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Titel

Gwembe South Development Project (GSDP), Female Extension Work (Frauenarbeit)

Band

Laufzeit

1981 - 1990

Enthält

u. a. Jahresberichte zur Frauenarbeit durch Gossner Mission (GM) im GSDP 1981 u. 1984-1986; Kostenaufstellung Female Extension Programme 1986; Referat Eva Engelhardt zu Frauenarbeit in der Entwicklungshilfe, bes. Frauenarbeit der GM im Gwembe Valley 1990

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Referat für das Gossner Kuratorium am 28.9.90:
ANSÄTZE DER FRAUENARBEIT IN DER ENTWICKLUNGSHILFE -
FRAUENARBEIT DER GOSSNER MISSION IM GEWMBE VALLEY, ZAMBIA

KONZEPTE DER FRAUENARBEIT IN DER INTERNATIONALEN ENTWICKLUNGSHILFE

1) TRADITIONELLER ANSATZ

Frauen werden in ihrer Rolle als Mutter und Hausfrau unterstützt.
ZIELE: Verbesserung der Ernährung und Kinderpflege, Herstellen von Kleidungsstücken für den Eigenbedarf mithilfe neuer Handarbeitstechniken.

METHODE: Organisation von Frauenclubs mit regelmäßigen Treffen und Unterrichtsstunden, ohne Profitabsichten

Dieses Konzept wird erweitert durch Gesundheitsmaßnahmen im Bereich "Mutter und Kind"

ZIELE: Verbesserung des Gesundheitszustandes

METHODE: institutionalisierte Impfaktionen, Hygieneaktionen, Schwangerschafts- und Kleinkindvorsorge, Familienplanung

KRITIK: zentrale Aufgaben in der landwirtschaftlichen Produktion sind völlig ausgeblendet. Ausschluss der Frauen von Informationen über moderne Anbaumethoden. Festschreibung der Rolle als unbezahlte Handarbeiterin, deren Leistungen unterbewertet werden. Verlust an Kontrolle über Land und über Verarbeitung und Vermarktung der cash-crops.

2. ANSATZ DER EINKOMMENSCHAFFENDEN MASSNAHMEN

ZIELE: - der produktiven Rolle der Frauen gerecht zu werden.

- Frauen ein unabhängiges Einkommen zu verschaffen, das sie nach eigenen Wünschen verausgaben können

- Frauen in die Geldwirtschaft einzubinden

METHODE: Vergabe von Kleinkrediten, Aufbau von Genossenschaften und Clubs, Training in neuen Techniken (z.B. Gemüseanbau, Brotbacken, Seifenherstellung, Kunsthandwerk)

PROBLEME: Schwierigkeiten in der internen Organisation und Verwaltung. Mangel an Transportmitteln erschwert Vermarktung der hergestellten Produkte

KRITIK: keine Veränderung der bestehenden Arbeitssituation.

Zusätzliche Arbeit mit fragwürdigen Profitchancen.

3. ANSATZ DER ANGEPASSTEN TECHNOLOGIE

ZIELE: Arbeitslast der Frauen zu erleichtern, damit Freiräume zu schaffen für selbstbestimmte Beschäftigung oder neue Arbeitsbereiche.

METHODEN: Einführung von Geräten und Techniken, die mit lokalen Mitteln hergestellt werden können und an die Umwelt angepaßt sind (zB brennholzsparende Öfen, Sandwasserfilter)

PROBLEME: mangelnde Akzeptanz der neuen Techniken angesichts einer sich durchsetzenden industriellen Technik. Auslagerung bestimmter Teilbereiche des traditionell weiblichen Arbeitszusammenhangs, die durch neue Techniken und Vermarktung Profit versprechen und dann von den Männern übernommen werden. (z.B. im Bereich der Verarbeitung, Konservierung und Lagerung von Feldfrüchten)

KRITIK: die gewonnene "freie Zeit" wird mit neuen Arbeitsgängen gefüllt. Nutznießer der erleichternden Maßnahmen sind die Männer.

4. FAMILIENPLANUNG ODER BEVÖLKERUNGSKONTROLLE

ZIELE: Verbesserung des Gesundheitszustandes von Müttern und Kindern durch weniger Geburten, Freisetzung der Frauen von der Arbeit für die Familie für Arbeit für den Markt, Reduktion des Problems der sich weiter verschlechternden Ressourcen

METHODEN: Nutzung der "Mutter-Kind-Vorsorge" zur flächendeckenden Vergabe von Verhütungsmitteln, Sterilisationskampagnen

PROBLEME: Kleinfamilienvorbild der Industrieländer nicht Übertragbar, Kinder sind Produktivkräfte und Alterssicherung

KRITIK: Verschleierung des Verursacherprinzips: nicht der ungerechte Austausch, sondern das Bevölkerungswachstum verhindert Verbesserung der Lebenssituation. Nicht die Armut, sondern die Armen sollen reduziert werden.

5. "IN FRAUEN INVESTIEREN"

ZIELE: Stärkung der Frauen in ihrer Rolle des "Krisenmanagements" im täglich neu zu führenden Kampf im Überleben.

METHODEN: frauenspezifische Projekte mit einkommenschaffenden, marktorientierten Inhalten. Unterstützung der Frau als Alleinversorgerin der Familie.

PROBLEME: makroökonomische Massnahmen wie z.B. Sparmaßnahmen des IWF sparen in frauenrelevanten Bereichen der

Nahrungsmittelsubvention, Gesundheitsvorsorge und Ausbildung

KRITIK: Aufwertung der Produktivkraft der Frauen, um sie effektiver auszunutzen. "Integration" der Frauen in ungerechte Austauschverhältnisse, an denen selbst nichts verändert wird.

FRAUENARBEIT INNERHALB DES GWEMBE SOUTH DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS DER
GOSSNER MISSION IN ZAMBIA

Erste Phase 1971-80

- 1972 Heidi Clemens: Aufbauen von Frauenclubs mit hauswirtschaftlichen Schwerpunkten: Nähen, Kochen, Mattenflechten
- 1975 "Schule auf Rädern" aus Midolo kommt für 4 Monate ins Gwembe Valley mit dem Curriculum: Nähen, Stricken, Häkeln, Nahrungsmittelkunde, Hygiene, Erste Hilfe, Hühnerhaltung, Gemüseanbau, Englisch, Alphabetisierung, Bibelarbeit

Sietske Krisifoe: Verbesserung der Gesundheitsvorsorge, Ernährungslehre, Konservierungsmethoden

Astrid Sauer: Saatgutverkauf, Kochvorführungen mit bislang unbekannten Gemüsesorten, Konservierungsvorschläge

Elisabeth Hässler: Einbeziehung der Frauen in Kreditgenossenschaften

Zweite Phase (1980-85)

Einrichtung einer vollen Planstelle für Frauenarbeit (E. E.)

- Fortführung der Clubs mit dem Schwerpunkt landwirtschaftliche Beratung (Buleya Malima, Siatwinda, Nkandabbwe)
- Verbesserung der Mutter-Kind Vorsorge an den 7 Gesundheitszentren durch regelmäßige Seminare für weibliche Hospitalangestellte im Bereich Mutter-Kind-Vorsorge, Ernährung, Hygiene (implementiert durch Personal der Distrikt-Gesundheitsabteilung)
ab 1983 in Zusammenarbeit mit "Dutch Interchurch" gezielte Verteilung von Erdnüssen an schwangere und stillende Mütter und abgestillte Kinder
- Einkommenschaffende Maßnahmen (Sisal)
- Trinkwasserverbesserung, Brunnenkampagne (1983/4) (implementiert durch Bevölkerung, Distrikt und Gossner Mission)

1984-5 fortgeführt von Margaret Musengo,
Absolventin des Technical Colleges in Lusaka

Dritte Phase:

- 1985 Frau Kalaula, Home Economics Officer der Zambianischen Regierung führt Clubarbeit fort mit Schwerpunkt auf:
- Nähen, Mattenflechten,
 - Ernährungslehre,
 - Austausch von Hybridhähnen
 - Einführung von zwei Ölpresen in Sinanjola (Chief Sinazongwe) und Siabaswi (Chief Mweemba)

- 1986 Einstellung von Frau Hussein als "Technical Advisor" zur Unterstützung der Sektion "female extension work"
Fortführung der Clubs erschwert durch Transportprobleme
- 1990 Evaluation der Frauenarbeit durch Sylvia Mudenda, Institute for African Studies

Hauptergebnis der Evaluation, die sich nur auf die Frauenarbeit seit 1985 bezieht (!): Clubs sind wichtig als soziale Treffpunkte und die Frauen schätzen diese Quelle von Handarbeitsmaterialien, Hühnern und Kochöl. Aber "das Programm hat die tieferliegenden Probleme von Gwembe-Süd, die die Frauen dazu zwingen, dauernd neue Überlebensstrategien zu verfolgen, nicht berührt." (S.27)
Als weiteres Problem wird angesprochen, daß das Frauenprogramm innerhalb des gesamten GSDP wenig verankert ist, mögliche interne Vernetzung nicht stattfindet (z.B. zur Trinkwassersektion oder Small Scale Industrie) und kaum eine Rückkoppelung zu Überregionalen Frauenprogrammen stattfindet.
Für die beiden angestellten Frauen besteht keine Arbeitsplatzbeschreibung.

EMPFEHLUNGEN:

1. Sozio-ökonomische Studie zur veränderten Lebenssituation der Frauen seit Entstehen der Buchi-Farm (veränderter Zugang zu Ressourcen wie Land, Saatgut, Kapital, Arbeitshilfen. Größere Entfernungen zu Gesundheitsstationen und Schulen. Inflation des Wertes der Produkte) (*Frauen sind zu betriebl. Kosten geworden → Inflation*)
2. Reformulierung einer Konzeption, die die aktuellen produktiven und reproduktiven Aufgaben und Probleme der Frauen in den Mittelpunkt stellt (*analysieren alle G.H.-Programme um kein Bild auf ihre Augen zu legen auf die Frauen*)
3. Überprüfung der verschiedenen Bereiche des GSDP, in wiefern diese offene oder versteckte Auswirkungen auf die Frauen haben und wie diese einzuschätzen sind (z.B. neue Anbaumethoden in Bewässerungssystemen, Rural Works Programme, Kreditgenossenschaften, Tonga Crafts)
4. Formulierung von Strategien, die Frauen sowohl als gesonderte Zielgruppe ansprechen (z.B. in der Gesundheitsvorsorge) als auch als Vorreiterinnen für Erneuerungen innerhalb der Gemeinschaft (z.B. bei der Trinkwasserversorgung)
5. Entwicklung von Arbeitsmethoden, die Planung und Durchführung von Vorhaben an den Wünschen und Lebensrhythmen der Frauen orientieren, die den Frauen mehr Selbstbestimmung und Verantwortung übertragen
6. Verbindung der GSDP Frauenarbeit mit Überregionalen Gruppen

4. Einstellung einer Frau, die nicht in home-econom, sondern die Management u. Koordination plant.

1. Name of Programme - Female Extension
2. Date of Report - 2-2-88
3. Work done

a) Nutrition Improving Programme -
groundnuts were given Sinazoywe,
Malima, Sinazeze, Memba and Siatwindu RHe.
Chiabi could not be reached because
of bad road.
~~Malima~~ RHe

b) clubs - Needle work, Cooking ^{nutrition} and
Teaching lessons were done ~~in~~ with
both the clubs.

oil Mill The Price of disputed sunflower
at Siabaswe oil mill has been
finally paid off. Amount - K1,092.00 for 14 bags
~~of sunflower~~ weighing 669.00 kg. Bags are
Siabasari ~~at~~ ~~the~~ Sontlows, almost
finished. Sinanjda not yet started
because ladies are very busy ~~in~~ in
their fields.

4. women's were encouraged to grow their own sunflowers for oil drill,

5. Constraints - Heavy rain has made ~~in~~ roads impassible in many places. Interrupting female Extension's normal program - none.

Leena H, 25.1.89

GSDP

Female Extension

- a) Nutrition Improving Programme
Dutch Interchurch Aid (88: Rm 84,000.-) Supply to all clinics/months
89 " 84,000.- - going through rural health centres
- b) Female Extension general

i) 3 clubs — Needle work

DM 40
Lina 40/88/
Lina 60
Lina 40

— Teaching

— Cooking

— Cockerel exchanging programme

— oil mill

GOSSNER SERVICE TEAM

P.O. Box 4, or 15
Sinazeze.

Gossner Mission,
Liaison Office,
P.O. Box 50162, Lusaka.
Tel: 250580.

Date: 13 - 8 - 1987

Rev. Erhard Mische
Gossner Mission
Handjerystr. 19-20
1000 Berlin-West 41

Dear Erhard,

re: KILOMETRE CLAIM FOR FEMALE EXTENSION PROGRAMME.

Referring to our discussion during your last visit in Zambia regarding the above subject, I am still looking forward to hearing your decision. Last time when you were travelling with me we discussed about the extensive movement for this programme. Unlike other programmes, Female Extension has all of its programmes outside scattered in the whole Gwembe South. Looking at this you said I should be allowed to drive up to 18,000 Km per annum compare with 15,000 Km like other team members, that is, 3000 extra kilometre than the others. This would give me 1,500 km per month instead of 1,250 km.

Now my quistion is, in what way you advise me to claim this extra 3,000 km ? Should it be from the Team account or from Berlin? It may happen that others would n't like it even after knowing that it is absolutely necessary and it is fact.

I intend to send this letter through Sietske as she is going im few days time. Please reply me with your suggession as early as possible. My km will nearly finish by the middle of the next month.

We are all fine. With greetings.

Ladewa Hossain

F. R. Hossin (Mrs.)
Female Extension Adviser.

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

4TH NOVEMBER, 1986

VPO-S112
U 851844 WP/AS

Mrs. W.H. Parmintier
Dutch Interchurch Aid
Post Bus 13077
3507
UTRECHT
THE NETHERLANDS

RE: NUTRITIONAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECT

I write to inform you that I have been employed by the Gossner Mission as Female Extension Advisor since June 1986. Nutrition Improving Programme happens to be one of the components of Female Extension and I feel responsible for its implementation.

Mrs. R. Kalaula used to handle the programme until my appointment in June. Looking at the importance of reporting about the programme I have asked Mrs. R. Kalaula to give the financial report of the programme until June 1986. While I wanted to report after June 1986.

