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GWEMBE SOUTH DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

ANNUAL REPORT 1993

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and sponsored by the Gossner Mission in Berlin, Germany

prepared and compiled by
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GWEMBE SOUTH DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Annual Report 93

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0.1. Abbreviations

AACC	- All Africa Conference of Churches
AGM	- Annual General Meeting
BMIS	- Buleya Malima Irrigation Scheme
CCZ	- Christian Council of Zambia
CUSA	- Credit Union and Savings Association
CYP	- Commonwealth Youth Programme
DAO	- District Agricultural Officer
DM	- Deutsche Mark
EZE	- Evangelische Zentralstelle für Entwicklungshilfe
FEP	- Female Extension Programme
GDS	- German Development Service
GM	- Gossner Mission
GRZ	- Government of the Republic of Zambia
GSDP	- Gwembe South Development Project
JOCV	- Japan Oversees Cooperation Volunteers
K	- Zambian Kwacha
LINTCO	- Lint Company
MAFF	- Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Fisheries
MRDF	- Methodist Relief and Development Fund
NGO	- Non Governmental Organisation
NECU	- Nkabana Entrepreneurs Credit Union
PAO	- Provincial Agricultural Officer
PPM	- Programme to Prevent Malnutrition
SAP	- Structural Adjustment Programme
SHC	- Stone House Carpentry
SIDO	- Small Industries Development Organisation
SSVI	- Small Scale Village Industries
UCZ	- United Church of Zambia
VIS	- Village Industry Services
VSP	- Valley Self-Help Promotion Society
ZAMSEED	- Zambia Seed Company
ZESCO	- Zambia Electricity Supply Cooperation
ZNPF	- Zambia National Providence Fund

GWEMBE SOUTH DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Annual Report 93

1. Introduction

This annual report covers the activities undertaken by the Gwembe South Development Project (GSDP) during the year 1993.

GSDP is a joint venture of GRZ, through the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Fisheries and the Gossner Mission, a protestant Mission Society based in Berlin, Germany. In 1970 the Gossner Mission started sending personnel to the Gwembe valley on the request of the Zambian Government. 1972 GSDP was formed and since then has supported rural development in Gwembe South by carrying out work in general agriculture, irrigation, infrastructure, self-help activities, training, trading, female extension and domestic water supply, rural work activities as well as social and church work.

The PPM "Programme to Prevent Malnutrition" activities, the drought relief programme, continued until the middle of the year. As part of the Post Drought Recovery activities new activities were started which are financed by special donations, e.g. building of 3 grain storages and improvement of Muziyo road - both are financed through PAM - and building of dams and weirs which will be financed by CCZ.

1.02. Senior staff departure and arrivals

During the year the project lost the services of a Japanese volunteer Mr. Nambu as the Horticulture Adviser to BMIS, whose contract expired and who went home for further studies.

In February 1993 Ms Edna Maluma was employed as the first Zambian Gossner Mission Team member and took up the position as the Female Extension Adviser.

In March 1993 Mr Kreiter arrived from Germany as a Gossner Mission employee and took up the vacant place as the BMIS Adviser.

Efforts to fill the post of the Agricultural Coordinator continued. Three candidates were interviewed and the results sent to Gossner Mission for the final decision. The Agricultural Coordinator, who will be a Zambian national, shall be employed by Gossner Mission directly.

1.03. Funds in GSDP;

In general funding especially from GRZ remained difficult because funds were not made available to the project despite regular visits to the Planning Division and the Accounts Department in MAFF. GSDP was only able to spend 20.2 % of the total budgeted GRZ contribution. GSDP was able to do some of the planned activities because it received some special donations which were used to supplement the GSDP budget. Many planned and budgeted activities could not be implemented.

GSDP asked in 1993 an independent auditor to audit its books. This was done for the first time in GSDP. This will be continued also in 1994 with the main accounts as well as with all sub-accounts. The audit report for 1993 is available and can be sent to any interested party.

GSDP tried since 1992 to get the irrigation pumps for Buleya Malima Irrigation Scheme repaired but needed the authority from the tender board. Many attempts were made but the officer in MAFF

dealing with the tender applications delayed the whole procedure several times so that GSDP was not able to get the pumps repaired. In 1993 no funds were budgeted for the repair of the irrigation pumps because it was hoped to have them repaired in 1992. Attempts to get additional funds for the repairs failed.

GSDP had applied for a budget in 1993 of K 86,975,760 which was also accepted and became part of the national budget, capital funds, under MAFF. It had an total income of K 64,855,515.18 out of which GRZ contributed K 13,829,200.00 through MAFF and K 46,400.00 was received from sales of a few items as well as accommodation charges. Gossner Mission contributed K 50,377,757.33 directly as money to the GSDP budget, K 8,493,046.70 from special donations and K 981,748.02 from sales of GM property.

In the final statement of income and expenditure in 1993, GSDP showed an expenditure of K 47,859,440.84 (see Annex I), which is an increase against the expenditures of last year by 98 %. From the total expenditure in 1993 GRZ paid K 9,894,940.71 (20.7 %) and Gossner Mission K 37,964,500.13 (79.3 %) which is nearly the same percentage as last year.

GSDP spent 19.1% of its money for emoluments, which is 81.5 % of the budgeted amount, 42.2% for operational costs, which is 53.3 % of the budgeted amount, 11.0% for training which is 70.6 % of the budgeted amount, and 27.7% on capital expenditures which is only 42.4 % of the budgeted amount.

27.5 % of the total expenditure went for transport costs in GSDP.

In 1993 financial planning was difficult as the inflation in the first half of the year was more than 150 % but later it dropped drastically. The exchange rate to the Deutsch Mark (DM) was in the beginning of the year K 220.00 to 1.00 DM and rose to K 342.00 and dropped until November to K 207.00 and shot up in December to K 384.00.

In GSDP the following expenditures were effected:

(see Annex I to II and III to VIII)

GSDP budget expenditure	K 47,859,440.84	(see Annex I)
GSDP expenditure not budgeted	K 5,108,056.31	(see Annex I)
Transport account	K 9,901,983.00	(see Annex II)
Staff loans account	K 2,334,000.00	(see Annex III)
Mech. workshop revolving fund	K 869,085.00	(see Annex IV)
Special donations account	K 7,532,863.68	(see Annex V)
VSP expenditure	K 37,420,293.00	(see Annex VI)
Female extension revolving fund	K 222,000.00	(see Annex VII)
SSVI revolving fund	K 1,096,858.00	(see Annex VIII)
BMIS expenditure	K 9,246,696.10	(see Annex IX)
TOTAL expenditure in GSDP	K 121,591,275.93	=====

The K 121,591,275.93 indicate the amount of money which is spent through GSDP activities. This has an significant impact on the activities in Sinazongwe district.

BMIS and VSP have their own management and accounting section which is clearly separated from GSDP accounts but included into the figures above.

All the expenditures stated come from funds which generated their own income, except GSDP which received funds through the GSDP budget, financed by GRZ and Gossner Mission.

The different revolving funds are handled by the specific officers responsible for the section.

All the separate accounts were started with Gossner Mission funds during the last few years.

This report presents the activities of GSDP in 1993 as follows:

GSDP Administrative Unit,

Buleya Malima Irrigation Scheme

Valley Self-help Promotion Society (VSP)

Small Scale Village Industries (SSVI)

Female Extension Programme

Water Development Programme

Rural Works Programme

Sustainable Agriculture

Nkandabwe Irrigation Scheme has now its own management and is fully independent from GSDP and therefore not any more part of this report.

All individual reports were written by the officers in charge of that programme.

2. GSDP ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT

2.01. Introduction

In February / March 93 a planning workshop was held in Livingstone to reflect on the project outline until the year 2000. The main outcome of this workshop was the decision to phase out slowly all GSDP activities in their present form by the year 2000. Unfortunately the workshop report did not reflect the full results of the proceedings and can not be used as a planning document, which could guide GSDP and each of its components.

2.01.1. Objectives

- (a) to manage and to provide back up services to GSDP
- (b) to formulate and monitor policies for GSDP activities
- (c) to ensure accountability of all GSDP activities

Activity description:

- project administration functioning satisfactory
- monthly GSDP senior staff meetings were held and quarterly work plans and progress reports were discussed.
- GSDP 1994 budgets prepared and been accepted by MAFF, after finalising it in the GSDP senior staff meeting
- Quarterly statements of accounts prepared and sent to MAFF and all other partner organisations and departments involved in GSDP
- annual report for 1992 was prepared and distributed
- senior staff participated in a gender awareness workshop conducted by the Female Extension Adviser
- participated in several meetings at district and national levels as well as meetings organised by NGOs.
- supervision of rehabilitation of GSDP buildings (staff houses, offices and stores) and water supply.
- organised an educational tour to Zimbabwe to visit the Cold Comfort Trust and projects affiliated to it.

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- conducted interviews for an Agricultural Coordinator and sent proposal for the employment to Gossner Mission in Germany
- mechanical workshop was able to raise some substantial amount by utilising its revolving fund
- in March 93 GSDP main accounts were audited by an independent auditor
- a SSVI survey was conducted by the Administrative Coodinator and the Female Extension Adviser
- as a follow up of the PPM activities the GSDP Chairperson was actively involved in the creation of the Sinazongwe NGOs' Development Committee which will try to coordinate and promote development in the Sinazongwe district.
- several project proposals were written as part of the post drought recovery activities. The proposals for building 3 maize storage shelters of a capacity of 2000 bags of grains each, for the improvement of the Muziyo road and for the construction of dams and weirs were accepted and implementation started by the end of the year.

2.02. Staff Matters

Responsible officer: GSDP Chairperson, R.F.Bredt and
GSDP Administrative Coordinator, S.D.Munsanda

Person Months available:

Designation	person/months												Employer Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Chairperson	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	GM 12
Adm.Coordinator	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	GRZ 12
Adm.Assistant	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	GRZ 12
Book Keeper	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	GSDP 12
Book Keeper	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	GSDP 6
Office Orderly	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	GSDP 12
Typist	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	GSDP 12
Typist	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	GSDP 7
Watchmen	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	GSDP 60
Driver	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	GSDP 34
Welder	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	GRZ 24
Total	15	15	15	15	15	17	18	18	18	19	19	19	203

Additionally to the permanent employees stated above, GSDP employed several casual workers who were engaged in different project activities.

The book keeper and the typist went for training therefore their places were filled by new staff members until their return.

GSDP had to reorganise watchmen by replacing those whose performance was below par.

2.03. Funding

Expenditure for the Administrative Unit was K 22,191,630.15 which was 46.4 % of the total GSDP expenditure. The main reason for the increased expenditure was the raising costs for the rehabilitation for staff houses and the raise in payment for remuneration. The Administrative Unit included most of the expenditures which can not be reduced because they are

representing recurrent expenditures mainly. In a situation were you get only 55 % of your agreed budget recurrent expenditure (emoluments and partly operational expenditure) will take a higher proportion of the budget then planned. In the budget 1993 the Administrative Unit had a planned 32.8 % but it used 46.4 % by the end of the year which represents 77.7 % of the budgeted amount. Out of this 57.1 % was financed through GRZ funds. (GSDP Income and Expenditure see Annex I).

2.04. Programme Planning

A planning workshop was held in Livingstone. Representatives from MAFF, provincial and district administration, Gossner Mission, local leaders, related NGOs and church representatives as well as GSDP Senior staff participated. A workshop report was produced in Germany but it did not satisfy the expectations as it can not be used as a planning document. All proposals and a plan of operation for each component were left out, only the general proceedings and the agreement by all participants, that the present GSDP activities shall be faced out until the year 2000 are recorded.

During the first half of the year GSDP activities were all somehow influenced by the drought relief activities. A number of activities planned had to be withdrawn or attention given to them was less than originally planned. The GSDP chairperson, R.F.Bredt coordinated GSDP activities and PPM activities (Programme to Prevent Malnutrition - drought relief programme) which demanded a great deal of time and energy. VSP, especially the manager, was also involved in the PPM activities as well as a specially employed Coordinator by Gossner Mission for the PPM activities.

During the time between mid October to mid December a consultant from the Methodist Church in England assisted in the Water Development Programme and started some of the proposed Sustainable Agriculture Programme activities in GSDP as it was expected that a fully employed GSDP Agricultural Coordinator may become available during this time. In September two officers from WaterAid visited GSDP again and confirmed their commitment to assist GSDP in its water programme starting in the first quarter of 1994.

2.05. Nkandabbwe Camp

Major rehabilitation of all staff houses and offices in Nkandabwe Camp has started. The block for junior staff members and 5 separate kitchens were completed. One small house whose extension started in 1992 was completed and is now occupied. New kitchens and storerooms were also built at the 'VSP' staff houses. In addition a new water tank was constructed to alleviate water shortage.

2.06. Transport

During the year GSDP had 4 pick ups, 1 tractor and 8 motorcycles additionally 5 privately owned pick ups were used and their official trips were refunded through transport allowance. The consultant on sustainable agriculture used a pick up from the catholic church which had to be paid for. One pick up which was donated by the Methodist church was stolen from the camp in the beginning of the year. The newly arrived car of the Female

Extension Adviser was stolen in Lusaka during the first week of its use. The pick up from the WFP had a break-down in July and remained in the garage of the WFP since then. Effort to get it repaired failed due to administrative problems between WFP and PAM.

The running costs for the pick-ups and the tractor as well as the salaries for the drivers are financed through the transport account. The transport charges per km for GSDP and private customers changed from K 50.00 and K 80.00 in the beginning of the year to K 100.00 and K 155.00 in the end of the year respectively.

The transport account had an income of K 9,925,591.75 and an expenditure of K 9,901,983.00 out of which K 1,281,174.00 was paid for emoluments. - see Annex II -.

Kilometres driven in 1993 :

Cars	AAL 1727 tractor	AAK 5355 pool car	AAL 3829 MRDF car	AAL 3657 WFP car	AAH 7417 cath. car	Total
months used	06.- 12.	01. - 12.	01. - 02.	01. - 06.	01. - 06. 10. - 12.	
Programme						
Administrative Unit	1,676	13,380	313	1,531	3,093	19,993
Buleya Malima Irr. Scheme	579	0	0	0	0	579
Nkandabwe Irr. Scheme	80	20	0	0	0	100
Female Extension	46	1,735	92	0	411	2,284
VSP	60	1,511	311	1,438	571	3,891
Sustainable Agriculture	0	0	0	0	12,247	12,247
SSVI	0	443	255	0	687	1,385
Water Development	162	6,615	4,034	253	2,254	13,318
Rural Works	0	4,892	0	122	208	5,222
PPM	230	2,620	34	14,926	10,190	28,000
Post drought recovery pro.	688	601	0	0	0	1,289
Private Customers	2,760	4,128	0	44	438	7,370
	6,281	35,945	5,039	18,314	30,099	95,678

The number of vehicles in use by GSDP by the end of 1993 are 5 lorries (2 VSP - one is under repairs, 1 BMIS, 2 Gossner Mission - both are under repairs and shall be sold) 7 pick-ups (5 private, 1 GSDP, 1 WFP - under repairs), and 8 motorcycles (3 are under repairs). - see Annex XI -

The Administrative Assistant is responsible for the transport as well as for the stores in GSDP. She also keeps the books for the transport account and the loans account.

2.07. Seminars and Excursion trips

Few seminars and workshops at district and provincial level were attended by GSDP staff members.

During 1993 GSDP arranged a senior staff tour to Harare / Zimbabwe to visit the Cold Comfort Trust and some related activities. It was a very educative trip for the participants. Next to general management questions the importance of economic viable activities in development was observed clearly although the social side was not forgotten.

2.08. Visits

In the course of the year several national and international delegations visited GSDP. District and provincial officials were regular visitors to different GSDP activities.

The GSDP planning workshop in February / March was attended by a number of representatives for the Sinazongwe communities, district and provincial administration and churches and NGOs as well as the representative from MAFF and as the guest of honour the MP for Sinazongwe, Deputy Minister for Works and Supply, Hon. Madyenku.

During the inauguration ceremony of the Sinazeze Crafts Centre we had the German Ambassador in Zambia, Dr P Schmidt as well as the MP for Sinazongwe, Deputy Minister for Works and Supply, Hon. Madyenku as the guests of honour.

Rev Damm, desk officer and his assistant Mrs A. Strittmatter from Gossner Mission in Berlin, visited GSDP in November again.

2.09. Accounts Section

In 1993 the GSDP accounts section was responsible for the general GSDP account (GRZ and Gossner Mission) and the special donation account. All money spent on the accounts are checked and authorised by the Administrative Coordinator as the representative of GRZ and the GSDP Chairman as the person in charge of GSDP.

Since June 93 one account clerk is taking part in a 1.5 years training course in Lusaka. GSDP employed a second account clerk who will handle the accounts office and both accounts clerks will interchange in training and office work for the next 3 to four years.

Basically the whole accounts section is handled by one person only. Both young men are doing a tremendous job. They are supervised by the GSDP chairman. Monthly and quarterly statements of accounts are produced and circulated to all GSDP relevant organisations and departments. Heads of GSDP sections are encouraged to countercheck their statements of expenditure with the accounts section.

In the beginning of 1994 all accounts will be audited again.

2.10. GSDP Mechanical Workshop

The welder who took over the responsibility for the workshop is doing a good job. Basically all material used in the workshop was paid by through the workshop revolving fund which resulted in a more careful and economic use. Only K 340,170.00 was additionally used for repairs of the partly very old equipment.

The GSDP workshop offers various services like welding, mechanical repairs, grinding, drilling and brazing. During this year the two welders got also involved in minor repairs on GSDP and private vehicles as well as for the grinding mills in the district. In addition there were other miscellaneous activities such as re-fencing the camp and assisting in repairs of the boreholes in the camp.

The Administrative Coordinator supervises the work in the workshop.

The workshop revolving fund had an income of K 1,020,613.00 and an expenditure of K 869,085.00.

Constraints:

- a) Lack of funds to buy or repair equipment and tools.
- b) The sources of power used for running the workshop are unreliable. The generating units are old. Secondly, the cost of running and maintaining them is very high. Fuel, lubricants and spares are increasingly expensive and spares are sometimes not available.
- c) Prices for services and material used are increasing more than the majority of the rural community can afford. Therefore, the number of farmers requesting for services from the workshop has decreased further.
- d) There is need to renovate the workshop and tighten security.
- e) The security situation in Gwembe South has worsened, especially in the Nkandabwe Camp. Several thefts took place which were reported to the police, especially the theft of one pick up vehicle and the K 935,000.00 PPM funds from the GSDP chairman's house.

2.11. GERNERAL CONSTRAINTS

- Only 11.4 % of the budgeted funds from GRZ were received this year. Additionally the first funds received came only in April and it was never known in advance when the next GRZ funds would be released to GSDP. No proper financial planing is possible under such circumstances.
- The different understanding between Gossner Mission and GSDP senior staff on partnership in development lead to tension and the decision by Gossner Mission not to extend the contract of the GSDP chairperson even so the senior staff asked for the extension of his contract and the local leadership of the district supported actively his extension of contract.
- Strong tendency in some GSDP components to work independently from GSDP management was supported by German advisers which made the working relationship difficult. Laid down GSDP procedures are not always followed by advisers which made it for the GSDP management difficult.
- Book keeping and financial management is in some sections below the expected standards. Some officers and advisers are not willing to use the experience of other staff members or accept guidance.
- Different understanding of leadership within GSDP. Gossner Mission's concept of leadership in the project is not clear.
- MAFF officials are not visiting GSDP. No response to any of the reports sent to MAFF has been received.

Prepared and compiled by
R.F.Bredt, GSDP Chairperson, and Mr.S.D.Monsanda

3. BULEYA MALIMA IRRIGATION SCHEME

3.01. Introduction:

Buleya Malima Irrigation Scheme (BMIS) was initiated in 1969 by Project Division of the then Ministry of Rural Development. The intention was to improve the living standards of people displaced by Lake Kariba. Water from the lake was to be used for small holders irrigation scheme. Implementation commenced in 1970.

The scheme faced numerous serious obstacles in the seventies and early eighties. In 1984 a new agreement was worked out between GRZ and Gossner Mission (GM). In 1985 GM seconded an adviser to the scheme and in the same year Japan Overseas Co-operation Volunteers (JOCV) seconded a volunteer to the scheme. In 1987, rehabilitation of the scheme commenced after funds were secured from the Japanese Embassy.

During 1993, 42.5 ha of land was utilized in the scheme.

For more detailed information the reports from BMIS are available.

Year	Number of Farmers	(Different Sources)											
		Annual Water Fees											
1983-5	0		K	0									
1986	54		K	42									
1987	54		K	75									
1988	100		K	250									
1989	100		K	500									
1990	160		K	700									
1991	170		K	1,160									
1992	0		K	8,000									
1993	170		K	21,000									

3.02. Staff Position

Responsible officers: Scheme Manager (GRZ), K. Mulemwa; Irrigation Adviser (GM), Armin Kreiter; Horticulturist (JOCV), at present vacant;

Designation	Person Months:												Employer	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
Manager	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	GRZ	12
Adviser	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	GM	11
Hort. Adviser	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	JOCV	8
Crop Officer	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	GRZ	12
Book Keeper	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	BMIS	12
Salesman	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	BMIS	12
Driver	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	GSDP	12
Mechanic	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	BMIS	12
Nursery man	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	GSDP	12
General Worker	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	GRZ	36
General Worker	6	6	6	4	4	4	4	6	6	6	6	6	BMIS	64
Watchman	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	GSDP	12
Watchmen	2	2	2	2	4	4	4	4	2	2	2	2	BMIS	32
Total	20	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	20	20	20	20		247

The new Adviser from GM arrived in February 1993.

The Horticultural Adviser (JOCV) finished his 3 year contract in August 1993 and returned to Japan. His replacement is expected in the middle of 1994.

3.03. Financial Summary

The repercussions of the macro economic development in Zambia made budgeting and planning very tedious. (eg electricity bill rose by 600 % during the year) and finance from GRZ was not released according to the budget.

BMIS had an income of K 8,138,890.00 which it raised from its own resources (K 2,542,820.00 from orchard; K 1,153,180.00 from water fees; K 3,494,920.00 from marketing truck; K 947,970.00 from other activities) plus money in hand and in bank by the beginning of the year of K 992,420.00 (see Annex IX). Furthermore it was supported through GSDP fund of K 4,779,823.43 which were given as a grant (see Annex I).

A total of K 8,379,613.10 was the expenditure from BMIS's own funds. The main expenditure items are the remunerations with K 2,965,567.54, the electricity bill of K 1,095,833.11 and K 1,920,142.00 for the fuel and maintenance of the marketing truck (see Annex IX).

3.04. Orchard

The citrus orchard was established in 1973. The intention is and was in the last years to use the profit to subsidize the running costs of the whole scheme.

Due to old age, productivity of the orchard will continue to decline. A nursery is established to replace the old trees and improve the situation in the long run.

Activities:

Regular field operations during the year included removal of dead trees; pruning, manual weed control, pest control (mainly termites, stink bugs, orange dogs, aphids scales), fertilizing, mulching, irrigation and orchard sanitation. Additionally, fruits were sold and 2 more watchmen were deployed during the harvest season.

Tree Census Citrus Orchard (29.12.93)

	Healthy tree number	Healthy tree %	Diseased number	Diseased %	Rough Lemon number	Rough Lemon %	Removed + Dead number	Removed + Dead %	TOTAL number	TOTAL %
Washington Naval	46	27.9	70	42.4	2	1.2	47	28.5	165	100
Valencia Late	102	51.5	75	38.4	1	0.5	19	9.6	198	100
Mandarins	79	21.8	195	53.7	6	1.7	83	22.8	363	100
Grape Fruits	20	12.1	59	35.8	9	5.4	77	46.7	165	100
TOTAL	247	27.7	400	44.9	18	2.0	226	25.3	891	100
Change in the last 12 months	-46		+56		-17		+ 7			

Fertilizer was applied as follows:

Date	type	quantity (g/tree)	total (kg)	remarks
April	Urea (46 % N)	450	250	1 round
August	Urea (46 % N)	450	250	2 round
August	R-compound	450	250	3 round
November	Urea (46 % N)	450	250	4 round
	Totals:	1800	1,000	

Irrigation:
Production figures (Kg) + Income (Kwacha)

Month	Oranges		Mandarins		Grape Fruits and Lemons		Total	
	yield	income	yield	income	yield	income	yield	income
January	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
February	20	2,800	0	0	20	1,400	40	4,200
March	150	20,300	0	0	48	3,360	198	23,660
April	648	72,550	110	15,400	285	20,030	1,043	107,980
May	1,932	192,100	2,589	247,450	320	22,480	4,841	462,030
June	4,146	408,550	1,975	199,100	212	14,710	6,333	622,360
July	3,974	392,300	0	0	168	9,730	4,142	402,030
August	2,646	382,850	347	38,050	230	16,100	3,223	437,000
September	470	45,500	0	0	603	31,810	1,073	77,310
October	3,158	282,700	0	0	1,316	81,800	4,464	364,500
November	379	33,850	0	0	180	8,900	559	42,750
December	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	17,523	1,833,500	5,021	500,000	3,382	210,320	25,916	2,543,820

Theft of citrus fruits was again a major problem during the season. Losses are, however, difficult to assess. This year great losses were due to stink bugs which destroyed about 9 tons of fruits.

3.05. Nursery

A tree nursery was established in August 1992. 2,000 tree seedlings were produced. These will be used in replacing the dead trees in the orchard and to extend the existing orchard.

Regular nursery operations were carried out during the year. This included: watering of seedlings, nursery sanitation, pest control and budding. So far 500 seedlings were budded out of which 300 were oranges and 200 mandarins. About 70 % recovered nicely. The remaining seedlings will be budded in 1994.

3.06. Farmers Performance

3.06.1 Income Estimate

During this year it was difficult to obtain production figures because selling of produce was done by the individual farmers in their plots. However, in 1994 all produce should pass through the salesman who will keep records of the produce.

All in all 70% of the farmers at least harvested something. There was sufficient water for irrigation throughout the year.

3.06.2. Communal Work

Farmers in phase II and III plus canal 6 in phase I rehabilitated their earth canals, ie rebuilding of canal dykes. The farmers repaired the scheme fence.

The farmers board took up the challenge and got involved more active in the management of the whole scheme.

3.07. Water Fees

Summary of income from water fees 1993 in Kwacha

Month	Domestic	Irrigation	Total
January	2,250	0	2,250
February	930	0	930
March	1,690	1,090	2,780
April	1,020	0	1,020
May	1,400	3,920	5,320
June	0	3,000	3,000
July	0	13,000	13,000
August	0	36,900	36,900
September	0	178,400	178,400
October	0	282,900	282,900
November	0	378,000	378,000
December	14,380	224,500	238,880
Total	21,670	1,121,710	1,143,380

During the report period only 38.5 % of the total water fees for irrigation was collected. The board with the assistance from management will endeavour to collect the remaining water fees.

3.08. Marketing Truck

The marketing truck was acquired in September 1989 to facilitate transportation of farmers produce to urban markets. On 31.12.93 the speedometer reading was 99,410 km.

When considering the financial summary, it becomes apparent that the marketing truck has been subsidizing the scheme substantially. No deposits were made into the truck account during 1993. In 1994, the marketing truck account will have to be separated from the scheme account.

Summary of Marketing Truck Performance 1993

Month	km travelled	income lifts (K)	income booking (K)	total income (K)	expenditure (K)	surplus (K)
January	304	650	40,700	41,350	27,210	14,140
February	615	16,050	51,200	67,250	6,850	60,400
March	744	1,000	107,500	108,500	27,920	80,580
April	1,071	29,900	95,550	125,450	111,980	13,470
May	1,261	137,580	174,200	311,780	115,930	195,850
June	1,435	181,800	28,850	210,650	113,010	97,640
July	1,253	6,400	110,000	116,400	122,020	(5,620)
August	1,738	196,400	69,450	265,850	105,550	160,300
September	2,267	176,400	123,550	299,950	244,760	55,190
October	2,990	481,150	78,400	559,550	420,978	138,572
November	3,568	228,500	536,260	764,760	233,590	531,170
December	4,401	576,980	25,450	602,430	376,604	225,826
Total	21,647	2,032,810	1,441,110	3,473,920	1,906,402	1,567,518

3.09. Other activities

- A new domestic water storage tank was erected at the senior staff houses
- The board, with assistance of the management team, reallocated plots to new farmers after evicting the water fee defaulters from their plots.
- levelling work of in field canals in phase I, II and III and the construction of flow control structures (check dams) on the same canals was done.
- phase III main canal side walls were raised up to the required level.
- Maintenance work on all concrete lined canals was carried out during the year.
- syphon pipes were introduced at the beginning of the irrigation season. This improved the water distribution to the farmers plots.

3.10 Constraints

1. Most machinery (tractor, sprayer), equipment (pumps, electrical installation) and buildings (domestic water supply, toilets, staff houses) require rehabilitation.
2. Poor knowledge of principles of irrigation agronomy (soil management, fertilizer application) and associated socio economic prerequisites.
3. Lack of realisation of farmers that personal benefits and gains derived from the scheme are directly linked to the well being of the scheme.
4. Lack of inputs eg fertilizer during the season resulted in poor crop yields and this adversely affected irrigation water fee payment by farmers.
5. Poor cooperation of farmers during the rehabilitation of earth canals in phase III resulted in late planting of crops thus few farmers paid their water fee.

3.11. Activities for 1994

The following activities will be attempted:

1. Improve the management of the marketing truck. A separate account for the truck shall be opened.
2. Continue with rehabilitation of canals, reservoir and intake with farmers participation.
3. Collect concrete slaps from defunct Chiabi Irrigation Scheme and utilize them for lining some canals at BMIS.
4. Continue with rehabilitation of domestic water supply and commence with renovation of selected staff houses
5. Continue with extension efforts to improve irrigation agronomic practices.
6. Continue with efforts to guide the farmers and board of directors towards managerial and financial self-reliance.
7. Attempt to secure outside funds for further rehabilitation efforts.
8. Continue with rehabilitation of orchard supporting unit.
9. Continue budding of the remaining seedlings at the nursery.
10. Re-allocate plots to new farmers and enforce the plot holders agreement.
11. Intensify training of all concerned in co-operative principles and guide scheme towards co-op registration.

Prepared and compiled by

Kingsley Mulemwa, Scheme Manager and Armin Kreiter, Technical Adviser

4. VALLEY SELF-HELP PROMOTION SOCIETY (VSP)

4.01. Introduction

VSP was formed out of the joint effort of Gossner Mission (GM) and the Government of the Republic of Zambia (GRZ) in the Gwembe South Development Project (GSDP). It is a registered non-profit making society that serves the community of Sinazongwe District from Chiyabi to Kafwambila and Siampondo. There are about 100 annual members who elect an Executive Committee whose duty is to:

- a) make policies of the society
- b) follow up management issues and
- c) supervise the finances of the Society.

For continuity, the elections are carried out in such a way that at least the three year term for each is overlapping among the Executive Committee members.

The Society made a surplus of over one million during the year 1993. (see audit report 1993)

The Society holds a general meeting annually and the 1993 one took place on 7th August. At this meeting the 1991 and 1992 audit reports were presented and approved by the meeting. Furthermore, it was unanimously agreed to extend membership to schools, churches and other organisations in the area. Though letters were sent, no response was received from any organisation to the effect.

4.02. Objectives

The Society promotes policies and programmes which benefit and serve the social, cultural and economic development of the people of the southern part of the Gwembe Valley and their environment, especially those programmes which encourage self-reliance and self-sufficiency.

4.03. Staff Position

The Trading officer was asked to leave employment in August. Currently there are sixteen members of staff:

Responsible officers: Manager (VSP), Mr. R. Makala; Adviser (GM), Mr. K. Waldschütz

Person Months:

Designation	person months												Employer Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Manager	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	VSP 12
Adviser	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	GM 12
Accounts Clerk	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	VSP 12
Trading Officer	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	VSP 8
Typist	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	VSP 6
Office Orderly	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	VSP 12
Shop Keeper	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	VSP 12
Tailors	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	VSP 24
Drivers	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	VSP 24
Lorry mates	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	VSP 24
G. M. Operator	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	VSP 36
Watchmen	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	VSP 18
Total	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	200

The Society stopped administering the tractor driver and employment ceased for the two IFA drivers upon the completion of PPM exercise in July.

4.04. Funding

VSP had an income from its own activities of K 33,176,717.00 and an expenditure of K 37,420,293.00 this year. (see Annex VI). Additionally GSDP spent for VSP activities K 6,136,089.79 out of its 1993 budget which was 87.4 % of the budgeted amount. K 3,000,000.00 was used to buy 2 grinding mills which had to be financed by raising an additional loan of K 600,000.00 from the GSDP loans account.

4.05. Auditing

The negative response of the former Auditor was a blessing to the Society in that the latest catch was just the right man the Society needed to smoothen its financial handling and record keeping. The man is Mr. D. Nthala from Lusaka. For the first time, the Society got the financial problems outlined and recommendations made to act as check points in financial handling. Also, he offered his services at any time of the year to train both the Accounts clerk and the Stores Officer how to handle their work. Furthermore, he recommended the appropriate courses for staff training. He in fact was unanimously re-chosen to do the auditing for the 1993 books of the Society.

4.06. Training

During the year, there was training outside the district for the Manager who went to National Resources Development College, Lusaka for a Maize Storage and Pest Control Workshop organized by Canadian International Development Agency. Also he attended a workshop at Pamodzi Hotel, Lusaka, on Finance for Non-Finance Managers organized by Zambia Institute of management.

Locally training was conducted for the new Siameja grinding mill operator. Furthermore, the office orderly was trained in grinding mill operations so that he is on stand by in the event of absence for some reasons of one of the operators.

VSP management held a planning workshop in Maamba.

4.07. Activities

a) Trading of Basic Commodities

With the Programme to Prevent Malnutrition (PPM) relief exercise, the Society was not in a position to carry out its own trade in this line. Instead, Programme Against Malnutrition (PAM) granted the Society 6,500 x 50 kg yellow maize for sale to realize a revolving fund through which the supply of staple food should be sustained in the area. When all yellow maize had been sold, the Society bought 289 x 90 kg white maize which was also sold throughout the VSP depots. By the end of the year maize became scarce and therefore difficult to come by. 42 x 50 kg of salt were bought and distributed.

b) Seed Programme

VSP renewed the Seed Dealers' licence. Again no own purchase was made since PAM granted some seeds upon receipt of application from the Society. The Society received 2 tonnes each MMV 400 and MM502 maize as well as 2 tonnes sorghum. Also 14 x 5 kg sunflower, 2 x 50 kg unshelled Groundnuts and 80 kg cowpeas were bought.

c) Agricultural inputs

60 plough shares and 30 plough wheels had been bought from the PAM revolving fund and distributed. The buying of the seed by farmers went on very slowly due to alleged uncertainty of the rainfall stability.

d) Second Hand Clothes

29 parcels of second hand clothes were received from individual donors in Germany. This is 26 short fall of the previous year's. A total of K 143,820.00 was realised during the year. Since this is the money meant for communal projects, it was felt that the money realised from sewing machines sales should be part of this fund. 9 sewing machines had been donated to the Society by one church organisation in Germany.

e) Transport

The Society sent a report to EZE on the use of the Benz Truck and thanked EZE for the coincidental role through the grant in the life saving drought relief. The first half of the year the Society concentrated on the distribution of PPM maize. However, later, a contract between CUSA Zambia and the Society was signed for delivery of CUSA maize to the plateau. Also, the Society had delivered cotton for LINTCO of Zambia to their ginnery in Gwembe. On the other hand, the DAF Leyland was out of the road since August due a problem with the diff.

The hire charges rose from the range of K 122.50 and K 150.00 to the ranges of K 252.00 and 300.00 per kilometre for the Benz and the ranges of K 175.00 and 200.00 to the ranges of K 420.00 and 480.00 for the DAF Leyland. The charges depend on the type of road. The tonnage rates continued to be applied for PAM grants and for people who knew the weight of what is to be carried for them. These rose from the ranges of K 35.00 and K 50.00 to K 84.00 to K 120.00 per tonne per kilometre. After PPM the two IFA trucks were donated to the Society by Gossner Mission for office construction in Sinazeze.

f) Sinazeze Shop

There was not much activity in the shop. Only 141 roofing sheets, both asbestos and iron, 1380 pockets of cement and 40 gum poles were bought for sale.

g) Tailoring Section

The tailoring group continued production of school uniforms. There was very little production of other items owing to lack of material. Some mattresses were produced from cotton bought from Gwembe ginnery.

h) Grinding Mills

The Society obtained 2 more grinding mills from GSDP that granted K 3.0m for the purchase of the same during the year. They cost K 1.8m each at Saro Agri in Lusaka. The Society got a loan of K 600,000.00 from GSDP to supplement the grant. They are going to Dengeza and Muzyiyo. A shelter was bought at the cost of K 100,000.00 at Dengeza. A new operator was chosen and trained for Siameja and within a short period of time a sum of K 56,000.00 was realised.

i) Ox carts

For the first time an income of K 6,500.00 was realised from Siameja. An income of K 6,000.00 was expected from Sinazongwe though it did not reach the office. Reportedly, the carts at Kafwambila and Sikaneka were on breakdown. Those that are not fully utilized will be withdrawn from those areas.

j) Tours

The Society's Executive Committee toured Family Farms in Magoye and a Christmas party was held for the Committee.

k) Construction of Toilets and shelters

A depot and a toilet were put up at Kafwambila. Pits for latrines were dug at Munyati and Chiyabi and are expected to be completed next year. Shelters to protect people awaiting grinding from the rains were started at Sikaneka, Chiyabi and Munyati. Lack of grass for thatching delayed the completion.

l) Registration Certificate

The Society continued to meet the requirements when due.

m) Annual General Meeting (AGM)

The AGM took place on the 7th August 1993 at Nkandabwe Trinity church. It was attended among other people by a representative from the Registrar of Societies' office, Mr. Musonda and the Sinazongwe District Council Chairman; Mr. Katema.

Seven of the 10 committee positions were vacant and were to be filled through elections. The election saw three new members while 4 were re-elected. Only one problem arose concerning election of a representative for Kafwambila. A bye-election had to be held and still a new member different from the one that had been elected at the AGM won the race. The new members are Mr. Richard Siawaza, Mr. Petrol Simababa and Mr. Kenneth S. Syakalambwa. With improved auditing, it was felt the constitution should be followed so that AGM should take place in April yearly.

4.08. Projects

4.08.1. Sikaneka Road

No letter has yet been received from the Council responding to the letter from management giving back the road.

4.08.2. Sikaneka Clinic

At last it was handed over to the Ministry of Health at a ceremony that took place on the 19th November 1993. Documentation of the same was made to the effect and therefore the Society may look into other areas for similar assistance.

4.08.3. Oil mills

The Society bought 180 x 50 kg sunflower which was shared between Sianjola oil mill and the Ram press at the camp. Nothing was sent to Siabaswi as women there still needed to be reorganised. Ram press demonstrations were conducted at Buleya Malima, Sinakoba and Nyanga by Africare. It did not take place at Muziyo due to heavy rainfall. Africare sold the Ram presses at K 100,000.00 each.

4.09. Constraints

4.09.1 Personnel

The termination of employment of the Trading Officer drastically affected the workloads of management in that the Accounts Clerk had to take over these responsibilities. Through a person was employed temporarily, this did not help much as she soon left the Society too. The employment of Stores Officer, Building Foremen and Operational officer should be looked into urgently.

4.09.2 Transport

The breakdown of the DAF Leyland affected the transport sector. Efforts to have it back on the road were very slowly progressing. The order of a diff was made but nothing had happened at the end of the year. The Society had a driver and lorrymate that were not doing much as a result.

4.09.3 Self Help Activities

The Society could not meet all requests for assistance with only the money from sales of second hand clothes. Control for applications was introduced in that members namely communities, organisations etc. were eligible as such.

4.10. Plan of Action for 1994

In 1994 the above mentioned projects and activities will have to be continued and or completed. VSP plans to:

- a) renovate Siapaka store
- b) move offices to Sinazeze
- c) open up a filling station in Sinazeze
- d) continue with management training
- e) ensure cooking oil production at Nkandabwe camp, Siabaswi and Sinanjola
- f) restructure the tailoring section
- g) construct toilets at depots and grinding mills
- h) draw up conditions of service
- i) continue improving book keeping and financial control
- j) continue setting aside money for the replacement of lorries
- k) make available seeds and farming implements
- l) stabilize depot structure in Chief Mweemba's area and reorganize the Siameja Community project
- m) set up grinding mills at Dengeza, Muziyo, Sinakoba and Siawaza
- n) improve supply of hardware
- o) look for increased financial sources for community self help aid
- p) recruitment of Operational Officer and Building Foreman
- q) organize seminars for agents, staff and management
- r) audit 1994 books and hold AGM before mid year.

NB. The GSDP continued to support VSP with funds for salary subsidy, training, seeds, purchase of a motor bike and secondment of an Adviser together with a vehicle. VSP will still need support from GSDP for training and construction of the office block in Sinazeze.

Prepared and compiled by
R. Makala, VSP Manager

5. FEMALE EXTENSION PROGRAMME

5.01. Introduction

In several years, this is the first comprehensive annual report of the Female Extension Programme (FEP). What follows will cover issues related to staffing, work with women's groups, activities in conjunction with other GSDP components, gender awareness workshops organised and facilitated and net working with other organisations working along similar lines.

In May and June 1990 a comprehensive evaluation of the FEP was carried out (detailed report is available). On the basis of its findings, the FEP was reviewed and replanned.

1993 was the first year to begin an attempt to implement some of the recommendations arising from the evaluation. The concept and emphasis of the programme changed from home economics per se to more strategic issues of leadership development, consciousness raising of both men and women.

5.02. Staff Position

Responsible officers: Female Extension Adviser (GM), Edna Maluma; Female Extension Animator, vacant;

Person Months:

Designation	person months												Employer Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
F.E. Adviser	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	GM 11
F.E. Animator		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Total	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11

Efforts to advertise through printed media did not yield the expected results to have the post of Female Extension Animator filled. Through the office of the PAO an officer Lillian Hamusiya is scheduled to be seconded to GSDP early next year.

5.03. Funding

The Female Extension programme had an expenditure in 1993 of K 1,437,503.58. which was only 3 % of the total GSDP expenditures and 26.1 % of the budgeted amount.

Nearly 40 % or K 570.350.00 of the expenditure was used for training activities.

5.04. Work with Women's Groups

By the end of the year the programme was working with a total of eight groups. Six old and two new ones. Requests were received to add more groups but this was not possible due to staffing constraints. On average membership ranged from 20 to 40 women. Attendance on days when I met each group fluctuated between 10 and 25 women.

The learning needs identified by the women themselves included: cooking, sewing, crafts, house keeping, tips on sanitation and hygiene, income generating activities. My additional learning needs for groups were leadership training, how to work effectively in a group, cooperative problem solving, need for respect for each other, resource identification and skills women possess, planning, implementation, reflection and evaluation, and finally identification and discussion of gender related issues with both women and men.

Gender issues identified and in some cases followed up were: violence against women, illiteracy, women being overworked, women's participation in decision making, use and unfair sharing of family finances, family planning, AIDS, women's lack of freedom, etc.

Strategic needs of leadership development is vital to enable women to move away from dependence to independence, self-reliance, self directing and management of their groups' affairs in the hope of realizing sustainability of the groups. Often as an adviser one is likely to feel that it is easier to do things for people than it is to guide them in learning to do for themselves.

As part of the effort to enable women learn the processes of leadership, organisation and management of income generating activities loans were given to groups and individuals on a revolving basis. These start up funds assisted women to implement their plans. No greater difficulties were experienced in women repaying back the money for use by another group.

Out of the money received from GSDP a small revolving fund was created. It is made of K 147,000.00. One group in Buleya Malima and one individual woman received K 50,000.00 and K 25,000.00 respectively and paid the sum back within 6 months. Three other groups and one individual still have money from the revolving fund. (see Annex VII: FE revolving fund)

5.05. Activities with other GSDP Components

In the course of the year I worked closely on a number of issues with other GSDP components such as SSVI, BMIS and VSP through ie. attendance at Executive Committee meetings. As a member of Trinity congregation (UCZ) concerns pertaining to women's effective participation in the church were raised through sermons, sharing and songs.

5.06. Workshop organised and facilitated

Gender awareness to have an impact has to be carried out at different levels. To this effect gender awareness workshops were organised and facilitated with GSDP senior staff, Nkandabwe, Sinazeze and Kanchindu Basic School's staff, three joint husbands and wives with Sianjola women's group (detailed reports on all above workshops are available). A total of 77 women and men were involved.

5.07. Net working

There are advantages in maintaining linkages with other groups working on women and gender related subjects.

- 1) From 14th to 26th March I was one of the members on Adaptive Research Planning Team in Sinazeze and Nkandabwe to evaluate the needs of the farmers in the area.
- 2) The Christian Council of Zambia (CCZ) Women's desk organised a training workshop for trainers in economic literacy from 8th to 13th June. I presented a paper on the Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP) and its impact on women and children.
- 3) On behalf of CCZ I attended a workshop on the receding role of the state and the emerging role of non governmental organisations (NGOs) in African development. It was organised by the All African Conference of Churches (AACC).
- 4) The AACC women's Desk in conjunction with Federation of Churches and Evangelical Missions in Cameroon (FEMEC) Women's Department sponsored and organised a workshop on economic literacy for women. I was a resource person on training for transformation.

(Reports on all above workshops are available)

5.08. Constraints

Single handed staff and sometimes inadequate transport facilities (the one week old new car was stolen) constrained the pace at which the programme's work could have moved.

Dependence syndrome on the part of women also slowed the progress of work.

5.09. Conclusion

In conclusion it should be noted that the emancipation of women is a slow and a laborious process. With time it is hoped the programme will empower some women sufficiently to enable them work on political issues surrounding their lives. It is also hoped to sensitize more people to become gender aware.

5.10. Plans for 1994

OBJECTIVE: specific groups (eg. GSDP staff, civil servants and rural groups) have a raised gender awareness and rural women engaged in economic viable activities

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

- arrange to have Female Extension Animator begin work by April 1994 latest;
- organise new and follow up workshops on gender issues with government workers, NGOs involving 200 women and men;
- assist two women's groups to establish economical viable activities by training them in needed skills, planning, leadership and management (empower them to take charge of their own destiny)
- build on activities for women's involvement in GSDP components;
- facilitate discussion groups with women and sometimes jointly with men;
- set up a sounding board of specialists to accompany the work of the FEP.

Prepared and compiled by
E. Maluma, Female Extension Adviser

6. SMALL SCALE VILLAGE INDUSTRIES (SSVI)

6.01. Introduction

The Small Scale Village Industries (SSVI) Programme assists local artisans through training, provision of technical and business advise and through the provision of starting capital on loan basis and extension and monitoring service. In cases where it is required SSVI has provided workshops. Training facilities are organised in form of apprenticeships, short term courses and upgrading courses. The programme assists local production units with organizing their raw material supply.

6.02. Staff Position

Responsible officers: SSVI officer (GSDP), M. Phiri;
SSVI Adviser (GDS), W. Diete;

Person Months:

Designation	person months												Employer Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
SSVI Officer	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	GSDP 12
SSVI Adviser	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	GDS 12
Carpentry Advi.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	GM 2
Watchmen	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	GSDP 24
Total	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	50

6.02. Funding

SSVI made use of 69.1 % (K 5,345,566.47) of the budgeted amount for 1993 and this was 11.2 % of the total GSDP expenditure. Out of the K 5,345,566.47 used by SSVI 16.7% was spent for remunerations, 46.6 % for operational expenditures, 3.7 % for training and 33.0 % for capital expenses. (see statement for GSDP Expenditure January to December 1993)

6.03. Groups

The carpentry groups get technical advise from a carpenter from GM who started in November 1993 and will be with SSVI until September 1994.

1. Stone House Carpentry (SHC)

It has been in existence since 1987 and it consists of 3 carpenters. The group has managed to settle their second long term loan for tools valued at K 109,435.00. SSVI has given the group another new long term loan for tools amounting to K 241,392.00. Most of their working capital is now tied up in raw material, especially planks bought for seasoning.

SHC has improved the organisation and management of the business. They received the last two months the services of the Carpentry Adviser, who will be with them for a total period of 3 month. During this period he will concentrate his advise on improving the craftsmanship, quality control and workshop management.

The group has at present an on going apprenticeship programme for 6 trainee carpenters. The training programme has been identified and is organised by SHC. 6 other carpenters have been trained by SHC from 1992 till October 1993 and are now working as entrepreneurs on their own.

2. Siabaswi Carpentry Group

This group has been in existence since June 1992. It had started with 4 carpenters of whom one left. The group experienced and tackled some starting problems. Some of those constraints were lack of raw material, lack of consistence, lack of coordination and management problems.

By all means communication and cooperation among themselves has to be improved with the help of SSVI.

3. Sikankuli Carpentry

The group consists of two carpenters and it has been in existence since February 1993. The group was assisted with starting capital in form of tools and cash loans. They have management problems due to misunderstanding of receiving loans and prolonged absence from their work due to traditional reasons (attending 'Mwisho' funeral ceremonies)

Due to the distance and poor road conditions the group has not received the necessary attention by SSVI. In future this will be improved.

4. Sinazeze Rural Metal Workshop (Blacksmith)

The blacksmith is working since 1992. He follows different income generating activities and is not concentrating seriously on blacksmithing.

He is from a family of blacksmithes. He got an offer from SSVI to buy the equipment to start operating his own business from his village, but has not yet decided about this.

5. Siabaswi Rural Metal Workshop

This workshop consisted of one artisan only who has done arc welding for more than three years. He had identified the need in blacksmithing in the area and is producing plough spare parts. He has engaged an apprentice to help to produce products and to teach the trainee blacksmithing at his workshop.

He manages his business quite alright. The blacksmith has a capacity to organise and operate his business without much help from SSVI. During 1993 out of his long term loan for the machines and welding equipment of K 668,712.00 he has paid a total of K 102,246.

6. Sinazeze Fair Bicycle Repair

This workshop consists of one mechanic. The business of the workshop is doing well, there are sufficient orders for repairs. The bicycle mechanic is an elderly man not fully engaged in his business. The job is mainly done by the learner.

7. Sinazeze Tannery

The group consists now of 3 tanners, 2 ladies and 1 man. During the year the second man has left the tannery. The workshop has never been working to it's full capacity due to lack of sufficient raw material (skins). Therefore, the labour and overhead expenses on a tanned skin is high. With a higher output the leather price per skin could be reduced.

The group has improved on self initiative and improved the quality of leather.

Water problem has not yet been solved. The Department of Water Affairs has sited two possible points for drilling a bore hole but nothing further has been done due to lack of funds.

8. Sinazeze Leather Workshop

The group now consists of 3 leather workers. They have managed to get registered as partners with the Ministry of trade and Commerce. The group has good ability to organise their raw material but have problems with marketing their products.

In order to compete with other leather products the quality of their finished leather goods has to be improved. Therefore, they have to up grade their skills and craftsmanship. An upgrading in-house training is planned for 1994. A marketing survey and product analysis has to be carried out in order to concentrate on marketable goods.

6.04. Other Activities

6.04.1. Training

a) The six apprentices trained by SHC finished their training and obtained grade 9 certificates in carpentry.

b) The SSVI officer has started his correspondence course in Business Administration by the end of the year.

6.04.2. Nkabana Entrepreneurs Credit Union (NECU)

The Nkabana Entrepreneurs Credit Union (NECU) for artisans has been formed. All SSVI artisans are members. NECU is now a study group undergoing formation meetings and training from CUSA personnel. Hopefully, that NECU will be associated with CUSA Zambia.

In close cooperation with GSDP the NECU will administer the SSVI revolving fund. By the end of the year the revolving fund was amounting to K 2,684,543.00 (see Annex VIII)

6.05. General Achievements

a) Plots: Both Siabaswi and Sianzeze Crafts Centre have their plots surveyed and drawings are ready. Therefore, both areas could obtain title deeds. Meetings were held with the chiefs and local leaders to discuss the handing over plots and buildings to the artisans. No agreement was reached yet. A lawyer was asked to worked out a proposal for a contract of handing over plots and buildings to artisans. This proposal should be a base of further discussions within GSDP, with chiefs, local leaders and local authorities.

b) The inauguration ceremony for the Sinazeze crafts centre took place on the 20.06.93. The local MP Hon. Madyenkuku, Deputy Minister of Works and Supply, the German Ambassador to Zambia Dr. Schmidt, a representative form GDS, Chief Sinazongwe and representatives from District Council and local leaders, as well as the artisans and GSDP staff members participated in the inauguration ceremony.

c) The GSDP Administrative Coordinator and the Female Extension Adviser were asked to evaluate the reasons why about 50 % of the artisans who received training through SSVI have dropped out from the programme. The final report will be ready by the beginning of next year.

6.06. Advisory Committee

The SSVI Advisory Committee had several meetings to prepare for the inauguration ceremony of Sinazeze Crafts Centre. It did not meet in the second half of the year. Clearer terms of reference and new members have to be chosen the coming year to have a more functional committee.

6.07. Constraints

Planned activities not achieved:

- a) SSVI was handicapped due to the three month sick leave of the SSVI Adviser.
- b) The SSVI officer and the adviser felt that their work was hampered through problems and incriminations caused by arguments about team structure and personnel affairs within the team and GSDP.
- c) The planned workshop on substitute of Mukwa and Mulombe wood for carpenters could not materialise. The instructor planned to conduct this workshop was not anymore available due to other commitments.
- d) The mechanisation of the SHC, the leather workshop and the metal workshop in Sinazeze was postponed until such a time when the handing over of plots and buildings is clear.
- e) The drilling of a new borehole could not be implemented. A site for a borehole was identified but could not be done, due to financial constraints. It is proposed by the GSDP chairman that the GSDP Water Programme could drill the new borehole by using the hand powered drilling rig which is promised by Water Aid, which will send an adviser to GSDP in the beginning of 1994.

