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REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATIVES

AND

GOSSNER MISSION/FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

A N N U A L R E P O R T

F O R T H E Y E A R

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COMPILED BY

D. K. MASOMBE
GSDP COORDINATOR

AND

REVD. U. LUIK
GST CHAIRMAN/GOSSNER MISSION

MARCH 1989

INTRODUCTION

This annual report of the Gwambe South Development Project (GSDP) for the past year 1988 aims at the provision of a comprehensive insight in the ongoing work done in the project. It comprises the annual report for all GSDP project components as submitted by the respective programme officers.

For technical reasons it was not possible to indicate continuous page numbers; instead, each report was given a section number which is found on top of each page.

At present, the report system of GSDP is being revised in order to meet the requirements of the monitoring system as introduced by the Planning Division of the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives. From 1989 onwards, short quarterly reports will be issued, while the annual report then will only be a brief summary of the main developments of GSDP.

D.F. Masowe
GSDP Coordinator

Rev. U. Luig
GST Chairman/
Gossner Mission

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GSDP ADMINISTRATION AND PROJECT COORDINATION1. GSDP Administration1.1. Staff

The GSDP administration has been staffed in 1988 with:

-The Project Coordinator

Mr. J.K.C. Halupepe (up to 4th June, 1988)

Mr. D.K. Masowe (since 1st August, 1988)

-The GST Chairman, counterpart to the Project Coordinator

Rev. U. Luig

-Clerical Officer

S. Kandangwe

-Typist

M.S.C. Meja

1 Office Orderly

1 Guest house attendant

1.2. Mkandabbwe camp

Mkandabbwe Camp is the centre of GSDP operations where offices, workshops and living quarters are concentrated. In 1988, the whole camp was fenced with barbed wire which contributed to reduce security problems to an absolute minimum. One staff house for the new training officer and a store building for the Tonga crafts programme were erected but still need to be finished in 1989. Some defects in the central water supply system by the end of 1988 dry season affected the inhabitants of the camp and the surrounding villages greatly but could be overcome in the end.

1.3. Transport

Throughout 1988 two pickups and 1 lorry (Gossner Mission administered), 1 GRZ administered lorry and 1 VSP administered lorry and the personal vehicles of Gossner Mission contract holders served the various programmes of GSDP. Although not all requirements for transport could be met when needed, the project was not severely hampered by lack of transport (with the exception of the training programme).

The only remaining problems is the lack of a vehicle for the GSDP Coordinator which has not been replaced since the previous LandRover was removed from the project by the P.A.O.'s office in 1986.

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In order to solve the problem, Gossner Mission was prepared to share the costs for reconditioning a GRZ Landrover. A cheque over K90,000 was handed over by Gossner Mission to the P.A.O.'s office in November, 1988, while the remaining costs will be born to the GRZ side of GSDP. The reconditioned landrover is expected to be available in the project by the beginning of 1989.

1.4. Project budget and funds

The expenditures for the operations of GSDP programmes were controlled by the annual budget for 1988. Unfortunately, the first allocation of GRZ funds were made available not before June, 1988. To bridge this gap, Gossner Mission prefinanced GRZ expenditures for GSDP operations and was refunded afterwards. As a result of some procedural problems, not all project funds allocated by GRZ could utilized in 1988. (See also GSDP financial report).

2. PROJECT COORDINATION AND GENERAL DEVELOPMENTS OF GSDP

2.1. Staffing problems

In 1988 GSDP encountered a number of problems resulting from various vacancies and change of personnel.

On the GRZ side of GSDP some problems were caused by the change in the post of the Project Coordinator. By the end of February, 1988 the project was informed that the then Project Coordinator (J.K.C. Halupepe) was retired with effect from March 15th, 1988. In order not to leave this important post vacant, Gossner Mission, After consultation with the P.A.O., decided to let Mr. Halupepe continue in his post on the basis of a Gossner Mission contract from March 15th until July 31st, 1988. However, Mr. Halupepe quit his contract by 4th June, 1988. After having been requested by letter of P.A.O., Mr. Halupepe submitted his handing over notes under rather obscure circumstances. As the paper elaborated solely on the general set up of GSDP in a very personal way, it had to be rejected as an official document by letter of the P.A.O. After the arrival of the new coordinator, Mr. Halupepe declined to vacate the coordinators house, forcing the new coordinator and his family to camp at the GSDP guest house for about 4 months.

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After being pressurized by the P.A.O.'s office and the District Council, Mr. Halupepe finally left in November.

After the end of contract of the training officer for farmers at the irrigation schemes in August, 1988 Mr. R. Chimimba was transferred to GSDP in September, 1988 as the new training officer. Unfortunately, lack of transport prevented him to start his programme as planned. This problem will be overcome after a motorbike will be provided by Gossner Mission by the beginning of 1989.

On the Gossner Mission side of the project, an almost complete change of personnel on all levels affected the progress in the project. After the Technical Adviser for Siatwiinda irrigation had left in December, 1987, his successor arrived in May, 1988 but could not start working at Siatwiinda irrigation scheme until August after the arrival of his car. The seed programme officer had also left in December, 1987. This post was also Zambianised by the employment of the former assistant programme officer on Gossner Mission contract with effect from January 1st, 1988.

The post of an Technical Adviser to the Small Scale Village Industries Programme and the Rural Works Programme was vacant throughout the year 1988 after the previous adviser had left the project also in December, 1987. The GST Chairman took over as acting adviser with the assistance of a German practical, Mr. Bodo Rehberger, who stayed with the project from August 1987 until November, 1988.

By March, 1988 two other expatriate staff members left the project after the end of a 2 years contract. The post of the adviser for appropriate technology has been given up thereafter while the post of the Adviser to VSP remained vacant until November 1988. The post of a business administrator for Gossner Mission, combining the GST treasurer and Gossner Mission transport officer, could be filled by 1st April, 1988.

Also at Gossner Mission Lusaka Office was a change of personnel in 1988. Mrs. S. Krisifoe left the country in July, 1988 and was succeeded by Mrs. N. Kapooria.

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The position of the Zambia Secretary at the Gossner Mission Head Office in the Federal Republic of Germany was vacant up to August, 1988 when Rev. D. Damm took over.

All these vacancies and changes of personnel on the Gossner Mission side of the project slowed down the progress within GSDP and were an extra burden for the officers in the various programmes as well as for the GST Chairman. But due to the interest and commitment of all concerned to the work of GSDP and the development in Gwembe South, the work could be continued. By the end of 1988, the project was almost fully staffed again and steady progress in the programmes of GSDP can be expected in 1989.

2.2. Organisational set-up of GSDP

Some changes on the organisational set-up of the project were made in 1988 which contributed to streamlining GSDP operations. In addition to the GSDP staff meeting an executive committee was created already by the end of 1987 where administrative matters and project policies could be dealt with on behalf of the staff meeting. This new body proved to be a success in 1988 since a number of items could be shifted from the staff meeting to the smaller executive committee.

Complementary to the strengthening of the GSDP decision-making structures, the role of the Gossner Service Team (the expatriate Gossner Mission contract holders) was restricted to internal Gossner Mission affairs only while all GSDP related matters had to be discussed and decided in the staff meeting or executive committee. In the past, the GST meetings tended to compete with the GSDP staff meeting which at times caused mistrust and divisions among Zambian and expatriate staff in the project. Especially after the arrival of the new Project Coordinator the new set-up proved to be a proper basis for real team work and good cooperation within GSDP.

Alongside with these organisational changes the position of the GST Chairman and his relation to the GSDP Coordinator was revised. In a discussion with the P.A.O. about the terms of reference for the new GSDP Coordinator it was agreed that, the Coordinator and the GST chairman shall work as counterparts in the management of the project, each representing GRZ and Gossner Mission as the two partner organisations for GSDP.

From the side of Gossner Mission it was agreed to no longer have the GST Chairman elected by the Gossner Service Team for a period of one year only but to appoint the GST Chairman from Gossner Mission Head Office for the whole period of his contract. This means that the GST Chairman now acts on behalf of the Gossner Mission Head Office in the project and no longer on behalf of the Gossner Service Team (that is, the expatriate Gossner Mission contract holders).

All in all, these changes brought about a stabilisation of the coordination of GSDP and eradicated some potential of conflict within the structures of GSDP. It has to be noted that all parties involved favoured these new developments which proved the direction to be right to which the project is heading.

3. Contacts to other offices and agencies

In 1988, GSDP kept close contact with the District Council through the office of the Chief Administrative Officer, Sinazongwe Sub-Boma. Mutual assistance and close cooperation was maintained throughout the year. Inspection tours to the remote parts of Gwembe South were jointly undertaken and some GSDP programmes (e.g. Water Programme and Rural Works Programme) were closely coordinated with the respective departments at the Boma. Some government agencies (e.g. Lintco) were assisted with transport.

On the provincial level, the Office of the P.A.O. was contacted regularly and consulted on various aspects of GSDP operations (e.g. staffing problems, rehabilitation of Buleya Malima Irrigation Scheme). The project enjoyed the active support by the P.A.O. whenever need arose.

The Office of the MCC/Livingstone took keen interest in the progress of GSDP. The Hon. MCC, Cde. Luputa got personally involved in settling a problem about the electrification of Buleya Malima Irrigation Scheme with Zesco. The PPS/A, Cde. P.Kwalombota visited the project on several occasions and contributed especially to the progress of the construction of the new feeder road to Kafwambila.

On the national level regular contacts were maintained between Gossner Mission Lusaka Office and the Director of Agriculture/Department of Agriculture especially on the renewal of the

Agreement for Technical Cooperation which has expired in May, 1988. Unfortunately, no progress could be made with signing the new agreement until the end of the year.

During the 1987/88 famine relief programme The National Coordination Office for the Draught and Famine Relief cooperated closely with GSDP through VSP. In the framework of the famine relief programme the distribution of maize for sale was handled by VSP.

Generous support to GSDP was given by the Dutch government through the Dutch Volunteer Service (SNV) and the Dutch Embassy. The Dutch government agreed to fund the rehabilitation of the former Beit School in Choma as site for the Tonga Museum. SNV established a medium term cooperation with GSDP by staffing and funding the Tonga crafts programme which was actually started in November, 1988 after the arrival of the new SNV Tonga Crafts Officer.

The German Volunteer Service (GVS) was approached by GSDP in the beginning of 1988 with an application to send a Technical Adviser for the Small Scale Village Industries Programme. This application was approved. However, a suitable candidate could not be found until the end of 1988. It is hoped that, the post can be filled during the first half of 1989.

The German Society for Technical Cooperation (GTZ) agreed to cooperate with GSDP with the rehabilitation of Siatwiinda irrigation scheme. A project proposal for the rehabilitation was worked out jointly and agreed upon in 1988. The final approval was still pending by the end of the year.

4. Project planning, monitoring and evaluation

A two day's evaluation and planning workshop on all GSDP programmes was held in June, 1988. The FPS, Cde. P.Kwalombota officially opened the workshop in the presence of a delegation from Gossner Mission, Federal Republic of Germany, headed by the Director of Gossner Mission. Special emphasis was given in the workshop to the contributions of the actual participants in the GSDP programmes which highlighted the impacts of the programmes on the grassroot level. A special report about this workshop can be obtained on request.

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A three months evaluation on the three GSDP monitored small-holder irrigation schemes, the training programme and the operations of the VSP depots was implemented by the American social anthropologist Dr. J.Habarad from August until October, 1988. The Mbandabbwe irrigation scheme was evaluated by a German post graduate student, Mrs. A. Jehring, from July up to September, 1988.

Inspection tours to various areas in Gwembe South were undertaken by the GSDP Coordinator and the GST Chairman in conjunction with the District Council/Sinazongwe Sub-Boma. Special reports on the findings of these tours were submitted to the relevant offices. It is planned to regularize these tours as part of the envisaged monitoring system for the project.

D.K.Masowe
GSDP COORDINATOR

U.Luig
GST CHAIRMAN

January, 1989

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SECTION 1

G.S.D.P. FINANCIAL STATEMENT: 1988

Amount Budgeted: K418,000.00

Amount allocated: K418,000.00

Casual Workers Wages	K 45,850.00
Camp maintenance	K 15,500.00
Allowances	K 21,085.00
Spareparts/Reconditioning	K119,680.00
Fuels/Lubricants	K 17,130.00
Protective Clothes, Uniforms	K 8,220.00
Office Stationery	K 15,560.00
Miscellaneous	K 10,000.00

K271,785.00

BALANCE:

K146,215.00

January, 1989

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GOSSNER MISSION ADMINISTRATION WITHIN GSDP

1. INTRODUCTION

GSDP being a joint venture of GRZ/Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives and Gossner Mission, has two administrative units: the clerical section of GRZ/GSDP and the Gossner Mission administration, each being responsible for administering funds and properties of either GRZ or Gossner Mission. Since GSDP is operated on the basis of a mixed funding system (Gossner Mission, GRZ, other donor agencies) the two administrative units have to cooperate closely in order to facilitate the smooth running of the numerous programmes of GSDP.

Gossner Mission funds and properties within GSDP are administered by the treasurer of the Gossner Service Team who is appointed by Gossner Mission Head Office. He/she keeps the books and accounts on behalf of Gossner Mission on the project level, receives Gossner Mission funds from the Gossner Mission Lusaka Office and makes the payments for project related expenditures according to the annual budget. The GSDP treasurer is reporting to the Gossner Mission Representative at Lusaka Office.

2. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

From 1. January until 15. March 1988 the GST treasurer was Mrs. M-J. Rawlings-Brannan whose contract with Gossner Mission ended in March, 1988. At the same time she was the advisor to VSP. Since such a combination of an adviser and the GST treasurer was too much of a work load for one person, Gossner Mission agreed to establish the post of a Gossner Mission Business Administrator for GSDP which combined the function of the GST treasurer and the Gossner Mission transport officer. This post was filled by Mr. V.Wendschuh 1. April, 1988.

The budget planning for GSDP is the responsibility of the GSDP Coordinator and the GST Chairman. The proposed budget for 1989 was discussed with all GSDP programme officers and finally compiled by the GST chairman and submitted in early August, 1988. During the time the GSDP budget was discussed and compiled, the post of the GSDP Project Coordinator was vacant.

2.

3. EXPENDITURES FOR GSDP PROGRAMMES IN 1988

The following expenditures for GSDP programmes were accounted for by the GST treasurer (for GRZ expenditures for GSDP programme see separate report on "Financial expenditures of GRZ". The stated figures are the totals of non-GRZ contributions to GSDP programmes.

	budgeted or 1988	expenditures in 1988
1. Gossner Mission Administration	18,000.00	21,537.33
2. Project planning and project promotion	452,000.00	178,897.39
3. Siatwiinda irrigation Scheme	89,200.00	67,508.90
4. Nkandabbwe irr. scheme	1,000.00	118,846.24
5. Training programme for irrigation farmers	---	28,199.66
6. CUSA	15,000.00	9,699.50
7. Maaze Consumers Coop.	4,880.00	2,883.84
8. Seed programme	53,500.00	172,965.25 *
9. Water development programme	10,440.00	18,521.57
10. Female extension	34,200.00	19,953.92
11. Nutrition programme	25,320.00	4,853.25
12. VSP	6,880.00	3,604.00
13. Small scale vill. ind.	---	7,373.59
14. Church work	6,500.00	4,503.58
15. Transport assistance	15,000.00	15,664.69
16. Rural works	---	62,358.90
17. Nkandabbwe road	---	3,822.00
18. Miscellaneous	---	270.04
SUBTOTAL:	741,920.00	741,463.65
Outstanding loans to GSDP programmes		101,533.42
GSDP buildings (to be refunded by GRZ)		<u>71,484.43</u>
TOTAL EXPENDITURES IN 1988:		<u>914,481.50</u>

*This amount includes also seeds for distribution in Gwembe North and Gwembe Central.

3.1. Project funds from other donor agencies:

For some GSDP programmes Gossner Mission received grants from other donor agencies which prefer to cooperate with NGOs like Gossner Mission. These funds are normally channelled through Gossner Mission Lusaka Office and accounted for by the GST treasurer. Separate financial statements on the utilisation of these funds will be submitted to the donor agencies.

In 1988, funds from other donor agencies have been used for the seed programme, the construction of the feeder road to Kafwambila, and the rehabilitation of Buleya Malima irrigation scheme. For the seed programme more than K100,000.00 were granted by the EEC to be used as a revolving fund for that programme. For Kafwambila road K267,000.00 were granted also by EEC in 1987. As the construction works have not yet been finished, these funds are still being used. The grants from the Government of Japan for rehabilitation of Buleya Malima irrigation scheme are administered and accounted for by the Technical Adviser for Buleya Malima irrigation scheme.

Dfl. 714,000.00 were granted by the Government of the Netherlands for the Tonga Crafts and Museum Project, covering the costs for the establishment of a Tonga Museum in Choma and the reorganisation of the Tonga crafts programme for a period of three years. These funds are administered and accounted for by the Technical Adviser for this programme who is under SNV contract.

3.2. Loans

In 1988, Gossner Mission continued to provide interest free loans to those programmes of GSDP which are supposed to generate their own income in order to become economically self-supporting and sustainable. Loans were given to VSP, Maaze Consumers Cooperative, two groups of local artisans within the framework of the small scale village industries programme, and the women clubs of the female extension programme. A loan of K8,000.00 was also given to the UCZ congregation in Mazabuka for construction of a church. Although these loans are given on short term, repayments are often delayed. In 1988, this was especially true for VSP which still has an open balance of K55,143.00 from

1987 and K36,592.17 from 1988.

A special type of loan is the system of prefinancing GRZ expenditures for GSDP programmes. Since GRZ allocations are normally rather late (in 1988, the first allocation came in not before June!), Gossner Mission agreed to prefinance GRZ expenditures until GRZ funds were available. Otherwise, the GRZ part of the project would have had to remain dormant for almost half a year. Another reason for prefinancing GRZ expenditures is to speed up purchases. The rather complicated and transport intensive GRZ administrative procedures may not only delay purchases of needed items but can also lead to a situation where items are no longer available when the respective cheque is finally issued.

Since the GRZ allocation exceeded the submitted budget proposal by approximately K200,000.00 in 1988, Gossner Mission prefinanced the construction of a new staff house and a store/office building at Nkandabbwe camp. Due to some procedural difficulties, this amount of K71,484.43 could not be refunded in 1988.

3.3. Other project related expenditures

Project related expenditures which are paid and accounted for by Gossner Mission Head Office/ Federal Republic of Germany are not included in this financial statement. These expenditures are in particular the overhead costs for the Gossner Mission expatriate staff, project vehicles and some project equipment. In 1988, Gossner Mission Head Office purchased one Mercedes Benz 6 ton truck for VSP operations, 1 Toyota Hilux 4WD as pool car for GSDP as well as two motorbikes for GSDP programme officers.

4. TRANSPORT

In 1988, the following Gossner Mission owned vehicles operated in the project:

2 6ton Mercedes Benz trucks

2 Toyota Hilux pool cars

5 personal vehicles of Gossner Mission contract holders.

1 truck is administered and maintained by VSP while the other truck as well as the two pool cars are administered and maintained by the Gossner Mission transport officer. The personal vehicles of Gossner Mission contract holders are administered and maintained by each contract holder individually.

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The recurrent cost for the Gossner Mission vehicles are calculated on the basis of a km rate which was K2.40/km for the trucks and K1.00 for the pick ups. This rate is supposed to cover the maintenance costs for the vehicles as well as the salaries of the drivers. Depreciation costs are not included.

Pool vehicles have to be booked with the transport officer who charges the respective programme thereafter. The transport officer keeps his own books and accounts, and he is also responsible for the supervision of drivers and the maintenance of the vehicles.

Car hire is integral part of the budget for each programme if there is a need for transport. About 5% of the total transport costs are paid by GSDP programmes funded by Gossner Mission.

Social groups like sports clubs and local churches are charged only half the normal rate when they hire Gossner Mission vehicles for their social activities. In urgent cases sick people are transported to Maamba clinic free of charge. In 1988, Maaze Consumers Cooperative was also given a special rate of K1.50/km (instead of K2.40) since their truck was off the road throughout the year. Sometimes transport was also provided to the Gwembe District Council of charge. All these transport subsidies are accounted for under transport assistance.

A major problem of GSDP transport, is the fact that the office of the Project Coordinator and GRZ administration is still left without own transport. The only GRZ vehicle in the project is an old Mercedes Benz truck which is often off the road due to constant breakdowns. In order to solve this problem Gossner Mission agreed to contribute K90,000.00 for rehabilitation of a GRZ Landrover from the P.A.O.'s office which shall remain with GSDP permanently. It is hoped that the Landrover will be available in early 1989.

U. Luig
GSD CHAIRMAN
GOSSNER MISSION

GHUMBE SOUTH DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

SECTION 5

STAFF LIST FOR 1988

<u>NAME</u>	<u>RANK</u>	<u>POST</u>
1.D.K. MASOWE	SAS	PROJECT COORDINATOR
2.D.S.K.CHIPILI	E.A.	WORKSHOP SUPERVISOR
3.REV.U.LUIG	PROFESSIONAL	TECHNICAL ADVISOR FOR PLANNING AND MONITORING
4.B.HOSSAIN	PROFESSIONAL (HO)	TECHNICAL ADVISOR B/MALIMA IRR!SCHEME
5.J.VERVEIJ	PROFESSIONAL(WE)	TECHNICAL ADVISOR SIATWINDI IRR. SCHEME
6.M.SCHUMACHER	PROFESSIONAL	VSP ADVISOR
7.M.V.WENDSCHUH	PROFESSIONAL	GST TREASURER
8.MRS.HOSSAIN	PROFESSIONAL	TECHNICAL ADVISOR NUTRITION
9.K.MULEMBA	AGRIC.SUPERVISOR	SCHEME MANAGER
10.D.MUTINTA	AGRIC.ASSISTANT	SCHEME MANAGER
11.L.KALAULA	SENIOR AGRIC.ASST.	LAND USE PLANNING
12.MRS.R.KALAULA	AGRIC.ASSISTANT	HOME ECONOMICS OFFICER
13.RICHIMIMBA	AGRIC.ASSISTANT	TRAINING OFFICER
14.S.KANCHAMA	AGRIC.ASSISTANT	ASSISTANT SCHEME MANAGER B/MALIMA
15.V.S.SYANKONDO	FIELD OFFICER	DISTRICT CREDIT UNION SUPERVISOR
16.F.Y.PHIRI	AGRIC.ASSISTANT	SCHEME MANAGER
17.G.HERLITZ(MRS)	PROFESSIONAL	TRAINING OFFICER
18.E.SYABEALO	-	TONGA CRAFTS ORGANISER
19.A.SIMWAMI	MANAGER	VSP COORDINATOR
20.L.KAPOKOLA	ASSISTANT MANAGER	ASSISTANT VSP COORDINATOR
21.S.M.KANDANGWE	ASSISTANT CLERICAL OFFICER	GRZ ACCOUNTS CONTROLLER
22.M.C.MEJA(MRS)	SPECIAL GRADE	TYPIST
23.W.NCITE	CARPENTER G4	BUILDING SUPERVISOR

Cont....d

<u>NAME</u>	<u>RANK</u>	<u>POST</u>
24. J.S.MUCIMBA	MECHANIC G5	WORKSHOP MECHANIC
25. N.SIMAWACHI	WELDER G6	WORKSHOP WELDER
26. S.SYAPONGO	WELDER G6	WORKSHOP WELDER
27. T.SIANGUMBA	CDE	OFFICE ORDERLY
28. D.SIMAKOBELI	CDE	NIGHT WATCHMAN
29. A.SYABUNKULULU	WELDER G9	WATER DEV.ASSISTANT
30. P.C.SIATVIKO(MRS)	BOOK-KEEPER	VSP ACCOUNTS CLERK
31. J.BBUKA	SEEDS OFFICER	SEED PROGRAMME OFFICER
32. J.SIMAYUMBULA	DRIVER	GM DRIVER
33. S.SYAPWAYA	DRIVER	GM DRIVER
34. P.MUNSAKA	DRIVER	VSP DRIVER
35. A.SIANDAEILE	DRIVER	GM DRIVER

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ANNUAL REPORT

JAN. TO DEC. 1988

BULEYA MALIMA IRRIGATION SCHEME

G. S. D. P.

GRZ/GOSSNER MISSION PROJECT

Compiled by:

B.Hossan
TECHICAL ADVISER

DECEMBER, 1988

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1. INTRODUCTION

Drought hit Buleya Malima Irrigation Scheme had experienced its worst time in the 1st half of 80's. Recession of Lake broke down irrigation system collapsing the scheme in 1983.

A second set of cooperation reinitiated between the GME and Gossner Mission to rehabilitate and revive the scheme in 1985. An immediate interim solution of irrigation system was carried out with limited fund available in hand - " a sump was dug on the Nangombe river-bed looking at high potentiality of ground water. Its capacity was increased through filter drain technique." The old pumping unit was used to pump water from the pump. Initial attempt was taken to resuscitate the orchard and $\frac{1}{2}$ of old farmers plot. The so build system was used for 2 consecutive seasons and found insufficient water available to rehabilitate the scheme.

The only alternate solution was to build a 2nd pumping station near the existing lake level through extending 1.2 km pipeline. The system needed enormous fund and it wasn't available with the project. In the meantime, the new Sinazongwe farm brought powerline from Maamba to a new substation at Sinazongwe giving a chance to the scheme for future electrification. Diesel pumping irrigation system has been always found economically unfeasible.

A project proposal for Technical rehabilitation, Electrification and Expansion of the scheme was prepared. The Japanese embassy after looking at the proposal, came forward to finance the project and released K1.385 million for it toward the end of 1987. The Technical rehabilitation of water system has been carried out at the beginning of the year and negotiation has been made with ZESCO to bring powerline. The old farmers of the scheme has used the new water system during this year irrigation season. There was a 2nd application prepared to Japanese Embassy to cover the costs of expensive ZESCO programme and a sum of K664,000 has been received in November as final grant for the whole programme.

/2...cont...d

Economics self-supporting of the scheme has been given high priority besides its rehabilitation programme. For last 2 years, the scheme has started supporting its own budget without assistance of Government and Gossner Mission. A strong Organizational structure is needed to be developed in order to protect the self-supporting system of the scheme.

2. OBJECTIVES

2.1. Short-Term Objectives:

- technically rehabilitate the irrigation system.
- electrify the scheme and change diesel pumping unit into electric pumping unit to make the system simple and economically viable.

2.2. Medium-Term Objectives:

- expand the scheme and thus increase the number of farm families benefitted from the scheme.
- increase farm income of the participated farm families through assured irrigated crop production.

2.3. Long-Term Objectives:

- make the scheme economically self-supported, so that, it never have to depend either on Govt or on Gossner Mission.
- establish an Organizational structure to sustain the self supporting system.
- train the Farmers and Farmers' Executive Committee(FEC) (FEC) to strengthen the given organizational structure.

3. WORK DONE

3.1. Technical rehabilitation of the Irrigation system:

3.1.1. Initial system:

The initial irrigation system was designed to pump water from the draw-down area of the lake. Pumping station was installed at the mouth of Nangombe river where it met the lake. Draw down water of lake used to remain there through out the year until 1981. The following technical details could be concluded from the initial pumping station -

Extreme maximum level of the lake = 488m

Extreme minimum level of the lake = 475.5m

Minimum operation level of the pump was --- = 482.5m

Maximum flood level tolerance of pump station--- = up to extreme level of lake.

The lake level in 60's and 70's mostly varied between 483m to 486m.

3.1.2. Interim system:

There was sign of high potentiality of underground water on the dry Nangombe riverbed. With very little fund available at hand, a sump was dug on the river bed. To increase its capacity a filter drain technique was adopted - perforated plastic pipes were horizontally laid under the river bed to infiltrate water from its surrounding and bring it to the sump. The existed pump was installed in the sump and pumped water for irrigation in the scheme. The so build system was tried for consecutive 2 years, 1986 and 87, and found not permanent solution for the scheme. It could not supply enough water to the orchard and $\frac{1}{2}$ of the old farmers section from the sump.

3.1.3. Present technical solution under the new rehabilitation programme.

A new pumping station has been built near the present lake level on a reasonable safe high ground. 375mm diameter pipeline for 1.2km has been constructed from the pumping station to a point on the old pipe line. The old pumping sets have been transferred and installed at the new station. Provision has been made to connect 3 pumps together if needed in future. There is a non-return valve fitted on the line to have one way flow and a gate valve fitted to close the line if necessary. The old pipeline and the pumping station have been restored in case of future need.

Technical data for the new pumping station -

Extreme maximum level of lake	= 488m
Extreme minimum level of lake	= 475.5m
Minimum operation level of pump	= 477.5m
Maximum flood level tolerance of the new pumping station.	= 486m

The minimum operation level of the pump is still 2m higher than the extreme minimum level of the lake. But, when other aspects, like sites and rising of lake level were considered, it was not possible to take the pumping station further down.

/4...cont...d..

Frequent shifting of pumping station would be expensive as well as technically difficult. However, another 1m level can be covered if the farmers are organized together to dig a canal of about 150m long. On the other hand, this extreme situation may only come in December, January and February when it is full rainy season and irrigation is needed as supplementary.

3.2. Electrification of the Scheme:

Unlike gravity irrigation pump irrigation always costs money to bring water in the field. When pump irrigation is equipped with diesel pumping unit it becomes almost impossible in Zambia to make it economically feasible. Considering operation, maintenance and depreciation costs it becomes extremely difficult to make a diesel pumping scheme economically self-supported. Electrification of the scheme has been, therefore, taken as one of the key items for future success of the scheme.

A sum of K700,000 was budgeted in the rehabilitation project proposal for electrification programme. After trying very hard with ZESCO, towards the end of last year a quotation of K2.8m was released from ZESCO for it to draw powerline from Sinazongwe Sub Station to the scheme, a distance of 15 km. The amount was out of our capacity. The powerline was estimated on a double pole line.

It was very hard to convince ZESCO that the whole programme was for the development of a community project. The matter was brought to the attention of Hon. MCC of Southern Province who visited the scheme few days before. In January, Hon. MCC travelled with us to Lusaka ZESCO headoffice and attended in a joined meeting with them. The programme was given further consideration for -

- a modified type of a single pole line and
- exempting duty and sale tax from the items to be used for the programme.

Eventually, a revised quotation of K1.79m was prepared. It was further mentioned that if the duty and sale tax could not be removed the quotation would go up to 2.3m.

/5..cont...d

At the end of the meeting a bank certified cheque of K700,000 was paid to initiate the programme.

In the meantime, the interested neighbouring Kapenta fishing companies were organised to share the cost for the common line in order to get their premises electrified. They submitted their application and requested for quotations. But up to the end of the year their quotations were not prepared by ZESCO. On the other hand, the Japanese Embassy was approached once again for additional fund. After trying very hard and awaiting for a long period a sum of K664,000 was received towards the end of the year as final grant for the whole rehabilitation programme. A sum of K300,000 was prepared and paid to ZESCO in November to make a total payment of K1 million.

Despite all these efforts and pressure ZESCO resumed working on the line only in August. So far they have done the following progress -

- surveyed the line and cleared the bush
- dug holes
- collected poles to the site
- brought almost 95% of the materials to the site with our organized transport from FAO's Office.
- dressed a few poles and erected them.

However, it is anticipated that the power could reach the scheme by the middle of next year. The diesel pumping unit will be converted into electric unit as soon as power is in.

3.3. Rehabilitation of old section (Section - I):

Area	: 18.5
No. of farmers	: 48
Land under Farmers! Irrigation.	: 12ha
Orchard	: 2.5ha
Land still can be rehabilitated	: 2.5ha
Number of new farmers can be recruited	: 10
Irrigation method for the section	: Directly pumping to the field.
Cropping pattern	: Banana major, $\frac{1}{2}$ banana and $\frac{1}{2}$ vegetables in dry season and maize/groundnuts in rains.

3.3.1. Farmers' Activities:

This is for the 1st time the farmers have irrigated their full lima irrigation plot since the breakdown of the scheme in 1982. The newly rehabilitated water system was brought into operation and its performance was very satisfactory.

It was a beginning year and many farmers were not prepared for full lima irrigation. However, their performance is expected to be better in next season.

3.3.2. Cropping Pattern:

Banana has been recommended as compulsory crop for the section. Once fully adopted, $\frac{1}{2}$ of a plot will be covered with banana while other $\frac{1}{2}$ with vegetables in dry and maize or groundnuts in rainy season. This will, on one hand, reduce marketing pressure on vegetable and on the other hand assure a fixed income for a farmer.

Only about 15% of farmers have adopted the pattern. But already a number of them have realised that there is also money in banana besides its usefulness in marketing.

3.3.3. Farmers' production and sales:

Recording of farmers produce never have been regularized before. A salesman was employed at the beginning of the season to record production and record sales as it passes through scales. He was paid from scheme's own account. He has been also collecting water fees from farmers sales. The system is still needed to be used by the farmers. Many farmers from their old practice have sold produce at the field without reporting it to the salesman.

However, the following are the recorded production and income in 1988 season -

/7.....cont....d

Crops	Production kg	Price (k)	Value (k)
Banana	3,163	2.00/kg	6,326
Okra	11,701.5	3.00/kg	35,104
Onion	18,136	2.5/kg	45,340
Tomato	4,546	1.5/kg	6,819
Rape/leaf veg.	970	2.00/kg	1,940
Egg plant	50	3.00/kg	150
Green maize	3,386 cobs	2.00/cob	6,772
Cabbage	14,845	1.00/kg	14,845
			K134,141

3.4. Production of Supporting Unit: (the orchard)

Under the present management system, the orchard is looked after by the management of the scheme. Management expenditures are borne from the scheme account while the income is credited back to the scheme account. The primary objective of the orchard is to assist in financial self-supporting of the scheme.

Due to insufficient water supply and pressure of rehabilitation work the production of the orchard has been low for this year. Production: 34 tons of fruits and value K51,000.

3.5. Farmers Water Fees:

Any pump irrigation scheme especially when mounted with diesel pump unit costs considerable amount of money to bring water to the field. Maintenance is difficult and expensive. Depreciation cost (replacement cost) for the unit is high too.

Farmers of Buleya Malima Irrigation Scheme were never asked for water fees of any kind since the beginning of the project. When water fees were newly introduced they found it very difficult to understand as to why they had pay maintenance cost and depreciation cost through water fee besides operation cost. The area needs extensive education to make them understand what self-supporting means.

/8..contd..

However, water fees were gradually introduced since 1986.

1986 -- K42/farmer/year

1987 -- K75/farmer/year

1988 -- K252/farmer/year

The fees has been always subsidised by the orchard income.

From next year, the fees have been calculated at K500/farmer/year.

However, the most surprising thing is that more than 80% farmers have paid off their water fees.

No. of farmers -- 48

Water fees/farmer--K252

Total expected

water fees ---- K12,096

Fees collected--K10,146

It is a very big progress from their side.

Collection procedure--This year water fees were not demanded at the beginning of the year. Running of irrigation budget was prefinanced by the scheme account. But it was agreed with the farmers that they would deposit $\frac{1}{2}$ of their 1st crop-sales until the fees were cleared.

/9--cont....d

3.6. Financial statements on self-supported scheme budget and expenditure:

3.6.1. Bank statement:

ZNCB

January 1988	Starting capital	K108,695.31	
	Interests	K 4,738.85	K113,434.16
<hr/>			
	Withdrawn:	K 32,500.00	
	Bank charges:	K 40.00	K 32,540.00
<hr/>			
Balance =			K 80,894.16

STD Chartered Bank:

January 1988	Starting capital	--	
	Income from scheme	K 63,039.70	K 63,039.70
<hr/>			
	Withdrawn	K 13,000.00	K 13,000.00
<hr/>			
Balance:			K 50,039.70

 Total present balance in Scheme Farmers' Account: 130,933.86

3.6.2. Income and Expenditure:

Income of 1988:

<u>Sources</u>	<u>Amount banked</u>	<u>Amount to be banked</u>	<u>Total Income</u>
1. Orchard	K50,185.70	K374.00	K50,559.70
2. F/irrigation water fee	K10,146.00	Nil	K10,146.00
3. Domestic water	K 283.00	K100.00	K 383.00
4. Transport	K 1,490.00	Nil	K 1,490.00
5. Bank interest	K 3,938.85	Nil	K 3,938.85
<hr/>			
Total:			K66,517.55

Cash carried
 forward from 1987
 to 1988 which wasn't banked.

Total: K 935.00
 K67,452.55

/10..cont....d

Expenditure:

1) January 1988	cashbox	K	211.80	
24.2.88	withdrawn			
	from ZNCB	K11,000.00		
12.9.88	withdrawn			
	from STD Bank	K13,000.00		
15.12.88	withdrawn			
	from ZNCB	K21,500.00	K45,711.80	

ii) Expenditure of 1988:

1. Diesel/lubricants	K22,819.65	
2. Orchard management	K 2,977.00	
3. Miscellaneous (bonus, salaries, field days)	K 7,468.35	
4. General repairing	K 85.04	
5. Stationery	K 190.00	K33,540.04

Cashbox balance	K12,171.76
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3.7. Rehabilitation of night storage reservoir:

The scheme could not be expanded without including night storage reservoir. The irrigation system was designed such a way that the section - I would receive water directly from the pipe-line while section II and III from the night storage reservoir. The pumps run during the day and irrigate directly to section - 1 while at night it pumps to the reservoir for using it by the section II and III on the following day.

The earthen reservoir with storage capacity of 5900 m³ water was made at the time of initiation of the project in 1970. It was never concrete-lined because of its high cost. In 1977 the project division wind-up and left the reservoir un used. It turned into a terrible state during the passed 11 years.

K120,000 was estimated in the rehabilitation project proposal for concrete lining of the reservoir. While asked a private local company to take contract of this item, it demanded K350,000. However, finally we had to take it up by ourselves towards the end of the year and successfully completed in 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ months time spending K145,000.00. The most expensive portion of construction was the materials.

/11...cont...d

3.8. Expansion of scheme (section II):

Area : 14ha

Number of new farm families recruited: 51

Irrigation method: Water first needs to be pumped in the reservoir then taken to the field.

Cropping pattern: Citrus major, $\frac{1}{2}$ citrus and $\frac{1}{2}$ veg. in dry and maize in rainy season.

There were 175 applicants for irrigation plots. Only 51 of them could be given chance. Others were asked to wait until next section is rehabilitated. Many school leavers, those who are married and have been already working on parents garden, were also given chance. They seems to be very enthusiastic. They are aware of K500 water fees/year, which they have very much accepted. These new farmers will start irrigation from next year. Until their canal is lined, they will use syphoning pipes. The price of pipes have been subsidized, K100 in place of K150.

In the cropping pattern of section II, citrus has been recommended as major crop. Each farmer will establish citrus orchard in $\frac{1}{2}$ of his plot while other $\frac{1}{2}$ will be used for vegetable in dry season and maize/groundnuts in rainy season. When citrus will be established in 5 years, the farmers will have an assured income with minimum family labour for next 30 years.

3.9. Rehabilitation Account:

Fund received from Japanese Embassy -

August 1987 - K1,386,000

November 1988-K 663,933

Total K2,049,933

Expenditure:

1. Rehabilitation of Irrigation water system - 371,602
(2nd pumping 1st and pipeline)
-materials -- 335,685
+casualworkers-35,917
2. Electrification of the scheme----- 1,000,000
-paid to ZESCO
3. Night storage reservoir---- 140,770
-materials---- 111,248
-casual worker- 29,522

/12..contdd.

4. Extension of scheme, Phase II-----	65,340
Fencing materials: 28125	
-syphoning pipe: 9512	
-casual workers: 1746	
-other materials, cement etc: 25957	
5. Staff house and office renovation--	46,233
-materials -- 40,068	
-casual worker-6,165	
6. Operation cost--	70,572
-diesel and lubricant --27,427	
-salary of a bricklayer/ mechanic-- 8,000	
-repairing of irrig. generator--- 9,600	
-a small welding set-- 7,500	
-a small 5 kw alternator 9,711	
-miscellaneous (tractor spares etc.) 8,334	
<hr/>	
Total expenditure:	1,694,518
Balance: <u>K355,414</u>	

3.10. Self-supporting of the scheme

It is a great pleasure to mention here that for the last 2 years (1987,1988), the scheme is supporting its own operational cost. It has neither asked GRZ nor Gossner Mission for its running expenditure.

There are two major sources of income:

- farmers water fees and
- the orchard

After resuscitation of the orchard in 1985, it was agreed that the orchard should be an integral part of the scheme which would generate income to support schemes operation cost and gradually tried to be self-supported. Below are the income generated from the orchard since 1985 and banked in scheme farmers' account.

..13/contd..

<u>Years</u>	<u>Income</u>
1985	K15,000
1986	K35,000
1987	K67,000
1988	K51,000

Farmers water fees are gradually coming into regular practice. From next year each farmer would pay K500 water fees generating an income of K50,000 by present 100 farmers.

The economic feasibility of the scheme has been prepared and found that once the scheme is electrified and expanded up to 150 farmers, it can easily cover the overhead cost of the scheme.

Cost Income relationship:

		1989 (100 farmers)	1990 (150 farmers)
OVER HEAD COST	Operation cost	49,052	53,012
	Staff salary and Bonus	26,190	26,190
	Maintenance cost	18,333	18,333
	Depreciation costs (pumps, truck, m/cycle)	65,000	65,000
		158,575	162,535
INCOME	Supporting unit (orchard)	75,000	75,000
	Water fees	50,000	75,000
	Marketing truck	35,000	35,000
	Domestic water fees	2,100	2,100
		162,100	187,100

If anybody is interested the detailed economic feasibility study can be made available from the project. It will be ready in 2 months time from now.

3.11. Marketing:

Transport is one of the bottleneck of marketing of produce. Through the cooperation of Gossner Mission a marketing truck (3 ton lorry has been ordered. Gossner Mission is paying foreign exchange for it while the scheme will pay equivalent kwacha in the budgeted project account of Gossner Mission in GSDP.

If the cropping pattern is strictly followed it will also ease marketing pressure.

With incoming electricity there might be other possibilities (like processing plants etc) coming in future.

4. ACHIEVEMENTS

- Irrigation water supply in the scheme has been assured through the new technical rehabilitation of the irrigation system.
- There has been considerable progress made in the financial self-supporting of the scheme.
- The scheme has been able to support its operational budget and expenditure for 1987 and 1988 from its own financial resources.
- It has saved K130,000 in bank to pay for incoming marketing truck from Gossner Mission.
- Introduction of water fees and getting the farmers used to it for irrigation farming.
- Rehabilitation of reservoir would now allow the scheme to expand.
- 51 new farm families have been given irrigation plot in the new extension, Section II.
- ZESCO has been brought down to the ground to initiate electrification programme.

5. PLAN FOR NEXT YEARS:

- Continue pushing ZESCO to bring power to the scheme as quickly as possible.
- Changing diesel pumping unit to electric pumping unit.
- Electrify the premises, the borehole pump and the workshop.
- Concrete lining the canals of Section II through farmers participation.
- Elect new farmers committee combining section I and II.
- Gradually adapt recommended cropping pattern.
- Re-organize marketing with the new lorry.
- Strengthen self-supporting system of the scheme.
- Recommend for an organizational structure which will help to sustain the self-supporting system. Look into the possibilities of turning the scheme into cooperative scheme and try to make link with dept. of Cooperative.
- Start training Farmers and FEC to establish their role in the system.

/15...

6. STAFF:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Position .</u>	<u>Employer</u>
Mr. B. Hossain	Technical Advisor	Gossner Mission
Mr. K. Nulemwa	Scheme Manager	Ministry of Agriculture
Mr. S. Manchama	Crop Production	"
Mr. C. Muyangwa	Assistant Engine Attendant	"
Mr. P. Munakacheke	General Worker	"
Mr. T. Mudima	" "	"
Mr. J. Longwani	Tractor Driver	"
Mr. D. Kwale	Mechanic/lorry driver	Buleya Malima Irrig. Scheme
Mr. Nuntanga	Sales man	" "

" SCM.....

INTRODUCTION

Siatwiinda Pilot Irrigation Scheme is located in the Gwembe District of the Southern Province of Zambia. The scheme was started in 1970 to promote irrigation farming in the area. It was initially financed by the government and it still gets financial and technical assistance through the Gwembe South Development Project.

Water is pumped from Lake Kariba to the scheme by diesel pumps. The main crops are vegetables during the dryseason (April - October) and rice is grown during the rainy season (November-March).

The scheme came into full production from 1976 to 1981. In the following years of drought it was heavily affected by the receding of Lake Kariba. Therefore, production stopped completely from 1983 to 1985. In 1986 a part of the scheme could be resumed after lengthening of the pipeline. Also two small Zilili irrigation schemes were started at the lake shore.

For the year 1988 agricultural production on the resumed part of the scheme continued. On the other hand further efforts were made to completely rehabilitate Siatwiinda Irrigation Scheme. The two Zilili schemes had to be abandoned, due to the rising of the lake level.

Technical details

-arable land	22 ha and 4 ha used by Mochipapa research station
-pumps	1 Lister HR4 50HP (GRZ) 2 Deutz F2L511 30 HP (GM)
-pipeline	2700 m PVC ϕ 6"
-reservoir	11800m ³ (not used at present)

dryseason

-cultivated land	12.7ha
-plotsize	0.1 and 0.2ha
-farmers involved	74

rainy season

-cultivated land	12.0ha
-plotsize	0.2 and 0.4 ha
-farmers involved	56

Staff positions:

1 officer i/c	Agricultural Assistant	GRZ
1 Agric/techn.adviser	Water engineer	GM
2 Engine attendants	CDE II	GRZ
1 Mechanic	-	GSDP/GM
1 Sales assistant	-	GSDP/GM
3 Watchmen	-	GSDP/GM

(The employment of the 3 watchmen terminated by end 1988.)

Agricultural production

The agricultural production in 1988 was rather poor. For the dry season, all the farmers were late in preparing their fields. At the end of June, several of the 74 farmers had ploughed a portion of their plot, but others didn't use their land at all. The main crops were tomatoes and rape. Some of the farmers prepared land for potatoes, but the seed potatoes never arrived. In August several farmers started to plant okra.

Table I shows the acreage of crops, grown on the 12.7 ha of the irrigation scheme, and the harvested crop.

Table I Agricultural production 1988 dry season

crop	acreage(ha)		yield(kg)
tomatoes	3.0	24%	9,954
okra	3.4	27%	71
onions	0.32	2%	297
irish potatoes	0.01	-	49
leaf vegetables	0.4	3%	205
contender beans	0.03	-	-
carrots	0.01	-	-
not cultivated	5.53	44%	-

Due to transport/marketing problems part of the harvest of tomatoes got rotten. But the whole agricultural production came to an abrupt standstill by the end of September, when a herd of about 100 cattle and 250 goats started grazing the irrigation, because the fence of the irrigation was not maintained.

/3...contd.

Because the agricultural production of the irrigation had to be increased to make the scheme economically sustainable, the farmers were given the choice to grow rice in the rainy season, or to give up their plots. The mopane soil becomes very muddy in the rainy season, so only rice can be grown, while from most other crops the roots will get rotten.

The whole programme was discussed with the Farmers' Executive Committee and the general farmers meeting. Twelve farmers with-drew voluntary, while another eighteen farmers were expelled from their plot after not having cleaned their channel in a given period of 3 weeks. The plots were redivided and remeasured (0.2ha), and assistance was given to the farmers by marking the dams (0.02ha). After the first water issues most of the farmers started making nurseries. But the strong grass, which covers the irrigation (once introduced to protect the channels) made many farmers fail to do the ploughing, especially when they depend on hiring oxen. Then the rains started, and nearly all the farmers left their irrigated fields for dryland farming. The result of the rice programme is shown in Table II.

Table II Agricultural production 1988 - 1989 rainy season

<u>crop</u>	<u>acreage(ha)</u>	
rice	2.08	17%
not cultivated	9.92	83%
total	12.0	100%

The total value of the agricultural produce of Siatwiinda irrigation scheme for both dry and rainy season will equally approximate K40,000.00.

Financial situation

The expenditures for Siatwiinda irrigation scheme are given in Table III. It should be mentioned that these expenditures do not include: Salaries of GRZ staff, salary and transport of the GM adviser and also no reservation are made for the replacement of the pumps.

Table III Expenditures Siatwiinda irrigation scheme 1988

GRZ	K 33,573.27	30%
GM	K 65,954.10	58%
Farmers account	K 9,985.75	9%
Other	K 3,767.75	3%
Total expenditures	K113,280.87	100%

So the farmers managed to pay only 10% of the recurrent costs of the scheme. However, the total amount of waterfees collected by the treasurer of the FEC in 1988 from the farmers was only K1,970.00. Many farmers were unable or unwilling to pay their waterfees of K166.00/plot.

Rehabilitation efforts:

In 1988, the German GTZ through GIDDP was found prepared to assist the GSDP project with the rehabilitation of Siatwiinda. A major rehabilitation and extension plan for the scheme was made and additional landsurveys were done. See 'Proposal for rehabilitation of Siatwiinda irrigation scheme by joint GTZ (GIDDP) - Gossner Mission efforts'. Unfortunately a final check of the proposed plan for rehabilitation of Siatwiinda irrigation scheme resulted in a negative outcome. The reason was the doubtful long-term viability of the scheme.

