

deposited, and the difficulties of travel,

H. Other GSDP Activities.

We believe that other activities carried out by the GSDP in the future should relate in one way or another to the primary task of diversifying and intensifying the economy of Gwembe South. Activities considered briefly in this section are Alternate Technology, Water Development and the Workshop.

1. Alternate Technology. Alternate technology has a major appeal to expatriates reacting against the overindustrialization of their countries of origin. For this reason there is a risk that they will try to impose upon areas like Gwembe South technological inputs which are either not wanted by local people, or not particularly needed. The best defence to this risk is to relate attempts to introduce alternate technology to other activities of the GSDP which relate directly to development such as dryland farming, irrigation, livestock and fisheries, and water development. A case in point relates to an ox drawn implement already developed by the GSDP for facilitating tie ridging. According to research at the Lusitu Substation in Gwembe North, tie ridging can significantly increase cereal yields within Gwembe District. There has been no attempt, however, to extend this research finding to village farmers; indeed extension workers to whom we talked in Gwembe South were unaware of the research results. If tie-ridging is one of the procedures to be recommended by GSDP staff involved in dryland farming development, then clearly a practical technology is needed for introducing it. This is where the ox-drawn tie ridger and similar ox-drawn implements would come in. Indeed, ox-drawn farm equipment is an essential element in the Gwembe farming system now and for a long-time to come. Such equipment is within the financial reach of most Gwembe farmers, the majority of whom have access to ploughs, and would welcome in expensive equipment for use in cultivation. It is therefore worth subsidizing the development of better farm equipment, provided the results are demonstrated and extended to village and emergent farmers.

Other examples of appropriate technology exist, such as the development of hand pumps suitable for irrigating small plots, including the Kariba for shore and alternate technology for processing cereal and other agricultural products for local consumption and sale. Alternate technology for reducing the drudgery of women in regard to such activities as collection of water and firewood, and cooking is also appropriate. On the other hand the biogas project is a technology unlikely to find acceptance in Gwembe. Elsewhere in the world, biogas programmes have been most successful when biogas has been a byproduct rather than the primary aim and where installations have been subsidized by governments. Usually, even then, it is accepted only under pressure of extreme fuel shortage. Even in China, biogas programmes have had little impact in areas where other sources of fuel remain adequate. We see little point therefore in attempting to incorporate biogas technology in extension programmes.

2. Water Development. This activities is a major one of the GSDP and should continue to be so granted the serious problems of water scarcity that afflict far too many Gwembe Villagers. Since these problems relate to both domestic and productive water uses, water development should be multi-functional. This relates as much to irrigation projects as to boreholes and wells. That is, irrigation projects should be designed in such a way as to facilitate watering of livestock and provision of potable water for domestic purposes. Similarly village water supplies should cater to both human and live-stock needs and where supplies are sufficient the watering of small fenced gardens (such are especially appropriate adjuncts to water supplies for schools and clinics).

In the past the GSDP has cooperated with the District Council in regard to water development, with the District Council being the logical organization for taking over from the GSDP. In anticipation of handing over, any drilling equipment which may be purchased in the future by the GSDP should be of a type which can be easily be used, maintained, and repaired by District Council personnel. As with other equipment provided for development purposes it should be standardized so as to facilitate provision of spares and replacement.

3. Workshop. The current plan for the workshop to serve increasingly the needs of the GSDP until such time as the Project is terminated makes sense. To keep GSDP transport operational, to maintain GSDP housing and other physical plant and to serve the technological needs of the irrigation projects and other development activities is a critically important task. On the other hand, it should be a matter of policy to encourage employees of the workshop to attend courses at institutions like Livingstone TTI and NORTEC and to take trade tests which will advance their careers and prepare them for the day when the Workshop will be phased out. Currently the Workshop provides training on the job and encourages workers to take trade tests but does not give priority to assisting employees who wish to take trade courses elsewhere.

IV THE GWEMBE SOUTH DEVELOPMENT PROJECT AS AN INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (IRDP).

Through the Ministry

Though the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development favors designating the GSDP as an IRDP (in which case it would become the only one in Southern Province), no final decision has yet been implemented. The issue is a complicated one, with many staff members of the GSDP worried about the implications for themselves and for their work of becoming part of an IRDP.

We believe the potential advantages to both the GSDP and to the people of Gwembe outweigh the potential disadvantages. IRDP status is currently the best way (and perhaps the only way) to channel into Gwembe District the international funding which is essential if the necessary district-wide infrastructure is to be provided.

If Gwembe District and Gwembe South are to realize their development potential, major investments in infrastructure are needed. These include an integrated land and water transport system combining improved roads with barge-traveled water ways on Lake Kariba, and major rural electrification.

Neither the Government nor the Gossner Mission has the financial resources to provide such infrastructure. On the other hand, should the GSDP become an IRDP a mechanism is provided for securing necessary external finance, which should be used for the development of infrastructure throughout Gwembe District as presently constituted. As a war-torn zone needing rehabilitation, as an area bordering on Zimbabwe, and as a distinctive and unique region of Zambia with considerable development potential, Gwembe District should be in a favorable position to compete for scarce international funds. The World Bank, the EEC and FAO might be especially interested in projects which involve cooperation between Zambia and Zimbabwe in terms of water transport, fisheries development, and tsetse control operations all of which would be more effective if Zambian and Zimbabwean activities were coordinated and in some cases integrated (as in the case of a lake transport system which serves both countries).

Because of the current shortage of funds for development purposes accepting IRDP status may, in fact, be the only way to continue the GSDP. IRDP status also has other advantages. For example, unlike the former Intensive Development Zones, IRDPs are focused on the poorer rural areas, with donors seeing their commitments as lasting for one or more decades. Donors and the IRDP coordinating unit in Lusaka also insist on associating counterparts with all experts and on providing appropriate training for them. IRDPs also work directly with District Councils which are helped to improve their development competence through direct funding and through secondment of expatriate personnel to help solve problems. Training and close cooperation with the District Council have not been stressed by the GSDP in the past. IRDP status would be one way to correct these deficiencies. It would also improve the capacity of the District Council to cooperate with the GSDP.

The democratic and grassroots approach of the GSDP could also make a contribution to the IRDP 'family' especially since individual IRDPs are moving toward a greater reliance on volunteers. On the other hand, so that increased development capital and personnel do not push out the GSDP and the Gossner Mission, it is crucial that any IRDP agreement preserve the identity and organization of the Gwembe South Development Project, including personnel and funding provided by the Gossner Mission. None of the activities that we have discussed in section III of this evaluation require IRDP funding, nor do they require more funding than the Gossner Mission and the Zambian Government have provided in the past. To restate our position, we believe that it would be detrimental to the development of Gwembe South for the Gossner Mission to withdraw its support at this time or at any time during the next five years. Should the GSDP become an IRDP, let the IRDP framework become the mechanism for generating funds, equipment and personnel for the major infrastructure which is essential for sustained district and Gwembe South Development.

In the Gwembe case it is also important for integrated rural development to be interpreted as integrated area development which incorporates both rural portions of Gwembe and such townships as Maamba, Sinazongwe and Siavonga. As an industrial township, with an increasing labor force and urban population, Maamba could play much more important role than has been the case to date as a market for Gwembe produce (including crops, livestock and fish) and as catalyst for providing services for the surrounding rural areas. GSDP become an IRDP that step might facilitate more integrated approach to industrial-urban and rural development within Gwembe District and Gwembe South.

V. EVALUATION AND RESEARCH

Aside from internal assessment, all evaluations to date of the activities of the Gwembe South Development Project have been carried out by expatriates or expatriate organizations. We believe that this is an unfortunate trend especially since there are available individuals and institutions within Zambia for monitoring and evaluation purposes. GSDP should make use of these institutions. Examples include the Institute of Rural Development at the University of Zambia (which has recently completed an ITDP evaluation), other institutions and departments of the University of Zambia, the National Council of Scientific Research, Mount Makulu and the National Irrigation Research Station. Since its director is the leading authority in Zambia on liver flukes, the NCSR might be interested in monitoring the liver fluke situation along the shores of Lake Kariba and coordinating efforts toward eventual control. Mount Makulu might be interested in helping Gwembe South to acquire the capacity to produce its own cereal seed through the licensing by ZAMSEED of certain emergent farmers as growers of improved early maturing varieties, while NIRS has an interest in utilization of the Lake Kariba drawdown area.

We have mentioned the need for research in various parts of this evaluation. As with major infrastructure, research programmes should be developed so that they have applicability to all of Gwembe District. In terms of research for agricultural development we believe that much closer contact should be maintained with the Central Research Station of the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development at Mount Makulu. Their sorghum and millet programme for example is of direct relevance to Gwembe needs as is current work with early maturing varieties of maize. Commercial farmers maintain close ties with the Central Research Station to the benefit of both. The GSDP could serve as a vehicle for extending the results of research directly to Gwembe village and emergent farmers. The same also applies for research on livestock and fisheries.

VI. HANDING OVER

Extension programmes which were halted by the war years have not had a fair test. Granted this, to say that the GSDP has had ten years in which to prove itself and achieve its purposes is incorrect.

In any event, ten years is a short period for a complicated integrated rural development project to become self-sufficient. That period provides time for most of the immediate problems to emerge, other than those associated with radical shifts in national policy, but it does not provide time for inventing and testing solutions. A full generation is not an extreme period of time for a development project as complicated as the GSDP, especially, when a major war has occurred within that time span. There should be sufficient flexibility in planning and funding so that individual programmes which need more time to reach self-sufficiency can be extended beyond initial deadlines.

Eventually the GSDP must hand over responsibility for the programmes it has initiated to local people who must then decide whether they wish to maintain them. In planning for hand-over, some time goals need to be established. We believe that a reasonable goal for most existing programmes would be 1987, or five years hence, although some programmes could be handed over at an earlier date. We have already noted that the Siatwinda and Nkandabbwe Irrigation Farmer's Executive Committees are already assuming considerable responsibility for maintenance of these schemes. The Tonga Crafts Programme might well become independent, even though it now falls under the umbrella organization of the VSP which still appears to need fostering. The Credit Unions have so far not survived beyond the first period of enthusiasm when interest is high and drawbacks have yet to emerge.

It also ought to be stressed that any project is an evolving system, which generates new problems and new stresses as it evolves. Today's solutions are tomorrow's problems. For this reason, it is essential that the GSDP see the training of men and women, who can evolve with the system and solve the problems of the future, as one of its primary tasks. If it fails in this, it accomplishes little of permanent value.

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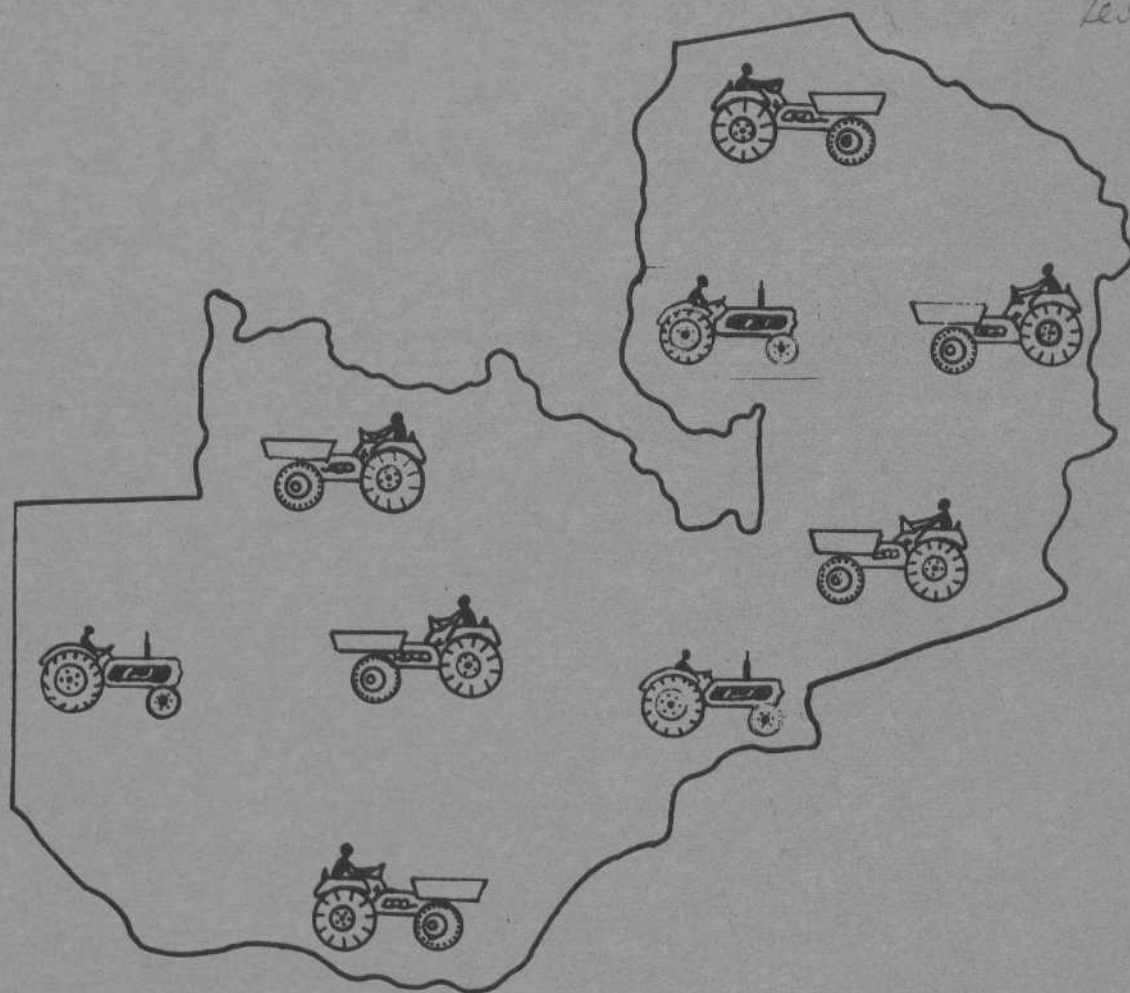
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implements

Simple Low Horsepower Tractors

THEIR DISTRIBUTION AND SERVICING IN
RURAL AREAS.

Appropriate
Technology



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U S A K A.

March, 1979.

S. No. 68.

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UNICEF Project. This report explains the role simple, low horsepower tractors can play in the development of small scale farming and outlines the measures the Department of Agriculture proposes to adopt so that the appropriate machinery can be effectively distributed in rural areas away from the original line of rail.

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Introduction

A power gap exists between ox cultivation and the 45 horsepower tractor which, until recently, has been the smallest machine available on the Zambian Market.

At current retail prices of around K9,000 for a machine of this size plus, say, a further K3,000 at least for the purchase of a minimum number of implements to make effective use of it, it is virtually impossible for small scale farmers to afford the cost of mechanisation.

This being so, the reality of the situation is simply that our small scale farmers are unlikely to gravitate to larger operations unless a graded system of mechanisation can be introduced to make the first step on the mechanisation ladder less demanding on their capital resources.

It is necessary, therefore, to introduce low horsepower tractors and associated equipment which, at the same time, must be simple in construction in order to minimise the maintenance burden.

Never-the-less, however simple this equipment may be, it must still be backed up with the necessary repair and maintenance services which must be organised on a countrywide basis if all farmers are to have an equal opportunity to expand their operations through the medium of mechanisation.

As the purchasers of this equipment will all be private farmers the public sector, with the stringent rules and regulations which govern its operations, particularly in connection with finance, is insufficiently flexible to give farmers the effective service they need.

The private sector therefore, is the obvious medium through which this development can evolve and it is with the creating of the appropriate conditions that can bring this about which is the principal subject of this report.

Historical Background.

