden soll. Manchmal ist die Entscheidung einfach, manchmal auch nicht. Einmal wurde bei einem Dorf eine Stelle gefunden mitten in einem Maisfeld. Der Besitzer des Feldes war darüber nicht sehr glücklich. Nach langen Diskussionen entschied der Dorfälteste sich aber doch für diese Stelle. Die Frauen des Dorfes waren sehr glücklich, weil diese Stelle sehr nahe beim Dorf war.

Dann fängt die körperliche Arbeit an: der Brunnen wird gegraben. Manchmal machen das die Männer aus dem Dorf (oder Eltern der Schulkinder) gemeinsam, manchmal zahlt jeder etwas Geld und wird einer angestellt der die Arbeit gegen Bezahlung macht. Es ist eine schwere Arbeit, weil der Boden manchmal sehr trocken und hart ist. In der Regenzeit kann man eine solche Arbeit nicht machen, weil dann die Gefahr des Einsturzens viel zu gross ist. Ausserdem ist jeder dann voll mit der Ackerbau auf den Feldern beschäftigt.

Gross ist die Freude, wenn Wasser gefunden wird. Gross aber ist auch die Enttäuschung, wenn der Brunnen "trocken" bleibt. Dann war alle schwere Arbeit umsonst.

Wenn Wasser gefunden ist, wird das GSDP benachrichtigt. Herr Syabunkululu fährt dann hin zur Inspektion. Er bespricht dann mit dem Dorfältesten oder dem Schulleiter die weitere Arbeit. Z.B. er wird in 2 Wochen wiederkommen und in der Zwischenzeit soll Sand aus dem Fluss herbeigeschafft werden. Der Sand soll später mit Zement und Wasser gemischt werden. Er regelt auch, dass einer ihm dann helfen wird, wo er die ganze Woche wohnen wird (das Wasserprogramm hat ein kleines Zelt falls keine Unterkunft für ihn bei Verwandten oder Freunden möglich ist), und wieviel Säcke Zement benötigt werden.

Zwei Wochen später kommt Herr Allan Syabunkululu zurück mit Zementsäcken. Für sein Transport benutzt er meistens das Projektauto der Gossner Mission. Er macht dann an Ort und Stelle Betonringe in dem Brunnen. Für einen Brunnen braucht man etwa 12 Betonringe (= 20 Säcke Zement). Obendrauf kommt eine Betonplatte mit einem Loch für den Wassereimer, der an einer Kette auf einer Winde hängt. Eimer, Kette und Winde werden von der sambianischen Bezirksverwaltungsstelle zur Verfügung gestellt. Wenn der schwere Deckel auf dem Brunnen gehoben wird, müssen viele starke Männer mithelfen. Wenn der Brunnen dann voll in Betrieb ist, findet man dort fast nur noch Frauen beim Wasserschöpfen. Der Brunnen ist so auch eine soziale Begegnungsstätte, wie es schon in der Bibel der Fall war (vgl. Genesis 24 und 29).

Die Kosten für das Wasserprogramm werden voll von der Gossner Mission getragen weil die sambianische Regierung hierfür kein Geld zur Verfügung stellt. Im Jahr 1985 wurden 7 Brunnen fertiggestellt. Die Ausgaben waren etwa 5000 Kwacha (= etwa DM 2000).

Zusammenfassend kann man sagen, dass das Wasserprogramm mit wenig Aufwand und Kosten einen Beitrag liefert zur Verbesserung des Lebens in den Dörfern im Gwembetal. Es hilft den Menschen zu gutem Trinkwasser und damit zu besserer Gesundheit. Es erleichtert vor allem das alltägliche Leben der Frauen, die jetzt in der Nähe ihrer Häuser Wasser holen können. Es ist ein Beispiel wie kleine, überschaubare Projekte einen sinnvollen Beitrag zur Entwicklung geben können. An dem Beispiel des Wasserprogramms zeigt sich, dass ganzheitliche Mission, so wie die Gossner Mission sie versteht, nicht nur dann das Evangelium predigt, wenn Jesus als das Wasser des ewigen Lebens (Johannes 4) verkündigt wird, sondern auch wenn man einen Brunnen in einem Dorf gräbt.

Jan van Vliet.

Jan '86

Nkandabbwe Irrigation Scheme,
P.O. Box 3.
Sinazeze,
9th September, 1985

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1985

1. INTRODUCTION

No. of plot holders to date - 87
Area of the farm - 10 ha
Area under irrigation - 8.5 ha
No. of plots - 87
Average size of plot/each farmer - .1ha
Water delivery of system by gravity.
Crops grown- maize, tomatoes, onions
beans and leafy vegetables.

2. AIM

To grow more vegetables by involving more farmers.

3. OBJECTIVES

To promote nutrition in the area and to sell surplus.

4. PRODUCTION

As from September, 1984 to September, 1985

No. of farmers involved	Crops	Area planted	Yields	Value
		HA	KG SOLD	K N
84	Maize	8.00	38,787	12,086 00
86	Tomatoes	7.00	50,000	20,000 00
10	Onions	.20	1,000	1,000 00
24	Beans	.82	-	-
23	Leafy vegetables	.50	-	1,000 00
10	Banana	-	-	300 00
4	Oranges	-	-	600 00

ACHIEVEMENTS

Rare cases of malnutrition in children and adults in the area. More cash has been realised by farmers. The scheme has been a source of employment for villagers in the area.

2/..

CONSTRAINTS(MARKETING)

Due to long distance from the farm to town markets.

FUTURE PLANS

Raising of the bottom and top dams in order to store enough water for irrigation purposes and repairing of main water channel.

(signed)

F.Y.PHIRI

AGRICULTURAL ASSISTANT

FAO/GRZ CHIYABI PILOT IRRIGATION SCHEME

BACKGROUND:

Before Lake Kariba was created, the people of the area had lived for a thousand years in permanent and semi-permanent villages along the Zambezi and its major tributaries. By 1963, when the lake reached its maximum extent, approximately 36,000 villagers from the north bank of the Zambezi required relocation. The best alluvial soils had been lost in Lake Kariba and the carrying capacity of the less fertile resettlement areas under existing techniques of cultivation was insufficient for the relocated people.

The party and its government, being fully aware of the situation, have taken measures designed to improve the living conditions of the people of the valley. One of the measures taken by the government is the development of small scale irrigation in the area, to meet the most urgent need of the villagers, which is CASH.

In line with this humane commitment, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) is collaborating with the party and its government in the development of a low-cost irrigation scheme at Chiyabi on the draw-down land of the lake. This is being implemented under a broader agreement with the government, to develop Pilot Irrigation Schemes suitable for small farmers in different parts of the country.

TECHNICAL POSSIBILITY:

The draw-down land (or shore) of the lake in many places is nearly flat with a gentle gradient towards the water margin. During the latter part of the rainy season, the area is subject to shallow flooding. The water table is within 2 meters of the surface, even in the driest months. Natural vegetation comprises several species of grass which grow well. These grasses are grazed during the dry season by cattle and goats belonging to the nearby villagers. Although no agronomic work has been carried out before in relation to this particular type of ecology and the full agricultural potential of the draw-down area still needs to be determined, the following cropping patterns, with the help of irrigation, seem a distinct possibility:

A. UPPER DRAW-DOWN AREA (WATER TABLE MAY BE UP TO 2.0M FROM THE SURFACE)

Dry season (full irrigation): Wet season (supplementary irrigation):

Vegetables (deep and medium rooted)/ Cotton / Rice / Oilseeds / Maize

Maize / Grain Legumes

B. LOWER DRAW-DOWN AREA (WATER TABLE NEVER MORE THAN 1.0M FROM THE SURFACE)

Dry season: Wet season:

(i) Rice Rice

(ii) Vegetables (shallow rooted) Rice

Note: a) Vegetables at the moment have only a limited market in Choma and Maamba.

b) Rice production would be profitable. Rice screening trials with Modern varieties carried out under this project at NIRS in 1981, indicate that very high yields can be obtained under the climatic conditions of Southern Province. Due to the presence of a high water table during the irrigation season, the requirement of applied irrigation will be reduced.

From preliminary exploration it seems that at least 20% of the land area will consist of patches of almost flat land. These patches usually range from 2 to 6 Ha in size. Several small units of irrigated areas, each operated by 10-15 farm families and irrigated by portable pumps, would therefore be more logical to consider for ultimate development than consolidated areas of large extent which need expensive land levelling. The water table can be tapped from dug wells and portable pumps can be removed easily for maintenance when there is no need for irrigation. The confining of development to the naturally flat areas will not only limit land development cost, but will leave the intervening areas for ^{seasonal} grazing, thus avoiding any clash of interest with stock owners.

In the absence of any technical guidelines or information as to social reaction to the use and management of water by the water users themselves, the scheme should develop step by step, in order to avoid any social, economic or technical mistakes, which might not only jeopardise the scheme but also cause loss to the farmers themselves.

Therefore, the development of a socially acceptable and economically viable Pilot Irrigation Scheme, as a forerunner to wider development, is of vital importance to everyone, for use as a prototype for future expansion of irrigation, the apparent potential of which is really vast.

Before it takes final shape, this low-cost irrigation development must pass through 3 stages, as detailed below:

Stage I - ON-SITE AGRONOMIC AND IRRIGATION RESEARCH

In this stage trials will be conducted in the field, under the supervision and guidance of the National Irrigation Research Station, to establish suitable crops and cropping patterns with proper irrigation practices. As no research work has been done before on this particular type of ecology, stage I will need to continue to operate alongside stages II and III, with a view to continuously improving upon preliminary cropping patterns, so as to obtain higher yields per unit of area and time.

Stage II - PARTICIPATION OF COLLABORATOR FARMERS AS TRAINEES IN THE PILOT AREA

Once the preliminary cropping patterns have been established by the activities of stage I, these will be put to full scale trial with a selected group of collaborator farmers in stage II to test their social and economic acceptability.

On the basis of the information obtained from the activities of stage II, the Pilot area will be brought to its final shape with a fixed number of participating farmers, a specific area allocated to each farmer, a fixed number of parcels within the area allocated to each farmer, established irrigation intervals, a firmly based estimate of net income of farmers, known capacity of the pumping set etc etc.

The participating farmers also will receive adequate training in agronomy, water management, pump maintenance, organization etc. to make them capable of managing the unit themselves, under broad supervision at this stage.

Stage III - EXPANSION OF IRRIGATED AREA

Parallel to the activities of stages I and II, a reconnaissance study will be started, to establish pre-feasibility for the eventual expansion of irrigation within the region, following the pattern set by the Pilot scheme. On the basis of the pre-feasibility studies it is expected that irrigation will be expanded on the draw-down area with assistance from an international financing agency.

DEVELOPMENT COST

Near flatness of the area, absence of trees, simple design of small manageable units - all these factors contribute to reduce the development cost of a unit area. Villages are located within easy reach of the lake shore, so farmers will not be required to be resettled. This will save considerable development cost.

A rough approximation of development cost per 2.5 Ha unit is given below:

	Local currency - Foreign Exchange	
1. Soil survey ^{of 5 Ha} at K10.00/Ha	K50.00	
2. Topographical survey ^{of 5 Ha} at K25.00/Ha	K126.00	
3. Design of units at K20.00/day	K40.00	
4. Digging wells at K12.00/1 metre depth	K72.00	
5. Ploughing and grading at K50.00/hour for 10 hours	K500.00	
6. Layout of the unit	K145.00	
7. Pump set and accessories Honda WA20		K350.00 (F.E)
Subtotal	K932.00	K350.00 (F.E)
8. Misc. 5%	K46.60	
Total	K978.60	K350.00 (F.E)

Cost per Ha K391.44 (local currency)

Remarks: Cost per Ha is expected to remain below K500.00

FARMERS' BENEFIT

For simplification of calculation, a cropping pattern of rice followed by rice on the lower draw-down area has been used. Fifty percent of the average rice yield obtained in the season of 1981 at NIRS from modern varieties has been assumed. A lower yield has been assumed for the rainy season, for want of experimental data.

Area 2.5 Ha

Yield - Dry season (at 5 tons/Ha)	12.5 tons
Wet season (at 3 tons/Ha)	7.5 tons
Total	20.0 tons

Gross income (K40.00/80 kg bag)	K10,000.00
Variable cost of production	
1. Seed 150kg/season at 0.35/kg	K105.00
2. Fertilizer 500kg/Ha/season	K750.00
3. Insecticide K100/Ha/season	K500.00
4. Irrigation (27 times K13.60 per full irrigation per Ha)/year	K918.00
5. Labour provided by farm family	
Sub total	K2,273.00
6. Misc. 5%	K113.65
	K2,386.65

Gross income from 2.5 Ha	- K10,000.00
Variable cost of production on 2.5 Ha	
(cash expenditure)	- K2,386.65
Net cash return/2.5 Ha/year	K7,613.35
Net cash return/Ha/year	- K3,045.34

Production of vegetables like tomato or cabbage (providing they could be marketed in good condition) would increase the cash income several times; but, the market is limited at the moment.

Depending on the social and economic response of the farmers, cropping intensity can be increased to 400% using relay and intercropping techniques. It may also be possible to combine cooperative fish and duck farming in future; but only two crops a year with simple cultural practices have been used here.

Ministry of Agriculture and Water
Development,
Gwembe South Development Project,
P.O. Box 3,
Sinazeze.

ANNUAL REPORT 1985

WATER DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Introduction.

Gwembe South is a relatively dry, rural area. Water is scarce, except for Maamba (a mine town) where water is brought to through a pipeline from Lake Kariba. Water is mainly used as drinking water for people and cattle. Besides that some irrigation schemes (Siatwinda, Nkandabbwe, Buleya Malima and Chiyabi) are found in the area. Nkandabbwe irrigation scheme is fed by water from an artificial lake (old coal pit), most of the year by gravity only. The other irrigation schemes get their water by pumping from Lake Kariba. All of them have been facing big problems since 1983 because the lake receded for a long distance (e.g. in Siatwinda for about 1700 metres), due to the years of drought. Situation improved a bit during 1985 but the problems of the watersupply have not yet been solved.

Villagers get their water from rivers, wells and boreholes. Most of the rivers dry up during the dry season. Ground water level varies from 4 metres to more than 60 metres.

Good, reliable and cleanwater is a basic need for the health of the people. Therefore the Gwembe South Development Project has always put much effort on the Water Development Programme. This programme has been a joint effort of the GSDP workshop and female extension programme. Where needed and possible we cooperated in a good way with the health workers in the area and with the Gwembe District Council: Mr. A.M. Muzyamba's office at Sinazongwe Boma.

Due to lack of funds (GSDP budget) the Gossner Mission, West Germany, is assisting with some grants in order that the programme can continue. These grants are channelled by the Gossner Service Team to the Valley Selfhelp Promotion Society, who maintains a special bank account for the Water Development Programme to avoid confusion with other funds.

Unfortunately, in January, 1985 the Water Engineer, who was the officer in charge for the Water Development Programme, was transferred. Since then no replacement has been made by GRZ. (Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development). The organisation of the programme was taken over by Rev. J.M.P. van Vliet, pastor of Gossner Service Team. The daily work was mostly done by Mr. Allan Syabunkululu, who performed his duties in a reliable manner very well. We were also greatly assisted by the GSDP workshop (officer in charge Mr. D. Chipili).

Wells.

In 1983 and 1984 a number of wells were dug in the area. The procedure is as follows:- First the community (a village or a school) has to make themselves a decision to dig a well. Thereafter the community contacts the Water Development Programme, which will assist them in prospecting a good site to dig a well. Mostly Mr. Kapipi from the Gwembe District Council is assisting here. The Water Development Programme does only support community wells, which are built in selfhelp, but cannot give assistance to private people, who want their own well.

Thirdly, the community digs a well. When water is found again the Water Development Programme is contacted. The water Development Programme will, after inspection, bring free cement to the site and the Water Development Worker will thereafter make concrete rings and a concrete cover of the well with the assistance of the community. After completion of the well a windlass and buckets with a chain are provided by the District Council. For transport mostly a vehicle from the Gossner Mission is hired.

Work done in 1985

Due to the departure of the Water Engineer in January, 1985 activities were mainly restricted to the completion of wells, who were not completed during 1983 and 1984. Also some maintenance was done at boreholes in the area.

In 1985 following community wells were completed:

Name	Depth	Pockets cement	Rings
1. Syanyuka primary Sch.	8m 67 cm	26	12,5
2. Sinamalima village	8m	25.5	11
3. Simulilika (farm)	7mm21 cm	17	9
4. Sinakaimbi village	10 m	5	12
5. Malima primary school	9 m98cm	14	12
6. Sinalulongwe village	11m 06cm	5	12
7. Syachaluza (farm)	7m 60 cm	5	9
	Total	97,5	77,5

For some wells rings were already made in 1983 and only the concrete slab and top cover were made.

In 1985 maintenance was done of following boreholes:

1. Syabbaba's borehole, Sinazeze.
2. Lintco borehole, Sinazeze.
3. Sinanjola primary school borehole.

Constraints.

- The digging and building of wells is only possible during the dry season (April-November).
- The Water Development Worker has also other duties in the GSDF workshop.
- The present drilling rig is only fit for making small boreholes. It cannot drill through a rock.
- Due to the remoteness of some places it is difficult to obtain up to date information about the state of affairs of wells and boreholes in the whole of Gwembe South.
- No funds for the Water Development Programme are made available by the Ministry, therefore the programme relies totally on donations from overseas: Gossner Mission, West-Germany is the donor at present.

Workplan for 1986.

- To inspect together with the Gwembe District Council wells and boreholes in Gwembe South.

2/..

- If found necessary: to clean wells and be. . . and to do other maintenance.
- to encourage villagers and other communities to dig wells in selfhelp. The motivation process should be done in close cooperation with the health workers in the area and the GSDP female extension programme.
- to assist communities with the complaints of wells, dug in selfhelp.
- to look into possibilities to give the worker of the Water Development some further training.

Other activities can only be taken up if a new Water Engineer will have been seconded to the Gwembe South Development Project, as applied for.

Financial Statement 1985.

Income: Donations from Gossner Mission and others K.5567.00

Expenses(transport,cement etc.) K.4930.90

Balance per 31/12/85 K. 636.10

State of affairs 31/12/86:

Cash on hand K. 132.10
In bank K. 504.00 +
Total K. 636.10

The financial books have been chequed by Mr.Simwami, Bookkeeper of Valley Selfhelp Promotion Society.

Final Remarks.

The Water Development Programme responds to a basic need of the people in Gwembe South. It is a small programme, with low costs. However, it helps to improve the quality of life, specially the health of villagers. The well-building is well understood by the local and it fits to their possibilities and needs.

Finally, we like to thank the staff of the GSDP and VSP for their cooperation and hard work. We also like to thank the staff of Malima Farmers Training Centre, who provided generously accommodation for the worker of the Water Development Programme during his work on the wells in Malima area.

Nkandabbwe, 25th March, 1986

Rev. J.M.P. van Vliet - pastor Gossner Service Team.

ANNUAL REPORT 1985Water Supply Sikaneka Rural Health Centre

(Norad grant)

Nkandabbwe, 20th March 1986.

Introduction.

Late 1983 representatives of NORAD and VSP (Valley Selfhelp Promotion Society) came into contact with each other. It appeared that Norad was prepared to support a small project in a rural area in Gwembe South. Therefore VSP decided to ask Norad to give a grant for the water supply system at Sikaneka Rural Health Centre. This clinic is being build as a selfhelp project by the local people and VSP together.

In January 1984 VSP applied officially to Norad to assist with the water supply system of Sikaneka RHC. The description of the project was written by Rev. J.M.P. van Vliet, VSP advisor with the assistance of Mr. W. Ncote, building supervisor and Mr. S. Mbale, water engineer.

In July 1984 Norad approved the application and made NOK 325.000,00 (equivalent to K.68.000.00 at that time) available to VSP as a grant to be used only for the described project. Thereafter a contract was signed between Norad and VSP.

This annual report covers the period between August 1984 and March 1986. Rev. van Vliet, who has been in charge of this programme, will leave Zambia in April 1986, whereafter his successor will take over (see handing-over note). During this period 2 progress reports were sent to Norad: in February and August, 1985.

A) Water Supply System.1) Bank accounts.

According to the contract Appendix II 3.4 separate bank-accounts were opened to handle the Norad grant. In October 1984 a current account (10475) and a savings account (25273) were opened at the Zambia National Commercial Bank in Choma. Most of the money handling was done by cheque and only a little petty cash was kept for cash payments. The money was handled by Rev. J.M.P. van Vliet and Mr. J.C. Chavula, VSP treasurer. The financial books were chequed at the year by Mr. A. Simwami, VSP bookkeeper.

2) Insurance.

According to the contract Appendix II 3.3 the project was insured at Zambia State Insurance Corporation in Choma. The type is: Contractor's All Risk policy. The policy has been paid and is valid until 31/10/86 and can be extended.

3) Borehole.

In April/May 1985 (after the end of the 1984/1985 rain season) Water Wells (Choma branch) drilled a borehole on one of the sited, prospected in 1982 by Water Affairs (Monze). After three weeks they stopped drilling because they did not found water (dry borehole). The depth of the borehole was then 60 metres. However, at an emergency meeting in the Water Wells office it was decided to continue for another 20 metres. Fortunately, at a depth of 66 metres water was struck. The total depth of the borehole is 80 metres and the capacity is 2450 gallons per hour, which will be sufficient for the estimated demand.

Up till March 1986 however Water Wells has failed to give us a final report and invoice. In February 1985 a deposit of K13,000.00 was paid. In the meantime we have informed the head office in Lusaka about this delay and it is hoped that now this matter will be settled soon.

4) Waterpipes.

Together with Mr. Mwenya and Mr. Kalaula an estimate was made of the needed waterpipes as follows:

2 inches: 24 metres
1.5 inches: 144 metres
0.75 inch: 108 metres
0.5 inches: 30 metres.

All pipes have been bought at AFE in Choma and been brought to the site. Only 54 metres of 0.75 inches are still missing because they could not be found since October, 1985. It is hoped that they will be available soon.

5) Watertank.

The watertank has not yet been built. Gwembe South Builders at Sinazeze have been asked to start building after the end of the 1985/1986 rain season and they are busy making bricks.

6) Windmill.

To pump the water out of the ground was first been thought to be possible with solar energy. Enquiries were made at Phillips, Lusaka. However, this appeared to be too expensive because of the depth of the borehole.

Therefore it was decided in July 1985 to purchase a windmill, preferably together with a monopump. Enquiries were first made in South Africa, but Norad refused to do any business with that country or with South African firms, according to the official political stand of the Norwegian government.

Thereafter we wrote to TOOL, an organisation in the Netherlands, specialised in appropriate technology, mainly for developing countries. Their advice is free of charge. In reply they sent us some information and addresses of manufacturers of windmills in Africa.

B) Clinic and staff houses.

Work on these buildings made a good progress during the year. The clinic and the 2 staff houses are now nearly completed. Only some small work has still to be done, like the fixing of doors and window-glasses.

The pit-latrines still have to be dug and built.

C) Government borehole.

In November, 1984 a borehole was drilled at Sikaneka RHC (about 150 metres away from the Norad/VSP borehole) by the Government of the Republic of Zambia, paid from funds for drought relief. This borehole is not yet in operation, because the District Council is still waiting for a handpump.

D) Organisation.

Contacts with the Norad office in Lusaka (Mr. Terje Vigtel) were mainly maintained by Mrs. S. Krisifoe, Liaison officer of Gossner Mission in Lusaka, and Rev. J.M.P. van Vliet VSP Advisor. Rev. van Vliet was also in charge of this programme. He was in the implementing of the project greatly assisted by Mr. E. Syabbalo and Mr. A. Syachaluza, VSP coordinators and Mr. W. Ncote, building supervisor of Gwembe South Builders. The VSP executive committee is the responsible body. We used transport from VSP, GSB and the Gossner Service Team, according to our needs.

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E) Constraints.

In the project description, submitted to Norad in January, 1984, it was estimated that the project should come to an end in 1985. Unfortunately, this has not been the case.

Let me mention some reasons to explain the delay:

- Norad only approved the application in July, 1984 and the first instalment of the grant was only paid in December 1984. This means that the project implementation could only start in 1985. The drilling of the borehole (the first thing to be done) could only be done in April/May 1985 after the end of the 1984/85 rain season, because during the rain season it is a problem to reach the site, due to the bad condition of the road.
- We faced serious difficulties in the purchase of needed materials, mainly waterpipes and the windmill.
- In January, 1985 the water engineer, who had been of great help in the planning of the project, left the place and has not yet been replaced.
- Rev van Vliet, who was in charge of the project, suffered from illness.

F) Outlook.

It is hoped that in 1986 there will be a good progress in the project, so that at the end of 1986/beginning of 1987 the project can be completed. It seems however questionable, due to the fall of the kwacha and the rising of prices that the project can be completed within the limits of the budget. This problem should be looked into by Norad and VSP.

G) Final remarks.

Now that I am outgoing I should like to thank Norad, which assisted us with such a generous grant, and all the workers of VSP and GSB for their hard work and cooperation.

Rev. J.M.P. van Vliet.
Gossner Service Team,
VSP Advisor.

Financial Statement 1985

Water Supply Sikaneka Rural Health Centre.

(Norad grant - Appendix to Annual Report 1985).

A) ZNCB Choma Current Account 10475

Date	Subject	In	Out	Balance
12.10.84	Opening Account	K 20-00		K 20-00
21.12.84	Cheque Norad	K 20,000-00		K 20,020-00
24.12.84	Bankfee		K 75-00K	19,945-00
15.1.85	Chequebook		K 1-50K	19,943-50
11.2.85	To petty cash		K 300-00K	19,643-50
12-2-85	ZSIC(insurance)		K 235-17K	19,408-33
13-2-85	Water Wells deposit		K 13,000-00K	6,408-33
2-8-85	To savings book		K 1,000-00K	5,408-33
2-8-85	To petty cash		K 500-00K	4,908-33
3-10-85	Afe waterpipes		K 1,175-00K	3,733-33
6-11-85	Norad cheque	K 10,000-00		K 13,733-33
23-11-85	Gossner Service Team		K 3,000-00K	10,733-33
30-12-85	Petty cash		K 500-00K	10,233-33

B) ZNCB Choma Savings book 25273

12.10.84	Opening account	K 20-00	K 20-00
12. 3.85	Interest	K 0-78	K 20-78
2. 8.85	Deposit	K 1,000-00	K 1,020-78

C) Petty Cash.

11-2-85	From Bank	K 300-00	K 300-00
8-5-85	Stationery		K 4-65 K 295-35
27-5-85	Transport		K 67-00 K 228-35
27-5-85	Refund of opening accounts		K 40-00 K 188-35
18-7-85	Transport		K 264-75 K 76-40
2-8-85	From bank	K 500-00	K 423-60
22-8-85	Theft		K 500-00 K 76-40
25-9-85	Loan from GST	K 3000-00K	K 2,923.60
30-9-85	Afe Waterpipes		K 3,068.50 K 144.90
10-10-85	Stationery		K 2.25 K 147.15
17-12-85	Insurance(ZSIC)		K 235.17 K 382-32
31-12-85	Re fund VSP		K 10-00 K 392-32
31-12-85	From bank	K 500-00	K 107-68
31-12-85	Transport		K 53-00 K 54-68

D) Summary.

Recieved from Norad K 30,000-00

Balances: Current Account	K 10,233.33	
Savings book	K 1,020.78	
Petty cash	K 54.68	+
Total	K 11,308-79	K 11,308-79

Spent K 18,691-21

HANDLING - OVER NOTES
Water Supply Sikaneka Rural Health Centre
(Norad Grant)

G M BERLIN

Nkandabbwe, 19th March, 1986

Introduction

Valley Selfhelp Promotion Society (VSP) together with the local people from Ngoma area started to build a Rural Health Centre in Sikaneka in 1981. It is a selfhelp project, funded by contributions from the villagers and by the sales of second hand clothes by VSP. The site is in Chief's Sinazongwe's area. The ward councillor is Mr. W. Syapwaya (Nkandabbwe). The vice chairman of the local selfhelp committee is Mr. C. Dibula.

The project buildings (a clinic building and two staff houses are now (1986) nearly completed. The work left is fixing the doors of the staff houses, digging and building of pit-latrines and some minor building activities like fixing glasses in the staff houses windows.

Water Supply.

Because there is no water easily available at the site the VSP Executive Committee decided to look for a donor who could support the instalment of a water supply system. Therefore negotiations took place with the Norwegian Agency for International Development (NORAD) P.O. BOX 34570, Lusaka. The office building is in the Norwegian consulate next to the Intercontinental Hotel. It is an Agency of the Norwegian government.

An application with a description of the project and a cost estimate was written by Rev. J.M.P. van Vliet, member of the Gossner Service Team in January, 1984. In July 1984 NORAD approved the application, after a visit of a NORAD delegation to the site, and gave VSP a grant of NOK 325.000 (Norwegian currency), which was at that time K,68,000.00. A contract was signed between NORAD and VSP. The copy of VSP is in the secretary's file.

Details.

1) Bank accounts

2 special bank accounts were opened to handle the Norad donation. This money is seperated from other VSP money and cannot be mixed up (see contract 3.4). The accounts are with the Zambia National Commercial Bank, Choma Branch. There is a current account No.10475 and a savings account No. 25273. The signing arrangement is at present as follows: the first signatory is always Mr. J. Chavula, former treasurer of VSP, the second one of the other signatories. Up till now most of the money handling was done by Rev. J.M.P. van Vliet, who also kept some petty cash. Recently the financial books were checked by Mr. Simwami, the VSP Bookkeeper, who found that the books were kept in good order. The financial books should be audited by the annual auditing of all VSP finances. This has been done during the last years by Mr. P. Mweene from the cooperative department in Choma.

After auditing a statement of accounts, signed by the auditor, should be sent to NORAD, together with the annual report. No auditing has been carried out yet. Needed is: a change of signatories for both accounts, because Mr. Chavula and Rev. van. Vliet are no longer members of the VSP Executive committee. And the interest on the savings book should be added.

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2) Insurance.

According to the contract 3.3 the project is insured at the Zambia State Insurance Cooperation, Choma Office. Payment has been made up till 31/10/86 inclusive.

3) Borehole.

The borehole has been drilled by Water Wells, Choma in May, 1985. A deposit of K.13,000.00 was paid. However, Water Wells never sent us a final invoice. I went to see the Choma Manager, Mr. James Meehan, several times about it, but up till now Water Wells failed to sent a final invoice. I have now informed the Water Wells headquarters, whereafter Mr. Meehan promised me to settle this issue soon. This needs to be followed up. You find the Choma office of Water Wells on the main road to Kalomo at your right, next to Joe Brooks garage.

4) Waterpipes.

All needed waterpipes were bought and collected, except of 9 lengths of $\frac{3}{4}$ inch (54 metres), because since October 1985 they have not been found from Choma. Normally we buy from AFE, next to Namboard (Industrial area), but you can also try Tarry's and Zatco in town. No fittings or other spare parts have been bought yet. All pipes have been transported to the building site except of 8 pipes which are in Nkandabbwe camp.

5) Watertank.

Gwembe South Builders have been asked to build a concrete watertank according to the description in the project proposal. They are busy now to make concrete bricks. Mr. L. Kalaula has made a technical drawing for the system. This drawing is at present with Mr. Walter Heinelt, GSB Manager, whom you can also see for the watertank. GSB may need payment in advance.

6) Windmill.

First enquiries were made at Phillips, Lusaka, for a solar energy system to pump water. Unfortunately, due to the depth of the borehole, this turned out to be too expensive. Therefore it was decided in July 1985 to purchase a windmill, preferably together with a monopump. Enquiries were first made in South Africa, but NORAD refused to do any business with that country, according to the official political stand of the norwegian government. Of course we should respect this decision. Thereafter I contacted TOOL, an organisation in the Netherlands, specialised in appropriate technology, mainly for developing countries. Their advice is free of charge. A catalogue (1985) is at present with Mr. D. Chipili, GSDP workshop engineer. This may be of interest for my successor. In reply they sent us some information and addresses of manufacturers of Windmills in Africa. No contacts have been made yet. This needs a follow up. You will find all the available information about windmills in the "Monopump" information map.

Government Borehole

In November 1984 a borehole was drilled at Sikaneka RHC (about 150 metres away from the NORAD/VSP borehole) by GRZ, paid from funds for drought relief. This borehole is not yet in operation. It falls under the responsibility of the District Council (Sinazongwe Boma).

Contacts with NORAD office in Lusaka.

The contacts with the NORAD office were mainly maintained by Mrs. S. Krisifoe and Rev. van Vliet, occasionally escorted by Mr. Syabbalo (Tonga/Museum) and Mr. Wilson Ncote. The latter one is very committed as far as Sikaneka is concerned. Yet is the head of the Selfhelp Building Group. It may be worthwhile to visit the office together with Mrs. Krisifoe (she can introduce you) and eventually Mr. A. Syachaluza, the new VSP coordinator.

The NORAD representative in Lusaka is Mr. Terje Vigtel. He is a very busy man, like most Lusaka people. Although we invited him many times to have a look at the site, he never visited the projects, which is, in my opinion, somehow unfortunate. The donation by NORAD was given in 1984. In the meantime the kwacha has lost much of his value in October, 1985. Consequently, thereafter most prices doubled, notably those of imported goods. In the application such a rise of prices was and could not have been foreseen. Up till now NORAD has paid out K.30,000.00 out of the total donation of K.68,000.00. This leaves a balance of K38,000.00 still to be paid. As the value of the donation is originally given in NOK 325,000.00 which is (hard) norwegian currency, I suggest that the amount in NOK which has not yet been paid will be converted into kwacha at the present exchange rate, which will give us definitely more than K38,000.00 so that the rise of prices can be covered. This should of course be negotiated with NORAD!

Lastly, if need arises (e.g. for the purchase of a windmill) to buy goods which are not available in Zambia and must be bought outside the country, NORAD is prepared to provide thenecessary forex, which will course be deducted from the donation of NOK 325.000,00. Also this should be discussed first with the NORAD office. For details about duty free importation (with gift certificate) Mrs. Krisifoe may be able to assist.

As already mentioned, NORAD wants to receive each year an annual report and a financial statement (contract 5.1) It is adviseable to give NORAD and the VSP executive committee from time to time a progress report to keep them informed.

I hope to have informed my successor properly and I wish him/her all the best in the completion of this project.

Rev. J.M.P. va Vliet
Gossner Service Team
P.O. Box 4
Sinazeze.

HISTORY OF MAAZE CONSUMER'S CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY

31ST DECEMBER, 1985

Maaze Consumers Cooperative Society was started in September, 1982. At that time the total membership was 30. This Society was born from Syatwiinda Credit Union. It is the same members of Syatwiinda Credit Union that started this Cooperative Society.

Although the operations of the Society started in September, but arrangements for contributions started in February the same year. It was agreed that each member contributes K50.00 Shares, and K2.00 entrance fees, which every member did.

During the period between February and September 1982, this money was served with Syatwiinda Credit Union as agreed by the members, that this Consumer Cooperative should become a member of Syatwiinda Credit Union.