6.08. Future Plans

6.08.1. Training

a) An in-house training for the 3 carpentry groups in workshop management and craftsmanship development has been started and will extend until September 1994. This training will concentrate on the needs of each individual group and will be done with each group separately.

- b) A preparation course for SHC and Siabaswi carpentry for grade 5 trade test will be held in mid 1994.
- c) A one month tanners in-house training to improve the tanning and quality control is planned for 1994.
- d) A 3 month leatherwork in-house training course shall be conducted. The purpose is to improve the skills and craftsmanship according to the market needs.
- e) A mechanical training for the bicycle repair trainee is intended for the coming year.

6.08.2. Workshops

A workshop is planned for the carpenters to help them find substitutes for Mukwa and Mulombe wood.

6.08.3 Permanent and constant raw material supply

SSVI plans to embark on a public information campaign on the need of goats and sheep skins as well as hides for the tannery. It is planned to use news and radio media.

6.08.4 Expansion of SSVI

Terms of Reference for a study were prepared and the Commonwealth Youth Programme Africa Centre (CYP) at UNZA Campus is asked to do this study. This study should come up with recommendations which shall be used as a guide for SSVI expansion into new trades and a maybe different approach of implementation of activities.

Prepared and compiled by
W.Diete, SSVI Adviser and M.P. Phiri, SSVI officer

7. WATER DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

7.01. Introduction

Availability of sufficient water supplies for human and life stock consumption is one of the major problems in Gwembe South. Since the past drought in 1992 more emphasis has to be put on water supply in the villages to cushion the effect of drought in the future. People get their drinking water along river beds which is not safe.

Cooperation with the Department of Water Affairs and especially with the District Council was aimed at by GSDP but the response in practical terms needs to be improved in future to avoid working in isolation. In 1993 the Sinazongwe District Council was administratively very weak and disorganised.

7.02. Objectives

- To assist local communities to overcome problems with water supply for domestic and life stock use.
- To provide materials and assistance for sinking wells and boreholes on self help.
- To clean, deepen, repair, maintain and service the existing wells and boreholes in the area on request by local communities and with their assistance.
- To improve the hygiene around the water collecting points.
- To provide education to existing well committees and encourage the formation of new well committees.
- To maintain the central water supply system at the Nkandabbwe camp.

7.03. Personnel

Responsible officers: Water Dev. officer (GRZ), A.P. Siabunkululu

Person Months:

Designation	person months												Employer	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
W D Officer	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	GRZ	12
well assistant	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	GSDP	12
bore hole assi.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	GSDP	12
Total	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3		36

7.04. Funding

The Water Development section made use of 73.2 % which was K 2,759,778.52 of the budgeted amount for 1993 and this was 5.8 % of the total GSDP expenditure. Out of the K 2,759,778.52 used by the Water Development section 29.4% (K 811,748.57) was spent for remunerations, 63.0 % (K 1,738,889.95) for operational expenditures, 3.9 % (107,440.00) for training and 3.7 % (K 101,700.00) for capital expenses. (see statement for GSDP Expenditure January to December 1993).

Additionally to the GSDP funds about K 1m was spent through the Special donation account for this section by MRDF donations.

7.05. Achievements

Number of boreholes and wells repaired in the area during January to December 1993:

No of boreholes attended to	= 44
No of boreholes working (December 1993)	= 31
No of boreholes not working	= 6
out of which waiting for repair	= 4
No of boreholes beyond repairs	= 3
No of wells handles by project	= 65
No of new wells	= 1
No of new wells under construction	= 5
No of wells working (December 1993)	= 59
No of well not working	= 6 (dried up)
No of well need deepening	= 3
No of wells beyond repairs	= 2

GSDP supplied to wells:

- 20 buckets
- 12 chains: 7 of 30 meters; 2 of 15 meters; 3 of 20 meters.
- 10 windlasses

GSDP supplied to boreholes:

- 5 handpumps (Sikuteka, Siawaza, Siatwiinda, Sinakumbi, Sinazeze)
- 19 plastic pipes (Sikuteka 5; Siawaza 4; Nyanga 5; SSVI 5)
- 28 galvanized pipes (Kafwambila 6; Sulwegonde 4; Kakulo 5; Siabaswi 3; Camp 10)

GSDP received the following material:

- 1 well digging set from UNICEF through Water Affairs
- 1 tripod from UNICEF according to drawings from Methodist Church in England
- 1 well digging equipment from Methodist Church in England
- 620 m chain for wells from UNICEF through Water Affairs
- 150 m rope for wells from UNICEF through Water Affairs
- 22 buckets from Water Affairs
- 3 handpumps from Water Affairs
- 10 plastic pipes for boreholes from Water Affairs

All water users of attended wells and borehole were advised to form a water committee and build a fence around the water place to keep the animals away and by doing so improve the hygiene around the water place.

In 1992 an agreement was worked out together with the district council that stated the responsibility of the water users for their own water supply. This agreement was not fully put into function because the district council was not in the position to work accordingly.

The Water Development Officer and his Well Assistance went to a 6 weeks training course to The Gambia which was organised and financed by the Methodist Church of England. The main emphasis was to learn the use of new well digging equipment, which was received by the end of 1993.

On request from GSDP, WaterAid a donor organisation from UK, sent a consultant a second time this year to find out if joint activities could be planned in future. It was agreed that a joint programme will be started in March 1994 by sending an adviser to Zambia who will be with GSDP about 50 % of his time.

7.06. Constraints.

- Water users have to receive much more training to become responsible for their water collection points.
- Repair and maintenance of wells and boreholes was done mainly by the GSDP officer alone, even so, agreements were reached that the District Council assists with manpower. Assistance from water user varies from place to place.
- Better coordination between District Council, Department of Water Affairs and GSDP could improve the work
- Coordination between the Water Development programme and Ministry of Health should be strengthened to improve the hygiene in the villages to avoid future outbreaks of Cholera and Dysentery like in the last three years.
- WaterAid could not find an adviser during the year 1993 who could start to work in Zambia.

7.07. Plans for 1994

- to reorganize the water development programme with the assistance from WaterAid and to work out a working plan for the year 94.
- to use the new well digging equipment.
- to repair, deepen and clean existing wells and boreholes.
- to include the question of hygiene more strongly into the programme.
- to improve the cooperation between the District Council, Department of Water Affairs, Health Department and GSDP in the water development activities.
- to implement the policy guide line on domestic water supply worked out by the District Council and GSDP.
- to hold regular meetings with water users to encourage them to become responsible for their own water supply.

Prepared and compiled

A. Sibabunkululu / Water Development Officer

8. RURAL WORKS PROGRAMME

8.01. Introduction

This programme is basically helping the District Council to improve the infrastructure in the district and to supervise the maintenance and rehabilitation work of GSDP staff houses and offices. As part of the Post Drought Recovery Programme, which is a follow up programme to the PPM, the rural works programme got involved in the Muziyo Road improvement and the construction of dams and weirs on self help basis. Additionally the officers of the Rural works programme are also involved in the maintenance of GSDP staff houses.

8.02. Objectives

- to assist local communities in small projects, which they can achieve on a self help basis.
- to encourage people to finish and continue with the post drought recovery activities. (small dams and weirs; Muziyo road construction; building of storage shelters)
- to work together with the District Council staff as close as possible.
- to maintain and rehabilitate GSDP buildings

8.02. Personnel

Responsible officers: Rural Works officer (GRZ), W. Ncite

Person Months:

Designation	person months												Employer	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
RW Officer	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	GRZ	12
R.W. assistant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	GSDP	2
Total	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2		14

Additionally, the programme employs casual labourers where and when need arises.

8.03. Funding

The Rural Works Programme made use of only 29.2 % which was K 1,791,386.45 of the budgeted amount for 1993 and this was 3.7 % of the total GSDP expenditure. Out of the K 1,791,386.45 used by the Rural Works Programme 18.2 % (K 325,782.00) was spent for remunerations, 58.3 % (K 1,044,974.45) for operational expenditures and 23.5 % (K 420,630.00) for capital expenses. (see statement for GSDP Expenditure January to December 1993).

Additionally to the GSDP funds only a small amount of K 10,000 was so far spent through the special donation account for the Muziyo road from the PAM funds.

8.04. Achievements

- up to the middle of the year the PPM activities continued:
 - a) food for work activities in Siampondo, Kafwambila, Nyanga, Dengeza and Muuka to maintain the main road was carried out, so that the main road was at a standard as it wasn't for years.
 - b) food for work activities to make a new road at Simunyika joining the road to Siansowa which is about 10 km continued and finished.
 - c) food for work activities on road work to Muzyio and another to Nanyangu continued. These are roads which cross the hills and it was a major job. Both roads were brought up to a standard that a 4x4 pick up can reach the villages now. People in Muzyio asked for further help to improve the road so that a lorry may be able to reach their villages. PAM granted up to K 10m towards the end of the year but no major work could be started yet because people had to work in the fields.
 - d) food for work activities finished the new small storage shelter in Kafwambila.
- By the end of the PPM programme several requests from different communities came up to build a dam or a weir in their area. The following places requested for assistance and work done up to date:

Chief Sinazongwe's area

Sikaneka: a weir was build but needs further increase in height and some strengthening of the wall.

Siazwela A: Foundation was dug but too small and the dam was built but not yet finished. If heavy rains fall, there is the danger, that the dam wall may be destroyed. Some water is stored behind the dam wall. Work has to continue next year.

Siazwela B: Dam wall is built and good water is stored behind the wall. The spillway still has to be done properly. Work still has to be continued next year.

Three meetings were held together with the chief and the ward councillor to encourage the people in their work on the dams and weirs.

People in Siazwela A and B responded favourable after the meetings but the response in Sikaneka was not so encouraging as only the small number of people who started the work remained doing the work continuously.

Senior Chief Mweemba's area

Kabula: only foundation is dug for a dam

Muuka: only foundation is dug for a dam

Nyanga: only foundation is dug for a dam

Siameja A: place was cleared for a weir

Siameja B: only foundation was built for the dam

Siameja wa Zilundu: the dam was built and water is stored but dam wall has to be raised further and there is no spillway yet. There is the danger that further rains will break the dam wall.

Sinalubilo: only a foundation for a weir was made

Meetings with Senior Chief Mweemba and the ward councillors were planned but could not take place due to several reasons. These meetings will be held after the rainy season.

8.05. Camp Maintenance

- 6460 concrete blocks were made at a river side in Sinazongwe for renovations and rehabilitation of staff houses and offices at Nkandabwe Camp.
- 3 kitchens with store rooms have been built at the VSP workers accommodation.
- rehabilitation and extension of the house of book keeper.
- 1 kitchen with a store room was built at the book keepers house.
- a new water tank which is supplying the lower houses in the Camp at Nkandabwe was built and is in use now. This will easen the water supply in the Camp.
- minor repairs were done to the office block and other staff houses and the roofs.

8.06. Plans for 1994

- continue with the support of building dams and weirs on self help basis. This shall be mainly financed by special donations from CCZ.
- support the people in Muzyiyo to continue with the improvement of the road.
- continue rehabilitation of Nkandabwe camp:
 - a) renovation of GSDP guest house toilet and wash room
 - b) rehabilitation of Mr. Siabunkululu's house;
 - c) roof repairs at Mr Diete's house
 - d) rehabilitation of water supply system, especially the water tanks with the advise of Water Aid Adviser.

Prepared and compiled by
Mr. W. Ncite

9. SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

It was agreed, that GSDP should start a sustainable agricultural programme, but Gossner Mission has not been able to give a final answer if the employment of a well qualified Zambian officer for this work can be executed. Interviews were conducted and names proposed to Gossner Mission in Berlin.

The consultant from the Methodist Church in England, Mr Bob Mann, was with us again for about 6 weeks and work continued with setting up a nursery of vetiver grass in Kanchindu. It was hoped that at the time Mr Bob Mann was coming GSDP would have been in the position to have the Agricultural Coordinator employed through Gossner Mission and work started could continue.

9.02. Funding

The Sustainable Agriculture Programme made use of 25.0 % which was K 1,651,216.40 of the budgeted amount for 1993 and this was 3.4 % of the total GSDP expenditure. Out of the K 1,651,216.40 used by the Sustainable Agriculture Programme 44.7 % (K 737,316.40) was spent for remunerations and 55.3 % (K 913,900.00) for operational expenditures. (see statement for GSDP Expenditure January to December 1993).

Annex I

Summary of the GSDP expenditure January - December 1993
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FROM JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1993

<u>INCOME</u>	Gossner Mission	G R Z	TOTAL
Cash at hand 01.01.93	110,873.55	330.00	111,203.55
money in bank 01.01.93	41,895.94	239,790.11	281,686.05
subtotal	152,769.49	240,120.11	392,889.60
reversed bank charges 92	0.00	300.00	300.00
subtotal	0.00	300.00	300.00
Gossner contribution in Zambia	37,610,211.51	0.00	37,610,211.51
Gossner contribution paid in Germany	3,894,909.58	0.00	3,894,909.58
GRZ contribution budget	0.00	13,829,200.00	13,829,200.00
other income	981,748.02	46,400.00	1,028,148.02
special donations	8,493,046.70	0.00	8,493,046.70
subtotal	50,979,915.81	13,875,600.00	64,855,515.81
imprest from last year	911,768.67	0.00	911,768.67
imprest returned	44,706,920.70	0.00	44,706,920.70
subtotal	45,618,689.37	0.00	45,618,689.37
Total	96,751,374.67	14,116,020.11	110,867,394.78

<u>EXPENDITURE</u>	Gossner Mission	G R Z	TOTAL
1. Administrative Unit	16,536,634.86	5,654,995.29	22,191,630.15
2. Irrigation Schemes	3,138,585.86	1,691,092.57	4,829,678.43
3. Sustainable Agric.	1,140,500.49	510,715.91	1,651,216.40
4. VSP	6,136,089.79	0.00	6,136,089.79
5. Female Extension	982,443.58	455,060.00	1,437,503.58
6. SSVI	4,673,877.60	671,688.87	5,345,566.47
7. Water Development	2,161,382.95	598,395.57	2,759,778.52
8. Rural Works Progr.	1,482,226.45	309,160.00	1,791,386.45
9. Special Activities	1,712,758.55	3,832.50	1,716,591.05
subtotal (budget 93)	37,964,500.13	9,894,940.71	47,859,440.84
GM property	951,140.00	0.00	951,140.00
F.E. Adviser salary	888,699.90	0.00	888,699.90
PPM expenditure	2,506,120.51		2,506,120.51
capital expenditure			
through donations	762,095.90	0.00	762,095.90
subtotal	5,108,056.31	0.00	5,108,056.31
imprest given out 93	48,684,257.28	0.00	48,684,257.28
subtotal	48,684,257.28	0.00	48,684,257.28
bank charges (1992)	0.00	6,250.00	6,250.00
subtotal	0.00	6,250.00	6,250.00
unexplained expenditure	0.38	0.00	0.38
cash in hand 31.12.93	1,047,062.05	204,507.09	1,251,569.14
money in bank 31.12.93	3,947,498.52	4,010,322.31	7,957,820.83
subtotal	4,994,560.95	4,214,829.40	9,209,390.35
TOTAL	96,751,374.67	14,116,020.11	110,867,394.78

Programmes	Budget 1993	Gossner Mission		GRZ	Total expenditure	Balance remaining
		in Zambia	in Germany			
1. ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT	28,540,000	14,205,244.55	2,331,390.31	5,654,995.29	22,191,630.15	6,348,369.85
2. IRRIGATION SCHEMES	16,466,500	3,110,940.56	27,645.30	1,691,092.57	4,829,678.43	11,636,821.57
3. SUSTAINABLE AGRIC.	6,612,000	1,140,500.49	0.00	510,715.91	1,651,216.40	4,960,783.60
4. VALLEY SELF-HELP PROMOTION (VSP)	7,020,000	6,084,774.49	51,315.30	0.00	6,136,089.79	883,910.21
5. FEMALE EXTENSION	5,508,500	901,744.40	80,699.18	455,060.00	1,437,503.58	4,070,996.42
6. SMALL SCALE VILLAGE INDUSTRY (SSVI)	7,736,900	3,362,304.81	1,311,572.79	671,688.87	5,345,566.47	2,391,333.53
7. WATER DEVELOPMENT	3,768,000	2,137,712.95	23,670.00	598,395.57	2,759,778.52	1,008,221.48
8. RURAL WORKS PROGR.	6,134,000	1,458,556.45	23,670.00	309,160.00	1,791,386.45	4,342,613.55
9. SPECIAL ACTIVITIES	5,189,860	1,667,811.85	44,945.70	3,832.50	1,716,591.05	3,473,268.95
GRAND TOTAL	86,975,760	34,069,590.55	3,894,909.58	9,894,940.71	47,859,440.84	39,116,319.16

	Total Budget %	Expenditure			Gossner Mission			G R Z		
		January - December \$ budget total	Expend \$ budget section	% total	budget \$ total budget	expenditure \$ GM budget	% total GM	budget \$ total budget	expenditure \$ GRZ budget	% total GRZ
1. SERVICE UNIT	32.8	25.51	77.7	46.4	13.9	32.0	19.01	43.5	18.9	33.6
2. IRRIGATION SCHEMES	18.9	5.55	29.3	10.1	5.7	13.2	3.61	8.3	13.0	23.1
3. SUSTAINABLE AGRIC.	7.6	1.90	25.0	3.4	3.9	8.9	1.31	3.0	3.7	6.6
4. VALLEY SELF-HELP PROMOTION (VSP)	8.1	7.05	87.4	12.8	5.7	13.0	7.06	16.2	2.4	4.3
5. FEMALE EXTENSION	6.3	1.65	26.1	3.0	3.4	7.7	1.13	2.6	3.0	5.3
6. SMALL SCALE VILLAGE INDUSTRY (SSVI)	8.9	6.15	69.1	11.2	6.0	13.8	5.37	12.3	2.9	5.1
7. WATER DEVELOPMENT	4.3	3.17	73.2	5.8	2.0	4.5	2.48	5.7	2.4	4.2
8. RURAL WORKS PROGR.	7.1	2.06	29.2	3.7	0.9	2.1	1.70	3.9	6.2	10.9
9. SPECIAL ACTIVITIES	6.0	1.97	33.1	3.6	2.1	4.8	1.97	4.5	3.9	6.9
TOTAL	100.0	55.02	-	100.0	43.6	100.0	43.65	100.0	56.4	100.0
									11.37	100.0

	Total Budget %	Expenditure			Gossner Mission			G R Z		
		January - December \$ budget total	Expend \$ budget section	% total	budget \$ total budget	expenditure \$ GM budget	% total GM	budget \$ total budget	expenditure \$ GRZ budget	% total GRZ
Emoluments TOTAL	13.1	10.69	81.5	19.1	4.0	9.2	4.16	9.6	8.9	15.8
Operational expend.TOTAL	44.7	23.79	53.3	42.2	22.8	52.3	20.35	46.6	21.9	38.9
Training TOTAL	9.3	6.57	70.6	11.0	5.3	12.0	6.21	14.2	4.1	7.2
Capital expendit. TOTAL	32.9	13.97	42.4	27.7	11.5	26.5	12.92	29.6	21.5	38.1
GRAND TOTAL	100.0	55.02	-	100.0	43.6	100.0	43.64	100.0	56.4	100.0
									11.38	100.0

Total Transport	21.3	17.29	76.0	27.5	16.8	38.5	15.49	35.5	6.0	10.7	1.80	15.8
Total transp. allowance	14.4	8.93	62.1	16.0	14.4	33.0	8.93	20.5	0.0	0.0	-	-

Annex II

Transport Account

January to December 1993

INCOME

cash in hand 01.01.93	K	17,231.34
money in bank 01.01.93	K	<u>489,161.17</u>
	K	506,392.51
 GSDP / GM	K	6,132,609.50
private customers pool car	K	762,566.25
private customers tractor	K	450,045.00
sale of diesel	K	89,770.00
imprest	K	2,426,450.00
sundries	K	<u>64,150.00</u>
	K	<u>9,925,590.75</u>
 Total Income	K	10,431,983.26
		=====

EXPENDITURE

salaries	K	1,215,235.78
ZNPF	K	58,500.00
tax	K	6,810.22
union	K	628.00
running costs pool car	K	3,976,464.00
running costs tractor	K	1,231,235.00
hire charges for catholic car	K	634,760.00
imprest	K	2,751,450.00
stationary	K	3,300.00
bank charges	K	150.00
sundries	K	<u>23,450.00</u>
	K	9,901,983.00
 cash in hand 31.12.93	K	46,702.09
money in bank 31.12.93	K	<u>483,298.17</u>
	K	<u>530,000.26</u>
 Total expenditure	K	10,431,983.26
		=====

Outstanding imprest

GSDP main account	K	122,000.00
Loans account	K	203,000.00
	K	<u>325,000.00</u>
		=====

Annex III

Loans Account

January to December 1993

INCOME

cash in hand 01.01.93	K 82,063.94
money in bank 01.01.93	K 205,000.00

	K 287,063.94
Loans repaid	K 1,530,516.66
imprest from transport account	K 203,000.00
imprest from GSDP	K 600,000.00

	K 2,333,516.66
Total Income	K 2,620,580.60
	=====

EXPENDITURE

loans given out	K 2,334,000.00

cash in hand 31.12.93	K 51,580.60
money in bank 31.12.93	K 235,000.00

	K 286,580.60
Total expenditure	K 2,620,580.60
	=====

OUTSTANDING LOANS

VSP	K 600,000.00	K 955,999.40
Greenwell	K 16,288.95	K 17,908.75
Alfred	K 26,498.60	K 19,780.00
Munsanda	K 41,048.00	K 34,625.00
Dayo	K 12,414.70	K 47,200.00
Stephen	K 16,034.75	K 37,500.00
Mulemwa	K 19,667.20	K 31,500.00
Monica	K 52,057.15	K 65,500.00
Smart	K 14,631.15	K 31,500.00
Allan	K 15,577.50	K 65,000.00
Selina	K 28,787.95	K 30,000.00
Edson	K 28,107.70	K 100,000.00
Julius	K 15,227.55	K 50,000.00
Solomon	K 29,829.10	K 33,178.10
Sialwizi	K 39,829.10	K 1,519,691.25
	K 955,999.40	

total outstanding loans	K 1,519,691.25
imprest to be repaid	-K 803,000.00
cash in hand 31.12.93	K 51,580.60
money in bank 31.12.93	K 235,000.00

TOTAL VALUE OF LOANS FUND

K 1,003,271.85

=====

Annex IV

Mechanical workshop revolving fund

January to December 1993

INCOME

cash in hand 01.01.93	K	84,827.00
	K	84,827.00
GSDP	K	579,075.00
private customers	K	293,638.00
imprest received	K	147,900.00
	K	1,020,613.00
Total Income	K	1,105,440.00
	=====	=====

EXPENDITURE

stationary	K	12,800.00
transport	K	8,285.00
fuel	K	78,860.00
gas	K	89,490.00
motorcycle	K	500.00
welding rods	K	55,800.00
other material	K	146,960.00
mutton cloths	K	6,480.00
imprest given out	K	469,910.00
	K	869,085.00
cash in hand 31.12.93	K	236,355.00
	K	236,355.00
Total expenditure	K	1,105,440.00
	=====	=====

Annex V

SPECIAL DONATIONS ACCOUNT

September 1992 to December 1993

INCOME

16.09.92 donation from MRDF	K	175,302.00
17.05.93 donation from M. Temple	K	203,002.40
15.05.93 cheque from MRDF	K	1,119,589.80
04.10.93 from PAM for Muzyio road	K	3,000,000.00
04.10.93 from PAM for shelters	K	4,197,000.00
29.11.93 cheque from GM (church work)	K	110,149.90
15.12.93 cheque from GM (church work)	K	263,799.90
cheque from MRDF	K	696,728.00
interest earned	K	850,690.28
imprest returned	K	4,138,800.00
 Total Income		K 14,755,062.28
		=====

EXPENDITURE

MRDF expenses for agric and water	K	2,125,193.68
water at Mudendas place (M. Temple)	K	27,000.00
PAM Muzyio road	K	10,000.00
PAM shelters	K	1,231,870.00
imprest given	K	4,138,800.00
 cash in hand 31.12.93	K	541,730.22
money in bank 31.12.93	K	6,680,468.38
 Total expenditure		K 7,222,198.60
		=====
		K 14,755,062.28
		=====

We received more money from MRDF in January to set off the outstanding expenditures.

Outstanding balance 31.12.93

Mudenda water project	K	176,002.40
MRDF agric. and water project	-K	133,573.88
IFAD - PAM - Muzyio road	K	2,990,000.00
PAM shelters	K	2,965,130.00
GM church activities	K	373,949.80
Interest	K	850,690.28
 Interest		K 7,222,198.60
		=====

Annex VI

VSP Account

Income and expenditure statement
January to December 1993INCOME

cash in hand 01.01.93	K 680,178.00
bank account 01.01.93	K 58,247.00

	K 738,425.00
GSDP grants	K 3,279,665.00

total income from GSDP	K 3,279,665.00
advances	K 967,250.00
imprest	K 17,421,300.00

subtotal	K 18,388,550.00
loans	K 1,151,000.00

subtotal	K 1,151,000.00
hardware	K 3,185,330.00
hammermills	K 4,532,040.00
oil mills	K 641,030.00
mealie meal	K 1,029,700.00
seed sales	K 140,050.00
sewing programme	K 326,110.00
second hand clothing	K 158,820.00

subtotal	K 10,013,080.00
transport hire	K 16,117,134.00
PPM handling charges	K 6,733,785.00
rent	K 12,000.00
other activities	K 267,008.00

subtotal	K 23,129,927.00
membership	K 33,710.00

subtotal	K 33,710.00

Total Income	K 56,734,357.00!♥
	=====

EXPENDITURE

salaries	K 1,765,078.00
x-mas bonus	K 190,000.00
ZNPF	K 305,451.00
PPM loaders	K 2,138,903.00
staff training	K 109,000.00
subtotal	K 4,508,432.00
imprest	K 17,441,300.00
advances	K 967,250.00
loan repayments	K 537,000.00
subtotal	K 18,945,550.00
stationary	K 600,822.00
audit fees	K 370,000.00
subtotal	K 970,822.00
EXCO	K 849,050.00
self help projects	K 65,760.00
other activities / grant	K 89,064.00
subtotal	K 1,003,874.00
hardware	K 3,139,172.00
second hand clothing	K 19,200.00
mealie meal	K 943,935.00
sewing programme	K 703,945.00
seed programme	K 96,770.00
oil mills programme	K 742,830.00
subtotal	K 5,645,852.00
hammermills fuel	K 1,683,680.00
wages	K 504,580.00
maintenance	K 1,140,302.00
	K 3,328,562.00
buildings	K 203,090.00
new hammermills	K 3,744,000.00
lorry DM account	K 701,760.00
	K 4,648,850.00
transport fuel	K 7,078,689.00
repairs and maintenance	K 8,740,432.00
motorcycles fuel	K 791,474.00
repairs and maintenance	K 703,306.00
	K 17,313,901.00
cash shortage written off 91/92	K 221,136.00
cash in hand 31.12.93	K 76,989.00
bank account 31.12.93	K 70,389.00
	K 368,514.00
Total expenditure	K 56,734,357.00
	=====

outstandings to be paid	
Tyres for VSP	K 1,539,784.00
VSP lorry AAL 4541 insurance	K 637,903.20
Total	K 2,177,687.20
=====	
claims to be received by VSP	
transport bills	K 1,020,000.00
second hand clothings	K 51,850.00
total to be received	K 1,071,850.00
=====	

Annex VII

Female Extension Revolving fund

From January to December 1993

INCOME

received from GSDP main account	K	147,000.00	
			K 147,000.00
Loan repayments	K	75,000.00	
			K 75,000.00
Total Income			K 222,000.00
			=====

EXPENDITURE

loan given to Buleya Malima group	K	50,000.00	
loan given to Mrs Mazuba	K	25,000.00	
loan given to Kanchindu group	K	25,000.00	
loan given to Siabaswi group	K	20,000.00	
loan given to Gossner group	K	27,000.00	
loan given to Mrs Nana	K	75,000.00	
			K 222,000.00
cash in hand 31.12.93	K	0.00	
			K 0.00
Total expenditure			K 222,000.00
			=====

Outstanding loans

	money	month money received	expected month of repayment
Siabaswi Group	K 20,000.00	October 93	January 94
Kanchindu Group	K 25,000.00	September 93	January 94
Gossner group	K 27,000.00	September 93	January 94
Mrs Nana	K 75,000.00	November 93	March 94
Total value of fund	K 147,000.00		
			=====

Annex VIII

SSVI Revolving fund
January to December 1993INCOME

cash in hand 01.01.93	K	8,445.00
	K	8,445.00
received from GSDP	K	865,788.00
loan repayments	K	309,413.00
interest received	K	550.00
	K	1,175,751.00
Total Income	K	1,184,196.00
	=====	=====

EXPENDITURE

loans given for tools	K	231,070.00
	K	231,070.00
purchase of tools	K	865,788.00
	K	865,788.00
cash in hand 31.12.92	K	87,338.00
	K	87,338.00
Total expenditure	K	1,184,196.00
	=====	=====

Outstanding loans (31.12.93)

Stone house Carpentry	K	291,392.00
Siabaswi Carpentry	K	251,337.00
Sikankuli Carpentry	K	341,635.00
Sianzeze leather workshop	K	440,427.00
Sinazeze Tannery	K	113,288.00
Sinazeze Metal Workshop	K	74,312.00
Sinazeze Bicycle Repair	K	7,500.00
Siabaswi Metal Workshop	K	583,918.00

Total value of outstanding loans K 2,103,809.00

Value of SSVI Revolving Fund by 31.12.93

Total value of outstanding loans	K	2,103,809.00
cash in hand 31.12.92	K	87,338.00
Tools in stock	K	493,396.00

Total value of revolving fund K 2,684,543.00

=====

ANNEX IX

BMIS Account

Income and expenditure
January to December 1993INCOME

cash in hand 01.01.93	K	371,509.58
Standard bank account 1.01.93	K	572,429.46
ZNCB bank account 01.01.93	K	48,481.86
		<hr/> K 992,420.90
GSDP reimbursement (see expenditure in GSDP accounts K 4,779,823.43)	K	867,082.30
		<hr/> K 867,082.30
total income from GSDP		
sales of oranges	K	1,833,500.00
sales of mandarins	K	500,000.00
sales of lemon/ G.fruits	K	209,320.00
		<hr/> K 2,542,820.00
total income from orchard		
domestic water	K	21,670.00
water fee from Farmers	K	1,121,710.00
fine	K	9,800.00
		<hr/> K 1,153,180.00
total income from water fees		
marketing truck	K	3,494,920.00
sales of mealie meal	K	175,000.00
tractor hire	K	61,500.00
workshop	K	38,950.00
petty sales	K	253,100.00
credit repayments	K	419,420.38
		<hr/> K 4,442,890.38
total other income		
Total Income		<hr/> K 9,998,393.58
		=====

EXPENDITURE

remuneration	K 2,965,567.54
administration	K 349,252.61
mealie meal	K 140,000.00
electricity	
workshop	K 88,863.14
irrigation	K 1,003,969.97
orchard	K 414,125.00
nursery	K 65,250.00
irrigation pipes	K 2,000.00
irrigation canals	K 291,700.00
maintenance	
buildings	K 21,416.10
workshop	K 303,547.00
scheme	K 219,640.00
dom. water	K 17,884.80
transport hire	K 164,900.00
motorcycle / manager	K 26,401.00
vehicle / Hort. adviser	K 205,110.00
tractor maintenance	K 57,590.00
tractor fuel	K 133,410.00
marketing truck maintenance	K 658,652.00
marketing truck fuel	K 1,261,490.00
credits	K 518,796.94
sundries	K 337,130.00
	K 9,246,696.10
cash in hand 31.12.93	K 201,668.23
Standard bank account 31.12.93	K 501,227.39
ZNCB bank account 31.12.93	K 48,481.86
	K 751,377.48
Total expenditure	K 9,998,073.58
	=====

Annex X

Number of wells and boreholes in Sinazongwe District

Villages

in Senior Chief Mweemba area

Name of village	No of wells	No of boreholes	Name of village	No of wells	No of boreholes
Kafwambila	7	2	Chiabi	0	1
Siampondo	5	0	Sianyuka	3	4
Sianzovu	1	0	Sinakaimbi	2	0
Siawaza	2	0	Malima	1	1
Kakulo	0	1	Chinkumbi	1 (1 dry)	1
Sikankuli	1 (dry)	1	Lusinga	0	2
Siameja	5	1 (with engine)	Chisaka	0	1
Nyanga	1	0	Siazwela	1	0
Muuka	2	1	Sinazeze township	2	2
Kanyemba	2	0	Sianzeze	2	2
Siabaswi	5 (2 dry)	1	Siankuku	2	0
Kanchindu	0	3	Siamuyala	0	3
Sikuteka	0	1	Simabbula	2	0
Chikoyo	1	0	Sinazongwe	0	1
Maiba	0	1 (dry)	Malyango	0	2
Siamatimba	2	1 (dry)	Nzenga	0	1
Tenkamya	1	0	Makonkoto	1	1
Gamela	2	0	Sinakesikili	0	1
Sinankumbi	3 (3 dry)	1	Sinanjola School	0	2
Siazwela	1	1	Munyati	0	1
			Sinachilusdu	0	2
Total	41 (6 dry)	15 (2 dry)	Kaywamina	0	1 (windmill)

in Chief Sinazongwe area

			Siamajele	2	1
			Sinatandabale	2	0
			Siamugande	2	0
			Sikalabula	3	0
			Mazyaa mu	4	0
			Sindebuka	3	0
			SSVI centre	1	0
			Siakabbila	1	0
			Simapumba	2	0
			Siapaka	3	0
			Siankumba	4	0
			Siampolomba	1	0
			Fodwi	2	0
			Total	47 (1 dry)	30 (0 dry)

Annex XI

Vehicles and motorcycles in GSDP by 31.12.92

Vehicles or motorcycle	Reg. No	User of Vehicle	Ownership
Pick ups			
1. Toyota Hilux	AAK 7483	VSP - Mr. Waldschütz	private
2. Toyota Hilux	AAK 6436	SSVI - Mr. Diete	private
3. Toyota Hilux	AAK 5354	chairperson - Mr Bredt	private
4. Toyota Hilux	AAL 4794	PPM - Mr. Franke	private
5. Toyota Hilux	AAK 5355	GSDP - poolcar	project
6. Toyota Hilux	AAL 3657	PPM	WFP
7. Toyota Hilux	AAL	BMIS - Mr. Kreiter	under repair private
Lorries			
1. Leyland 10 t	AAK 3613	VSP	VSP
2. Mercedes 5 t	AAL 4541	VSP	under repair
3. Mitsubishi 3t	AAG 2574	BMIS	VSP
4. IFA 7 t	AAL 4051	PPM	BMIS
5. IFA 7 t	AAL 4052	PPM	Gossner
			under repair
			Gossner
			under repair
Motorcycles			
1. Honda XL 125	AKA 1546	VSP	project
2. Honda XL 125	AKA 1547	BMIS - Mr. Mulemwa	under repair
3. Honda XL 125	AKA 1548	SSVI - Mr. Phiri	project
4. Honda CC 125	AAL 2182	WP - Mr. Siabunkululu	under repair
5. Honda CC 125	AAL 2183	RW - Mr. Ncite	project
6. Honda CC 125	AAL 2184	VSP - Mr. Makala	project
7. Honda CC 125	AAL 2185	RW - Mr. Siasinkwa	project
8. Honda 160	GRZ 93BE	Mech. Workshop	GRZ
			under repair
tractor			
1. Kubota	AAL 1546	GSDP	project

ANNUAL REPORT 1993
FEMALE EXTENSION PROGRAMME (FEP)

Eingegangen

- 1. Jun 1994

Erledigt:.....

Introduction:

In several years, this is the first comprehensive annual report of the female extension programme. Apart from that the concept of the programme has changed from emphasis only on home economics to awareness building on issues affecting women and men as well.

In May and June 1990 a comprehensive evaluation of the programme was carried out by the Institute of African Studies, Lusaka (detailed report is available). On the basis of its findings, the programme was reviewed and replanned. 1993 was the first year to begin to attempt to implement some of the recommendations arising from the evaluation. In view of the fact that women in Sinazongwe District are a prime, but unconscious force in determining development, more emphasis was this year placed on practical and leadership skills training, consciousness raising of the women's plight to both women and men. What follows covers staffing, work with women's groups, activities in conjunction with other Gwembe South Development Project (GSDP) components. Gender awareness workshops organised and facilitated and net working with other gender biased organisations locally, nationally and internationally.

Staffing

Efforts to advertise through printed media, and word of mouth did not yield the expected results to have the post of Female Extension Animator filled. Liaison with Provincial Agriculture Officer (PAO) Choma were positive towards the end of the year. An officer, Lilian Hamusiya is scheduled to be seconded to the project early next year as female extension animator. The writer was the only staff under FEP for the whole year.

Work with women's groups

By the end of year, the programme was working with a total of eight groups, 6 old and 2 new ones. Both verbal and written requests were made to cover other areas, but this could not be achieved due to constraints which have been and will be highlighted already later in this report. The groups were Sinanjola, Buleya Malima, Gossner Mission, Siatwiinda, Siabaswi, Kanchindu, Chisupo and Nanyangu women's groups. On average membership ranged between 20-40 women except Sinanjola that had 55, due to oil mill expeller that actually has 75 women registered for processing of oil from sunflower. Despite large numbers attendance fluctuated between ten and twenty five women on days that I met each group, on forty nightly basis and later once a month. The infrequent visits are again partly attributed to some constraints. Fewer numbers were appropriate considering the topics discussed at times. Some of the reasons for poor attendance will be indicated under constraints as well.

The eight groups are at different stages of carrying out their activities. In the course of the year, the groups identified their training needs and I added on what I thought would be appropriate. The learning needs included: basic needs such as cookery, sewing, crafts, house keeping tips on sanitation and hygiene, gardening, income generation activities, construction of shelters as meeting places. My additions included strategic needs enabling women experience processes of leadership training ie analysing leadership issues who is a leader? What are the qualities of a good leader? How to work effectively in a group. Other issues included need for respect, cooperative problem solving, identification of resources women possess and sharing the same skills, need for planning especially in skills training and income generating activities. Above all identification and discussion of gender related issues not only with women but men as well, the women being the starting point. These were violence against women, illiteracy, none participation in decision making, use and unfair sharing of family finances, family planning, aids, women's lack of freedom, women's rights ie inheritance and socialization of children in genderless roles (specific topics covered for each group are available separately)

Strategic needs were put in place partly to enable women begin to move away from the situation of dependence to independent, self reliance, self directing and management of their group's affairs in the hope of realising sustainability of the groups. Often as advisors one is likely to feel that it is easier to do things for people than it is to guide them in learning to do for themselves. As per saying "if you give a person a fish she/he will eat it for a day. If you teach the person to fish she/he will eat it for a life time. Like wise FEP efforts in the course of the year were to enable women learn the skills of fishing, by taking more leadership roles, decision making etc. Later they will help others in the community to develop themselves, if they do so the programme will be helping for a life time. But if the programme merely does things for women's groups it will only be assisting in a short run, thereby entrenching further groups dependence. As when needed in the process, the groups were assisted with start up funding to enable them implement some of their plans - especially income generating activities which for most groups are still in their infancy.

I must point out though that the capacity building efforts as above have woken up some women to their problems of heavy workload, discrimination, lack of organisation and income and have learned how to express their opinions on these issues.

Activities with other GSDP components

In the course of the year, I assisted in conflict resolution with Small Scale Village Industries (SSVI) tanners, over a gender related issue. There were two men and two women. The men had since October to February, been using the group's money and paying themselves leaving women out, though they worked as a group. With support and encouragement the women could no longer keep silent but were able to speak out and the whole matter was resolved.

In the last two years management of SSVI had sadly realized that 50% of its trained artisans had left and were no longer practicing the trade. Together with the Project Coordinator we carried out an in house evaluation of why artisans abandoned their trade and suggest ways of sustaining them.

Buleya Malima Irrigation Scheme (BMIS) board had previously only one woman. When she became staff, she lost her seat on the board. I attended some board meetings held informal discussions with some board members regarding the unfair situation where plot holders are mainly men, but work in the scheme is done by women, yet there was not a single woman on the board. New board elections in the course of the year voted two women as board members. They are secretary and member of the Buleya Malima women's group.

As a permanent invitee to the Executive Committee (EXCO) of Valley Self Help Promotion Society (VSP) took the opportunity to slowly begin to sensitize the members on the gender issues in the activities of the society. Apart from the EXCO, I did the same while on community visits to Siameja and Dengeza. Women have for a long time been stepped aside even on things they could perform well. Communities were urged to consider women when choosing leaders for various positions and especially so those connected with VSP.

As a member of Trinity Congregation United Church of Zambia (UCZ) concerns pertaining to women's effective participation in the church were raised through sermons and songs. In John 10 v 10 Jesus said " I came that you may have life and have it abundantly." To women of Sinazongwe District, do they enjoy abundant life as promised by our Lord in the face of violence in the family, constantly overworked, illiterate, poor, cultural taboos and traditions that put them down, no control over their own bodies (fertility control) and perpetually living in fear of contracting AIDS and ignorance of their rights. According to women's views and the writer, the answer is no.

Workshops organised and facilitated

If other components of GSDP are to appreciate and facilitate women's effective participation, the staff themselves need to be gender sensitized as a starting point. If the work of FEP has to have a larger impact, gender sensitization has to be done at several levels of the communities. One can only feel moved to act differently if one becomes aware. It is for this reason that some of the activities of FEP did not just limit themselves to women but other members of society as well.

To this effect gender awareness workshops were organised and facilitated with:

1. GSDP senior staff
2. Nkandabbwe Basic School staff
3. Sinazeze " " "
4. Kanchindu " " "
5. Three (3) joint husbands and wives workshops (detailed reports on all workshops are available).

A total of seventy seven (77) men and women were involved in the above workshops.

Networking

There are advantages in maintaining linkages with other groups working on women and gender related subjects. In doing so, sharing of information learning and experiences take place for social change.

1. From 14-26 March I was one of the members on the Adaptive Research Planning Team (ARPT) in Sinazese and Nkandabbwe. The team conducted a survey on small scale farming systems. Among the objectives were to employ a participatory rural appraisal approach as a diagnostic tool in identifying the major problems and constraints facing small scale farmers and suggest interventions, options and strategies for improving their livelihood sustainably (report available)
2. The Christian Council of Zambia women's desk (CCZ) organised a training workshop for trainers in economic literacy held at Zambezi Lodge in Siavonga, from 8th-13th June. I presented a paper on the Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP) and its impact on women and children (report available)
3. Based on partnership relationship between CCZ and Gossner Mission, the General Secretary requested the project through the chairman for FEF advisor to attend a workshop in Tanzania on behalf of the council. The theme of the workshop was: "The receding role of the state and emerging role of non government organisation (NGOs) in African development!" It took place from 2nd to 6th August, (report available).

The All African Conference of Churches (AACC) based in Nairobi, Kenya in conjunction with Federation of churches and Evangelical missions in Cameroon (FEMEC) women's Department sponsored and organised respectively a workshop on economic literacy for women. I was a resource person on training for transformation. This took place from 19th to 25th September, (detailed report available).

Networking also was initiated through printed media ie Agenda, a journal about women and gender, Voices Rising a bulletin about women and popular education (empowerment of women through popular education methods)

Constraints

Having only one staff in the programme made it difficult to follow up on a number of activities adequately. Coupled with that was inadequate transport facilities. Some of the women's groups have been used to being dependant, an attitude that I am trying to change for groups to be more independent.

A situation where women want to develop but at the same time are reluctant to actually do the work, "You do it but not me" attitude has to be overcome otherwise I do not see how viable income generating projects could be put in place and sustained.

Urging women to take up more leadership roles discouraged some women from attending club activities.

Conclusion

Women in Sinazongwe District will first have to be able to break silence regarding the oppression in their lives. Secondly once they are able to share their problems with other women, the isolation cycle will be broken and women will begin to appreciate the social nature of problems ie violence against them, lack of decision making powers. When women as a group get together to collectively resolve an issue such as illiteracy or overwork the problem is initially addressed at level of practical gender interest.

Awareness creation should include youth, old men and women to address issues of women's subordination and helplessness. Increasing gender awareness will hopefully lead to greater participation of women's involvement in development activities of GSDP in particular and Sinazongwe District in general. The media for doing so will be various women's project practical activities.

In conclusion, it should be noted that the emancipation of women is a laborious and slow process, but with time the programme will empower women sufficiently to enable them work on political issues surrounding their lives for their own betterment, family well being and society's good in general.

Plans for 1994

Objectives: Specific groups (eg GSDP staff, civil servants and rural groups) have raised gender awareness and rural women engaged in economic viable activities.

Activity description:

- Arrange to have the Female Extension Animator begin work by April 1994 latest.
- organise new and follow up workshops on gender issues with government workers and NGOs involving 200 men and women.
- Assist two women's groups to establish economical viable activities by training them in needed skills, planning, leadership, management (empower them to take charge of their own destiny).
- build on activities for women's involvement in GSDP components.
- facilitate discussion groups with women and sometimes jointly with men.
- set up a sounding board of specialists to accompany the work of the FEP.

By: Edna Maluma
FEMALE EXTENSION ADVISOR
G.S.D.P.

0208.9.94 ad.

Eingegangen

- 9. Aug. 1994

Erledigt:

J A H R E S B E R I C H T 1993

PROJEKT: BULEYA MALIMA IRRIGATION SCHEME (BMIS)
SINAZEZE BOX 15 - SAMBIA

BERICHTERSTATTER: ARMIN KREITER (LANDWIRTSCHAFTSMEISTER,
BERATER DES BMIS, 2.93 - 3.96)

BERICHTSZEITRAUM: FEBRUAR 1993 - MÄRZ 1994

ARBEITGEBER: GOSSNER MISSION BERLIN

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2. AKTIVITÄTEN IM BERICHTSZEITRAUM

2.1 Organisation der Wiederinbetriebnahme der Bewässerungsanlage

Zur Vorbereitung der Anbauperiode 1993 wurden eine Vorstands- und Bauernversammlung abgehalten. Dies war notwendig, um über die Kanalrenovierung und über die Belegung der Felder zu entscheiden und die erforderlichen Maßnahmen zu planen. Es wurde beschlossen, den Bauern eine Frist einzuräumen, die noch ausstehenden Wassergebühren von 1991 zu begleichen. Bauern, die ihre Zahlungsverpflichtung nicht erfüllten, mußten ihre Felder für neue Bauern räumen.

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Während der Anbauperiode wurde parallel mit der Verbesserung des/r Bewässerungssystems/-methode begonnen. Die bisher praktizierte Methode, bei der die Felder durch Aufhacken der Kanalwände und Einleiten von Wasser, bewässert wurden, verursachte hohe Wasserverluste durch unkontrolliertes Einleiten. Darüberhinaus wurden dadurch auch Felder am Ende des Kanals benachteiligt. Um eine gerechtere Verteilung zu erreichen sowie Wasserverluste zu vermindern, wurde geplant die Syphon-Röhrenbewässerungsmethode, die in den Anfangsjah-

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Für das neue System mußten die Erdkanäle um 30 bis 60 cm erhöht werden. Außerdem war es notwendig, an bestimmten Stellen Wehre zu bauen, die die Aufgabe haben das Wasser so aufzustauen, daß der niedrigste wasserspiegel im Kanal mindestens 30 cm über dem Feldniveau liegt. Diese Höhe ist für ein zügiges Bewässern der Felder erforderlich. In Teil III mußten deshalb auch die Seitenwände des Hauptkanals um bis zu 30 cm erhöht werden. Dafür und für den Bau der Wehre wurden insgesamt 30 000 Ziegelsteine gebrannt.

Das Ausmessen der Kanäle und das Anbringen von Markierungen, wurde von Herrn Nambu und dem Berichterstatter mit den Angestellten des Projektes durchgeführt. Die Bauarbeiten erfolgten durch angestellte Arbeiter und Teilzeitkräfte. Für das Aufschütten der Kanäle waren die Bauern selbst verantwortlich.

Bis zum Saisonende waren in allen Teilen die Erdkanäle ausreichend erhöht und das Syphon-Röhrensystem eingeführt worden. Lediglich Kanal 6 in Teil I wird aus Mangel an Füllmaterial weiterhin nach der herkömmlichen Methode betrieben. Die neue Methode hatte sich aufgrund der Vorteile schnell bei den Bauern etabliert.

Neben der Verbesserung des Bewässerungssystems, wurde der Zaun der Anlage von den Bauern in Eigenleistung repariert, um die Anlage vor Weidetieren zu schützen. Entlang der Straße wurden auf Höhe der Kanäle Durchgangsschleusen gebaut, um den Zugang zu den Feldern zu erleichtern.

2.4 Anbau und Vermarktung

2.4.1 Felder

Die Anbau- und Ertragsleistung auf den zur Verfügung stehenden Anbauflächen können zu 50% als befriedigend, zu 20% als ausreichend und zu 30% als ungenügend bezeichnet werden, sicherlich teilweise bedingt durch die Folge der langen Anbaupause, Dürreperiode, sowie anbautechnischer Fehler. In Zukunft muß der Anteil der Flächen mit befriedigenden Erträgen jedoch erhöht werden, um den Bestand der Bewässerungsanlage langfristig abzusichern.

- Hauptprobleme sind vor allem der oft unterlassene Fruchtfolgewechsel und der damit verbundenen Krankheits- und Schädlingsverbreitung (Nematoden bei Okra)
- Das zu späte oder überhaupt nicht Düngen der Felder.
- Unangepaßte Wassergaben, was Trockenschäden oder zum Ertrinken (Sauerstoffmangel) der Pflanzen führt.
- Das sehr späte Bebauen der Felder, oder nur teilweise, oder das überhaupt nicht Bebauen der Felder.

Oft wird der Mangel an Zugtieren, Geld, Düngemittel, Pflanzenschutzmitteln, Saatgut, Sozialprobleme mit Familie und Verwandtschaft und Krankheit als Grund für das schlechte Ergebnis auf den Feldern angegeben. Soweit wie möglich versuchten wir die angeführten Probleme durch Zugänglichmachung von Betriebsmitteln

und durch Beratung abzuhelfen.

Leshalb war und bleibt die persönliche Beratung der Bauern in Anbaufragen vor Ort ein Schwerpunkt der Arbeit des Berichterstatters.

Auf den Feldern wurden hauptsächlich Okra und Grünmais produziert. Daneben spielte der Anbau von Raps (Gemüse), Tomaten und Zwiebeln nur eine marginale Rolle. Während Raps vor allem zum Eigenverbrauch oder lokalem Handel angebaut wurde, sind Mais und Okra die Hauptverkaufsfrüchte. Sie werden entweder vor Ort von Händlern aufgekauft und nach Lusaka gebracht, oder von den Bauern selbst mit dem LKW nach Choma gebracht und dort verkauft.

Der Projekt-LKW steht ihnen zum Transport zweimal pro Woche (montags und freitags zur Verfügung.

2.4.2 Obstanlage

Die Bewirtschaftung der Obstanlage erfolgte weitestgehend selbstständig durch die Angestellten. Die Erträge an Orangen und Grapefruits waren wie erwartet gut. Hohe Ertragsausfälle ergaben sich bei den Mandarinen durch unvorhergesehene starken Insektenbefall trotz Einsatz eines Insektizides.

Die Vermarktung der Zitrusfrüchte erfolgte zum Großteil auf dem Sowetomarkt in Choma. Geringere Mengen wurden vor Ort von Händlerinnen zur Vermarktung in Mamba aufgekauft. Der lokale Markt spielte nur eine untergeordnete Rolle.

Trotz des Ertragsrückgangs der Obstanlage, war sie eine wichtige Einkommensquelle für die Bewässerungsanlage. Das langfristige Absichern des Baumbestandes konnte ein Stück weit realisiert werden. 500 der zur Verfügung stehenden 2000 Rough-Lemon Unterlagen konnten mit Orangen (*Vallesia late*) und Mandarinen okuliert werden. (>70% Anwuchsrate)

3. Wirtschaftliche Situation

3.1 Wirtschaftlichkeit des LKW's

Daß 1993 wie in den zwei Jahren davor für den LKW keine Rücklagen geschaffen wurden, hatte mit den Einnahmen des LKW's nur wenig zu tun. Da die Einnahmen im Berichtszeitraum durch die Reduzierung der Zahl der als Kassierer den LKW begleitenden Vorstandsmitglieder und kundenfreundlichere Abfahrtszeiten erhöht werden konnten. Variable Kosten, sowie einen Teil der Abschreibung wurden durch die Einnahmen abgedeckt. Der starke Preisanstieg beim Strom und die schlechte Zahlungsmoral der Bauern hatte jedoch dazu geführt, daß das mit dem LKW erwirtschaftete Geld zur Deckung von Rechnungen des Schemes verwendet wurde.

Der LKW subventionierte also das Scheme! *auf Verlust der LKW-Rücklagen!!!*

3.2 Wassergebühren

Die Einnahmen von den durch die Bauern zu entrichteten Wassergebühren erreichten nur 37% der geforderten Summe. Enttäuschend niedrig (pro Bauer ca 7000 Kwacha) betrachtet man die Erträge der Bauern von ca 300 000 Kwacha (pro Bauer), wäre sicher mehr zu erwarten gewesen. Das Scheme hatte auf die Freiwilligkeit der Bauern vertraut und keinen direkten Zugriff zu deren Einnahmen. 1994 soll dem durch die Umstrukturierung der Vermarktung vorgebeugt werden. So ist vorgesehen, einen Teil des Geldes, der über den LKW vermarkteteten Produkten der Bauern bis zur vollen Abdeckung der Wassergebühren einzubehalten. Die Maßnahme kann natürlich Bauern die

über andere Kanäle vermarkten nicht erfassen. ...?