It is a fact, rather than a criticism, that the farm machinery distributors have generally not ventured very far from the higher population centres and where this has happened representation has, for the most part, been confined to the original line of rail.

Of the established companies operating in Lusaka, Tarrys are also represented in Kabwe; Power Equipment in Kitwe and Mukushi; Dulys in Livingstone, Ndola and Kitwe; AFE is in Mazabuka, Choma, Mumbwa and Chipata; Transcotinental Ltd. is represented in Livingstone, Choma, Monze, Mazabuka, Chipata, Kabwe, and Kitwe. The Zambia Agricultural and Trading Co-operative, operate in Southern Province and has outlets in Livingstone, Choma, Monze and Mazabuka.

This is the extent of trade representation away from Lusaka although, in some instances it must be said that branches were set up or agencies appointed which were subsequently closed either because the branch proved to be uneconomic or the agent failed to maintain the standard required by the distributor.

With the exception of AFE Ltd. (formerly African Farming Equipment) they were all originally formed with an eye to the large scale farming business (some, at a time when small farmers received less encouragement than they do today) and even AFE Ltd. has shifted its emphasis to that area of operations.

Although there are some obvious exceptions, in-so-much that the small farmer has not been wholly ignored, and some companies are more involved than others, it is true to say that the greater effort is directed towards meeting the needs of the large scale market.

Reasons for Non-Distribution in Rural Areas

The reasons why distributors have not extended their activities farther a field can be crystallised into a relatively small number.

These are:-

- (i) customer potential vis-a-vis viable business volume.
- (ii) credit worthiness of potential customer considering that what was available was too big for his needs and represented considerable over-capitalisation.
- (iii) more recently, the ability to sell everything they can without having to incur the increased cost of sales distributing in the rural areas entails.
- (iv) non-availability of appropriate machinery.

Machinery Needed to fill the Power Gap

Having identified the power gap between oxen and the 45 horsepower tractor the Department of Agriculture has actively encouraged the idea of introducing low horsepower simple tractors, with their associated equipment, and the distributors are responding very favourably.

The agreed definition of low-horsepower is between 12 and 30. Machines rated at below 12 horsepower do not give farmers a sufficient advantage over oxen to warrant the expenditure involved. The 30 horsepower level is considered to be within reasonable striking distance of the 45 horsepower model and progressive farmers should have no problem in bridging this gap. In anycase the upper limit need not be rigidly fixed.

The agreed definition of simple is:-

- (i) That it must be capable of being started by hand and preferably have no electrics at all.
- (ii) That it should have no, or at least, only very simple hydraulics
- (iii) The engine should be air cooled.

At the time of writing, three low-horsepower tractors have been tested at the Farm machinery Research Station at Magoye. These are the:-

Tinkabi	-	16 h.p.
Eicher	-	24.5 h.p.
Swaraj	-	26.0 h.p.

All three tractors have been approved for use in Zambia although only the Tinkabi and the Eicher conform in all respects to our definition of simple. The Swaraj is water cooled and, if imported, should be sold on limited distribution only.

The Tinkabi was tested on behalf of the National Industrial Development Corporation of Swaziland; the Eicher on behalf of Power Equipment Ltd. and the Swaraj on behalf of Industrial Distributors, a new company to the field of agricultural machinery distribution.

Other tractors either being tested, awaiting test or likely to be tested are the MF 210 of Japanese origin; the T25 of Russian origin and the Buffalo of British origin. We are also following up alternate sources of supply in France, Italy, Pakistan, Ivory Coast, U.S.A. Japan, Australia, Brazil, Spain and West Germany. The information obtained will be used to prepare a dossier which can be made available to interested parties.

The cost of purchasing simple, low horsepower tractors will be recovered by farmers very easily. With oxen, ploughing starts late and planting doesn't usually get underway until 4-5 weeks after the start of the rains.

The reason for this is that oxen are very weak at the end of the dry season and it takes time for the grass to grow, the oxen to eat and get strong enough to carry out sustained work. Also, until the rain has an opportunity to penetrate to normal ploughing depth it is too dry to use oxen effectively.

Small tractors can get in as soon as the rain comes; planting will be completed at least three weeks earlier and end of season yields could be up to 22 bags per hectare higher dependant on the level of management employed. Thus a higher return is obtained for the same seed and fertiliser input and probably a lot less in terms of labour. In addition, of course, it will be possible to cultivate a larger area of land anyway.

Pilot Project.

It is the aim of the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development to encourage the use of simple, low horsepower tractors as part of its overall mechanisation policy (see Appendix I)

Last year a pilot project involving the distribution of Tinkabi tractors in the Mazabuka District was included in the estimates and approved by Parliament in the 1978 budget. As part of this project the first 34 machines have already arrived and foreign exchange has been applied for to purchase a further 16 bringing the total to 50 for the first year.

Mazabuka district was chosen because AFE has an established branch there and also because of its comparative proximity to the capital enabling officers responsible for the project to reach the area quickly should the need arise.

In the second and third years of the project it is planned to bring in 150 and 300 tractors respectively and over the three year period experience will be gained in providing a full tractor and farm machinery distribution service to rural farmers. If it proves not possible to sell all these machines in Mazabuka district they will be offered for sale elsewhere where AFE is represented.

The benefit of the experience gained during the Pilot Project will be made available to established distributors for their information and, hopefully, will be of assistance to them in distributing their own chosen model of small tractor in rural areas as well.

Market Development.

As has already been stated, it is only the large scale market which has been developed to date. However, if a start is to be made on developing the small scale section of the market then the conditions whereby this can be achieved must be created.

Initially this means an increased foreign exchange allocation. The amount made available at present is insufficient to meet the requirements of the already established large scale market. There seems, therefore, little point in syphoning money off from an already inadequate amount which, in turn would serve only to provide a smaller amount, even less adequate, for the initial development of the small scale market.

What is needed is a separate allocation for the importation of small tractors and the associated implements and other equipment.

It would, of course, be necessary to ensure that companies taking up such an allocation would use it solely for the purpose for which it was designated. This would not be difficult to control through the established importation processes and procedures.

Further, if the object of creating a country-wide distribution network is to be achieved then the machines purchased must be offered for sale throughout the country.

Conflicting with this aim is the distributors aim to minimise cost of sales. Given the current level of foreign exchange allocations, or even if they could be considerably improved, it will be several years before the traditional market along, and adjacent to, the line of rail would become saturated and sales forces would turn their attention to the markets farther a field.

Given this situation a measure of direction will be necessary to ensure that an agreed percentage of the purchases made on the small scale machinery allocation will find its way into rural areas away from the line of rail provided there is the purchasing power to create a market.

From my discussions with the trade I am certain that their co-operation in this respect would be readily received although the extended "pipe-line" overseas payments delays may make it difficult for some distributors to obtain sources of supply.

Some special consideration in this respect may be necessary and from discussions I have had with the Bank of Zambia, it may be possible to speed up the issuing of letters of Credit provided the Department of Agriculture could give them (Boz) written confirmation that distributors were responding to the requirements of an official policy designed to meet the needs of small scale farmers.

On the question of distribution outlets it has already been found that the setting up of branches away from Lusaka can be very uneconomic unless the volume of sales reaps sufficient return on the capital employed. In many of the areas in which we would like to see tractors distributed it is certain that, for the foreseeable future, the volume of business that will be done will not warrant the outlay of the necessary capital expenditure.

However, it is known that a number of garages and workshops do exist in various parts of the country and it is estimated that a figure of 70-100 would not be unreasonable.

It is proposed to have these garages vetted against an agreed standard so that they can, should the proprietors agree, be used as farm machinery dealer outlets in their localities as sub-agents of the established distributors. For interested

garages and workshops not coming up to standard individual reports will be prepared outlining what inputs are necessary to enable them to do so. This approach would be cheaper than establishing new workshops.

The UNIDO in Lusaka has been approached regarding the possibility of that Organisation finding someone to conduct this exercise and verbal agreement has been given to support a formal application if made. Accordingly the Department of Economic and Technical Co-operation has been requested to do this. The suggested project proposal can be found under Appendix II.

As garages and workshops become approved in accordance with the agreed standard they would automatically be permitted to deal in farm machinery because their ability to provide adequate repair and maintenance services would be guaranteed. In fact, the Department of Agriculture would not support purchases made through unapproved outlets and in practical terms we would hope to be able to veto applications for loan finance, at least, through any Government controlled loan finance institution if unapproved outlets were involved.

Between now and the time that the Department can exert proper control over the situation it is likely that small but sophisticated machines will be imported. Such machines should only be sold within an agreed radius from the source of supply of adequate repair and maintenance services.

These measures would not be taken with any authoritarian end in mind - it would merely be the practical application of our own stated policy.

Referring now to money matters it is certain that the great majority of purchasers will need to take advantage of loan financing.

In this respect there are a number of needs to satisfy. These are:-

(i) Loan finance houses must now assist a group of farmers not previously considered because they have not normally been in the market for tractors and tractor mounted machinery unless it has been to make secondhand purchases.

This may need a revision of existing lending policy or adopting a more flexible approach but, if any change of thinking is required, it is vitally necessary that this takes place if our aims and objects are to be achieved.

Discussions will be held with the appropriate institutions to establish what can be practically achieved in this connection.

- (ii) Coupled with (i) above applications for loans must, at the same time, be considered strictly on their merits and while they should be processed both carefully and impartially, only farmers who can economically justify the use of the machinery they wish to purchase and can show reasonable ability to repay in the stipulated time span should qualify.
- (iii) Loans should only be granted to purchase machinery if:-
 - (a) Such machinery has been approved by the Department of Agriculture.
 - (b) The applicant is within a reasonable distance of adequate back-up repair and maintenance services say 100 kms as an absolute maximum.
 - (c) the sales outlet is one which carries the approval of the Department of Agriculture.

Lastly in this section dealing with market development and what needs to be done to create the conditions for this to happen, mention must be made of the potentially damaging effect the recent Control of Goods Act (as amended by statutory Instrument No. 144 of 1978 dated 29th September, 1978) can have on our endeavours to open up markets for farm machinery in the rural areas.

In this Act Agricultural Tools and Equipment is included in the First Schedule and Section 2 of the Act clearly states - "Provided that in the case of an importer or retailer the maximum mark-up will be twenty per centum for goods specified in the First Schedule....."

As the established dealers are mostly both importers and retailers there appears to be no way round this particular clause and it is customary for the mark-up to be generally in the region of 30%.

It was hoped to be able to include an Appendix on the Act and its effect on the Trade in this report but the stage has not been reached yet where it is possible to write in specific terms. The Trade is still working out the exact implications of the Act and until this is done it is premature to go into print on any aspect of it. For instance a lot depends on the legal interpretation of Tools and Equipment.

However, what can be said with reasonable certainty is that if distributors are going to be restricted to a 20% mark-up on tractors and agricultural implements then they will have to seek ways and means of reducing selling costs to a minimum. This means that:-

- (i) they will be inclined to let the customer come to them rather than the other way about and, hence, there will be little or no representation in rural areas.
- (ii) the stocking of slow moving parts will virtually cease.
- (iii) after sales services will be reduced to a minimum.

As it is very much in the interest of the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development that the agricultural machinery distribution industry remains viable the position will be followed closely and reported on periodically.

Preamble to the Programme of Work.

In preparing this report the aim has not been to suggest the creation of a monolithic civil service controlled body set up to distribute tractors and farm machinery in rural areas. Rather, the reverse is the case and it is envisaged that this should be done through the private sector and that Government expenditure and involvement generally should be kept to a minimum.

Governments contribution can best be in the form of encouragement and performing the executive function of clearing the way for those with experience in the field of farm machinery distribution to get on with the job.

In financial terms, Governments most positive role will be in making money available in some form or other, to up-grade sub-standard rural dealer outlets particularly in the more densely populated small scale farming areas.

In this respect, the many NAMB depots throughout the country cannot be mobilised for this purpose. Initially, tractor distribution will be very thinly spread in the rural areas and making the depots suitable to provide adequate repair and maintenance services would involve the expenditure of larger sums of money (than for private garages and workshops) which would not be put to economic use for several years.

Equally, it would involve staffing the depots with skilled people which, if it were possible to obtain staff of the right calibre, would be very much under employed for the foreseeable future.

As far as distribution of farm machinery is concerned it is not planned to produce a set scheme to run for a pre-determined number of years at a pre-calculated financial outlay.

Far too little is known about the extent of the market and its ultimate potential to be too specific in terms of time scales and financial commitments. It will start slowly and build up gradually.

What is known is that a power gap exists which is too wide for the small farmers to bridge in one stride and that a graded system of mechanisation is needed to enable this to be achieved.

The large scale machinery market in Zambia is not an expanding one. If anything it is diminishing and unless the conditions can be created whereby small farmers can gradually move into increasing the scale of their operations that section of the farming community will, for the most part, remain at only marginally above the peasant level and they will not be able to fully share in the benefits to be obtained from the development of the country's agricultural potential.

Once the necessary conditions have been created to enable the small farmers to expand the rate at which the market will grow cannot, unfortunately, be determined with any degree of accuracy.

Progress will obviously depend on the availability of foreign exchange and also the availability of loan finance. The control of Goods Act apart, if these two requirements can be supplied in sufficient amounts then other factors such as individual aspiration and ability; acceptable price structures and the ability to sell the produce grown will assume greater importance.

Assuming these conditions will be satisfied then there will be a demand for small tractors and associated machinery for as long as they serve a useful purpose - that is, offering the small farmer an improvement over ox cultivation on the one hand and the evolving of an economic situation which might force farmers to operate bigger farming units demanding the use of larger machinery thus reducing their reliance on manual labour on the other.

... ever form the future prevailing influences may take the market itself, will adjust to the situation and can be relied on to follow demand.

All that needs to be done is to set the ball rolling and, thereafter, things will develop at their own pace possibly assisted by appropriate incentives and/or encouragement from Government as seen to be necessary from time to time.

But, first, a start has to be made and it is up to the Department of Agriculture to take the initiative.

Programme of Work.

In order to implement our plans to distribute simple, low horsepower tractors in rural areas the Department of Agriculture will perform the executive role of trying to clear the way for the trade to operate.

Although it is recognised that perhaps not everything that is required to create the conditions for this to happen is known or appreciated at this stage, there are some areas of operation which must be attended to first and it is these on which the initial work programme is based.

In order to implement the plan it is necessary that:-

- (i) a special allocation of foreign exchange be made available solely for the importation of simple, low horsepower tractors and related equipment.
- (ii) loan finance is made available in sufficient quantities to make an impact on the small scale market
- (iii) the Sale of Goods Act should be modified to include an acceptable level of mark-up. That is at least, 30%.
- (iv) the Department of Agriculture becomes the controlling authority over the importation and distribution of tractors and farm machinery viz:-
 - (a) they be given statutory powers in the authorising of all import licences as previously recommended and accepted in the Tractor Rationalisation Report, 1975.
 - (b) that they monitor the distribution of small scale agricultural machinery to ensure that an agreed percentage (say 50%) does find its way into the rural areas away from the line of rail provided the market potential is real and not imaginary.

- (c) they advise the Bank of Zambia regarding the early issuing of letters of credit for importers of simple, low horsepower tractors and associated equipment conforming to laid down specifications.
- (d) they act as approving agents for farm machinery distributors and dealerships.
- (e) they technically approve machinery and equipment considered for purchase on loan finance through any Government or para-statal institution.
- (f) that they seek the co-operation of the private Banks to assist in achieving its aims.

Other areas of operation will be dealt with as seen to be necessary in the light of experience gained and progress made.

Future Developments

It is difficult to be precise about what form future developments should take. The little experience that has been gained to-date is insufficient on which to base any clear assessment of what the ultimate overall picture will be or to clearly define the type of infrastructural framework required.