OBJECTIVES

The objectives of Maaze Co-operative are:-

- a) To help the Credit Union improve by working hand in hand with the Cooperative.
- b) To utilize the money that is in the Credit Union by borrowing so that the Credit Union can get more money from interest charged on the loan taken by the Cooperative.
- c) To provide essential commodities to the members and none members of the community.
- (d) To try and reduce or eliminate the high pricing of essential commodities by some selfish businessmen.
- e) To support the Credit Union by giving donations so as to substantiate the Credit Union.

ADMINISTRATION

This Society has its Board of Directors who do the Administrative work together with the Manager of the Society, who is responsible for day to days work of the Cooperative, excluding selling in the shop which is done by an employed shop-keeper.

Mr. V. S. Syankondo was appointed Manager of this Cooperative before his employment with CUSA-Zambia. He was appointed Manager because of his past experience and what he had done for both Syatwiinda Credit Union and Maaze Cooperative Society, especially the interest that he took to organize for the formation of this Cooperative.

When CUSA-Zambia employed Mr. Syankondo, the Board of Directors of this Society deemed it necessary to have him still Manager, to avoid expense on the full time Manager who would be employed that time. Because the Society is still young to employ many people, today there are two employees the shop-keeper and the watch man, the Manager is a part time employee although he does much more than that.

ACTIVITIES AND ACHIEVEMENTS

The operations started in September, 1982 with a Share Capital of K2,300.00 which was borrowed from the Credit Union. The Society started with mealie meal delivery, on a sort of hunger relief programme.

It was a tough job without transport, we hired lorries to deliver mealie meal in the valley. In July, 1983, after almost a year of operation, the Gossiner Mission considered us for a small double cabin pick-up van, which was a donation from the Mission and also K2,000.00 grant to enable the Society do its activities properly. Just at that time a loan of K1,000 was given to the Cooperative by V.S.P. (Valley Self Promotion). Apart from all that, the Cooperative took over the grinding mill from the Credit Union. For this programme, the Society was not engaged in buying maize, but the people to bring their own maize to grind. This is a programme worth while to have, because it has served many people. We had also tried the fishing programme, but this did not prove to work properly.

PROBLEMS

The Society is facing many problems, especially those of thieves, twice last year the thieves broke into our shop and run away with goods worth K1,430. In February, another theft occurred in November, where by goods worth K1,172.40 were taken.

Another problem is about our books of Accounts, just because our book-keeper is not very conversant with the Cooperative type of book-keeping. We had sent our book-keeper for training at P.C.C. in Kabwe twice, but that has not been enough, because each time that he went there, he did a different course instead of actually book-keeping. So this has not helped us much. We tried to ask the Marketing and Cooperative Department Officials to help us, but they have been of no help to us.

FINANCIAL STAND OF THE SOCIETY

The Society has a working capital of K20,833.84 including the money that is saved with Syatwiinda Credit Union. The breakdown is as follows:

1. Cash that was in stock at 31st December, 1985 = K7,589.60
2. Cash that is saved with Syatwiinda C. Union = K4,653.89
3. Cash on hand that time = K8,590.35

Out of this money, the total sum of K4,500.00 is borrowed money from the following:

1. Syatwiinda Credit Union still has the sum of K3,900.00 as loan granted to Maaze Consumer Cooperative Society.
2. Another sum of K600.00 from U.S.P. still loan balance.

FUTURE PLANS

The future plans of our Society are very great, it may take a bit of time to implement these plans due to lack of sufficient funds. However our plans are as follows:-

- a) To build 2 Rest Houses for renting
- b) To put up a Restuarant.

We have been prompted to these ideas by many people who travel to go to the lake to buy fish, these people go to Kapenta fishing Camps, some of them go to buy ordinary fish. Since Lake Kariva is the main fishing place, people have done this for over years. So during the

their stay in this place, they do not have any where to sleep, they sleep outside, they don't have any place where they can get food to eat.

- c) To give proper education to our employees
- d) To continue educating our members of the Board and General membership.

In the end I would like to take this opportunity of thanking the Gossner Service Team on behalf of Gossner Mission most sincerely for the great help that they have done in the Gwembe South, for the past 15 years now. We must appreciate it.

N.S.SYANIKONDO FIELD OFFICER.

Richardson

GWEMBE SOUTH DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
P.O. BOX 3 SINAZEZE

ANNUAL REPORT 1985

TECHNICAL REPORT SIATWIINDA IRRIGATION SCHEME

INTRODUCTION:

The year 1985 was characterized by manifold efforts to resume the Siatwiinda Irrigation Scheme after a break of two years because of the preceding of Lake Kariba.

This report deals with the planning and decision making done in close cooperation with the GSDF staff, the Officer in Charge for the Scheme, the Technical Committee for Irrigation Projects and the Farmers's Executive Committee.

Activities were carried out by the parties mentioned above, the farmers of the scheme, the engine attendants and the GSDF workshop.

This report covers the period between April and December, 1985. As members of the Gossner Service Team I took over the position as an Agricultural Adviser for the Siatwiinda Irrigation Scheme in April, 1985.

OBJECTIVES:

- (i) To assist the Siatwiinda Irrigation Scheme in planning, organizing and managing as well as in advising the field work and the technical activities at the scheme in close cooperation with the officer in Charge and the Farmer's Executive Committee.
- (ii) To organize and support all activities to resume the scheme.

ACTIVITIES:

- (i) Meetings: Six general meetings were held besides the meetings of the Farmer's Executive Committee to keep the farmers informed about all activities. Progress reports were given on the meetings of the-
 - Steering Committee Gwembe South
 - GSDF Staff
 - Technical Committee for Irrigation Projects.
- (ii) Technical preparations:
 - a) The levelling of the channel between the main pumpstation and Lake Kariba (completed in February, 1985) and of the pipeline leading from the pump station to the reservoir was done in April resp. in July by the surveyor based at Nkandabbwe Camp.
 - b) For testing the new equipment (two 28 HP Deutz diesel pumps in connection with a 6 -inch PVC-pipeline) test pumping was carried out, guided and supervised by a FAO irrigation engineer of the National Irrigation Research Station (NIRS). The farmer's contribution was to install a pipeline of a total length of 1700 metres connecting the pump station and Maaze River. The yield of water was measured at the reservoir and at the main distributor boxes.

(iii) Constructions and Maintenance measures:

- a) In response to the results of the test pumping a 6-inch PVC-pipeline (total length 1700 metres) was installed to connect the existing pipeline (from the main pump station to the reservoir, total length 950 metres) with a temporary pump station at the lake shore.

A group of 20 farmers was employed for 2904 working hours.

A 50 HP Lister diesel pump was connected with the pipeline.

- b) A new fence was constructed towards the extension area to prevent the scheme against cattle damage. The old fence surrounding the scheme was repaired.

A group of 8 farmers was employed for 1242 working hours.

(iv) Allocation of plots:

Since the irrigation water has to be pushed through a 6-inch pipeline of a total length of about 2700 metres, which causes a lot of friction loss, the output of water (35 litres per second) was not enough to irrigate the whole scheme of 22 hectares.

Therefore it was decided to irrigate about 12 hectares (divided into 62 plots of 0.2 hectare) along three main distributor channels by direct pumping into the channels without making use of the reservoir.

The farmers agreed that plot holders having more than one plot will share their plots with interested farmers whose plots are not under irrigation in the moment.

So 62 farmers got the chance to get one plot of 0.2 hectare. Additional 11 plots were allocated later since the total number of applicants was 73.

All these measures have to be seen as a temporary solution and will depend on the availability of irrigation water.

(v) Rice growing:

After a series of technical faults with the old Lister engine pumping water to the fields started at the end of November. Up to the end of the year about 35 farmers prepared nurseries for rice (variety Kalembe).

Caused by the technical implementation in November farmers could not start the nurseries early in October as they were used to in the previous years.

(vi) Rice trial:

A rice trial with 14 different varieties was laid out in one of the farmer's plots since it is not possible in the moment to irrigate the research section of the scheme too.

The trial is run by the research workers working at the research section and will be supervised by the National Irrigation Research Station (NIRS)

(vii) Tree planting:

Tree planting under the supervision of the District Forestry Officer was supported mainly with transport. About 90 Eucalyptus trees were planted in the scheme at the end of December.

(viii) Visits:

The following irrigation schemes were visited in common with the Officer in Charge and/or members of the Farmer's Executive Committee:

- a) National Irrigation Research Station, Nanka
- b) Zambesi Training Farm, Chirundu
- c) Chiyabi Pilot Irrigation Scheme
- d) Buleya Malima Irrigation Scheme
- e) Nkandabbwe Irrigation Scheme

FINANCES: (excluding government's contributions)

- (i) Gossner Mission provided funds for technical constructions as well as for a part of the costs to enable the scheme to come into operation again. Because of the high costs for 'two-stage-pumping' which was thought to be necessary at the beginning of the planning phase Gossner Mission offered to pay half of the running costs (irrigation costs) under the condition that the farmers contribute the other half.
- (ii) Meanwhile 73 farmers are going to apply for loans by the Zambia Agricultural Development Bank (ZADB) to cover their part of the running costs.
- (iii) The Farmer's Executive Committee was informed about the conditions connected to the establishment of a revolving fund for the running costs.

PROBLEMS

- (i) The fluctuation of the lake level makes it difficult to use the lake as a source for Irrigation water. Therefore a most flexible technical solution is needed.
- (ii) The scheme is now becoming 16 years old. The water distribution facilities call for major repairs. The situation deteriorated fast during the two years the scheme lay idle.
- (iii) The present utilization of the plots is not sufficient to make the scheme viable on the long run.

According to the records participation has always been lower in the rain season when farmers are engaged mainly in their outside fields. The maximum use was 5.6 out of 22 hectares.
- (iv) Couch grass (Cynodon dactylon), planted some years ago in order to fix the earthen channels, is spreading over big portions of the scheme and hampers tillage.

FUTURE PLANS:

- (i) Maintenance and repair of water distribution facilities to improve the efficiency of the water supply.
- (ii) To recommend a suitable cropping pattern according to crop rotation and marketing possibilities.
- (iii) To develop proposals how to finance the scheme in future.
- (iv) To strengthen the Farmer's Executive Committee in its decision making and the execution of its power.
- (v) To establish a small repair workshop for the needs of the scheme.

(signed)

I. WITTERN

AGRIC. ADVISER GOSSNER SERVICE TEAM

KANCHINDU, JANUARY, 1986

Eingegangen

21. Nov. 1985

Erladigt

Siatwiinda Irrigation Scheme,
P.O. Box 3,
Sinazeze.

30th September, 1985

The Project Co-ordinator,
P.O. Box 3,
Sinazeze.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1985-SIATWINDA IRRIGATION SCHEME

INTRODUCTION

Different annum shell different changes, therefore great changes were observed as from 1983 up to date 1985. Production of crops diminished.

Then this covers the activities done between 1st October, 1984 and 30th September, 1985. The year 1985 in the history of Siatwiinda Irrigation was still a year of disaster. Pumping is not yet done in the mainfields. Water of Lake Kariba receded from the main pumping station about 1500 metres away.

Efforts were being made to reach deeper water by digging a pipeline of 1700 metres. This was done by employing 20 workers. The rest of the farmers were helping to speed up the work. Buleya Malima irrigation made an agreement of borrowing 30 pvc 6" pipes from Siatwiinda irrigation. These were taken out from 350 pvc 6" pipes which were in stock at Siatwiinda.

SCHEME. Siatwiinda Irrigation

PLOTS IN THE SCHEME. 110

FARMERS INVOLVED. 78

HECTARAGE. There are 32ha in all

- (a) 28 hectares including channels are used by the farmers.
- (b) Four (4) hectares are used by Research Branch.

RAINFALL DATA- The whole season 1023.00mm

ACTIVITIES-

(a) Farming- There is no pumping hence no production.

(b) Meeting-

(i) Farmers meeting- These meeting were done to discuss the activities of the scheme.

(ii) Staff meeting- Were done each month to discuss the progress and failures of the schemes.

(iii) Advisory committee meeting- These meeting were attended by the high powered delegations of the sub-district. The last Advisory Committee meeting was on 13th September, 1985 which resolved that:-

A pipeline be constructed from the mainpump station to the deeper water of Lake Kariba and this was done in order to resume the scheme. This was the powerful instrument as far as solving problems of individual schemes.

During the meeting held on 13th Sept. 1985 Mr. Joep Stoutjesdijk, Irrigation Engineer FAO attended the meeting, gave a report on pumptesting of the two Deutz pumps. The test was done pumping from Maaze river to the pond at the main pump station and from the pump station to the reservoir and distribution boxes.

- (c) Zilili Garden- Initiated to improve zilili garden along the lake. This was possible because of the two portable "Kubota" pumps which were brought at Siatwiinda Irrigation. Mr. George Siatwiinda of Siatwiinda village gave 2 hectares of land for zilili improvement. Cutting of poles in order to fence the land is in progress. Ten farmers are already recruited to start farming once fencing is completed.

- (d) Agricultural Development Bank of Zambia
Due to the financial problems affecting the farmers in order to resume the irrigation, Mr.D.B.Syatalini MP for Sinazongwe tried his best to assist the farmers by bringing the application forms for the farmers to fill in; after being requested by the farmers. At the time of writing, 73 forms with 73 farmers were completed and pending for collection by the Bank experts.

PUMPS. - There are two new Deutz pumps
-320 pvc 6" which were left after taking 30 pvc 6" pipes to Buleya Malina.
-One listerpump
-Two "kubota" portable pumps
-Equipments for Deutz and kubota pumps

STAFF POSITION - Siatwiinda irrigation is now run by three officers:

- (a) Mr.D.Mutinta - Agricultural Advisor (GRZ)
(b) Dr. Ingo Wittern - Technical Advisor(GM)
(c) Mrs.U.Wittern - Seed Multiplication Officer (GM)

These two b and c took office in April, 1985.

There are also two engine attendants:

Mr.Simon S.Sinkende and Charles S.Sinagwali both CDE II.

MISCELLANEOUS- The farmers of Siatwiinda worked as a team during pumptesting and construction of the 1700 metres pipeline.

CONCLUSION- The water is still receding. However there is hope that this year the tscheme shall be resumed because of the pipeline which reached deeper water. May I thank all the GSDP officers by involving officers from all walks of life to come in through the Advisory Committee and assisted solving the problems which were confronting and still confronting the lives of our farmers. This was a job well done, than working in isolation and make perpetual mistakes.

(signed)

DAVID MUTINTA

AGRICULTURAL ADVISOR

ANNUAL REPORT 1985

by Rev. Jan van Vliet + Waltraut Stroh-van Vliet
covering the period October 1984 - September 1985

I Description

The task of the 2 theologians (both working part time) are:

1. to work as associate minister within UCZ (United Church of Zambia),
2. to train local church leaders by TEEZ (Theological Education by Extension in Zambia.)
3. to assist VSP (Valley Selfhelp Promotion Society)

II Objectives

1. To visit and preach in UCZ congregations, to find out their progress and difficulties and to give advice.
2. To promote Sunday School work in Kanchindu/Sinazongwe Consistory.
3. To assist UCZ generally where required.
4. To conduct english TEEZ courses.
5. To assist local tutors to start courses.
6. To promote the translation and publication to tonga TEEZ teaching material.
7. To advice and strengthen VSP.
8. To assist in selling used clothes and in completing Sikaneka RHC.
9. To assist the Tonga Crafts department.
10. To assist any development project when need arises.

III. Achievements and Constraints

1. We have been preaching in 8 UCZ congregations.
2. A) A Sunday School Teacher Training was organized by us and conducted by the UCZ youth worker, Mr. R. Vinya from 30.11. - 2.12. in Kanchindu. 4 congregations had sent participants.
- B) A problem is that a number of trained Sunday School teachers have left their places or stopped teaching for different reasons.
3. A) Jan van Vliet has been elected Consistory Treasurer of the new formed Sinazongwe Consistory
- B) Through donations from dutch congregations reprint of the tonga hymn books could be financed.
- C) A donation from an american congregation was given to the Presbytery youth worker to cover his travelling costs.
- D) We sold a good number of Bibles and christian literature.
4. A) 8 participants completed a TEEZ preachers course led by Waltraut Van Vliet in December 1984. Out of this number 4 are presently still preaching here.

- B) Also in December Jan van Vliet and Juliet Syanyuka trained 5 local TEEZ tutors from UCZ and Church of Christ.
 - C) Between May and September 1985 Waltraut van Vliet conducted a TEEZ course on teaching. 9 participants from 5 congregations (UCZ) Church of Christ, SDA) completed the course successfully.
 - D) An advanced TEEZ course was started by Jan van Vliet with 9 participants but had to be suspended because of problems which arose about the participation of polygamists in the course.
 - E) An evaluation and planning weekend was arranged for TEEZ course participants on 30./31 March. During this weekend new TEEZ courses were planned.
5. A) An planned advanced TEEZ course at Sinazongwe could not start as the tutor, Mr. Chilimunda, was out on duty for some time.
- B) Another tonga TEEZ course at Sinazongwe under the leadership of Deaconess Manyanina did not come well off the ground.
- C) The other local tutors have not yet started their courses.
6. A) The tonga translation of the preachers course has been duplicated.
- B) The counselling course is translated and partly on stencil.
- C) The translation of the teaching course makes little progress.
7. The progress in the VSP society has been very slow for different reasons:
- i) The organization is still very weak. Meetings of the Executive Committee are often postponed and they tend to be long and unproductive without constructive problem solving. The double role of the chairman as chairman and traditional ruler causes some problems. Annual General Meetings for 1983/84 have not taken place.
 - ii) The management of the society has been weak. In September, 1985 a new Co-ordinator started his work.
 - iii. Our position and competence as advisors has been very unclear. Our advice and also the one of the Finance and Planning Committee of which we are part has often not been appreciated by the full Executive Committee.
 - iv. VSP is at the moment in a process of restructuring which hopefully may strengthen the society. Much will depend on which measures will be taken to improve the structures and working methods of the Executive Committee and to divide the society into different departments.
8. Parcels of used clothes came regularly. We kept the contact with the donors thanking them and informing them about the selfhelp activities of VSP.
- The clinic building at the selfhelp RHC Sikaneka had been completed in 1984. The 2 staff houses are almost completed. Out of NORAD funds a borehole was drilled and water pipes are being bought.
- There were some consultations with the medical department.

9. The selling of Tonga Crafts went well especially at Lusaka. Although there were some delays in the buying the quality of items improved generally. We visited some of the producers to encourage them.
10. a) After the Water Engineer left the project Janvan Vliet assisted in the organization of the water development programme.
b) He also assisted 2 selfhelp projects at Sinazeze and Nkandabbwe School to get funds and building material in order to complete classrooms which were built by parents and teachers.

Financial Statement

Oct. 1984 - Sept. 1985

spent for TEEZ work	K 1,919.01
income from TEEZ participants	K 69.50
spent for UCZ work	K 326.00
other expenditure	K 399.36

All expenditure was covered by donations from Gossner Mission, congregations and individuals abroad. No GRZ funds were involved.

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR

THE BULEYA MALIMA IRRIGATION SCHEME

PERIOD: JANUARY 1985 to DECEMBER 1985

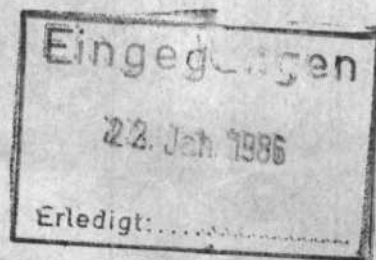
Compiled by:-

B. Hossain

B. Hossain

Technical Adviser

GOSSNER SERVICE TEAM



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ANNUAL REPORT

FOR

THE BULEYA MALIMA IRRIGATION SCHEME

PERIOD: JANUARY 1985 TO DECEMBER, 1985

Compiled by:-

B. Hossain
Technical Adviser
GOSSNER SERVICE TEAM:

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INTRODUCTION:

Buleya Malima Irrigation Scheme with the highest potentiality of its kind in the Gwembe Valley was totally abandoned in the year 1984. The citrus orchard, an attractive unit with potential capacity of producing 50 tons of fruits/year was almost finished. The Hon. Minister Kamanga in his visit to the scheme in 1984 called it as a dead scheme.

One of the main reasons for it is receding of the lake because of 3 years continuous draught. The lake water is now 2 km away from the existing pumping station. There had been no alternate source of water for irrigation neither it had any fund and expertise to practice any alternate idea. The only fund the scheme used to have from Provincial and Local Government, Livingstone, had also stopped this year.

I have been given responsibility by the Gossner Mission and the Ministry of Agriculture in January, 1985 to rehabilitate this dead scheme without assuring of any financial help from any corner. Anyway, I have tried my best level to revive the scheme as much as it could be possible. I had used my initiative to convince local authorities at different levels explaining that the scheme could be back to running condition with resultant improvement of the life of 54 poor farm families if a minimum financial assistance is provided. The response from the Permanent Secretary, Livingstone for construction of 3 boreholes and Director, Department of Agriculture, for rehabilitation of the scheme was very much appreciated. A small grant has also been provided by the Gossner Service Team at right time to rehabilitate the orchard.

However, in my short experience in the scheme it has become clear that the management was another bottleneck for the progress of the scheme. A strong supervision especially to establish this new system of self-reliance for the farmers under the management of the farmers executive committee is essential until it establishes.

2. STAFFS:

There has been acute shortage of staff throughout the year. The Scheme Manager has not been yet posted. Only recently a Japanese Volunteer, Irrigation Engineer, has been posted at the scheme. An Agriculture Supervisor with farm machinery background has been just received to start the new workshop.

Existing staffs are as follows:-

NAME	POSITION/RESPON- SIBILITY	SECONDED BY	RESUMING DATE
B. Hossain	Technical Advisor	Gossner Mission	January, 1985
N. Nagatomo	Irrig. Engineer	J O C V	October, 1985
K. Mulemwa	Workshop Superv.	Dept of Agric.	Dec. 1985
V. Kachama	Agric. Assistant	" "	May, 1985
J. Longwani	Tractor Driver	" "	Always been there.
5 General Workers	Engine Attendant Research Field etc.	" "	" "

Staff urgently needed:

1. A Scheme Manager
2. A Mechanic
3. A Welder

3. LEAGAL OWNERSHIP OF THE SCHEME:

Once the scheme was wiped out from the Provincial and Local Government allocation it became an issue for its leagal ownership and so as to provide funds for its rehabilitation.

The Gwembe District Council was approached and had afromal meeting on the 24th April with the councillors and the Technical Advisory committee at the scheme. The council was only prepared to take the orchard part, so that after rehabilitation they can generate revenue for the council. The decission was not at all in favour of the farmers as well as for the scheme and thus the whole idea was turned down.

Later the issue was taken to the Director, Department of Agriculture, who has really helped to solve many problems. The Director officially, in his capacity, met the Technical Advisory Committee at the scheme on the 4th July, where number of anticipated solution for several controvertial issues have been resolved. Every dicission was aimed at the SELF RELIANCE of the farmer's irrigation.

The scheme was divided into 2 parts

A. GRZ PART:

1. The staff houses
2. The Service Unit
3. The Research, Training & Demonstration Unit

STAFF HOUSES: There are 16 staff houses. Any foreign expert and other Departmental staffs, to provide extension services to the farmers at the scheme, will be accommodated in these houses.

Note: The Department should maintain these staff houses.

The service Unit: Consists of an unequipped workshop, 2 Tractors, a plough, a trailer and a domestic water boreholes.

This unit will be staffed with 1) an Agric. Engineering Assistant (II) A mechanic and (III) a welder.

Note: The Service Unit staff should be seconded from the Department of Agriculture to render repairing services to the farmers. But a minimum service charge should be collected for each workdone and the revenue be sent to the Government.

Note II: A minimum fund should come every year from the Department of Agriculture to run this workshop.

The Research, Training and Demonstration Unit: There are 4 hactares Land Reserved for it. No effort has ever been taken to train the farmers in irrigation farming. It is indeed, a sophisticated farming practice. It was resolved that a small training and demonstration unit should be developed at Buleya Malima to offer short term training course to the farmers of all other irrigation scheme and the Director should take the matter to the appropriate funding authority. The research unit should be utilized by the research section for any finding.

(A regional varietal trial of 3 sets of rice varities has been brought to the scheme. One set of 14 varieties has been taken into for trial because of limited resources. It has been growing under upland rice condition. The trial for remaining 2 sets of rice will be carried out in the next season.)

B. FARMER'S PART

1. The Land
2. The supporting Unit
 - The Orchard and
 - The newly established banana plantation.

3. The irrigation set-up.

The farmers had the impression that the scheme is for the Government and as a result they are very little concerned about its management & improvement. Effort was taken to their self confidence and eventually become self-reliant.

The Land: Total Land 61 ha. Only 10 ha are developed with lined canal which is distributed to 40 farmers.

The supporting Unit: To make the farmer self reliant it was decided that they should have the orchard as supporting unit for their irrigation. It was further decided that the income coming from the orchard and newly established banana plantation should be accumulated in a Farmer's Committee's bank account.

The Irrigation Set-up: Included irrigation layout, 3 lister engines, 2 generators, 2 pumps 3 newly constructed boreholes and a newly donated Dwetch pump.

Note-1: The Government should support farmer's irrigation until the end of 1986 when the farmers should be ready to run their irrigation themselves with the help of the supporting unit under the umbrella of the Farmers' Executive Committee.

Note-2: After 1986 the Farmer's Irrigation is expected to run by the following financial supports

Orchard	-----	K30,000.00	per year
Banana	-----	5,000.00	per year
Water fees	v-----	10,000.00	per year
TOTAL:		<u>K45,000.00</u>	per year

Note-3: Government should further assist in infrastructure development and in restoration of irrigation.

Note-4: The Government should continue providing Extension Services to the farmers.

Either the farmers will bear the running cost of diesel and Lubricant for irrigation and orchard fund should be there for immergency measures or they will pay water fees and management should be responsible for running expenditure.

4. IRRIGATION:

The irrigation Scheme with complete breakdown of irrigation for last 3 years. The only source of water was the lake which has gone 1½ Km away from the pumping station. There were two possible technical solution, either to put 1½ Km pipeline and pump from the lake, or to dig a canal

and have backward flow or two-stage pumping. The 1st choice is out because the scheme does not have 1500 m pipes and second choice is too expensive.

Considering all the facts and figures two entirely different ideas have been initiated-----

(a) Boreholes and

(b) Filter drain technique on the riverbed.

- (a) Borehole: There is potentiality of having good aquifer for underground water and which could possibly give an answer for irrigation. The matter was brought to the attention of the Permanent Secretary, L'stone. He was eventually convinced and made K75,000.00 available from Drought Relief programme of Southern Province towards construction of 3 boreholes.

K60,000 have been already paid to the respective parties for the execution of the programme. But, unfortunately, the Drilling exercise by the Dept. of Water Affairs was very much delayed. They came only in October with the Departmental Drilling and started drilling. The 1st Borehole has been completed and its performance is promising.

One of the 3 boreholes will be equipped with a windmill imported by the Gossner Service Team. The programme has paid in Kwacha to the team while the Gossner Mission provided forex to import it in the country.

The borehole equipped with windmill is meant for irrigating the orchard. This is a pilot programme to see how is the performance of windmill along the lakeshore where wind velocity is quite high specially in the driest part of the year. If its performance is satisfactory then, it could be given a serious consideration for small holder irrigation along the lake-shore to avoid high running expenditure of diesel.

The other two boreholes are going to be equipped with submersible turbine pumps and engines and will irrigate farmers field apart from supplying drinking water.

- (b) Filter-drain technique: Seeing the potentiality of ground water in a sump on the river Nangombe bed it was anticipated that development of a filter-drain technique on the river bed could supply sufficient water for irrigation.

By this technique sloughed/perforated pipes are laid below ground water level and then covered with graded gravels so that the opening does not get closed. The ground water is then expected to drain in the pipes and collected into a sump from where pumping is carried out.

30 PVC pipes have been borrowed from the Siatwinda Irrigation Scheme to carryout this programme.

The pipes have been drilled and then laid on the river Nangombe bed after digging canals. Total 120 metres canal has been dug and the perforated pipes have been laid down which is connected with the existing sump.

Performance of the sump has been definitely increased but not up to the expectation. However, the refilling of the sump is now very fast. With the existing pumping set-up, water from the sump can be pumped 3 or 4 times a day.

- (c) Farmer's Irrigation: Maximum effort has been put to resume farmers irrigation. 2 boreholes and the filter-drain technique is anticipated to support farmer's irrigation.

- 2 boreholes are anticipated to produce 18L/sec (9L of water/sec each) and by 8 hrs pumping every day will give - $518m^3$ water/day
 - The filter drain is expected to give about ----- $450m^3$ water/day
- | | |
|--------|--------------------|
| Total: | $968m^3$ water/day |
|--------|--------------------|

This amount can irrigate 8ha land with 60 mm irrigation per application in 5 days interval.

There are 40 farmers in phase 1 with 1 Lima (0.25 ha) each. This unit has lined canals. To be on the safe site, it was necessitate to outdown 1 Lima irrigated land to $\frac{1}{2}$ Lima until extra source of water is achieved. The 14 farmers of phase 2 have been accommodated in phase 1 sharing lands of the other farmers.

Each farmer has planted 20 banana suckers (planting materials). All the planting materials have come from the newly established banana plantation. A total of 1000 banana plants has been planted by the farmers. Each farmer has planted groundnuts and beans in between the bananas.

The present cropping pattern is-----

- | | | |
|------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| $\frac{1}{4}$ the Lima | - | Banana and |
| $\frac{1}{4}$ the Lima | - | Green maize and vegetables. |

There will be an anticipated return of K2,000.00 per year for each farmer from banana while vegetables and green maize will be for cash flow. If water situation improves the farmers will increase their irrigated land.

5. SUPPORTING UNIT FOR FARMERS IRRIGATION:

To make the farmers self-reliant a supporting unit is very vital, and fortunately the Buleya Malima Irrigation Scheme has got that facility. The orchard in Buleya Malima has got great potential if it is professionally managed. It was eventually agreed that the sale of the orchard could be retained for the purpose of supporting farmer's irrigation.

First attention was put to rehabilitate the orchard. It was almost finished because of lack of water and poor management. Tall grass had covered the dried trees so much that one could hardly enter inside it.

A small grant of K3,350.00 has been secured from the Gossner Service Team at a right time to rehabilitate the orchard. A small sump (pond) has been dug on the river-bed out of this fund. Surprisingly enough, water has been pumped from this sump throughout the year to irrigate the orchard and the banana. Slashing and pruning of the trees was another great task carried out of this fund. At the sametime the trees were fertilised and sprayed repeatedly. The result was incredible. With the high management the trees started recovering very fast.

At the end of June some of the recovered fruits became saleable and it is incredible that the same dead orchard has produced 29 tons of fruits until the end of November. Fruits have been sold at the same old price and a sum of K15,039.00 has been accumulated from the sale when never before has the orchard K6,500.00 sale a year. This year for the 1st time, the fruits have been professionally packed in 10Kg pockets before it has been marketed.

A banana plantation has been established to strengthen the supporting unit. 200 banana plants have been planted in March and its performance shows that banana should be the 1st crop to be considered in the Gwembe Valley. Some of the plants are already in fruits. It has produced almost 800 suckers which have been distributed to the farmers.

6. SELF-RELIANCE OF FARMERS:

It was very much stressed that the farmers should stand on their own feet and reduce dependency on the Government. The orchard was handed over to the farmers to assist this exercise.

A strong Farmers Executive Committee has been formed including the Hon. Chief and the Chief Administrative Officer of Sinazongwe Boma being the Honorary members of the committee to strengthen the committee's activity. Sooner or later this committee will be responsible for management of the farmers irrigation.

A Bank Account in the name of the Buleya Malima Irrigation Farmers Committee has been opened, for the 1st time in July after the meeting with the Director. And it is a good news that the account has accumulated K15,039.00 from the sale of the orchard. It has, on the other hand, really encouraged the farmers.

7. SERVICE UNIT:

There was an urgent need of reviving the workshop which has been abandoned since 1977 after the project Division handed over the

scheme to the Department of Agriculture. An irrigation scheme with all these equipments and infrastructures can not run smoothly without having basic repairing facilities.

A workshop supervisor has been secured very recently from the Department of Agriculture. Few basic items including a gas welding set have been bought to start the workshop. Some items have been requested from Gossner Mission which are supposed to come in the next container.

This new workshop has drawn attention of many people.

8. DOMESTIC WATER:

There is a domestic water borehole used to run by the big generator involving large sum of money every year. It has been now changed to run directly with an engine borrowed from the Gossner Service Team and as a result the cost has substantially reduced. The residence of Buleya Malima have been contributing towards the running cost of the borehole.

9. FINANCIAL STATEMENT:

Fund from the Permanent Secretary, Livingstone: The Permanent Secretary's office, L'stone was very much symphathised with the people of Buleya Malima and released K75,000 for construction of 3 boreholes. These boreholes are supposed to provide drinking water as well as assist in irrigation. The following respective suppliers have been paid -----

<u>ITEMS</u>	<u>RESPECTIVE ORGANISATION/ SUPPLIERS</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>
1. Drilling	Dept. of Water Affairs	K18,000.00
2. Pump house & reservior for windmill	" "	K11,000.00
3. Pumps	A F E	K16,201.24
4. 2" G.I. Pipes	A F E	K 7,650.00
5. Windmill	Gossner Service Team	K 8,080.00
	TOTAL:	K60,931.24

As the drilling exercise was very much delayed the pump could not be delivered from AFE. On the other hand, the pumps were not in stock, but when it is in stock the cost is more than double. 2 pumps now cost K41,000.00 in place of K16,000.00. There is shortage of K25,000.00 for the pumps. The matter was brought to the attention of the Permanent Secretary once again. After giving a serious thought he agreed to release another K27,000.00 to complete the programme.

Fund from the Director, Department of Agriculture: When the Buleya Malima sub-head was deleted from the Provincial budget it became a serious problem to secure fund for rehabilitation of the scheme. The Director, Department of Agriculture was approached for his concern. After giving a serious thought and realising the fact that the Gossner Mission is prepared to provide Technical Assistance to the project he made K20,000.00 available from irrigation Development sub-head. Again at the later part of the year another sum of K37,000.00 was made available out of which K15,000.00 was diverted to save GSDF and remaining K22,000.00 was left for Buleya Malima. Most of these funds have been spent on infrastructure rehabilitation and restoration of irrigation:-

1. Restoration of Irrigation	----- K 2,608.00
2. New Workshop	----- K 5,941.90
3. Fencing materials & Repairing	----- K 4,593.90
4. Cement	----- K 1,832.00
5. Materials and Uniform	----- K 2,250.10
6. Diesel, Petrol & Lubricant	----- K19,750.55
7. Construction of selling shade at Batoka Junction:	----- K 2,902.00
8. Fertilizers & Chemicals	----- K 1,904.46
9. Stationaries	----- K 250.00

TOTAL:	-----
	K42,022.91
	=====

Grant from Gossner Service Team: A sum of K3,350.00 has been donated by the Gossner Mission for rehabilitation of the orchard. This money has been mainly spent for orchard management and its restoration of irrigation.