I would like to inform you that considering the purpose of the programme I had to reorganise the entire Nutritional Component. Instead of distributing only groundnut I thought of including other items. Dry kapenta and Dry beans which are easily available and rich in protein. On the other hand, the dry kapenta is a product of Lake Kariba. A copy of programme is enclosed for your information. Looking forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely yours,

F. R. Hossain
F. R. Hossain (Mrs)

cc Mrs. S.C. Krisifoe

Amount of money available after exchanging it in
kwacha-----

K 20,474.65

NUTRITION IMPROVING PROGRAMME

1. Groundnuts:

1 kg groundnuts/h/month
Total 8 clinics with 40 patients/clinic
1 kg 40x8 = 320kg=8bags per month cost
of 100 bags at K60.00/bag

K 6,000.00

2. Beans:

250g/h/month
Total 8 clinics with 40 patients/clinic.
250gx40x8 = 80kg/month
80kgx12 = 960kg/yr at K5.00/kg

K 4,800.00

3. Dry Kapenta:

250g/h/month
Total 8 clinics with 40 patients/clinic
250gx40x8 = 80kg/month
80kgx12 = 960kg/yr
=48 bags at K160.00/bag

K 7,680.00

4. Transport:

Buying, loading off
loading and distribution

K 1,200.00

5. Sacs:

Second hand from Choma Milling

K 171.00

Total

K19,851.00

FEMALE EXTENSION PROGRAMME, 1986 G.S.D.P.

FUND AVAILABLE

1. F/Extension General	Gossner Mission	K 10,000.00
2. Nutrition improvement programme	Dutch Interchurch Aid	K 20,474.65
3. Carried forward 1986	"	K 8,516.30
		K 38,990.95

BUDGET BREAKDOWN FOR 1986

A. General

1. Administration:		
a) Salary at K114.00/month		K 1,368.00
b) N.P.F. at K6.-/month		<u>K 72.00</u>
	Total	K 1,440.00

2. <u>Training and/seminars:</u>		
a) 2 training courses with 20 participants. K5.00/partici- pants /day. Each training course is for 3 days. K5.00x20x3= K300.00 cost per training course Cost of 2 course x 300=		K 600.00
b) Transport for the participants and lecturer(if any) 2xK250.00		<u>K 500.00</u>
	Total	K 1,100.00

3. <u>Women's club:</u>		
a) <u>Oilmill:</u>		
2 bags of sunflower for each oilmill/month 52 bags/1year for 2 oil mills at K40/bag		K 2,080.00
Excess 95.2kg at 80/kg		K 119.00
b) Transport(collecting and visiting		<u>K 500.00</u>
		K 2,699.00

c) <u>Tailoring:</u>		
-materials:		
1m/h/month		
1mx50x6mongh		
= 300m at K5.-		K 1,500.00
-Transport		<u>K 500.00</u>
		K 2,000.00

d) <u>Cookery:</u>		
-Materials		
K40/month for 2 clubs K40x6 months		K 240.00

e) Teaching materials:

- Exercise book	K	50.00
- Pencils	K	50.00
- Papers	K	50.00
	K	150.00

4) Cocrel Exchange Programme:

Raising of 50 cockrel in 1986	K	100.00
- chick at 200/chick		
- feed at 10kgmash/cockrel	K	400.00
500 = 10bags at K40.00	K	500.00
- Transport (distribution & collection)	K	1,000.00
5) Stationary	K	2,000.00
6) Miscellaneous	K	1,000.00

TOTAL OF GENERAL EXPENDITURE

K 11,629.00
=====B) NUTRITION IMPROVING PROGRAMME1. Groundnuts:

1kg groundnuts/h/month
Total 8 clinics with 40 patients/clinic
1 kgx40x8 = 320kg=8bags per month cost
of 100 bags at K60.00/bag

K 6,000.00

2. Beans:

250g/h/month
Total 8 clinics with 40 patients/clinic.
250gx40x8 = 80kg/month
80kgx12 = 960kg/yr at K5.00/kg

K 4,800.00

3. Dry Kapenta:

250g/h/month
Total 8 clinics with 40 patients/clinic
250gx40x8 = 80kg/month
80kgx12 = 960kg/yr
=48bags at K160.00/bag

K 7,680.00

4. Transport:

Buying, loading off
loading and distribution

K 1,200.00

5. Sacs:

Second hand from Choma milling

K 171.00

Total

K 19,851.00

GRAND TOTAL =

K 31,480.00
=====

EINGEGANGEN
31. AUG. 1984
Erledigt

Kostenvoranschlag für die Frauenarbeit in Siatwinda

1) Beschreibung

Es handelt sich um eine begleitende Maßnahme im Rahmen des Bewässerungsprojektes Siatwinda.

Zweimal in der Woche sollen sich die Frauen treffen.

Die Leitung der Frauenarbeit liegt bei einer jungen Frau, die im Makeni Ecumenical Centre einen Kurs in Erwachsenenbildung besucht hat.

Es wird vorausgesetzt, daß mindestens sieben Frauen an der Arbeit regelmäßig teil nehmen.

Die Arbeit soll beginnen, sobald das Geld von der Mission bewilligt ist.

Die ersten 3 Monate gelten als Probelauf. Im Rahmen einer Eigenevaluierung wird dann entschieden, ob die Arbeit im vorgesehenen Sinne weitergeführt werden kann, oder ob Änderungen in der Zielsetzung und in der Durchführung nötig sind.

Im Prinzip handelt es sich um eine Weiterführung der Arbeit von Monika Sitte, die aber auf Wunsch der Frauen von Siatwinda etwas ausgeweitet wird.

Margret Musengu und Maria Schäfer begleiten die Arbeit beratend.

2) Zielsetzung

- a) auf die Alltagspraxis in Siatwinda bezogenes Rechnen (Gemüseverkauf, Arbeiten mit der Dezimalwaage)
- b) lesen für die Arbeit in Siatwinda relevanter Texte (Saatanweisungen, Beratungsschriften usw., Zeitungen)
- c) verfassen und schreiben (von Briefen und Einladungen, Ausfüllen von Formularen usw.)
- d) Kochunterricht speziell im Hinblick auf Selbsterzeugtes aus dem Bewässerungsprojekt
- e) Nähen mit Schwerpunkt auf Kleiderpflege und Instandhaltung

Folgende Mittel werden erbeten (für vorerst ein Jahr)

1) Personalkosten		
p ro Unterrichtseinheit K 10.--	p ro Jahr	K 1.000.--
2) Materialkosten (gedacht als 'Revolvingfund für Nähmaterial, Nadeln, Faden, Stoff, Schnittmuster, Schreibhefte, Kochutensilien usw.)		K 1.000.--

Gesamtkosten des Frauenprogramms für ein Jahr K 2.000.--

Beginn des Programms: sofort nach Zusage der Mission

Nkandabwe, 18.8.1984

Maria Schäfer

M. Schäfer

Gwembe South Development Project,
P.O. Box 3,
Sinazeze.

26th June, 1986

The Co-ordinator,
Sinazeze.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR FEMALE EXTENSION 1986

INTRODUCTION

Female Extension has many components, namely: Nutritional Programme, chicken programme, cooking oil expression and club movement. All these are centred on improving the rural women who is always denied of her rights. Women are also taught of better methods of farming so that they can produce enough for their consumption and the surplus for sale.

STAFF MOVEMENT

Mrs. L.Hossain has joined Female Extension as an Adviser for the section. She is directly under the Gossner Service Team.

FIELD DAYS

There was an official opening of the oil press at Sinanjola in February, 1986.

COURSES

Three residential courses were carried on at Malima Farmers Training Centre for the women participants came from Sinazongwe and Sinazeze for the first course; Siatwiinda and Malima for the second course; and Kanchindu for the third course which lasted for two weeks. Subject taught included: cookery, nutritional education, food production and preservation, sanitation and hygiene, home management and the club movement in general (i.e. income generating activities).

FEMALE EXTENSION ACTIVITIES

Nutritional Programme:- This programme is aimed at improving the nutritional standards of the children in particular in Gwembe South. Groundnuts, Kapenta and Beans have been ^{bought} and distributed to the clinics for the underfives, ante-natal mothers and the under nourished and these are given as a supplement to what they have already, mothers are taught and cookery demonstrations are carried on how to prepare these porridges for these children.

CHICKEN PROGRAMME

This was previously planned as cockerel exchange programme, anticipating pure breed birds would be reared here on semi-intensive range and later be exchanged with the local birds at the ratio 1 cockerel to 10 hens. By doing so it was thought that local birds would be improved in both meat quality and egg production. However, the birds that could be easily obtained in the country were hybrids and since the programme has been in suspension for a long time, the hybrids were brought though not very good results are expected as previously planned. The birds are now seven (7) weeks and these are being reared at the camp by the Female Extension Officer and when these birds will be old enough they will be let on free range so that they get used to the local conditions.

COOKING OIL PRESSES

Gwembe South has been given two (2) oil presses for the women in Chief Sinazongwe ie. Sinanjola club and Chief Mweemba ie. Siabaswi. These two groups are extracting cooking oil from sunflower and groundnuts if available. The output for these hand operated machines is eleven (11) bottles of 750ml cooking oil per bag of sunflower. The cakes are sold to farmers for animals.

These oilpresses have not only come to assist our local people on oil production, but it has also stimulated the local people to grow more sunflower. Oil is sold to non-club members as well and there is always high demand. Whenever a farmer has a bag of sunflower that, is taken for oil extraction he expects half of the oil produced and the other half goes to the club as labour. Of course this is always done on arrangement with the farmers and before the bag is processed.

CLUB MOVEMENT

There are five clubs in Gwembe South which are directed supervised by GSDP, these are: Sinanjola, Siatwiinda, Sinazongwe Kanchindu and Fisheries clubs. The two first mentioned clubs are supported both materially and technically while the other three only are technically supported. All the clubs we engaged in cockery, sewing learning how to read and write, gardening and sunflower production and knitting for Sinazongwe Fisheries Club. Women in Gwembe South had an aim of producing more sunflower and then sell it to the two groups that has oil presses but they are being disappointed by rain. Half of the people in Gwembe South has not planted any crop and worst bit is Sinazeze area where only a handful of farmers have planted maize.

ACHIEVEMENTS

Gwembe South has now two oilpresses that were donated by EEC through Valley Selfhelp Promotion Societies. Then again a cockerel exchange programme that has been in plan since 1985 has now come in reality. These are the most important achievements that has been made by Female Extension in the Sub District.

PROBLEMS

Most of the problems seem to have been solved, especially that are of being isolated from the whole province. By this I mean being excluded in all the provincial activities apart from the show. This year there has been a change. The still existing problem is transport, preferably a honda. This would enable me reach some places where a vehicle would be of little use, especially when I am not distributing anything to the women groups including clinics.

CONCLUSION

This has been a very busy year for Gwembe South, especially with the incoming of so many projects in the area. One can even find women being recruited in some of these projects which is a great challenge. At least people are now realizing the importance of women in the society. Let this continue.

R.C.Kalaula (mrs)
FEO/GSDP

cc DAO

Gwembe.

Attention: HEO

cc P.H.E.O.

Mazabuka

cc A/CAO

Sinazongwe

9 M.

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

4th October, 1985

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

FEMALE EXTENSION ANNUAL REPORT -JANUARY-SEPTEMBER 1985

Introduction

This report covers the period between Jan and Sept. because I started work in January. The annual report covers all the activities that are carried out in the Gwembe South by HEO including the groundnut programme.

Staff Position

Mrs.M.Mwenya, former Miss Musengu has joined the husband and no replacement has been made yet.

Field Activities

Some women's production groups have been organized in the area. These are:-

<u>Club</u>	<u>Activities carried on</u>
Sinanjola -	Sewing, basket and mat making from local fibre, cookery, gardening and nutrition.
Sinazongwe -	Sewing, cookery and sunflower production. The yield was 3 bag for a lima.
Kanchindu -	Sewing, nutrition, cookery, gardening and hand-craft.
Siatwiinda -	Sewing, cookery, nutrition, gardening, learning to read and write, simple mathematics including weight and money.
Siazwela -	Sewing and cookery.

During the time of weeding their field crops the attendance becomes poor because women are very busy otherwise they respond well when they are not busy.

On crop production women are advised to grow enough food crops and extra for sale. Gwembe South being a low rainfall area women are advised to grow sorghum which is drought resistant and beans and cowpeas as source of vegetable protein.

Groundnut Programme

This was started after carrying a survey of the nutritional status of the families in the Gwembe South. It was noticed that most of the undernourished children suffered from protein deficiency.

The aim of the groundnut programme is to improve the nutritional standard of the people, not by supplying groundnuts only but by advising the women to start growing some groundnuts as well as beans. For 1985/86 it is hoped that women will have small demonstration plots of groundnut and beans. Groundnuts are supplied to the Rural Health Centres and then given to the pregnant mothers and the lactating mothers at different stages. Centres involved are:-

Sinazeze RHC
Siatwinda "
Sinamalima"
Sinazongwe"
Siameja "
Chiyabi "
Kafwambila"
Maamba mine" - (this caters for non-miners as well)

Chicken Programme(cock exchange)

This programme is underway. The poultry house is still under construction. The builders have now started roofing, the small house, which after completion will cater for fifty chickens. The idea behind is to raise the cocks, hybrid of course, and when they are big enough (at six weeks) these same birds will no longer be enclosed, but will be kept on free range so that they get used or adapted to village life. Afterwards birds will be given to housewives or exchange to the local cocks. Each cock will serve ten (10) hens. We are trying to improve the meat quality and egg production of our local birds. The money which women will get after selling the birds (crossbreeds of course) will be for family use.

Courses/Seminar .

Two seminars have been organized for the club women. The first one was a one-day seminar Nkandabbwe camp. This was mainly for the club leaders and subjects included nutrition, vegetable production and credit scheme. The second seminar was a four-day seminar for women from different clubs. Subjects included leadership, nutrition, gardening, cookery, child care etc.

Problems

The section is now under staffed, otherwise transport and funds are available.

(signed)

R. Kalaula (mrs)
HOME ECONOMICS OFFICER

cc The P.H.E.O.
Mazabuka

cc The D.A.O.
Gwembe.

GWEMBE SOUTH DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
ANNUAL REPORT FOR FEMALE EXTENSION WORK - 1984

1. INTRODUCTION
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Margaret Musengu

I. INTRODUCTION

I carried over the work of female extension from my predecessor Eva Engelhardt a sociologist it is for this reason that you will find that there is a bit of a difference from her actual way of work and mine as I am a NUTRITIONIST.

