

Archiv der Gossner Mission

im Evangelischen Landeskirchlichen Archiv in Berlin



Signatur

Gossner_G 1_1191

Aktenzeichen

3/74

Titel

IRDP - Integrated Rural Development Programme

Band

Laufzeit

1981 - 1986

Enthält

u. a. Schriftwechsel (v. a. Klaus Schäfer), Berichte u. Protokolle betr. Gwembe South Development Project (GSDP), seit 1983 überführt in Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) im Gwembe District, Zambia; Protokolle IRDP Steering Committee, Plannin

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B)

I R D P - Integrated Rural Development Project

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LEITZ Trennblätter chamols
1650 LÖCHUNG hinterklebt
1654 LÖCHUNG mit Ösen

Gossard Mission

THE IRDP GWEMBE VALLEY

1) DESCRIPTION

The Gwembe District became known as an IRDP with the signing of the Agreement between GRZ and the Gossner Mission May 1983. The Gossner Mission provided a Coordinator for the Transition Phase until a Funding Agency was to be found. It was the main task of the Coordinator to assist the local authorities to set up the needed structure for the Planning, Implementation and Monitoring of a District Development Programme.

The Programme for doing so, was outlined by the Planning Division of the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development.

The first task to be achieved was the set-up of an IRDP-Steering Committee.

It was soon clear, that one Steering Committee is not sufficient for the long stretched Gwembe District.

So the District Council appointed 3 Steering Committees, one for each SubDistrict.

Each Steering Committee is composed by about 50% of Senior District Officers and of 50% of local representatives. Each Steering Committee has an Area Coordinator, who also acts as Secretary of his Committee.

The Chairmanship of the Steering Committee rests with the District Executive Secretary, who reports to the full Council Meeting.

From the beginning in May, 1983 there have been altogether 15 meetings of the Steering Committees:

<u>In Gwembe South:</u>	23. 5.83	<u>In Gwembe Central:</u>	29. 8.84
	12. 8.83		6. 2.85
	11.11.83		22. 4.85
	17. 5.84		22.11.85
	9.11.84	<u>In Gwembe North:</u>	30. 4.85
	3. 5.85		23. 5.85
	15.11.85		9. 8.85
			29.11.85

Integrated has a double meaning: on the one hand it means all all aspects of Development should be integrated, all GRZ Departments and District Offices as well as all Church, Mission and Private Activities should be aimed towards one goal: The Development of the District.

On the other hand it means all the Development efforts ought to be Integrated into the existing structure of the District. There should be no structures started outside the existing Administration. This mistake has been done in the past. One example on a big scale is the IRDP/Chipata. Which is so big and so expensive, that nobody can take over this financial burden connected with it. We also have some of these projects right here in the Valley and now we have the task to get them fully integrated into the normal structure of the Gwembe District.

The meetings of the IRDP Steering Committees have outlined more or less the framework of the future Development of the Gwembe District with 5 main components:

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
<u>Agriculture</u>	<u>Irrigation</u>	<u>Fisheries</u>	<u>Small Scale</u>	<u>Integrating services</u>
Seed supply	Electrification	Processing	Oilmills	Selfhelp Schemes
Livestock	Training	Lake Transport	Grinding	Womens Clubs
etc.	Marketing	etc.	Mills	Youth Clubs
	etc.		etc.	Schoolleaver programme
				preventive Medicine

Funding is not far from a satisfactory solution, with the interest of KFW, GTZ, EEC, but also Church connected Agencies like ICCO. A Central Steering Committee will be based in Gwembe Boma.

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT HANDBOOK (S) AND DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT
OPERATIONS ROOM

The Gwembe Valley is one of the best recorded areas in Zambia. It has most likely somehow to do with the planning for the Lake Kariba, that in the early 50ies a detailed research was started, about the environment, the people, the history etc.

This research work was continued over the years.

But as it looks, almost all the research done in the Gwembe Valley is scattered all over.

Some papers I found in the PAOs Office, some are kept in Water Affairs, some seem to be private property, some are kept in various District Offices - mostly their existence is not known by the occupant of this office.

Quite a few reports are kept in the files of the Gossner Service Team and some are kept in the GSDP Offices.

One might think, that doesn't do any harm.

But it does harm - because many question have been answered long ago by previous research. But since nobody knows about the research done in the past, this knowhow seems to be lost and again a new research exercise gets started, which takes a lot of time and costs a lot of money, which could be used for the needed development activities, instead of doing research on something which was known long ago.

I will give you two examples:

In the early fifties a research was executed to find out, whether the planned Lake Kariba could be used for irrigation alongside the Lake Shore. This detailed research was financed at that time by the Federal Government. The result of this research was negative. Because it was stated, that according to the rainfall records the level of the Lake will fluctuate within a period of 30 years to such large degree, that any irrigation project depending on Lakewater for pumping would be sooner or later in trouble.

Obviously this report got forgotten - I found it mentioned by accident in 1984 in a booklet published to celebrate the building of the dams and this booklet happened to be the private ^{L property} of a man in Holland.

In 1969 an expert was called in by the Zambian Government to investigate the suitability of the Lake for irrigation. At that time the Lake was very full - it had been full for 10 years almost. And nobody thought, that this might change. Even when in 1965/66 the rainfall was with 456 mm only about half of the normal, there was no indication, that the Lake level receded beyond a reasonable figure.