3.3 Anzahl beteiligter Bauern

Das nicht-Bezahlen der wassergelder hatte für 90 der insgesamt 170 Bauern die Konsequenz, daß sie ihre Felder räumen mußten. Es hatte deutlich den wunden Punkt des Schemes gezeigt, zumal auch das Management mit dem Problem nicht fertig wurde. Es scheint mit einer derart "großen Zahl" von Bauern überfordert zu sein. Jeder zusätzliche Bauer im Scheme erhöht die Zahl der Probleme. Die durchschnittlichen Kosten pro Bauer nehmen nur theoretisch mit einer größeren Anzahl von Bauern ab. Praktisch wird jedoch mit einer Erhöhung der Zahl der Bauern der prozentuale Anteil der Nichtzahler und die Qualität- Qualifikation der Bauern immer schlechter und folglich auch die Einnahmen der Bauern und des Schemes.

Konsequenz:

1994 wird die Gesamtzahl der Bauern auf 120 reduziert werden, um die Kosten und das Risiko zu reduzieren, sowie den Anteil zahler Bauern zu erhöhen. Einfach wird es in finanzieller Hinsicht aber nicht werden, daß sich das finanziell negative Ergebnis von 1993 auf 1994 auswirken wird. Für das Management dürfte aber eine Arbeitsentlastung eintreten, was durchaus zu einem besseren Ergebnis beitragen kann.

4 Der Vorstand

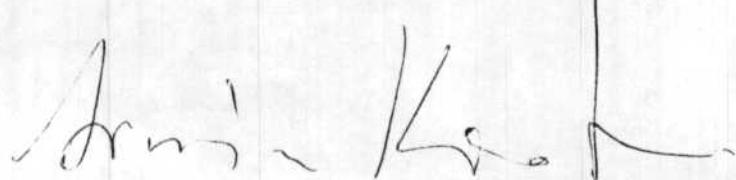
Um die weitgehend selbständige Arbeit des Vorstandes zu erhalten und fördern, hat der Berichterstatter in dessen Arbeit nicht direkt eingegriffen, sondern lediglich als Berater zur Seite gestanden. Praxisnahe und wichtige Entscheidungen wurden nach Kräften gefördert, um beim Vorstand das Bewußtsein für die Arbeit im Schemes anzuregen. Da die Zukunft des Schemes zum Teil von der Arbeit des Vorstandes abhängt, muß auch in Zukunft in diese Richtung weiter gearbeitet werden.

*Welche anderen
Fördermöggl.?*

5 Mitarbeit

Die Hauptlast der täglichen Arbeit zum Betrieb des Schemes liegt auf den Schultern des Management und der Angestellten, welche durch die tägliche Mitarbeit des Berichterstatters, in einem guten Arbeitsklima im vergangenen Jahr sicher positiv beeinflußt werden konnte.

Mit freundlichen Grüßen



Lusaka, 25.05.1994

Eingegangen

- 9. Aug. 1994

Erledigt:.....

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und durch Beratung abzuhelfen.

Deshalb war und bleibt die persönliche Beratung der Bauern in Anbaufragen vor Ort ein Schwerpunkt der Arbeit des Berichterstatters.

Auf den Feldern wurden hauptsächlich Okra und Grünmais produziert. Daneben spielte der Anbau von Raps (Gemüse), Tomaten und Zwiebeln nur eine marginale Rolle. Während Raps vor allem zum Eigenverbrauch oder lokalem Handel angebaut wurde, sind Mais und Okra die Hauptverkaufsfrüchte. Sie werden entweder vor Ort von Händlern aufgekauft und nach Lusaka gebracht, oder von den Bauern selbst mit dem LKW nach Choma gebracht und dort verkauft.

Der Projekt-LKW steht ihnen zum Transport zweimal pro Woche (montags und freitags zur Verfügung.

2.4.2 Obstanlage

Die Bewirtschaftung der Obstanlage erfolgte weitestgehend selbstständig durch die Angestellten. Die Erträge an Orangen und Grapefruits waren wie erwartet gut. Hohe Ertragsausfälle ergaben sich bei den Mandarinen durch unvorhergesehene starken Insektenbefall trotz Einsatz eines Insektizides.

Die Vermarktung der Zitrusfrüchte erfolgte zum Großteil auf dem Sowetomarkt in Choma. Geringere Mengen wurden vor Ort von Händlerinnen zur Vermarktung in Mamba aufgekauft. Der lokale Markt spielte nur eine untergeordnete Rolle.

Trotz des Ertragsrückgangs der Obstanlage, war sie eine wichtige Einkommensquelle für die Bewässerungsanlage. Das langfristige Absichern des Baumbestandes konnte ein Stück weit realisiert werden. 500 der zur Verfügung stehenden 2000 Rough-Lemon Unterlagen konnten mit Orangen (*Vallesia late*) und Mandarinen okuliert werden. (>70% Anwuchsrate)

3. Wirtschaftliche Situation

3.1 Wirtschaftlichkeit des LKW's

Daß 1993 wie in den zwei Jahren davor für den LKW keine Rücklagen geschaffen wurden, hatte mit den Einnahmen des LKW's nur wenig zu tun. Da die Einnahmen im Berichtszeitraum durch die Reduzierung der Zahl der als Kassierer den LKW begleitenden Vorstandsmittglieder und kundenfreundlichere Abfahrtszeiten erhöht werden konnten. Variable Kosten, sowie einen Teil der Abschreibung wurden durch die Einnahmen abgedeckt. Der starke Preisanstieg beim Strom und die schlechte Zahlungsmoral der Bauern hatte jedoch dazu geführt, daß das mit dem LKW erwirtschaftete Geld zur Deckung von Rechnungen des Schemes verwendet wurde.

Der LKW subventionierte also das Scheme!

3.2 Wassergebühren

Die Einnahmen von den durch die Bauern zu entrichteten Wassergebühren erreichten nur 37% der geforderten Summe. Enttäuschend niedrig (pro Bauer ca 7000 Kwacha) betrachtet man die Erträge der Bauern von ca 300 000 Kwacha (pro Bauer), wäre sicher mehr zu erwarten gewesen. Das Scheme hatte auf die Freiwilligkeit der Bauern vertraut und keinen direkten Zugriff zu deren Einnahmen. 1994 soll dem durch die Umstrukturierung der Vermarktung vorgebeugt werden. So ist vorgesehen, einen Teil des Geldes, der über den LKW vermarkteteten Produkten der Bauern bis zur vollen Abdeckung der Wassergebühren einzubehalten. Die Maßnahme kann natürlich Bauern die

über andere Kanäle vermarkten nicht erfassen.

3.3 Anzahl beteiligter Bauern

Das nicht Bezahlten der Wassergelder hatte für 90 der insgesamt 170 Bauern die Konsequenz, daß sie ihre Felder räumen mußten. Es hatte deutlich den wunden Punkt des Schemas gezeigt, zumal auch das Management mit dem Problem nicht fertig wurde. Es scheint mit einer derart "großen Zahl" von Bauern überfordert zu sein. Jeder zusätzliche Bauer im Schema erhöht die Zahl der Probleme. Die durchschnittlichen Kosten pro Bauer nehmen nur theoretisch mit einer größeren Anzahl von Bauern ab. Praktisch wird jedoch mit einer Erhöhung der Zahl der Bauern der prozentuale Anteil der Nichtzahler und die Qualität- Qualifikation der Bauern immer schlechter und folglich auch die Einnahmen der Bauern und des Schemas.

Konsequenz:

1994 wird die Gesamtzahl der Bauern auf 120 reduziert werden, um die Kosten und das Risiko zu reduzieren, sowie den Anteil zahllender Bauern zu erhöhen. Einfach wird es in finanzieller Hinsicht aber nicht werden, daß sich das finanziell negative Ergebnis von 1993 auf 1994 auswirken wird. Für das Management dürfte aber eine Arbeitsentlastung eintreten, was durchaus zu einem besseren Ergebnis beitragen kann.

4 Der Vorstand

Um die weitgehend selbständige Arbeit des Vorstandes zu erhalten und fördern, hat der Berichterstatter in dessen Arbeit nicht direkt eingegriffen, sondern lediglich als Berater zur Seite gestanden. Praxisnahe und wichtige Entscheidungen wurden nach Kräften gefördert, um beim Vorstand das Bewußtsein für die Arbeit im Schema anzuregen. Da die Zukunft des Schemas zum Teil von der Arbeit des Vorstandes abhängt, muß auch in Zukunft in diese Richtung weiter gearbeitet werden.

5 Mitarbeit

Die Hauptlast der täglichen Arbeit zum Betrieb des Schemas liegt auf den Schultern des Management und der Angestellten, welche durch die tägliche Mitarbeit des Berichterstatters, in einem guten Arbeitsklima im vergangenen Jahr sicher positiv beeinflußt werden konnte.

Mit freundlichen Grüßen



Lusaka, 25.05.1994

Eingegangen

- 8. Nov. 1993

Erledigt:

✓ 2 K an GM bei

Jafoes Bericht 1993 zur folge
deiner Bef

Projekt (p)late:

Grande Soule Development Project
(G.S.D.P.)

Small Scale Village Development (SSVI)

Entwicklungs hilfe zum Friede Welt

Fragestellung im Projekt

Comittee part

Seit Januar 1992 ist von der Gossner Mission ein Programme Officer für das SSVI Programme eingestellt, dem in dieser Funktion die entsprechende Beaufsichtigung des Programms obliegt. Diese Funktion ist mittler als Programme Advisor definiert und sollt nicht ein Bezug auf die Beaufsichtigung des Programms und des Programme Officer dessen kann. M.E. ist es dem Programme Officer nicht fast möglich seine Tätigkeit bislang noch nicht gelungen, mit dem Inhalt des Programms nicht vertraut zu sein, obwohl er selbständig zu arbeiten und sich das Vertrauen des Handelshaus zu erarbeiten. Für die Beaufsichtigung einer selbständigen Programm abit erlangt es ihm M.E. sowohl die praktische Kompetenz als auch an dem Willen zur rechtlich innerhalb dies für ein anderer Kontakt mit der Arbeit und den Problemen der Handelshaus und am Einsatzbereit.

Projekt abteilung

Was meine Person und Funktion ausstellt was die Programmabteilung in diesem Jahr durch Frau Kaltzky

enups desicht oder lebten det; zum often des die meiste demokratische Aeras entst von Projekt, die liegt viele Konflikte und Heimatkraebt, und nun an dem durch Blasungen einfolge von bis einen aers strengem eine Raumstrukturen und Personalausgleich lebten innerhalb des leidigen Gossner Mission von Teams.

Vom SSV1 Programm sind den acht Handwerksgruppen mit ausgesamt 21 Handwerkern in fachliches und betriebswirtschaftlicher Hinsicht begutet. Nennlich sind das: die Stahlbau Corp entry mit drei Schmieden und sechs Schleifern, die Sgarasri Corp entry mit vier Schmieden und vier Schleifern, die Seameje Corp entry mit zwei Schmieden, die Seaworx Team mit 3 Gebern, des Seaworx Peebles workshop mit drei Schleifern, des Seaworx B.ay de Repart mit einem Mechaniker und einer Schleifer, des Sgarasri Metal workshop mit einem Metallarbeiter einem Schleifer, und des Seaworx Metalworks shop mit drei Schmieden.

Von den ausgesamt 30 Graduates die durch das SSV1 Programm eine handwerkliche Berufsfertigung erhalten haben, davon den jetzt noch achtzehn Handwerkern selbstens losgelöst unter der Aufsicht des Programms. Trotz und infolge unangeführten Interesses oder einer Abschreckung an bsp. durch eine Arbeitsföhrkeit als selbständige Handwerker, von liegen die sozialen Konflikte aus dem Programm ausgeschieden. Fünfzehn der zwölf Handwerkern fählen und die drei Schmiede des Seaworx Metalworks shops, die sonst mit juli 1.-J. nicht mehr arbeiten.

Bei 125meins der Stahlbau Corp entry arbeiten als Gruppe mit 1988 zusammen. Diese Schmiede arbeiten innerhalb einer untergeordneten selbständigen und unabhängigen soziale institutionen handwerklicher Hinsicht als auch in Bezug auf das Betriebsmanagement ihres Betriebes.

Die drei den Schwesterngruppen in Syabasari und Samayi haben diese 25 Mitarbeiter seit ein besonderem Jahr in Betrieb genommen. Diese leiten mit einer kontinuierlichen und fiktiven Idee Aufträge in alle 3000000 Arbeit unter Beibehaltung des Programms aus. Die drei den Gruppen an ist eine Beibehaltung, ein Controlling- und Monitoring service über einen Zeitraum von drei bis vier Jahren aufgedeckt. Dieses wird nicht weiter fortgeführt, wenn es keine weitere Gepfleget wird, um den Standard der lokalen und lokalen Gruppen zu erhalten.

Seit 1991 betrieben wir bei der nächsten den Schwestern Schule von Syabasari, die einzige der lokalen ist und als Fortsetzung von dort weitergeführt wird. Nach einer ein Jahr langen Arbeit mit einer lokalen Gruppe, hat sich die Gruppe relativ gut für lokale Handelskette Vertrieb Kultur und Kunst ausgespielt. In Produktion, die die Gruppe z.B. herstellt und ein 2. es entstehen. So es entstehen. So es entstehen und handelt es sich um ein kleiner Standard der Gruppe entsprechend dem z.B. noch nicht den Qualitätsanforderungen des Spezialisten des für Expatriates und Touristen. Hier aber liegt sich ein großer Fehler. Da hier diese kleinen Standards der Gruppe entsprechend dem z.B. noch nicht den Qualitätsanforderungen des Spezialisten des für Expatriates und Touristen. Hier aber liegt sich ein großer Fehler. Da hier ein Fehler liegt, einer aus regionalen Bedenken aufgrund von ein demographischen Problemen, und die folgt die handelskette Qualität des Produktes auszuleben. Sich diese Gruppe benötigt eine weitere Förderung durch das Programm für die nächsten zwei bis drei Jahre.

Erstens mit 1991 ist die Schwestern Samayi in Betrieb. Von Gruppe der drei Jahre hat gute Kenntnisse in (vegetable Training) gegeben, ist aber bei Syabasari durch den z.B. eine Gruppe schulden so ist derzeit groß. Dieser Mangel der ein der lebenswichtigen Führung der Kleinstbetriebe auf intensiver Förderung und Leistungsbasis von dem das Programm angezogen. Nach wie vor stellt die Produktion von Kleinsten für die Samayi ein Problem dar. Von dies und vor allem fiktiv

werden in dieser ländlichem Raum nicht zuvor in Sicht der
herrschen, sondern spora desch über die Straße verstreut ge-
schehst, was den Aufbau von Städten beeinflusst und zu
verfrüht gestaltet. Viele Städte erreichen die Gebiete nicht und
werden ungenutzt. Mangels eines ausreichendes Angebots
an Städten ist der Gesamtmarkt unzureichend ausgelastet. Bei
einem ausreichen den Angeboten an Städten könnte sie rechtzeitig
eines anderen sozialen oder sozialen

Der Markt wäre die Reparatur verfügt über eine zuverlässige
Lieferservice. Der Markt verfügt über eine regelmäßige, wenn
auch kein über das demokratische Interesse.

Bedingt durch eine langwährende Einsatzbereitschaft und eine
Lösung der Städte durch die Fertigung eines Betriebes wird
die Fertigung mögliche Kosten für diese Werkstatt nicht begrenzt
über eine hohe Fertigung des von der Werkstatt angebotenen
Leistungs in politischer und geschäftlicher Freiheit und von
Programm wird das Kunstunternehmen zu fördern.

Der Betrieb des Sgalas ist Metallwerksloft verfügt über
langjährige Erfahrungen und verschiedene Kenntnisse und
Fertigkeiten im Metallsektor (in Diesel-, KFZ Mechanik,
An- und E-Schreinerei, Schmieden und in Abschleiferei)
Der Sgalas Metallwerksloft ist neben einem Generator
mit Maschinen, Schreinerei und Werkzeugen gut ausge-
stattet. Fertig des vollen Angebots ist diese
Werkstatt nur innerlich ausgelastet. Mittels einer
Markt- und Produktanalyse, die für 1994 gesucht ist, soll
geklärt werden ob und in einer Ausstauschung für Produkt
und Dienstleistungen dieser Werkstatt möglich ist. Der
Sgalas Metallwerksloft soll in jeder Freizeit zentral-
stehen und unabhängig und selbstständig können.

Technische Voraussetzungslösung

Angesichts d. J. reicht von der Gossner Mission ein'le Oder zu fordern
 dass ein Planungsrahmen abgeschlossen, auf dem die weitere
 Führung des GSTP und seines Programms basieren kann
 sowie zu klärf. Arbeit für die nächsten 7 Jahre geplant und
 präsentiert zu sein. Daraus wird die Projektarbeit in der
 praktischen Form nach dem Jahr 2000 aussehen. In dies ein futuristisch
 soll vom SSVI Programm eine zentraler Fall von Jugendlichen
 Handwerker ausgebildet und ausgeschult und als selbstän-
 dige Handwerker in ihrer Heimat dorthin ausgesiedelt werden.
 Mittels einer Studie, die noch in dies ein Jahr vorzustellen ist,
 sollen Markteinsicht und Voraussetzung verfasst werden in denen
 Handwerker erfolgreich ausgebildet werden können.
 Bei einer von SSVI Programm organisierte und geplante Ausbildung
 bis zu drei Jahren der Berufsausbildung, die Mitte 1994
 anlaufen kann, sollte mit dem 1996 der Nachlassung und
 Ausbildung der Handwerker ausgebildet werden.

Der nachfolgende für die Handwerker erforderliche Extension-
 Consulting- und Monitoring Service die das Programm
 sollte mit einer Erfahrung zufrieden stellend den aus Jora erfor-
 kert.

zum Jahr 2000 sollen dann die erforderlichen Handwerker und Handwer-
 kergruppen in der SSVI - eine Tugendhaft und erstaunt haben. Dann
 könnte das SSVI Programm weiterhin auslaufen, oder in Zukunft
 Vorschlag unter geänderter Führerschaft fortgeführt werden.

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Trennblatt
hellchamois mit
Organisationsdruck

Jahresbericht 1934

komplett an Zau-Aus.

am 13.7.1995

sh

Gossner-Mission

0-1195 Berlin, den
Rodelbergweg 6
Tel. 632 80 77

Liebe(r)

Leider haben wir durch die derzeitige Überlastung bei der Post Ihren Spendenabschnitt erst am erhalten und können Ihnen erst jetzt Dank sagen, für Ihre Unterstützung unserer Arbeit.

Wie Sie wissen freuen wir uns über die Zusammenführung der Arbeitsfelder der Gossner-Mission Ost und West, sehen aber zugleich auch die Schwierigkeit, diese Arbeit künftig zu finanzieren. Ihre Verbundenheit und Ihre Unterstützung bestärkt uns, in dem Prozeß unseren Beitrag in der künftigen gemeinsamen Gossner-Arbeit zu gestalten. In all dem was sich an Problemen in unserem Land und weltweit ereignet, sind wir durch die Liebe Christi zu solidarischer und missionarischer Präsenz gerufen. Wir danken Ihnen herzlich, daß Sie uns durch Ihre Spende in Höhe von DM vom darin unterstützen.

Mit freundlichen Grüßen

Ihre

Bernd Krause

Harald Messlin

Friederike Schulze

Jahresbericht Zambia 1994

Arbeitsschwerpunkte

Neben der Begleitung der Mitarbeiterinnen und Mitarbeiter in den Projekten, der Projektverwaltung und der Inlandsarbeit konzentrierte sich das Zambiareferat im Berichtsjahr besonders auf zwei Bereiche.

Ein Schwerpunkt war die Weiterentwicklung der Konzeption der Arbeit, die die Gossner Mission in Zambia zu tun gedenkt. Wie schon auf dem Projektworkshop in Livingstone 1993 vorgegeben, wurde eine schrittweise Zurücknahme der Beteiligung der Gossner Mission an den **GSDP-Programmen** bis zum Jahr 2000 vorbereitet. Der Einsatz von Personal und Finanzmitteln wird dem Rechnung tragen. Für alle Einzelprogramme wurden Aktionspläne entworfen, die nach endgültiger Fertigstellung den Weg zur Selbständigkeit bzw. Neuanbindung der Programme beschreiben. Dies wurde auch für das **Naluyanda-Integrated-Project (NIP)** vorgesehen, das für eine Phase von drei Jahren weiterbegleitet werden soll.

Neben einer Verschränkung der Projektaktivitäten mit dem **Liaison Office** in Lusaka sollen von hier aus zukünftige Arbeitsfelder für die Gossner Mission in Zambia bzw. dem südlichen Afrika beschrieben und in Angriff genommen werden. Dabei wird der kirchlich-ökumenische Aspekt verstärkt eine Rolle spielen. Dementsprechend wurde eine mittelfristige Zusammenlegung von Zambia- und Solidaritätsreferat in der Geschäftsstelle als korrespondierende Strukturmaßnahme ins Auge gefaßt.

Ein weiterer Schwerpunkt im Referat war die Beschaffung zusätzlicher Fremdmittel für die Zambiaarbeit. Durch entsprechende Vorarbeiten und umfangreiche Kommunikation konnten **Brot für die Welt**, die **Westfälische Landeskirche**, der **EMW-Folgekostenausschuß** sowie die **Methodist Church of England** gewonnen werden, die Finanzierung von Einzelprogrammen ganz oder teilweise mitzutragen. Das Jahresprojekt zu Weihnachten wurde zugunsten der **Handwerksförderung** im Gwembetal aufgelegt; es ist noch nicht abgeschlossen.- In der Projektverwaltung wurde durch engere Zusammenarbeit mit der Rendantur eine effektivere und transparentere Finanzabwicklung erreicht.

Personal

Berthold Geserick kehrte im Februar 1994 nach 6-jährigem Einsatz in Naluyanda zurück. Damit wurde das NIP personell unabhängig von ausländischen Mitarbeitern, abgesehen von einer Begleitung aus der Distanz durch das Liaison Office.- Nach 5 Jahren beendete Jochen Franke seinen Dienst in Zambia, zuletzt im GSDP beschäftigt. Beide stehen dem Zambiareferat für Gemeindebesuche zur Verfügung, die Berthold Geserick schon im Berichtsjahr unternahm.

Nach Beendigung seines Vertrages kehrte Rolf-Frieder Bredt, Chairman des GSDP, nach Deutschland zurück. Die vorbereitete Wiederbesetzung der Stelle kam aus konzeptionellen und finanziellen Gründen nicht zustande. Die durch die Vakanz entstandene Zusatzbelastung mußte vom Gossner Team aufgefangen werden.

Unbeschadet der inzwischen beschlossenen Wiederbesetzung der Projektleiterstelle hat sich die Zahl der Gossner Mitarbeiterinnen und Mitarbeiter in Zambia bis zum Ende des Jahres 1994 von 8 auf 6 Personen reduziert, von denen zwei zambische Fachkräfte sind. Daneben war, wie in den Vorjahren, ein Mitarbeiter des DED als Berater der Handwerksförderung im Projekt tätig. Ein Fachmann der englischen Hilfsorganisation WaterAid begleitet seit April 1994 das Wasser- und Hygieneprogramm im GSDP mit 50% seiner Arbeitszeit.

Die Arbeit in beiden Projekten stand z.T. im Zeichen unzureichender Ernteerträge. Am Naluyanda wurde vergeblich versucht, durch einen erweiterten Mais- und Gemüseanbau die Nahrungsmittelsituation zu verbessern, um zusätzliches Einkommen zu erwirtschaften. Im Gwembetal war die Nahrungsmittelversorgung noch desolater, was die Weiterführung des Programms gegen Unterernährung (PAM - Program Against Malnutrition) notwendig machte, z.B. Maisverteilung, flankiert von Selbsthilfeaktivitäten bei der Anlage von Wasserreservoirs und Schuppen zur Aufbewahrung von Getreide.

Die Gossner Mission hat im Laufe ihrer Mitarbeit im GSDP häufig auf akute Mißstände im Gwembetal reagiert und ist dann eingesprungen, wenn Hilfen über die bestehenden GSDP-Programme hinaus notwendig waren. Im Berichtsjahr hat sich wieder gezeigt, wie tragend die Rolle der Programme für die Entwicklung des Gwembetales ist. Eine Verzahnung mit den Einsätzen des Programms gegen Unterernährung ist dabei naheliegend. Denn es geht bei den Projekten um die selben Menschen, und GSDP ist die einzige Organisation, die im Gwembe-Süd-Distrikt nahezu flächendeckend arbeitet. Die Spannung zwischen diesen Problemen und der o.g. Konzeption ist bewußt geworden, konnte aber aus Mangel an qualifiziertem Personal noch nicht gelöst werden. Allerdings wurde gezielte Fortbildung von zambischen Mitarbeiterinnen und Mitarbeitern gefördert.

Inlandsarbeit

Durch Korrespondenz, Besuche, Informationsveranstaltungen und Gottesdienste wurden Kontakte zu Pfarrern und Zambiafreunden, zu Gruppen und Gemeinden gepflegt, die an der Zambiaarbeit der Gossner Mission interessiert sind oder sie unterstützen. Die Beraterin der Frauenarbeit, Ms Edna Maluma, sowie ein langjähriger Begleiter der Arbeit der Gossner Mission im Gwembetal, Bishop Alexander Siatwinda aus Choma, hielten sich vier Wochen lang in Deutschland auf. Sie beteiligten sich an einem intensiven Besuchsprogramm und nahmen u.a. am Landesmissionsfest der Lippischen Landeskirche teil.-

Ein Seminar zum Thema "Mission und Ökumene", gehalten in der Berliner Geschäftsstelle für Pfarrerinnen und Pfarrer aus dem Sprengel Ostfriesland, soll als Modell dienen für ähnliche Veranstaltungen mit Interessierten an dieser Thematik. Das Ziel ist, diesen Personenkreis als Multiplikator für die ökumenische Arbeit zu gewinnen.

Berlin, den 9. Februar 1995/JBZam94.txt

10. Aug. 1995

Erledigt:.....

AUSGANGSLAGE:

Durch das Wiederinstandsetzen und Betreiben der Anlage im vergangenen Jahr, stellte zum Saisonbeginn 1994 die organisatorische - technische Seite sich als eher unproblematisch dar. Die nur durchschnittlichen Niederschläge im Einzugsbereich des Sambesi während der Regenzeit 1993-94 ließ aber befürchten, daß der Wasserspiegel des Karibasees gegen Ende der Bewässerungsaison (Okt. - Nov.) unter dem zum Pumpen erforderlichen Pegel fallen wird, das Bewässern also unmöglich wird. Um einen daraus möglicherweise erfolgenden teilweisen Ernteverlust zu verhindern, galt es frühestmöglich mit dem Bewässern und dem Anbau zu beginnen.

Finanziell stellte sich die Situation zu Saisonbeginn durch das mangelhafte Abschneiden 1993-94 bei den Wassergebühren kritisch dar. Hohe Außenstände (Strom - Löhne) mußten einige Monate mitgeschleift werden, bis die mit Einnahmen aus der Obstanlage abgebaut werden konnten.

Die Obstanlage war in einem guten Zustand und versprach eine gute Ernte. Die Baumschule stand gut da, um im Berichtszeitraum Bäume zum Ausbessern und Erweitern der Obstanlage zu liefern. Der LKW fuhr 2 - 3 mal die Woche nach Choma mit Bauern und ihren Produkten, um diese dort zu vermarkten.

Vom Japanischen Entwicklungsdienst wurde im Januar 1995 der Bauingenieur Herr H. Yoshimura für zwei Jahre zur Verfügung gestellt.

AKTIVITÄTEN:

Bauern - und Vorstandsversammlungen wurden wie gewohnt abgehalten, wobei die Hauptversammlung mit nur 60 Bauern recht schwach besucht war (1993 - 110). Aufgrund des wirtschaftlichen Druckes wurde beschlossen, daß nur Teil EINS voll den Betrieb aufnehmen soll, Teil ZWEI nur mit fünf Kanälen, und Teil DREI nur mit 10 Bauern entlang des Zaunes, um Diebstahl und Vandalsmus zu verhindern, ersteres jedoch nicht ganz gelang. Das System wurde 1994 also nur mit 110 Bauern gefahren (1993 - 170).

Mit Nachdruck wurde auf einen frühzeitigen und gemeinsamen Bewässerungsbeginn hingearbeitet, um die limitierte Wassermenge/Zeit auszunutzen. In Teil EINS begann die Bewässerungstätigkeit und zwar am 28.03.94. Das Existieren von Beton-Kanälen zeigte sich wieder als Arbeitserleichterung, welche zu zügigerem Bewässerungsbeginn ermutigt. Doch gab es trotzdem Bauern im Teil EINS, die erst Monate später mit dem Bewässern begannen. Trotz recht guter Vorbedingungen, nahmen die Bauern von Teil ZWEI ihre Felder zwei Monate später unter den Pflug. Einige von ihnen kamen dann mit den Feldfrüchten im November in Wassernot und mußten Ernteverluste hinnehmen. Ernteverluste wirken sich meistens auch direkt negativ auf das Zahlen von Wassergebühren aus.

Teil DREI startete den Betrieb mit Teil ZWEI, doch wurde es aufgrund der geringen Zahl von Bauern und seiner abgelegenen Lage vom Management kaum beachtet. Die Folge war, daß die Bauern bewässerten wann "cio" es für richtig hielten und "wie", d.h. Kanäle aufhacken nach der alten Methode. Teil EINS und

ZWEI wurden nach der bewährten Methode betrieben. (Syphonrohren system)

Um auch in Teil ZWEI bessere technische Voraussetzungen zu schaffen wurde damit begonnen, die Erdkanäle in Betonkanäle umzubauen. Kanal Nr. 1 wurde u.a. mit Hilfe der Bauern umgebaut. Die dazu benötigten Betonplatten in dem aufgelassenen Bewässerungssystem Chiyabi abgebaut und nach Buleya-Malima transportiert.

Kanal Nr. 4 wurde begonnen doch nicht weitergeführt, da der Berichterstatter für einige Zeit wegen einer Malaria-Erkrankung ausfiel, sowie logistischer Probleme, und mangels Interesse seitens der Bauern.

ERTRÄGE:

Zur Absicherung der Ernte bzw. des Produktionsablaufes wurden wieder Saatgut und Pflanzenschutzmittel von uns besorgt und zum Kauf angeboten. Von diesem Angebot wurde reger Gebrauch gemacht.

Bodenproben wurden genommen und nach Lusaka, Mt. Makulu, gebracht, um ihren Nährstoffgehalt zu messen (GRUNDLAGE EINER DÜNGERBERATUNG).

Die in unserem Gebäude eingemietete Cooperative wurde dazu bewogen, rechtzeitig den richtigen Dünger in ausreichender Menge auf Lager zu haben, um Engpässe wie im letzten Jahr zu vermeiden. Von dem reichen Dünger-Angebot wurde aber nur zögerlich Gebrauch gemacht.

Der Ausnutzungsgrad des Ertragspotentiales während der Bewässerungsperiode lag mit 30% wieder weit unter den vorhandenen Möglichkeiten.

Wie auch im Vorjahr sind die Hauptgründe dafür:

- Spätes oder nicht Pflanzen
- Bewässerungs- und Düngefehler
- Bei manchen Bauern eine sehr starke Verunkrautung, und wohl am gravierendsten wirkte sich der oft unterlassene Fruchtfolgewechsel bei der Hauptfrucht Okra aus. Ertragsausfälle von 50 - 70% durch Nematoden und der Wurzelfäule waren keine Seltenheit.

Die Beratung der Bauern muß demnach mit Sicherheit, speziell im Bereich von Anbaufragen, ständig present bleiben in den nächsten Jahren.

VERMARKTUNG:

Die Vermarktung der Produkte wurde, wie auch im letzten Jahr, vorgenommen; Raps und Tomaten lokal oder in Sinazeze. Okra und Grünmais wurde vor Ort an Händler verkauft und nach Lusaka transprotiert. Teile der Produktion wurde von den Bauern mit dem LKW nach Choma, auf den Soweto-Markt gebracht und dort vermarktet. Um die Produktionspalette etwas zu erweitern, pflanzten einige wenige Bauern kleinere Flächen von Erbsen, Karotten, Gurken sowie Paprika an. Die Vermarktung der Produktion zeigte sich als recht schwierig, da solche Früchte im sambischen Speiseplan weitestgehend fehlen und eher als Exoten angesehen werden. Eine LKW-Ladung Maiskolben wurde versuchsweise nach Lusaka gefahren um dort einen höheren Preis zu erzielen. Die hohen Transportkosten und der Mangel an Absatzverbindungen lassen dies

^{mit}
aber Sicherheit die Ausnahme bleiben.

LKW

Der LKW hatte wieder gute Dienste vollbracht und fuhr regelmäßig 2 - 3 mal nach Choma zum Markt. Benutzungs- und altersentsprechend mußte aber auch einiges für die Unterhaltung investiert werden. Reifen und Bremsen wurden erneuert, sowie ein kleiner Unfallschaden behoben. Die Höhe der Ausgaben, incl. Löhne erreichte fast die Höhe der Einnahmen. Die Rücklagen zum Kauf eines neuen Fahrzeuges wurden aber trotzdem seit Jahren erhöht, allerdings aus anderen Quellen (einmalige Vermietung von einem Gebäude). Um die Fahrgeldeinnahmen besser in den Griff zu bekommen, wurde eine Kassiererin angestellt, die den LKW betreut. Die Vorstandsmitglieder kassieren nicht mehr, sondern fahren nur noch zur "Kontrolle" mit. Diese Maßnahme hat zur Stabilisierung beigetragen. Die Handhabung des LKW's hat sich recht gut eingespielt von Seiten des LKW - Management, an der Wirtschaftlichkeit ist aber noch einiges zu verbessern.

DIE OBSTANLAGE

Die Bewirtschaftung der Obstanzlage verursachte auch in diesem Jahr kaum Probleme. Ertragsausfälle wie im letzten Jahr gab es keine. Der Schädlings- und Krankheitsbefall hielt sich in Grenzen. Ein besonderes Augenmerk galt es auf die Vermarktung zu werfen. Speziell bei den Mandarinen gab es eine Erntespitze, die es schnell zu Vermarkten galt. Spezielle Fahrten wurden nach Maamba, Monze und Mazabuka unternommen. Absatzschwierigkeiten gab es wie immer mit Grapefruit. Diese dürften für eine Obstanzlagenerweiterung wohl kaum in Betracht kommen, da der Markt dafür zu klein ist.

Die Ausbesserung der Obstanzlage sowie deren Erweiterung mit Orangen- und Mandarinenbäumchen aus der Baumschule, konnte nun in der Regenzeit 94/95 begonnen werden. Die Ausbesserung wird ein kontinuierlicher Prozeß bleiben müssen, um die Anlage zu erhalten. Die Erweiterung dürfte während der nächsten Regenzeit weitestgehend beendet sein. Eine Erweiterung darüber hinaus muß kritisch betrachtet werden, da mit Absatzschwierigkeiten zu rechnen sein dürfte. Die Vermarktung kommt nur im lokalen Bereich Choma - Maamba in Betracht, da der Kosten- und Preisdruck außerhalb zu groß wird. Sicher dürfte es möglich sein, mit anderen Früchten, z.B. Bananen; Mangos oder einer größeren Fläche Gemüse noch mehr für das System zu erwirtschaften. Man muß sich aber dann sicher fragen, ob das nicht am Ziel vorbei geht. (Selbständigkeit der Bauern) Sicher, die Einnahmen aus der Obstanzlage sind eine wichtige Grundlage, um das System zu betreiben, doch sollten die Bauern produzieren und nicht das Management!

ALLGEMEINES ZU VORSTAND, WASSERGEBUHREN

Die Wassergebühren vom Berichtszeitraum wurden zu 55% bezahlt

(1994 - 37%). Es scheint, daß sich die Konzentration auf nur zwei Teile mit weniger, aber etwas besseren Bauern, ausbezahlt hat. Zwei Dinge gibt es aber zu beachten.

1. Die Konzentration der Bauern wurde aus der Sicht des Vorstandes lediglich wegen des enormen wirtschaftlichen Drucks vollzogen, nicht aber wegen einer allgemeinen Gesundheitsschrumpfung, die eventuell die Produktion pro Fläche und die Wassergebühreneinnahmen erhöhte und die Arbeit des Management erleichtert hätten, sowie das allgemeine wirtschaftliche Risiko verkleinerten.

Die Tendenz zur Quantität anstatt zur Qualität zeigt sich am deutlichsten an der Neuverteilung der Felder für die Saison 95. Wider natürlicher Grenzen (akuter Wassermangel durch die schlechte Regenzeit 94/95) wurden in allen 3 Teilen des Systems Felder an die Bauern vergeben!

2. Die Wassergebühren entsprechen in der Regel nicht den errechneten Kosten pro Bauer. 1995 wurden 60.000 Kwacha errechnet, der Vorstand (alles selbst Bauern) legte aber nur 40.000 Kwacha fest, da ihm 60.000 zu hoch war! Es wurden also 55% von 40.000 K bezahlt!

Der durch dieses Verhalten entstandene Fehlbetrag muß dann von den Geldern die für Neu- und Ersatzinvestitionen gedacht waren gedeckt werden, welche dadurch nicht möglich sind. "Es wird also von der Substanz gelebt".

Der Berichterstatter ist in diesem Teil des Berichtes besonders ins Detail gegangen, nicht um Kritik zu üben, sondern um eines der Hauptprobleme - Ziele der Arbeit darzustellen! "Bewußtseinsschaffung hin zur Selbständigkeit"

ERNTEAABSICHERUNG UND MITTELFRISTIGE PLANUNG

Die schwache Regenzeit 94/95 ließ erwarten, daß nur durch massive Veränderungen an der Wasserzuführung zu den Pumpen (Kanal) oder deren Verlegung, die Wasserversorgung 95 und längerfristig gesichert werden kann. Verschiedene Optionen / Geber wurden in Betracht gezogen, kurzfristig konnte aber nichts erreicht werden. Das BMIS wurde aber in das IFAD - Programm aufgenommen (International Fond for Agricultural Development - Rom), welches Ende 95 anlaufen soll. 114.000 US\$ sollen im wesentlichen zur Beseitigung des Wasserproblems und zur allgemeinen Rehabilitation, verteilt auf vier Jahre, verwendet werden. Die geplante Verlegung der Pumpen um 1,2km Richtung See wird davon ca 50.000 US\$ an Materialkosten verbrauchen.

Verhandlungen laufen außerdem mit der FAO (Food and Agriculture Organisation) welche die Sambische Regierung unterstützt, um eventuell im BMIS eine 20 ha große Saatgutzucht, Vermehrung und Versuchsstation aufzubauen. (Vorgesehene Investitionssumme ca 190.000 US\$) Beide Programme sind aber erst in der Planungsphase, konkrete Aussagen zu weiteren Schritten dürften erst gegen Ende 1995 möglich sein.

Wichtig in beiden Programmen ist, daß sie das chronische Wasserproblem des BMIS beseitigen wollen. Ohne dessen Beseitigung sich die Gossner Mission nicht aus dem BMIS zurückziehen sollte.

Personell steht Herr H. Yoshimura bis Ende 1996 zur Verfügung, um die wichtigsten Baumaßnahmen durchzuführen. Eine weitere Mitarbeit des Japanischen Entwicklungsdienstes ist nicht vorgesehen. Eine Verlängerung des Vertrages des Berichterstatters unter den vorliegenden Gegebenheiten ist auch nicht vorgesehen (Sambianisierung, sowie persönliche Gründe), d.h. auch kein neuer Berater aus Deutschland soll aus heutiger Sicht eingestellt werden.

Der Berichterstatter empfiehlt aber einen sambischen Berater zu lokalen Bedingungen im Bereich landwirtschaftliche Beratung, sowie zur Stützung des Managements einzusetzen. Genaue Vertragsbedingungen und Arbeitsschwerpunkte müßten dazu noch festgelegt werden.

Gelingt es nicht die landwirtschaftliche Produktion zu erhöhen und die Denkweise der Bauern gegenüber dem BMIS zu verändern, ist langfristig dessen Bestand gefährdet.

Lusaka, den 06.07.1995

Eingegangen

15. Mai 1995

Erledigt:.....

ANNUAL REPORT 1994

GSDP ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT

2.01 INTRODUCTION

During the year 1994, following the Planning Workshop held in February/March 1993 the project started to embark on a five year development plan to the year 2000, inspite unsatisfactory report. Each component had to critically look into its undertakings. In September (1994) during the staff tour another workshop was held of the same at Kariba Breezes in Zimbabwe comprising of senior staff.

2.01.1 Objectives

- a. to manage and provide back up services to GSDP
- b. to formulate and monitor policies for GSDP activities
- c. to ensure accountability of all GSDP activities.

Activities description

- Project Coordinator and Administration functioned well
- Monthly GSDP senior staff meetings were held and quarterly work plans and progress reports were discussed.
- GSDP budget 1995 prepared and submitted in December to MAFF
- Annual report for 1993 produced and distributed.
- Senior staff participated in a workshop on Empowerment of the people.
- Participated in several meetings at district, provincial and national level.
- Chairperson for NGO Ms E Maluma and VSP Manager Mr R Makala got involved in PAM and PPM activities.
- Renovations of project buildings and rehabilitation of sewerage system in GSDP done.
- Organised an educational tour to Zimbabwe (Kariba Breezes) and had a workshop there on the 5 year plan.

- Project received a Female Extension Animator and Sustainable Agriculture Advisor respectively.
- A SSVI survey was done by the Commonwealth Youth Programme Africa Centre.
- Muzyiyo road got graded and building of shades continued for storage of maize grain.
- 1994/95 was pronounced by GRZ as a drought year, therefore PAM got involved in food distribution for the hungry people in the valley.
- Received a good number of Government officers from MAFF and IFAD on ASIP matters and routine visits from the PAO Southern Province - Mr D Hakayobe and his staff.
- Sent two accounts officers for training at ZAMSURE (Lusaka) Messrs Siatwiko and Siadibbi.
- A typist rejoined the project after training - Ms G. M. Hatontola

2.02 STAFF MATTERS

The project lost the services of Mr R.F. Bredt - Chairperson whose contract came to an end in May. Therefore his services during the year ran up to end of April in the project leaving some leave days till end of May. His place was filled on acting bases by Mr K. Waldschuetz VSP Advisor. This was rather a tough period as the chairpersonship had to change hands due to the acting chairperson's long leave.

RESPONSIBLE OFFICERS :

GSDP Chairperson - R.F. Bredt

AND

Acting chairperson - K. Waldschuetz

GSDP Co-ordinator - S.D. Munsanda.

PERSON IN MONTH AVAILABLE

DESIGNATION	PERSON / MONTHS												EMPLOYER	TOTAL
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
Chairperson	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	GM	4
A/Chairperson	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	GM	8
Co-ordinator	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	GRZ	12
Bookkeeper	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	GRZ	12
Office orderly	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	GSDP	12
Typist	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	GSDP	11
Typist	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	GSDP	1
Stores Clerk	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	GSDP	11
Watchmen	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	GSDP	60
Driver	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	GSDP	48
Welder	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	GRZ	24

In addition to permanent staff listed above the project engaged some staff on relief and casual levels to cater for some pick periods. A plumber was engaged to rehabilitate the sewage system. One Bookkeeper from Administration w (GSDP) was still under going training.

2.3 FUNDING

Funding from GRZ was far much below the requirement. Approved amount was K141,589,500.- out of which only K23,500,000.- was released (20% of the total) for the entire project. Gossner Mission released all its contribution as per budget. The released funds from GRZ had to cater for salaries, wages and staff allowances with only a handfull spread out among project components. Most of the project components activities therefore had to come from special donations and left overs from Gossner Mission staff kilometre allowances.

/...

2.04 PROGRAMME PLANNING

Senior staff during their educational tour in September had a workshop based on a Five Year Development Plan to the year 2000. Each component had to discuss and later submit its planned programme.

Beginning the middle of the year the valley started experiencing food shortages (maize in particular) Towards the end it became evident that the drought period had hit the valley, as a result PAM came to rescue. The project therefore got very much involved. The Female Extension Advisor and VSP Manager as NGO Chairperson and transporter (VSP) respectively took up the task.

During the same year Water Aid headed by Mr Tony Yates had to enter an agreement with GSDP on water programme activities. The agreement was signed. A community Development Assistant was employed with effect from 1st December, 1994 as an additional staff to reinforce the programme by the name of Mr Cliff Hamwinde.

Sustainable Agriculture came into force too towards the end of the year at the arrival of a professional as an Agricultural Coordinator on secondment from the PAO's office Southern Province. Mr B.Z. Lungu being the man in question immediately upon arrival embarked on programme planning for his section and started expanding a nursery in Kanchindu which only had a few vertiver grass, tree seedlings inspite of the draught. Additionally he made visits to some similar Institutions and organisations related to his programme. Need to get an assistant was also realised, therefore an appeal was made to the PAO's office to second an Extension officer. This was done in no time, Mr Samboko - Block supervisor for Buleya Malima moved to Kanchindu.

On funding the programme fully, 'Bread for the World,' is still awaited. Upon receiving the programme it will be semi sustainable.

2.5 NKANDABWE CAMP

Camp maintenance continued during the year in question. One house for a Water programme officer was completely renovated i.e. roof, painting of walls and minor repairs of water points. The plumber was employed on contract to help out with major sewerage and drinking water leakages in both camps Kanchindu and Nkandabwe. An old water tank was rehabilitated but not yet in use.

2.06 TRANSPORT

The state of transport was as follows:-

3 pick ups

1 tractor

1 truck

5 New motor cycles (ear marked for selling 3)

The World Food Programme car which was on break down got repaired during the year.

The running costs for the pick-ups tractor and motor-cycles as well as salaries for the drivers are financed through the transport account. The transport charges per kilometre for GSDP and private customers :

The transport account had an income of :.....
and an expenditure of :..... out of which
..... was paid for emoluments.

See Annex II

KILOMETRES DRIVEN IN 1994

The number of vehicles in use by GSDP by the end of 1994 were : 3 lorries (1 - VSP, 1 Methodist and 1 - BMIS). One GM pool car and one World Food Programme as pick ups. One tractor belonging to World Food Programme too. Administration of the fleet is through a relief Transport officer.

2.07 SERMINARS AND EXCURSION TRIPS

A number of serminars and workshops were attended by GSDP staff. Senior staff members had a tour of Kariba Breezers in Zimbabwe and Siavonga in Zambia. During the tour a workshop was held based on five year development plan to the year 2000 for the project. Similarly a continuation workshop on Development and Empowerment of the people was held.

2.08 VISITS

During the course of the year on District, Provincial, National and International level the project was visited by people from eg PAO - Southern Province, FAO, IFAD, ARPT, UNICEF/DWA, MAFF, UNZA and Germany (Berlin) to mention a few. Their missions were both routine and looking into possibilities of funding and advice in development of the area.

2.09 ACCOUNTS SECTION

In 1994 the accounts section was responsible for GRZ, GM and special donations funds. The Project Coordinator and Chairperson were directly responsible for both checking and authorising expenditure. Books of accounts were audited by an independent auditor from Lusaka. A relief accounts clerk mans the section while the other is on 1.5 year training course in Lusaka at ZAMSURE. The lady in charge is doing a tremendous job, has interest and keen to learn more from MAFF.

GSDP MECHANICAL WORKSHOP

This is a service unit to cater for the fleet of vehicles, simple welding and brazing and generally camp maintenance. Above all private customers. It is operating on a small revolving fund system which basically meant to cover running costs, eg purchasing of urgent materials, fuels and lubricants. By the end of the year the workshop had an income of K1.564,658.40 and an expenditure of K1.364,659.13 The balance was K199,999.35.

Supervision of the workshop is done by GSDP Coordinator with assistance of one of the two welders.

CONSTRAINTS

- a. materials, spareparts, fuels and lubricants are becoming more expensive.
- b. the personnel is not adequate to cater for the services required in the valley.
- c. funds not adequate to run and renovate the workshop.
- d. the local community can not afford the prices for services.

2.11 GENERAL CONSTRAINTS

- GRZ funding was extremely low only 20% of the total budget came in and as such it becomes difficult to run a project of this nature.
- Acquisition of funds from MAFF is hectic/costly since one has to spend nights and come back either with nothing or if anything little but costs incurred of travelling and lodging very high.
- Communication poor between the project and ~~outside~~ Institutions eg MAFF, PAO's office due to lack of telephone system. This too calls for unnecessary travelling at times.
- Transport for Project Administration and Coordinator not available. Administration has to rely on a pool car to be shared with programme officers.

- Bookkeeping and financial management in some sections is still below the expected standards. More education required from both external and internal.
- Project not electrified therefor high costs of fuels to run machinery e.g. Water pumps, workshop generators, photocopy machine, computer and household equipment.

S.D. Munsanda
PROJECT COORDINATOR

: gmh

15. Mai 1995

Erledigt:

INTRODUCTION

The guiding principle in the activities of the Female Extension Programme (FEP) is the participation of women for purposes of capacity building thereby creating a sense of ownership to sustain their own development agenda. Against this background the programme put in place a number of interventions for purposes of achieving the above. The strategies are related to leadership promotion skills, gender sensitization and an effort at income generating activities.

The overall goal was to raise gender awareness with specific groups ie GSDP, and government staff and for rural women to be engaged in economic viable activities.

STAFF POSITION

RESPONSIBLE OFFICERS: Female Extension Advisor (Gossner Mission)
Ms Edna Maluma

Female Extension Animator
Ms Lillian Hamusiya (GRZ)

PERSON MONTHS

Designation	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	TOTAL	
Female Ext. Advisor	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	GM	11
Female Ext. Animator	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	GRZ	10
TOTAL	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2		21

Through the assistance of the Provincial Agricultural Officer (PAO), the post of the Female Extension Animator was filled early in the year when Ms Lillian Hamusiya was transferred from GTZ project in Siavonga.

FUNDING

(to be inserted from financial report)

WORK WITH WOMEN'S GROUPS

At the end of the year the programme was working with a total of twelve groups, ten old and two new ones. Listed membership per group varied but was on average between 20 - 35. Those actively involved per group ranged from 6 - 15.

2/.....cont'd

Needs assessment were carried out at the start to ascertain what women wanted to do. Programme staff suggested addi-
tionals and reached a consensus with the women. Due to their traditional roles as home makers women usually identified training skills in ie various improved methods of food pre-
parations, sewing, knitting, general hygiene, family plan-
ning and ways of eraning an income. These traditional acti-
vities are used only as tools of entry to other activities which further women's education and are not an end in them-
selves.

Among the main emphasis throughout the year has been to empower women to decide their own destiny by encouraging them to decide and excute their own activities without depending on GSDP or any other organisation. In the process of empowerment, gender awareness workshops were conducted, joint dis-
cussion groups between men and women, skills training ie crafts production, book-keeping, group organisation and management as well as efforts at earning incomes. The small revolving fund created last year from GSDP continued to revolve around individuals and groups throughout the year. The amount increased from K147,000.00 to K222,000.00. (see annex on FEP revolving fund) I must point out that having a revolving fund has been a welcome idea among women in the income generating activities for both groups and individuals. The profits being realised from various activities which include sewing, trading, agriculture, poultry keeping have been minimal so far. Women's income generating are usually small, partly because of the constraints I will point out below. However, the programme made some strides to move away from small to bigger ventures for women. Through International Fund for Agriculture Development IFAD one women's group (Sinakoba) was enabled to purchase a grinding mill, which due to delays in completion of the shelter will only be operational early in the new year. Three other groups applied for ram presses to transform cooking oil from sun-
flower which they had planned to grow themselves. Two of the groups even paid out deposits and collected the ram presses. Unfortunately due to poor rains very little sun-
flower was planted and not much is expected to be harvested.

ANALYSIS OF CONSTRAINTS TO MEETING WOMEN'S ECONOMIC NEEDS

1. Women's limited knowledge about club operations and organisational management. The concept of "Club" tends to tririalize what women do. It gives the impression of social gathering and yet women are aiming at serious economic activities in their lives. When men come together in a group their activities are labelled as organisations such as society, association etc... As a result of terminology used "Club" women's work is viewed as relief, short term supplementary, income gene-
rating activity, consequently very few people if any attach any seriousness to such work. It therefore results in women getting small loans or grants like what the FEP is giving which are insufficient to enable them yield greater results because they are after all only engaged in domestic enterprises.

2. Due to many reasons which confine them to home environment women have limited exposure skills and ideas from other people. They lack freedom of movement (one of the gender issues discussed).
3. Men do not understand yet the meaning of clubs and rarely support women in their work. Even if they did understand, it is my belief that this would be a threat to their position if women were successful. One man once commented that it is not good for a woman to have money or worse still too much access and control of her own finances. Such a woman is likely to be proud and resist any control from her husband.
4. Lack of cooperation among women themselves due to petty jealousies and gossiping. Differences of women spill over and block group work ie educational differences, economic status in society, marital status etc.
5. Women lack knowledge on proper planning, feasibility assessment, record keeping and simple book-keeping skills in business management.
6. Lack of transport and market facilities
7. Lack of draught power
8. Dependancy syndrome. There is a tendency among women to depend on development workers in terms of decision making and even implementation, as well as dependancy on "aid" as they are expecting to receive free goods from donors.
9. Lack of access to credit which is not even available to the men in the area. The programme is in the process of addressing the above constraints.