Constraints

- 1) Insufficient input supplies e.g. seeds, fertilizer
- 2) The fluctuation of lake level makes it very difficult to pump sufficient irrigation water to the scheme
- 3) Shifting of the pumps requires too much time
- 4) Poor mopane soils
- 5) Cough 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
- 6) The Farmer's Executive Committee as a decision making body is still weak, therefore training and guidance is still needed.
- 7) The FEC has difficulties in organizing communal work e.g. fencing
- 8) The cropping intensity and the agricultural production are too low.

- 9) The scheme has difficulties in marketing and transporting the produce
- 10) Diesel pumping is very expensive, the farmers are not able to pay the running costs
- 11) The present utilization of the plots, especially in the rainy season, is not sufficient to make the scheme viable on the long run
- 12) The scheme is now 18 years old and nearly all water distribution facilities call for urgent repairs.

Plans for 1989

- * Continue with agricultural production on the present 12 ha
- * An evaluation of the scheme, because of the economical and technical problems the scheme is facing
- * Further planning for the future of the scheme according to the outcome of the evaluation.

GSDP- by Adviser for Siatwiinda Irrigation Scheme
J.P. Verweij

mscm

Gwembe South Development Project
 Nkandabbwe Irrigation Scheme
 P.O. Box 3,
Sinazeze.

The Project Coordinator,
 Box 3,
Sinazeze.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1988

1. ADMINISTRATION

Stationery - Lack of stationery has been one of the main problems hindering progress at this irrigation scheme although I have been reporting about the same problem to the offices concerned since 1981. I am badly in need of large note books for the registration of farm families; for farm business; Field work and one notebook for registration of visitors (visitors notebook) and pocket note books. I am also badly in need of files for filing in monthly reports and staff meeting minutes.

Accommodation- No progress has been made on the staff house at Nkandabbwe although the previous GSDP Coordinator had assured me that the GST chairman would look for funds for the renovation of the house. Earlier, the SPADP Co-ordinator had this house included on the list of houses to be renovated during 1988, but because of the promises made by the GST Chairman that funds would be made available for the renovation of the staff house at Nkandabbwe, the house was then excluded from the list.

2. CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

Weather-The weather has been generally hot during hot months and very cold during cold months.

Rainfall-There is no rain gauge at this camp station.

3. FARMERS ACTIVITIES

No. of farm families (plot holders to date) = 88

Size of plot/farmer = .1ha ($\frac{1}{2}$ lima)

Size of the farm = 10ha

NOTES: After repairing the fence and water canals and cleaning of the water canals, Nkandabbwe Irrigation Farmers started their business on the farm i.e. land clearing,

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-2-

tillage, and seed bed making and nursery raising, followed by transplanting tomato and leafy vegetables, onions as well as planting legumes during the first cropping season. Generally the crop did well and the results were very much encouraging as most of the farmers especially the first farmers managed to sell their crop at a considerably good price without facing serious marketing problems. For example one of the best tomato growers had scored 2000kgs. of tomatoes and sold it to customers and the amount of money he realised was K5,000 and the area planted was .08ha.

During the 2nd cropping season farmers planted maize crop. But the crop suffered from water shortage because of constant breakdowns or faults with the pumps, since by then the water level at the coal-open pit (dam) had gone down there was no water flowing by gravity for farmers to irrigate their crops during the months of October and November. However, the first farmers obtained good results and the last farmers generally got fairly good yields.

4. CROP PRODUCTION

No. of growers involved	Crop type	Area planted ha.	No. of trees	Production yields kgs	Crop value K
86	Tomato	5ha	-	75000	1875000.-
24	Beans	1	-	2000	10,000
51	Leavy Veg.	1	-	2000	5,000
32	Onions	1	-	11500	32,200
80	G/maize	8	-	40000	60,810
4	Coconuts	-	5	400	1,000
12	Oranges	-	40	2000	2,000
12	Bananas	-	-	1000	2,000

5. CONSTRAINTS

Water shortage during the months of October and November partly due to low water level at the dam due to draught water could no longer flow by gravity force and partly due to constant breakdowns. 3 pumps given to the scheme by the Mission but can't be used without consulting Jaap.

/3...

6. PROPOSALS TO SOLVE THE WATER PROBLEM IN NKANDABBWE

Dam raising:

The Project Co-ordinator should invite Zambian Experts from Land Use planning to come and carry a dam survey and if possible find a long term solution to the water problem by raising the dam.

The dam was designed to deliver water by gravity force to the farm for irrigated crops. This is cheaper for our farmers compared to the use of pumps.

Prepared by: F.Y. Phiri

SCHEME ADVISOR

AGRICULTURAL ASSISTANT

- cc The Block Supervisor,
Sinazongwe Block
P.O. Box 38
Sinazeze.
- cc The District Horticultural Officer,
P.O. Box 15,
Gwembe.
- cc The Provincial Horticultural Officer,
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- cc The Officer In Charge,
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P/B Box S3.
Mazabuka.

/mscm

January, 1989

TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR FARMERS AT SMALLHOLDER
IRRIGATION SCHEMES

1. INTRODUCTION

There are three smallholder irrigation schemes which are monitored by the Gwembe South Development Project: Siatwiinda Irrigation Scheme, Buleya Malima Irrigation Scheme and Nkandabbwe Irrigation Scheme. Although each scheme has a different background and actual state of development, all schemes are meant to become independent entities, owned and controlled by the farmers of that scheme.

2. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The training programme was established in 1987 as a result of a survey in all three schemes which brought to light the poor educational background of most of the participating farmers in the schemes. A special programme for the members of the farmers executive committees at each scheme was outlined and started together with a functional literacy programme for all farmers. After the end of contract of the former training programme officer, Mr. G. Horlitz, a Zambian training officer, Mr. R. Chimimba took over in September 1988.

From August until October, 1988 the three irrigation schemes were evaluated by the American social anthropologist Dr. J. Habarad. The findings of this evaluation revealed some basic problems in the approach and implementation of this programme. After extensive discussion in the GSDP agricultural coordination committee, the approach and objectives were scrutinised and new guidelines were outlined (see annex). Due to transport problems the new training officer could not resume the programme until the end of 1988 but could only familiarise himself with the schemes.

3. OBJECTIVES

see annex: Guidelines for the training programme....

/2...cont....d

4. WORK DONE

January until August, 1988:

Weekly training sessions with the farmers executive committees of each scheme were held. The organisational set-up of GSDP and the respective scheme, the financial planning and management problems were explained to and discussed with the farmers.

Functional literacy classes were held five days a week by employed teachers. Lessons were given in basic mathematics (working out change money etc) and in handling a scale.

Workshops were organised at Nkandabbwe and Euleya Palima Irrigation schemes on erosion control and composting in July/August.

September until December, 1988:

Familiarisation of the new training officer with the schemes and replanning of the programme by the GSDP agricultural coordination committee.

5. KEY PROBLEMS

- the still pending legal status of each scheme including the relation between scheme management and farmers executive committees at each scheme.
- liaising the training programme with the managements at each scheme.
- recruitment of qualified staff for irrigation extension training and development of a curriculum for a regular training of all farmers at each scheme.
- availability of reliable transport for the training officer.

6. PLANS FOR 1989

- to resume the regular training for the farmers executive committees at each scheme.
- to hold training meetings with all farmers at each scheme on special subjects relevant to the running of the scheme.

/3..cont...d

- to resume irrigation extension training for all farmers on the basis of a new curriculum with specially trained teachers.
- to work out proposals for a legal structure of each scheme in cooperation with the management of each scheme.
- to organise and conduct a seminar on cooperative laws for the members of the farmers executive committees of all schemes.
- to organise one field day at each scheme.

R.Chimimba

TRAINING OFFICER

mscm...

GUIDELINES FOR THE TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR FARMERS AT
CSEF SMALLHOLDER IRRIGATION SCHEMES

1. AIMS

- to make farmers understand that the scheme is theirs and that they are responsible for it with the assistance of the management;
- to develop the awareness of the farmers for the technical, social and organisational problems involved in the running of the scheme;
- to develop ways and means together with the farmers to gradually take over more and more responsibility for the management of the scheme according to their abilities.

2. METHOD AND APPROACH

- to start from what farmers already know and can do;
- to discuss actual problems of the farmers and their scheme and help them to understand the implications of these problems and to find ways how to solve these problems;
- to relate actual problems to the general set up of the scheme and, by doing so, make farmers understand the functioning of the scheme as a whole;
- to keep in permanent contact with the management in order to closely coordinate training programme and scheme management;
- to assist farmers to approach and cooperate with relevant offices (e.g. District Council, Cooperative Department etc.)

3. FEC TRAINING

- to hold regular meetings with the FEC of each scheme;
- to establish and maintain proper working relations with the FEC and scheme management and the employed personnel at the scheme;
- to organise training in special fields (e.g. book keeping, cooperative laws etc.).
- to organise visits and contacts to other schemes or projects which is of interest for the farmers;
- to organise workshops and seminars on special topics;

4. IRRIGATION EXTENSION (TRAINING FOR ALL FARMERS)

- to organise training meetings for farmers on special subjects (e.g. size of plots, crop pattern, marketing problems etc.) with active participation of the management;
- to organise seminars and workshops on special subjects for all farmers.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SEED PROGRAMME FOR THE YEAR ENDED31ST DECEMBER 19881. INTRODUCTION

The Seed Programme was started by GSOP in 1983 in Gwembe South to help local farmers with a variety of seeds in small pockets at low price in time. The programme aims at certaining the economic and ecological feasibility of commercial seed production in Gwembe South.

2. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The programme was mainly introduced because of frequent drought that occurs year after year in the area owing to uncertain rainfall. Also a variety of early mature seeds were needed because of armurad creakets, that destroy crops in the area.

3. OBJECTIVES

- (1) To supply a variety of necessary agriculture seeds to local farmers.
- (2) To encourage local farmers to grow and store traditional cultivated crops, i.e. bullrush millet and kaile maize seed (IMV400).
- (3) To introduce the concept of seed multiplication to farmers.
- (4) To certain the economic feasibility of commercial production in Gwembe South.

4. WORKDONE

- (1) A group of farmers around Kanchindu was visited regularly and shown how seeds for planting are selected. That 60kgs of IMV 400 and 50kgs of Ugandi pearly millet for planting were produced by themselves.
- (2) 3 farmers of Syatwiinda irrigation scheme managed to produce their own rice seed for planting.
- (3) Growing of Bambara nuts, cowpeas and groundnuts were grown by dryland farmers successfully.
- (4) There has been close co-operation between the research branch at Mount-Makulu of new varieties of seeds such as pearly millet and sorghum.

/2..cont....d

(5) The following amount of seeds were distributed:-

20 villages of Gwembe South as follows:-

- HMV400 - 7000kgs
- HM504 - 1650kgs
- R201 - 5450kgs
- Natal common - 1760kgs
- Bambara nuts - 464kgs
- Cowpeas - 60kgs
- Ugandi and wcc.75 pearly millet- 120kgs
- Padrice -45kgs
- Vegetables - Seeds worth K15,550.00 to Syatwiinda, B/malima and Nkandabbwe Irrigation.

(6) The seed programme is always assisted in selling seeds by VSP society, Maaze Consumer Cooperative Society and Catholic Church, Maamba.

5. KEY PROBLEMS

- (1) Sometimes the required seeds for the year not always available in Zamseed storage resulting in late distribution of seeds in the neighbourhoods.
- (2) Because they have to keep money from sale of seeds, some sellers they misuse money by the time they are visited by the seed programme officer.
- (3) Some farmers do not change from old way of seeds storage to new way of storage (seed multiplication)

6. PLAN FOR 1989

- (1) To continue ordering varieties of seeds and distributing to selling places in good time.
- (2) To encourage farmers to plant their seeds early.
- (3) To collect money from sellers early.
- (4) To visit and encourage farmers at their work etc.

Jameson P.Bbuka
SEED PROGRAMME OFFICER CST

January, 1989

/mscm..

ANNUAL REPORT 1989

CREDIT UNIONS AND SAVINGS ASSOCIATIONS (CUSA)1. INTRODUCTION

The idea of forming local savings associations was introduced by Gossner Mission as far back as 1977. Although the programme was taken over by CUSA Zambia later on, the CUSA programme in Gwembe South remained closely connected with GSDP. As other independent societies, CUSA/Gwembe South has the status of an affiliated organisation to GSDP. The organisation is represented in the GSDP staff meeting by the CUSA District Officer.

2. OBJECTIVES

- to teach people to be thrift
- to create banking facilities on village level
- to teach people the wise way of using money
- to teach people how to be self reliant
- to provide loans to members at low rates of interest

3. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The progress of CUSA in the district was very much promoted by the formation of a CUSA district council which is to supervise agricultural loans and to monitor the local Credit Unions. A loans of K169,000.00 was provided by CUSA Zambia to the district which was shared among all Credit Unions in the district to augment the capital stock of local Credit Unions.

4. WORK DONE IN 1988

Monthly board meetings of each Credit Union were conducted, at which internal problems of the Credit Union were discussed. Short courses and seminars for members were run. More local loans by Credit Unions themselves were given to their members for productive and provident purposes.

Muuka Credit Union managed to form a Consumer Cooperative Society which is called "Zimuc Consumers Cooperative".

A Credit Union Officer was employed for Syatwiinda Credit Union by CUSA Zambia to assist the District Supervisor.

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By December, 1988 the following Credit Unions operated in Gwembe South:

Siatwiinda CU (founded in 1977; 443 members)
Maamba CU (founded in 1982; 312 members)
Malima CU (founded in 1982; 145 members)
Muuka CU (founded in 1980; 105 members)
Nyanga CU (founded in 1984; 76 members)
Tekelo CU (founded in 1986; 102 members)
Sinazeze CU (re-founded in 1987; 22 members)

5. KEY PROBLEMS

- transport and poor roads leading to Credit Unions in remote places are the major problems the programme is facing.
- failure to keep books of account by Credit Union treasurers hampers the development of some Credit Unions.

6. PLANS FOR 1989

- to continue running local seminars for both boards of directors and the general membership of local Credit Unions.
- to employ a book keeper for Malima Credit Union.
- To promote three more Credit Unions, namely at Buleya Malima, Pakokoto and the Gwembe Valley Development Project.

V.Siankondo

CUSA DISTRICT SUPERVISOR

MAAZE CONSUMER'S CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY
GREENE SOUTH DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1988

BY V.S.SYANKONDO
MANAGER

1. INTRODUCTION

Maaze Consumers' Co-operative Society is an organization under the umbrella of the Gwembe South Development Project. The society is an independent organization owned and controlled by members themselves and it is registered under the co-operative act. Its main purpose is to give services to its members and none members in the locality. The services that are rendered by this society are the essential commodities and many other consumer goods. This co-operative society is operating in Senior Chief Kweemba's Area, along Syameja road in Syabaswi village near Maaze river.

ACTIVITIES

The year 1988 recorded a success in that, there were a lot of activities that took place during the year under review. We had our rest house completed and started to work late last year, at the rate charge of K20.00 per night per room, shop activities continued as before, although this one was carried out under difficult conditions because of scarcity of material goods from whole-sale shops such as salt, sugar bath soap washing powder and many other essential items. But we still managed to get our shop going. The registration of the society was fought for. We had our Annual General Meeting held on 5th November, 1988. The Audit of the books of accounts of the society was carried out during the period reported.

ACHIEVEMENTS

There was an increase in both membership and the share capital. There were 69 members as at 31st December, 1988 as compared to 64 members in 1987. The share capital increased to K95,719.54 as at 31st December, 1988 from K46,919.30 in 1987.

STAFFING AND ACCOMMODATION

There were five (5) members of staff in 1987, whose number has been increased by (2) two to bring the number to seven (7). The list is as follows:-

- (1) The Bookkeeper
- (2) The Sales lady (Head office)
- (3) The Sales man Muuka branch
- (4) Watch-man
- (5) Driver
- (6) Lorry mate
- (7) And Rest house attendant

-2-

All these workers are not provided with accommodation except the sales lady who is being housed by the society.

CONSTRAINTS

We had a lot of problems during the period under review, of which transport has been the major one since our lorry broke down in November, 1987. Our operations would have been made difficult had it not been the good co-operation between the team and V.S.P. who allowed us to hire their lorries. The short of essential commodities was another serious problem we faced in our day today's operations. And also insufficient working capital to increase our stock.

FUTURE PLANS

The society is still determine to put up a shop building at Huuka which was abandoned due to lack of transport last year. We are also going to put a shelter for the visitors at the rest house from which they will be cooking. Training of staff is also considered.

CONCLUSION

The period under review would have been very difficult if only we never had this assistance and good relation-ship extended to us by V.S.P. and the team in terms of transport and funds. I hope and trust that, this warm relation-ship which exists between these organizations will continue to exist in future.

January, 1989

VALLEY SELFHELP PROMOTION SOCIETY(VSP)

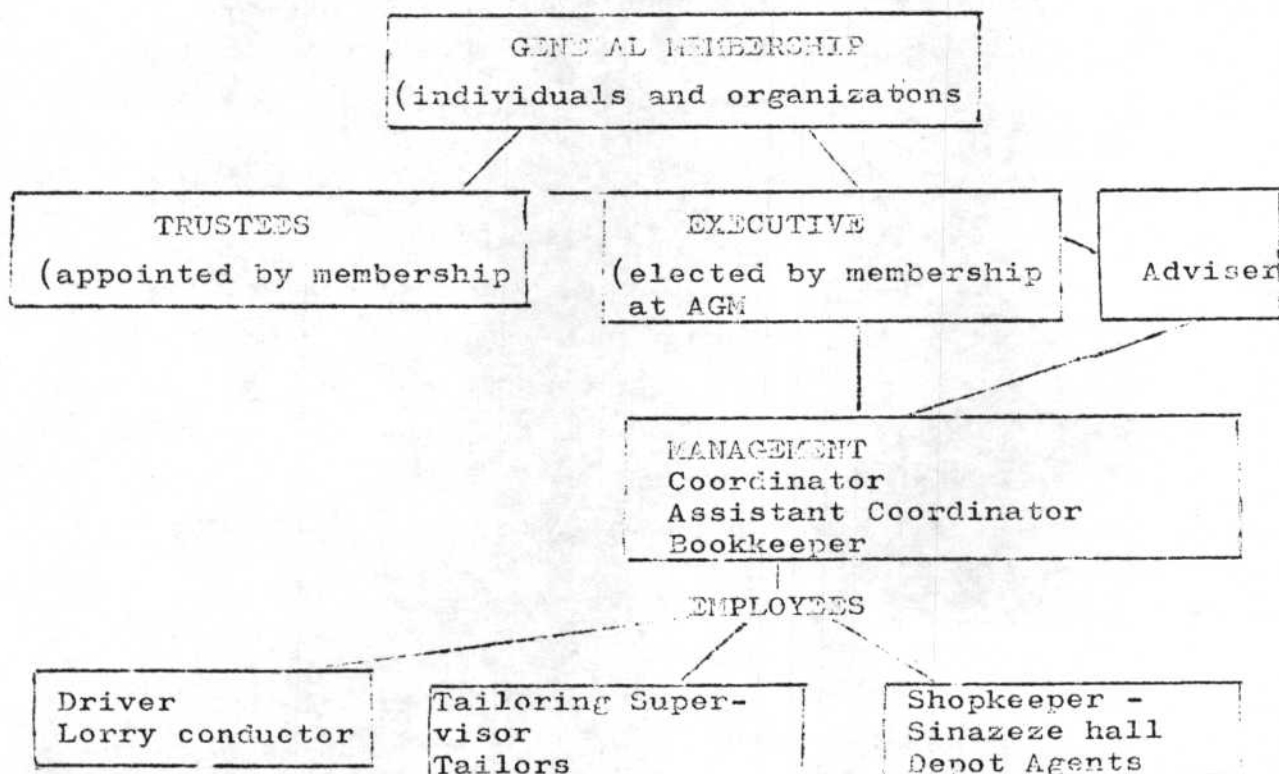
ANNUAL REPORT 19881. OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the Valley Selfhelp Promotion are:-

- to support local self-help activities by the provision of needed materials or funds.
- to promote the idea of selfhelp by seminars or workshops,
- to provide needed services to the people of Gwembe South, especially in the remote areas,

2. VSP WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF GSDP

VSP is a non-profit Organisation, grown out of the combined work of Gossner Mission and GRZ in the Gwembe South Development Project (GSDP) in Gwembe South.

3. ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE2.1. Organisational Flow Chart

/2..cont...d

2.2. General Membership

VSP has up to now 412 members. They are individuals and representatives of local organisations representing villages ranging from Kafwambila to Chiyabi. The Annual General Meeting elects the Executive Committee (ten members). For various reasons the 1988 Annual General Meeting had to be postponed ^{to} 1989.

3.3. Executive Committee

The VSP Executive Committee of 10 members elected, 2 members appointed by the churches and four permanent invitees from GSP staff meet once every month. Follow-up of management matters and policy making decisions had to be discussed.

3.4. Management

The VSP Coordinator attended a 5 week training course in consumer shop management at the PCC at Kabwe. From August 1988 to Dec. 88 the Bookkeeper took part in a course at the Coop. College, Lusaka.

In February 1988 an Assistant Coordinator was employed by VSP. He is basically in charge of the transport management and the sale of mealie meal and other commodities.

3.5. Employees

In 1988 two staff meetings were held in which problems were aired. The VSP Chairman did address one meeting and the other one was addressed by the VSP Coordinator. Salaries were reviewed and increases were given in January and December, 1988. The commitment to the organization and its work by staff to continue despite general low salary indicates a sense of willingness.

3.6. Depot Agents

The depot agents selected during Famine Relief Programme were laid off in some of the depots after the end of the programme in April 1988. Those affected depots were those which did not exist before the Famine Relief Programme started. The Malima depot agent was promoted to a shopkeeper for Syapaka store/Sinazeze hall.

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4. ACHIEVEMENTS

4.1. Income Generation

The VSP Society generates income from the sale of essential commodities like mealie meal, cement, hardware and second-hand clothes in community depots in remote areas. Plans to give more training to the agents couldn't be carried out like it was planned because there was no adviser to a training programme.

4.2. Second Hand Clothes

In 1988, 91 boxes of clothes were received from donors in West Germany, Holland, Sweden and USA. The donors were sent personal letters of thanks each time boxes were received. Guidelines for sorting and distribution laid by a subcommittee of the Executive which met at Syabaswi in 1987 are still being followed. K26,117.75 were received from selling the second hand clothes.

4.3. Mealie meal

The high demand of mealie meal especially of the south end of the subdistrict was a big problem in that area, 57 loads of mealie meal with 12770 bags were purchased in 1988 for that area

4.4. Sewing Programme

Four tailors and one supervisor for VSP making school uniforms. As from September 1988 this programme suffered from the nation wide shortage of material. The year 1988 saw the wages of the tailors increased from K2.50 per piece to K3.75 per piece and the supervisor from 0.50n per cut to K1.00 per cut. There was no marketing problem with uniforms as it was in 1987. At the beginning of 1988 prices of school uniforms were increased.

4.5. Sinazeze Hardware Shop

By December 1987 Sinazeze hall was turned into a hardware shop where some building materials were sold such as cement, lime and other materials and as well as plough parts. But by September, 1988 the hardware shop was turned into a Consumers shop, selling a wide range of commodities.

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4.6. Seeds

VSP has been an agent for the GSDP Seed Programme. In the 1988/89 season VSP stopped being an agent of the seed programme. The seed programme officer had employed his own staff to sale seeds. Nevertheless VSP could give help on transporting seeds to the places where they were needed.

5. SELFHELP PROJECTS

5.1. Sikaneka RTC

Sikaneka rural health centre has taken long to be opened. It was supposed to be opened in 1988 July, but the delay was made by the missing of shaft locking pin to the engine pump. Gwembe South Development Project workshop assisted VSP with moulding the requested sparepart. By the end of the year, the engine started pumping water from a 48m deep borehole. The handover of the clinic to the Ministry of Health is planned in the first half of 1989.

5.2. Sinanjola-Munyati Depot

As village meetings were organised in 1987 encouraging villagers to make bricks so that permanent shops could be built, 1988 saw Sinanjola/Munyati people come together to make bricks and build up a shop just at Ialima/Sinanjola turn off. VSP is going to use this building as a depot where they built up another one using Kopani poles.

5.3. Requests for assistance

Requests made by church groups and schools were received U.C.Z. church of Sinazongwe Consistory was given K150.00 for starting a church club. Other assistances were given to Sinazeze school, Makonkoto Secondary school and Nyandabbwe school inform of transport. Furthermore VSP received a request for assisting a primary school from Maamba area. This request is not yet being considered by the Executive Committee.

5.4. Transport

The VSP lorry, a seven ton mercedes benz owned and registered by Gossner Mission was replaced by a new lorry Benz AAH 5548. The lorry is used to mainly to carry goods from the plateau supply centres, mainly in Choma, to the various VSP depots.

/5...

It is also available for private hire, 1988

5.5. VSP properties

Presently the society operates from offices on the Gwembe South Development Project site at Nkandabbwe camp. This is GRZ property. As well as office space, VSP has access to storage space and accommodation for some of its staff on the camp. Negotiation for extension of office space are underway to improve the working conditions.

In Sinazeze VSP owns two houses. One is occupied by the VSP Coordinator the other is rented. Sinazeze hall building is being used as a shop from which the society sells commodities and school supplies. Renovations to make it more suitable as a shop have been done.

The garage building on the road between Nkandabbwe and Sinazeze has been sold in 1988 at the cost of K5,000.00.

6. CONSTRAINTS

6.1. VSP-Adviser

The VSP Adviser, a member of Gossner Service Team left the Project in March, 1988. Due to the fact, that this position was vacant till the arrival of the new adviser in Dec, 1988, Various activities of VSP Programmes were laid back or had to be postponed.

6.2. Lack of transport for management

Gwembe South is a large area which VSP Society is supposed to serve. Because of having no transport the VSP Management is finding it difficult to go round the sub-district and translate the meaning of VSP in the society.

An application for a motorbike was submitted to Gossner Mission. A positive answer was received.

6.3. Road conditions and transport problems

The road conditions in the Gwembe South District are particularly hard for vehicles. Due to this fact, VSP had continuously to struggle to deliver mealie meal to our depots and to assist selfhelp activities. High costs of transport made it impossible for VSP to run the service on a cost covering base. Financial support through Gossner Mission was also in 1988 requested.

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7. PERSPECTIVES FOR 1989

The VSP depot at Sinazeze Hall is one of the three recognised shops in Sinazeze to deal with m/m coupons. The society is continuing to serve the community through the VSP depots supplying the people with mealie meal and other essential commodities. More effort will be put into supply of agricultural implements.

The tailoring work group will concentrate on the production of clothing for children and adults. It will work on a diversification of production in order to be able to solve the problem of continuous shortages of school uniform material. It will also be a first step towards reducing the society's dependency on income from second hand clothes.

The training programme for the depot agents will start again in 1989. Plans to turn some of the depots into village consumer shops are still to be realised.

Sihaneke clinic will be handed over to the Ministry of Health in 1989.

VSP will put further efforts in to assisting selfhelp activities by the communities on village level, two to three projects are planned in close cooperation with other GOSP Programmes e.g. the water programme. In order to reduce the VSP transport of mealie meal to the villages in Gwerbe South, VSP is planning to open a grinding mill in the area. This will support the use of locally produced resources like maize and will provide the community with cheaper staple food.

January, 1989

ANNUAL REPORT: FEMALE EXTENSION G.S.D.P.

1. INTRODUCTION
2. OBJECTIVES
3. WORK DONE
 - 3.1. Female Extension (clubs)
 - 3.1.1. Needle work
 - 3.1.2. Teaching and Training Programme
 - 3.1.3. Cookery
 - 3.1.4. Cockerel Exchanging Programme
 - 3.1.5. Oil mill
 - 3.2. Formation of a new club at B/malina Irrigation Scheme
 - 3.3. Nutrition Improving Programme
4. ACHIEVEMENTS
5. FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF 1988 BUDGET AND EXPENDITURE
6. PLAN FOR THE NEXT YEAR

I. INTRODUCTION:

Female Extension includes two major components in its activities -

- a) Women club
- b) Nutrition Improving Programme

There have been two women's clubs, one in Siatwiinda and another one in Sinajola. This year, a new club has been started at Buleya Malima Irrigation scheme following the long awaiting requests of the women in the area. Needle work and Hand Pressing Oil Machine are carried out in the two old clubs as income generating programme while Teaching/ Training and Cookery Programmes are carried out to improve social livings, cockerel exchanging programme is taken under consideration in order to improve local chicken since women are usually the owner of chicken at home. Buleya Malima women club has not yet got a hand pressing oil mill but it is expected to be installed next year.

Under the Nutrition improving Programme Dry kapenta and groundnuts and dry beans are supplied to pregnant women and underfive years old children through the 3 rural health centres of Gwembe South at subsidized rates. The programme has been financed by Dutch Interchurch Aid through Gossner Mission up to 1987. There is a further request made for possible continuation of the programme for another three years. In the meantime Gossner Mission is prefinancing the programme.

2. OBJECTIVES:

- Promote living standard of women in the society.
- Improve their skill in various aspects.
- Improve basic educational standard, e.g. simple mathematics literacy, nutrition etc.
- Provide Education for health and nutrition
- Activate income generating programme for women.

-2-

3. WORK DONE:3.1. Female Extension (clubs)

3.1.1. Needle work - The objective of this programme is to teach and improve the skill of the club women in needle work so that they can use their skill directly or indirectly to support their families. For this programme chitenge materials from Kafue Textile are brought at wholesale price and distributed to the club members. They buy the materials and make their dresses for their own family use. If surplus, they sell. Sometimes the materials are brought in credit in which case they pay K1.00 per metre which goes to club accounts.

In 1988 total 916 pieces were distributed.

In Siatwiinda club - 233 pieces

In Sinanjola club - 301 pieces

In E/malima club - 382 pieces

out of 916 pieces.

Women's dresses - 405

Children " - 375

Man's shirts - 16

Pilo cour - 10

Table cloths - 10

Total - 916 pieces

3.1.2. Teaching and Training Programme- The objective of this programme is to improve the knowledge of the club ladies in basic literacy. Training Programme serve to improve their knowledge in family planning, balanced diet, food preservation. etc.

Every month a teaching class has been conducted for each club. Basic addition, subtraction, and working out changes have been taught.

10 ladies from Sinanjola and Siatwiinda club were sent to Lusaka TDAU (Technology Development and Advisory Unit). for oil mill operation. After 10 days training they were given certificates.

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-3-

3.1.3. Cookery- The objective of this programme is to improve cooking, simple items in various way and teaching them the importance of balanced diet. Each month a lesson was conducted in each club. Each club member contributed a little amount for each lessons and contributions went to the club accounts.

3.1.4. Cockeral Exchanging Programme- The objective of this programme is to improve local chicken by breeding them with an improved breed. A batch of 50 cockeral were raised for the purpose and distributed in the end of January.

3.1.5. Oil mill- Unlike past years, a provision of loan from the Gossner Mission account was made for each women club to purchase sunflower. After pressing sunflower and selling oil, the women were supposed to pay back the loan. An amount of K5.00 per bag sunflower was charged towards the maintenance cost of the machine. The profit made from a bag after paying K5.00 were shared among the participated women.

Sinanjola oil mill-

-Loan advanced to the club:	K9,000.00
-Sunflower bought	: 123 bags
-Oil extracted and sold	: 984 (750ml) bottle
-Money raised	: K10,824.00

Loan repaid to Gossner Mission account: K9,000.00

Maintenance cost deposited club : K 200.00

Profit made and shared : K1,624.00

Siatwiinda oil mill-

-Loan advanced to the club	: K5,000.00
-Sunflower bought	: 64 bags

The machine had a breakdown and could not be repaired till the end of the year. The sunflower is still lying in the storeroom and loan from Gossner Mission still unpaid.

3.2. Formation of a new club at Buleya Malima Irrigation Scheme: There was a constant request from the women of B/malima through the Agriculture camp officer to form a women club.

The proposal was brought to the staff meeting and after approval the club was opened in August, 1988. Expenditure of the club was covered from the same budget. Since the club is sitting in farmers' shed of B/malima irrigation scheme there was no need for any establishment.

3.3. Nutrition Improving Programme:

The objective of this programme is to supplant nutrition to mother and weaned children of under 5 years through the rural health centres (RHC) of the Gwembe South.

The priorities are given to malnourished attendance. Dry kapenta, groundnuts and dry beans are distributed to the patients in cooperation with Rural Health Centres.

Quantities:

Groundnuts - 1kg/head/month
Beans - 250gm/head/month
Drykapenta - 250gm/head/month

The following are the records of groundnuts, drykapenta and dry beans that are supplied to the various RHC during the year.

	<u>G/nuts</u>	<u>D/kapenta</u>	<u>Beans</u>
1. Maamba RHC	16	2	140kg
2. Sinazongwe RHC	16	2	140kg
3. Siameja "	8	2	80"
4. Kafwambila "	8	2	80"
5. Siatwiinda "	11	2	80"
6. Sinazeze "	10	2	80"
7. Chiabi "	10	2	80"
8. Malima "	10	2	80"
	<hr/> 89	<hr/> 16	<hr/> 720kg

An evaluation report was made to assess the effect of the programme. The report has been sent to the donor, Dutch Interchurch Aid, Netherland, to have further continuation of the programme.

4. ACHIEVEMENT:

- One of the women club (Sinanjola) is able to borrow money for sunflower and pay back the loan in time.
- A good number of women become skilled in needle work. Who can make their own dresses for their family.

- Many of them have learnt how to count and write their names.
- A number three club have been open at B/malima Irrigation scheme.
- Number of improved variety cock serving local chicken of many areas to improve its breed.

5. Item - Budget 1988 - Expenditure - Income as revolving
- Balance

6. PLAN FOR NEXT YEAR:

- Continuation of the ongoing programmes of women clubs.
- Installation of a hand oil pressing machine at B/malima women club.
- See the possibilities of restering new members by replacing the old skilled ones.
- Possibilities of opening a new club at Nkandabbwe Irrigation Scheme.
- Continuation of Nutrition Programme with RHC.

January, 1989

mscm

GSDP CHURCH WORK

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1988

1. INTRODUCTION

Being a protestant mission society, Gossner Mission has always considered the cooperation with local churches as an integral part of her work in Gwembe South. Although the United Church Of Zambia is the main partner church of Gossner Mission, the Mission does not exclusively cooperate with UCZ congregations but also with other local churches. Since the beginning of the Gwembe South Development Project a minister has always been among the Gossner Mission personnel.

2. OBJECTIVES

- to promote religious life and christian witness among the local people alongside with physical and social development work;
- to train local leaders of UCZ congregations in basic theology, preaching, counselling etc.
- to assist local UCZ congregations in planning and implementing their activities whenever such assistance is needed.
- to assist other local churches with transport at a reduced rate;
- to represent Gossner Mission as a mission society in church related matters.

3. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The expatriate reverend works as a seconded minister to the UCZ on a part-time basis. According to the agreement between Gossner Mission and the UCZ, the reverend is supposed to assist in the UCZ's lay training programme, especially by organising TEEZ courses in Sinazongwe Consistory. At the same time, he has to preach fortnightly in UCZ congregations of the consistory and to partake in various activities of the church.

Due to the reverend heavy involvement in the work of the Gwembe South Development Project as the Chairman of the Gossner Service Team and the counterpart of the Project Coordinator, his contributions to the church work were very limited in 1988.

This was discussed between the Director of Gossner Mission and the Moderator for Southern Province in June, 1988, and accepted. It is hoped that the reverend can devote more of his time to the church work in 1989.

4. ACCOMPLISHMENTS

A Teez Course on preaching at Chiyabi congregation in the form of 4 two days seminars at Chiyabi was conducted. More than half the course has been covered. All participants passed the first test.

Preaching was done fortnightly and more whenever the reverend was free on sundays. Most of the preaching was done at the nearby Trinity congregation. As a result, the reverend was more and more taken as the minister in charge of that congregation and was expected to come in when a minister was needed.

Meetings at consistory and prebytery level were attended. Several visitors from abroad were received and briefed about the work of Gossner Mission and the situation in the local UCZ congregations.

Transport assistance was given to various local churches for holding meetings and special sunday services.

5. KEY PROBLEMS

The main problem is the limited time the present reverend can devote to church work and the promotion of religious life among the people in Gwembe South.

All UCZ congregations concentrate on the spiritual aspects of christian life and the administration of their church only, notwithstanding christian witness includes "diakonia", that is care for the wellbeing of man in all aspects. Self-help activities or even income generating projects of local congregations could easily be integrated into some of the programmes of the Gwembe South Development Project.

6. PLANS FOR 1989

- to continue and finish the TEEZ course at Chiyabi congregation.
- to start a catechumenen class at Trinity congregation.
- to assist Trinity congregation with re-roofing the church building which was heavily damaged by a storm in January, 1989.
- to assist Sinakoba congregation with building a church on self-help which has already been started.
- to assist the prebystory with posting an evangelist at Siameja who will serve as a contact person for GSDP in that area at the same time.
- to continue preaching and being involved in the activities of the church whenever it is needed and time permits.

Gwembe South Development Project
P.O. Box 3
Sinazeze

The Project
Coordinator,
Sinazeze.

GSDP WORKSHOP ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1988

1. OBJECTIVES OF THE WORKSHOP

- (a) To provide mechanical services to the people within Gwembe South region by either making or repairing spare parts for farm and other implements as the need may arise.
- (b) It serves as the Central workshop for the whole project GSDP. To maintain and keep machinery, tools and buildings.
- (c) Other objective is to identify local skills and train them in simple crafts work.

2. ADMINISTRATION

The workshop of GSDP is administered by the Project Coordinator through the workshop supervisor.

3. STAFF POSITION

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. D.S.K. Chipili (A.E.O.) | - 1 workshop supervisor |
| 2. J.Muchimba | 1 mechanic Grade 5 |
| 3. N.Simawachi | 1 Welder Grade 6 |
| 4. S.Siampongo | 1 welder Grade 7 |
| 5. A.Siabunkululu | 1 welder Grade 9 |
| 6. D.Nutyambe | 1 engine attendant |
| 7. A.Halupepe (Jan-Aug) | workshop clerk |

In all the workshop has 6 staff however with only 4 activity ones for the explanation given below.

- (a) Mr.A.Siabunkululu is a programme officer for village water supply and as a result he literally does no work for the workshop except on camp maintenance.
- (b) Mr.J.Muchimba is our project driver. He has very little time to attend to workshop matters just as long as the GRZ lorry remains on the road.

/2..cont...d

The workshop clerk stopped work in August since she was employed on temporary basis. This has created a big gap because nobody is fully responsible for the workshop records as the rest of the staff are technical. As supervisor of the workshop I am in a very big problem because records are no longer kept as expected. So there's great need to have one immediately. Although great efforts are made to the GSDP administration all has just ended in vain

4. TRANSFERS: Nil

5. SEMINARS/MEETINGS/WORKSHOPS

- (a) Monthly attendance of staff meetings where various GSDP matters are discussed.
- (b) I attended the Gwembe District Quarterly evaluation workshops.

6. TRANSPORT (GSDP)

- The GRZ section has 3 trucks out of which only 1 817E is running. The rest are now runners and are due to be collected by MSD for auctioning.
- There are 3 GRZ motorbikes at the station (B/malima and Siatwiinda inclusive) out of the 3 bikes 1 is not working due to non availability of a piston which is its problem.

7. ACHIEVEMENTS

7.1. Camp Maintenance

For the just ended year the following jobs were done:

- Repairs on the station boreholes were done these included fitting of new bearings slight modifications on the frame design.
- Repair of hot water circulation system in the staff houses.
- Toilet at house No. 9 was repaired and several repairs on the station taps.
- The regular operation of the station water pump engine.
- The fence around the workshop has been constructed.

7.2. Machinery shop (repairs, service, maintenance)

We had the following jobs done:

- GRZ benz truck 911B 817E was put on the road again after fitting new crankshaft, bearings pistons and engine overhaul gaskets. Other minor repairs were undertaken too.

/3..cont....d

- The VSF lorry AAG 2960 was repaired on brakes and fuel lift pump.
- GST polcars for the project were on subsequent times repaired on brakes system and for AAG 1227 front bearing was replaced.
- 2 kirloskar engines one for Nkandabbwe irrigation scheme and the other one for the workshop are overhauled.
- 2 lister engines for the workshop were thoroughly checked for the faults and results showed us faulty fuel pumps injectors and oil seals are finished.
- Siatwiinda irrigation scheme lister engine HR 4 was repaired on fuel system.
- Nkandabbwe irrigation Depco engine was on subsequent times repaired on the engine pump couplings. Eventually it was replaced by the 2 cylinder kirloskar engine following the breakage of the linkage shaft.
- regualr inspection of engines depored at Siatwiinda and Nkandabbwe schemes was carried out.
- The Ministry L/Rover station wagon No GRZ 281BA for Solwezi was serviced in the shop.

7.3. Metal fabrication/welding.

This part of the workshop includes design and construction for 1988 nothing much on designing was done; it was mostly copyright construction.

In all 143 metal fabrication jobs were done. These included making of ploughwheels, burglar bars doors and windows, repair of grinding machines, farm and other implements and farm tools etc. 5 animal brands were also made to bring the number to 148.

7.4. Other jobs included the making of 1/sides on request by farmers.

8. CONSTRAINTS FOR 1988

The year 1988 wasn't a problematic one. However, we had the following experience.

- (a) there was a bad flow of raw materials and spare parts so much that if refered to one objective (a) very little was done. This occurred because nearly the whole country had the same problem of shortage of steel and insufficient spares: for our machinery repairs.

4.../cont....d

- (b) There was no reliable transport for the workshop which could be used at any required time for any particular purpose as need arose.
- (c) Other problem is administrative and needs no further explanation. It concerns staff development. The Coordinator and his counterpart will have to share a jable with me to discuss this issue at length.

8.1. Proposals how to solve constraints-

During the 1988 meeting of all GSDP staff with the Gossner Mission personnel from West Berlin, I gave a proposal how to solve problem (a) above concerning raw materials. So far nothing has been done. Therefore I have nothing but to keep on waiting for the proposal either to be rejected or accepted. Constraint (b) needs only common understanding.

9. COMMENTS AND GENERAL OBSERVATIONS GSDP AS A WHOLE.

Although I feel one of the most delighted worker of the project; having enjoyed the great cooperation with the project staff, in particular my workers at the workshop. I have not to reserve my comments for my mind only. So far I have liked the spirit of the staff and co-workers of cooperating very well to restructure the development of the project at this time when it has reached a new era of steady progress. Oh what a great commitment we have with the new coordinator on the lead to open new doors for development. Meanwhile as a project we have to observe the following:-

(a) One decision making concerning individual project components, the concerned officers MUST be consulted as they are specialists in their fields. It is quite risky to decide on a technical matter in a special field where one is not a specialist. This will help us to reduce prolonged condemnations, unnecessary frustrations and regressions at later stages.

(b) The monthly staff meetings we have are too much. It would be better suggested that we hold them quarterly. Thereby we are going to give ourselves time to make nice follow ups on whatever decision is made and monitor its progress.

/5..cont....d

(c) The style of addressing ourselves as G2Z, GST, VSP, Maaze and so on must come to an end. This brings a lot of classism and yet we are one project to development the present and the future Gwembe South. We have to approach positive development with a stone foundation, one heart and one love. Be together.

PREFARED BY: D.S.K.Chipili (A.E.O.)

In Charge of GSDP Workshop

cc. The PAO Choma
Attention the PAF, Choma

cc. The DAO Gwembe

cc. Workshop file

January, 1989

mscm..

SMALL SCALE VILLAGE INDUSTRIES PROGRAMME1. Objectives

- The Small Scale Village Industries Programme aims at
- assisting local artisans with the formation of small groups in which who manufacture items for the local market and make a permanent living out of it;
 - monitoring these groups until they are well established and self-reliant in all aspects;
 - increasing the supplies of needed items for the local market at reasonable costs and thus contribute to enlarge the exchange of goods and cash within the area.
 - establishing jobs for young people in Gwembe South to prevent them from leaving for the urban areas.

Loans in kind with appropriate conditions of re-payment are provided as starting capital to these groups. An on-the-job-training in basic mathematics, bookkeeping and simple management for the members of these groups is integral part of the programme.

2. Background information

The Small Scale Village Industries Programme was started in 1987 in response to the collapse of Gwembe South Builders Ltd., Since it was found that Gwembe South Builders involved management problems which could not be handled by the members of the cooperative themselves, the Small Scale Village Industries Programme was established and designed in a way that the groups could manage their own affairs right from the beginning while being assisted by a simple training only.

By the end of 1987, the previous Technical Adviser for Gwembe South Builders Ltd. managed to encourage local artisans to form 3 production groups: a carpentry workshop (Tuselo Woodworks Furnitures), a group of concrete block makers (Osariazhawa Concrete Block Production) and a group which were trained in producing roof tiles out of cement and sisal. A group of bricklayers which was employed by Gossner Mission for some months in 1987, was not included in the programme in the beginning.

2.../cont....d

The carpenters and the concrete block makers were given loans as starting capital (K 12,000 and K 3,000 given in kind). The training programme for them was started by a German Volunteer (Mr.B.Rehberger) who stayed with GSDP from August 1987 until October 1988, since the Technical Adviser (Mr.W. Heinelt) left the project after the end of his contract in December 1987.

After a few weeks, the group of roof tile makers dispersed because the technique of roof tile production proved to be imperfect and there was no ready market for roof tiles.

3. Work done

a. Tusole Woodworks Furnitures

The group proved to be the most successful part of the programme throughout the year 1988. The group received enough orders to continue producing without any interruption. 4 trainees started to work regularly with the group in 1988 and are preparing for the trade test in carpentry.

However, the group experienced some serious repercussions during the last year. Two of the three members of the group were found to be involved in illegal activities and had to be expelled from the group. Before this was done they managed to withdraw about K6,500 from the group's bank account and cashbox which has to be written off. The third remaining member fell seriously sick by the end of the year so that the workshop had to be operated by the trainees all by themselves. Despite all these draw-backs the work was continued without much of help from the side of GSDP and turned out even to be economically successful by the end of the year.

In 1988, the group had a total income of K 44,093.83 while the expenditures totalled to K 30,194.99, leaving a balance of K 13,898.84. From this surplus about K6,500.00 have to be subtracted which were withdrawn by the expelled members. Nevertheless, it still remains a net surplus of about K 7,400 which indicates a considerable economic success.

The groups manufactured in 1988 the following items:

3 cupboards, 29 chairs, 24 benches, 8 tables, 10 doors 2 bookshelves, and 2 blackboards.

More than half of the orders were received from GSDP while the remaining orders came from local customers.

/3...cont...d

b. Osariazhawa Concrete Block Production

The group consists of two members who produce concrete blocks at the Nkandabbwe coal lake. Since the group got only 14 orders in 1988, they could not produce permanently and thus, got only a small income from their concrete-block production. They produced altogether 12,338 blocks which provided an income of K 17,095.12 plus K 947.80 balance brought forward 1987 totalling to K18,042.92. The expenditures in 1988 mounted to K 16,646.45, leaving a net surplus of K 1,396.47. 13 of the 14 orders came from GSDP which shows an almost total dependency on GSDP.

c. Building group

The group consists of 3 trade tested bricklayers and 2 casual workers. In 1988, the group constructed 1 small pump station for Nkandabbwe Irrigation Scheme and a M 03 medium cost house and a store building at GSDP Nkandabbwe Camp. The last two buildings still need to be finished in 1989. The group proved to be skilled enough to erect these buildings with a satisfactory standard of craftsmanship with occasional technical supervision only. Due to the absence of a fulltime technical adviser, only few training sessions on basic calculation were held. Throughout the year the group was permanently employed by GSDP.

4. Key Problems

All groups proved to have the skills required for their business and seem to be able to organise themselves and work together. However, they still depend on GSDP to a great extent. This dependency must be overcome in order to have them working without external assistance. Although each group is different, there are some key problems all of them have in common;

- More training in management, planning and calculation is required to enable them to cope with their orders and survive on the local market;
- Access to needed materials and transport is still a problem which makes them extremely dependent on GSDP. Especially the problem of transport needs special attention.
- A simple survey of the local market should be done to find out what is mostly needed and subsequently, how the production should be planned.

/4..cont...d

- All groups need workshops and storerooms of their own.
- At present, the programme is centered around Nkandabbwe Camp and Sinazeze area. Possibilities to extent the programme to other areas (e.g. Malima, Siabaswi, Siameja) still have to be explored.

5. Plans for 1989

A new Technical Adviser for the programme is expected to come by April, 1989 who will be responsible for the consolidation and expansion of the programme.

The main objectives for 1989 are:

- to finish the buildings at Sinazeze and thus, provide workshops and stores for the existing groups.
- to assist the builders group to work as an independent group by providing a loan for needed tools and building implements and a training in management.
- to carry out a survey on needed products and artisanal services in the area as a basis for further planning for the programme.
- to look for alternatives for purchasing materials and organising transport for the groups of the programme.
- to look for possibilities to expand the programme to other areas in Gwembe South apart from Nkandabbwe/Sinazeze.

U.Luig

Acting Programme Officer for

Small Scale Village Industries Programme

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

GWEMBE VALLEY TONGA MUSEUM AND CRAFTS
PROJECT

FOR THE YEAR 1988

Date: 27-03-89

Place: Nkandabbwe, G.S.D.P. Camp

Address: P.O. Box 54,
Sinazeze.