However, we do know that a number of models will be distributed with varying horsepowers, at varying prices and with varying performances. Depending on the tractor or tractors being distributed by any one supplier, and the different areas in the country different suppliers choose to serve, so farmers will have a choice of models to purchase.

Just how many models will be available in any one area is an indeterminate factor but, in practical terms, may be up to the full range in the heavily populated farming areas down to two or three, at the most, in outlying areas.

Generally speaking distributors will choose a model themselves to market and, inevitably, one such model will be the cheapest. By the same token it is inevitable that some farmers will not be able to afford mechanisation unless they can purchase the cheapest machine on the market.

This suggests that endeavours should be made to make the cheapest tractor imported available anywhere in the country provided adequate repair and maintenance services exist within easy reach, and investigations will be carried out to establish the cheapest model which can be made available on the Zambian market

either by direct importation fully assembled; completely a partly knocked down or by local assembly either by custom built facilities or by using existing capacity in the private sector.

Another development which must take place lies in the field of training. Farmers have got to be taught how to use their machines and how to get best results from them.

Initially, one Tinkabi has been ordered with implements and ancilliary equipment. This will be used for training farmers in the the Pilot Project area (Mazabuka District) where this machine currently being distributed. (1955).

On a broader basis, one of each machine distributed, should eventually be available at various training establishments although the exact details and their financial implications still need to be worked out.

Another vital factor in the distribution of tractors in rural areas is the supply of fuel. It is hoped that by using garages this problem will be solved to a large extent although farmers may still find themselves up to 100 kms from a source of supply and some form of farm, or village, distribution service may have to be instituted.

Again, the situation needs to be studied before any definite plans can be laid or proposals put forward and, even then, there is no general solution. Each case must be considered on its merits in conjunction with whatever is available in the form of existing infrastructure.

Probably the most important aspect of the whole plan is the availability of loan finance and it is not unlikely that, for whatever reason, there may be insufficient funds forthcoming for this purpose from purely local resources and, in this event, it may be worth investigation possible external sources as a supplement to our own financial capability.

Also the possibility should not be excluded in the fullness of time, of restricting the number of models distributed if, by not doing so, the quality of after sales repair and maintenance services would suffer as a result.

Lastly, the Village Workshop Project, sponsored by FAO, which is still in its pilot stage is seen as playing a possible role, in the long term, in providing a first line repair and maintenance service for tractor owners. The area/district garage/workshop would form the second-line services and third line facilities

would be provided by the main distributor.

Concluding Remarks

The foregoing is not seen as a comprehensive document setting out exactly what is required; at what time and at what cost. It purports only to state the case for simple, low horsepower tractors and associated machinery and what is initially needed to make a start. Thereafter, progress will be made as a result of a continuing rational assessment of the needs of the moment and a practical approach to the solution of problems as they arise.

However about one thing it is possible to be absolutely positive - repair and maintenance services are an essential ingredient in the success of the plan and no tractor should be sold in any area unless **these exist at an adequate level of competence** and at a reasonable distance from the owners farm.

LOW HORSEPOWER SIMPLE TRACTORS
THEIR DISTRIBUTION AND SERVICING
IN RURAL AREAS

APPENDIX II

UNIDO PROJECT PROPOSAL.

wish to

The Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development/encourage the distribution of simple, low horsepower tractors to small scale farmers. In doing so it is very much aware of the need for backing the concept up with a good distribution system and adequate repair and maintenance services. Equally, it is aware of the economics which apply vis-a-vis tractor density in any particular area.

It is hoped therefore to make maximum use of the existing infrastructure through the medium of the established agricultural machinery agencies and the several garages and other workshops that are known to exist in various parts of the country.

Exactly how many premises there are to investigate is not readily known but it is believed that a figure of between 70 and 100 would not be unrealistic. Each of these units would have to be assessed for suitability in terms of the facilities they have in the form of premises, machinery, equipment, tools and personnel.

These would have to be compared against an agreed standard and either approved as a suitable agricultural machinery outlet or not. For those which do not come up to standard the investigator must advise the inputs necessary for them to do so and estimate the probable cost.

We need, therefore, a professional engineer experienced in the distribution of agricultural machinery and its repair and maintenance who can travel round the country.

Identify the garages and workshops which exist and which are interested in the possibility of being included in a farm machinery distribution network and assess them for their suitability or otherwise.

The proposed terms of reference are:-

- (i) To locate the various garages and workshops outside Lusaka and identify their interest in agricultural machinery distribution.
- (ii) To discuss and agree with the established farm machinery importers what standards would be acceptable to them as qualification for sub-agencies i.e. premises, machinery, equipment tools, personnel as well as financial and managerial ability.

- (iii) To assess the interested garages and workshops against the agreed standard and to prepare a list of approved premises.
- (iv) To advise the inputs needed (buildings, machinery, tools, training etc) to bring sub-standard premises up to the required level and the cost involved.
- (v) To prepare a final report giving the complete picture including recommendations for further action.

The officer appointed will need to travel extensively within the country and it is essential that suitable transport is made available exclusively for this purpose.

It is estimate that the time required to complete this assignment is approximately two years.

1

SIMPLE, LOW HORSEPOWER TRACTORS
THEIR DISTRIBUTION AND SERVICING
IN RURAL AREAS.

APPENDIX I
MECHANISATION POLICY.

The mechanisation policy of the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development is as follows:-

"To actively encourage all farmers to make a maximum contribution to agricultural production at their different levels of operation and to remove constraints to progress, of whatever nature, as and when they arise; to permit farmers to expand their activities wherever practical but without becoming reliant on techniques and practices which are inadequately supported by the means to maintain the progress made; to introduce suitable machinery to assist development from animal draft to large tractor operation."

MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

GWEMBE DISTRICT

ANNUAL

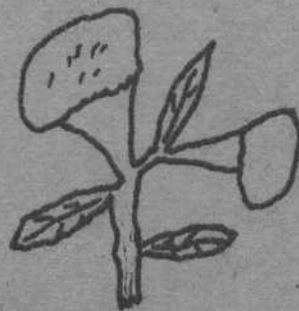
REPORT



1st OCTOBER 1974 - 30th SEPT. 1975.



BY: G.S. KWALEYELA



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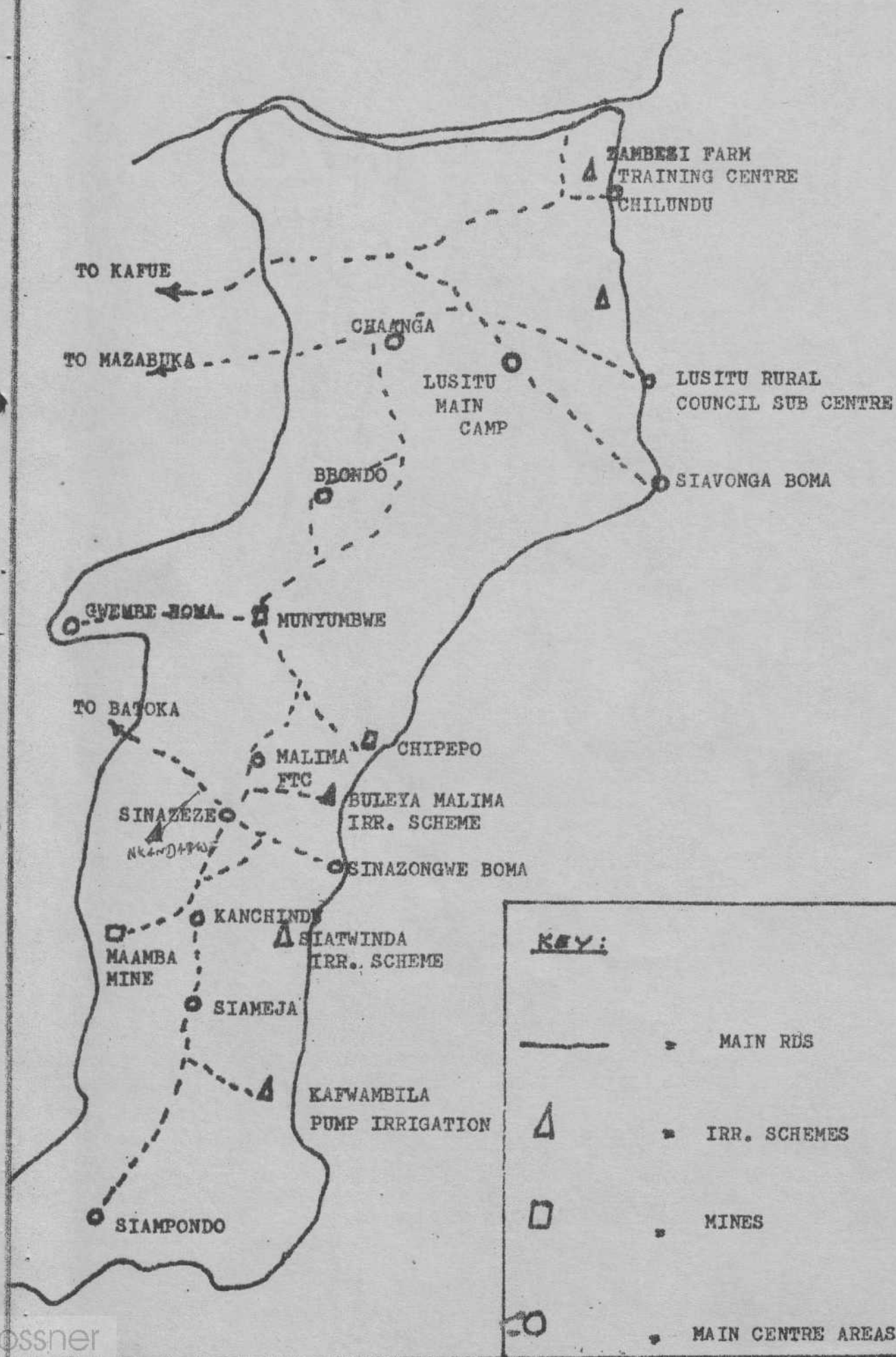
Distribution List

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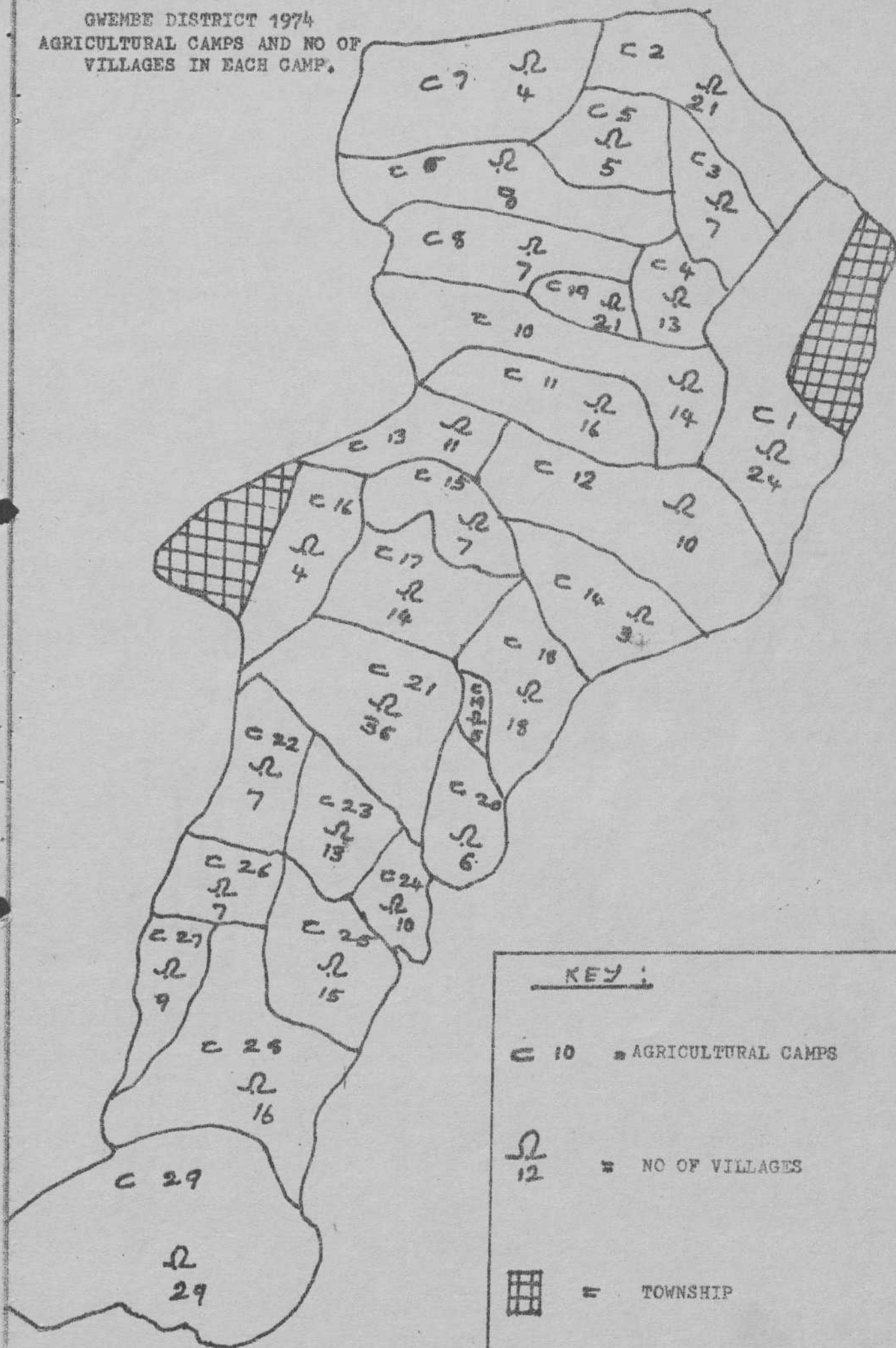
GWEMBE DISTRICT

INFORMATION HAND-BOOK FOR WARD DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEES

AGRICULTURAL CAMP AREAS AND RURAL FARMERS



GWEMBE DISTRICT 1974
 AGRICULTURAL CAMPS AND NO OF
 VILLAGES IN EACH CAMP.