The aims of this programme in the project is firstly to help women to obtain a certain standard so as to make them able to participate in rural development of Gwembe South.

Secondly the programme aims at improving the standard of living of the family by helping existing institutions which deal with the nutrition and health of mother and child in the community for example community development, health and agriculture.

I found it a bit difficult to continue the work alone as I was just straight from college, I applied what I knew from college but now I found that the real situation is different from what one imagines.

This area is one of the most unfortunate parts of Gwembe district as it is affected with a very severe climate unreliable rainfall season, insufficient farming land for its population of about 6,000 people (population still is increasing despite the drought and decrease in the food store for the people I think the main problems of nutrition here are ignorance and insufficient proteins in the diet, it is for this reason that the project thought of asking for assistance last year for money for a food for nutrition programme which would at least help the age groups that are at risk ie. pregnant women, breast feeding mothers and children that are weaned.

I have tried to be as brief as possible and I wish to invite comments, additions and criticisms in either the report itself or my approach to the whole problem of the womenfolk in Gwembe South Region.

2 : 1 NUTRITION AND HEALTH/ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

Food for Nutrition Programme

This programme came into being after an agreement between Dutch Interchurch Aid and the Gwembe South Development Project through Gossner Mission in July, 1983.

The aims of this programme are:-

- To distribute groundnuts or beans for food side by side with teaching mothers about the difference of good food

(food in terms of high protein - high caloric value)

on pregnancy and milk production.

- To teach the mothers how to prepare nutritious porridge for small children
- To encourage mothers to start introducing solid food to the child at six months of age to prepare it for weaning.
- To combine nutrition talks with advice on how to grow food of high nutritional value (groundnuts, beans etc.) and provide needed seed.
- To help the nutritionally high risk groups in this extraordinarily bad period with food to feed themselves.

The programme activities started in September 1983 (see Annual Report for 1983) The programme was well received during the past year and all the people who were involved have been very helpful. The number of attendancies at the antenatal and under five clinics has greatly improved, since middle of last year when the programme started.

I had invited two students to come and do an evaluation of the programme but unfortunately due to some problems they did not turn up.

I still leave this invitation open so that after an evaluation by an outside person we can compare with my day today evaluation. In a seminar we recently had on nutrition surveillance staff of the rural health centres were in much favour of the programme because:-

- 1) More people are attending under five and antenatal clinics then before.
- 2) Malnourished children have been able to get necessary help.
- 3) The weights of most children have improved.

The average number of people who have received education through this programme in one day at one clinic was between eighty (80) and hundred and thirty six (136). In the first six months of this programme we have reached approximately 1,500 recipients.

If we compare the increase in attendancies at clinics we would say that though not all are in the programme they nevertheless have received nutrition and health education which is given to all attending the clinic.

Average attendancies of rural health centres per month before the programme started.

	<u>Under 5</u>	<u>Antenatal</u>
Sinazongwe	200	150
Sinazeze	120	80
Kanchindu	60	50
Sinamalima	60	50
Chiabi	60	30
Siameja	60	30
Kafwambila	<u>60</u>	<u>30</u>
	620	400

People in the programme

About 50% of mothers attending are more than 6 months pregnant therefore in the programme about 30% of children are below 6 months about 100 of the children attending have problems of weaning.

mothers more than 6 months pregant	- 200
children younger than 6 months	- 200
weaned children	<u>- 100</u>
	500

Average attendancies of rural health centres per month after introduction of the programme.

	<u>Under 5</u>	<u>Antenatal</u>
Sinazongwe	400	200
Sinazeze	300	144
Kanchindu	200	100
Sinamalima	200	100
Chiabi	200	100
Siameja	200	100
Kafwambila	<u>200</u>	<u>100</u>
	1700	844

People in the programme

50% of mothers more than 6 months pregnant	- 422
mothers with children younger than 6 months	30% - 510
weaned children	<u>- 100</u>
	1032

From above it is easy to see that a lot of families have benefited from it whether directly or indirectly, because it has been easy for me and the rural health centre personnel to see cases of malnutrition which were otherwise not brought to the clinics and thus. We are able to make follow ups in villages.

- Seminar on Nutrition Surveillance

The 6th seminar on health and nutrition was held from 3rd of September 1984 to the 7th September 1984 at the Farmers Training Centre in Malima. As usual it was held in connection with the health department.

The main problem at hand was how to carry out a nutrition surveillance; what the difference is between a nutrition survey and a nutritional surveillance, unlike the previous seminar this was for trained personal in the rural health centres to equip them with the methods of carrying out a surveillance. The topics taught at this seminar to support nutrition surveillance were:-

- a) Food storage and preservation.
- b) Identification of malnutrition in both adults and children.
- c) How to carry out a nutrition intervention.
- d) Communication.
- e) Primary Health care services.
- f) Environmental health.

In this seminar was also emphasised the need to cooperate different government and non governmental departments in combating nutrition and health problems which affect the Gwembe South. In this seminar we also came up with a problem to encourage the use of pit-latrines and start a campaign as was the case of water-wells last year. With this campaign comes first to find out why people have failed to build and use pit-latrines. From what was gathered it was largely due to ignorance not so much as beliefs attached to use of pit-latrines.

Home visits

In the above programme which is largely a part of nutrition surveillance we visited the following villages to homes of people with different nutritional problems and other related problems:-

- 1) Mazyamuna - a lady gave birth to twins and she couldn't come to the clinic with them as they were too small.
- 2) Malima - a woman gave birth to triplets and one died due to negligence she was not breastfeeding them due to psychological problems.

- 3) Siamajele - A woman who had no milk to breastfed her child after birth for almost a month. To this woman I gave groundnuts a kg/week.
- 4) Fodwi - a family lost two children all suffering from malnutrition but the family believed that they were bewitched.

It is easy to visit villages which are within walking distance and spend sometime with them but I have been unable to visit for example villages in Mweemba's area or Kafwambila and Siameja.

2:2 AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION

- Nkandabbwe Irrigation Club

This club was started last year after the farmer's executive committee allowed the women to use a 0.20ha plot in Nkandabbwe scheme. (see annual report 1983).

The aims of such a programme are still the same:-

- To help women who never had a chance to grow something.
- To teach women some improved agriculture.
- To help in the introduction of nutritious food cultivation so as to improve the nutritional status of the family.

In the first season all the members planted early maturing maize. After this out the six members three planted tomatoes, one beans, one had rape, and one had okra. The members have harvested 20kg beans, 15kg okra.

30kg of tomatoes and 20kg of rape. One wonders whether it is worthwhile to grow such a small plot for all these women. But it is more of a social gathering for them and a chance for them to learn something not so much as a source of a lot of income. What I think we should always avoid is to increase the work load women, they are already the major producers of food so when planning a project this should be taken into consideration.

- Buleya Malima Irrigation Club

Since last year there has been nothing done about Buleya Malima group since the scheme is completely without water. There had been a thought to allow members to plant sorghum in their plot as a rainfed crop but the problem arose as to time. The members said they would not have time to attend to family fields as well as these additional ones. This point is quite understood we should not put more work on their already too heavy burdens.

We decided that the members could just meet for cockery, nutrition lessons but the problem is that there is no one in the area who could teach these lessons and I don't have adequate transport to go and teach in a while.

3. FINANCIAL STATEMENT

ACCOUNT OF GROUNDNUT PROGRAMME OF GSDP

Date	Description	Place of purchase	Amount	Balance
17.8.83	Stationery	Choma	48 00	-
19.8.83	Money received	-	8,230 50	8,182 50
15.9.83	Stationery	Choma	31 50	8,150 50
4.10.83	800kg shelled groundnuts	SPCMU- Choma	850 00	7,300 50
17.10.83	480kg sorghum	SPCMU- Choma	155 40	7,145 10
17.10.83	640kg sorghum	SPCMU- Choma	207 00	6,938 10
29.10.83	600kg unshelled groundnuts	local dealers of Northern Province	600 00	6,338 10
21.11.83	500kg shelled groundnuts	local dealers Lusaka	1,040 00	5,298 10
21.11.83	490kg shelled groundnuts	local dealers Lusaka	910 00	4,388 10
23.11.83	500kg shelled groundnuts	local dealers Lusaka	1,040 00	3,348 10
1.12.83	400kg shelled groundnuts	local dealers Lusaka	650 00	2,698 10
1.12.83	960kg shelled groundnuts	local dealers Lusaka	1,560 00	1,138 10
27.01.84	Stationery	Monze	31 50	1,106 60
				c/forward
30.01.84	Money received	-	4,773 59	5,880 19
11.05.84	1000kg shelled groundnuts	Local dealers of lusaka	2,800 00	3,080 19

CONCLUSIONS

Firstly I would like to ~~staff~~ ^{thank} the members of staff who helped me throughout the year as this was my first year in the field. I would also like to thank the personnel of the rural health centres who have really helped me in carrying so many of my nutritional programmes with maximum co-operation. What I would mainly like to bring to the notice of the reader is that it is not easy to work with adults in communities, they have their

own set ideas and you cannot change these overnight it really takes time and courage. The common approach through women has a lot of problems mainly because the women is the busiest member of the family, secondly the final decision in the home is made by the husband so if the men are not involved in women's programme can be a barrier to change. Some people may say that my work is more on teaching than on production or than on income generating activities. I do this because I think attitudes of people in this area should be changed before we can achieve anything. And as I mentioned earlier on I don't want to increase the work load of the women. I think it is rather important to improve on the activities that the women are already doing like better cooking methods, better food storage and preservation etc. which I think are better than increasing the average of producing maize.

WORK PLAN FOR 1985

- Objectives

- To continue with the food for nutrition programme if the donors are willing, for which I have already submitted a budget estimates for 1985.
- To continue with nutrition and health education in conjunction with rural health centres.
- To continue with Nkandabbwe irrigation club.
- To find suitable income generating activities for the women.

Problems to be overcome

- Transport.
- Ignorance.
- The increase in malnutrition due to drought.
- Differences in social and cultural background.

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1985

1. One week seminar on Agriculture	- K 500.00
2. 2 seminars for CDE's on Nutrition and Health.	- K1,000.00
3. Practical training for 2 students (K300 each)	- K 600.00
4. Seminars and teaching materials for Nkandabbwe irrigation club	- K 200.00
5. Stationery	- K 200.00
6. Transport	- K1,000.00
7. General Extension	- K 500.00
Total=	- <u>K4,000.00</u>

FOOD AND NUTRITION:

What is Food?

Food is any edible substance, either solid or liquid which, when eaten or swallowed can do one or more of the following things:-

- (i) Provide the body with energy
- (ii) Provide material for growth, maintenance, repair or reproduction in the body
- (iii) Supply substances which protect the body and control body process.

What is food made of? (composition of food).

Food is made up of certain special substances called Nutrients. These Nutrients are divided into five groups.

1. Carbohydrates - Fuel for body activity; may also be converted into fat and stored.

2. Fats - Concentrated source of energy; may also themselves be stored as body fat.

3. Proteins - Provide material for growth and repair but can also be used by the body to provide energy if the body needs energy. In the latter case it is lost as a body building material. Proteins can be converted into fat and stored.

4. Mineral Substances - Provide special material for growth; for control of body processes; for repair and maintenance.

5. Vitamins - Control vital processes; help to speed up certain processes in the body and protect the body against diseases.

For easy learning especially when teaching farmers, farmers' wives and the young, the nutrients can be divided into three major groups. These are:-

- (i) Energy giving nutrients.
- (ii) Body building giving nutrients
- (iii) Protection giving nutrients

Most foods contain a mixture of nutrients and these nutrients supplement each other in fulfilling the above functions e.g. groundnuts contains energy and body building nutrients and other nutrients, also maize mealie meal contain energy - body building and other nutrients.

What is Nutrition?

Nutrition is the science that talks about the food we eat

/2..

and how the body uses the food. Eating enough of the right kind of food leads to good nutrition.

What kinds of food does the body need for Good Nutrition?

Our bodies need many materials which are called nutrients (see figure 2) for normal growth and health. Each nutrient has a specific use in the body and normally, is found in the food we eat. In all the foods we eat no single food contains all the necessary nutrients (except for the mother's milk that contains all the nutrients a baby needs up 3-4 months of age) in the amount the body needs for growth and health. Many kinds and combinations of foods are required. Therefore, people need to eat a variety of foods.

Many people in Zambia just eat food to stop being hungry and because the food looks and tastes good. People know some how that food makes them grow, because we have heard parents telling a child "Eat Nshima so that you can grow" But is the food we eat good enough to build strong bodies and fight diseases? Perhaps something is missing?

Woman cooking nshima

All food provides energy. However, foods that contain carbohydrates and fats provide most of energy. In Zambia our main source of energy is Nshima made from either maize or cassava, which is our staple food. Energy is very important because all the processes in the body need energy and any type of work we do needs energy. Energy also makes our body feel warm. If the body does not get enough carbohydrates and fats, other foods more valuable for building and repair will be used for energy. Carbohydrates are mainly found in cereals like maize, sorghum, millet, rice, root crops like cassava and sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes, sugar, honey etc. Cereals contain a good amount of building material, about 6-10% protein. The bran of cereals has very good protective value. Due to the large quantity of Nshima we eat, especially if the Nshima is made from maize, sorghum or millet, it provides us with over half the energy we need. Nshima does not give the body only energy, as mentioned previously. Depending on what nshima is made of, it also gives the body other nutrients that fulfil the two other functions of the food in our bodies, i.e. Nshima also gives about 50% or more of the protein needed for our daily requirements and some nutrients for protection.

Root crops like cassava contain very little protein. If used as an important part of the diet, e.g. nshima or porridge, for children, without enough protein, one may come across a nutritional disease and in anycase the body will be weakened.

Other sources of energy in Zambia are bananas, bread, sugar, vegetables and fruits.

Fats come from animals, plants and seeds. Fats are expensive but they are important in the diet. Fats do not only provide energy, but also help the body use the protective value of some foods, especially dark leafy green and deep yellow vegetables.

BODY BUILDING FOODS:

The body cannot build firm flesh, good blood and strong muscles unless it gets enough proteins. Proteins are also needed to repair body tissue. Not all foods contain enough of these nutrients.

Proteins are found in most of the relishes we eat with Nshima. Some of the common foods that contain considerable quantities of these nutrients are:- groundnuts, beans, fish, eggs, meat, caterpillars, milk, meat, flying ants, etc. Dark green vegetables also contain proteins.