And based on that 1969 report the two Irrigation Pilot Schemes, Siatwinda and Buleya Malima were started. If one had known about the other report which was done almost 20 years before, most likely one would have started quite different and we would not have the problems, we have with these projects at present.

The other example: In 1971 I started a handpump scheme at Siatwinda. Based on the idea, it might be possible to secure the livelihood of a family with some sort of improved Zilili during the dry season. This scheme was continued after I had left by Frieder Bredt for several years in Kafwambila. 4 years later the project was evaluated. The cost of the pumps and fittings at that time was only K100.- But the evaluation showed this scheme is not viable. But in 1983 a new Gossner man wanted to start the same thing all over, with much higher prices. So what is needed is an Information Centre, where all these reports are kept for easy reference.

SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

DEVELOPMENT PLANNING IS NOT SOMETHING FOR YESTERDAY AND IT IS NOT SOMETHING FOR TODAY - IT IS FOR THE FUTURE.

FUTURE - THAT IS NOT SOMETHING FOR NEXT YEAR OR FOR 1990.

FUTURE - THAT IS SOMETHING FOR THE CHILDREN, WHO ARE GOING TO SCHOOL NOW AND WHO WANT TO MARRY AND HAVE AN INCOME TO FEED THEMSELVES AND THEIR FAMILIES

The big question is: Will they be able to do so out of Agriculture?

What are the facts: At present we have about 100.000 people living in the Gwembe Valley. That means about 10.000 families. Each family needs about 4 ha land - which means we have to have 40.000 ha good land. Do we have that much at present? How much land will we need, when the school children from today are ready to marry and have their own children?

The answer is clear: WE WILL NOT HAVE SUFFICIENT LAND TO LIVE ON.

What else can we do: We can send the school leaver away - To Lusaka or to the Copperbelt.

But what will they do there?
Will they find employment?

KEEPING THAT ALL IN MIND - WE HAVE TO THINK OF OTHER WAYS.

OTHER WAYS: THAT IS NON-AGRICULTURAL INCOME.

So we have to ask: what is needed locally, but not found locally.

- EXAMPLES ARE:
- 1) Meal meal - GRINDING MILLS
 - 2) Cooking oil - OIL MILLS
 - 3) Hoes, Axes - BLACKSMITHERIES
 - 4) Chicken feed - FEED PRODUCTION
 - 5) Furniture - JOINERIES
 - 6) Boats - BOAT BUILDERS
 - 7) Clothing - HANDWEAVING LOOMS
 - 8) Leather - TANNING
 - 9) Shoes - SHOEMAKING

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What else do we have - without using it:

- 1) Best climate for Bananas - FOR MAKING DRIED BANANAS
- 2) Best climate for other fruits - FOR MAKING FRUIT JUICE
- 3) Best climate for producing seeds - SEED MULTIPLICATION

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NKANDABBWE, 22ND JANUARY 1986

KLAUS SCHAEFER

OUTLINE OF THE SEMINAR FOR INTERGRATED PLANNING FOR WARD CHAIRMEN
AND SENIOR STAFF OF THE GWEMBE DISTRICT COUNCIL AND DEVELOPMENT
AGENCIES IN THE GWEMBE SOUTH WHICH STARTS ON THE 28TH-31ST JAN.1986

- 
- Gossner
Mission

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

REPORT ON THE PLANNING SEMINARS IN GWEMBE DISTRICT-NOVEMBER 1985
FINANCED BY GTZ (GERMAN TECHNICAL ASSISTENCE)

1) DESCRIPTION

The IRDPs in Zambia have been urged by the Central Unit IRDP at The Planning Division MAWD to conduct Planning Seminars for the Members of the IRDP-STEERING COMMITTEES.

Since negotiations concerning the funding of the IRDP Gwembe Valley were still in progress - The Gossner Mission had just helped to fill the post of the Coordinator/Planner for this transition-period-there were no funds available to conduct such seminars in the Gwembe District.

Therefore a special request was submitted by the District Council to the IRDP Central Unit in May 1985 to assist with the needed funds.

This request was met by GTZ as the future funding agency for the IRDP Gwembe Valley with K 5.000.-- in August 1985. A special Account was opened in the name of the District Development Programme Gwembe Valley at the National and Commercial Bank Choma.

For various reasons it was not possible to conduct the proposed 3 seminars in September 1985 as originally planned. So it was November 1985 when in each of the 3 Subdistricts these Planning Seminars could take place:

First one at the Fisheries Training Centre, Sinazongwe
from 11.11.85 - to - 14.11.85

The second one at the Council Hall, Munyumbwe,
from 18.11.85 - to - 21.11.85

The third one at the Boma Siavonga
from 25.11.85 - to - 28.11.85

Each of these seminars was winding up with a regular meeting of the respective IRDP Steering Committee.

All these seminars were chaired by the District Executive Secretary.

The seminar in Gwembe South was visited partly by the Coordinator of the EEC Microprojects, MR. I. Krisifoe.

The seminar in Gwembe Central was honoured with the presence (parttime) of Dr. Drechsler the GTZ-Representative in charge of Zambia, coming from Frankfurt (West Germany) partly for this occasion.