Another sum of K3,000.00 have been spent by the mission to renovate the house of the Technical Adviser, a seconded Gossner Service Team Member at Buleya Malima. It was a grant to the Government from the mission. Paint and Lime wash have been provided by the Government while the materials and labour provided by the Gossner Service Team.

10. IMPROVEMENT OF MARKETING FACILITIES:

At time marketing of the perishable farm produce becomes a big problem. In the past the scheme was very much experienced with this problem. Oranges could not be marketed in time because of no fixed marketing place. The only hope was to wait for buyers coming from different places including Lusaka.

It was seriously thought that if under this new structure when the orchard suppose to support the farmer's irrigation the oranges are not properly marketed in time then the whole idea might not succeed. After considering all possibilities, a piece of land has been secured at Batoka Junction to build a specific place for marketing. A 7m x 4m building has been constructed for this purpose. The shade is just at the corner where the Maamba Road joined Lusaka Road.

This is found to be the nearest best possible place where communication is no problem including the facilities of the railway transport. Every week 2 tons of fruits will be delivered by the tractor trailer. The orchard will pay the cost of the diesel and oil for the tractor to the service unit. A man has been employed who will be paid out of the percentage of the sale. The Batoka Sub-Boma has been requested to assist the scheme with their safe. Every day's sale will be kept in the Boma's safe and taken to Choma Bank at the end of the week to deposit to the Farmer's Committee's Account.

If any better idea comes forward while operating the system will be considered to improve the structure.

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B. Hossain.

- c.c. Permanent Secretary, L'stone.
- c.c. The Director of Agriculture, Lusaka.
- c.c. The Secretary, Zambia Committee,
Gossner Mission,
WEST BERLIN.
- c.c. The Provincial Agricultural Officer, Choma
- c.c. Mr. Qasem, Project Manager (FAO)
- c.c. The Officer Incharge, National Irrig. Res. Station, Mazabuka
- c.c. The Hon. Chief, Sinazongwe.
- c.c. The A/Chief Administrator Officer, Sinazongwe
- c.c. The District Agricultural Officer, Gwembe
- c.c. The Co-ordinator, IRDP.
- c.c. The Co-ordinator, GSDP.
- c.c. The Agricultural Adviser, Siatwinda Irrigation Scheme.

J a h r e s b e r i c h t

M ä r z 1 9 8 4 - M ä r z 1 9 8 5

Der Schwerpunkt unserer Arbeit lag im letzten Jahr auf kirchlich-theologischer Arbeit. Viel Freude machte uns die Arbeit mit Laienpredigern im Rahmen des Theological Education by Extension Programms. Waltraut konnte den Laienpredigerkurs, den sie im Januar 1984 angefangen hatte, im Juli erfolgreich abschließen. Erfolgreich war der Kurs für die 8 Teilnehmer in dem Sinne, daß sie ein Diploma bekamen, aber auch in dem Sinne, daß ihre Freude am Predigen vertieft bzw. geweckt wurde und daß sie in ihren theologischen Ansichten weiterkamen. Ein gemeinsamer Ausflug zur Sikalongo Mission der "Brethren in Christ" war für die Gruppe ein schönes Erlebnis.

Eigentlich wollte Jan im April mit einem TEEZ Kurs in Chiyabi beginnen, aber die schlechten Straßenverhältnisse ließen es nicht zu, regelmäßig mit unserem Auto dorthinzufahren. Da die UCZ Gemeinde in Chiyabi hauptsächlich aus Bemba-Fischern besteht, wollten wir einen Kurs in Seminarform in Nkandabwe anbieten, der von einer bemba sprechenden Gemeindeschwester gegeben werden sollte. Aber auch das scheiterte, da die Leute aus Chiyabi wegen einer Beerdigung nicht zu dem Kurs kamen.

Immerhin nahmen 3 Gemeindeglieder aus Chiyabi dann an Jans nächstem TEEZ Kurs teil, der in Kanchindu gehalten wurde. Die 24 Lektionen waren auf 4 mal 6 Tage verteilt zwischen August und Dezember 1984, d.h. die Gruppe von 10 Teilnehmern, darunter 4 Frauen, aus 4 Gemeinden lebte und studierte eine Woche lang gemeinsam in Kanchindu. Dies hatte den Vorteil, daß auch Teilnehmer aus abgelegenen Dörfern kommen konnten und daß die Anfahrtswege verringert wurden. Daß so ein Seminar allerdings auch Gefahren in sich birgt, wurde uns erst im Nachhinein deutlich, als wir hörten, daß die Köchin unserer Gruppe ein Kind erwartet von einem der Kursteilnehmer, einem verheirateten Mann. Das war für uns ein ziemlicher Schock!

Im Oktober und Dezember organisierten wir je ein kurzes TEEZ-Tutoren-Training. Unser Interesse ist, daß die TEEZ Kurse auch von lokalen Kräften auf tonga gegeben werden und daß die Arbeit nach unserem Weggang weitergeht. Deshalb baten wir Pfr. Sales, den TEEZ Koordinator aus Kitwe, zu einem Tutorentaining nach Nkandabwe zu kommen. In dem Oktoberkurs wurden 5 Tutoren ausgebildet (2 Pfarrer, 1 Gemeindehelferin, 2 Laien). An dem zweiten Kurs nahmen 4 Teilnehmer teil. Er wurde von Jan und Juliet, einer Theologiestudentin aus Kitwe, geleitet.

Leider warten wir bisher vergeblich darauf, daß Pfr. Mark Malyenkuku in Kanchindu einen TEEZ Kurs beginnt. Deaconess Manyanina begann mit einer Gruppe in Sinakasikili, die sich aber während der Regenzeit nur unregelmäßig trifft. Ihre zweite Gruppe in Sinazeze ist inzwischen wieder eingeschlafen.

Die Übersetzung des TEEZ Kursmaterials in Citonga machte Fortschritte. Ein Kurs ist auf tonga gedruckt und ein weiterer wird gerade auf Matrize getippt. Für die Übersetzung, das Kontrollieren der Übersetzung und das Tippen konnten wir hiesige Leute gewinnen.

Innerhalb der UCZ ist inzwischen der TEEZ Predigerkurs (probeweise) als einziger Kurs zur Ausbildung von Laienpredigern anerkannt. Bisher gab es noch einen UCZ internen Kurs.

Unsere Arbeit innerhalb der UCZ sah ähnlich aus wie im Jahr zuvor. Wir predigten in den verschiedenen Gemeinden, die zum Teil sehr klein sind. Ende April wurde in Chiyabi eine neu gebaute Kirche eingeweiht. Ende Juli war in Nkandabwe ein Tauf/Konfirmationsgottesdienst für Jugendliche.

Dank der großzügigen Unterstützung durch die Gossner Mission konnte das Kanchindu Consistory im letzten Jahr einen PKW für Pfr. Mubiana in Maamba kaufen. Dieses Auto ist inzwischen in Maamba angekommen und der Pfarrer macht seinen Führerschein. Pfr. Mubiana ist natürlich sehr dankbar für seine größer gewordene Mobilität, aber die laufenden Kosten für das Auto werden für das Consistory eine große Belastung sein.

Seit 1. Januar 1985 ist das Kanchindu Consistory in 2 Consistories geteilt: Kanchindu und Sinazongwe. Es soll damit erreicht werden, daß ein weiterer Pfarrer nach Sinazongwe kommt, aber das ist noch Zukunftsmusik.

Seit Dezember 1984 haben wir im Hauptquartier der UCZ in Lusaka einen Führsprecher für das Southern Presbytery, Pfr. Njase. Er stammt aus der Nähe von Kanchindu und ist jetzt stellvertretender Generalsekretär der UCZ.

Die Zusammenarbeit mit Pfr. Mubiana und Moderator Siatwinda geht sehr gut.

Im letzten Jahr unterstützten wir auch weiterhin die Kinderkircharbeit. Im März, Mai und Dezember 1984 luden wir Interessenten zu Kinderkirchhelferseminaren ein, die von Rodwell Vinya, dem UCZ Jugendarbeiter aus Monze, geleitet wurden.

Von all den Laien, die wir im letzten Jahr als Prediger oder Kinderkirchhelfer ausgebildet haben, sind viele schon wieder von der Bildfläche verschwunden. Meist sind es jüngere Leute, die eine Arbeits- oder Ausbildungsstelle in der Stadt suchen oder die Betroffenen fallen unter die Kirchenzucht der UCZ, indem sie Polygamist werden oder un/außereheliche Kinder bekommen. Von den 5 Kinderkirchhelfern der Nkandabwe Gemeinde ist z.Zt. noch eine übrig und in den letzten Monaten gab es außer uns in der gleichen Gemeinde nur einen Prediger. Unter solchen Bedingungen ist es ungemein schwierig, Gemeinde aufzubauen. Viele Gemeindeglieder, vor allem Frauen, sind in letzter Zeit zu einer neu entstandenen "Heilungskirche" gegangen, in der Gebetsgenesungen vorkommen. Auf die Fragen der Tongas in Bezug auf Ehe/Polygamie einerseits und Krankheit/Tod/Genesung andererseits scheint die UCZ keine geeignete Antwort zu haben.

Unsere Beratertätigkeit für VSP war monatelang sehr erschwert durch den Buchhalter, der, nachdem er große Geldsummen von VSP veruntreut hatte, jegliche Zusammenarbeit blockierte. Er scheute auch nicht vor persönlichen Diffamierungen zurück. So blieb Vieles unbearbeitet liegen. Wir waren froh, als das Exekutivkomitee von VSP unter dem Druck der Gossner Mission den Buchhalter im Juli endlich entließ. Ein paar Monate später wurde ein neuer Buchhalter eingestellt.

Jan arbeitete weiterhin im Selbsthilfekomitee, das sich im letzten Jahr auf die Sikaneka Klinik konzentrierte. Das Projekt machte langsame Fortschritte. Der Klinikbau selbst ist beendet, und die zuständigen Behörden der Gesundheitsabteilung wollen bald das medizinische Personal schicken. Im September wurde der Antrag, den VSP an NORAD (eine norwegische Organisation) zur Finanzierung der Wasserversorgung gestellt hatte, bewilligt. Wir warten jetzt auf die Firma, die das Bohrloch bohren soll.

Da VSP beschlossen hatte, neben Sikaneka keine weiteren Selbsthilfeprojekte zu unterstützen, um sich nicht zu verzetteln, andererseits aber 2 Schulen um Unterstützung baten beim Bau von neuen Klassenräumen, nahmen Jan und Sietske Kontakt auf mit der holländischen Botschaft, die inzwischen Gelder für die Dächer der Gebäude bewilligte.

Wir versuchen ab und zu, die "Außenstellen" von VSP zu besuchen. So fuhr Waltraut mit den Booten mit nach Chiyabi gemeinsam mit Herrn Syabbalo und mit dem Auto nach Siameja. Solche Fahrten sind immer sehr informativ.

Die Organisation, das Management und die Finanzverwaltung von VSP sind nach wie vor ziemlich schwach. Wir sind auf diesem Gebiet auch keine Fachleute. Das Ergebnis vieler Diskussionen ist, daß die beiden Häuptlingsgebiete in das nächste Exekutivkomitee gleich viel Vertreter entsenden sollen und daß das Gwembe South Development Project und das Gossner Service Team "Invites" benennt, d.h. Mitglieder ohne Stimmrecht. Da die Häuptlinge aber nach wie vor als regelrechte Mitglieder gewählt werden können, wissen wir nicht, ob sich in der Praxis viel ändert. Außerdem soll Herr Syabbalo eine andere Aufgabe bekommen und an seiner Stelle ein neuer Manager/Koordinator gesucht werden.

Herr Syabbalo soll den kulturellen Zweig von Tonga Crafts und Museum übernehmen. Damit verbunden ist der Plan, in Sinazeze ein neues Tonga Museum zu bauen, in dem auch der Tonga-Laden untergebracht werden kann. Die Gegenstände, die wir im bisherigen Museum haben, sind durchaus wertvoll, werden aber zusehends zerfressen und sind auch auf viel zu kleinem Raum untergebracht. Der ganze Plan läßt sich allerdings nur realisieren, wenn sich ein Geldgeber finden läßt.

Das Gwembe South Development Project stand im letzten Jahr ganz im Zeichen der finanziellen Probleme, die erst im September teilweise gelöst wurden, als die Regierung doch noch Geld überwies. Ähnliches geschah mit BuleyaMalima in diesem Jahr. Auch da bekamen wir erst unter Mühen nachträglich Geld bewilligt. Außerdem gab es einige personelle Veränderungen. Im Oktober bekam das Projekt einen zambianischen Koordinator, Herrn Hantuba. Ende Dezember wurden der Workshopleiter, Herr Mwenya, und der Wasserbauingenieur, Herr Mbale, versetzt, ohne daß Nachfolger an ihre Stelle kamen. Dies bedeutet zum einen, daß unser Projekt straffer in die zambianischen Strukturen eingebunden ist, zum anderen, daß die Europäer vermehrt in die konkrete Arbeit z.B. des Workshops miteinbezogen werden.

Auch das Gossner Service Team hat sich stark verändert. Witterns, Herr Heinelt und Herr Hossain kamen neu dazu. Wir sind froh über die neuen Kollegen und daß verwaiste Arbeit wieder aufgenommen werden konnte.

Im letzten Jahr kam wieder viel Besuch in unser Projekt. Zum Teil waren es Vertreter von Organisationen wie z.B. CUSO, KfW, GTZ. Dann aber auch Privatpersonen wie ein Landwirtschaftsstudent, der 8 Monate hier lebte, um an seiner Diplomarbeit zu schreiben, eine Theologiestudentin, die 2 Monate lang eine Art Gemeindepaktikum machte, 5 Sozialarbeiter - um nur ein paar zu nennen. Solche Besuche bedeuten für uns Teammitglieder eine zusätzliche Belastung, führen oft aber auch zu guten Gesprächen.

Unser persönliches Ergehen hatte erfreuliche und beschwerliche Seiten. Um mit dem Erfreulichen zu beginnen: Am 20. Januar 1985 wurde unsere zweite Tochter Liesbeth unter Sietske Krisifoes kundiger Begleitung in Lusaka geboren. Schwangerschaft und Geburt verliefen ohne Komplikationen. Waltraut war von Anfang Dezember bis Mitte März im Mutterschutz.

Leider war Jan im letzten Jahr immer wieder krank. Untersuchungen ergaben zunächst Amöbendurchfall, später eine Harnwegsinfektion und eine Blutuntersuchung in Deutschland ließ Bilharzia nicht ausschließen, so daß er jetzt auch dagegen Medikamente einnimmt. Auch Esther hatte mehrmals Probleme mit der Haut und wir versuchen es jetzt mit einem Vitaminsaft. Überhaupt ist eine ausgeglichene Ernährung sehr wichtig, aber nicht immer einfach.

Von Ende Oktober bis Anfang Dezember besuchten wir die erste Hälfte eines Tongasprachkurses, der in einem katholischen Zentrum angeboten wurde. Wir konnten davon viel profitieren und unsere spärlichen Kenntnisse etwas aufbessern. Leider fiel die zweite Kurshälfte mit der Geburt von Liesbeth zusammen. Vielleicht können wir es später noch nachholen.

Zum Schluß noch ein paar Gedanken im Blick auf die Zukunft:

Wenn unsere Gesundheit es zuläßt, haben wir vor, nach unserem Heimaturlaub 1986 für 2 weitere Jahre ins Gwembetal zurückzukehren. Dann kommt Esther ins schulpflichtige Alter und wollen wir zurück nach Europa.

Wir haben den Wunsch, von Nkandabwe nach Kanchindu umzuziehen noch nicht aufgegeben und hoffen, je nach Personalplanung der Gossner Mission, ihn in diesem Jahr zu verwirklichen.

Die Ausbildung von Laien möchten wir gerne weiterführen insbesondere durch das TEEZ Programm.

Für VSP wünschen wir in Zukunft einen vollamtlichen, qualifizierten Berater in Management- und Finanzfragen. Unsere Mitarbeit sehen wir mehr im kulturellen (Tonga Crafts, Museum) und Selbsthilfebereich (der ausgeweitet werden sollte).

Längerfristig gesehen meinen wir, daß die Gossner Mission in diesem Jahr Pläne für die Weiterarbeit ab 1988 machen muß.

Unserer Meinung nach sollte die Arbeit in Gwembe Süd nicht aufgegeben werden vor allem was die Unterstützung der Kirchen, von VSP, Gwembe South Builders und den Kreditgenossenschaften betrifft. Ob die Gossner Mission allerdings weiterhin in einem Regierungsprojekt arbeiten soll, scheint uns sehr fraglich. Andererseits ist Gwembe Mitte bisher in der Entwicklungsarbeit stark vernachlässigt und könnte hier ein neues Arbeitsgebiet für die Gossner Mission liegen.

Nkandabwe, Ende März 1985

PROGRESS REPORT FOR
BULEYA MALIMA IRRIGATION SCHEME

I was employed by the Gossner Mission as "Technical Advisor" for the B/malima Irrigation Scheme in January 1985. And since, the 1st January, 1985 I have been staying in the GST camp and carrying out the day today activities in B/malima.

THE CONSTRAINTS OF THE SCHEME AND THE POSSIBLE
STEPS TAKEN.

1. FUNDS: The scheme was expected to have funds (running expenditure) from the office of the Prime Minister but instead it was wiped out of the yellow book.

There was no money to pay the wages for the 5 workers although they have been promised to be included in the recurrent expenditure.

STEPS:

- The matter was taken to the State Minister of Agriculture and the Director of Agriculture. The Director has recently confirmed with a letter he would give K20,000.00 from Irrigation Dev. Programme (013).
- An estimate has been submitted to an organization in West Germany who promised to donate some fund.
- An advance was taken from the GST to pay the workers. In the meantime their personnel detail forms were filled in and taken to the ministry to fit them in the computer. As a matter of fact, they are already in the approved estimate.

2. IRRIGATION: Irrigation was entirely broken down. The receding of the lake being one of the main reasons.

STEPS:

- A grant of K76,000.00 from the drought relief fund was achieved from the Permanent Secretary Livingstone with great difficulties. Only K50,000.00 (GST K8,000 for windmill, Water Affairs K18,000 for drilling, Afe K16,000. for pump, Afe K8,000.00 for pipe) have been spent before the fund became unavailable.
- There are possibilities to have a few more boreholes from the FAC irrigation project (through Mr. Qasem).

3. ORCHARD: Almost all the trees were dried up and half dead because of lack of water. A sample of which still could be seen if one walks down the extreme end of the orchard.

STEPS:

- The trees were pruned (dried shoots were cut) sprayed and fertilized gradually in this short period.
- The tall grass inside the orchard was slashed.

Note: The little fund (about K200.00) from the sale of oranges from few trees have been economically utilised.

4. FENCH: Many parts of the fench have been taken away by the nearby villagers to make their night kraals.

STEPS:

- Two seperate meetings were called, the last one with the Chief and Ward Councillor to motivate the farmers in saying that this is their scheme and they have to protect it.
- Two roles of burbed wire was obtained while the farmers voluntarily arranged the poles and promised to repair the fench.

5. LEAGAL BOUNDARY: The boundary as well as the title deed was never done for the scheme. The project Division and thus the Dept. of Agriculture were only responsible to build the infra-structure of the scheme.

STEPS:

- A surveyer was engaged after a joint meeting with the Chief, Ward Councillor, Headmen and the Advisory Committee of the scheme to draw a boundary for the scheme as agreed in the meeting. The map is ready for your attention.

6. WORKSHOP: Two tractors with a plough and a trailer are there. One tractor is without hydrolic working on it.

STEPS:

- A disc harrow has been arranged from the PAC's office.
- The John Deer tractor has been taken to Choma LDS to fix a new hydrolic which was arranged from the draught relief fund.

7. ENGINES: Two lister engines with 25 kw generator in each, two submersible pumps and a patoon are there at the pumping station. Servicing of these engines, pumps and generator was not done for a long time.

STEPS:

- It was arranged with the Deputy Director of the Land Use Planning Section of the Dept. of Agriculture to service these pumps, engine and generator by the LDS mechanic as early as possible, at least, before the new boreholes come under operation.

8. DOMESTIC WATER: There has been no domestic water supply for the last 3 months. Nobody had ever realized that pumping domestic water with the big LISTER ENGINE needs 15L diesel/day (roughly K15/day), that is, about 5,000 litre or more diesel a year and in returns Govt. gets nothing.

The fact is that the big lister engine (25kw) is ment for 4 or 5 boreholes at a time through running the generator whereas the same engine had been used to run for only one borehole spending the same amount of fuel.

STEPS:

- A small Lister engine has been borrowed from the GST and GSDP's joint effort which would be used to pump the domestic water only spending about 3 to 4 litre of diesel a day.
- A domestic water fee K5 per house has been introduced towards the running cost of the diesel.
- There are 4 outsider occupants staying in 4 different houses. A minimum K20.00 rent has been adopted to each house. 50% of these income will be accumulated towards the renovation of the houses while the remaining 50% will go for domestic water consumption.

Note: A committee has been formed with a treasurer to keep a proper account for it. Provisional receipts have been issued against the fees. The committee would be trained in a way so that they can face any audit query from the District Council or the PAO's office.

9. WORKING CAPITAL: There is no capital provided by GRZ for the scheme to assist the farmers and run the schemes.

STEPS: A loan has been obtained from the GST to start a production to produce ^{unit} ~~one~~ working capital.

- 3ha sunflower and 1ha cotton was planted to start with the programme taking the advance from GST.
- Once the orchard is recovered by the year and it will assure a good amount of capital for the scheme next year onward.
- A portion has been brought under banana plantation for the scheme plan.

B. HOSSAIN

TECHNICAL ADVISOR

FUTURE PLAN FOR THE SETTLEMENT IRRIGATION SCHEME

INTRODUCTION

At this critical situation of the Settlement scheme when the lake has receded 2km away from the pumping station following the past years drought the only solution is to explore underground water resources. It is very obvious that the Lake may behave differently in different years.

To use underground water resources we have to rely on boreholes. At this point I absolutely agree with KFW consultant's proposals. Electricity is a must to have these borehole programmes running. The diesel price will never come down rather go on increasing the running expenditure.

However, this is a long term programme and subject to the agreement of the Govt. with the KFW. Rehabilitation of Buleya Malima settlement irrigation Scheme, in anyway, needs substantial amount of fund. If, in case, the KFW proposal does not materialise, proper plan and budget proposal has to be prepared by the end of this year to present it to any donor agencies in order to negotiate funds.

FUTURE PLANS

A. The Scheme:

1. The total 64ha land in the settlement scheme has to be divided into 6 to 10 sub units depending on the topography and technical possibilities of the site. They will be marked as unit 1, unit 2, unit 3 and so on.

Note: Please refer to the map. At present the unit No. 1 is almost developed and under operations.

2. Each unit should preferably be independent for its water supply and make its own farmers committee.
3. Development has to be **unit-wise**. Each unit will have to be equipped with 3-4 boreholes (depending on the yield of the boreholes), a 25 kw generator and engine to run the generator. A separate reservoir for each unit.
4. The idea of having the generator is that in future when the electricity comes in they could be just connected with the power line.
5. Once a unit is developed, farmer preferably of similar group will be invited to take a plot (One lima (25ha))

6. The participants of each unit (about 50 families) will group themselves. It may well happen that unit No. 7 or No. 4 are already functioning, while others are still struggling to get themselves organised.

B. Working Capital:

Working capital is very much essential to make the settlement scheme self-reliant.

1. The orchard can be brought into its normal standard if efforts are put for at least two (2) years. A considerable fund should be raised every year which will be utilized for the development of the settlement area. District Council's support to reserve this fund for the settlement area is very essential.
2. Remaining portion next to the orchard will gradually be developed for the same purpose.
3. Until the entire scheme is developed the remaining portion of the land in the scheme will be utilized for rainfed crop to secure fund for the scheme.
4. This whole area will also be used as a demonstration and research unit as well as an Irrigation Training Unit. (see under E).

C. Irrigation Water:

1. Once the existing borehole programme is complete, one borehole will be equipped with windmill and install it separately for the orchard and banana plantation.
2. The other two will be utilized for irrigating the existing developed unit. If the water is not sufficient then the farmers, for the time being will use $\frac{1}{2}$ of their lands.

D. Domestic water and camp maintenance:

1. New system of charging water fees from the occupants will continue to make itself reliant.
2. A minimum house rents will be demanded from all the outside occupants (outside the Dept. of Agric.) in order to renovate the houses time to time. This will also sometimes help the maintenance of the camp including management of domestic water.

E. Irrigation Training:

B/malima Irrigation Scheme being the central place with easy reach even from Gwembe Central (Chipepo) can be used as an "Irrigation Training Centre" as well - in connection with the existing FTC.

Irrigation has always been the most sophisticated farming practice. It is highly profitable - for the Irrigation Farmer as well as for the National Economy - but only when the farmers and Extension workers are well trained.

Except for the Zambezi Irrigation Training Farm nothing so far has been done in the Gwembe District. The nearby facilities of the FTC can easily be used. It is thought of short term courses in close cooperation with NIRS, Mazabuka.

F. Marketing:

Marketing of the products will have to be organised through Sinazeze in such a way that the District can collect revenue.

G. Credit Union:

Simultaneously a credit union scheme has to be developed.

Any constructive criticism and further suggestion for the greater interest of the people is welcome.

B. HOSSAIN

TECHNICAL ADVISOR

B/MALIMA IRRIGATION SCHEME

Landwirtschaft:

- mit verhältnismäßig geringem Investitionsaufwand wird ein Bankguthaben zunächst für 1 Jahr finanziert um zu testen ob die gesteckten Ziele erreicht werden können; d.h. nehmen die Familien so eine Beratung, Anleitung an und entwickeln Initiative um Gemüse für den Eigenbedarf und damit für eine gesündere Ernährung zu produzieren.
- Zeichnen sich Erfolge hinsichtlich der Annahme dieses Ziels ab, dann sollte dieses Programm fortgesetzt und weiterfinanziert werden.
- geschätzte Kosten & Investition ~~für 4 Jahr~~ + laufende Kosten
für 1 Jahr = 61600.-

KULTURSCHOCK

Die Frage nach dem Kulturschock ist eine doppelte: sie fragt objektiv, fragt nach der Kultur, die ich in einer Gesellschaft dort draussen antreffe, und sie fragt subjektiv, fragt nach mir und wie ich mich in einer Kultur fühle – in einer fremden und in der eigenen. So kann die Reise nach draussen auch eine nach innen sein.

Traurigkeit überkam mich dort draussen oft, weil ich erkannte, dass ich mit meiner Empörung über die Zustände allein war. Die bengalischen Frauen um mich herum schienen spannungsfrei in den sozial vorgeschriebenen Normen und Verhältnissen aufzugehen: keine Klagen darüber. Bis ich entdeckte, dass es auch versteckte Formen des Protestes gibt

Das schlechte Gewissen plagte mich in Bangladesh, weil ich erkannte, dass die Vorstellung von der Gleichberechtigung von Mann und Frau angesichts der Lokalkultur als "Ausgeburt" westlicher Wertvorstellungen betrachtet werden muss. Gleichzeitig spürte ich, dass ich – trotz dem strikten Verbot ethnozentrischer Einstellungen, das mir mein Ethnologen-Über-Ich vorschrieb – am Gedanken der Gleichberechtigung emotional festhielt. Alleingelassen kam ich mir in Bangladesh vor: allein als Frau in einer Männerwelt, allein als Frau in der Ethnologie.

Mir blieb nur, mich zu meinem Ethnozentrismus zu bekennen und zu den Wurzeln zu stehen, die ich in meiner eigenen Kultur geschlagen hatte – einer Kul-

tur, der ich durchaus kritisch gegenüberstehe und in der ich mich auch oft verloren fühle. Ich entschloss mich dazu, weiterhin daran zu glauben, dass die Gleichberechtigung von Mann und Frau einen Sinn macht, dass Unterwerfung die Frau u. d. den Mann entmenslicht und in ihrer Verwirklichung behindert. Nicht mit Worten wollte ich andere von dieser Gleichgültigkeit überzeugen, aber jederzeit – und nur mit Einschränkungen, die mir Zärtlichkeit und Zuneigung zu Menschen anderer Kulturen auferlegen – leben wollte ich sie.

Keine Flucht nach innen war es, was sich da abzeichnete. Vielmehr ein Bewusstsein davon, dass das, worauf ich draussen in der Welt stosse, in mir drinnen seine Entsprechung hat oder auslöst und umgekehrt. Irgendwo auf dieser Grenze zwischen drinnen und draussen bewegten sich die Erfahrungen, die ich in der Fremde machte – vielleicht ist es dieser Prozess, der den Kulturschock ausmacht. Vreni Tobler

Auszug aus gleichlautendem Artikel, erschienen in:

Solidarität Nr. 79-80/August-September 83

**Wer andere besucht,
soll seine Augen öffnen,
nicht den Mund.**

Afrikanische Spruchweisheit

KULTURSCHOCK ODER GHETTO – ERFAHRUNGEN IN AFRIKA

Dies ist ein subjektiver Erfahrungsbericht. Er spiegelt unsere Wahrnehmungen und Empfindungen wieder, die wir während eines dreieinhalbjährigen Arbeitsaufenthaltes in einem langfristigen ländlichen Entwicklungsprojekt in Sambia machten.

Das Projekt beruht auf einem Kooperationsvertrag zwischen der sambianischen Regierung und der Gossner Mission, wobei letztere die Personalkosten für die von ihr beauftragten Fachkräfte übernimmt. Etwa zehn von ihr entsandte Europäer leben so mit etwa ebensovielen vom Staat angestellten Sambianern und ihren Familien zusammen im Gossner Camp. Wir wurden entsprechend unserer beruflichen Qualifikation nach BAT bezahlt und erhielten außer einer Rückgliederungsbeihilfe keine sogenannten Auslandszulagen. Unser Gehalt lag somit zwischen dem des unterbezahlten Lokalvertrags und dem überdotierten Expertengehalt.

Wir wollen unsere im folgenden geschilderten Erfahrungen bewußt nicht generalisieren; denn das ideologische Spektrum des Weißen in Afrika ist dort so vielschichtig wie hier. Obwohl dort seine gesellschaftliche Stellung primär durch seine Hautfarbe bestimmt wird und nur sekundär durch die Art seiner Tätigkeit und die ihn entscheidende Institution, werden Rollenverhalten und Arbeitsweise bestimmt von seiner persönlichen Zielsetzung und dem eigenen ideologischen Standort.

Auch in Sambia reicht das Spektrum des "professionellen Helfers" vom profitorientierten Unternehmensberater bis zum seelenheischen Missionar. Wir selbst zählen uns von Anspruch und Arbeitsweise her zu der Gruppe der "Entwicklungshelfer", deren subjektive Motivation tendenziell idealistisch ist, die des Helfenwollens; dieser stehen tendenziell die objektiven Auswirkungen ihres Tuns entgegen. Denn in diesem Zusammenhang bedeutet Helfen fast immer auch Zerstören, selbst wenn der eigene Ansatz von Begriffen wie Antikolonialismus, Antirassismus und Solidarität ausgeht.

Ob unsere im folgenden geschilderten Empfindungen des Fremdseins und des kulturellen Isoliertseins mit dem Thema 'Ghetto' in Zusammenhang gebracht werden sollten, kann sicherlich bestritten werden. Was wir als Ghetto empfanden, wurde uns nicht durch restriktive Maßnahmen einer höheren Instanz aufgezwungen. Unser Ghetto hatte keine sichtbaren Grenzen, die Grenzen lagen in uns selbst.

Das Gossner Camp stellt sich dem Ankommenden dar als ein von einer Gruppe von Europäern bewohnter Hügel mit weißen Häusern, als eine Insel in einer weitgehend vom traditionellen Leben des Subsistenzbauerntums bestimmten Region. Schon die bauliche Erscheinung allein läßt eine solche Ansammlung aus dem Umfeld herausragen, unabhängig davon, ob hier weiße oder schwarze Experten leben. Denn der Staatsangestellte in Sambia hat entsprechend seiner formalen beruflichen Qualifikation Anspruch auf einen genau definierten – städtisch orientierten – Wohnstandard unabhängig von seiner Hautfarbe. So hat der Europäer zunächst

kein Privileg gegenüber seinem sambianischen Berufskollegen. Und trotzdem wird das Gossner Camp erst durch die Europäer zum "Gossner Paradise".

Für die Bewohner der umliegenden Region ist es das Camp der unbegrenzten Möglichkeiten: hier gibt es Jobs - vom Hausangestellten bis zum Buchhalter -; hier gibt es credits - die letztlich meist doch in grants umgewandelt werden -; hier gibt es die beliebten second hand clothes - von deutschen Kirchengemeinden gespendet -; hier gibt es Transportmöglichkeiten billiger als jeder andere Lift - nämlich umsonst - und ... und ... Und da das Projekt schon viele Jahre besteht, hat man auch über die Psyche der dort arbeitenden Europäer gelernt, hat Gespür bekommen für deren Anfälligkeit gegenüber Bitten und für ihre Skrupel 'nein' zu sagen.

Unsere Unsicherheit beruhte zum einen auf dem politisch-ideologischen Anspruch an uns selbst, der nicht zulässt, Dinge, die wir selbst im Überfluß haben, nicht zu teilen. Während wir uns theoretisch mit den Nichthabenden identifizierten, befanden wir uns nun praktisch auf der Seite der Besitzenden. Weil wir weiß sind, wurden wir für reich gehalten, und wir sind es ja auch. Das bestürzte uns und machte uns hilflos.

Die andere Seite unserer Unsicherheit stand im Zusammenhang mit unseren Kommunikationsgewohnheiten. Während wir gelernt haben, unsere Wünsche und Bedürfnisse indirekt und subtil zu vermitteln, sahen wir uns hier oft mit einer Direktheit konfrontiert, der wir uns nicht gewachsen fühlten. Da wir nicht eingebunden waren in die Gesellschaft, weder materiell noch ideell, fiel es uns schwer, unsere eigenen Bedürfnisse einzufordern und auf diese Weise einen Ausgleich im Geben und Nehmen herzustellen. Stattdessen fühlten wir uns ausgenutzt und reagierten aus unserem Frust heraus verärgert und für unser Gegenüber unberechenbar. Das Resultat war Verständnislosigkeit und Enttäuschung auf beiden Seiten. Erst in dem Maße, in dem wir durch den alltäglichen Umgang mit den Menschen über ihre Kultur und Tradition lernten, gelang es uns allmählich, diese unsere Unsicherheit zu überwinden und ein mehr ausgeglichenes Verhältnis zu finden. Dies ist ein Prozeß des gegenseitigen Kennenlernens und Vertrautwerdens, der viel Zeit braucht.

Wenn wir auch lernten, mit unseren Privilegien gelassener umzugehen, so blieben diese dennoch weiterhin bestehen: Wir hatten jederzeit Geld, um auch die ständig von shortages betroffenen täglichen Konsumartikel vorrätig zu haben; wir hatten Verbindungen, die es uns ermöglichten, auch knappe Artikel irgendwo zu beschaffen; wir hatten jederzeit Zugriff zu Transport durch eigene, immer funktionstüchtige Fahrzeuge; wir waren im Besitz von technischen Luxusartikeln und hatten die Möglichkeit solche zu importieren. Unsere nach europäischen Kriterien eher bescheidenen und selbstverständlichen Besitztümer privilegierten uns gegenüber unseren sambianischen Kollegen, gegenüber der uns umgebenden kleinbäuerlichen Bevölkerung schufen sie einen unüberwindlichen Graben.