Cereals like maize, sorghum, millet rice and wheat, so we have already mentioned, contain proteins. It is therefore important to have at least one of these foods high in proteins as a relish with nshima. Both children and adults need proteins. Even after a person stops growing, protein helps to keep the body in good shape. However, since protein is necessary for body building it is clear that children in the process of growing and building their bodies have a particular need for these nutrients.

Vegetable: Proteins:

Legumes, nuts and seed provide proteins to the body. These are the easiest available sources of proteins. Agricultural extension workers should encourage people to produce vegetables to improve the standard of living of the rural people and Zambia as a whole. In rural areas in Zambia, families consume a lot of vegetable proteins. It is common to find a relish of fresh or dried vegetables added to groundnuts or local dried beans. These relishes provide quite a good meal with nshima. A relish of vegetable with groundnuts added does not only make a good diet but a good balanced diet because the meal contains all the three main nutrients, particularly if the staple is a cereal like maize, sorghum or millet.

Cassava is a less nutritious staple food since hardly contains any protein at all.

Pumpkin seeds, calabash seeds; squash seeds, sunflower seeds, cotton seeds and many other seeds contain proteins. These seeds are often used for their oil. The part of the seed left after the oil is pressed out (cake), contains protein and is often used for animal feeds. In rural areas, when there are no groundnuts, women use pumpkin seeds to add to vegetables. This is a good practice and should be encouraged.

Animal Proteins:

In Zambia proteins from animal sources have become very expensive. Most people cannot always afford to have this important source of body building food in their diet. For this reason, Agricultural Extension Workers should try to get families to produce and use animal foods such as eggs, chicken (local) ducks, rabbits and milk. In the rural areas the only source of eggs are the local chickens. Usually eggs are not eaten except when the family has got completely no other relish. Local chickens are only eaten when a visitor comes, or when the family really wants to eat a chicken which is usually very seldom, except in families where the husband does not like local vegetables very much. In such cases the families will be consuming chickens at a regular interval if they can afford it.

PROTECTION

Nutrients that protect the body are called minerals and vitamins. These nutrients are important for growth, resistance against disease and proper body functioning. There are many minerals and vitamins. Each has a specific name and a specific job in the body. All fruits and dark green vegetables, be it wild fruit or local vegetable, contain vitamins and minerals. In Zambia our local vegetables contain plenty of vitamins and minerals, much more than the exotic vegetables. Groundnuts all contain protective nutrients.

The following vitamins and minerals need special attention, and the foods that contain them should always be included in the diet:-

cont....d 5

Iron:

Iron is needed for blood. Lack of enough iron leads to anaemia. Iron-rich foods include eggs, green leafy vegetables, legumes, whole grain cereals, meat, liver, heart and kidneys.

Calcium:

Calcium is necessary for building bones and teeth. It is especially needed during growth. Milk is the best source of calcium, and green leafy vegetables and pulses e.g. beans are a good source of calcium.

Iodine:

Iodine in food is needed for the thyroid gland to prevent goitre. Some soils contain Iodine and the amount of iodine in the vegetables and fruit depend on how much there is in the soil where they are grown. The salt that is bought should have iodine to prevent people suffering from goitre. This is however not done in Zambia.

Vitamin A:

Vitamin A is needed for growth, normal eye sight, healthy skin and body surfaces. Vitamin A is found in some fats and oil; butter and cream are recommended for children rather than skimmed milk.

A substance called carotene changes to Vitamin A in the body. Carotene is found in dark green leafy vegetables and deep yellow orange and red fruits and vegetables. Sweet potato leaves, cassava leaves, pumpkin leaves, rape, and spinach are the most common sources of vitamin A in Zambia.

Some examples of deep yellow fruits and vegetables are mango, pawpaw, carrots, tomatoes and some pumpkins, and wild fruits e.g. masuku, when in season, fruits like mangoes can contribute considerably to a stock of vitamin A built up by the body in the liver, which can possibly last for several months.

Vitamin C

Vitamin C is needed for healthy gums, skin and body tissues. It is found in many fruits and vegetables such as oranges, guavas, pawpaw, mulberries, wild fruits, and lemons and also in dark green vegetables like pumpkin leaves, cassava leaves, sweet potato leaves, wild spinach, rape and spinach.

cont...d 6

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cont...d 6

Vitamin D

Vitamin D is needed for the body to use calcium. Sunlight changes a substance in a person's skin into vitamin D. Therefore, the only way the body can get vitamin D is with the help of sunlight.

Vitamin B family:

They help to steady the nerves, to maintain a normal appetite and good digestion, to promote a good attitude (morale) and a healthy skin. These are mostly found in cereals such as maize, wheat, rice, millet, sorghum etc. provided these cereals are not too refined as in the case of breakfast meal and polished rice that are clearly less rich in B vitamins than roller meal or home made meal and unpolished rice.

Food production:

Having discussed the different nutrients and their importance, it is clear that nearly all the foods needed for good nutrition come from Agricultural production. As a result, an Agricultural Extension Worker is the one most directly involved in the improvement of the standard of living of the people in terms of Nutrition, proper food production and supply, and food storage for the whole nation especially the rural population here he or she is working.

It is also the task of the Extension Workers, male or female, to encourage farmers' families in their areas to produce all kinds of foods needed for good nutrition. There is no need to encourage families to grow cash crops if the people in that area cannot produce enough food to feed themselves.

DEFICIENCY DISEASES:

What happens when the body does not get good Nutrition?

Malnutrition in a child

Symptoms of Malnutrition

Some few symptoms of malnutrition are:

1. Growth failure - low weight of age.
2. Muscle wasting
3. Hair changes
4. Loss of appetite

When people do not have enough of the right kind of food a condition called Malnutrition will occur.

cont.....7

Malnutrition occurs when :-

- people do not produce enough to last the whole year,
- people over-sell foods which are actually needed for own consumption in order to get money,
- poor storage, destroys food,
- people do not have enough variety of foods to make meals attractive,
- the women lack time to prepare proper meals,
- there is bad food distribution in the country and in the family.

Young children especially between one (1) and five (5) may suffer from malnutrition when they have too few meals per day. School children and pregnant and nursing mothers can also suffer from this condition (see Vulnerable Groups). Two extreme examples of malnutrition are marasmus and kwashiorkor.

Diet in Rural Areas:

The diet in the rural areas is changing rapidly. The rural people have started copying the eating habits of the town people yet rural people knew very well how to balance the diet. In most rural areas the common diet is nshima (from cassava or maize meal) with local fresh or dried vegetables (e.g. cassava leaves, bean leaves, pumpkin leaves, etc.) added to groundnuts or dried fish with fresh pumpkin leaves or gourd leaves. These are examples of the perfect simple balanced diets that rural people have known about for a long time without anyone's help.

Many people in rural areas have started thinking that using cooking oil with vegetables instead of groundnuts. By adding cooking oil in preference to groundnuts the meal can lack body building food especially with cassava nshima. Somehow they should be encouraged to continue eating our local diets, and using our local vegetables with groundnuts where possible, as both are nutritious than the alternative exotic vegetables e.g. cabbage, and cooking oil. Moreover our local vegetables are indeed better than the exotic ones and people should be encouraged to grow the local vegetables. As an example of the nutrient content (per 100 grams) of local vegetables and the exotic, "

cent.....d /8

See below:-		Energy	Prot. (gr)	CHO (gr)	Cal. (mg)	Ir. (mg)	Vit.A (Int.Unit)	Vit.C (mg)
Cassava leaves	) Local	91	7.0	18.3	303	7.6	20,000	311
Pumpkin leaves	) Veg.	27	4.0	4.4	477	0.8	6,000	80
Sweet potato leaves)		62	4.6	4.6	158	6.2	10,000	70
Rape)		27	2.7	4.0	100	3.0	10,000	120
Cabbage) Exotic		26	1.7	6.0	47	0.7	160	54
Swiss chard)	Veg.	30	2.4	4.6	88	3.2	6,500	32

Children:

In this group we are actually looking at infants and small children. Infants and small children need a considerable amount of food to fulfill their nutritional needs because they grow fast. Children have small stomachs and they are not able to eat big amounts of food at one time in order to get all the nutrients needed for the body. They cannot satisfy their needs in one or two meals per day which is a common meal pattern in Zambia.

This makes meal frequency an important issue when discussing the food requirements of Zambian children. Children must be fed at least three to four times a day in order to get enough food, ie. breakfast, meal before lunch, kunch, meal before supper and the supper. It has now been realised that the quality of food was not the only cause of malnutrition among Zambian children but also the quantity of food, which can only be provided by a higher meal frequency. Great emphasis was also put on body building foods (proteins) but many processes in the body need energy. It is unwise to eat a great amount of body building food, and not enough energy food as the proteins will be used for the energy. That is wasteful since body building foods are usually harder to produce than energy foods. In the rural areas availability of foods for small children depends on the food production of the family. However, sometimes in the family when there may be enough food the small children do not get a sufficient amount. This is often due to lack of proper feeding frequency and proper food distribution.

Pregnant and Nursing Women:

A nursing mother needs a good diet. The diet helps her to have a healthy infant and to stay healthy herself, if she is poorly fed she will be weak and have a weak baby. Sometimes the baby will be healthy but the mother will be very weak because all the food is made into the baby's milk. A mother should always eat properly in order to have healthy children.

A pregnant woman needs extra food of all types but should eat more building material to build a strong baby. If the baby cannot get these from the food the mother eats, then he will get them from his mother's tissues and bones. In this way, the pregnant woman's body may become weakened.

Gwembe South Development Project

POB 4

Sinazeze via Choma

Proposal for training of girls who are taking care for orphaned babies

Since August 1980 regularly men, whose wives died after giving birth, came to look for help and advice how to raise the baby, since no mother milk is available. In several cases they had been in the nearest clinic or hospital and were refused help or sometimes were given a feeding-bottle and one packet of milkpowder only, very often without any advice. So people were not satisfied with this and came to us for more advice.

They wanted us to take care for the baby and agreed to our condition, to bring a girl, one of the relatives, who will look after the child, also when it returns later to the village and to provide food for the foster-mother and money for the milkpowder of the baby.

However, we feel the problem should be solved in two ways. First, it should be tried to prevent the mothers of dying at child birth. This could be done by better training of the local village midwives, and by educating the people, that it would be better if they were in the neighbourhood of a clinic at the time that they are due. So it would be ideal if every clinic or hospital had some rooms or facilities where expecting mothers just could stay and wait, till the baby arrives. Many mothers die because they suffer from postpartum haemorrhage, which cannot be predicted during antenatal visits, but which could be prevented to become too severe and the cause of maternal death if they would have had medical service near hand,

If they could just wait at or near the clinic, like plenty women do e.g. in Monze Hospital, even bringing their own food, maternal death might occur less frequent and more children would still have their mothers to take care for them and

Since the above is not possible to realize from one moment to the other, we still have to think about the children who still lost their mother at time of birth.

Above all I would like to stress, that even if help and assistance would be provided, the family should be responsible for the baby in the way as mentioned above.

The biggest causes of death of the motherless child are lack of food (no milk powder) or gastro enteritis, because of lack of sterility of feeding utensils.

We think if the fostermother could be given some training about baby care and if we could secure a constant supply of milkpowder, we could solve some of the problem.

In above proposal we would like to involve the welfare department and the health department as much as possible.

Our proposal:

The babies and fostermothers brought to us should stay at an adequate place, close enough to be under constant supervision. They will get an intensive training of two or three weeks learning how to prepare the milk, how to clean and sterilize the bottles, how to feed the baby, how to bath, etc. In the meantime we can closely observe how the baby responds to the milkpowder, does it grow sufficient, does the stool stay normal, etc.

If this goes satisfactory, we can provide facilities at Sinazeze coop and/or at Kanchindu clinic, where they could stay for another 2 weeks, not any more under close supervision, more independently but still close enough to observe if they were doing the things they were taught. After this they could return to their village, till the time of weaning the baby. They should come back weekly to show the baby, get it weighed, which is a control to see if they keep the right strength of milkpowder, and to get a new supply of milkpowder, which they can buy from us.

The time of weaning the baby is again a dangerous period in the babies life. This could be the time to get them again back

for training in preparing porridge and what to put in it. We could follow the same line: two weeks intensive supervision; two weeks less, but still near at hand, than back to the village with regular weekly or fortnightly checks. Special this last part could be done with the clinics, because they will have to come there anyway for vaccination.

To come back to the waiting mothers: the place where the girls could stay at Sinazeze, could at the meantime be a place where mothers could wait for their babies to be born. The new-built clinic is closeby. We definitely should apply for a midwife.

Costs involved in the programme:

The programme will involve some costs. Some equipment will have to be provided in the places where the girls have to stay, e.g. cooking facilities, pots and pans, bathing facilities, etc.

A full-time employed trained girl preferably Tonga, being from the area should help with the training and should do the main guidance. So a salary has to be paid: even a girl, who is a fostermother for a baby herself, and is doing very well could be selected to be employed, unless the Welfare Department and the government request special capacities. Additional training could be considered in some cases.

Our request to the Welfare Department and the government is, if they would be prepared to assist us in these costs and give they could give us a go-ahead. We would as well apply for the permanent stay of a trained midwife in Sinazeze.

If the Welfare Department agrees with this proposal, our first steps will be to contact Senior Chief Mweemba and Chief Sinazongwe, their Headmen and Councillors. With them we could find out what the possibilities are for making it self-help programmes if any buildings are involved, e.g. if the programme would really work, the present facilities might be not sufficient or we might like to involve more places near clinics in the valley in the programme.

REPUBLIC



OF ZAMBIA

WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT

*A SURVEY OF IMPORTANT SOCIO-ECONOMIC
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RURAL WOMEN
OF CHOMA AND MUMBWA DISTRICTS*

BY
L.J. CHING'AMBO



HOME ECONOMICS
EXTENSION BRANCH
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND WATER DEVELOPMENT
HOME ECONOMICS SECTION

WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT

A Survey of Important Socio-
Economic Characteristics of the
Rural Women of Choma and Mumbwa
Districts.

by

L.J. CHING'AMBO

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BACKGROUND

In the recent years, it has increasingly become commonplace to comment on the huge and evident bias against agricultural policies that exist, and which so openly discriminate against women farmers in particular. One can find evidence of discrimination against women everywhere in the developing world. On the other hand, it is also now a proven fact that despite the discrimination against women in the field of agriculture women do most of the work. Indeed, in much of Africa, Zambia being no exception, women carry most of the agricultural activities, under a loose system of division of labour dictated by sex and which has its roots in social norms. (see also: Staudt, 1975-76). Women's work-loads are particularly heavy since they have to perform so many other tasks or house chores.