II OBJECTIVES

The overall objectives for these Seminars were as follows:-

- 1) Introduction in the method of planning of a Rural Development Project, using the Makonkoto Selfhelp Secondary School as example.
- 2) Introduction in the method of bddgeting.

- 3) Introduction into the role of the donors (Governmental Agencies like GTZ, KFW, CIDA, SIDA, EEC, NORAD ETC. and NonGovernmental Agencies such as ICCO, EZE, Misereor, Bread for the World etc.)
- 4) Introduction to the conditions of the potential Donor Agencies, and adjustment of planning and budgets to these conditions.
- 5) Planning of a selected project in small groups.
- 6) Budgeting of the same project in small groups.

III GOALS

- 1) To give the local leaders and the District Staff simple guidelines for planning on ward level-
- 2) To give the local leaders and the District Staff sufficient know how to weigh the assets against the constraints, whether these constraints are composed by local factors or whether they are strings attached by the donors, whether GRZ, outside (foreign) Governments or NGOs.

IV EVALUATION OF THE SEMINARS

1) Participation - Fluctuation

As usually with this sort of exercise there is a considerable fluctuation amongst the participants. Some come only in the beginning others turn up towards the second half of the Seminar. That certainly is a set-back, because the curriculum does make sense only to the participants when they attend the seminar as a whole.

Two groups of participants were invited to take part:

- A) The District Officers who are members of the IRDP Steering Committee.
- B) The Councillors (Local Representatives), who are members of the IRDP Steering Committee.

In addition to that other District Officers joined the Seminars. 90% of the District Officials as members of the IRDP Steering Committee participated fully. (one was in hospital)

75% of the local representatives Councillors took part at the Seminars.

2) Discussion of the Facts

It was to be expected, that the participation of the District Officers is more steady, then of the Councillors, for two reasons: For the Officers it is considered part of their normal duty to use any chance for further training and education. For the Councillors the participation is an additional burden, because they are farmers, teachers or businessmen. In addition to that they mostly have transport problems to reach the meeting place in time, while the District Officers have the chance to use official transport - inadequate as it may be. An informal evaluation conducted at the seminars - with just answering the 2 questions, "what did I like" - "what did I not like" brought the very clear indication that seminars of this "down to earth type" are urgently required for all the future development work within the District. But - they should be conducted on Ward or Village level using the local language.

3) Observations by the Organizer/Lecturer

The group work was done with great enthusiasm after the participant had grasped the idea/only makes sense on the basis of inputs delivered first in lectures. As it happened the lecturers were just delivered by one person. This should be avoided in future, giving District Officers the task to specialize in one or the other lecture.

What if

As it turned out, the lecture about the role of the donors and the conditions of the donor agencies became the most important part of the seminars, since it is obvious that there is no donor at all who is in a position to finance all aspects of the Development needed.

4) Recommendation

- A) Seminars should be conducted on Ward Level for the planning of local projects on a regular schedule.
- B) These seminars should be conducted in Chitonga or translated if necessary.
- C) These Seminars should be conducted by District Officers, along a Standard Curriculum.
- D) GTZ should provide the necessary funds for 10 Planning Seminars per annum K 1000.-- at K10.000.-- for transport, food, night allowances, paper, stencils, pens etc.

5. INFORMAL EVALUATION OF THE PLANNING SEMINARS

WHAT DID I LIKE	WHAT DID I NOT LIKE	PROPOSALS
Very Helpful	Not enough time	Plain papers, pens Folders
Very Educative	No papers, No pens No Black Board	Should be longer
Good Layout	Local language should be used	More often
Good chairmanship	No reception	To be extended to Ward level
All were involved		In Chitonga
Each Group very active		Other Departments should be included
Learned how to plan		Other Donors should take part to get to know them
Learned how to identify projects		Resolutions must be followed up
Learned how to share ideas		Villagers should be included
Learned how to get funds		
Planning together with District Officers		
Learned how to think for others		
Very Good meals		

6. EXPENSES FOR THE PLANNING SEMINARS NOVEMBER, 1985

DATES 1985	LOCATION	BANKFEES STATIONARY ETC.	CATERING ACCOMMO- DATION	TRANSPORT	TOTAL
11.-14.11.85	<u>Gwembe</u> <u>South</u> <u>Fisheries</u>	-	583.39	913.01	1496.40
18.-21.11.85	<u>Gwembe</u> <u>Central</u> <u>Council</u> <u>Hall</u>	-	683.14	627.91	1311.05
25.-28.11.85	<u>Gwembe</u> <u>North</u> <u>Boma</u>	-	697.79	1010.05	1707.84
OVER- HEADS	Bankfees Stationery	51.50 106.50	143.48	168.21	469.69
TOTAL	-	158.-	2107.80	2719.18	4984.98

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A) MEMBERS OF THE STEERING COMMITTEES

A) DISTRICT OFFICERS

Mr. Munakombwe - Distr. Ex. Secr.
 Mr. Sikwebele - Admin. Secretary
 Mr. Goodfellow - IRDP Area Cord.
 Gwembe North
 Mr. Kwaleyela - DAO, Area Coord.
 Gwembe Central
 Mr. Mwananyina - Chief Adm. Officer
 Mr. Chisenga - Chief Admin. Officer
 Gwembe Central
 Mr. Chadukwa - Chief Admin. Officer
 Gwembe North
 Mr. Ngozo - Financial Secretary
 Mr. Jerre - Senior Adm. Officer
 Mr. Hantuba - Coordinator GSDP
 Mr. Schaefer - IRDP Coordinator