Drafted by: G. Witkamp

Project Co-ordinator, Craft Development Officer

1. PRELIMINARY REMARKS

The Project originated out of minor activity of Gossner Mission. Crafts were collected in Gwembe Valley which were sold at Lusaka at the house of the Gossner Mission Liaison Officer. Until recently the best specimen were kept, stored and displayed at a temporary Museum (plot No. 5) at GSDP camp at Nkandabbwe. The same building served as a central intake point of Tonga crafts. In the course of time a unique collection of about 750 Tonga artifacts came into being. Both the museum and the craft activities (known as "Tonga Crafts") suffered from serious difficulties. Professional management was lacking, inputs were insufficient, the collection was deteriorating and the museum was too far removed from the main lines of communication to attract many visitors. The old Tonga Crafts faced collapse. In response to this state of affairs a local committee came into being in 1986 which intended to transform the old Tonga Crafts into a professionally managed Museum and Crafts Project. The Government of the Netherlands was approached for financial and technical assistance. Mrs. Anne-Lise Klausen, former Director of the Nayuma Museum, was commissioned to write a feasibility study. The application was succesful and in October 1988 a development assistant, Mr.G.Witkamp, has been seconded to the project. He is to serve as project coordinator/carft development officer and arrived at GSDP on the 19th of January, 1989.

As the project coordinator did not personally witness the developments of 1988, this report is brief and probably shows some omissions. He hopes the reader will be considerate of the circumstances. Additional details and information are provided by:

The feasibility study (A.L.Kalusen, 1987)

The project description by the Netherlands Development Organization (S N V 1987)

Progress reports of the monthly GSDP staff meetings

The minutes and Constitution of the Society of the Gwembe Valley Tonga Museum and Crafts Project.

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- 2 -

For reasons of economy the Gwembe Valley Tonga Museum and Crafts Project is referred to as TMCP.

2. OBJECTIVES

In general terms the TMCP aims at the preservation and conservation of Gwembe Valley Tonga culture by means of the establishment of a museum and at the generation of off-farm income by means of a crafts programme.

The cultural and economic objectives are mutually supportive and integrated. These objectives must be realized such that the TMCP eventually becomes economically self-supporting. The TMCP must raise its own funds predominantly by the crafts trade.

Concretely the activities amount to the establishment of a museum and craft shop at Choma; the development of a craft buying programme of Tonga crafts and the setting up of a marketing system of these crafts; and the training of crafts men and women so as to maintain and improve both quality and quantity of the crafts production.

3. MAIN DEVELOPMENTS OF 1988

In July 1988 the project budget finally was approved by the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs (see attached sheet). The administration and supervision of the project has been delegated to the Netherlands Development Organization (S.N.V., the Zambian Office is at Chachacha Road 59, Lusaka. Box 31771).

S.N.V. provides and pays the project coordinator assigned to the project. The project coordinator arrived 3-12-88 at Lusaka and started his duties at Nkandabwe by 19-1-89.

The museum committee applied for registration as a Society, thus providing it with appropriate legal status.

The project agreement between S.N.V. and the Society has been drafted.

The Society has formally employed the project coordinator. The historical ties between G.S.D.P. and Tonga crafts continued to exist in this new situation. G.S.D.P. provided accommodation to the project coordinator by making the old museum (plot 5) available. A start was made with the construction of a craft storage and office building. Project staff attended the monthly GSDP staff meetings so as to integrate the project into the all-over range of GSDP activities.

Though the TMCP shall maintain a branch at Nkandabbwe camp, its headquarters will be at Choma. A start has been made with the renovation of the former Beit School. The renovation is carried out by the National Monuments Commission. After the renovation one part of the building serves the Ministry of Education, the other part will be a Museum and Crafts Centre. Expenditure during 1988 concerned: K 400,000 spent on the renovation of the Beit school; K25,000 for furniture of staff house; K3,000 on office materials and tools; K28,000 on handling charges of the vehicle and Dfl. 30,000 on purchase of same vehicle. These costs were met by S.N.V. out of the project funds.

These various activities show that 1988 mainly was a preparatory year for the execution of a project with a planned duration of three or four years.

4. KEY PROBLEMS

Key problem during 1988 concerned mainly the administrative and formal aspects of initiating a project. It is perhaps premature to point at structural problems of this project. Nevertheless certain aspects of the project require special attention. One reason for concern is that the project coordinator's workload is too much for one person. This is likely to reflect most clearly in the museum related activities. Establishing a museum requires substantial time and energy and is a fulltime job by itself. Apart from the manpower problem the long term economical base of the project demands consideration. It is unrealistic to expect that a craft trade generates enough money to support a museum. Eventually some additional funding must be sought.

5. PLANS FOR 1989

- a. Completion of renovation of the Choma Building. Following that the building must be made operational providing it with furniture and appropriate equipment.
- b. A start must be made with the proper care of the museum collection; many objects are damaged. The museum collection will be shifted to Choma.

c. Documentation of the museum objects requires extensive research. It is suggested that this will be linked up with the preparations for the opening exhibition.

d. establishment of administrative procedures and institutional links.

e. Construction of a medium cost staff house at Choma.

f. Reorganization of the crafts project. This requires setting up a regular and reliable system of intake

points and proper marketing.

g. The revival and conservation of traditional technologies, the training of new craftsmen and women and female extension programme. These activities will be tied up with the development of the production and distribution of crafts and therefore shall be geared towards increased and better production.

h. Local staff training. Gradually Zambian staff must be trained to perform tasks presently carried out by the project coordinator. Employment of local staff is totally dependent on income generated by the project itself.

Presently Mr. Syabalo has been employed as a member of staff. His contributions are indispensable both for the museum and craft related activities.

It must be born in mind that the planning of activities of a new project provides a guideline rather than a blueprint and that the assignment of specific dates and figures at this stage is not realistic.

Finally, the project coordinator would like to thank both Zambian and German staff and workers of GSDP camp for all the cooperation he has been given. The same applies to support given by GSDP to the Society, expressed most clearly in the provision of accommodation and facilities. I hope and expect that this feeling of friendliness shall continue to grow so as to make this project a fruitful venture.

Mbandabwe, 20th March, 1989

G. Mithamp

Project Coordinator/Crafts Development Officer

cc. Project reports file

cc. The Chairman of the Society of the Gwembe Valley Tonga

Museum and Crafts Project

cc. The Secretary of same Society

GUMED VALLEY TONGA MUSEUM AND CRAFTS PROJECT

Budget 1988 - 1992 in '000 of DFL and ZMK

Description	Totals '88 - '92	
	DFL	ZMK
Supervision missions	18	
Evaluation mission	36	
Crafts Dev. Officer	pm	
Local consultancies	10	90
Restoration building museum	18	1050
Archit. and superv. fees restoration		110
Construction staff- houses 2 low cost		200
Tech. superv. fees staffhouses		20
Renov. temp. acc Mus. + off. equipm. and furniture	30	160
Basic furniture staffhouses		25
Project vehicle	30	30
Rec. budg. supp. craftst.		87
" " " museum		19
Women's group ext. pr.		100
Trad. techn. rev. + train		100
Local staff training	20	
Rev. fund crafts trade		40
Subtotal	162	2031
Unforeseen 10%	16	200
Totals	178	2231

ANNUAL REPORT 1988WATER DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME1. INTRODUCTION

Availability of sufficient water supplies for human and life-stock consumption is one of the major problems in Gwembe South. This problem becomes a very critical one especially during the dry season of the year. Today, more than 80% of the local population depend for their water supply on holes dug in river beds where water is often polluted and the cause of a number of diseases.

2. OBJECTIVES

- to assist local communities to overcome draught caused problems with water supply for domestic and livestock use.
- to provide material and assistance for sinking wells on selfhelp.
- to clean, deepen, maintain and service existing wells and boreholes in the area.
- to maintain the central water system at Nkandabbwe camp.

3. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

In 1988, special attention was given to the southern part of Gwembe South in Mweemba area where rainfall is far less than in the northern part of the Sub-District. An inspection tour was undertaken jointly by the GSDP management and the District Council whereby all wells and boreholes in Mweemba area were inspected. Among others, closer cooperation between GSDP water programme and the Water Development Department was agreed upon.

4. WORK DONE

A number of wells and boreholes were repaired in the area, especially at schools and clinics.

The existing drilling rig was repaired and used to drill one new borehole.

The water system for a new clinic at Sikaneka was installed.

The water system at Nkandabbwe camp was maintained and new taps for public use were installed outside the camp area.

/2...

5. KEY PROBLEMS

Needed materials (especially pipes and cement) were not available at times in 1988.

Transport was not always available when needed.

The reporting system for necessary maintenance of village wells or boreholes is not properly organised.

6. PLANS FOR 1989

- to repair all wells and boreholes which are out of use at present in Gwembe South, especially in Mweemba area.
- to coordinate workplans and activities with the Water Development Department of the District Council.
- to organise one day's seminars on maintenance of wells in the villages.
- to organise a reporting system on wells and boreholes in Gwembe South together with the District Council.

A.S. Syabunkululu

WATER PROGRAMME OFFICER

/mscm...

RURAL WORKS PROGRAMME1. Objectives

The rural works programme aims at an improvement of feeder roads as the basic means of communication and transport in Gwenbe South. At the same time self-help projects in the building sector (class rooms, communal buildings etc.) will be supported. The programme is based on self-help initiatives of the people in the rural areas. The assistance given in form of materials, transport and technical supervision shall only supplement the activities of the people concerned. The programme is implemented in close cooperation with the relevant offices on district and provincial level.

2. Achievementsa. Kafwambila Road Construction

The construction of a new feeder road from Siawaza to Kafwambila was started in 1986 with surveying and clearing the road on self-help. By the end of 1987 a bulldozer started with the construction of that road.

Up to the end of 1988, 20 km of the road could be constructed, starting from Siawaza up to the beginning of Kafwambila village. Beside the road construction itself river crossings were prepared by constructing culverts and slabs. These works were done with the bulldozer and some paid labourers.

Due to constant breakdowns of the bulldozer the work progressed rather slowly and in intervals. Offices in Lusaka and at Maamba Collieries had to be contacted frequently for the continuation of the use and the repairs of the bulldozer.

Transport to the site was also used to supply mealie meal to the area and fuel for running the diesel pump at Kafwambila school and clinic.

b. Siampondo road

Self-help activities were organised for repairing 5 river crossings which were difficult for vehicles to pass. Transport of materials and tools were provided by the programme while the people from the adjacent villages volunteered to do the required work. The river crossings will be checked and maintained again after the end of the rainy season in 1989.

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c. Road works between Siameja and Siawaza

Some river crossings between Siameja and Siawaza were repaired, using transport and paid workers of the programme.

d. Siampondo school

Since the roof of Siampondo school was badly damaged by wind, GSDP was requested to assist with repairing the roof. The roof construction was inspected and some materials bought. Due to transport problems the works could not be started before the beginning of the rainy season 1988/89.

3. Key Problems

For Kafwambila road construction the constant breakdowns of the bulldozer hindered the progress of the works to a great extent. Since the rural works programme has to rely on the pool vehicles of GSDP, transport is not always available when needed.

4. Plans for 1989

- Kafwambila road construction: Finishing 5 km road construction up to Kariba lake and 1 km up to Kafwambila school and Rural Health Centre; finishing river crossings and slabs; grading of the road and construction of drainages.
- Siampondo road: Maintenance and new construction of river crossings.
- Main bottom road Nanchindu - Siampondo: Maintenance and new construction of river crossings.
- Self-help projects: Assistance to rehabilitate roofs at Siampondo and Nyanga school.

W. Ncite

PROGRAMME OFFICER

for/RURAL CRYIS PROGRAMME

/mscm..

Gwenbe South Development Project
P.O. Box 3
Sinazeze.

The Coordinator
P.O. Box 3,
Sinazeze.

ANNUAL REPORT LAND USE JANUARY / DECEMBER 1988

My report deals first the draught relief programmes the target I was given to take up as from January.

- (1) Mwananjoke dam topographical survey was produced a design was made.
- (2) Syamuyala dam survey was carried out map of it produced.
- (3) Munyati and Malima dams were drawn maps drawn.

Feeder roads surveys

- (1) Nwezya/Sinazongwe road realignment was surveyed and construction of it took place the same year.
- (2) Syamuyala/Sinamalima on malala road was surveyed.
- (3) Roads leading to commercial fishermen in Malima area were surveyed and will be constructed this year. Maps of these roads were drawn on 1:50,000 sheet map.

Nkandabbwe road rehabilitation: Collection of stones was undertaken later gabion wires were bought and then stone parking in gabion weirs work was started. Later in November work finished.

Soil conservation Nkandabbwe main camp: Stone pitching was carried out at the camp especially the road from workshop to the tailoring block and around the guest house was done.

Soil conservation Kanchindu/Sulvegonde road: Work started very late and only 5km of this road was completed since it was the year ending nothing much could be achieved.

Soil Conservation Syatwiinda/Sikaneka road: Work started very late and only 6km of was done nothing much was done.

Zongwe Farming Enterprises Crocodiles dam topographical survey was done. Map of it produced.

/2..contd...

Transport Management

Transport is essential for all project work and all programmes of the GSDP. So the system of pool-cars was introduced to assist at first those programmes that have no advisor with a private car, i.e.: seed programme, water programme, female extension and road programme. The Lorry is used basically for the building programme and the Kafwambila road. The transport has his own account at the Barclay's Bank in Choma.

According to GM policy the transport is more or less available to everybody in the valley. The pool-car can be booked at a rate of K 1.00 per km, the lorry at a rate of K 2.40. Therefore many private customers come to hire the transport: villagers who want to transport cotton or other agricultural produce, church choirs, football clubs, funeral delegations.

But also parastatals as LINTCO ask for assistance as well as commercial fishermen or civil servants who are transferred.

Special conditions are given to churches who pay only 50% of the charge and to the Green Eagles footballers; Maaze COOP pays for the lorry K 1.50 per KM.

To summarize: the demand for transport is very high in the valley and the generous conditions given by GM are an invitation to make use of the vehicles since most people are able to afford transport at given rates.

Apart from this GM gives ambulance free to Maamba clinic for seriously sick persons.

It can be said that the demand for transport is hardly to be satisfied. Extremely difficult is the situation when one of the vehicles cannot be sent on the road because of breakdown. So the white pool-car was off the road nearly five months. The Kafwambila road programme is dependent on a vehicle and also GRZ makes many bookings since the administration and the workshop have no transport. That is also one reason why the training programme could not resume his work and other programmes could not function properly

The situation for the transport officer is very difficult since staff members as well as private customers approach him anytime and expect from him immediate assistance. Often the bills are not paid in time so that he has to visit customers and to convince them to pay. Even from GSDP components as VSP or the GRZ repayments are made irregularly despite the facts that bills are presented them at the end of each month. So the job of the transport officer is not only unpopular but also very cumbersome. But it must also be stressed that the cooperation with the five drivers is very easy and pleasant.

Apart from giving transport to the project components one basic idea of the transport management was to recover the running costs and above that to accumulate enough funds to buy a new vehicle. That seems to be impossible. If the vehicles are on the road it is possible to cover the running costs and to make a modest profit. But this profit will at given rates never be sufficient to replace a car within reasonable time, i.e. 2-3 years. Major constraints are the scarcity of spare parts and high repair costs. It seems doubtful whether an increment of km-rates will be a solution; about 70% of the transport costs are covered by GM project components and higher rates would be paid directly by the local population. Another proposal for the future was to hand over the transport to a private entrepreneur; but then a well equipped workshop is needed and a very good mechanic. Otherwise the entire project is in danger to collapse.

Normally the time span to write off a car is 4-5 years. But the road conditions in Gwembe South are so bad that vehicles should be sold after two years. Then they have about 80.000 km. They should have a diesel engine and a four-wheel drive.

At the moment the BENZ Lorry AAG 2159, the yellow pool-car AAG 1227 and the white pool-car AAG 9641 have a blue book and can be sold any time what is in fact advisable. As soon as possible a car should be ordered to replace the white pool-car since two appropriate vehicles are a must for the GSDP. One vehicle will be used more or less by the Training Officer and three or four other programmes have to share the other one. But the new Landrover for GRZ administration and the workshop might facilitate the operations.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT (31st December 1988)

Barclay's Bank Choma (Gossner Mission Transport Account)

AAG 2159	K 7,057.57
AAG 9641	K 4,593.65
AAG 1227	K 13,708.82
	<hr/>
Total	K 25,360.04

AAG 1227 K 15,000.00
(Standard Bank Choma, Gossner Service Team Savings Account)

Cash Box K 3,608.00

Grand Total:

Cash Box	K 3,608.00
c/a	K 25,360.04
Sav. Acc.	K 15,000.00
	<hr/>
	K 43,968.04

AAG 1227 (yellow Pool-Car)

Income 1988

GST	20,375.50	65%
GRZ	2,850.00	9%
VSP	616.00	2%
Others	1,561.00	6%
Private	5,281.00	18%
Service		

Total 30,683.73

Expenditures 1988

running costs	26,766.45
salaries	4,872.30
Total	31,638.75

Outstanding bills: 4,947.80

Driven km in 1988: 35.734, that is 2978 km per month

The income covers the expenditures and a small profit is made. But the general condition of this vehicle is very poor so that a high investment is necessary. So it is advisable to sell this vehicle as soon as possible.

The running costs of this car were 0.90 K/km. So the km rate of K 1.00 is covering the expenditures. Should the transport business be profitable and should a car replaced after two years the km rate should be K 4.00 (if a new vehicle costs K 200,000.00).

AAG 9641 (Toyota Hilux 2-wheel drive)

Income 1988

GST	21,179.25	71%
GRZ	666.00	2%
VSP	1,493.00	5 %
Others	3,391.75	12%
Private Service	2,978.00	10%

Total 29,708.00

Expenditures 1988

running costs	29,640.93
salatries	<u>6,808.45</u>
Total	36,449.38

outstanding bills: 3,394.15

driven km cannot be given because part of the log is missing

Remarks:

This pool-car was off the road from June to October.

It has a blue book and can be sold any time and that in fact is advisable.

For the economical aspect of the pool-car management compare the details given for AAG 1227.

Benz Lorry AAG 2159

Income 1988

GST	38,116.45	40%
GSDP/GRZ	3,393.60	3%
VSP	20,153.80	21%
Others	<u>32,561.16</u>	36%
Total	94,225.01	

Expenditures 1988

running costs	49,677.96
spares	15,631.05
salaries	<u>12,335.45</u>
Total	78,644.46
plus others	<u>389.60</u>
Total	78,034.06

outstanding bills: 4,694.40

KM total in 1988: 40.998, that is 3.416,5 per month

Remarks:

This AAG 2159 made a small profit of K 16,190.95 in 1988. It is obvious that many private customers use the truck; there are at first the shop-keepers of the area delivering Mmeal to their shops. But also commercial fishermen, LINTCO, church-groups and football clubs are hiring the truck.

The running costs are approximately K2,00 per km. At present the vehicle makes a profit of K 0,50 per km. To replace the vehicle after five years a profit of K 200.000.00 per year is required. In order to achieve that profit the km rate should be raised to K 7.00 per km.

(Mr. V.Wendschuh)
Febr. 1989

G.S.D.P.

Sinazeze, PO Box 4

8th February 1989

HANDING - OVER NOTE

Today Wednesday 8th February 1989 Mr V.Wendschuh
Handed over to Mrs G.Just the GST cash box with the
amount of K 1,258.61 with all ledgers and files and all
the office supply being equipment of the GST.

Volker Wendschuh

for Mrs G.Just

c.c. Gossner Mission Berlin ✓
c.c. Lusaka Liaison Office
c.c. GST chairman
c.c. Mrs G.Just
c.c. Mr V.Wendschuh

G.S.D.P.

Sinazeze 9th Feb. 1989

Sinazeze, Box 4

HANDING OVER NOTE TRANSPORT

Today Thursday 9th February 1989 the GST transport officer Mr V.Wendschuh handed over all ledgers and files and the cash box to the GST members Mr U.Luig and Mr M. Schumacher. The amount in the cash box is according to the books K 7,250.80 plus advance payments of K 1,075.20 which comes to a total amount of K 8,326.00.

Volker Wendschuh
M. Schumacher
Ulrich Luig

c.c. Gossner Mission Berlin ✓
c.c. Liaison Office Lusaka
c.c. GST Chairman
c.c. VSP-Adviser
c.c. Mr V.Wendschuh

1989

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REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

GWEMBE SOUTH DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

(A GRZ/GOSSNER MISSION PROJECT)

A N N U A L R E P O R T

FOR THE YEAR

1989

COMPILED

BY

D.K. MASOVE
PROJECT COORDINATOR

ANNUAL REPORT FOR GSDP 1989

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APPENDIXES		

1.0. INTRODUCTION

This annual report covers the agricultural activities undertaken by the Gwembe South Development Project (GSDP) for 1988/89 season. GSDP Headquarters is based at Nkandabbwe some 46 kilometres along Batoka-Maamba road in Sinazongwe Sub Boma.

The project was initiated in 1970 in order to assist people in Gwembe South to overcome the disturbances caused by the resettlement resulting from the formation lake Kariba. The project is jointly funded and staffed by the Government of the Republic of Zambia through the Ministry of Agriculture and Gossner Mission of the Federal Republic of West Germany. The project comprise of 18 components some of which have developed into legally independent societies though still under the umbrella of GSDP. All components are being supported both technically and financially by GSDP. Hence this report will cover the operations of each component whose reports will constitute GSDP annual report for the year under review.

1.2. SUMMARY OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Leafy vegetables	- 19 tons
Tomatoes	-197 tons
Onion	- 28 tons
Okra	- 20 tons
Bananas	- 14 tons
Citrus fruits	- 43 tons
Green maize	- 33 tons
Beans	- 1 ton

N.B. Sales still continue except for citrus fruits.

2/cont.....d

1.3. ADMINISTRATION AND PROJECT COORDINATOR

STAFF POSITION

	P.O.	SAS	AS	SAA	AA	TT	CDE	Other	Total
Nkandabbwe camp	2	1	1	1	3	6	7		
Buleya Malima	3		1		1	1	2		
Siatwiinda	1			1	1	1	2		
Nkandabbwe I.S,					1				
VSP	2						3	2	
CUSA						1		1	
MAAZE C.C.								1	
TongaCrafts	2						1	1	
S.S.U.I.	1								
Seedprogramme								1	
TOTAL	11	1	2	2	6	9	15	6	

GSDP ADMINISTRATION AND PROJECT COORDINATION

1. Introduction

In 1989, the Gwembe South Development Project and its various project components made considerable progress both in project implementation and coordination. All vacant posts of expatriate technical advisers were filled during the first months of the year. A new system of quarterly workplans and progress reports was introduced for the GSDP staff meetings. Although the project implementation could be kept in line with planning.

3/...cont.....d

2. Staff matters

In the course of the year, there were only a few changes in GSDP staff (see list of staff). On the side of GRZ staff the previous GSDP workshop supervisor Mr.D.K.Chipili, was replaced by Mr.M.Sikufuniso. An additional agriculture engineer, Mr.V.Ng'andu was posted at the GSDP workshop. The agriculture assistant for Siatwiinda smallholder irrigation scheme, Mr.D.Mutinta, was replaced by Mr.J. Kanjolo on a part time basis.

On the side of expatriate staff, a Dutch SNV contract holder, Mr.B.Witkamp, was attached to the Tonga Museum and Crafts Project as Crafts Development Officer. A German Volunteer Service contract holder, Mr.W.Diete, was attached to GSDP as technical adviser for the Small Scale Village Industries Programme. The post of a Gossner Mission treasurer (financial controller) was filled by Mrs.G.Just.

The GRZ clerical officer, Mr.S.Kandangwe, was sent to a six (6) months course for further training to ZIMCO Institute of Management. The costs for fees and materials were covered by Gossner Mission project funds.

3. Nkandabbwe camp

Some living quarters, office and store buildings were badly damaged by heavy storms in December 1988 and January 1989. Many roofs and ceilings were blown off. Most buildings were repaired with local labour in 1989. The construction of one living quarter and a store building was completed by the end of the year. The 2 boreholes for the central water supply for the camp were repaired.

4. Transport

After a Gossner Mission pick up was stolen in December 1989, the project was left with only one Toyota pick up which was replaced by a new Toyota Hilux in May, 1989. Another new Toyota Hilux came in September. The 2 pick ups and a Benz lorry are Gossner Mission owned and administered to serve the project as pool vehicles. In addition to these vehicles a GRZ lorry and the Gossner Mission owned VSP lorry support the work in the project. 3 GSDP officers were provided with motorbikes by Gossner Mission in 1989.

SECTION II

A GRZ landrover for the GRZ/GSDP administration was sent for reconditioning but was not yet released by the end of 1989.

5. Tours, seminars

Several tours within Gwembe South were undertaken by GSDP project management to inspect the ongoing works of GSDP programmes. Some of these tours were done together with District officials (DAO, CAO).

A seminar on development perspectives was organised and conducted in cooperation with Gwembe District in Siameja in May 1989. During this 2 days seminar village headmen, ward officials, and representatives of departments as well as GSDP programme officers discussed perspectives for further development of Mweenda and Mabinga wards. The seminar was officially opened by Hon.MCC Southern Province, Cde F.Luputa. As a follow up to the above mentioned seminar, an agricultural show for the 2 wards was organised at Siameja in June, 1989.

6. Surveys

A comprehensive survey on donkey management and utilization was conducted in Senior Chief Mweemba's area. This survey was planned in cooperation with the national Animal Draught Power Programme and will be distributed by ADP.

Another survey was conducted on production units of schools in Gwembe South in cooperation with the District Agriculture Officer. The survey will be finalized and compiled in 1990. Both surveys were carried out in order to assess development potentials in Gwembe South and to serve as a basis for further planning.

7. Visits

GSDP was visited by some official delegations who were interested in ongoing GSDP programmes like smallholder irrigation schemes and female extension programme.

The project desk officer of Gossner Mission Head Office paid 2 official visits to the project in January and July, 1989. One group of German students at the project for one week as part of a partnership study tour in July, 1989.

8. Capital funds

Gossner Mission and GRZ funds were allocated according to the budget estimates for 1989. As in previous years, Gossner Mission had to prefinance GRZ project expenditure, since the first allocation of GRZ capital funds was only released in May, while the second allocation of GRZ funds were even released only 1 (one) week before the books had to be closed. As a result, the project faced a serious financial crisis from October onwards. A financial statement on project expenditure per programme is attached to this report.

6/...contd....

SECTION III

BULEYA MALIMA IRRIGATION SCHEME

1. Introduction

The year, 1989, will remain a year of remembrance for Buleya Malima Irrigation Scheme. The scheme has been electrified and uneconomic diesel pumping irrigation system has been converted to electric pumping system.

Another outstanding achievement has been made: Marketing has been always key question of economic feasibility. The scheme has bought a marketing truck from its own generated income.

The scheme has been expanded to its 2nd phase in January this year. In the 15ha land of phase II, 51 new farm families have been given irrigation plot making the total number of the farmers to 100 at the scheme.

Since 1987, the scheme has started supporting its own operation cost and trying hard to become economically self supported. The permanent rehabilitation of irrigation system as against unpredicted lake level in future, the electrification of the irrigation system and the marketing truck would consolidate the future success of the scheme. The economic self-supporting and self-reliance of the scheme has been given priority.

Income from the orchard and farmers' irrigation water fees have been planned in a way that it can cover the overhead cost of the scheme for economic self reliance while income of the marketing truck is seperately accumulated for its replacement.

The scheme has been given a self-supported cooperative structure for the purpose. 8 board of directors have been elected from the participated farmers and 2 (two) external directors have been appointed to strengthen its activity. The board is the future policy making body of the scheme.

7/..cont.....d

SECTION III

2. Staff Position

- (i) One technical advisor - Gossner Mission
- (ii) One irrigation engineer - JOCV
- (iii) One scheme manager - GRZ
- (iv) One crop production officer - GRZ
- (v) One driver - GRZ
- (vi) Three general workers - GRZ
- (viii) Two salesmen - Scheme employees
- (viii) One truckdriver - Scheme employee

3. (i)

	No. of farmers	Ha
Phase 1	48	12
Phase 2	51	12.75
Total	99	24.75

(ii) Production

Crop	Ha	Production kg	price/kg	Value
Banana	2.0	16800	K5/kg	K 84,000.-
Okra	6.0	41500	K7/kg	K290,000.-
Onion	2.0	28500	K5/kg	K142,500.-
Cabbage	3.0	20000	K2/kg	K 40,000.-
Leaf veg. Rape	0.4	3000	K4/kg	K 12,000.-
Tomato	1.0	7872	K3/kg	K 23,616.-
Potato(Irish)	0.6	2721	K10/kg	K 27,210.-
Maize	7.0	20000cobs already sold	K2/cobs	K 60,000.-
				<u>K679,326.-</u>

8/...cont....d

SECTION III

4. SELF-SUPPORTING INCOME GENERATED FROM THE SCHEME

(a) Farmers irrigation water fee:	99 farmers
Amount per farmer per annum -	K600.00
Total expected fees for 1989-	K59,400.00
Up to date payment -	K44,000.00
(b) Supporting unit, the Orchard:	
Production -	36 tons
Income raised -	K108,401.00
(c) Domestic water fee	
Estimated -	K 2,490.00
Received -	K 1,283.00

Total income for 1989 is K153,684.00 upto date figure at the time of writing this report. Another K16,607.00 suppose to come before the end of the year.

5. Scheme Operation Expenditure

(1) Orchard - 1,209.80	K 11,209.80
(2) Marketing	
truck amount paid -	K177,000.00
(3) Bonus for staff -	K 17,000.00
(4) Field day -	K 2,655.00
(5) Staff salary and Administration -	<u>K 12,614.90</u>
Total -	<u>K220,479.70</u>

There was a balance of K131,325.86 carried forward to this year from last year income of the scheme.

6. Constraint

The scheme was faced by a number of problems but they were overcome.

7. Future plan

- To reinforce the economic and financial plan of the scheme.
- To reinforce the organisation structure.
- Continue expansion work of phase III, 15ha, and then recruit 60 farm families when it is completed.

9/...cont....d

SECTION IV

SIATWIINDA IRRIGATION SCHEME

During rainy season 88/89 season rice was grown at the scheme which proved to be successful. During dry season 56 farmers grew vegetables on 16ha under irrigation. After the plans for a rehabilitation of the scheme were rejected by the government of the Federal Republic of Germany an evaluation of the scheme was done by the office of the Provincial Agricultural Officer. A committee has been set up by the Provincial Agricultural Officer which had been given a task of preparing plans for future perspectives of the scheme and Siatwiinda area.

In August/September 1988 Gwembe Integrated District Development Programme and Gwembe South Development Project working jointly made a new proposal in favour of rehabilitation of the scheme as the first proposal made between 1985 and 1987 by the German consultancy firm AGRAUND HYDROTECHNIK (AHT) for electrification of pump stations and the extension of the irrigated area was never implemented due to high costs and danger of flooding of the area planned for extension. Unfortunately this new proposal also failed to materialise as the experts from the Federal Republic of Germany observed that the scheme had been built at a location where it is difficult to supply water to the scheme after the water level of Lake Kariba receded. The scheme was found to be uneconomically feasible.

Crop sales

CROP	Kg sold	Rate per kg	Amount realised
Rice	2268	K6.00	K13,608.00
Irish potatoes	4028	K7.50	K30,210.00
Tomatoes	9214.50	K3.00	K27,643.50
Onion	2800.00	K5.00	K14,000.00
Okra	170	K5.00	K 850.00
Leafy vegetables	299	K1.50	K 448.50
Egg plant	23	K7.00	K 161.00

K86,921.00

SECTION IV

General Comments: The rejection of the rehabilitation proposal made it difficult to operate the scheme efficiently as there was no fixed policy to follow. As a result both the staff and the farmers were left in suspense and this led to less productivity and dampened the morale of the farmers. Also lack of transport at the right time led to the complete loss of harvested tomatoes. Low prices of tomatoes and onions at both Choma and Livingstone markets during pick periods had adverse effect on the profitability of the crops marketed respectively under the new administrative set up the cropping pattern will be geared to avoid marketing problems by growing of more less perishable crops than crops with poor storage characteristics.

SECTION V

NKANJABBWE IRRIGATION SCHEME

This gravity irrigation scheme has been utilised by farmers for two seasons as in previous years. Scheme management is done by farmers themselves through their executive committee. Sufficient rainfall and improved water management by farmers made additional pumping unnecessary.

The scheme has a total number of 88 farmers cultivating 10 hectares of land out of which 8.5ha is under irrigation. Nkanjabbwe irrigation scheme is the only scheme in Gwembe District fed by gravity watering system. However, in order to meet canal rehabilitation and other repair costs each farmer is required to pay K50.00 as water charge.

In order to facilitate the administration of the scheme there is a Farmers' Executive Committee whose function is to monitor the day today management of the scheme. The committee is composed of chairman, vice chairman, treasurer, vice treasurer, secretary, vice secretary, and two members. Its other duties include:-

- collection of water fees
- selection of new farmers
- eviction of unproductive farmers
- taking care of the scheme property

CROP PRODUCTION

No. of farmers	Type of crop	Area planted in ha	Yield in kg	Selling price per kg	Value of the product.
80	Tomatoes	4.00	1000,--	K4	K400,000
4	I. potatoes	0.05	300	K10	K 3,000
29	Beans	1.00	1440	K14	K 20,160
28	Onion	1.00	12300	K5	K 61,500
29	Cabbage/Rape	1.00	10000	K2	K 20,000
76	Greenmaize	2.95	64900 cobs	K2/cob	K129,900
GRAND TOTAL		10.00	188940		K634,460

SECTION V

- Constraints - Lack of plain wire for fencing
- Lack of cement for canal rehabilitation
- Prohibitive transport hire charge to carry the produce to line of rail.

Future plans- To turn the scheme into a cooperative to enable farmers secure agricultural loans collectively as onebody.

13..cont....d

TRAINING PROGRAMME

INTRODUCTION

The Training Programme at the small holder irrigation schemes of the Gwembe South Development Scheme operated on two objectives namely

-to support and train the farmers executive committee or Board of Directors in their development to become the management body of their irrigation schemes.

-to train farmers in the irrigation schemes how to make meaningful calculation in relation to input and output of their farming enterprise. Topics covered during the year included the following:-

- a) Financial management of the schemes,
- b) Organisational set up of the schemes and their link to the Gwembe South Development Project.
- c) General management and administrative procedure for the schemes.
- d) Cooperative laws in Zambia and management procedure.
- e) Carrying out workshops, seminars, visits, field trips, field days with farmers to other areas of the districts and at times outside the operational area of the Gwembe South Development Project.

2. Staff position

The section is manned by a Zambian staff whose mobility has been facilitated by the provision of motorbike to the Training Officer by Gossner Mission.

3. Area of operation

The Training Officer operates within the irrigation schemes under the Gwembe South Development Project in Nkandabbwe, B/malima and Siatwiinda irrigation schemes respectively. The section deals with both the Farmers' Executive Committee Members, Board of Directors and General Farmers in three schemes.

SECTION VI

4. Educational Tours

From 20th to 23rd September, 1989 the Farmers' Executive Committee and Board of Directors for the three irrigation schemes namely B/malima, Nkandabbwe and Siatwiinda toured Gwembe North. Places visited included Zambezi Training Farm, Lusitu SubCentre irrigation scheme to learn the techniques on banana production from both the management staff and tenant farmers.

5. Future plans

The programme will continue to encourage the farmers executive committee/Board of Directors in their development to become the management body of their respective schemes.

15...cont.....d

SECTION VII

SEED PROGRAMME

Introduction

The seed programme was initiated by the Gwembe South Dev. Project during 1983-1984 season to assist small scale farmers by selling various seeds in small packages. The aim of the seed programme is to assist farmers with planting seeds in areas not covered by the Gwembe District Marketing and Cooperative Union and at the same time cater for farmers with limited resources by selling seeds packed in small containers even in areas covered by the District Marketing and Co-operative Union.

Staff

Staff Position

The section is run by a Zambian officer who is not a vic civil servant and is paid by Gossner Mission.

Types of seed ordered, sold and balances.

Seeds received: a) MMV 400 = 800 x 10 kg pockets

b) MM502 = 80 x 50kg bags

c) R201 = 21 x 10kg bags

Seeds sold: a) MMV400 x 10kg = 731x10kg

b) MM 502 x 50kg = 74 x 50kg

c) R201 x 10kg = 21 x 10kg

Balances: a) MMV 400 x 10kg = 69 x 10kg

b) MM 502 x 50kg = 6 x 50kg

Constraints

Some agents misuse funds from the seed sales and this puts the programme in a very difficult situation as the seed programme operates on a revolving fund system.

Future plans

- 1) To continue ordering seeds and distributing them to various agents well ahead of the onset of rains.
- 2) To select agents with unquestionable character.
- 3) To advise farmers the right type of seeds suitable for their areas.

SECTION VIII

GSDP WORKSHOP

I. Introduction

The Gwembe South Development Project workshop is a project workshop solely funded by the Government of the Republic of Zambia. It forms the central workshop for all agricultural implement repairs in the southern region of Gwembe. It serves therefore, both the local farmers and the project camp. Within the year under review and despite the workshop's unquestionable bottleneck of material shortage or better fund problem the workshop managed to carry out the following works:

- Production, servicing and repairing of small scale farming implements and spares.
 - Camp maintenance e.g. maintaining camp buildings and the water system.
 - Servicing and repairing project vehicles, machinery and both GRZ and private vehicles.
 - Maintaining irrigation scheme engines in the south.
- In short the workshop has been involved in mechanical and metal works as outlined in the report.

II. Staff Position

The staff position improved for much better within the last quarter of the year under review. The following is the staff strength:

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. M.Sikufuniso | - Workshop Supervisor (AS-AE) |
| 2. V.N'gandu | - Agricultural Engineer (SAA) |
| 3. S.Siampongo | - Welder Grade 7 |
| 4. J.Muchimba | - Mechanic Grade 5 |
| 5. A.Siabunkululu | - Welder Grade 9 |
| 6. N.Simawachi | - Welder Grade 6 |
| 7. C.Siachingili | - Workshop clerk |
| 8. D.Mutyambe | - Engine attendant |

III. Farm Implements Repaired

Since the workshop serves as a central workshop for all agricultural repair works in the southern region the following were achieved within the year being reviewed.

SECTION VIII

- 29 scotch carts were repaired
- 10 ploughs were repaired
- 1 cultivator was repaired
- 5 wheelbarrows were repaired
- 3 hoes were repaired bring us to a total of 48 farm implements repaired.

In addition to this repair achievement, the workshop managed to manufacture and repair the following:-

- 14 u bolts and clamps
- 31 plough wheels made and repaired
- 7 animal brands made for individuals

V. Number of pots repaired

A total of 43 pots were either mended or had their broken legs brazed on. This figure includes cups, buckets and plates mended.

V. Other works under taken

Besides the repairs of farm implements either at the workshop or on mobile workshop (1 achieved), the workshop serviced and repaired as follows:-

- 44 either GRZ, project and private vehicles were either repaired or serviced e.g. mechanical faults and those that needed welding.
- 5 bicycles were repaired.
- 2 window frames and 2 door frames, 1 buglar bars door.

Within these other works the camp was maintained e.g. controlling pipe leakages, maintaining the camp fence by casual workers. Within the workshop, the workshop tools were repaired and not forgetting the only old GRZ benz that was put back on the road by fitting a new water pump.

VI Amount of revenue realised

A number of works carried out in the workshop within the period from 1st October, 1988 to 30th September, 1989 realised some revenue summing to K9,126.05. It could have been much higher had it not been for some bottlenecks of funds and material.

SECTION VIII

VII Constraints:

The workshop could have achieved far much better if only the following bottlenecks were checked.

- (a) Untimely or delayed release of funds which enhanced the problem of the acquisition of metal material.
- (b) Limited funds given at a time to buy enough material as may be required.

VIII. Future plans

In order to improve and stop worrying about material problem, the workshop will have to be involved in diversified works and to do this the following have to be included within the 1989/90 season.

- Tanning section which will deal with skin tannery but farmers throw away their animal skins.
- Carpentry section which will be manufacturing furniture and work hand in hand with the small scale industry in training young school leavers in such a trade.

VII Constraints:

The workshop could have achieved far much better if only the following bottlenecks were checked.

- (a) Untimely or delayed release of funds which enhanced the problem of the acquisition of metal material.

- (b) Limited funds given at a time to buy enough material as may be required.

VIII. Future plans

In order to improve and stop worrying about material problem, the workshop will have to be involved in diversified works and to do this the following have to be included within the 1989/90 season.

WATER DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Introduction

The Water Development Programme was started in 1974 in order to assist people in Gwembe South iminise draught - caused problems with water supply for domestic and live-stock use. The programme is implemented in close cooperation and coordination with the District Council.

The assistance rendered in the area included the following -
-providing materials for sinking wells on selfhelp basis.
-clean, deepen, maintain and service existing wells and boreholes in the area.

The breakdown of boreholes and wells in the area is as follows:

1. Number of working boreholes - 26
2. Number of defunct boreholes - 15
3. Number of boreholes beyond repair - 3

Total number of boreholes - 44

1. Number of working wells - 27
2. Number of wells not working - 11
3. Number of wells beyond repair - 5

Total number of wells = -27

Constraints

Most of the rods and pipes for boreholes are worn out and needed replacement. However ~~un~~availability of the material in hardware shops hindered the smooth operations of the programme. The other major problem was the fact that some boreholes were filled with stones and this made it difficult to repair them.

Future plans

The section plans to rehabilitate most of the defunct boreholes and wells if materials will be available in 1990. Redeeptening and cleaning of wells will continue to alliviate the suffering of the people.

SECTION X

HOME ECONOMICS

Introduction

The Home Economics Programme is assisting the rural population in Gwembe South through two programmes, that is Female Extension and Nutrition. In the frame work of women's clubs training is provided in basic mathematics, health care, and sewing. At the same time income generating activities such as oil pressing undertaken by women are supported by the section. Because of the high incidence of malnutrition in the villages, particularly among children, pregnant women and lactating mothers the programme supplies protein food at low costs in close cooperation with the Rural Health Centres in Gwembe South.

2. Number of groups involved.

- a) Nutrition Programme - 8
- b) Clubs - 3
- c) Oil mills - 2
- d) Chicken programme

a) Nutrition programme - 96 bags of unshelled groundnuts and 48 bags of kapenta have been supplied to 8 RHC. Both groundnuts and kapenta is sold to women at a reduced price specifically for undernourished children and expectant mothers.

b) Clubs - Various subjects are taught to club members. However, the main topics covered during the training sessions include:-

- 1. Needlework
- 2. Cookery and nutrition
- 3. Family planning
- 4. Handcrafts
- 5. Simple arithmetic

In case of needlework 16 x 10kg bales of one metre pieces of cloth were sold to women who in turn made children's dresses, shirts and skirts. Three blankets were sewn out of cotton materials and cotton wool and sold to the members of public including Gwembe South Development Staff. More orders for blankets have been received.

c) Oil mills - Home Economics Section manned two oil mills in Sinanola and Siabaswi Women Groups until August 1989 when the Valley Selfhelp Promotion Society took over the running of the oil mills as a sole owner of the machines. However during the year under review 157 x 50kg bags of sunflower were crushed at Sinanola while 78 x 50 kg of sunflower were crushed at Siabaswi. Oil extracted was sold to members of public and women within the group. Sunflower cakes were sold to Livestock owners.

d) Chicken Programme-The chicken programme was started late 1988. The aim of the programme was to provide village farmers with improved breeds of poultry. 50 cockerels were ordered, reared and exchanged with local breeds to give chance to every interested farmers. Later on two other batches of cockerels and layers were ordered reared and then distributed to both women clubs and members of public on exchange basis. In all a total of 100 one day old chickens (cockerels) and 100 one day chickens (layers) were reared and sold to people in Gwembe South.

Constraints

1. Record keeping in some Rural Health Clinics was so poor that it was difficult to monitor food distribution for proper accounting.
2. The section have no funds to run some of the planned courses due to non availability of Dutch contributions.
3. Chicken programme needed a fulltime casual worker to ease the burden on the female extension section.

Future Plans

1. Blanket making will be continued as an income generating venture for women clubs.
2. Since funds are limited the use of local materials e.g. fibre, clay and cotton will be encouraged instead of concentrating on needle work.
3. Two new clubs will be opened and two Rural Health Clinics will join the Nutrition Programme.
4. Mobile courses will be conducted in areas where there are no clubs.

LAND USE SECTIONIntroduction

Due to the hilly condition of the Gwembe District soil erosion has reached advanced stages in most places posing a threat to both agriculture and road network in the area. Though the section was provided with limited funds for 1988/89 season some corrective measures were taken to control the situation in a number of areas within Gwembe South.

Staff Position

The section is manned by one Agricultural Assistant whose qualifications in survey work has made him an asset to both the project and the province. He is assisted by a classified daily employee. The officer undertook some major works in the province under the supervision of the Senior Land Use Planning Officer and the project had continuous services of the classified daily employee who has also valuable experience in soil conservation measures.

Major Works Undertaken

- a) The road leading to Nkandabbwe irrigation scheme and Nkandabbwe Primary school had a number of dangerous gullies which threatened to cut the road in some points. The section undertook some corrective measures to rehabilitate the road by means of stone pitching in gabion wire.
- b) Soil conservation work was carried out within Nkandabbwe camp which is the Headquarters of the Gwembe South Dev. Project. Also soil conservation work and repair were undertaken along Kanchindu/Sulwegonde road. The main job done was stone pitching in places where gullies threatened to cut the road.
- c) Maamba/Kanchindu and Siatwiinda road were graded and the services were paid for by a private company namely the Zongwe Farming Enterprises. All feeder roads in Mweemba Ward were graded and services were paid for by the same company mentioned.

SECTION XI

d) Sinazeze/Malima/Buleya Malima irrigation scheme roads were graded.

e) A crocodile dam and a fish dam were constructed for Zongwe Farming Enterprises at Siansowa. A one kilometre dyke road was also constructed for the same company.

f) Maps and designs were made at Nkandabbwe camp and were later approved by the Senior Land Use Planning Officer for title deeds the following works were undertaken and maps were made after survey on behalf of the following:-

1. Mr.G.J.Malyango - Sinazongwe area
2. Mr.G.J.Njolo - Sinazongwe area
3. Mr. G.Cornhill - Sinazongwe area
4. Bupilobutata Fishing and Mining Enterprises-Sinazongwe area
5. J.Syamayuwa - The Senior Chief Mweemba
6. G.J.Njolo - Senior Chief Mweemba's area
7. S.Siloozi - Senior Chief Mweemba's area

Constraints

Lack of transport hampered the operations of the section.

Future Plans

1. To carry out roads rehabilitation in Gwembe South.
2. To carry out topographical surveys to the new dams to be constructed.
3. To carry out detailed surveys to the new irrigation schemes to be planned by the Senior Planning Officer based in Choma.
4. To help commercial Fishermen in all projects related to Landuse.
5. To plot maps and make designs and send them to the Senior Planning Officer for approval.
6. To attend meetings and seminars related to agricultural work.
7. To attend to private farmers and advise them soil conservation measurers.

VALLEY SELFHELP PROMOTION SOCIETY

Introduction

VSP is a non-profit organisation, grown out of the combined work of Gossner Mission and GRZ in the Gwembe South Dev. Project. VSP is a nongovernmental registered society. The about 500 members of VSP select an Executive Committee. Its task is to follow up management matters and it is responsible for the overall policy making of the society. The last Annual General Meeting took place in December, 1989. The work of VSP is divided into three sections:

1. The income generating programme which includes the Sinazeze shop, the tailoring group, the transport hire service and the sale of second hand clothes.
2. The service programme which provides maize and mealie meal to the communities in Gwembe South.
3. Through its income generating activities and its service programme, VSP is in the position to carry out community based projects to encourage the social and economic development with the people on village level such as two oilmills at Siabaswi and Sinanjola, Sikaneka clinic, Siameja community shop and Munyati/Sinanjola sales depot.

Staff position

The position of the VSP-Coordinator has been vacant since August 1989. A new Coordinator was chosen by the end of 1989 and will start working in March 1990. The Assistant Coordinator has been holding the position as Acting Coordinator. The VSP Book keeper has been on maternity leave since Dec. 1st., A bookkeeper with a temporary contract has been employed for 3 months. Beside the 3 management posts VSP has 9 members of staff. One expatriate staffmember, seconded by Gossner Mission to VSP acts as VSP-Advisor to the management and to the Ex. Committee.

Training

In 1989 no external training programme was carried out. Due to reorganisation within VSP, training on the job was done by the Advisor for the Business Manager, the bookkeeper and the shop keeper. For the chosen Shopkeeper for Siameja, VSP organised a two-week on the job training at Maaze-Cooperative shop and at VSP-shop. This programme will continue in 1990.

Activities

1. Income Generation

In 1989 the Sinazeze shop was completely renovated. The range of commodities offered was widened. Especially building materials (gumpoles, roofingsheets, cement) and agricultural implements (ploughs, ploughspares, chains and axes) were sold. VSP being one of the seedprogramme agents, was able to sell about 4 tons of seeds through the VSP-shop and the depots. The tailoring group was shifted to the Sinazeze shop in order to improve the working conditions and to introduce the business to public. About 300 schooluniforms were made. Due to lack of uniform material, the tailoring section started production children's wear and blankets from locally grown cotton. By selling second hand clothes, which are donated by churchgroups in West Germany, VSP raised some money for VSP. About 5.5% of the VSP-income was generated through second hand clothes. In 1989 a substantial drop in the number of boxes sent was noticed due to the 100% increase of postal charges for parcels from Germany.