There is yet another important factor that has only just surfaced. Observers have noted an increasing trend or rather tendency of women becoming more and more dependent on the men as a direct result of the commercialized economic systems with all its inherent bias against the women-folk in general. Even where women should reap something as a result of their work and sweat they only benefit a little. To compound it all, women have had to depend on men to get anything connected with the market, particularly to get

ACRONYMS USED

GRZ	-	Government of the Republic of Zambia.
MAWD	-	Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development
RDSB	-	Rural Development Studies Bureau.
SIDA	-	Swedish International Development Authority.
SCC	-	Swedish Cooperative Centre.
AFC	-	Agricultural Finance Company.
SPCU	-	Southern Province Cooperative Union.
ASSP	-	Agricultural Sector Support Programme.
ZCF	-	Zambia Cooperative Federation.
CPCU	-	Central Province Cooperative Union.

FOREWORD

I was originally, only requested to formulate a questionnaire to be used in the survey of Choma and Mumbwa Districts vis-a-vis Women's Involvement in Rural Development. Later I was also asked to supervise the survey and to prepare a report on the findings. For some reason however, I was never called upon to participate in the administering of the questionnaires nor was I given the opportunity to explain the questionnaire to the enumerators or the survey supervisors.

After the survey however, I was requested to analyse the questionnaires and to prepare a report. Having formulated the questionnaire which was used to collect data, I strongly felt that I could not decline to take on the job of writing the report. I felt an obligation to complete the job I had started.

But no sooner had I started analysing the questionnaire that I discovered that the questionnaires contained quite a number of gaps. Below are some of the inconsistencies which I found common with the questionnaires:

1. Incomplete questionnaires;
2. Answers incorrectly recorded;
3. Wrong answers to some of the questions;

4. Some questionnaires were simply not filled in, or were just partially completed.

As a result of these, a lot of necessary information was somewhat missing from the questionnaires.

Having discovered the anomaly I quickly requested the Home Economics Section of MAWD, for whom this report is intended, to arrange a trip for me to undertake a rapid rural appraisal of the two areas under the survey, in an attempt to fill up some of the information gaps I had noticed in the data. But unfortunately the problems of transport have made it impossible for me to undertake that trip. Hence, my report has had to be based on the first set of data collected by the survey team only.

Consequently upon the foregoing problems identified within the data I can not guarantee accuracy in the information I am submitting in this report, similarly, mainly because of the same problems critical analysis and depth are lacking in the report. I would be rather reluctant to say what appears in this report represents an accurate picture of Women's Activities and Socio-Economic Status in Mumbwa and Choma Districts. All I can say is that every effort has been made to look at and interpret all the data that was collected.

At this juncture I would like to assure the reader however, that within and despite existing obstacles I have

(iii)

tried to capture as much as possible a fairly dependable account of things in the two areas. I am therefore quite certain that what follows can not be far from, if not altogether, an accurate account of Women's Activities and Involvement in Rural Development of the two areas we are studying.

L.J. Ching'ambo
December, 1981

assistance from service organisations, (Mbilinyi, 1972). Today we can not help but to admit it as a fact that the bias against women has actually, and to a very great extent, contributed to the general stagnation in agriculture throughout most of the developing nations. Fortunately for us, there seems to be a discernible trend towards incorporating women in all important socio-economic pursuits on equal terms. This positive change in attitude and orientation towards women and their activities is likely to prove a wise move.

Here in Zambia, with the assistance of certain donor agencies, the Government has recognised the above-stated anomaly and has already started to work towards involving women in all economic activities by giving them equal opportunities as the men. For instance, during the Annual Review of the Joint GRZ/SIDA Agricultural Sector Support Programme (ASSP) in September 1980, it was formally recognised that rural women in Zambia play a very crucial role in agricultural production although their very important contribution had never been reflected in the ASSP.

To rectify that anomaly inherent within the ASSP vis-a-vis women farmers, GRZ/SIDA engaged in that same year a consultant on women programmes who was to study and assess among other things, all on-going activities related to women, with a view to forming a base for the development of action programmes and recommendations for improvements and

and new activities within the different components of the ASSP.

The report marks a continuation of that effort and seeks to high-light women activities in Mumbwa and Choma Districts, the two areas selected to become the first to review women-oriented assistance.

THE MAIN TYPES OF CROPS GROWN

It should be noted that every respondent revealed that she engages in agricultural activity and that usually takes the form of crop production - on the family gardens that is, working jointly with the husband. Thus women farms are not so common except in the cases of female-headed households. In this respect, when we talk about household agricultural production we are in fact talking about something to which both husband and wife have contributed.

Crop production in both Mumbwa and Choma is essentially marked by cash crop production. And as such the most important crops grown by the majority of the households are: Maize, Sunflower, Groundnuts, Cotton (See, Table 1,2 for details).

An analysis of the areas cultivated and crop mix reveals that as far as the findings show, there seems to be more farmers cultivating two acres and above in Mumbwa than there are in Choma District. The analysis points to yet another interesting feature. A picture seems to emerge and it appears, as indeed must be the case, that the majority of the households in the two areas are operating at a level higher than the traditional level of existence.

By adopting cash crop production the two groups of people seem to have recognised the opportunities that go

TABLE 1

MUMBA DISTRICT: TYPES OF CROPS GROWN
AND THE NUMBER OF WOMEN INVOLVED

ACREAGE	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS FALLING WITHIN EACH CATEGORY							TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS
	MAIZE	SORG- HUM	SWEET POTATCES	COTTON	SUN- FLOWER	GROUND- NUTS	EFANS	
0.0 - 0.5	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	4
0.5 - 1.0	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	4
1.0 - 2.0	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	3
2.0 - 3.0	3	-	1	4	4	2	-	14
3.0 - 5.0	5	-	-	-	2	-	-	7
5.0 - 10.0	3	-	-	1	1	3	-	8
10.0 & Above	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
TOTAL	16	1	2	6	9	7	1	42

NOTE: Some Cultivators (Farmers) grow more than one crop

TABLE 2

CHOMA DISTRICT: TYPES OF CROPS GROWN
AND THE NUMBER OF WOMEN INVOLVED

ACREAGE	GROUND- NUTS	SWEET POTATOES	MAIZE	SUNFLOWER	COW PEAS	BEANS	TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS
0.0 - 0.5	3	-	1	1	-	1	6
0.5 - 1.0	9	1	3	2	1	1	17
1.0 - 2.0	2	-	4	3	-	-	9
2.0 - 3.0	2	1	-	-	-	-	3
3.0 - 5.0	1	-	5	-	-	-	6
5.0 - 10.0	1	-	3	1	-	-	5
10.0 & Above	0	-	1	-	-	-	1

with cash crops. They have indeed shown unique adaptability qualities. Their keen interest in and for productive and economically viable venture must account for the very limited range of traditional crops under cultivation today in the Districts under review. People appear to be reluctant to produce crops which do not have a well established market structures. Hence there seems to be cash cropping only in both areas.

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT

Normally, the range and member of farm and household equipment can provide a fairly good picture of a household's social and economic status. Accordingly, the more equipment a household has, the well-off that household should be.

Below Tables 3 and 4 give a breakdown and details of the range and numbers of equipments that the two sets of households surveyed owned at the time of the study. From the figures shown there can be no doubt that Choma District population seems to be on a slightly higher level of development than their counterparts in Mumbwa.

Another important feature which seems to stand out concerns the main form of cultivation. It cannot be disputed that hand cultivation seems to be a very dominant feature for female cultivators in Mumbwa District while the same is not quite true for those in Choma District. In Choma ox-ploughing seems to be quite widespread among the cultivators as is evidenced by the greater numbers of ox-ploughs and other related implements. Again these results tend to somehow, point to a higher level of agricultural development in Choma.

On the other hand, as far as the ownership of farm equipment is concerned, the two areas seem to share similar

TABLE 3

MUMBWA: EQUIPMENT OWNED BY HOUSEHOLDS

HOUSE- HOLD N=25	TYPE AND NUMBER OF IMPLEMENTS																			NUMBER OF PEOPLE USING THEM
	HOES	AXES	KNI- VES	MOR- TOR	BAS- KET	OX- PLOUGH	PICK	SICKLE	SPRA- YER	HARROW	TRAC- TOR	CULTI- VATOR	RIDGER	OX- CART	WHEEL BARROW	PANGA	RAKE	FOR- KS	SHO- VEL	
1	2	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
2	7	5	-	-	-	2	3	4	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2-4
3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
4	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
7	10	4	2	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
8	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26
9	11	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
11	15	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	4	-	3	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	2
12	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
13	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	5
14	4	2	2	-	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2-4
15	8	2	4	2	2	1	2	4	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	1-6
16	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
17	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
19	8	4	4	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-
20	6	5	4	3	2	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-
21	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
22	6	3	2	1	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	9	4	1	-	1	2	-	1	2	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
24	6	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	5
25	8	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2

TABLE 4

CHOMA: EQUIPMENT OWNED BY HOUSEHOLDS

HOUSEHOLD N=28	TYPE AND NUMBER OF IMPLEMENTS																				NUMBER OF PEOPLE USING THEM
	HOES	AXES	KNI- VES	SIC- KLE	P. MOP- TOR	H. GRI- NDER	BAS- KET	OX- PLOUGH	OX- CULTI- VATOR	FORK	SHO- VEL	PICK	RAKE	SPRA- YER	OX- HAP- ROW	SCOTCH CART	PANGA	WHEEL BAR- ROW	GRAIN SHEL- LER	TRA- CTOR	RID- GER
1	3	1	1	2	2	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1-2
2	4	2	1	3	1	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	1-
3	2	2	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	2	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1-3
4	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	-	2	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	1-2
5	10	7	-	-	1	1	-	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3-8
6	12	5	-	-	2	1	-	1	1	-	-	4	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1-4
7	8	3	10	3	1	-	4	5	4	-	4	4	1	-	3	3	-	1	1	-	-
8	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1
10	13	12	-	-	3	1	-	4	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1-6
11	4	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1-7
12	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1-3
13	1	1	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2-7
14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	2-5
15	10	8	2	-	1	-	-	7	-	-	2	2	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	2-16
16	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
17	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE 4, CONTINUED

HOUSE- HOLD	HOES	AXES	KNI- VES	SIC- KLE	P. MOR- TOR	H. GRI- NDER	BAS- KET	OX- PLOUGH	OX- CULTI- VATOR	FORK	SHO- VEL	PICK	RAKE	SPRA- YER	OX- HAR- ROW	SCOTCH CART	PANGA	WHEEL BAR - ROW	GRAIN SHEL- LER	TRAC- TOR	RID- GER	NUMBER OF PEOPLE USING THEM
18	3	2	2		3	1		2	-		-	-			1							1-5
19	5	2						1	-		-	-			-							-
20	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1		-	-			1							-
21	7	3	-	-	1	1	-	2	2		4	1			1	1						1-8
22	4	-	-	2	-	1	-	3	2		-	-			2							-
23	1			1		1		5	3		-	1	2		1	1						1-12
24	10							2	1		-	-			1							1-6
25	2					1		1	-		-	-			1	1						3
26	5	5			2	1		6	2		2	2			2	1						2-6
27	5	3			1	1		3	2		1	-	3	1	2	1						-
28	2	2	-	2	1	-	-	1	1		1	1	1	1	1		1					-

characteristics. Few females indicated that they owned any implements in the households. Most of the equipments tend to be the properties of their husbands where the respondents were married. Respondents revealed however, that equipments were not owned by their husbands for their sole use. Equipment sharing is a common feature in families and every household member has the right to use every implement. Any member can use any equipment any time. The equipment sharing is even sometimes extended to relatives and neighbours, a factor which may account for the lack of farm equipment hiring amongst households. Hiring is only restricted to equipments which are big and expensive to maintain. The typical example being tractors.

HOUSEHOLD CASH EXPENDITURE
AND TOTAL CASH REVENUES FROM CROP
SALES

Before proceeding with the analysis of household cash expenditures and earnings from crop sales, it is well to note both the similarities and differences in the structural pattern of the household expenditures in the two Districts. The expenditure patterns of the households do not seem to depend on nor vary with household revenue/income status. The general pattern seems for some households to expend well in excess of their income base, while the reverse is true for other households. Refer to Tables 5 and 6.

It should be evident also that households are not in the same income groups nor do they spend the same way. The few households that are well-off can be seen to stand out both in the values of income or revenues they obtain from crop sales as well as in the extent to which they go when they spend their incomes. In addition, one cannot fail to note that some households apparently seem to spend from without or have spent more than their income resources should have permitted. There appears to be only one logical explanation to the apparent anomaly: it can only be that the households involved had other income sources which were not being disclosed. Otherwise how else could we account for some household having spent from nothing. See: Households

TABLE 5

HOUSEHOLDS CASH EXPENDITURES: CHOMA DISTRICT

(In the last 12 months) Figures in Kwacha

HOUSEHOLD TYPE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	TOTAL
School Expenses	38.35	380	-	150	60	-	680	-	132	45	-	-	30	30	44	-	1,589.35
Clothing	-	500	-	48	-	-	900	-	180	-	24	-	-	-	-	160	1,812.00
Implements	3.70	18	50	50	15.75	-	120	-	1000	15	30	-	-	-	-	-	1,272.45
Beer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Building Construction	-	40	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80.00
Domestic Utensils	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50.00
Domestic Consumption	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50.00
Seeds	-	*	*	36	52	-	*	104	-	-	*	-	-	-	58	-	250.00
Pesticides	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30.00
Hoes	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.50	11.50
Food Purchases	-	80	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	210.00
Fertilizers	-	228	500	500	-	1375.32	2000	352	-	-	49	23.6	-	-	475	-	5,502.92
Tractor Hire	N11	N11	N11	N11	N11	N11	N11	N11	N11	N11	N11	N11	N11	N11	N11	N11	0.00
Oxen	-	-	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400.00
Hired Labour	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	50.00
Incidental	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300.00
TOTAL	42.05	1276	1254	804	127.75	1375.32	3890	456	1312	60	103	73.60	30	30	607	167.50	11608.25
TOTAL REVENUE FROM CROP SALES	518	472.20	496	100	-	3539.50	7456	960	8454	350	198	0.00	784	-	1053	3826	28206.70

NOTE: 1. Sold Sweet Potatoes
 2. Sold 3 tins of sunflower
 3. Respondents could only give household expenditures.