WORKSHOPS ORGANISED AND FACILITATED

In any development work it is vital to recognise and include gender, as the issues raised do not necessarily only benefit women but men as well. Women are an entry point because of their being a more disadvantaged group. During the year many workshops were organised and facilitated on gender here in the valley and outside. Equal participation in terms of numbers between men and women was a requirement. For discussion groups it was necessary to have women, share the issues before involving men. Joint gender issue discussions averts the possibility of resentment and to counteract eminent divisions among families and society as a whole.

In February a gender awareness workshop was held with Valley Self Help Promotion Society Executive Committee members, staff and their spouses. In all twenty (20) participants attended.

Teachers play a vital role in the process of socialization of children. Children receive gender differentiation messages early on at school. It is therefore imperative that awareness creation be addressed at that level of society if gender equity is to be realised. In July and December two workshops were here held at Sinanjola and Munyati Basic Schools respectively. Participants were; teachers, Parent Teachers Association members members and their spouses. Sinanjola had 30 while Munyati workshop attracted twenty five participants. In conjunction with the Ministry of Health, Buleya Malima Rural Health Centre, Clinical Officer Mr. Simango, a workshop on family planning and aids was held in August. A total of fifty one (51) people attended.

In October two workshops were held, one with Buleya Malima Irrigation Scheme (BMIS) board members, staff and their spouses. Twenty five (25) people attended. The second one was with GSDP staff and their spouses. It was attended by twenty (20) people.

In July a follow up discussion group on gender issues was held at Sinanjola to review progress made on the plans put in place last year. Some progress were shared ie reduced deomestic violence especially among families of those who had participated in the discussion, some families made efforts at sharing home chores with both genders participating improved enrollment of girls. On the other issues and in some families zero change had been noted. This was not surprising as changing attitudes of which people have held on for generations takes time. Thirty three (33) people participated.

In December a one day seminar was conducted for Chairpersons, Secretaries and Treasurers of Sinanjola and Gossner Women's groups on record keeping and book-keeping skills. Seven women participated. (reports are available).

LINKAGES WITH OTHER ORGANISATIONS

As part of the networking and sharing skills with other organisations, the programme facilitated two workshops and supervised two students on an exposure visit. In January a workshop on training for transformation was held with Christian Council of Zambia (CCZ) women's desk staff as well as staff from other desks and member church women representatives in Lusaka. Twenty two (22) people participated. In February the programme facilitated a gender awareness workshop with SEPO (HOPE) women's group in Livingstone. It was organised under the auspices of Germany Development Service (GDS). In July the staff from the programme co-facilitated a day's introduction to gender issues at the annual general meeting of GDS.

During the month of July the programme supervised two participants from Mindolo Ecumenical Foundation (Kitwe) attached for field work experience. They were studying for a diploma in Pan African Leadership course for women.

SOUNDING BOARD

After several contacts the Female Extension Programme sounding board was formed to accompany the work of the programme. The first meeting took place in November. Among other functions of the board is to guide, advise and give feedback to the programme for improved performance. It is composed of experts in the various fields like women's rights, health, gender and development etc. Others yet to be included are those with skills in law, business/trade and research consultants.

ACTIVITIES WITH OTHER GSDP COMPONENTS

The Animator attended the workshop during which Nkabana Credit Union by Small Scale Village Industries was formed. It took place in May. In January and April GSDP staff spent two separate days reflecting on and building a shared understanding of what is development? The Adviser was one of the facilitators. A follow up workshop in September while GSDP staff were on staff tour in Kariba/Zimbabwe was held on methods of empowerment and GSDP five year plans to the year 2000. Again, the Adviser was one of the facilitators. Other activities with other components are those already indicated ie workshops with VSP, BMIS and GSDP staff. The programme participated in two public meetings organised by Water Programme on Community participation in Water and Sanitation. Water is a woman's issue and hence the need for women's participation at all levels.

VISITS

As part of the exposure visits both the Adviser and Animator visited several places during the year. At the invitation of Berlin office of Gossner Mission the Adviser visited Germany in May. The purpose was to meet with various congregations and colleagues who give generously and support Gossner Mission work in Zambia. The Adviser met with staff at head office and shared in more detail about the work of the Female Extension Programme. On return home via London, had the opportunity of meeting and sharing stories and experiences, information with partners and other Institutions supporting the work in the valley.

A visit to Malawi enabled the Animator to be exposed to effective channels of passing on technical messages to women's groups and farmers in general. Degradation of the environment is a problem in Sinazongwe district and the visit enabled the staff member to see some efforts at soil conservation being put in place in Malawi. In Tanzania, the Animator attended a workshop whose theme was promoting self help of rural women. It is hoped that the above exposures will improve the quality of the programme.

CONSTRAINTS

1. Transport for both the Adviser and Animator was only available mid year.
2. Long distance between the Adviser and Animator, making communication infrequent.
3. Animator has limited knowledge and skills in gender issues and facilitation techniques. This calls for more workshops and short training courses.
4. Programme urgently needs an adviser in business/trade if women are to run viable economical activities.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion development activities should enable people to take charge of their lives and free themselves from poverty situations which sometimes arises not from lack of productivity but rather from oppression and exploitation. At the basis of women's development is the empowerment of women, enabling them to take an equal place with men and to participate equally in the development process so as to achieve control over the means of production on an equal basis with men. The process is a long one and a start was made in 1993 with a renewed approach which should be nurtured by all concerned if it is to succeed.

PLANS FOR 1995

Objectives: Specific groups eg GSDP, government and NGOs and rural groups have raised gender awareness and rural women to be engaged in economic viable activities and are slowly moving away from dependency.

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

1. To continue with gender awareness workshops new and follow up for further raising on gender issues in Sinazongwe district.
2. Supervise the running of one grinding mill and three oil presses.
3. Building on activities for women's participation at all levels in GSDP components.
4. Leadership and survival skills training among women groups ie Agricultural activities.
5. Assist two women's groups and two individual women to establish economical activities.
6. Continue working with the sounding board ie field visits.
7. Facilitate discussion groups with women and sometimes jointly with men on various aspects of life's issues ie health related.

Compiled by : Edna Maluma and Lillian Hamusiya

15. Mai 1995

WATER DEVELOPMENT ANNUAL REPORT

Erledigt:.....

INTRODUCTION

Availability of sufficient water supplies for human and livestock consumption is one of the major problems in Gwembe Valley. It is a yearly problem especially during the dry season. Many people take water from seasonal river beds, a source which is not safe and can not be guaranteed. The GSDP water programme is trying to help the people of Gwembe Valley help themselves to improve their water supplies.

During 1994 the water programme received much valuable assistance from new donors. The Methodist Relief and Development Programme in UK donated a 5 tonne Nissan Truck and a set of well lining rings to the programme. Also, in April 1994, the British charity Water Aid commenced their funding of the water programme and assigned an expatriate advisor to work along side the GSDP programme officer.

OBJECTIVES

To assist local communities to overcome problems with water supply for domestic and livestock use.

To provide materials and assistance for siting and constructing wells and boreholes on a self help basis.

To clean, deepen, repair, maintain and service existing wells and boreholes in the district on the request of local communities and with their assistance.

To improve the conditions around water points in order to make them more hygienic.

To provide education to existing well committees and encourage the formation of new committees at all water points.

To maintain the central water supply system at Nkandabwe camp and Kanchindu camp.

ACHIEVEMENTS

Number of boreholes maintained : 9

" " wells constructed : 4

" " " repaired/deepened : 1

All communities assisted in the programme were advised to form a water committee and to build a fence around the water point to keep out animals.

An agreement was signed with the District Council to lay down standard conditions communities must meet before assistance is given from the Council or GSDP.

A community Development worker was recruited to work on the water programme.

GSDP supplied to village water committees :

- 8 well buckets
- 10 chains
- 12 windlasses

The programme received :

- 15 tonne Nissan truck
- 4 hand auger drilling set (wonder rig)
- 5 sets welldrilling moulds
- 5 Afridev hand pumps (from CMMU)
- 3 Nira AB85 hand pumps (from water Affairs)

CONSTRAINTS : Very little cooperation with the district council

PLANS FOR 1995

- To reorganise the water development office with the advisor to produce a work plan for 1995.
- Concentrate on community development work in order to promote a sense of ownership of village water projects.
- Include training of village water committees and pump attendants in all projects.
- Introduce health education and sanitation into the water programme and work with the District Health department to train village health workers.
- Improve cooperation and coordination with the district council, Water Affairs and other water projects in Sinazongwe District.
- Conduct village meetings before starting any new projects.
- Introduce cash contributions by communities to develop the understanding and responsibility for future maintainance costs.
- Prepared a 5 year work plan for the water programme.

Prepared and compiled By :

A. Syabunkululu
WATER PROGRAMME OFFICER

GWEMBE SOUTH DEVELOPMENT PROJECT ANNUAL REPORT - 1994 - W/SHOP

GSDP - a project workshop soldy funded by the Government of the Republic of Zambia, it forms the central workshop for all Agricultural implement repairs in the Gwembe south. It serves therefore both the local farmers and the project at the camp.

The workshop carries out the following works :

- a) Production, servicing and repairing of small scale farming implements and spares.
- b) Camp maintanance eg maintaining camp buildings and the water system.
- c) Servicing and repairing project vehicles, machinery and both GRZ and private vehicles. In short the workshop has been involved in mechanical and metal works as outlined in the Project.

Eingegangen

15. Mai 1995

Erledigt:.....

STAFF POSITION

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

1. Smart Siampongo	- Welder/mechanic
2. Nelson Simawachi	- Welder
3. Maybin Mapili	- Mechanic/Driver

FARM IMPLEMENTS REPAIRED

Since the workshop serves as a central workshop for all t agricultural repair works in the Gwembe South the following were achieved within the year being reviewed :

42 Scotch carts were repaired

30 ploughs were repaired

5 cultivators were repaired

59 wheel barrows were repaired

25 hoes were repaired bring the total No. to 161 farm implements repaired.

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

29 U bolts and clamps

52 Animal brand made for individuals

/2...

NUMBER OF POTS REPAIRED

A total no. of 89 pots were either mended or had their broken legs brased this figure ^{includes} includes cups, buckets and plates, tea pots were mended.

NUMBER OF BURGLAR BARS MADE

A total of burglar doors and windows were made within the workshop for local customers and for the project too.

AMOUNT OF REVENUE REALISED

A number of works carried out in the workshop within the period from 15-01-94 to 31-12-94 realised same running costs K250,900.- then cash in hand is K320,454.- it could have been much higher had because we have ^{bought} some material and spares for the workshop.


Smart Tampongo
ASSIST. WORKSHOP SUPERVISOR

Eingegangen

02.05.95

15. Mai 1995

RURAL AND DAM PROGRAMMES

Erledigt:.....

The Dam programme started in the middle of 1993 expecting them to be built with soil. Only later it was found that Mupani soil is not the right soil to build a dam because when it becomes hard is really hard and when it becomes soft is too soft. Only one dam was built and this is a different soil. We then changed to concrete dams which will be built in Mupani soil. Already a few are built out of cement at the following places:-

Siazwela A, Siazwela B soil or earth dam Sikaneka, Nyanga and Muuka. These mentioned have water, only the earth dam has no water yet. There has been no rain there.

These are the finished ones built in 1994 but there are some foundations being dug at the following places:-

Nambisya village, Mweezya, Sinalubilo - Kafwambila area, Kalimwana mafwabilo - Kafwambila area and some Sinamaani people. There are still some applications which are not yet answered. It was sometimes said we should work together with the Council. It is not so easy, they are always giving some promises that they can not follow.

In Sinazongwe area I am helped by the Chief himself, Chief Sinazongwe. There were some confusions with some politicians who promised Bulldozer to come and construct dams but this is over now.

PPM also brought some problems by giving food for work to other activities but not to the dams so people stopped to work on dams. Otherwise the programme is liked by the people and are still asking for more dams to be built in their areas and I also like the programme. There was also a need to repair the roads but the Council did not come forward with it. I did not want to be in front.

There were some other jobs done both at Nkandabwe and Kanchindu camp maintainance of houses even major repairs and the road in the camp. Helping putting grinding mill house at Kafwambila. I am recommending that the foundations of dams should be dug during the time of rains when the earth is still soft to dig.

Ø am 11.10.95 an BfdW

Eingang
angen

4. Juli 1995

Erledigt

df. 15.5.95

GWEMBEI SOUTH

DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

ANNUAL REPORT 1994

PREPARED BY :

B.Z. Lungu
AGRICULTURAL ADVISOR

January, 1995.

:gmh

1.0 I N T R O D U C T I O N

Work on Sustainable Agriculture in Sinazongwe district was initiated in 1992 by Mr Bob Mann of MRDF in London. His work concentrated on collection of various local tree seeds and vetiver grass from various parts of Gwembe Valley and the country at large for tree planting and erosion control purposes.

The Sustainable Agriculture Coordinator was engaged in October 1994 and is based at Kanchindu where a pilot project has been started.

Under the pilot project, tree planting and vetiver grass popularisation will continue while a planning phase for the long term project is being done. The planning phase will mainly comprise community problem identification through village level meetings and Participatory Rural Appraisals (PRA); formulation of strategies to counteract the identified problems (at district and provincial levels) and implementation of the set-out strategies. This is due to take 6-7 months.

2.0 S T A F F P O S I T I O N

RESPONSIBLE OFFICERS : Agricultural Coordinator (GM), B Z Lungu;
Extension worker - vacant

MAN MONTHS :

DESIGNATION	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	EMPLOYER	TOTAL
AGRIC. COORD.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1/3	1	1	1	GM	3 1/3
EXT. WORKER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
TOTAL :	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1/3	1	1	1		3 1/3

Its envisaged that the Sustainable Agriculture Component of GSDP will function at ground level through the departments of Agriculture, Forestry and Natural Resources. Of these only the department of Agriculture has personnel below the district level though there are no agriculture officers in the project area.

This is so because Sinazongwe district attained district status only four years ago and the government departments are still being set up. However through consultations with the Provincial and District Agricultural officers' offices, one officer (Mr Samboko) has been assigned to the project and will move to Kanchindu early 1995. More staff will be required at camp level in order to carry out the day to day running of the project. Field level extension workers will be provided by the Extension Branch of the Department of Agriculture.

3.0 FUNDING

The Sustainable Agriculture Component had an expenditure of K2.432,510.98 which was only 0.9% of the total GSDP budget for the year and about 12% of the budgeted amount on Sustainable Agriculture.

K811,020.- was spent on transport hire by Mr Bob Mann, the MRDF Agriculturist from Britain when he visited the project in June 1994. The remainder was spent by the Agriculture Advisor between October and December 1994. These funds are provided by Bread for the World through Gossner Mission in Berlin, Germany.

4.0 A C H I E V E M E N T S

4.1 Community problems and needs in project area assessed through village meetings and a Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA).

VILLAGE	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL ATTENDANCE
Syabaswi	18	15	33
Kanyemba	30	0	30
Nzambale	15	23	38
Siapolo	16	18	34
*Sikuteka	4	0	4
Sinakoba	13	10	23

Introductory village meetings

* Meeting at Sikuteka was abortive due to crushing of community programmes.

The above table shows the attendance for the introductory village meetings. After the meetings a PRA was conducted at Siabaswi and Sinakoba villages in order to have a clear insight of the communities' livehoods system, problems and their perceived solutions.

A four day PRA was conducted preceding a two day workshop because most of the evaluators had never been exposed to the tools of a PRA. The participants were drawn from different departments of the government as shown below :-

NAME	DEPARTMENT/ ORGANISATION	STATION
Mr Siyanga	Verterinary	Mweemba
Mr Sibeso	Health	Siatwiinda RHC
Mr Mwenya	Forestry Extension	Sinazongwe
Mr Kalaula	Agric.(Land Use)	Sinazongwe
Mrs Habasonda	Catholic Diocese/ Agric. (Nutrition)	Maamba
Mr Nosiku	Lintco/Agric.	Sinazeze
Mr Mutumbu	Agric. Information	Sinazongwe
Mr Mukela	Agric. (crops)	Sinazongwe
Mr Makubu	Forestry	Sinazongwe
Mr Syalubalo	Helper	Mweemba

The summary for the PRA is available.

4.2 : Worked in conjunction with VSP and Catholic diocese in Maamba in supplying maize and sorghum seeds to communities in the project area.

4.3 : Collection of some seeds for local tree species was carried out in October and December. These trees included :-
Acacia albida - muunga(T)
Mangifera indica (mango)
Trichilia emetica (musikili (T)) and
Adansonia digitata (mubuyu)

4.4 : Seedlings and some seeds of local and adapted exotic trees were purchased from Family Farms Ltd in December, 1994.

SEEDLINGS	N
Mango	100
Neem	100
Tephrosia vogelli	100
Baobab	20
Paw-paw	7
Guava	20
Granadilla	20
Cape Mahogany (musikili)	20

Seeds included Sesbania Sesban, flamboyant, persian lilac and casia siamea. These will be planted early 1995 for sale between September and December, 1995. One litre of each tree species was purchased.

/5...

4.5 : Extension of Nursery at Kanchindu in both areas and diversity of plant species was started in December, 1994. This will be the source of seedlings required for the initial stages of the project.

4.6 : Identified an extension worker Nelson Samboko (a Senior Agriculture Assistant) who will work with the Agriculture Advisor. He will move from Buleya Malima to Kanchindu as soon as house renovations have been completed.

5.0 C O N S T R A I N T S

The writer of the report is alone as such progress has tended to be slow. The drought has also greatly affected the pace of community penetration because farmers are too busy looking for food.

6.0 P L A N S F O R 1995

- organise two workshops - one in April; the other in May in order to discuss the PRA findings and develop strategy for the follow-up activities respectively.
- organise an awareness campaign on the magnitude of soil erosion and deforestation in the area for the communities.
- finalise transfer of the extension officer from Buleya Malima to Kanchindu.
- continue expanding the Kanchindu nursery with a view of opening community or farmer run ones in outlying areas.
- improve the water situation at Kanchindu nursery by re-deepening the well and purchasing a water pump for the same purpose.
- consolidate erosion control in Muziyo area which is very vulnerable to erosion due to presence of steep hills.

:gmh

Eingegangen

4. Juli 1995

Erledigt:.....

GWEMBE SOUTH DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (GSDP)

BULEYA MALIMA
IRRIGATION SCHEME (EMIS)

ANNUAL REPORT 1994

gwembe South Development Project (GSDP)
P.O. Box 3, Sinazene via Choma

Buleya Malima Irrigation Scheme (EMIS)
P.O. Box 15, Sinazene via Choma

KSM/gmh

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2. Staff position
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4. Orchard
5. Nursery
6. Farmers performance
7. Water fees
8. Marketing truck
9. Activities for 1994
10. Constraints
11. Activities for 1995
12. Appendix
 - 12.1 Tree census citrus orchard

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Buleya Malima Irrigation Scheme (BMIS) was initiated in 1969 by project division of the then Ministry of Rural Development. The intention was to improve the living standards of the people who were displaced by the construction of the lake kariba.

In 1984 a new agreement was signed between Government of the Republic of Zambia and Gossner Mission. In 1985 Gossner Mission seconded an advisor to the scheme and same year applied for a volunteer from Japan Overseas Co-operation Volunteers.

Rehabilitation of the scheme commenced after funds were secured from the Japanese Embassy.

So far Gossner Mission has seconded 3 Tech Advisers to the scheme since 1985 and 4 volunteers by JOCV.

Table 1 : DEVELOPMENT OF SCHEME (Different sources)

YEAR	OF FARMERS	ANNUAL WATER FEE/FARMER
1994	130	40,000.-
1993	170	21,000.-
1992	0	8,000.-
1991	160	1,160.-
1990	100	700.-
1989	100	500.-
1988	54	250.-
1987	54	75
1986	54	42.-
1985-6	0	0

2-0. STAFF POSITION

Table 2.1 - Summary of BMIS staff

Designation	man-month												Employer	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
Manager	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	GRZ	12
Tech-Advisor	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	GM	12
Volunteer	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	GSNC	7
Crop Officer	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	GRZ	12
Maint. man	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	BMIS	12
Bookkeeper	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	BMIS	12
Salesman	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	BMIS	12
Driver	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	GSAP	12
Nursery Worker	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	GRZ	24
Gen. Workers	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	BMIS	80
Gen. Workers	6	6	6	4	6	6	6	7	9	9	9	9	BMIS	33
Watchmen	2	2	2	2	4	4	4	4	3	2	2	2		234
	18	18	18	18	18	20	20	20	20	21	21	22		

The new Japanese volunteer arrived in the country in December and immediately came down to the valley after orientation period.

3.0 ANNUAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE SHEET - 1994

INCOME

Opening balance	201,668.23
Standard Bank	485,784.57
Zambia National Commercial Bank	48,481.86
	<u>735,934.66</u>
Imprest returned	11.153,500.-
Loan paid in	171,500.-
GSDP contribution	950,142.-
Orchard	3.786,770.-
Domestic water	44,920.-
Irrigation water fee	3.312,620.-
Irrigation bill contribution	412,500.-
Tractor hire	42,700.-
Truck income	7.767,060.-
Farmers registration fee	12,600.-
Miscellaneous	2.568,240.49
General repairing	75,600
	<u>30.301,152.49</u>
	<u>31.037,087.15</u>

EXPENDITURE

Imprest returned	11.158,500.-
Wage/allowance	4.624,005.-
Other administration expenses	430,014.-
Orchard	528,360.-
Transport Manager	2,933.-
Loans paid out	102,094.-
Electricity workshop	132,400.-

Domestic water	8,050.-
M/truck maintainance	6,692,629.-
Tractor maintainance	727,262.-
Maintainance structure	255,810.-
Workahop	230,990.-
Nursery	9,000.-
Miscellaneous	399,740.-
Irrigation bill	2,549,162.-
	27,853,949.-
 Closing balance	538,909.23
Standard Bank	2,566,309.90
ZNCB	77,919.02
	3,183,138.15
	 31,037,087.15

4.0 ORCHARD

A citrus orchard was established in 1973 by the project division with a view to use any profit to subsidize the running cost of the scheme.

Due to old age, productivity of the orchard may continue to decline in the near future. In order to improve the productivity of the orchard, a nursery was established to replace the old trees. So far 157 seedlings have been transplanted. It is envisaged that this will improve the situation while a new orchard is being established.

ACTIVITIES

Regular field operations during the year included removal of dead trees, manual weed control, pest control termites, scales, aphids, stink bugs, false codling mouths. Fertilizer application, mulching, irrigation and orchard sanitation. Other activities included preparation of planting stations, selection of budwood and buddings.

Additionally, fruits were sold and 2 watermen were deployed during the harvest season.

TABLE 3 : TREE CENSUS CITRUS ORCHARD (as at . . .)

VARIETY	HEALTHY TREES		DISEASED		ROUGH LEMON		NEW TREES		TOTAL	
	NO	%	NO	%	NO.	%	NO	%	NO	%
Washington Navel	42	25.5	73	44.2	2	1.2	48	29.1	165	100
Valancia late	105	53.3	73	36.6	1	0.5	19	9.6	198	100
Nuts	77	21.2	191	52.6	5	1.4	90	24.8	363	100
G/fruits	18	10.9	59	35.8	9	5.5	79	47.8	165	100
GRAND TOTALS	242	27.2	396	44.4	17	1.9	236	26.5	891	100

FERTILIZER APPLICATION OLD TREES (655 trees)

MONTH	TYPE OF FERTILIZERS	QUANTITY g/tree	TOTAL (kg)	REMARKS
July	'D' mixture Urea 46%	1000 300	655 327.5	1 round
Nov.	Urea 46%	500	327.5	1 round
March	Urea 46%	500	327.5	1 round

CHANGE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS

TOTALS	Health trees %		Diseased trees %		Rough lemons %		Removed-93 Replaced-94		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
	242	27.2	3.96	44.4	17	1.9	236	26.5	891	100
	-51	-5.7	48	5.6	-18	2.0	236	84.5	0	0

NOTE:

- 1993 tree census removed 226 trees
- 1994 tree census replaced 236 new trees

5.0 NURSERY

The nursery was established in August 1992, 2000 seedlings were produced with a view of replacing dead trees in the old orchard and establishing a new one.

ACTIVITIES

Regular nursery operation were carried out during the year; these included watering of seedlings, sanitation, pest control, weed control and budding. Out of the 530 budded seedlings 236 were planted in the old orchard, 20 were sold to customers, 5 were destroyed by ants and 269 reserved for the new orchard of which land preparation has already commenced.

- More seedling will be budded in 1995 to have enough materials for the new orchard and the left over ones can be sold to interested customers.

TABLE 4 : ORCHARD PRODUCTION FIGURE (kg) + INCOME KWACHA

Month	ORANGES		MANDARIN		G/FRUIT + LEMONS		TOTAL	
	YIELD	INCOME	YIELD	INCOME	YIELD	INCOME	YIELD	INCOME
Jan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
February	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
March	721	85700	10	1500	22	2200	220	2940
April	4265.5	584620	723	109850	100	10000	5098.5	704271
May	0.0	0.0	4210.5	926200	310	20200	6769.0	101211
June	1031	526450	4161.5	632050	244	23900	8541.5	12421
July	3402	680400	-	-	78	7800	3420.0	6882
August	126	19200	-	-	186	15600	18312	3780
Sept.	-	-	-	-	21	1120	21	1101
October	-	-	-	-	5	500	5	501
November	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
December	100	10000	-	-	-	-	100	10000
TOTAL	13085.5	2022620	11115	1667650	1079	94300	24746.5	3.786

6.0 : FARMERS PERFORMANCE

During 1994 cropping year, farmers were able to produce one crop from their plots. Water for irrigation was provided to them towards end of March.

As usual, we had some farmers who started late inspite of the early provision of water for irrigation. During the year only phases 1 and 2 were fully utilised and just a few plots in phase 3.

6.1 : PRODUCTION FIGURES

During the period in question, it was very difficult to obtain production figures because selling of produce was done by individual farmers from their plots.

However; in 1995 all the produce will have to pass through the salesman who will keep record of the produce. There was sufficient water for irrigation.

6.2 : COMMUNAL WORK

This issue was not serious addressed by both the board and the farmers in general. In order to cut down on certain costs incurred by the scheme, The farmers, 1995, will have to activily participate in all forms of communal work.

7.0 : WATER FEES

Table 5 : SUMMARY OF INCOME FROM WATER FEES - 1994

Month	Domestic	Irrigation	Total.
January	3060	40 500	43560
February		209 000	209 000
March		116 920	116 920
April		44 000	44 000
May			
June		32 000	32000
July		48 500	48500
August		230 800	230 800
September		286 000	286000
October	14 200	1007900	1022100
November	1500	1058500	1060000
December	26160	233500	264660
Total	44920	3 312 620	3 357 540

During the report about 62% of water fees was collected.

The board with the assistance of the management will endeavour to collect the remaining water fees in 1995.

8.0 : MARKETING TRUCK

The marketing truck was acquired in September 1989 to facilitate transportation of farmers produce to urban markets. On 31-12-94 the speedometre reading was 130921km.

When considering the financial statement (3) the truck just barely met its running cost. This, therefore seriously entails that the board with the assistance of the management should seriously endeavour to cut on the un necessary costs incurred to the truck.

/9...

Table 6 : SUMMARY OF MARKETING TRUCK PERFORMANCE - 1994

Month	Km Travelled	Income	Expenditure
Jan	2669	458660	186100
Feb	1804	409150	499490
March	2080	358700	248950
April	2317	339650	405903
May	2516	287200	562200
June	2349	501100	946276
July	2560	506370	432550
August	1932	604900	602320
September	3220	1101400	357400
October	3248	970850	1345300
November	3696	952710	631740
Dec	3130	1276370	474400
Total	31511	7,767,060	6692620

We obtained a temporal road licence to transport farmers and their produce to markets. This drastically reduced problems encountered at road blocks.

- Employed a lorry mate for truck and this improved the situation in terms of income collected in transporting farmers to markets.
- We could not deposit any money in the truck account because much of the income collected was utilised for its running costs.

9.0 : OTHER ACTIVITIES

1. Concrete lined in field canal 1 in phase 2.
2. The scheme was visited by IFAD personnel and other members of staff at Ministry Headquarters and held discussions with the farmers and management on major rehabilitation of the scheme.
3. The board reallocated plots to new farmers after evicting the water fee devaulters.

4. Registration of the scheme into a cooperative society initial steps were carried out. An awareness meeting was conducted by the cooperative officers from Choma provincial office.
5. Last consignment of siphon pipes was delivered to the scheme.
6. Constructed a rum press house for the women's club
7. Requested SPCMU to deliver fertilizer to the scheme
8. Organised and sold seeds to the farmers

10.0 : CONSTRAINTS

1. Most machinery (eg tractors, sprayers) and equipment (eg pumps, electric installation etc) and buildings (domestic water supply, toilets, staff houses) require rehabilitation.
2. Lack of realisation farmers that personal benefits and gains derived from the scheme are directly linked to the well being of the scheme.
3. Poor knowledge of principle of irrigation agronomy (eg soil management and fertilizer application) and associated socio-economic prerequisites.
4. Farmers starting late in the scheme even though water was supplied and also not utilizing fertilizer even though it was available in the SPCMU shade, resulted in poor crop yields.

11.0 : 1995 ACTIVITIES

1. Improve the management of the marketing truck
2. Continue with the rehabilitation of domestic water supply and commence with renovation of selected staff houses.
3. Continue with extension efforts to improve irrigation agronomic practices.
4. Continue with efforts to guide the farmers and board of directors towards managerial and financial self reliance.

5. Continue with the rehabilitation of orchard supporting unit and also to establish a new one
6. Continue with budding of the remaining seedling at the nursery.
7. Re-allocate plots to the new farmers.
8. Intensify training of all concerned in cooperative principles and get the scheme registered into a co-operative society.
9. Try to secure funds for digging an intake channel.
10. Try to line 1 to 2 channels in phase II
11. Try to collect quotation for various option for a third intake on the main rehabilitation of the scheme with IFAD funds.

This report was jointly prepared by the BMIS

12.0 : APPENDIX : 1 tree census citrus orchard.

RESPONSIBLE : Kingsley Mulemwa/Armin Kreiter
SCHEME MANAGER TECH. ADVISOR

BULEYA MALIMA IRRIGATION SCHEME

5th March, 1995

:gmh

BULEYA MALIMA IRRIGATION SCHEME TREE CENSUS GIJROS ORCHARD

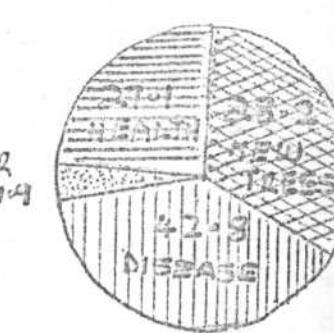
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A	10	XX	XX	X	XX																												
N	11	X	XX	1	1	/	N	XX	XX	XX	XX	1	1	XX	XX	1	N	X	N	1	X	1	1	N	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
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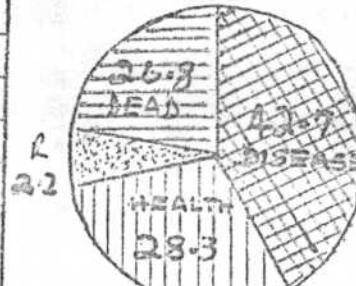
LEGEND

X..... HEALTHY TREES
 /..... DISEASED
 R..... ROUGH LEMON
 N..... NEW TREES

Tree census : 20 - 1 - 95



Tree census : 25 - 1 - 94



Zusammengefasste
Jahresbericht
WATER DEVELOPMENT ANNUAL REPORT

Eingegangen

15. Mai 1995

Erledigt:.....

INTRODUCTION

Availability of sufficient water supplies for human and livestock consumption is one of the major problems in Gwembe Valley. It is a yearly problem especially during the dry season. Many people take water from seasonal river beds, a source which is not safe and can not be guaranteed. The GSDP water programme is trying to help the people of Gwembe Valley help themselves to improve their water supplies.

During 1994 the water programme received much valuable assistance from new donors. The Methodist Relief and Development Programme in UK donated a 5 tonne Nissan Truck and a set of well lining rings to the programme. Also, in April 1994, the British charity Water Aid commenced their funding of the water programme and assigned an expatriate advisor to work along side the GSDP programme officer.

OBJECTIVES

To assist local communities to overcome problems with water supply for domestic and livestock use.

To provide materials and assistance for siting and constructing wells and boreholes on a self help basis.

To clean, deepen, repair, maintain and service existing wells and boreholes in the district on the request of local communities and with their assistance.

To improve the conditions around water points in order to make them more hygienic.

To provide education to existing well committees and encourage the formation of new committees at all water points.

To maintain the central water supply system at Nkandabwe camp and Kanchindu camp.

ACHIEVEMENTS

Number of boreholes maintained : 9

" " wells constructed : 4

" " repaired/deepened : 1

All communities assisted in the programme were advised to form a water committee and to build a fence around the water point to keep out animals.

An agreement was signed with the District Council to lay down standard conditions communities must meet before assistance is given from the Council or GSDP.

A community Development worker was recruited to work on the water programme.

GDP supplied to village water committees :

- 8 well buckets
- 10 chains
- 12 windlasses

The programme received :

- 15 tonne Nissan truck
- 4 hand auger drilling set (wonder rig)
- 5 sets well digging moulds
- 5 Afridev hand pumps (from CMMU)
- 3 Nira AF85 hand pumps (from water affairs)

CONSTRAINTS : Very little cooperation with the district council

PLANS FOR 1995

- To reorganise the water development office with the advisor to produce a work plan for 1995.
- Concentrate on community development work in order to promote a sense of ownership of village water projects.
- Include training of village water committees and pump attendants in all projects.
- Introduce health education and sanitation into the water programme and work with the District Health department to train village health workers.
- Improve cooperation and coordination with the district council, Water Affairs and other water projects in Sinazongwe District.
- Conduct village meetings before starting any new projects.
- Introduce cash contributions by communities to develop the understanding and responsibility for future maintainance costs.
- Prepared a 5 year work plan for the water programme.

Prepared and compiled By :

A. Syabunkululu
WATER PROGRAMME OFFICER

10

Eingegangen

15. Mai 1995

Erledigt:.....

GWEMBEI SOUTH
DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

ANNUAL REPORT 1994

PREPARED BY :

B.Z. Lungu
AGRICULTURAL ADVISOR

January, 1995.

:gmh

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Work on Sustainable Agriculture in Sinazongwe district was initiated in 1992 by Mr Bob Mann of MRDF in London. His work concentrated on collection of various local tree seeds and vetiver grass from various parts of Gwembe Valley and the country at large for tree planting and erosion control purposes.

The Sustainable Agriculture Coordinator was engaged in October 1994 and is based at Kanchindu where a pilot project has been started.

Under the pilot project, tree planting and vetiver grass popularisation will continue while a planning phase for the long term project is being done. The planning phase will mainly comprise community problem identification through village level meetings and Participatory Rural Appraisals (PRA); formulation of strategies to counteract the identified problems (at district and provincial levels) and implementation of the set-out strategies. This is due to take 6-7 months.

2.0 STAFF POSITION

RESPONSIBLE OFFICERS : Agricultural Coordinator (GM), B Z Lungu;
Extension worker - vacant

MAN MONTHS :

DESIGNATION	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	EMPLOYER	TOTAL
AGRIC. COORD.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1/3	1	1	1	GM	3 1/3
EXT. WORKER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
TOTAL :	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1/3	1	1	1		3 1/3

It is envisaged that the Sustainable Agriculture Component of GSDP will function at ground level through the departments of Agriculture, Forestry and Natural Resources. Of these only the department of Agriculture has personnel below the district level though there are no agriculture officers in the project area.

This is so because Sinazongwe district attained District status only four years ago and the government departments are still being set up. However through consultations with the Provincial and District Agricultural officers' offices, one officer (Mr Samboko) has been assigned to the project and will move to Kanchindu early 1995. More staff will be required at camp level in order to carry out the day to day running of the project. Field level extension workers will be provided by the Extension branch of the Department of Agriculture.

3.0 FUNDING

The Sustainable Agriculture Component had an expenditure of K2.432,510.98 which was only 0.9% of the total GSDP budget for the year and about 12% of the budgeted amount on Sustainable Agriculture.

K811,020.- was spent on transport hire by Mr Bob Mann, the MRDF Agriculturist from Britain when he visited the project in June 1994. The remainder was spent by the Agriculture Advisor between October and December 1994. These funds are provided by "Bread for the World" through Gossner Mission in Berlin, Germany.

4.0 A C H I E V E M E N T S

4.1 Community problems and needs in project are assessed through village meetings and a Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA).

VILLAGE	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL ATTENDANCE
Syabaswi	18	15	33
Kanyemba	30	0	30
Nzambale	15	23	38
Siapolo	16	18	34
Sikuteka	4	0	4
Sinakoba	13	10	23

/3...

Introductory village meetings

Meeting at Sikuteka was abortive due to crushing of community programmes.

The above table shows the attendance for the introductory village meetings. After the meetings a PRA was conducted at Siabaswi and Sinskoba villages in order to have a clear insight of the communities' livehoods system, problems and their perceived solutions.

A four day PRA was conducted preceding a two day workshop because most of the evaluators had never been exposed to the tools of a PRA. The participants were drawn from different departments of the government as shown below :-

NAME	DEPARTMENT/ ORGANISATION	STATION
Mr Siyanga	Verterinary	Mweemba
Mr Sibeso	Health	Sintwiinda REC
Mr Mwenya	Forestry Extension	Sinazongwe
Mr Kalaula	Agric. (Land Use)	Sinazongwe
Mrs Habasonda	Catholic Diocese/ Agric. (Nutrition)	Maamba
Mr Nosiku	Lintco/Agric.	Sinazeze
Mr Mutumbu	Agric. Information	Sinazongwe
Mr Mukela	Agric. (crops)	Sinazongwe
Mr Makubu	Forestry	Sinazongwe
Mr Syalubalo	Helper	Mweemba

The summary for the PRA is available.

4.2 : Worked in conjunction with VSP and Catholic diocese in Maamba in supplying maize and sorghum seeds to communities in the project area.

4.3 : Collection of some seeds for local tree species was carried out in October and December. These trees included :-
Acacia albida - muunga(T)
Mangizera indica (mango)
Trichilia emetica (musikili (T) and
Adansonia digitata (mubuyu)

4.4 : Seedlings and some seeds of local and adapted exotic trees were purchased from Family Farms Ltd in December, 1994.

SEEDLINGS	N
Mango	100
Neem	100
Tephrosia Vogelli	100
Baobab	20
Paw-paw	7
Guava	20
Granadilla	20
Cape Mahogany (musikili)	20

Seeds included Sesbania Sesban, flamboyant, persian lilac and casia siamea. These will be planted early 1995 for sale between September and December, 1994. One litre of each tree species was purchased.

Eingegangen

15. Mai 1995

Erledigt:.....

ANNUAL REPORT

1994

Small Scale

Village Industries

Compilled by :

W. Diete
SSVI ADVISOR

and

B.M. Phiri
SSVI PROGRAMME OFFICER

28.03.95

: gmh

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- 6.1 Introduction
- 6.2 Staff position
- 6.3 Funding
- 6.4 Work done
- 6.5 Artisans
- 6.6 Executive Board
- 6.7 Constraints
- 6.8 Future plans
- 6.9 Annex 1 : Funds received

Annex 2 : 1994 Financial statement for
revolving fund.

6.1 INTRODUCTION

The SSVI programme assists local artisans through training, provision of technical and business advice and of starting capital on loan basis. The programme also provides extension and monitoring services. Emphasis in work shall be lead to human and entrepreneurship development.

6.2 STAFF POSITION

RESPONSIBLE OFFICERS : SSVI programme officer (GSDP), B.M. Phiri
SSVI programme Advisor (GDS), W. Diete

A carpentry advisor (GM) worked with the carpentry group for 9 (nine) months and leather specialist with the leather group for 2 (two) months.

Designation	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Employer	TOTAL
SSVI P/O	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	GSDP	12
SSVI P/Adv.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	GDS	12
Carpentry Advisor	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				GM	9
Leather Specialist											1	1	GM	2
Watchman	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	GSDP	12
TOTAL :	4	5	4	3	3		47							

6.3 FUNDING

The SSVI programme received in 1994 funds of a total value of K22,123,778.- composed of K4.112,535.- from GRZ (GSDP budget) K6.881,546.- from Gossner Mission, (GSDP budget) K8.379,697.- from Gossner Mission (Special donations) and K2.750,000.- from the German Development service, See Annex 11

6.4 W O R K D O N E

6.4.1 : PLANNED ACTIVITIES

- In house training for the carpentry groups :

Following a nine months time schedule a carpentry advisor who was employed by Gossner Mission, was to be with each of the three carpentry groups for three months in-house training. This training has enabled the Stone house carpenters to improve the quality of their products, the Siabaswi carpenters could clearly get better in their skills. Unfortunately the Sikankuli carpenters, the group with the lowest level in skills, did not receive any training at all due to the adviser's commitment in PPM activities, which were given priority.

- In-house training for tanners :

Conducted by a Zambian expert, who was trained in Europe the course was not fully satisfactory, due to sophisticated tanning methods taught, which resulted in a low participation of the trainees.

- Basic mechanic course for a bicycle mechanic :

A trainee of the bicycle repair participated in a one month basic mechanic course conducted by ITC - Lusaka. This course consists of four parts. A participation in part two and three is planned.

- Workshop : substitute for Mukwa and Nulombe :

The planned workshop could not materialise, because a suitable resource person was not found. Since it is of importance it should be rescheduled for 1995.

- Radio advertisement to ensure raw material supply for the tanner

Could not take place due to no response of ZNBC.

- Extension of SSVI programme :

The planned extension of the SSVI programme should have been implemented in its first phase - identification of new trades/areas and suitable participants - middle of 1994.

A study "The Social Economic Potential of Gwembe Valley" is seen as initial basis for extension of programme. The time schedule for the programme extension was delayed due to the belated availability of funds for the study. The final draft of the study was not available end of 1994.

- Counselling and monitoring of artisans :

Advice was given to seven workshops with 26 artisans in terms of bookkeeping, pricing of products, raw material supply and marketing.

4.2 : UN PLANNED ACTIVITIES

- SSVI Executive Board

In the reaction to an in-house evaluation of SSVI and an evaluation of the MAFF which both criticised a lack of community involvement in the programme planning and implementation of SSVI, a constitution for a future Executive Board was worked out. The constitution was discussed with the artisans under SSVI and in the GSDP staff meeting. The new Executive Board could not meet in 1994, but will do so early 1995.

- Handing over of plots and building

Title deeds for plots (and building) used by artisans under SSVI shall be acquired. During the transition period plots and buildings shall be administered by (SSVI) trustees and utilised by SSVI artisans. The artisans shall become fully owners of plots and building after they have qualified for in the end of the stipulated transition period. Plans for the above mentioned move were worked out.

- Formation of Nkabana Credit Union (NECU) :

A constitution for NECU was worked out. NECU was formed with the assistance of CUSA personnel in order to enable SSVI artisans to administer the SSVI revolving fund by themselves (in the long run).

- Monthly meetings of artisans :

Monthly meetings with artisans under SSVI were held since the first NECU meeting. These meetings were found fruitful since they enable the artisans to identify their problems and to speak them out. The young artisans further learn to organise themselves and to organise and manage public meetings.

- Study on mechanising of Stone House Carpentry - Sinazeze :

Since the electrification of Sinazeze will take place in the near future, and the Stone house carpenters have reached a stage in craftsmanship and business management where they can manage to run a mechanised workshop, a carpentry supervisor undertook a study to find out whether a mechanisation is feasible or not.

- Drilling of a borehole :

A new bore hole was drilled at Sinazeze Craft Centre in order to over come the insufficient water supply. The existing well was not deep enough and could supply water only during January and June, the other time of the year it was dry. Deepening this well was not possible for technical reasons. Water is a basic need for the tannery.

6.5 : ARTISANS

- Stone House Carpentry - Sinazeze

The Stone House Carpentry consists of three carpenters, who have employed four workers (former trainees). The group is working together since nearly six years. They are generally managing all business matters by themselves

and have almost achieved self sustainability. In order to improve the quality of products and to raise the productivity of this carpentry it gets necessary to mechanise the workshop as soon as Sinazeze will be electrified. The carpentry has made in 1994 a monthly turn over of K 556,000.00

- The Siabaswi Carpentry :

This group consists of four carpenters and two learners. Members of this group have undergone a three months inhouse training which clearly has improved their level of craftsmanship. Further training is required especially in terms of business management.

The workshop should not be mechanised within the near future due to lack of ability in business management despite the fact that Siabaswi is going to be electrified soon. The group has made a monthly turn over of K 113,558.28

- Sikankuli Carpentry :

The carpenters are working here. Sikankuli is a remote village within a very rural surrounging. Folding chairs, simple doors, and door-frames are the common products of this workshop. The level in craftsmanship and business management of the group is low. More intensive training is required. A scheduled in-house training of three months duration was to overcome this shortfall. Unfortunately it did not take place. The group made an average monthly turn over of K 15,000.00

- Siabaswi Metal Workshop :

This workshop is run by an artisan trained and experienced in diesel mechanics, welding and balcksmithing. He has employed a learner. The enterprise has managed to follow the loan repayment plan as scheduled. Due to the present drought, business was not so good, because agriculture implements (a main source of income) were selling poorly.

The workshop made a monthly turnover of K 51,233.33

- Bicycle repair workshop :

A mechanic and his younger counterpart are operating from here. The young men has taken part in course one in basic metal work conducted by ITC, Lusaka, his participation in course two and three is planned for 1995. The group has made an average turnover per month of K 40,000.00

- Sinazeze Leather workshop :

Three leather workers are working here. A low level of quality of their products had lead the enterprise into marketing problems. A leather specialist from Zimbabwe is hired for an inhouse training of a 3 months duration in order to overcome this shortfall. The leather workers have improved in craftsmanship. Their improved goods sell much better.

The group made a monthly average turnover during the last three months of 1994 of K326,911.-

- Sinazeze Tannery :

Two young women are operating from here. A third member has left the group. The tanners are lacking in tanning skills (tanning cow hides) and in managing their business. All advices and an upgrading course did not improve the group.

New members should join the tannery. Training in tanning and business management for the new members will be required. There are good potentials for tanning in this area. The group had an average turn over of monthly K40,000.-

6.6 : THE EXECUTIVE BOARD OF SSVI

A constitution for the SSVI Executive Board was worked out. The former SSVI Advisory Committee has been dissolved.

7/...con't

The Executive Board shall be the decision making body for the SSVI programme. It will be composed out of six appointed members, four artisans, the District Secretary and ~~the~~ GSDP Coordinator and out of nine members elected from the community. Due to delay and circumstances beyond the control of the SSVI management, the executive board could not meet as planned in 1994, but will do so early 1995.

6.7 : CONSTRAINTS

- The market for artisans was destabilised by the instable kwacha (revaluation followed by a devaluation) in the first quarter of this year. As the result of the on going drought the market was further poor end of the year.
- The extension of the SSVI programme (going into new trades) was already planned for middle of 1994, but could not be implemented due to the fact that the study "Youth in Limbo" was not ready end of 1994. This study is the basis for the extension of programme.

6.8 : FUTURE PLANS

1. Establishment of the Executive Board
2. Extension of programme.
 - identification of new areas (marketing surveys and feasibility studies)
 - identification of suitable participants
 - training of participants
 - acquisition of funds for training and capital investment
 - settlement in trades and business
3. Up grading courses
 - bicycle repair : skill training
 - tanners : skills training (new members)
 - leather workers : skills training (continuation)
 - carpentry : upholstery

S/...con't

4. Training courses

- business management course for 20 new participants
- carpenters : preparation for grade nine and eight trade tests.
- technical drawing courses
- Siabaswi carpentry : business management
- Sikankuli carpentry: business management
- bicycle repair : business management
- tannery : business management
- leather work : business management

5. Workshop : substitute for mukwa

6. Mechanisation of Stone House Carpentry

- acquisition of funds
- mechanisation
- training for machine operators

ANNEX 1 : FUNDS RECEIVED AND SPENT BY SSVI - 1994

From GRZ (GSDP budget)	4.112,535.-
From Gossner Mission (GSDP budget)	6.881,546.-
From German Development Service	2.750,000.-
From GM (special donation)	<u>2.587,744.-</u>
	16.531,825.-
	<hr/>
GDS meant for supporting artisans	1.058,000.-
GDS meant for loan provision	842,000.-
GDS for financing market survey	<u>850,000.-</u>
	2.750,000.-
	<hr/>

**ANNEX 2 : FINANCIAL STATEMENT 01.01.94 TILL
31.12.94 FOR SSVI REVOLVING FUND**

I n c o m e :

Cash in hand 01.01.94	87,338.-
Tools in stock - 01.01.94	493,396.-
Loans repayment	753,800.-
Funds from GDS	842,000.-
Funds from Gossner Mission	652,413.-
Withdraw of tools	135,373.-
Interest received	<u>130,089.-</u>
	3.094,409.-

E x p e n d i t u r e

Loans granted	1.052,227.-
Material/tools in stock	1.145,955.-
Money in Bank	<u>896,227.-</u>
	3.094,409.-

O u t s t a n d i n g l o a n s

Stone house carpentry	435,492.-
Siabaswi carpentry	548,347.-
Sikankuli carpentry	309,635.-
Sinazeze tannery	75,888.-
Sinazeze leather workshop	788,151.-
Sinazeze bicycle repair	-
Siabaswi metal workshop	<u>443,918.-</u>
	2.601,431.-

: gmh

15. Mai 1995

Erledigt:.....

FEMALE EXTENSION PROGRAMME 1994 ANNUAL REPORTINTRODUCTION

The guiding principle in the activities of the Female Extension Programme (FEP) is the participation of women for purposes of capacity building thereby creating a sense of ownership to sustain their own development agenda. Against this background the programme put in place a number of interventions for purposes of achieving the above. The strategies are related to leadership promotion skills, gender sensitization and an effort at income generating activities.

The overall goal was to raise gender awareness with specific groups ie GSDP, and government staff and for rural women to be engaged in economic viable activities.

STAFF POSITION

RESPONSIBLE OFFICERS: Female Extension Advisor (Gossner Mission)
Ms Edna Maluma

Female Extension Animator
Ms Lillian Hamusiya (GRZ)

PERSON MONTHS

Designation	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	TOTAL
Female Ext. Advisor	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	GM 11
Female Ext. Animator	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	GRZ 10
TOTAL	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	21

Through the assistance of the Provincial Agricultural Officer (PAO), the post of the Female Extension Animator was filled early in the year when Ms Lillian Hamusiya was transferred from GTZ project in Siavonga.

FUNDING

(to be inserted from financial report)

WORK WITH WOMEN'S GROUPS

At the end of the year the programme was working with a total of twelve groups, ten old and two new ones. Listed membership per group varied but was on average between 20 - 35. Those actively involved per group ranged from 6 - 15.

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Needs assessment were carried out at the start to ascertain what women wanted to do. Programme staff suggested addtionals and reached a consensus with the women. Due to their traditional roles as home makers women usually identified training skills in ie various improved methods of food preparations, sewing, knitting, general hygiene, family planning and ways of eraning an income. These traditional activities are used only as tools of entry to other activities which further women's education and are not an end in themselves.

Among the main emphasis throughout the year has been to empower women to decide their own destiny by encouraging them to decide and excute their own activities without depending on GSDP or any other organisation. In the process of empowerment, gender awareness workshops were conducted, joint discussion groups between men and women, skills training ie crafts production, book-keeping, group organisation and management as well as efforts at earning incomes. The small revolving fund created last year from GSDP continued to revolve around individuals and groups throughout the year. The amount increased from K147,000.00 to K222,000.00. (see annex on FEP revolving fund) I must point out that having a revolving fund has been a welcome idea among women in the income generating activities for both groups and individuals. The profits being realised from various activities which include sewing, trading, agriculture, poultry keeping have been minimal so far. Women's income generating are usually small, partly because of the constraints I will point out below. However, the programme made some strides to move away from small to bigger ventures for women. Through International Fund for Agriculture Development IFAD one women's group (Sinakoba) was enabled to purchase a grinding mill, which due to delays in completion of the shelter will only be operational early in the new year. Three other groups applied for ram presses to transform cooking oil from sunflower which they had planned to grow themselves. Two of the groups even paid out deposits and collected the ram presses. Unfortunately due to poor rains very little sunflower was planted and not much is expected to be harvested.

ANALYSIS OF CONSTRAINTS TO MEETING WOMEN'S ECONOMIC NEEDS

1. Women's limited knowledge about club operations and organisational management. The concept of "Club" tends to tririalize what women do. It gives the impression of social gathering and yet women are aiming at serious economic activities in their lives. When men come together in a group their activities are labelled as organisations such as society, association etc... As a result of terminology used "Club" women's work is viewed as relief, short term supplementary, income generating activity, consequently very few people if any attach any seriousness to such work. It therefore results in women getting small loans or grants like what the FEP is giving which are insufficient to enable them yield greater results because they are affer all only engaged in domestic enterprises.

2. Due to many reasons which confine them to home environment women have limited exposure skills and ideas from other people. They lack freedom of movement (one of the gender issues discussed).
3. Men do not understand yet the meaning of clubs and rarely support women in their work. Even if they did understand, it is my belief that this would be a threat to their position if women were successful. One man once commented that it is not good for a woman to have money or worse still too much access and control of her own finances. Such a woman is likely to be proud and resist any control from her husband.
4. Lack of cooperation among women themselves due to petty jealousies and gossiping. Differences of women spill over and block group work ie educational differences, economic status in society, marital status etc.
5. Women lack knowledge on proper planning, feasibility assessment, record keeping and simple book-keeping skills in business management.
6. Lack of transport and market facilities
7. Lack of draught power
8. Dependancy syndrome. There is a tendency among women to depend on development workers in terms of decision making and even implementation, as well as dependency on "aid" as they are expecting to receive free goods from donors.
9. Lack of access to credit which is not even available to the men in the area. The programme is in the process of addressing the above constraints.