The VSP-transport hire service served a lot of private farmers and shopkeepers as well as projects in the area. Due to increasing costs for fuel and repairs the booking charge had to be lifted from K5,- at the beginning of the year to K11, per km in August 1989. (Nevertheless VSP-transport is widely known as the cheapest and most reliable transport in the area.)

2. Service Programme

VSP has served the community in Gwembe South through sales of 9660 25kg bags of mealie meal at our depots ranging from Kafwambila to Chiyabi. In cooperation with the Governor's office, a special programme was carried out by VSP to provide 1000 bags (90Kg.) of maize specially to Kafwambila and Siameja area. The maize was purchased and sold through VSP. A local Kapenta fishing company assisted with boat transport to Kafwambila.

3. Projects

In October 1989 a long ongoing project was officially opened by the Hon. MCC. The Sikaneka clinic is now ready for handing over to the Ministry of Health. The Siameja Community project with a commodity shop, a grinding mill with a storage and

SECTION XII

an oxcart hire service has been started. An oxcart was bought by VSP and placed at Siameja in order to assist farmers with local transport. At Munyati/Sinanjola a permanent sales depot was constructed. VSP took over the management of the sunflower oilmills at Siabaswi and Sinanjola. Together with the local women's clubs a new system of management was introduced in order to maximise the utilisation of the machines and to increase the cooking oil production.

Furthermore VSP assisted Sinazeze, Nkandabbwe and Munyati primary schools with transport and Siampondo school with re-roofing of a classblock.

Constraints

1. Personnel

Due to the long absence of a Coordinator and the substantial increase in activities, the Advisor had to take over a number of day today management duties. The planning and implementation of projects was therefore delayed. An improvement is expected after the Coordinator's post will be filled.

2. Transport

The transport costs have gone up tremendously especially because of a high number of break downs of the lorry caused by careless driving as well as by the extremely bad road conditions.

The VSP management depends on the Advisor's car and the lorry. A request for a motorbike to Gossner Mission was already agreed up on. The motorbike was promised for 1990.

3. Selfhelp activities

It has been realised that people in Gwembe South find it difficult to believe in selfhelp activities. Therefore most of the projects had to be implemented by VSP and paid labour. VSP is faced with a high expectation of service being offered to the people who are not realising that VSP can only assist local activities with limited funds. In future VSP will put more efforts to informing the public about its ideas and limits.

Future Plans

In 1990 the above mentioned projects and activities will be finished and stabilised. The Siameja project will be implemented. More effort will be put into the production of clothes and cotton blankets. A project proposal to extend the tailoring section by introducing cotton weaving will be discussed on VSP and GSDP level. It is planned to run local workshops at village level to introduce the VSP policy and to make people aware of selfhelp and selfsufficiency.

RURAL WORKS PROGRAMME

1. Introduction

The rural works programme aims at supplementing the activities of the Gwembe District Council in respect to development and improvement of infrastructure in the sub-district. Main objectives are maintenance of feeder roads and assisting local self help projects (e.g. schools) with their construction works.

2. Major works undertaken

The basic construction of the 20 km feeder road from Siawaza to Kafwambila was completed. The road was graded and drainages were made. Some works on river crossings and drainages still remain to be completed after the 1989/90 rainy season. The road was officially commissioned and handed over the Gwembe District Council on 3rd November, 1989 by the Provincial Political Secretary Southern Province, Cde. Barash.

After the rainy season 1988/89 the main road from Siabaswi to Siampondo was repaired by manual labour. These works were done in cooperation with Gwembe District Council. In July, the road from Siabaswi up to Dengeza was graded which was paid by GSDP and the District Council.

A simple feeder road was made from Siameja Wasilundu to Mulungwa PMMC Camp with a bulldozer.

Self-help works were organised to repair some river crossings in Siampondo area.

Siampondo Primary School was re-roofed so that both class rooms can be used now.

3. Constraints

The main constraints the rural works programme faced were limited availability of materials (cement) and transport. Although the programme officer was provided with a motor bike by Gossner Mission, the programme has to rely to a great extent to GSDP pool vehicles for transporting materials which also have to be used by other GSDP programmes.

4. Plans for 1990

Some works on the feeder road to Kafwambila will have to be done in early 1990. A simple bridge over Namazambwe river at Kafwambila is planned to be constructed.

The road to the newly opened Sikaneka clinic will be repaired. The rehabilitation of the road to Nkandabbwe irrigation scheme will be continued and hopefully be completed,

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CHURCH WORK

1. Introduction

The United Church of Zambia is the partner church to Gossner Mission in the country. The expatriate reverend sent by Gossner Mission works as a seconded minister to UCZ. He is supposed to assist local UCZ congregations with lay training activities and preaching. Other local churches are assisted with transport for their activities at a reduced rate.

2. Objectives

The main objective is to promote religious life and christian witness among UCZ congregations in Sinazongwe consistory in particular. This is done by planning and implementing lay training activities and by regular preaching on sundays. In the day today work of GSDP Gossner Mission is represented as a christian Mission Society by the reverend.

3. Workdone

The reverend, being the counterpart to the GSDP Project Coordinator was more involved in GSDP project management than in church work. However, regular contacts were maintained with the lay trainer for Southern Prebytery. A TEEZ (Theological Education by Extension in Zambia) tutors seminar was attended. A short seminar on church leadership was conducted at Sinazongwe. Regular preaching and some pastoral work was done at UCZ Trinity Church at Nkandabbwe. The TEEZ course for training lay preachers was continued by a newly trained tutor. Gossner Mission was represented on various occasions to visitors and other churches or church organisations.

4. Constraints

The major constraint for church work of GSDP/Gossner Mission is the little time left for the reverend beside his involvement in GSDP project management. UCZ members are generally very much interested in lay training.

5. Plans for 1990

Regular preaching at Trinity congregation will be continued. Short lay training seminars on local level will be conducted. Gossner Mission will be represented whenever there will be a need for it.

MAAZE CONSUMER'S CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY

1. Introduction

Maaze Consumer's Co-operative Society was founded in August, 1982, and was officially registered in September, 1988. Since then, the society has been involved in giving services to its members and none members of the community.

These services are given through the society's shop in the of essential commodities and other items that are needed by people for their daily life.

The society employs six (6) members of staff, who do different kinds of work. This project has 3 main functions. Namely: (a) Retail shop, this is the main programme which is funding other oponents.

(b) Grinding mill, this one is not very effective due to insufficient maize in the area. It is operating just to assist people.

Rest House

This project is one of the two, that are generating income for the society. The rest house has been very busy through out the year.

Achievement

The membership has gradually increased to 69 excluding 3 resignations, compared to 54 members in December, 1988. The share capital is at K5,886.91 compared to K3,865.91 in 1988 December. We have received customers every day a tour rest house. An average income of K2,700.00 is being received every month. We have been able to supply meal/meal and other goods to the members and none members of the community around. For more information see the financial statement attached.

Constraints

1. Transport

Lack of transport is the major problem among others. Due to lack of transport, our business has heavily deteriorated. We are depending on V.S.P. and G.S.T. lorries that we are hiring. You know how expensive transport is nowadays.

SECTION XV

Scarcity of Essential items

During the period under review, there has been times when the most needed goods were scarce in the country, during such times we forced to get any goods that we found, in fear of losing money for transport hired, and these goods could not sell fast, so there was a lot of money held in goods.

Short of funds

Working capital became smaller and smaller each time, because of inflation. Our money could not buy enough goods, so is to date. There are other minor problems that the society encountered which have not been mentioned here.

Conclusion

Since our lorry was left in the garage in Lusaka, we have had very little assistance from the project on transporters in Choma, particularly on delivery of m/meal. We just came to operate with VSP in the last three months.

Although we had all these problems, we had to persevere. For three years that we have gone without transport, we have shown any sign of going out of business. I hope and trust that, we shall continue to do the same, I only wish to make an appeal to those organizations in the project to come to our rescue e.g. the V.S.P. and G.S.T.

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CREDIT UNION AND SERVINGS ASSOCIATION OF ZAMBIA

Introduction

Cusa-Zambia is a National organization which assists individual credit unions in running their credit unions through field officers that cusa-zambia provides to these credit unions. Cusa-Zambia is also being assisted by the Gwembe South Dev. Project, which is a promoting body of credit unions in the District. The project assists in funds to run local seminars and to pay salaries to some of the officers that may be employed by Cusa-Zambia or, that are employed locally, on local arrangements between the District Credit Union supervisor. The Gwembe South in particular, has seven credit unions only (2) are registered and the rest are still study groups.

Following are the societies:-

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| (1) Syatwiinda | - Registered. |
| (2) Maamba | - Registered. |
| (3) Muuka | - Study group. |
| (4) Malima | - Study group. |
| (5) Sinazeze | - Study group. |
| (6) Tekelo | - Study group. |
| (7) Nyanga | - Study group. |

It is therefore important that, such kind of a report is prepared every year, and that, it is submitted to the project (GSDP) in order to furnish the project with the information about the operations of the movement in the District, so that the project is well informed of the progress and failures made by the programme.

Staffing

There is a very limited number of staff in the District. The District has only 2 members of staff employed by Cusa-Zambia, thus: - one District Credit Union Supervisor and one Credit Union Officer. The other two officers, in addition are employed by Maamba Credit Union, there is also one officer at Malima, who is on half contract with the GSDP who is assisting in keeping the books of accounts for Malima Credit Union.

Looking at the number of staff, one can be easily convinced that it is not easy to carry out day to day's work, more especially that, most of the officers are based in particular credit unions, it is very difficult. However, there has been a remarkable progress made compared to the past few years.

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Achievement

The District has a total share capital of K747,460.07 compared to the year 1988 when the share capital stood at K586,438.90, giving a difference of K161,021.17. The membership has also increase to 1470 members from 1239 in 1988, giving a difference of 231 members. Loans have also been provided to the members in order for them to utilize the money in a reasonable manner, so as to improve their living conditions. These loans were made in two forms.

(a) Provident loans

these loans are made by each credit union in order to assist its members who needed money for various provident purposes. This assistance amounted to K463,646.22 in 1989, and K396,608.61 in 1988 in loans to members.

(b) Productive loans

in most cases these loans are provided by the mother body (Cusa-Zambia) they are particularly for production of maize. In 1987/88 season, an amount of K135,791.00 was granted to the district, and the repayment was K87,305.26 which is about 65% repayment. In 1988/89 season, the amount of loans granted went down due to some problems that I will point out in this report under constraints. The repayment for this year was also very poor, it was just 45% of the total loan of K96,121.60 granted to credit unions in the district.

Constraints

There has been a number of problems encountered by credit union movement in the area from time to time, some of which are very difficult to solve it may take five or more years to solve them. Among these are:

1. Traditional way of saving money. There is a very big agueement among the villagers on this subject. Some people still object to trust other people to take care of their money. Villagers think that, officers who come, to ask them to form credit unions are lack of money, therefore they try to find an easy way of getting money. Because of this mis-trust they find it difficult to part with their money.

Poverty

The people of the Gwembe Valley are naturally poor, because of poor climate conditions of their area, so as such their source of income is very limited, so they have no money that they can save with credit unions, or the banks.

None availability of Seed Maize and Ferts

The one availability of Maize seeds and fertilizers, which is caused by the SPCMU and GDCMU has added to a number of problems that the credit unions are facing already. GDCMU has completely failed to supply enough seeds and fertilizers in time to the farmers, so that they could start planting in time also sometimes it happens that seeds and fertilizers are not sent to the depots at all, and that puts a farmer in a very poor position.

The Rainfall

Rains are very short in this district, therefore people usually have very low yield or have nothing at all in some parts of the district.

Transport

Lack of transport is another contribution factor to slow development of credit unions in the area, in that, educational seminars and supervision tours are not being carried out as required. It becomes very difficult to travel especially in the rain season.

Conclusion

Although there have been such problems encountered by credit unions there is still a hope that credit union movement will expand. Because there is potentiality for more members and more shares. Although the journey is expected to last several years, but the success will be met one day. Just like a journey of 100 km starts with one step.

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SMALL SCALE VILLAGE INDUSTRIES

Introduction

Small Scale Village Industries aims at:

- 1) The formation and establishment of Small Groups of Local Artisan.

If required they should get the necessary tools and handycraft Gear in order to enable them to start a business or to improve their equipment. Both on loan basis further vocational training (workshops seminars) are arranged and organized in fields required.

- 2) Vocational Training for young unskilled people in form of apprenticeship within existing group of local Artisans or in crashcourses if required organized by the programme. The programme wants to achieve the creation of new jobs on selfemployment basis and better services for local people.

Staff position

The Small Scale Village Industries Programme has one member of staff. A German Volunteer works as Adviser of the programme.

Number of Groups

At the present moment the programme works with three Carpentry Groups.

The "TUSOLE WOODWORK FURNITURE GROUP" works since two years, is well established and doing well.

The "SYABASWI CARPENTRY WORKING GROUP" came into being in August 1989. For the time being the members meet and work sporadically twice or three times weekly. The group works with an insufficient outfit of tools.

The Malima Carpenters are about to form a group.

Middle of 1990 a metal group is planned to work at Sinazeze Craft Centre.

Project Involved

The Sinazeze Craft Centre is still under construction due to a number of unfavourable circumstances the completion of the carpentry workshop is delayed. After the completion of the carpentry workshop a metal workshop (shelter and forge will be built at Sinazeze craftcentre.

Future Plans

1) Plans for 1990 are:-

- A) The completion of the carpentry workshop and a metal workshop at Sinazeze craft centre.
- B) The opening of a workshop for the Syabaswi Carpentry Group at Syabaswi.
- C) The opening of Malima Carpentry Workshop.

Further Training Courses for

- A) Carpenters A) How to run business - calculation of prices for carpentry products.
- B) Care of tools (tempering Grinding Sharpening cutting tools, sharpening and setting saws.

B) Blacksmiths and Tinmen

2) Further Future Plans

Since there is a big population of cattle in the valley there seem to be good chance to establish Tanning an leather work in order to make use out of leather a visibility study has to be carried out,

GOSSNER MISSION ADMINISTRATIVE WITH GSDP

I. Introduction

Being a joint venture of GRZ/Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperative and Gossner Mission, GSDP has two administrative units: the clerical section of GRZ/GSDP and the Gossner Mission administration, each being responsible for administering funds and properties of either GRZ or Gossner Mission (including other donor agencies)

The budget planning for GSDP is done by the GSDP-Coordinator and the Gossner Mission Team Chairman, the budget proposal is then discussed with all GSDP programme officers in the GSDP staff meeting. GM funds and properties within GSDP are administered by the GM treasurer, appointed by GM Head office. She keeps the books and accounts on behalf of GM on the project level, presents quarterly statements on GM expenditures to the GSDP staff meeting as a means of budget control, receives GM funds from GM/Lusaka office and makes the payments for project related expenditures and GM staff (12) according to the annual budget. She also administers the prefinancing of the GSDP related GRZ expenditures.

GM expenditures that were not budgeted for 1989:

Although funds had been promised for the Nutrition Programme by the Dutch Organisation "Dutch Inter-Church Aid" the money for 1988 and 1989 has never been sent, therefore GM financed this programme in 1988 and 1989 but will not continue doing so. Since EEC funds for constructing the road to Kafwambila were finished in August 1989 GM continued paying for salaries, material, equipment and transport out of GM funds. More funds will be needed in 1990.

The grant of the Government of Japan for the rehabilitation of Buleya Malima Irrigation Scheme are administered and accounted for by the Technical Advisor for the scheme. Separate financial statements on the utilisation of the two funds mentioned above will be submitted to the donor agencies.

37...cont...d
37...cont...d

In 1989 GM continued prefinancing the construction of the Tonga museum storeroom which is now finished and a house in the camp. No refunds have been made from GRZ so far. In 1989 2 new poolcars + 3 new Hondas (for Training + Seed + Road Programme) were bought by GM Head Office in West Germany and paid in DM, as well as material, equipment, tyres etc for several programmes + the transport of the advisers.

Loans

In 1989 GM continued to provide interest-free loans to some GSDP programmes and to GRZ/GSDP. The repair costs of the Maaze lorry were and will be prefinanced by GM until the lorry is back on the road. For VSP GM prefinanced lorry repairs in 1987/88. A request from VSP to settle the prefinancing is still pending with GM/Germany.

Prefinancing was not needed anymore in 1989, UCZ and + TWF still have outstanding loans from 1988. For the Female Extension Programme and the Seed Programme GM prefinanced the purchase of material and seeds which are now in stock and will be sold in 1990.

A special type of loan is the system of pre-financing GRZ expenditures for GSDP programmes. Since GRZ allocations are usually late (in 1989 the first allocation came in June, the second only in December), GM prefinances GRZ expenditures until GRZ funds are available. Otherwise the the GRZ side of the project would have to remain inactive for most of the year. Unfortunately refunding to GM is going at a very slow pace, whereby GM, and hence the whole project due to the high rate of inflation in Zambia, is losing a substantial amount of money. For 1990 the system of prefinancing GRZ expenditures is under review.

GWEMBE SOUTH DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
- GOSSNER MISSION -

AND

ANIMAL DRAUGHT POWER PROGRAMME
- MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE -

Donkey Management
and Utilization

in Gwembe South, Southern Province, ZAMBIA

JULY, 1989

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INTRODUCTION

The importance of draught animals is more and more appreciated in Zambia since costs for purchase and maintenance of vehicles and machines have gone up to an extent which is beyond the reach of an average peasant farmer. Oxen are the main draught animals in Zambia. While the use of oxen is well known in the country, it is often doubted whether donkeys can be used as draught animals in Zambia. Up to now, discussion on animal draught power become rather heated when it comes to donkeys.

The idea to undertake this survey is the result of such a heated discussion during the first workshop on animal draught power in Choma, Southern Province, in April, 1989. During that workshop the representative of the Gwembe South Development Project/Gossner Mission informed the meeting that Gwembe South is most likely the only area in Zambia where donkeys are traditionally found in great numbers and farmers have been using donkeys for a long time. Thereafter, it was agreed between the Gwembe South Development Project and the National Coordinator for the Animal Draught Power Programme to conduct a comprehensive survey on donkey management and utilization in the southern part of Gwembe South (Senior Chief Mweemba area).

A questionnaire was drafted and a first tour the area was made in May, 1989, where H. Dibbits (National Coordinator for Animal Draught Power Programme), Dr. W. Mweenya (Dean of the Faculty for Animal Science, University of Zambia), Rev. U. Luig (Gwembe South Development Project/Gossner Mission) and R. Chimimba (Gwembe South Development Project) participated. During that tour a pretest was made and the questionnaire was slightly modified thereafter.

Siampondo (S), Kafwambila (K) and Siameja (Sj) were identified as areas where the survey was to be conducted. According to a rough estimate of donkey distribution in these areas, 19 farmers were interviewed in Siampondo area, 13 in Kafwambila area and 8 in Siameja area, totalling to 40 interviewees altogether. Farmers were selected at random and were interviewed individually in vernacular. The survey was conducted by Mr. R. Chimimba who also assisted with compiling the data.

The presentation of the findings follows the questionnaire (see annex). Each table is headed by a brief summary and some additional comments, if necessary. The figures are presented by giving the number of answers (no.) and percentage (%) for each area and the total. If data differ significantly from one area to the other, additional information is given. Such differences show clearly that donkey keeping may cause different problems to farmers according to the social, geographical and environmental differences of each area.

It is hoped that the presentation of this report will be of help for further discussions and plans on donkeys as part of the Animal Draught Power Programme in Zambia.

Rev. U. Luig
Gwembe South
Development Project/
GOSSNER MISSION

I. Social background

The first series of questions tried to collect some general data on the size of farm families, ownership on donkeys and work oxen as well as on crops usually grown in the respective areas.

1. The composition of households

The average farm family consists of the husband, 2 wives, 9 children and 2 dependants, totalling to 14 members of an average farm household. In Siameja, the number of household members is significantly bigger than in the other 2 areas.

(3) Number of household members:
(average figures per farmer)

	S	K	Sj	Total
a) wives	1,6	2,2	2,6	2,1
b) children	5,9	8,2	12,9	9,0
c) dependants	1,4	1,4	3,0	1,9
TOTAL:	8,9	11,8	18,5	13,0

2. Historical background

Donkeys are known and used by farmers in Mweemba area since long. Since donkeys are found in large numbers in the southern part of Zimbabwe it is obvious that they were brought from across the Zambezi through relatives and other fellow Tonga living on the eastern side of the Zambezi river.

One quarter of all interviewees owned donkeys already before the formation of lake Kariba and the resettlement. This figure which, of course, depends on the age of the farmer supports the assumption mentioned above.

(4) When did you get your first donkey?

	S		K		Sj		Total	
	no	%	no	%	no	%	no	%
a) before 1960	5	26,3	1	7,6	4	50,0	10	25,0
b) 1960-70	6	31,6	1	7,6	3	37,5	10	25,0
c) 1971-80	3	15,8	2	15,5	--	--	5	12,5
d) 1981-85	2	10,5	5	38,6	1	12,5	8	20,0
e) 1986-89	3	15,8	4	30,7	--	--	7	17,5
Total no. of farmers:	19=100,0		13=100,0		8=100,0		40=100,0	

3. Procurement of donkeys

Most of the donkeys are acquired by bartering which is still very common in the area when it comes to the exchange of goods or animals. 1 heifer may be exchanged against 2 donkeys or 5 goats against 1 donkey. However, 35% of all donkeys are already bought. A smaller number is given as gifts by relatives and only a few are inherited. Most of the interviewees burst into laughter when being asked whether donkeys were part of the traditional dowry, the lobola. Some farmers commented by saying that "you cannot eat donkeys".

(5) How did you obtain your donkeys?

	S		K		Sj		Total	
	no	%	no	%	no	%	no	%
a) gift	5	26,3	2	15,4	--	--	7	17,5
b) inherited	2	10,5	--	--	1	12,5	3	7,5
c) bought	9	47,4	2	15,4	3	37,5	14	35,0
d) dowry	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
e) batering	5	26,3	10	76,4	4	50,0	19	47,5
TOTAL:	21		14		8		43	
Total no. of farmers	19=100,0		13=100,0		8=100,0		40=100,0	

4. Donkey ownership within the family

Farmers own about 3 to 4 donkeys whereby the number of adult donkeys is about 2 to 3 times bigger than the young ones. In Siameja the number of donkeys per farmer is double as high than in the other 2 areas.

(6) How many donkeys do you personally own?

	S		K		Sj		Total	
	no	aver.	no	aver.	no	aver.	no	aver.
a) adult males	13	0,7	14	1,1	31	3,9	58	1,5
b) adult females	25	1,3	12	0,9	9	1,1	46	1,2
c) young males	13	0,7	5	0,4	3	0,4	21	0,5
d) young females	12	0,6	4	0,3	7	0,9	23	0,6
TOTAL:	63	3,3	35	2,7	50	6,3	148	3,7
Total no. of farmers	19		13		8		40	

Usually, donkeys are owned by men. Only in a few cases families were found where donkeys were owned by one of the wives, even when the husband did not have donkeys of his own.

(7) How many donkeys do other members of your household own?

Siampondo: The wife of 1 farmer~~s~~ owned 9 donkeys.

Kafwambila: The wife of 1 farmer owns 2 donkeys which he is keeping because he has no donkey of his own.

Siameja: A wife of a farmer was interviewed who has 1 male donkey while her husband has no donkey of his own.

5. Changes within the donkey population (5% p.a.)

The average birth rate for donkeys is 10%. However, there are significant differences between the three areas. Siampondo where settlements are scattered over a vast area has the highest birth rate (15.5% within 2 years or 7.8% p.a.). At the same time, the relation of males and females in Siampondo is 1 : 2 (see question 6). In Kafwambila where settlements are somewhat closer to each other and the male - female relation is 1.1 : 0.9 the birth rate declines to 9.4%. Siameja obviously has the least favourable conditions for natural donkey multiplication with a birth rate of only 4.9% within 2 years. Siameja is a rather compact cluster of settlements where the male - female relation is 3.9 : 1.1. On the other hand, Siampondo is the only area where a few donkeys were bought or inherited whereby in Kafwambila and Siameja no new donkeys were added.

Most of the donkeys which died were killed by other farmers when donkeys entered their fields. One farmer in Siameja reported that out of his 19 donkey 15 were killed within the last 2 years. Although this case is exceptional, it sheds some light on the problems of donkey keeping in the villages. A few donkeys died because they were overused.

(8) How many donkeys did you have 2 years ago?
Since then, how many of them were:

	S		K		Sj		Total	
	no	%	no	%	no	%	no	%
a) born	13	15,5	6	9,4	4	4,9	23	10,0
b) bought	2	2,4	--	--	--	--	2	0,9
c) inherited	3	3,6	--	--	--	--	3	1,3
d) died	21	25,0	16	25,0	29	35,4	66	28,7
e) sold	18	21,4	19	29,7	4	4,9	41	17,8
f) got lost	--	--	--	--	3	3,7	3	1,3
TOTAL(2 years ago)*:	84=100,0		64=100,0		82=100,0		230=100,0	
TOTAL (today)**:	63	75,0	35	54,7	50	61,0	148	64,3
DIFFERENCE:	-21-25,0		-29-45,3		-32-39,0		-82-35,7	

* Total (2 years ago) = total (today) -a) -b) -c) +d) +e) +f)

** Total (today): see question no. 6.

6. Ownership of work oxen

Donkeys are usually not used for cultivation in Gwembe South because farmers have work oxen.

(9) How many work oxen do you own?:
(average figures per farmer)

S	K	Sj	Total
3,3	4,8	7,3	5,1

7. Agricultural activities

Because of poor soils, low and erratic rainfalls as well as irregular supplies of inputs, mainly subsistence crops are grown in the area.

(10) What crops do you normally grow?

	S		K		Sj		Total	
	no	%	no	%	no	%	no	%
a) maize	16	84,2	12	92,3	8	100,0	36	90,0
b) sorghum	18	94,7	13	100,0	8	100,0	39	97,5
c) millet	19	100,0	13	100,0	7	87,5	39	97,5
d) sunflower	1	5,3	--	--	1	12,5	2	5,0
e) cotton	--	--	1	7,7	3	37,5	4	10,0
f) groundnuts	--	--	--	--	2	25,0	2	5,0
Total no. of farmers	19=100,0		13=100,0		8=100,0		40=100,0	

II. Donkey management

Farmers in the Gwembe Valley keep their animals with a minimum of management and technical know how. This is true for cattle, goats and also for donkeys.

1. Donkey keeping

Keeping donkeys while they are not used is a major problem of donkey management since donkeys are very likely to be killed if they enter into other farmers' fields. This is the case especially in Siameja area where the population density is rather high (see above, I.5.).

(1) What do you do with your donkeys when you do not use them?

	S		K		Sj		Total	
	no	%	no	%	no	%	no	%
a) free range*	3	15,8	8	61,5	1	12,5	12	30,0
b) tie them	1	5,3	--	--	--	--	1	2,5
c) heard them	17	89,5	13	100,0	8	100,0	38	95,0
d) drive them elsewhere**	1	5,3	1	7,7	--	--	2	5,0
Total no. of farmers:	19=100,0		13=100,0		8=100,0		40=100,0	

* only during dry season

** mainly to the lake shore during dry season

Traditionally, it is the children who look after cattle and also donkeys. Therefore, children are familiar with these animals right from an early age. Most of the farmers answered that they themselves and their children look after the donkeys which means that the children heard the donkeys under the supervision of the owner.

(2) Who looks after your donkeys when you do not use them?

	S		K		Sj		Total	
	no	%	no	%	no	%	no	%
a) yourself	11	57,9	5	38,5	2	25,0	18	45,0
b) wife(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
c) children	16	84,2	10	76,9	6	75,0	32	80,0
d) nobody*	--	--	6	46,2	--	--	6	15,0
e) dependants, relatives	2	10,5	3	23,1	2	25,0	7	17,5
Total no. of farmers:	19=100,0		13=100,0		8=100,0		40=100,0	

* Only during dry season

Donkey eat whatever they find. Apart from food or crops residues there is no supplementary feeding to natural grazing or browsing.

(3) What type of feed do your donkeys normally eat?

	S		K		Sj		Total	
	no	%	no	%	no	%	no	%
a) dry grass	19	100,0	12	92,3	8	100,0	39	97,5
b) crop residues	12	63,2	11	84,6	8	100,0	31	77,5
c) browsing leafs	7	36,8	5	38,5	7	87,5	19	47,5
d) husks	4	21,1	1	7,7	5	62,5	10	25,0
e) cattle melon	1	5,3	--	--	--	--	1	2,5
f) barks	1	5,3	--	--	--	--	1	2,5
g) grass reeds at lake shore	3	15,8	7	53,8	--	--	10	25,0
h) dry faeces	--	--	5	38,5	--	--	5	12,5
Total no. of farmers:	19=100,0		13=100,0		8=100,0		40=100,0	

2. Donkey breeding

Although donkey management is generally poor, most of the farmers answered that they sometimes or even always use males from other herds for breeding. The reason for that may be a combination of the practise of castrating males and the male - female ratio within the herds. This view is supported by the fact that none of the Siameja farmers always uses males from other herds. In Siameja, the size of the herds is about double as big as in the other 2 areas and the male - female ratio is 3.9 : 1.1 (see above I.6.).

(5) Do you use males from other herds than your own for breeding?

	S		K		Sj		Total	
	no	%	no	%	no	%	no	%
a) never	2	14,3	1	10,0	2	33,3	5	16,7
b) sometimes	6	42,9	6	60,0	4	66,7	16	53,3
c) always	10	71,4	4	40,0	--	--	14	47,7
Total no. of farmers:	14=100,0		10=100,0		6=100,0		30=100,0	

(This question was only answered by farmers who have adult females.)

Female donkeys give birth every 1 to 2 years. It should be noted that the answers differ significantly between the 3 areas.

(6) How often do your female donkeys give birth?

	S		K		Sj		Total	
	no	%	no	%	no	%	no	%
a) every year	4	26,7	8	80,0	4	50,0	16	48,5
b) every 2 years	11	73,3	2	20,0	3	37,5	16	48,5
c) every 3 years	1	6,7	--	--	--	--	1	3,0
Total no. of farmers:	15=100,0		10=100,0		8=100,0		33=100,0	

The fertility rate of cows and donkeys seem to be almost the same, according to farmers' observations.

(7) How often do cows give birth?

	S		K		Sj		Total	
	no	%	no	%	no	%	no	%
a) every year	10	62,5	10	76,9	4	50,0	24	64,9
b) every 2 years	12	75,0	6	46,2	5	62,5	23	62,2
c) every 3 years	1	6,3	1	7,7	--	--	2	5,4
Total no. of farmers:	16=100,0		13=100,0		8=100,0		37=100,0	

Farmers castrate their male donkeys as they do with their cattle. Castration is preferably done by the veterinary officer using a burdizzo. In the absence of a veterinary officer some experienced farmers castrate male donkeys by the open method. In this case salt and ashes are used for treatment of the wound.

Farmers do not practise castration if there is only 1 male donkey in their heard.

(9) Are some of your male donkeys castrated?

	S		K		Sj		Total	
	no	%	no	%	no	%	no	%
a) yes	11	61,1	8	80,0	6	75,0	25	69,4
b) no	7	38,9	2	20,0	2	25,0	11	30,6
Total no. of farmers:	18=100,0		10=100,0		8=100,0		36=100,0	

3. Donkey sicknesses

Donkeys usually do not fall sick except when they are over-used or get sores from carrying loads. Being familiar with donkeys for a long time, farmers are quite observant if one of their donkeys does not feel well.

Farmers know quite a number of symptoms which indicate that a donkey is sick. Farmers at Siampondo knew 1.5 symptoms per farmer, at Kafwambila 1.8 and in Siameja 2.3. Since heards are much bigger in Siameja than in the other 2 areas (see above I.6.) it can be concluded that the size of the heard corresponds with the knowledge about donkey sicknesses.

(10) How do you know that a donkey is sick?
Describe symptoms:

	S		K		Sj		Total	
	no	%	no	%	no	%	no	%
a) looks unhappy	10	55,6	7	53,8	5	62,5	22	56,4
b) looses appetite	12	66,7	8	61,5	2	25,0	22	56,4
c) stands still under a shade	2	11,1	1	7,7	3	37,5	6	15,4
d) slow movements	1	5,5	2	15,4	--	--	3	7,7
e) can't work	3	16,7	1	7,7	2	25,0	6	15,4
f) ears are loopy	1	5,5	1	7,7	3	37,5	5	12,8
g) hair looks unusual	1	5,5	--	--	2	25,0	3	7,7
h) doesn't play after offloading	--	--	1	7,7	--	--	1	2,6
i) mucus drips from nostrils	--	--	--	--	1	12,5	1	2,6
Total no. of farmers: 18=100,0 13=100,0 8=100,0 39=100,0								

None of the interviewed farmer mentioned one typical disease for donkeys apart from overloading or sores. Some farmers drench a salt and water mixture when the cause of the sickness is not known. Wounds and sores are treated with healing oil otherwise used for cattle or mixtures of local herbs. However, most of the farmers do not treat their donkeys at all when they are sick.

(12) What do you do when one of your donkeys is sick?

	S		K		Sj		Total	
	no	%	no	%	no	%	no	%
a) treatment	4	21,1	7	53,9	4	50,0	15	37,5
b) no treatment	15	78,9	6	46,1	4	50,0	25	62,5
Total no. of farmers: 19=100,0 13=100,0 8=100,0 40=100,0								

4. Problems with keeping donkeys

60 % of all interviewed farmers said that they had no problems with keeping their donkeys. However, the main problems is obviously hearding which is most acute at Siameja where heards are big and homesteads are rather close to each other. Only 1 farmer (i.e. 2.5%) found it difficult to handle his donkeys.

(13) Do you have any problem with keeping your donkeys?

	S		K		Sj		Total	
	no	%	no	%	no	%	no	%
a) yes	8	42,1	3	23,1	5	62,5	16	40,0
b) no	11	57,9	10	76,9	3	37,5	24	60,0
Total no. of farmers:	19=100,0		13=100,0		8=100,0		40=100,0	

(13a) Common problems with keeping donkeys

	S		K		Sj		Total	
	no	%	no	%	no	%	no	%
a) hearding	4	21,1	3	23,1	5	62,5	12	30,0
b) no veterinary service	2	10,5	--	--	--	--	2	5,0
c) using the donkey	1	5,3	--	--	--	--	1	2,5
Total no. of farmers:	19=100,0		13=100,0		8=100,0		40=100,0	

A supplementary question was put to the previous one by asking farmers what kind of assistance for keeping their donkey they would like to get. The answers reflect some more problems farmers are facing and also some ideas what could be done to overcome these problems. The emphasis farmers at Siampondo put on veterinary services may not reflect a real need but could be understood as an appeal to provide more government services (apart from the school) to the area.

(14) Do you need any assistance for keeping your donkeys?

	S		K		Sj		Total	
	no	%	no	%	no	%	no	%
a) veterinary services*	15	78,4	7	58,3	2	25,0	24	61,5
b) more donkeys	6	31,5	3	25,0	3	37,5	12	30,8
c) paddocks	1	5,3	1	8,3	2	25,0	4	10,3
d) better utilization of donkeys	3	15,8	1	8,3	1	12,5	5	12,8
Total no. of farmers:	19=100,0		12=100,0		8=100,0		39=100,0	

* for castration and treatment of donkeys

III. Donkey Utilization

Donkeys are mainly used as carrying animals. From August until March/April farmers have to supplement their locally grown staple food with purchases of maize or mealie meal. Donkeys are their only means of transport for these buying trips.

A few farmers use or used their donkeys for cultivation and pulling. Many farmers know other ways of using donkeys but lack the necessary implements which they also know.

1. Distances

Farmers make trips up to 250 km (and back) with their donkeys. The nearest shops are found in Kabanga/Simwatachela in Kalomo District on the plateau and in Maamba. Siameja is located at the main bottom road to Maamba and obviously serves as a regional sub-centre.

(1a) Places* to or from which goods are carried by donkeys

	S		K		Sj		Total	
	no	%	no	%	no	%	no	%
a) Kabanga	19	100,0	12	92,3	7	87,5	38	95,0
b) Siameja	10	52,6	7	53,8	--	--	17	42,5
c) Maamba	3	15,8	13	100,0	7	87,5	23	57,5
d) Livingstone	3	15,8	--	--	--	--	3	7,5
e) locally	2	10,5	--	--	1	12,5	3	7,5
f) any distant place	--	--	3	23,1	--	--	3	7,5
g) lake shore	--	--	--	--	1	12,5	1	2,5
Total no. of farmers:	19=100,0		13=100,0		8=100,0		40=100,0	

* Distances

from	to	S	K	Sj
		(km)	(km)	(km)
a) Kabanga (Kalomo District)		65	85	60
b) Siameja		45	35	--
c) Maamba		100	95	60
d) Livingstone		250	290	300
g) lake shore		35	5	20

2. Cultivation and pulling

Although all farmers have work oxen some farmers said that they use or used their donkeys for ploughing or other types of cultivation. Some farmers also use their donkeys for pulling logs.

(1b) Do you use donkeys for other purposes than carrying loads?

	S		K		Sj		Total	
	no	%	no	%	no	%	no	%
a) ploughing	3	15,8	3	23,1	4	50,0	10	25,0
b) cultivation	1	5,3	1	7,7	1	12,5	3	7,5
c) pulling logs	2	10,5	--	--	2	25,0	4	10,0
Total no. of farmers:	19	100,0	13	100,0	8	100,0	40	100,0

3. Types and weights of loads

The average load for an adult donkey is 50 kg while young donkeys are only loaded with about 25 kg. Donkeys carry 2 bags of mealie meal (25 kg each), 3 tins of maize (15 kg each = 45 kg), 1 bag of salt or fertilizer (50 kg each), 2 bags of unthreshed millet or sorghum, bundles of dried fish and personal luggage. One farmer even reported that he brought a dismantled plough all the way from Livingstone on the back of his donkey.

4. Carrying people

Almost all farmers said that sick people are transported by donkeys. The sick person rides on the back of the donkey while someone else accompanies the sick by foot and guides the donkey. In case someone is very sick an other one rides together with the sick person to hold him or her. A third one accompanies the donkey.

People at Siampondo, where there is no clinic, have to transport their sick people 10 to 30 km until they reach the nearest clinic at Siameja. Again at Siampondo 4 farmers said that their donkeys are not trained enough to carry sick people, 1 farmer had never tried it.

Farmers seemingly never ride on a donkey when on tour. Only children sometimes ride donkeys while herding them.

5. Other ways of using donkeys

Almost all farmers know that donkeys can be used for other purposes than just carrying loads.

(4a) Have you heard of other ways of using donkeys?

	S		K		Sj		Total	
	no	%	no	%	no	%	no	%
a) yes	18	94,7	12	92,3	7	87,5	37	92,5
b) no	1	5,3	1	7,7	1	12,5	3	7,5
Total no. of farmers:	19	100,0	13	100,0	8	100,0	40	100,0

Those farmers who have heard of other ways of donkey utilization were quite specific. It is most likely that they have heard about it from their relatives living now in Zimbabwe or have even seen it themselves while visiting Zimbabwe.

(4b) Have you heard of other ways of using donkeys?

	S		K		Sj		Total	
	no	%	no	%	no	%	no	%
a) cultivation	16	88,9	9	75,0	5	71,4	30	81,1
b) cart pulling	10	55,6	7	58,3	4	57,1	21	56,8
c) riding	1	5,6	--	--	--	--	1	2,7
d) pulling logs	--	--	1	8,3	--	--	1	2,7
e) transporting crops	--	--	--	--	1	14,3	1	2,7
f) pulling sledges	--	--	--	--	1	14,3	1	2,7
Total no. of farmers:	18=100,0		12=100,0		7=100,0		37=100,0	

Being asked why they do not use their donkeys for such purposes, farmers referred either to the availability of work oxen or to the non-availability of a sufficient number of donkeys or the necessary implements.

(5) Why don't you use your donkeys for such purposes?

	S		K		Sj		Total	
	no	%	no	%	no	%	no	%
a) uses oxen	11	61,1	6	50,0	3	42,8	20	54,1
b) has not enough donkeys	4	22,2	5	41,7	--	--	9	24,3
c) does not like to use donkeys	1	5,5	--	--	--	--	1	2,7
d) donkeys not trained for it	1	5,5	--	--	--	--	1	2,7
e) no special yokes*	2	11,1	5	41,7	1	14,3	8	21,6
f) has no cart	4	22,2	3	25,0	1	14,3	8	21,6
Total no. of farmers:	18=100,0		12=100,0		7=100,0		37=100,0	

* known as MABBANTI, MATOMU, or TEBWE.

6. Training of donkeys

Donkeys are normally trained at weaning age or shortly after weaning. All farmers train donkeys to carry loads in the same way: The donkey is tied with a rope and a small load is properly tied on the back of the donkey. Thereafter, the donkey is let free and gradually gets used to the load on its back. In the absence of a rope for tying the animal before the load is fixed, farmers hold the donkey by its neck hairs.

Children play an important rôle in training donkeys. While herding the donkeys, children start riding the young donkeys as a first step to get the animal used to carrying loads. Therefore, children are the most experienced "experts" for handling donkeys.

(8) Who normally trains your donkeys?

	S		K		Sj		Total	
	no	%	no	%	no	%	no	%
a) yourself	14	73,7	8	66,7	7	87,5	29	74,4
b) wife(s)	1	5,3	--	--	--	--	1	2,7
c) children	18	94,7	11	91,7	7	87,5	36	92,3
d) dependants	--	--	1	8,3	--	--	1	2,7
Total no. of farmers:	19=100,0		12=100,0		8=100,0		39=100,0	

People normally go in groups when they have to carry something with donkeys. Depending on the importance of the business the farmer or one of his wives go with the donkey accompanied by some children.

(9) Who goes with your donkeys when they are being used?

	S		K		Sj		Total	
	no	%	no	%	no	%	no	%
a) yourself	15	78,9	10	76,9	4	50,0	29	72,5
b) wife(s)	8	42,1	11	84,6	5	62,5	24	60,0
c) children	14	73,7	12	92,3	8	100,0	34	85,0
d) who hires	3	15,8	10	76,9	2	25,0	15	37,5
Total no. of farmers:	19=100,0		13=100,0		8=100,0		40=100,0	

7. Implements for donkeys

In principle, there are no particular implements for donkeys. Farmers use ropes and bags which were not specially made for donkeys. A few farmer use carrying bags which were made from untreated hides. Those farmers who use their donkeys for ploughing just use their ox yokes which are not appropriate for donkeys.

However, farmers use quite a number of "implements" for their donkeys.

(10) What different implements do you use for your donkeys?

	S		K		Sj		Total	
	no	%	no	%	no	%	no	%
a) ropes	19	100,0	13	100,0	8	100,0	40	100,0
b) blankets	6	31,6	--	--	2	25,0	8	20,0
c) sacs	19	100,0	13	100,0	8	100,0	40	100,0
d) yoke	3	15,8	1	7,7	4	50,0	8	20,0
e) carrying bags	11	57,9	4	30,8	5	62,5	20	50,0
f) riems	1	5,3	--	--	2	25,0	3	7,5
g) plough	3	15,8	--	--	4	50,0	7	17,5
h) cultivator	3	15,8	--	--	1	12,5	4	10,0
Total no. of farmers:	19=100,0		13=100,0		8=100,0		40=100,0	

As simple as these "implements" are, the majority of the farmers have no problems with them. Some farmers, however, observed a few problems:

(11) Do you have any problems with these implements mentioned in question 10?

	S		K		Sj		Total	
	no	%	no	%	no	%	no	%
a) nylon ropes cause wounds	--	--	--	--	1	12,5	1	2,5
b) smell spoiles blanket	6	31,6	--	--	3	37,5	9	22,5
c) ox yokes not suitable	--	--	--	--	1	12,5	1	2,5
d) bags made from hides cause wounds	4	21,1	3	23,1	3	37,5	10	25,0
e) lack of hides for making bags	--	--	1	7,7	1	12,5	2	5,0
f) no problem	15	78,9	9	69,2	3	37,5	27	67,5
Total no. of farmers:	19=100,0		13=100,0		8=100,0		40=100,0	

The only implements which are locally manufactured are ropes or carrying bags. The other donkey "implements" are not particularly made for donkeys.

(12) Who makes the implements in question 10 which you use for your donkeys?

	S		K		Sj		Total	
	no	%	no	%	no	%	no	%
a) yourself*	19	100,0	13	100,0	8	100,0	40	100,0
b) wife(s)*	2	10,5	--	--	--	--	2	5,0
c) children*	2	10,5	1	7,7	--	--	3	7,5
d) is bought**	4	21,0	12	92,3	3	37,5	19	47,5
Total no. of farmers:	19=100,0		13=100,0		8=100,0		40=100,0	

* only ropes made from local fibres or carrying bags from untreated hides

** mealie meal or fertilizer sacs or ox drawn implements

Being asked whether they know of other implements for donkeys than those they are using, farmers could specify quite a number of such implements for donkeys.

(13) Do you know of other implements for donkeys being used in other areas?

	S		K		Sj		Total	
	no	%	no	%	no	%	no	%
a) all ox drawn implements	6	31,6	5	38,5	1	12,5	12	30,0
b) ploughs	13	68,4	5	38,5	2	25,0	20	50,0
c) special yokes for donkeys	9	47,3	9	69,2	5	62,5	23	57,5
d) carts	19	100,0	8	61,5	7	87,5	34	85,0
e) carrying bags	8	42,1	--	--	--	--	8	20,0
f) sisal ropes	4	21,1	1	7,6	--	--	5	12,5
g) mouth sieve	1	5,3	--	--	--	--	1	2,5
h) sledge	1	5,3	--	--	--	--	1	2,5
Total no. of farmers:	19=100,0		13=100,0		8=100,0		40=100,0	

There is obviously a strong interest among farmers to use donkeys also for ploughing, especially in Siameja where farmers seem to be very keen to get special yokes for donkeys. Also carts are in high demand which allow transportation of bigger loads than those carried by donkeys. It can be assumed that those carts are also meant to be drawn by oxen.

(14) If these other implements mentioned in question 13 would be locally available, which of these would you like to buy?

	S		K		Sj		Total	
	no	%	no	%	no	%	no	%
a) all ox drawn implements	4	21,1	1	7,7	--	-, -	5	12,5
b) ploughs	8	42,1	4	30,8	3	37,5	15	37,5
c) special yokes for donkeys	9	47,3	7	53,8	6	75,0	22	55,0
d) carts	19	100,0	6	46,2	7	87,5	32	80,0
e) carrying bags*	6	31,6	--	-, -	--	-, -	6	15,0
f) sisal ropes	4	21,1	--	-, -	--	-, -	4	10,0
g) mouth sieve	1	5,3	--	-, -	--	-, -	1	2,5
Total no. of farmers:	19=100,0		13=100,0		8=100,0		40=100,0	

* If improved so that they do not cause wounds

IV. Economic relevance of donkeys

Farmers consider their donkeys mainly as a means of transport on which they have to rely at times when food is short in supply.

In the Gwembe Valley, farmers generally do not think in terms of a cash economy which brings everything down to Kwacha and Ngwee. In their view the main value of a donkey is that it carries loads and thus, eases the shortcomings in supplies. To hire out a donkey or to sell a donkey is considered to be an additional advantage. Quite a number of farmers is even not aware of the present market prize for a donkey.

Farmers are very well aware of the difference in using donkeys or oxen. Either type of animal has its own advantage and disadvantage when being used. Therefore, work oxen and donkeys cannot be taken as alternatives, but must be seen as complementing each other.

1. Hiring out donkeys

Donkeys are mainly used by the owner and the members of his household. Only when the donkey is free it may be used by others.

(1) Who uses your donkeys mainly?

	S		K		Sj		Total	
	no	%	no	%	no	%	no	%
a) yourself	16	84,2	12	92,3	6	75,0	34	85,0
b) your wife(s)	10	52,6	12	92,3	6	75,0	28	70,0
c) your children	15	78,9	12	92,3	8	100,0	35	87,5
d) relatives	9	47,4	12	92,3	5	62,5	26	65,0
e) friends	6	31,6	11	84,6	5	62,5	22	55,0
f) private hirers	5	26,3	10	76,9	5	62,5	20	50,0
Total no. of farmers:	19=100,0		13=100,0		8=100,0		40=100,0	

Donkeys are normally hired for buying mealie meal or maize for own consumption. The destinations and frequency of tours to the nearest shops are almost the same as in question III. 1a.

(3a) Donkeys are hired from home village to:

	S		K		Sj		Total	
	no	%	no	%	no	%	no	%
a) Kabanga	16	100,0	13	100,0	8	100,0	39	100,0
b) Siameja	11	68,8	8	61,5	--	--	19*	59,4
c) Kafwambila	1	6,3	--	--	1	12,5	2**	7,4
d) locally	2	12,5	--	--	6	75,0	8	20,5
e) Livingstone	2	12,5	--	--	--	--	2	5,1
f) Maamba	3	18,8	13	100,0	5	62,5	21	53,8
Total no. of farmers:	16=100,0		13=100,0		8=100,0		39=100,0	

* 32 = 100%

** 27 = 100%

Donkeys are usually hired out against a certain charge per trip. Only 2 farmers at Siampondo said that they hire their donkeys out against a certain share of the load. 2 other farmers said that they charge more for a long-distant trip to Livingstonstone. The amounts of the charges differ considerably.