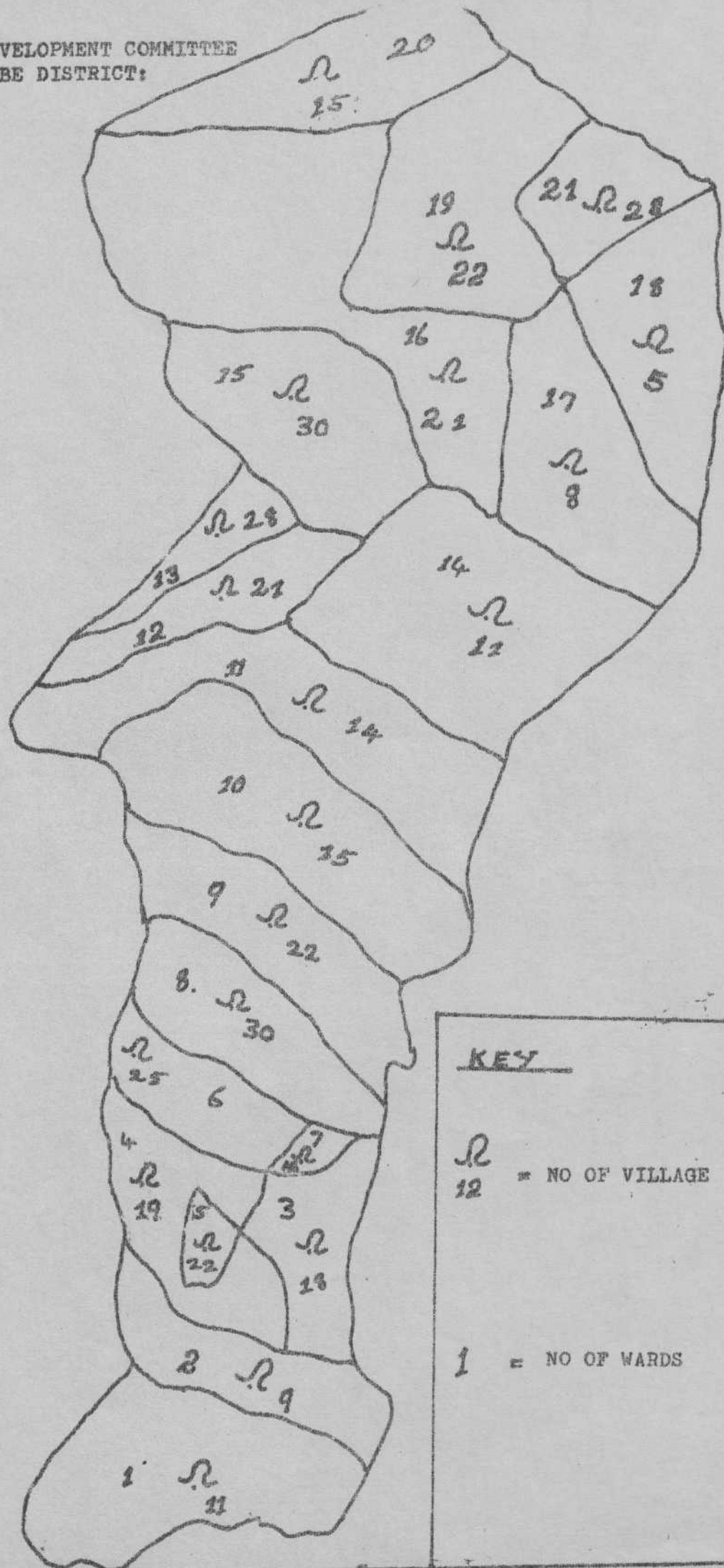
KEY :

C 10 = AGRICULTURAL CAMPS

Ω 12 = NO OF VILLAGES

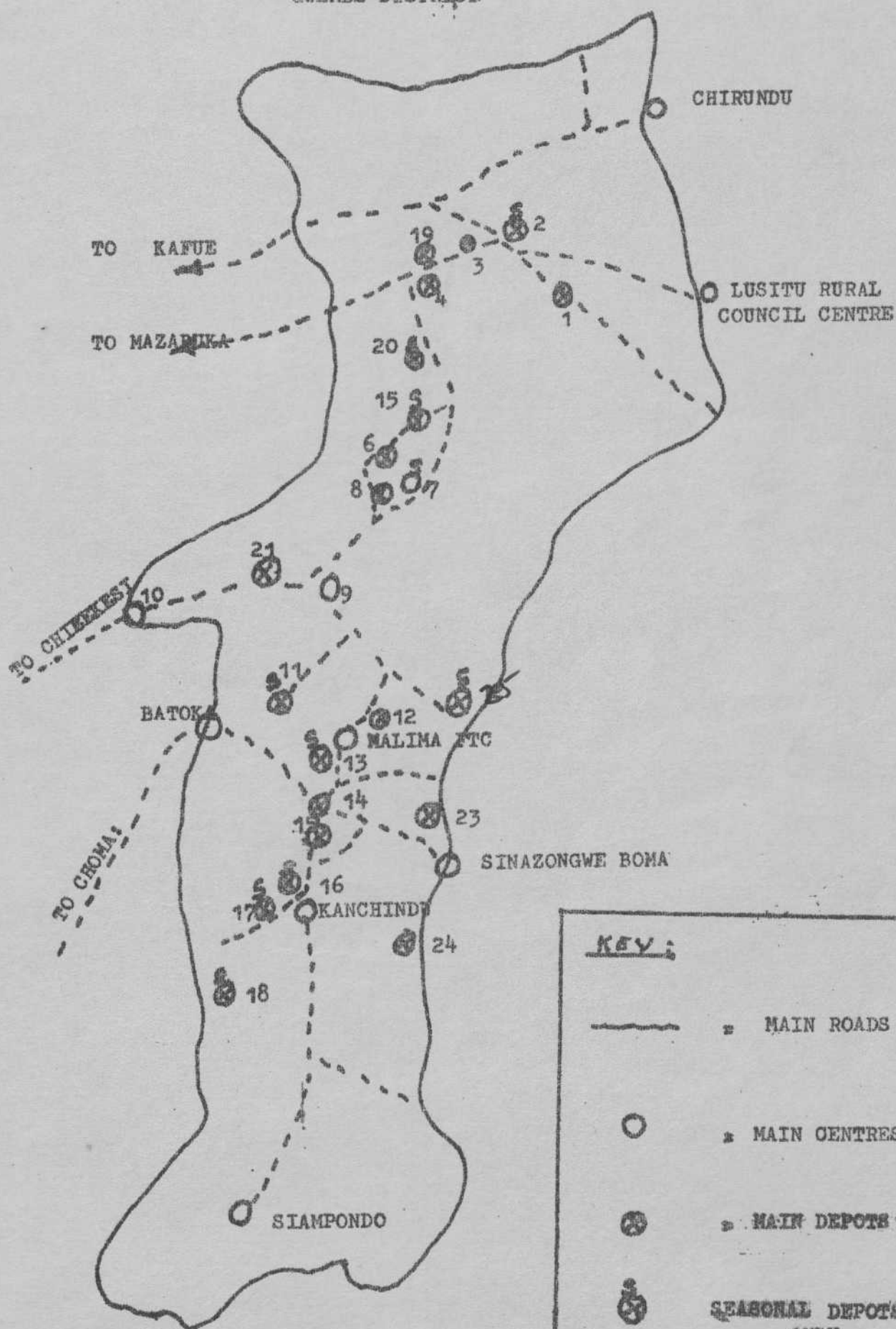
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WARD DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE
GWEMBE DISTRICT:



NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL MARKETING BOARD DEPOTS

GWEMBE DISTRICT



MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
P.O. BOX 48,
CHISEKESI.
GWEMBE DISTRICT.

24th November, 1975.

The Acting Provincial Agricultural Officer,
P.O. Box 42,
CHOMA.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR GWEMBE DISTRICT FROM 1ST OCTOBER, 1974
TO
30th SEPTEMBER, 1975

1. INTRODUCTION:-

Agricultural development depends entirely on spiritual team work, by planners implementators, and physical workers (farmers) to attribute smooth running cooperation, in order to facilitate the meaningful agrarian revolution, in which Zambians both leaving in urban and rural sectors are embarking on.

Historical Gwembe theory by Colonial masters was miss interpreted in a sense that, these colonial masters complete revoked the growing of SR52 Maize in the district, which this season has given Gwembe District more than 8,000x 90 Kg. surplus sold to Namboard. Most of the emphasis of the trials for SR52 Maize was after our independence 1964, and this proved beyond doubt that SR52 with normal and evenly distributed rainfall can do very well in the district.

As usual this report covers the Agricultural activities for the agricultural season of 1974/75.

The year was very good to farmers who followed instruction given by extension services, and high yield of maize was experienced, which has never harvested in the Gwembe history.

1.1. CLIMATIC CONDITION:-

There was moderate climatic condition in the district and excessive heat was adired as previously.

The rain distribution was even and crops enjoyed health growth.

Rainfall data see appendix I for monthly distribution.

1.2. POLICY:-

The main departmental policy is always the increase in both crop production and livestock in order to uplift the standard of living in the rural areas, this goes together with increase in experimental of other new crops.

In 1944 although it has proved beyond doubt that the crops can grow in many parts of the district especially near the lake show, but experiments are still being carried on, in order to find the most suitable crop which can grow better and produce high yield.

1.3. CROP AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION:-

As the department of Agriculture stands, the crops and livestock are those which make Agriculture, and we have every endeavor to improve them. Natural it is impossible to go on top always with both crop and livestock production, because of climatic conditions which are not normal in each year therefore even crops and livestock fluctuate in relation to adverse or good climatic conditions.

(a) CROPS:-

The season favoured the grows of all crops because there was even distribution of rainfall in all parts of the district.

The farmers who tried all crop did very well, and there is no starvation in them.

Maize and cotton crops have ranked no one in production and as a result farmers are getting wild in buying seeds and fertilizer for these crops, there is no year in the history of Gwembe District where farmers bought seed and fertilizer as this season, therefore if rain does come normal as last year, I hope farmers will do something better than last season.

(b) LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION:-

The valley is very good place for cattle the snag is this that tsetsefly is always reducing the production of animals, because of the boundary with Rhodesia where tsetsefly is not sprayed as result it feeds to our place although the department concerned sprays and treatment given to animals but still the large number of tsetsefly interfere with both treatment and spraying.

On animal production see appendix III.

Livestock sales have been increased during the year, although in other places cattle sales are not going according to schedule especially Gwembe Central district.

1.4. STAFF POSITION:-

This is difficult to explain because it is a national cry in every province if not in the world.

The staff position will never satisfy the district, however few demonstrators being trained at Kanchomba always come in very limited numbers which cannot satisfy the vacant camps so far, and staff position see appendix II.

Gwembe district was always from the start being manned by Agricultural Supervisor, (T.O.) but for the past two years has been manned by Senior Agricultural Assistant (S.A.A.).

This should not reflect the minds of the readers of this report that otherwise the district has gone down in superiorit and production but instead it has if I am not mistaken gone very high in Superiorit and too high in crop and livestock production.

To illustrate few points to qualify the above statement

(a) Maize Production:-

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>SURPLUS FOR SALE</u>
1971/72 =	554 x 90 kg.
1972/73 =	600 x 90 kg.
1973/74 =	1010 x 90 kg.
1974/75 =	7,000 x 90 kg.

SUPERIORIT CLAIM:-

The floating trophy for district competition for provincial shows was introduced in 1972, when the same Senior Agricultural Assistant was acting District Agricultural Officer in the place of Mr. D.N. Mbelebele who went to Israel for study tour.

This trophy was won by Gwembe District, therefore to cut the matter short,

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>TROPHY WON</u>
1971/72 season	Gwembe
1972/73 "	Gwembe
1973/74 "	Gwembe

hence it has been completely taken by Gwembe district as a property of Gwembe District 1974/75. New trophy introduced again taken by Gwembe district.

Is this not superior in administration and crop production? I hope the claim is correct.

The Senior Agricultural Assistant (District Agricultural Officer) is stationed at Gwembe, under him there two Assistant District Agricultural Officers incharge of Sinazongwe and Eiaavonga districts respectly, and Officer-in-Charge of Gwembe Central district, for their ranks see appendix II for more details.

1.5. GENERAL ASSESSMENTS:-

The Committee of different categories have been conducted within the district for the development of the district e.g.

(a) D.D.C. (District Development Committees)

(b) D.C.C. (District Co-ordination Committee)

and several others for the benefit of the district, but the above two (2) are the most important of them all. Co-ordination between other sister department has been mantained to the mazimum degree.

The Agriculture Finance Company did conduct meetings through out the district for loanees, Namboard did the same.

2. EXTENSION AND SPECIALIST SERVICES:-

2.1. PROVINCIAL ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION:-

On the provincial level the Provincial Agricultural Officer administers the province agriculturally and on district level District Agricultural Officers who are directly through the Provincial Agricultural Officer.

The Provincial Agricultural Officer has specialist who are directly under him these section do their jobs to help the Provincial Agricultural Officer administer the Province, and their jobs are channeled through the Provincial Agricultural Officer to District Agricultural Officer who are always the eyes and ears of the Provincial Agricultural Officer for anything under district level.

Few demonstrations have been conducted especially those under Young Farmers Club Association.

2.2. STAFF MATTERS:-

(a) The transfers resignations and new arrival were as follows:-

Name	Rank	From	To	Remarks
1. J. Miyoba	S.A.A.	Malima F.T.C	Singazongwe	General extension ADAC $\frac{1}{2}$
2. J. Mudenda	S.A.A.	Sinazongwe	Malima	General extension
3. G.S. Muyuni	A.A.	Malima Camp	Malima FTC	Transferred from extension to training.
4. H.S. Mweene	A.S.(T.O)	Monze	Sinazeze	Specially for animal Husbandry.
5. G. Munakango	AA (A.H)	Sinazeze	Mazabuka Poultry Unit.	Animal Husbandry
6. E. Syachinganya	Typist	B/Malima	Malima F.T.C.	Typist
7. Namwando	Clerical Officer	Choma	B/Malima	on administration at extension B/Malima.
8. M.M. Sianondwe	Commodity Demonstra- tor	Lusitu Bridge	Sianyolo	General extension
9. E. Mueemba	"	Chaanga	Siamwiinga	" "
10. P. Hamalambo	"	Lusitu Bridge	Sikoongo	" "
11. D. Chifuwe	"	Munyumbwe	Bunyete	" "
12. C. Muungo	"	Bunyete	Jumbo	" "
13. K.S. Muzyamba	J.C.O.	Mazabuka	Gwembe	Administration
14. Siadindo	J.C.O.	Gwembe	Namwala	"
15. E. Lombe	Typist	Choma	B/Malima	

(b) RESIGNATION:-

NAME	RANK	REGION & CAMP	REMARKS
1. B.M. Siadunka	J.C.O.	Gwembe Boma	Resigned
2. V. Miyoba	Typist	Gwembe Boma	"
3. F. Munkombwe	Typist	Gwembe Boma	"
4. Muyuni	Typist	Gwembe Boma	"
5. J. Halumba	C.D.	Sinazongwe	"
6. C. Mukotoolo	C.D.	Sinazongwe	"
7. R. Zandala	Typist	B/Malima irrigation	"

(c) ARRIVALS:-

NAME	RANK	FROM	TO	REMARKS
1. P. Hamoong	C.D.	Kanchomba F.I.	Kanchindu	General extension
2. M. Habukali	C.D. Dairy	Palabana	Sinazeze	Dairy
3. A. Mazuba	C.D.	Kanchomba F.I.	Sinazeze	General extension
4. Hachibonvu	C.D.	Namwala	Maamba	Dairy
5. E. Siwabu	C.D.	Kanchomba F.I.	Lusitu	General extension
6. N. Siamasuku	C.D.	Kanchomba F.I.	Chiyabi	"
7. J. Chimweta	C.D.	Z.C.A.	Munyumbwe	failed to qualify in first term

2.3. STAFF HOUSING AND F.T.C. BUILDING:-

(a) There is slight improvement on staff houses, as few houses are being estimated for and built, some houses need very urgent attention like that one at Bbondo which is beyond repair.

(b) Rehabilitation of old houses:-

The funds for the purpose was released too late by Chief Agricultural Officer Mr. Johnstone and as a result completing repairs of houses will be very difficult due to lack of materials which cannot be found nearly to every dealers and lack of transport; however the start has been done in the district, and this has been done by local builders in the district.

(c) The new houses built in the district are completed in schedule and these were 1 x 302 house Bunyete Agriculture Camp carry-over completed and occupied.

1 x 302 house Lusitu sub-centre completed and occupied only toilet which was not put in is still doing it.

(Note) This was only the house which was given to Gwembe in 1975.