WORKSHOPS ORGANISED AND FACILITATED

In any development work it is vital to recognise and include gender, as the issues raised do not necessarily only benefit women but men as well. Women are an entry point because of their being a more disadvantaged group. During the year many workshops were organised and facilitated on gender here in the valley and outside. Equal participation in terms of numbers between men and women was a requirement. For discussion groups it was necessary to have women, share the issues before involving men. Joint gender issue discussions averts the possibility of resentment and to counteract eminent divisions among families and society as a whole.

In February a gender awareness workshop was held with Valley Self Help Promotion Society Executive Committee members, staff and their spouses. In all twenty (20) participants attended.

Teachers play a vital role in the process of socialization of children. Children receive gender differentiation messages early on at school. It is therefore imperative that awareness creation be addressed at that level of society if gender equity is to be realised. In July and December two workshops were here held at Sinanjola and Munyati Basic Schools respectively. Participants were; teachers, Parent Teachers Association members members and their spouses. Sinanjola had 30 while Munyati workshop attracted twenty five participants. In conjunction with the Ministry of Health, Buleya Malima Rural Health Centre, Clinical Officer Mr. Simango, a workshop on family planning and aids was held in August. A total of fifty one (51) people attended.

In October two workshops were held, one with Buleya Malima Irrigation Scheme (BMIS) board members, staff and their spouses. Twenty five (25) people attended. The second one was with GSDP staff and their spouses. It was attended by twenty (20) people.

In July a follow up discussion group on gender issues was held at Sinanjola to review progress made on the plans put in place last year. Some progress were shared ie reduced domestic violence especially among families of those who had participated in the discussion, some families made efforts at sharing home chores with both genders participating improved enrollment of girls. On the other issues and in some families zero change had been noted. This was not surprising as changing attitudes of which people have held on for generations takes time. Thirty three (33) people participated.

In December a one day seminar was conducted for Chairpersons, Secretaries and Treasurers of Sinanjola and Gossner Women's groups on record keeping and book-keeping skills. Seven women participated. (reports are available).

LINKAGES WITH OTHER ORGANISATIONS

As part of the networking and sharing skills with other organisations, the programme facilitated two workshops and supervised two students on an exposure visit. In January a workshop on training for transformation was held with Christian Council of Zambia (CCZ) women's desk staff as well as staff from other desks and member church women representatives in Lusaka. Twenty two (22) people participated. In February the programme facilitated a gender awareness workshop with SEPO (HOPE) women's group in Livingstone. It was organised under the auspices of Germany Development Service (GDS). In July the staff from the programme co-facilitated a day's introduction to gender issues at the annual general meeting of GDS.

During the month of July the programme supervised two participants from Mindolo Ecumenical Foundation (Kitwe) attached for field work experience. They were studying for a diploma in Pan African Leadership course for women.

SOUNDING BOARD

After several contacts the Female Extension Programme sounding board was formed to accompany the work of the programme. The first meeting took place in November. Among other functions of the board is to guide, advise and give feedback to the programme for improved performance. It is composed of experts in the various fields like women's rights, health, gender and development etc. Others yet to be included are those with skills in law, business/trade and research consultants.

ACTIVITIES WITH OTHER GSDP COMPONENTS

The Animator attended the workshop during which Nkabana Credit Union by Small Scale Village Industries was formed. It took place in May. In January and April GSDP staff spent two separate days reflecting on and building a shared understanding of what is development? The Adviser was one of the facilitators. A follow up workshop in September while GSDP staff were on staff tour in Kariba/Zimbabwe was held on methods of empowerment and GSDP five year plans to the year 2000. Again, the Adviser was one of the facilitators. Other activities with other components are those already indicated ie workshops with VSP, BMIS and GSDP staff. The programme participated in two public meetings organised by Water Programme on Community participation in Water and Sanitation. Water is a woman's issue and hence the need for women's participation at all levels.

VISITS

As part of the exposure visits both the Adviser and Animator visited several places during the year. At the invitation of Berlin office of Gossner Mission the Adviser visited Germany in May. The purpose was to meet with various congregations and colleagues who give generously and support Gossner Mission work in Zambia. The Adviser met with staff at head office and shared in more detail about the work of the Female Extension Programme. On return home via London, had the opportunity of meeting and sharing stories and experiences, information with partners and other Institutions supporting the work in the valley.

A visit to Malawi enabled the Animator to be exposed to effective channels of passing on technical messages to women's groups and farmers in general. Degradation of the environment is a problem in Sinazongwe district and the visit enabled the staff member to see some efforts at soil conservation being put in place in Malawi. In Tanzania, the Animator attended a workshop whose theme was promoting self help of rural women. It is hoped that the above exposures will improve the quality of the programme.

CONSTRAINTS

1. Transport for both the Adviser and Animator was only available mid year.
2. Long distance between the Adviser and Animator, making communication infrequent.
3. Animator has limited knowledge and skills in gender issues and facilitation techniques. This calls for more workshops and short training courses.
4. Programme urgently needs an adviser in business/trade if women are to run viable economical activities.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion development activities should enable people to take charge of their lives and free themselves from poverty situations which sometimes arises not from lack of productivity but rather from oppression and exploitation. At the basis of women's development is the empowerment of women, enabling them to take an equal place with men and to participate equally in the development process so as to achieve control over the means of production on an equal basis with men. The process is a long one and a start was made in 1993 with a renewed approach which should be nurtured by all concerned if it is to succeed.

PLANS FOR 1995

Objectives: Specific groups eg GSDP, government and NGOs and rural groups have raised gender awareness and rural women to be engaged in economic viable activities and are slowly moving away from dependency.

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

1. To continue with gender awareness workshops new and follow up for further raising on gender issues in Sinazongwe district.
2. Supervise the running of one grinding mill and three oil presses.
3. Building on activities for women's participation at all levels in GSDP components.
4. Leadership and survival skills training among women groups ie Agricultural activities.
5. Assist two women's groups and two individual women to establish economical activities.
6. Continue working with the sounding board ie field visits.
7. Facilitate discussion groups with women and sometimes jointly with men on various aspects of life's issues ie health related.

Compiled by : Edna Maluma and Lillian Hamusuya

Republic of Zambia, it forms the central workshop for all Agricultural implement repairs in the Gwembe south. It serves therefore both the local farmers and the project at the camp.

Eingegangen

The workshop carries out the following works :

- a) Production, servicing and repairing of small scale farming implements and spares.
- b) Camp maintenance eg maintaining camp buildings and the water system.
- c) Servicing and repairing project vehicles, machinery and both CRZ and private vehicles. In short the workshop has been involved in mechanical and metal works as outlined in the Project.

15. Mai 1995

Erfolgt:

STAFF POSITION

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

1. Smart Siampongo	- Welder/mechanic
2. Nelson Simawachi	- Welder
3. Maybin Mapili	- Mechanic/Driver

FARM IMPLEMENTS REPAIRED

Since the workshop serves as a central workshop for all agricultural repair works in the Gwembe South the following were achieved within the year being reviewed :

42 Scotch carts were repaired

30 ploughs were repaired

5 cultivators were repaired

59 wheel barrows were repaired

25 hoes were repaired bring the total No. to 161 farm implements repaired.

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

29 U bolts and clamps

52 animal brand made for individuals

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NUMBER OF POTS REPAIRED

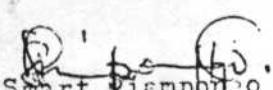
A total no. of 89 pots were either mended or had their broken legs brased this figure includes cups, buckets and plates, tea pots were mended.

NUMBER OF BURGLAR BARS MADE

A total of burglar doors and windows were made within the workshop for local customers and for the project too.

AMOUNT OF REVENUE REALISED

A number of works carried out in the workshop within the period from 15-01-94 to 31-12-94 realised same running costs K250,900.- then cash in hand is K320,454.- it could have been much higher had because we have ^{bought} some material and spares for the workshop.


Smart Diempongo
ASSIST. WORKSHOP SUPERVISOR

02.05.95

Ein gegangen

15. Mai 1995

RURAL AND DAM PROGRAMMES

Erledigt:.....

The Dam programme started in the middle of 1993 expecting them to be built with soil. Only later it was found that Mupani soil is not the right soil to build a dam because when it becomes hard is really hard and when it becomes soft is too soft. Only one dam was built and this is a different soil. We then changed to concrete dams which will be built in Mupani soil. Already a few are built out of cement at the following places:-

Siazwela A, Siazwela B soil or earth dam Sikaneka, Nyanga and Muuka. These mentioned have water, only the earth dam has no water yet. There has been no rain there. These are the finished ones built in 1994 but there are some foundations being dug at the following places:-

Nambisya village, Mweezya, Sinalubilo - Kafwambila area, Kalimwana mafwabilo - Kafwambila area and some Sinamaani people. There are still some applications which are not yet answered. It was sometimes said we should work together with the Council. It is not so easy, they are always giving some promises that they can not follow.

In Sinazongwe area I am helped by the Chief himself, Chief Sinazongwe. There were some confusions with some politicians who promised Bulldozer to come and construct dams but this is over now.

PPM also brought some problems by giving food for work to other activities but not to the dams so people stopped to work on dams. Otherwise the programme is liked by the people and are still asking for more dams to be built in their areas and I also like the programme. There was also a need to repair the roads but the Council did not come forward with it. I did not want to be in front.

There were some other jobs done both at Nkandabwe and Kanchindu camp maintainance of houses even major repairs and the road in the camp. Helping putting grinding mill house at Kafwambila. I am recommending that the foundations of dams should be dug during the time of rains when the earth is still soft to dig.

W. Ncite

ANNUAL REPORT 1994

GSDP ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT2.01 INTRODUCTION

During the year 1994, following the Planning workshop held in February/March 1993 the project started to embark on a five year development plan to the year 2000, inspite unsatisfactory report. Each component had to critically look into its undertakings. In September (1994) during the staff tour another workshop was held of the same at Kariba Breezes in Zimbabwe comprising of senior staff.

2.01.1 Objectives

- a. to manage and provide back up services to GSDP
- b. to formulate and monitor policies for GSDP activities
- c. to ensure accountability of all GSDP activities.

Activities description

- Project Coordinator and Administration functioned well
- Monthly GSDP senior staff meetings were held and quarterly work plans and progress reports were discussed.
- GSDP budget 1995 prepared and submitted in December to MAFF
- Annual report for 1993 produced and distributed.
- Senior staff participated in a workshop on Empowerment of the people.
- Participated in several meetings at district, provincial and national level.
- Chairperson for ACC Ms E Maluma and VSP Manager Mr R Makala got involved in PAM and PPM activities.
- Renovations of project buildings and rehabilitation of sewerage system in GSDP done.
- Organised an educational tour to Zimbabwe (Kariba Breezes) and had a workshop there on the 5 year plan.

- Project received a Female Extension Animator and Sustainable Agriculture Advisor respectively.
- A SSVI survey was done by the Commonwealth Youth Programme Africa Centre.
- Muziyo road got graded and building of shades continued for storage of maize grain.
- 1994/95 was pronounced by GRZ as a drought year, therefore PAM got involved in food distribution for the hungry people in the valley.
- Received a good number of Government officers from MAFF and IFAD on ASIP matters and routine visits from the PAO Southern Province - Mr D Hakayobe and his staff.
- Sent two accounts officers for training at ZAMISURE (Lusaka) Messrs Siatwiko and Sizdibbi.
- A typist rejoined the project after training - Ms G. M. Hatontola

2.02 STAFF MATTERS

The project lost the services of Mr R.F. Bredt - Chairperson whose contract came to an end in May. Therefore his services during the year ran up to end of April in the project leaving some leave days till end of May. His place was filled on acting bases by Mr K. Waldschuetz VSP Advisor. This was rather a tough period as the chairpersonship had to change hands due to the acting chairperson's long leave.

RESPONSIBLE OFFICERS :

GSDP Chairperson - R.F. Bredt

AND

Acting Chairperson - Mr S. S. Munsanda.
GSDP Co-ordinator - S.O. Munsanda.

PERSON IN MONTH AVAILABLE

DESIGNATION	PERSON/MONTHS												EMPLOYER	TOTAL
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
Chairperson	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	GM	4
A/Chairperson	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	GM	12
Co-ordinator	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	GRZ	12
Bookkeeper	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	GRZ	12
Office orderly	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	GSDP	12
Typist	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	GSDP	11
Typist	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	GSDP	1
Stores Clerk	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	GSDP	11
Watchmen	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	GSDP	60
Driver	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	GSDP	48
Welder	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	GRZ	24

In addition to permanent staff listed above the project engaged some staff on relief and casual levels to cater for some pick periods. A plumber was engaged to rehabilitate the sewage system. One Bookkeeper from Administration w (GSDP) was still under going training.

2.3 FUNDING

Funding from GRZ was far much below the requirement. Approved amount was K141,539,500.- out of which only K23,500,000.- was released (20% of the total) for the entire project. Gossner Mission released all its contribution as per budget. The released funds from GRZ had to cater for salaries, wages and staff allowances with only a handful spread out among project components. Most of the project components activities therefore had to come from special donations and left overs from Gossner Mission staff kilometre allowances.

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2.04 PROGRAMME PLANNING

Senior staff during their educational tour in September had a workshop based on a Five Year Development Plan to the year 2000. Each component had to discuss and later submit its planned programme.

Beginning the middle of the year the valley started experiencing food shortages (maize in particular). Towards the end it became evident that the drought period had hit the valley, as a result PAM came to rescue. The project therefore got very much involved. The Female Extension Advisor and VSP Manager as NGO Chairperson and transporter (VSP) respectively took up the task.

During the same year Water Aid headed by Mr Tony Yates had to enter an agreement with CSDP on water programme activities. The agreement was signed. A community Development Assistant was employed with effect from 1st December, 1994 as an additional staff to reinforce the programme by the name of Mr Cliff Hamwinde.

Sustainable Agriculture came into force too towards the end of the year at the arrival of a professional as an Agricultural Coordinator on secondment from the PAO's office Southern Province. Mr B.Z. Lungu being the man in question immediately upon arrival embarked on programme planning for his section and started expanding a nursery in Kanchindu which only had a few vertiver grass, tree seedlings inspite of the draught. Additionally he made visits to some similar Institutions and organisations related to his programme. Need to get an assistant was also realised, therefore an appeal was made to the PAO's office to second an Extension officer. This was done in no time, Mr Samoko - Block supervisor for Luleya Malima moved to Kanchindu.

On funding the programme fully, 'Bread for the World,' is still awaited. Upon receiving the programme it will be semi sustainable.

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2.5 NKANDABWE CAMP

Camp maintenance continued during the year in question. One house for a water programme officer was completely renovated i.e. roof, painting of walls and minor repairs of water points. The plumber was employed on contract to help out with major sewerage and drinking water leakages in both camps Kanchindu and Nkandabwe. An old water tank was rehabilitated but not yet in use.

2.06 TRANSPORT

The state of transport was as follows:-

3 pick ups

1 tractor

1 truck

5 New motor cycles (ear marked for selling 3)

The "World Food Programme" car which was on break down got repaired during the year.

The running costs for the pick-ups tractor and motor-cycles as well as salaries for the drivers are financed through the transport account. The transport charges per kilometre for GSDP and private customers :

The transport account had an income of :.....
and an expenditure of :..... out of which
..... was paid for emoluments.

See Annex II

The number of vehicles in use by GSDP by the end of 1994 were : 3 lorries (1 - VSP, 1 Methodist and 1 - BMIS). One GM pool car and one World Food Programme as pick ups. One tractor belonging to World Food Programme too. Administration of the fleet is through a relief Transport officer.

2.07 SEMINARS AND EXCURSION TRIPS

A number of seminars and workshops were attended by GSDP staff. Senior staff members had a tour of Kariba Breezers in Zimbabwe and Siavonga in Zambia. During the tour a workshop was held based on five year development plan to the year 2000 for the project. Similarly a continuation workshop on Development and Empowerment of the people was held.

2.08 VISITS

During the course of the year on District, Provincial, National and International level the project was visited by people from eg PAO - Southern Province, FAO, IFAD, ARPT, UNICEF/DWA, MAF, UNZA and Germany (Berlin) to mention a few. Their missions were both routine and looking into possibilities of funding and advice in development of the area.

2.09 ACCOUNTS SECTION

In 1994 the accounts section was responsible for GRZ, GM and special donations funds. The Project Coordinator and Chairperson were directly responsible for both checking and authorising expenditure. Books of accounts were audited by an independent auditor from Lusaka. A relief accounts clerk mans the section while the other is on 1.5 year training course in Lusaka at ZAMSURE. The lady in charge is doing a tremendous job, has interest and keen to learn more from MAF.

GSDP MECHANICAL WORKSHOP

This is a service unit to cater for the fleet of vehicles, simple welding and brazing and generally camp maintenance. Above all private customers. It is operating on a small revolving fund system which basically meant to cover running costs, eg purchasing of urgent materials, fuels and lubricants. By the end of the year the workshop had an income of K1.564,658.40 and an expenditure of K1.364,659.13 The balance was K199,999.35.

Supervision of the workshop is done by GSDP Coordinator with assistance of one of the two welders.

CONSTRAINTS

- a. materials, spareparts, fuels and lubricants are becoming more expensive.
- b. the personnel is not adequate to cater for the services required in the valley.
- c. funds not adequate to run and renovate the workshop.
- d. the local community can not afford the prices for services.

2.11 GENERAL CONSTRAINTS

- GRZ funding was extremely low only 20% of the total budget came in and as such it becomes difficult to run a project of this nature.
- Acquisition of funds from MAFF is hectic/costly since one has to spend nights and come back either with nothing or if anything little but costs incurred of travelling and lodging very high.
- Communication poor between the project and outside Institutions eg MAFF, PAO's office due to lack of telephone system. This too calls for unnecessary travelling at times.
- Transport for Project Administration and Coordinator not available. Administration has to rely on a pool car to be shared with programme officers.

- Bookkeeping and financial management in some sections is still below the expected standards. More education required from both external and internal.
- Project not electrified therefore high costs of fuels to run machinery e.g. water pumps, workshop generators, photocopy machine, computer and household equipment.

S.D. Munsanda
PROJECT COORDINATOR

: gmh

6. VALLEY SELF HELP PROMOTION SOCIETY (VSP) 1994

6.1 INTRODUCTION

VSP is a non - profit making organisation formed out of the joint work of Gossner Mission and the Government of the Republic of Zambia in the Gwembe South Development Project. It is a non - profit making registered Society that serves the community of Sinazongwe District from Chiyabi to Kafwambila. The about 200 annual members elected an Executive Committee whose duty is to :

- a. make the policies of the Society and
- b. follow up management issues.

For continuity, the elections are carried out in such a way that the three year term for each leaves some of the Executive Committee members one more year.

6.2 OBJECTIVES

To promote policies and programmes which benefit and serve the social, cultural and economic development of the people of the Southern part of the Gwembe Valley and their environment, especially those programmes which encourage self-reliance and self-sufficiency.

6.3 STAFF POSITION

VSP recruited two more staff in order to pay attention to some major communal Society operations namely communal project education and store keeping. The staff comprised Manager, Accounts Clerk, Field Education Officer, Stores Officer, Building Foreman, Shop Keeper, 2 tailors, 6 Grinding mill operators, 2 Drivers, Officer Orderly, Lorry mate, Typist and 2 Watchmen. On the other hand, the Advisor's contract which was due to expire in November, was extended till 31st March, 1996. He is the last Advisor to be seconded to the Society by Gossner Mission. It is hoped, by engaging a Field Education Officer, a man who had been an Executive Committee member for many years, that the communal participation and sense of developmental responsibility will be instilled in the minds of

people especially that the Society may soon be independent of the Gwembe South Development Project (GSDP). Furthermore, the employment of a dynamic young man straight from College will, hopefully, improve record keeping and ease work of accountability and auditing. In view of the move from the present offices to Sinazeze a Building Foreman was engaged for putting up an office block.

6.4 TRAINING

With the opening up fo 2 more hammermills for Kafwambila and Dengeza, 4 people were trained locally as operators, two for each so that one is for relief. For the first time, one was a lady. Furthermore, the Stores Officer attended an accounting seminar sponsored by Programme Against Malnutrition (PAM) in Lusaka. On the other hand, to improve on financial planning the Society sent its Accounts Clerk for an eighteen month course in AAT at Zambia Insurance Business College, in Lusaka in June. She completes in 1995. A few places had been visited by the Field Education Officer for on job training of both depot agents and area committees.

6.5 ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The year's meeting was held on 28th May, 1994. It was attended by the area Member of Parliament as Guest of Honour, and Senior Chief Mweemba amongst others. At this meeting, of the ten executive committee positions seven were due for election. The results are : Five were re-elected while two were voted out. Due to the insufficient coverage of area representation, it was decided that the Executive Committee be increased by two. These were chosen the same day for a period of one year so that they educate their areas of representation roles.

6.6 ACTIVITIES

a. Trading of Basic Commodities

With the drought effects still at hand the Society continued to make available maize since the number of hammermills shot up

in the district. 108 tonnes of white maize were bought using the revolving fund realised from the sales of yellow maize left over from the 1992/3 drought relief programme. On the other hand, 58 x 90 kg bags yellow maize and 665 x 90 kg white maize were bought using the Society's own funds. The market for this maize concentrated on Siameja and Kafwambila in the far south of the district.

The other areas were mostly served by some traders from the plateau.

b. Seeds programme

The following varieties of seeds were bought : 0.82 tonnes of MM 603, 1.25 tonnes MMV 400, 0.44 tonnes CG 4141, 0.75 tonnes Record sunflower and 0.25 tonnes Kuyuma (sorghum). All the CG 4141 were sold. The Zam-seed licence had been renewed. Plough spares, bolts and wheels were bought and some vegetable seeds were purchased. The cost prices did not change as they were usually a by-pack.

c. Second Hand Clothes

Some donors continued to sent clothes to the Society for sale. During the year only K126,500.- was realized from the sales.

d. Transport

Due to persistent breakdowns of the DAF Leyland which cost the Society a lot of money a resolution was made to have it sold. It was sold in September to Standard Sales of Choma at K18.0m. This money is to be used to buy a 5 ton truck to revamp trading and management sustainability. Quotations have already been obtained for the new truck. The Benz started serving programme to Prevent Malnutrition (PPM) in September. The rates were increased only once. They were increased from K315 - K375.- per kilometre to K390 - K450 per kilometre.

e. Sinazeze Shop

A total of K406,800.- was realized from the sales of gum poles as against an expenditure of K350,235.- some were not sold.

f. Tailoring Section

The group continued work on uniforms and other wears including overalls but did not operate profitably. An income of K54,150.- was realized against an expenditure of K112,000.-

g. Grinding mills

Two more hammermills were bought from the GSDP grant which were set up at Dengeza and replaced the Siameja one respectively. Also, another one was got from the German Embassy grant and it was set up at Kafwambila. This brought the total number of hammermills to six. Also, another shelter was built at Sikaneka for the hammermill due to cracks on the present building which will be used as a shop. Committees were chosen for the hammermills. The area Member of Parliament attended the official opening of the Kafwambila hammermill.

h. Oxcarts

None of them was in use due to breakdowns. However, one was taken to Muziyo from Sinazongwe for use by the community there to ferry water.

Tours

No tour was conducted during the year due to lack of funds

j. Construction of toilets and shelters

Shelters were put up at Chiyabi, Munyati and Sikaneka for protection from the sun and rains while awaiting grinding. The Chiyabi one was not thatched. However, the Munyati one was, though not completed due to lack of grass and the Sikaneka one was, as the committee used money realised from rentals paid by maize dealers. Toilets were put up at Munyati but at Chiyabi work did not progress although cement was taken. On the other hand, at Sikaneka the community again put up their own.

k. Budget

At the close of the year the Society had K8,224,927.- at the Bank, K263,307.- cash at hand and items worth K989,500.- were in stock. All in all there was a total income and expenditure of K74,286,467.- and K71,658,552.- respectively.

6.7 PROJECTS

6.7 (1) oil mills

The Society bought 117 x 50 kgs of sunflower. 50 and 40 bags were sold to Siabaswi and Sinanjola Women's Clubs respectively. Siabaswi Oil mill did not settle their outstanding which the operator admitted to have misused. Production of cooking oil at the camp continued.

6.8. CONSTRAINTS

6.8 (1) Personnel

Whilst working relations were picking up for a conducive atmosphere conflicts between some staff and some EXCO left much to be desired. This has to be got over if activities are to be sustained.

6.8. (2) Transport

The replacement for the sold truck could not be done making it difficult to revamp trading and assure a management vehicle when the present Advisor goes in 1996.

6.8 (3) Self Help Activities

The Society did not assist any group due to lack of funds as second hand clothes donations continued to dwindle. The committee had to suspend aid programme until the financial position is improved.

6.9 PLAN OF ACTION 1995

In 1995 the above mentioned project and activities will have to be continued and or completed. VSP will :

- a. renovate Siapaka Store
- b. Open up filling station at Sinazeze

- c. Put up an office block at Sinazeze
- d. Continue with management training
- e. Ensure cooking oil production at camp, Siabaswi and Sinanjola oil mills.
- f. Restructure the tailoring section
- g. Draw up conditions of service for staff
- h. Improve book keeping and financial control
- i. Acquire a small truck
- j. Acquire hammermills for Muziyo and Siawaza
- k. Set aside money for truck replacement
- l. Improve supply of hardware
- m. Organise seminars for depot agents, grinding mill operators staff and management.
- n. Look for increased financial sources for communal self help
- o. Audit 1994 books and hold Annual General Meeting before mid year.

NB : The Gossner Mission continued to support VSP with salary subsidy, training, secondment of an Advisor together with a vehicle, and purchase of a motorbike, VSP managed to run her activities on a cost covering basis. However, VSP will still need support from Gossner Mission for training and construction of an office block and with the presence of an Advisor to improve relationship for conducive development working atmosphere.

prepared and compiled by :

Richard Makala
MANAGER - VSP

: gmh

Eingegangen

15. Mai 1995

Erledigt:.....

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ANNUAL REPORT

1994

Small Scale

Village Industries

Financials

A. Funds

Compiled by :

W. Diete
SSVI ADVISOR

and

B.M. Phiri
SSVI PROGRAMME OFFICER

28.03.95

: gmh

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- 6.2 Staff position
- 6.3 Funding
- 6.4 Work done
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- 6.6 Executive Board
- 6.7 Constraints
- 6.8 Future plans
- 6.9 Annex 1 : Funds received

Annex 2 : 1994 Financial statement for
revolving fund.

6.1 I N T R O D U C T I O N

The SSVI programme assists local artisans through training, provision of technical and business advice and of starting capital on loan basis. The programme also provides extension and monitoring services. Emphasis in work shall be lead to human and entrepreneurship development.

6.2 S T A F F P O S I T I O N

RESPONSIBLE OFFICERS : SSVI programme officer (GSDP), B.M. Phiri
SSVI programme Advisor (GDS), W. Diete

A carpentry advisor (GM) worked with the carpentry group for 9 (nine) months and leather specialist with the leather group for 2 (two) months.

Designation	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Employer	TOTAL
SSVI P/O	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	GSDP	12
SSVI P/Adv.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	GDS	12
Carpentry Advisor	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				GM	9
Leather Specialist											1	1	GM	2
Watchman	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	GSDP	12
TOTAL :	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	3	3		47

6.3 F U N D I N G

The SSVI programme received in 1994 funds of a total value of K22,123,778.- composed of K4.112,535.- from GRZ (GSDP budget) K6.881,546.- from Gossner Mission, (GSDP budget) K8.379,697.- from Gossner Mission (Special donations) and K2.750,000.- from the German Development service, See Annex 1!

6.4 W O R K D O N E

6.4.1 : PLANNED ACTIVITIES

- In house training for the carpentry groups :

Following a nine months time schedule a carpentry advisor who was employed by Gossner Mission, was to be with each of the three carpentry groups for three months in-house training. This training has enabled the Stone house carpenters to improve the quality of their products, the Siabaswi carpenters could clearly get better in their skills. Unfortunately the Sikankuli carpenters, the group with the lowest level in skills, did not receive any training at all due to the adviser's commitment in PPM activities, which were given priority.

- In-house training for tanners :

Conducted by a Zambian expert, who was trained in Europe the course was not fully satisfactory, due to sophisticated tanning methods taught, which resulted in a low participation of the trainees.

- Basic mechanic course for a bicycle mechanic :

A trainee of the bicycle repair participated in a one month basic mechanic course conducted by ITC - Lusaka. This course consists of four parts. A participation in part two and three is planned.

- Workshop : substitute for Mukwa and Mulombe :

The planned workshop could not materialise, because a suitable resource person was not found. Since it is of importance it should be rescheduled for 1995.

- Radio advertisement to ensure raw material supply for the tanner

Could not take place due to no response of ZNBC.

- Extension of SSVI programme :

The planned extension of the SSVI programme should have been implemented in its first phase - identification of new trades/areas and suitable participants - middle of 1994.

A study "The Social Economic Potential of Gwembe Valley" is seen as initial basis for extension of programme. The time schedule for the programme extension was delayed due to the belated availability of funds for the study. The final draft of the study was not available end of 1994.

- Counselling and monitoring of artisans :

Advice was given to seven workshops with 26 artisans in terms of bookkeeping, pricing of products, raw material supply and marketing.

4.2 : UN PLANNED ACTIVITIES

- SSVI Executive Board

In the reaction to an in-house evaluation of SSVI and an evaluation of the MAFF which both criticised a lack of community involvement in the programme planning and implementation of SSVI, a constitution for a future Executive Board was worked out. The constitution was discussed with the artisans under SSVI and in the GSDP staff meeting. The new Executive Board could not meet in 1994, but will do so early 1995.

- Handing over of plots and building

Title deeds for plots (and building) used by artisans under SSVI shall be acquired. During the transition period plots and buildings shall be administered by (SSVI) trustees and utilised by SSVI artisans. The artisans shall become fully owners of plots and building after they have qualified for in the end of the stipulated transition period. Plans for the above mentioned move were worked out.

- Formation of Nkabana Credit Union (NECU) :

A constitution for NECU was worked out. NECU was formed with the assistance of CUSA personnel in order to enable SSVI artisans to administer the SSVI revolving fund by themselves (in the long run).

- Monthly meetings of artisans :

Monthly meetings with artisans under SSVI were held since the first NECU meeting. These meetings were found fruitful since they enable the artisans to identify their problems and to speak them out. The young artisans further learn to organise themselves and to organise and manage public meetings.

- Study on mechanising of Stone House Carpentry - Sinazeze :

Since the electrification of Sinazeze will take place in the near future, and the Stone house carpenters have reached a stage in craftsmanship and business management where they can manage to run a mechanised workshop, a carpentry supervisor undertook a study to find out whether a mechanisation is feasible or not.

- Drilling of a borehole :

A new bore hole was drilled at Sinazeze Craft Centre in order to over come the insufficient water supply. The existing well was not deep enough and could supply water only during January and June, the other time of the year it was dry. Deepening this well was not possible for technical reasons. Water is a basic need for the tannery.

6.5 : ARTISANS

- Stone House Carpentry - Sinazeze

The Stone House Carpentry consists of three carpenters, who have employed four workers (former trainees). The group is working together since nearly six years. They are generally managing all business matters by themselves

and have almost achieved self sustainability. In order to improve the quality of products and to raise the productivity of this carpentry it gets necessary to mechanise the workshop as soon as Sinazeze will be electrified. The carpentry has made in 1994 a monthly turn over of K 556,000.00

- The Siabaswi Carpentry :

This group consists of four carpenters and two learners. Members of this group have undergone a three months inhouse training which clearly has improved their level of craftsmanship. Further training is required especially in terms of business management.

The workshop should not be mechanised within the near future due to lack of ability in business management despite the fact that Siabaswi is going to be electrified soon. The group has made a monthly turn over of K 123,558.28

- Sikankuli Carpentry :

The carpenters are working here. Sikankuli is a remote village within a very rural surrounging. Folding chairs, simple doors, and door-frames are the common products of this workshop. The level in craftsmanship and business management of the group is low. More intensive training is required. A scheduled in-house training of three months duration was to overcome this shortfall. Unfortunately it did not take place. The group made an average monthly turn over of K 15,000.00

- Siabaswi Metal Workshop :

This workshop is run by an artisan trained and experienced in diesel mechanics, welding and balcksmithing. He has employed a learner. The enterprise has managed to follow the loan repayment plan as scheduled. Due to the present drought, business was not so good, because agriculture implements (a main source of income) were selling poorly.

The workshop made a monthly turnover of K 51,233.33

- Bicycle repair workshop :

A mechanic and his younger counterpart are operating from here. The young men has taken part in course one in basic metal work conducted by ITC, Lusaka, his participation in course two and three is planned for 1995. The group has made an average turnover per month of K 40,000.00.

- Sinazeze Leather workshop :

Three leather workers are working here. A low level of quality of their products had lead the enterprise into marketing problems. A leather specialist from Zimbabwe is hired for an inhouse training of a 3 months duration in order to overcome this shortfall. The leather workers have improved in craftsmanship. Their improved goods sell much better.

The group made a monthly average turnover during the last three months of 1994 of K326,911.-

- Sinazeze Tannery :

Two young women are operating from here. A third member has left the group. The tanners are lacking in tanning skills (tanning cow hides) and in managing their business. All advices and an upgrading course did not improve the group.

New members should join the tannery. Training in tanning and business management for the new members will be required. There are good potentials for tanning in this area. The group had an average turn over of monthly K40,000.-

6.6 : THE EXECUTIVE BOARD OF SSVI

A constitution for the SSVI Executive Board was worked out. The former SSVI Advisory Committee has been dissolved.

The Executive Board shall be the decision making body for the SSVI programme. It will be composed out of six appointed members, four artisans, the District Secretary and the GSDP Coordinator and out of nine members elected from the community. Due to delay and circumstances beyond the control of the SSVI management, the executive board could not meet as planned in 1994, but will do so early 1995.

6.7 : CONSTRAINTS

- The market for artisans was destabilised by the instable kwacha (revaluation followed by a devaluation) in the first quarter of this year. As the result of the on going drought the market was further poor end of the year.
- The extension of the SSVI programme (going into new trades) was already planned for middle of 1994, but could not be implemented due to the fact that the study "Youth in Limbo" was not ready end of 1994. This study is the basis for the extension of programme.

6.8 : FUTURE PLANS

1. Establishment of the Executive Board
2. Extension of programme.
 - identification of new areas (marketing surveys and feasibility studies)
 - identification of suitable participants
 - training of participants
 - acquisition of funds for training and capital investment
 - settlement in trades and business
3. Up grading courses
 - bicycle repair : skill training
 - tanners : skills training (new members)
 - leather workers : skills training (continuation)
 - carpentry : upholstery

The workshop made a monthly turnover of K

4. Training courses

- business management course for 20 new participants
- carpenters : preparation for grade nine and eight trade tests.
- technical drawing courses
- Siabaswi carpentry : business management
- Sikankuli carpentry: business management
- bicycle repair : business management
- tannery : business management
- leather work : business management

5. Workshop : substitute for mukwa

6. Mechanisation of Stone House Carpentry

- acquisition of funds
- mechanisation
- training for machine operators

member has his own group, aiming to develop his own development and to help to improve his own business.

ANNEX 1 : FUNDS RECEIVED AND SPENT BY SSVI - 1994

31.12.94 FOR SEVEN REVOLVING FUNDS

From GRZ (GSDP budget)	4.112,535.-
From Gossner Mission (GSDP budget)	6.881,546.-
From German Development Service	2.750,000.-
From GM (special donation)	<u>2.787,744.-</u>
	16.531,825.-
GDS meant for supporting artisans	1.058,000.-
GDS meant for loan provision	842,000.-
GDS for financing market survey	<u>850,000.-</u>
	2.750,000.-

ANNEX 2 : FINANCIAL STATEMENT 01.01.94 TILL
31.12.94 FOR SSVI REVOLVING FUND

I n c o m e :

Cash in hand 01.01.94	87,338.-
Tools in stock - 01.01.94	493,396.-
Loans repayment	753,800.-
Funds from GDS	842,000.-
Funds from Gossner Mission	652,413.-
Withdraw of tools	135,373.-
Interest received	<u>130,089.-</u>
	<u>3.094,409.-</u>

E x p e n d i t u r e

Loans granted	1.052,227.-
Material/tools in stock	1.145,955.-
Money in Bank	<u>896,227.-</u>
	<u>3.094,409.-</u>

O u t s t a n d i n g l o a n s

Stone house carpentry	435,492.-
Siabaswi carpentry	548,347.-
Sikankuli carpentry	309,635.-
Sinazeze tannery	75,888.-
Sinazeze leather workshop	788,151.-
Sinazeze bicycle repair	-
Siabaswi metal workshop	<u>443,918.-</u>
	<u>2.601,431.-</u>

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1995

LEITZ

1656 Trennblatt
zum Selbstausschneiden
von Registertasten

07am. 30.
30.8.96

EINGEGANGEN

29. Juli 1996

Erl.....

GWEMBE SOUTH DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

ANNUAL REPORTS

1995

P.O. Box 4 Sinazeze via Choma ZAMBIA

GWEMBE SOUTH DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

ANNUAL REPORT 1995

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

and

CO-ORDINATION

Compiled by :

H. Lieby
CHAIRPERSON

S.D. Munsanda
CO-ORDINATOR

1. INTRODUCTION

This annual report covers the period ranging from 1st January 1995 to 31st December 1995. Activities covered during the year under review are those undertaken in Sinazongwe District.

The Project was initiated in 1970 by two parties under an agreement between Government of the Republic of Zambia and Gossner Mission a Protestant Church of Berlin, Germany. The reason behind was to assist people in Gwembe South overcome the disturbances caused by the resettlement resulting from the formation of Lake Kariba. The Project comprises of 9 components some of which are slowly developing into legally independent societies though still under the umbrella of GSDP. All components are being supported both technically and financially in one way or another by GSDP and some other related donors through Gossner Mission.

2. GSDP CO-ORDINATION AND ADMINISTRATION

2.01 Introduction

GSDP administrative unit basically is the overall in-charge of all the activities in the Project. Its offices and operations are in a central point known as Nkandabbwe Camp.

2.01 - 1 Objectives

- a. to manage and provide backup services to GSDP.
- b. to formulate and monitor policies for GSDP activities.
- c. to ensure accountability of all GSDP activities

2.01 - 2 Main Project activities and description

The Project at present has 9 components as follows :

1. Administration (Service Unit) including mechanical workshop
2. Buleya Multipurpose Irrigation Co-operative Society
3. Sustainable Agriculture
4. Valley Self Help Promotion Society
5. Gender and Development Programme
6. Small Scale Village Industries
7. Rural Works
8. Village Water Supply and Sanitation
9. Church Work and Special Activities

Activity description

- Project co-ordination and administration was handled smoothly to a large extent.
- Prepared GSDP budget and ensured correct accounting of funds
- Monitored and evaluated Project activities
- Conducted EXCO meetings for GSDP
- Conducted senior staff meetings centred on policy issues
- Represented GSDP at all levels
- Maintained GSDP staff houses, water pumps and offices

- Arranged for educational tours and staff training for plumbers and book-keeper.
- Supported the Mechanical Workshop in servicing vehicles, motorbikes and lorries. Attending to local customers (welding, blazing cooking pots and making strong burglar doors with frames). Repairing of farm implements and maintenance of grinding mills at Sinakoba and Kafwambila.
- Managed the camp maintenance in welding burglar doors/windows, installation of new drums for Rhodesian boilers. Repairing showers, removing old pipes by replacing them with new ones. Replacing old toilet pans with new ones. Attending to repairs of roofing sheets.
- Became member of the District Development Co-ordinating Committee and sub-committees at District level.
- Attending to visitors in- and outside the district i.e. P.A.O., Visitors from Germany, MAFF, Council staff, Donor Agencies (PAM, Christian Aid staff, Bread for the World, Christian Council, FAO, AFRICARE etc).
- Arrival of the new Chairperson towards the end of October - Ms H. Lieby

2.02 STAFF MATTERS

The Project ran well headed by Messrs S.D. Munsanda, K. Waldschuetz, Co-ordinator and Acting Chairperson respectively.

POSITION IN MONTHS (see Appendix 1)

Additionally to permanent staff listed in Appendix 1 the Project engaged a plumber on relief bases to rehabilitate the sewage system

IN MEMORIAL

The Project lost two members of staff due to illness. These are :

- Miss Mariet Kapongo - Stores/Transport Officer (Administration)
- Mr Alfred Sibonde - Driver with Water Programme.

We remain sad as a Project and District. In prayers and may their souls rest in peace in the right hand of the Lord Jesus Christ.

2.03 FUNDING

During the year in question funding from GRZ improved greatly. Approved amount was K108.000,000.00 out of which K59.000,000.00 released (54.6% of the total). Gossner Mission released all its contribution as per budget. Equally other donors did the same i.e. Bread for the World, Christian Aid, Water Aid and GDS (German Development Service). GRZ funds released were used for salaries, wages and staff allowances and above all Project components developmental programmes. Kilometre allowances for Gossner Mission personnel were paid from GM donations. The balances spread out, too, among components. Special donations (money from other donors) directly went into related programmes as per plan by the donors.

2.04 PROGRAMME PLANNING

A request was made by Gossner Mission to review and update the five year development plans to the year 2000. All components responded accordingly. Additionally in the budget estimates such plans are broken up annually to back up requested funds.

During the same year it further became evident as in the previous year that the district still needed distribution of food. PAM assisted, paying transporting agents both local and outside the district. Towards the end of the year a sign of good rain was seen giving an impression of promising harvest. PAM together with other organisations, VSP inclusive assisted with seed distribution.

2.05 NKANDABBWE CAMP

This is a housing area where operations of the entire Project occur. It consists of :

- 1 office block for General Administration and Co-ordination
- 2 guest houses (GRZ and Gossner Mission)
- 1 office block for VSP
- 1 workshop
- 1 office for Gender and Development
- 1 store room for Crafts and Museum collection
- 1 central store for fuels and lubricants
- 10 staff houses
- 3 blocks of flats
- 3 staff houses (BMIS)
- 2 Kanchindu staff houses (under the camp)

Due to limited funds during the current year only the following operations were undertaken for camp maintenance :

- Rehabilitation of sewage system in some points
- Renovation of staff houses e.g. the one for the new GM Chairperson
- Servicing drinking water engines.
- Purchased two new drinking water engines and installed one in the camp
- Stores purchases, fuel and lubricants

2.06 TRANSPORT

The Project during the year had the following fleet of vehicles and motorcycles under administration:

- 1 Truck (Water Programme)
- 3 Pool cars (one of which was sold to a local businessman towards the end of the year)
- 7 Running motorcycles
- 5 Non runner motorcycles sold
- 1 Non runner under repair
- 1 Tractor

7/...

2.07 SEMINARS AND EXCURSION TRIPS

During the year most Project components conducted seminars, workshops and visits. These are mentioned under components in question. From administration Training for Transformation phase one and two were conducted for senior staff with assistance of Monze Diocese.

2.08 VISITS

An educational staff tour to Binga in Zimbabwe was conducted. Staff had a chance of exchanging ideas and visited similar/related projects that end. Such a tour is done once in each year as per availability of funds. The main purpose is updating staff on new technology within or neighbouring countries.

3. GSDP WORKSHOP

3.1 Introduction

This is a service unit under administration. It's a small unit running on a revolving fund bases. Its main task is to service project vehicles and assist in camp maintenance. As indicated it also attends to private customers as need arise.

3.2 Staff position

It comprised of three welders and a pump attendant. One welder was from time to time also utilised as a driver and mechanic of grinding mill machines for VSP.

3.3 Achievements

- made burglar windows for three staff houses
- routine vehicle maintenance
- repair of gates and installing new one (main gate)
- attended to private customers
- assisted in dam construction (welding scrap metals)

3.4 Constraints

Most machinery is old therefore need for replacement e.g. generator and welding machines. Tools are not adequate in form of spanners, vices and angle grinder. As time go by a compressor is required (once the Project gets electrified).

Responsible officers :

H.Lieby
CHAIRPERSON

S.D. Munsanda
CO-ORDINATOR

APPENDIX 1

POSITION IN MONTHS

PERSON IN MONTHS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	TOTAL	EMPLOYER	
DESIGNATION															
Chairperson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	GM	
Acting Chairman	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	GM	
Co-ordinator	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	GRZ	
Book-keeper	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	GSDP	
Stores/Transport Officer	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	GRZ	
Typist	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	GSDP	
Office Orderly	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	GSDP	
Watchman	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	60	GSDP	
Drivers	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	4	45	GSDP
Welders	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	24	GRZ
Water Pump Attendant	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	GSDP
Welder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	GSDP
Acting Stores/Transport Officer	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	8	GSDP
													Total	225	

APPENDIX 2

KILOMETRES DRIVEN IN 1995

CARS	Tractor	Poolcar	World Food Programme Car	Nissan Truck	Poolcar	TOTAL
PROGRAMMES	AAL 1727	AAK 5355	AAL 3657	AAM 3448	AAN 2533	
Administration Unit	552	587	10.943	417	14.015	26.514
Buleya Malima Irrig. Scheme	0	0	0	0	639	639
Nkandabbwe Irrig. Scheme	24	0	117	0	0	141
Female Extension Programme	0	0	219	-	1.993	2.212
Valley Self-Help Promotion Society (VSP)	54	962	6.115	139	2.488	9.758
Sustainable Agriculture	0	3.116	672	-	1.900	5.688
Small Scale Village Industries (SSVI)	0	58	350	0	2.397	2.805
Water Programme	0	217	2.111	13.008	2.380	17.716
Rural Works Progr. (Dams)	0	767	1.245	231	3.810	6.053
Programme Prevent Malnutrition (PPM)	4.351	698	1.362	1.982	2.796	11.188
Private Customers	1.651	389	3.095	-	5.485	10.620
TOTAL	6.632	6.794	26.229	15.777	37.903	92.695

NOTE : The Poolcar AAK 5355 was sold in 1995 and a new one AAN 2533 was bought for replacement within the year 1995.

GSDP ADMINISTRATION 1995, Appendix 2 (GSDPAP52.DOC)

*Res - Admin: Ambulance Service
Special Activities
Administration*

REPORT ON SAND DAM AND OTHER ACTIVITIES OF WATER PROGRAMME

During the visit of Vincent Gainey water Aid in April, 1995 and Mr. Tony Yates, the water programme Advisor, two possible sites for sand dams were selected on the Maaze river bed. One site at Chikoyo and the other at Sinakoba Village.

The site at Chikoyo community proved to be unsuitable as they dug down and were unable to reach bed rock. In August, 1995, the village people at Sinakoba started digging down a trench at their proposed dam site and eventually reached the bed rock below the upper layer of sand and gravel in the river bed.

On 18.10.95 they started laying stones with/cement mortar or building the wall. Building some 55 m long from bank to bank from bed to bed rock upwards right across the river bed and 50 cm thickness of the wall. This project involved community to collect stones (women) and men to dig a trench as well as building the wall.

The whole work was completed by the first week of December. We used 83 pockets of cement and the work was a bit slow because of hunger and a problem of water that was faced. But the villagers had a very strong water committee which made others do the job with the existing problems. The people are very happy over this project and feel to celebrate over it after their harvest early 1996.

REHABILITATION OF SIX (6) WELLS.

1. Chinkumbe Village: well deepened, limed and upron but no fence. 15 pockets of cement were used.
2. Sinakaimbi Village: deepened and limed. Cement was shared from Chinkumbe. No fencing.
3. Siawaza village: deepened and limed, 16 pockets of cement used. The wind mil is still standing no face, no upron because of the wind mill.
4. Kabanda village: well deepened and limed no apro ,good face.
5. Syankuku village: blasted twice but no water, there are still some stones down which needs to be blasted again.
6. Maiya village: deepened and blasted but no face.

NEW WELL - FOUR (4).

Chitintila/Nyanga lined, upron made and completed.

Kansyamu A too deepened but no water. People are afraid to go down since it is so deep.

Kansyamu B blasted twice but no water. Stones are still going down. Need to have it blasted again.
BOREHOLES REPAIRED SIX (6).

1. Kanchindu school which had a problem of broken pipe.
2. Muuka school same problems of the broken pipe.
3. Siamenja A disconnection of rod.
4. Siamenja B cup leather were gone.
5. Siawaza disconnection of the pipe and leather cups.
6. Kabanda water table went down.

Kept the central water system in the camp quite good and did some change on Lieby's house on water piping line on the upper guest house.

Attended 3 wash committee meetings at Sinazongwe Boma.

Inspected few wells and boreholes when the rain started but n progress.

BY : ALLAN SYABUNKULULU.

WATER PROGRAMMEE OFFICER.

SMALL SCALE VILLAGE INDUSTRIES

EINGEGANGEN

13. Juni 1996

Erl.....

BY W. DIETE

SSVI ADVISOR.

CONTENTS.

1. INTRODUCTION.
2. STAFF POSITION.
3. FUNDING.
4. WORK DONE.
5. REFLECTION
6. CONSTRAINTS.
7. FUTURE PLANS.

INTRODUCTION.

Small scale village industries (SSVI) is a project component under Gwembe South Development project operating in Sinazongwe District. The aim of the SSVI is to create income generating activities to promote self employment and rural entrepreneurship in order to improve the living standards of the people in Sinazongwe District.

6.2 STAFF POSITION.

Responsible officer:

SSVI programme officer (GSDP) B. M. Phiri.

SSVI programme Advisor (GDS) W. Diete.

Designation	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Employer	T. months
P.Officer	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	GSDP	12
P. Advisor	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	GDS	12
Watchman	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	GSDP	24
TOTALS	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4		48

FUNDING.

The SSVI programme received in 1995 funds of a total value of K 10 105 802.68 within the GSDP budget from GRZ K2, 261, 986.25 and from Gossner Mission K 7, 843 816.43 special donations from Friedrich Ebert foundation K 6, 959 600 and from Germany Development Service K 1, 440 000; - (see Annex 1).

WORK DONE

1. FORMATION OF SSVI EXECUTIVE BOARD.

The new SSVI Executive Board was established end of January, 1995. Nine members from the public were selected and six appointed by Sinazongwe District, GSDP and the artisans under SSVI. The Board met in 1995 for four regular and one extra ordinary meeting. Sub committee of the Executive Board met five times.

2. BOOK KEEPING WORKSHOP.

A three days workshop on book keeping was organised and held for Syabaswi carpenters and Sinazeze Bicycle mechanics.

3. PREPARATION COURSE FOR TRADE TEST GRADE 5 IN CARPENTRY.

A preparation course for grade five trade test was organised and held for carpenters of stone house carpentry.

4. IN HOUSE TRAINING FOR LEATHER WORKERS.

An in house training was held in order to up grade the skills of the Sinazeze leather workers.

5. BASIC METAL COURSE.

A course in Basic metal work was organised for the bicycle mechanics.

6. FEASIBILITY STUDY ON FOOD PROCESSING.

A feasibility study was organised and carried out by NRDC in order to find out if food processing is feasible in Sinazongwe District in November, 1995.

7. TRAINING ARTISANS/ADMINISTRATION OF REVOLVING FUNDS.

The SSVI revolving fund exists since 1990. It grants loans to artisans under SSVI. An attempt was made in cooperation with CUSA regional office Choma to enable artisans administer the revolving fund by themselves. Several training sessions were organised. This attempt has failed since CUSA emphasised much on the credit union aspect. The SSVI revolving fund is not generated out of members saving but out of grants which were rendered to SSVI in order to run self sustained loan facilities for artisans. Since the revolving fund is administered by appointed members of the Executive Board and artisans under SSVI.

8. TITLE DEEDS.

Preparations in order to acquire title deeds for Sinazeze and Syabaswi craft centres was done.

9. BUSINESS MANAGEMENT COURSE.

A pre course in Business management was organised and held for twenty five participants who were thought to go in food processing.

10. COUNSELLING AND MONITORING OF ARTISANS.

Technical advice and advice in terms of Business Management was given to:-

- (a) Stone House Carpentry (six carpenters)
- (b) Syabaswi Carpentry (five carpenters)
- (c) Sikankuli Carpentry (two carpenters)

- (d) Syabaswi Metal workshop (1 metal worker and 1 apprentice)
- (e) Sinazeze Bicycle repair (two mechanics)
- (f) Sinazeze tannery and leather workshop (1 tanner and three leather workers).

REFLECTION.

In the past SSVI had concentrated its activities on counselling of artisans in long terms. Much attention has been given to improve the ability of the artisans to operate entrepreneurs, but the ability being a good entrepreneur cannot be acquired or developed. One has it or not. Instead SSVI has to give first priority to training of young unemployed people. Training in both, business management and skills has to be made available on a broader basis to a bigger number of people.

SSVI has granted soft loans and surrendered infrastructure with favourable conditions to artisans. This kind of subsidizing has in the majority of the cases not encouraged clientele or unimproved their business, but led them into dependency. Therefore acquisition of starting capital and infrastructure has to be in the first instance the concern of the future SSVI clientele. Still training should enable participants afterwards to gain an income out of what they have learnt. Since in the absence of capital knowledge in skills and of the nature of business is not enough to go into business, participants have to be enabled to get access to starting capital themselves.

CONSTRAINTS

1. LACK OF POTENTIALS OF LOCAL MARKET.

The buying potentials of the people of Sinazongwe District is low and very limited due to shortage of formal employment and the hostile climate conditions which allow extensive agriculture only. The majority of the artisans under SSVI have not recognised the market along the line of rail and in urban areas. They lack an aggressive and flexible marketing strategy and limit their products to the local market.