(3b) Charges for hiring a donkey per trip:

	S		K		Sj		Total	
	no	%	no	%	no	%	no	%
a) K 40.00	1	5,6	--	--	--	--	1	2,6
b) K 30.00	--	--	3	23,1	--	--	3	7,9
c) K 20.00	2	11,1	6	46,2	1	14,3	9	23,7
d) K 15.00	--	--	--	--	1	14,3	1	2,6
e) K 10.00	11	61,1	3	23,1	5	71,4	19	50,0
f) K 5.00 and less	3	16,7	1	7,7	--	--	4	10,5
Total no. of farmers:	18=100,0		13=100,0		7=100,0		38=100,0	

The question whether farmers charge their relatives or friends reveals significant differences in the social relations of the 3 areas. In general, relatives and - to a certain extent - friends are not charged for using a donkey. This is 100% true only in Siameja while in Kafwambila and, even more so, in Siampondo farmers are more reluctant to give their donkeys to either relatives or friends free of charge.

(3b) No charges for relatives or friends

	S		K		Sj		Total	
	no	%	no	%	no	%	no	%
a) relatives	4	22,2	8	61,5	7	100,0	19	50,0
b) friends	3	16,7	1	7,7	5	71,4	9	23,7
Total no. of farmers:	13=100,0		13=100,0		7=100,0		38=100,0	

Donkeys are mainly needed for transporting food stuff during the period July - March when locally grown subsistence crops are finished or not yet harvested. However, at the time when the survey was conducted (May - June) 9 out of 40 farmers (22,5%) said that they hired their donkeys out during the last month.

2. Selling donkeys

As stated above, farmers do not consider their donkeys as a value which is expressed in terms of money. Traditionally, donkeys were exchanged through bartering. This was only done when somebody else from the neighbourhood badly needed a donkey. Bartering was part of the social relations and was not seen as an activity on the local market. The traditional way of bartering seems to prevail to a great extent up to now. This explains why more than half of all farmers do not know the current prize of a donkey.

This analysis is supported by the fact that prizes mentioned differ exorbitantly. Prizes for an adult donkey given by farmers range from K 200 up to K 1400, prizes for a young donkey range from K 50 up to 500. The only explanation for these differences is that farmers are simply not used to sell their donkeys on the open market.

Nowadays, farmers are approached by customers coming from far distant places who want to buy donkeys from them. So, farmers start selling their donkeys if they feel like. Even then prizes differ greatly.

- (5) Average prices for donkeys per area:
(answer "don't know" is given in percentage)

	S don't know		K don't know		Sj don't know		Total don't know	
	K	%	K	%	K	%	K	%
a) adult male	650	52,6	500	46,2	320	62,5	490	53,8
b) adult female	650	57,9	520	46,2	320	62,5	500	55,5
c) young male	340	78,9	190	46,2	350	75,0	300	66,7
d) young female	330	73,7	190	46,2	400	75,0	300	65,0
Total no. of farmers:	19=100,0		13=100,0		8=100,0		40=100,0	

The same variation of prizes can be observed when farmers gave their ideas of prizes for work oxen, although the number of farmers who don't know the prize is by far less than for donkeys. It seems that farmers are used to rather sell cattle than donkeys.

- (6) What is the prize of a trained ox?:

	S		K		Sj		Total	
	no	%	no	%	no	%	no	%
a) Over K 5,000	2	10,5	2	15,4	--	--	4	10,0
b) K 3,000 - 5,000	2	10,5	5	38,5	5	62,5	12	30,0
c) K 2,000 - 3,000	3	15,8	1	7,7	1	12,5	5	12,5
d) K 1,000 - 2,000	1	5,3	4	30,8	--	--	5	12,5
e) K 500 - 1,000	6	31,6	--	--	1	12,5	7	17,5
f) don't know	4	21,1	1	7,7	1	12,5	6	15,0
Total no. of farmers:	19=100,0		13=100,0		8=100,0		40=100,0	

Unlike cattle, donkeys are not part of the traditional dowry, the lobola. Farmers found this question a rather funny one and burst into laughter (see I.3.). This may be an additional argument why the practise to exchange donkeys against cash is rather new to farmers.

Farmers are mainly guided in their decision to sell one of their donkeys by reasons of donkey management and not so much be their need for cash. Only 33,3% of all farmers consider a good prize as a valid reason to sell donkeys. Cash is only an argument for them when they are in bad need for it.

(8) When are you willing to sell one of your donkeys?

	S		K		Sj		Total	
	no	%	no	%	no	%	no	%
a) when the herd is too big	14	87,5	10	83,3	8	100,0	32	88,9
b) when the price is good	5	31,3	6	50,0	1	12,5	12	33,3
c) when you are in need of money	8	50,0	7	58,3	4	50,0	19	52,8
d) when there are too many males and they start fighting	7	43,8	7	58,3	7	87,5	21	58,3
Total no. of farmers:	16=100,0		12=100,0		8=100,0		36=100,0	

Many farmers added some comments to this question stating some more reasons for selling or not selling donkeys:

a) donkey management

- The herd is too small. Therefore, I cannot sell. (3, 7.5%)
- If the male donkeys give problems, I would rather castrate than sell them. (8, 20%)
- I would first sell those which give problems. (1, 2.5%)
- I would only sell if the herd exceeds a managable number. (1, 2.5%)
- I would rather sell cattle than donkeys. (5, 12.5%)

b) Social reasons

- If the herd would be big enough, I would sell to enable others to build up a herd. (2, 5.0%)
- I don't sell, donkey is only for family use. (1, 2.5%)
- Instead of selling to others, I would rather give donkeys to my children. (1, 2.5%)
- I would only sell donkeys in case of a severe famine. (1, 2.5%)

c) Traditional reasons

- I prefer bating instead of selling. (3, 7.5%)
(Total no. of farmers: 40 = 100%)

Farmers prefer to sell adult male donkeys rather than adult females because females increase the herd. This preference for female donkeys, however, is not there when it comes to young donkeys.

(9) What do you want to sell first?

	S		K		Sj		Total	
	no	%	no	%	no	%	no	%
a) adult males	16	52,6	10	83,3	5	71,4	21	55,3
b) adult females	6	31,6	6	50,0	2	28,6	14	36,8
c) young males	7	36,8	6	50,0	4	57,1	17	44,7
d) young females	5	26,3	7	58,3	4	57,1	16	42,1
Total no. of farmers:	19=100,0		12=100,0		7=100,0		38=100,0	

Here again, farmers added some comments:

- I would sell any that gives problems.
- I wouldn't sell at all, unless the herd becomes too big.
- I would sell young females to enable others to build up a herd of their own.
- I would sell them in pairs so that someone who has no donkeys can build up his own herd.
- I would not sell females because they produce offsprings.
- I would only sell donkeys when they become old.

Since the outbreak of the corridor disease on the plateau which diminished the cattle population and also the number of work oxen, farmers from the plateau try to buy donkeys for ploughing and cultivation. Farmers on the plateau do not only know that donkeys can be used for cultivation, they also know that donkeys are found in great numbers in Gwembe South. 70% of all interviewed farmers said that they have been approached recently by someone who wanted to buy donkeys.

(10a) Have you been approached recently by someone who wanted to buy a donkey from you?

	S		K		Sj		Total	
	no	%	no	%	no	%	no	%
a) no	8	42,1	3	23,1	1	12,5	12	30,0
b) once	4	21,1	3	23,1	1	12,5	8	20,0
c) more than once	7	36,8	7	53,8	6	75,0	20	50,0
Total no. of farmers:	19=100,0		13=100,0		8=100,0		40=100,0	

Most of the donkey buyers came from the plateau, from Choma and Monze Districts in particular. Some even came as far as from Namwala or Livingstone.

(10b) Buyers came from:

	S		K		Sj		Total	
	no	%	no	%	no	%	no	%
a) Choma District	9	81,8	3	30,0	3	42,9	15	53,6
b) Monze District	4	36,4	7	70,0	3	42,9	14	50,0
c) Kalomo District	4	36,4	2	20,0	2	28,6	8	28,6
d) Namwala District	1	9,1	1	10,0	3	42,9	4	14,3
e) Livingstone	1	9,1	--	--	--	--	1	3,6
f) locally	--	--	2	20,0	2	28,6	4	14,3
Total no. of farmers:	11=100,0		10=100,0		7=100,0		28=100,0	

3. Practical use of donkeys

When being asked whether they would like to have more donkeys than they have at present, all farmers (100%) said that they would like to have more. The reasons they gave confirm the 3 main purposes for keeping donkeys:

1. Donkeys are the main means of transport for foodstuff.
2. Donkeys are - to a limited extent - used for cultivation.
3. Donkeys have become a source of income.

(11) Why would you like to have more donkeys?

	S		K		Sj		Total	
	no	%	no	%	no	%	no	%
a*)	12	63,2	11	84,6	4	50,0	27	67,5
b*)	2	10,5	--	--	--	--	2	5,0
c*)	--	--	--	--	2	25,0	2	5,0
d*)	--	--	1	7,7	--	--	1	2,5
e*)	--	--	1	7,7	--	--	1	2,5
f*)	2	10,5	--	--	--	--	2	5,0
g*)	1	5,3	--	--	--	--	1	2,5
h*)	1	5,3	--	--	--	--	1	2,5
i*)	2	10,5	1	7,7	1	12,5	4	10,0
j*)	1	5,3	1	7,7	1	12,5	3	7,5
Total no. of farmers:	19=100,0		13=100,0		8=100,0		40=100,0	

- *a) Donkeys are the main means of transport, especially for foodstuff.
- *b) More donkeys can carry more goods.
- *c) Donkeys are cheaper than lifts.
- *d) Donkeys can also be used for cultivation.
- *e) Donkeys are more resistant against diseases than cattle.
- *f) More donkeys give more income from hiring them out.
- *g) More donkeys give more income from sales.
- *h) Only up to a manageable number.
- *i) More donkeys to increase the existing herd.
- *j) With more donkeys, I could enable others (e.g. children) to build up an own herd.

4. Donkeys and oxen in comparison

Farmers are quite aware of the advantages and disadvantages of donkeys in comparison to oxen. Except from keeping (herding) them, farmers consider donkeys easier to handle than oxen. It should be noted that the majority of farmers find donkeys easier to use and to train than oxen. This finding refutes clearly the widespread belief that donkeys are difficult animals in respect to using them.

(12a) Donkeys are easier to keep in respect to:

	S		K		Sj		Total	
	no	%	no	%	no	%	no	%
a) diseases	8	42,1	12	92,3	6	75,0	26	65,0
b) keeping (herding)	3	15,8	2	15,4	3	37,5	8	20,0
c) feeding	12	63,2	8	61,5	4	50,0	24	60,0
d) using them	11	57,9	12	92,3	2	25,0	25	62,5
e) training them	16	84,2	13	100,0	5	62,5	34	85,0
Total no. of farmers:	19=100,0		13=100,0		8=100,0		40=100,0	

The following table confirms the latter. The fact that 7 farmers (36,8%) at Siampondo believe that oxen are less subject to diseases needs interpretation. There is no practical evidence for such a statement. It seems that farmers at Siampondo area are generally worried about the absence of a veterinary officer (see p. 9, III.10.).

(12b) Oxen are easier to keep in respect to:

	S		K		Sj		Total	
	no	%	no	%	no	%	no	%
a) diseases	7	36,8	--	--	1	12,5	8	20,0
b) keeping (herding)	7	36,8	5	38,5	5	62,5	17	42,5
c) feeding	--	--	--	--	2	25,0	2	5,0
d) using them	--	--	--	--	1	12,5	1	2,5
e) training them	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total no. of farmers:	19=100,0		13=100,0		8=100,0		40=100,0	

Some farmers consider keeping donkeys or oxen as equal, varying according to the subject:

(12c) Donkeys and Oxen are equal in respect to:

	S		K		Sj		Total	
	no	%	no	%	no	%	no	%
a) diseases	4	21,1	1	7,7	1	12,5	6	15,0
b) keeping (herding)	9	47,4	6	46,2	--	--	15	37,5
c) feeding	7	36,8	5	38,5	2	25,0	14	35,0
d) using them	8	42,1	1	7,7	5	62,5	14	35,0
e) training them	3	15,8	--	--	3	37,5	6	15,0
Total no. of farmers:	19=100,0		13=100,0		8=100,0		40=100,0	

V. General comments

At the end of the questionnaire farmers were asked to add some comments, either to re-emphasize points of importance or to make suggestions with regard to donkey keeping.

(V) Any other comment or suggestion:

	S		K		Sj		Total	
	no	%	no	%	no	%	no	%
a*)	1	5,3	--	--	3	37,5	4	10,0
b*)	2	10,5	2	15,4	1	12,5	5	12,5
c*)	--	--	--	--	1	2,5	1	2,5
d*)	3	15,8	3	23,1	1	12,5	7	17,5
e*)	2	10,5	--	--	--	--	2	5,0
f*)	--	--	--	--	1	12,5	1	2,5
g*)	3	15,8	1	7,7	--	--	4	10,0
h*)	1	5,3	2	15,4	1	12,5	4	10,0
i*)	2	10,5	--	--	--	--	2	5,0
Total no. of farmers:	19=100,0		13=100,0		8=100,0		40=100,0	

- *a) Donkeys are the main means of transport for this area.
- *b) Donkeys are better on transport than oxen.
- *c) Donkeys are a source of income.
- *d) Would like to have more donkeys.
- *e) Herding donkeys is a problem.
- *f) Donkeys do not suffer from diseases.
- *g) Veterinary services for castration and treatment is needed
- *h) Would like to buy farm implements and a cart.
- *i) More technical advice on usage and management of donkeys.

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GWEMBE SOUTH DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
P.O.Box 3, Sinazeze

BI-ANNUAL REPORT JANUARY - JUNE 1990

This report serves as a brief information about ongoing activities of GSDP programmes. In general, project operations continued according to plan.

1. AGRICULTURE

1.1. Irrigation Schemes

1.1.1. Buleya Malima Irrigation Scheme

The Scheme continues operating self-supporting. Plot holders, citrus orchard and the scheme lorry operated without major disturbances. After completion of 1 km additional canal and land clearing, the scheme was extended by another 15 ha. 50 more plot holders were selected (11 of them women) who started cultivation in June. Most of the farmers grow maize for home consumption to compensate the drought caused losses in rainfed agriculture of last season.

1.1.2. Nkandabbwe Irrigation Scheme

The scheme continued operating economically self-supporting and self-managed by the farmers of the scheme. Cleaning of the canal system was done on self-help. Water management was improved by employment of a water attendant by the scheme. Plot holder grew mainly vegetables (beans, tomatoes, onions etc.), but also maize.

1.1.3. Siatwiinda Irrigation Scheme

In December, 1989 a new trial-phase to test the economic feasibility of the scheme was started. Rice were grown in the rain season and wheat in the dry season under strict management control. Rice growing proved to be very successful, about 14 t. could be harvested. The area under cultivation was reduced to 6 ha, and the infield canal for this area was lined. Due to some unforeseen management problems the Gossner Mission technical adviser terminated his contract by 31/7/90. The scheme will now be continued under the direction of the office of the P.A.O.

1.2. Seed Supplies

For last agriculture season 10.5 t of maize seeds were sold to peasant farmers in Gwembe South. For river gardening in the dry season about 15 kg of vegetable seeds were sold at various selling points.

2. VALLEY SELF-HELP PROMOTION

2.1. Trading of Basic Commodities

During the period under review 90 t of maize and 125 t of mealie meal were sold at VSP depots and Sinazeze shop. A maize store is being put up at Sinazeze to facilitate easier supplies of maize to the area. The VSP tailoring unit produced about 500 school uniforms and some cotton blankets for sale on the local market.

2.2. Self-help Projects

a) Siameja Community Projects

As a follow up to the planning seminar in Siameja in June, 1989 VSP embarked on putting up a multi purpose community centre at Siameja. A pre-cooperative with 30 members was founded as the legal body for this project. A cooperative shop was opened which sells most needed basic commodities. A shop keeper was employed by the cooperative. A scotch cart to be hired out to local farmers was attached to the shop. A shelter for a grinding mill was constructed. A Grinding mill was bought by VSP and will be put into operation by beginning of September, 1990. The maize store was rehabilitated to reduce losses due to rats and insects. Maize store and grinding mill are meant to provide sufficient staple food to Siameja/Kafwambila/Siampondo area especially during the rain season when road conditions are prohibitive to regular transport.

b) Oil Extracting Machines

After the operational system for the two oil extracting machines at Sinajola and Siabaswi were changed the utilization of the machines improved considerably. Local oil mill committee were formed and management assistance was provided by VSP. An operator was employed for each machine and sunflower seeds were bought by VSP and stored. The machines are utilized by self-organized working groups against a certain fee for covering operational and maintenance costs. Under the new system, production is even higher than the local market can absorb.

c) Other Self-help Projects

Repairs on the main building of Sikaneka Clinic are continuing. Although the clinic is already in operation, some repairs still have to be done before final handing over to Ministry of Health. After approval of K 500,000 by EEC Microprojects Programme, preparations for the reconstruction of the road to Sikaneka were started. A local road committee was formed to implement this project and the works will be started end of August, 1990.

3. FEMALE EXTENSION

The female extension programme continued to monitor the 3 women clubs at Siabaswi, Buleya Malima and Sinanjola. Women continued tailoring clothes for own use and for sale. Cotton blankets and mattresses were produced by the clubs. Cooking demonstrations and the exchange of chicken to improve local breed was continued, too. The programme was evaluated by the Institute for African Studies in May, and will be re-planned during the second half of the year.

4. CHURCH WORK

The Gossner Mission reverend continued regular preaching at UCZ congregation at Nkandabbwe and participated in a lay training seminar at Maamba and Kanchindu. A workshop on preaching aids for lay preachers and a consultation of UCZ and its partner churches was attended.

5. GSDP WORKSHOP

The workshop at Nkandabbwe camp serves as maintenance workshop for Nkandabbwe camp (water system and vehicles) and manufactures and repairs agricultural and other implements. Maintenance works on Camp water system and fence was done and several repairs of vehicles were carried out. Scotch carts were manufactured and repaired as well as a number of other agricultural implements (wheel burrows, cultivators, rakes etc.).

6. SMALL SCALE VILLAGE INDUSTRIES

At Sinazeze Crafts Center the carpenter workshop was completed and extended which is now used by a group of local carpenters. A pit latrine was constructed and construction works for a blacksmith shelter and a small workshop for bicycle repairs are in progress.

The old crafts center at Siabaswi has been reviewed as well. The metal workshop presently located at Siatwiinda irrigation scheme will be shifted to Siabaswi after some works on the present building. A carpentry workshop at the same building is planned to be opened by the end of the year.

2 Trainees from Siabaswi and 2 from Siameja have started their training at the carpentry workshop at Sinazeze Crafts Center.

Some other local artisans have been advised and monitored by the programme. A seminar on accounting and workshop management for local artisans was held in cooperation with SIDO and the Forestry Department. At present, possibilities for tanning and leather processing in Gwembe South are being explored.

7. RURAL WORKS

On Kafwambila road construction works on river crossings were continued. Crossings with culverts were re-inforced with walls and one slab was constructed.

Repairs on Nkandabbwe road were continued by the LandUse officer.

8. AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS

Maaze Cooperative continued its operations, but were seriously hampered by transport problems.

CUSA also continued its activities but is presently affected by the re-organisation of ZCF and CUSA Zambia.

Tonga Crafts is gradually expanding its crafts buying in Gwembe South which provides a considerable cash income for local people. At the Tonga Museum, rehabilitation works on the building still continue. The museum collection is being restored, registered and gradually expanded. (See report of TMCP).

9. GSDP PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Regular contacts to relevant offices on District, Provincial and National level were maintained. A workshop organized by GIDDP on the District Development Plan at Siavonga was attended. Several visitors from various organisations were received. Regular staff meetings and executive committee meetings were held. Project administration and programme implementation was monitored. On the GRZ side, the project encountered some shortcomings due to high rises of prices and emoluments as well as from administrative delays.

D.K.Masowe
PROJECT COORDINATOR

U.Luig
GOSSNER MISSION TEAM
CHAIRMAN

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GWEMBE SOUTH DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

ANNUAL REPORT 1991

Gwembe South Development Project is a government project under the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Fisheries and sponsored by the Gossner Mission in Berlin, Germany.

compiled by
R.F.Bredt

May 1992

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Abbreviations

BMIS	- Buleya Malima Irrigation Scheme
DAO	- District Agricultural Officer
GDS	- German Development Service
GM	- Gossner Mission
GRZ	- Government of the Republic of Zambia
GSDP	- Gwembe South Development Project
JICA	- Japanese Volunteer Service
K	- Zambian Kwacha
PAO	- Provincial Agricultural Officer
SSVI	- Small Scale Village Industries
VSP	- Valley Self-help Promotion Society

GWEMBE SOUTH DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Annual Report 91

1. Introduction

This annual report covers the activities undertaken by the Gwembe South Development Project (GSDP) during the year 1991.

GSDP is a joint venture of GRZ, through the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Fisheries, and the Gossner Mission, a protestant Mission Society based in Berlin, Germany. Since 1970 GSDP has supported rural development in Gwembe South by carrying out work in general agriculture, irrigation, infrastructure, self-help, training, trading, female extension and domestic water supply.

1991 was characterised by consolidating the reorganisation which took place in 1990. The result of the reorganisation was also that the leadership of GSDP was assigned to the chairperson of the Gossner Mission Team and a civil servant of the Department of Agriculture became the Administrative Coordinator.

This report presents the activities of GSDP in 1991 as follows:

GSDP Coordination and Administration

Mechanical Workshop

Buleya Malima Irrigation Scheme

Water Development

Valley Self-help Promotion Society (VSP)

Small Scale Village Industries (SSVI)

Kafwambila Road

Female Extension and General Agriculture

Special Activities

All individual reports were written by the officers in charge of their programmes.

2. GSDP COORDINATION AND ADMINISTRATION

2.1. Introduction

The GSDP project outline for the next 10 years which was compiled in 1990 was distributed to all partners within Zambia and to the GM. It was discussed within the GM but discussions with representatives of GRZ have not yet be concluded.

The new agreement of technical cooperation between GRZ and Gossner Mission was signed in June 1991 for a period of 5 years.

2.2. Staff Positions

GSDP had 46 permanently employed staff members.

Administration

GRZ - 1 Admin. Coordinator	11 months
1 Typist	12 months
1 Office orderly	9 months
1 Watchman	12 months
GSDP- 1 Relief Typist	3 months
6 Watchmen	72 months
2 Drivers	18 months
1 Accounts Clerk	3 months
1 Transport Officer	10 months
1/2 Guesthouse attendant	12 months
1 General Worker	12 months
GM - 1 GSDP Chairperson	9 months
1/2 Treasurer	11 months

Workshop

GRZ - 1 Workshop Supervisor	12 months
2 Welders	24 months

Water Development

GRZ - 1 Water Dev. Officer	12 months
GSDP- 1 General Worker	12 months

VSP

VSP - 1 Manager	12 months
1 Bookkeeper	12 months
1 Trading Officer	12 months
1 Shop Keeper	3 months
1 Driver	12 months
1 Lorrymate	12 months
1 Office Orderly	12 months
3 Tailors	36 months
1 Grinding Mill Operator	2 months
1 Watchman	12 months
GM - 1 Adviser	12 months
1 Adviser	3 months

SSVI

GSDP- 1 Watchman	12 months
GDS - 1 Adviser	12 months

Buleya Malima

GRZ - 1 Scheme Manager	12 months
1 Crop Officer	12 months
1 Driver	12 months
3 General workers	36 months
GSDP- 1 Watchman	12 months
GM - 1 Adviser	10 months
JICA- 1 Horticulturist	6 months

Road Programme

GRZ - 1 Rural Works Officer	12 months
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Additionally to the permanent employees stated above, GSDP employed several casual workers who were engaged in different project activities.

Changes in the senior staff positions took place. The former Coordinator handed over his duties by the end of 1990 but was only transferred in January. The new Administrative Coordinator Mr. Munsanda took office by the end of January. The new Gossner

Mission Team Chairperson Mr. R.F. Bredt arrived in April and took office as the GSDP Chairperson, in charge of all GSDP activities. In the first 3 months the VSP Adviser Mr. M. Schumacher acted as Gossner Mission Team Chairperson. Mr. M. Schumacher whose contract expired by the end of the year was replaced by Mr. K. Waldschuetz as the VSP Adviser. The vacant post of the Buleya Malima Irrigation Scheme (BMIS) Adviser was filled in March by Mr. H. Nicolay. Efforts were made to fill the post of the Female Extension Adviser with a qualified Zambian national so far without success. It is hoped to find a person for that post in 1992. The contract of the expatriate GM treasurer expired and a Zambian accounts clerk was employed.

2.3. Programme Planning

In 1991 emphasis changed slightly in direction of stronger involvement of GRZ and District Council Officers in GSDP programmes, but the response was not very encouraging. Before the general election in October 1991 GSDP had to avoid to be drawn into political controversy. The whole year 1991 was characterised by the preparation of the general elections and the political changes which took place thereafter, which made it difficult to find partners in discussing long and medium term planning for GSDP. The programme of Water Development changed into a programme for domestic water supply putting emphasis on maintenance and repair of water wells and bore holes. The idea of small scale irrigation was put aside and should become an integrated part of the proposed general agriculture programme. Its emphasis should be on sustainable agriculture and erosion control.

During 1991 discussion took place that GSDP should shift from the Department of Agriculture to the Planning Division within the Ministry of Agriculture Food and Fisheries in the ministry headquarters. This implies that GSDP will have to report to the Director of Planning Division directly and not any more to the PAO in Choma, still the PAO remains the main contact person for all agricultural related questions as well as questions related to the attached staff of the Department of Agriculture.

2.4. Nkandabbwe Camp

Houses in Nkandabbwe Camp, the headquarter for GSDP, were renovated during the year but major rehabilitation of all buildings had to be postponed due to lack of funds. Major renovations of buildings will have to be part of 1992 activities.

2.5. Transport

GSDP sold its second pool car as well as the lorry and managed to run the project activities with only one pool car and by hiring a lorry. 3 motorcycles are used by GSDP officers as well as the private cars of the advisers seconded by GM, who are paid km allowance for all official trips. The pool car has its own account (see Annex I) and each trip is paid for by the different GSDP programmes or private customers.

If GSDP needs to transport big loads the VSP lorry is hired. GSDP runs no lorry by itself.

2.6. Seminars and Excursion trips

Only a few seminars and workshops on district and provincial level were attended by GSDP staff members. During 1991 GSDP arranged a staff tour for all its employees to Maamba Collieries and a senior staff tour to Lusaka to visit a number of projects.

2.7. Visits

During the year several national and international delegations visited GSDP. District and provincial officials are regular visitors to different GSDP activities. The Zambian Desk Officer from the Gossner Mission, Rev. W. Damm visited GSDP in June / July this year.

2.8. Budget and Funds

Due to the fact that GSDP did not request in time for funds from GRZ the 1990 budget was taken as the guide for the GRZ funds in 1991. A new budget for the whole year 1991 was only send to the ministry in May and was accepted as it did not exceed the total amount budgeted for by GRZ and GM. The 1991 GSDP budget amounted to K 9,924,186.00 out of which GRZ paid only 8%. GRZ fund were released in time by the ministry headquarters but some efforts were needed to have the spending controlled according to budget, as in the past allowances were claimed in excess and officers even outside GSDP expected to be paid from GSDP funds.

In 1991 GSDP spent K 9,924,688.68 out of which K 1,317,783.60 was financed through special donations. (see Annex II ; GSDP expenditure, January to December 1991 in Kwacha). Through GM K 9,633,013.71 was provided as additional funds in 1991 and GRZ provided a total of K 812,176.48 to finance the GSDP activities.

GSDP spent 7,6% of its funds for emoluments, 34,2% for operational costs, 5,4% for training and 52,8% on capital expenditures. This means, that 1,1% was spent more for emoluments than budgeted for, 5,9% less than budgeted for operational costs, 3,2% more than budgeted for training and 1,8% more for capital expenditure.

3. GSDP WORKSHOP

3.1. Introduction

The GSDP Workshop is a project workshop serving the different project activities, camp maintenance and surrounding farmers. It offers various services like welding, mechanics, grinding, drilling and brazing.

3.2. Staff Position

The workshop is administered by the Coordinator through the workshop manager.

Manpower: 2 welders, 1 manager.

3.3. Achievements

Following services were rendered to different beneficiaries:

- a) 36 cars were repaired and serviced both private and GRZ.
- b) 12 engines were repaired as well as 3 hammermills.
- c) Implement repairs totalled 14.
- d) Welding jobs were 78 and 39 miscellaneous requests were carried out.
- e) A gross revenue of K 94,990.70 was realized from 159 jobs carried out.

3.4. Constraints.

- a) Lack of funds to buy capital equipment and tools.
- b) The sources of power used for running the workshop is unreliable The generating units are old. Secondly the cost of keeping them is very high fuels and lubricants and expensive spares which are sometimes un available.
- c) Lack of transport for mobile maintenance service.
- d) Lack of proper equipment
- e) Limited services and personnel for other services i.e. carpentry and mechanic.
- f) Unpredictable costs of input material forcing price acceleration and discouraging customers.
- g) Manpower development below line.

Vincent Ngandu / Workshop Manager

4. BULEYA MALIMA IRRIGATION SCHEME

4.1.0 Introduction

Buleya Malima Irrigation Scheme (BMIS) was initiated in 1969 by the Project Division of the then Ministry of Rural Development. The intention was to improve the living standards of people displaced by Lake Kariba. Water from the lake was to be pumped into a storage dam and from there - gravity - into the farmers fields. Implementation commenced in 1970. The scheme faced numerous serious obstacles in the seventies and early eighties. In 1984 a new agreement was worked out between GRZ and Gossner Mission (GM). In 1985 GM seconded an adviser to the scheme. Rehabilitation of the scheme commenced after funds were secured.

Table 1 : Development of Scheme		(Different Sources)
Year	Number of Farmers	Annual Water Fees
1991	170	K 1160
1990	160	700
1989	100	500
1988	100	250
1987	54	75
1986	54	42
1983-5	0	0

4.2.0 Staff Position

1991 saw the arrival of a new GM adviser and a new JICA volunteer.

Table 2 : Summary of BMIS Staff

Designation	man months												Employer	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
Manager	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	GRZ	12
Adviser	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	GM	9
Volunteer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	JICA	4
Crop Officer	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	GRZ	12
Book Keeper	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	BMIS	12
Salesman	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	BMIS	12
Diver	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	GRZ	12
Diver	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	BMIS	10
General Worker	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	GRZ	24
General Worker	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	BMIS	86

To reduce the work load of the manager and to enable him to absent from the scheme for recreational or educational purposes, it is envisioned to have an assistant manager seconded to the scheme from GRZ during 1992.

4.3.0 Financial Summary

4.3.1 Income

4.3.1.1. Scheme Generated Income

Citrus		subtotal	K	503,795.-
- oranges	K 345,545.-			
- nat./mandarins	K 138,730.-			
- lemon/g.fruits	K 19,520.-			
Water fees		subtotal	K	175,265.-
- domestic	K 5,575.-			
- irrigation	K 169,690.-			
Petty /Miscellaneous Sales		subtotal	K	147,162.-
		Total	K	826,222.-

4.3.1.2 Outside Funds

Contributions from GSDP	subtotal	K	590,135.-
Cement Sales	subtotal	K	50,825.-
(carried over from 1991)			
	total	K	640,960.-

4.3.1.3. Marketing Truck

Bookings + Lifts	subtotal	K	505,083.-
profit from M/M sales	subtotal	K	216,845.-
	total	K	721,928.-

subtotal Income K 2,189,110.-

4.3.2. Expenditure

Total expenditure (incl. marketing truck) for the year was K 1,421,169.40.

4.3.3. Accounts

4.3.3.1. Standard Bank Choma

a) savings : (as of 26.12.91)	K 341,171.26
b) notice : (as of 26.12.91)	K 813,032.84

4.3.3.2. Zambia National Commercial Bank Choma

a) savings (as of 17.3.91)	K 2,807.00
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4.3.3.3. Cash box Scheme (as of 31.12.91) K 214,674.00.-

4.3.3.4. Outstanding Loans(as of 31.12.91) K 45,334.17
1,417,020.00

4.4. Orchard

A citrus orchard was established in 1973 by the then Project Division of the Ministry of Rural Development. The intention was to use any profit to subsidise the running costs of the scheme.

Due to old age and past neglect, productivity of the orchard may be expected to decline rapidly in the near future.- Refer to Table 3 below -.

A small nursery has been set up by the adviser's wife to produce top-worked material for replanting.

4.4.1. Activities

Regular field operations during the year included removal of dead trees, pruning, manual weed control, pest control, fertilizing, mulching irrigation and orchard sanitation. Additionally, fruits were sold and a watchman was deployed during the harvest season.

Regrettably due to operational difficulties, the orchard could not be irrigated from mid October onwards.

Table 3 : Tree Census Citrus Orchard

	Healthy tree		Diseased		Rough Lemon		Removed + Dead		TOTAL	
	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%
Washington Naval	61	37.0	59	35.8	2	1.2	43	26.0	165	100
Valencia Late	123	62.1	55	27.8	3	1.5	17	8.6	198	100
Mandarins	148	40.8	123	33.9	19	5.2	73	20.1	363	100
Grape Fruits	39	23.6	28	17.0	34	20.6	64	38.8	165	100
TOTAL	371	41.6	265	29.7	58	6.5	197	22.2	891	100

Fertilizer was applied as follows:-

Date	type	quantity (g/tree)	total (kg)	remarks
16.17.10	D-compound	450	250	1 round
27/30.12	D-compound	450	250	2 round
Totals:		900	500	

Pest Control was carried out as follows

Pest / disease	Application date	Chemicals (a.i.)	remarks
Black citrus Aphid	6.9.- 16.9.	Karate (lambda-cyhalothrin)	1. round
Black citrus Aphid	8.10.	Fastac (alphamethrin)	2. round
Termites	October	Termidan (chlorodane)	mixed with white-wash

Control of black citrus aphid is difficult with synthetic pyrethroids. Possibly, organo chlorines or -phosphates will have to be used in future years.

Control of termites was satisfactory on the trees however, an eradication program of termite mounds is scheduled for 1992. Citrus root and collar rot (*Phytophthora citrophthora* and *P. parasitica*) in combination with termites and possibly nematodes are presumably the major causes of tree decline and mortality. The fungal infections are difficult and expensive to control chemically.

Possibly better protective regimes against false coddling moth and fruit flies can reduce premature abortion of fruits in years to come.

The irrigation system has been modified employing syphon pipes and water channels situated between lines. This improves irrigation and fertilizer use efficiency and reduces the spread of Phytophthora sp.

Table 4 : Production figures (Kg) + Income (Kwacha)

Month	Oranges		Mandarins		Grape Fruits and Lemons		Total	
	yield	income	yield	income	yield	income	yield	income
January	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
February	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
March	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
April	2.485	37.225	-	-	190	1.740	2.670	38.965
May	1.400	17.430	3.050	41.440	145	1.410	4.595	60.280
June	800	11.810	5.590	82.050	180	1.800	6.570	95.660
July	5.490	97.220	960	15.240	180	1.880	6.630	114.340
August	10.360	168.760	-	-	210	2.100	10.570	170.860
September	60	1.200	-	-	584	5.840	644	7.040
October	-	-	-	-	275	2.750	275	2.750
November	-	-	-	-	150	1.500	150	1.500
December	340	11.900	-	-	50	500	390	12.400
TOTAL	20.935	345.545	9.600	138.730	1.964	19.520	32.494	503.795

Theft was again a problem this year. Losses are, however, difficult to assess.

4.5. Farmers Performance

4.5.1 Income Estimate

Many farmers only grew one crop during 1991. About 70% grew a second crop. Due to discontinuity of irrigation in mid October and subsequent invasion of livestock, there were heavy income losses for farmers who still had crops on their plots. Less than 10 farmers attempted to grow a third crop during the rainy season.

As the production figures in Table 6 below are inadequate to reflect the income potential of farmers, a questionnaire was prepared to attempt an assessment of farmers income and expenditure. As farmers were reluctant to provide figures, only a few forms can be assumed to be genuinely representative. Refer to Table 5.

Table 5 : Income, Expenditure + Profit Estimates (Kwacha)
(based on 1 lima plot, i.e. 2500 m/2)

plot location phase/canal	total income	total expenditure	profit (minus family labour
I - 1	37700	2424	35276
I - 3	27000	2348	24652
I - 4	54600	6838	47762
I - 4	14000	3306	10694
II-4	25700	3732	21968
III-4	12000	4109	7891
III-5	8200	2957	5243
III-5	11100	4824	6276

4.5.2. Production Figures

The production figures below are based on data collected by the salesman during the year. Some produce by-passes the scale. Below the totals, a correction factor has been introduced. It estimates the additional percentage of produce not weighed. The lower totals give a rough estimate of the actual production figures for the year 1991.

Table 6 : Production figures (KG)

Month	Banana	Okra	Tomato	Onion	Cabbage	Rape	Maize	Potato
January	3.708	3.126	-	-	-	-	-	-
February	1.921	442	-	-	-	-	-	-
March	3.043	430	-	-	-	-	-	-
April	3.887	111	-	-	-	-	-	-
May	4.054	784	-	-	-	-	-	-
June	2.277	810	-	-	-	-	-	-
July	1.275	1.149	636	-	-	-	-	13
August	1.329	5.135	1.511	233	20	-	-	94
September	1.692	12.439	3.741	402	80	-	-	53
October	1.653	10.629	2.224	73	4	-	-	-
November	1.521	3.708	54	105	-	-	-	-
December	2.571	417	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	28.931	39.180	8.166	813	104	?	?	160
Correction factor %	20	20	30	20	20	?	?	200
Estimated Total	34.717	47.016	10.616	976	125	?	?	480

4.5.3. Communal Work

Throughout the year it proved very difficult to motivate farmers sufficiently to adequately participate in communal maintenance efforts.

4.6. Water Fees

Table 7 : Summary of Income from water fees 1991
(Kwacha)

Month	Domestic	Irrigation	Total
January	30	-	30
February	-	-	-
March	30	-	30
April	160	-	160
May	150	29.944	30.094
June	270	1.270	1.540
July	345	7.100	7.445
August	730	24.980	25.710
September	1.210	48.676	49.886
October	1.590	15.885	17.475
November	700	24.725	25.425
December	360	17.110	17.470
Total	5.575	169.690	175.265

By 7.1.1992, about 70% of the farmers had completed their payments of irrigation water fees for 1991.

- a) Potential income from water fees 1991 (as of 31.12.91)
171 farmers x K 1160 = K 198,360
- b) Outstanding income from water fees 1991
(as of 31.12)
K 198,360 - K 169,690 = K 28,670

4.7. Marketing Truck

The marketing truck was acquired in September 1989 to facilitate transportation of farmers produce to urban markets. On 31.12.91 the meter reading was 63718 km. To improve utilisation, the truck transports back mealie meal or other goods on the return trip to the scheme.

As mealie meal was frequently scarce, the truck returned empty on a number of occasions. Sometimes procurement of a mealie meal load necessitated an overnight delay. This inflated operational costs due to allowances etc. Occasionally mealie meal was bought from retailers to prevent the truck from coming back empty. For a performance summary, refer to Table 8.

When considering the financial summary (3.0), it becomes apparent that the marketing truck has been subsidizing the scheme substantially. The money in the notice account at Standard Bank is intended as replacement for the marketing truck. No deposits have been made into this account during 1991. This fact necessitates an eventual adjustment account. The intention is to replace the truck in 12 to 18 months. It is therefore proposed, that the scheme pays K 20,00 x 20892 km = K 417.840,00 into the truck account as soon as possible.

As the truck is vital to the survival of the scheme in the long term, there can be no question of disposing of it without substitute.

Table 8 : Summary of Marketing Truck Performance 1991

Month	km travelled	income lifts (K)	income booking (K)	profit m/m (K)	total income (K)	expenditure (K)
January	2.800	37.410	-	38.160	75.570	23.217
February	2.600	22.300	-	44.441	66.741	56.656
March	1.276	7.390	-	10.585	17.975	21.325
April	1.812	5.410	-	18.608	24.018	3.726
May	1.298	10.430	11.655	25.440	47.525	28.788
June	625	6.570	11.750	12.420	30.740	1.395
July	1.360	9.260	11.895	11.660	32.815	25.103
August	841	17.030	5.150	11.010	33.190	27.157
September	1.361	32.290	10.320	5.796	48.406	27.022
October	4.361	202.353	4.000	20.850	227.203	33.281
November	1.559	67.030	1.600	10.225	78.855	103.979
December	972	21.835	9.405	7.650	38.890	44.889
Total	20.892	439.308	65.775	216.845	721.928	396.538

4.8. Constraints

On 21. October, Lake Kariba had receded so much, that pumping had to be discontinued. At the time of construction of the second intake, it was clear that in years of extremely low lake level, a channel would have to be dug to connect the intake to the lake. All efforts to motivate the farmers to co-operate in digging a trench from the lake to the intake, to ensure a reliable, secure supply of water, proved futile. In a concerted effort on 8.11., 60 farmers cooperated for a few hours to dig a channel. Water was then pumped for a few days. Lack of availability of irrigation water led to increased discontent of the farmers with the management.

By mid November livestock had invaded the scheme and destroyed the remaining crops. Additionally to the direct destruction, the damaged fence also discouraged those farmers who had anticipated using their scheme plots for a third crop.

Numerous breakdowns due to age of equipment occurred. Thus the pump element of the domestic water borehole had to be replaced. During the year, there were two long interruptions of domestic water supply, for 8 weeks and 2 weeks respectively. Much of the machinery (eg. tractor) and equipment (eg. pumps, electric installations,.....) and buildings (domestic water supply, toilets...) require rehabilitation.

Canals in part of phase I and all of phase II and III need to be concrete lined, the reservoir requires some earthwork and protection from erosion.

The following constraints, most of which have already been mentioned by the previous adviser in 1990, remain valid today. They are elaborated upon in a more comprehensive paper titled "Preliminary Analysis of Constraints". which was drafted in September 1991.

1. Weakness of financial management.
2. Lack of commitment from some of the seconded staff.
3. Lack of incentives for some of the seconded staff.
4. Lack of realisation of farmers that personal benefits and gains derived from the scheme are directly lined to the well being of the scheme.
5. Inadequate capability of the farmers board of directors.
6. Poor knowledge of principles of irrigation agronomy and associated socio-economic prerequisites.
7. Lack of recreational facilities for farmers and staff - especially qualified staff, apart from counterproductive tarvens.
8. Lack of saving and investment facilities.
9. Reduced overall competitiveness due to high transport costs.

4.9. Activities for 1992

The following activities will be attempted:

1. To improve administration. Attempt separation of marketing truck account from the scheme.
2. Continue with rehabilitation of canals and intake.
3. Overhaul and rehabilitate pumping facilities.
4. Continue with rehabilitation of domestic water supply and commence with rehabilitation of selected staff houses.
5. Increase extension efforts to improve agronomic practices.
6. Increase efforts to guide the farmers and board of directors towards managerial and financial self-reliance.
7. Attempt to secure outside funds for further rehabilitation efforts.
8. Intensify training of all concerned in co-operative principles and guide scheme towards co-op registration.

Harald Nicolay / BMIS Adviser

5. WATER DEVELOPMENT

5.1. Introduction

Availability of sufficient water supplies for human and life stock consumption is one of the major problems in Gwembe South. This problem becomes a very critical one especially during the dry season of the year. People get their drinking water along river beds with hard labour. The Sinazongwe District has 37 boreholes in the Gwembe South and 61 wells.

5.2. Objectives

- To assist local communities to overcome problems with water supply for domestic and life stock use.
- To provide materials and assistance for sinking wells and boreholes on self help.
- To clean, deepen, repair, maintain and service the existing wells and boreholes in the area on request by local communities.
- To maintain the central water supply system at the Nkandabbwe camp.

5.3. Personnel

1 Water Development Officer
1 Worker

5.4. Achievements

Number of boreholes and wells repaired in the area during January to December 1991:

- 14 boreholes repaired
- 1 new borehole installed
- 3 wells cleaned and deepened
- 1 new well dug and finished
- 3 new wells started but not yet finished
- Water supply system at Nkandabbwe camp was maintained and no major breakdown occurred

5.5. Constraints.

- Repair and maintenance of wells and boreholes was done mainly by the GSDP officer alone, even so, agreements were reached that the District Council assists with manpower.
- Teaching people in maintaining and repairing their wells and boreholes on their own has started but without a clear policy by the District Council on the domestic water in the rural parts of the district hinders the success of making the user of the water more responsible from their wells and boreholes.

5.6. Plans for 1992

- to teach communities more about maintenance and cleanliness of their water collecting places.
- to repair, deepen and clean existing wells and boreholes.
- to dig 3 new wells.
- to improve the desending into a well for cleaning.
- to order materials in time.
- to improve the cooperation between the District Council and GSDP in the Water Development activities.
- to work out together with the District Council a policy guideline for the Sinazongwe District on domestic water supply.

A. Syabunkululu / Water Development Officer

6. VALLEY SELF-HELP PROMOTION SOCIETY (VSP)

6.1. Introduction

VSP is a non - profit making organisation formed out of the joint work of Gossner Mission and the Government of the Republic of Zambia in the Gwembe South Development Project. It is a non-profit making registered society that serves the community of Sinazongwe District from Chiyabi to Kafwambila. The about 500 annual members elect an Executive Committee whose duty is to: a) make the policies of the society and b) follow up management issues. For continuity, the elections are carried out in such a way that at least the three year term for each is overlapping among the Executive Committee members. Plans are underway to reorganize the society into a trust in which organisational membership will be more ideal than individual membership.

The society holds a general meeting annually and the 1991 Annual General Meeting was held at Kanchindu UCZ, in Senior Chief Mweemba's area, on the 9th November at which the auditor's report for 1990 was approved.

6.2. Objectives

To promote policies and programmes which benefit and serve the social, cultural and economic development of the people of the Southern part of the Gwembe Valley and their environment, especially those programmes which encourage self-reliance and self-sufficiency.

6.3. Staff Position

VSP increased the number of employees from 11 to 12. There is a manager formerly called co-ordinator, a trading officer, a book keeper, an office orderly, a watchman, a shop keeper, a driver, a lorry mate, a grinding mill operator and three tailors. On the other hand, the contract of Mr Schumacher, the VSP Adviser seconded to VSP by Gossner Mission expired in December 1991. Due to the expiry of the Schumachers' contract, the place was taken by Mr Karl Waldschuetz who is also seconded to VSP by Gossner Mission for a three year contract. He acts as Adviser to both the Executive Committee and Management. The new Adviser had an overlapping period of two months before Mr Schumacher left.

6.4. Training

In 1991 there was training outside the Sinazongwe District for the Siameja and Sikaneka grinding mill operators. They attended a course on hammermill maintenance in Lusaka. On the other hand, on the job training for the Munyati grinding mill operator was conducted at Nkandabbwe Camp workshop. A seminar was conducted for the Siameja Community Project. The VSP's forefront appearance in oil mill management was reduced to make the committees for the clubs run their own affairs with occasional help of VSP management. On the job training continued in management, shop and tailoring sections.

6.5. Activities

a) Trading of Basic Commodities

VSP has the following depots for this service: Chiyabi, Munyati, Sinazeze, Sikaneka, Maaze, Muuka, Dengeza, Nyanga, Siameja and Kafwambila. The depots are run by agents who are chosen by the community the depot serves. The agents are paid from the sales revenue. 108 tonnes of maize and 30 tonnes of mealie meal bought from the plateau were sold throughout VSP depots, VSP shop and offices.

b) Seed Programme

VSP distributed vegetable seeds and in addition 6 tonnes of both MMV 400 and MMV 504, 200 kg sunflower and 1,250 kg sorghum both WSV 387 and MSH 375 were bought from ZAMSEED and distributed to all VSP depots. Though a ZAMSEED licence has been applied for not much has taken place to date. Two ZAMSEED officers came to inspect the storage premises. The demand for MSH 375 was very poor but hopefully the situation will improve with proper co-ordination over the seed requirements with the new District Agricultural Officer.

c) Second Hand Clothes

The donations of clothes in question continued to dwindle owing to the increased postal charge. Only 12 boxes were received during the year, compared to 13 last year. However, this is in line with VSP's policy of self reliance. The tailoring section was set up to this effect.

d) Transport

The old Mercedes Benz lorry AAH 5548, which was a Gossner Mission grant was sold. A new one, Leyland DAF AAK 3613 was purchased with the money generated from the sale and subsidy from Gossner Mission in April. This was formally presented to VSP on 26 th June, 1991. The lorry hire service served a lot of private customers as well as some projects in the area. Owing to the ever increasing running costs, the booking fee rose from K 36 to K 65 per km over the year. The Gossner Mission ordered VSP another motor bike for the Trading Officer. The society has started putting money aside in a separate Transport Account for future replacement of the lorry.

e) Sinazeze Shop

The Sinazeze shop concentrated on selling hardware namely : gumpoles, cement and roofing sheets both iron and asbestos. The selling of seeds and sewing programme products was also done. The shop underwent some reorganisation and a new shop keeper was employed. Having been reorganised, the shop picked up in its performance.

f) Tailoring section

The tailoring group continued production of school uniforms, cotton blankets, mattresses and some ladies', gents' and children's wear. The production of cotton cushions was also carried out. However, due to increased stocks of some products, the group was advised to produce items on request. Diversification of products is also considered to meet the needs of customers.

g) Agricultural Shows

The society took part in the Siameja and Sinazeze Agricultural Shows where apart from sales of uniforms, the local cooking oil and the oxdriven grinding mill were exhibited. In Sinazeze VSP won the third price.

h) Munyati Grinding Mill

A grinding mill was set up at Munyati as a VSP's income generating activity. It started working in November and now it is fully occupied with up to 30 bookings a day. The mill is on hire purchase from the German Volunteer Service at K 108 000 to be paid in eight quarterly instalments of K 13 500. The first instalments have already been paid.

i) Oxdriven Grinding Mill

The project was set up at Siansimuna Village on a trial basis and was officially opened on 26th June, 1991. It was later felt that it should be sold to a person who had donkeys as the corridor disease had got rid of the oxen in the area.

j) Ox carts

The society has four Ox carts for hire at Sinazongwe, Sikaneka, Siameja and Kafwambila. They are a provision for local transport.

k) Evaluation of VSP

The society was evaluated for the first time since its inception. The Evaluation Team came from the Village Industry Service and were paid for by Gossner Mission. The findings confirmed the work of VSP to be in line with her aims and objectives in general and some useful recommendations for future activities were made. The corrected version is still being worked out.

l) Tours

The society's Executive Committee went on an Educational tour to Lusaka Agricultural Show and Naluyanda Project, another project sponsored by the Gossner Mission in Lusaka. Also, the staff took part in a tour of Maamba Mine organized by Gwembe South Development Project. On the other hand, the society was visited by Naluyanda Project Committee.