- (d) 3 Pit-latrines completed only one roofing is not completed.
- (e) The 4AD house at Munyumbwe electrification external still outstanding the cheque still with P.W.D. Livingstone for last year.
- (f) The 4AD house at Lusitu still needs plumbing this has been, outstanding case since 1971 up to date is not solved.
- (g) The rest of the houses still as they were before. What they require is improvements altents doubled to each demonstrator as some of their living is quite unfair to Zambian Philosophy of Humanism.
- (h) The staff house in Gwembe district are as follows:-

TYPE OF HOUSE	REGION	YEAR BUILT	CAMP	REMARKS
1 x 3AA	Sinazongwe	1971	Kanchindu	Roof edge damaged
1 x 3AA	"	1958	Maamba	Needs repairing Renovation required.
1 x T2	"	1963	Sinazongwe Boma	Only needs furniture.
1 x 2AA	"	1960	Mwezya	Painted
1 x 1AA	"	1960	"	"
4 x 2AA	"	1965	Sinazeze	Good Condition
1 x 3AA	"	1958	"	Very old but in good condition
1 x 4AA	"	1964	"	Good condition
1 x 3AA	"	1963	"	Good condition
2 x 2AA	"	1960	"	Good condition
1 x 202	"	1973	Buleya Malima	Good condition
2 x 302	"	1974	"	Good condition
1 x 4AD	Munyumbwe	1969	Munyumbwe	External wiring awaited.
2 x 3AA	"	1965	Munyumbwe	Good.
1 x 2AA	"	1969	"	Good
3 x 2AA	"	1964	"	Fair
1 x 3AA	"	1956	Lumbo	Very old
1 x 3AA	"	1958	Chipepo	Fair
2 x 2AA	"	1964	"	Fair

1 x 3AA	Siavonga	1956	Simamba	Cracks and needs repairing.
1 x 4AD	"	1970	Lusitu	Needs plumbing
1 x 3AA	"	1957	Lusitu Bridge	Painted
3 x 2AA	"	1964	Lusitu Bridge	In good condition.
1 Zambezi house	"	1960	Lusitu sub-centre	Replaced
1 x 3AA	Siavonga	1971	Siamwiinga	In good condition.
1 x 2AA	Siavonga	1955	Chaanga	Replaced and in good condition.
1 x 2AA	Siavonga	1969	Lusitu Sub-Centre	In good condition.
1 x MDI	Sinazongwe	1972	Buleya/Malima	Electrification not done
1 x 3AA	Sinazongwe	1973	Mkandabbwe	In good condition.
2 x 2AA	Sinazongwe	1960	Sianzovu	No staff and are occupied by villagers.

2.4. STAFF MORAL:-

Despite the Geographical position of Gwembe district, difficulty in determining the agricultural gospel, but the staff continued to be loyal to the department and Ministry as a whole.

Although in every society where people are working together there must be other people contravening the rules, but that is only small fraction of the good job done by majority of the staff.

If only the condition of service is improved to our workers staffs moral can be easily controlled.

2.5. TRANSPORT:-

(a) This has been one of the biggest problem in the district since January 1975 the district had without transport up to date.

Most field days were conducted on risk by moving with public transport (buses) and that very much delayed the exercise, although the field days were conducted at maximum progress. Although estimates have been done for the purchase of transport for the three (3) district up to now nothing has been materialised as yet, this leaves the district on awkward situation.

(b) Private Vehicles:-

No one in the district has his own vehicle except in project division at Buleya Malima.

3. CROP PRODUCTION CEREALS:-

3-1 MAIZE:

3-1-1 Policy:

The policy of the department is to grow more maize with huge surplus for sell. We are determined to introduce all types of maize in all parts of the district to make sure that shortage of food should be past conversation than daily songs as it is the case in some parts of the district e.g. Kafwambila, Siameja, and Siampondo.

Indeed farmers have observed the need to use fertilizer for more maize production, and as result Gwembe at short time of teaching the use of fertilizer has quickly adapted the call.

3-1-2 PRODUCTION TECHNIQUES:-

The use of recommended techniques by research branch, use of fertilizers, crop rotation, and growing of different varieties is our extension services teaching to farmers to follow.

We are slowly but sure drawing the attention of our traditional farmers to refrain from scavengerly way of growing crops but adapt the new techniques introduced to them for the benefit of the farmers and the nation as a whole.

This could result if only farmers obey the extension services teaching i.e.

Timely planting and correct spacing control of weed, pests and diseases.

Timely application of fertilizers early and ploughing.

3-1-3 SEASONAL EFFECTS:-

The season 1974/75 was remarkable and had its distribution of rainfall evenly, which favoured the growth of all crops.

The rains started at the beginning of November, very good rains indeed, of which some farmers who had early ploughed their gardens in readiness for early planting chanced it, and battled their way straight.

In most cases when the seasonal year is good always there is limit destruction of pests and diseases hence the year on review did not experience damages from pests and diseases.

3-1-4. MAIZE PRODUCTION (SALES):-

Gwembe has improved tremendously in selling surplus maize and the sells for the past four years are as follows:-

<u>Season</u>		<u>Differences per year</u>
1971/72	554 x 90 kg.	
1972/73	600 x 90 kg.	46 x 90 kg.
1972/73	600 x 90 kg.	
1973/74	1010 x 90 kg.	410 x 90 kg.
1973/74	1010 x 90 kg.	
1974/75	8683 x 90 kg.	7,673 x 90 kg.
1974/75	8683 x 90 kg.	

3-1-5 MAIZE MARKETING:-

In Gwembe we have not as yet met confusions of so many marketing unions as on the plateau, therefore the marketing agent is only Namboard which takes all surplus crops in the district, hence the above surplus crops were marketed by Namboard.

3-1-6 DIRECT PRODUCTION:-

This is starting now from Buleya Malima irrigation, and it has not materialised strongly to sell surplus, but for consumption to cut away indoor starvation.

3.2 RICE:-

The crop also started at Buleya Malima and Siatwiinda irrigation, and 102 x 90 kg. was reported sold to Namboard in the above irrigations.

3.3 SORGHUM:-

3-3-1 Policy:-

As the crop still ranks to be Chief food in the Gwembe district therefore the department's policy is to increase its yields by using fertilizers and encourage short period growing sorghum.

The research officials every now and again continuing experimenting type of sorghum which could properly fetch higher yields.

3-3-2 PRODUCTION TECHNIQUES:-

Early planting for long growing local variety, and use of fertilizer accompanied by good spacing are our day to day gospel to farmers.

The extension services also encourage the growing of improved varieties recommended by research branch, and which can be grown in a short period of time to produce enough food to farmers e.g. 17/57 D. 36 Red framida.

3-3-3. SEASONAL EFFECTS:-

There was no harmful effects in form of insects, pests and diseases during the year on review except bigger pest elephants which destroyed the crop in other parts like Chisanga, Kafwambila, Siampondo, Siameja, Manchanvwa, Kutwa and so many isolated places. Birds were also another direct attack pest.

3-3-4. PRODUCTION (SALES)

Mostly farmers in the district prepare keeping sorghum for consumption than maize, therefore the sales were very limited for the surplus this year.

Summary of Sales

1972/73	120 x 90 kg.
1973/74	593 x 90 kg.
1974/75	419 x 90 kg. a drop in production by 174 x 90 kg.

This clearly shows that farmers are completely changing from sorghum to maize in the district.

3-3-5 DIRECT PRODUCTION SCHEMES:-

Not Applicable.

3-3-6. MARKETING:-

All the above crop is marketed by National Agricultural Marketing Board without trouble.

3-4. Wheat:-

(a) The crop has been pledged by the Government to be grown in the whole country and so that we cut out wheat imports.

Buleya Malima is expecting over 200x90kg. wheat crop for present crop being thrashed at the project now.

3.5 GROUNDNUTS:-

3-5-1 Policy:-

The department policy at present is more serious than before because of the shortage of cooking oil.

As groundnuts grows very well in the country, therefore the department is taking an acute measures to encourage farmers to answer the call of this shortage, although seed problem has been ruling the desire of farmers.

3-5-2. PRODUCTION TECHNIQUES:-

Good spacing, planting on ridges for easy lifting and timely planting by using suitable and improved seed.

Most of these techniques are taught by our extension officers and supplemented by some of the farmers in Lusitu are report to have buying 50kg. bags at K19-00 to prepare for the coming season.

Since our farmers are still on small scale, therefore smaller contents of groundnuts seed are more vital than these bigger one.

3-5-3. SEASONAL EFFECTS:-

The germination and the growth of the crop was very good, but during the time of maturing, there was very big break out of mice in Lusitu which destroyed all the crop and very little harvested for consumption.

Gwembe Central did well as they were given grant to buy seed by Choritable organisation (Lion Club) in Lusaka and they got over 31x90 kg. bags surplus.

3-5-4. PRODUCTION AND SALES:-

Nearly all harvested was kept for consumption except Gwembe Central which sold 31x80 kg. surplus, and Gwembe North 3x80 kg. sold.

3-5-5. DIRECT PRODUCTION:-

Not applicable.

3-6. Beans:

3-6-1. Policy:

Beans happens to be one of the cash crop that the district could get money from, therefore the policy is to encourage the growing of all improved seed, especially soya beans which is very important for milk production.

3-6-2. PRODUCTION TECHNIQUES:-

Timely planting, spacing, and use of recommended fertilizer is what extension and Malima Farmers' Training Centre encouraged the farmers.

3-6-3. SEASON EFFECTS:-

Shortage of seed was the serious snage although the farmers prepared to grow the crop but they could not be able to get seed at all.

3-6-4. PRODUCTION SALES:-

Little soya beans grown in irrigation scheme we have no records of figures.

3-7. TOBACCO:-

3-7-1. Policy:

The department of Agriculture is getting very concerned with the production of tobacco, because this could be the substitute to copper for our cash economy as an export.

As tobacco is one of the most important crop in the world, therefore in case of our copper falling on the world market tobacco if encouraged could take the place of copper, in this respect the department through Tobacco Board of Zambia is taking strongest measure to see to it that the crop is encouraged at all costs in order to boost our economy.

3-7-1-1. VIRGINIA TOBACCO:-

Not applicable.

3-7-1-2. BURLEY TOBACCO:-

Gwembe South is trying to grow this crop, and Tobacco Board of Zambia has built very big shade and opened very big nursery.

Last year farmers at Malima grew the crop but it was spoilt during harvesting period as there was extensive rains.

3-7-1-3. ORIENTAL TOBACCO:-

Not applicable.

3-7-1-4. LOCAL TOBACCO:-

Farmers in Lusitu and Sinazongwe get their cash from this tobacco by making it into cakes and sell outside the district e.g. Livingstone and Namwala.

Some of these farmers obtain very fantastic sum of money from the local caked tobacco, and they have made it their source of income.

3-7-2. PRODUCTION TECHNIQUES:-

3-7-2-1. VIRG'VIA TOBACCO:-

Not applicable.

3-7-2-2. BURLEY TOBACCO:-

Burning of seedbeds where tobacco requires to be planted and by using the E.D.B. before planting is our techniques.

3-7-2-3. ORIENTAL TOBACCO:-

Not applicable.

3-7-2-4. LOCAL TOBACCO:-

(a) The local one is very simple to grow, which is immediately at the tail end of rains March and April.

The crop will continue growing without rains but only moisture, and times it gives very good yields.

(b) LOCAL TOBACCO PRODUCTION:-

Cakes sold from Gwembe North = 8,060 at the average of K2-00 each.

Cakes expected to be sold = 6,540 cakes.

The Gwembe North alone cakes to be produced are:- 14,600

Gwembe Central 40

Gwembe North 122

14,762 cakes

At average of K2-00 a cake, this will be K29,524-00n.

7-7-5. PRODUCTION TRAINING SCHEME:-

3-7-5-1. TENANT FARMERS SCHEME:-

Not applicable.

3-7-5-2. MUKWELA SCHEME:-

Not applicable.

3-7-5-3. GAMELA ONE (01) ACRE SCHEME:-

Not applicable.

3-7-5-4. POPOTA TRAINING COLLEGE:-

Not applicable.

...../13.

5-7-6. MARKETING:-

3-7-6-1. <u>VIRGINIA TOBACCO:-</u>	} NOT APPLICABLE
3-7-6-2. <u>BURLEY TOBACCO:-</u>	
3-7-6-3. <u>ORIENTAL TOBACCO:-</u>	
3-7-6-4. <u>LOCAL TOBACCO:-</u>	

Cakes as I have said already are sold local and outside Gwembe.

3-8. COTTON:-

3-8-1. Policy:

The policy of the department is clear and nothing other than the crop being cash crop for the district as it is one of the district where cotton grows very well.

Increasing yields and hectareages is our cry as a department .

The crop can enable us to wipe poverty in the district if grown on a large scale. Gwembe farmers are very serious this year about the crop unless rains stay away without dropping but if it does it will be in trouble of soaking large hectareage of cotton.

3-8-2. PRODUCTION TECHNIQUES:-

Early planting, using certified seeds, proper spacing, the use of fertilizer where the soil is tired are the most recommended techniques.

The farmers also are encouraged to regular spraying during the growth of the crop, and use correct chemicals for the correct pests to control.

3-8-3. SEASONAL EFFECTS:-

(a) The rains/^{this}year were favourable and gave very good germination of all cotton crop.

We had evenly distribution of rains in the district so much so that the yields were very much increased.

(b) Gwembe North had an introduction of U.L.V. spraying scheme, this did very well indeed and farmers obtained very good cotton result.

The farmers who took part in spraying scheme were:-

NAME	HECTAREAGE		U.L.V.	KNAPSACK
	U.L.V.	KNAP	KG.	KG.
1. N.P. CHIFEZI	01	01	880	594
2. A. NYELETTI	01	01	1800	1400
3. S. MUNCHINDU	01	01	1518	1320
TOTAL:	03	03	4198	3314

3-8-4. PRODUCTION AND SALES:-

Cotton production increase every year both on yields and hectares.

Farmers in the district are really very keen in cotton production, what troubles them always is financial problem, but if they are allowed to get insecticides on loans as the case this year, cotton yields and hectareage will go up.

If only rains could do as last season otherwise we will do very well.

SALES PER DISTRICT:

1973/74	Gwembe North	92,403 Kg.
1973/74	Gwembe Central	50,770 Kg.
1973/74	Gwembe South	206,568 Kg.
	TOTAL	349,741 Kg.

(Note:) If you check the report of last year the figure was wrongly added instead of 349,741 it was written 349,9741 Kg. So please correct it to 349,741 Kg.

1974/75	Gwembe North	321,572 Kg.
1974/75	Gwembe Central	64,922 Kg.
1974/75	Gwembe South	24,024 Kg.
1974/75	Irrigations	84,200 Kg.
	TOTAL	494,718 Kg.

About 495 tons.

SUMMARY

1974/75	494,718 Kg.
1973/74	349,741 Kg.
Increase in yield	144,877 Kg.

(Note) This shows a step forward in cotton production and our target for 1974/75 season of 480 tons was achieved as we produced nearly 495 tons, 15 tons over the target.

3-8-5. DIRECT PRODUCTION:-

Not applicable.

3-8-6. MARKETING:-

Marketing has no problem Namboard even open some seasonal depot to facilitate the buying of cotton.

In Gwembe North some farmers direct deliver their cotton to Lusaka Ginnery and some on rural depots.

3-9. CASSAVA:-

Not applicable.

3-10. VEGETABLES:-

The vegetables in Gwembe district especially Gwembe South and North districts are becoming the source of income through irrigations.

Farmers have very much taken keen in producing the crop, and has really released them from starvation.

The only disappointment is marketing part of it, as more vegetables get rotten because of having no proper markets.

3-10-1. Policy:

The aim of the department is to grow enough for consumption and surplus for sell.

In this way we can cut more imports on vegetables which can easily be grown in our country.

The other reason is to raise the standard of living among our rural community.

3-10-2. PRODUCTION TECHNIQUES:-

The department through its extension services encourages farmers to grow variety of vegetables timely and all the year round.

Correct spacing, spraying, and the use of fertilizers to growers is the main operation the extension staff preach in the villages.

At this time farmers should not complain because Namboard is keeping all seed and insecticides in all their depots.