TABLE 6

HOUSEHOLDS CASH EXPENDITURES: MUMBWA DISTRICT
(In the last 12 Months) Figures in Kwacha)

HOUSEHOLD	1-	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	TOTAL
School Expenditures	-	400	-	-	22	12.90	200.00	200.00	120.00	130	200	45.00	40.00	600	120	77.00	105.40	30.00	-	28.90	2331.20
Clothing	200.00	300	-	30	100	25.00	500.00	62.00	300.00	500	800	200.00	-	200	80	200.00	-	-	-	84.87	3581.87
Implements	-	-	-	50	5	-	-	-	30.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.00	-	-	-	-	110.00
Beer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drinking	10.00	300	-	5	-	10.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	335.00
Building	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	70.00	-	7	100	100	100.00	28.00	-	-	-	600	120.00	-	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	1195.00
Domestic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utensils	100.00	200	-	10	-	-	-	2.50	-	-	150	50.00	-	100	-	22.00	-	-	-	32.00	666.50
Seeds	12.00	100	-	-	-	-	52.00	-	102.00	104	-	-	12.90	52	-	58.30	104.00	12.00	52.00	-	661.50
Pesticides	85.50	20	-	-	-	18.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74	-	62.00	-	-	-	-	260.00
Hoes	7.40	20	-	-	9	-	10.00	2.50	2.50	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	36.00	5.00	-	-	102.00
Food	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Purchases	-	1500	-	-	80	50.00	400.00	-	100.00	-	300	150.00	360.00	-	-	-	288.00	20.00	-	-	3248.00
Fertilizers	-	576	300	-	-	50.00	202.30	-	280.00	600	-	-	47.00	69	164	270.00	305.50	11.70	94.00	206.00	3175.00
Domestic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consumption	-	-	-	10	40	-	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	350.00
Tractor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45.00	-	-	50.00	-	-	-	-	95.00
TOTAL	424.90	3416	307	205	356	266.40	1392.30	267.00	934.50	1644	2050	565.00	504.90	1175	364	764.30	838.90	78.70	146.00	351.79	16111.67
FIN VENUES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FIN OM CROP	280	0	-	0	0	0	450.00	0	621.00	2803	6078	94.50	480.00	5281	1806	270.00	1507.00	9.00	607.50	607.50	16141.71
S/LES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

NOTE: - means nil, that is, no expenditure on that particular item was recorded
1 the household also sold cotton
household 1 also sold cotton.

1,4,5,6 etc. Table 6. This above postulate would at least seem to confirm people's response to the question which sought to determine whether people were able to meet all the expenses with the income they got from agriculture. When the question was put to them 16 respondents of the 26 interviewed in Mumbwa District replied 'No' while only 8 said 'Yes' and 2 were not sure. Similarly, in Choma District 23 respondents out of 28 said 'No' while 2 replied in the affirmative to the question and 3 were not sure.

Aggregating all the households' expenditure schedules reveals very interesting expenditure patterns for the two Districts. The first case that comes out of the aggregated chart of expenditures exemplifies a tendency on the part of the households to spend heavily on school expenses and clothing. Mumbwa District respondents' expenses on the two items in the last year came to 36.70% of the total expenditure figure while for the Choma respondents the figure came to 29.30% (See Table 7 and 8). In Mumbwa District food purchases was another item on which a lot of money was spent despite the fact that households retained substantial food surplus for consumption after harvest. Again it can only be that people have developed new tastes and that consumption patterns demand for foods which are not at the farm/household level, in which case they have to buy in shops and similar facilities like markets in towns.

It is interesting to note on the other hand that 62.66% of the total expenditures in Choma District were of.

TABLE 7

MUMBWA: HOUSEHOLD CASH EXPENDITURE

TYPE OF EXPENDITURE	TOTAL AMOUNT SPENT	% OF TOTAL	RANK
School Expenses	2331.20	14.47	4
Clothing	3581.87	22.23	1
Implements	110.00	0.68	
Beer Drinking	335.00	2.08	9
Building Construction	1195.00	7.42	5
Domestic Utensils	666.50	4.14	6
Seeds	661.20	4.10	7
Pesticides	260.00	1.61	
Hoes	102.40	0.64	
Food Purchases	3248.00	20.16	2
Fertilizers	3175.50	19.71	3
Domestic Consumption	350.00	2.17	8
Tractor Hire	95.00	0.59	
Incidentals	0.00	0.00	
TOTAL	16111.67	100.00	

NOTE: % figures have been rounded off to the nearest figure.

TABLE 8

CHOMA: HOUSEHOLD CASH EXPENDITURE

TYPE OF EXPENDITURE	TOTAL AMOUNT SPFNT	% OF TOTAL	RANK
School Expenses	1589.35	13.69	3
Clothing	1812.00	15.61	2
Implements	1272.45	10.96	4
Beer Drinking	-	-	
Building Construction	80.00	0.69	
Domestic Utensils	50.00	0.43	
Domestic Consumption	50.00	0.43	
Seeds	250.00	2.15	7
Pesticides	30.00	0.26	
Hoes	11.50	0.10	
Food Purchases	210.00	1.81	8
Fertilizers	5502.92	47.41	1
Tractor Hire	0.00	0.00	
Oxen	400.00	3.45	5
Hired Labour	50.00	0.43	
Incidental	300.00	2.58	6
TOTAL	11608.25	100.00	

NOTE: % Figures have been rounded off to the nearest figure.

agricultural nature. Although in contrast however, only 27.33% of the total expenditures could be said to be of agricultural nature. Again refer to Tables 7 and 8. Although these figures are not conclusively in any way one could not help wondering if the female cultivators/households in Choma are not more inclined to agriculture than those in Mumbwa. We have seen so far how Choma District seems to hold an upper hand in all that we have discussed so far.

WOMEN'S ACCESS TO CREDIT

Credit, at any level of development plays an important supporting role in the process of development. It is credit that people use to mobilize productive resources. Unfortunately, not every group of people, or individuals have equal access to formal sources of credit. For some, credit is easy to come by while for others it is a useful tool that is totally beyond reach.

Poor people in general fall in the latter category, and unfortunately women are among the poorest segment of the population. Poor people therefore, generally face severe credit restrictions and have little accessibility, if any at all, to institutional credit. It needs no mentioning, but these restrictions limit the potential for increasing the productive potentials and actual contributions of the affected groups. At its very worst lack of available credit to the poorest of the poor not only condemns them to perpetual poverty by denying them the resources that may help them to break out of the 'vicious circle but it also perpetuates the unequal distribution of income and national wealth.

CONSTRAINTS TO WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN
FORMAL CREDIT INSTITUTIONS IN THE
TWO SURVEY AREAS

As far as credit facilities go, very few women have received credit from institutionalized credit organisations. Our statistics revealed that in Mumbwa for instance, only four women farmers have managed to receive small loans. In fact one of these actually revealed that the loan she got was a joint one - a club loan, and even then they could only get K440.00. The other loans involved K96.00, K74.00 and K400.00 and the lending were organisations LINTCO, AFC, CPCU. The picture is roughly the same for Choma District although in this case seven female respondents have obtained formal credit at one time or another. Choma District figure represents an improvement of 3 people over Mumbwa District. And in this case the figures involved ranged from K90.00 to K240.00 and the lending organizations were AFC and SPCMU.

The following were allegedly the main obstacles preventing women from getting access to institutional credit in the two areas: Firstly, and perhaps one of the most important factors, lending organisations are apparently unwilling to lend money to married women. The reason for this practice could not quite be pin-pointed, but perhaps they do so for fear of reprisals from husbands. There is

also the ever present problem of the shortage of the credit facilities. In the face of critical credit shortages should an organisation be expected to lend to a woman also in a situation for example where a husband is applying for funds? Without doubt the critical shortage of funds has most certainly played a hand in restricting the extent to which funds are stretched. It would seem therefore, that the lending organisations would rather lend only to one person from one household, the man in this case and let the woman benefit indirectly by virtue of being a member of the receiving household. What is more few husbands are willing to let their wives get loans to boost their own activities anyway.

The unwillingness on the part of men to allow their wives to engage in serious productive ventures may only be understood by looking at the rather basic, but fundamental, social positions of the man and woman in the household and the basic role that they have been 'trained' to play. Man has been 'trained' to believe that he is the provider and the head of the household while a woman must always live in his shadow. Accordingly, there is a fundamental problem which can only be resolved slowly and in the course of time; at the present moments men seem to feel threatened by anything that seems to put women on equal footing with them.

It would appear that the apparent unwillingness by lending organisations to extend credit to married women seems to extend or affect those other women who for a variety of reasons do not have husbands. Thus, the discrimination

in the allocation of credit in favour of men has continued to hamper efforts of female-headed households and continues to enhance poverty within that group of the rural dwellers, (Refer to: Jiggins, 1980, p. 11).

Other major constraints connected with credit as far as women are concerned included:

1. Loans get approved too late in the majority of cases which ultimately limits its effective use because when the loan is late in coming then it creates a chain reaction in several other agricultural activities. The end result usually is that the loan has very limited impact on the activities for which it was intended.
2. Loans are usually linked to other services, like for instance, agricultural loans are linked to fertilizers. It sometimes happen that fertilizers are not available even though a loan may have been approved. A loan without a service or facility to which it is linked is quite useless.
3. The women have no one to explain to them about how to go about applying for funds. Nor do they really know the range of facilities that are open to them.

Suggestions

The need for improving women's accessibility to credit and strategies for achieving that cannot be separated from the need for a viable infrastructure of credit institutions capable of responding to the needs of the poor generally not just women.

Targeting credit to women or other groups with similar characteristics would not in itself be enough to solve the problems enumerated above. There have been several attempts at channelling funds through target group programmes, but by and large, these attempts have not proved to be successful in eliminating problems, (see: Schumacher, 1980). What is needed is for the changes to be comprehensive and to be of a fundamental nature. Below are some suggestions that may be useful in incorporating women's needs into the design of credit programmes:

1. Direct credit assistance should be extended to economic activities in which women are actively involved. Such economic activities should not be restricted to agricultural ones alone. Even off-farm activities should be equally catered for, for example, home gardening, mat making, etc.
2. Credit facilities should also be made available to create and exploit new employment opportunities, like in the case of the two Districts in

- in which poultry raising seems to be craved by most women. When respondents were asked about what they would do if they should suddenly become rich, more than half of them in both areas replied that they would immediately start a poultry farm while a good number of them said they would use the money to buy cattle.
3. Specific women credit programme should be established, although they should be designed in such a way that the programmes would only serve as an intermediary or stepping stone towards women's full participation with men in the normal credit programmes which are not so readily accessible to the women at the moment.
 4. Women's cooperatives and block borrowing (or joint borrowing) should be promoted. This would help to mobilize the much needed capital for women's activities. Collective effort of the type envisaged above could do a lot to improve if not altogether to eliminate the problems facing the women today.

The alternative to the above (the following suggestion could even be regarded as a complimentary measures) might be to tone down the collateral requirements that lending houses demand for whenever someone makes a loan application. To this

end, Schumacher et al op cit. has suggested that innovative strategies which are based on resources available to women could be used. For instant, third party guarantors, ornaments could easily be used as security. Because as it is few women are able to raise the required security which automatically disqualifies them from obtaining credit, and without credit little could be achieved.

Like anywhere else in the world, in India and China

women do not seem to be particularly interested in extension work. Extension workers tend to concentrate on the male farmers. These men are indirectly involved in their marriages. They are expected to work on the farm. The extension work of women is integration into the community and extension of the work for and even when it is established, women play a very limited role in the extension. At the least, is a very much more male oriented towards realizing a rural development.

WOMEN'S ACCESSIBILITY TO
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICES

The provision of agricultural extension services in both Mumbwa and Choma Districts is basically determined and continue to be influenced by the country's national extension policies and practices. In Zambia, extension policy and provision of extension services continue to be directed at only a few individuals who are already better-off. Under this policy orientation the majority of people who are poor and who should, by virtue of that poverty, be receiving most of the attention have been ignored, creating a situation in which object poverty conditions, which are so rampant among the majority of the rural dwellers, have been endorsed by the Government unwillingly.

Like anywhere else in Zambia women in Mumbwa and Choma Districts do not seem to be a target of male extension workers. Extension workers, first and foremost concentrate on the male farmers. Women only get affected indirectly through their marriages to men and because they help their spouses to work on the farm. From the point of view of women's integration into rural development the practice of only caring for men even when it is already established that women play a very important role in food production, to say the least, is a very narrow and unrealistic orientation towards realising a rapid rural development.

Overall, extension services in the areas cannot be said to be poor. At least the majority of the people interviewed did agree that they have been visited by an extension worker in the last 12 months, even if the visits were primarily for the husbands. Of those who had had visits, a good number of them revealed that they were visited at least twice and that the advice they received generally led to better agricultural yields and subsequently increased incomes for the family after the outputs have been disposed of. As such, most people seemed satisfied with the advice provided by the extension workers.

A careful analysis of the information supplied by the respondents revealed one other very important element within the extension approach. While one may argue that the outstanding weakness in Zambia's extension policy must lie in its selective approach i.e. by being geared only towards a minority population of relatively well-to-do rural dwellers, its general application and orientation cannot be ignored.

It would appear, at least in Mumbwa and Choma Districts' case that its application both ignores and excludes the general welfare of a subsistence farmer. Extension work and services seem to be focussed and only interested in the production of cash crops a practice which may in fact perpetuate subsistence farmer vulnerability.

Extension work in the areas not in sympathy with the subsistence farmers would rather encourage this category of farmers into cash crop production even though they neither have the resources nor the means to take on cash crop production. Instead of pushing subsistence farmers into cash crop production we strongly feel that extension work should have as a first step and first priority concern itself with those factors and conditions which determine and influence life at the village level. Like for instance, people should have been encouraged according to localities and natural endowments, to improve resources that are freely available in their immediate areas before considering innovations whose consequences and general impact on the people and area cannot be predicted. To-day some households have substantial strides as a result of the approach and application of the extension work. Others have not been so lucky and those have continued to experience hardship that come with absolute poverty.