6.6. Projects

6.6.1. Sikaneka Road

Work on the road was completed and a Certificate of completion was issued by EEC. VSP was the supervising agent. Initially, EEC had granted K 500 000 for the rehabilitation of the road. However an additional K 40,000 was granted on request to complete the exercise.

6.6.2. Sikaneka Clinic

The Ministry of Health continued to show reluctance in taking over the clinic from the society. They have been asked to put in writing the repair work they expect done on the clinic building but no response has come yet. The clinic water pump has to be handed over to the council early next year.

6.6.3. Siameja Community Project

Siameja Community Project has a shop, grinding mill, maize storeroom and an ox cart which will remain property of VSP until the local community is capable to run the project. The VSP management is trying hard to teach the project committee how to run the project so that it may be officially opened in one or two years time under the local community. Items worth K 23,409 which were ordered for the shop from Choma in November were stolen. Also seeds worth K 1,840 were stolen on the same day. The theft took place in Siameja and the case is with Maamba Police:

6.6.4. Oil mills

There are two oil mills run by women clubs at Sinanjola and Siabaswi through a committee chosen by respective clubs although VSP assists with organisation. The oil mills use sunflower for which women have to pay. The supply of sunflower was carried out by VSP but in 1991 the requests for it from VSP declined since the women either bought directly from farmers or used their own grown sunflower. Only 87 bags of sunflower for the two oil mills were bought during the year compared to 950 bags in 1990 and the cooking oil was on high demand.

6.7. Constraints

6.7.1. Personnel

There was an improvement in staff's realizing their roles although a problem still existed in some areas of VSP operations. There is need to set up conditions of service for the depot agents since in some cases losses are not cared for. Continuing the on-job-training of personnel is ideal in the realization of dedicated service to the community.

6.7.2. Transport

The roads in Sinazongwe district remained in a very poor condition. VSP pays K 40,000 to Land Use Department in Choma towards the grading of Kanchindu to Siameja road in her determination to serve the area. The maintenance of roads is supposed to be the responsibility of the council. On the other hand, the running costs of the lorry went up regularly. This made hiring of the lorry by private customers difficult. In order to meet customers' needs for minor transport requirements and to make management more mobile, an additional smaller pick-up vehicle would be of great help.

6.7.3. Self Help Activities

Despite the VSP's stand that aid is provided where there is local participation, there is still misunderstanding of the meaning of self help activities that are supported by VSP. Expectations are tilted towards viewing VSP as a donor agency that should always put in more assistance than the recipients' efforts. In other words, services should be free or unconditional and at the expense of VSP. There is need to inform the public of VSP's ideas and limitations. This has to be done through meeting of VSP members by management and the Executive Committee. The evaluation report recommends employment of a Project Education Officer.

6.8. Plan of Action for 1992

In 1992 the above mentioned projects and activities will have to be continued and completed. VSP will:

- a) complete the construction of the Sinanjola oil mill kitchen.
- b) renovate the VSP shop at Siapaka
- c) improve the performance of the Tailoring Section.
- d) conduct inter project visits.
- e) construct toilets at Siameja clinic and Munyati VSP depot.
- f) continue advising oil mill clubs.
- g) draw up conditions of service for employees.
- h) set up or sell the hydraulic oil press, sell a boat engine and the oxdriven grinding mill.
- i) obtain motor bike driving licenses for the manager and the Trading Officer.
- j) prepare to make available farming implements to farmers.
- l) hand over Sikaneka clinic and its water pump to the Ministry of Health and the Sinazongwe District Council respectively.
- k) produce a budget of expenditure, improve financial control and book keeping.
- m) start preparations to move the VSP offices to Sinazeze.
- n) send the manager and trading officer for training.
- o) set aside funds for the replacement of lorry and acquiring a van for management and private customers.
- p) set up a depot at Sikaneka.
- q) organise the local community for the electrification of Sinazeze and Nkandabbwe.
- r) look into the recruitment of a Project Education Officer.
- s) conduct on-job-training for employees and depot agents.
- t) improve seed programme in co-ordination with the new District Agricultural Officer.
- u) recruit a secretary.
- v) improve the depot system in order to increase the turn over of hard ware, maize, mealie-meal and seeds.
- w) conduct a planning seminar for VSP Management

NB. The Gossner Mission continued to support VSP with funds for salary subsidy, replacement of the lorry, training, financing the evaluation, purchase of a motor bike, rehabilitation of Sikaneka Road and secondment of an Adviser together with a vehicle. VSP managed to run her activities on cost covering basis. However, VSP will still need support from Gossner Mission for training and the construction of an office block in Sinazeze to accompany her struggle for independence.

R. Makala / VSP Manager

7. SMALL SCALE VILLAGE INDUSTRIES (SSVI)

7.1. Introduction

The Small Scale Village Industries Programme assists local artisans through training, the provision of technical and business management advice and through the provision of starting capital on loan basis and extension and monitoring service. In cases where required the programme provides workshops. Training facilities are organized in the form of apprenticeships, short term courses and upgrading courses. The programme assists local production units with organizing their raw material supply.

7.2. Staff Position

The SSVI Programme is advised by an expatriate from the German Development Service. A Programme Officer, Zambian by nationality, is newly employed and will start working in January, 1992.

7.3. Groups

7.3.1. Stone House Carpentry

The former Tusole Woodwork Furniture Group came into existence in 1987. The group (4 members) was given an initial loan for tools. This loan was repaid in time as arranged in 1990. Mid 1991 three of its members decided to leave the group and to start working individually. The property and the tools of the group were shared among the members. The group ceased to exist in its previous composition but one member of Tusole Woodwork and a carpenter, who joined the group sometime ago, without being a full member, formed the Stone House Carpentry. They put their private tools into the new enterprise and took over tools (worth K 50,000.) which were purchased from a second loan to Tusole Woodwork. The Stone House Carpentry group continued with the four apprentices from Siabaswi who all passed their trade test in carpentry Grade 9 in October, 1991 and accepted two apprentices additionally.

The Stone House Carpentry Group is generally doing well and does not face real problems. End of 1991 the group made a monthly turn over of between K 40,000 and 60,000. The wood-workshop works on self employment basis. An extension and monitoring service from the SSVI programme is required for an estimated time of three to four years till self reliance is achieved.

7.3.2. Sinazeze Fair Bicycle Repair

In November 1990 a bicycle mechanic entered the workshop at Sinazeze Crafts Centre and started operation from there on self employment and self management basis. The workshop earns its main income out of labour. It made an average turn over of K 5,000 to K 6,000 monthly.

7.3.3. Siabaswi Rural Metal Workshop

The metal workshop was shifted from the Siatwiinda Irrigation Scheme to Siabaswi in 1990 and works since that time on self-employment and self-management basis. The workshop made a monthly turnover of between K 6,000 and K 12,000. It did not work to its full capacity. The main products were spare parts for ploughs (wheels and ploughshares etc). In 1992 the welder and mechanic will take part in a three month course in blacksmithing in order to enable them to offer a broader spectrum of services.

7.3.4. Sinazeze Tannery

A group of eight young women and men took part in a three month course in tanning at the Chipata School for Continuing Education, where they got the basic skill and knowledge of their trade. Two additional upgrading courses for them are scheduled for 1992 in cooperation with the Chipata School for Continuing Education. Till the end of this year the tannery could not start operating fully, due to the delay of the completion of the tannery building. This delay was caused by the late reception of funds for the building (donation). During the previous months only few skins could be tanned under poor conditions. All tools and handicraft gear are purchased meanwhile and the sources of all kind of raw materials are known (such as skins hides and roots, harks and fruits for vegetable tanning). As soon as the building is completed the tannery can start operating to its full capacity. The group of tanners will work on self-employment and self-management basis.

7.3.5. Sinazeze Leather Workshop

Similar to the tanning section six young women and men were trained in leather work and shoemaking at the Chipata School for Continuing Education, where they learned the basic skills of their trade. Even for the leather workers two upgrading courses are scheduled for 1992. The required tools and handicraft gear are purchased but like for the tannery section the construction of the leather workshop could not get completed in time. This group too will operate on self-employment and self-management basis from the very beginning. The leather workshop will receive the required hides and skins mainly from Sinazeze Tannery and sell its products such as bags, belts, harnesses, shoes and sandals.

7.3.6. Sinazeze Rural Metal Workshop

The Sinazeze Rural Metal Workshop was planned to start operating already in 1991, but it could not do so for several reasons. One of the reasons for the delay was that a planned market survey and product analysis, which should have been carried out before the workshop started operation was postponed for several times and could not be implemented in the end due to the excessively high fees.

Four young men have been chosen to take part in a three months course in blacksmithing at the "Agricultural Engineering Centre" in Chipata early 1992. A workshop building (shelter) is completed for them at Sinazeze Crafts Centre. A secured store room for their tools and materials will be constructed soon. The group will produce and repair agricultural and domestic implements on self employment basis. The group hopefully will start operating in May 1992.

7.4. Activities

7.4.1. Additional training course for carpenters

Additionally to the apprenticeships of eight carpenters a one week course was organized with and held for them by the Choma Trades Training Institute Mawagali. This course was meant to teach proper measuring and marking in carpentry. Those methods are very important in practice, but not always properly carried out by the local artisans, who trained them, therefore it was of importance to have this additional course teaching those methods.

7.4.2. Courses in tanning and leather work/shoemaking

Two basic courses in tanning and leather work/shoemaking one for 7 women and one for 7 men were held. These two groups of tanners and leather workers were trained in three month basic courses by the leather section of the Chipata School for Continuing Education. The courses were organized after two different leather experts came to the conclusion that leather work is feasible at Sinazeze but no skilled artisans in this field are available in the area.

7.5. Building Activities

A lot of work and time was invested into building activities. In these activities the fund raising for the tannery and the leather workshop were included, purchase of all required building materials, the organizing of all transport needs (collection of building sand, gravel, bricks and water), organizing and supervision of all artisans involved in the construction of the buildings in all necessary aspects (technical, logistic and financial wise).

7.5.1. The construction of a tannery

The digging of the well - a good and sufficient water supply is the most important precondition for running a tannery - was started in 1990 and completed in the second half of 1991. The construction of the tannery was started in July of 1991 and completed end of December 1991.

7.5.2. The construction of leather workshop

The construction of the leather workshop began in September and was completed in December 1991. The tannery was supposed to be completed in September and the leather workshop in November. The delay in the completion of these two buildings was mainly caused by other commitments of the local builders and due to several temporary shortages of cement and other building materials.

7.5.3. The construction of an office for the SSVI programme

There was never an office or room to accommodate the SSVI programme. The necessity of an own office came up after the decision was made to employ a second officer for the programme. The new office is located at Sinazeze Craft Centre. It is big enough to accommodate 10 to 15 people and to hold meetings.

7.6. Constraints

Due to the delayed completion of the tannery and the leather workshop the tanning and the leather work group could not start working immediately after they had completed their training.

7.7. Future Plans

7.7.1. New Projects

7.7.1.1. Carpentry group Siabaswi

Four young men from Kanchindu and Siabaswi have served their one and half years apprenticeship with the stone house carpentry group. 1992 they will start their own carpentry in Siabaswi on self-employment and self-management basis. The building of the workshop will be started within January 1992. All four members have a high standard of craftsmanship. They are able to produce the common carpentry products (furniture doors, windows) on their own. They will receive an extension and monitoring service of an estimated period of at least two to four years. They will get an initial loan for material and the required carpentry tools to start with.

7.7.1.2. Carpentry Group Siameja

One and a half a year ago the SSVI Programme organised an apprenticeship for four young men from Siameja. Two of them dropped out shortly after the start of the training. The two remaining trainees did not pass their trade test grade nine and were transferred from a local carpenter to the Stone House Carpentry. Since this time they have improved in their craftsmanship, they will go for a trade test in March 1992 again. Hopefully mid of 1992 they will be able to start a carpentry in their village. They will get an initial loan for material and tools and the extension and monitoring service from the SSVI Programme. It is planned to construct a shelter and a storeroom at their home village in order to accommodate their enterprise.

7.7.1.3. Sinazeze Rural Metal Workshop

Four young men will take part in a blacksmithing course at the Agricultural Engineering Centre at Chipata. They should start operating in Sinazeze Rural Metal Workshop in May 1992.

7.7.2. Extension Work and further training

Most of the buildings planned by the programme will be completed soon. It will not be required to invest as much work and time into building activities as done in the past. More time will be used for extension and monitoring service to the existing groups and for further training.

For all groups business management courses and upgrading courses in the different skills are planned for 1992.

W.Diete / SSVI Adviser

8. FEMALE EXTENSION AND GENERAL AGRICULTURE

During the year no officers could be found who could take up these programmes in GSDP. The aim is to find qualified Zambians to take up the responsibility for these tasks.

VSP and SSVI still support the existing women clubs if asked. VSP supplies seeds to the district in cooperation with the DAO.

9. SPECIAL ACTIVITIES

GSDP officers were involved in a number of small activities which assisted groups and individual members of the local community. Only three will be mentioned, as they needed considerable time and resources.

9.1. Ambulance service

As there is no ambulance available at Nkandabbwe Camp and Buleya Malima, it was decided to use the pool car for emergency transport if the GSDP officers are not available with their vehicles. The ambulance service is done in close cooperation with the Clinical Officer in Sinazeze.

9.2 Kafwambila Road

9.2.1. Introduction

Work on the Kafwambila road was finally finished. It was a remarkable job, because most of the work was done by self help from the people of the Kafwambila area. This year only some parts were repaired which got damaged by the rains. The road from Siawasa to Kafwambila was handed over to the District Council.

On request of the District Council in the second half of the year GSDP got involved in the repair of some bad parts along the road Siabaswi - Muuka - Siameja - Siawasa, because the road was impassable for any lorry. This work was done in cooperation with the District Council, but was slowed down due to the unavailability of council transport.

9.2.2. Personnel

GSDP seconded only the Rural Works officer for this job. Most of the other expenses occurred due to need of transport for the above mentioned officer.

9.2.3. Future plans

GSDP is not intending to continue with a road programme. If the District Council requests for help, it will be considered but clear arrangements have to be made in order to avoid GSDP taking over tasks of the District Council.

9.3. Toilet Programme

In the beginning of 1991 there was an outbreak of dysentery in Sinazeze and Nkandabbwe area. To assist individuals with construction of a toilet near their homes on request.

Following are the names of the people who dug some toilets:

- 1.J.Chifumba
- 2.G.Hachingala
- 3.F.Zekeza
- 4.S.Syapwaya
- 5.S.Mukuni
- 6.S.Mudenda
- 7.A.Syantontola

These 7 toilets are in use but not yet properly roofed.

- 8.E.Maiya
- 9.N.Simawachi
- 10.B.Chifumba
- 11.C.Simulise

These 4 are not yet completed but dug already and cement is provided.

Annex I

Statement of Transport account for 1991

Income

remunerations	K	10,720.26	
sales of fuel	K	42,716.10	
loans	K	306,900.50	
GSDP payments	K	828,168.45	
private customers	K	316,024.95	
sundries	K	<u>10,243.90</u>	
subtotal			K 1,514,774.16

Cash at hand	01.01.1991	K	6,105.23
money in bank	01.01.1991	K	<u>242,054.87</u>
TOTAL		K	1,762,934.26

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Expenditure

remunerations	K	98,582.14	
running costs	K	719,462.70	
loans	K	317,250.00	
GSDP overpayments	K	15,646.00	
return of overpayment	K	20,646.00	
sundries	K	<u>13,313.30</u>	
subtotal			K 1,184,900.14

cash in hand	31.12.1991	K	17,712.50
money in bank	31.12.1991	K	<u>560,321.62</u>
TOTAL		K	1,762,934.26

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ANNEX II
GSDP EXPENDITURE
January to December 1991 in Kwacha

Programmes	Budget 91	Gossner Mission		GRZ	Total expenditure	Balance remaining
		in Zambia	in Germany			
1) Administration						
a) Emoluments	411,600	498,183.60	0.00	49,200.00	547,383.60	-135,783.60
b) operational exp						
transport hire	214,640	42,540.00	0.00	99,784.00	142,324.00	72,316.00
transport allwan.	136,500	237,192.06	0.00	0.00	237,192.06	-100,692.06
stationary	85,892	49,701.50	0.00	9,430.00	59,131.50	26,760.50
guest house *	20,000	-28,409.14	0.00	0.00	-28,409.14	48,409.14
bank charges	10,000	2,870.00	0.00	0.00	2,870.00	7,130.00
radio maintenance	15,000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15,000.00
camp maintenance	250,000	291,642.97	0.00	168,226.63	459,869.60	-209,869.60
contingencies **	55,000	104,081.82	0.00	36,291.00	140,372.82	-85,372.82
insurance all veh	160,000	0.00	168,846.43	0.00	168,846.43	-8,846.43
GRZ Landrover	0	9,783.00	0.00	0.00	9,783.00	-9,783.00
subtotal	947,032	709,402.21	168,846.43	313,731.63	1,191,980.27	-244,948.27
c) training	150,000	78,918.95	0.00	0.00	78,918.95	71,081.05
d) capital exp.	2,256,000					0.00
office equipment		0.00	71,112.75	0.00	71,112.75	
pool car		0.00	680,069.43		680,069.43	
subtotal	2,256,000	0.00	751,182.18	0.00	751,182.18	1,504,817.82
1.1 Mech. Workshop						
a) emoluments	10,800	0.00	0.00	17,100.00	17,100.00	-6,300.00
b) operational exp	92,080	0.00	0.00	28,761.60	28,761.60	63,318.40
subtotal	102,880	0.00	0.00	45,861.60	45,861.60	57,018.40
1. Total	3,867,512	1,286,504.76	920,028.61	408,793.23	2,615,326.60	1,252,185.40
2) Buleya Malima Irr. Scheme						
a) emoluments	39,600	0.00	0.00	23,400.00	23,400.00	16,200.00
b) operational exp						
transport	180,000	193,136.48	0.00	0.00	193,136.48	-13,136.48
house renovations	100,000	23,923.80	0.00	140,926.00	164,849.80	-64,849.80
stationary	0	5,336.00	0.00	0.00	5,336.00	-5,336.00
subtotal	280,000	222,396.28	0.00	140,926.00	363,322.28	-83,322.28
d) capital exp.						
motorcycle		0.00	203,413.01	0.00	203,413.01	-203,413.01
subtotal		0.00	203,413.01		203,413.01	-203,413.01
2. Total	319,600	222,396.28	203,413.01	164,326.00	590,135.29	-270,535.29

* means that the guesthouse made a surplus of K 29,857.61, yet after deducting the salary of the guest house attendant a surplus of K 5,176.14 only remains.

** contingencies include K 48,396.00 which was spend by the office of the PAO in Choma for officers who did not do any duties for GSDP. Efforts are made to claim this money back for the GSDP account.

Programmes	Budget 91	Gossner Mission in Zambia	Mission in Germany	GRZ	Total expenditure	Balance remaining
3) Water Development						
a) emoluments	98,000	60,628.30	0.00	30,750.00	91,378.30	6,621.70
b) operational exp						
transport hire	90,000	109,742.00	0.00	0.00	109,742.00	-19,742.00
fuel, lubricants	15,000	59,711.26	0.00	0.00	59,711.26	-44,711.26
material	50,000	51,025.45	0.00	49,735.45	100,760.90	-50,760.90
subtotal	155,000	220,478.71	0.00	49,735.45	270,214.16	-115,214.16
3. Total	253,000	281,107.01	0.00	80,485.45	361,592.46	-108,592.46
4) Valley Self-help Promotion						
a) emoluments	60,000	32,140.00	0.00	0.00	32,140.00	27,860.00
b) operational exp						
transport allow.	158,000	293,742.11	0.00	0.00	293,742.11	-135,742.11
Sikaneka road	46,000	54,023.15	0.00	0.00	54,023.15	-8,023.15
VSP evaluation	200,000	244,525.00	0.00	0.00	244,525.00	-44,525.00
subtotal	404,000	592,290.26	0.00	0.00	592,290.26	-188,290.26
c) training	22,000	6,470.00	0.00	0.00	6,470.00	15,530.00
d) capital exp.						
1 motorcycle	128,000	0.00	203,413.01	0.00	203,413.01	-75,413.01
1 lorry	1,920,000	0.00	1,589,827.20	0.00	1,589,827.20	330,172.80
local charges	110,000	459,000.00	0.00	0.00	459,000.00	-349,000.00
subtotal	2,158,000	459,000.00	1,793,240.21	0.00	2,252,240.21	-94,240.21
4. Total	2,644,000	1,089,900.26	1,793,240.21	0.00	2,883,140.47	-239,140.47
5) Female Extension						
b) operational exp	294,560	25,842.00	0.00	0.00	25,842.00	268,718.00
5. Total	294,560	25,842.00	0.00	0.00	25,842.00	268,718.00

Programmes	Budget 91	Gossner Mission		GRZ	Total expenditure	Balance remaining
		in Zambia	in Germany			
6) Small Scale Vill. Industries (SSVI)						
a) emoluments	12,000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12,000.00
b) operational exp						
transport allow	160,000	148,125.28	0.00	0.00	148,125.28	11,874.72
transport hire	65,000	41,196.00	0.00	0.00	41,196.00	23,804.00
extension support	0	81,030.00	0.00	0.00	81,030.00	-81,030.00
stationary	5,500	15,375.00	0.00	0.00	15,375.00	-9,875.00
advertisement	0	24,192.00	0.00	0.00	24,192.00	-24,192.00
subtotal	230,500	309,918.28	0.00	0.00	309,918.28	-79,418.28
c) training	47,000	455,200.01	0.00	0.00	455,200.01	-408,200.01
d) capital exp.						
workshop constru.	500,000	224,760.35	0.00	0.00	224,760.35	275,239.65
1 motorcycle	128,000	0.00	203,413.01	0.00	203,413.01	-75,413.01
local charges	10,000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10,000.00
tools	10,000	85,000.00	192,486.08	9,050.00	286,536.08	-276,536.08
subtotal	648,000	309,760.35	395,899.09	9,050.00	714,709.44	-66,709.44
6. Total	937,500	1,074,878.64	395,899.09	9,050.00	1,479,827.73	-542,327.73
=====						
7) Special Funds						
Maaze Cons. Coop.	10,000	2,050.00	0.00	0.00	2,050.00	7,950.00
CUSA	10,000	8,566.00	0.00	0.00	8,566.00	1,434.00
Donations	50,000	4,131.20	0.00	0.00	4,131.20	45,868.80
Transp. ass. ambul	30,000	95,635.91	0.00	0.00	95,635.91	-65,635.91
Transp. ass. social	30,000	17,179.25	0.00	0.00	17,179.25	12,820.75
7. Total	130,000	127,562.36	0.00	0.00	127,562.36	2,437.64
=====						
8) Contingencies	1,212,507				287,720.40	924,786.60
- UCZ		20,000.00	0.00	0.00	20,000.00	
- Toilet programme		24,339.08	0.00	0.00	24,339.08	
- Nkandabwe house		12,478.00	0.00	0.00	12,478.00	
- GM - property		213,310.76	0.00	0.00	213,910.76	
- road programme		14,545.00	2,447.56	0.00	16,992.56	
- Kafwambila road						
a) emoluments	36,000	6,120.00	0.00	36,000.00	42,120.00	-6,120.00
b) operational exp.	100,000	80,115.96	0.00	48,396.00	128,511.96	-28,511.96
subtotal	136,000	86,235.96	0.00	84,396.00	170,631.96	-34,631.96
repayments of GM funds	129,507	0.00	0.00	65,125.80	65,125.80	64,381.20
8. Total	1,478,014	371,508.80	2,447.56	149,521.80	523,478.16	954,535.84
=====						
Grand Total	9,924,186	4,479,700.11	3,315,028.48	812,176.48	8,606,905.07	1,317,280.93
=====						
=91,984.43DM						

SUMMARY OF GSDP EXPENDITURE IN 1991

Programmes	Budget 91	Gossner Mission in Zambia	Mission in Germany	GRZ	Total expenditure	Balance remaining
1. Service Unit	3,867,512	1,286,504.76	920,028.61	408,793.23	2,615,326.60	1,252,185.40
2. Irrigation scheme	319,600	222,396.28	203,413.01	164,326.00	590,135.29	-270,535.29
3. Water Dev.	253,000	281,107.01	0.00	80,485.45	361,592.46	-108,592.46
4. VSP	2,644,000	1,089,900.26	1,793,240.21	0.00	2,883,140.47	-239,140.47
5. Female Extension	294,560	25,842.00	0.00	0.00	25,842.00	268,718.00
6. SSVI	937,500	1,074,878.64	395,899.09	9,050.00	1,479,827.73	-542,327.73
7. Special Funds	130,000	127,562.36	0.00	0.00	127,562.36	2,437.64
8. Contingencies	1,478,014	371,508.80	2,447.56	149,521.80	523,478.16	954,535.84
GRAND TOTAL	9,924,186	4,479,700.11	3,315,028.48	812,176.48	8,606,905.07	1,317,280.93
=====						
1.a) Emoluments	411,600	498,183.60	0.00	49,200.00	547,383.60	-135,783.60
1.1.a) emoluments	10,800	0.00	0.00	17,100.00	17,100.00	-6,300.00
2.a) emoluments	39,600	0.00	0.00	23,400.00	23,400.00	16,200.00
3.a) emoluments	98,000	60,628.30	0.00	30,750.00	91,378.30	6,621.70
4.a) emoluments	60,000	32,140.00	0.00	0.00	32,140.00	27,860.00
6.a) emoluments	12,000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12,000.00
8.a) emoluments	36,000	6,120.00	0.00	36,000.00	42,120.00	-6,120.00
total	668,000	597,071.90	0.00	156,450.00	753,521.90	-85,521.90
=====						
1.b) operational exp	947,032	709,402.21	168,846.43	313,731.63	1,191,980.27	-244,948.27
1.1.b) operational exp	92,080	0.00	0.00	28,761.60	28,761.60	63,318.40
2.b) operational exp	280,000	222,396.28	0.00	140,926.00	363,322.28	-83,322.28
3.b) operational exp	155,000	220,478.71	0.00	49,735.45	270,214.16	-115,214.16
4.b) operational exp	404,000	592,290.26	0.00	0.00	592,290.26	-188,290.26
5.b) operational exp	294,560	25,842.00	0.00	0.00	25,842.00	268,718.00
6.b) operational exp	230,500	309,918.28	0.00	0.00	309,918.28	-79,418.28
7.b) operational exp	130,000	127,562.36	0.00	0.00	127,562.36	2,437.64
8.b) operational exp	1,442,014	365,388.80	2,447.56	113,521.80	481,358.16	960,655.84
total	3,975,186	2,573,278.90	171,293.99	646,676.48	3,391,249.37	583,936.63
=====						
1.c) training	150,000	78,918.95	0.00	0.00	78,918.95	71,081.05
4.c) training	22,000	6,470.00	0.00	0.00	6,470.00	15,530.00
6.c) training	47,000	455,200.01	0.00	0.00	455,200.01	-408,200.01
total	219,000	540,588.96	0.00	0.00	540,588.96	-321,588.96
=====						
1.d) capital exp.	2,256,000	0.00	751,182.18	0.00	751,182.18	1,504,817.82
2.d) capital exp.		0.00	203,413.01		203,413.01	-203,413.01
4.d) capital exp.	2,158,000	459,000.00	1,793,240.21	0.00	2,252,240.21	-94,240.21
6.d) capital exp.	648,000	309,760.35	395,899.09	9,050.00	714,709.44	-66,709.44
total	5,062,000	768,760.35	3,143,734.49	9,050.00	3,921,544.84	1,140,455.16
=====						

Expenditure on emoluments	K 753,521.90	=	8.8%	7.6%	budget 91	K 668,000	6.7%
Expenditure on operational expenditure	K 3,391,249.37	=	39.4%	34.2%	budget	K 3,975,186	40.1%
Expenditure on training	K 540,588.96	=	6.2%	5.4%	budget	K 219,000	2.2%
Expenditure on capital expenditure	K 3,921,544.85	=	45.6%	39.5%	budget	K 5,062,000	51.0%
TOTAL budgeted expenditure	K 8,606,905.08	=	100.0%	(86.7%)	budget	K 9,924,186	100.0%
=====							
plus special donations (capital exp.)	K 1,317,783.60						13.3%
GRAND TOTAL	K 9,924,688.68						100.0%
=====							

Money used in GSDP additionally to the GSDP budget 1991 from the following donations:

1. Special donations collected from supporters of Gossner Mission to assist self-help projects which are executed by VSP: K 63,333.20 (= 1853.50 DM)
K 49,510.25 (= 1500.00 DM)
K 25,618.15 (= 500.00 DM)
2. German Embassy donated K 528,760 for buildings at Sinazeze Crafts Centre
3. German Development Service donated K 196,602 for Siabaswi carpentry workshop
4. German Development Service donated K 453,960 for tools for leather work

Total funds additionally used in GSDP: K 1,317,783.60

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INCOME	Gossner Mission	GRZ	Total income
Cash at hand 01.01.91	116,932.82	0.00	116,932.82
money in bank 01.01.91	206,544.10	0.00	206,544.10
subtotal	323,476.92	0.00	323,476.92
Gossner contribution in Zambia	6,317,985.23		6,317,985.23
Gossner contribution paid in Germany	3,315,028.48		3,315,028.48
GRZ contribution		812,176.48	812,176.48
special donations	1,317,783.60		1,317,783.60
subtotal	10,950,797.31	812,176.48	11,762,973.79
1990 loan repayments	10,190.00		10,190.00
1990 imprest returned	8,000.00		8,000.00
subtotal	18,190.00		18,190.00
Total	11,292,464.23	812,176.48	12,104,640.71

EXPENDITURE	Gossner Mission	GRZ	Total expenditure
1. Administration	2,206,533.37	408,793.23	2,615,326.60
2. Irrigation Schemes	425,809.29	164,326.00	590,135.29
3. Water Dev.	281,107.01	80,485.45	361,592.46
4. VSP	2,883,140.47	0.00	2,883,140.47
5. Female Extension	25,842.00	0.00	25,842.00
6. SSVI	1,470,777.73	9,050.00	1,479,827.73
7. Special Fund	127,562.36	0.00	127,562.36
8. Contingencies	373,956.36	149,521.80	523,478.16
subtotal (budget 91)	7,794,728.59	812,176.48	8,606,905.07
capital expenditure through donations	1,317,783.60		1,317,783.60
subtotal	1,317,783.60		1,317,783.60
Imprest outstanding by 31.12.91	1,000.00		1,000.00
Prefinanced car repairs	172,997.75		172,997.75
car repairs	328,485.00		328,485.00
staff loans outstanding by 31.12.91	29,398.00		29,398.00
subtotal	531,880.75		531,880.75
cash in hand 31.12.91	179,462.75		179,462.75
money in bank 31.12.91	1,468,608.54		1,468,608.54
subtotal	1,648,071.29		1,648,071.29
TOTAL	11,292,464.23	812,176.48	12,104,640.71

- 1) K 799,679.00 was budgeted from GRZ but GSDP was able to get K812,176.48 in 1991. GSDP received the GRZ funds from the ministry in good time.
- 2) Money mentioned under Gossner Mission spend in Germany is calculated with the exchange rate of the day the money was spend in Germany

Berlin

BULEYA MALIMA IRRIGATION SCHEME

(Gwembe South Development Project)

ANNUAL REPORT 1991

ANNUAL REPORT 1991

BULEYA MALIMA IRRIGATION SCHEME
P.O. Box 15, Sinazeze via Choma, Zambia

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Buleya Malima Irrigation Scheme (BMIS) was initiated in 1969 by Projects Division of the then Ministry of Rural Development. The intention was to improve the living standard of people displaced by Lake Kariba. Water from the lake was to be pumped into a storage dam and from there - by gravity - into the farmers fields. Implementation commenced in 1970. The scheme faced numerous serious obstacles in the seventies and early eighties. In 1984 a new agreement was worked out between GRZ and Gossner Mission (GM). In 1985 GM seconded an adviser to the scheme. Rehabilitation of the scheme commenced after funds were secured.

Table 1 : Development of Scheme (Different Sources)

Year	Number of Farmers	Annual Water Fees
1991	170	K 1160
1990	160	700
1989	100	500
1988	100	250
1987	54	75
1986	54	42
1983-5	0	0

2.0 STAFF POSITION

1991 saw the arrival of a new GM adviser and a new JICA volunteer.

Table 2 : Summary of BMIS Staff

Designation	man months												Employer	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
Manager	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	GRZ	12
Adviser	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	G.M.	9
Volunteer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	JICA	4
Crop Officer	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	GRZ	12
Book Keeper	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Scheme	12
Salesman	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Scheme	12
Driver	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	GRZ	12
Driver	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	Scheme	10
General Workers	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	GRZ	24
General Workers	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	Scheme	86

To reduce the work load of the manager and to enable him to be absent from the scheme for recreational or educational purposes, it is envisioned to have an assistant manager seconded to the scheme from GRZ during 1992.

3.0 FINANCIAL SUMMARY

3.1. Income

3.1.1 Scheme Generated Income

Citrus	subtotal K	503.795,-
- oranges:	K	345.545,-
- nat./mandarins:	K	138.730,-
- lemon/g.-fruit:	K	19.520,-

Waterfees	subtotal K	175.265,-
- domestic	K	5.575,-
- irrigation	K	169.690,-

Petty/Miscellaneous Sales	subtotal K	147.162,-
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Total K 826.222,-

3.1.2 Outside Funds

Contributions from GSDP	subtotal K	590.135,-
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Cement Sales (carried over from 1991)	subtotal K	50.825,-
--	------------	----------

Total K 640.960,-

3.1.3	Marketing Truck		
	Booking + Lifts	subtotal K	505.083,-
	profit from M/M sales	subtotal K	216.845,-
			<hr/>
		Total K	721.928,-

Sumtotal Income K 2.189.110,-

3.2 Expenditure

Total expenditure (incl. marketing truck) for the year was K 1.421.169,40. Please also refer to Appendix 1.

3.3 Accounts

3.3.1	Standard Bank Choma		
	a) savings : (as of 26.12.91)	K	341.171,26
	b) notice : (as of 26.12.91)	K	813.032,84
3.3.2	Zambian National Commercial Bank Choma		
	a) savings : (as of 17.3.91)	K	2.807,00
3.3.3	Cash Box Scheme (as of 31.12.91)	K	214.674,00
3.3.4	Outstanding Loans (as of 31.12.)	K	45.334,17
			<hr/>
		Total K	<u>1.417.020,00</u>

4.0 ORCHARD

A citrus orchard was established in 1973 by the then Project Division of the Ministry of Rural Development. The intention was to use any profit to subsidise the running costs of the scheme.

Due to old age and past neglect, productivity of the orchard may be expected to decline rapidly in the near future. Refer to Table 3 below. A small nursery has been set up by the advisers wife to produce top-worked material for replanting.

Activities:

Regular field operations during the year included removal of dead trees, pruning, manual weed control, pest control, fertilizing, mulching, irrigation and orchard sanitation. Additionally, fruits were sold and a watchman

was deployed during the harvest season.

Regrettably due to operational difficulties, the orchard could not be irrigated from mid October onwards.

Table 3 : Tree Census Citrus Orchard

	Healthy tree		Diseased		Rough Lemon		Removed + Dead		TOTALS	
	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%
Washington Naval	61	37.0	59	35.8	2	1.2	43	26.0	165	100
Valencia Late	123	62.1	55	27.8	3	1.5	17	8.6	198	100
Mandarins	148	40.8	123	33.9	19	5.2	73	20.1	363	100
Grape Fruits	39	23.6	28	17.0	34	20.6	64	38.8	165	100
TOTALS	371	41.6	265	29.7	58	6.5	197	22.2	891	100

Fertilizer was applied as follows:

Date	type	quantity (g/tree)	total (kg)	remarks
16./17.10.	D-compound	450	250	1. round
27./30.12.	D-compound	450	250	2. round
Totals:		900	500	

Pest Control was carried out as follows

Pest/ disease	Application date	chemical (a.i.)	remarks
Black Citrus Aphid	6.9. - 16.9.	Karate (lambda-cyhalothrin)	1. round
Black Citrus Aphid	8.10.	Fastac (alphamethrin)	2. round
Termites	October	Termidan (chlordan)	mixed with white-wash

Control of black citrus aphid is difficult with synthetic pyrethroids. Possibly, organo-chlorines or -phosphates will have to be used in future years.

Control of termites was satisfactory on the trees, however, an eradication program of termite mounds is scheduled for 1992.

Citrus root and collar rot (Phytophthora citrophthora and P. parasitica) in combination with termites and possibly nematodes are presumably the major causes of tree decline and mortality. The fungal infections are difficult and

expensive to control chemically.

Possibly better protective regimes against false codding moth and fruit flies can reduce premature abortion of fruits in years to come.

The irrigation system has been modified employing syphon pipes and water channels situated between lines. This improves irrigation and fertilizer use efficiency and reduces the spread of Phytophthora sp.

Table 4 : Production figures (Kg) + Income (Kwacha)

Month	Oranges		Mandarins		G/fruits and lemons		Totals	
	yield	income	yield	income	yield	income	yield	income
January	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
February	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
March	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
April	2485	37225	-	-	190	1740	2670	38965
May	1400	17430	3050	41440	145	1410	4595	60280
June	800	11810	5590	82050	180	1800	6570	95660
July	5490	97220	960	15240	180	1880	6630	114340
August	10360	168760	-	-	210	2100	10570	170860
September	60	1200	-	-	584	5840	644	7040
October	-	-	-	-	275	2750	275	2750
November	-	-	-	-	150	1500	150	1500
December	340	11900	-	-	50	500	390	12400
TOTALS	20935	345545	9600	138730	1964	19520	32494	503795

Theft was again a problem this year. Losses are, however, difficult to assess.

5.0 FARMERS PERFORMANCE

5.1. Income Estimate

Many farmers only grew one crop during 1991. About 70% grew a second crop. Due to discontinuation of irrigation in mid October and subsequent invasion of livestock, there were heavy income losses for some farmers who still had crops on their plots. Less than 10 farmers attempted to grow a third crop during the rainy season.

As the production figures in Table 6 below are inadequate to reflect the income potential of farmers, a questionnaire was prepared to attempt an assessment of farmers income and expenditure. As farmers were reluctant to provide figures, only a few forms can be assumed to be genuinely representative. Refer to Table 5.

Table 5 : Income, Expenditure + Profit Estimates (Kwacha)
(based on 1 lima plot, i.e. 2500 m/2)

plot location phase/canal	total income	total expenditure	profit (minus family labour)
I - 1	37700	2424	35276
I - 3	27000	2348	24652
I - 4	54600	6838	47762
I - 4	14000	3306	10694
II - 4	25700	3732	21968
III - 4	12000	4109	7891
III - 5	8200	2957	5243
III - 5	11100	4824	6276

5.2 Production Figures

The production figures below are based on data collected by the salesman during the year. Some produce bypasses the scale. Below the totals, a correction factor has been introduced. It estimates the additional percentage of produce not weighed. The lower totals give a rough estimate of the actual production figures for the year 1991.

Table 6 : Production figures (kg)

Month	Banana	Okra	Tomato	Onion	Cabbage	Rape	Maize	Potato
January	3708	3126	-	-	-	-	-	-
February	1921	442	-	-	-	-	-	-
March	3043	430	-	-	-	-	-	-
April	3887	111	-	-	-	-	-	-
May	4054	784	-	-	-	-	-	-
June	2277	810	-	-	-	-	-	-
July	1275	1149	636	-	-	-	-	13
August	1329	5135	1511	233	20	-	-	94
September	1692	12439	3741	402	80	-	-	53
October	1653	10629	2224	73	4	-	-	-
November	1521	3708	54	105	-	-	-	-
December	2571	417	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	28931	39180	8166	813	104	?	?	160
Correction Factor (%)	20	20	30	20	20	?	?	200
Estimated Totals	34717	47016	10616	976	125	?	?	480

5.3 Communal Work

Throughout the year it proved very difficult to motivate farmers sufficiently to adequately participate in communal maintenance efforts.

6.0 WATER FEES

Table 7 : Summary of Income from water fees 1991
(Kwacha)

Month	Domestic	Irrigation	Total
January	30	-	30
February	-	-	-
March	30	-	30
April	160	-	160
May	150	29944	30094
June	270	1270	1540
July	345	7100	7445
August	730	24980	25710
September	1210	48676	49886
October	1590	15885	17475
November	700	24725	25425
December	360	17110	17470
Totals	5575	169690	175265

By 7.1.1992, about 70% of farmers had completed their payments of irrigation water fees for 1991.

- a) Potential income from water fees 1991 (as of 31.12)
171 farmers x K 1160 = K 198.360
- b) Outstanding income from water fees 1991
(as of 31.12.)
K 198.360 - K 169.690 = K 28.670

7.0 MARKETING TRUCK

The marketing truck was acquired in September 1989 to facilitate transportation of farmers produce to urban markets. On 31.12. the speedometer reading was 63718 km. To improve utilisation, the truck transports back m/m or other goods on the return trip to the scheme.

As m/m was frequently scarce, the truck returned empty on a number of occasions. Sometimes procurement of a m/m load necessitated an overnight delay. This inflated operational costs due to allowances etc. Occasionally m/m was bought from retailers to prevent the truck from coming back empty. For a performance summary, refer to Table 8.

When considering the financial summary (3.0), it becomes apparent, that the marketing truck has been subsidizing the scheme substantially. The money in the notice account at Standard Bank is intended as replacement for the marketing truck. No deposits have been made into this account during 1991! This fact necessitates an eventual adjustment of account! The intention is to replace the truck in 12 to 18 months. It is therefore proposed, that

the scheme pays K 20,- x 20892 km = K 417.840,- into the truck account as soon as possible.

As the truck is vital to the survival of the scheme in the long term, there can be no question of disposing of it without substitute.

Table 8 : Summary of Marketing Truck Performance 1991

Month	km travelled	income lifts (K)	income booking (K)	profit m/m (K)	total income (K)	expenditure (K)
January	2800	37.410	-	38.160	75.570	23.217
February	2600	22.300	-	44.441	66.741	56.656
March	1276	7.390	-	10.585	17.975	21.325
April	1812	5.410	-	18.608	24.018	3.726
May	1298	10.430	11.655	25.440	47.525	28.788
June	625	6.570	11.750	12.420	30.740	1.395
July	1360	9.260	11.895	11.660	32.815	25.103
August	841	17.030	5.150	11.010	33.190	27.157
September	1361	32.290	10.320	5.796	48.406	27.022
October	4361	202.353	4.000	20.850	227.203	33.281
November	1559	67.030	1.600	10.225	78.855	103.979
December	972	21.835	9.405	7.650	38.890	44.889
Totals	20892	439.308	65.775	216.845	721.928	396.538

8.0 CONSTRAINTS

On 21. October, Lake Kariba had receded so much, that pumping had to be discontinued. At the time of construction of the 2. intake, it was clear that in years of extremely low lake level, a channel would have to be dug to connect the intake to the lake. All efforts to motivate the farmers to co-operate in digging a trench from the lake to the intake, to ensure a reliable, secure supply of water, proved futile. In a concerted effort on 8.11., 60 farmers cooperated for a few hours to dig a channel. Water was then pumped for a few days. Lack of availability of irrigation water led to increased discontent of the farmers with the management

By mid November livestock had invaded the scheme and destroyed the remaining crops. Additionally to the direct destruction, the damaged fence also discouraged those farmers who had anticipated using their scheme plots for a third crop.

Numerous breakdowns due to age of equipment occurred. Thus the pump element of the domestic water bore hole had to be replaced. During the year, there were two long interruptions of domestic water supply, for 8 weeks and 2 weeks respectively. Much of the machinery (eg. tractor)

and equipment (eg. pumps, electric installations, ...) and buildings (domestic water supply, toilets, ...) require rehabilitation.

Canals in part of phase I and all of phases II and III need to be concrete lined, the reservoir requires some earthwork and protection from erosion.

The following constraints, most of which have already been mentioned by the previous adviser in 1990, remain valid today. They are elaborated upon in a more comprehensive paper titled "Preliminary Analysis of Constraints", which was drafted in September 1991:

1. Weakness of financial management.
2. Lack of commitment from some of the seconded staff.
3. Lack of incentives for some of the seconded staff.
4. Lack of realisation of farmers that personal benefits and gains derived from the scheme are directly linked to the wellbeing of the scheme.
5. Inadequate capability of the farmers board of directors.
6. Poor knowledge of principles of irrigation agronomy and associated socio-economic prerequisites.
7. Lack of recreational facilities for farmers and staff - especially qualified staff, apart from counterproductive taverns.
8. Lack of saving and investment facilities.
9. Reduced overall competitiveness due to high transport costs.

9.0 ACTIVITIES for 1992

The following activities will be attempted:

1. Improve administration. Attempt separation of the marketing truck account from the scheme.
2. Continue with rehabilitation of canals and intake.
3. Overhaul and rehabilitate pumping facilities.
4. Continue with rehabilitation of domestic water supply and commence with rehabilitation of selected staff houses.
5. Increase extension efforts to improve agronomic practices.
6. Increase efforts to guide the farmers and board of directors towards managerial and financial self-reliance.
7. Attempt to secure outside funds for further rehabilitation efforts.
8. Intensify training of all concerned in co-operative principles and guide scheme towards co-op registration.

This report was jointly prepared by the BMIS management team.

Appendix: Summary of 1991 Expenditure

responsible: Harald Nicolay

Buleya Malima / 14.2.1992

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GWEMBE SOUTH DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

ANNUAL REPORT 1992

Gwembe South Development Project is a project of the Government of the Republic of Zambia under the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Fisheries and sponsored by the Gossner Mission in Berlin, Germany

prepared and compiled by
R.F.Bredt

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GWEMBE SOUTH DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Annual Report 92

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GWEMBE SOUTH DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Annual Report 92

1. Introduction

This annual report covers the activities undertaken by the Gwembe South Development Project (GSDP) during the year 1992.

GSDP is a joint venture of GRZ, through the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Fisheries, and the Gossner Mission, a protestant Mission Society based in Berlin, Germany. Since 1970 GSDP has supported rural development in Gwembe South by carrying out work in general agriculture, irrigation, infrastructure, self-help activities, training, trading, female extension and domestic water supply, rural work activities as well as social and church work.

1992 was characterised by a severe drought which forced GSDP to take active part in the national relief work the "Programme to Prevent Malnutrition" (PPM).

At the beginning of 1992 GSDP was shifted from the Department of Agriculture, PAO office in Choma, to the headquarters of the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Fisheries (MAFF) and has to report directly to the Director of Planning Division.

Efforts were made to get the vacant posts of Senior staff filled. A contract was signed with the future Female Extension Adviser, Ms. Edna Maluma, who will resume work in GSDP by the 1st of February 1993.

As a result of the shift of GSDP to the headquarter of MAFF it was decided that GSDP should have its own bank account and administer all GRZ funds itself. Officers of the Accounts Section in the MAFF introduced GSDP accounting staff in the GRZ procedures of accounting.