3-10-3. SEASONAL EFFECTS:-

Diamond back moth, leaf eaters.

3-10-4. PRODUCTION TECHNIQUES:-

(a) There is no proper records on sales of vegetables, because this is done individually, whereby some keep records and some completely keep nothing.

In this respect the records below do not solely represent Gwembe district but some of the farmers who managed to keep records of what they sell and those whom the extension workers meet while selling individually.

(b)

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SALES PER REGION:

REGION	CABBAGES	TOMATOES	RAPE AND CHOMOUILLER	EGG FRUIT	GREEN PAPER	ONION	CARROT	SPINACH	CAULIFLOWER	BEETROOTS
	KG.	KG.	KG.	KG.	KG.	KG.	KG.	KG.	KG.	KG.
Gwembe North Siavonga District	18,060	12500	1685	1510	1755	848	12	1278	20	149
Gwembe Central Gwembe District		N O			G R O W E R S					
Gwembe South Sinazongwe District	15196	21378	4273	87	-	653	60	950		
TOTAL	33356	33878	5958	1597	1755	1501	188	2228	20	149

3-10-5. DIRECT PRODUCTION:

Not applicable.

3-10-6. MARKETING:-

In Gwembe North it is report that vegetable marketing is not a problem because Siavonga Township gets everything that local farmers including irrigation produce.

Zambizi Farm (for Irrigation) helps nearly all farmers under irrigation by taking their produce to Lusaka and pay very small fraction of transport which does not affect them at all.

In Gwembe south also the farmers did not experience rotting of tomatoes and cabbages as last year because irrigation farmers planted their crops at intervals leaving the gap for advertising the crop to marketing authority and also vegetables got maturing stage at intervals, where by local buyers and Maamba Mine got produce at intervals as well leaving nothing to rote.

3-11 FRUITS - CITRUS:-3-11-1. Policy:

The policy of the department is to encourage all farmers having water supply to plant as many fruit trees as possible for their consumption and surplus for sell.

Irrigation schemes are busy planting oranges, lemons, bananas e.t.c.

3-11-2. PRODUCTION TECHNIQUES:-

Timely planting, proper spacing and variety of fruit trees is our main objectives to farmers.

The use of fertilizers at right time and spraying against insects and disease are also gosselled to farmers by our extension services.

3-11-3. SEASONAL EFFECTS:-

One of our banana plantation farmer in Kafue area Mr. S. Selyer had ordered and planted 200 orange trees, out of 200 trees ^{80 trees} were damaged by termites, however another order of 80 trees has been placed to Mazabuka and Monze nursery orchards.

The farmer is advised to use Aldrin in order to control the insects during planting.

Buleya Malima irrigation projects one acre (.4ha) of citrus trees has once again resumed their survival after continuous spraying has been introduced.

3-11-4. PRODUCTION AND SALES:-

Only local farmers sell oranges, and also Buleya Malima sold 3514 Kg. of citrus fruit during the year under review.

3-11-5. DIRECT PRODUCTION:-

Not applicable.

3-11-6. MARKETING:-

There was no problem with the marketing of citrus fruits in Buleya Malima as local buyers were coming for them.

3-12. BANANAS:-

3-12-1. Policy:-

The policy of the department remains the same as other fruits. Self sufficiency is our main objectives.

3-12-2. PRODUCTION TECHNIQUES:-

Proper planting distance and use of recommended fertilizers.

3-12-3. SEASONAL EFFECTS:-

We had good year as bananas did not suffer much from frost as the case in other years.

3-12-4. PRODUCTION AND SALES:-

(a) The yields of bananas is going forward every year in Gwembe North and for the first time figures are obtained in Gwembe South from Buleya Malima irrigation and local farmers who had local bananas and sold at Sinazeze local market.

Some of the sales could not be noticed as farmers mostly sell individually to their local people.

(b) Sales 1974/75 season.

SALES:

GROWERS	AREA	WEIGHT IN KG.	REGION
1. Mr. C.P. Vlahakis	Chirundu	50,674	Lusitu
2. Mr. S. Vlahakis	Chirundu	10,860	Lusitu
3. Mrs. C.P. Vlahakis	Chirundu	12,985	Lusitu
4. Mr. D. Vlahakis	Kafue Chiawa	4528	Lusitu
5. Mr. S. Selyer	Kafue flats	50,165	Lusitu
6. Mr. B. Selyer	Kafue flats	13,180	Lusitu
7. Mr. H. Vlahakis	Kafue flats	8,465	Lusitu
8. Zambezi Farm irrigation	Chirundu	98,174	Lusitu
9. Buleya Malima irrigation and local farmers		29,574	Sinazongwe
TOTAL		319,347Kg.	

3-13. PINEAPPLES:-

Little grown in irrigation and have not yet materialised to sells. Encouragement is being done to farmers to participate fully to the growing of the crop.

13-14. STRAWBERRIES:-

Not applicable.

3-15. MISCELLANEOUS:-

Farmers are encouraged to plant a lot of different types of fruits trees like pawpaws, mangoes, and also grow different types of crops inorder to survive under adverse conditions.

Lusitu farmers in Chirundu sold out over 4,580 pawpaws 1974/75 season.

3-16. COFFEE:-

Not applicable.

3-17. SUGAR-CANE:-

The crop is doing well in Gwembe South under Nkandabbwe irrigation Scheme and it has been a source of income in that particular scheme.

It is sold to Sinazeze local market, as raw material.

3-18. KNAF:- Not applicable.

3-19. DIRECT PRODUCTION:- Not applicable.

3-20-1. OIL CROPS (SUNFLOWER):-

Policy: As our country is hit by oil shortage, therefore the aim of the department is to encourage as more farmers as possible to grow more sunflower inorder to cut, our imports about cooking oil.

...../19.

3-20-2. PRODUCTION TECHNIQUES:-

Proper spacing of 90x30 cm and the use of certified seed is our preaching as extension services.

Since the farmers find it easier to produce sunflower, so many farmers are very interested in growing the crop in the two past years in other places it is taking the place of cotton.

3-20-3. SEASONAL EFFECTS:-

The crop is easier to grow, and it has no so many disadvantages of growing it except birds in other places and continuous rainfall when it is matured could spoil the crop which did not happen in our case in the district.

Birds had very little damage on the crop 1974/75 season.

3-20-4. PRODUCTION AND SALES:-

It is very interesting to announce in this report that this is our second crop to have gone over 1974/75 target given to us in Gwembe district of 3,300x50 Kg., Gwembe has produced 3,810x50kg. bags.

It is also important to note that from 910x50 kg. bags produced in 1973/74 season, we have nearly gone over three (3) times over the current year on review, and the difference from 3,801x50kg-910x50kg
= 2,900x50kg.

3-20-5. MARKETING:-

No problem Namboard takes all the crop without difficulties.

4. LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION:-

4-0-1. Policy:

The aim of the department is improve the rural livestock by introducing improved bulls and he goats.

Improving grazing area is most vital aim of the department because if animal die from poverty problem take off can be minimised because farmers will not be able to sell their cattle at low grade.

Introducing night paddocks grazier schemes etd. is the really objectives of the department.

4-0-2. STAFF:-

In Gwembe district under three (3) districts we have only one (1) staff under animal husbandry stationed in Sinazongwe Gwembe South and he covers for Sinazongwe district only. In Gwembe Central we have 50% Agricultural Assistant on Animal Husbandry Mr. D. Mutinta and in Gwembe North we have completely nothing at all.

Mazabuka man under animal husbandry is not coping up with Gwembe North as it is too much for him to cover Mazabuka and Gwembe, hence one animal husbandry officer is required in Gwembe North for the smooth running of the section.

4-0-3. TRAINING:

Several Commodity Demonstrators and Agricultural Assistant went for inservice training at Kanchamba and Monze Farmers' Training Centre.

4-0-4. TRANSPORT: Not applicable.

4-1-1. BEEF CATTLE:-

In Gwembe district we have dual purpose on traditional sector, and the condition of the animals is not so bad.

In certain areas of chief Munyumbwe and part of Lusitu few cattle died out of poverty, and this was not serious set back.

4-1-2. POULTRY POPULATION:-

See tables I and II.

4-1-3. COMMERCIAL SECTOR:- Not applicable.

4-1-4. BEEF SALES AND SLAUGHTER:-

For details see table III and IV but summary of sales are as follows:-

	<u>C.S.B.</u>	<u>PRIVATE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
1974/75	753	859	1612

Note: This excludes slaughter by local butcherries ceremonies and funerals.

4-1-4. CATTLE SALES YARDS:-

This cattle sales yard which include veterinary crush pens as some of the places we have no sales yard and scales.

The following are the buying centres in which of course include veterinary crush pens.

	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>REGION</u>	<u>TYPE</u>
1.	Lusitu	Lusitu	Salesyard
2.	Sitinkwi	Lusitu	V.C.P.
3.	Chisamu	Lusitu	"
4.	Daura Store	Lusitu	"
5.	Kariba store	Lusitu	"
6.	Jamba	Lusitu	"
7.	Chaanga	Lusitu	Saleyard but no scale and in poor condition
8.	Sianyoolo	Lusitu	V.C.P.
9.	Makuya	Munyumbwe	"
10.	Luumbo	Bbondo	"
11.	Munyumbwe	Munyumbwe	Salesyard
12.	Chipepo	Munyumbwe	V.C.P.
13.	Sinafala	Munyumbwe	"
14.	Malima	Malima	"
15.	Sinazeze	Sinazeze	Salesyard
16.	Kanchindu	Kanchindu	salesyard
17.	Sinankumbi	Kanchindu	V.C.P.
18.	Muuka	Kanchindu	V.C.P.
19.	Siameja	Kanchindu	Saleyard
20.	Siamukuku	Kanchidu	V.C.P.

The above 20 buying places are used every month when there are cattle sales.

It is emphasised that Chaanga and Malima should have scales and repairs are urgently required at Chaanga as the salesyard is under awkward state of affair.

4-1-6. NATIONAL BEEF SCHEME:-

The scheme has raised the standard of living for cattle in rural sector.

The farmers who took part in National beef schemes are those who have not improved in cattle management, and most of them have cattle in collective ranches.

In the district we have the following members of the scheme:-

DISTRICT	NO. OF FARMERS	NO. OF ANIMALS.
Lusitu Gwembe North	2	65
Munyumbwe Gwembe Central	2	103
Sinazongwe Gwembe South	8	1192
TOTAL:	12	1360

4-1-7. GRAZIER SCHEME RURAL:- N/A

4-1-8. SHORT TERM FEEDER SCHEME:- N/A

4-1-9. COLLECTIVE RANCHES:- N/A.

4-1-10. STAFF RANCHES ATTACHED TO COLLECTIVES:-

4-1-11. STAFF RANCHES DIRECT PRODUCTION:-

Not applicable.

4-2. DAIRY PRODUCTION:-

Not applicable.

4-2-1. COMMERCIAL:

Not applicable.

4-2-2. RURAL PRODUCTION:-

Still one introduction and no production as yet.

4-3. PIG PRODUCTION:- Not applicable.

The existing one are village pigs which are left everywhere to wander and no proper management the owners are exercising.

4-3-1. Policy: Not applicable.

4-3-2. PRODUCTION: Not applicable.

4-3-3. POPULATION STATISTICS :- See table five (5) on rural pigs,

4-3-4. INTERGRATED PIG MANAGEMENT SCHEME:-

Not applicable.

4-3-5. PIG OUT PUT:- Not applicable.LIVESTOCK STATISTICS BY SUB-DISTRICT OR REGION:

T A B L E I

REGION	Bulls	Cows and heifers	Oxen and Trolleys	calves	Total cattle	Sheep	Goat	Pigs	Dogs	Poultry
Lusitu	281	5888	4207	8576	12133	4844	33808	968	2157	11564
Munyumbwe	237	5697	4148	1473	12557	95	16220	771	N/P	13567
Sinazongwe	573	15607	8297	5346	20723	5703	58319	343	N/P	23395
TOTAL:	1,111	27192	16652	8576	45413	10642	108347	2082	2157	48616

LIVESTOCK STATISTICS BY CHIEFS AREA 1975:-

T A B L E II

CHIEF	Bulls	Cows and heifers	Oxen and Trolleys	Calves	Total cattle	Sheep	Goat	Pigs	Dogs	Poultry
Mweemba	396	9653	5995	3077	20121	5496	53013	217	N/P	4135
Sinazongwe	177	5954	2302	2269	10702	207	5306	126	N/P	19260
Old Chipeco	120	2483	1461	1098	5162	95	3595	152		3309
Munyumbwe	117	3214	2687	1378	7395	-	12625	619		10258
Sinandambwe	79	2849	15110	884	5322	645	10948	564	688	3894
Sikoongo	54	891	685	196	1826	1358	8142	68	543	4574
New Chipeco	122	1952	1854	629	4557	1730	10488	336	630	1990
Simamba	26	196	158	48	428	1111	4230	-	296	1106
TOTAL	1,091	27192	30252	9574	55513	10642	108347	1882	4157	48526

COLD STORAGE BOARD OF ZAMBIA MONTHLY SALES BY:-
DISTRICTS OR REGION (RURAL)

T A B L E III (a)

MONTH	LUSITU	MUNYUMBWE	SINAZONGWE	TOTAL
1. OCTOBER 1974	45	-	83	128
2. NOVEMBER 1974	20	11	6	37
3. DECEMBER 1974	17	-	17	34
4. JANUARY 1975	54	-	-	54
5. FEBRUARY 1975	24	-	-	24

11-7. TRACTOR MECHANISATION:-

The farmers in the district are always in need of tractors for hiring, but this has not been answered.

However Sinazongwe area one old tractor at their early request from the Provincial Agricultural Officer during meeting in May-June was sent there to plough for people.

The reports continue to say that 34 farmers having 150 hectares had their fields ploughed, more farmers still required the help but the was so old enough that it failed to satisfy farmers needs hence it got broken and went for good.

11-7. - 11-7-5. Not applicable.

12. MECHANISATION:-

12-1. - 12-5. Not applicable.

13. - 13-8. Not applicable.

13-9. AGRICULTURAL SHOWS:-

Already reported.

13-10. COMMITTEE MEETINGS:-

Already reported, despite that our extension staff held several staff meeting in the regions.

14. RESEARCH:-

The research section is doing their best in their sub station at Lusitu, they experimenting several crops.

In irrigation too they are given some plots where they exercise experiments.

14-1. IRRIGATIONS:-

14-2. BULEYA MALIMA EXTENSION BLOCK:-

The Scheme has faced hardship of Bulldozers for levelling the remaining plots for phase I extension block.

At present 12 plots are working very well and another 25 plots are expected to be opened this year.

The project could be on the full swing this year if only work was carried on Bull-dozers.

14-3. SIATWIINDA:-

This is another Scheme which is giving us headache, because the farmers involved do not seem to get interested in utilising their plots like those at Nkandabbwe irrigation Scheme.

Out of 40 farmers recruited only about 37 are still there although as symbols not really utilising the land given.