Anfangs, vor allem noch vor unserer Ausreise kritisierten wir die offensichtlichen materiellen Privilegien eines Lebens im Gossner Camp. Wir wollten im Dorf wohnen unter denselben Bedingungen wie die Einheimischen. Diesen Gedanken revidierten wir später in dem Maße, wie wir mit der Realität konfrontiert wurden. Die bessere Infrastruktur im Camp, besonders die besseren hygienischen Bedingungen empfanden wir als wohltuend und notwendig. Der Grad der Unterzivilisierung eines Lebens im Dorf wäre uns auf Dauer unerträglich gewesen. Außerdem wäre es bei unseren sambianischen Kollegen und bei der bäuerlichen Bevölkerung auf völliges Unverständnis gestoßen, freiwillig auf die Segnungen der Zivilisation zu verzichten. Manche unserer deutschen Kollegen, die es dennoch versucht hatten, brachen ihr Vorhaben schon nach kurzer Dauer ab. Der exotische Reiz des dörflichen Lebens blieb jedoch für uns weiterhin bestehen und wir beschränkten unsere Teilhabe daran auf gelegentliche Wochenendaufenthalte. Auf diese Weise lebten wir trotz Selbstkritik letztlich freiwillig in unserem Ghetto, ähnlich wie der Großstadtmensch, der sich nach dem Leben auf dem Lande sehnt, die Konsequenzen aber scheut.

So gewöhnten wir uns an unser Wohlstandsinseldasein trotz der Differenzen in den Erwartungen, die wir hatten, bezüglich unserer möglichen gesellschaftlichen Integration und den Erwartungen, die an uns herangetragen wurden. Hatten wir romantisierende Vorstellungen vom afrikanischen Leben, so gab es auch bestimmte Rollenerwartungen an uns und den Lebensstandard des Weißen. Aber die beidseitig empfundene Exotik des Andersseins wurde allmählich zur Selbstverständlichkeit durch das tagtägliche Zusammenleben und -arbeiten. Außerliche Unterschiede - auch die Hautfarbe -, materielle Ungleichheiten traten - für uns zumindest - zurück. Was blieb, war die kulturelle Fremdheit; sie machte das unsichtbare ideelle Ghetto aus, das wir empfanden.

Interkulturelles Lernen vollzieht sich als Prozeß.

Die erste Zeit des Auslandsaufenthalts ist bestimmt vom Versuch, die neuen Eindrücke zu verarbeiten und zu ordnen. Die ausreisende Person hat nicht nur ihre vertraute Umgebung verlassen und muß sich, wie nach jeder Ortsveränderung, einer neuen Umwelt anpassen, sondern sie hat es zudem noch mit einer kulturell andersartigen Umwelt zu tun, in der andere Verhaltens-, Denk- und Beurteilungsformen vorherrschen. Zudem bestehen meist sprachliche Verständigungsschwierigkeiten. Besonders die Veränderungen, denen das alltägliche Verhalten unterworfen ist, nehmen die Aufmerksamkeit der Person voll in Anspruch. Sie ist gezwungen, eigene Seh-, Denk- und Verhaltensgewohnheiten und das eigene Bezugssystem als Maßstab ihres

Urteilens zu überdenken und gegebenenfalls zu modifizieren. Mit zunehmender Eingewöhnung werden situationsangepaßte Verhaltensgewohnheiten entwickelt, neue Routinen in den alltäglichen Handlungsabläufen ausgebildet und die psychische Situation stabilisiert sich mehr und mehr. Es entwickelt sich das Gefühl, mit dem Lande und mit der Kultur mehr und mehr vertraut zu werden und schon etwas dazugehören.

Jedes interkulturelle Lernen ist mit dem Erleben von Unsicherheit verbunden, besonders dann, wenn die neue kulturelle Umwelt von der eigenen so sehr verschieden ist, daß für eine erfolgreiche Lebensbewältigung noch keine Erfahrungen vorliegen. Der Grad der Verunsicherung kann aufgrund der äußeren Umstände variieren und wird vom einzelnen in unterschied-

licher Weise erlebt. Zudem sind, wie man aus klinisch-psychologischen Untersuchungen zur Genüge weiß, die Strategien zur Bewältigung und Verarbeitung von Unsicherheit individuell sehr verschieden ausgeprägt. Wer auf den Verlust an Handlungssicherheit zu Beginn des Auslandsaufenthalts mit Rückzug, Isolierung von der sozialen Umwelt im Gastland oder mit Abwehr reagiert, verpielt die Chance zum interkulturellen Lernen und zur Integration in die zunächst fremde Kultur. In diesem Falle verstärken und verfestigen sich bestehende Vorurteile eher, als daß sie abgebaut werden. Wer demgegenüber versucht, seine Unsicherheit durch Inanspruchnahme von Hilfen der Menschen im Gastland (z.B. etwas fragen, sich etwas erklären lassen, in etwas einführen lassen) zu reduzieren, wird seine Lern- und Erfahrungschancen erhöhen.

Alexander Thomas

Auszug aus dem Beitrag "Psychologische Aspekte interkulturellen Lernens", erschienen in: DSE (Hrsg.), Dokumentation "Wissenschaftsbörse Entwicklungspolitik '82".

Dieses Fremdsein machte sich fest an einem anderen Denken und Empfinden der Afrikaner, einer anderen Sozialisation, die geprägt ist durch eine kollektivistische Lebensform als Teil einer Großfamilie, durch Polygamie, durch guten und bösen Einfluß irrationaler Kräfte, alles Bedingungen, die wir nicht aus eigener Erfahrung kennen. Diese Andersartigkeit machte sich auch im Arbeitsbereich bemerkbar. Hier merkten wir erst, wie sehr wir eine an europäischen Maßstäben von Produktivität und Effektivität ausgerichtete Arbeitsideologie verinnerlicht hatten. Wir legten diese importierten Maßstäbe an eine afrikanische Situation an und trafen damit auf Belustigung (... you are working too much ...), Gleichgültigkeit und freundliche Ablehnung. Wir bemerkten dabei nicht, daß auch der Sambiener seine Produktion nach einer, wenn auch anders gelagerten Effektivität ausrichtet.

In einer weitgehend von Subsistenz geprägten Gesellschaft ist die Notwendigkeit zur Überschussproduktion - wesentliches Merkmal unserer "modernen" Wirtschaft - nicht einsichtig. Warum soll der Bauer mit moderner Technologie dreimal jährlich ernten, wenn eine einmalige Ernte mit traditionellen Methoden seinen Bedarf scheinbar deckt? Indirekt ist dies auch auf die Ebene des Angestellten übertragbar: warum soll er sich für eine Aufgabe verausgaben, die ihm persönlich keinen unmittelbaren Vorteil bringt, wenn ihm sein Gehalt auch ohne dieses Engagement sicher ist?

Ein anderes trennendes Element war die Sprache. Beim Erlernen der Stammsprache waren wir über Grundbegriffe und Begrüßungsformeln nicht hinausgekommen. Die Amtssprache Englisch ist sowohl für uns wie für die Sambiener eine Fremdsprache, die man vielleicht beherrscht, in der man sich aber dennoch nicht mit der Vielfalt und Genauigkeit der Muttersprache ausdrücken kann. Allerdings spielten im Vergleich zu den oben geschriebenen Kommunikationsschwierigkeiten diese eher sprachtechnischen Probleme eine untergeordnete Rolle.

Das Gefühl des gesellschaftlichen Abgeschnittenseins bezog sich aber nicht nur auf die uns umgebende fremde Kultur, sondern auch auf die eigene. Ohne Kontakt zu unserer uns vertrauten Kulturszene fühlten wir uns mit unseren intellektuellen Bedürfnissen im Notstand. Hier "im Busch" waren wir ganz auf uns selbst gestellt. Ideen und Impulse mußten wir aus uns selbst schöpfen, was bei der kleinen weitgehend konstanten Gruppe deutscher Mitarbeiter zu einer gewissen geistigen Inzucht führte. Zufällig zusammengewürfelt in einer für jeden von uns extremen Situation und ohne den vertrauten Kreis eigener Freunde und Bekannte als Rückzugsmöglichkeit gab es etliche interne Konflikte.

Die Kontakte zu anderen expatriates waren rar allein durch die großen räumlichen Entfernungen. Andererseits war das engstirnige Milieu der weißen Farmer für uns indiskutabel. Das Mißtrauen war allerdings wechselseitig. Wir waren ihnen suspekt, da unsere Grundlage der Zusammenarbeit mit den Afrikanern ihren Zielen entgegenstand.

Obwohl das Projekt reichlich Besuch aus Deutschland bekam - offiziellen und privaten -, waren wir auch damit meist nicht glücklich

Wir empfanden die Besucher manchmal sogar als lästig, weil wir die immer wiederkehrenden stereotypen Fragen schon so oft beantwortet hatten. Auf echtes Interesse und Verständnis für unsere Situationsprobleme trafen wir selten, denn als Touristen sahen sie neidvoll die Exotik, nicht aber die Isolation.

Schon in Afrika und besonders seit unserer Rückkehr nach Deutschland haben wir uns oft die Frage gestellt: läßt sich das beschriebene Ghetto vermeiden? Lassen sich die materiellen und erst recht die ideellen Gegensätze überwinden und wenn ja, wie? Für uns können wir sagen, daß wir eiserne Grundsätze und feste Vorstellungen hatten von einer solidarischen Einstellung zur "Dritten Welt". Aber selbst dieser Welt ausgesetzt, haben wir uns durchaus nicht konsequent nach diesen Grundsätzen verhalten. Die Vielschichtigkeit der Probleme wurde uns erst im täglichen Erleben bewußt. So sind wir jetzt unsicherer als zuvor und sehr sensibel gegenüber Klischees, die für sich beanspruchen, eine allgemeingültige Definition der Rolle des Weißen gegenüber dem Schwarzen zu liefern.

Voraussetzung für eine eventuelle Überwindung der Gegensätze ist natürlich zu allererst das Bewußtsein um die Probleme und die Offenheit und Bereitschaft zu ihrer Lösung. Auf der materiellen Seite steht einer Überwindung der Gegensätze erschwerend entgegen, daß wir mit unserer Hautfarbe sozial klassifiziert werden, daß Rassenzugehörigkeit gleichgesetzt wird mit Klassenzugehörigkeit. In einer kleinbäuerlichen Umgebung ist diese Einschätzung verständlich. Im Vergleich mit der etablierten einheimischen Elite ist sie zumindest zu relativieren.

Unsere materielle Integration ist natürlich umso größer, je mehr wir uns den lokalen ökonomischen Bedingungen unterwerfen. Mit einem Lokalvertrag nach landesüblicher Lohnstruktur ist der Europäer dem Afrikaner praktisch gleichgestellt. Er hat dann zwar



Foto: Norbert Steiner

noch den Vorteil, nicht mit der Großfamilie teilen zu müssen, aber auch den Nachteil der fehlenden sozialen Sicherung durch diese. Eine solche materielle Gleichstellung erleichtert sicherlich auch eine ideelle Annäherung.

Für das Wichtigste halten wir aber das Bemühen um gleichberechtigte menschliche Beziehungen. Dazu gehören gegenseitige Offenheit und Toleranz und das Akzeptieren der fremden aber auch der eigenen Bedürfnisse. Dazu müssen wir uns befreien, auch von der zwanghaften Furcht vor dem verdeckten Rassisten in uns. Zwischenmenschliche Konflikte müssen nicht Rassenprobleme sein. Unter diesen Voraussetzungen halten wir es für möglich, daß sich trotz der unterschiedlichen Kulturzugehörigkeit Beziehungen entwickeln, die wir als Freundschaft bezeichnen können.

Für uns persönlich können wir sagen, daß sich nach drei Jahren solche Beziehungen ansatzweise entwickelt hatten und sich dadurch das "innere Ghetto" für uns spürbar reduzierte. Wir haben Afrika zu einem Zeitpunkt verlassen, da wir unser Fremdsein am wenigsten empfanden. Wir sind nicht aus Frust nach Europa zurückgegangen. Wir wollten hierher zurück in die für uns heimische Kultur und Gesellschaft, in die wir nun einmal gehören. Wir befürchteten auch, daß der Abbau des Fremdseins 'in der Fremde' eine Zunahme des Fremdseins 'daheim' bedeutet. Was wir in Sambia an Erfahrungen machten, ist zu einem Teil unseres Ichs geworden, den wir nicht einfach wieder ablegen können und wollen. Und je schwieriger uns unsere Reintegration hier nun erscheint, desto mehr sind wir der Versuchung ausgesetzt, wieder dorthin zu gehen, wo wir auch Fremde sind.

Monika und Manfred Sitte, Dipl. Pädagogen

Lust an der Macht erfüllt sich nach wie vor durch innere Unterwerfung unter den weißen Experten, das, was ich »innere Kolonisierung« genannt habe. Und die unterdrückte Wut der Afrikaner auf die weißen Experten (gerade auch die sensiblen, solidarischen) ist in allen Projekten der Entwicklungshilfe zu spüren und entläßt sich oft in der stillen Sabotage, im Versanden des Projekts, wenn die Götter wieder abgereist sind. Das ist eine Form von Widerstand, von Gegenkultur. Wir haben es hier freilich mit einem Widerstand zu tun, der nichts grundlegend verändert. Dazu müßten nämlich die Universitäten, das gesamte Bildungssystem überhaupt aufhören, den schwarzen Experten nach dem Ebenbild des weißen Gottes zu schaffen, und das ist auf lange Zeit nicht abzusehen.

Hans Bosse

Barrieren : Geld

Zehntausend Afghani verdienst du? Wieviel verdient er? Zehntausend! Zehntausend! Tausend, tausend, tausend. Ja, ich weiß, das ist in Afghanistan viel, aber weniger als ich in Deutschland als Lehrer verdient habe! - So, jetzt wißt ihrs, jetzt laßt mich in Ruhe! - denke ich.

Von der jüngsten Erhöhung auf fast sechshundert Mark und den dreihundert, die daheim gutgeschrieben werden und der freien Miete und den andern Sozialleistungen habe ich nie etwas sagen können und nur ganz wenigen, daß meine Frau nochmal das gleiche verdient.

Ein einheimischer Lehrer verdient um die zweitausend Afs, zehn hat selbst ein Minister nicht offiziell. Andererseits kriegen Beamte zusätzlich verbilligte Grundnahrungsmittel und manch einer hat noch daheim einen Hof und Bakschisch - Nein! Keine Ausreden! Wir sind hier im Bus die Reichsten.

Die schlichte Kleidung der Reisegefährten kann täuschen: mir zeigte mal einer einen Lieferschein über Autoreifen, die via Leningrad durch die UdssR nach Kabul rollten, wo er sie nun im Zoll auslösen wollte. - Ausnahmen. Es ist aber nicht nur das schlechte Gewissen.

Daß die Frage nach dem Gehalt in Deutschland tabu ist und hier zu den ersten zählt, zeigt Gespür für Wichtiges. Wer zehntausend Afs verdient, gehört nicht zu uns. Solchen Schluß fürchtet der Entwicklungshelfer, der gern auf der Seite der Schwachen stehn will.

Wie aber steht man denn auf der Seite der Schwachen? Und was hat das mit dem Gehalt zu tun? Vielleicht wäre mir wohlher, wenn Leistung mich rechtfertigen könnte, doch wens danach ginge, stünde mir nicht mehr zu, als meinen Kollegen - um mir das Wort anzumaßen.

Zumra maasch achli heißt zudem nicht einfach: Wieviel verdienst du, sondern genauer: Wieviel nimmst du? Und mir klingt es oft nach: Wieviel nimmst du - uns weg? Gottseidank nichts! Wenn ich das Geld von euch hätte, könnt' ich wohl keinem mehr ins Gesicht sehen.

Lorenz L. Göser
aus: Wüstengrün



ANNUAL REPORT 1984
AND TOTAL EXPENDITURE

In the beginning of 1984 the project had no funds to meet the running cost of the project for 8 months, after 8 months in the end of August the same year the funds were realised about K60,000.00 out of this money we thought of the important services rendered to the project by the mission that is to pay back the money which the project had loaned to the mission and that was done without problems and as below is the use of money.

Salaries including that paid by the MISSION and arrears	Z 25,969.78
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Sub-allowance and leave pay for one officer who went for further studies and the lay off of two engine men at Syatwindi.	K 1,799.80
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Fuel and oil for the lorries and water pump engines.	K 25,726.00
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Z.N.P.F.	K 2,101.20
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Stationery including refunds to the mission	<u>K 4,208.11</u>
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Sub-Total	K 59,804.89
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Plus committed expenses but not paid these are kilometre and uniforms.	<u>K 338.42</u> K60,143.31
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Amount warranted	K60,000.00
Amount paid to date	<u>K59,804.89</u>
BALANCE went back	K 195.11

If the uniform and kilometre expenditure went through the project could over spend by K193.31.

ALLOCATION	DESCRIPTION	WARRANT NO.	AMOUNT WARRANTED	ACTUAL		AMOUNT COMMITTED	BALANCE		REMARKS
				EXPEN	ITURE		AVAILABLE		
	Salary & Wages	-	60,000.00	25,9	78				
	Sub-Allcwanee			1,777.80					
	Fuel & Oil			25,725.00					
	ZNPF			2,101.20					
Stationery	Stationery			4,203.11					
	and camp maintanance								
	Kilometre					150.52			
	Uniforms					237.90			
				59,804.89		388.42	195.11		

Erhard Mische

GWEMBE SOUTH DEVELOPMENT PROJECT,
NKANDABBWE CAMP,
P.O. BOX 3,
SINAZEZE.

21ST AUGUST, 1984

To the Kuratorium,
Gossner Mission,
Handjerystrasse 19-20
1000 Berlin 44,
GERMANY.



Dear Sir,

REF: HANS FUCHS REPORT OF 29TH JANUARY, 1984

First and foremost we would like to thank you for sending us the report written by Mr. Hans Fuchs. We are hereby notifying you that after reading this report we were so shocked by its contents that we felt insulted. In this case not only does Mr. Fuchs show his ignorance to live with local people and workmates but also incapable to carry out his duties. By simple meaning let's call a spade a spade.

If Mr. Fuchs was not a coward he would have brought the report to the attention of the staff before he left since it was written on 29th January, 1984.

Now let's bring to your attention the excerpts of the report which are detrimental to the scheme as well as deformation of individuals' character:-

Page 3 - On the canal, this report remarks that the canal was promised by Mr. Schaefer, we feel that this kind of report is not proper because it reflects personal disagreement when in fact the canal was a thought of the steering committee of Gwembe District Council. This goes even to page 16.

Page 5 - (d) Siatwiinda Farmers Executive Committee (FEC)
The truth here is that when the matter reached G.S.D.P. staff a letter was written to Mr. Njoolo by the Project Secretary at the advice of the staff. Warning him of his conduct, that it would lead him to loose the plot in the scheme. Not that the secretary stopped the farmer from expelling him.
On page 16 what is written down is a sign that Mr. Fuchs had no interest in helping the farmers at desperate time, so we do not agree at all with him on this issue.

Page 16 - continues, the farmers committee was already working well with Mr. Krisifoe, Mr. Malala and Mr. Mutinta. Mr. Fuchs came and joined it, the fact that he complained of other people was a clear indication that he had done little for the scheme.

Page 17 - paragraph 1 - Do you see sense in such a report where he wrote of Tongas and Bembas - this for sure indicates that he did not know the proper way of presenting a report. We took it to be destructive which could even lead him to **problems** if Bembas reacted. Really what value is there in his conversation with the farmer on the reader of this report on this page?

Page 20 - On this page he talks or writes bad of Mr. Krisifoe, is this in order? Is this the way one would make his name good to the employer? Mr. Krisifoe started work from nowhere up to the stage Mr. Fuchs found, how could he come up with such a destructive report.

Page 21 - Mr. Fuchs condemns Mr. Mbale so much that he even calls his work as useless, where was he to correct Mr. Mbale at the spot. What help does it do to anybody when you are not prepared to talk to him, then you indulge in such reports.

Page 22 - Paragraph 5 - is there any respect to call Mr. Ncote as Mr. Sitte's foreman and lorry driver? Even though names are not mentioned. Why did he not speak to Mr. Sitte if there were any problems, on the spot, in connection with the extension.

Page 29 - Zilili what work does one need an expatriate for? We need expatriates on technical matters, but what technical matter are involved in zilili gardening?

Page 30 - Private proposals - If the building engineer takes over the village water supply, when will he do the job he is needed for in the project is that of helping the Gwembe South Builders Coop. and other advanced technical jobs in the region? Where does Mr. Fuchs place Mr. Mbale, then? the present officer for Village Water Supply Programme, Secondly, what reasons has Mr. Fuchs against Mr. Mwenya the present workshop officer in-charge that he is asking for an expatriate officer to take up the workshop management?

In general we in the project are not happy at all with Mr. Fuchs report in that it depicts destructive information on his co-workers. Therefore, with these in our minds the report is not useful in any sense and we deem it necessary that Mr. Fuchs should not associate or share this information (report) with whoever new officer is coming to the project. As it is already evident that the newcomer will have a wrong picture about the people manning the project, and in turn it will be difficulty for him to work with us.

In conclusion we strongly appeal to you that Mr. Fuchs should make an apology on the points we have outlined above. This decision was arrived at the staff meeting held on the 2/8/84.

The signatories below were elected to do so at the same staff meeting.

We remain yours in man's development,

Project Secretary - Mr. G.K. Madyenkuku

Water Engineer- GSDP -Mr. S. Mbale

Workshop Officer- Mr. E. Mwenya

Rev. Mrs. W. van Vliet

Agric. Adviser - Mr. D. Mutinta

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

Kuratorium



GWEMBE SOUTH DEVELOPMENT PROJECT,
NKANDABBWE CAMP,
P.O. BOX 3,
SINAZEZE.

21ST AUGUST, 1984

To the Kuratorium,
Gossner Mission,
Handjerystrasse 19-20
1000 Berlin 41,
GERMANY.

Dear Sir,

REF: HANS FUCHS REPORT OF 29TH JANUARY, 1984

First and foremost we would like to thank you for sending us the report written by Mr. Hans Fuchs. We are hereby notifying you that after reading this report we were so shocked by its contents that we felt insulted. In this case not only does Mr. Fuchs show his ignorance to live with local people and workmates but also incapable to carry out his duties. By simple meaning let's call a spade a spade.

If Mr. Fuchs was not a coward he would have brought the report to the attention of the staff before he left since it was written on 29th January, 1984.

Now let's bring to your attention the excerpts of the report which are detrimental to the scheme as well as deformation of individuals' character:-

Page 3 - On the canal, this report remarks that the canal was promised by Mr. Schaefer, we feel that this kind of report is not proper because it reflects personal disagreement when in fact the canal was a thought of the steering committee of Gwembe District Council. This goes even to page 16.

Page 5 - (d) Siatwiinda Farmers Executive Committee (FEC)
The truth here is that when the matter reached G.S.D.P. staff a letter was written to Mr. Njoolo by the Project Secretary at the advice of the staff. Warning him of his conduct, that it would lead him to loose the plot in the scheme. Not that the secretary stopped the farmer from expelling him.
On page 16 what is written down is a sign that Mr. Fuchs had no interest in helping the farmers at desperate time, so we do not agree at all with him on this issue.

Page 16 - continues, the farmers committee was already working well with Mr. Krisifoe, Mr. Malala and Mr. Mutinta. Mr. Fuchs came and joined it, the fact that he complained of other people was a clear indication that he had done little for the scheme.

Page 17 - paragraph 1 - Do you see sense in such a report where he wrote of Tongas and Bembas - this for sure indicates that he did not know the proper way of presenting a report. We took it to be destructive which could even lead him to problems if Bembas reacted. Really what value is there in his conversation with the farmer on the reader of this report on this page?

Of course, it is of value because it gives some insight into certain motivations.

*In the proper way to avoid the truth?
Distiches policy!*

Gossner
Mission

Again, is it an insult if objective facts are mentioned?

Page 20 - On this page he talks or writes bad of Mr. Krisifoe, is this in order? Is this the way one would make his name good to the employer? Mr. Krisifoe started work from nowhere up to the stage Mr. Fuchs found, how could he come up with such a destructive report.

Page 21 - Mr. Fuchs condemns Mr. Mbale so much that he even calls his work as useless, where was he to correct Mr. Mbale at the spot. What help does it do to anybody when you are not prepared to talk to him, then you indulge in such reports. *Is the work useless or not? This can be checked.*

Page 22 - Paragraph 5 - is there any respect to call Mr. Ncote as Mr. Sitte's foreman and lorry driver? Even though names are not mentioned. Why did he not speak to Mr. Sitte if there were any problems, on the spot, in connection with the extension.

Page 29 - Zilili what work does one need an expatriate for? We need expatriates on technical matters, but what technical matter are involved in zilili gardening? *Kann man so sagen? Zilili ist ein falscher Name und das Rote der Teams!*

Page 30 - Private proposals - If the building engineer takes over the village water supply, when will he do the job he is needed for in the project is that of helping the Gwembe South Builders Coop. and other advanced technical jobs in the region? Where does Mr. Fuchs place Mr. Mbale, ~~then~~ the present officer for Village Water Supply Programme? Secondly, what reasons has Mr. Fuchs against Mr. Mwenya the present workshop officer in-charge that he is asking for an expatriate officer to take up the workshop management?

In general we in the project are not happy at all with Mr. Fuchs report in that it depicts destructive information on his co-workers. Therefore, with these in our minds the report is not useful in any sense and we deem it necessary that Mr. Fuchs should not associate or share this information (report) with whoever new officer is coming to the project. As it is already evident that the newcomer will have a wrong picture about the people manning the project, and in turn it will be difficulty for him to work with us.

In conclusion we strongly appeal to you that Mr. Fuchs should make an apology on the points we have outlined above. This decision was arrived at the staff meeting held on the 2/8/84.

The signatories below were elected to do so at the same staff meeting.

We remain yours in man's development,

Project Secretary - Mr. G.K. Madyenkuku

Water Engineer- GSDP -Mr. S.Mbale

Workshop Officer- Mr. E.Mwenya

Rev. Mrs. W.van vliet

Agric. Advisor - Mr. D. Mutinta

Ghoshenkuku

Mbale

E.Mwenya

W.van Vliet

Mutinta

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1984

CREDIT UNION PROGRAMME

GWEMBE SOUTH DEVELOPMENT PROJECT - G. S. D. P.

INTRODUCTION

Savings and Credit union programme was started in the Gwembe South District in the year 1977 April by Elizabeth Haessler, who was a member of the Gossner Service Team and also of the Gwembe South Development Project.

Ms. Haessler started her job in the project with Syatwiinda Irrigation farmers as a promotor of credit unions, and later started with Nkandabbwe Irrigation farmers. But the job was not very succesful due to Zimbabwe liberation struggle along the Kariba lake; For security reasons, expatriates were no longer allowed to go into rural places to do their work as such it was very unfortunate that, this programme became a failure. But however, they still managed to get Syatwiinda credit Union registered; In August 1980, leaving Nkandabbwe credit union unregistered.

When Ingrid Fuchs came to take over from Elizabeth, she had a different interest altogether than her predecessor. She spent much of her time on organizing Maumba Urban Credit Union which she said, was easy to organize because people there, were educated and that it was easy for her to supervise. While Elizabeth had an interest in the rural credit unions so much that she did a lot to teach members of these credit unions through seminars and short courses.

In much 1984, Mrs. Ingrid Fuchs left for German, and at the request of the staff, I was asked to take over or carry cut temporarily what Mrs. Fuchs was doing before any promotor could come, so that these un registered credit unions could not feel left alone.

During this short period that I had acted, I have made visits to Malima, Nkandabbwe, Sinazeze and Muuka credit unions which are still study groups. I have also held seminars in these places. On August, 9th 1984, I had one seminar conducted for general membership at Syatwiinda the attendance was 53 members. On 10th and 11th August another seminar was conducted at Nkandabbwe Gossner Service Team camp for board of directors only the members attended were 22, and for these seminars I had invited the acting regional officer Mr. Conwell Hademu to help in teaching.

In December two more seminars were conducted in Mulima and Muuka credit unions, and these were for general membership, which I had to conduct alone.

On 17th to 19th December, 1984 another course for board of directors was going on for 3 days, this course was mainly dealing with financial and management of books or book-keeping. This time I had again invited the regional officer but could not come due to domestic problems, so I had to do the teaching alone, this course involved all the board of directors from all the credit unions under the project.

OBJECTIVES

- (i) Credit unions raise living standards. The economic significance of the credit union programme is that it is intended to mobilise the local savings systematically and to channel the limited local human and financial pooled resources in a more effective way in the local development projects. Private enterprise and production in order to raise the levels of income and a more reasonable distribution of wealth. As a result the living standards of the people are improved.

REGULAR SAVINGS

- (ii) Credit unions teach people how to make regular savings if they receive salaries. If people do not have regular income, they make savings at periods during crop seasons (for farmers).

(iii) WISE USE OF MONEY

Credit union members are always being reminded that savings money is not an end in itself. Members must learn how to spend money wisely and intelligently with a view to obtaining the maximum benefit out of it.

LOANS AT LOW RATE OF INTEREST

- (iv) Credit unions provide loans to their members when in financial problems and need for provident and productive purposes at a low rate of interest.

ACHIEVEMENTS
SYATWIINDA CREDIT UNION

<u>DETAILS</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>
Total membership	231	258
Total shares	= K11,111.97	K16,375.49
Total loans repaid	= K 1,514.81	K 2,754.66
Total loan balance	= K 6,249.61	K 4,399.95
Total loans granted	= K 1,570.00	K 905.00
Total money in Z.N.B.S.	=	K 8,557.55
Total money C.C.shares	=	K 1,870.00
Total money in buildings	=	K 700.00

MALIMA CREDIT UNION

Details Dec. 1984

Total membership 16
shares, all cash hand K200.00

All the money is still with the treasurer it has not been taken to the bank because of lack of knowledge and transport to take this money to the bank.

SINAZEZE CREDIT UNION

Dec. 1984

Total membership 38
Shares K200.00

All is cash on hand, it has not been taken to the bank yet for the same reasons as those of Malima.

MUUKA CREDIT UNION

Dec. 1984

Total membership 28
Total shares K246.00

Also this credit had its money being kept by Mrs. Ingrid Fuchs at her place, it is how when arrangements are being made to take this money to the bank.

WORK PLAN FOR 1985

- (a) To continue to impart education to the members through seminars and courses.
- (b) To assist treasurers in writing their books of accounts.
- (c) To make regular visits to these credit unions.
- (d) And to encourage board members to conduct monthly board meetings.

ANNUAL REPORT G.S.B. 1984

Gwembe South Builders did not do much on buildings it is because there were no contracts for some years. But this has not completely disturbed financial situation of G.S.B. because some few income is coming from sales of items mainly concrete blocks and transports. I can not finger out income got 1984 it is because the book-keeper had been sick about 3 months after that he went for a short course on book keeping in Lusaka and was not able to do so.

The two GRZ houses one was built new and the other one renovation this was 3v type at Fisheries Training Centre the other one which was build new is 302 type these have been checked by G.R.Z. Building foreman of GRZ and all passed certificates were given to G.S.B. to take to L/stone for payments, but there was no money to pay to the 302 type they promised to pay next year 1985. Also concrete blocks sold to District Council Sinazongwe are not paid about K13,000.00 outstanding, sometime in March 1984 the cheque was made by the district council but there was no money in the bank.

We have also same trouble with the M.P. of this area Mr. D. Siatalimi he seems he will never pay G.S.B. the amount of about K500.00.

The sales of concrete blocks with kapenta fishermen is going on smoothly, and is where the income of G.S.B. is got mainly the Johannes of Chingo fishing Co. Ltd., is helping to weld the G.S.B. lorry and C/mcolds. Whenever something was broken and was even doing them free. He also helped a lot when there was shortage of diesel selling to G.S.B. whenever he wanted more concrete blocks to be made quickly.

G.S.B. had carried jobs on camp maintenance, and repairing of their own houses which were bought from the G.S.T. there are 3 houses and 2 teachers are living in bigger houses, Roman catholic preacher is also living in the small house 2 big houses are K30.-- rent per month the small house is K25.-- per month. All this houses are now nicely repaired, though a lot of money and time have been taken because the working of members is very slow always but plenty of hours but less job done.

When Mr. Sitte left the book-keeper changed completely there was no cooperation even now he was writing some bad letters which were not good he was almost like sick nearly 3 months out of work and he said he was sick during working hours but after working hours he went to play football. Though is now back it seems he can only do well say he paying salaries and sent NPF so from the time Mr. Sitte left I was doing all the jobs of 4 people but I had no problems to all of the jobs except handling of books and money this was too difficult to me.

The future of G.S.B. will not improve if members do not change characters of hearing and taking rumours facts more teaching should be done to those so called members to know what they should do or not do.

Selfhelp Building Project.

In 1981 selfhelp building was started at Sikaneka this is a Rural Healthy Centre, villagers were willing to donate money and gave necessary manpower which was required. Because the project has taken so long, people have lost their interest much that hope of finishing the project is no longer there.

When this project started G.S.B. was buying building material and paid workers and claimed the money from V.S.P. afterwards this was without interest on top because G.S.B. and V.S.P. who failed where sisters and the G.S.D.P. but because of VSP who failed to do the refunding of money to G.S.B. spent, became so difficult to go on doing that procedure. Up to now VSP does not think of paying the left amount, it is very difficult to work with V.S.P. even money came as a donation though Vsp on water programmes is not settled, yet G.S.B. spent money to pay the workers cement transport.

The V.S.P. has not willing to release funds to finish the project at Sikaneka.

Lake and Road Transport.

I have not much to say on this, it is because of lack of cooperation with VSP management I have tried my best but pleased nobody.

W. NCITE
BUILDING SUPERVISOR
G.S.D.P.

1985

Siatwiinda Irrigation Scheme,
P.O. Box 3,
Sinazeze.

15th November, 1984

The Project Co-ordinator,
Box 3,
Sinazeze.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1984- SIATWIINDA IRRIGATION

INTRODUCTION

The year 1984, in the history of Siatwiinda Irrigation Scheme was a year of disaster. Since July 1983 when pumping was stopped up to now November, 1984, pumping is not yet resumed. This is due to receding water of Lake Kariba. Efforts have been made to try alleviate the problem but found it difficult.

In May, 1984, Maamba mine came to our aid by providing a poclain machine which dug a 544 metre canal and this was not enough to bring in water. Also the remaining 900 metres canal to join the poclain canal is still under construction, using 31 casual workers. 350 PVC 6" pipes were imported from Zimbabwe; already 209 pipes were delivered at Siatwiinda irrigation scheme.

SCHEME

Siatwiinda Irrigation

FARMERS INVOLVED: There are 78 still waiting.

PLOTS IN THE SCHEME: There are 110

HECTARAGE: There are 32ha. in all

a) 28 hectares including channels are used by the farmers and

b) Four (4) hectares are used by the Research Branch.