1.2. Funds in GSDP;

GSDP had applied originally for a budget of K 14,755,000 but requested for additional fund of K 5,516,600 as supplementary which was granted. GSDP is one of the very few projects whose supplementary budget for 1992 was accepted by MAFF and Ministry of Finance. The GSDP budget for 1992 totalled up to K 20,271,600.00. In the final statement of income and expenditure in 1992 GSDP showed an expenditure of K 24,142,516.61 (see Annex I). Therefore an amount of K 3,870,946.61 (19.1 %) was overspent. From the total expenditure GRZ paid K 5,177,450.22 (21.5 %) and Gossner Mission K 18,965,066.39 (78.5 %)

0.1. Abbreviations

BMIS	- Buleya Malima Irrigation Scheme
DAO	- District Agricultural Officer
EZE	- Evangelische Zentralstelle für Entwicklungshilfe
GDS	- German Development Service
GM	- Gossner Mission
GRZ	- Government of the Republic of Zambia
GSDP	- Gwembe South Development Project
JOCV	- Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers
K	- Zambian Kwacha
MAFF	- Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Fisheries
NGO	- Non Governmental Organisation
PAO	- Provincial Agricultural Officer
PPM	- Programme to Prevent Malnutrition
SIDO	- Small Industries Development Organisation
SSVI	- Small Scale Village Industries
VIS	- Village Industry Services
VSP	- Valley Self-help Promotion Society
ZAMSEED	- Zambia Seed Company
ZESCO	- Zambia Electricity Supply Cooperation
ZNPF	- Zambia National Providence Fund

In GSDP the following expenditures were effected:
(see Annex I to II and III to VIII)

BMIS expenditure	K 4,518,999.57	
SSVI starting capital fund	K 2,136,838.00	(see Annex VIII)
VSP expenditure	K 15,595,380.72	(see Annex VII)
loans given out	K 993,500.00	(see Annex VI)
special donations	K 175,302.00	(see Annex V)
mech. workshop	K 237,508.75	(see Annex IV)
transport account	K 1,863,082.95	(see Annex II)
GSDP budget expenditure	<u>K 44,341,001.65</u>	(see Annex I)
TOTAL expenditure in GSDP	K 69,861,613.64	
	=====	

BMIS and VSP have their own management and accounting section which is clearly separated from GSDP accounts. All the expenditures stated come from funds which generated their own income, except GSDP which received funds through the GSDP budget, financed by GRZ and Gossner Mission. All the separate accounts were started with Gossner Mission funds during the last few years.

This reports presents the activities of GSDP in 1992 as follows:

GSDP Coordination and Service Unit,
Buleya Malima Irrigation Scheme
Valley Self-help Promotion Society (VSP)
Small Scale Village Industry (SSVI)
Water Development
Rural Works Programme
Female Extension and Sustainable Agriculture

All individual reports were written by the officers in charge of that programme.

2. GSDP COORDINATION AND SERVICE UNIT

2.01. Introduction;

The GSDP project outline for the next 10 years which was compiled in 1990 was distributed to all partners within Zambia and to the GM. It was discussed within the GM but not yet finalized with representatives of GRZ.

2.01.1. Objectives;

- (a) to manage and to provide back up services to GSDP
- (b) to formulate and monitor policies for GSDP activities

Activity description:

- project administration functioning satisfactory
- GSDP 1993 budgets prepared and been accepted by MAFF
- GSDP supplementary budget for 1992 prepared and been approved by MAFF
- Quarterly statements of accounts prepared and send MAFF and all other partner organisations and departments
- annual report for 1991 was prepared and distributed
- monthly GSDP staff meetings were held and quarterly work plans and progress reports were discussed.
- participated in several meetings at district and national levels as well as meetings organised by NGOs.
- started major rehabilitation of GSDP staff houses and offices

- organised educational tours to Western Province, Moongu and Kafue Game Park.
- mechanical workshop was able to finance all inputs through its revolving fund.
- prepared project proposals for sustainable agriculture project and support for the Water Development project.

2.02. Staff Matters

Responsible officer: GSDP Chairperson, R.F. Bredt and
GSDP Administrative Coordinator, S.D.
Munsanda

Person Months required:

Designation	person/months												Employer	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
Chairperson	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	GM	12
Adm.Coordinator	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	GRZ	12
Adm.Assistant	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	GRZ	12
Book Keeper	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	GSDP	12
Offic. Orderly	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	GSDP	12
Typist	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	GSDP	12
Watchmen	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	GSDP	53
Driver	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	GSDP	19
Worksh. Manager	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	GRZ	5
Welder	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	GRZ	24
Total	14	14	14	14	14	13	13	15	15	15	16	16		173

The workshop manager left GSDP and was not replaced, as the two welders can manage to supply the services expected from the workshop. The former typist was made Administrative Assistant in GSDP which has improved the transport section and the stores.

Additionally to the permanent employees stated above, GSDP employed several casual workers who were engaged in different project activities.

2.03. Funding

Expenditure for the service unit was K 9,068,619.65 which is 37.6 % of the total GSDP expenditure. The main reason for the increased expenditure was the raising costs for the rehabilitation for staff houses and the raise in payment for remuneration. (GSDP Income and Expenditure see Annex I).

2.04. Programme Planning

GSDP activities were all somehow influenced by the drought in the area. A number of activities planned had to be withdrawn or attention given to them was minimal than originally planned. The GSDP chairman, R.F.Bredt coordinated GSDP activities and PPM activities (Programme to Prevent Malnutrition - drought relief programme) which demanded a great deal of time and energy. VSP, especially the manager, was also involved in the PPM activities. During April and October and November GSDP had an consultant from the Methodist Church in England who assisted in the planning of the improvement of the Water Development Programme and wrote a

proposal for Sustainable Agriculture Programme in GSDP. In November a consultant from WaterAid visited GSDP and future cooperation was agreed. The final report was not yet received.

2.05. Nkandabbwe Camp

Major rehabilitation of all staff houses and offices in Nkandabwe Camp have started. The block for junior staff members is nearly completed and 5 families have moved in already. The extension of one smaller house is in progress as well as 5 separate kitchens. The officer responsible for the rural works programme was also supervising the workers involved in the rehabilitation and maintenance of the buildings.

2.06. Transport

By the end of the year GSDP had two pick ups and seven motorcycles. In October the Methodist Church of England donated one of the two pick ups to facilitate the work of the consultant on sustainable agriculture and which should be used in future by the officer in charge of it. In the mean time it will be mainly used by the Water development programme.

The running costs for both pick-ups and the salaries for the drivers are financed through the transport account. There was a different km charge for GSDP (K 50.00 /km) and private customers (K 65.00 /km).

The transport account had an income of K 1,791,441.35 and an expenditure of K 1,333,082.95 . - see Annex II -.

Kilometres driven in 1992 :

	Cars	AAK 5355	AAL 3829
Programmes			
Water Development		8,267	1,953
SSVI		973	0
Service Unit		13,129	624
Rural Works		2,088	0
VSP		740	0
Buleya Malima Irrig. Scheme		116	0
Nkandabwe Irrig. Scheme		238	0
PPM		5,603	364
Private Customers		<u>5,988</u>	<u>0</u>
Total		37,142	2,941
		=====	=====

Three old motorcycles were sold during 1992. The number of vehicles in use by GSDP by the end of 1992 are 5 lorries (2 VSP, 1 BMIS, 2 Gossner Mission) 8 pick-ups (5 private, 2 GSDP, 1 WFP), and 7 motorcycles (7 GSDP). - see Annex III -

The Administrative Assistant is responsible for the transport as well as for the stores in GSDP. She also keeps the books for the transport account and the loan account.

2.07. Seminars and Excursion trips

Few seminars and workshops at district and provincial level were attended by GSDP staff members.

During 1992 GSDP arranged a senior staff tour to Western Province and Kafue National Park.

2.08. Visits

In course of the year several national and international delegations visited GSDP. District and provincial officials are regular visitors to different GSDP activities.

The Hon. Madyenkuku, MP, Deputy Minister visited the project a few times and showed great interest for the on-going activities.

Rev. W. Damm and Rev. F. Schulze from the Gossner Mission, Berlin, visited GSDP in February 1992.

2.09. Accounts Section

In 1992 GSDP spend K 24,142,516.61 plus K 932,185.58 was financed through special donations. (see Annex I). GM contributed K 18,666,466.63 and GRZ provided a sum of K 5,210,400.33 to finance the GSDP activities the rest of the funds received were from outstanding imprests and loans from 1991 and interest earned.

As a whole project GSDP spent 19,1% (K 3,870,946.61) more than budgeted. GRZ contributed 21.5% and GM 78.5%.

GSDP spent 17.1% of its money for emoluments, 57,8% for operational costs, 5,5% for training and 19,6% on capital expenditures. This means, that 1,1% was spent more for emolument than budgeted for, 3,8% more than budgeted for operational costs, 2,7% less than budgeted for training and 2,2% more for capital expenditure.

Basically the whole accounts are handled by only one person, the book keeper, who has had only an in service training, but he is doing a tremendous job. He is supervised by GSDP chairman. The book keeper shall go for training in 1993.

2.10. GSDP Workshop

During the year 1992 the workshop manager was transferred by the Department of Agriculture. No replacement took place. One of the welders took over the responsibility. Basically all material used was paid by through the workshop revolving fund which resulted in a more careful and economic use.

The GSDP workshop offers various services like welding mechanics, grinding, drilling and brazing.

The Administrative Coordinator supervises the work in the workshop. The finances are controlled by the GSDP chairman.

The workshop had an income of K 317,242.35 and an expenditure of K 237,508.75 .

Constraints:

a) Lack of funds to buy equipment and tools or repair them.
b) The sources of power used for running the workshop is unreliable. The generating units are old. Secondly the cost of running and maintaining them is very high. Fuel, lubricants and spares are increasingly expensive and spares are sometimes not available.

c) Prices for services and material used are increasing more than the majority of the rural community can afford. Therefore, the number of farmers requesting for services from the workshop have decreased.

d) There is need to renovate the workshop and tighten security.

3. BULEYA MALIMA IRRIGATION SCHEME

3.01. Introduction;

Buleya Malima Irrigation Scheme (BMIS) was initiated in 1969 by Project Division of the then Ministry of Rural Development. The intention was to improve the living standard of people displaced by Lake Kariba. Water from the lake was to be pumped into a storage dam and from there - gravity - into the farmers fields. Implementation commenced in 1970. The scheme faced numerous serious obstacles in the seventies and early eighties. In 1984 a new agreement was worked out between GRZ and Gossner Mission (GM). In 1985 GM seconded an adviser to the scheme in the same year Japan Overseas Co-operation Volunteers (JOCV) seconded a volunteer to the scheme. Rehabilitation of the scheme commenced after funds were secured.

Due to the dramatic drought in 91/92 season the lake level decreased below so far as it was never expected. Water from the lake did not reach the pumping station. Farmers made an effort to dig a canal from the pump station to the lake, but the lake decreased faster than farmers were able to deepen the canal. No production by the farmers took place in 1992. With the ground water collecting in the intake, the citrus orchard could be kept alive.

For more detailed information the annual report from BMIS is available.

Development of Scheme		(Different Sources)
Year	Number of Farmers	Annual Water Fees
1992	0	K 8000
1991	170	K 1160
1990	160	700
1989	100	500
1988	100	250
1987	54	75
1986	54	42
1983-5	0	0

3.02. Staff Position

1992 saw the departure of the GM adviser because of health reasons of his family.

Responsible officers: Scheme Manager (GRZ), K. Mulemwa; Irrigation Adviser (GM), at present vacant; Horticulturist (JOCV), R. Nambu;

Person Months:

Designation	person months												Employer	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
Manager	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	GRZ	12
Ass. Manager	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	GRZ	0
Adviser	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	GM	7
Hort. Adviser	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	JOCV	12
Crop Officer	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	GRZ	12
Book Keeper	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	BMIS	12
Salesman	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	BMIS	12
Driver	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	GRZ	9
Driver	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	GSDP	3
Mechanic	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	BMIS	12
General Worker	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	GRZ	24
General Worker	6	6	6	6	4	4	4	4	6	6	6	6	BMIS	64
Watchman	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	GSDP	12
Watchmen	0	0	0	0	2	2	3	4	2	2	2	2	BMIS	19
Total	17	17	17	17	17	17	18	18	18	20	20	20		245

It was not possible to have an assistant manager attached to BMIS as it was envisioned for 1992.

3.03. Financial Summary

3.03.1 Income

3.03.1.1. Scheme Generated Income

Citrus		subtotal	K	1,302,580.00
- oranges	K 792,840.00			
- nat./mandarins	K 464,020.00			
- lemon/g.fruits	K 45,720.00			
Water fees		subtotal	K	29,694.00
- domestic	K 15,220.00			
- irrigation	K 14,474.00			
Workshop		subtotal	K	12,150.00
Petty /Miscellaneous Sales		subtotal	K	117,188.00
		total	K	1,461,612.00

3.03.1.2 Outside Funds

Contributions from GSDP	subtotal	K	1,914,337.94
Contribution MAFF (Irriga.)	subtotal	K	351,661.00
	total	K	2,245,997.94

3.03.1.3. Marketing Truck

Bookings + Lifts	subtotal	K	424,800.00
profit from M/M sales	subtotal	K	1,031,915.00
	total	K	1,456,715.00

Total Income K 6,150,226.21

3.03.2 Expenditure

Total expenditure (incl. marketing truck) for the year was K 4,518,999.57 . (See BMIS annual report)

3.03.3 Accounts

3.03.3.1. Standard Bank Choma

a) savings : (as of 15.12.92) K 572,429.46

3.03.3.2. Zambia National Commercial Bank Choma

a) savings (as of 31.12.92) K 25,322.27

3.03.3.3. Gossner Mission Account in Berlin

DM 6,932.71 K 1,545,300.06

3.03.3.4. Cash box Scheme (as of 31.12.92) K 371,509.58

3.03.3.4. Outstanding Loans(as of 31.12.92) K 46,095.50

Total money (31.12.92) K 2,560,656.87

3.04. Orchard

Due to old age and past neglect, productivity of the orchard may be expected to decline rapidly in the near future.

Activities

Regular field operations during the year included removal of dead trees, pruning, manual weed control, pest control, fertilizing, mulching, irrigation and orchard sanitation. Additionally, fruits were sold and a watchman was deployed during the harvest season.

Due to labour shortage (limited funds) it was not always possible to carry out maintenance operations in time.

Pest control was limited to termite eradication. Due to prevailing dry conditions, control programme against fruit flies and black citrus aphids was not necessary.

Tree Census Citrus Orchard

	Healthy tree		Diseased		Rough Lemon		Removed + Dead		TOTAL	
	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%
Washington Naval	58	35.2	60	36.3	2	1.2	45	27.3	165	100
Valencia Late	120	60.6	57	28.8	3	1.5	18	9.1	198	100
Mandarins	91	25.1	176	48.5	15	4.1	81	22.3	363	100
Grape Fruits	24	14.5	51	30.9	15	9.1	75	45.5	165	100
TOTAL	293	32.9	344	38.6	35	3.9	219	24.6	891	100
Change in the last 12 months	-78		+79		-23		+22			

Fertilizer was applied as follows:-

Date	type	quantity (g/tree)	total (kg)	remarks
January	D-compound	450	250	1 round
June	Urea (46 % N)	450	250	2 round
October	D-compound	450	250	3 round
December	D-compound	450	250	4 round
Totals:		1800	1,000	

Irrigation

The irrigation system has been modified employed syphon pipes and basin irrigation. This improves irrigation and fertilizer use efficiency and reduces the spread of *Phytophthora* sp.

Production figures (Kg) + Income (Kwacha)

Month	Oranges		Mandarins		Grape Fruits and Lemons		Total	
	yield	income	yield	income	yield	income	yield	income
January	10	400	0	0	10	100	20	500
February	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
March	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
April	320	13,600	0	0	20	200	340	13,800
May	1.525	44,600	1.920	70,800	70	700	3.515	116,100
June	1.070	14,400	8,040	358,820	137	2,340	9.247	375,560
July	5.305	212,200	860	34,400	257	5,140	6.422	251,740
August	11.921	476,870	0	0	507	10,150	12.428	487,020
September	0	0	0	0	107	1,940	107	1,940
October	344	13,780	0	0	1.302	24,790	1.646	38,570
November	400	16,990	0	0	32	360	432	17,350
December	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	20.895	792,840	10.820	464,020	2.442	45,720	34.157	1,302,580

Theft of citrus fruits was again a major problem during the season. Losses are, however, difficult to assess.

3.05. Nursery

A tree nursery was properly established this year to produce top-worked material for transplanting to replace removed trees in the orchard as well as giving out citrus trees to individual farmers. For the time being the nursery has started with 2000 citrus seedlings (rough lemons) which have to be drafted later.

3.06. Farmers Performance

3.06.1 Income Estimate

Lack of irrigation water made production of crops impossible during the year 1992. Therefore, farmers could not have any income.

3.06.2. Communal Work

In general it proved very difficult to motivate farmers sufficiently to adequately participate in communal maintenance efforts. Efforts by the farmers committee to get the canal dug from the intake to the lake were made and a 2 km long canal 2 to 3 meters deep and 3 to 4 meters wide was finished but the water-level of the lake fell faster than the farmers were able to deepen the canal.

3.07. Water Fees

Summary of Income from water fees 1992 (Kwacha)

Month	Domestic	Irrigation	Total
January	360	9,444	9,804
February	1,200	1,160	2,360
March	0	0	0
April	0	3,870	3,870
May	0	0	0
June	400	0	400
July	1,120	0	1,120
August	1,950	0	1,950
September	1,300	0	1,300
October	1,250	0	1,250
November	2,300	0	2,300
December	5,340	0	5,340
Total	15,220	14,474	29,694

Due to drought and non availability of water it was agreed that farmers did not need to pay any water fees in 1992. Figures under irrigation shown above are payments of arrears for 1991.

3.08. Marketing Truck

The marketing truck was acquired in September 1989 to facilitate transportation of farmers produce to urban markets. On 31.12. the speedometer reading was 77747 km.

When considering the financial summary, it becomes apparent that the marketing truck has been subsidizing the scheme substantially. The money deposited in the Gossner Mission account in Berlin is intended as replacement for the marketing truck. The intention is to replace the truck in about 1 year. As the truck is vital to the survival of the scheme in the long term, there can be no question of disposing of it without substitute.

Summary of Marketing Truck Performance 1991

Month	km travelled	income lifts (K)	income booking (K)	surplus m/m sales K	total income (K)	expenditure (K)	surplus (K)
January	1.816	12,750	33,000	159,520	205,270	127,908	77,362
February	1.768	14,390	0	250,130	264,520	202,831	61,689
March	2.271	9,600	0	40,730	50,330	54,180	(3,850)
April	1.233	10,230	0	96,300	106,530	91,360	15,170
May	834	10,040	0	89,200	99,240	109,010	(9,770)
June	527	3,100	15,460	118,260	136,820	88,100	48,720
July	1.353	7,430	5,100	163,400	175,930	155,090	20,840
August	1.746	11,240	11,870	19,525	42,635	77,180	(34,545)
September	654	1,950	150,070	650	152,670	13,975	138,695
October	704	6,700	47,180	950	54,830	55,536	(706)
November	925	0	59,410	1,800	61,210	101,150	(39,940)
December	198	0	15,280	91,450	106,730	13,800	92,930
Total	14.029	87,430	337,370	1,031,915	1,456,715	1,090,120	366,595

3.09. Other activities

- Renovation of pontoon and frame have been completed.
- Three Flygt pumps were taken to an agent in Ndola for repairs. one unit was brought back to BMIS the others are waiting for release of funds from the MAFF Irrigation Section.
- New water pipe was laid to the scheme houses and the nursery and a number of water taps were replaced.
- The board of directors and some farmers went on an educational tour to Siatwinda irrigation Scheme.
- ZESCO supplied the domestic water bore hole with 3-phase electricity.
- rehabilitation of staff houses have been started.
- The Manager and the mechanic obtained a driving licence for a car.

3.10 Constraints

On 21. October, Lake Kariba had receded so much, that pumping had to be discontinued. By December 1992 the distance from the intake to the lake was more than 3.500 meter.

The drought has caused other urgent issues to be delayed:

- (a) There was no progress on protecting the reservoir from erosion
- (b) The earthen infield canals are disintegrating
- (c) Most concrete canals need urgent maintenance
- (d) No progress in land levelling
- (e) the perimeter fence is neglected
- (f) Most of the machinery (tractor, sprayer), equipment (pumps, electric installations) and buildings (domestic water supply, toilets, staff houses) require rehabilitation.

The following constraints, most of which have already been mentioned in the annual report 1991, remain valid today.

1. Weakness of financial management.
2. Lack of commitment from some of the seconded staff.
3. Lack of incentives for some of the seconded staff.
4. Lack of realisation of farmers that personal benefits and gain derived from the scheme are directly linked to the well being of the scheme.
5. Inadequate capability of the farmers board of directors.
6. Poor knowledge of principles of irrigation agronomy and associated socio-economic prerequisites.
7. Lack of recreational facilities for farmers and staff - especially qualified staff, apart from counter productive taverns.
8. Lack of saving and investment facilities.
9. Reduced overall competitiveness due to high transport costs.

3.11. Activities for 1993

The following activities will be attempted:

1. To improve administration. Separation of marketing truck account from the scheme account.
2. Rehabilitation of canals, reservoir and intake with farmers participation.

3. Continue with rehabilitation of domestic water supply and commence with rehabilitation of staff houses.
4. Increase extension efforts to improve agronomic practices.
5. Increase efforts to guide the farmers and board of directors towards managerial and financial self-reliance.
6. Attempt to secure outside funds for further rehabilitation efforts.
7. Continue with maintaining orchard and managing nursery for planing a new extension of the orchard.
8. Sending management staff for further training.
9. Re-allocate plots to farmers and establish a plot holder agreement which has to be signed by each participating farmer in the scheme.
10. Intensify training of all concerned in co-operative principles and guide scheme towards co-op registration.

Prepared and compiled
Ryoichi Nambu

4. VALLEY SELF-HELP PROMOTION SOCIETY (VSP)

4.01. Introduction

VSP was formed out of the joint effort of Gossner Mission and the Government of the Republic of Zambia in the Gwembe South Development Project. It is a registered non-profit making society that serves the community of Sinazongwe District from Chiyabi to Kafwambila and Siampondo. There are about 300 annual members who elect an Executive Committee whose duty is to:

- make policies of the society
- follow up management issues and
- supervise the finances of the Society.

For continuity, the elections are carried out in such a way that at least the three year term for each is overlapping among the Executive Committee members. Plans to reorganize the society into a trust in which organisational membership will be more ideal than individual membership which is tantamount to share holding were to be discussed at the 1992 Annual General meeting (AGM) had it not been cancelled.

The Society made a surplus of over one million during the year 1992 (see annex VII)

The society holds a general meeting annually but the 1992 AGM which was to have taken place on the 10th December, 1992 at had to be cancelled as the Auditor failed to meet the Executive Committee prior to the AGM.

4.02. Objectives

The Society promotes policies and programmes which benefit and serve the social, cultural and economic development of the people of the southern part of the Gwembe Valley and their environment, especially those programmes which encourage self-reliance and self-sufficiency.

4.03. Staff Position

VSP continues to grow in its operations prompting an increase in personnel although three tailors resigned to carry out their own engagements. Currently there are seventeen members of staff:

Responsible officers: Manager (VSP), Mr. R. Makala; Adviser (GM) Mr. K. Waldschütz

Person Months:

Designation	person months												Employer	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
Manager	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	VSP	12
Adviser	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	GM	12
Accounts Clerk	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	VSP	12
Trading Officer	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	VSP	12
Typist	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	VSP	6
Office Orderly	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	VSP	12
Shop Keeper	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	VSP	12
Tailors	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	VSP	36
Drivers	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	VSP	24
Lorry mates	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	VSP	24
G. M. Operator	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	VSP	28
Watchmen	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	VSP	18
Total	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	16.0	16.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0		208

Since October 1992 the Society has been administering the tractor driver on behalf of the Programme to Prevent Malnutrition (PPM). The adviser seconded to the Society by Gossner Mission acts as adviser to the Executive Committee and the Management.

4.04. Training

During the year, there was training outside the district for the Manager and the Trading Officer who went to Mindolo Ecumenical Foundation, Kitwe and Village Industry Services, Lusaka respectively. The Chiyabi operator was trained at Buleya Malima and Munyati while the Sikaneka one was trained at Chiyabi and Munyati where there are grinding mills. Also, there was a one day seminar organized by PPM for VSP depot agents on accountability.

4.05. Activities

a) Trading of Basic Commodities

Owing to the drought that hit the country, the Society only bought 100 tonnes of mealie meal and 36 tonnes of maize from the plateau at the beginning of the year. These were sold in all VSP depots and the shop. The depots are from Chiyabi to Kafwambila. The PPM took over the supply of maize. 80 x 50 kg bag of salt were sold at Sinazeze, Siameja and Kafwambila.

b) Seed Programme

VSP distributed vegetable seeds amounting to 8.5 kg repacked in 20 grammes. More would have been bought but for the drought. Seed bought were tomatoes, rape, okra, cabbage, chomoullier, onion and watermelon. In addition, 2.8 tonnes of maize seed were bought from ZAMSEED namely: MMV 502, 601, 603 and 604. MMV 400 was not available in the country. On the other hand, 500 kg of sunflower seed was bought in 25 kg packs. Although the recommended retail price is K 4,160 per pack the Society sold them at K 4,000. The Society obtained a ZAMSEED license. There is still need for closer co-operation with the District Agricultural Officer in order to have an established agriculture input data to ease seasonal preparation.

40 plough shares, 40 plough wheels and 80 bolts had been bought. Only 11 shares and 6 wheels were not sold.

c) Second Hand Clothes

55 parcels of second hand clothes were received from individual donors in Germany. This is 42 more than the previous year. The money realised from sales was set aside for assisting communal projects. A total of K 135,000 had been raised during the year.

d) Transport

VSP's application to EZE in Germany for a grant to purchase an additional truck, got its approval hastened with the drought that hit the country. The Society got a grant of 80,000 DM from EZE which was used to buy a 1214 Mercedes Benz truck registration No AAL 4541 from South Africa. The additional 2,000 DM expenses were met by the Gossner Mission. In addition, the Society administered 2 IFA trucks meant for distribution of relief maize. The VSP trucks concentrated on the distribution of relief maize but occasionally served private customers and some organisations in the area. Another motorcycle was donated by the Gossner Mission. Due to the increasing inflation the hire charges rose from K 65

Due to the increasing inflation the hire charges rose from K 65 per km to K 190 per km for the lorries. For PPM tonnage rates were used. Different rates were introduced for tarred and gravel roads. Operations were adversely affected in mid-year due to a major breakdown of the DAF which resulted in high repair costs and lack of income from transport for several weeks but with the start of the co-operation with PPM the situation improved greatly.

e) Sinazeze Shop

The Sinazeze shop concentrated on selling hardware namely : gum poles, cement and roofing sheets both iron and asbestos. The selling of seeds and sewing programme products was also carried out. 980 pockets of 50 kg cement were bought. 113 were used to construct VSP depot shelters and 59 were in stock by the end of the year. The price rose from K 700 to K 1,900 per pocket over the year. 90 gum poles and 120 roofing sheets were bought. 30 gum poles and 47 roofing sheets were used in the construction of the Societies shelters the others were sold.

f) Tailoring section

The tailoring group continued production of school uniforms, ladies', gents' and children's wear. Three of the tailors resigned leaving only two tailors. Some cushions were also produced. The section did not operate profitably despite the direct involvement of the tailors in purchase and production planning. A loss of K 28,250 was incurred.

g) Grinding Mills

The Society obtained 2 more grinding mills from the German Development Service. One was set up at Chiyabi and started working on 15th October and the other started working on the 18th December. The Munyati one continued to perform well. The Siameja one needs to be reorganized as its performance leaves much to be desired. Depending on the regular maize supply the booking for the bigger ones reaches up to 1500 buckets and the smaller ones up to 1000 buckets per month. The trail with the ox-driven grinding mill was discontinued mainly due management problems of the person responsible.

h) Ox carts

The society will have to reorganize the running of the ox carts. There is hardly any income generated from their use.

i) Tours

There were no inter project tours conducted during the year. However, a Christmas party was organized but could not take place due to the outbreak of cholera. On the other hand, three of the Society members visited Germany for 5 weeks on invitation of the Gossner mission in July, 1992.

j) Construction of Toilets and shelters

The Society put up a programme of constructing toilets at its depots, grinding mills and new shelters. PPM helped in this respect through the Food for Work programme.

k) Registration Certificate

The Society got the registration certificate which requires that annual reports pertaining to the Society's operation during the

preceding year are sent to the Registrar of Societies through the District Council.

1) Annual General Meeting (AGM)

The AGM could not take place due to the absent of the auditor to explain the 1992 report which had left some questions unanswered. It is hoped to take place before June 1993 at which also the final 1992 audit report will be presented.

4.06. Projects

4.06.1. Sikaneka Road

A letter giving back the road responsibility to the district council was written though no response has been received. The letter has to be followed up to avoid future responsibility denials.

4.06.2. Sikaneka Clinic Water Pump

This was handed over to the District Council at a function attended by the District Secretary at that time, the GSDP chairman and the Administrative Coordinator and the VSP Vice Chairman on the 6th March 1992. About 200 residents attended including the Society's management.

4.06.3. Oil mills

The Society bought 525 x 50 kg sunflower to support the oil mills run by women clubs. Most of this went to Sinanjola oil mill where demand was high and debts promptly settled. Those who wanted to pay cash got the bag cheaper than those paying through number of cooking oil bottles. The Siabaswi oil mill did not settle their outstandings. Therefore, no new deliveries were taken there. The hydraulic oil press was started at the office and proved to be viable. 5 to 6 bottles of 750 cc a day were produced for sale. All produced oil sold immediately. A shelter was constructed for it by the end of the year.

4.07. Constraints

4.07.1 Personnel

While there was an improvement in staff's realizing their roles much was left to be desired in respect of accountability. To this effect a seminar was conducted at which the Vice Chairman explained the aspects in question. With the on-going training provisions more has to be realized especially that the Society aims at being independent from GSDP.

4.07.2 Transport

The roads continued to be in a bad state especially during the rainy season. The Land Use Department in Choma has not graded the roads despite payments been made in April 1991. They have shifted the exercise to the District Council.

4.07.3 Self Help Activities

The Society can not meet all requests for assistance with only the money generated from sales of second hand clothes.

4.08. Plan of Action for 1993

In 1993 the above mentioned projects and activities will have to be continued and or completed. VSP plans to:

- a) renovate Siapaka store
- b) move offices to Sinazeze
- c) open up a filling station in Sinazeze
- d) hand over Sikaneka clinic to Ministry of Health
- e) continue with management training
- f) train the Trading Officer and the Office Orderly as mill operators
- g) ensure cooking oil production at Nkandabwe camp, Siabaswi and Sinanjola
- h) restructure the tailoring section
- i) construct toilets at depots and grinding mills
- j) draw up conditions of service
- k) continue improving book keeping and financial control
- l) continue setting aside money for the replacement of lorries
- m) experiment the economic viability of a would be VSP vannette with the Adviser's Land Cruiser
- n) set up depots at Sikaneka, Chiyabi, Muziyo and Sinakoba
- o) make available seeds and farming implements
- p) stabilize depot structure in Chief Mweemba's area and reorganize the Siameja Community project
- q) start mealie meal production at Chiyabi and Sikaneka grinding mills
- r) set up grinding mills at Dengeza and Siampondo
- s) improve supply of hardware
- t) look into recruitment of a Project Education Officer
- u) organize seminars for depot agents, staff and management
- v) look for increased financial sources for communal self help aid
- w) audit 1992 books and hold and AGM before mid year

NB. The GSDP continued to support VSP with funds for salary subsidy, training, seeds, purchase of a motor bike and secondment of an Adviser together with a vehicle. VSP managed to run her activities on cost covering basis. However, VSP will still need support from GSDP for training and the construction of an office block in Sinazeze.

Prepared and compiled by
R. Makala, VSP Manager

5. SMALL SCALE VILLAGE INDUSTRIES (SSVI)

5.01. Introduction

The Small Scale Village Industries (SSVI) Programme aims at redressing the needs of artisans. That is providing training, the provision of technical and business management advise and through the provision of starting capital on loan basis and extension and monitoring service. Training is organized in the form of apprenticeships, crash courses and upgrading courses. Capital investments of workshops is also offered. The programme assists local production units with organizing their raw material supply.

5.02. Staff Position

Responsible officers: SSVI officer (GSDP), M. Phiri;
SSVI Adviser (GDS), W.Diete;

Person Months:

Designation	person months												Employer	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
SSVI Officer	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	GSDP	12
Adviser	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	GDS	12
Watchmen	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	GSDP	24
Total	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4		48

5.03. Groups

5.03.1. Stone House Carpentry

It consists of three carpenters who have decided to pool up resources and work together as a group. SSVI has assisted this group with capital and tools on a loan basis. They are operating and manage their own business. The group has reached almost self reliance. They have an average turn over per month of K 150,000. The group has embarked on its own a training programme for 6 young men. This is not supported by our SSVI programme.

The Stone House Carpentry Group has a medium level of craftsmanship. However, more improvement is required in cabinet making and wood processing in general. The location at Sinazeze is an ideal place so that marketing of products and buying of raw material is not a major problem.

5.03.2. Siabaswi Carpentry group

This group started in June 1992 after having been trained at Stone House Carpentry Group in Sinazeze and is consisting of 4 young men. The average turn over per month is between K 16,000 and K 20,000. A lot of exposure in business management is required. Starting capital of K 30,000 as working capital and K 160,000 for tools was given on a loan basis. Some of the starting problems is the supply of raw materials. Groups of plank cutters have to be organized in order to guarantee a regular supply of planks. Entrepreneurship in their business needs to be encouraged by SSVI. Other difficulties typical for a young business still have to be overcome.

Since they are just starting their business they produce only on order basis.

5.03.3. Siameja Carpentry (Sikankuli Carpentry)

Two former carpentry trainees will start this carpentry after they have finished their 2 year apprenticeship with in SSVI. Their workshop is under construction and shall start operating on full scale in the first half of next year (1993). This workshop is directly in the home village of the two carpenters about 4 km from Siameja toward Siampondo.

SSVI has given the group K 28,000 as working capital and will give them tools worth K 240,000 on loan basis. While waiting for their workshop to be finished the two carpenters are cutting planks. The planks cut at the end of the year have a value of about K 32,000.

5.03.4. Sinazeze Rural Metal Workshop (Blacksmith)

The group started to operate with 3 young men. They all had participated in a three month course in blacksmith conducted by Katopola Agricultural Engineering Centre. This group had social problems and did not understand the importance of organising raw material and marketing their own produce. Out of this group only one continues with his trade.

5.03.5. Siabaswi Rural Metal Workshop

This workshop consisted of one artisan only who has done arc welding for more than three years. He also participated in the three month course in blacksmith conducted by Katopola Agricultural Engineering Centre. It is hoped that his participation in this course will broaden the spectrum of his services.

Like the Sinazeze Metal workshop his turn over is unreasonably small as compared to the heavy machinery supplied to his workshop. The average turn over per month is between K 9,000 to K 12,000. He has not paid back any loan of his machinery. However he has managed to invest about K 40,000 in the construction of a shelter for storage.

He managed his business on his own and keep his books in good order.

5.03.6. Sinazeze Fair Bicycle Repair

This workshop is part of the Sinazeze Crafts Centre and is managed by one artisan who has been trained in bicycle repair in Ndola. As the sole owner he is quite organized. He pays a monthly rent of K 300 for his workshop. He received a loan over K 26,500 and should pay back in instalments of K 5000 per month, which he did so far twice. His main problem is to keep proper record of over his working capital. He has an average turn over of about K 15,000 per month which is an increase of over 100 % from last year.

5.03.7. Sinazeze Tannery

Due to starting problems some members lost hope. When they started in February a lot of hides got spoilt. Six out of seven began to worry until a month up grading course was organized in co-operation with the Chipata School of Continuing Education. After the training the question of leather quality was solved satisfactory but the question of quantity remained. The target of 150 hides per month could by far not been achieved. It is hoped to create central buying areas. The main customer of the produced leather is the leather group at the same place, the Sinazeze Crafts Centre.

By the end of the year the group remained with 2 young ladies and 2 young men. They should organise their own raw material. SSVI is working on Plans to ask SIDO to help with marketing of produced leather and tanned hides. The group keeps proper records about their business.

The book keeper of the group has attended a week course in "improving your business" by VIS in terms of pricing.

5.03.8. Sinazeze Leather Workshop

The group has almost similar experience as the tanner group. Only 3 men out of the 6 artisans trained remained. To solve their problems in quality production a one month in house training was conducted by Chipata School for Continuing Education. Two of the leather worker went for 2 month to Lusaka and work with a local small scale shoe manufacturer at Mandevu market.

SSVI invited SIDO to do an assessment in order to develop a marketing programme. The other effort is to obtain a manufacturing and registration licences.

The group made a turn over of about K 55,000 per month. However, the group has potential to increase their turn over if their supply of leather is increased and permanent outlets for their produce are found.

While this group has invested more than K 81,000 in form of stock and raw material, they have not yet realised the importance of maintaining a working capital for their business. The group still needs a lot of leadership and book keeping training.

5.04. Other Activities

5.04.1. Training

The six apprentices trained in carpentry received a month course of instruction in entrepreneurship.

Four young men were sent to Katopola Agricultural Engineering Centre for a three months training in blacksmith.

One carpenter and one tanner were sent to a weeks course organised by VSP to improve their business.

5.04.2. Crush Courses

A month course for both tanners and leather workers was conducted by specialists from Chipata School of Continuing Education. This course emphasised on revision and up grading.

A two weeks up grading course for carpenters in roof construction was conducted in our district by Samfya Youth Trades.

5.04.3. Advisory Committee

A SSVI advisory committee was put in place which had several meetings to spear head the inauguration ceremony of Sinazeze Crafts Centre.

5.04.4. Feasibility study for Stone House Carpentry

A feasibility study was conducted by a lady specialist in Carpentry from the German Development Service. She looked into the possibilities of installing machinery into the workshop. The final report has not yet been discussed.

5.04.5. Title deeds for workshop plots.

The land where the workshops in Sinazeze and Siabaswi are located was surveyed. Permission from the chiefs and the headmen still has to be obtained.

5.05. Constraints

- Activities of SSVI were delayed due to poor management and planning of the engaged bricklayers.
- Practical constraints were caused by the 91/92 drought situation. The well supplying water to the tannery dried up even after deepening. Up to now the well still remain problematic. It is not known when the well will dry up again.
- The crash courses all of them of a duration of three months enabled participants to increase their knowledge in craftsmanship. This was sufficient for the blacksmith and tanners but not for the leather workers due to the fact that leather trade is sophisticated. All crash courses were not concentrating on entrepreneurship. Young people can not get the right approach to entrepreneurship just within three months.

Much better results in terms of quality entrepreneurship was achieved with the two year apprenticeship of the Siabaswi and Siameja carpentry groups. The apprentices learned from the Stone House Carpentry real life situation on how to solve the problems of raw material and marketing. The programme also had a close control on the right material and advise if required.

- From the very beginning SSVI saw the need of joint effort with organisations like VIS and SIDO. After more than one year of cooperation SSVI has experienced that the services of both organisations to our artisans are limited. To SSVI it seems that their services are insufficient and lack competence as well as the staff did not show any real commitment to their work.

5.06. Future Plans

5.06.1. Raw material supply

5.06.1.1. Wood for carpenters

It is predictable that within the near future all Mukwa and Mulombe trees will be chopped down. In order to secure the future of the carpentry activities SSVI should help the carpenters to find substitutes for Mukwa and Mulombe.

SSVI will try to play a role in cooperation with the chiefs, government departments, NGOs, carpenters and plank cutters of the area to find or work out practical ways in order to protect trees and the forest. This will be not only for the benefit of our artisans.

5.06.1.2. Hides and Chiteta for carpenters

The tanners after one year of operation have not managed to organize a sufficient supply of hides. The programme has tried to help them to overcome this shortage in cooperation with VSP, crocodile farms and Mapatizya mine. Up to now regular and constant supply of hides has not yet been achieved.

One important tanning agent for processing the hides (vegetable tanned leather) is the Chiteta plant. Even this species could be endangered in future by our tanners. The programme has to train the tanners to harvest the roots of Chiteta without endangering

the plant or alternatively it should be tried to cultivate Chiteta.

5.06.1.3. Raw material for metal workers

The metal workers have great difficulties to find their raw material in Sinazongwe district. Local business men or VSP should be encouraged to sale metal and broaden their sales of hardwares.

5.06.2. Expansion of SSVI

After self reliance of the artisans has been achieved in one and half to two years the programme should consider redressing the needs of unemployed youth by training them as apprentices in our existing workshops.

A follow up of the 10 artisans who stopped working within their trade should be done in order to get a feed back for the programme's action in future.

5.06.3. Ownership of workshops

As soon as possible the workshops constructed by the programme should be handed over with full ownership to the artisans. The programme will draft a set of conditions for the change of ownership (title deeds and donation deeds) This mainly has to be done for workshops at Sinazeze and Siabaswi.

5.06.4. Mechanisation of workshops at Sinazeze Crafts Centre

Some groups of artisans have reached a standard of craftsmanship and business management that their workshop could be considered to be mechanized. This would help them to improve their productivity and the quality of their produce. The programme officers consider them able and capable with additional training to manage a mechanised workshop.

The carpenters leather and metal workers are handicapped by lack of power machinery (grinders, drills and welding machines). SSVI will apply for machinery and a generator. The generator will be installed only until Sinazeze is electrified.

5.06.5. Bore hole at Sinazeze Crafts Centre

The programme will drill a bore hole in cooperation with Department of Water Affairs. The present well for technical reasons can not be deepened any more. The tannery can not operate without sufficient water supply.

5.07. Summary

In 1992 the programme concentrated mainly on construction of workshops buildings, finishing of Sinazeze Tannery including the well, Sinazeze leather work, Siabaswi Carpentry and Sinazeze metal workshop.

For 1993 no further buildings are planned. The programme will mainly concentrate on making the groups self reliant, improvement of business management, book keeping and marketing of their produce.

The programme may provide loans and material for the artisans. For all loans no interest was charged in the past. From 1993 onwards loans especially given for material a rate of 5 % interest per month shall be charged. This will be in order to keep the existing fund operating and to compensate inflation.

Prepared and compiled by

W.Diete, SSVI Adviser and M.P. Phiri, SSVI officer

6. WATER DEVELOPMENT

6.01. Introduction

Availability of sufficient water supplies for human and life stock consumption is one of the major problems in Gwembe South which became specially vivid during the past year 1992. This problem became a very critical especially during the past drought. People get their drinking water along river beds which is not safe. In 1992 special attention was given by the project to the southern part of the district where rainfall is even less. The northern part of the district is served by the district council as it is nearer to the Boma.

6.02. Objectives

- To assist local communities to overcome problems with water supply for domestic and life stock use.
- To provide materials and assistance for sinking wells and boreholes on self help.
- To clean deepen, repair, maintain and service the existing wells and boreholes in the area on request by local communities.
- To maintain the central water supply system at the Nkandabbwe camp.
- to improve the hygiene around the water collecting points.

6.03. Personnel

Responsible officers: Water Dev. officer (GRZ), A.P. Siabunkululu

Person Months:

Designation	person months												Employer	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
W D Officer	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	GRZ	12
well assistant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	GSDP	4
bore hole assl.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	GSDP	12
Total	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3		28

6.04. Achievements

Number of boreholes and wells repaired in the area during January to December 1992:

No of boreholes handled by project = 41
 No of new boreholes = 5 (drilled by Water Affairs as part of drought programme)

No of boreholes working (December 1992) = 26
 No of boreholes not working = 10 (waiting for repair)
 No of boreholes beyond repairs = 5

No of wells handles by project = 62
 No of new wells = 2
 No of wells working (December 1992) = 56
 No of well not working = 4 (dried up)
 No of wells beyond repairs = 2

All water user of attended wells and borehole were advised to build a fence around the water place to keep the animals away to improve the hygiene at the water place.

An agreement was worked out together with the district council that stated the responsibility of the water user for their own water supply.

On request from GSDP, WaterAid a donor organisation from UK sent a consultant to find out if joint activities could be planed in future.

6.05. Constraints.

- Water users have to receive much more training to become responsible for their water collection points.
- Repair and maintenance of wells and boreholes was done mainly by the GSDP officer alone, even so, agreements were reached that the District Council assists with manpower. Assistance from water user varies from place to place.
- Equipment use to repair wells and boreholes is very old and partly inadequate.
- Better coordination between District Council, Department of Water Affairs and GSDP could improve the work
- Coordination between the Water Development programme and Ministry of Health should be strengthened to improve the hygiene in the villages to avoid future outbreaks of Cholera and dysentery like in the last two years.

6.06. Plans for 1993

- to reorganize the water development programme with the assistance from WaterAid
- train WD officer in the use of improved equipment for well building
- to repair, deepening and cleaning existing wells and boreholes.
- to improve the cooperation between the District Council, Department of Water Affairs and GSDP in the water development activities.
- to implement the policy guide line on domestic water supply work out by the District Council and GSDP.
- to hold regular meetings with water users to encourage them to become responsible for their own water supply.

Prepared and compiled

A. Siabunkululu / Water Development Officer

7. Rural Works Programme

7.01. Introduction

This programme is basically helping the District Council to improve the Infrastructure in the district and to supervise the maintenance and rehabilitation work of GSDP staff houses and offices.

7.02. Personnel

Responsible officers: Rural Works officer (GRZ), W. Ncite

Person Months:

Designation	person months												Employer Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
R W Officer	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	GRZ 12
Total	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12

Additionally, the programme employs casual labours where and when need arises.

7.03. Road work

- Sikaneka road was completed early 1992. Material and casual labours for is activity was financed by VSP.
- In the first half of the year some minor repair works was done in connection with the District Council on the Kanchindu - Siameja - Kafwambila road.

7.04. Assistance to PPM

- advising people in the food for work activities on road work in Siampondo, Kafwambila, Nyanga, Dengeza and Muuka to maintain the main road.
- advising people in the food for work activities on road work in Dengeza to cut a new road from the main road to the school. This road was finished.
- advising people in the food for work activities on road work. A new road was started at Simunyika joining the road to Siansowa which is about 10 km. This road is not yet finished.
- advising people in the food for work activities on road work. New roads were started by the people to Muziyo and another to Nanyangu. These are roads which cross the hills and is a major job which may not be finished during the time PPM activities are going on (planned ending of PPM is April 93).
- advising people in the food for work activities to maintain storage facilities for maize in Muuka, Dengeza and Sikaneka and to build new storage in Chiyabi, Siampondo and Kafwambila. The Kafwambila storage was only started recently.

7.05. Camp Maintenance

- 4680 concrete blocks were made at a river side in Sinazongwe for renovations and rehabilitation of staff houses and offices at Nkandabwe Camp.
- renovation of the house for the new Female Extension Officer was done and a small veranda was added to the house.
- 4 new pit latrines were build to increase hygiene in and around the camp.

- the down block was renovated and major changes were done. The block was subdivided into 8 living quarters and surrounding area was cleaned.
- foundation for a new water tank was started.
- minor repairs were done to the office block and other staff houses.

7.06. Plans for 1993

- building of 2 dams on self help as requested by people.
- support of District Council in road work, if requested.
- continuing rehabilitation of Nkandabwe camp: Painting of office block, rehabilitation and extension of former house of Mr. Siabalo, renovation of government guest house, rehabilitation of Mr. Siabunkululu's house, roof repairs at Mr Diete's house, rehabilitation of water supply system.

Prepared and compiled by
Mr. W. Ncite

8. Female Extension

No activities took place as GSDP had no person to engage him or herself in the field of female extension. The women clubs in Buleya Malima and Nkandabwe were assisted once or twice to go to town to buy material.

It is hoped that next year in February GSDP will have a Female Extension adviser, Ms Edna Maluma, who has signed a contract with Gossner Mission already.

9. Sustainable Agriculture

It was agreed, that GSDP should start a sustainable agricultural programme, but Gossner Mission has not been able to give a final answer if they are willing to employ a well qualified person for this work.

A consultant from the Methodist Church in England, Mr Bob Mann, was with us for about 9 weeks and worked on a proposal for a sustainable agricultural programme. The draft proposal was left in November with the project when the consultant left.

GSDP hopes that during the planned planning workshop in February a final decision on the sustainable Agriculture will be made.

Annex I

Summary of the GSDP expenditure January - December 1992
GSDP budget 92 plus supplementary budget

Programmes	Budget 92 + supplementary	Gossner Mission in Zambia	Gossner Mission in Germany	GRZ	Total expenditure	Balance remaining
1. SERVICE UNIT	6,916,600	6,354,611.17	479,691.09	2,234,317.39	9,068,619.65	-2,152,019.65
2. Irrigation SCHEMES ?	2,532,700	1,269,350.38	7,410.75	715,986.56	1,992,747.69	539,952.31
3. Sustainable Agriculture	1,282,600	113,238.50	13,200.00	7,570.00	134,008.50	1,148,591.50
4. VALLEY Self-Help Promotion (VSP)	1,975,000	1,428,498.54	678,433.88	78,702.23	2,185,634.65	- 210,634.65
5. Female extension	1,214,300	16,007.00	630,449.98	78,701.46	725,158.44	489,141.56
6. Small scale Village Industry (SSVI)	2,653,000	3,415,607.17	10,829.78	468,511.66	3,894,948.61	-1,241,948.61
7. Water development	1,720,000	502,868.56	637,860.73	709,192.78	1,849,922.07	- 129,922.07
8. Road Programme	978,900	94,074.44	651,447.40	284,823.14	1,030,344.98	- 51,444.98
9. Special Activities	998,470	2,438,306.87	223,180.15	599,645.00	3,261,132.02	-2,262,662.02
GRAND TOTAL	20,271,570	15,632,562.63	3,332,503.76	5,177,450.22	24,142,516.61	-3,870,946.61

= 20,170,000.-

	Total Budget %	Expenditure January - December			Gossner Mission				G R Z			
		January - December		% total	budget		expenditure		budget		expenditure	
		%budget total	%expend section		%total budget	%GM	% total budget	% total GM	%total budget	%GRZ	% total budget	% total GRZ
1. SERVICE UNIT	34.1	44.7	131.1	37.6	19.0	28.3	33.7	36.0	15.1	45.8	11.0	43.2
2. Irrigation schemes ?	12.5	9.8	78.7	8.3	6.5	9.8	6.3	8.7	6.0	18.1	3.5	13.8
3. Sustainable Agriculture	6.3	0.7	10.4	0.5	4.8	7.1	0.6	0.7	1.5	4.7	0.0	0.1
4. VALLEY Self-Help Promotion (VSP)	9.8	10.8	110.7	9.1	9.8	14.6	10.4	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.5
5. Female extension	6.0	3.6	59.7	3.0	5.3	7.9	3.2	3.4	0.7	2.0	0.4	1.5
6. Small scale Village Industry (SSVI)	13.1	19.2	146.8	16.1	11.1	16.6	16.9	18.1	2.0	6.3	2.3	9.1
7. Water development	8.4	9.1	107.6	7.7	6.0	9.0	5.6	6.0	2.4	7.3	3.5	13.7
8. Road Programme	4.8	5.1	105.3	4.3	2.2	3.3	3.7	3.9	2.6	7.8	1.4	5.5
9. Special Activities	5.0	16.1	326.6	13.5	2.3	3.4	13.1	11.0	2.7	8.0	3.0	11.6
TOTAL	100.0	119.1	-	100.0	67.0	100.0	93.5	100.0	33.0	100.0	25.5	100.0

124 ≈ 99600.