B) LOCAL REPRESENTATIVES

Hon. Senior Chief Mweemba
 Hon. Chief Munyumbwe Member of Parliament
 Hon. Chief Sinazongwe
 Hon. Chief Chipeco
 Councillor Madyenkuku
 Councillor Syadunka
 Councillor Nzaamba
 Councillor Habumbeni
 Councillor Chifuwe
 Councillor Muntanga
 Councillor Syapwaya
 Councillor Mweemba
 Councillor Syakantu
 Councillor Hamajato
 Councillor Hamwina
 Councillor Himwiita
 Councillor Nsanganya
 Councillor Mapani
 Councillor Syankumba
 V. Syankundo, Cusa Field Office

B) OTHER PARTICIPANTS

C) DISTRICT OFFICER/GRZ OFFICERS

Mr. Mwanahingwala D. Health Insp.
 Mr. Mutale, District Health Insp.
 Mr. Mukupa District Health Insp.
 Mr. Chilimunda O/C Fisheries Tr. C.
 Mr. Chitatal Fisheries Dev. Officer
 Mr. Chiluba Fisheries Dev. Officer
 Mr. Ikayi, Social Dev. Officer
 Mr. Chiteta Block Supervisor
 Mr. Mulolo, Agric. Supervisor
 Mr. Hagwamuna Adm. Officer
 Mr. Mizinga, O/C Building Branch
 Mr. Kabali O/C MSD
 Mr. Moonga DSDO
 Mr. Makondo DMCO
 Mr. Simwaka DCO
 Mr. Mushimba O/C Buildings
 Mr. Kashina Building Supervisor
 Mr. Namakobo WDO
 Mr. Chimiba O/C Lintco
 Mr. Makondo Block Supervisor
 Mr. Liswaniso Veterinary Department
 Mr. Katundu DCMO
 Mr. Lubasi HA
 Mr. Mwiinga O/C Zambia Police
 Mr. Hamwenda Zambia Police
 Mr. Nasilele Office of the President
 Mr. Mwale Security Officer

D) LOCAL LEADERS

Mr. Syabogwa Ward Secretary
 Mr. Chavula, Treasurer Makonkoto
 Committee
 Mr. Bairo, Red Cross Project Office
 Mr. Kasenzi, Project Manager

V) PREPARATION OF THE SEMINAR

1) PLANNING SEMINAR, IRDP STEERING COMMITTEE, GWEMBE SOUTH
FISHERIES TRAINING CENTRE SINAZONGWE

BEGIN: MONDAY, 11TH NOVEMBER 1985, 12.00 HOURS

END: THURSDAY, 14TH NOVEMBER 1985, 13.00 HOURS

PARTICIPANTS: MEMBERS OF THE IRDP STEERING COMMITTEE, GWEMBE SOUTH
AND OTHER DISTRICT OFFICERS

MONDAY, 11.11.85 12.00-14.00 Arrival of participants, Lunch
14.00-15.00 Official opening
15.00-15.45 Introduction of the subject
15.45-16.15 TEA BREAK
16.15-17.00 How to plan
17.15-18.00 How to budget
18.30-19.30 SUPPER

TUESDAY, 12.11.85 7.30- 8.00 BREAKFAST
8.00- 8.45 Introduction of the Makonkoto project
9.00-9.45 Introduction in the Makonkoto planning
9.45-10.45 TEABREAK
10.15-12.30 Visiting Project site
12.30-14.00 LUNCH
14.00-15.45 Discussion with the representative of the
Donor (EEC-Microprojects) I.Krisifoe
15.45-16.15 TEABREAK
16.45-17.00 The role of the donors
A) How to find one
B) Conditions of the donor agencies.
17.15-18.00 To adjust the plan to the requirements
of the choosen donor
18.30-19.30 SUPPER

WEDNESDAY, 13.11. 7.30- 8.00 BREAKFAST
8.00-8.45 The budget of Makonkoto Phase 1
9.00- 9.45 Budgeting groups
A) Local contribution
B) District contribution request to EEC
9.45-10.15 TEABREAK
10.15-11.30 Continue budgeting groups
11.45-12.30 Group Reports
12.30-14.00 LUNCH
14.00-14.45 Discussion of group reports in relation
to the actual budget
15.00-17.00 Planning and budgeting in groups, in
between TEA BREAK
17.15-18.00 Group Reports
18.30-19.30 SUPPER

THURSDAY, 14.11. 7.30-8.00
8.00-12.00 IRDP STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING
12.30- - LUNCH, Departure

2) PLANNING SEMINAR, IRDP STEERING COMMITTEE, GWEMBE CENTRAL
MUNYUMBWE COUNCIL CHAMBERS
BEGIN: MONDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER, 1985, 12.00 HOURS
END: THURSDAY, 21ST NOVEMBER, 1985, 12.00 HOURS
PARTICIPANTS: MEMBERS OF THE IRDP STEERING COMMITTEE, GWEMBE
CENTRAL AND OTHER DISTRICT OFFICERS