6. MARCH 1975	49	-	27	76
7. APRIL 1975	60	26	37	123
8. MAY 1975	27	-	12	39
9. JUNE 1975	51	27	-	78
10. JULY 1975	25	25	16	66
11. AUGUST 1975	-	-	34	34
12. SEPTEMBER 1975	25	-	35	60
TOTAL:	397	89	267	753

SMALL LIVESTOCK SALES COLD STORAGE BOARD BY REGION OR:-
SUB-DISTRICTS

T A B L E III (b)

REGION	SHEEP	GOATS	PIGS	POULTRY
Sinazongwe	180	3536	-	-
Munyumbwe	-	463	-	-
Lusitu	59	2573	-	-
TOTAL:	239	6572	-	-

LIVESTOCK SALES TO PRIVATE BUYERS BY SUB-DISTRICTS:

T A B L E III (c)

REGIONS	CATTLE	SHEEP	GOATS	PIGS	POULTRY
Sinazongwe	563	387	694	-	964
Lusitu	57	01	539	77	2,287
Gwembe Central	239	05	125	-	-
TOTAL:	889	391	1358	139	3,246

LIVESTOCK TAKE OFF LOCAL SLAUGHTER, CEREMONIES AND FUNERAL:-

T A B L E III (d)

REGION	CATTLE	SHEEP	GOATS	PIGS	POULTRY
Lusitu	67	-	276	62	345
Gwembe Central	62	37	61	17	95
Gwembe	150	31	90	-	127
TOTAL:	279	68	427	79	567

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CRUSH PENS:-

T A B L E IV

SALES YARD AND CRUSH PENS	CATTLE	SHEEP	GOATS
1. Lusitu	252	37	1292
2. Chaanga Salesyard	145	10	583
3. Sianyoolo V.C.P.	N O T	R E P O R T E D	
4. Siamwiinga V.C.P.	"	"	"
5. Jamba V.C.P.	"	"	"
6. Kariba Store V.C.P.	"	"	"
7. Daura Store V.C.P.	"	"	"
8. Chisamu V.C.P.	"	"	"
9. Sitinkwi	"	"	"
10. Munyumbwe Salesyard	111	-	60
11. Makuyu V.C.P.	4	-	-
12. Chipeco V.C.P.	-	-	-
13. Malima V.C.P.	30	23	403
14. Sinazeze Sales yard	56	45	519
15. Kanchindu Salesyard	73	34	900
16. Siameja	N O T	R E P O R T E D	
17. Siamukuku V.C.P.	"	"	"
18. Sinankumbi V.C.P.	68	08	1022
19. Muuka	40	60	712
TOTALS:	779	217	5491

Note:- Most of the veterinary crush pen sales were not reported and it was difficulty to find figures.

Congratulations to Lusitu, Chaanga, Sinazeze, Malima, Kanchindu, Sinankumbi, and Muuka salesyards and crush penes of which the figures were available.

The difficulties were this that the figures for other salesyards and veterinary crush penes were combined into the region figures and to separate them was hard.

SMALL STOCK STATISTICS BY CHIEFS:-

T A B L E (V)

CHIEF	GOATS	SHEEP	PIGS	POULTRY
1. Sikongo	8142	1358	68	4574
2. New Chipopo	10488	1730	336	1990
3. Sinandabbwe	10948	645	564	3894
4. Simamba	4230	1111	-	1106
5. Munyumbwe	12625	-	619	10258
6. Old Chipopo	3595	95	152	3309
7. Sinazongwe	5306	207	126	4135
8. Senior Chief Mweemba	5313	5496	217	10260
TOTALS:	60647	10642	2082	48526

4.4 SHEEP AND GOATS:-

4-4.1. Policy:

The policy of the department is to improve the rural stock by using improved he-goats produced from Malima Farmers' Training Centre and from Zambia College of Agriculture, during the year in review over 10 improved he-goats were distributed to farmers with sheep and goats National Scheme.

4-4.2. POPULATION STATISTICS:-

See table V attached.

4-4-3. NATIONAL SHEEP AND GOAT SCHEME:-

The Scheme has the following farmers.

REGION	NO. OF FARMERS	NO. OF ANIMALS SHEEP & GOATS
1. Gwembe North	06	Not reported.
2. Gwembe Central	04	Not reported.
3. Gwembe South	06	720
TOTAL:	16	720

4-4-4. SALES AND OUTPUT:-

Many farmers due to scale are interested to sell their goats and sheep throughout the district.

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SALES BY COLD STORAGE BOARD OF ZAMBIA

	<u>Goat</u>	<u>Sheep</u>
(a) Gwembe North	2,573	59
(b) Gwembe South	3,556	167
(c) Gwembe Central	463	-
	<u>6,592</u>	<u>226</u>

Total out put for goats and sheep 1974/75, 6818.

4.5 SALES AT AGRICULTURAL SHOWS:- Nil.

4.6 POULTRY PRODUCTION:-

Poultry production has gone up very high in Sinazongwe district, farmers are very keen in rural poultry Scheme.

Nearly all farmers involved with scheme are really very keen.

4-6-1. POLICY:

The policy for the department is to increase poultry production to cut the meat shortage in the country of which were self sufficiency in poultry production and egg production since 1968.

The department is happy with this promotion, but we need more for exports.

Also the department is interested to raise rural poultry production by using improved cocks which are the answers to raise rural poultry production.

4-6-2. RURAL POULTRY DEVELOPMENT:-

Gwembe South is trying this Scheme as there are 8 farmers who started with Agriculture Finance Company loans and there after developed on the profits that they got from the sales of Agriculture Finance Company loans.

At present they are getting un sexed poultry from Mazabuka and they have layers birds dotted all over the region.

4-6-3. POULTRY DISTRIBUTION SCHEME:-

Not applicable.

4-6-4. USE AND RESPONSE TO GRZ. SUB-SIDY:-

Only those farmers buy from Mazabuka poultry Unit enjoy this, as they buy the chicks cheaper than those ordering from hatcheries in Lusaka.

In this respect Gwembe Central and Gwembe South order from Mazabuka. Gwembe Central had their poultry order on the 27th September although most of the farmers did not respond because of the breake of Newcastle disease which swept poultry in Gwembe Central and Gwembe South. Unfortunately Gwembe South was told by Mazabuka Poultry Unit to collect their chicks on the 28th November, 1975.

Gwembe Central collected only the following:-

<u>Unsexed</u>	<u>Cockerels</u>	<u>Totals</u>
550	200 =	750

4-6-5. LAYERS AND EGG PRODUCTION:-

(a) In Lusitu region 200 layers kept by the farmer Mr. T. Munsaka died from Newcastle before started laying eggs.

(b) But in Gwembe South where new castle did not affect poultry layers and production is going on very well. The total figures for layers and laid eggs are as follows in Gwembe South:-

No. of farmers	No. of Layers	No. of Unit produced
48	4,850	87,200

Note:- This is very good start for the place like Sinazongwe district, as more orders are expected from Mazabuka Poultry Unit we expect to double the figure next year.

4-6-6. TABLE POULTRY PRODUCTION AND TECHNIQUES:-

(a) Once more again Gwembe North this year under review had 500 cockerels ordered from hatcheries but only 350 was sold and the rest was swept by new castle disease, the 350 birds were all sold at K2-50 at Siavonga Township and obtained K875-00 and the farmers lost K375-00 cash for 150 birds died.

(b) Sinazongwe reports to have the following table birds in the district including the dual purpose birds (for eggs and meat).

No. of farmers	No. of Broilers	No. of Cockerels	No. of Dual purpose birds
136	2582	3698	5079

NOTE:- Very fantastic development on poultry production in Sinazongwe/Kanchindu region, and eggs in that part of Gwembe district is not problem, we do not have enough market for both table birds and eggs. Sinazongwe district therefore I am advertising to you to buy our eggs and broilers in Sinazongwe/Kanchindu region.

4-6-7. BREEDING:-

Farmers are encouraged to buy improved cockerels from Malima Farmers Training Centre to improve their rural poultry and many farmers responded to the call.

4-6-8. WOMEN POULTRY CLUBS:-

Sinazongwe Women Club is trying to be in the right foot. They have built pole dagger house for both broilers and layers but since the Sinazongwe order was postponed to 28th November, up to now they are still waiting for their order.

4-6-9. DISEASE:-

There was an outbreak of new castle disease in Gwembe North Lusitu region which swept all poultry in the villages and affected our poultry production in that part of the district, this included Gwembe Central Munyumbwe region.

4-6-10. MARKETING:-

There is no organised market for poultry and eggs production in the district.

However all birds and eggs produced are consumed local with our local Township of Siavonga, Maamba, Sinazongwe, Sinazeze, Gwembe Boma, Munyumbwe and Gwembe Rural Council including our Chipeco Secondary School.

5. TRAINING:-

See Provincial Extension Training Officer's report.

5-1 - 5-1-7. All Training see Training Officer's annual reports.

6. DEMONSTRATIONS:-

(a) The aim of the department in the district is to encourage self help demonstrations whereby farmers buy their own fertilizers and seed and call extension staff to teach them planting methodically.

(b) Gwembe North reports one (01) maize demonstration exercised while Gwembe South report 14 demonstrations on:-

- (1) 5 for maize
- (2) 2 for sorghum.
- (3) 1 groundnuts
- (4) 2 for soyabeans
- (5) 2 for sunflower.
- (6) 2 for cotton.

Demonstration continued.

REGION	CROP	VARIETY	SPACING	HECT-ARES	AVERAGE YIELDS PER HA.	NO. OF FARMERS
Gwembe North Lusitu	Maize	SR 52	90x22cm	01	50x90kg. 25 per ha.	01
Sinazongwe	Maize	SR 52	90x22cm	05	125x90kg. 25 per ha.	05
Sinazongwe	Sorghum	Framida	90x15cm	02	30x90kg. 15 per ha.	02
Sinazongwe	G/Nuts	Natal Common	60x9x9cm	0.5	7x50kg. 7 bag per ha. shelled	01
Sinazongwe	Soyabeans	Not disclosed	60x9cm	0.5	8x90kg.	02
Sinazongwe	Sunflower		60x22cm	02	30x50kg. 15 bags per ha.	02

Sinazongwe	Cotton	Albar 637	90x22cm	02	2,000 seed cotton 1,000 per ha.	02
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NOTE:- More farmers were very interested in these demonstrations and we are expecting more farmers for 1975/76 season on self help demonstrations.

7. FIELD DAYS:-

The field days were held in all regions except Lusitu which did not hold any field.

Other regions held field days as follows:-

<u>REGION</u>	<u>ATTENDANCE</u>	<u>NO. OF FIELD DAYS</u>
1. Sinazongwe	900	2
2. Gwembe Central Munyumbwe/Lukonde	120	1

8.1. AGRICULTURAL SHOWS:-

Most of the farmers in all three (3) main region (District) namely Sinazongwe, Gwembe Central, and Siavonga/Lusitu attended the district show which was held on 5-6th July 1975.

The District show was opened by the Assistant Secretary Mr. Shabafimbi.

The District Governor Mr. E. Mutale bought the floating trophy for the farmers in Gwembe District for them to compete by district for the number of exhibits brought to the show.

This system encouraged the farmers to bring in as many exhibits as possible.

The trophy was won by Gwembe Central, because of its geographical position to show, where most of her farmers could be able to bring their exhibits without the need of transport.

The attendance was quite reasonable and the first day over 2,000 people attended, this was reduced to nearly 1,250 people in second day, however transport was a serious problem which faced the district during the show exercise.

8-2. PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURAL SHOW:-

The Provincial Agricultural Show this year was held on the 3-4th August 1975.

The new floating trophy was still won by Gwembe district of which we are still waiting for.

Transport was the most snag during the Provincial Agricultural show, if it was not of the good office of the Governor through his Regional Secretary who surrendered their vehicle to the District Agricultural Officer to organise otherwise nothing could have been done.

9. BROADCASTING PUBLICITY:-

Several pamphlets were issued to farmers although some like Farming in Zambia were for sell.

9-1. RADIO FARM FORUM:-

The project is dying natural death however there are 9 main forum in the district, among them no forum produced proper record of attendance.

9-1-2. RECORDING:-

Lusitu region reports two (2) recording done during the year; Gwembe Boma by the District Agricultural Officer 2 recording done during the year.

9-2. PUBLICITY:-

Very little was done on this subject see Rural information report.

9-2-1. NEW RELEASES:-

Not applicable.

9-2-2. PHOTOGRAPHS:-

Not applicable.

9-2-3. VISUAL AIDS:-

Orders were done through the Provincial Agricultural Officer's Office for visual aids but up to this time no action has been taken since the end of last year.

10. YOUNG FARMERS CLUBS:-

The young farmers clubs movement has done tremendous job as far as Rural Development is concerned.

The members participated in number of projects of which some were very successful.

10-2. GROWTH OF THE MOVEMENT:-

The strength of the movement in the district is as follows:-

REGION	TYPE OF CLUB	NO. OF CLUBS	MEMBERS AS PER 30/9/75	REMARKS
1. Lusitu	School	17	540	one open club ceased
2. Gwembe Central	School	06	Not reported	Fair
3. Sinazongwe	School	12	360	Good
Total district		35	900	

10-3. STAFF POSITION:-

There is no one in the district who is responsible for Young Farmers Club, all the job is done by general extension workers.

10-4. YOUNG FARMERS CLUB PROJECTS:-

Usually the school young farmers clubs embark mostly on the following projects.

- (a) Vegetables.
- (b) Summer crops e.g. Maize, cotton and sunflowers.
- (c) Livestock such as poultry keeping.
- (d) Sewing, knitting woodwork etc.

SUMMARY OF PROJECTS:

- (i) Vegetables project is being participated by nearly all school clubs.
- (ii) Poultry few clubs did the project e.g.
Lusitu School in Siavonga, Malima in Sinazongwe.
Banana Plantation: Nkandabbwe and Kanchindu clubs in Sinazongwe.
Sewing and Knitting: Maamba mine School and crafts.
Summer crops sunflower and maize: Sikoongo in Lusitu, Nkandabbwe in Sinazongwe both clubs did very good job.
- (iii) Home Economic: Few girls in certain schools were nominated to attend home economics courses at Malima Farmers' Training Centre.
- (iv) Social Activities:- Not applicable.

10-5. AGRICULTURAL SHOWS:-

Many young farmers clubs attended the district show except Lusitu region where Young Farmers Clubs had no transport to pick most of the clubs, even some farmers failed to attend the show.

10-6. TRAINING:-

There were 3 course planned under the year in view and 50 members of young farmers clubs participants attended at Malima Farmers Training Centre.

10-7. GENERAL:-

In general the movement is improving every year although some of the members of the club more especially those under open clubs girls tend to get married the clubs die natural death like that one at Sikoongo all the girls and boys who made very thrilling club got married, boys went away to towns for work.

11. SUPPORTING SERVICES:-

11-1. CREDITS: AGRICULTURE FINANCE COMPANY:-

The organisation has tried its level best this year in all districts. The reports at the 30th September, 1975 from all districts or regions are as follows:-

- (1) Gwembe North: 70 new applicants applied of which 60 were made eligible by ward officials 10 rejected LPOs not yet in by the time of this report.

- (ii) Gwembe Central: 13 old or existing customers and 24 new applicants L.P.O.s not yet in by this time of writing the annual report.
- (iii) Gwembe South: Number of farmers given loans 1974/75 season were reported to be 105, the officer did not disclose the farmers applied for loans 1975 and how many approved.

11-2. MARKETING AND DISTRIBUTION OF REQUISITES:-

Namboard did its best in buying all Agricultural produce in the district.

Lusitu depot captao in Siavonga district should be congratulated for his job well-done.

He has ordered and stocked all the farm requisites including implements at Lusitu depot.

At the time of report every seed and fertilizers were already in Lusitu depot 10 kg. and 50 kg. maize seed costing K2-90 and K12-00 respectively.

All other depots did nearly good although we are still lacking some other commodities, e.g. implements, seed and fertilizers.

11-3. COOPERATIVES:-

Not applicable.

11-4. VETERINARY AND TSETSE CONTROL SERVICES:-

The sister department worked hand in hand with our department we thank them for their cooperation.

We jointly reported any break out of any disease for their quick treatment. Tsetse control services also helped greatly in the district by surveying where tsetsefly was expected, so many fly rounds were made at Jamba, Chaanga, and Moomba areas near Ntenga by Tsetse Control Scout Mr. M.K. Mbambaza, spraying has been carried in Siavonga district where tsetse control was expected more especially Zambezi Frontier.