Programmes	Budget 92	Gossner Mission		GRZ	Total expenditure	Balance remaining
		in Zambia	in Germany			
Total Emoluments	3,235,270	2,925,908.89	0.00	1,189,602.70	4,115,511.59	- 880,241.59
Total Operational Expen.	10,957,600	10,325,232.53	481,768.35	3,151,506.19	13,958,507.07	-3,000,907.07
Total Training	1,654,000	1,281,082.44	0.00	35,000.00	1,316,082.44	337,917.56
Total Capital Expend.	4,424,700	1,100,338.77	2,850,735.41	801,341.33	4,752,415.51	- 327,715.51
GRAND TOTAL	20,271,570	15,632,562.63	3,332,503.76	5,177,450.22	24,142,516.61	-3,870,946.61

	Total Budget %	Expenditure January - December			Gossner Mission				G R Z			
		January - December			budget		expenditure		budget		expenditure	
		%budget total	%expend section	% total	%total budget	%GM	% total budget	% total GM	%total budget	%GRZ	% total budget	% total GRZ
Emoluments TOTAL	16.0	27.9	127.2	17.1	-	-	14.4	15.4	-	-	5.9	23.0
Operational expend.TOTAL	54.0	68.9	127.4	57.8	-	-	53.3	57.0	-	-	15.5	60.9
Training TOTAL	8.2	6.5	79.6	5.5	-	-	6.3	6.8	-	-	0.2	0.6
Capital expendit. TOTAL	21.8	23.4	107.4	19.6	-	-	19.5	20.8	-	-	3.9	15.5
GRAND TOTAL	100.0	119.1	-	100.0	67.0	100.0	93.6	100.0	33.0	100.0	25.5	100.0
Total Transport	35.6	31.1	87.5	26.2	-	-	26.2	27.9	-	-	5.0	19.6
Total transp. allowance	25.7	20.5	79.5	17.2	-	-	20.5	21.9	-	-	-	-

Income and expenditure from January to December 1992

Income	Gossner Mission	G R Z	TOTAL
Cash at hand 01.01.92	179,462.75	0.00	179,462.75
money in bank 01.01.92	1,468,608.54	0.00	1,468,608.54
subtotal	1,648,071.29	0.00	1,648,071.29
Stale cheques from 1991	238,391.39	0.00	238,391.39
Gossner contribution in Zambia	14,176,685.90	0.00	14,176,685.90
Gossner contribution paid in Germany	3,332,503.76	0.00	3,332,503.76
GRZ contribution budget	0.00	5,210,400.00	5,210,400.00
special donations	918,885.58	0.00	918,885.58
subtotal	18,666,466.63	5,210,400.00	23,876,866.63
Loan repayments	130,882.00	0.00	130,882.00
advance repayment (91)	0.00	45,420.00	45,420.00
interest from fixed deposit	110,311.00	76,749.33	187,060.33
imprest from GM	0.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Imprest returned	18,830,590.00	0.00	18,830,590.01
subtotal	19,071,783.00	127,169.33	19,198,952.34
Total	39,386,320.92	5,347,570.33	44,723,890.26
=====			
Expenditure	Gossner Mission	G R Z	TOTAL
1. Service Unit	6,834,302.26	2,234,317.39	9,068,619.65
2. Irrigation Schemes	1,276,761.13	715,986.56	1,992,747.69
3. Sustainable Agricul.	126,438.50	7,570.00	134,008.50
4. VSP	2,106,932.42	78,702.23	2,185,634.65
5. Female Extension	646,456.98	78,701.46	725,158.44
6. SSVI	3,426,436.95	468,511.66	3,894,948.61
7. Water Development	1,140,729.29	709,192.78	1,849,921.37
8. Road Programme	745,521.84	284,823.14	1,030,344.98
9. Special Activities	2,661,487.02	524,645.00	3,186,132.02
subtotal (budget 92)	18,965,066.39	5,102,450.22	24,067,516.61
capital expenditure through donations	932,185.58	0.00	932,185.58
subtotal	932,185.58	0.00	932,185.58
imprest repaid	0.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
imprest given out	19,236,315.46	0.00	19,236,315.46
staff loans given out	99,984.00	0.00	99,984.00
subtotal	19,336,299.46	5,000.00	19,341,299.46
cash in hand 31.12.92	110,873.55	330.00	111,203.55
fixed deposit 31.12.92	0.00	0.00	0.00
money in bank 31.12.92	41,895.94	239,790.11	281,686.05
subtotal	152,769.49	240,120.11	392,889.60
TOTAL	39,386,320.92	5,347,570.33	44,733,891.25
=====			

Annex II

Transport Account
Financial Statement
January to December 1992

Income

Cash in hand 01.01.92	K	17,712.50	
Money in Bank 01.01.92	K	560,321.62	
subtotal			K 578,034.12
Salary advance repayment	K	5,500.00	
Loans repayment	K	22,500.00	
Sales of fuel	K	19,117.00	
Imprest repaid	K	610,400.00	
GSDP / GM	K	841,526.75	
Private customers	K	264,599.99	
Sundries	K	27,797.60	
subtotal			K 1,791,441.34
TOTAL income			K 2,369,475.46
			=====

Expenditure

Salaries	K	207,351.90	
ZNPF	K	6,348.00	
Tax	K	4,956.00	
Running costs	K	396,392.05	
Imprest	K	615,400.00	
GSDP / GM	K	91,357.50	
Private customers	K	8,347.50	
Sundries	K	2,930.00	
Transferred to Loan Account	K	530,000.00	
subtotal			K 1,863,082.95
Cash in hand 31.12.92	K	17,231.34	
money in bank 31.12.92	K	489,161.17	
subtotal			K 506,392.51
TOTAL expenditure			K 2,369,475.46

Annex III

Vehicles and motorcycles in GSDP by 31.12.92

Vehicles or motorcycle	Reg. No	User of Vehicle	official or private
1. Toyota Hilux	AAK 7483	VSP - Mr. Waldschütz	private
2. Toyota Hilux	AAK 6436	SSVI - Mr. Diete	private
3. Toyota Hilux	AAK 5354	chairperson - Mr Bredt	private
4. Toyota Hilux	AAL 4794	PPM - Mr. Franke	private
5. Toyota Hilux	AAK 5355	GSDP - poolcar	project
6. Toyota Hilux	AAL 3829	GSDP - water/agric.	project
7. Toyota Hilux	AAL 3657	World Food Programme	PPM
8. Toyota Landcr.	AAH 9272	VSP - Mr. Waldschütz	private
Lorries			
1. Leyland 10 t	AAK 3613	VSP	VSP
2. Mercedes 5 t	AAL 4541	VSP	VSP
3. Mitsubishi 3t	AAG 2574	BMIS	BMIS
4. IFA 7 t	AAL 4051	PPM	Gossner
5. IFA 7 t	AAL 4052	PPM	Gossner
Motorcycles			
1. Honda XL 125	AKA 1546	VSP - Mr. Makala	project
2. Honda XL 125	AKA 1547	BMIS - Mr. Mulemwa	project
3. Honda XL 125	AKA 1548	SSVI - Mr. Phiri	project
4. Honda CC 125	AAL 2182	WP - Mr. Siabunkululu	project
5. Honda CC 125	AAL 2183	RW - Mr. Ncite	project
6. Honda CC 125	AAL 2184	VSP - Mr. Siabuci	project
7. Honda CC 125	AAL 2185	Female Extension	project

Annex IV

Revolving Fund - GSDP Mechanical Workshop

Financial Statement for 1992

Income

Cash in hand 01.01.92	K	5,094.00	
subtotal			K 5,094.00
GSDP	K	187,127.35	
Private customers	K	130,115.00	
subtotal			K 317,242.35
TOTAL			K 322,336.35
			=====

Expenditure

GSDP	K	1,040.00	
Running costs	K	236,468.75	
subtotal			K 237,508.75
Cash in hand 31.12.92	K	84,827.60	
subtotal			K 84,827.60
TOTAL			K 322,336.35
			=====

Annex V

Special Donation Account
Financial statement
January to December 1992

INCOME

Cash in bank 10.09.92		K 175,302.00	
from Methodist Church			
TOTAL income			K 175,302.00
			=====

EXPENDITURE

Transport	K 74,542.50		
Allowance	K 27,080.00		
House repairs (for Bob Mann)	K 63,073.00		
fuel costs	K 3,150.00		
subtotal		K 167,845.50	
Money in bank 31.12.92	K 7,456.50		
subtotal		K 7,456.50	
TOTAL expenditure			K 175,302.00
			=====

ANNEX VI

Loans Account
Financial statement
January to December 1992

INCOME

Cash in hand 07.05.92		
taken from transport account	K 530,000.00	
subtotal		K 530,000.00
Loan repayments		
July	K 18,800.00	
August	K 22,500.00	
September	K 104,000.00	
October	K 342,591.40	
November	K 168,166.25	
December	K 94,506.29	
subtotal		K 750,563.94
TOTAL income		K 1,280,563.94
		=====

EXPENDITURE

Loans given out in		
May and June	K 507,000.00	
July	K 10,000.00	
August	K 9,000.00	
September	K 40,000.00	
October	K 180,500.00	
November	K 132,000.00	
December	K 115,000.00	
subtotal		K 993,500.00
cash in hand 31.12.92	K 82,063.94	
money in bank 31.12.92	K 205,000.00	
subtotal		K 287,063.94
TOTAL expenditure		K 1,280,563.94
		=====
Outstanding loans plus interest by 31.12.92	K 353,795.63	
		=====

Annex VII

VSP Financial STATEMENT
January to December 1992

INCOME

Cash in hand 01.01.92	K	49,462.75	
money in bank 01.01.92	K	49,396.99	
subtotal			K 98,859.74
Transport	K	5,322,036.30	
Mealie meal	K	4,071,788.90	
Hardware	K	2,171,358.40	
Projects / Grinding Mills	K	809,066.00	
Seed programme	K	455,020.00	
Second hand clothes	K	143,751.00	
Oil sales / sunflower	K	756,100.00	
Sewing programme	K	302,337.00	
Membership	K	2,710.00	
Grants and loans	K	1,483,716.67	
Rent and handling	K	1,128,548.00	
other income	K	304,872.40	
subtotal			K 16,951,304.67
 TOTAL INCOME			 K 17,050,164.41 =====

EXPENDITURE

Transport	K	3,953,152.90	
Mealie meal	K	3,254,710.60	
Hardware	K	2,585,745.00	
Projects / Grinding mills	K	611,872.75	
Seed programme	K	554,132.00	
Second hand clothes	K	7,622.00	
Purchase of sunflower	K	536,071.00	
sewing programme	K	596,622.00	
Loans	K	518,030.00	
ZNPF / tax	K	154,282.60	
Salaries	K	1,301,845.20	
PPM	K	505,883.00	
Stationary	K	162,107.60	
Buildings	K	3,950.00	
Exco / Auditor	K	261,285.50	
Christmas bonus	K	122,070.00	
Other expenses	K	347,200.00	
unexplained expenses	K	118,798.57	
			K 15,595,380.72
savings to replace lorries	K	935,451.00	
subtotal			K 935,451.00
cash in hand 31.12.92	K	459,041.78	
money in bank 31.12.92	K	58,247.10	
transport account 31.12.92	K	2,043.81	
subtotal			K 519,332.69
 TOTAL EXPENDITURE			 K 17,050,164.41 =====

* Current Assets / stocks / receivables

Transport	K	63,195.00	
Hardware	K	474,600.00	
Seed programme	K	223,160.00	
Second hand clothes	K	43,760.00	
Sunflower	K	71,550.00	
Sewing programme	K	265,860.00	
Total			K 1,142,125.00
			=====

LIABILITIES

Sikaneka grinding mill	K	350,000.00	
Chiyabi grinding mill	K	350,000.00	
Munyati grinding mill	K	40,500.00	
Benz lorry insurance	K	428,211.50	
DAF lorry tyres and tubs (10)	K	1,214,732.40	
Total			K 2,383,443.90
			=====

K 16,951,304.67 income
 K -98,859.74 money available 1.1.92
 K-15,595,380.72
 K 935,451.00 savings to replace lorries
 K 519,332.69 money available 31.12.92
 K 1,142,125.00 assets / stocks
 K- 2,383,443.90 liabilities
 K 1,470,529.00 surplus 1992
 =====

Annex VIII

SSVI Starting Capital Fund.

Loanees	Loans given (K)	Repayment (K)	Loan balance (K)
Stone House Carpentry	108,635	13,500	95,135
Siabaswi Carpentry	260,347	0	260,347
Siameja Carpentry	250,265	0	250,265
Sianzeze Metal	103,045	23,675	79,370
Siabaswi Metal	689,835	5,000	684,835
Sianzeze Bicycle	26,500	10,000	16,500
Sinazeze Tannery	172,003	8,600	163,403
Sinazeze Leather	484,262	0	484,262
J. Sobongo Leather	41,946	0	41,946
TOTAL	2,136,838	60,775	2,076,063

VALLEY SELFHELP PROMOTION SOCIETY (VSP)

6.1 INTRODUCTION

VSP was formed out of the joint work of Gossner Mission and the Government of the Republic of Zambia in the Gwembe South Development Project. It is a non-profit making registered society that serves the community of Sinazongwe Sub-Boma from Chiyabi to Kafwambila and Siampondo. There are about 300 annual members^{who} elect an Executive Committee whose duty is to:

- a) Make the policies of the Society and
- b) follow up management issues

For continuity, the elections are carried out in such a way that the three (3) year term for each is overlapping among the Executive Committee Members. Plans to reorganise the society into a trust in which organisational membership will be more ideal than individual membership which is tantamount to share holding were to be discussed at the 1992 annual General Meeting (AGM) had it not been cancelled.

The Society holds a general meeting annually but the 1992 Annual General Meeting which was to have taken place on 10th December, 1992 at UCZ Trinity Church in Chief Sinazongwe's area had to be cancelled as the Auditor failed to meet the Executive Committee prior to the Annual General Meeting.

6.2 OBJECTIVES

The Society promotes policies and programmes that benefit and serve the social, cultural and economic development of the people of the southern part of the Gwembe Valley and their environment especially those programmes which encourage self-reliance and self-sufficiency.

6.3 STAFF POSITION

The Society continued to grow in its operations prompting an increase in personnel although three (3) tailors resigned to carry out their own engagements. Currently, there are seventeen (17) members of staff namely:

1 Manager, 1 Accounts Clerk - formerly Book-keeper, 1 Trading Officer, an Office orderly, 2 Truck drivers one for the Daf Leyland and another for the Mercedes Benz 1214, 2 Lorrymates, 1 Watchman, 1 Relief Watchman, 1 Shop-keeper, 2 Tailors and 3 Grinding Mill Operators.

Also, the Society administers the tractor driver on behalf of the Programme to Prevent Malnutrition. On the other hand there is 1 Advisor seconded to the Society by Gossner Mission who acts as Advisor to both the Executive Committee and Management.

An hourly paid Typist is engaged and might be permanently employed when her performance improves.

6.4 TRAINING

During the year there was training outside Sinazongwe Sub-Boma of the Manager and the Trading Officer who went to Mindolo Ecumenical Foundation, Kitwe and Village Industry Service, Lusaka respectively. With the opening of two (2) grinding mills at Chiyabi and Sikaneka training was conducted locally for the operators. The Chiyabi operator was trained at Buleya-malima and Munyati while the Sikaneka one was trained at Chiyabi and Munyati where there are grinding mills. Also, there was a one day seminar organised for VSP depot agents on accountability.

6.5. ACTIVITIES

a) Trading of Basic Commodities: Owing to the drought that hit the country, the Society only bought 100 tonnes of mealie-meal and 36 tonnes of maize from the plateau at the beginning of the year. These were sold in all VSP depots and in the shop. The depots are from Chiyabi to Kafwambila and Siampondo. The Programme to Prevent Malnutrition (PPM) took over supply of maize. 80 x 50Kg bags of salt weresold at Sinazeze, Siameja and Kafwambila.

b) Seed Programme: VSP distributed vegetable seeds amounting to eight and half kilogrammes repacked in 20 grammes. More would have been bought but for the drought. The varieties bought were tomato, rape, okra, cabbage, chomoullier, onion and watermelon. In addition, 2.8 tonnes of maize seed were bought from Zamseed namely: MMV 502, 601, 603, and 604. MMV 400 was not available in the country. On the other hand half a tonne of sunflower was bought in 25 Kg packs. Although the recommended retail price is K4,160 the Society sold them at K4,000. The Society obtained a Zamseed licence. There is still need for closer coordination with the District Agriculture Officer in order to have an established agricultural input data to ease seasonal preparation. 40 plough shares, 40 plough wheels and 80 bolts had been bought. Only 11 shares and 6 wheels were not bought. All the bolts were sold.

c) Second Hand Clothes: 55 boxes of second hand clothes were received from some individuals donors in Germany. This was 42 more than the previous year. The money realized from sales was set aside for assisting communal projects. A total of K135,000 had been raised during the year.

d) Transport: VSP's application to EZE in Germany for a grant to purchase an additional truck, got its approval hastened with the drought that hit the country. EZE were ready to assist in the transportation of relief food stuffs. The Society got a grant of K80,000 DM from EZE which was used to buy a 1214 Mercedes Benz truck registration number AAL 4541 from South Africa. The additional 2,000 DM expenses were met by Gossner Mission. In addition, the Society administered two (2) IFA trucks meant for distribution of relief maize. The VSP owned trucks concentrated on distribution of relief maize but occasionally served private customers and some organisations in the area. Another motorbike was donated by Gossner Mission. Due to the increasing inflation rate, the hire charges rose from K65.00 per kilometre to K190.00 per kilometre for the DAF Leyland. For PPM, tonnage rates were used. Different rates were introduced for tarred roads and gravel roads depending on their condition. The Benz started in December at the rate of K122.50 per kilometre. Operations were adversely affected in mid-year due to a major breakdown of the DAF which resulted in high repair costs and lack of income for several weeks but with the start of the cooperation with PPM the situation improved greatly.

e) Sinazeze Shop: The Sinazeze Shop concentrated on selling hardware namely gum poles, cement and roofing sheets both iron and asbestos. The selling of seeds and sewing programme products was also carried out. The gum poles were sold from the offices. 990 x 50kg pockets of cement were bought. 113 ~~were used in the construction of new~~ ^{were used in the construction of new} shelters. 59 were in stock at the end of the year. The rest were sold at prices which rose from K700.00 to K1,900 per pocket over the year. 90 gum poles and 120 roofing sheets were bought. 30 gum poles and 47 roofing sheets were used in the construction of the Society's depot shelters and others were sold. }

f) Tailoring Section: The tailoring section continued production of school uniforms, gents', ladies' and children's wear. Three of the tailors resigned leaving only two (2) tailors. Some cushions were also produced. The section did not operate profitably despite the direct involvement of the tailors in purchase and produce planning. A loss of K28,250 was incurred.

g) Grinding Mills: The Society obtained two (2) more grinding mills as a loan from Germany Development Service. One was set up at Chiyabi and started working on 15th October and another at Sikaneka started working on 18th December. They were both doing well. The Munyati one continued performing well. The Siameja one needs to be reorganised as its performance leaves much to be desired. Depending on regular supply of maize the bookings for the new bigger ones reached up to 1,500 buckets and the smaller ones up to 1,000 buckets per month.

h) Annual General Meeting: The Annual General Meeting could not take place due to the absence of the Auditor to explain his 1992 report. It is hoped to take place before June 1993 at which also the 1992 Audit Report will be presented.

i) Ox Carts: The Society will have to reorganise the running of the oxcarts. There is hardly any income generated from their use.

j) Tour: There were no interproject tours conducted during the year. However, a Christmans Party was organised but could not take place due to the outbreak of cholera. On the other hand, three (3) of the Society members visited Germany for 5 weeks on invitation of Gossner Mission in July, 1992.

k) Construction of Toilets and Shelters: The Society put up ~~the~~ programme of constructing toilets at its depots and grinding mills and new storage shelters at some depots to stabilize the depot situation. The PPM helped in this respect through Food for Work Programme.

l) Registration Certificate: The Society finally got the Registration Certificate which requires that annual reports pertaining to the Society's operations during the preceeding year are sent to the Registrar of Societies through the District Council. / 2

6.6.1 PROJECTS

6.6.1 Sikaneka Road: A letter giving back the road responsibility to the council was written though no response has been received. The letter has to be followed up to avoid future responsibility denials. /

6.6.2 Sikaneka Clinic Water Pump: This was handed over to the council at a function attended by the DES at the time, the GSDP Chairman and the Co-ordinator and the VSP Vice Chairman on 6th March, 1992. About 200 residents attended including the Society's management.

6.6.3 Oil Mills: The Society bought 525 x 50 kg sunflower to support the oil mills run by women clubs. Most of these went to Sinanjola oil mill club where demand was high and debts promptly settled. Those who wanted to pay cash got the bags cheaper than those paying through number of cooking oil bottles. The Sabaswi oil mill did not settle their outstanding. Therefore, no new deliveries were taken there. The hydraulic oil press was started at the offices and proved to be viable. 5 to 6 bottles a day were produced for sale. All produced oil sold immediately. A shelter was constructed for it at the end of the year.

6.7 CONSTRAINTS

6.7.1 Personnel: While there was an improvement in the realization of roles by staff much was left to be desired in the respect of accountability. To this effect a seminar was conducted at which the Vice Chairman explained the

aspects in question. With the on-going training provisions more ~~might~~^{likely} be realized especially that the Society aims at being independent of GSDP.

6.7.2 Transport: The roads continued to be in bad state especially during the rainy season. The Land Use Department in Choma has not graded the roads despite payments ~~have~~^{being} made in April, 1991. They have shifted the exercise to the Councils.

6.7.3 Self Help Activities: The Society cannot meet all requests for assistance with only the money ~~guaranteed~~^{generated} from sales of second hand clothes.

6.8 PLAN OF ACTION FOR 1993

In 1993 the above mentioned projects and activities will have to be continued and or completed. VSP ~~will:-~~^{plans to}

- a) renovate Siapaka Store
- b) move offices to Sinazeze
- c) open up a filling station at Sinazeze
- d) hand over Sikaneka Clinic to the Ministry of Health
- e) continue with management training
- f) train the Trading Officer and Office Orderly as mill operators
- g) ensure cooking oil production at camp, Siabaswi and Sinanjola oil mills.
- h) restructure the tailoring section
- i) construct toilets at depots and grinding mills
- j) draw up conditions of service.
- k) continue improving bookkeeping and financial control
- l) continue setting aside money for the replacement of the lorry.
- m) experiment the economic viability of a would-be VSP Project vanette with the Advisor's Land Cruiser
- n) set up depots at Sikaneka, Chiyabi, Muziyo and Sinakoba.
- o) prepare to make available seeds and farming implements for the farmers on time
- p) stabilize depot structure in Chief Mweemba's area and reorganise the Siameja Community Project
- q) start mealie-meal production at Chiyabi and Sikaneka grinding mills
- r) set up grinding mills at Dengeza and Siampondo
- s) improve supply of hardware
- t) look into recruitment of a Project Education Officer
- u) organise seminars for depot agents, staff and management
- v) look for increased financial sources for communal self help aid.
- w) audit 1992 books and hold Annual General Meeting before mid-year

N.B: The Gossner Mission continued to support VSP with funds for salary subsidy, training, oil mills sustaining, seeds, secondment of an Advisor together with a vehicle, and purchase of a motorbike. VSP managed to run her activities

on a cost covering basis. However, VSP will still need support from Gossner Mission for training and the construction of an office block in Sinazeze.

R. MAKALA
VSP MANAGER

:mk

GWENBE SOUTH DEVELOPMENT PROJECT - G . S . D . P .

BULEYA MALIMA IRRIGATION SCHEME
B . M . I . S .

ANNUAL REPORT 1992

Gwenbe South Development Project (GSDP)
P.o.Box 3 Sinazeze via Choma

Buleya Malima Irrigation Scheme (BMIS)
P.o.Box 15 Sinazeze via Choma

ANNUAL REPORT 1992
BULEYA MALIMA IRRIGATION SCHEME(BMIS)
P.O.Box15, Sinazeze Via Choma, Zambia

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Buleya Malima Irrigation Scheme (BMIS) was initiated in 1969 by Projects Division of the Ministry of Rural Development. The intention was to improve the living conditions of people who were displaced owing to the construction of Lake Kariba. Lake water was to be used for small-holders irrigation scheme. During the late 1970 and 1980 the scheme ran into difficulties because of number of problems.

In 1984 a new agreement was signed between Government of Republic Zambia (GRZ) and Gossner Mission (GM). In 1985 GM seconded an adviser to the scheme and applied for a volunteer from Japan Overseas Co-operation Volunteers (JOCV). In the same year JOCV seconded a Volunteer to the scheme. Rehabilitation of the scheme commenced after funds were secured from the Japanese embassy.

Due to organizational, meteorological, and social problems farmers have not utilised their plots during the 1992.

Table 1: Development of Scheme (Different Sources)

Year	Number of Farmers	Annual water Fees
1992	0	K 8,000
1991	170	1,160
1990	160	700
1989	100	500
1988	100	250
1987	54	75
1986	54	42
1983-5	0	0

2.0 STAFF POSITION

Table 2 : Summary of BMIS Staff

Designation	man-month												Employer	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
Manager	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	GRZ	12
Tec.-adviser	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	G.M.	7
Hort.-adviser	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	JOCV	12
Crop Officer	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	GRZ	12
Mechanic	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Scheme	12
Book Keeper	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Scheme	12
Salesman	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Scheme	12
Driver	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	GRZ	12
Nursery Worker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	G.M.	5
General Workers	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	GRZ	24
General Workers	6	6	6	6	4	4	4	4	6	6	6	6	Scheme	64
Watchman	-	-	-	-	2	2	3	4	2	2	2	2	Scheme	19
Total	16	16	16	16	16	16	17	18	18	18	18	18		203

To reduce the work load of the manager and to enable him to be absent from the scheme for recreational or educational purposes, it is envisioned to have an assistant manager seconded to the scheme from GRZ during 1993.

The GM adviser left Zambia in August 1992. GM has already selected new adviser, who will be arriving for his duties between March and April.

3.0 FINANCIAL SUMMARY

The Zambian economy has suffered many devaluations against foreign currencies in 1992.

These devaluations proved a major financial set-back for the Scheme. With meager interest rates of about 43% p.a. the marketing truck saving was particularly badly ravaged, therefore this savings were transferred to GM account and GM is saving same amount in Germany to prevent from the devaluation.

The repercussions of these macro-economic developments make budgeting and planning at project level very tedious.

Table 3 Exchange late (Market exchange rate)

	Dece, 90	Sept, 91	Dece, 91	March, 92	Aug, 92	Dece, 92
US\$ = K	47.38	73.00	88.90	131.42	180.27	363.00

3.1. INCOME (re. appendix 1)

3.1.1 Scheme Generated Income

Citrus		subtotal K	1,302,580.-
- oranges:	K	792,840.-	
- nat./mandarins:	K	464,020.-	
- Lemon/g.-fruit:	K	45,720.-	

Waterfees		subtotal K	29,694.-
- Domestic	K	15,220.-	
- irrigation	K	14,474.-	

Workshop		subtotal K	12,150.-
Petty sales		subtotal K	117,188.-

Total K 1,461,612.-

3.1.2 Outside Funds

Contribution from GSDP		subtotal K	1,251,402.41
Transport allowance			
for adviser from GSDP		subtotal K	662,935.53
Directly from M.of Agr.		subtotal K	351,661.00

Total K 2,245,997.94

3.1.3 Marketing Truck

Booking + Lifts subtotal K 424,800.-

M/M sales subtotal K 1,031,915.-

Total K 1,456,715.-

Sumtotal Income for 1992 K 5,164,324.94

3.2 Expenditure

3.2.1 Scheme generated expenditure K 3,856,064.04
(re. appendix 2)

3.2.2 Transport allowance for adviser K 662,935.53

Total expenditure K 4,518,999.57

3.3 Accounts

3.3.1 Standard Bank Choma

a) savings : (as of 15.12.92) K 572,429.46

3.3.2 Zambian National Commercial Bank Choma

a) savings : (as of 17.02.93) K 25,322.22

3.3.3 Gossner Mission account in Berlin

DM 6,932.71 × K 222.9 = K 1,545,300.06
(DM 1 = K 221.86 as of 11.1.1993)

3.3.4 Cash Box Scheme (as of 31.12.92) K 371,509.58

3.3.5 Outstanding Loans(as of 31.12.92) K 46,095.50

Total K 2,560,656.82

4.0 ORCHARD

A citrus orchard was established in 1973 by the then Project Division of the Ministry of Rural Development. The intention was to use any profit to subsidise the running costs of the scheme.

Due to old age and past neglect, productivity of the orchard may be expected to continue to decline rapidly. Refer to Table 4 below.

Activities:

Regular field operations during the year included removal of dead trees, pruning, manual weed control, pest control, fertilizing, mulching, irrigation and orchard sanitation. Additionally, fruits were sold and a watchman was deployed during the harvest season.

Due to a shortage of labour, it was not always possible to carry out maintenance operations timely.

Pest control was limited to termite eradication. This work had been carried out continuously from early March to middle of August.

Due to prevailing dry conditions, it was not necessary to initiate control programmes against fruit flies and black citrus aphids.

Citrus root and collar rot (Phytophthora citrophthora and P. parasitica) in combination with termites and possibly nematodes are presumably the major causes of tree decline and mortality. The fungal infections are difficult and expensive to control chemically.

Since adopting a new irrigation method, employing syphon pipes and basin irrigation, it is anticipated that the spread of Phytophthora sp. has been reduced.

Table 4 Tree Census Citrus Orchard (as of 05.01.93)
(re appendix 3)

Census of 5.1.93

	Healthy tree		Diseased		Rough Lemon		Removed/Dead		Totals	
	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%
Washington Navel	58	35.2	60	36.3	2	1.2	45	27.3	165	100
Valencia Late	120	60.6	57	28.8	3	1.5	18	9.1	198	100
Mandarins	91	25.1	176	48.5	15	4.1	81	22.3	363	100
Grape Fruits	24	14.5	51	30.9	15	9.1	75	45.5	165	100
Totals	293	32.9	344	38.6	35	3.9	219	24.6	891	100

Census of 5.1.92

Totals	371	41.6	265	29.7	58	6.5	197	22.2	891	100
change in past 12 months	- 78	- 8.7	+ 79	- 8.9	- 23	- 2.6	+ 22	+ 2.4	0	0

Fertilizer was applied as follows:

Month	type	quantity (g/tree)	total (kg)	remarks
January	D-compound	450	250	1. round
June	Urea (46%N)	450	250	2. round
October	D-compound	450	250	3. round
December	D-compound	450	250	4. round
Totals:		1,800g	1,000kg	

Irrigation:

Since October 1991, the orchard did not receive regular water. Apart from precipitation, irrigation was only carried out on a few occasions in May to December 1992. Seepage water from the intake sump and canal was utilized for this purpose. Crop loss due to lack of available soil moisture during the period October 1991 to April 1992 may be assumed to be considerable. Trees had been again under severe moisture stress during the period 25. June, to 12. August, due to theft of the pumps' starters.

Table 5 : Production figuree (Kg) + Income (Kwacha)

Month	Oranges		Mandarins		G-fruits/Lemons		Totals	
	yield	income	yield	income	yield	income	yield	income
January	10	400	-	-	10	100	20	500
February	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
March	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
April	320	13600	-	-	20	200	340	13800
May	1525	44600	1920	70800	70	700	3515	116100
June	1070	14400	8040	358820	137	2340	9247	375560
July	5305	212200	860	34400	257	5140	6422	251740
August	11921	476870	-	-	507	10150	12428	487020
September	-	-	-	-	107	1940	107	1940
October	344	13780	-	-	1302	24790	1646	38570
November	400	16990	-	-	32	360	432	17350
December	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	20895	792840	10820	464020	2442	45720	34157	1302580

Theft of citrus fruits was again a major problem during the season. Losses are, however, difficult to assess.

5.0 Nursery

A nursery was established this year to produce top-worked material for transplanting into the planting stations in the citrus orchard, and the nursery is also used to produce fruit plants for the farmers plot, and if possible used for an additional supporting unit to subsidise scheme running costs.

For the time being a nursery was established in the house of horticultural adviser to facilitate supervision.

Activities:

The nursery construction was started from August then the seed was sown end of September. For the time being nursery was used to produce 2,000 pieces of citrus seedlings to establish second citrus orchard.

Regular nursery operations during the year included soil preparation for transplanting to plastic pot, marking compost, watering, pest control, seed collecting, and nursery sanitation. Due to a shortage of labour, it was not always possible to carry out construction and seeding operations timely.

6.0 FARMARS PERFORMANCE

Income Estimate Insufficient precipitation and lack of availability of irrigation water, made production of crops impossible in the scheme during the report period.

6.2 Production Figures

During the report period farmers were unable to produce any annual crops in the scheme area.

6.3 Communal work

Throughout the report period it proved very difficult to motivate farmers sufficiently to adequately participate in communal construction efforts. Numerous memoranda document the difficulties experienced in mobilizing the board of directors and the farmers.

7.0 WATER FEES

Table 6 : Summary of Income from water fees 1992
(Kwacha)

Month	Domestic	Irrigation	Total
January	360.-	9,444.-	9,804.-
February	1,200.-	1,160.-	2,360.-
March	-	-	-
April	-	3,870.-	3,870.-
May	-	-	-
June	400.-	-	400.-
July	1,120.-	-	1,120.-
August	1,950.-	-	1,950.-
September	1,300.-	-	1,300.-
October	1,250.-	-	1,250.-
November	2,300.-	-	2,300.-
December	5,340.-	-	5,340.-
Total	15,220.-	14,474.-	29,694.-

Farmers have not paid any water fees for 1992. The above entries are payments of arrears of the 1991 season.

8.0 FOOD FOR WORK PROGRAMME

During an ad-hoc meeting held on 24 June 1992, it was decided, that maize be made available for a food-for-work-programme by Gossner Mission. Under the supervision of the BMIS management team + advisers. The intention was to commence water supply to farmers plots and also to improve the food situation of people suffered from prevailing dry condition.

Due to a rapid drop in the lake levels, organisational and logistical problems it was not possible to complete the canal, but it was succed to get enough seepage water from the intake sump and canal for the orchard.

Maintainance of the fence had been caried out from the end of August to midle of October.

Rehabilitation of the infeld canal has been carried out continueously from middle of October.

Average of working hours was 3.5 hr/ day.

Table 7 : Summary of Food for Work Programme

Month	Work Discription	monthly manday	maze required	remarks
June	Digging trench from lake to intake	162	324 kg	2kg / day per person
July	Digging trench from lake to intake	997	4904 kg	3kg / task 1kg for tool
August	Digging trench from lake to intake Rehabilitate main canal in phase 3	1260	4966 kg	3kg / task 1kg for tool
Sept	Fence maintainance in phase 1	564	1773 kg	3kg / task 1kg for tool
Octo	Fence maintainance in phase 2 and 3	702	2719 kg	(weekly task) 18kg /task
Nove	Rehabilitate earth canal in phase 2	572	2085 kg	(weekly task) 18kg / task
Dece	Rehabilitate earth canal in phase 2 Fence maintainance in phase 2 and 3	487	1440 kg	(weekly task) 18kg / task
Totals		4744	18211 kg	

9.0 MARKETING TRUCK

The marketing truck was acquired in September 1989 to facilitate transportation of farmers produce to urban markets. On 31.12.89 the speedometer reading was 77747 Km. Milimeal (m/m) or other goods on the return trip to the scheme.

As m/m was frequently scarce, the truck returned empty on a number of occasions. Sometimes procurement of a m/m loads necessitated an overnight delay. This inflated operational costs due to allowances etc. Occasionally m/m was bought from retailers to prevent the truck from coming back empty. For a performance summary, refer to Table 8.

When considering the financial summary (3.0), it becomes apparent, that the marketing truck has been subsidizing the scheme substantially. The money in the Gossner Mission account in Berlin is intended as replacement for the

marketing truck. No deposits have been made into this account during 1991 and 1992. This fact necessitates an eventual adjustment of the account. The intention is to replace the truck in about 1 year. It is therefore proposed, that the scheme increase farmers water fees and collecting money as a registration fee or finds some donation. then pays K100,- x 34,921Km = K 3,492,100.- into the trucks account as soon as possible.

Table 8 : Summary of Marketing Truck Performance 1992

Month	km travelled	income lifts (K)	income Booking (K)	m/m sales (K)	total income (K)	total expenditure(K)
Jan	1816	12,750.-	33,000.-	159,520.-	205,270.-	127,908.-
Feb	1768	14,390.-	-	250,130.-	264,520.-	202,830.92
March	2271	9,600.-	-	40,730.-	50,330.-	54,180.-
April	1233	10,230.-	-	96,300.-	106,530.-	91,360.-
May	834	10,040.-	-	89,200.-	99,240.-	109,010.-
June	527	3,100.-	15,460.-	118,260.-	136,820.-	88,100.-
July	1353	7,430.-	5,100.-	163,400.-	175,930.-	155,090.-
Aug	1746	11,240.-	11,870.-	19,525.-	42,635.-	77,180.-
Sept	654	1,950.-	150,070.-	650.-	152,670.-	13,975.-
Oct	704	6,700.-	47,180.-	950.-	54,830.-	55,536.50
Nove	925	-	59,410.-	1,800.-	61,210.-	101,150.-
Dece	198	-	15,280.-	91,450.-	106,730.-	13,800.-
	14,029	87,430.-	337,370.-	1,031,915.-	1,456,715.-	1,090,120.42

10.0 OTHERE ACTIVITIES

1. Renovation of the pontoons and frame have been completed. Due to old age and corrosion, the float will have to be replaced in the foreseeable future.
2. Three Flygt pumps were taken to the agent in Ndola for servicing. Two units remain there awaiting the release of funds from the Ministry of Agriculture. The remaining unit was brought back to the scheme.
3. A major initiative by the board and farmers to repair/rebuild the scheme perimeter fence regrettably never materialised, although the management team provided comprehensive logistical support.
4. A new water pipe was laid to the scheme houses and to the nursery and also new water taps supplied to a number of outlets. The pipe supplying water to the workshop area was also replaced.

5. The board of directors and some farmers went on an educational tour to Siatwiinda irrigation scheme conducted by BMIS management team.
6. The domestic water bore hole was supplied with 3-phase electricity by ZESCO.
7. Rehabilitation of selected staff houses have been started.
8. The manager and the mechanic were obtained i-grade driving licence for emergency cases
9. Rehabilitation of the infield canal have been started by the Food For Work Program.

11.0 CONSTRAINTS

On 21, October, 1991 Lake kariba had receded so much, that pumping had to be discontinued. The distance from the lake to the intake was more than 3500 m by the end of December.

All efforts to motivate the farmers to co-operate in digging a channel from the lake to the intake, to ensure a reliable, secure supply of water, proved futile. Lack of availability of irrigation water led to additional discontent of the farmers with the management and advisers.

Due to organisational, technical problems and rapid drop of the lake level, it was not possible to complete the channel construction.

Beyond doubt a crop could have been produced in the period from October 1991 to March 1992 if the farmers had co-operated in channel construction.

The drought has caused other urgent issues to be neglected. Thus:

- (a) There has been no progress on protecting the reservoir from erosion.
- (b) The earthen infield canals are disintegrating.
- (c) Most concrete water carriers need urgent maintenance.
- (d) There is no progress on land levelling.
- (e) The perimeter fence is neglected.
- (f) Most of the machinery (eg. tractor, sprayer) and equipment (eg. pumps, electric installations, etc) and buildings (domestic water supply, toilets, staff houses) require rehabilitation.

The following constraints, most of which have already been mentioned in the Annual report 1991, remain valid today.

1. Weakness of financial management.

2. Lack of commitment from some of the seconded staff.
3. Lack of incentives of some of seconded staff.
4. Lack of realisation of farmers that personal benefits and gains derived from the scheme are directly linked to the wellbeing of the scheme.
5. Members of the board of directors periodically lack zeal and commitment. Social and cultural customs (witch-craft, respect towards elders,...) often restrict their effectiveness in guiding fellow farmers in policy and disciplinary matters.
6. Poor knowledge of principles of irrigation agronomy and associated socio-economic prerequisites.
7. Lack of recreational facilities for farmers and staff - especially qualified staff, apart from counterproductive taverns.
8. Lack of income sources for the running costs.
9. Lack of saving and investment facilities.
10. Reduced overall competitiveness due to high transport costs.

12.0 ACTIVITIES for 1993

The following activities will be attempted:

1. Improve administration. Attempt separation of the marketing truck account from the scheme.
2. Continue with rehabilitation of intake, reservoir and canals.
3. Continue with rehabilitation of domestic water supply and commence with rehabilitation of selected staff houses.
4. Increase extension efforts to improve agronomic practices.
5. Increase efforts to guide the farmers and board of directors towards managerial and financial selfreliance.
6. Attempt to secure outside funds for further rehabilitation efforts.
7. Continue with rehabilitation of orchard supporting unit and also managing nursery for transplanting and on additional supporting unit for the financial selfreliance.
8. Sending some of scheme staff members for further training.
9. Re-allocate plots for the farmers and also enforcement of the plot holders agreement form.
10. Intensify training of all concerned in co-operative principles and guide scheme towards co-op registration.

This report was jointly prepared by the BMIS management team and horticultural adviser (JOCV Volunteer).

- Appendix:
1. Summary of 1992 Income
 2. Summary of 1992 Expenditure
 3. Tree census citrus orchard

Responsible: Ryoichi Nambu
(BMIS Horticultural adviser)
Buleya Malima / 11.2.1993

BULEYA MALIMA IRRIGATION SCHEME - ANNUAL SCHEME GENERATED INCOME - 1992

Month	Citrus sales			Water Fee		Work-shop	Petty	Subtotal	Marketing truck		M/meal Selling	Total
	Orange	nat/mandari	Lemon/G-fru	Domestic	Irrigation				Lift	Booking		
January	400.	-	100.	360.	9,444.	1,000.	7,568.	18,872.	12,750.	33,000.	159,520.	224,142.
February	-	-	-	1,200.	1,160.	5,000.	7,100.	14,460.	14,390.	-	250,130.	278,980.
March	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,025.	12,025.	9,600.	-	40,730.	62,355.
April	13,600.	-	200.	-	3,870.	300.	7,271.	25,241.	10,230.	-	96,300.	131,771.
May	44,600.	70,800.	700.	-	-	600.	1,230.	117,930.	10,040.	-	89,200.	217,170.
June	14,400.	358,820.	2,340.	400.	-	1,800.	20,760.	398,520.	3,100.	15,460.	118,260.	535,340.
July	212,200.	34,400.	5,140.	1,120.	-	150.	2,060.	255,070.	7,430.	5,100.	163,400.	431,000.
August	476,870.	-	10,150.	1,950.	-	-	3,190.	492,160.	11,240.	11,870.	19,525.	534,395.
September	-	-	1,940.	1,300.	-	3,300.	200.	6,740.	1,950.	150,070.	650.	159,410.
October	13,780.	-	24,790.	1,250.	-	-	43,784.	83,604.	6,700.	47,180.	950.	138,434.
November	18,990.	-	360.	2,300.	-	-	4,000.	23,650.	-	59,410.	1,800.	84,960.
December	-	-	-	5,340.	-	-	8,000.	13,340.	-	15,280.	91,450.	120,070.
TOTAL	792,840.	464,020.	45,720.	15,220.	14,474.	12,150.	117,188.	1,461,612.	87,430.	337,370.	1,031,915.	2,906,052.

BULEYA MALIMA IRRIGATION SCHEME — ANNUAL EXPENDITURE 1992									Sheet 1		
Month	Wages + Allowances	Addminis- tration	Electricity		Toractors Machinery	Orchard	Irrigation		Maintainance structures + equipment		
			Workshop	Irrigation			pumps/pipes	canal/reserv	Building	Workshop	Scheme
January	74,005.-	6615.-	9,468.06	19,731.-	-	38,400.-	-	-	14,247.50	2,140.-	27,215.-
February	34,265.-	10200.-	-	-	-	3,690.-	-	-	20,000.-	7,775.-	-
March	39,374.-	10545.-	-	-	20,000.-	-	91,630.-	-	3,600.-	-	-
April	24,835.-	2598.-	9,005.-	-	-	450.-	-	-	4,260.-	-	200.-
May	53,182.50	16330.-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500.-	-
June	63,964.-	10315.-	-	-	-	5,510.-	149,661.-	-	-	4,900.-	-
July	68,487.-	19080.-	16,677.93	12,209.69	-	5,665.-	-	-	5,670.-	21,761.-	-
August	97,039.-	74950.-	8,746.92	-	-	-	308,225.-	-	14,900.-	10,030.-	-
September	102,945.-	2440.-	-	-	-	1,400.-	-	-	12,500.-	7,800.-	1,485.-
October	93,134.-	1000.-	-	17,970.-	-	2,000.-	-	-	16,000.-	8,245.-	-
November	99,641.-	5390.-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,950.-	1,900.-	-
December	278,617.-	7850.-	47,050.-	-	-	34,770.-	-	-	18,780.-	3,675.-	-
TOTAL	1,029,488.50	167,313.-	90,947.91	49,910.69	20,000.-	91,885.-	549,516.-	-	117,907.50	68,726.-	28,900.-

BULEYA MALIMA IRRIGATION SCHEME — ANNUAL EXPENDITURE 1992

Sheet 2

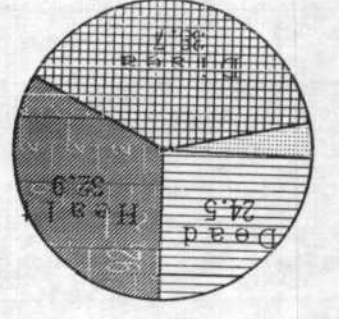
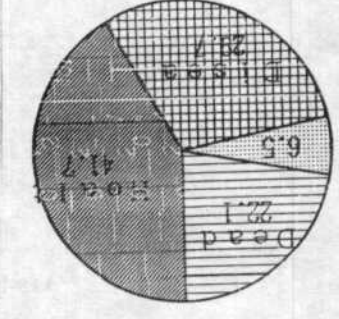
Month	Maintainance Domestic-Wat	Vehicle Manager maint fuel		Vehicle Hort.-Adviser maint fuel		Miscell- anecus	Sub- Total	Marketing truck maint fuel		M /meal Buying	Sumtotal
January	46,961.60	250.-	2,240.-	-	-	-	241,273.58	9,670.-	14,238.-	104,000.-	369,181.58
February	34,006.-	-	-	-	2,500.-	-	112,436.-	6,110.92	16,720.-	180,000.-	315,266.92
March	-	-	6,560.-	1,478.-	2,600.-	-	175,787.-	-	18,980.-	35,200.-	229,967.-
April	-	-	1,000.-	200.-	1,900.-	-	44,448.-	-	16,360.-	75,000.-	135,808.-
May	1,000.-	-	1,900.-	-	-	-	72,912.50	860.-	11,150.-	97,000.-	181,922.50
June	-	-	310.-	-	-	-	84,999.-	-	3,100.-	85,000.-	322,760.-
July	242,400.-	-	9,358.-	-	1,780.-	-	160,688.62	-	16,090.-	139,000.-	558,178.62
August	-	-	2,130.-	-	13,050.-	-	529,070.92	16,080.-	18,750.-	42,350.-	606,250.92
September	-	-	2,650.-	-	6,170.-	-	137,390.-	10,875.-	3,100.-	-	151,365.-
October	12,055.-	-	-	75,150.-	16,920.-	100.-	167,574.-	600.-	21,056.50	33,880.-	223,110.50
November	-	-	3,230.-	5,750.-	12,780.-	-	136,641.-	-	6,900.-	94,250.-	237,791.-
December	-	-	4,250.-	13,600.-	27,070.-	-	427,162.-	2,500.-	11,300.-	-	440,962.-
Total	336,422.60	250.-	33,628.-	96,178.-	84,770.-	100.-	2,290,382.62	46,695.92	157,744.-	885,680.-	3,856,064.04

BULEYA MALIMA IRRIGATION SCHEME TREE CENSUS CITRUS ORCHARD

Date : 5, January, 93

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RE G E N D	
xHealthy tree
/Diseased
RRough Lemon
-Removed + Dead