2. LACK OF FEASIBLE AREAS FOR INCOME GENERATING ACTIVITIES.

The Sinazongwe District seems to lack areas and economic potentials for small scale income generating activities. Common areas like carpentry, livestock trading, black smithing and tailoring are rather exhausting and activities herein can hardly be extended.

3. LOW INVOLVEMENT OF ARTISANS UNDER SSVI AND LOCAL PEOPLE IN THE WORK OF SSVI.

Despite the fact that the SSVI Executive Board has started well and has improved the work of the programme, its future work is

not self sustained. The good success of the Board depends mainly on the contributions and the high involvement of the members, who are either civil servants or commercial business people who can be transferred by any time or cease their commitment. Contributions from artisans under SSVI appointed to the Board and local residents were rather rare and restrained.

4. RUNNING COSTS FOR EXCO ACTIVITIES.

Without doubt the Executive Board has since it came into existence in early 1995 done a good work. But due to long distances and for the lack of the functioning communication system and the involvement of the Executive Board is time taking and costly. This fact should not by no circumstances result in the reduction of the Boards involvement in the work of SSVI, but has to be considered in the budget. SSVI management by all means has to plan economically in order to cut down this cost. In long terms the Board has to find ways how to go with the work and how to finance its activities after Gossner Mission has phased out.

FUTURE PLANS

1. SSVI will organise and run for 80 to 100 participants three to four business management courses in 1996 which in the first instance should enable future artisans to start their own enterprises. The courses furthermore should improve the business of all those who are already trading or retailing and lack the basic knowledge in business. Trading in livestock, fish and second hand clothes as well as retailing vegetables, fruits and food stuffs is a major source of income for many people in the district.
2. SSVI should introduce and promote new trades to Sinazongwe District. People have to be taught and convinced e.g. by organising project visits or running demonstration projects that certain areas of trade are feasible in the district. SSVI should at least render skills training preferable in new trades to 30 to 40 participants per annum.
3. Artisans should be enabled through special training to reorganise their market and find the right approach to their customers, artisans under SSVI have to develop a more flexible and aggressive marketing strategy or system.

Their products should not be limited to the Sinazongwe District since the local market cannot absorb all their products especially if it comes to more luxurious ones.

*BULEYA MALIMA IRRIGATION
SCHEME (GSDP)*

ANNUAL REPORT 1995.

*BMIS
BOX 15, SINAZONGWE.*

*GSDP
BOX 3, SINAZONGWE.*

0.0 CONTENTS.

1. Introduction .
2. staff position
3. Annual income and expenditure sheet.
4. Orchard.
5. Nursery.
6. Farmers preferences
7. Water fees
8. Marketing truck
9. Activities for 1995.
10. Constraints.
11. Activities for 1996.
12. Appendices

12.1. Tree census citrus orchard 1995
12.2. Rainfall record 1988/95.

1.0 INTRODUCTION.

Buleya malima irrigation scheme (BMIS) was initiated in 1969 by projects Division of the Ministry of Rural Development. The intention was to improve the living standards of the people of Gwembe South displaced by the construction of the Lake Kariba. Water from the lake was to be pumped into a storage reservoir and from there by gravity into farmers fields. Implementation commenced in 1970. The scheme faced numerous serious obstacles in the seventies, drought of the early eighties and more recent ones, 1991/92 and 1993/4 seasons. In 1984 a new agreement was worked out between the Government of the Republic of Zambia (GRZ) and Gossner Mission (GM). BMIS became one of the projects component within Gwembe South Development Project (GSDP). In 1985 GM seconded an advisor to the scheme and the same year a volunteer from Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOVC) was seconded to the scheme. Rehabilitation of the scheme commenced after funds were secured from the Japanese Embassy. Due to the 1994/95 drought the farmers did not utilise their plots during the year under review - (refer to appendix 12.2).

TABLE 1: DEVELOPMENT OF SCHEME (DIFFERENT SOURCES)

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>NO. OF FARMERS</u>	<u>ANNUAL WATER FEE/FARMER</u>
1995	0	64,000
1994	130	40,000
1993	170	21,000
1992	0	8,000
1991	160	1,160
1990	100	700
1989	100	500
1988	54	75
1986	54	42
1984-6	0	0

STAFF POSITION.

TABLE 2: SUMMARY OF BMIS STAFF.

DESIGNATION	MAN MONTH												EMPLOYER	TOTAL
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
MANAGER	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	GRZ	12
TECH. ADVISOR	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	GM	12
VOLUNTEER	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	JOCV	12
CROP OFFICER	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	GRZ	12
MAINT. MAN	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	BMIS	4
BOOK KEEPER	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	BMIS	12
SALESMAN	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	BMIS	12
DRIVER	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	BMIS	12
NURSERY WORKER	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	GSDP	12
G/WORKERS	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	GRZ	24
G/WORKERS	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	4	4	4	4	BMIS	84
WATCHMAN	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	BMIS	24
LORRYMATE	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	BMIS	12
														244

During the period under review, maintenance man who was in-charge of the scheme workshop terminated his contract with the scheme in April, 1995. However, a new mechanic was employed to run the workshop on a commercial basis.

3.1 ANNUAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE SHEET - 1995.

(see separate sheet on page 4).

4.0 ORCHARD.

A citrus orchard was established in 1973 by then project Division of the ministry of Rural Development. The intention was to use any profit to subsidize the running costs of the scheme. Due to old age (23 years) and more recent droughts, the productivity of the orchard may continue to decline even more rapidly. It is estimated that maybe only one third (1/3) of the 1995 total production (refer to 1995 Annual Report) will be the total production for 1996 harvest season.

ACTIVITIES.

Regular field operations during the year included removal of dead trees, pruning, manual weed control, pest control, fertiliser application, mulching, irrigation and orchard sanitation.

Pest control was limited to terminate eradication. This work was carried from March to middle of August. Additionally fruits were sold, (refer to table 4) and the orchard workers were deployed as watchmen during the harvest season.

ANNUAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE SHEET - 1995.

Opening balance on 01. 01. 1995.

Cash B/F	538,909.23
STD Bank	2,566,309.90
ZANACO	77,919.02
<hr/>	
Imprest returned	20,005.860.00
Bank interest STD	64,077.62
Domestic water	169,950.00
Irrigation water	864,400.00
M/truck	10,324,635.00
Miscellaneous	645,300.00
Far/registration	20,050.00
Hammermill dividends	3,106,318.00
Loans in	42,600.00
Orchard	6,038,000.00
Nursery	7,000.00
Tractor	7,500.00
Grant from MAFF	8,000,000.00
Mealie meal sales	1,143,000.00
Bank interest ZNCB	19,489.07
	50,458,179.69
<hr/>	
	53,641,317.84
<hr/>	

EXPENDITURE

To GSDP replacement of vehicle	2,900,000.00
Imprest paid out	20,005,860.00
Wages/allowances	7,055,241.00
Other admin.	1,015,179.50
M/truck maintenance	5,454,885.00
Maintenance structures	328,074.75
Nursery	1,500.00
Orchard	816,200.00
Transport/Manager	61,050.00
Bank charge	8,416.76
Transport hire	78,000.00
Loans paid out	30,000.00
Domestic water maintenance	68,790.00
Miscellaneous	647,622.00
Electricity workshop	70,000.00
Electricity irrigation	948,200.00
Irrigation maintenance	530,000.00
Tractor maintenance	133,800.00
Irrigation water fees	200,900.00
Scheme maintenance	37,900.00
Mealie meal sales	1,235,200.00
	41,626,819.01
<hr/>	

Closing balance 30. 12. 1995.

Cash B/F	361,219.00
STD Bank	11,555,870.76
ZANACO	97,408.09
	12,014,498.83

53.641,317.84

TABLE 3. (A) : TREE CENSUS CITRUS ORCHARD.

VARIETY	HEALTH TREES		DISEASED		ROUGH LEMON		REMOVED		TOTAL	
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%
Washington										
Navel	81	49.1	71	43.0	2	1.2	11	6.7	165	100
Valencia										
Late	117	59.1	73	36.9	3	1.5	5	2.5	198	100
Nuts	134	36.9	187	51.2	4	1.1	39	10.8	363	100
G/Nuts	57	34.6	43	26.0	6	3.6	59	35.8	165	100
G. TOTAL	389	43.6	373	41.9	15	1.7	114	12.8	891	100

TABLE 3. (B) : FERTILIZER APPLICATION (new and old trees)

MONTH	TYPE OF FERTILISER	QUANTITY/TREE	TOTAL	REMARKS
July	D' mixture	1000	655.0 kg	1
	Urea 46 %	500	327.5 kg	1
Nov.	Urea 46 %	500	327.5 kg	1
March	Urea 46 %	500	327.5 kg	1

Note: New trees fertiliser used 140 kg
 old trees fertiliser used 1637 kg

CHANGE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS.

HEALTH TREES	%	DISEASED TREES	%	ROUGH LEMONS	%	REMOVED	TOTAL		
NO.		NO.		NO.		NO.	%	NO.	%
389	43.6	373	41.9	15	1.7	114	12.5	891	100
+147	+16.4	-23	13.5	-2	-0.2	122	13.7	0	0

TABLE 4: PRODUCTION FIGURES (KG) + INCOME (KWACHA)

MONTH	ORANGES	MANDARINS	G/FRUITS/LEMONS	TOTALS
	YIELD	INCOME	YIELD	INCOME

Jan																																	
Feb																																	
Mar	940	208350														104	16900				1044	225	250										
Apr	4780	1197600	578.5	152550												240	49000				5598.5	1399150											
May	10	1250	3000	704350												192.5	35200				3211.5	740	800										
Jun	1950	467700	1223	279300												65	13000				3238	760	000										
Jul	4031	1258000	383	175000												985	128600				5399	1	561	600									
Aug	4659.5	1144800	387	92500												40	7000				5086.5	1244300											
Sep	485	104500	1	200												21	2200				507		106900										
Oct																																	
Nov																																	
Dec																																	
<hr/>																																	
TOT. 16855.5 4382200 5581.5 1403900 1647.5 251900 24084.5 6038000																																	
<hr/>																																	

IRRIGATION

Since August 1995, the orchard did not receive regular water irrigation was only carried out on a few occasions. Seepage water from the intake sump and canal utilised was not sufficient because water table dropped further down to lower levels. Trees, therefore were under severe moisture stress.

ORCHARD B: TREE CENSUS NEW ORCHARD 6.2.96

VALANCIA LATE . MAIN CANAL.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
1	X	X	/	X	X	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2	X	X	/	X	X	X	-	-	-	X	X	-	X	X	X	-	X	X	-	X	X	-	-	
3	X	X	/	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	-	X	-	X	X	-	X	X	-	-	-	
4.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	/	-	
5.	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	-	X	-	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	
<hr/>																								

Total plants planted = 115.

LENGEND

X Healthy / Diseased - Dead

Healthy = 74 64.4 % Diseased = 3 2.6 % Dead = 38 33.0 %

PROBLEMS/NOTES.

Trees were planted early last year, January to March during the rainy season. Immediately after rains we experienced problems of lack of irrigation whereby some transplanted trees died.

Secondly, domestic animals i.e goats also damaged some of the young trees and thus a higher percentage of dead trees as above.

FERTILIZER USE IN THE NEW ORCHARD (115 TREES).

MONTH	TYPE FERTILIZER	QUANTITY g/STATION	TOTAL (kg)	REMARKS
January	D. mixture	500	57.5	At transplant
March	Urea 46 %	30	3.5	Planting
June	Urea 46 %	30	3.5	Planting
August	Urea 46 %	30	3.5	Planting
November	Urea 46 %	30	3.5	Planting

5.0 NURSERY.

The nursery was established in August 1992, with a view to replace dead trees in the orchard and establish a new one. During the period under review, the region experienced severe drought and the small trees died from severe moisture stress. In 1996 a small nursery will be established which could be easily maintained even during drought periods.

6.0 FARMER'S PERFORMANCE.

The farmers did not utilise their plots due to lack of water for irrigation as a result of the 1994/95 season (refer to table 12.2 rainfall data) 2 to 3 farmers tried to grow some crops the crops dried up.

6.1 COMMUNAL WORK

The Board and the management tried to organise farmers to redredge the in take canal so as to have atleast little to the orchard but this failed completely. However, a group of people were hired to do the job and maize was given to them as form of payment. It is planned that 1996, the farmers will seriously be encouraged to participate effectively in all forms of communal work.

7.0 WATER FEES.

During the reporting period, there was no farmer irrigating in the scheme due to lack of water for irrigation. Therefore no water fees were collected. However, 1996 water will be addressed very seriously by the Board and the management. Any defaulter

will not only loose their plots but also be taken to the court of law by the Board to recover the fees from them.

TABLE 5: SUMMARY OF INCOME FROM WATER FEES - 1995.

MONTH	DOMESTIC	IRRIGATION	TOTAL
January	12,000	231 400	243 400
February		52 000	52 000
March		157 000	157 000
April	51 900	208 000	259 900
May	5 000		5 000
June			
July	10 000		10 000
August		200 000	200 000
September	2 000		2 000
October	1 000		1 000
November	64 000	16 000	39 200
December	23 000		23 000
TOTALS	169 950	864 400	1 034 350

N.B : please note that the K 208 000 appearing in April and the K 200 000 in August - total K 408 000 was the contribution to the scheme from Gordana Crocodile farms (Billy Mulders) towards electricity bills for water in take as per contract which was agreed upon by the two parties.

The farmers did not pay any water fees for 1994. The above entries were payments of the arrears of the 1993 season.

8.0 MARKETING TRUCK.

The truck was acquired in September 1989 to facilitate transportation of farmers produce to urban market. On 31.12.95 the speedometer reading was Km. The use of a temporal road service licence improved utilisation of the marketing truck because the truck transported both farmers (drawdown or zilili gardens) and the general public to Maamba, Batoka and Choma. During the reporting period a sum of K 2.900 000 was deposited in its replacement account at GSDP making a total saved at GSDP to K

The profit of K 1.969 750 shall be deposited in its replacement account at GSDP early 1996. As the truck is vital to the survival of the scheme in the long term, the board with the assistance of the management should seriously consider to cut on unnecessary costs so as to maximise its profit margin in 1996. - Long term

road service licence should be acquired in 1996.

TABLE 6: SUMMARY OF MARKETING TRUCK PERFORMANCE - 1995.

MONTH	KM TRAVELED	INCOME	EXPENDITURE
January	3354	1 050 320	332 850
February	1620	533 250	2 232 650
March	1590	469 200	441 840
April	1618	510 790	188 950
May	2111	606 910	1 283 520
June	2725	757 805	434 420
July	3001	999 290	540 960
August	2746	783 130	606 600
September	3010	1 096 930	425 960
October	4335	1 669 860	574 450
November	3347	1 201 600	812 240
December	1743	645 550	480 445
TOTALS	34 201	10 324 635	8 354 885

Please note : that out of K 8 354 885 expenditure K 2 900 000 was deposited in its replacement account at GSDP.

9.0 OTHER ACTIVITIES.

1. The scheme got through GSDP a submersible pump for the domestic water borehole and it was installed.
2. The scheme employed a mechanic for the scheme workshop.
3. The manager attended a land use Design course in Zimbabwe Institute of Permaculture. He also attended 2 National workshops for irrigation and water use programme : Theme:
 - a. Methodology and strategic planning.
 - b. Curriculum and material development.
4. The scheme was visited by the personnel from the following organisations and GRZ.
 - Gossner Mission head office.
 - Tap Building products (TAP)
 - Food and Agricultural Organisation
 - Methodist Church (MRDF)

- PAO's and DAO's offices
- Kaunga project
- Ministry headquarters

5. The scheme was registered as a cooperative society.
6. Secured funds from the Ministry to pay maintenance and repair of the 2 pumps at AD Mclean - Ndola - possibly to be done early 1996.

10.0 CONSTRAINTS.

1. Lake Kariba receded so much that we lost the connection to the lake through the intake canal as early as June, irrigation to the orchard depended on seepage water in the canal and sump and this was by far not sufficient.
2. All efforts to motivate the farmers to cooperate in dredging the intake canal to atleast have some water to the orchard proved futile.
3. Most machinery (e.g tractors, sprayers) and equipment (e.g pumps, electrical installation etc) and building e.g houses for staff, domestic water supply, toilets required some rehabilitation.

11.0 ACTIVITIES FOR 1996.

1. Further improve the management of marketing truck.
2. Continue with rehabilitation of domestic water supply and commence with renovation of staff houses.
3. Continue with extension effort to improve irrigation and agronomical practices.
4. Continue with efforts to guide the farmers and the board of directors towards managerial and financial self reliance.
5. Send some staff for training so as to improve the efficiency of the management team.
6. Commence with basic training of farmers on irrigation and agronomical practices.
7. Establish a nursery for the new orchard.
8. Commence with the rehabilitation of the scheme when funds from IFAD (ASIP) are made available to the project.

APPENDICES:

1. Tree census citrus orchard.
2. Rainfall record 1988/95.

TABLE 13: PREVIOUS RAINFALL DATA FROM 1988/95.

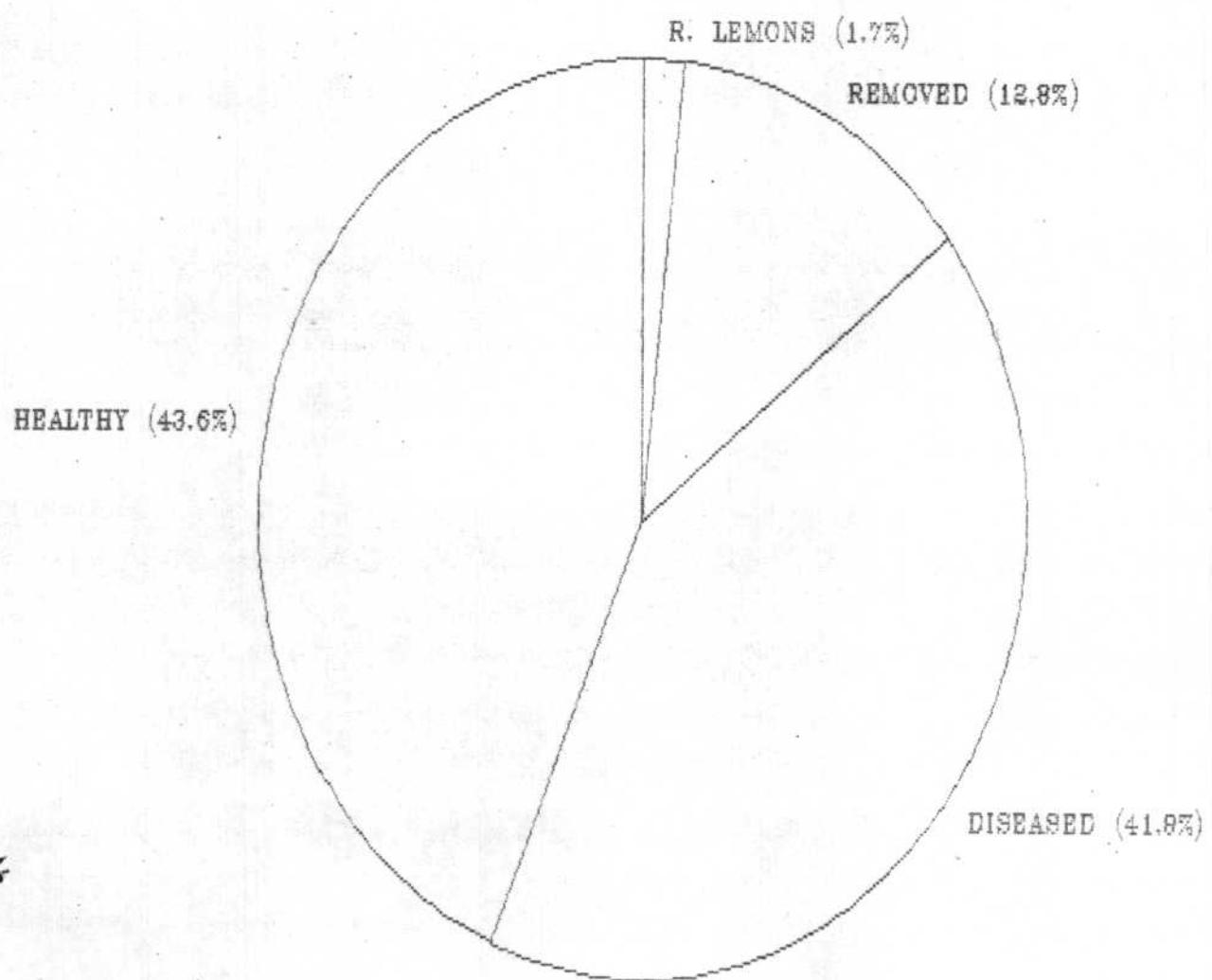
SEASON	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APRIL	TOTAL
1988/89	23.0	10.3	206.8	487.8	577.3	188.5	29.5	1523.2
1989/90	10.5	25.3	114.0	285.9	67.7	74.5	8.1	589.0
1990/91	-	-	115.0	198.0	142.0	143.5	-	638.5
1991/92	2.0	50.0	163.0	218.0	302.3	164.4	65.4	965.2
1992/93	2.0	50.0	77.8	115.5	233.3	-	35.0	513.6
1993/94	118.9	95.1	313.2	186.9	4.0	-	-	718.1
1994/95	80.4	61.0	42.5	81.5	121.0	3.7	2.0	392.1

BY KINGSLEY MULEMWA
IRRIGATION MANAGER.

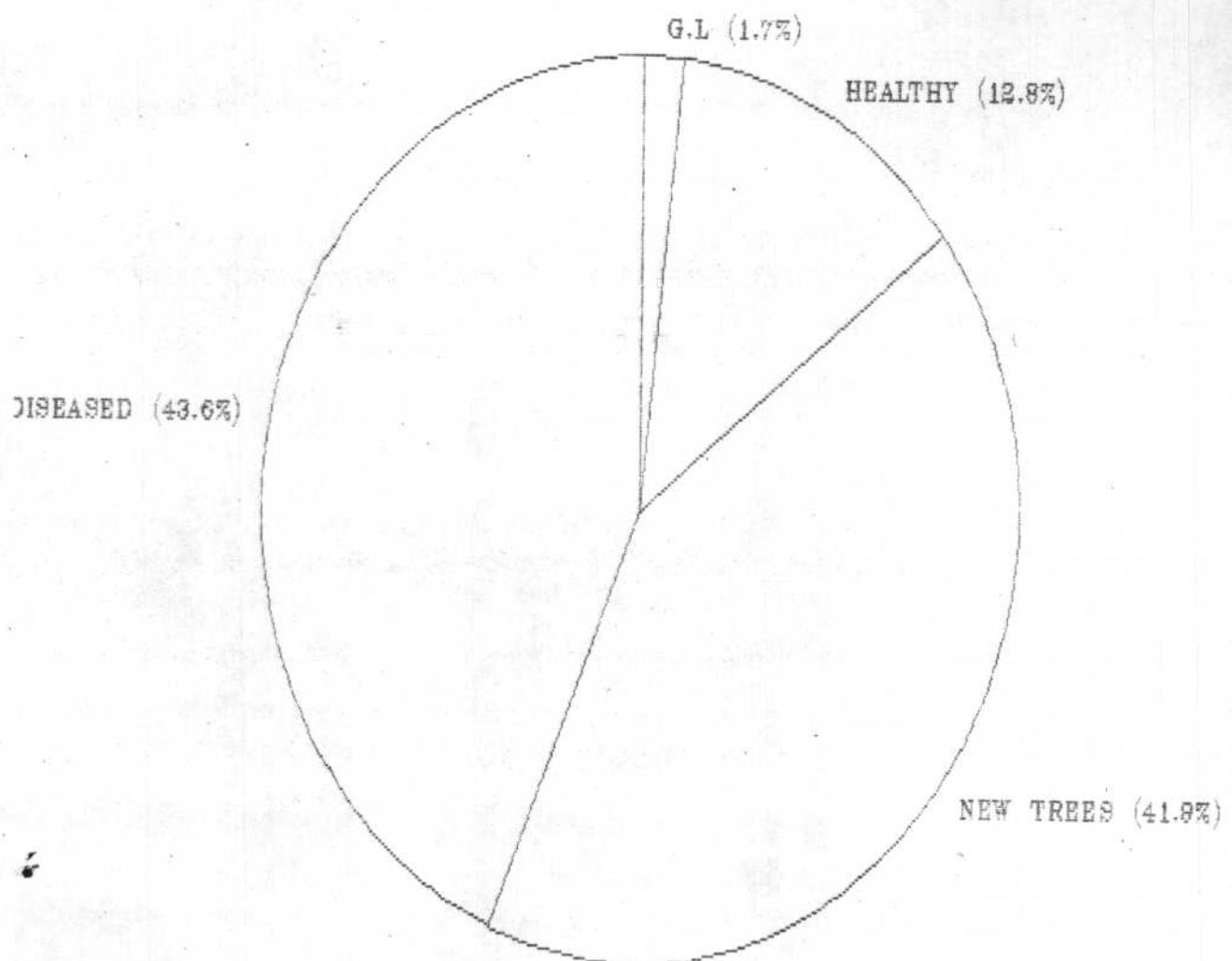
ARMIN KREITER
TECHNICAL ADVISOR

HIROAKI YOSHIMURA
DEVELOPMENT ADVISOR.

TREE CENSUS 02. . 1996.



TREE CENSUS 02. 1995 (BMIS).



VALLEY SELF HELP PROMOTION SOCIETY (VSP) 1995.

INTRODUCTION.

VSP was formed out of the joint effort of Gossner Mission and the Government of the Republic of Zambia in Sinazongwe District in the Gwembe South Development Project. It is a registered non-profit making organisation that serves the community of Sinazongwe District from Chiyabi, Kafwambila and Siampondo. The Society registers 200 Annual members, who elect an executive committee. The body discusses policies of the society follows up management issues for continuity.

OBJECTIVES.

The Society promotes policies and programmes which benefits and serves the social, cultural and economic development of the people of the South part of the Gwembe Valley and their environment, especially, these programmes which encourages self reliance and self-sufficiency.

STAFF AND POSITION.

Valley Self Help Promotion Society, comprises of the Advisor, the Manager and the Accounting officer, Field operations educator, the stores officer, Typist, 2 permanent watchmen and 1 Relief watchman, shopkeeper, 6 hammermill operators, 1 driver, 1 lorrymate. Due to some irregularities the manager was suspended in October and after an independent audit finally dismissed in December.

and

TRAINING.

Training for the hammermill operators continued in the year with a 2 days workshop. The accounting officer was sent for a training as an accounting technician, the course is not yet complete. 2 workshops for community participation was also conducted at Kafwambila and Siampondo.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The Annual general meeting was held at Chiyabi. A number of new exco members were elected, the chairman and the vice chairman were re-elected unopposed.

TRANSPORT.

VSP has one 6.5 tonne Benz truck which the society hires out as a service to the community. VSP truck was involved in an accident and it took 2 - 3 weeks repair and we spent a lot of money for repairs. Therefore the balance of the end of the year raised a total income from truck hire being K 12 166 565 and total

expenditure K 12.187.131, - including salaries, repairs and fuels and oils. In November VSP was successful with her application for a 3 years licence for goods and transport of up to 50 passengers.

SECOND HAND CLOTHES.

VSP used to receive parcels in good number in previous years but there are only a few arriving now. This is not a major activity of VSP.

HAMMERMILLS.

VSP runs 6 hammermills namely; Chiyabi, Munyati, Sikaneka, Dengeza, Siameja and Kafwambila. Income K 8 664 540 against expenditure K 6 058 758. The balances shows that this activity stabilises but could be run much better.

OX CARTS.

Though we have these ox carts we feel the society will have to privatise the running of the ox carts because there is hardly no income generated from their use.

SEED PROGRAMME.

Since there was still money from the PAM funds K 550 000, we received this in September with the start of the good rainy season we got a loan of K 1 000 000 from GDSP for the purchase of seeds and farming implements. Type of seeds purchased were maize seeds and pearl millet. And on hardware, plough shares, plough wheels, nuts were purchased and distributed from Chiyabi to Kafwambila and Siampondo.

TRADING.

VSP had also traded in maize and mealie meal, 500 bags of maize expenditure K 6 400 000 income K 6 758 000 and mealie meal expenditure K 5 543 205 (590) bags and income K 5 882 000.

PLOT

Brick making was conducted by Field operations educators. About 55 thousand bricks for the building of VSP new office block were made at Sinazongwe and these bricks costed VSP 850 thousand kwacha. The new management will have to take this activity more seriously.

TOURS.

The executive committee members and some GSDP staff joined on an educational tour to Siavonga to visit some projects. A Christmas party for the exco members could not be conducted due to lack of funds instead diaries were purchased and given to each member and VSP staff.

Unfortunately the UCZ Reverend and the VSP manager had a serious accident but they both recovered fully.

OIL PRESS.

We had very little income from the oil press because of the little and poor quality of the sunflower seeds.

VSP PLANS.

1. Move offices to Sinazeze.
2. Open up filling station at Sinazeze.
3. Continue with management training, train the accounting officer, manager and stores officer, etc.
4. Renovate Siapaka store.
5. Set up grinding mill at Muziyo and Siawaza.
6. Set up new accounting system for all the grinding mills.
7. Make available seeds and farming implements.
8. Look for increased financial sources for communal self aid.
9. Improve bookkeeping and financial control.
10. Set aside money for truck replacement.

SUMMARY.

The GSDP continued to support VSP with funds for training and seeds. VSP managed to run her activities on cost covering basis.

BY Mrs. P. C. SIATWIKO.

VSP ACTING MANAGER.

Gwembe South Development Project

Sustainable Agriculture

1995 Annual Report

By

B. Z. Lungu
Agricultural Advisor

January, 1996

God Does Not Subtract from a Man's allocated Days

For the Time He Spends Conserving Nature

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Sustainable Agriculture Component has been in full operation for a complete year now. The 1994/95 season was a complete disaster for the agricultural community as the project area received less than quarter of its expected annual rainfall. There was complete crop failure and a lot of animals died of thirst and hunger (no grazing grass).

1995 was predominantly a year for project planning. The Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) conducted towards the end of 1994 was the basis for the planning phase where two workshops were conducted at district and provincial levels for mapping out Sustainable Agriculture project strategies. These shaped the project activities that should be implemented during the life span of the project. Staff training was done in collaboration with MRDF (London) who sponsored four officers for a Permaculture course at Fambidzanai in Harare, Zimbabwe.

As the first stage of Project implementation, community agricultural workers were trained in basic soil and water conservation so that they spearhead conservation activities in their areas where government extension workers are not available to do this job. Major constraints encountered were :

- (1) Lack of water for the nursery at Kanchindu because the windmill could not meet the water requirements for both domestic (two families) and nursery use.
- (2) The project vehicle was on break down between 19.11.95 and 16.12.95. The adversely affected our planned activities in soil and water conservation. (This coincided with the onset of effective rains in the valley).

In 1996, its planned that serious project implementation will be done by enhancing extension coverage through training and supporting of more Community Agricultural workers; initiating Sericulture at Nkandabbwe Irrigation Scheme where farmers have expressed the need; training of vegetable growers around community dams; conducting tours for both farmers and extension workers for exposure purposes and initiation of some individual/community nurseries for agroforestry promotion.

2.0 STAFF POSITION

The responsible officers are the Agricultural Advisor and Extension worker; B.Z. Lungu and N. Samboko respectively. The Extension worker was attached to the project from the Department of Agriculture in February 1995 after the project renovated the

Departments house at Kanchindu for the extension worker' occupation. The component also employs a nursery worker based at Kanchindu nursery.

There are still very few extension workers in Sinazongwe District. This negatively affects the dissemination of project aspirations to the target communities. To counteract this negative trend, the Advisor initiated a community based extension system where active members of communities were selected {by communities themselves} and trained in basic agriculture. This system is still under observation but indications are that farmers are more comfortable to confide in their own folk than outsiders visiting them on irregular intervals in vehicles and motorbikes. Based on performance of the eight (8) trained community Agricultural workers, more will be trained in 1996.

The performance of the attached extension worker was unfortunately way below expectations and this forced the GSDP management to surrender him back to the Department of Agriculture in Sinazongwe in preference to another worker identified as hard working on the plateau in Choma district. The new officer is expected to move to Kanchindu or Sinazeze as soon as formalities are completed.

For implementation of the Sericulture activities, services of the sericulture technologist in the Department of Agriculture at Sinazongwe will be of great use. Its expected that the project will provide the required funds while the Department of Agriculture will implement the activities.

3.0 FUNDING

Funding through out the year was supplied timely though it was initially delayed. This affected the timing of the first quarter activities. The funding system was not different from that of 1994 where prefinancing of activities was done. An Account has, however, been opened for the Sustainable Agriculture Component though there was no money at the time of the report. It is therefore expected that the whole budgeted amount will be put into the account. This will ease the current tedious accounting process that the Accounts section of GSDP undergoes and improve timing of project activities.

Major areas of expenditure in the 1995 budget included :- stationery and office equipment (Computer); nursery materials and tools, training, project planning, transport and emoluments for the Agriculture Advisor and Extension worker.

A total expenditure of ZK 16,066,427 (68.4% of the Sustainable Agriculture budget of ZK 23,500,000) was incurred during the

period under review. This going by monthly exchange rates was equivalent to 25,438 DM. These figures are from an unaudited financial statement.

Other sources of funds were the Methodist Relief and Development Fund (Division of Social Responsibility) who sponsored (with 600 pound sterling) four agriculture officers to Fambidzanai Permaculture Centre, Harare, Zimbabwe for a Land Use Design Course. GSDP's government vote paid for the nursery general worker.

Note:- the budgeted motor bike was not bought due to non-availability of funds towards the end of 1995.

4.0 ACHIEVEMENTS

4.1 Nursery

In 1994, it was planned that the nursery should be improved in terms of diversity and numbers of tree species. This has been started and will continue through 1996.

The table below shows the type and number of tree seedlings available at the nursery by the close of the year.

Seedling type	Tonga/English name	Number
1. Leucaena Lucocephala	Lukina	52
2. Azadirachta indica	Neem	33
3. Perennial Sesbania	Mwenda Mulonga	60
4. Melia Azedarach	Mupulanga	160
5. Xanthocersis Zambesiaca	Munonge	5
6. Ziziphus Mauritiana	Masau	240
7. Delonix regia	Flamboyant	174
8. Balanities aegyptiaca	Mulyanzovu	1
9. Sesbania sesban	Mwenda mulonga	764
10. Cassia siamea	Mupulanga	131
11. Carica papaya	paw paw	137
12.	Paprica	31
13. Trichilia emetica	Musikili	101
14. Acacia albida	Muunga	
15. Adansonia digitation.	Mubuyu	16
16.	Kadima	19
17. Cajamus cajan	Pigeon pea	17
18.	Jatropha	12*

*45 seedlings have already been planted in the nursery as a source of seed in future.

These seedlings are being distributed to farmers engaged in soil and water conservation mainly for contour reinforcement and seed source for agroforestry and agronomic activities to follow later in the project implementation; formation of nurseries at community and schools levels will be embarked on especially in Muziyo area where permanent water sources are still available.

Eight hundred and ten (810) seedlings have already been distributed to areas where community agricultural workers are in place. The distribution of these seedlings were as follows :-

NAME	VILLAGE	SEEDLING TYPE(S)				
		L	S	P	M	MA
1. K Siamaleke	Siamuchala	5	45	-	-	-
2. A Namukamba	Siamuchala	39	83	2	-	1
3. S Mulalu	"					
4. S Siabbami	"	-	-	2	-	2
5. J Namukamba	"	-	-	2	-	1
6. F Simubanga	"	-	-	2	63	2
7. C Mukonka	Muziyo		57			
8. P Pwalipwali	Chinywang'ombe		56			
9. A Siapaka	Munzuma		90			
10. R Muvombo	Chibelele		160			
11. P Sichenda	Sikaliyasa		47			
12. B Moonga	Kaumba		75			
13. P Siakapwaye	Sianyuka		74			
TOTALS			40	687	10	63 10

Legend

L = leucaena S = sesbania P = Paw paw

M = mulele (mukosa) MA = masau

To improve the operations at the nursery, the following materials/equipment were bought during the year:

1. 26,500 polypots
2. 1 wheel barrow
3. 1 x 30 m hose pipe
4. 3 x 20 litre water containers
5. 2 forks
6. 6 hoes
7. 1 hedge shear

8. 1 sprayer
9. 3 sickles
10. 3 spades/shovels
11. 1 water pump engine - to improve water supply at the nursery especially in the dry months.

A trial on compatibility of cereals and legumes was set - up in December 1995 at the nursery premises. Different local cereals and legumes have been intercropped. The results on performance of each intecrop will be assessed at harvest in 1996.

Though a good portion of the vetiver grass which was earmarked for distribution in December 1995 failed to regenerate in the nursery after the devastating drought, a good portion was already distributed to farmers in Kanchindu and Muzyiyo areas at the start of 1995. About 30 farmers got at least a rhizoide each of the grass. Of the 30, five received reasonably large quantities that enabled them make nurseries for planting on the contours in the 1996/97 rainy season.

4.2 Project Planning

This activity occupied most of the time in the year under review. The planning phase of the project was launched in 1994 with need identification through informal village meetings; and a PRA conducted in Mweemba area of Sinazongwe District.

As a follow up to the needs assessment a two day district workshop (22 participants) was held in April, 1995 to analyse the problems forwarded by the communities. This was done so as to thoroughly go through the problems of the district by prioritizing, rewording and scrapping problems of little importance to the district.

The five most important problems identified were: water scarcity, fertile land scarcity, unavailability of agro-inputs, lack of income generating activities and poor extension services. Strategies to combat the above problems were formulated during the three day provincial workshop (32 participants) held in June 1995.

Both of the workshops were attended by rural development workers working in government departments and projects within and outside the Gwembe valley. The strategies put forward could not be tackled by the Sustainable Agriculture Component alone hence certain strategies have been taken on by other GSDP Components eg agro-input availability is for the Valley Self Help Promotion Society (VSP) and income generating activities to Small Scale Village Industries (SSVI). Reports on the two workshops are

available.

4.3 Training

Two members of staff were involved in the following training courses:-

- a) a five day Training for Transformation course (stage 1) conducted by the Catholic Diocese of Monze for all staff at GSDP in January. Stage 2 was conducted in June.
- b) attended a land use design course at Fambidzanai Permaculture Centre, Harare in Zimbabwe. Four participants were co-sponsored by the Methodist Relief and Development Fund (London) and GSDP. The other two participants were the Crop Husbandry Officer in the Department of Agriculture, Sinazongwe and the Manager of GSDP's Buleya Malima Irrigation Scheme (BMIS).
- c) the extension worker attended an advanced soil and water conservation course at Kanchomba Farm Institute, Choma organised by the Soil Conservation Unit of the Department of Agriculture in October.

The following training activities were conducted for farmers:-

- a) an awareness campaign on importance of environmental protection through nine (9) mobile courses in Muziyo area in October. A total attendance of three hundred and fifty (350) was achieved.
- b) a legumes production, storage and utilisation mobile course was organised by the component; and sponsored and conducted by the UNDP/FAO Food Legumes Project in November. Twenty five women and nine headmen around Kanchindu area attended the course. PAM Cowpea seeds were first distributed at the end of the course.
- c) a basic soil and water conservation course was conducted for eight(8) Community Agriculture Workers (CAW) by the component. It was facilitated by the Choma District Animal Husbandry Officer, Mr D.S. Sikalangwe and the Adviser at WVI Centre in Sinazongwe.

The success of the course was made possible by the generous material contributions from the Soil Conservation Unit of the Land Husbandry Branch of the Department of Agriculture in Lusaka. They supplied the component with spirit levels (10), pegging sticks (20), environment related books (5).

The trained community agriculture workers are responsible for spearheading sustainable agriculture activities in their areas since Sinazongwe has a serious shortage of field level extension workers.

Their names and villages they represent are listed below:-

Benia	Moonga	Kaumba
Pearson	Siakapwaye	Sianyuka
Redson	Muvombo	Chibelele
Alex	Siapaka	Munzuma
Crispin	Mukonka	Muziyo
Patrick	Sicheenda	Sikaliyasa
Simon	Mulalu	Siamuchala
Pascol	Pwalipwali	Chinywang'ombe

The first task for these community agricultural workers was to go to their villages and initiate soil and water conservation activities especially the establishment of contours. Each CAW started with a village meeting where he again explained his new role in the community and the things he would immediately carry out.

The following farmers had their fields pegged between November (after the course) and end of December:-

Name	Village
Headman Kaumba	Kaumba
Patrick Syamuche	Kaumba
Pickson Chimomba	Kaumba
Benia Moonga	Kaumba
Patson Syalolo	Chibelele
Tryson Simunkemu	Chibelele
Redson Muvombo	Chibelele
Jailos Syafwepa	Munzuma
Alex Siapaka	Munzuma
Alfred Namukamba	Siamuchala
Kennedy Siamaleke	Siamuchala
Solomon Mukonka	Muziyo

4.4 Miscellaneous Activities

- Accompanied the VSP Exco to Siavonga for a study tour of the GTZ sponsored Siavonga Agricultural Development Programme.
- The reporter was appointed NGOs representative in the Zone 1 fisheries committee by the late Chief Mweemba. This committee is responsible for development fisheries and welfare of fishermen in Chief Mweemba's area.

- c) Participated in a GSDP staff tour to Binga, Zimbabwe in July.
- d) Worked with the District PAM committee to determine the seed distribution criteria to the communities; and with VSP to buy the seed types required by the valley inhabitants and also suitable to the valley conditions.
- e) Conducted an evaluation of the Naluyanda Integrated Project with the GSDP Coordinator; and the Gender and Development Adviser in November.

5.0 CONSTRAINTS

As already outlined in the introduction, the major constraints were shortage of water for watering the seedlings and vetiver grass in the nursery so that they would be ready for transplanting on to farmers fields by the on-set of effective rains. The other was the breaking down of the project vehicle for a month at the peak of the agricultural activities. The third constraint is the shortage of adequate extension workers to carry out the project strategies although this is being tackled by empowering the communities in carrying out their own extension services (after being trained).

6.0 1996 PLANS

The main activities will be soil and water conservation - training of more Community Agriculture Workers (CAW), carrying out agronomic, agroforestry and physical measures; creation of awareness on environmental conservation through mobile courses, video shows, drama etc for communities; continue nursery improvements; initiate sericulture pilot project with willing farmers at Nkandabbwe and Buleya Malima Irrigation Schemes; participate in District and Provincial Agricultural shows as a way of popularising the project activities and shall organise training courses and tours for farmers, extension workers and some GSDP staff to Fambidzanai Permaculture Centre, Zimbabwe.

Below are some training and tour plans lined up for 1996:-

- 1) A study tour to the Eastern Province of Zambia for farmers, extension workers and community agricultural workers. The tour is aimed at exposing these people to soil and water

conservation activities which have been taking place in that province for quite some time now. This is a suitable place as it also has a valley with similar weather patterns as Sinazongwe District.

- 2) Training in nursery management to the nursery worker on attachment to Family Farms Limited, Mazabuka.
- 3) Training for Community Agricultural Workers in Soil and water conservation for 5 days in Sinazongwe.
- 4) Training for farmers at Nkandabbwe and Buleya Malima Irrigation Schemes in sustainable agricultural methods of crop production for 4 days in Sinazongwe.
- 5) Membership fee to the Participatory Ecological Land Use Management (PELUM) Association for Eastern and Southern Africa based in Harare, Zimbabwe.
- 6) Training for farmers from Nkandabbwe Irrigation and BMI Schemes who are interested in Sericulture (silkworm rearing) as a sustainable income generating activity in this drought stricken area for 5 days.

Note:- A trained officer in Sericulture is available in the Department of Agriculture, in Sinazongwe District; silkworm rearing technology is available too. This will immediately be followed by a one day field tour for the participants to the National Irrigation Research Station (NIRS) in Mazabuka, Zambia where a lot of work is going on in this field.

- 7) Training of farmers, extension workers (agriculture and forestry), production unit teachers and some GSDP staff in permaculture in Zimbabwe.

Some of the training activities will be co-sponsored by the Methodist Relief and Development Fund (London) (MRDF) and the Sustainable Agriculture component.

EINGEGANGEN

13. Juni 1996

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GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME.

INTRODUCTION.

During the course of the year, Gender and Development Component (formerly Female Extension programme) intended objectives and plans. Basically the thrust of our work lay in raising gender awareness at several levels of the society in Sinazongwe District. Secondly making efforts at enabling women to put up economic viable projects. Some of the plans were realised. Due to some constraints to be elaborated later others were not implemented.

STAFF POSITION.

Responsible officers:

Gender and Development Advisor - Edna Maluma (Gossner Mission)

Gender and Development Animator - Lillian Hamusiya (GRZ).

It was discussed with the provincial Agricultural Officer (PAO) to have a second Animator in place early 1996. The current advisor's contract comes to an end in two years time. For the future the component should still maintain two staff members for the better implementation of programme.

PERSON MONTHS.

Designation	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Employer	Total
Advisor	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	GM	10
Animator	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	GRZ	11
TOTALS	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1		21

FUNDING: see attached separate sheet.

WORK WITH WOMEN'S GROUPS.

Discussion with women's group on various life issues were held

seperately and later jointly with husbands. Topics included aids, family planning and gender awareness. Newer groups like Malabali, Sinakoba, Mwezya and Dengeza participated. More groups were also formed which included Siawala, Sinankumbi, Sulwegondwe and Muuka. Old groups were slowly being weaned off for reasons to be elaborated under constraints.

On 20.03.95 Sinakoba women's group were handed over a grinding mill obtained on loan from International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) through the programme against Malnutrition (PAM). The staff supervised the operation of the mill assisting the women with sourcing human and material means for maintenance.

Individual women were assisted with various income generating activities with primarily included poultry keeping, trading and home industries like baking buns. The women were assisted with start up funds.

CONSTRAINTS FACED BY THE COMPONENT.

As pointed out earlier that old groups were weaned off, the reasons were largely connected to dependency. Some women had been used to receiving free goods and services in the past years. Since our basic concern is to develop the person to be in charge of their own affairs, the staff could not continue working with such groups. The groups were resisting to work along new ways of doing things themselves. This lead to the opening up the above mentioned new groups that the project had never worked with before.

1995 drought caused havoc on our programme in several sections. Due to drought there was an erratic supply of maize, coming mostly from Relief maize. This resulted in the poor returns as the machine did not function most of the times. The component has also planned to supervise the running of the ram presses but unfortunately again this was not possible. Sunflower planted by such groups as Sinakoba, Muziyo and Nanganya got scorched. Very little if any sunflower was transformed into the oil by groups. Efforts were made via Valley Self Help Promotion Society (VSP) to get sunflower from the plateau. The ram presses were therefore not fully utilized at all.

The staple food - maize was in short supply in the valley and families needed cash. Women tended to go away from their homes for weekend in search of alternative sources of earning an income. Group work activities were greatly affected. Whenever visits were made only few women were found. The situation gave staff the opportunity to begin the process of working more with individual women on various income generating activities. While discussing with individual women staff learned the desire some women had to work on their own individual projects or smaller groups of up to five. Lack of cooperation was raised as an issue in the previous year's report. Female solidarity is not a common feature in most society. Getting women to work together for common goals is not as easy task. Some women would like to belong to the group by name only. They not prepared to travel or work.

Women lack access to credit facilities due to their position in society. The component assisted the women with start up funds for their various income generating activities. Meria and Jane were among women who decided to work on their own and were assisted with start up funds. These women are involved in poultry keeping, trading and home industries like baking buns. Other survival strategies popular to women include vegetable growing. Among the limitations of the success of the above are incredible sources of raw materials, lack of transport, weak purchasing power in the community and above all lack of access to credit.

Individual and small groups for income generating activities will be encouraged by the component next year. Working in small groups would enable women to get more connected with each other. They grow to better performing people, develop a sense of belonging in their relationship. A sense of community feeling also develops which is a vital step to work together in a group. Many smaller groups in the long run would increase the number of women gainfully participating the activities.

It was realised that successful implementation of the income generating activities, depends to some extent on family support. This was noticed among families where wives and husbands jointly participated in the gender awareness workshops. Due to inadequate staff, the Advisor was made to carry double functions throughout the year. coordinating drought relief and gender promotion activities. This resulted in the less time being spent specifically on activities with women.

WORKSHOPS ORGANISED AND FACILITATED.

In the programme's continued effort to raise gender awareness among the different levels of the society the following workshops were facilitated:

1. In May Nanganya women's group and their spouses.
2. In Mweemba's area , village headmen and their spouses took part in a workshop in May (29 participants).
3. In June, Sinakoba women's group, spouses jointly with GTZ visitors from Siavonga attended two days workshop (48 participants).
4. The workshops took place in July. These were with Chiyabi (19 participants) and Sinamalima teachers, government and NGO workers plus their spouses.
5. In August, Mwezya teachers, PTA members, the women's group and their spouses were exposed to gender inequalities (25 participants).
6. Government, NGO workers and some church leaders were exposed gender issues during a workshop in September.
7. As part of the follow up of various workshops with teachers,

grade 7 and 9 pupils from five schools namely Sinanjola, Munyati, Sinazeze, Nakandabbwe and Kanchindu attended a workshop. This took place in October (20 participants).

8. In October Dengeza women's group, teachers at the school and their spouses participated in workshop.

A planned workshop with small scale village industries Executive committee did not take place due to poor attendance. It is planned for early in the new year.

LINKAGES WITH OTHER ORGANISATIONS.

Networking with other organisations with similar aims were maintained during the year. These included the Catholic Church's Home Economics training section. Two participants attending a Pan African leadership course for women at Mindolo Ecumenical Foundation were supervised by staff while on field work attachment. A staff member took part in the evaluation of Harvest Help of Zambia operating along the lakeshore in Siavonga and Naluyanda Irrigation scheme a sister project, near Lusaka. Siavonga Agriculture project staff under GTZ were exposed to practical gender sensitization process with village women. One staff participated in a Zambian market Fair for participatory approaches. Different organisations shared their participatory approaches they use with their targets. Mwengo a Zimbabwean based NGO organised a workshop on impact evaluation in Lesotho, where one staff attended.

The World council of Churches, unit on justices, peace and integrity of creation organised a meeting to review the impact of Structure Adjustment Programme (SAP) on women and children.

The programme received visitors from Malawi Christian service committee. Women from different groups made a return visit to Zambia to see activities of GSDP after a visit by staff from Zambia. Some members of sepo women's group from Livingstone visited the programme for purposes of sharing experiences.

Useful exchange were also done with members of the sounding Board. Field visits by members was not possible.

ACTIVITIES WITH OTHER GSDP COMPONENTS.

The staff participated in facilitating two workshops organised by Water and Sanitation programme. Water is at the centre of the women's life. Staff also attended several meetings organised by small scale village industries and gave gender perspective insights.

CONCLUSION.

Gender and Development programme is dynamic component, changing according to changing situations. Our continued aim is to sensitise more and more people on gender differential treatment.

Due to constraints analyzed, the programme intends to review big group activities which at the moment appears be hindrance to women's effective participation in viable projects in preference for individual or smaller groups. Women need to be empowered economically and if this is not being realised through group work, it will be tried by assisting individual women and smaller groups.

PLANS FOR 1996.

OBJECTIVES: the objectives basically remains the same:-

- (a) To raise gender awareness among different levels of the Society in the District.
- (b) To enable women to be involved in viable income generating activities.

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

1. Conduct new and follow up gender awareness workshops
2. Continue to supervise the grinding mill and ram presses.
3. Empowerment of women to take leadership within the communities and survival skills training in identified fields
4. Continue to promote individual and smaller groups of women to carry out viable income generating activities.
5. Continue facilitating discussion groups with women and jointly with husbands on identified aspects of life's issues.

CHURCH WORK.

1. UCZ is the partner church to Gossner Mission. The expatriate Reverend sent by GM works as a second minister to UCZ to assist local UCZ congregation with lay training activities and Preaching.

2. OBJECTIVES.

The main objective is to promote regious life and christian witness among UCZ congregations and in Sinazongwe consistency in particular. This is done by planning and training activities on mission sundays. In the day to day work, GSDP/GM, is represented as a christian mission society by the Reverend.

3. WORK DONE.

Short seminars on church leadership were conducted in Sinazongwe consistency. Gossner Mission was represented on various occasions and other churches or organisations.

UCZ members are generally very much interested in lay training. Especially St. Andrew's church from Choma consistency asked for some study material in English language to be used at Sunday school, an old Methodist tradition. The congregation has started a partnership with churches of Dortmund District, Germany in the current year. A personal contract was made with this congregation through the GSDP Chairperson on 29 th October.

St. Andrew was in-Charge of the farewell party for the out going Bishop Rev. A. M. Siatwiinda on the 31 st of December, 1995. The GSDP chairperson attended and represented GM officially. Transport for the Reverend, Deaconesses and several church members from Sinazongwe District to UCZ Choma and back home was provided.

This sunday's worship was a very special event, formal and very spiritually involving, including the church choir from St. Andrew and from out side, which added special flavour and much life.

Some request from the church congregations were attended to and financial assistance granted. Sinazongwe congregation: four iron sheets for a latrine at GM from special donations account. Sinakkoba congregation: special donations of 600 DM for church construction. The foundation was already made by the congregation on self-help-basis, cement, door frames, window frames, bricks, and roofing sheets are still needed.

Another request from a church for more building materials will be refereed to Berlin. The S A church's request for building materials for their pastor's residence was rejected.

The donations for Trinity church choir is still in the chairperson' hands. Trinity did not come up with a contribution of their own until the end of year, which was prerequisite.

EINGEGANGEN

13. Juni 1996

Erl.....