RAINFALL DATA: The whole season 784.00mm

FARMING ACTIVITIES: Since pumping stopped, there are also no crop production.

PUMPS

Two (2) new pumps were ordered from West Germany and already delivered at Siatwiinda. Also we have one Lister pump, still in good condition.

STAFF POSITION

Siatwiinda Irrigation is now run by one officer Mr.D.Mutlata. Mr.Hans Fuchs left the scheme for W.Germany in March, 1984 due to termination of his contract. The two engine attendants Mr.Simone Sinkende and Mr.Chales S.Simagwali were put redundant on 29th

February, 1984 due to lack of funds in the project These two were redundant for 6 months and re-employed on first september 1984.

MISCELLANEOUS

Water is still receding up to now. The main activities were:-

- a) attending staff meetings and farmers meetings.
- b) supervision of canal constructions
- c) maintaining of the fence.

Farmers are still waiting for the scheme to resume.

CONCLUSION

The water is still receding; if the scheme has to be resumed in 1985, the management must plan ahead 'otherwise the scheme will die a natural death.

(sgd)

D. MUTINTA

AGRICULTURE ADVISOR

written by Mrs. W. Stroh-van Vliet and Mr. J. van Vliet
covering the period October 1983 - October 1984

I Description

The tasks of the 2 theologists (both working part time) are:

1. to work as associate ministers within UCZ (United Church of Zambia).
2. to train local church leaders by TEEZ (Theological Education by Extension in Zambia),
3. to assist VSP (Valley Selfhelp Promotion Society),
4. to assist GSDP when required.

II Objectives

1. to preach regularly in different UCZ congregations in Kanchindu Consistory, and to give pastoral and organizational advice where requested.
2. to organize Sunday School Teachers Training for Kanchindu Consistory,
3. to conduct a TEEZ course for Sinazeze/Sinazongwe area,
4. to conduct a TEEZ course at Chiyabi,
5. to organize a TEEZ Tutors Training for local tutors,
6. to assist starting tonga speaking TEEZ groups,
7. to start another english speaking TEEZ group for different congregations.
8. to advise and strengthen VSP management,
9. to work with VSP Selfhelp Committee on the completion of Sikaneka Rural Health Centre,
10. to assist the Tonga Crafts Department of VSP to open new buying and selling places.

III. Achievements and Constraints

1. a) We preached in 12 different congregations and came thus in contact with most of the UCZ congregations within Kanchindu Consistory,
- b) We supported the finishing of a new church building at Chiyabi which was officially opened on 29th April, 1984, and helped the Consistory to purchase a new vehicle.
- c) There was not enough time to meet all the pastoral needs in Nkandabbwe Congregation.

2. a) We organized a first Sunday School Teacher Seminar at Nkandabbwe from 11th to 13th November, 1984 and a follow-up seminar from 2nd to 4th March, 1984. Both seminars were led by Mr. R. vinya, UCZ Youth Worker. 5 congregations had sent teachers for the training and started their Sunday schools afterwards.
- b) Another Sunday School Teacher Seminar was organized at Kanchindu from 19th to 20th May, 1984, again led by Mr. R. Vinya. Sunday School teachers from 4 congregations participated.
- c) The problems the Sunday Schools are facing are lack of funds and therefore lack of teaching material. In some places the poor attendance is an additional problem.
3. a) Mrs. van vliet conducted a TEEZ Lay Preachers Course from January to July 1984. 8 participants including 1 lady from UCZ and the roman catholic church (Sinazongwe and Nkandabbwe) completed the course successfully with a TEEZ certificate.
2. b) The course at Chiyabi could not be started as the bad condition of the road made it impossible to travel there regularly from 2nd to 4th March, 1984. Both seminars were
- c) Another TEEZ Lay Preachers Course was started by Mr. van vliet in August 1984. It is being held in 4 seminars of a week each in Kanchindu. The participants come from Chiyabi, Nkandabbwe, Kanchindu (5 ladies, 5 men).
- d) From 5th to 7th October, 1984 we organized a TEEZ Tutors Training at Nkandabbwe. The training was done by Rev. Pi-Sales, TEEZ programme Coordinator at Kitwe, and attended by 5 participants who were at the end all registered as TEEZ Tutors.
- e) Deacones Manyanina started a TEEZ Lay Preachers course in Citonga at Sinakasikili and another course at Sinazeze, both attended by women.
3. f) The participation of catholic students is not yet officially approved by the Bishop in Menze and therefore suspended for the time being.
- g) The study material for one TEEZ course has been translated into Citonga and put on stencil by our typist. It is being duplicated in Kitwe. The translation of 2 other courses has started.

3)..

4. a) There has not yet been much improvement of the management and organizational structure of VSP.
 - b) At Sikaneka RHC there was some progress. The clinic building is completed; only the participation of the local villagers is unsatisfactory. In August NORAD approved an application to finance the whole water supply system at the site.
 - c) Tonga Crafts could not open new buying or selling places, only incidental new arrangements were made. But the buying and selling at the old places was successful.
5. We gave general assistance to GSDP (e.g. administrative work, transport).

Nkandabbwe, 11th October, 1984

Buleya Malima Irrigation Scheme,
P.O. Box 15,
Sinazeze.

09.09.84

The Co-ordinator,
P.O. Box 3,
Sinazeze.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR B/MALIMA IRRIGATION SCHEME

INTRODUCTION

This report will only briefly relates to major activities carried out at this scheme during the period in question.

The year in review can be said to be the first one to be involved into such a severe and serious draught since my stay here. Not even one time the irrigation water entered the scheme, due to the lack of water, the lake water is about 1 kilometre away from the pumping station.

The 10square meter man dug dam is just in construction, but according to my experience, no enough water will be available for the enough use of the submersible pump as the capacity of the engines were made to suit the direct pumping from the deep lake water.

1.1. CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

The year in question had moderate rainfall over recorded in station record compared to last year's record. Rainfall record see - appendix I.

1.2. ADMINISTRATION

The scheme was being run by Senior Agricultural Assistant working hand in hand with commodity demonstrator. The manager is answerable to the Provincial Agricultural Officer in all matters affecting the scheme. Staff position see appendix - II.

1.1.3 TRANSPORT

No reliable one, the only transport is a tractor. The Honda is unserviable and measures to repair it is under consideration.

1.1.4 SCHEME BUILDINGS

A week ago the District Agricultural Officer visited the scheme, and estimates were drafted to purchase the renovational materials such as paints limes and extra.

1.1.5 SCHEME MACHINERY

Two lister engines for the scheme. One engine is at rest the generator is back from repair, but one part "the flage" was forgotten from the place of repair, tracing it is still ahead.

1.1.6 GOVERNMENT PLOTS

The Government plots, to speak the truth, they are dying, due to lack of water, citrus trees cannot resist such a long spel of draught throughout the Irrigation Period. No life to trees is expected. Tabulated below were the figures of government revenue from the orchard survivors.

Type of crops	Kgs sold	K	N
Oranges	2,459	1,106	55
Tangerines	4,248	1,911	60
Grapefruits	2,139	855	60
Lemons	721½	288	60
Pineapples	-	-	-
Water Fee	-	39	00
TOTAL	9,567½	4,201	35

1.1.7 RESERVOR

Condition is not good due to lack of water grassy and busy appearance is noticed.

1.1.8 CANALS

Concreted canals are in good condition.

1.1.9 FIELD OPERATIONS BY SCHEME FARMERS

Irrigated crops, nothing had been done through out the year in question.

RAINFED CROPS GROWN BY FARMERS IN THE SCHEME

Crop	No of farmers	Kgs sold	Ha	Remarks
Cotton	10	11,852	8.25	Sold
Maize	3	-	0.75	consumed
Sunflower	2	125	1.25	sold
Sorghum	1	-	0.5	consumed

2.00 CONCLUSION

The scheme was supposed to be the first outstanding one through out Gwembe District if water was available at all times. According to my experience of the scheme, the only method to be adopted in order to bring this scheme to half life is by using boreholes, 2 or 3 to be made, experts to be consulted how to make them and be used. Otherwise the farm will be ruined.

(Signed)
A.K.Kandandu
for/ SCHEME MANAGER

cc. Senior Administrative Officer,
Box 91,
Sinazeze.

cc. District Agricultural Officer,
Box 15,
Gwembe.

cc. The Provincial Agricultural Officer,
Box 42,
Choma.

APPENDIX I - ANNUAL RAINFALL RECORDS YEAR 1983-84

<u>MONTH :</u>	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
<u>RAINFALL</u>	-	3.4mm	188.9mm
<u>RAINFALL</u>	JANUARY 81.16mm	FEBRUARY 230.01mm	MARCH 446.79mm
<u>RAINFALL</u>	APRIL 30mm	MAY -	JUNE - JULY -
<u>RAINFALL</u>	AUGUST -	SEPTEMBER -	
TOTAL = 979.9mm			

APPENDIX II - STAFF POSITION FROM 1ST OCTOBER 1983- 12TH SEPTEMBER, 1984

Name	Rank	Post
P.M.Siyumbwa	Senior Agricultural Assit.	Manager
A.K.Kandandu	Trade Tested	Asst. Manager
S.Simutelo	Commodity Demonstrator	Scheme Advisor
J.Longwani	Driver	Tractor Driver
P.Munakacheke	C.D.E. II	Salesman
S.Muyangwa	C.D.E. II	Engine Man
S.Masempela	C.D.E. III	SCHEME worker
T.Mudima	C.D.E. III	Engine man

N.B. The typewriter for this scheme is greatly required for many reasons,

Mische

ANNUAL REPORT

1984

WATER DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

GWEMBE

SOUTH DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

ANNUAL REPORT 1984
GWEMBE SOUTH DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
WATER DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

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INTRODUCTION

At present the Water Development Programme carries duties both in village water supply and in irrigation. The programme tries to ensure supplies of permanent water of acceptable quality and quantity to as many users as possible as well as to provide for effective conservation and pollution control measures.

The year under review not only was the third year of drought but also the Gwembe South Development Project was deleted in the yellow book which meant that no funds to run the programmes. *However* In September the same year the government released funds through the supplementary budget ~~but these funds are to keep the system running without embarking on new programmes or projects.~~

A close cooperation is maintained among the water committees formed in clinics and clubs, the Gwembe District Council and Gwembe South Development Project with a view to avoid the duplication of effort and to ensure the best use of technical and financial resources.

DUTIES OF
WATER COMMITTEE

- information and motivation through clinics and clubs
- collecting request of interested villages
- organising meetings with headmen

DISTRICT COUNCIL

- cleaning of old wells
- providing new windlasses, chains and buckets
- siting for new wells

1.2 BOREHOLES

Only one borehole has been attempted and no water has been struck due to the formation (layer) being mudstone.

2.0 IRRIGATION

2.1 SIATWIINDA IRRIGATION SCHEME

The first phase of the canal is completed. This work was done partly with assistance of Maamba collieries and Water affairs Choma. The second phase is still under construction utilizing human labour. The total length of the canal when completed will be 1.4 km.

2.2 SMALL SCALE IRRIGATION

This programme was introduced in order to assist in utilizing the draw-down area of the receding lake level. Handpump are being used to lift water from the source. The area covered at the moment is Chief Sinazongwe's.

3.0 APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY

3.1 INTERMITTENT FILTER

This filter is designed for simple treatment of drinking water. It was displayed at Sinazongwe Agricultural Show which held in July this year.

3.2 BUSH PUMP

This pump is specifically designed for pumping water from shallow wells, it is simple in operation, cheap and easily adopted to local conditions. And it can be maintained by unskilled man.

4.0 WORKPLAN FOR 1985

4.1 OBJECTIVES TO BE ACHIEVED

- a. To assist the irrigation programmes on water programme
- b. To provide material and assistance to well sank on self-help basis not exceeding to wells per year
- c. To continue to clean, deepen and maintain and service existing boreholes and wells
- d. To establish, where possible small scale irrigations based on gravity system of water supply and use of handpumps.

4.2 KEY PROBLEMS NEEDED TO BE OVERCOME

Finding out a long term solution to alleviate future occurrence of drought caused problems by utilizing underground water which is safe and clean for domestic and livestock.

4.3 DETAIL OF 1985 FUNDS REQUESTED

ESTIMATES: CAPITAL : LAND AND INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Wells -----	K 5,106
Boreholes-----	K 3,450
Small Scale Irr.	K20,000
Motorbike-----	K 4,000

OPERATIONAL FUNDS

Fuel + Oil -----	K 4,500
------------------	---------

TOTAL	K37,056
-------	---------

GOSSNER MISSION	K32,556
-----------------	---------

GRZ	K 4,500
-----	---------

4.4 RELEVANT INFORMATION

Wages (including allowances for students) and maintenance of water development programme are budgeted for under the workshop estimates.

5.0 MISCELLANEOUS

5.1 VISITS - Nil

5.2 VISITORS- Minister of state MAWD, Provincial Planning Officer

5.3 SEMINAR

-Attended a symposium on Small Holder Irrigation at the University of Zimbabwe in Zimbabwe. It was sponsored by British Overseas Development Administration and was jointly organised by Hydraulic Research Station, Wallington, UK and University of Zimbabwe.

5.4 MEETINGS

Attended staff meetings, IRDP Steering Committee meetings and one Provincial staff meeting held at Menze F.T.C.

5.5 TRAINING: - Nil

CONCLUSION

At present the programme is run with the funds from Gossner Mission channeled through Valley Selfhelp Promotion Society as the handling agent. The Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development has not yet allocated funds for this programme.

The progress of the programme is much hindered by bottlenecks such as inadequate transport and insufficient funds.

The success of the programme lies greatly in the participation of the target group as women are involved in decision making of the wells. The wells and boreholes are maintained at village level and this will include the dams under construction and/or constructed only in cases where it requires experts assistance will be readily available. The systematic approach has been made to suit local people's understanding in regard to maintenance and acceptability.

OFFICER IN-CHARGE

SAMSON MBALE

UNIVERSITAET VON ZAMBIA - FACHBEREICH LAENDLICHE ENTWICKLUNG
SYMPOSIUM ZU KONZEPT UND PRAXIS DER INTEGRIERTEN LAENDLICHEN
ENTWICKLUNG MIT SPEZIELLEM BETRUG ZUM GWEMBE TAL

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DAS INTEGRIERTE LAENDLICHE ENTWICKLUNGSPROGRAMM GWEMBE TAL -
PROBLEME UND AUSSICHTEN

1) EINFUEHRUNG

1969 WURDE DIE GOSSNER MISSION VON DER ZAMBIANISCHEN REGIERUNG
GEBETEN, BEI DER WIRTSCHAFTLICHEN ENTWICKLUNG DES GWEMBE TALS
MITZUHelfEN. MAN WUSSTE ZU JENER ZEIT WENIG UEBER DAS TAL,
UEBER DAS KLIMA UND DIE LANDWIRTSCHAFTLICHEN PRODUKTIONSBE-
DINGUNGEN, UEBER DIE BOEDEN UND UEBER IHRE FRUCHTBARKEIT.

NOCH VIEL WENIGER WUSSTE MAN UEBER DIE TALBEWOHNER - DIE VALLEY
TONGAS. WIE WUERDEN SIE WOHL AUF DIE HERAUSFORDERUNGEN EINER
WIRTSCHAFTLICHEN ENTWICKLUNG REAGIEREN?

NATUERLICH WAR BEKANNT, DASS ES DIE VALLEY TONGAS GIBT. BEKANNT
WAR AUCH, DASS SIE SICH HEFTIG GEGEN DIE UMSIEDLUNG GEWEHRT HATTEN,
ALS DER KARIBA STAUSEE SICH ALLMAEHLICH MIT WASSER ZU FUELLEN BEGANN.
ES GAB AUCH EIN PAAR VEROEFFENTLICHUNGEN:

COLSON ELISABETH,	THE SOCIAL ORGANIZATION OF THE VALLEY TONGA,	1960
SCUDDER THYER,	THE ECOLOGY OF THE GWEMBE TONGA,	1962
REYNOLDS BARRIE	THE MATERIAL CULTURE OF THE PEOPLES OF THE GWEMBE VALLEY	1962

HINZU KAM 1971 EINE WEITERE STUDIE VON COLSON/SCUDDER:
THE SOCIAL CONSEQUENCES OF RESTTLEMENT.

BESTIMMT WIRD NIEMAND DEN VERGANGENEN UND GEGENWAERTIGEN NUTZEN
DIESER STUDIEN IN ZWEIFEL ZIEHEN. ABER NATUERLICH KONNTE KEINER
DIESER WISSENSCHAFTLER AUCH NUR ANDEUTUNGSWEISE VORHERSAGEN, OB
UND WIE DIE VALLEY TONGAS AUF DIE HERAUFORDERUNG EINER RASCHEN
WIRTSCHAFTLICHEN ENTWICKLUNG REAGIEREN WUERDEN.

SO BLIEB ALS TATBESTAND DAS FEHLEN VON GRUNDDATEN UND FAKTEN,
AUF DENEN MAN HAETTE KOENNEN EINE FLAECHENDECKENDE ENTWICKLUNGS-
PLANUNG AUFBAUEN, ALS DIE GOSSNER MISSION DEN AUFTRAG VON DER
ZAMBIANISCHEN REGIERUNG UEBERNAHM.

* INS DEUTSCHE UEBERTRAGEN VOM VERFASSER

DEN SEE ALS GRUNDLAGE FÜR BEWAESSERUNGSLANDWIRTSCHAFT ZU NUTZEN, SCHIEN NUR ALLZU NATUERLICH - ZU EINER ZEIT ALS DIESELPUMPEN ALS BILLIGSTE UND EINFACHSTE LOESUNG ZUR WASSERFUEHRUNG GALTEN.

NUN SIND GENAU 14 JAHRE VERGANGEN, SEIT DIE ERSTEN FACHKRAEFTE DER GOSSNER MISSION INS GWEMBE TAL KAMEN. HEUTE KOENNEN WIR ZUSAMMEN MIT UNSEREN EINHEIMISCHEN MITARBEITERN - VON DENEN EINIGE SEIT 1970 MIT UNS ZUSAMMENARBEITEN - AUF EIN GERUETTELTES MASS AN ERFAHRUNG ZURUECKBLICKEN. NICHT NUR, DASS WIR EINSICHTEN IN DIE OEKOLOGIE DES TALS GEWONNEN HABEN, IN DIE BEZIEHUNGEN ZWISCHEN KLIMA UND BODEN. WAS NOCH BEDEUTSAMER IST: WIR HABEN TIEFE EINGBLICKE IN DIE ART UND WEISE BEKOMMEN, WIE DIE VALLEY TONGAS DEN GROSSTMUEGLICHEN NUTZEN AUS DEN GEGEBENEN UMSTAENDEN ZIEHEN.

2) DIE PROBLEM DES GWEMBE TALS

ZUNAECHST EINMAL IST DAS GWEMBE TAL - VERGLICHEN MIT ANDEREN TEILEN ZAMBIAS - DEN GROSSTEN TEIL DES JAHRES HEISS UND TROCKEN. DIE REGENFAELLE IN DER REGENZEIT SIND UNREGELMAESSIG UND UNZUVERLAESSIG. SIE SETZEN SPAET EIN UND HOEREN BAELDER AUF.

DAS ZWEITE PROBLEM - DER SEE HAT DAS MEISTE DES FRUCHTBAREN ALLUVIALLANDES IM TAL UEBERSCHWEMMT. DER GROSSTE TEIL DES VERBLIEBENEN RESTDISTRIKTS GWEMBE BESTEHT HEUTE AUS DEN STEILEN ABHAENGEN DES GRABENBRUCHS.

DAS DRITTE PROBLEM - IST DIE UEBERBEVOELKERUNG. JEDER, DER VOR LAENGERER ZEIT SCHON EINMAL IM TAL GEWOHNT HAT UND JETZT WIEDER ZURUECKKOMMT, SIEHT MIT EINIGEM SCHRECKEN DIE AUSWIRKUNGEN DIESER UEBERBEVOELKERUNG.

WEITE FLAECHEN WURDEN IN DEN LETZTEN JAHREN GERODET. GERODET VON JUNGEN LEUTEN, DIE VOR 14 JAHREN NOCH IN DIE SCHULE GINGEN. INZWISCHEN HABEN SIE GEHEIRATET UND MEIST HABEN SIE EINE REIHE VON KINDERN, DIE NATUERLICH IRGENDWIE ERNAEHRT WERDEN MUESSEN. ALS NATUERLICHE FOLGE DER NEUGRUENDUNG VON FAMILIEN HAT AUCH DIE ZAHL DER RINDER UND ZIEGEN ZUGENOMMEN. BEIDE TIERARTEN JEDOCH FRESSEN AUSGESPROCHEN SELEKTIV. DIE FOLGEN DAVON SIND MANCHERORTS VERHEEREND.

DAS VIERTE PROBLEM - SIND DIE NACHWIRKUNGEN DES FREIHEITSKAMPFES FUER ZIMBABWE, ABER AUCH DER FREIHEITS/~~KAMPE~~ SELBST. GANZ BESONDERS HAT DIE EINST BLUEHENDE FISCHFANGINDUSTRIE UNTER DEM KRIEG GELITTEN; DENN DIE MEISTEN BOOTE WURDEN IM LAUFE DER JAHRE GESPRENGT ODER VERSENKT. ALS DER KRIEG ENDLICH ZU ENDE GING, HAT SICH NIEMAND UM EINEN WIEDERAUFBAU GEKUEMMERT.

DAS FUENFTE PROBLEM - IST NEUEREN DATUMS: ALS ERGEBNIS DER TROCKENHEIT IM SUEDLICHEN AFRIKA IST DER PEGEL DES STAUSEES UM 8 METER GEFALLEN. ES WAR ANGEKUENDIGT WORDEN, DASS DER PEGEL BIS MITTE JULI AUF 60 % DES NORMALSTANDES ANSTEIGEN WUERDE. DAS IST NICHT DER FALL. IM GEGENTEIL: SCHON ANFANG JULI BEGANN DER WASSERSPIEGEL WIEDER ZU FALLEN. DIE BEIDEN GROSSEN PILOT-BEWAESSERUNGSPROJEKTE IM SUEDLICHEN GWEMBE TAL ARBEITEN NICHT MEHR: SIATWINDA LIEGT SEIT JUNI/JULI 83 STILL UND BULEYA MALIMA SEIT SEPTEMBER/OKTOBER 83.

3) EINIGE BEMERKUNGEN ZU DIESEN PROBLEMEN

ZU DEN PROBLEMEN EINS UND ZWEI IST NICHT VIEL HINZUZUFUEGEN. DAS SIND EINFACH TATSACHEN MIT DENEN MAN LEBEN MUSS. WIR KOENNEN DAS KLIMA NICHT AENDERN. UND DER STAUSEE IST HEUTE EBEN EINFACH EINE REALITAET.

ABER AUF EINE BEOBACHTUNG IST DOCH HINZUWEISEN:

DAS VIEH IM TAL SIEHT SELBST AM ENDE DER TROCKENZEIT NOCH AUSSERGEWOEHNLICH WOHLGENAEHRT AUS, ZU EINER ZEIT ALSO, WO MAN SICH WUNDERT, WIE DIE TIERE UEBERHAUPT UEBERLEBEN.

ES KOENNTE EINE SINNVOLLE AUFGABE SEIN, HIERUEBER GRUENDLICHE WISSENSCHAFTLICHE UNTERSUCHUNGEN ANZUSTELLEN, ETWA OB ~~XXX~~ DAS LAUB DER MOPANEBAEUME BESONDERS NAEHRSTOFFREICH IST, ODER OB ETWA DAS GRAS IN DIESEM TROCKENGEBIET BESONDERS VIELE NAEHRSTOFFE ENTHAELT.

DIE FRAGE DER UEBERBEVOELKERUNG KANN MAN NATUERLICH AUCH AUS EINEM ANDEREN BLICKWINKEL SEHEN. FREILICH - GEHT MAN DAVON AUS, DASS DIE TONGAS EINE AGRARBEVOELKERUNG SIND UND DASS SIE DAS AUCH BLEIBEN SOLLEN, DANN IST IN DER TAT DAS GWEMBE TAL HOFFNUNGSLOS UEBERBEVOELKERT. DENN EINE FAMILIE - ETWA 10 KOEPFE - BRAUCHT IN DIESEM KLIMA ETWA 4 HA LAND. ES LEBEN ETWA 100.000 MENSCHEN IM TAL. DAS ENTSPRICHT IN ETWA 10.000 FAMILIEN MIT EINEM BEDARF AN 40.000 HA GUTEM LAND. IST SOVIEL GUTES LAND WIRKLICH NOCH VERFUEGBAR?

UND WIE SIEHT ES GEGENWAERTIG IN DEN 78 GRUNDSCHULEN DES TALE AUS? ALLE BAUEN SIE ZUSAETZLICHE KLASSENSZIMMER IN SELBSTHILFE. DER VERFUEGBARE RAUM REICHT NICHT MEHR FUER ALL DIE MASSEN AN KINDERN.

WAS ABER HEISST DAS WOHL IN 15 JAHREN?

DANN HABEN WIR 20.000 FAMILIEN IM TAL; DENN IN 15 JAHREN SIND DIE SCHULKINDER VON HEUTE VERHEIRATET. DAS ABER HEISST: DER LANDBEDARF LIEGT DANN BEI 80.000 HEKTAR.

NATUERLICH LAESST SICH DIE LANDWIRTSCHAFTLICHE PRODUKTION PRO HEKTAR INTENSIVIEREN. MIT BEWAESSERUNG ZUM BEISPIEL. DANN KANN EINE 10-KOEPFIGE FAMILIE OHNE WEITERES VON 1½ HEKTAR LEBEN - BEI 5 ERNTEN IN 2 JAHREN. ODER NEHMEN WIR DAS BEISPIEL, WIE DIE VALLEY TONGAS JETZT SCHON WIRTSCHAFTEN: DURCH DEN BAUMWOLLANBAU IST DAS FAMILIENEINKOMMEN EINDRUCKSVOLL GESTIEGEN, OHNE DASS DIE BEWIRTSCHAFTETE FLAECHE VERGOESSERT WURDE. ZUSAETLICH KOENNTE AUCH NOCH TABAK ANGEBAUT WERDEN, SAATGUT KOENNTE ERZEUGT WERDEN. AUCH BAUMKULTUREN KOENNEN EIN ZUSAETZLICHES EINKOMMEN BRINGEN.

SO HILFREICH EINE SOLCHE INTENSIVIERUNG DER LANDWIRTSCHAFTLICHEN PRODUKTION FUER VIELE FAMILIEN AUCH SEIN MAG - AM ENDE BLEIBT FUER DIE MEISTEN JUNGEN VALLEY TONGAS NUR DIE WAHL ZWISCHEN ZWEI ALTERNATIVEN: ENTWEDER AUS DEM TAL ABZUWANDERN UND IN ANDEREN TEILEN ZAMBIAS EINE EXISTENZ ZU SUCHE ODER INNERHAEB DES TALE EINE "NICHT-LANDWIRTSCHAFTLICHE" EXISTENZ ZU FINDEN.

ES GIBT KAUM ZWEIFEL: DIE LETZTERE ALTERNATIVE IST VON GROESSERER "RELATIVER VORZUEGLICHKEIT". DOCH - WENN WIR DEM ZUSTIMMEN, DANN IST DIE FRAGE DER UEBERBEVOELKERUNG GAR NICHT MEHR DAS GROSSE PROBLEM. AUF JEDEN FALL SIND DIE WIRTSCHAFTLICH HOECHSTENTWICKELTEN REGIONEN DER WELT AUCH GLEICHZEITIG DIE AM DICHTESTEN BESIEDELTEN.

EINE HOHE BEVOELKERUNGSDICHTE MIT EINEM GUTEN EINKOMMEN SCHEINT GERADEZU DIE VORAUSSETZUNG FUER WIRTSCHAFTLICHE ENTWICKLUNG ZU SEIN (WEST DEUTSCHLAND, HOLLAND, ENGLAND, SCHWEIZ, JAPAN, HONGKONG, SINGAPUR USW.).

DER WIEDERAUFBAU

DAS VIERTE PROBLEM, ~~/XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ DER FISCHEREIINDUSTRIE NACH DEM KRIEG, HAETTE NATUERLICH MUESSEN SOFORT NACH FRIEDENSSCHLUSS IN ANGRIFF GENOMMEN WERDEN. ABER PLANUNGSEINRICHTUNGEN, DIE DAS PROBLEM HAETTEN AUFGREIFEN KOENNEN GAB ES NICHT. ERST IM LETZTEN JAHR WURDE DIE SACHE AUFGEGRIFFEN. UND ES GIBT JETZT AUCH EINIGE HOFFNUNG FUER DIE ZUKUNFT.

WENIG HOFFNUNG ALLERDINGS GIBT ES FÜR EINE LÖSUNG DES FÜNFTEN PROBLEMS. DER VÖLLIG UNERWARTETE ZUSAMMENBRUCH DER BEWÄSSERUNG IM GWEMBE TAL DURCH DEN PLOTZLICHEN KLIMAWANDEL IST ENTMUTIGEND. ENTMUTIGEND NATÜRLICH VOR ALLEM FÜR DIE BETROFFENEN TONGAS. DOCH AUCH DAS TECHNISCHE PERSONAL, DAS MIT GROSSEM PERSÖNLICHEN EINSATZ FÜR EIN INGANGKOMMEN DER BEWÄSSERUNG SORGT, IST ZUTIEFST VER- UNSICHERT.

EINE LEHRE ALLERDINGS LÄSST SICH JETZT SCHON AUS DER ANHALTENDEN DÜRRE ZIEHEN: BAUMKULTUREN MÜSSEN KÜNFTIG MEHR IM VORDERGRUND STEHEN. SIE BRAUCHEN NUR IN DEN ERSTEN ^{JAHREN} ETWAS ZUSÄTZLICHE BEWÄSSERUNG. MANCHE DER BAUMKULTUREN BENÖTIGEN NICHT EINMAL DAS.

4) DIE ZUKUNFTSAUSSICHTEN FÜR DAS GWEMBE TAL

DAS EXTREM TROCKENE KLIMA DES GWEMBE TALS IST DIE BESTE VORAUSSETZUNG FÜR EIN GUTES GEDEIHN VERSCHIEDENER FELDFRÜCHTE WIE BAUMWOLLE, TABAK UND VERMEHRUNG VON SAATGUT.

DAS AUSSERGEWOEHNLICH SONNIGE KLIMA LIEFERT SONNENENERGIE IM ÜBERFLUSS. ABER - TROTZ ALLER WISSENSCHAFTLICHEN BEMÜHUNGEN - BIS HEUTE GIBT ES FÜR DIE VERWERTUNG VON SONNENENERGIE KEINE BESSERE LÖSUNG ALS BAUMKULTUREN. MAN MUSS SICH NUR UMSCHAUEN:

DAS GWEMBE TAL IST VON HAUS AUS EINE BAUMLANDSCHAFT.

DIE BÄUME VERMÖGEN PHOTOSYNETHETISCHE ENERGIE ZU ERZEUGEN. DIESE ENERGIE ERLAUBT ES IHNEN IM UNTERGRUND GEBUNDENES WASSER DURCH IHRE WURZELSYSTEME AUFZUNEHMEN, DIE IN DIESEM WASSER GELÖSTEN BODENNAEHR-SALZE ZU ASSIMILIEREN UND IN ZUCKER, STÄRKE UND ZELLULOSE, IN FETT, ÖL UND EIWISS UMZUWANDELN.

JEDER BAUM, OB CAJUNUSS, AVOCADO, MANGO, RHIZINUS, EUKALYPTUS ODER DGL., HAT EIN ENTWICKLUNGSPOTENTIAL. ABER ES IST DIE CAJUNUSS, DER RHIZINUSSTRAUCH UND ~~XXX~~ DER EUKALYPTUSBAUM MIT IHREN NACHFOL- GENDEN VERARBEITUNGSINDUSTRIEN, DIE VON BESONDEREM INTERESSE SIND.

BAUMKULTUREN HELFEN AUCH DIE LANDKNAPPHEIT ETWAS ZU MILDERN. NUR NEBENBEI SEI BEMERKT: DIE HÖCHSTEN HEKTARERTRÄGE IN DER WELT WERDEN IN DEN ÜBERBEVÖLKERTEN LÄNDERN ERZIELT (HOLLAND, WEST DEUTSCHLAND, JAPAN UND ANDERE). UND EINE MÖGLICHKEIT DIE GESAMT- ERTRÄGE PRO HEKTAR ZU STEIGERN SIND UNTERKULTUREN UNTER BÄUMEN.

DIE BAEUME BRINGEN NICHT NUR EINE ZUSAETZLICHE ERNTE. SIE GEBEN SCHUETZENDEN SCHATTEN FUEER DIE REGENZEITFELDFRUECHTE DARUNTER. MEHR NOCH: DIE BAE^EUME LIEFERN ZUSAETZLICHE NAEHRSTOFFE. SIE BRINGEN DIESE MIT IHREN WURZELN AUS TIEFEN BODENSCHICHTEN AN DIE OBERFLAECHE, WENN SIE ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ IHR LAUB ABWERFEN.

DIE UEBERBEVOELKERUNG KANN - WIE SCHON ERWAEHNT - EINE SEHR SCHWERE BELASTUNG FUEER DIE UMWELT SEIN. ABER DAS MUSS NICHT SEIN. EINE HOHE BEVOELKERUNGSDICHTE BRINGT AUCH VORTEILE. DOCH - ES GIBT NICHTS SCHLIMMERES, ALS EIN UEBERBEVOELKERTES AGRARLAND, WIE NEPAL ZUM BEISPIEL.

WENN DIE MENSCHEN KEINE ANDERE EINKOMMENSCHANCE ALS DIE FELD- WIRTSCHAFT HABEN, DANN FUEHLEN SIE SICH GEZWUNGEN, AUCH NOCH DEN LETZTEN BAUM ZU FAELLEN - NUR UM ETWAS ZUSAETZLICHE NAHRUNG FUEER EIN PAAR JAHRE MEHR ZU HABEN; SELBST WENN SIE ERKENNEN: DIES IST DAS ENDE DES WEGES.

DOCH, IM GWEMBE TAL BESTEHT UEBERHAUPT KEIN ANLASS, DIESEN WEG ZU GEHEN. IN EINER SEINER JUENGSTEN VEROEFFENTLICHUNGEN BEMERKT SCUDDER: ES IST ERSTAUNLICH IN WELCHEN BERUFLICHEN POSITIONEN MAN VALLEY TONGAS IN ZAMBIA FINDET. ICH MOECHTE SELBST NICHT IN EINZELHEITEN GEHEN, SONDERN NUR SCUDDER ZITIEREN: MAN FINDET SIE IN ALLEN MOEGLICHEN LEITENDEN STELLUNGEN IN DER WIRTSCHAFT, IN DER VERWALTUNG, IN DER ARMEE UND IN DER POLIZEI.

DIESE FESTSTELLUNG TRIFFT SICH MIT UNSERER EIGENEN ERFAHRUNG ALS GOSSNER MISSION:

DIE VALLEY TONGA SIND MENSCHEN, DIE NIEMALS AUFGEBEN.