MONDAY, 18.11. 12.00-14.00 Arrival of participants, Lunch
14.00-15.00 Official Opening
15.00-15.45 Introduction of the subject
15.45-16.15 TEA BREAK
16.15-17.00 How to plan
17.15-18.00 How to budget
18.30-19.30 SUPPER
TUESDAY, 19.11 7.30- 8.00 BREAKFAST
8.00- District committees visit project sites
with Dr. Dredisler
12.30-14.00 LUNCH
14.00-14.45 Introduction in GTZ-work
15.00-15.45 Introduction Makokonto planning
15.45-16.15 TEABREAK
16.45-17.00 The role of the donors
A) How to find one
B) Conditions of the donor agencies
17.15-18.00 To adjust the plan to the requirements
of the chosen donor
18.30-19.30 SUPPER
WEDNESDAY, 20.11. 7.30- 8.00 BREAKFAST
8.00- 8.45 The budget of Makokonto as example
9.00-9.45 Budgeting groups
A) Local contribution
B) District contribution request to the
Donor(s)
9.45-10.15 TEABREAK
10.15-11.30 Continue budgeting groups
11.45-12.30 Group Reports
12.30-14.00 LUNCH
14.00-14.45 Discussion of group reports
15.00-17.00 Planning and budgeting in groups, in
between TEABREAK
17.15-18.00 Group Reports
18.30-19.30 SUPPER
THURSDAY, 21.11. 7.30- 8.00 BREAKFAST
8.00-12.00 IRDP STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING
12.30- LUNCH, DEPARTURE

3) PLANNING SEMINAR, IRDP STEERING COMMITTEE, GWEMBE NORTH SIAVONGA
BOMA
BEGIN: MONDAY, 25TH NOVEMBER, 1985 12.00 HOURS
END: THURSDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER, 1985 13.00 HOURS
PARTICIPANTS: MEMBERS OF THE IRDP STEERING COMMITTEE, GWEMBE NORTH
AND OTHER DISTRICT OFFICERS

MONDAY, 25.11 12.00-14.00 Arrival of participants, Lunch
14.00-15.00 Official opening
15.00-15.45 Introduction of the subject
15.45-16.15 TEA BREAK
16.15-17.00 How to plan
17.15-18.00 How to budget
18.30-19.30 SUPPER
TUESDAY, 26.11 7.30- 8.00 BREAKFAST
8.00-8.45 Introduction in the Makokonto Planning
9.00- 9.45 Selection of a project for planning
9.45-10.15 TEABREAK
10.15-12.30 Planning groups
12.30-14.00 LUNCH
14.00-14.45 Group Reports
15.00-15.45 Discussion of group reports
15.45-16.15 TEABREAK

- 16.45-17.00 The role of the donors
 A) How to find one
 B) Conditions of the donor agencies
 17.15-18.00 To adjust the plan to the requirements of the chosen donor
 18.30-19.30 SUPPER

- WEDNESDAY, 27.11. 7.30-8.00 BREAKFAST
 8.00-8.45 The budget of Makonkoto as example
 9.00-9.45 Budgeting groups
 A) Local contribution
 B) District contribution request to the donor (s)
 9.45-10.15 TEABREAK
 10.15-11.30 Continue budgeting groups
 11.45-12.30 Group Reports
 12.30-14.00 LUNCH
 14.00-14.45 Discussion of group reports
 15.00-17.00 Planning and budgeting of in groups in between TEA BREAK
 17.15-18.00 Group Reports
 18.30-19.30 SUPPER
 THURSDAY, 28.11 7.30- 8.00 BREAKFAST
 8.00-12.00 IRDP STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING
 12.30- - LUNCH, DEPARTURE

VI THE CURRICULUM FOR PLANNING SEMINAR FOR THE MEMBERS OF THE IRDP STEERING COMMITTEE GWEMBE SOUTH, GWEMBE CENTRAL, GWEMBE NORTH NOVEMBER, 1985

Lecture No 1

INTRODUCTION OF THE SUBJECT

PLANNING - What does it mean?

- A) The National Development Plan
 B) The Provincial Development Plan
 C) The District Development Plan

THE ROOTS FOR THESE PLANS ARE THE PLANS ON WARD LEVEL AND VILLAGE LEVEL

THAT IS, WHAT WE ARE GOING TO DO

In the Ministries we have Planning Divisions

On National Level we also have the NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

On Provincial level we have at least one PLANNING OFFICER (Planning Unit) Some Districts have a Planning Officer -

BUT WHAT DO WE HAVE ON WARD LEVEL?
 WHAT DO WE HAVE ON VILLAGE LEVEL?

SOME TYPICAL PLANNING MISTAKES:

- 1) No difference is made between LONG TERM PLANNING AIM and SHORT TERM PLANNING STEPS
 2) Planning without knowing the facts- DREAM PLANNING
 FACTS TO BE KNOWN:

Technical Data- is material available?
 Financial Data- are funds available?
 Climatological Data- rainfall pattern?
 Market Data - is there a market?
 Population data- will a problem be solved now-bring other problems in future?
 Is the problem in the Valley really an Agricultural problem?
 Traditions and- will the people accept the

- 3) Planning without the participation of the people, who have to suffer the consequences of the Planning
What are the consequences in terms of WORK LOAD (whole year round irrigation)
CASH TURN OVER (increased risk)
CHANGE OF LIFESTYLE

Lecture No 2
HOW TO PLAN

In reality Planning is not a secret science -
In the contrary: It is relatively simple -
If one only knows, how to go about.