ANNUAL REPORT 1995
TO CHRISTIAN AID 14 MAY 1996

Country: Zambia

Title: GSDP - Rural Works and Dam Constructions, small dams on self - help basis in Gwembe South, Sinazongwe District.

Address : P.O.Box 4, Sinazeze via Choma, Zambia

Implementing Partners : Gossner Mission, G.R.Z. and local communities.

Times: August 1995 to December 1996

Date of first application: June 1993 through CCZ

Application renewed: August 1995 with Christian Aid

General Remarks:

The use of dams in the Gwembe Valley is mostly for

1. Livestock purposes.
2. Gardening, small irrigations,
3. Domestic purposes

This is caused by critical shortage of frequent rainfall in Zambia, especially in the Gwembe Valley, southern part of Zambia.

When the need was felt it was suggested that dam constructions be started beside wells and boreholes. This means the wells and the boreholes are still there but some of them get dry sometimes within the dry season which could last ~~bad~~ years up to 9 months without any rainfall at all. The Valley dries up very quickly. Immediately the rainfall stops the water runs into Kariba Lake and the river bed becomes dried up until the next rain season starts. This could be avoided by conserving it in dams to have sufficient water for animals and for domestic use.

This idea was put into practice by 1993 when ^{the} first five dams were built. It was found necessary and many requests from local people were coming and are still coming up to now.

The arrangement is that the local people give more hands by themselves to construct the dams. The project will supply tools and cement, know how and supervision.

It was found that in MUPANI soil was not so easy to build earth dams because MUPANI soil expands and dries together and it is forming cracks. Then we got the advise from "Land Use And Planning Department" and from "Water Affairs" to build dams out of concrete.

Works Progress:

The works progress was slow because of the drought. People were weak due to undernourishment and therefore often looking for food and water for their families.

With Christian Aid it was agreed to construct 12 dams altogether. Five out of these 12 were supposed to finish by end of 1995, the other 7 to be started in 1995 and completed by the end of 1996.

Christian Aid wanted the activities to be guided by some expertise, therefore it was decided to involve Africare. They inspected all sites and gave same advice. It was agreed to continue cooperation regularly.

5 dams to be completed in 1995:

Villages	completed	how many people involved	expected time to be finished
Siansima	nearly	2 villages involved and about 200 people contributing	February 96
Chaande	nearly	three villages over 300 people involved	February 96
Siamvwemu	controversial by	— sial discussion — experts	to be clarified
Sulwegonde	half way	1 village about 200-250 people involved	1996
Gamela	earth dam half way	2 villages over 100 people involved	1996

After first rainfalls in November people had to start working on their fields.

7 dams for 1996:

- Siankwazi
- Chikoyo
- Nyanga B
- Siansalama (Siampondo area)
- Sinalubilo (Kafwambila area)
- Simapumba
- Nambisya (Mweezya area)

all seven surveyed and foundations already dug.

There are some dams constructed in the previous years which still needed some final touches like making spillways these are

- Siazwela A and
- Siazwela B
- Muuka
- Sikaneka and
- Nyanga A.

Roads were not repaired because of no funds available but we made some roads going to dam places. MUZIYO road was worked on and construction of shelters in Muziyo and Siawaza nearly completed.

This programme of dam construction might still continue in future because each village needs a dam not just for domestic use but also for gardening and animals to avoid malnutrition and getting for a longer time milk from animals.

Budget:

Balance 1994	K 4,826,266
Income 1995	K60,928,505.60
Total Income 95/96	K65,754,771.60
Expenditures 1995	K21,045,400.75
on cement, tools, transport	
Balance 1995	K44,709,370.85

Prepared by: Wilson Ncite
Programme Officer

Checked by: Helga Lieby
Chairperson

Annual Report 1995

CHURCH WORK

1. UCZ is the partner church to Gossner Mission the expatriate reverend sent by GM work as a second minister to UCZ. To assist local UCZ Congregation with lay training activities and preaching.

2. OBJECTIVES

The main objective is to promote religious life and christian witness among UCZ congregations in Sinazongwe consistory in particular. This is done by planning and training activities on sundays. In the day today work GSDP/GM. Is represented as a christian mission society by the Reverend.

3. WORKDONE

Short seminars on church leadership was conducted in Sinazongwe consistory. Gossner Mission was represented on various occasions and other churches or church organisations.

UCZ members are generally very much interested in lay training. Especially St Andrew's church from consistory asked for some study material in English language to be used at sunday school, an old methodist tradition. The congregation has started a partnership with churches of Dortmund District, Germany in the current year. A personal contact was made with this congregation through GSDP Chairperson on 29 October.

St. Andrew's was in charge of the farewell part for the outgoing Bishop Rev. A.M. Siatwinda on 31st December 1995. By this event the GSDP Chairperson attended and represented GM Officially. It was provided transport for the reverend, Deaconesses, and several church members from Sinazongwe District to UCZ Choma and back home.

This sunday worship was a very special event, formal, and very spiritually involving including the church choir from St'Andrew's and from outside, which added a special flavour and much life.

Some requests from church congregations were attended with financial assistance.

Sinazongwe Congregation: Four iron Roofsheets for a latrine at GM from special donation account.

Sinakoba Congregation: Special Donation from _____ BM 600,- For church construction. The foundation was already made by the congregation on self-help-basis. Cement, door frames, window frames and roofsheets.

Another request from a church for more building materials will be referred to Berlin.

The S.A Church' request for building materials for their pastor's residence was rejected.

The donation for trinity church choir is still in the chairpersons hands. Trinity did not come up with a contribution of their own until the end of year, which was a prerequisite.

Prepared by: Monica S. Chiimba

Checked by: Helga Lieby

1996

1650 Trennblatt ohne Dosen
zum Selbstauschneiden
1654 Trennblatt mit Dosen
von Registerstelen

LEITZ

0

6

8

7

9

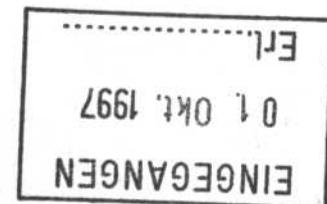
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4

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2

1



GWEMBE SOUTH DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

ANNUAL REPORTS

1996

P.O. Box 4 Sinazongwe ZAMBIA

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GWEMBE SOUTH DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

ANNUAL REPORT 1996

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

and

CO-ORDINATION

Sinazongwe, 31 December 1996

By: H. Lieby
CHAIRPERSON

S.D. Munsanda
CO-ORDINATOR

1. INTRODUCTION

This annual report covers the period ranging from 1st January 1996 to 31st December 1996. Activities covered during the year under review are those undertaken in Sinazongwe District.

The Project was initiated in 1970 by two parties under an agreement between Government of the Republic of Zambia and Gossner Mission a Protestant Church of Berlin, Germany. The reason behind was to assist people in Gwembe South overcome the disturbances caused by the resettlement resulting from the formation of Lake Kariba. The Project comprises of 9 components some of which are slowly developing into legally independent societies though still under the umbrella of GSDP. All components are being supported both technically and financially in one way or another by GSDP and some other related donors through Gossner Mission.

The above mentioned "Agreement for Technical Cooperation between the Government of the Republic of Zambia and the Gossner Mission, Germany" was renewed by the 9th of December 1996 and shall remain in force for another period of five years unless terminated by either party.

2. GSDP CO-ORDINATION AND ADMINISTRATION

2.1 INTRODUCTION

GSDP administrative unit basically is the overall in-charge of all the activities in the Project. Its offices and operations are in a central point known as Nkandabbwe Camp.

2.1 - 1 Objectives:-

- a. to manage and provide backup services to GSDP;
- b. to formulate and monitor policies for GSDP activities;
- c. to ensure accountability of all GSDP activities.

2.1 - 2 Main Project activities:-

The Project at present has 9 components as follows.

1. Administration (Service Unit) including mechanical GSDP Workshop
2. Buleya Multipurpose Irrigation Co-operative Society
3. Sustainable Agriculture
4. Valley Self Help Promotion Society
5. Gender and Development Programme
6. Small Scale Village Industries
7. Rural Works (Small Dams and Weirs) Programme
8. Village Water Supply and Sanitation
9. Church Work and Special Activities

2.1 - 3 Activity description:-

- Project co-ordination and administration was handled smoothly to a large extent.
- Prepared GSDP budget and ensured correct accounting of funds.

- Monitored and evaluated Project activities.
- Conducted EXCO meetings for GSDP.
- Conducted senior staff meetings centred on policy issues.
- Represented GSDP at all levels.
- Maintained GSDP staff houses, water pumps and offices partially.

- Arranged training for BMIS book-keeper and supported course on correspondence basis for GSDP book-keeper.
- Supported the Mechanical Workshop in servicing vehicles, motorbikes and lorries. Attending to local customers (welding, blazing cooking pots and making strong burglar doors with frames). Repairing of farm implements and maintenance of VSP grinding mills.
- Managed the camp maintenance in welding burglar doors/windows. Replacing old toilet pans with new ones. Attending to repairs of roofing sheets.
- Attending to visitors in- and outside the district i.e. MAFF, Council staff, Donor Agencies (PAM, Christian Aid staff, Bread for the World, Methodist Relief Development Fund, German Development Service, Christian Council, FAO, AFRICARE etc).
- Established DCCC (Dam Construction and Conservation Committee).
- Managed through Senior Expert Services, Germany to start with a proper organised Archive.

2.2 STAFF MATTERS

The Project ran partially well headed by Messrs S.D. Munsanda, Co-ordinator and H. Lieby, Chairperson respectively due to scarcity of funds.

POSITION IN MONTHS (see Appendix 1)

Additionally to permanent staff listed in Appendix 1 the Project engaged a relief typist, a local woman to be "on job" trained.

2.3 FUNDING

During the year in question funding from GRZ was poor, only K 13.000,000 against budgeted not approved amount of K 205.000,000 was released. Gossner Mission and other donors (Christian Aid, Water Aid, Methodist Relief Development Fund -MRDF- and German Development Service, GDS) released all their amounts. Gossner Mission DM 110,000 (DM 40,000 being Bread for the World).

GRZ funds released were used for salaries, wages and some staff allowances and above all Project components developmental programmes. Due to lack of funds it was not possible to pay staff allowances to all GSDP staff in the second half year 1996. Since the financial situation for 1997 is unclear we are likely to send them on leave. Kilometre allowances for Gossner Mission personnel were paid from GM donations as per contract. Special donations (money from other donors) directly went into related programmes as per plan by the donors.

2.4 PROGRAMME PLANNING

Staff produced yearly and monthly work plans component wise. PAM activities went ahead with seed distribution and multiplication.

Staff selected a small committee to prepare for a strategic planning workshop to be held beginning of 1997 in order to plan for GSDP's future together with the donors from inside the country and abroad.

2.5 NKANDABBWE CAMP

This is a housing area where operations of the entire Project occur. It consists of:-

- 1 office block for General Administration and Co-ordination (including the new
 - archive room, the typing pool and accounts)
- 2 guest houses (GRZ and Gossner Mission)
- 1 office block for VSP
- 1 workshop
- 1 office for Gender and Development
- 1 board room
- 1 store room for Crafts and Museum collection
- 1 central store for fuels and lubricants
- 2 store rooms -need to be rehabilitated- used as a training centre
- 10 staff houses
- 3 blocks of flats
- 3 staff houses (BMIS)
- 2 Kanchindu staff houses (under the camp)

Due to limited funds during the current year only the following operations were undertaken for camp maintenance:-

- Rehabilitation of sewage system in some points
- Purchased used Solar system and installed in house number one (project co-ordinator)
- Renovation of staff houses e. g. the one for the GM Chairperson to be finished
- Servicing drinking water engines
- Stores purchases, fuel and lubricants

2.6 TRANSPORT

The Project during the year had the following fleet of vehicles and motorcycles under administration:-

- 1 Truck (Water Programme)
- 2 Pool cars
- 7 Running motorcycles
- 1 Non runner under repair
- 1 Tractor

KILOMETRES DRIVEN IN 1996 (see Appendix 2)

2.6 - 1 Transport Management

Transport is one of the major needs for all project work of GSDP especially project components.

The project runs (2) two vehicles, (7) seven motorcycles, (1) one tractor AAL 1727 out of which the Gossner Mission has given four wheel drive AAN 2533 to GSDP. The Methodist Church in London donated (1) one 5 ton Nissan Truck AAM 3448 for Water Programme.

The pool cars are administered separately and has its own account. All kilometres driven have to be accounted for. Each project component or private customer has to pay the fixed rate per kilometre for pool cars, truck or tractor on hire to the transport account which covers the running costs and drivers salaries (see Appendix 2).

Two (2) non runner motorcycles were sold out in 1996. These have not been financially administered by transport account but directly by GSDP account.

LIST OF ALL VEHICLES AND MOTORCYCLES IN 1996 (see Appendix 3)

2.6 - 2 Staff Position:-

Since the transport section is part of GSDP administration it falls under the duties of Transport Officer. At present there are (4) four drivers in the section.

2.6 - 3 Objectives:-

- To co-ordinate transport of the pool cars.
- To provide pool cars and motorcycles with fuel, spare parts & lubricants.
- To check log books of pool cars and motorcycles on a monthly basis.

2.6 - 4 Plans for 1997:-

The income from the hiring of the pool cars will cover the running costs including the drivers salaries.

By: **MONICA CHIIMBA**
STORES AND TRANSPORT OFFICER

2.7 SEMINARS AND EXCURSION TRIPS

During the year most Project components conducted seminars, workshops and visits. These are mentioned under components in question.

2.8 VISITS

Four members of staff Messrs M. Chiimba, S. D. Munsanda, B. Z. Lungu and L. Hamusya had a one month fruitful trip of Germany, Gossner Mission. They were very thankful to the offer which helped them understand and learn allot about churches operations and Gossner Mission as a whole.

Rural Works (Small Dams and Weirs) component also had a visit of Binga - a group of (10) ten including Chief Sinazongwe. It was a learning trip of how they construct small dams and weirs.

3. GSDP WORKSHOP

3.1 Introduction:-

This is a service unit under administration. It's a small unit running on a revolving fund bases. Its main task is to service project vehicles and assist in camp maintenance. As indicated it also attends to private customers as need arise.

3.2 Staff position:-

It comprised of three welders and a pump attendant. One welder was from time to time also utilised as a driver and mechanic of grinding mill machines for VSP.

3.3 Achievements:-

- made burglar windows for one staff house and four burglar doors for one staff and the GM guest house, inclusive rehabilitation of burglar door of accounts office;
- routine vehicle maintenance;
- repair of gates and installing new one (main gate);
- attended to private customers;
- assisted in dam construction (welding scrap metals).

3.4 Constraints:-

Most machinery is old therefore need for replacement e.g. generator and welding machines. Tools are not adequate in form of spanners, vices and angle grinder. As time go by a compressor is required (once the Project gets electrified). Due to the poor funding of the workshop's main customer, GSDP administration, the above mentioned achievements - most positions fall under camp maintenance - could not be paid for which enabled the workshop to buy necessarily gas for braising i. e. therefor many jobs are pending.

3.5 Plans for 1997

The income from servicing customers will cover the running costs including the salary for one welder who is a GSDP staff.

Responsible officers :

H.Lieby
CHAIRPERSON

S.D. Munsanda
CO-ORDINATOR

APPENDIX 1

POSITION IN MONTHS

PERSON IN MONTHS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	TOTAL	EMPLOYER
DESIGNATION														
Chairperson	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	GM
Act. Chairm./VSP Adv.	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	GM
Co-ordinator	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	GRZ
Book-keeper	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	GSPD
Stores/Transport Officer	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	GRZ
Typist	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	24	GSDP
Office Orderly	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	GSDP
Watchman	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	60	GSDP
Drivers	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	48	GSDP
Welders	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	24	GRZ
Water Pump Attendant	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	GSDP
Welder	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	GSDP
General Workers	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	36	GSDP
													Total	280

A P P E N D I X 2

KILOMETRES DRIVEN IN 1996

CARS	Tractor		World Food Programme Car	Nissan Truck	Poolcar	T O T A L
PROGRAMMES	AAL 1727		AAL 3657	AAM 3448	AAN 2533	
Administration Unit	1'427		8'421	1'276	11'354	22'478
Buleya Multip. Irrig. Coop. Soc.	0		117	0	668	785
Nkandabbwe Irrig. Scheme	35		120	0	0	155
Gender & Developm. Progr.	4		360	0	152	516
Valley Self-Help Promotion Society (VSP)	314		3'147	239	2'081	5'781
Sustainable Agriculture	206		4'727	0	2'585	7'518
Small Scale Village Industries (SSVI)	106		1680	225	502	2'513
Water Programme	0		2'222	15'603	2'270	20'095
Rural Works (SDWP)	957		4'617	0	11'943	17'517
Programme Prevent Malnutrition (PPM)			7'459	112	1'320	8'891
Special Activities	0		1'625	266	4'498	6'389
Private Customers	2'098		4'708	0	5'284	12'090
T O T A L	5'147		39'203	17'721	42'657	104'728

APPENDIX 3

LIST OF ALL VEHICLES AND MOTORCYCLES IN 1996

NAME OF VEHICLE	REGISTRATION NO.	NAME OF OFFICER	RESIDENTIAL PLACE	OFFICIAL / PRIVATE
1. TOYOTA HILUX	AAN 2534	SSVI - WINFRIED DIETE	NKANDABBWE CAMP	PRIVATE
2. TOYOTA HILUX	AAM 4625	SAP - BAZAK Z. LUNGU	KANCHINDU	PRIVATE
3. ISUZU PICK / UP	AAM 4620	GAD - EDNA MALUMA	NKANDABBWE CAMP	PRIVATE
4. TOYOTA HILUX	AAN 2533	POOL CAR - GSDP	NKANDABBWE CAMP	PROJECT
5. PAM (WFP)	AAL 3657	POOL CAR - PAM / GSDP	NKANDABBWE CAMP	---
6. LANDROVER/DEFENDER 90	AAN 9561	GM CHAIRPERSON - HELGA LIEBY	NKANDABBWE CAMP	PRIVATE
7. NISSAN MINIBUS	AAM 2286	LIAISON OFFICE	L U S A K A	PROJECT
8. PAM (WFP)	AAL 1727	PAM / GSDP	NKANDABBWE CAMP	---
9. NISSAN TRUCK	AAM 3448	WATER PROGRAMME	NKANDABBWE CAMP	PROJECT
10. MERCEDES 5 TONNE	AAL 4541	VSP	NKANDABBWE CAMP	PROJECT
11. MITSUBISHI	AAG 2574	BMIS	BULEYA MALIMA	PROJECT
MOTORCYCLES				
HONDA CC 125	AAM 5409	SDWP - WILSON NCITE	SINAZONGWE	PROJECT
HONDA XL 125	AAM 5407	VWSS - ALLAN SYABUNKULULU	NKANDABBWE CAMP	PROJECT
HONDA XL 125	AAM 5408	GAD - LILLIAN HAMUSIYA	KANCHINDU	PROJECT
HONDA XL 125	AAM 5415	VSP - BENSON MWALA	NKANDABBWE CAMP	PROJECT
HONDA XL 125	AAM 5416	SSVI - BENEDICT PHIRI	NKANDABBWE CAMP	PROJECT
YAMAHA 200	AAP 546	SAP - KILLIAN MULEYA	KANCHINDU	PROJECT
HONDA XL 185	AAP 272	SDWP - SILOD SIAZINKWA	SINAZONGWE	PROJECT

NOTE : This List does not include names and vehicles from expatriate staff who have left the country due to their expired contracts within the first half year of 1996

GWEMBE SOUTH DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

BULEYA MALIMA IRRIGATION SCHEME

ANNUAL REPORT 1996

BULEYA MALIMA IRRIGATION SCHEME (B. M. I. S.)

P. O. Box 15, Sinazongwe

GWEMBE SOUTH DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (GSDP)

P. O. Box 4, Sinazongwe

BULEYA MALIMA IRRIGATION SCHEME
(BULEYA MULTI-PURPOSE IRRIGATION CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, BMICS)

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2. Staff position
3. Annual income and expenditure sheet
4. Orchard
5. Farmers performance
6. Water fees
7. Marketing truck
8. Activities for 1996
9. Constraints
10. Activities for 1997
11. Appendices
- 11.1 Tree census citrus orchard 1996
- 11.2 Production trends orchard
- 11.3 Rainfall trends from 1988/89 season to 95/96 season

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Buleya Malima Irrigation Scheme now known as Buleya Multi-purpose Irrigation Co-operative Society (BMICS) was initiated in 1969 by the Project Division of the then Ministry of Rural Development. The intention was to improve the living standards of the people displaced by the formation of the Lake Kariba through Irrigated agriculture. Water from the lake was used for small holder irrigation scheme.

Implementation commenced in 1970. In 1977 the management of the scheme was taken over by the Department of Agriculture thereafter, shifted to Gwembe South Development Project (GSDP) in 1980. In 1985, a comprehensive rehabilitation of the scheme was started and it went through to 1990. During this time the management of the scheme was reorganised and the organisational set up of the farmers established in a way that it meets the requirements for a registered Co-operative.

The scheme was finally registered as a Co-operative Society in 1995 and it is on its way to total independence and delinkage from GSDP in the foreseeable future.

Due to the recent devastating drought the scheme farmers have not utilised their plots during the 1995/96 season. Efforts have, however, been taken by farmers, board and scheme management in trying to find the lasting solution to the irrigation water problem. To this effect a project proposal was prepared and sent to the relevant authorities requesting for funds to rehabilitate the irrigation system.

OBJECTIVE

To improve and sustain the livelihood and household food security status among the involved communities through economic self supporting and self managed Irrigation Co-operative Society.

TABLE 1: DEVELOPMENT OF SCHEME (DIFFERENT SOURCES) 1996

YEAR	NO. OF FARMERS	ANNUAL WATER FEE/FARMER
1996	0	(65,000)
1995	0	(64,000)
1994	130	40,000
1993	170	21,000
1992	0	8,000
1991	160	1,160
1990	100	700
1989	100	500
1988	54	75
1986	54	42
1985 - 6	0	0

2.0 STAFF POSITION

TABLE 2: SUMMARY OF BMIS STAFF

DESIGNATION	MAN - MONTH												EMPLOYER	TOTAL
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
Manager	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	GRZ	12
Tech. Advisor	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	GM	2
Volunteer	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	JOCV	11
Crop Officer	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	GRZ	12
Maint. Man	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	BMIS	12
Book-keeper	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	BMIS	12
Sales man	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	BMIS	12
Driver	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	BMIS	12
Nursery worker	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	GSDP	12
General workers	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	GRZ	19
General workers	5	5	5	7	7	7	7	6	6	6	6	6	BMIS	74
Watchmen	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	BMIS	24
Lorry mate	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	BMIS	12
TOTAL :	19	19	18	20	20	20	19	18	18	18	18	17		226

The contract for the Japanese volunteer expired at the end of the year, 1996 while Technical Advisor's contract expired in February the same year.

3.0 ANNUAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE SHEET - 1996

INCOME

Opening Balance	361,219.98
Standard Chartered Bank	12,073,564.58
Zambia National Commercial Bank	97,408.09
	12,532,192.65
Imprest Returned	22,518,397.80
Domestic Water Fee	215,100.00
M/Truck Income	11,735,550.00
BMIS Market	302,130.00
Miscellaneous	1,300,910.00
Workshop	204,100.00
Loan Received	900,000.00
Tractor Hire	45,200.00
Hammer Mill Dividends	654,970.00
MAFF Contribution cheque	8,204,907.80
Orchard	6,282,090.00
Irrigation Water Fee	128,500.00
Farmers' Registration Fee	12,000.00
Local Contribution Billy Cheque	312,500.00
Transport Hired GRZ	47,500.00
Bank Interest STD	869,873.85
ZNCB Interest	27,962.04
	54,161,691.49
	66,693,884.14

EXPENDITURE

Imprest Paid Out	22,518,397.80
Wages/Allowances	8,369,986.00
Other Admin. Expenses	1,088,280.00
Orchard	95,120.00
Tractor	1,725,894.00
Marketing Truck	11,575,101.53
BMIS Market	72,116.00
Maintenance Structure	9,548,507.80
Miscellaneous	1,602,680.00
GRZ Vehicle	61,900.00
Workshop	832,092.00
Domestic Water Fee	354,007.80
Irrigation Water Fee	1,320,081.84
Electricity Bill	506,000.00

Loan Paid Out	900,000.00
Transport Manager	98,340.00
Hammer Mill	382,000.00
Electricity Workshop	123,000.00
Replacement of M/Truck	1,900,000.00
Bank/Commission/Cheque	15,000.00
Bank Tax	178,375.43
	64,266,880.20
<hr/>	
Closing Balance	443,978.61
Standard Chartered Bank	1,857,655.20
Zambia National Commercial Bank	125,370.13
	2,427,003.94
	66,693,884.14
<hr/>	

4.0 ORCHARD

A citrus orchard was established in 1973 by the then Project Division of the Ministry of Rural Development. The intention was to use the profit to subsidise the running costs of the scheme. Due to old age (24 years) and the recent devastating droughts, the production of orchard has continued to decline quite rapidly. For instance there was 15% drop in the 1996 orchard production compared to the 1995 production figure. (See Annual production table.)

ACTIVITIES

Regular field operations carried out during the year include:-

- Removal of dead trees
- Pruning
- Manual weed control
- Pest control (termites, scales, aphids, stink bugs, false codling moths)
- Irrigation (only up to July)
- Mulching
- Sanitation
- Kraal manure application

Additionally fruits were sold and the orchard workers were deployed as watchmen during the harvest season.

TABLE 3 A : OLD ORCHARD CITRUS TREE CENSUS

VARIETY	HEALTH TREES		DISEASED TREES		ROUGH LEMONS		REMOVED/ DEAD TREES		TOTAL	
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%
W/Navel	86	52.1	66	44.0	0	0	13	7.9	165	100
V/Late	135	68.2	45	22.7	3	1.5	15	7.6	198	100
Nuts	174	44.9	163	44.9	6	1.7	20	5.5	363	100
G/Fruits	86	52.1	39	23.6	9	5.5	31	18.8	165	100
GRAND TOTAL :	481	54.0	313	35.1	18	2.0	79	8.9	891	100

TABLE 3 B : FERTILISER APPLICATION

MONTH	TYPE OF FERTILISER	QUANTITY	TOTAL	REMARKS
July	Basal + Top dressing	Nil	Nil	Not available at
November	Top dressing	Nil	Nil	the time
March	Top dressing	Nil	Nil	required.

N.B. Used Kraal Manure instead.

TABLE 3 C : CHANGE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS

	HEALTH TREES		DISEASED TREES		ROUGH LEMONS		REMOVED/ DEAD		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1995	389	43.6	373	41.9	15	1.7	114	12.5	891	100
1996	481	54.0	313	35.1	18	2.0	79	8.9	891	100
	+ 92	10.4	-60	-6.8	3	0.3	-35	-3.6	0	0

TABLE 3 D : NEW ORCHARD CITRUS TREE CENSUS

Total number of trees 115.

CHANGE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS NEW ORCHARD

	HEALTH TREES		DISEASED TREES		ROUGH LEMONS		REMOVED/ DEAD		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1995	94	64.4	3	2.6	-	-	38	33.0	115	100
1996	89	77.4	11	9.6	-	-	15	13.0	115	100
	+ 15	13.0	8	7.0	-	-	-23	-15.0	0	0

TABLE 4 A : PRODUCTION FIGURES (kg) + INCOME (Kwacha)

MONTH	ORANGES YIELD	ORANGES INCOME	MANDARINS YIELD	MANDARINS INCOME	G/FRUITS/LEMONS YIELD	G/FRUITS/LEMONS INCOME	TOTAL YIELD	TOTAL INCOME
January								
February								
March	100	31000			20	4500	120	35500
April	680	238000			194	48850	874	286850
May	181	62400	1702	499000	178	45400	2061	606800
June	4307	1232400			62.5	17350	4369.5	1249750
July	2905	930400	2168.5	612400	37.0	8100	5110.5	1550900
August	3147.5	1079200	1632.0	507800	104	26700	4883.5	1613700
September	2807.5	872590			130	29500	2937.5	902090
October	56.5	17600			83	18900	139.5	36500
November								
December								
	14,184.5	4,463,590	5,502.5	1,619,200	808.5	199,300	20,495.5	6,282,090

TABLE 4 B : ANNUAL PRODUCTION FIGURES FROM 1991 TO 1996

YEAR	ORANGES	MANDARINS	G/FRUITS/LEMONS	TOTALS
1996	14,184.5	5,502.5	808.5	20,495.0
1995	16,885.5	5,581.5	1,647.5	24,114.5
1994	13,085.5	11,115.0	1,079.0	25,279.0
1993	17,523.0	5,021.0	3,382.0	25,926.0
1992	20,895.0	10,820.0	2,442.0	34,157.0
1991	20,935.0	9,600.0	1,964.0	32,494.0

Drop in the orchard production was mainly due to insufficient water for irrigation as a result of the severe droughts experienced in the past 4 to 5 years. Also, the trees are ageing, therefore production is expected to decline quite rapidly.

In order to improve this situation a nursery was set up with a view to replace the dead trees in the orchard and to establish a new orchard to replace the old one.

6.0 FARMERS PERFORMANCE

During 1996 cropping year, the farmers did not utilise their plots this was due to insufficient water for irrigation as a result of the drought. The lake, water level was at its lowest point. The pumping point lost connection to the lake by June. A few farmers (3 farmers) tried to grow some crops but these also dried up.

6.1 COMMUNAL WORK

This issue was not adequately addressed by board, management and farmers in general. In order to cut down on certain costs incurred by the scheme, and also to increase the scheme income base, the farmers will have to seriously participate in all forms of communal work.

6.2 WATER FEES

TABLE 5: SUMMARY OF INCOME FROM WATER FEES 1996

MONTH	DOMESTIC	IRRIGATION	TOTAL
January	22050		22050
February	6950		6950
March	4000	111000	115000
April	10000		10000
May			
June		7000	7000
July	7600	3000	10600
August	22000	6000	28000
September	57000		57000
October	49500		49500
November	13000	1500	14500
December	23000		23000
	215,100	128,500	343,600

During the report period no irrigation water fee was collected. There was no irrigation to farmers plots. However, the figures shown above were fees for 1995 season paid in 1996, by the defaulters.

7.0 MARKETING TRUCK

The marketing truck was acquired in September 1989 to facilitate transportation of farmers produce to urban markets. The use of temporal road service licence improved the utilisation of the marketing truck. The scheme, however, plans to obtain a long term road service licence in 1997.

During the report period a sum of K 1.900,000=00 was deposited in its replacement account with GSDP.

The marketing truck had a break down for two months. It was taken to Marunouchi, Lusaka, for an engine overhaul. A sum of K 5.025,000=00 was paid to the Company for the job.

As the truck is vital to the survival of the scheme in the long term, the board with the assistance of the management should seriously consider to cut on the unnecessary costs so as to maximise its profit margin in 1997.

TABLE 6 : SUMMARY OF MARKETING TRUCK PERFORMANCE

MONTH	INCOME	EXPENDITURE
January	644,940	550,276
February	644,990	901,262
March	645,990	419,110
April	855,350	454,503,53
May	1,085,620	797,050
June	1,137,260	547,200
July	1,291,450	1,103,156
August	393,000	2,631,064
September	259,000	2,221,860
October	1,378,340	603,110
November	1,429,260	741,060
December	1,770,350	605,450
	11,735,550	11,575,101,53

8.0 OTHER ACTIVITIES FOR 1996

- 8.1 The scheme collected 2 pumps from A. D. Mcleans, Ndola, after having been repaired by them.
- 8.2 Bought a new submersible pump for domestic water supply and it was installed.
- 8.3 The scheme book-keeper was sent for a course in book-keeping at Co-operative College, Lusaka.
- 8.4 The manager attended a course in On-Farm-Water management at MPWWR training centre, Egypt.
- 8.5 The crop officer attended a course on grain storage, at Kanchomba.
- 8.6 The scheme was visited by the personnel from the following organisations and GRZ:-
 - Gossner Mission Head Office
 - Fintecs Consultants, Egypt (IFAD)
 - DAO's office, Sinazongwe
 - Africare, Choma
 - Binga Development Association (BIDA), Binga, Zimbabwe.
 - Ministry Headquarters (MAFF)
 - PAO's office, Choma
 - TAP Building Products
 - W. H. O., Lusaka
- 8.7 Established a nursery for a new orchard.
- 8.8 The workshop repaired several vehicles and GSDP motor cycles.
- 8.9 The workshop mechanic was trade tested at Mawagalli trades training institute - Choma.

9.0 CONSTRAINTS

- 9.1 Lake Kariba, due to the devastating drought, receded so much that we lost connection to the lake through the intake canal as early as June. Irrigation to the orchard depended on seepage water in the canal and sump. This also was not sufficient, it also dried up by end of August. So the orchard did not have irrigation water right up from August until the rain season started.

9.2 Lack of funds to carry out rehabilitation of the scheme:-

- Extension of pipe line
- Lining of infield canals.

9.3 Most machinery (e.g. tractors, sprayers) and equipment (e.g. pumps, electrical installation etc) and buildings (e.g. staff houses, domestic water supply, toilets) require rehabilitation.

10.0 ACTIVITIES FOR 1997

- 10.01 Further improve the management of the marketing truck.
- 10.02 Continue with the efforts to improve irrigation and agronomic practices.
- 10.03 Continue with efforts to guide the farmers and the board of directors towards managerial and financial self reliance.
- 10.04 Improve payment of water fees by scheme farmers.
- 10.05 To improve farmers cropping pattern so as to ensure a sound rotation in the farmers plots.
- 10.06 To actively improve farmers attitudes towards meetings, communal work and other related issues.
- 10.07 Send some staff for training so as to improve on the efficiency of the management team.
- 10.08 Commence with the rehabilitation of the scheme when funds from Rural Investment Fund (RIF) is made available to the project.
- 10.09 Repair and maintain the two tractors to good sound condition.
- 10.10 Ensure proper management of the old and new orchards.

TABLE 7 RAINFALL DATA FROM 1988/89 TO 1995/96 SEASONS

SEASON	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	TOTAL
1988/89	23.0	10.3	206.8	487.8	577.3	188.5	29.5	-	1523.2
89/90	10.5	25.3	114.0	285.9	67.7	74.5	8.1	-	589.0
90/91	-	-	115.0	198.0	142.0	143.5	-	-	638.5
91/92	2.0	50.0	163.0	218.0	302.3	164.4	65.4	-	965.1
92/93	2.0	50.0	97.8	115.5	233.3	-	35.0	-	513.6
93/94	118.9	95.1	313.2	186.9	4.0	-	-	-	718.1
94/95	80.4	61.0	42.5	81.5	121.0	3.7	2.0	-	392.1
95/96	-	65.5	165.7	236.9	294.4	58.3	12.0	51.8	832.8

11.0 APPENDICES

1. Tree census old citrus orchard 1996.
2. Production trends orchard.
3. Rainfall trends from 1988/89 to 95/96 seasons.

This report was joint prepared by the BMIS Management Team.

Sinazongwe, 31 December 1996

By: **KINGSLEY MULEMWA**
IRRIGATION MANAGER

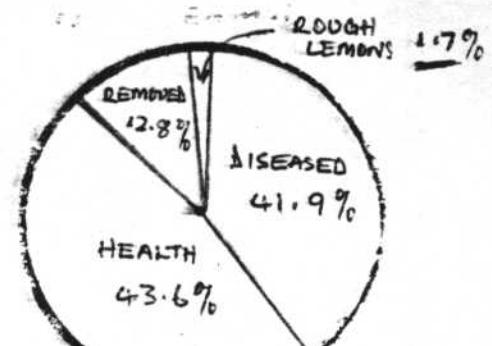
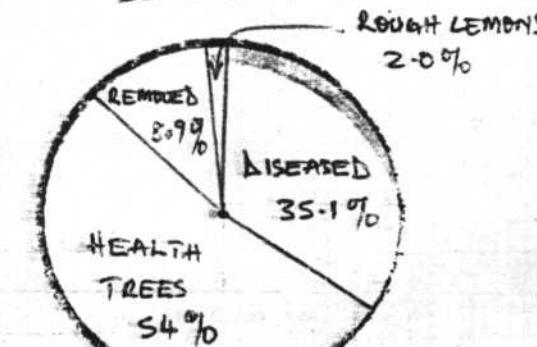
BULEYA MALIMA IRRIGATION SCHEME TREE CENSUS CITRUS ORCHARD DATE:

	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
W	/	X	X	X	X	/	/	X	/	/	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	/	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
A	X	/	-	/	/	/	X	X	X	/	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	/	X	/	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
S	/	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
H	01	/	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
M	02	X	/	-	/	/	X	X	X	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	X	X	X	-	1	-	X	X	/	X	/	X	X	X	X	X	
I	03	/	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
N	04	/	/	-	/	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
G	05	X	/	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
T	06	X	X	/	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
H	07	X	X	X	/	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
A	08	X	/	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
V	09	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
L	10	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
I	11	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
C	12	/	/	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
M	13	X	/	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
A	14	/	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
D	15	X	-	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
A	16	X	/	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
R	17	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
A	18	/	X	X	R	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
N	19	/	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
S	20	/	X	/	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
P	21	X	/	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
E	22	/	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
E	23	/	X	/	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
L	24	X	/	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
F	25	X	/	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
R	26	X	/	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
R	27	R	/	-	X	X	R	X	-	X	/	/	X	R	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
R	28	-	-	X	X	-	R	X	R	-	1	1	X	-	X	X	X	-	X	-	R	X	X	-	X	X	1	-	-	-	-		

LEGEND

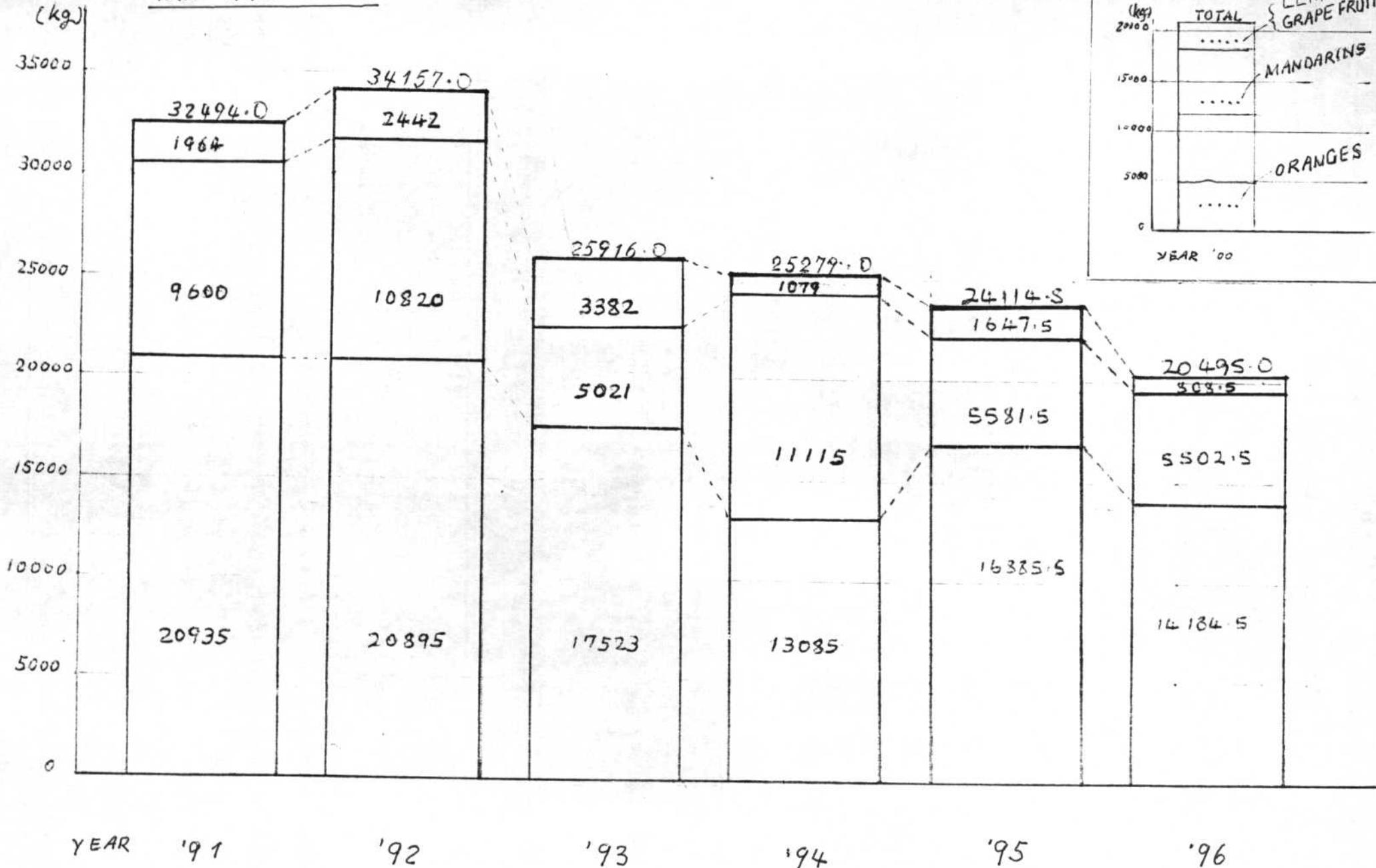
- X..... HEALTHY TREES
- /..... DISEASED
- R..... ROUGH LEMON
- N..... NEW TREES

CENSUS 1995



CENSUS 1995

11.0 APPENDICE 2



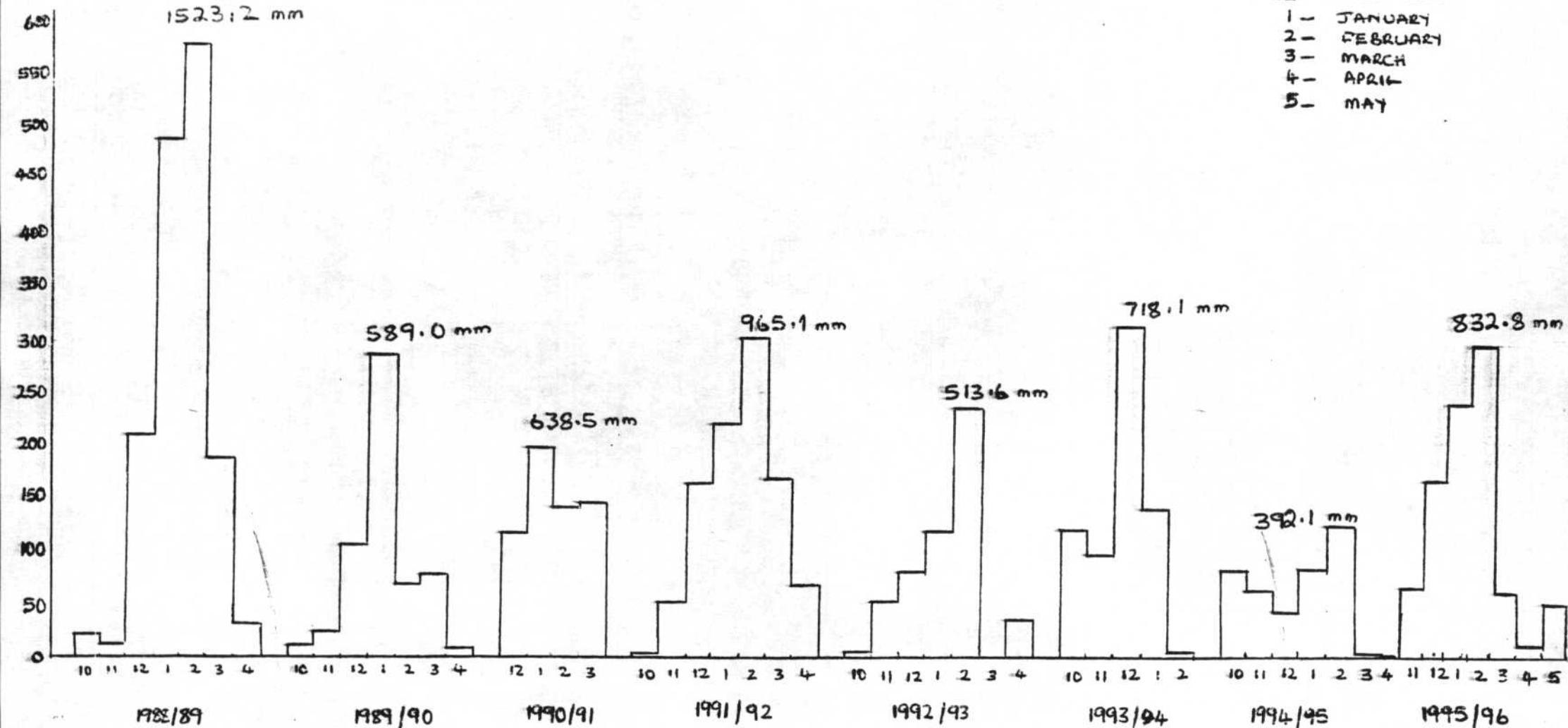
THE ORCHARD PRODUCTION TREND OVER SIX YEARS PERIOD

11.0 APPENDICE 3

RAINFALL TRENDS OVER 8 YRS PERIOD

KEY

- 10 - OCTOBER
- 11 - NOVEMBER
- 12 - DECEMBER
- 1 - JANUARY
- 2 - FEBRUARY
- 3 - MARCH
- 4 - APRIL
- 5 - MAY



GWEMBE SOUTH DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE PROGRAMME

ANNUAL REPORT 1996

GWEMBE SOUTH DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (GSDP)

SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE PROGRAMME (SAP)

P. O. Box 4, Sinazongwe

ZMB-9406-001 Sustainable Agriculture Programme

1.0 Introduction

The period under review is from first January to thirty first of December, 1996. During the time under review, the Gwembe valley received enough rain for crop production; something not usual to this drought prone area.

The project activities were thus received with enthusiasm by the interested farmers. Planning the season's programme through farmer training, seedling and vetiver grass distribution, Community Agriculture worker (CAW) training and establishment of physical soil and water conservation measures constituted the major programme activities during the year.

Most of the planned programme activities were successfully executed.

Opening of a programme bank account in Choma proved very effective in facilitating timely execution of planned activities and accountability of the project funds.

Major constraints have been lack of water at the nursery and transport due to the breakdown of the project vehicle; hence forcing us to hire transport from GSDP's pool transport. This kind of arrangement does not work well due to failure of the cooperating friends in keeping promises and time.

2.0 Staff

The project is implementing its extension through Community Agricultural Workers (voluntary community members) in various parts of the District (presently they are nineteen (19)). These are technically back-stopped by one project Extension Worker who is attached from the Government Department of Agriculture.

The nursery is manned by one worker employed by the project. A watchman at Kanchindu nursery and Adviser's residence is also a member of the SAP staff. All these are coordinated by the Adviser who reports to the GSDP administration.

3.0 Funding and Inventory

3.1 Funding

All the budgeted amount for 1996 was remitted from Gossner Mission though the second half location came slightly late.

Below is the unaudited financial statement of the Sustainable Agriculture Programme ZMB-9406-001 broken in two parts of 1996 thus from 01/01/96 to 30/06/96 and 01/01/96 to 31/12/96.

A) INCOME	01/01 - 30/06/96	01/01 - 31/12/96
i) Opening Balance	- 50,000.00	
ii) Gossner Mission Deposits- (on behalf of BfdW)	15,493,250.00	30,484,770.00
iii) MRDF (for Training)	- 4,568,863.00	4,568,863.00
iv) Interest earned	-	810,206.46
Total	- 20,112,113.00	35,913,839.46

A total of 20,000 DM was deposited by Gossner Mission in three installments in the first half of the year while 18,000 DM as one release for the second half giving total of 38,000DM.

B) EXPENDITURE	<u>Item</u>	<u>First Half of 1996</u>	<u>Total for 1996</u>
Motor vehicle		0	0
Motor cycle (& accessories)		5,932,710	5,932,710
Office equipment (computer cartridges, stationery, postage, fax messages, etc)		124,420	136,780
Agriculture materials (bicycles & tools)		0	4,737,010
Personnel			
i) Adviser		0	0
ii) Extension Worker		228,000	836,000
iii) Nursery Worker		20,000	262,565.18
iv) watchman (1)		0	202,565.18
Workshops, Training, Farm Visits		2,851,188	5,392,948
Transport & maintenance (Vehicle & Motor cycle)		2,577,219.60	6,993,567.82
Other Running Costs (Transport hire) (Withholding tax/costs)		736,675	1,333,900
Unforeseen Costs (5%) (Vehicle repair & water pump cylinder)		1,375,152	2,083,152
Total		13,845,364.60	27,955,537.86
Closing balances as at 31/12/96			
- Bank/cash			7,958,301.60

Notes:-

The salary of the adviser is kept and paid from Gossner Mission Berlin hence is not reflected on our budget here in Zambia.

The nursery worker and the watchmen are now on SAP payroll since government funds have become more erratic of late.

Unless specified all figures are in Zambian Kwacha (ZK).

3.2 Inventory

As at 31st December, 1996, the Programme had the following inventories:-

- 1 Laptech 7590 V laptop computer complete with a Canon BJ30 printer and a complete Solar system (panel, regulator and battery)
- 1 mono water pump cylinder
- 3 wheel barrows
- 2 hose pipes
- 2 garden forks
- 6 hoes
- 4 spades
- 2 plastic drums
- 1 knapsack sprayer
- 3 sickles
- 1 hedge shear
- 2 pruner shears
- 2 budding knives
- 25 bicycles for CAWs, staff and Nursery work
- 1 Yamaha AG200 Motor cycle for the Programme Extension worker
- 4 slashers
- 16,000 polythene sleeves

4.0 Activities

The main activities carried out were nursery work, tree seedling and vetiver grass distribution, training (farmers and CAWs) and attaching an extension worker to the programme, monitoring and supervision of CAWs; and pegging of farmers fields.

4.1 Nursery work

Leguminous tree species were distributed to farmers who have had level bunds constructed on their fields. These included Leucaena lucocephala, Perennial sesbania, Sesbania sesban and Faidherbia albida; and were for planting along the contours as a stabilizing agent, to provide nitrogen and as a source of planting material in future.

One metric ton of vetiver grass was collected from the Zambia Sugar Company limited in Mazabuka and distributed to farmers through the Community Agricultural Workers in Muziyo area. The vetiver grass at the Kanchindu nursery was also distributed to farmers in Muuka area.

Three thousand (3,000) slips of vetiver grass were potted at Kanchindu nursery in September, 1996 and were ready for distribution to farmers with contour bunds in December. The potted slips indicated a regeneration vigour of 95.2 percent. These slips were given to six (6) farmers in all the project areas.

The programme initiated a community based nursery approach where the community members interested in growing trees come together and are provided with seed types not readily available in their localities.

This is a very quick and cheap way of spreading the reforestation messages to the communities (as long as the encountered problems are avoided). Five villages were involved in community based nurseries approach.

4.2 Soil and Water Conservation Activities

a Physical measures for soil and water conservation involved pegging of farmers fields by CAWs or the programme extension worker when the field is too complex for the CAW.

A total of sixty one (61) farmers (four women) implemented contour bunds on their fields in various parts of the programme area. The total length of the contour lines pegged was 32,210 m.

b Agronomic measures in soil and water conservation concentrated on minimum tillage (pot-holing) and incorporation of legumes into the traditional cropping systems.

c To widen the food base while at the same time observing judicious use of our natural resources, SAP in conjunction with SPHFSP-SM supplied seed for cow peas, sorghum, millet and maize (pool 16) for multiplication. This has enabled one hundred and fifty one (151) farmers to benefit from the programme. These seeds will be returned to the village committee for redistribution to other needy farmers in subsequent years.

d As a way of hastening land preparation, fodder preservation for feeding especially work oxen is encouraged among farmers so that their animals are healthy and strong enough at the beginning of the rainy season. In the Valley, planting period is very narrow because the rainy season is short; hence quick land preparation and timely planting can show the difference between plenty food and famine.

4.3 Training

The programme conducted training for almost all groups involved in the Sustainable Agriculture activities. Below is a list of all the courses and tours organised by the programme.