WER IMMER DAS TAL KENNT, DER WEISS AUCH WARUM. DAS KLIMA IST SO EXTREM, DIE NATUR IST SO SCHROFF UND MENSCHENFEINDLICH, DASS SICH IM VERLAUF DER JAHRHUNDERTE ODER SOGAR VON JAHRTAUSENDEN NUR DIE PSYCHISCH UND PHYSISCH WIDERSTANDSFAEHIGSTEN HALTEN KONNTEN.

5) DIE ENTWICKLUNGSPLANUNG DES IRDP GWEMBE VALLEY

BASIS JEDER ENTWICKLUNGSPLANUNG IST DAS ERKENNEN UND FIXIEREN DER MOEGLICHKEITEN, DIE NACH ABZUG DESSEN, WAS NICHT GEHT, VERBLEIBEN. IN UNSEREM FALLE SIND ES DIE FOLGENDEN POSITIVEN FAKTOREN:

IN ERSTER LINIE DIE MENSCHEN IM TAL. MENSCHEN, DIE EIFRIG UND SCHNELL LERNEN UND DIE IHRE WUNDERSCHOENE HEIMAT MEHR LIEBEN ALS ALLES ANDERE. ZWEITENS DAS SONNIGE, TROCKENE KLIMA, DAS - WENN ES RICHTIG ANGE- GANGEN WIRD - HELFEN KANN, DAS GWEMBE TAL IN EIN PARADIES ZU

VERWANDELN.

DRITTENS HAT DAS GWEMBE TAL EIN INFRASTRUKTURELLES POTENTIAL, DAS IN ZAMBIA EINZIGARTIG IST: AUF DER EINEN SEITE DIE GUTE STRASSE NACH MAAMBA IM HERZEN VON GWEMBE SUED UND DIE EBENSO GUTE STRASSE NACH SIAVONGA - AUF DER ANDEREN SEITE DEN STAUSEE ALS WASSERSTRASSE, DIE KEINERLEI UNTERHALTUNGSKOSTEN VERURSACHT.

VIERTENS HAT DAS GWEMBE TAL BEREITS DIE KOHLENMINE IN MAAMBA UND VORAUSSICHTLICH IN NAHER ZUKUNFT AUCH EIN ODER MEHRERE URANBERGWERKE ALS GRUNDINDUSTRIEN.

FUENFTENS UND IN ERGAENZUNG ZUM PUNKT VIER, GIBT ES IM GWEMBE TAL UEBERALL VORKOMMEN VON EDELSTEINEN, ALLERDINGS IN MENGEN, DIE EINEN GROSSINDUSTRIELLEN ABBAU NICHT RECHTFERTIGEN. ABER - MIT RICHTIGER ANLEITUNG - KOENNEN DIESE EDELSTEINVORKOMMEN VON DEN VALLEY TONGAS IN EINER ART VON KLEINBERGBAU ABGEBAUT WERDEN, ENTWEDER IN FAMILIEN-UNTERNEHMEN ODER GENOSSENSCHAFTLICH.

ZUSATZ: (NICHT IM VORTRAGSMANUSKRIFT). ES SEI NUR AN DIE MITTELALTERLICHEN KNAPPSCHAFTEN IM HARZ, IM ERZGEBIRGE UND IM SCHWARZWALD ERINNERT.

SECHSTENS KANN DAS GWEMBE TAL MIT SENEM STAUSEE EINER DER WICHTIGSTEN FISCHLIEFERANTEN FUER DIE GROSSEN VERBRAUCHSZENTREN ZAMBIAS WERDEN - NOETIG IST NUR, DEN UMTRIEBIGEN VALLEY TONGAS DIE ENTSPRECHENDEN VORAUSSETZUNGEN AN DIE HAND ZU GEBEN (DARLEHEN, FACHLICHE BERATUNG, HILFE BEI DER VERMARKTUNG) UND ANDERERSEITS DAS AUSGEZEICHNETE INFRASTRUKTURELLE POTENTIAL DES GWEMBE TALS ZU NUTZEN.

DIE ANWENDUNGSKONSEQUENZEN AUS DIESEN SECHS PLANUNGSFAKTOREN SIND EINDEUTIG:

- 1) ES IST GAR NICHT MOEGLICH GEGENWAERTIG IM BEREICH DER BERUFLICHEN UND KAUFMAENNISCHEN AUSBILDUNG UND BERATUNG ZU VIEL ANZUBIETEN.
- 2) EINE INTENSIVE BEWUSSTSEINSBILDUNG TUT NOT - UEBER DIE SCHULEN, UEBER DEN BERATUNGSDIENST DER REGIERUNG ABER AUCH IN DEN DOERFERN, UM DEN ANBAU VON LEICHT VERMARKTUNGSFAEHIGEN BAUMKULTUREN ZU FOERDERN.
- 3) ES IST DRINGEND NOTWENDIG DIE ABGELEGENEN GEBIETE DES TALS (CHIPEPO, KAFWAMBIA) UEBER EIN ~~WASSERSTRASSE~~ REGELMAESSIGES FAHRSYSTEM AN DIE BEIDEN GUTEN STRASSEN ANZUBINDEN.
- 4) BIS JETZT HABEN SICH KEINE NEBENGEWERBE UND ZUBRINGERINDUSTRIEN IM UMFELD DES KOHLENBERGWERKES ENTWICKELT. OBWOHL DER BRANDT REPORT SCHON IM JAHRE 1973 DIE FOERDERUNG VON SOLCHEN LOKALEN KLEININDUSTRIEN UND GWERBEBETRIEBEN EMPFAHL, UND ZWAR SOWOHL ALS ZULIEFERER FUER DAS BERGWERK ALS AUCH ALS ABNEHMER.

- 5) UM DEN KLEINBERGBAU ZU FOERDERN, IST ES ZUNAECHST EINMAL NOETIG, DEN TALBEWOHNERN AUSREICHENDE BERATUNG UEBER DIE SCHUERFRECHTE ZU GEBEN UND DIE ENTSTEHENDEN KLEINBERGWERKE RECHTLICH ABZUSICHERN.
- NOETIGE ERSTE SCHRITTE IN DIESER RICHTUNG - UNTER EINBEZUG DER DISTRIKTSREGIERUNG - SIND BEREITS EINGELEITET.
- 6) DAS WIEDERINGANGBRINGEN DER EINST BLUEHENDEN FISCHFANGINDUSTRIE IST UNUMGAENGLICH. NICHT NUR, UM FUER DIE TALBEWOHNER EINE NICHTLANDWIRTSCHAFTLICHE EINKOMMENSALTERNATIVE ZU SCHAFFEN, SONDERN AUCH ALS NATIONALE FORDERUNG~~EN~~, ZUR SICHERUNG DER ERNAEHRUNG DER RASCH WACHSENDEN BEVOELKERUNG.

ZUSAETZLICH ZU DIESEN SECHS ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ SCHWERPUNKTEN DER PLANUNG, DEREN VERWIRKLICHUNG UNTER DEM SCHIRM DES IRDP GWEMBE VALLEY VORANGETRIEBEN WIRD, IST DAS WIEDERINGANGBRINGEN UND DIE WIRTSCHAFTLICHE UND TECHNISCHE ~~KONSSOLIDIERUNG~~ DER BEWAESSERUNGSPROJEKTE EIN WESENTLICHER TEIL DER PLANUNGSARBEIT UND DER IMPLEMENTIERUNG IN DEN NAECHSTEN JAHREN. BIS ZU EINEM GEWISSEN GRAD IST AUCH AN EINE ERWEITERUNG DER BESTEHENDEN FLAECHEN ZU DENKEN.

ABER - UND DAS GEHOERT AUSDRUECKLICH ERWAEHNT - DER DUERRESCHOCK DARF NICHT IGNORIERT WERDEN. ER WIRD ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ KONSEQUENZEN HABEN, ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ DIE SICH AUF JEDE KUEFTIGE PLANUNG VON IRGENDWELCHEN BEWAESSERUNGSPROJEKTEN IM GWEMBETAL AUSWIRKEN WERDEN.

1) INTRODUCTION

LESS WAS EVEN KNOWN HOW THE VALLEY TONGA WOULD REACT
TOWARDS ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

1) COLSON ELISABETH, THE SOCIAL ORGANIZATION OF THE VALLEY
TONGA, 1960

- IN ~~1972~~ 1971 ANOTHER STUDY WAS PUBLISHED BY COLSON SCUDDER:

THE SOCIAL CONSEQUENCES OF ~~XXXX~~ RESETTLEMENT.

SO WHEN THE GOSSNER MISSION TOOK UP THE JOB AS A DEVELOPMENT AGENT OF THE ZAMBIAN GOVERNMENT VERY FEW HARD FACTS WERE AVAILABLE TO BASE ANY DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY AND AREA COVERING PLANS UPON.

THE LAKE WAS INVITING - OF COURSE - TO GO FOR IRRIGATION. NO PROBLEM AT A TIME, WHEN DIESEL-PUMPS WERE CONSIDERED TO BE THE CHEAPEST AND SIMPLEST MEANS TO OBTAIN THE WATER NEEDED.

IT IS EXACTLY 14 YEARS NOW THAT THE FIRST GOSSNER MISSION TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PERSONNEL CAME TO THE GWEMBE VALLEY. TOGETHER WITH OUR LOCAL TONGA STAFF, SOME OF WHOM GOT EMPLOYED RIGHT AWAY IN 1970 WE CAN HONESTLY CLAIM TO HAVE GATHERED SOME EXPERIENCE AND SOME INSIGHT IN THE NATURE OF THE VALLEY, ITS CLIMATE AND ITS SOILS, IN THE VALLEY TONGA AND THEIR READINESS TO MAKE THE BEST POSSIBLE USE OF THE POTENTIAL OF THE GWEMBE VALLEY.

[illegible]

2) THE PROBLEMS OF THE GWEMBE VALLEY

FIRST OF ALL - COMPARED WITH OTHER PARTS OF ZAMBIA - THE GWEMBE VALLEY IS VERY HOT AND DRY MOST OF THE YEAR. THE RAINS ARE VERY IRREGULAR DURING THE RAINY SEASON, THEY COME LATER AND DRY UP EARLIER.

THE SECOND PROBLEM - THE LAKE HAS FLOODED MOST OF THE FERTILE ALLUVIAL LAND WHICH WENT ALONGSIDE THE ZAMBESI RIVER. MOST OF THE EXISTING GWEMBE DISTRICT CONSISTS OF THE ESPERMINT.

THE THIRD PROBLEM - IS OVERPOPULATION. THE EFFECTS OF THIS OVERPOPULATION ARE RECOGNISABLE FOR EVERYBODY WHO HAS LIVED IN THE VALLEY 14 YEARS AGO AND COMES BACK NOW. VAST ACREAGES HAVE BEEN CLEARED - BY PEOPLE WHO 14 YEARS AGO STILL WENT TO SCHOOL, WHO HAVE MARRIED IN THE MEANTIME AND HAVE SEVERAL CHILDREN. AS A NATURAL CONSEQUENCE THE NUMBER OF CATTLE AND GOATS HAVE ALSO INCREASED. BOTH TYPES OF ANIMALS ARE VERY SELECTIVE EATERS. AND THE RESULT IN CERTAIN AREAS IS ALLREADY DISASTROUS.

THE FORTH PROBLEM - IS THE FREEDOM STRUGGLE FOR ZIMBABWE AND ITS AFTEREFFECTS. THE ONCE FLOURISHING FISHING INDUSTRY HAS SUFFERED IN PARTICULAR. BECAUSE ALMOST ALL BOATS OF THE LAKE KARIBA FISHERMEN HAVE BEEN DESTROYED DURING THE WAR. AND WHEN IT FINALLY ENDED NO EFFORTS HAVE BEEN MADE FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND RECONCILIATION.

THE FIFTH PROBLEM - IS A VERY RECENT ONE: AS A RESULT OF THE DROUGHT WHICH HAS HIT THE WHOLE OF SOUTHERN AFRICA IN THE PAST 3 YEARS THE LAKE LEVEL HAS FALLEN 8 METER. AND THE EXPECTED RISE OF 60 % OF NORMAL UP TO JULY 1984 DID NOT MATERIALIZE. IN THE CONTRARY: THE LAKE LEVEL BEGINS TO DECLINE ALLREADY NOW. THE TWO LARGE IRRIGATION PILOT SCHEMES IN GWEMBE SOUTH ARE DEFUNCT - SIATWINDA SINCE JUNE/JULY 83 AND BULEYA MALIMA SINCE SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 83.

3) SOME COMMENTS TO THE PROBLEMS

THERE IS NOT VERY MUCH TO SAY TO THE FIRST AND SECOND PROBLEM. THESE ARE HARD FACTS, ONE HAS TO LIVE WITH. ONE CANNOT CHANGE THE CLIMATE AND THE LAKE IS JUST A REALITY BY NOW. BUT ONE OBSERVATION OUGHT TO BE MENTIONED: THE CATTLE IN THE VALLEY SEEMS TO BE QUITE WELL NOURISHED EVEN BY THE END OF THE DRY SEASON, WHEN ONE WONDERS HOW THEY SURVIVE AT ALL. IT MIGHT BE AN INTERSTING CHALLENGE TO DO SOME RESEARCH IN REGARD OF THE CATTLE FEED IN THE VALLEY, WHETHER THE LEAVES OF THE MOPANE TREES ARE OF A SPECIAL NUTRITIONAL VALUE OR WHETHER THE GRAS HAS MORE NUTRIENTS THEN IN OTHER PARTS OF ZAMBIA.

THE QUESTION OF OVERPOPULATION CAN BE CHALLENGED, BY TAKING A DIFFERENT POINT OF VIEW. IF ONE - OF COURSE - INSISTS THAT THE VALLEY TONGAS HAVE TO BE AGRICULTURAL PEOPLE, THEN THE GWEMBE VALLEY IS ALLREADY HEAVILY OVERPOPULATED. ONE FAMILY OF 10 PEOPLE NEEDS ABOUT 4 HA ~~XXX~~ ARABLE LAND. ALMOST 100.000 PEOPLE ARE LIVING IN THE VALLEY. THAT MEANS 10.000 FAMILIES WHICH EQUALS 40.000 HECTAR GOOD LAND. DO WE REALLY HAVE THAT MUCH LAND AVAILABLE?

AND WHEN ONE LOOKS AT OUR PRIMARY SCHOOLS. THEY ALL HAVE TO BUILD ADDITIONAL CLASSROOMS, BECAUSE THEY CANNOT ACCOMMODATE THE MASSES OF CHILDREN ANY MORE. WHAT WILL THE SITUATION BE IN ANOTHER 15 YEARS? THEN WE MAY HAVE 20.000 FAMILIES IN THE VALLEY - WHICH MEANS 80.000 HA.

ONE COULD INTENSIVY THE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION OF COURSE. WITH IRRIGATION ONE FAMILY OF 10 CAN DO QUITE WELL WITH 1.5 HECTAR AND 5 CROPS IN TWO YEARS. OR ONE ONLY HAS TO LOOK WHAT THE VALLEY TONGA DO ALLREADY NOW: BY GROWING COTTON THE FAMILY INCOME HAS RISEN CONSIDERABLY WITHOUT INCREASING THE ACREAGE. IN ADDITION TO THAT TOBACCO COULD BE ~~grown~~ ^{GROWN} AND SEEDS PRODUCED, AND ADDITIONAL TREE CROPS CAN BE INTRODUCED.

BUT LOOKING AT THESE QUESTION REALISTICALLY THESE ARE ONLY PARTLY ANSWERES. FOR MOST OF THE YOUNG VALLEY TONGAS THERE ARE ONLY TWO ALTERNATIVES AVAILABLE: EITHER TO EMIGRATE FROM THE VALLEY TO OTHER PARTS OF ZAMBIA OR TO FIND A REASONALBE NON-AGRICULTURAL INCOME WITHIN THE VALLEY.

I THINK THERE IS NO QUESTION THAT THE LATTER ALTERNATIVE IS THE PREFERABLE ONE. AND WHEN WE GO FOR THAT ONE, THEN THE PROBLEM OF OVERPOPULATION IS NO PROBLEM ANY MORE - BECAUSE THE ECONOMICALLY HIGHEST DEVELOPED AREAS IN THE WORLD ARE THE MOST OVERPOPULATED ONES. A DENSE POPULATION WITH A GOOD INCOME SEEMS TO BE ALMOST THE PREREQUISIT FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (WESTGERMANY, HOLLAND, BRITAIN, SWITZERLAND, JAPAN, HONGKONG ETC.)

PROBLEM NO. FOUR SHOULD HAVE BEEN TACKLED IMMEDIATLY AFTER THE WAR WAS OVER. BUT SINCE THERE WERE NO PROPER PLANNING FACILITIES AVAILABLE, THE MATTER WAS ONLY TAKEN UP IN THE LAST YEAR, WITH REASONALBE HOPE TO GET IT SOLVED.

SOMETHING WHICH DOES NOT APPLY TO THE PROBLEM NO. FIVE. IT IS DISCOURAGING - MOSTLY OF COURSE FOR THE PEOPLE SUFFERING THE CONSEQUENCES OF THIS UNFORESEEN BREAKDOWN OF THE IRRIGATION DUE TO A CHANGE OF CLIMATE - BUT ALSO FOR THE ~~XXX~~ TECHNICIANS WHO HAD WORKED ENTHUSIASITCALLY TO MAKE IT A GO.

BUT THERE IS A LESSON TO BE LEARNED FROM IT: TO CONCENTRATE MORE ON WATER SAVING CROPS, SUCH AS TREE CROPS, WHICH ONLY NEED IRRIGATION IN THE FIRST FEW YEARS, OR NONE WHATSOEVER.

4) THE PROSPECTS OF THE GWEMBE VALLEY

THE EXTREMELY DRY CLIMATE OF THE GWEMBE VALLEY IS VERY FAVOURABLE TO CERTAIN FIELD CROPS LIKE COTTON, TOBACCO, AND SEED MULTIPLICATION.

THE DRY, VERY SUNNY CLIMATE, PROVIDES SOLAR ENERGY IN ABUNDANCE. DESPITE ALL SCIENTIFIC EFFORTS - UP TO NOW THE MOST EFFICIENT USE OF SOLAR ENERGY IS PROVIDED BY TREES. ONE ONLY HAS TO LOOK AROUND: THE GWEMBE VALLEY IS A TREE GROWING COUNTRY BY NATURE. THE TREES ARE ABLE TO PRODUCE PHOTOSYNTHETIC ENERGY, WHICH ENABLES THEM TO PUMP WATER FROM THE SUBSOIL THROUGH THEIR ROOTS, TO ASSIMILATE THE NUTRIENTS DISSOLVED IN THAT SUBSOIL WATER AND TURN THEM INTO SUGAR AND STARCH AND CELLULOSIS, FAT AND OIL AND PROTEIN.

OUT OF THE EXPERIENCE OF THE PAST 14 YEARS ANY TREE CROP, WHETHER IT IS CASHEW NUT, AVOCADO, MANGO, CASTOR, EUCALYPTUS ETC. HAS A DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL, BUT IT IS THE CASHEW NUT, THE CASTOR AND THE EUCALYPTUS WITH THEIR PROCESSING INDUSTRIES WHICH OUGHT TO BE TAKEN INTO SPECIAL CONSIDERATION.

THE TREE CROPS ALSO OUGHT TO BE SEEN IN CONNECTION WITH THE SHORTAGE OF ARABLE LAND. IT HAS TO BE NOTED, THE HIGHEST YIELDS IN THE WORLD ARE FOUND IN HEAVILY OVERPOPULATED COUNTRIES WITH A SEVERE SHORTAGE OF ARABLE LAND (HOLLAND, WESTGERMANY, JAPAN AND OTHERS). ONE CHANCE TO TOP UP YIELDS PER HA, IS TO DO DOUBLE CROPPING WITH TREES AND FIELD CROPS. IT IS NOT ONLY THAT THE TREES PROVIDE AN ADDITIONAL CROP, THEY ALSO GIVE SHADE TO THE RAINY SEASON FIELD CROPS UNDERNEATH, BUT ALSO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL NUTRIENTS, WHICH THEY BRING UP WITH THEIR ROOTSYSTEM FROM THE SUBSOIL AND SHED IT ON THE TOPSOIL WITH THE FALL OF THEIR LEAVES.

THE OVERPOPULATION - AS HAS BEEN MENTIONED BEFORE - CAN BE A VERY HEAVY BURDEN. BUT THAT IS NOT A MUST. A DENSE POPULATION CAN BE AN ASSET AS WELL. BUT - THERE IS NOTHING WORSE, THEN AN OVERPOPULATED AGRICULTURAL COUNTRY - LIKE NEPAL FOR INSTANCE. WHEN PEOPLE FIND NO OTHER CHANCE OF INCOME, THEY ARE BOUND TO CUT DOWN THE LAST TREE, EVEN IF THEY KNOW - THIS IS THE END OF THE ROAD, JUST TO PROVIDE SOME EXTRA FOOD FOR SOME MORE YEARS.

BUT THERE IS NO NEED AT ALL TO GO THIS WAY IN THE GWEMBE VALLEY. SCUDDER MENTIONED IN ONE OF HIS LAST SCRIPTS, IT IS AMAZING IN WHAT POSITIONS ONE CAN FIND VALLEY TONGAS IN ZAMBIA. I DO NOT WANT TO GO INTO DETAILS, BUT ACCORDING TO SCUDDER YOU FIND THEM IN ALL SORTS OF SENIOR POSITIONS IN COMMERCE, IN ADMINISTRATION, AND IN THE ARMY AND THE POLICE FORCE.

~~XXX~~ OUR OWN EXPERIENCE ON THE SIDE OF THE GOSSNER MISSION IS THAT:

THE VALLEY TONGA ARE A PEOPLE WHO NEVER GIVE UP.

WHOEVER KNOWS THE VALLEY CAN SEE WHY. THE CLIMATE IS SO TOUGH, THE HARDSHIPS OF NATURE ARE SO SEVERE, THAT OVER THE HUNDREDS OR EVEN THOUSANDS OF YEARS ONLY THE FITTEST HAD A CHANCE TO SURVIVE.

WHAT IS REQUIRED NOW IN TERMS OF DEVELOPMENT PLANNING IN THE GWEMBE VALLEY IS TO TAKE FIRST OF ALL IN CONSIDERATION THE ASSETS THE VALLEY HAS TO OFFER: ITS PEOPLE FIRST OF ALL, PEOPLE WHO ARE EAGER TO LEARN AND WHO LOVE THEIR BEAUTIFULL HOME COUNTRY MORE THEN ANYTHING.

SECONDLY THE DRY AND SUNNY CLIMATE, WHICH IF EXPLOITED PROPERLY CAN TURN THE VALLEY IN A PARADISE.

~~IN ADDITION TO THAT THERE ARE THREE MORE ASSETS:~~

~~22~~ 3)

THE GWEMBE VALLEY HAS AN INFRASTRUCTURAL POTENTIAL WHICH IS QUITE UNIQUE IN ZAMBIA: ON THE ONE SIDE THE EXCELLENT ROAD TO MAAMBA IN THE CENTRE OF GWEMBE SOUTH AND THE EQUALLY GOOD ROAD TO SIYONGA - ON THE OTHER HAND THE LAKE AS A MEANS OF TRANSPORT, WHICH DOES NOT NEED ANY MAINTENANCE AT ALL. IT IS UP TO THE DEVELOPEMENT PLANNING FOR THE GWEMBE VALLEY TO MAKE THIS SITUATION RECOGNISED IN ITS FULL CONSEQUENCE.

~~22~~ 4)

THE GWEMBE VALLEY HAS ALLREADY THE BIG MAAMBA COAL MINE AND AS IT LOOKS IN NEAR FUTURE ONE OR MORE URANIUM MINES AS SOME SORT OF BASIC INDUSTRIES.

~~22~~ 5)

IN ADDITION TO THAT, THE GWEMBE VALLEY IS VERY ~~REXX~~ RICH ON MINERALS, WHICH ARE NOT WORTHWHILE TO BE EXPLOITED BY LARGE COMPANIES. BUT WHICH CAN - WITH PROPER GUIDANCE - BE A GOOD SOURCE OF INCOME FOR MANY VALLEY TONGAS IN TERMS OF SMALL SCALE MINING. BASED EITHER ON FAMILY UNITS OR COOPERATIVE WISE.

~~22~~ 6)

THE GWEMBE VALLEY WITH ITS LAKE CAN BE ONE OF THE MAIN FISH SUPPLIERS FOR THE CITIES OF ZAMBIA - JUST BY USING THE ABILITY ON THE ONE HAND OF THESE VERY INDUSTRIOUS ~~XXXXX~~ VALLEY TONGAS AND ON THE OTHER HAND BY USING THE EXCELLENT INFRASTRUCTURE OF ~~THE~~ MOST PART OF THE VALLEY.

THE CONSEQUENCES OUT OF THIS 6 MAINPOINTS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT PLANNING IN THE GWEMBE VALLEY ARE OBVIOUS:

- consciousness raising
- 1) THERE CANNOT BE TOO MANY EFFORTS IN TERMS OF PROFFESIONAL AND BUSINESS EDUCATION FOR THE PEOPLE IN THE GWEMBE VALLEY.
 - 2) A ~~CONSCIENTISATION~~ HAS TO TAKE PLACE - STARTING IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS BUT CARRIED THROUGH THE GRZ EXTENSION SERVICE IN THE VILLAGES TO GROW MORE WELL MARKETABLE TREE CROPS.
 - 3) TO CONNECT THE REMOTER PARTS OF THE VALLEY (CHIPEPO, KAFWAMBILA) THROUGH A LAKE TRANSPORT SYSTEM WITH THE TWO GOOD ROADS.
 - 4) UP TO NOW THERE ARE NO ADJOINING SMALL INDUSTRIES NEAR THE EXISTING MINE. BUT ALLREADY IN 1973, THE BRANDT REPORT SUGGESTED TO USE THIS LOCAL MINE ON THE ONE HAND AS SUPPLIER AND ON THE OTHER HAND AS MARKET FOR SUCH SMALL INDUTRIES.
 - 5) IN ORDER TO BUILD UP A SMALL SCALE MINING INDUSTRY, LEGAL ADVISE AND LEGAL SUPPORT IS NEEDED FOR THE LOCAL PEOPLE. THE NECESSARY STEPS TO BE TAKEN BY THE DISTRICT AUTHORITIES ARE UNDER NEGOTIATION.
 - 6) THE REVIVAL OF THE ONCE FLOURISHING FISHING INDUSTRY IS A MUST, NOT ONLY FOR THE VALLEY TONGA, BUT ALSO AS A NATIONAL TASK.

IN ADDITION TO THIS 6 MAINPOINTS WHICH ARE TO BE FOLLOWED UP UNDER THE UMBRELLA OF THE IRDP GWEMBE VALLEY OF COURSE THE REVITALISATION OF THE IRRIGATION SCHEMES AND TO A CERTAIN EXTENT THEIR EXPANSION IS A MAJOR PART OF THE PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION. BUT IT HAS TO BE SEEN QUITE CLEARLY, THAT THE SHOCK OF THE DROUGHT CANNOT BE IGNORED. IT MUST AND WILL HAVE ITS CONSEQUENCES FOR THE FUTURE PLANNING OF ANY IRRIGATION PROJECT IN THE VALLEY.

SYATWIINDA CREDIT UNION?

P.O. BOX 3, SINAZEZE.
24TH, MARCH, 1984,

SHORT REPORT TO PRESENT TO MR. MICHAEL FROM GOSSNER MISSION
IN BELIN

~~The~~ The Gossner Mission Representative for Zambia Mr. Michael,
~~the I.R.D.P. Co-ordinator Mr. Schaefer, members of the Gossner-~~
~~Service Team, The G.S.D.P. staff, Ladies and Gentlemen.~~

May I take this opportunity of welcoming you sir,
and thanking you very much indeed for the trouble and interest
that you have taken in coming to see us to Zambia in the new year.
I wish to thank you once more for the decision that you have made
to come just at the time, that we are facing problems. I therefore,
hope that your visit will be of much help to us and the
project as a whole. Comrade Michael, May I now come to my subject

CREDIT UNIONS IN THE G.S.D.P., AND MAAZE CO-OPERATIVE

After my employment in January, 1983 with CUSA-Zambia, in agreement
with the Gossner mission, concerning my salary, it is believed to
have been arranged, that, I be employed as a book-keeper -treasure-
for Syatwiinda credit union, and also, to assist Maaze consumers;
co-operative society, so that Mrs. Ingrid Fuchus could look into other
credit unions. within the operation of the project (G.S.D.P.) -
including Syatwiinda credit union, and Maaze Co-op. Society, as an
overall supervisor.

But as Mrs. Ingrid Fuchus has left the country for her home-
in Germany, some credit unions have already started facing problems-
because ~~this~~ there is no body to help, especially the study groups-
e.g. Nkandabbwe, Sinazeze, Malima F.T.C. and Muuka credit unions.
But if it is true that this credit union promoter will not get re-
placed, I am afraid, this will mean a great draw back to the community.
Because for some above mentioned credit unions will come to an end.

I think you very well know that, development is the
yearning of most people to day. Many people are aspiring to better
standards of living. They are struggling for liberation from dehumanizing
conditions suffering from deprivation.
Because of such problems, comrade Michael, I strongly appeal to you sir,
to negotiate the re-placement of Mrs. Fuchus. Ingrid had just started
to help on Maaze co-op. society. Up to now M.C.C. is still a study
group, there is a lot that we still wanted to know from her. Ingrid.
I am now left alone to struggle, so you can see that a lot has been left
unfinished. To my opinion I think, the programme is important, because
credit unions to day are a source of income. Credit union programme
is aimed at tackling some of the problems from many angles. It is
aimed at improving rural living standards by raising levels of income-

and creating job opportunities where possible.

The promotor also helped Maamba credit union with books of accounts which were not written properly. As a result of this much work to do and short period of her stay, she could not visit many credit unions. , especially the study groups I mentioned above.

After Ingrid had left, I received a lot of complaints, that, there was no handing over as a result of this some credit unions still have their books of accounts missing. They don't know where they are. Therefore, if things will remain without a successor, I am afraid that, it will be a great disappointment, discouragement and dis-trust of the movement, and the project as a whole. Because it will not be easy for any one, to revive this programme. Members of these study groups never had basic education about credit unions, (1) (1) Founder members of a credit union should have a clear idea as to what a credit union is, and how it operates. (2) (2) The founder should at least have some rough idea of the general objectives of a credit union and in particular what should be the specific objectives a credit union might serve in that particular area.

Finally I wish to appeal to you once more sir, that if at all there will be any successor for Mrs. Fuchus. Please find us some body - who will co-operate with people, a man, or a woman with love of the people of the valley. People with solitary life or type of it may not co-operate with the people, and as a result, he or she may not perform her duties properly, this is what happens when people are enemies.

duties properly, I think you know what happens when people are enemies. I say so because this has been one of the failures to - organize mobilize the people, that we have experienced so far, with some of the team.

Ulickson S. Syankar Do.

Gossner Mission

ANNUAL REPORT 1983

GWEMBE SOUTH DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

INTERGRADED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

GWEMBE VALLEY

NKANDABBWE CAMP,
(GOSSNER MISSION)

31.12.83

THE COORDINATOR
IRDG GWEMBE VALLEY
P.O. BOX 53,
SINAZEZE:

C o n t e n t

Part A

Introduction

- 1) Historical Background
- 2) Financial Development
- 3) The new IRDP Gwembe Valley
- 4) Short outline of the development policy IRDP Gwembe Valley
- 5) List of projects and staff
- 6) Constraints

Part B Annual Report 1983 given by the officers responsible for the programme:

- 1) Siatwiinda Irrigation
- 2) Water Development Programme
- 3) Workshop
- 4) Female Extension Work
- 5) Agricultural Extension
- 6) Buleya Malima Irrigation
- 7) Valley Selfhelp Promotion Society
- 8) Gwembe South Builders
- 9) Church related work
- 10) Seed Distribution and Famine Relief
- 11) Credit Union Programme
- 12) Driland Farming

I N T R O D U C T I O N

Historical background

Twice in the last twenty five years the Gwembe people have suffered heavy capital losses brought upon them by decisions made in the national interest. First to build the Kariba Dam - which flooded much of their territory and deprived them of their best soils.

Secondly, in the effort to obtain independence for Zimbabwe. Some attempt was made to offset the losses associated with the formation of Lake Kariba - now regarded as a national asset.

These efforts included the building of new roads, clinics, schools; the provision of water supplies: tsetse control and the spread of agricultural, veterinary and fisheries extension services. It also included the employment of the services of the Gossner Mission.

In May, 1970 the GRZ signed an Agreement of technical cooperation with the Gossner Mission, Berlin. This Agreement was renewed for a further five years period in 1976. In the Third National Development "Ministry of Agriculture - Land Use" as follows:

Gwembe South Development Project K 3000 000
To provide irrigation, workshop and research requirements to the project over the plan period.

But then between 1975 and 1980 Gwembe suffered from Rhodesian raids. Its roads, culverts and bridges were destroyed by land mines or allowed to deteriorate. Its fishing boats were sunk or became derelict along with the Lake transport system. Tsetse control was largely given up with consequent loss of livestock including plough oxen. Schools were abandoned. Technical staff became reluctant to go into a war zone.

In 1980 the Gwembe District had less infrastructure with which to work than it had in 1970 when the Gossner Mission first planned for its development.

During the war years, the programmes of the Gossner Mission suffered along with the rest of the Gwembe through the inability of its staff to reach many of the villages where work had been started, and necessary materials could not be supplied due to national shortages and transportation difficulties.

During these years the work of the Gossner Mission was essentially a holding operation, with little chance to expand its work or to consolidate programmes as planned. But even between 1980 and now it can be argued that the work of the Gossner Mission remained a holding operation, because of a serious shortage of funds for capital and recurrent expenditures.

Out of the work of the Gossner Mission grew three more or less independent institutions. The first one was the Gwembe South Development Project (GSDP). It was founded in 1972 and a GRZ Administrator was seconded to GSDP in 1979.

Out of the Building Group of the Gossner Mission, which was started in 1971 the Gwembe South Builders Cooperative Society emerged, which got registered in 1977.

And finally out of the work of the Gossner Mission supporting selfhelp activities the Valley Self Help Promotion Fund became a registered Societz in 1980.

In May 1983 a new Agreement was signed between the GRZ and the Gossner Mission, Berlin - giving the cooperation between the GRZ and the Gossner Mission the status of an Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP).

For the next five years the Gossner Mission will continue to support the programmes of this new IRDP Gwembe Valley by

- 1) providing technical assistance personnel or request of the IRDP Steering Coommittee;
- 2) providing these Personnel with own vehicles;
- 3) providing on rquest salaries for a limited number of non-governmental local staff;
- 4) supporting activities which have grown out the commitment of the Gossner Mission the Gwembe Valley such as the Valley Self Help Promotion Fund or the Gwembe South Builders Cooperative Society.

Serious conisideration will be given to the two recent evalauations:

- 1) Dr. Rudolf Buntzel, Evaluation on behalf of the Evangelical Mission Board of Germany in Cooperation with GRZ, April, 1980 and
- 2) Colson/Scudder, Evaluation on behalf of the District Council, GRZ and the Gossner Mission, April, 1982.