WHAT IS NEEDED FOR PLANNING?

STEP ONE

- 1) You have to know what you want -
- 2) You have to identify your assets -
- 3) You have to identify your constraints-
- 4) You have to check, what you want against the constraints-

STEP TWO

- 1) You have to cut the project down into digestable pieces-
- 2) You may look at the task from a different angle-
- 3) Or you may do both if necessary-

STEP THREE

+You have to put the digestable pieces into the right order

- 1) What comes first
- 2) What comes second
- 3) What come third etc.....

+You have to work out a timetable - In month or years -

BETTER IN PHASES

Lecture No. 3

HOW TO BUDGET

- 1) Identify the plan - Description of project
- 2) Set a time schedule Phase 1
Phase 2
Phase 3
- 3) Work out details
What belongs to Phase 1, Phase 2, Phase 3 (see attached format)
- 4) What can be done by local people
- 5) What can be financed by local people
- 6) What has to be financed from outside
- 7) Produce a budget sheet (see attached format)

THINGS TO REMEMBER:

MONEY IS NEEDED FOR PROJECT PREPARATION: SURVEY
PLANNING who pays for it?
MEETINGS
Groundwork
construction
material, labour
transport
supervision

BUDGET HAS TO BE DIVIDED

ONLY ONE TIME PHASE WILL BE INCLUDED
IN THE BUDGET

FOR EACH PHASE A PERCENTAGE BETWEEN 10-20% HAS TO BE
ADDED TO THE OVER-

ALL COSTS (SUPERVISION/MANAGEMENT).

THE TOTAL FIGURE GOES INTO THE
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN.

Lecture No 4

Makonkoto Introduction

Lecture No 5

Makonkoto Planning

Lecture No 6

The role of the Donors

- 1) GRZ - Main Funding Agency - overall control for all projects
- 2) International Funding Agencies - UN, FAO, EEC, World Bank etc.
- 3) National Agencies
Bilateral (Government to Government only) CIDA, SIDA, NORAD, KFW, GTZ, DUTCH AID ETC.

DIFFERENT CONDITIONS: KFW gives soft loans of 100%

GTZ gives grants with 75%-25% must be GRZ

- 4) NON GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES -NGOs various foundations:
 - A) Government sponsored NORAD Konrad Adenauer Foundation
ASSISTENCE EXCLUSIVELY -CUSO Friedrich Ebert Foundation
TO NON-GOVERNMENT -EEC Friedrich Naumann Foundation etc.
 - B) Private or Church
Sponsored NGOs ICCO-Holland, Bread for the World, EZE(Protestant), Misereor (Catholic)
ASSISTENCE EXCLUSIVELY HEKS (Swiss), Lutheran World Feder.
TO NON-GOVERNMENT Oxfarm, Christian Aid(Britain)etc.
Not to District either!

Lecture No 7

To adjust the planning to the conditions of the anticipated donor

- A) Some projects are very clear -
They only fit a certain type of donor Agency

GENERAL RULE:

Large Investments (Road construction etc.) require big funding Agencies either International or ones (EEC has financed the road through Botswana), Canadian Cida has financed the big storage sheds along the line of rails, Lintco is funded by EEC.

Medium size projects around K200,000 are typical for bigger NGOs like ICCO, Protestant Central Agency (EZE), Lutheran World Federation etc.

Small Projects - up to 100.000.-kwacha can be brought to small donors through the Church channels (Catholic Church to Misereor), National Christian Council to Bread for the World, HEKS, Christian Aid etc.

- B) Some Projects may fit either way.
It depends which Donor Agency shows interest to the proposal and who makes the request.
- C) Quite often co-funding (mixed funding) is the answer.
Example: Upgrading of a clinic to a hospital
Building might be financed by EZE/ICCO jointly
equipment may be financed by Bread for the World (Operation Theater) Running expenses may be assisted by Christoffel Blind Mission.
- All of them are Church connected -
- D) Co-funding between Government Agencies and Non-Government Agencies has difficulties because of the very different fund-handling procedures.
- E) Co-funding is possible for certain projects between the Development Bank of Zambia or Agricultural Development Bank on the one hand and an outside funding Agency on the other hand.
That may occur for the funding of a Lake transport system or Marketing facilities.

Lecture No 8

THE BUDGET OF MAKONKOTO PHASE 1 as example

REQUEST FOR FINANCIAL ASSISTENCE FOR SELFHELP PROJECT:
MAKONKOTO-DAY-SECONDARY-SCHOOL
OUT OF THE EEC MICRO PROJECTS PROGRAMME

CONTENT:

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REQUEST FOR FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR THE SELFHELP PROJECT:
MAKONKOTO DAY - SECONDARY - SCHOOL
OUT OF THE EEC MICRO PROJECTS PROGRAMME

1) INTRODUCTION

The Makonkoto Day-Secondary School is situated in Gwembe South, in Chief Sinazongwe Area.