Participant (s) category	Course & Venue	Organiser or Sponsor	Dates
Nursery Worker	Nursery Management	SAP	4-16/4
CAWs	Agronomy & Agrofor. Maamba Sec. Sch.	SAP	7-12/4
Women Group Siamuchaala V/ge 8 women & 2 men	Vegetable Cultivation Siabaswi WVI Rooms	SAP	15-17/4
4 CAW & Ext. W.	Nursery Techniques Fambidzanai P. C.	SAP	29/6-5/7
SAP Extension Worker & 1 CAW	Sustainable Dryland Cropping @ Fambidzanai in Zimbabwe	SAP	Aug. 96
Communities of Chimoncelo & Mweezya areas (150)	Mobile training on Environmental Awareness	SAP	11-23/8
Farmers from Sikuteka, Kaumba & Mweemba (165)	Community based seed multiplication training (mobile)	SPHFSP-SM & SAP	14-16/8
Farmers selected from entire SAP area (14)	Study tour of Choma, Kalomo & Monze	SAP	10-12/9
Gardeners from entire SAP area (14)	Sustainable irrigation cropping techniques @ GSDP camp	SAP	17-18/9
GSDP Bookkeeper (1)	Project financial management workshop @ ZIPAM, Zimbabwe	EZE/ SAP	14-19/10
New CAWs from Mweezya, Muziyo & Sinazeze (11)	Soil/Water Conservation @ WVI - Sinazongwe	SAP	Oct. 96
GSDP Adviser (1)	Community based land use planning in rural areas Masvingo, Zimbabwe	DSE & GM	Nov. 96
Farmers with established contour bunds (14)	Food Legumes production & consumption @ GSDP camp	FAO/Food Legumes programme & SAP	21-23/11

Notes

CAW	- Community Agriculture Worker
EZE	- Protestant Association for Cooperation in Development
FAO	- Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations
GSDP	- Gwembe South Development Project
SPHFSP-SM	- Southern Province Household Food Security Programme - Seed Multiplication component
SAP	- Sustainable Agriculture Programme of GSDP
WVI	- World Vision International
ZIPAM	- Zimbabwe Institute of Public Administration.
(14)	- Number of participants

5.0 Planned Activities

- a) Nursery work in tree seedlings production and vetiver grass propagation for agroforestry and level bands reinforcement respectively.
 - 3,000 seedlings produced and 3,000 vetiver rhizoides potted and raised at Kanchindu nursery for eventual distribution to farmers.
 - Open up 8 community nurseries to produce 500 seedlings each in conjunction with Community Agriculture Workers in the respective communities.
 - Extend nursery work to 5 schools in order to cultivate awareness about the importance of conservation of our resources.
- b) Soil and water conservation work
 - 200 farmers' fields pegged and level bands established.
 - 3,000 rhizoides planted on level bands for 10 farmers.
 - 4,000 tree seedlings transplanted on to farmers fields and compounds.
 - 30 farmers to implement crop rotations, intercropping and kraal manuring application to the fields with level bands well established (mostly by farmers whose fields were pegged in 1995/96).
- c) Carry out environmental conservation campaigns in 10 villages with a view of initiating soil and soil/water conservation activities in those areas; and conduct 20 village meetings in communities currently involved in SAP activities for review and refocussing purposes.
- d) Training and Tours
 - 3 Community Agriculture Workers courses in agronomy, soil/water conservation, general extension and agroforestry for beginners and others.

- 3 smallholder seed production related courses for 60 farmers in conjunction with FAO sponsored Integrated Crop Management / Food Legume Project ZAM/92/003 and the provincial based seed multiplication programme sponsored by International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD).
- 1 study tour for 20 farmers to Kalomo and Choma Districts for 3 days in order for them to see soil and water conservation work in practice. In Kalomo, they will also see and appreciate smallholder irrigation by treadle pumps.
- e) Conduct Sericulture trials at Sinazeze in conjunction with the Small Scale Village Industry component of GSDP and start up a mulberry trials at Kanchindu Nursery.
- f) Smallholder irrigation trials by installing 4 treadle pumps at various locations along the lake Kariba.
- g) Carry out an appraisal of the programme's activities with a view of refocussing them when the next phase commences in 1998.
- h) participate in the Sinazongwe District Agriculture show in order to popularize the activities of the programme.
- i) Attach another Extension Worker to the project in order to improve extension coverage.
- j) Routine Activities
 - supervision of Community Agriculture Workers
 - attendance of monthly senior staff meetings and bimonthly team meetings for GSDP and Gossner Mission respectively.

6.0 Constraints/Problems

6.1 Water shortage at the central nursery has negatively affected our activities during the dry season. The water pump which was bought failed to work according to expectations because it is too big for the bore hole at Kanchindu.

The nursery worker was unable to attend the phase II of the nursery management course scheduled for August, 1996 at Family Farms Limited due to the critical water shortage at the nursery

6.2 The project vehicle only worked for five months during the period under discussion due to the engine damage it suffered when a GSDP mechanic used kerosine as a lubricant instead of oil at servicing. This adversely affected the rate of project activities' implementation. Gossner Mission has, however, agreed to purchase another vehicle (with a contribution from the Methodist Relief and Development Fund (MRDF)) for the programme.

Sinazongwe, 31st December, 1996

By: **BAZAK Z. LUNGU**
SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE ADVISER

GWEMBE SOUTH DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

VALLEY SELF-HELP PROMOTION SOCIETY

ANNUAL REPORT 1996

VALLEY SELF-HELP PROMOTION SOCIETY (VSP)

P. O. Box 8, Sinazongwe

GWEMBE SOUTH DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (GSDP)

P. O. Box 4, Sinazongwe

VALLEY SELF HELP PROMOTION SOCIETY (VSP) 1995

1.0 BACKGROUND

Valley Self-help Promotion Society (VSP) is a registered society operating in the Sinazongwe District in Southern Zambia. She was born in 1979 out of efforts of the Gwembe South Development Project (GSDP) to set up an independent organisational body for infrastructure activities, implementation of self supporting community projects, trading in basic commodities, supplies of agricultural inputs and for provision of transport for local entrepreneurs and other activities.

VSP as a former non-profit making organisation, exclusively serving the community, is now on its way to total independence and delinkage from GSDP in the foreseeable future.

VSP is controlled by an executive committee elected during an annual meeting and an employed management of three staffs; the manager, the field operations officer and the accounts officer. The books of the society are audited annually by an external independent auditor.

2.0 OPERATIONS

2.1 Transport:-

VSP has one 6.5 tonne Benz truck which is the main source of income to the society; the vehicle is hired out as an income generating activity venture. Unfortunately the truck was involved in an accident which has since then made it very difficult for the truck to be used continuously for the purpose to generate the income VSP needs to run the society effectively.

There has been, more expenditure on the repairs and spares to the vehicle than the income as a result this has effected the administrative operations of the society since the year 1995 to 1997.

2.2 Grinding Mills:-

VSP runs 7 hammermills within the valley at Chiyabi, Munyati, Muziyo, Sikaneka, Dengeza, Siameja and Kafwambila. During the beginning of the year 1996, these grinding mills had failed to run effectively due to lack of good management. Hence, during the end of 1996 and beginning of 1997 VSP had to source for funds in order to enable the society purchase spares and fuels for the programme to continue.

2.3 Second Hand Clothes:-

The VSP used to receive allot of parcels in good number in the past years but now, there are a few from our friends in Germany. However, this is not a major activity to VSP now.

2.4 New Installation:-

During the year 1996 in May the Muziyo grinding mill was officially installed and handed over to VSP, to run as one of their new depots.

2.5 Trading:-

The year 1996 was a difficult year for any trade ventures, because of the new Government, structural adjustment programmes, therefore VSP had to struggle to find market for the maize sold and due to varying prices as the free market Economic forces were at play in most cases the prices were dropped in order to fight for the market hence marketing a lot of losses.

Trading in maize sales was not a very profitable business at all.

2.6 VSP - Plot at Sinazeze:-

There hasn't been any way forward in this area due to lack of funds to start the building of the offices.

3.0 CURRENT POSITIONS OF THE VSP SOCIETY AND FUTURE OUTLOOK

Gossner Mission the umbrella body from which VSP used to get financial assistance and support has phased out this component and will no longer continue such support again.

Now since VSP has played an integral roll in the community and that the people look up to VSP society which has become very conversant with the real needs of the people of Sinazongwe district, it has become necessary for VSP to work towards not only becoming a model society in the area, but also in a big way seek to initiate proper established and viable I.G.A's in the district.

This will only be possible if VSP could once more be assisted with capital to run the VSP activities in the following categories in accordance with the new future management plan; VSP to be split into three (3) categories and each of these categories to be supported for a period of five (5) years:-

(1) Administration - Donor support for planning, salaries, logistic, stationery and for the future sustainability of the administration. There will be a need to include within the plan of action the building of office blocks, part of which could be rented out, and also building a conference hall for meetings; this could be also rented to make money for the administration; putting up a guest house which could also be rented out to make money for administration.

On this very plan, also there could be put building of housing for staff and could be put for rent. Present staff needing such support are the manager, operations officer, accounts officer and typist.

(2) Training - Donor support for training. This could also be a financial support for three (3) years in order to install the needed managerial skills, project handling skills, business and finance management skills and also some training for the EXCO board members and secretarial duties.

(3) VSP - Business Development - This programme could be supported for five (5) years, bearing in mind the following that at the end of this period

- (a) - the project has its own qualified mechanic;
- (b) - grinding mills are self sustaining in spares, replacements, fuels, and

operators must be fully trained in operating and handling the machines;

- (c) - Transport - at least, the project should establish a replacement account for the truck and if possible by the end of the five years 2 more big trucks should be bought for VSP;
- VSP must be able to run the transport business effectively viz- a- viz cargo and transporting people;
- VSP to own 2 small vehicles for administration and project operations;
- (d) - VSP to establish a lodge or tourist camp site at Lake Kariba (Sinazongwe);
- (e) - VSP to improve on trading and marketing of commodities, hardware, stocking farm implements, seed acquisition and maize grain for food; this will support the Government plan on food security in the District;
- to build and renovate warehouse sheds in the area;
- (f) - VSP to establish a poultry and piggery project at Sinazeze.

Although previously most or some of these activities were more of giving services to the communities like grinding mills, and transport operations to the local people. All these ventures mentioned above will now be changed to become viable I.G.A's in order to find and create the needed financial base for sustainability of the programme.

4.0 VSP PLANS

On the whole there are a lot of plans to turn the VSP ventures into income generating activities so that VSP becomes a Business Enterprise. Which means that all the grinding mills, the truck operations and any new ventures like the piggery and poultry planned programmes should be able to produce the income needed to keep VSP - a sustainable project / or programme.

Because of this, the management of VSP should raise proposals to the donor community and see whether, there could be any interested to support the VSP programme to whole or partly for a specified period of time.

There is need to find out which activities can be supported completely, and which donors could prefer to support partly either in helping the administration only to pay salaries, logistics and office stationery while the VSP continues to work the projects activities.

5.0 SUMMARY

- 5.1 VSP still would like to establish there offices at Sinazeze plot.
- 5.2 Establish a filling station, workshop and hardware at Sinazeze plot.
- 5.3 Set up a new accounting system for all the grinding mills.
- 5.4 Making available seeds and implements to the farmers community in the District.
- 5.5 Solicit for donors to the programme either in completeness or just partly to support the running of administration for VSP for a specific period. Possibly of three years.
- 5.6 Improve the book-keeping and financial control.
- 5.7 To establish a truck replacement account.

6.0 CONCLUSION

In order for VSP to do their operations well there is need for the following:-

- (1) There is need to have a small vanette for doing the general running up on follow-ups and management operations.
- (2) There is need to source financial support for the VSP administration i. e. for paying salaries to

Manager,
Operations Officer,
Accounts Officer and
Typist

as well as for office stationery and office logistics and planning.

This will help VSP to concentrate on the operations and establish the I.G.A. ventures well to gain the needed momentum.

7.0 STAFF POSITION - PERSONS / MONTHS

Designation	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Employer	Total
Advisor	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	GM *	4
Manager	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	VSP	10
Operation Officer	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	"	12
Accounts	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	"	12
Typist	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	"	11
Trading & Stores Officer	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	"	5
Sales Lady	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	"	3
Casual Worker	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	"	6
Grindingmill operators	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	"	80
Conductor	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	"	9
Driver	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	"	11
Lorry Mate	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	"	9
Watchmen	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	"	13
Total	18	18	18	15	15	15	16	16	17	14	13	10		185

Key:- * Advisor left after the month of April 1996, his contract with GM had expired.

- Means: On forced leave due to lack of funds.

8.0 STAFF POSITION OUTLINE FOR 1997

The future staff position for 1997 will be as follows:-

Administration

1. MANAGER
2. ACCOUNTS OFFICER
3. OPERATIONS OFFICER
4. TYPIST

Depots

7 GRINDING MILL OPERATORS

Transport

1. DRIVER
2. LORRY MATE AND CONDUCTOR

All in all there are 13 workers presently.

Sinazongwe, 31 December 1996

By: **BENSON MWALA**
VSP MANAGER

GWEMBE SOUTH DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

ANNUAL REPORT 1996

"In as much as human Society consists of two factors, the male and female, each the complement of the other, the happiness and stability of humanity cannot be assured unless both are perfected. Therefore the standard and status of man and woman must become equalised."

From the Bahai Writings

GWEMBE SOUTH DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (GSDP)

GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (GAD)

P. O. Box 4, Sinazongwe

INTRODUCTION

The components approach throughout the year has been that of development. Relationships between men and women have been the main focus. The problem being due to unequal relationship of power between men and women and that has prevented equitable development and women's full participation. Our goal is for equitable sustainable development with men and women as partners in development i.e. in decision making, enjoying equal opportunities for education and training, employment, ownership of property, shared workload, violent free lives and control over their own lives. The solutions have aimed at empowering the disadvantaged women and uplifting the oppressed, thereby transforming unequal relations.

Strategies to the above have included identifying and addressing practical needs determined by women and men to improve their condition. At the same time women's strategic interests have been addressed.

STAFF POSITION

The officers responsible are Gender and Development Advisor, Edna Maluma (Gossner Mission); Gender and Development Animator, is Lillian Hamusya, (GRZ) who was seconded from the Department of Agriculture in February 1994. A third staff requested for through the Provincial Agriculture Officer (PAO) expected early 1996 did not arrive due to restructuring in the Ministry. The advisor's contract ends in a year's time. If no new staff is posted soon, work on gender analysis will be greatly hampered in the district. One staff person will not be able to cope up with the workload.

PERSONS MONTHS

Designation	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Employer	Total
Advisor	1	1	1	1	1	1*	1	1	1	1	1*	1	GM	12
Animator	1*	1*	1	1	1*	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	GRZ	12
Total	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		24

NOTE : 1* The staff was on an annual leave.

FUNDING

The main donor of the component is Gossner Mission. Major expenses were incurred on training workshops in gender awareness, skills acquisition, training materials and payment to casual workers. The DM 1000 received in 1995 from various congregations in Germany via Gossner Mission has partially boosted the revolving fund for women's activities. Additionally a congregation in Dortmund, Germany spear headed by Mr Grandt sent sewing machines and second hand clothes. Proceeds from the sales increased amounts available for women's work.

ACHIEVEMENTS

Four areas will be highlighted under this heading. The same will cover :-

- (A) Gender awareness
- (B) Income generating activities
- (C) Skills training
- (D) Leadership participation

(A) Gender Awareness and Consciousness Raising

What has to be borne in mind is that gender awareness does not benefit women alone but men too. Accorded same opportunities with men for education and training women would contribute positively to the family's income and well being. Two heads are always better than one. Better decisions would be made if women participated in decision making at family and community levels. Children would not be left destitute upon the death of the father through property grabbing. Peaceful and violent free homes would contribute to better quality off spring for the country's development.

A total of nine formal workshops, and many informal and small meetings and discussion groups were held on gender awareness and consciousness raising. Women's problems related to their im marginalisation, health, education, agriculture, poverty, workload etc were exposed and addressed.

Target groups were teachers, pupils, women and men, community leaders, female headed households, other development workers in the district and the church.

Workshops, Meetings and Discussion Groups Held:-

1. March 16th and 17th, Sinazongwe Basic school teachers and their spouses; (30 participants).
2. Due to fewer teachers at Nang'ombe school, the staff and their spouses joined Sianyuka school for a workshop on 6th and 7th April; (17 participants).
3. Sinakasikili workshop was held in May; (27 participants).
4. Fisheries and Siamuyala schools held a joint workshop in September; (14 participants).
5. United Church of Zambia sisterhood had a workshop in September; (12 participants).
6. Siatwiinda school, building committee and PTA members and their spouses had a workshop in June; (20 participants).
7. In October, Maamba Mine school with 40 participants were exposed to gender awareness workshop.
8. Two meetings were held in May and August to sensitise female headed households to build their own houses. Seven women took up the challenge and the seven houses were constructed.
9. An appeal has gone out from the Ministry of Health, that AIDS awareness should not be left to the health sector alone. The component need the plea. A series of meetings on teenage pregnancy and AIDS awareness were held. Video shows and discussion groups were held for both in and out of school young men and women. Staff from Sinazeze Health Clinic were involved in leading the discussions by giving out factual information; (21 youths attended).

(B) Income Generating Activities

The majority of poor people are women. Female headed households are worse off. Women are involved in activities to earn income to support their families. Aim of any business is to make money. The same is used as a means to rise above subsistence level. The income though relatively small for most women, it makes a big difference in the lives of those affected by poverty.

Both individual and groups of women were involved in various income generating activities.

Groups:-

1. Tusole (Sinakoba) running a grinding mill loaned from IFAD through PAM.
2. Siamucaala - a new group formed by sustainable agriculture staff. They grew vegetables and hope to plant sunflower during 1996/97 season.
3. Dengeza, sewing table cloths. The group disbanded during the year as members followed their husbands fishing along lake shore.
4. Mwezya, the group is rather inactive due to some husbands interference. Group had grown maize and some members had sewn table cloths.
5. Sikaneka, a new group formed during the year.
6. Chidabwiso, a new group formed, trading in Kapenta and making buns. Group is based at Sinalilongwe fishing camp. They were loaned K 100,000.
7. Lusumpuko. Following a business management and food processing courses, four women formed a group. They are trading in maize and okra. They hope to make buns as part of diversification. They were loaned K 100,000.
8. Malabali - group was loaned a Yenga press machine. They have planned to grow sunflower after attending Africare demonstrations.
9. Chiyabi, is composed for four (4) women. Their project was to rear pigs. They were loaned K 200,000 to trade in Kapenta in order to increase their capital base.

Individual Women:-

1. Meria Kalaula is involved in poultry rearing. She has diversified to grow sunflower next year. She was loaned a total of K 340,000 in stages.
2. Joyce Simbalala. She was loaned K 50,000 for making buns.
3. Naomy Sianyangu. She decided to trade in Kapenta, and was loaned K 70,000.
4. Esnart Simuntaga. A victim of property grabbing raising three children. She was loaned K 35,000 for her fruit selling business.
5. Alice Munsaka. A general trader selling salt, sugar and whatever fruits and vegetables are in season. She was loaned K 20,000.
6. Esnart Nyowani - Prior to her receiving the K 50,000 loan, Esnart was fortunate to have attended the business management course. Her maize trading did very well.
7. Julia Chazulwa. Like Esnart, Julia too attended the business management course. Her K 100,000 loan was well utilised in her second hand clothes business.
8. Faides Sijuwa. She first trained in designing, cutting and using a sewing machine. She was later granted K 26,000 to start making baby dresses.
9. Cecilia Chiziya. A vegetable trader was loaned only K 20,000.
10. Chiango Siabasimbi. She is the Chairperson of Sinazeze market women. She

participated in the business management course. She was loaned K 50,000 to increase her general trading business.

Benefits Realised:-

Apart from increasing their income to meet financial obligations of their families, some women bought tangible properties. These included a second hand sewing machine, a hand operated grinding mill, a Yenga press, livestock i.e. goats and pigs, kitchen utensils and clothes. This might appear small but big in the eyes of poor women receiving the assistance.

Remarks:-

Major concern is that women have tended to concentrate on general trading in miscellaneous goods. The scenario is the same at national level. However, the programme is encouraging sustainable projects among women.

(C) Skills Training

Education and training is empowering. As long as women keep on being marginalised, they will lag in development. Different women acquired different skills. These were :-

1. Business management course; (20 participants)
2. Food processing; (17 women)
3. Building a simple village house; (8 women)
4. Designing, cutting and how to use a sewing machine; 10 school going and 2 out of school girls participated.
5. Africare demonstrated how to use a Yenga press; (21 women took part).
6. Two women from Sinakoba were trained in grinding mill operation. This has brought to four the number of women with above skills in Sinakoba.
7. Five (5) women took part in the marketing and record keeping course.
8. Four (4) women attended the two phases of training for transformation organised by GDS in Livingstone.

(D) Women's Participation in other GSDP Components

Participation of women in other GSDP components is still minimal. However, some staff have during formal and informal discussions raised the above concerns.

Small Scale Village Industries (SSVI) exercised positive discrimination by sponsoring a business management course for only women. The food processing course also only had women participants.

Water and Sanitation has continued to have half male and half female on its water committees.

Sustainable Agriculture extended an invitation to Gender component. This was for an input during one of the training programmes for community agriculture workers. Not a single woman participated.

Out of seven (7) Valley self-help Promotion Society grinding mill operators not a single woman. Only the Sinakoba is owned and operated by women.

Buleya Multi-purpose Co-operative Irrigation Society has one woman on its board. Advocacy by the advisor to have the late woman transport officer replaced by another was supported by administration. The more was eventually implemented.

Dam Construction has left women on the lists of committees running the affairs of dams and weirs.

The Ministry of Education has included gender training among the subjects for teachers undergoing refresher courses. This has enhanced the components work.

LINKAGES WITH OTHER ORGANISATIONS

The Animator attended a financial management course organised by World Vision International. She took part in the Participatory Needs Assessment (PNA) organised by the Department of Agriculture under Southern Province Household Food Security Programme. An invitation to Germany enabled the Animator to meet various congregations supporting GSDP through Gossner Mission.

The Advisor attended the annual general meeting and two board meetings of People Act Foundation. It is an NGO with similar objectives like the component.

A follow up gender training workshop of Sepo women's group in Livingstone was facilitated by the Advisor. She also represented GM on all Choma Museum and Crafts Centre meetings. Women NGO's organised a follow up conference on bringing Beijing back to Zambia what next? The Advisor attended.

Ministry of Health, Sinazongwe Hospital organised a workshop on Reproductive Health. The advisor participated. Links continued between GDS and Africare through training, provision of sunflower and Yenga press demonstrations respectively.

MISCELLANEOUS

The programme supervised two theology students from Germany. It also hosted two women from an organisation in Germany, called Women in One World.

CONSTRAINTS

Dependency on staff and project for ideas and doing things for them is still common among some of the women. But others have since realised that they have to stand on their own and do things for themselves.

For those involved in business the tendency has been concentration on trading activities than on more sustainable projects. The explanation is that income from trading would later enable them put up sustainable projects.

Interference from some husbands has been a draw back to women's advancement. Some men would not like to have a prosperous wife. They fear that she will be too independent, proud and that the husband might loose control over her.

Pests in some isolated cases frustrated women's efforts at agriculture production. Big groups have proved problematic in income generating activities.

Inadequate funding from Government caused fuel shortages and affected some of the programme's operations.

PLANS FOR 1997

Activity Description

As long as gender imbalances continues to exist between men and women, income generating activities, skills training and women's participation in leadership positions will remain a fallacy.

It is for the above reason that the programme will strive to achieve equal relations between men and women through gender awareness.

1. Workshops will be held with:-

- (a) Teachers
- (b) Parent Teacher Association Members
- (c) Pupils from grade five to twelve
- (d) Women's groups jointly with men
- (e) Village headmen
- (f) Churches
- (g) Police and Councillors

- 2. (a) Supervision of grinding mill and ram presses
- (b) Supervision of individual women's projects
- (c) Conduct business management courses

- 3. (a) Organise skills training as identified by women's needs
- (b) Work with female headed households on housing

- 4. Work with other GSDP components for increased participation of women.

- 5. Formation of a local sounding board.

Sinazongwe, 31 December 1996

By: **EDNA MALUMA**
GAD ADVISOR

GWEMBE SOUTH DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

SMALL SCALE VILLAGE INDUSTRIES

ANNUAL REPORT 1996

GWEMBE SOUTH DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (GSDP)

SMALL SCALE VILLAGE INDUSTRIES (SSVI)

P. O. Box 4, Sinazongwe

SMALL SCALE VILLAGE INDUSTRIES (SSVI)

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- 2.0 Staff Position
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- 5.0 Constraints
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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Small Scale Village Industries (SSVI) is a project component under Gwembe South Development Project operating in Sinazongwe District. The aim of SSVI is to create in-come generating activities to promote self employment and rural entrepreneurship in order to improve the living standards of the people in the District.

2.0 STAFF POSITION

Responsible Officers:-

SSVI Programme Officer	(GSDP)	B. M. Phiri
SSVI Programme Advisor	(GDS)	W. Diete

DESIGNATION	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	EMPLOYER	TOTAL
Programme Officer	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	GSDP	12
Programme Advisor	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	GDS	12
TOTAL :	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		24

3.0 FUNDING

The SSVI Programme received in 1996 funds from Friedrich Ebert Foundation of K 10.728,085. From German Development Service of K 4.600,000 and a donation from Mr Lehmann/Haus Villigst of K 750,032 which means a third part financing amounting to a total of K 16,078,117. The exact amount on Gossner Mission and GRZ funding for the SSVI Programme are not known by now hence the budgeted figure suffered an adjustment by the middle of the year when the expected GRZ funds did not be released but emoluments to staff still needed immediate payment (for Gossner Mission please refer to the budget 1996).

4.1 WORK DONE

During the reporting year under review the following were accomplished:-

(A) BUSINESS MANAGEMENT COURSES

Two pre-courses in Business Management were conducted. The objective of these courses was to introduce the basic principles of business management to potential clients of the programme. The courses were conducted by Management Services Board:-

- 24 young people were trained at Maamba Secondary school, their educational

background was grade 8 - 12;
- 25 women farmers and marketeers were trained at GSDP training centre.

(B) SKILLS TRAINING COURSES IN FOOD PROCESSING

Two skills training courses in food processing were conducted. The main aim of this training was to impart the basic food processing technology in order to create income generating activities on the sector of food industries and to decrease the rate of post harvest loss in the area particularly with the existing irrigation schemes:-

- 15 graduates of the Business Management course I 95 (educational background grade 8 -12) were trained in a crush course conducted by two resource people from Village Industries Service (two weeks duration);
- 20 women farmers, marketeers and club members were trained by two home craft teachers from Mongu Teachers Training College (3 weeks duration). This course was organised in good cooperation with GSDP's gender and development programme.

(C) MARKETING AND RECORD KEEPING COURSE

A course in marketing and record keeping was conducted at GSDP training centre (one week duration). The course was an advanced training aiming at artisans working under SSVI, local business people and marketeers.

The objective of the course, in which 16 young people participated, was to enable them to identify their market, to analyse marketable products and to improve standards and methods of record keeping.

(D) COUNSELLING AND MONITORING OF ARTISANS AND GRADUATES

- The programme worked out a counselling programme for the graduates of the Business Management and Food Processing courses. All graduates were visited twice in their respective homes and three meetings were held with them.

The main topics covered during this visitations and meetings were:-

- Writing business plans
- Implementation of business plans
- Organising starting capital
- How to start a business
- Technical advice and advice in terms of business management was given to artisans under SSVI; under the aspect of being self sustainable.

- The following were counselled:-

- Stone House Carpentry	(6 carpenters)
- Chakwanda's Carpentry	(4 carpenters)
- Syabaswi Carpentry	(1 carpenter)
- Sikankuli "	(2 carpenters)
- Syabaswi Metal Workshop	(1 metal worker)
- Sinazeze Leather Workshop	(2 leather workers)
- Sinazeze Bicycle Repair	(1 mechanic)

(E) STAFF TRAINING

Business Management courses were conducted in the past by outsiders. An SSVI staff participated in a Training of Trainers Course "Improve your Business" conducted by the Zambian Federation of Employer representing ILO. A small step forward to get SSVI more self sustainable.

(F) ACQUISITION OF TRAINING FUNDS

The programme managed to acquire funds for its training activities (3 business management courses paid by Friedrich Ebert Foundation and 2 food processing courses financed by German Development Service).

4.2 WORK INCOMPLETE

- A skills training course in leather work and tanning scheduled for the third quarter of 1996 and an apprenticeship for four carpenters was planned for 1996. Both could not materialise in time due to lack of funds and lack of management. The leather tanning course hopefully will take place in March 1997 after crops are harvested and people are not anymore occupied in agricultural activities.
- There is need for SSVI to employ a second staff (see "SSVI in house evaluation" and "Youth in Limbo"). GDS is prepared to pay the emolument. The post was advertised in September 1996 and several applications have been received by GSDP. The interviews will be conducted on 20 February 1997 at GSDP.
- A demonstration plot/project in sericulture at Sinazeze Craft Centre planned in cooperation with Sustainable Agriculture was pre-mature stopped mainly due to lack of funds.

5.0 CONSTRAINTS

- The work of SSVI was hampered by an impregnable reduction of funds. Gossner Mission planned in the stage of phasing out a gradual reduction of its funding to GSDP by DM 20,000 per annum, but reduced the budget in 1996 by DM 60.000 (hence the reduction included DM 40,000 only on funds for GSDP's sustainable agriculture component); funds from GRZ, the second donor of GSDP, were as well decreased drastically. Under these circumstances the implementation of all project activities was difficult. Since middle of the reporting year field work could not be implemented as scheduled due to poor allocation of fuel and the absence of kilometre claim, salaries and allowances were quite often not paid. The financial situation of the project for the year 1997 may not improve but become more gloomy. Gossner Mission will reduce its funding to GSDP again by DM 20,000 and funding by GRZ (Ministry of Agriculture Food and Fisheries) is since the implementation of ASIP little and more than insecure.
- Four Executive Board meetings were scheduled in 1996, but only two materialised. The September meeting did not take place due to lack of management and the December one due to lack of funds.
- Not much has been achieved in making SSVI programme more self sustainable.

The SSVI Executive Board is expected to play herein a major part. The Board eg could continue with the work after GM has phased out, but this would require to get more indigenous members involved in the work of SSVI and the board, who are dedicated to the work and the ideas of SSVI. These could be artisans and graduates who were supported by SSVI.

- Sinazeze Tannery and Leather Workshop were closed due to the failure of the leather workers to repay outstanding loans.
- No access to capital makes it nearly impossible for graduates of Business Management and Skills Training courses to go into business. They do not qualify for getting their business financed by financial lending institutions. SSVI should animate graduates and encourage them to start fund raising activities in order to generate starting capital partly or in total. It is no risk and easy to try business with other people's money, but funds for which one had to work hardly are considered more carefully. With such funds one is more dedicated to the business one wants to start with.
- Not many graduates have made use out of that what they have learned in business management and skills training courses. SSVI has to improve its work and to become more efficient in animating and counselling. This hopefully will improve with the employment of a second staff.

6.0 FUTURE WORK

SELF SUSTAINABILITY OF SSVI

- SSVI Executive Board has to be strengthened and enabled to continue with the work of SSVI after Gossner Mission has phased out.
- Long term third party financing of SSVI activities has to be organised.
- More indigenous trainers have to be identified, trained and engaged by SSVI.
- Fees for training and other services should be charged wherever possible from clientele.

TRAINING ACTIVITIES

SSVI has to continue with the provision of pre-courses in business management skills training courses.

- Tanning Leather work
- Food Processing (Training and up grading courses)
- Sericulture

SSVI should consider retired officers/workers and retrenchees as its clientele. Training mainly in business management should be provided to them in order to enable them to utilise their benefit most economically and to go business on production.

Sinazongwe, 31 December 1996

By : **BENEDICTO M. PHIRI**
PROGRAMME OFFICER

WINFRIED DIETE
SSVI ADVISOR

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GWEMBE SOUTH DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

VILLAGE WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

ANNUAL REPORT 1996

GWEMBE SOUTH DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (GSDP)

VILLAGE WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION (VWSS)

P. O. Box 4, Sinazongwe

VILLAGE WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION (VWSS)

INTRODUCTION

The GSDP Water Programme continues to assist the people of Gwembe Valley help themselves to improve their water supplies.

During 1995/96 emphasis was put on forming village water and health committees and training the committee members in basic skills of Project Planning and Management.

A number of village health education workers were also trained in basic hygiene education and the value of latrine was promoted.

The drought in Southern Province was particularly severe in Sinazongwe district especially in the southern part of the district in Senior Chief Mweemba's area and had a very great effect on all the GSDP programme activities. The water programme was mostly effected in its wells and bore-hole construction.

A pilot project to construct a sand dam within the river bed of seasonal river in Sinakoba village was completed. The dam will allow water to be stored in the sand of the river bed, the water can be drawn out using a hand pump.

Towards the end of the year 1995 support was received from UNICEF to drill some new bore-holes in the district. UNICEF agreed to pay the cost of the bore-hole drilling and GSDP staff will do community mobilisation, training and install a hand pump.

ACHIEVEMENTS

- Number of bore-holes installed	15
- Number of bore-holes maintained	20
- Number of bore-holes rehabilitated	4
- Number of new wells lined	1
- Number of wells repaired and cleaned	6

All communities assisted through the programme were advised to form water committees.

The District WASHE (Water, Sanitation, Health, Education) committee was strengthened and met on regular basis.

CONSTRAINTS

The Nissan Truck is off the road due to lack of tyres. The case has been followed up but it is difficult to get the right sizes of tyres and tubes. It needs a lot of patience.

The acute drought in the southern part of the district had a very bad effect on the Water Programme.

Sinazongwe, 31 December 1996

By: **ALLAN P. SYABUNKULULU**
WATER PROGRAMME OFFICER

GWEMBE SOUTH DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

RURAL WORKS - SMALL DAMS AND WEIRS - PROGRAMME

ANNUAL REPORT 1996

GWEMBE SOUTH DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (GSDP)

RURAL WORKS -SMALL DAMS AND WEIRS- PROGRAMME (SDWP)

P. O. Box 4, Sinazongwe

RURAL WORKS - SMALL DAMS AND WEIRS - PROGRAMME (SDWP)

HISTORY

The Sinazongwe District is a new district in Southern Province of Zambia formerly part of Gwembe District. It covers the southern part of Gwembe valley along Kariba which constitutes the border to Zimbabwe. It has more than 80,000 inhabitants living in the rural areas.

The only road which leads into the district is the tarmac road from Batoka off the line of rail down to Maamba. All other roads within the district are gravel roads mainly in poor conditions more especially in the rainy season.

The majority of people depend on farming. The inhabitants of the Valley have always had to deal with harsh environment because Gwembe valley is the hottest part of Zambia. Additionally people suffered disruption caused by forced resettlement during creation of Kariba Lake and just 17 years ago the ravages of rebellion wars started. The average food production fails to meet the nutrition requirements of local population. Food is shipped regularly into the district and sometimes famine relief is required.

Besides rebellion wars, Nkandabbwe mine was opened and people moved out of that area. Also a big farm started its operation near by leading to the displacement of more inhabitants up the hills in Muziyo.

DAM CONSTRUCTION IN GWEMBE SOUTH THROUGH GSDP

Due to persistent droughts suffered in Gwembe valley, most of the people asked for dams to be built in the area. Since there were no funds provided, GSDP tried to look for a donor organisation. The Christian Council of Zambia (CCZ) was contacted and they asked Christian Aid for help. During the drought relief operations the valley people were given assistance through CCZ towards the food for work activities. Therefore the first dams were constructed under the food for work programme. It was agreed that Christian Aid would provide material like cement, tools and transport and villagers should offer labour being paid with food due to weakness and under-nourishment caused by hunger. This dam construction programme was put under GSDP's "Rural Works Programme".

In 1993 small scale dams were started in order to harvest water for animals, domestic use and gardening as an emergency response to the drought. Other aims of dams are : growing vegetables and fruit trees, long time milking for cattle and encouraging rainfall (raising the water table in the long run). A number of earth dams and small weirs were built. After constructing few dams it was found that mupani soil was too sandy and could not hold water. When the soil gets wet, water penetrates through, washing away the soil and the dam starts collapsing. A change had to be made in construction. Concrete blocks were made and stones were used. Still the technical know how was not good yet.

STAFF POSITION

Responsible officers :-

Rural Works Programme Officer
Rural Works Assistant

(GRZ)
(GSDP)

Wilson Ncite
Silod Siazinkwa

CONSTRAINTS

Beginning of this year 1996 in January when Muuka dam collapsed, a committee was formed to give some technical advice. This committee went on checking all dam sites and made surveys, but not even a plan was given from any dam to the Programme Officer. The committee booked for transport and started siting new dams in Muzyo and Nanyangu areas without involving the Programme Officer in charge. Furthermore this new programme was not agreed with Christian Aid and the funding of these new dams being unclear, the committee was dissolved in April.

Although this brought a delay to the construction programme of about 6 to 7 months break. This period of waiting was too long and community had to be approached again. In some places the villagers could not come back easily for working at the dam sites.

On one hand it was difficult to motivate the community because :

1. In some areas people still expected to have food for work i.e.; just a few villagers reported for work at dam sites, therefore work went on slow movement.
2. In some places people stopped working during the rain season.
3. Due to shortage of water, still caused by the effects of drought 1995, it was not found enough water and women had to carry buckets of water from far places for the construction.

On the other hand a frequent lack of transport (1 pool-car to be shared among 9 components) lead to slow movement of construction. Cement, tools, stones and at least man power including expert advice have to be transported from one dam site to another.

WORKS PROGRESS

Although 7 dams could be properly finished by the end of 1996 (see attached grid 1 & 2). Due to changes in GSDP management (a new GM Chairperson took over) the Dam Construction programme was reorganised based on the former agreement with Christian Aid, see 1994 annual report to Christian Council of Zambia, page 2 "Expert advice through Africare." It was found necessary to get some "special expert advice" through an educational tour to Zimbabwe. A preparatory group which consisted of the Africare Water Engineer, the Rural Works Programme Officer and the GM Chairperson was formed. The group was very much impressed about the discussions held with the Dam Technicians and the strong built dams they saw in Zimbabwe. A new committee was formed in May: the Dam Construction and Conservation Committee (DCCC). The committee which includes community leaders, members of the District Council and traditional rulers gave itself terms of reference.

After the discussion with Gillian Peace during her field visit in June and the restructuring of dam programme things came back to normal and work was properly

done. To emphasize the important community mobilisation task, 11 members of the DCCC went for an educational tour to Zimbabwe in August. They learnt how the Zimbabweans build dams and experienced together with their communities how to involve women and men in dam construction. The tour was very useful. Everybody who went there learnt new methods of building with stones.

On pockets of cement it was spent as follows :

- Siamvwemu	145 bags	Wall	2.5m high x 52m long
- Chaande	150 "	"	3.0m high x 35m long
- Simagwali earth dam		"	1.8m " x 48m "
- Siazwela A (repair and spillway)	170 bags	"	3.0m " x 60m "
- Simapumba	180 bags	"	2.0m " x 28m "
- Nambisya (funded by World Vision International, we are only giving supervision).			
- Sikaneka (spillway not yet done properly).			
- Chikoyo (still under construction)	200 bags	Wall	3.0m high x 48m long
- Sulwegonde (only spillway left)	335 bags	"	2.8m high x 38m long
- Muuka (to be continued in 1997)			
- Nyanga A	80 bags		
- Nyanga B (building completed, dam full of water)	250 "	Wall	3.0m high x 40m long
- Siampondo (work was completely stopped)	160 bags		(low level)

NET WORKING WITH OTHER GSDP COMPONENTS

Sustainable Agriculture component worked on dam conservation: field days on 5.9.96 and 22.9.96 at Sikaneka dam.

1. Field Day 1

On 5.9.96 seven selected farmers from Siazwela A dam were brought to Sikaneka dam site to learn on dam management, because their dam was silted due to poor dam management. Two farmers were from Sikaneka.

2. Methodology

A participatory method was used, we asked them to draw a map of their area indicating all man made and natural features like roads, streams, schools, home stead, grazing/communal grazing areas and also the dam site itself indicating where animals drink from, where they put their gardens and where the dam ends when its at full capacity during rainy season.

After showing us the map we had a broad overview of Siazwela A dam. We advised them where animals should drink from, where the gardens should be and to stop cutting of trees around the dam area. Finally we carried out some demonstrations on soil properties and on slopes with and without ground cover. The results are that a slope without cover is easily eroded.

3. Result/output

The field day beared some fruits in that the farmers from Siazwela A dam went to rehabilitate the silt which had accumulated in the dam vessel and rehabilitated it.

PRESENT STAFF : B. Z. Lungu, Sustainable Agriculture Advisor
W. Ncite, Rural Works Programme Officer
S. Siazinkwa, Rural Works Assistant
K. Muleya, Sustainable Agriculture Extension Worker

4. Closing Remarks

One farmer on behalf of the others thanked the facilitators of this field day for having corrected their mistakes, because it was not too late to re-correct the current situation at Siazwela A dam and promised that they were going to work attain the results of Sikaneka dam. He further appealed to organisers to reciprocate such visits.

Mr W. Ncite also advised the farmers from Siazwela that they have to work hard and stop the act of making gardens within the dam during dry season because the dam will die and Mr Lungu said, aid to them would also be withdrawn if they do not stop this tendency.

Field day 2

Then on 22.9.96 another field day took place at Sikaneka dam with an attendance of 13 men and 1 woman. Since the dam at Sikaneka has no problems yet, dam management issues were discussed, more especially on soils, water and forest conservation. Then a demonstration on slopes was carried out. After seeing how soils without covers are eroded, the farmers of Sikaneka appealed for physical conservation measures to arrest erosion of soils/silt.

Then we advised them where live stock could drink from, we then laid two level contour bounds with 260m distance. Finally after laying the contour lines the field day was closed.

By : B. Z. Lungu, SAP Advisor and K. Muleya, SAP Extension Worker

LINKAGES WITH ZIMBABWE

As a result of the contacts made in Binga, Zimbabwe during the first trip of Rural Works preparation group in May 1996 the visit was paid back to GSDP -in particular to Rural Works Programme- in July 1996 by a visiting delegation from different organisations which are operating in Binga. We had good discussions together on developmental issues, on how we look at it, on how to improve development. We exchanged ideas and learned from each other. The visiting delegation consisted of four people:- The Binga Craft Centre was represented by its director (a lady), the gentlemen represented their developmental projects; like Binga Development Association (BIDA) and Kulima Mbobumi Training Centre (KMTC). Mr Thompson Mazuru represented Safe the Children Fund (UK). He is very much involved in dam construction work mobilising, involving communities and giving technical advise. A good foundation for fruitful exchanges in future was laid during this visit.

SUMMARY

Rain season started on 15.11.96. Heavy rains were reported everywhere in Sinazongwe district. The new method of construction learnt during Zimbabwe educational tour has lead to strong dam walls and therefore to the expected progress no dam wall has been reported collapsing.

The DCCC in its November meeting inspected all dams in Malima area. In other areas like Mweemba and Sinazongwe both chiefs were actively involved in community meetings. Results like changes in community participation are being experienced.

Community approach through dam site seminars was practised and is still an on going process. Some have been so far held at : Muuka, Chikoyo and Simapumba.

Working seminars were held to train community as brick layers to construct each dam wall to a certain standard : 1.5m high to enable the dam under construction hold some water. This water could either be used for further construction during the dry season or show other benefits to the community.

Another working seminar at Siampondo/Siansalama unfortunately was disturbed by rains. It will be started again in March 1997 before the water level goes down. Since these dams were put to standard they are now holding water to enable proper construction.

People always liked to have the Programme Officer and the Assistant at working places so that proper supervision was given throughout.

Sinazongwe, 31 December 1996

By : **WILSON NCITE**
RURAL WORKS PROGRAMME OFFICER

GWEMBE SOUTH DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Earth Dam Programme (ref. Christian Aid Correspondence of 08 September 1995 and Field Visit of Gillian Peace, Discussion of 22 June 1996

16 Dams (10 Earth and 6 Concrete) to be completed from July 1995 to December 1996 - ANNEXES FOR ANNUAL REPORT 1996 (2)

ANNEX 1 for Annual Report 1996

	VILLAGES	Completed	PEOPLE involved	Expected time to be finished	BENEFIT	CONSTRAINTS	work plan extended to 1997	Pockets of cement	Calculated expenditure in Zambian Kwacha
1	Siansima Simagwali	Earth dam - completed with a spill way	2 Villages - 200 people	December 1996	Water for animals, domestic use, no irrigation. Water level ~1m (January, 1997).		It is planned to make the dam wall higher.		
2	Chaande	Earth dam with concrete core - nearly. Emergency spill way is there.	3 Villages - 300 people	September 1996 thickness of the foundation changed wall is being enlarged	Some water is there	Work on slow movement due to poor attendance by the community.	Wall not yet finished, proper spill way has to be built	80	800,000=
3	Siamvwemu	Earth dame with concrete core - nearly.	3 villages	November 1996 Thickness of foundation changed - wall enlarged.	Some water is there.	Work went on slow movement.	Wall not yet finished, spill way under constructed.	100	1.000,000.=
4	Sulwegonde	Earth dam with stone wall in the middle -almost completed.	1 village - 200 to 250 people	September 1996	Water is there.	Wall collapsed in January 1996 (half earth and half cement)	Re-started building in June. Final touches : spill way under construction.	30	300,000.=
5	Gamela	Earth dam - half way abandoned	2 villages - 100 people	October 1996	No benefit yet.	People were not willing to work without payment	Meetings to be held with communities.		
6	Siankwazi	Not started yet	3 villages to be involved			Still under planning			
7	Chikoyo	Foundation in 1996. Still under construction.	3 villages - 300 people	December 1996	Plenty of water is there.	Work on slow movement	To be finished by July 1997.	200	2.000.000.=
8	Nyanga "B"	Completed	1 big old village - 200 people	July 1996	Water for animals, domestic use : clothes, dishes and bathing. No irrigation yet. Plenty of water(over flowing)	Water not recommended for drinking.			
							TOTAL :	410	4.100,000.=

NOTE : After the on set of rains when people start working in their fields they do not turn up for the dam construction programme. If the rains are good, we have to expect a break from November/December to March/April to make sure that they concentrate on their harvests.

GWEMBE SOUTH DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
RURAL WORKS (SMALL DAMS AND WEIRS) PROGRAMME

A N N E X 2 for Annual Report 1996

	VILLAGES	Completed	PEOPLE Involved	Expected time to be finished	BENEFIT	CONSTRAINTS	Work plan extended to	Pockets of cement	Calculated expenditure in Zambian Kwacha	Reinforce -ment
9	Siansalama (Siampondo)	under construction	400 people	October 1996	No water yet	Work on slow movement	July 1997	800	8.000,000.=	
10	Sinalubilo Kafwambila	Foundation dug	3 villages	December 1996	No water yet	Work on slow movement	July 1997	800	8.000,000.=	
11	Simapumba	Stone dam		1997	Very little water is there	Still under construction due to lack of water for construction during the hot season	1997	600	6.000,000.=	
12	Siazwela "A"	Thickness of the wall enlarged.	200 people with gardens	Dam : 1993 Reinforcement of dam wall and spill way : December 1996	Water is there for animals, domestic use, gardening - up to October.	Spill ways to be finished. Main wall under repair.	Training in protection of dam and agricultural measures continues.	70	700,000.=	
13	Muuka	Under repair	250 people	December 1996	No water yet	Collapsed in Feb. 1996 due to heavy rains. Repair on slow movement	Repair started in June 1996 and was extended to 1997	800	8.000,000.=	3 million
14	Sikaneka	Completed but still need some final touches.	4 villages - 150 people - with more than 1000 livestock.	July 1996	Gardening, domestic use and livestock. Has held plenty of water since 1993 - throughout a year.	Spill way to be constructed. Problem of mobilisation, distance to the dam -12 km	Training started in August : Protection and maintenance of the dam. Spill way to be completed in 1997.	50	500,000.=	
15	Nyanga "A"	Completed	300 people	Dam : 1993 Repair of dam : 1997	Water is there. No gardening yet, a bore hole or a well is planned for behind the dam wall.	Repair finished : piping and new foundation. Water underwashed the foundation and a hole in the middle was formed.	Need for replacement of dam in 1997 if repair fails.			
16	Nambisya	Mweezya - under construction		Supervision by GSDP	Dam under construction but water is there.	Community very willing to work	1997	Financed	by World Vision	
	Siazwela "B"	Earth dam completed		Dam : 1993 Repair : 1996	Part of the soil washed away in February 96	Africare will take over the repair of the dam : wall to be wider,	spill way to be constructed by Africare			
						TOTAL :	3,120	31.200,000.=	3 mil.	

N O T E : Siazwela "A" is a small dam which brings a big benefit to the villagers in the surrounding area. Unless they do not grow their vegetables in gardens behind the dam wall as they should but within the humid dam show. In July 1995 some students from Mindolo Ecumenical Foundation made an investigation on what benefits the women have from this dam :

- One lady earned about K200,000.00 in three to four months time selling vegetables
- Another lady bought eight goats out of her income from selling vegetables
- Others bought chitenges, clothes for children, sugar, salt, etc out of profits from gardening
- One lady bought kitchen utensils (pots, pans, etc) out of her sale

GWEMBE SOUTH DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

CHURCH WORKS AND SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

ANNUAL REPORT 1996

GWEMBE SOUTH DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (GSDP)

CHURCH WORKS AND SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

P. O. Box 4, Sinazongwe

CHURCH WORKS AND SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

UCZ is the partner church to Gossner Mission in Zambia. Historically the expatriate reverend who was usually at the same time the GSDP chairman respectively the GM team leader, sent by Gossner Mission, worked as a second minister to UCZ to assist local UCZ congregations. Among lay training activities and preaching short seminars on church leadership were usually conducted in Sinazongwe Consistory.

The present GSDP Chairperson sent by GM makes herself available, when need arises and she is asked for, to assist local UCZ congregations. She is not a reverend, but has acquired some knowledge in lay training activities and preaching.

The GSDP Chairperson maintains close relations to the UCZ and other church organisations in Gwembe South and will maintain relations to the bodies and authorities of local congregations in the district and to the UCZ southern presbytery in Choma. This duty includes active support in establishing ecumenical and church partnership.

OBJECTIVES

The main objective is to promote religious life and Christian witness among UCZ congregations and in Sinazongwe Consistory in particular. This is done by planning and training activities on mission Sundays. In the day to day work GSDP/GM is represented as a Christian mission society by the GSDP/GM Chairperson.

WORK DONE

Gossner Mission was represented on various occasions and other churches or organisations throughout the year:-

St. Andrew was in-Charge of the reception party for the in coming Bishop for UCZ Choma Consistory Rev. Bornwell S. Kazovu on the 14th of January, 1996. The GSDP Chairperson attended and represented GM officially. Transport for the reverends, Deaconesses and several church members from UCZ Sinazongwe district to Choma and back home was provided.

Congregations from Sinazongwe, Sinakoba, Kanchindu, Lakar, Mwezya and Sinazeze were picked up at their homes by early morning break and started worshipping in the back of GSDP's pool car with their instruments, others accompanied while singing. The Choma Sunday's worship started very early in the morning with Sunday school, an old Methodist tradition, and was already in process when we arrived.

This special event, formal and very spiritually involving, including church choirs from St. Andrew and from out side, which added special flavour and much life, took place until the late afternoon. After a break for lunch, the reverends and Deaconesses were all called for a first "Staff" meeting, chaired by the Bishop, Rev. Kazovu. Meanwhile the Sinazongwe people watched a football game on TV at Rev. A. M. Siatwinda's home. It was almost past 24 hours when everybody had arrived back home.

18 February 1996: Farewell party for the out going Consistory chairman Rev. R. C. Mulowa at Sinazongwe church. The GSDP Chairperson attended and represented GM officially.

30 March 1996: Wedding Christine Siatwinda, a daughter to Rev. A. M. Siatwinda of Choma. The event took place at St. Paul's church in Lusaka. Since the GSDP Chairperson was personally invited, she represented GM officially with a special gift of ZK50,000.= from GM including particular present and greetings with best wishes from GSDP senior staff members to the fresh married couple Christine and Lt. Festus Sitali.

14 April 1996: A special service at Maamba St. Mark's church was attended to and given transport to Trinity church members.

30 April 1996: The former bishop from Choma Consistory Rev. A. M. Siatwinda was elected as the Synod Bishop and moved with his family to Lusaka. He is now the head of the United Church of Zambia (UCZ) on national level.

21 July 1996: The GSDP Chairperson visited the Sinakoba congregation. The foundation of their church building was still at the same level as it has been since the last year. A meeting with the reverend and deaconess in-Charge was held in order to discuss the issue on progress matters and to plan next steps to be done.

04 August 1996: The GSDP Chairperson followed an invitation from the Acting Liaison Officer to participate the Sunday's worship at Naluyanda Anglican church.

12 October 1996: Changes of leadership at Gossner Mission head office in Berlin. The inauguration worship service as well as the following reception party were meant for both, to welcome the in coming Director Rev. Gottfried Kraatz who's task includes to take over the Zambia Desk and to say thank you and good bye to the out going director Dieter Hecker and to the for retirement leaving former Zambia desk officer, Rev. Wilhelm Damm. The GSDP Chairperson, who was on holiday in Germany, attended and represented officially the Gwembe South Development Project, Zambia. The event was the final highlight after a two and half days meeting, started by Zambia Committee and ended by the Board of Trustees.

During 1996 the Chairperson attended several worship services at Sinazese Trinity church and followed an invitation at Monze Hospital to participate a Catholic church service which was offered to all patients and clinic staff.

A church choir competition was realised in Sinazongwe district. The Final took place in Choma, at Njase secondary school. The first price was awarded to Monze Consistory. GM had given a small contribution of ZK10,000.= to Trinity church choir members towards their participation.

The 1995's donation for Trinity church choir with destination to buy choir uniforms is still in the GSDP Chairperson's hand. Trinity did not come up with a contribution of their own until the end of this year, which was prerequisite.

Some requests from the church congregations could not be attended to. Sinazongwe congregation requested for funds to buy choir uniforms and Malima Pilgrim Wesleyan church requested for funds to buy benches, iron sheets for roofing and planks for making window frames and window shutters. Both requests were rejected due to lack of funds.

The Chairlady for the Presbytery on Women's Work from Choma Consistory had been chosen to represent United Church of Zambia at the 9th World Federation of Methodist Women Assembly in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil from 28th July to 4th August 1996. As a Delegate she offered herself to teach sessions on Family Planing and raised a small amount on her own towards this trip. Gossner Mission in Germany promised to contribute DM 500 towards this conference and the Treasurer of the WFMW had also promised to offer \$ 800. The GSDP Chairperson was asked to assist. Several letters were produced and followed up in the matter. Unless a donor organisation who could sponsor the airfare was not found. Since the total travel grant for attend World Assembly in Rio, Brazil did not come up, UCZ women's work and that means "Zambia" was not represented at the event.

Sinazongwe, 31 December 1996

By: **HELGA LIEBY**
GSDP/GM CHAIRPERSON

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