In addition to that the report on "Development Possibilities of Gwembe South Region", 1973 from the German Development Institution behalf of Ministry of Rural Development still gives a great number of not outdated information and proposals. Just becuase of the war many suggestions from this report which were about to be put into practise, did not materialise at all up to now.

But the new IRDP Gwembe Valley will not only care for the succesful completion and consolidation of the work started in 1970 - 1971 in Gwembe South. It will ensure , that the experience gained in that prolonged pilot phaso is made available to Gwembe Central and Gwembe North as well - in accordance with the resolution of th the Gwembe District Council passed on the 1st June 1983.

One major topic of this completion and consolidation task is the Siatwiinda Irrigation Pilot Scheme. It was started in 1970/71 to find out what can be grown succesfully under irriga-tion and to findout as well how the local people respond to a sophisticated, modern irrigation system.

Both questions are answered positive through the experience of the past 12 years. But a final investment is needed to replace the overaged pilot equipment and to bring the project up to an economic size in order to hand it over to the farmers.

Financial Development of the Project from 1970 to 1983

According to the Agreement which was signed in April 1970 and continued in 1975 and 1983 the Gossner Mission provided a team of Experts in various fields the number varying between 7 and 10.

Their salaries, including the recruitment- and preparation costs, the travelling to the field of work, the repatriation expenses plus the office overheads in Germany and Lusaka as well as the necessary vehicles amounted in average per head and annum to 30.000 German DM = appr. K 40.000 at the average Exchange Rate from 1983.

Taking that Exchange Rate and an average number of 8 Experts the contribution of the Gossner Mission to the Project was every year something about 640.000 DM = K 320 000,--.

The GRZ contribution for the Project varied. In addition to its monetary contribution of K 79 746 in 1972 and 119 360 Kwacha in 1981 GRZ provided the housing facilities in Nkandabwe Camp and the basic furniture. In 1982 the monetary GRZ contribution dropped sharply to K 11 900,--. In 1983 the GRZ contribution to the project in terms of funds was K 46 025.

In the last years GRZ has failed to put up the km-allowances for the Gossner Mission Technical Assistance Personnel. So the Gossner Mission has taken over that responsibility.

The new IRDP Gwembe Valley

A new Agreement was signed between GRZ and the Gossner Mission on May 3, 1983. The main point states that the Gossner Mission feels obliged to assist the activities of the new Integrated Rural Development Programme Gwembe Valley in the line of its planning over the next five years.

The Gossner Mission provided the Planner and Coordinator for the first Planning Period. Three meetings of the IRDP Steering Committee took place:

- | | |
|---|------------|
| 1) at the Fisheries Training Centre, Sinazongwe | 23. 5.1983 |
| 2) at the Siatwinda Irrigation Pilot Scheme | 12. 8.1983 |
| 3) at Nkandabwe Camp (Gossner Service Team) | 11.11.1983 |

The topic of these first meetings was the planning of the future development work in the Gwembe Valley. At the District Council Meeting on December 1, 1983 it was decided to have two more Steering Committees for geographical reasons, one for Gwembe Central, one for Gwembe North.

Since the Office of the Provincial Agricultural Officer was advised to prepare the handing over of the Buleya Malima Irrigation Scheme to the District Authorities a first Meeting of the new established Buleya Malima Advisory Committee was held on November 1, 1983 at Nkandabwe Camp.

After approval of the Perspective Plan for the future Development work in the Gwembe Valley by the District Authorities, the Budget 1984 and subsequently the 5-years-plans were submitted to MWD/UCDP. In the last month of the year negotiations were launched with various donor agencies which have shown great interest in the future programmes based on the experience gained by the Gossner Mission in the past 14 years.

There is every indication that some of the programmes like Siatwinda Consolidation and Extension, Fisheries Pilot Project and the Water Development Programme may get on the funding list already by end of 1984, others may follow in 1985.

Short outline of the development Policy IRDP Gwembe Valley

Improvement of the quality of life for all the people in the Valley in regard of food, health, housing, clothing, income and work -

by mobilising the mental, spiritual and physical powers of the Valley Tongas as traditional groups as well as individuals.

Freedom from food shortages by improvement of traditional methods of land use for improved food production.

Introduction of new crops and methods - ~~after~~ careful planned and executed trials only.

Opening of marketing facilities for products of the Gwembe Valley (agricultural and non-agricultural).

Development of means of transport (Roadtransport and lake transport)

Development of adequate storage facilities.

Development of communication facilities (Telphon, Telex).

Development of banking facilities.

Development of local purchasing power by

- 1) promotion of traditional non-agricultural activities (blacksmithing, tannery, pottery etc.)
- 2) development of new small scale village industries and small scale mining.

The traditional local authorities together with the modern decentralized governmental structure aim at a development for local self-reliance.

The Technical Assistance Personnel seconded to the development work in the Gwembe Valley is requested to assist the local authorities under the guidance of the Gwembe Valley District Steering Committee.

I)

Ongoing - former GSDP - projects in connection with GRZ

- 1) Service Unit
Administration, Workshop, Camp maintenance
- 2) Cooperative Extension Work
- 3) Fem. & Agricultural Extension
- 4) Water Development Programme
- 5) Dryland Farming Programme

II)

Ongoing projects - Independent registered Societies

- 1) Valley Selfhelp Promotion Fund
- 2) Gwembe South Builders Cooperative
- 3)

III)

New projects, included in the 1984 budget

- 1) Development Planning and Project Promotion
- 2) Small Scale Irrigation
- 3) Syatwiinda Consolidated and Extension
- 4) Fisheries Pilot Project

Expatriate Staff paid by Gossner Mission:

- 1 Planner/Coordinator
- 1 Pastor
- 3 Agriculturists
- 1 Sociologist
- 1 Civil Engineer

Local Staff paid by Gossner Mission

- 1 Coordinator Valley Selfhelp Promotion Fund
- 1 Cusa Promotor

Local staff paid by GRZ

- 1 GSDP Coordinator
- 1 Project Secretary
- 1 Junior Accountant
- 1 Building Supervisor
- 3 qualified NRDC graduates

Constraints

There are three major constraints

1) The ongoing drought

Although the rainy season 1981/82 was poor enough the following one was even much worse. It was reported that in the cotton fields the yields of the farmers were around 10 % of normal. Maize was almost a complete failure everywhere in the Gwembe Valley. Only Sorghum and Millet brought reasonable yields. But these drought resistant field crops had been widely replaced by Maize and Cotton over the past years. So the whole Gwembe Valley became a Famine Area.

In addition to that, the Lake level started to drop sharply in February 83, when it was supposed to rise. With the result, that in June/July all the pumping for the Katwinda Irrigation Pilot Project had to be stopped. There was no rice-production any more. At the Euleya Malima Irrigation Scheme the pumping could continue at a very low rate until October. So the Irrigation Projects failed, when they were needed most.

Alltogether it was reported that the level of Lake Karibe has fallen by 8 meter.

2) The shortage of Project Funds

Due to the Worldwide economic depression funds for the project work entrusted to the Gossner Service Team by the GRZ became very limited starting from 82. That was one of the reasons to give the Gwembe District the status of an IRDP to allow for international funding instead of pure GRZ funding, as in the past. But - as D.M. Warren, Management Specialist at MAWD in his report from 11.9.83 rightly states: "The Gwembe IRDP, unlike the GTZ, ODA and SIDA-funded IRDP's, was organized prior to selection of a suitable international donor to provide it with funding."

And since the Planner took up work not earlier than May 1983, it is obvious that detailed Planning for the next five years could only be done in a very limited way. And since funding for projects will hardly be available before the end of 1984 or even the beginning of 1985 and since GRZ funds cover just the bare minimum, one can imagine the financial situation the IRDP Gwembe Valley has to face and will have to face in the foreseeable future.

3) Changing from one Organizational structure to another one.

Up to May 1983 the Gossner Mission, the Technical Assistance Personnel and the Civil Servants seconded to the Gwembe South Development Project were under the wings of the M.D.

With the new Agreement the situation has changed in so far, as in future all the work connected with IRDP Gwembe Valley is under the authority of the District. That means - as D.M. Warren has put it in his report: "a rapid change with new linkages, expectations, rights and obligations - and the accompanying miscommunications, misunderstandings and confusion."

It is obvious that the constraints marked under 2) and 3) will be overcome in due time. As to the first constraint - the drought - we only can hope.

Part B

Annual Reports as submitted by the Officers

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1983 - SIATWIINDA IRRIGATION.

INTRODUCTION:

The year 1983 was very critical compared to the year 1982. Adverse conditions prevailed due to receding water and as such, pumping stopped in July 1983. However, farmers tried to dig a canal trying to reach the water and this was not successful. Also the Steering Committee tried to solve this problem of receding water and also failed due to lack of roll-roader to carry the machine from the Maamba mine.

Scheme: Siatwiinda Irrigation

Farmers involved: 80 farmers

Plots in the scheme: 110

Hectarage: There are 32ha. in all

- (a) 28hectares including channels are used by the farmers and
- (b) Four (4) hectares are used by the Research branch.

Rainfall: The whole season 272.00mm.

Farming activities: The majority of the farmers showed interest as farming is concerned; the only problem was the receding water of lake Kariba.

The following crops were grown:

- (a) Rice = 2.3ha
- (b) Okra =14.20ha
- (c) Tomato= 1.58ha
- (d) Onion = 0.23ha
- (e) Beans = 0.3ha
- (f) Cabbage=0.02ha
- (g) Eggplant=0.01ha
- (h) Maize = 0.2ha

Some of these crops above gave no yields due to the fact that they dried because of receding water.

Crop Sales and yields 1983:

CROP	SALES	TOTAL YIELDS
Okra	12361kg	14,361kg
Tomato	2523kg	4,023kg
Onion	30kg	180kg
Eggplant	25kg	275kg
Paddy rice	14x80kg bags	24x80kg bags

The above crops were sold as follows:

- (a) Okra 60n per kg
- (b) Tomato 50n per kg
- (c) Onion 80n per kg
- (d) Eggplant 50n per kg
- (e) Paddy rice 50n per kg

Marketing:

Many marketeers come to buy okra especially those who were coming from Lusaka bought many bags of okra and the only crop which suffered is tomato.

Pumps:

Engine No. 1723H4A28 is still in good condition and worked until we stopped pumping and now kept at the station. GRZ 112055 is on a breakdown it needs repair.

Diesel:

We had some difficulties to get diesel due to lack of funds during 1983 season.

Research Trials: There were four trials during the season

- (a) Soyabean seed multiplication trial
- (b) Soyabean cross breeding trial
- (c) Soyabean F1
- (d) Soyabean F2

The above trials did not do well because of lack of water.

Paddy rice:

There were not enough water and as such, the yields were effected and many farmers did not grow this crop. However 2.3hectares planted with 35 farmers.

Farmers participation.

The morale of the farmers were good they tried their best to work as a team.

New Extension

The work started in September, 1982 and continued in 1983 and again stopped in July, 1983. However, we are waiting for the Gwembe South Builders to complete the work on the main canal. The new extension is likely to cover 25 to 30 hectares when completed.

Staff position.

Siatwiinda irrigation is run by two officers and also there are two engine attendants. The table below shows the names and ranks of staff Siatwiinda Irrigation.

NAME	RANK
Mr. Hans Fuchs	Agriculturist GSDP
Mr. D. Mutinta	Agricultural Advisor
Mr. Simon Sinkende	Engine Attendant
Mr. Charles Simagwali	Engine Attendant

Miscellaneous:

Lack of water in the irrigation during 1983 season made it possible for most farmers to go for zillili gardens along the lake kariba and at the same time our farmers will not grow rice because the time to put nurseries is now over for the year 1984 season.

Conclusion:

The year was a very bad one compared to the year 1982; however the farmers tried their best to produce whatever little as you can see on the sales and total crop yields chart on paper two.

(signed)

D. Mutinta

AGRICULTURAL ADVISOR

ANNUAL REPORT 1983

GWEMBE SOUTH DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

WATER DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

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INTRODUCTION

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1.3 DYKE

2.0 VILLAGE WATER SUPPLY

2.1 WELLS

2.2 BOREHOLES

2.3 DAMS

2.4 PROPOSED RUN-OFF GAGING STATION

3.0 MISCELLANEOUS

CONCLUSION

INTRODUCTION

The Water Development Programme carries duties both in irrigation and Villager Water Supply. The first work in irrigation was carried out at Siatwiinda for the proposed extension to cover an area of 25 ha to be irrigated by surface irrigation method. The dyke is also constructed reclaiming an area of approximately 12.5ha.

The programme has an obligation in Village Water Supply to ensure supplies of permanent water of acceptable quality and quantity to as many users as possible as well as to provide for effective conservation and pollution control measures.

The year under review was a critical year in that the problems caused by drought were encountered: streams dried up, the water in the lake receded drastically, the ground water dropped much. Due to these facts at hand culminated into nonfunction of irrigation schemes as we could not cope with the receding of the lake re no pumping is taking place at all especially at Sitwiinda.

1.0 IRRIGATION(SYATWIINDA EXTENSION)

1.1 Main channel

-The instance of the main channel is 231m. Before the construction of the main channel levelling was taken at the centre line (longitudinal) and these allowed to compute the levels and location of distribution boxes. Two bridges are constructed on the channel and a drainage pipe. The lining was done by Gwembe South Builders as construct.

1.2 Cleared area and construction of feeder channels

- On the proposed area the Land Development Services cleared approximately 14.9ha (This also includes some parts reclaimed by a dyke.) 4 feeder channels were erected even though not opened in the middle.

1.3 Dyke

- The dyke was constructed to reclaim an area which was submerged under water during rain season due to the flooding of the lake. Approximately 12.5 ha has been reclaimed.

2.0 VILLAGE WATER SUPPLY

The objectives for village water supply were outlined as follows:-

- to drill three new boreholes with the remaining material and to clean, deepen and maintenance and servicing the existing boreholes.
- to provide material and assistance to wells dug on self-help basis not exceeding 15.

This was estimated to be completed by the end of the year (from June to December, 1985).

Hence in achieving the objectives we maintain a liaison between Gwembe District Council and Gwembe South Development Project with a view to avoid the duplication of effort and to ensure the best use of technical and financial resources.

2.1 Wells

Name(Village)	Chief's Area	Depth (m)	Concrete rings culverts
Chinkumbe v.	Sinazongwe	7.40	15
Pondwi V.	"	12.50	6
Solomon Syankuku	"		5
Sinakaimbi v.	"		13
Sinalilongwe v.	"	10.00	16
Ebune v.	"	7.00	10
Siabaswi 'A'	Mweemba	6.00	11
Siabaswi 'B'	"	7.50	11
Chikoyo v.	"	6.50	-
Kanyemba v.	"	3.50	5
Siamugande v.	Sinazongwe		15
Sinantadabale v.	"		8
*Mugonko v.	Mweemba		-
*Siawanza v.	"		-
*Sikuteka v.	"		-

* Wells started but without reaching water level until now.

WORKPLAN 1984
WATER DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Period	Fixed meetings	On-going work
1st QUARTER	- Staff meetings - Buleya Malima Advisory committee - Steering committee Gwembe South	- Wells & boreholes prog. - Recruitment of manpower (if any) - review of the quarterly work and writing the report - any other work for the project
2nd QUARTER	- Staff meetings - B/Malima Advisory committee - Steering committee - Gwembe South	- dam/weir site surveys - irrigation surveys - budget for 1985 - review of the quarterly work and writing the report - any other work for the project
3rd QUARTER	- Staff meetings - B/Malima Advisory committee - Steering committee Gwembe South	- practical training for one NRDC student - wells & boreholes prog. - construction of pilot dams - irrigation works - review of the quarterly report - any other work for the project
4th QUARTER	- Staff meetings - B/Malima Advisory committee - Steering committee Gwembe South	- wells & boreholes - review of the quarterly work and writing the Annual report - any other work for the project

NOTE:

Work Pending

- Feasibility study (GERMAN GOVERNMENT)
- Setting of proposed run-off gauging station
- Looking into the possibility of setting Meteorology station in Gwembe South (or reviving)

The wells with indicated depth as shown above are completed in that users are drawing water from them even covers are not provided yet. An exception is made to Sinakaimbi, Sinalilongwe and Ebune.

2.2 Boreholes

Name(village)	Chief's area	Depth (m)	Length of casing	Length of pipes (m)	Remarks
Richard Maiya	Sinazongwe	8.5	6	7.5	
J. Siatfwepa	"	6	6	6	
Sinakoba sch.	Mweenza	8	-	-	abandoned due to rock
Nkandabwwe sch.	Sinazongwe	12.9	-	-	cleaned
Syabbaba's home	"	12.9	-	-	put new rods
Sinazongwe v.	"	27.4	-	26	new pump and pipes
Siatwiinda	Mweenza	-	-	60	new leather and pump repaired
Sindaanza home	"	10.7	9	-	not completed due to rod
Chavula	Sinazongwe	-	-		
Syavwelenga	"	-	-		
Malozilozi	"	-	-		
Fisheries T.C.	"	-	-		old oil to be pumped out

The repaired and cleaned borehole are all being used by the users. The borehole at Sinakoba school was abandoned due to failure of penetrating a rock. The borehole at Sindaanza's home is not functioning because of no rods in stock as well as in shops. For borehole not completed we are still struggling to complete as soon as possible.

2.3 Dams

A tour was conducted to check on the existing proposed dam sites of Gwembe South more especially Donga and Kwenga stream dam sites. The entourage comprised the SAC, Chief, IRDP Coordinator Building Engineer, Water Engineer and some villagers.

2.4 Proposed runoff gauging station

A Siatwiinda irrigation scheme a proposal was made to put up a runoff gauging station to monitor the lake level. At moment this is not yet implemented due to lack of funds to purchase necessary materials and to pay the gauge reader.

3.0 MISCELLANEOUS

3.1 meetings and seminars

- every month a staff meeting is held to deliberate on progress reports and matters affecting the project as well as scouting for more projects.
- one seminar was held by Planning Division staff from Lusaka. This seminar was meant to educate us in project planning.

3.2 Visits - Nil

CONCLUSION

The progress of the programme is much hindered by bottlenecks such as inadequate transport and no releasing of funds by the Ministry for this programme. The programme was nearly ground to a halt because of these constraints, with the help of the Gossner Mission emergency funds on Water Development Programme was given in the last two quarters of 1983.

I feel that that in future much attention should be given to water development programme in order to improve health standards of the people in that they should not go for contaminated water.

In the coming year projections are being focused on development of simple technologies for improving rural water supply, including simple treatment techniques to improve the quality of drinking water in rural areas.

Samson Mbale

WATER ENGINEER -GSDP

December, 1983

ANNUAL REPORT ON WORKSHOP ACTIVITIES
DURING THE MONTHS (OCT. NOV. & DEC. 1983)

1. INTRODUCTION
2. DEFINING WORKSHOP OBJECTIVES
3. TRANSPORT
4. CAMP MAINTENANCE
5. WORK PLAN

1. INTRODUCTION

This report describes the activities which were carried out by the workshop during October, November, and December. It covers some of the things which had happened after my predecessor released his annual report. This period may be referred to partly as the time of difficulty and partly as the time of progress.

During this period all vehicles were on breakdown, and programmes like water development, services of engines in irrigation schemes, famine relief and administrative work were very much disturbed. But somehow we managed to bring back one on the road. At this point, I would like to extend my heartfelt thanks to the workshop members, Rural Reconstruction Centre which lent us the master cylinder kit, and of course not to forget VSP, GSB and GST staff members for their assistance in providing transport to some of the programmes and administrative work.

From 4th-18th December, 1983 I was on a study tour of Eastern Province IRDP based in Chipata. The main aim of this tour was to give planning to the workshop activities done by IRDP Eastern Province. Even though I did not touch each and every part of their workshop projects, I received a lot, which, if given time and the necessary facilities I hope to bring and introduce the same type or even more better technology to the GWEMBE VALLEY!

2. WORKSHOP OBJECTIVES

The objectives of Nkanda bwe workshop still stand as before:

- to maintain the project's irrigation schemes at Nkandabbwe, Siatwiinda, and assist B/Malima irrigation Scheme.
- to keep up the project's transport,
- to maintain Nkanda bwe and Kan'chindu camp,
- to provide crafts training to the local people in order to extend workshop activities to other parts of the area (Gwembe South).

2/....

At present the workshop meets all it's objectives except the last one due to lack of funds. But we hope to start the programme as soon as funds are put up. In addition to the above objectives, the workshop will be involved in appropriate technology which will include scotch cart making, charcoal evaporative coolers, axes and some farm machinery parts like shares.

The idea of reviving the scotch cart making project has come up because of the present transport problems - in the rural areas. Since the area has plenty of cattle which can serve as a source of power.

3. TRANSPORT

All the vehicles were on breakdown in November and the following was the state of vehicles at the end of December.

White Leyland GRZ No. 587D

The rear driving shaft is broken, still waiting for spare part from Germany.

Benz GRZ 817E

This was the only vehicle moving. The problem of brake fluid reported was solved. But another problem of finished rubbers in the master cylinder kit came up. We failed to get parts due to shortage of spare parts in the country. However, we borrowed the master cylinder kit from R.R.

Leyland (Blue) GRZ 437V

The blue Leyland broke down during the famine relief programme. The vehicle was taken to M.S.D. for repair but could not be maintained due to lack of spare parts.

LandRover GRZ 309V

The LandRover was off road due to the cut crankshaft. No spare crankshafts at M.S.D.

4. CAMP MAINTENANCE

Fencing was continued from where it was stopped, on completion the fence will have three gates which shall be under lock and key after 19.00hrs. Anyone found entering the camp through the fence will be prosecuted.

5. WORKS PLAN

- (a) Craft training (carpentry included)
- (b) Scotch cart making
- (c) Practical training for two N.R.D.C. students
- (d) Mobile workshop (repairs and services to the project irrigation schemes, machinery and other private vehicles)
- (e) Provide transport to project's programmes.
- (f) Appropriate Technology.

February, 1984

GWEMBE SOUTH DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

ANNUAL REPORT FOR FEMALE EXTENSION WORK 1983

EVA ENGELHARDT - MARGARET MUSENGU

1. Introduction: Review of aims and approaches of female extension work since 1980 (E.E.)

2. Programmes in detail:

2.1. agricultural extension

Bulyea Malima Irrigation Club

Nkandabbwe Irrigation Club

Well-Gardens

2.2. Primary Nealth_Care

Seminar on ante-natal care

Groundnut-Programme

2.3. Improvement of Environmental Health (water)

Sinazeze Water Committee

Kanchindu Water Committee

2.4. School Libraries

3. Practical Training for NRDC Nutritionists

4. Financial Statement

5. Planning for 1984

1. Introduction

Defining the aims of female extension work in 1980, the following priorities were set up:

- to start income generating programmes for women
- to establish agricultural education for women
- to support the GRZ in the performance of the Primary Health Care Programme
- to get involved in the improvement of the environmental health of the local villages (f.e. water)

During the 4 years of experience since this post was created in GSDP different approaches, how to involve the rural women, came up.

1980. I made my first experiences by introducing and leading groups of clubs myself directly. Helped by a translator, those groups depended on my personal presence and stopped meeting, when I did not come. My radius was limited as only a small number of women could be reached and I failed to communicate in their own vernacular.

The clubs, resp. the Lusumpuko Women's Sisal Club were organized as a collective enterprise, where all rules should be defined and controlled by the members themselves. All income should belong to the whole group and be shared equally. This brought problems as some women were more reliable than others and worked harder, but still all collected the same share.

We tried to overcome those problems by defining strict rules right from the beginning when the Buleya Malima Irrigation Club was started in 1981. Absence of members was recorded and criticised in meetings. Still, after the first chairlady, who was very strict, had left, the participation became weak and the agricultural production went down. Women were not used to the crucial tasks which keep a collective working: controlling, criticising and motivating each other.

After those experiences I corrected my own pretensions that collectives have to be the final goal and people should be organized in them. I failed to push them through against the local habits of dividing the labour, the responsibility and the benefits. Since then clubs and groups made up clear rules and duties according to individual shares. It is up to the single woman now to get out of her part as much as possible and she will get exactly the surplus that she herself was working for. The burden to keep those groups together lessens and the results are better.

Collectives can only work if the members themselves recognize their advantages and join each other on a self-defined basis. I therefore would recommend any female extension officer to start programmes which are based on individual tasks and shares as long as production, distribution and money are involved. Out of their co-operation on a voluntary basis the idea of a common bond might come up after some time.

1981-2. I started gathering GRZ employees and met them weekly at Sinazeze Hall. Those could be seen as 'multipliers' as they worked and taught in the Rural Health Centres, at the Farmers' Training Centre or in women's clubs. With their help the radius of women who could be finally reached became bigger and communication became easier. 5 seminars were conducted for the same group of government employees, where they learnt not only about subject from the Primary Health Care Programme but also to teach women of different educational levels. The formal set-up of teaching itself does not guarantee that the audience is really following the lessons, so in those seminars methods of teaching became very important.

1982-3. With the establishment of the water committees the campaigning was no longer restricted to institutions like RHCs or FTC but brought into the village meetings directly. Discussions about hygiene in the village or how to reconstruct an old well standing right in front of it makes more sense. And, of course, for such village activities like digging down to meters into dry-hard soil, the support or command of the headmen and elderlies was needed.

The longer I stayed at Nkandabbwe, the more I learnt to appreciate the 'informal learning' which takes place in the exchange of gossip or private talks about children, husbands, prices etc. I got used, not to give up, when in a meeting which was planned for 30 only 3 women appeared, but to work with those 3. Formal set-ups like seminars and clinics are unuseful to get new informations and share ideas. But women who are not used to such a formalized teaching might not recognize, that the subjects, which they are lectured and the problems, which they face at home are really linked. The gap between government officers and village people is big. It is a social as well as an economical one. And even when the nurses come out of their clinics and go right into the villages, they are still better dressed, earn a regular money income and while talking about water from riverbed-wells they collect their own domestic water from a tap (not to mention the gap between a village woman and a 'mukuwa'). These different understandings can be overcome by personal relationships, where both sides are emotionally involved. That is why sometimes the talks before and after the real lessons are more important than the teaching itself. Or, teaching becomes really good, if the individual problems of the audience are brought in and connected to the subject.

As the staff agreed to look out for a Zambian successor I gave a notice to the NRDC and the Ministry of Agriculture and water development. That is how MARGARET MUSENGU was found who wanted to coje and work for some time in the Valley. She arrived after her final exams in the middle of August 1983, early enough to be involved in the groundnut-programme right from the beginning. In September she started the Nkandabber Irrigation Club completely on her own.

I am convinced that Margaret Musengu is a very motivated as well as qualified woman to fill in my position. She speaks the language and has a kind approach to the local women. But the biggest problem is now, to provide her with adequate transport, which makes her mobile as I have been. As it is a central part of our extension work to organize meetings and bring people and departments together, who have no transport, a reliable vehicle is needed, if it is meant seriously, that she should continue where I have stopped. Otherwise one can say already now, that programmes, which are supposed to cover big areas, like the upgrading of village hygiene, will collapse and the bold start of Zambianization will bring frustrations, to the village people as well as to the GSDP staff and Margaret herself.

2.1. AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION

Buleya Malima Irrigation Club

Since the previous year (look at annual report for 1982) there was not much progress in this club. The main reason for this was the unreliable water supply. This discouraged the members to invest seeds and labour as well as the motivators to go around and get more members for the plot. The first steps of introducing the new structure (individual shares with individual responsibility and benefit) were performed and those small portions immediately looked better than the collective part. Two seminars were held for this group: one in March about village hygiene, one in November about agricultural subjects. (conducted by Margaret Masengu)

Nkandaabwe Irrigation Club

In Agricultural Extension we tried to introduce a new set up of organising women. The communal ownership of land and work on it to achieve something was not appreciated in the previous groups. We came up with a new set up whereby within the given piece of land to the women each one has her own part to manage, she has individual responsibility for hoeing, planting, application of manure, other management practises and buying of all the inputs.

The application for a plot at Nkandaabwe Irrigation was successful and the women from the surrounding villages who before never had one chance to join in the scheme were invited. On a 25mx16m plot there are six women members.

The main aim of such a programme is:-

- to help women who never had the chance to grow anything in the scheme.
- to teach women some basic agriculture.
- to help them in the introduction of nutritious food cultivation so as to improve their nutritional status.

members contribute to the paying of water fees, entrance fee and membership fee.

This approach has been found to be quite inviting to the people, since they know that they will benefit as individuals from their pieces of land. Whatever produce they get is their own income if they sell it. This first season they all planted maize. Early maturing seed which was ready in the beginning of January on some plots. One plot yields about 35kg fresh maize. The future of the club depends very much on the water situation.

2.2. PRIMARY HEALTH CARE

The 4th seminar on Health- and Nutrition Education for clarified employees of the RHCs, community development workers and club leaders in the end of May concentrated fully on purposes and methods of ante-natal care. Under the guidance of the midwives from Sinazeze and Sinezongwe, Mrs. Linett Chibbandula and Mrs. Elizabeth Phiri, the women practiced how to use the instruments, which were donated by Gossner Mission: blood pressure machines, foetoscopes and scales. They learnt how to do palpations and fill out the antenatal records. The aim of this seminar was to enable the c.d.e's to detect pregnancies which were not 'normal'

and should not be delivered in the village but be sent to a bigger hospital. In 100 pregnancies about 90 are normal and can be delivered at home, but it is crucial to detect those 10 who need help from a trained midwife or even a doctor.

One can say that through those 4 seminars which were held for clinic personal, and through the provision of necessary instruments the performance of preventive medical care at the 7 RHC could be improved. But still, even from the side of the cdes themselves there is a lack of understanding, why those preventive examination like weighing or taking blood pressure are so important even if no pills or injections are provided. And if the c.d.e.s are not convinced how can they teach mothers about the necessity of those RHC activities? the attendance for ante-natal and children's clinic was still low, especially at those RHC which were not provided with vaccines or pills.

Groundnut-programme

We were confronted this year with an encreasing number of women who gave birth but had no milk to breast-fed their babies. It was not a matter of convincing them, that breast milk is better than bottle-milk, they were eager to breastfed but just were dry. So I started my private welfare programme to give to each of those mothers whom I knew one kilogramme of groundnuts which they should eat completely alone. The result was striking: after 1 week of eating groundnuts regularly each woman produced more milk! Having preached about groundnuts ever since I myself was surprised about this obvious success. **DO NOT GIVE MILK POWDER TO MALNOURISHED CHILDREN BUT FEED THEIR MOTHERS PROPERLY**, so that they give birth to strong babies and have enough milk to breast-fed them, was the lesson to be learnt in 1983.

So the ground was well prepared when a meeting took place with a representative from Dutch Interchurch Aid in June 1983. She was looking for non-governmental organizations who were already involved in preventive care and nutrition education and could be improved by the provision of food. The "groundnut-programme" was designed as follows:

aims to provide protein-rich food as well as attract mothers to attend preventive care and nutrition lessons regularly

target group: prggnat mothers from the 7th month onwards
-breast-feeding mothers for 6 months after giving birth
-weaned and malnourished children. for 6 months.
Each of these in the target group should get 1 kg of groundnuts each month for a symbolic price of 20n (regular market price 2-3kwacha) Purchase and transport to the 7 RHC should be the task of the GSDP. Nutrition education and distribution should be under the responsibility of the RHC. From the rough figure of attendance to the preventive care a number of about 500 included persons per month was calculated. In an extraordinary staff-meeting the GSDP staff backed a request to Dutch Interchurch Aid to ask for money to buy at least 6 tons of groundnuts. Considering the emergency situation of the Gwembe Valley and the already established structure of personal the DIA met the request and provided ₦17,200 to cover the costs for 1 year. The programme is restricted to one year, but can be continued twice for one year, if the need arises and is convincingly described to DIA in advance.

The 5th Seminar on Health and Nutrition Education which was from 3/10/83 to 7/10/83.

In preparation for the take off of the groundnuts programme we held a seminar for the CDE's of the seven rural health centres of Guembe South and some community development workers. Since the groundnuts were to be distributed through the rural health centres which are the places where the target group could easily be reached, we thought of having this seminar. There were twenty participants on this seminar including women club leaders nearby villages.

The aims of this seminar were:

- a) to prepare the personnel from the rural health centres for the groundnuts programme which included filling out cards and keeping of relevant records in relation to the programme, also nutrition education.
- b) to teach proper weaning methods of weaned children as they are in the target group of this programme.
- c) to teach them in encouraging and explaining to the people the importance of children and antenatal clinics.

In the line of antenatal care a midwife from Sinazeze RHC Ms. Linnette Chiboandula taught the participants.

In general this seminar was to help the participants in their daily work at the RHC's though they are not trained officially they are doing most of the work of under five and antenatal clinics. The seminar was quite a success and there was very good participation. The students also took part in the teaching in the surrounding villages. What was important was to teach them how to teach women of different levels of understanding. Also we wanted to emphasise to them that the giving out of groundnuts should always be accompanied by nutrition or health education.

In antenatal care the participants were taught on how to detect the different types of pregnancies, any abnormalities and the nutrition of a pregnant mother.

Purchase and Distribution of Groundnuts

It was difficult for us to buy the product at a fixed price as we got it from different sources. We bought ten bags of SFCMU, the official marketing union, this was the cheapest we could find.

Since we wanted to distribute the groundnuts as early as possible before the rains came as the roads become impossible to some of the rural health centres, we bought groundnuts wherever they were available. The advantage though is that they were all bought locally (within the country).

Account of the Groundnuts Programme!

<u>date</u>	<u>description</u>	<u>amount</u>	<u>balance</u>
19.8.83	money received	8,230.-	8,230.-
17.8.83	stationery	48.-	8,182.-
15.8.83	stationery	31.50	8,150.50
4.10.83	800kg groundnuts (10 bags)	850.00	7,300.50
17.10.83	480kg sorghum(6bags)	155.40	7,145.10
17.10.83	640kg sorghum(7bags)	207.00	6,938.10
22.10.83	stationery(12bags)	39.90	6,898.20
29.10.83	600kg unshelled g/nuts	600.00	6,298.20
21.11.83	560kg groundnuts (8bags)	1,040.00	5,258.20
21.11.83	490kg groundnuts(7bags)	940.00	4,348.20
23.11.83	560kg groundnuts(8bags)	1,040.00	3,308.20
11.12.83	350kg groundnuts(5bags)	650.00	2,658.20
1.12.83	840kg groundnuts (12bags)	1,560.00	1,098.20

The sorghum appears in the account was distributed in the same way as the groundnuts but used to generate some income for the women.

DISTRIBUTION

The groundnuts are distributed through the rural health centres during antenatal and children's clinics.

Each woman and child in the target group gets groundnuts of about 1kg for 20n per month.

The target group are:

1. women that are pregnant from their seventh month onwards, these need extra protein for normal development of the child in the womb and normal delivery.
2. Breastfeeding mothers to help them in the production of sufficient and good quality milk.
3. children that are weaned for at this stage the breast is not enough to meet there requirements.

This programme has attracted so many women to the clinics..