Suggestion

If the women are to be given a fair opportunity to fully participate and to contribute to rural development effort, they should be given equal opportunity and accessibility to extension services. Subsequently, programmes and activities should avoid using sex as a basis for discriminating against females. What should happen in fact is that a family should be used as the basic target for all extension services. But preferably women should receive direct extension services.

But perhaps above and beyond this fundamental issue, extension work should forge a new direction by becoming more involved with the poorest of the poor who really need assistance and attention, for example, female-headed households, even men with similar characteristics.

EXISTING WOMEN GROUPS

There seems to be several women groupings in both Choma and Mumbwa Districts. Refer to Tables 9 and 10 for details. Membership to these groupings seems to vary from one village/area to the other. Although membership is important in terms of determining the importance or rather the popularity of the various clubs or simply the ideas of women clubs among the people, it is gratifying to note that there is at least a firmly established organisational infrastructure. Choma appears to have 28 women clubs and groupings while Mumbwa seems to have 19.

In Choma especially, churches seem to have played a very major role in forming these organisational arrangements. In some cases however, the Ministry of Agriculture and Labour and Social Services seem to have been the moving force behind club formations. In Mumbwa District on the contrary the formation of clubs seems to have come about directly as a result of the activities of extension staff employed by the two Ministries mentioned above. The church has not played any hand in assisting people to form clubs. Only in two cases were women clubs formed as a result of women's own effort, (see: Table 9). No doubt this is a testimony that given the right resources, encouragement and motivation people at any level of development can mobilise themselves into anything.

TABLE 9

MUMBEWA DISTRICT: EXISTING WOMEN GROUPS/ACTIVITIES

NAME OF GROUP	MEMBERSHIP	ACTIVITIES	WHO STARTED THE GROUP	FUNDING	LOCATION
Nangoma	17	Gardening, Cookery, Sewing	Agric. Staff & CDO	-	Muyoyo
Munyati	25	Gardening, Cookery, Sewing	Women Themselves	Subscriptions	Shichabwe
Tusebenzele	27	Gardening, Cookery, Sewing	Agric. Staff	Subscriptions	Chibuluma
Antomwe					Tsetse Control Station
Kasanza	25	Farming	Agric. Staff	Self Help&Subscriptions	Chilimboyi
Mumbwa	23	Sewing, Knitting	Agric. Staff	Self Help&Subscriptions	Chilimboyi
-	30	Gardening and Sewing	Women Themselves	Self Help&Subscriptions	Kapapa
Kabuyu	16	Farming and Netting	Women Councillor	Self Help&Subscriptions	Jamuchibuluma
Mabula	9	Farming and Netting	Women Councillor	Self Help&Subscriptions	Jamuchibuluma
Women's Club	25	Farming	C.D.O.	Subscriptions	Fumpa
Chifuntu	12	-	Agric. Staff	Subscriptions	Muyoyo
Mupapa	9	-	Agric. Staff	Subscriptions	Muyoyo
Muunda Waleya	8	-	Agric. Staff	Subscriptions	Muyoyo
Chitunda	18	Gardening and Sewing	-	Subscriptions	Kaindu
Kaindu	14	Gardening and Sewing	Agric. Staff	Subscriptions	Kaindu
Shinapande	12	Gardening, Sewing, Cookery,			
-	24	Baking.	C.D.O.	Subscriptions	
Kalenda	35	Cookery	C.D.O.	Subscriptions	Tanu
Chibala	18	Cookery	C.D.O.	Subscriptions	Tanu
Tiyende Pamodzi	26	Farming, Cookery, Sewing			
		House-wifery	Agric. Staff	Subscriptions	Shamasapo

NOTE: Please note that - means that the name or informations was not recorded on the questionnaires.

TABLE 10

CHOMA DISTRICT: EXISTING WOMEN GROUPS/ACTIVITIES

NAME OF GROUP	MEMBERSHIP	ACTIVITIES	WHO STARTED THE GROUPS	FUNDING	LOCATION
Kavuma Women's Club	15	Cookery, Gardening, Sewing	Brethren Church	Subscriptions	Nakempa
Women's Club	100	Sewing, Cookery, Farming	Agric. Staff	Subscription	Sikapupa
Women's Club	30	Sewing, Basketry, Pottery	Mr. Mutaka, C.D.O.	Donations	Hamunaise
Dorcas Society	45	Sewing, Basketry, Pottery, Community Services	Church	Donations	Hamusunse
Mother's Union	12	Home Keeping	Anglican Church		Mbobela
Women's Club	15	Lima, Sewing, Cookery	Mr. Mulomba, C.D.O.	Piece work, Subscription	Simachila
Dorcas Society	20	Community Services	SDA Church	Subscriptions	Simachila
Siasikabole	7	Cookery, Sewing	Agric. Staff	Subscriptions	Siasikabole
Kamungila	9	Sewing, Knitting, Pottery	Pilgrim Church	Subscriptions	Hagvamama
Women's Club	100	Mat Sewing, Basketry	C.D.O.	Contributions	Siasikabole
-	-	Sewing, Cookery, H/Craft, P/Keeping	Missionaries	S/Help & Contributions	Karwama
Women's Club	50	Sewing, Cookery	Agric. Staff & C.D.O.	Donations	-
Dorcas Society	100+	Sewing, Cookery, C/Services	SDA Church	Donations	Karwama
Tusole	20	Knitting, Cookery	Agric. Staff	Membership Fee	-
Kansumba	20	Knitting, Cookery	Agric. Staff	Membership Fee	-
Mapenzi	15	Knitting, Cookery	Agric. Staff	Membership Fee	-
Choobang'anga	13	Sewing	C.D.O.	Contributions	-
Dorcas Society	45	Pottery, Basketry, Sewing	SDA Church	Contributions	Choobang'anga
Women's Club	12	Sewing, Cookery	C.D.O.	Contributions	Hang'umba
-	114	Cookery Sewing H/Craft, H/Keeping	C.D.O.	Contributions	Sichaba
Women's Club	11	Sewing Cookery	Female Extension worker	Grant from Min. of Agr. during initial days	Hamaundu
Mayaba	23	Sewing, Cookery	-	Piece work	Michelo
Malinda	7	Sewing, Knitting	C.D.O.	-	Ndambo
Chisikili	16	Sewing, Knitting			
Mbabala	15	Sewing, Knitting			
Mandala	12	Sewing, Knitting			
Ndambo	13	Sewing, Knitting			
Maubwe	18	Sewing, Knitting			

NOTE: Please Note that - means that the name or information was not recorded on the questionnaire.

Activities

Perhaps, the most interesting difference between Mumbwa and Choma Districts in as far as women groups are concerned lies in the club activities. One notes straight away that Mumbwa's women groups while maintaining tradition of engaging in cookery, sewing, knitting and baking activities seem to have added or rather incorporated gardening activities to enhance their role and contribution to their families in particular and the community generally. Of the 19 clubs mentioned for Mumbwa, 11 appeared to be actively involved in and pursuing gardening activities. On the contrary only three clubs out of 28 in Choma were said to engage in agriculture-oriented activities. However, Choma too seems to have unique activities which apparently are not being undertaken nor practiced in Mumbwa. In addition to the usual women clubs' activities like the one enumerated above, pottery, basketry, mat-making activities seem to be quite popular within some women groupings.

Funding

In most clubs, subscriptions seem to be the only means of raising funds for club activities. In a few cases members go out on piece work in order to raise money.

Some clubs which have sponsoring organisations like the church sometimes get financial assistance through donations. Where this is so the clubs involved manage to raise funds to run their clubs without too much worry or

or difficulties. Occasionally, and in very isolated cases the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development extends grants to some clubs.

Raising funds for the clubs was one of the major problems facing women to-day and it was mentioned repeatedly.

CONCLUSION

To try and demonstrate rural women's work patterns and the various constraints confronting them is anything but an easy task. This is so because data collecting at the village level is difficult and is always marred with a hundred and one problems. One needs a lot of time in which to conduct an exhaustive probing exercise. We have not had time to conduct such an exercise for this report.

We have however, tried despite the obstacles, to identify some of the factors which seem to affect and limit women's development and their contribution to rural development. Discrimination against women in the allocation of agricultural services on the basis of sex seems to be the biggest single obstacles affecting women today. There seems to have been and continues to be a real discrimination against women in both Mumbwa and Choma Districts. As discussed in the text, even official policy pronouncements seem to have been directed on men mainly while the agricultural extension service is largely composed of men. And from off-hand remarks made by some respondents, it would appear as if the bias against women increases in intensity as the value of the services increases and it makes no difference whether the women have a high economic potential or have shown a willingness to adopt agricultural innovations. Only in areas/villages where a male farmer is

present do some women indirectly get access to, and benefit from agricultural services. Under these circumstances the presence of a male farmer means that the communication net work of the extension service is within reach, (see also: Stauat op. cit.). However, if rural development is to be achieved women cannot continue to work without aid or encouragement of agricultural services. Thus, unless the discrimination is removed the future appears gloomy and grim for women's productivity and the overall economic development.

ANNEX 1

AGE DISTRIBUTION CHART OF RESPONDENTS

CHOMA DISTRICT		MUMBWA DISTRICT	
AGE N. 27	MARITAL STATUS	AGE N. 29	MARITAL STATUS
49	M	45	M
49	M	45	W
43	M	48	Sep.
40	M	25	M
38	M	45	M
-	M	39	M
25	M	21	Sin.
50	M	38	M
58	M	35	M
-	M	20	M
21	Sin.	39	M
43	M	23	M
32	M	60	M
36	M	58	W
40	M	44	W
22	M	-	D
52	M	35	M
39	M	31	M
35	M	47	M
39	M	27	Sep.
31	M	-	W
34	M	25	M
25	M	38	M
47	M	32	Sep.
29	M	27	M
23	M	38	Sin.
23	Sin.	-	M
		40	M

KEY: 1. Sin. - Single
 2. W - Widowed
 3. Sep. - Separated
 4. M - Married
 5. D - Divorced

ANNEX 2

THE VILLAGES WHICH WERE SURVEYED

MUMBWA DISTRICT	CHOMA DISTRICT
1. Muyoyo	1. Mamwana
2. Shichabwe	2. Nakempa
3. Chibuluma	3. Sikapupa
4. Hagwanama	4. Hamusunse
5. Chipaloma	5. Mbobela
6. Musokomona	6. Simachila
7. Chulima	7. Siasikabole
8. Chilimboyi	8. Hagwanama
9. Kapapa	9. Kamwana
10. Tamuchibuluma	10. Simpweze
11. Fumpa	11. Choobang'ange
12. Munyati	12. Hang'umba
13. Kaindu	13. Sichaba
14. Ntalasha	14. Hamaundu
15. Shamushinka	15. Michelo
16. Mulaisho	16. Hagoonta
17. Tanu	17. Ndambo
18. Shamasapo	18. Hang'ombe
19. Muchende	

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Report on female extension work (Feb-Aug. 1981)

Eva Engelhardt

Introduction

As my annual report on 1980 will be printed in Germany only in the end of 1981 I was asked to give a brief description on further steps in my work.

Before lining out what happened with programmes started in 1980 I want to refer to the preliminary assumptions which I made when I wrote the first report in the beginning of this year.

It will become evident now contradictory and problematic each strategy has to be seen which is aimed towards the integration of women into the money-dominated economy. Regarding my first assumptions and arguments now, I have the feeling that they are somehow naive because experiences and further reflexion brought different points of view.

One central statement which I made in the report of 1980 says that women should be integrated into the cash sector that they can handle money after their own needs.

"Not in competition with their husbands but an independent income for them is needed, to ensure that the money really would be used for the benefits of the whole family." (p 1)

Meanwhile I am very much doubtful about this statement. I observed that only men but also women regard money as a surplus on top of the basic reproduction. Also women do not spend their money in a 'rational' or planning way considering the needs of the family, but prefer to buy dresses and cosmetics. In the best case they substitute the food which they formerly consumed with biscuits and sugar.

The ideology that money can buy the world is of course very strong; if you have enough money you do not have to work for your food but you just go and buy. You do not have to think about storing, because money can buy everything at any time. With money every wish can be fulfilled like dresses, food, music and travelling. So no wonder that also rural women are very much after the earning of cash out of exactly those reasons. (This should not deny that there is a real need for money too, like education, transport etc)

"...the cash crop production does not bring many advantages until now because they are excluded from the market, for which the cash crop is produced" (p 2)

An additional problem is that the terms of exchange are not for the benefit of the reproduction of the rural family. Especially regarding the costs of food, may it be tinned fruits, milk powder, fish or even basic crops one can say that - besides the subsidised maize meal - prices are very high in comparison to the income. Once more my doubts about the integration of women in the cash sector in disfavour of the field of reproduction increased.

The observation may be added that since the introduction of cash crop production (like cotton) the diversification of the daily food went down, usual meals shrank more and more to nsima out of maize meal and one type of vegetables. It is also obvious that the inclusion of roots, leaves and fruits which grow wild in the bush get less and that the knowledge about these edible items will be lost.

While the arguments which I presented in my first report all lead to the demand to include women into the cash sector in the meantime criticism on this perspective grew. There is no doubt that the reproduction of the family, especially concerning daily food, is still mainly based on subsistence production. Although when increasing parts of the needed maize meal are bought in the shops still the vegetables (i.e. the 'proteins' in the food) are grown privately. Let me finish this introduction in repeating the contradictory arguments between which my planning shifts:

- on the one side subsistence production is still basic but
- also regarding government policies - neglected since the introduction of cash crop. Considering the health of children it is necessary to put emphasis on this sector.
- on the other side cash production has invaded into the rural daily life and it would be a backward view to exclude women from it, which was the rule until now.

There is no clear solution at this point - national and international economic interests any how will put through their needs it has to be left to the women themselves, what can be done is to give advices in food growing for private purposes as well as giving information on possibilities and problems in the money oriented economy.

Iusumpuko Women's Sisal Club

The months from February until now have been quite disappointing out of the main reason that many women participated irregular and stopped coming completely. The explanations given were marriage and moving home-stead at first, than the field work during the rainy season. In March we held another seminar to integrate new members which was very promising, but the situation did not change.

My own explanation leads to a lack of motivation. The women might have expected a regular income, some parents even became suspicious that the girls work for me without being paid while I earn a lot of money into my private pockets. But money did not come in because production and sale had stopped. The women did not estimate the education which was given in the regular meeting, too. Those who were left, Christina Mufwimpizi and I decided to give out 'salaries' to attract more members. For each day of work on the nursery or on scraping fibres they are paid now 40n if they walk long distances they receive 50n.