2) BACKGROUND OF THE PROJECT

The Gwembe South SubDistrict has a population of at least 55.000 people. Most of them have settled along the shore of Lake Kariba after having lost their original fertile homelands alongside the Zambezi River.

In the whole area there are 28 Primary Schools. All of them are packed with children. One of these Primary Schools is the Makonkoto Primary School.

Because the children who want to go for secondary education have to travel to far away Boarding Schools (Chipepo, Chikuni, Kalomo, Choma, Monze etc.) any further education for the children of that area is an extremely heavy burden for the families.

As it is well known the children, who have managed to get a place on one of the far away secondary schools have to bring sheets, pillows, blankets, towel, 2 sets of uniforms, shoes etc. which amounts to at least 350 kwacha not counting the travel expenses to the school.

Despite the fact, that the parents know very well, what they are bargaining for, whenever they send some of their children for further education, they are prepared to sacrifice all that money, knowing that the only chance their children have for the future is a proper education.

But for the overall economy the money drain out of the Valley because of that boarding school system is even more disastrous: 100 children take every year 35.00 kwacha from the hard earned money of their parents out of the Valley, almost as much as one Kapentarigg would cost. But there are many more than 100. By taking all this money- which would otherwise be available for local economic investment to help to create future jobs a counterproductive circulum vitiosus is maintained, a big obstacle for the economic development of the area.

Therefore it has been a plan for a long time now, to build a local Day-secondary school, where the children from within walking distance can come and get the benefits of the urgently heeded further education without the drawbacks of the existing system.

Since the Government is too short of funds to build such a school the local people have come together to find out, whether they could not build a day secondary school in a central place in selfhelp.

A Committee was formed, with the local leaders as members, to try to get the felt needs of the local people organized and streamlined towards that overall goal: To provide proper education for the children of the area at low cost.

3) AIMS OF THE PROJECT

To provide secondary education for gifted children from the surrounding 13-15 Primary Schools-

To build up this Day-Secondary school in SelfHelp in such a way that the step is to provide 2 classrooms for altogether 90 children.

To provide additional classrooms in further steps, as the need arises from year to year.

To educate the children attending this Selfhelp Schools not in academic subjects alone. To provide the children of the Makonkoto Self help schools with skills needed for the life in Gwembe Valley. Therefore a Workshop is included in the plan, as well as a fruit orchard, A vegetable garden, sufficient land for Dryland Farming, for irrigation and poultry keeping. The intention of the Makonkoto Day Secondary School is to Educate the future leaders of the area.

JUSTIFICATION OF THE PROJECT

The Gwembe District is hampered on the one hand by the well known ecological hazards, such as occasional droughts, it is also known as an area with a shortage of arable land and a severe overpopulation.

Despite these disadvantages the Gwembe District can offer a climate which is extremely useful for growing fruits (they mature earlier than in the rest of Zambia and they are much sweeter, because of the abundance of the heat and sunshine). The Gwembe South SubDistrict has a very good and relatively short road connection to the next railway station to meet the big markets and there are plans in the pipe to make use of these assets by means of electrification and irrigation.

In connection with these plans the disadvantage of overpopulation may easily turn into an asset. As it is well known, the most densely populated areas in the world are quite often the most developed ones.

But-to trigger off that process of development a highly motivated, well educated local population is a must. And just that we want to achieve.

4) IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECT

The committee for the Makonkoto Self Help Secondary School is responsible for the implementation, the monitoring and supervision of the Project.

This committee consists of the local leaders of the area including the Traditional Ruler.

REPRODUCTION AND LAY-OUT

Digging of foundations	Selfhelp
Making of bricks (2 million are already produced)	
Concrete work	Selfhelp
Artisanal work	Selfhelp
Supervision	Mostly Selfhelp
Cement	District Building Eng.
Roofing	EEC Contribution
Transport by lorries (hired)	EEC Contribution
	EEC contribution

PHASING

- Phase 1 :
- 1 Classroom Block (2 classrooms) already started
 - 2 staff houses
 - 2 Dormitories (which can be later used as classrooms)
 - 7 pit-latrines
 - 1 borehole (windmill + Tank for water Storage)

PHASE 2: 1 Classroom Block (2 classrooms)
2 staff houses
1986/87 1 workshop (laboratory)
carpentry, metal work, civil engineering
1 Lima fruit orchard
1 poultry house
1 oil mill

PHASE 3: 1 classroom Block (2 classrooms)
2 staff houses
1987/88 1 lima fruit orchard
1 poultry house

PHASE 4: 1 classroom block (2 classrooms)
2 staff houses
1988/89 1 additional workshop
1 lima fruit orchard
1 poultry house

PHASE 5: 1 classroom block (2 classrooms)
2 staff houses
1989/90 1 lima fruit orchard
1 poultry house

Since the project has been started already by digging the foundation for the first classroom block at is envisaged to complete each year another phase of the Development of the Makonkoto Day Secondary School.

Manpower

The needed manpower will be recruited from the local people who have already shown their keen interest in the project by producing 2 million of burned bricks.

These applies for trained Manpower as well as for helpers.

Supporting staff from the Council Administration will be available as the need arises for Technical Supervision etc.