Transport

In transporting of these bags of groundnuts to the centres, we depend mainly on transport from the Gossner Service Team. e.g. Kanchindu Mr. & Mrs. Fuchs and as most members are leaving we might face a lot of transport problems. The Rural Health Centres are keeping full records of the programme which we can control from time to time as they are the ones giving out the groundnuts and teaching and filling out the cards.

2.3 IMPROVEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH (WATER)

With the arrival of Samson Mbele in October 1982 the Village Water Supply Campaign, which was started in July, 1982 (again was strengthened. The project was now in the position not only to motivate and lecture the villagers and send them to the District Council, but Mr. Mbele was in charge for the technical implementation and all problems arising from wells and borehole. Two workers were still employed by the project to assist him. The following division of work was decided:

- it was the task of the women resp. water committees to organize village meetings, teach about hygiene and inform about the GSDP programme for wells on self-help. When a village decided that they wanted to dig a well, Sa Kapaipi from Sinazongwe District Council was brought to detect the best place with a divining rod.
- As soon as the villagers had managed to dig down to the water level it was the responsibility of the water-engineer to transport the premanufactured cement rings to the place, lower them and build a cement slab plus cover on the spot.
- For those wells the District Council provided items like uprights, windlasses, buckets and chains which had to be requested through the councillors and be collected from Sinazongwe. Mr. Muzyamba, the Director of Public Works was very helpful and concerned, but restricted by missing transport.

Sinazeze water committee

The 8 women from this committee had already started 1982 to attend meetings and seminars and give lessons on water, water born diseases and the improvement of village hygiene. This year they taught regularly at Sinazeze RHC and collected names and villages, where people had problems with their water supply. Those villages were visited and the water situation discussed with the headmen. Results were brought into the weekly meetings where further actions were decided. In altogether 27 visits the following places were touched: Siankumba, Fodwi (x), Siapaka Simampumba, Kabanda, Sinazeze primary school, Syankuku (x) Siasimuna, Siamajele, Chiala, Boune (x), Chinkumbwe (x) Sinakaimbi (x) Sinailongwe(x). Villages with an (x) indicated started to dig their own wells. 9 times the DC was provided with transport to collect items and workers to enable them to clean, or do other jobs on old wells. As mentioned above women were encouraged to start gardens near dirty wells, to clean the water by continuous emptying the water.

Kanchindu Water Committee

This committee was formed June 17th in conjunction with the primary Health Care Programme under the leadership of Mr. Bbonba Syanyeuka, the PMA from Kanchindu RHC. He organized village meetings where usually he himself introduced the PHC programme and Mary Ngandu taught about hygiene and inquired about the water situation of the place. Those meetings usually were much bigger than those in Sinazongwe's area but touched less places. Those were: Sinakumbi; Sulwegoonde, Sinakoba; Chikoyo (x), Sikuteka, Mchekwa, Ndolo, Kanyemba. Minutes of those meetings were taken by George Sibeso (public health officer of Kanchindu RHC) and send to the Health Inspector as well as to the District Council, that they could follow up the given complaints.

In Chief Mweembas area around 500 people were reached through this campaign. Whether their water situation was improved could be investigated in a follow-up tour to the various places. Besides the well at Chikoyo, four other wells were started in Chief Mweembas area at Siabaswi, Citondo, Kanyemba and Mugonko.

Both water committees were initiated by the GSDP and got their basic ideas for lecturing and inquiring from there. But after some practice their performance became independent and our job was reduced to organization, co-ordination of the different institutions and driving. To stress how important the transport was for this well campaign in both areas one might add the kilometers which were driven only on that purpose in both areas. In the months from July to November we drove 1262 km on urban roads and 1550 km on dust roads. That proves that, if the campaign is supposed to continue or to be followed up, transport is urgently needed.

2.4. School libraries

While the GRZ was able to set up 26 primary schools in Gwembe South since Independence those schools still lack teachers as well as items starting from classrooms and desks up to teaching material and books. While the Parents-Teachers Association tries to improve the side of buildings, Pupils and teachers approached the project to provide them with books. Those should not be school books alone, but magazines or novels which would encourage the pupils to read after their formal lessons. The success of pupils in our area to pass the tests for secondary schools is still very limited, partly due to the fact that they have only few books while at school but entirely no books at all as soon as formal teaching is over. As a trial about 60 books were donated by GST to Nkandabbwe primary school. The headmaster organized supervising teachers as books could only be read inside classrooms and not be taken home. For 2 month the number of pupils attending was recorded and came up to 60-70 each day the library was opened. So the staff of the GSDP agreed to ask Gossner Mission for money to start small school libraries at each of the 17 upper primary schools of Gwembe South. Costs for one library were estimated to 200 Kwacha, which can buy about 40 books a 5 Kwacha.

3. PRACTICAL TRAINING FOR NRDC NUTRITIONISTS

The National Ressources Development College, Lusaka, requested the project to accept some students who finished their second year so that they could do a 2-months-practical training. We accepted 3 young women to come and conduct a survey about the nutritional status in this bad year. Their leading question was: how do people overcome those two droughts. All three got really involved into work and were busy asking questions, writing down observations and teaching mothers and villagers.

They developed their own questionnaire, adjusted it after some testing and went into 6 different villages, 3 in each area. In each village 12 families were questioned, which comes up to a total of 72 families! During their last 2 weeks of stay they started to evaluate the answers obtained. Tables were drawn and preliminary conclusions were made. Final papers will be presented to the NRDC as well as to the GSDP.

Those students made a lot of new experiences and were positively surprised that Gwembe South was not so "remote" as they suspected. Even when the provision of their pocket money gave us some headache we think that it is very worthwhile to work with those students and would recommend to get them down once a year to investigate into problems or follow up programmes of the GSDP.

4. FINANCIAL STATEMENT ON DONATIONS FOR REMALE EXTENSION WORK

DONATIONS IN	SPENT ON	DATE	OUT	BALANCE
for 1982: K 761,41	seminar on health (1 week)	March 82	K 310	451,41
	seminar on agric. for sisal club (2 days)	May 82	K 85	366,41
for preven- tive medicin: K 171,35 for general extension: K 2774,90	seminar on health (1 week)	Nov. 82	K 290	76,41
				3022,66
	seminar on wells for sisal club (2 days)	Sep. 82	K 85	2937,66
	seminar on wells Sinazeze Hall (1 day)	Dec. 82	K 40	2897,66
transfer to village water supply to buy cement for self-help wells	<i>Cement for</i>	1983	K 1000	1897,66
	seminar on ante- natal	June 83	K 280	1617,66
	seeds for well- gardens	May-Aug	K 60	1557,66
	seminar on nutrition (1 week)	Oct. 83	K 320	1237,66
	sponsoring a seminar for women at FTC	Nov. 83	K 70	1167,66
	seminar on agric. B/Malima	Nov. 83	K 30	1137,66

From this sum K 1137,66 there is K 1131,25 with VSP and K 6,41 cash.

5. Planning for 1984 - Budget

1. One week seminar on family planning.
We think, women need to be taught on how to go about planning their families and methods that are available for them. K 300
2. One week seminar on ante-natal and child care to bring out the importance of attending both ante-natal clinic and children's clinic regularly. In conjunction with the groundnuts programme codes will be taught how to fill out under-5-cards. K 300
3. Practical training for WRDC students to make a follow up study of the groundnut programme
(K 210 each) K 420
4. To continue with Nkandabwe Irrigation Club to allow the members to improve from their experiences during the last season. Also to use the same set-up to improve Buleya-Molima group. In connection of these we want to hold 3 seminars (one day each) on agricultural education K 300
needed are also seeds and farm implements K 100
5. Stationeries K 80
6. School libraries 16x200 K 3200
7. Hiring transport K 500

total K 5200
=====

Margaret Musengu
Eva Engelhardt

Nkandabwe, 1.2.84

GWEMBE SOUTH DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

ANNUAL REPORT 1983 AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION

Hans + Peter Benit

- a) B. MALIMA IRRIGATION SCHEME
- b) NKANDABWE IRRIGATION SCHEME
- c) SMALL SCALE IRRIGATION SCHEME
- d) APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY
- e) ZILILI PROGRAMME
- f) HANDPUMP PROGRAMME

a) BULEYA MALIMA IRRIGATION SCHEME

For 1983 the scheme got an allocation of K 36,000.-- whereby only K26,000.-- were received K10,000.-- were not released because of a general payment stop of "Capital Vote". So the scheme suffered severely.

At the 31st of Jan. 1983 the reconstruction Phase II was completed. Up to the 15th of Oct. 1983 the pump was supplying water to both, GRZ orchard and farmers plots. At the beginning of the year the electric starting system was improved - Donation from GM caK100.00 - and new pontoons made in our workshop, were fitted instead of the former "oil drums".

During the cold season all types of vegetables were grown (from 40 plots 34 were utilized). In May farmers of the scheme and officers including myself had an extra ordinary meeting discussed were the consequences of the low lake level relating the scheme. The conclusion was: There was no guarantee for a sufficient water supply of the scheme. So farmers growing a second crop would have to dig in order to deepen the pump station.

-From June onwards the lake dropped drastically. At the 15th of July Nangombe River bed was blocked; The 15 remaining farmers dug soil dam which stopped the little water from flowing into the lake. The pump could run 4-5 hours per day. But continuous the pumping time had to be reduced until the 20th of October, when we had to stop completely. The quality of water became worse. It was impossible for domestic use. So we managed to repair the scheme borehole, which is running up to now.

RECONSTRUCTION WORK

For 1983 it was planned to live the soil canals of the reconstruction area Phase I. Bricks were burnt locally and for cement was arranged. But because the K10,000.-- were not released we couldn't start. Fortunately we got a donation from G.M. which could be partly used to pay for the 37,000 bricks (K3,000.--).

GRZ ORCHARD

We were able to employ three more workers together with the other three the orchard was kept on a good standard. The fruits sales were done like the years before. But the general impression was that more fruits were sold on the spot.

/2....

More traders from Choma and Maamba came; but also the number of local traders increased. So for me it was a good sign. Less GSDP transport was involved. Marketing seems to improve.

ON PROGRESS

In 1982 I asked the G.M. for help: we were in need of a mobile pumpunit as stand-by.

In December 1983 a donation came. The pump unit is ordered now. The left over money (K3,000.--) was assigned to pay the 37,000 bricks for the reconstruction work of Phase I.

b) NKANDABWE IRRIGATION SCHEME

The rseason started with the annual tasks like repairing the fence and maintaining the channel system. At the 25th Jan. 1983 the coalpit was filled up with water. The first tomatoes were transplanted at the end of March. At that time rape was already growing and beans were germinating. Some farmers tried maize to get a good "off season crop" (green maize). But there was a poor harvest because of heavy infestation by maize streak virus - farmers think its because of the coalpit-water. The maize planted around September, after tomatoe harvest, was very successful: under irrigation maize should not be planted before August/September. If you plant it before that date the leafcopper will attack your fields because their population is not well developed coming from your dryland farming area. The leafcopper itself is not the problem but by sucking at the leaves it transmits the virus.

Since 3rd of September a small pump stationed at the coalpit was needed because the water level had reached the right of the inlet. Expensive of running costs were provided by farmers (K12,00/0.1ha/3month). Out of 84 farmers 66 paid the amount in advance. The pump was financed by the Ministry of Agriculture. It belongs to the G.S.D.P. ordered for Nkandabwe Irr. Scheme. Since the end of December, 1983 the coalpit is filled up again and due to poor rainfalls f rucers started already cleaning their plots. If the coalpit does not remain filled up up to March the pump will be needed again around end of August 1984. The last year gave us a good lecture: farmers experienced that there is profit in irrigation farming even if they have to pay K12.00 for 3 months, which would be K44.00 for one year. What forced most of them to become active was the drought of the last years.

c) SMALL SCALE IRRIGATION

This year we only managed to get the area of Kaseka surveyed. The final irrigation map is now drawn in Choma (Landuse and planning office/Mr. Mbeve). The area irrigatable on gravitation will be at least 5 hectares. Surveys of Kumbo and Chambo wears (Sinazongwe) are still to be done.

3/....

d) APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY

Before the planting season the workshop members and I developed a simple machine a marker which gives you the planting space. While the interspace is fixed (25cm) the intra space can be changed (80-100cm). The advantage is the speed and you can work along contourlines. The following jobs like cultivating and ridging can be done by oxen because the planting lines are always parallel. The machine was used and showed very good results. I hope it will be improved and multiplied in the workshop.

e) ZILILI PROGRAMME

To my observation in September, 1983 nearly all of the good land along the lake from Chiyabi up to Sinazongwe Boma was used for zilili-gardens. The main crops were tobacco, millet and maize interplanted with cucurbitaceae. The land used in 1983 could be described as follows:-

1. Land which was flooded since the lake exists.
2. Lower places like former dumboos and strams were topsoil with a lot of organic material was deposited, carried into the lake every rainy season.

to 1. Crops grown showed heavy deficiency symptoms of the major elements (NPK) Even the normal rate of fertilizer (lima-recommendation) didn't change that, but already the second crop without additional fertilizer gave a good harvest. So the soil was able to regenerate fast.

to 2. These type of soils gave very good results from the beginning; no fertilizer was needed.

My experience gathered in Chiyabi, Nangombe river, around Sinazongwe Boma and Wkanda the coalpit (upper wear);

the people especially the older ones still know the method very well. There major problem was fencing and the knowledge of the lake-level-timetable.

In September, 1983 my involvement in Chiyabi area came to an end. I was told that my work would interfere with the socioeconomic study which the FAO Project was doing in Chiyabi. The matter was very disappointing because I was not approached straight instead the complain reached me indirect.

f) HANDPUMP PROGRAMME

This type of pump can be used at any water source: along the lake, strams and low wells or boreholes (sucking head max 5-6m). The pumping capacity is about 50l per minute, which is enough to have a small orchard or vegetable gardens. In June 1983 I got money to buy 5 new handpumps plus some pipes. They should be given on loan base. From the repaid money a revolving fund should be build up. The main idea of that programme is to provide farmers with new pumps, to give agricultural advice, to service the new pumps and to overhaul the old already existing ones in our area.

4/....

Up to now 3 new handpumps have been distributed. The demand is high but farmers are not able now to raise enough money to pay the deposit, because of poor harvests in the past. Six old pump were brought by farmers and overhauled in the workshop.

Nkandabbwe / 1.02.1984

Hans- Peter Wendt

ANNUAL REPORT FOR BULEYA MALIMA IRR. SCHEME

INTRODUCTION

This Annual report is the focal point for all the agricultural activities which took place between 1st October, 1982 and 9th September, 1983.

To make the annual report a centre of attraction, considerable and prospective terms of references such as seasonal faults of nature, human activities and the rest which entirely hampered very good yields of crops and development of the District should be looked into.

The season under review was partly a good one for all the out of season crops grown by farmers in the scheme. There are fourty farmers- one lima each. No serious breakdown of the engine experienced resulting into crops drying. The rainfed crops grown in the scheme gave poor yields due to the everlasting drought effect. Crops with aborted seeds were sunflower and cotton. Lack of water at critical periods.

1. Climatic conditions: The season 1982-83 was very poor the fact that there was no good rainfall distribution for the entire sub-district.

Rainfall details: Appendix i i

1.1 POLICY: To achieve a higher standard of living, gained through self sufficiency and a surplus of produce in the traditional sector and towards national self sufficient By using good practices of farming such as certified hybrid seeds, early planting, recommended spacings, application of fertilizers and kraal manure at the correct rates, weeds and pests control.

1.1.2. ADMINISTRATION: The scheme is being run by senior Agricultural Assistant as a manager, working hand in hand with commodity demonstrator. The manager is answerable to the Provincial Agricultural Officer in all matters affecting the scheme. Staff position see appendix ii

1.1.3. TRANSPORT: No reliable transport so far. The only transport for the scheme is a tractor. The honda is out of the road. The slogan there is no money being daily pronounced by problem concerned superior officers completely hinders development.

1.1.4. SCHEME BUILDINGS: Nothing has been done concerning the subject above. Deaf ears have been the weapons used so far.

- 1.1.5. SCHEME MACHINERY: Two lister engines for the scheme. Right now one engine is at rest due to the generator taken for repair. The tractor is in good condition.
- 1.1.6. GOVERNMENT PLOTS: The government plots were given no chance of problems. Tabulated below were the figures of government revenue from the orchard banked.

Type of crops	Kg sold	Amount in	
Tangerines	6003	K 2,701	35n
Oranges	11610½	5,225	75
Grape fruits	1527	610	80
Pineapples	297	133	65
Lemons	508	203	20
Water fee	-	546	00
Total	19945½	9,420	75

- 1.1.7. RESERVIROR: Not kept to a required standard throughout the year due to lack of water. Cracks were noticed most of the times.

- 1.1.8. CANALS: Constructed in a form of good quality and were carefully handled by farmers. Only the main canal from the reservior was noticed to have a good number of leakages.

1.1.9. FIELD OPERATIONS BY THE SCHEME FARMERS.

A good come together on any piece of work thought to be done by farmers to uplift the uniform appearance of the scheme was equally shown. Farmers were taught all the means of good crop production. The lagards were told to work hard or else be evicted from their plots. For the rainfed crops very poor yields due to seasonal drought.

Income earned by farmers for all the out of season crops grown.

Crop	No.of farmers	Ha. planted	Kgs sold	Amount	
				K	N
Maize	31	3.4	sold per cob	834	10
Tomatoes	13	5.3	2,458	1,248	00
Onion	4	0.7	267	218	40
Okra	8	0.7	1,789	1,253	50
Cabbage	11	1.3	2,278	1,235	60
Rape	12	0.9	sold per bundle	479	00
Beans	1	3x5(15)sq m	sold in a cup	11	30
			6,792	5,279	90

Rainfed crops grown by farmers in the scheme.

Crop	No. of farmers	Kgs sold	Ha. planted	remarks
Cotton	3	1,006	0.9	v.poor yield
Sunflower	1	1 tin	0.2	as above

2.0.0. CONCLUSION

Problems being encountered by Extension workers on the spot must be considered by the planners. Only then shall this scheme restore its first uniform appearance.

(signed)
P.M.Siyumbwa
SCHEME MANAGER

APPENDIX I - ANNUAL RAINFALL RECORD.

YEAR 1982 -83

MONTH	October	November	December	January
RAINFALL	17.5mm	38.8mm	53.5mm	28.7mm
	February	March	April	May
RAINFALL	130.5mm	46.4mm	-	18.9mm
	July	August	September	June
	-	-	-	-

RAINFALL TOTAL = 334.3mm

APPENDIX II - STAFF POSITION FROM 1ST OCTOBER, 1982 to 9TH SEPTEMBER, 1980.

NAME	RANK	POST
P.M. Siyumbwa	Senior Agricultural Assistant	Manager
K.Kandandu	Trade Tested Workman	Assistant Manager
S.Simutelo	Commodity Demonstrator	Scheme Advisor
J.Longwani	Driver	Tractor Driver
P.Munakacheke	C.D.E. II	Salesman
S.Muyangwa	C.D.E. II	EngineMan
T.Mudima	C.D.E. II	EngineMan
E.Sianyebele	Worker	Scheme Worker
B.Mubyiana	Worker	Scheme Worker
F.Masumo	Worker	Scheme Worker
S.Masempela	Worker	Scheme Worker

N.B. A very big station without office orderly.

ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE OF VSP (SWAZILAND)

Valley Self-help Promotion Society (VSP) is an independent designed to uplift the standard of living of the South Valley people. It was founded by the members of Gwembe South Development Project (GSDP) and Gossner Services Team (GST) with a small loan from Gossner Mission in 1978 and was officially registered in 1980. Following is its criteria for membership:-

1. Organisations, local authorities, departments, churches and individuals interested in and in with the objectives of the society.
2. Trustees, the land, building and movable property belongs to the society is vested by the Board of trustees.
3. Applications for membership are made through the Honorary secretary to the Executive Committee which decides on the membership. The total number of members at the first sitting of the Annual General Meeting (AGM) was 50, but membership is open for everybody.

STAFF:

This is as follows:-

1. The Programme Coordinator who reports to the Executive committee about the progress made in the various programmes and the constraints to overcome every four weeks.
2. Bookkeeper
3. Lorry Driver
4. Assistant Driver
5. Tailors (5) for the school uniform programme. These are all -ambians, assisted by both administrative and project staff in their daily operations.

The responsibility for the execution of the General Policy of VSP rests in the hands of the Executive Committee which consists of:-

1. Honorary Chairman and Vice chairman
2. Honorary Secretary and Vice secretary
3. Honorary Treasurer and Vice treasurer
4. Four other members and two of these may be church leaders of big churches in Gwembe Valley South.

The executive committee meets monthly.

The executive committee delegates the execution of the day-to-day work and business to the programme coordinator.

Presently, four subcommittees are officially appointed, namely:-

1. Planning committee
2. Self-help committee
3. Tailoring committee
4. Water Development committee
5. Trading, road and lake transport water committee

OBJECTIVES

VSP was established to promote and support policies which are beneficial and geared to reinforce self-reliance and self for the people of the South Valley. It also exist for advancing for loans for productive work in the South Valley. The main obstacles in achieving these objectives as experienced by the management included:-

1. Lack of funds.
2. Absence of economic structures and public transport.
3. Adequate supply and marketing facilities

The Gwembe Valley is one of the poorest areas of Zambia. The local people have no access to the Bank loans or Credit Union loans to any business, i.e. fishing, cotton growing etc. Furthermore, it is the principle of VSP to work on request of the local people largely by voluntary work.

SOME OF VSP PROGRAMMES

From founding up to now, three self-help clinics have been completed and one other, Sikaneka clinic is still under construction and will be completed in 1984.

The lorry is very busy with famine relief, partly in cooperation with the government and partly on VSP programmes delivering mealie-meal and maize to remote areas which have no regular supply system. This transport will be supplemented by cargo boats during the rain season. The VSP society structure is also used for an emergency programme to supply seeds to the drought ridden subsistence farmers in South Valley - just to help them with early maturing varieties of maize, sorghum and millet. Also a new programme was started recently to produce school uniforms for the schools in the remote areas. Another programme is the Tonga crafts which buys traditional crafts from villagers and sells them to interested visitors of the country.

FUNDING:

Sources of financing up to now are:-

1. Small donations by local people;
2. Used clothes from Holland and German
3. A few grants like one from bread of the world to purchase a lorry and
4. One from German embassy to buy some cargo boats for famine relief programme.

ACCOUNTING PROCEDURES

VSP keeps three (3) Bank Account in Choma (Standard Bank main account, Barclays Bank for emergency programme and developments and ZNBS Reserve Account for transport, and another one in Lusaka at Barclays Bank Long Acce, which is handled by the Liaison Office VSP/Gossner Mission. All monetary transactions are controlled by the Honorary treasurer and the coordinator.

Also VSP is in close cooperation with Gossner Mission, Gwembe South Development Project, Integrated Rural Development Programme Gwembe Valley and Gwembe South Builders.

VSP FUTURE INTENTIONS

In 1984 VSP wishes to continue its promotion of the Development of the people in the South Valley. It is prepared to give assistance to selfhelp programmes and carry out other programmes for the benefit of the people in the South Valley.

• WATER DEVELOPMENT

The Water Development Programme has a goal in finding out a long term solution to alleviate future occurrence of drought caused problems as well as utilizing underground water which is safe and clean for domestic and livestock. Hence to improve health standards and secure surface water for irrigation purposes.

The objectives outlined for a period between June and December, 1983 are:-

- to drill 3 new boreholes and to clean, deepen and maintenance and servicing the existing boreholes¹
- to provide material and assistance to wells dug on self-help basis not exceeding 15.

So far new boreholes are drilled but not put to operation as are waiting to be put into be fitted with necessary piping and pumps. Another new borehole was started at Sinakoba school and it was abandoned after encountering a rock which damaged the drill bits and one is still in the borehole as it got cut off from the heavy weight. 3 old boreholes have been cleaned and repaired and 4 other boreholes are checked to detect faults.

13 wells have been so far tackled. 6 out of this number are functioning in that people are drawing drinking water from them. The other 5 wells have been h dug up to the surface of water table while the remaining 2 have not reached the water table.

The main constraints in execution of work is that manpower is few, this at present there is one officer- in -charge, drill foreman and operator. The other one is the means of transport which is not much available .

Thanks a lot to the District Council for its cooperation in executing the work jointly.

Gwembe South Development Project
ANNUAL REPORT by M. Sitte and W. Ncrite on
A) Gwembe South Builders Co-op Society
B) Selfhelp Projects
C) Community Work in Villages

Part A: GWEMBE SOUTH BUILDERS CO-OP SOCIETY LTD.

A1 General Information (M. Sitte)

As the manager will leave the Gwembe South Development Project in March 1984 he wants to give a short summary of general information on GSB in order to give impulses for a continuation. According to the fact that GSB is still a development project the overall goal is to lead GSB to full independence.

History: GSB was transferred from a building group within the GSDP into an officially independent and selfreliant co-op in 1977. Up to 1973 the building group was dealing with building activities within the GSDP only, like construction of irrigation facilities and general buildings and building maintenance. In 1973 it started to work as a contractor for GRZ and private customers. The main area of activities was always the Gwembe South sub-district.- The financial situation, which was fairly good in 1977 decreased from that time on and was really hopeless in 1980 when GSB dropped into deep indebtedness. After some years of hard struggle we are now able to say that GSB's financial situation has changed into a positive direction, since the income at least covers the expenditures.

Presence: In 1983 GSB has 16 co-op members (9 members in 1980) who are bricklayers, carpenters, and painters. A manager and a learner accountant are working permanently; a building supervisor is working part-time for GSB. The accountant is paid by GSB, while the manager and the supervisor are seconded by GSDP. GSDP is also providing housing for the office and the store. In compensation GSB is providing manpower for any camp maintenance activities free of charge.-

At present GSB is able to carry out projects like staffhouses, schools, health centres, dams, irrigation facilities, production of concrete blocks, sales of building material to the local public, and advising individuals how to improve local housing.

A2 Financial Matters (M. Sitte)

In 1983 GSB was financially successful. Main activities were the completion of carry-over projects, production of concrete blocks, and sales of building materials. The only new contract was for producing concrete rings for a GSDP emergency programme. According to this lack of contracts it was not possible to keep all members busy permanently throughout the year.

Income: The total income in 1983 was K 75.200, which was generated from: revenues 79%, sales of building materials 16%, transport charges 3%, and sale of an old vehicle 2%. (figures see app.B).

Expenditure: The total expenses in 1983 were K 64.869, of which 28% were paid for wages, 15% for transport, 42% for purchases of building materials, 4% for repayments to creditors, 3% for advance payments to members, and 2% for various expenses (figures see app.B).

The surplus of income over expenditure was K 10.626.

Assets: The total assets on 31/12/83 were K 54.544. In detail: cash 42%, sundry debtors 6%, accounts payable 41%, vehicles and equipment 9%, buildings 2%. - The value of vehicles and equipment is a theoretical figure only taken from the income tax balance sheet. The stock value is not included in the above mentioned figure because no stock-taking was made, but the value is about K 18.000. So including the stock the total value was about K ⁶⁴72.500 (figures see app.B).

Liabilities: The total amount of liabilities on 31/12/83 was K 42.687; in detail: sundry creditors 93%, share capital 1%, accounts due for payment 6%. A certain amount of K 23.500 of liabilities may be treated as a grant from Gossner Mission, although officially it is still a liability (figures see app.B).

Future Outlook: At present there is not any new contract in sight for 1984. Retention fees for contracts completed in 1983 worth K 4.400 and other accounts receivable worth K 21.400 are expected until July 84. One customer has still to pay K 5.100 since 1982, but he is still struggling for funds. Thus the total payments expected are worth K 53.900 (payments from new activities are not included in this figure).

The future expenses to keep the co-op running without new contracts are estimated K 35.500; the savings for a new lorry and a general reserve are estimated K 14.000. Thus the total expenses will be K 49.500 (expenses on new contracts are not included, except building materials). - A decision is still to be made on the dividend and bonus amount to be paid to the co-op members. (For figures see app.C)

A3 Business Matters (M.Sitte/W.Ncite)

General: Different from last year there was not even one new contract on construction of buildings (previous year GSB had received contracts worth K 62.000). As there seem to be very little funds within the government for new houses very few contracts are to be expected in the near future. Although some buildings were planned within the GSB area, but they were not tendered. The District Council and the Public Works Department itself were called to do the job. This indicates a structural change not to involve local contractors any more. That means that GSB may lose its main customer, the government. This new development should be watched carefully. -

Lucky enough there was a great request on concrete blocks both from GRZ and private customers as well. So this section of GSB could be kept busy almost throughout the year to generate income.

All building contracts in 83 were carry-over projects from 82. There was also a remarkable business operation with GSDP on an emergency well programme, where local people were responsible for digging, GSB for producing the concrete rings, and GSDP for the supervision and completion of the wells. This project will be continued in 84. - The co-operation between GSB and the GSDP in order to become more independent from GRZ as the previous main customer GSB tried to extend their spectrum of activities. The discussion to re-install brick production did not lead to implementation. One reason may be the need of a long term planning, because the production has to be organized long time before near the building site and it needs close supervision to guarantee a reliable quality. Another reason may be the existence of a well organized block production, so that the need of bricks is not really seen. Nevertheless this programme should be followed up in future.

Projects in detail: As GSB had no new contracts it had to carry on with carry-over projects from 1982. These were at the following places: two 302 staff houses at Sinazongwe Boma; one 3V house at Fisheries Training Centre; extension of Siatwinda irrigation scheme; Sikaneka rural health centre. This last project is on selfhelp and GSB has to provide only skilled labour like bricklayers, carpenters, and later painters. The project is still going on.

There were also some jobs for GSDP like camp maintenance, erecting of a new pit latrine building, and a new engine slab for the water pump.- Since there is a hunger relief programme GSB were involved in making concrete rings for wells and transporting them to the different sites.

GSB are also producing concrete blocks and sell them to local people and kapenta fishing companies and transport is provided on hire basis.

According to our observation we still see some bright future for GSB if the GSDP will still be interested to support the co-op as done before: this is still to keep GSB in the camp, to support the building supervisor and the expatriate manager, and to avoid outside influence.

A4 Organization Matters (M.Sitte)

Office and book-keeping: The office work has improved in 1983. The stock keeping is done sufficiently, although some details could still be improved in future. The accountant attended a basic accountancy course with the Co-op Department in Lusaka and since then the daily book keeping is run without real problems, which is a big progress compared to previous years. In 84 a follow-up course is planned with the Co-op Department in Kabwe. After this course the accountant is supposed to work on management accounting, which up to now has to be done by the GSB manager.

Management and calculation: The calculation is mostly done by the manager in co-operation with the supervisor. Hereby both theoretical and practical experiences are forming the results. The theoretical part of calculation will have to be covered by the succeeding expatriate manager. Monitoring and budgeting (management accounting) and handling of credit sales business

are still the manager's responsibility, but the accountant may take over part of this in future.

Members' involvement: The quality of the meetings (general members' meetings and board of directors' meetings) is well improving since the members are more and more involved in policy planning and decision making. The progress here is really encouraging. For the first time a member was elected as a treasurer while in the past this post was always held by the expatriate. It is still a task of the management to give him a full understanding of the financial matters and thus to enable him to give financial reports to his fellow members during the meetings.

Training: The regular vocational training is followed up by the members themselves when they go for trade tests to government institutions. But there is still a lack of theoretical training like technics of calculation and management. On this no progress was made although the need is seen, but the manager did not find any spare time to prepare lessons. In fact there is a definite need for the members to improve their knowledge in handling their own small business and in understanding the co-op's business. Unfortunately the Co-op Department failed to organize courses on co-op training although several arrangements were made with them by GSB.

Transport: The Co-op received a new 2 ton pick-up in June which since then was doing most of the transport except for sand and blocks. Unfortunately the new vehicle is off the road since November and is still under repair due to a fabrication fault. The 5.5 ton Benz 911 lorry is growing old now and many small problems occurring every day are causing delays, but up to now no big repairs were needed. It is still under discussion how to finance a new lorry.- For the moment the supervisor is driving the lorry, because he is very familiar with it and knowing all its small faults he can avoid bigger problems. Also there is no need to employ a permanent driver due to the contract situation, but this may change in future when need arises.

Sales of materials: This section is generating a fair part of our income and the sales quantity will still increase in future. The main items sold are : lime, cement, roofsheets, timber, and nails. The sales business is running almost independantly and is handled by the accountant.

Members' farming business: Although there were two disappointing years of drought it is still the policy of the management to encourage the members in their farming activities. Therefore farming loans were provided to prefinance fertilizer and farming equipment. There is still the hope that the rains may allow some harvest, otherwise it will be really discouraging for the members to see one loan loaded on top of another without any chance to generate the funds for repayment as it is supposed to be.

A5 Conclusion (M. Sitte)

As figures are showing the financial situation has continuously improved since 1981. Even the umbrella of GSDP and GST may be left once in a couple of years if the contract situation is sufficient. - The last year's discussion whether it is worthwhile to run a project like GSB may be answered YES in any case, because GSB is showing that they are able to cover their running costs by the income generated by their own business. The next strategic step will be to bring GSB into a position where the members themselves will be able to run their business really independently either in a co-op or in any other organisational system.

The consequences of GSB's activities may already be seen by the improved housing situation in the area both formal housing and GRZ standard and on village housing level as well. Members are influencing their neighbours, some of them are teaching their sons or brothers in building technics. And nevertheless the building business is done by a "valley contractor": the capital is accumulated in our area instead of flowing outside. And the members are training themselves in cash economy.

Part B: SELFHELP PROJECTS (W. Ncote)

There is only one selfhelp project at Sikaneka, Chief Sinazongwe's area. This project was started in full in 1981. It is still carried on due to lack of funds from the villagers. Although VSP is partly supporting the project there are still not enough funds to speed up the project.

The idea of VSP was to support the project financially by taking over 50% of the costs and the other 50% to come from the villagers. But these people at the same time were involved with Makonkoto Secondary School which also will be on selfhelp. That was one reason. Another reason is the drought in the country.

So from the side of local people they cannot produce any money, because they have to buy food with every ngwee that they come across.- We hope for changes from VSP in order to complete the project this year as from 1985 in order to complete the project this year. Some other reasons are on the political side. Two ward councillors are involved here in this area, but not any of them visit the people and talk to them about development. Meanwhile the project has taken so long that some people have lost interest and stopped contributing their labour. It is a condition that unskilled labour has to come from the villagers.

Part C: COMMUNITY WORK IN VILLAGES (W.Ncite)

The villagers still need to be brought to know that one day it will not be possible to find enough trees for building houses out of wood and grass due to high population of people and increased number of domestic animals; more grass for grazing will be needed and more fields. Already now one can observe careless cutting and burning of trees in order to get firewood at the nearest place.

The following could help years to come:

- a) to teach people how to mould clay bricks and how to burn them in kilns;
- b) at least families should be encouraged to grow gum trees to use as roofing poles.

The future of our country is with our children. Therefore children or school leavers should be taught while they are still in school. They can be taught the following:

- a) carving
- b) moulding bricks
- c) planting of trees

This is the easiest time when they are still under the control of their teachers and they can be taught in groups, so that when they are in villages it is easier to make a follow-up. This of course needs transport.

Nkandabbwe, 1/2/84

Wilson Ncite
Manfred Sitte