Additional we went to the 3 primary schools of the area where Christina will hold meetings to inform older pupils and the future school leavers about the programme. While Christinas salary had to be cut down on a part-time salary I myself want to reduce my own involvement to the point that I come once or twice a month to discuss problems and plans ahead.

(Later in this paper I will come to a critical view of my approach in this programme).

The 'Integrated Nutrition Programme'

The experiences with women from Sinazeze were encouraging and I think about an extension of this approach to each of the 8 rural health centres in the Gwembe South area. The plan is to motivate the departments of health, community dev. and agriculture to closer co-operation. In the ideal case from every department an officer would take part in the elaboration of an educational programme, which could be planned ahead each month. The following subjects, which should be taught to mothers after attending the children's clinic were proposed:

for the health officer: - pregnant mothers, -weaning, -methods of feeding, -the cards of the children's clinic, -diarrhoea, vaccinations, -basics of nutrition, -family planning.

lessons to be given by community development: - hygiene (water) -food processing, -preparation of seasonal nutritious food, -planning of a community garden and organisation of work together with the agriculturalist. He should also be concerned on: -methods of storing, -improvement of methods in the subsistence agriculture, -use of fertilizer, - problems of marketing.

All lessons should be linked as closely as possible to the daily life of the rural women. Especially agriculturalists have until now neglected to address women and they here have the obligation to set up a community garden, to provide seeds in small quantities and to visit individual women on their fields to give practical advices.

Especially this last part is still far in the future, because until now the mostly male officer are not interested or think not to gain prestige in women's agricultural work. As there is planned to hold a seminar for the agricultural extension staff from August 10th-14th I hope to address them more adequately and raise some motivation for this field work. It is clear that the fundamental work has to be carried out by government officers and the involved departments, resp. the health department, still have not only to agree but to promise active support.

To make sure that there is a chance to get this educational programme started in several places at once I plan to organize a 2 weeks seminar for the 'clarified daily employees' who are a sort of not-trained nurses who can be found in any rural health centre and often do much more work than they are allowed to. They would be the best group to give health talks because each RHC has one of them, while medical assistants or nurses are scarce. If the Provincial Medical Officer in Livingstone does not object from each of the 8 RHC one "c.D." will be invited together with the two female community dev. workers. Mrs. Mwanza as a public health coordinator in Sinazongwe already agreed to take over the teaching on health.

Right now besides Sinazeze RHC also Malima RHC and Siatwiinda RHC have started a health programme which accompanies the weekly children's clinic;

I want to add one point I would like to 'bring over' to the women. From books and people I questioned I have drawn up a sort of crop calendar particular for our area. It shows in which time of the years which crops are planted and when they are ready for harvesting. But its main purpose is to demonstrate those months where especially green relish is scarce (Oct-Jan) Oct. and Nov. are still the most difficult months as the vegetables from the gardens are eaten and no new crops can be planted before the rains. The rains start in Dec., but then it still takes at least 2 months before the first crops can be harvested.

In earlier days the women knew plenty plants and roots from the bush. This knowledge should be encouraged. Another solution would be planning of food: to plant 'againts' the usual seasoning or to plant groundnuts, beans and okra which can be easily dried and stored. A trial on this is run by Agnes Nyimba where beans are grown in a demonstration garden.

Women's Irrigation Club at Malima Irrigation

Since May there is another until now promising start in the lately reconstructed irrigation scheme in Buleya Malima. With the help of P. Wendt, Mr. Malala and Mr. Duncan the plan grew to found a programme for women in the irrigation scheme. The farmer's committee agreed to the application and since then under the supervision of Mr. Duncan 20 women work twice a week on the plot. The aim is to grow crops against the usual seasoning so the lima (=aquarter of a hectar) is half filled with green maize and the other half with beans and okra. Although my personal opion was to grow those for private consumption, the women very much vote for sale. To sell at least a part of the harvest also will have to cover the input costs (k 32 for syphon pipes, K5 for seeds, and the amount of the water fee is still outstanding as the government policy is right now changing on this. It might come up to K100!)

As I was very serious about this production group I addressed women more authoritarian than in all the other programmes. As it is in my own personal interest to find out how my own position and behavior changed during 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ years of work I will confront now the approaching Malima with the start of the sisal programme in October, 1980.

	Siatwiinda processing of sisal fibres with the intention to raise money-income under the use of locally available resources	Malima production of different crops in the irrigation scheme for -own consumption -local market -sale to Zamhort
target group	not-married women as school leavers divorced women, widows there is no support from above	women who live in the neighbourhood of the irrigation but up to now have no chance to produce on an irrigated plot the farmer's committee and husbands (often government workers) have to agree
payment	2 general employees to organize the work (now on part-time) unpaid club work no input from members	nobody is paid extra entrance fee of of K1 which can be paid bit by bit
financial basis	salaries paid by GSDP, the rope making machine is a donation from overseas	still no money from government and outside besides loans for seeds, syphon pipes and water fees, which hopefully can be paid back after the harvest
instruction	by the 2 employed workers	by the agricultural assistant from Malima
my participation	I attended <u>all</u> meetings of the club, which were once some times twice a week. At the moment I try to reduce it to once a month.	from the beginning I only come once in a fortnight while women work twice a week.
no of members organisation- al set up	nothing fixed, ²³members can decide themselves how often and when they want to meet no demand of reliability.	also club ²³ with 2 chairladies who represent the others on the farmers meetings, fixed working time: twice a week for 3 hours
my role	I am permission, encourage discussions give out no strict orders, try to push the others with my own engagement.	I am more authoritarian by demanding reliability and the payment of a fee I decide on crops which should be grown (i.e. beans + okra and <u>not</u> tomatoes + cabbage

decision
making

Siatwiinda

I do not promote a fixed concept
all my ideas and opinions are
mediated by Christina, which means
I put them forward indirectly.

Malima

in correspondence with the responsible
agriculturalist of Malima irrigation a
set-up is fixed the women are confronted
with already decided procedures they
are controlled by one agricultural
assistant, who is "in charge" for this
programme.

August, 1981

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE WORK ON COOPERATIVES IN THE GWEMBE SOUTH DEVELOPMENT PROJECT FOR 1981

I. The budget for Cooperative Extension Work for the year 1981 was K 1,000.--. Out of this K210.-- had to be spent for 1980 still. K 239.50 have been spent on education material and stationary for bookkeeping needs for 4 study groups. K305.50 were spent for filing cabinets for 2 Credit Unions to keep the books of accounts and some cash money in a safe place. K245 (one quarter of the budget) were not spent as they were not available. Out of these K245, K175 should have been spent for more stationary. These K175 have to be taken from the budget for 1982 now.

II. Work with the various Cooperatives

1. Syatwiinda Selfhelp Savings and Credit Union

This is the only registered Credit Union in Gwembe South up to now. This year they started with a membership of about 150 in January and could increase the membership up to 178 in December. The share capital increased at the same time from K 9,000 to K11,200. The amount of loans given out to members is always between K2,000 and K3000, which is not yet sufficient to get a satisfying income for the Credit Union out of which office and education expenses can be met fully. As they are registered since August 1980 they do not get any financial support from the above mentioned budget anymore.

In Syatwiinda I wanted to achieve the complete independence in 1981. This is not yet the case. In general they know what to do and how to do it but they often need to be pushed to carry it out. I tried to withdraw myself strongly from this Credit Union and for some time nothing was done by them. But still a big part of my time was taken by this Credit Union as I had to train a new treasurer because the previous one attended a course on Co-operative Management in Kabwe for 6 months.

The attendance to meetings and seminars was very poor at times. I wanted the Board of Directors to put up the programmes for a seminar for the general membership themselves but out of the poor attendance to the planned seminars this was not yet done. The low interest might be caused by lack of feeling responsible. In April some members of the Board were newly elected on the Annual General Meeting. Some of the new members did not feel committed with the work in their Credit Union, others not as much as they should. I think next time I shall give them their duties and responsibilities on the next meeting after their elections so that they know at once what their tasks are. Then they might look into the Credit Union business more seriously. The loans committee has come to work on the delinquent loans also, not only on giving out new loans. Education and supervisory committees have been elected but did not work. I plan to draw up a time-table on the education of the various committees one by one. As the treasurer is back from his course he will help me in my work. first he is able to write the books of accounts nearly independent now and secondly he can give his knowledge on Credit Unions to at least the members of this cooperative. So I am released on the books of one Credit Union now. In general the accounting is taking a big part of my working time. Therefore I am glad if there is some space for doing other things than controlling or writing the books, especially as there are now 5 Credit Unions to look after.

Nkandabbwe Credit Union study group-

This study group is running now for 5 years. It is not making any progress. The membership stays at about 40. The share capital is decreasing due to withdrawals. In the first months of 1981 I tried to get it running properly but the response to the meetings was very poor. It seems that a Credit Union is not needed here as there are many other sources of getting loans. The post office is nearby for savings and the connections to the banks in Choma are rather good. After contacting the Department for Cooperatives a last trial might be started for this Credit Union but if this does not help this Cooperative will be liquidated.

Maamba Collieries Savings and Credit Union -study group-

This is the only industrial Credit Union in Gwembe South. They have started in May this year. The monthly contributions by deductions from the employees salaries have been up to 3,100K in December. They are still increasing. After five months of existence the membership was already at 107 and the share capital at nearly K10,000. Loans are not yet given out as study groups are not allowed to do so. They will try to get registered early 1982. Education is no problem for them. Their standard of education is much higher than that one in the rural Credit Unions so that I could easily hand over my books on the various committees and they educated themselves. Three members of the Board of Directors attended a seminar of Cusa already in December. The Board is very active and therefore I keep myself back as much as possible. I support them in cases of administrative or organisational problems and still a bit in the keeping of books. I arranged a meeting with the ITT Credit Union in Livingstone which is also an industrial one (but only a "small one" as Maamba members said later). They exchanged their knowledge and experiences and both sides were very satisfied of this meeting. ITT Credit Union advised Maamba Credit Union to get into contact with the ZCTU to get help and support from there. Up to now they did not approach the ZCTU but if this is done I might be able to withdraw from this cooperative soon. So for Maamba Credit Union I do not see big problems in getting independent soon. The level of education is very high so that they easily understand how a Credit Union is organized and how it operates. I only advise them on regulations given by the Cooperative Act and Rules and on the procedure of forming and registering their Credit Union. They are strongly supported by the mine management so that they do not face problems there.

Malima Savings Society -study group-

In August this Credit Union started at the FTC in Malima. Some people had formed a group already before that time. They had started saving together and making By-Laws. The interest in a Credit Union therefore seemed to be big enough to form a Credit Union there. The year 1982 will show how this study group is doing. I already got the information that they have had a meeting while I was on leave in December which is a good sign. Of course they still need a lot of education as the subject is quite new to them although Syatwiinda Credit Union is well-known and giving a good example for them. The members are the teachers of the FTC, farmers and fishermen. They had 11 members in October and about K100 shares. I doubt whether it can get registered in 1982 already. But the preparations for this should be done up to the end of 1982.

Malima Irrigation -study group-

The GSDP proposed to form a study group at the Malima Irrigation Scheme as the irrigation farmers are getting a lot of money cut of their plots. I tried several times to arrange for a date but up to now we did not meet. Maybe in 1982 a Credit Union will come to start here. It could grow to a Credit Union like the one in Syatwiinda.

Muuka Savings and Credit Union - study-group-

This Credit Union started in October this year. The interest in forming a Credit Union was also very big. They had formed a committee already which they called a "supervisory committee". Some of them had attended meetings and seminars of Syatwiinda Credit Union so from there they knew a bit about the subject. Still more they need a lot of education, especially on book keeping. Their problem is and will be the distance to the next post office (75km) or bank (160km) to put their savings into a proper account. 40km of this distance is a dust road without public means of transport. Formerly I had intended to go further down to Siameja/Kafwambila side but now I see how big the problems of keeping the money in a safe way are here in Muuka already. So further down the problem will even be bigger. The project tries to encourage the Standard Bank in Chema to open a branch in Maamba again. This would improve the situation.

Consumers' Society or Multipurpose Cooperative.

The members of the Syatwiinda Credit Union want to form one of these cooperatives. After long discussions they decided to form a Consumers' Society as its aims are more appropriate to their ideas. It would have been impossible or at least difficult to form a multipurpose cooperative anyway as there is already one (formed by farmers, affiliated to SPCMU).

The progress in forming this Cooperative depends strongly on the treasurer of Syatwiinda Credit Union. Since he has his back from the course it looks like the Consumers-Cooperative will come to operate in 1982. The members intend to sell commodities like salt, sugar, cooking oil, washing powder, soap and so on. Perhaps they will start a programme on brick-making, buy a grinding mill for maize and a rice shelling machine and other things more. The problems up to now is transport. There might be the possibility to get a loan for a car from Europe. To my opinion the problem of getting a car is the minor one. The big problem will be to keep the car running and in good order. Also the right writing off of the car might cause problems. The treasurer of the Credit Union is prepared to be the manager of the cooperative and I think he is able to do a good job.

III. For 1982 I plan in general to spend more time on the education of the committees than in 1981, if time allows. The preparation of the monthly financial reports for each Credit Union take a lot of time always as the treasurers have to do it themselves with my help. This is of course also education, but the other Board members should also get attention.

Besides the work on the various cooperatives themselves I worked on the job description for the cooperative promoter and adviser which passed the staff of the GSDP on 9th July 1981. On the problem of a Zambian counterpart and successor for me the solution is still outstanding.

The Gossner Mission, Berlin, promised to help CUSA financially as this seems to be a financial problem. I hope in July or August 1982 the responsible men from the Gossner Mission and CUSA will meet on this issue.

From my predecessor I took over the responsibility for marketing of irrigation crops and for a pig programme. The problems of marketing are solved by the farmers themselves now. They organize transport and distribution of the money from sales independent. Where they had problems because of the too big supply with vegetables (e.g. tomatoes) they have learned to switch over to other vegetables or crops. The pig programme was not running in 1981 because the farmers did not repair the stable. Now two out of the four farmers have started to repair the roof and to keep pigs again. They try a cross-breeding of a German breed and a local variety. I think the idea of this cross-breeding is good as those pigs might be less susceptible to the heat here in the valley.

Kanchindu, February, 1982

Ingrid Zuchs
(Project Officer)