11-5. WATER AFFAIRS:-

This department is doing pipe line water supply in Lusitu to the places of Lumbembe, Simamba and Mundulundulu areas, the project is not yet completed.

The department has a number of wells and boreholes which are not completed in the district.

11-6. RURAL COUNCIL:-

The Council should be congratulated for the offer of transport always when we were block with transport.

The organisation helped a lot as the department was without transport from 23rd January 1975 up to date no transport is available therefore always the Council could give hand.

11-7. TRACTOR MECHANISATION:-

The farmers in the district are always in need of tractors for hiring, but this has not been answered.

However Sinazongwe area one old tractor at their early request from the Provincial Agricultural Officer during meeting in May-June was sent there to plough for people.

The reports continue to say that 34 farmers having 150 hectares had their fields ploughed, more farmers still required the help but the was so old enough that it failed to satisfy farmers needs hence it got broken and went for good.

11-7. - 11-7-5. Not applicable.

12. MECHANISATION:-

12-1. - 12-5. Not applicable.

13. - 13-8. Not applicable.

13-9. AGRICULTURAL SHOWS:-

Already reported.

13-10. COMMITTEE MEETINGS:-

Already reported, despite that our extension staff held several staff meeting in the regions.

14. RESEARCH:-

The research section is doing their best in their sub station at Lusitu, they experimenting several crops.

In irrigation too they are given some plots where they exercise experiments.

14-1. IRRIGATIONS:-

14-2. BULEYA MALIMA EXTENSION BLOCK:-

The Scheme has faced hardship of Bulldozers for levelling the remaining plots for phase I extension block.

At present 12 plots are working very well and another 25 plots are expected to be opened this year.

The project could be on the full swing this year if only work was carried on Bull-dozers.

14-3. SIATWIINDA:-

This is another Scheme which is giving us headache, because the farmers involved do not seem to get interested in utilising their plots like those at Nkandabbwe irrigation Scheme.

Out of 40 farmers recruited only about 37 are still there although as symbols not really utilising the land given.

The few who are trying they prefer rice as a cash crop, and also vegetables despite the losses they incur in having no organised market for their produce.

14-4. NKANDABBWE IRRIGATION:-

The Scheme although small but has done tremendously well, farmers are really keen, in utilising their plots what they are crying for, is lack of land, had it been that Siatwiinda was Nkandabbwe where farmers have ^{one} hectare of land otherwise enormous development could have been prevailed with this irrigation.

14-5. KAFWAMBILA PUMP IRRIGATION:-

The Scheme needs the knowledge of Agriculture, as I have never been able to allocate staff there due to shortage of staff, it has been very difficulty to have the farmers under the scheme follow proper Agriculture techniques.

The land is quite enough than those at Nkandabbwe irrigation but management has not been so good.

I am hoping to fight hard to get some one there so as to enable the farmers at that end to learn how to utilise the land technically.

14-6. OTHER IRRIGATIONS:-

We have other irrigations in Gwembe North but I have no report on Lusitu irrigation Scheme for farmers and Chirundu Zambezi Farm for farmers extension there.

All that I know is this that they are running on well, with the management being very helpfull to their farmers.

Marketing Lusitu-Zambezi farm farmers is not really a big problem as the management get all the produce to Lusaka with small fration transport fee, this refers well-done indeed, as farmers are happy with the management.

15. CENTRALISED COURSES:-

(a) Zambia Bused Courses.

NAME	RANK	COURSE	PLACE	DURATION
1. L. Malala	AA	Basic Horticultural course	Chapula	15 weeks
2. Adam Chilimelime	CD	AA	ZCA Monze	2 years
3. Charles Muungo	CD	AA	ZCA Monze	2 years
4. A. Mulumbu	CD	AA	ZCA Monze	2 years

(b) Outside Zambia Courses.

Nil.

16. CONCLUSION:-

In the first place I thank "God " for giving very good season.

Secondly I would like to take this opportunity of thanking all farming community for their answering the call to self sufficiency

in those commodities which our farmers managed to put Gwembe on the map of Southern Province and indeed on the map of the Republic of Zambia, I repeat again this is the job well-done. Continue the efforts that you had on cotton, sunflower etc.

Our achievements have put us on the respected seat in the Province this is really pride to the district.

Our farmers now have realised need of using fertilizers and the need for using improved seed, this is a step forward indeed.

Thanks again are prevailed to the supporting departments for the cooperation and spirit-team work they showed to my department.

I am sincerely extending my thanks to the Boma and Rural Council for their sympath in supporting us with the use of their transport all the time that we were stranded with transport.

Lastly but not least I would like to thank all my extension staff who apparently showed their effort and skill of technical know how to farm so as to enable the farmers to stand on the right foot.

In this connection I end by saying "Let God bless you all, again Let Him add more effort and knowledge to you, so as to uplift our tender and young developing country."

G.S. KWALEYELA
DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL OFFICER:
(GWEMBE DISTRICT)

GSK/JZ.

ALL DATA BY REGIONS:

APPENDIX I (A)

MONTH	SIAVONGA (LUSITU)	GWEMBE (MUNYUMBWE)	SINAZONGWE (SINAZONGWE)
October	0.04 mm	Not reported	55.00 mm
November	100.00 mm	"	95.28 mm
December	220.00 mm	"	208.78 mm
January	129.00 mm	"	240.44 mm
February	125.00 mm	"	304.00 mm
March	66.00 mm	"	227.50 mm
April	NIL	"	39.50 mm
May	"	"	80.00 mm
June	"	"	NIL
July	"	"	"
August	"	"	"
September	"	"	"
TOTALS	640.04 mm	Only Gwembe Boma under DAO 620.48 mm	1251.00

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GWEEMBE DISTRICT ANNUAL REPORT AS PER 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1975

RAINFALL DATA BY CAMPS:

APPENDIX I (B)

MONTH	GWEEMBE BOMA	LUSITU BRIDGE	LUSITU SUB-CENTRE	SINAMBA	SIAMWIINGA	CHAANGA	LUUMBO/BBO-NDO	MUNYUMBWE	CHIPEPO	MALINA	SINAZEZE	KANCHINDU	MAAMBA
October 1974	NIL	04	17.00	-	-	04	Nil	5.00	Nil	71.4	55.50	62.05	22.00
November 1974	8.45	100.00	147.00	-	122.00	157	49.00	111.25	Nil	131.01	95.28	Nil	82.00
December 1974	176.90	220.00	20.00	-	84.00	264	269.00	447.28	100.00	12.30	208.75	247.00	Nil
January 1975	204.50	129.00	164.00	-	180.00	321	-	195.24	275.00	152.30	240.44	119.95	26.50
February 1975	157.08	125.00	120.0	-	141	Nil	29.00	523.48	125.00	200.00	304.00	22.22	207.00
March 1975	74.00	66.00	07.00	-	"	"	147.00	120.14	Nil	234.70	227.50	56.20	Nil
April 1975	Nil		03.00	-	"	"	63.00	Nil	250.50	1.47	39.50	62.64	0.65
May 1975	"		Nil	-	"	"	Nil	"	Nil	Nil	80.00	62.64	60.05
June 1975	"		"	-	"	"	"	"	"	"	Nil	Nil	Nil
July 1975	"		"	-	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
August 1975	"		"	-	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
September 1975	"		"	-	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
TOTAL	620.48	640.04	478.00	-	585.00	746	557.00	1200.39	750.50	803.18	1230.97	632.60	238.20

STAFF LIST AS PER 30TH SEPTEMBER 1975

APPENDIX II (A)

NO.	RANK	NAME	OFFICER	CAMP
01.	S.A.A.	G.S. Kwaleyela	District Agric. Officer	Gwembe Boma
02	J.C.O.	K.S. Muzyamba	Junior Clerical Officer	" "
03	J.C.O.	Joyce Zulu	Typist	" "
04	J.C.O.	Bridget Haatamba	Typist	" "
05	O/O	R.K. Kunyima	Office Orderly	" "
06	DR.	L. Tembo	Driver Grade VII	" "
07	S/H	L. Mwale	Station Hand Man	" "

S I A V O N G A D I S T R I C T (LUSITU REGION)

08	S.A.A.	A.S.C. Mweetwa	Assist. Dist. Agric. Officer Lusitu	
09	A.A.	E. Moonga	Agric. Assistant General	Lusitu Sub-Centre
10	A.A.	G.I. Chiputa	" " "	Chaanga
11	C.D.	M.M. Hanondwe	Commodity Demons. Gen.	Sianyoolo
12	C.D.	E. Mweemba	" " "	Siamwiinga
13	C.D.	P. Mukoka	" " "	Jamba
14	C.D.	P. Hamalambo	" " "	Sikoongo
15	C.D.	A. Shikawala	" " "	Lusitu Bridge
16	C.D.	E. Siwabu	" " "	Kayuni
17	C.D.	R. Chisale	" " "	Simamba

G W E M B E C E N T R A L (MUNYUMBWE REGION)

18	S.A.A.	P. Miyanda	Officer-in-Charge	Munyumbwe
19	A.A.	D. Mutinta	Agriculture Assist. Gen.	"
20	A.A.	H. Shimbeza	" " "	Bbondo
21	C.D.	R. Jaaji	Commodity Demons. Gen.	Munyumbwe
22	C.D.	J. Chimbweta	" " "	Munyumbwe
23	C.D.	D. Chifuwe	" " "	Bunyete
24	C.D.	S. Choonda	" " "	Chaamwe
25	C.D.	R. Haakaba	" " "	Lumbo
26	C.D.	B. Munchindu	" " "	Chipepo

S I N A Z O N G W E D I S T R I C T (SINAZONGWE/KANCHINDU REGION)

27	S.A.A.	J. Miyoba	Assist. Dist. Agric. Officer Sinazongwe	
28	T.O.	H.S. Mweene	Agric. Supervisor	Sinazeze
29	S.A.A.	L. Mumbula	Senior Agric. Assistant	Kanchindu
30	S.A.A.	J. Mudenda	" " "	Malima
31	A.A.	L. Malala	Agriculture Assistant	Nkandabbwe
32	A.A.	C. Miyoba	" " "	Mwezya
33	C.D.	T. Munsaka	Commodity Demons. Gen.	Sulwegonde
34	C.D.	D. Chimunya	" " "	Maamba
35	C.D.	D. Simunchembu	" " "	Mwezya
36	C.D.	S. Simutelo	" " "	Mwananjoke
37	C.D.	Syaci bomvu	" " Dairy	Maamba
38	C.D.	B. Mbozi	Commodity Demons. Gen.	Malima
39	C.D.	P. Hamonga	" " "	Kanchindu
40	C.D.	M. Habukali	" " Dairy	Sinazeze
41	C.D.	N. Siamasuku	" " General	Malima
42	C.D.	J. Chuulu	Driver Plan. Cookswan	Sinazongwe
43	C.D.	A. Mazuba	Commodity Demons. Gen.	Sinazeze
44	C.D.	D. Kabolesya	C.D.E. Painter	Sinazeze
45	A.A.	D. Msiska	Agric. Assist. Irrigation	Buleya Malima
46	C.O.	F. Namwando	Clerical Officer	Buleya Malima
47	J.C.O.	E. Lombe	Typist	Buleya Malima
48	A.S.	Horgason	Resettlement Advisor	Buleya Malima

GWEMBE DISTRICT ANNUAL REPORT 1974/75 SEASON

STAFF DISTRIBUTION BY RANKS:

APPENDIX II (B)

AGRICULTURE ASSISTANTS	S/H/MAN	OFFICE ORDERLY	CLERICAL OFFICERS	JUNIOR CLERICAL OFFICER	CDs	TYPIST	DRIVERS	PAINTER
07	01	01	01	01	22	03	02	01

GEMBE DISTRICT ANNUAL REPORT 1974/75 SEASON

CROP PURCHASE BY NATIONAL MARKETING BOARD AS PER 30TH SEPTEMBER 1975 BY DEPOTS

APPENDIX III

DEPOT	REGION	90 KG BAGS MAIZE	22 KG BAGS COTTON	S/Flower 50 KG.	G/Nuts 80 KG.	S.Beans 90 KG.	V.Beans 90 KG.	Sor- ghum 90KG	Rice 90KG	S.Hemp 90 KG.	Cone peas 90 KG.
1. JUKONDE	Gwembe Centra	585	398	167	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. MUNYUMBWE	" "	470	219	347	2	-	-	06	-	-	-
3. FUNYETE	" "	377	156	504	11	-	-	-	-	1	-
4. LUUMBO	" "	154	53	157	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. BBONDO/NTANGA	" "	1042	1028	160	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. CHAAMWE/MANGONZE	" "	264	471	120	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
7. JUMBO/SOMPANI	" "	16	660	83	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. CHIPEPO	" "	68	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. SINAFALA	" "	109	-	174	1	-	02	51	-	-	-
10. SINAZEZE/SIAMULEYA	Sinazongwe	1675	409	310	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
11. SINAMALIMA	" "	1470	16	99	2	-	15	-	-	-	-
12. BULEYA MALIMA	" "	29	357	16	-	-	-	-	102	-	-
13. MWEZYA	" "	203	404	499	1	1	7	8	-	1	-
14. MWANANJOKE	" "	312	53	358	-	-	8	1	-	8	-
15. MAAMBA	" "	72	-	12	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
16. SIATWIINDA	" "	12	49	85	-	-	-	-	46	-	-
17. SULWEGONDE	" "	532	4	157	-	-	-	34	-	-	-
18. LUSITU/KAYUNI	Gwembe North	182	12123	47	-	-	-	37	-	-	-
19. SIKOONGO	" "	65	1818	32	-	-	-	133	-	-	-
20. JAMBA	" "	05	-	128	-	-	-	09	-	-	-
21. SIAMWIINGA	" "	06	39	225	-	-	-	04	-	-	-
22. CHAANGA	" "	101	558	199	02	-	-	17	-	-	-
23. SIANYOOLO	" "	172	59	78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24. IRRIGATIONS	North & South	-	3827	292	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL PURCHASE		7919	499 642	4265	38	1	33	200	148	10	3

Appendix III continued.

(a) Gwembe district achieved their target on cotton where they obtained 22711 x 22 kg. = 499,642 kg. which is 499 tons 642 kg. compared to 480 tons which was their target this means that they have gone over there target by 19 tons 642 kg.

(b) Sunflower:

The target given to Gwembe was 3,100 x 50 kg. bags yet Gwembe sold 4262 x 50 kg. this was over by their given target by 1,162

If all go well we are working hard to achieve maize too, next year.

DISTRIBUTION COPIES:

1.	Provincial Agricultural Officer	1
2.	Provincial Rural Development Officer	1
3.	Gwembe Rural Council and Two Sub-centres	3
4.	District Governor and District Secretary	1
	(b) District Secretary - Sinazongwe	1
	(c) District Secretary - Siavonga	1
5.	Chairman Gwembe Rural Council	1
6.	Livestock Officer, Gwembe	1
7.	Community Development Officer	1
8.	All District Agricultural Officers Southern Province	7
9.	Unip Regional Officer	1
10.	All Officers -in-Charge of the area	3
11.	All Officers-in-Charge F.T.C. and Farming Institutes	5
12.	Agricultural Finance Supervisors	
	(a) Mazabuka	1
	(b) Monze	1
	(c) Choma	1
13.	Namboard Supervisors	
	(a) Mazabuka	1
	(b) Monze	1
	(c) Choma	1
14.	District Marketing Officers	
	(a) Mazabuka	1
	(b) Monze	1
	(c) Choma	1
15.	Copy in the District Annual Report File	1
16.	Spare Copies	4
17.	Managers of irrigations	3
18.	Resettlement Advisor Buleya Malima	1
TOTAL		<u>45</u>