- 5) PROJECT COSTS: Is included for
A detailed cost estimate is included for Phase 1 (1985/86). It is clear that most of the local contribution will be in terms of qualified and unqualified labour, but quite some cash has already been donated by the local people appr. K 12,000.--. The request from EEC funds will be for building materials which cannot be produced locally, such as cement, roofing, door- and window frames and for transport for building materials (cement, bricks, sand etc.). For the Non-Academic Teaching facilities (Workshop, Fruit-Orchard, Poultry house etc.) which are part of the Phases 2-5 special budgets will be submitted for each of the Phases.

SINAZONGWE, 23RD AUGUST, 1985

CHAIRMAN

SECRETARY

SELFHELP PROJECT - MAKONKOTO DAY SECONDARY SCHOOL

BUDGET ESTIMATES

PHASE 1: 1985-1986

- 1 Classroom Block (2 classrooms)
 2 Dormitories (which later can be used as classrooms)
 2 Staffhouses
 7 Pitlatrines - 1 Borehole (Windmill + Tank)

WORK ITEM	TOTAL COST	LOCAL CONTRIBUTION	EEC REQUEST
1) Clearing Levelling	800	800	--
2) Digging Foundation	2,000	2,000	--
3) Making Bricks	120,000	120,000	--
4) Plastering	3,168	--	3,168
5) Window Frames	13,600	--	13,600
6) Doors and Door Frames	11,200	--	11,200
7) Roofing Timber and Sheets	17,000	--	17,000
8) Borehole	25,000	--	25,000
9) Windmill, Tank etc.	15,000	--	15,000
10) Pit-Latrine	17,500	17,500	--
11) Brick Layers	69,240	60,000	9,240
12) Carpenters	4,986	3,600	1,386
13) Painters	924	--	924
14) Paint + Glass	18,100	--	18,100
15) Floors	2,880	--	2,880
16) Tree-planting	100	100	--
17) Transport Lorries	21,000	--	21,000
18) Tools	2,020	--	2,020
19) Total Cost	344,518	204,000	140,518
20) Labour Cost	218,718	204,000	14,718
21) Material	125,800	--	125,800
22) Supervision 10 %	34,451	34,451	--
23) OVERALL TOTAL	378,969	238,451	140,518

SINAZONGWE, 23RD AUGUST, 1985

CHAIRMAN

SECRETARY

BUDGETING SHEET FOR THE BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR PHASE NO.:

1) Breif Description of the Project:

No of Buildings

Size

Type:

Other Constructions:

WORK ITEM	TOTAL COST K	LOCAL CONTRIBUTION K	FROM DONOR K
1) Clearing Levelling cost/menhour x No Menhours			
2) Digging Foundations cost/manhour x No manhours			
3) Making bricks cost/brick No of bricks			
4) Plastering scaremeter inside/outside cost/sq.meter			
5) Window- frames No,size Material used			
6) Doors + Door- frames, No, Size,Material used			
7) Roofing, Material square M. timber			
8) Borehole how deep			
9) Windmill Dieselpump, Handpump, Solarpump Watertank (size CBM) Material			
10) Pitlatrines No,			

WORK ITEM	TOTAL COST K	LOCAL CONTRIBUTION K	FROM DONOR K
11) Bricklayers No, working Days, hours/day			
12) Carpenters No, working Days, Hours/Day			
13) Painters, No working days hours/day			
14) Paint + Glass sqare meters type			
15) Floors square meters			
16) Treeplanting type, No			
17) Transport Lorry, Oxcarts Km			
18) Tools type, No			
19) TOTAL COST			
20) LABOUR COST			
210 MATERIAL COST			
22) SUPERVISION 10% OF TOTAL COST			
23) OVERALL TOTAL COST			

DATE:

CHAIRMAN

SECRETARY

GWEMBE DISTRICT COUNCIL
IRDP PLANNING SEMINAR - 13TH NOVEMBER 1985
PREAMBLE

We the participants of the Project Planning Seminar being held under the auspices of the I.R.D.P., Gwembe South, meeting at Sinazongwe Fisheries Training Centre effective from 11th to 14th November, 1985, under the able Chairmanship of Mr. H.C. Munakombwe, District Executive Secretary, Gwembe District Council in our continued efforts for effective and efficient implementation of self-help development projects, would like to place on record our great indebtedness to the Pary and its Government for the tireless efforts being made in the delivery of the goods and services to the Zambian people in view of the current economic crisis the country was sailing through and would on the gravity of this grave economic situation like to call upon the Zambian people to work flat out in marshalling their energies together in undertaking community oriented projects based on self-help basis.

We the participants of the Project Planning Seminar being held under the auspices of the I.R.D.P., Gwembe South, meeting at Sinazongwe Fisheries Training Centre effective from 11th to 14th November, 1985, under the able Chairmanship of Mr. H.C. Munakombwe, District Executive Secretary, Gwembe District Council in our continued efforts for effective and efficient implementation of self-help development projects, would like to place on record our great indebtedness to the Pary and its Government for the tireless efforts being made in the delivery of the goods and services to the Zambian people in view of the current economic crisis the country was sailing through and would on the gravity of this grave economic situation like to call upon the Zambian people to work flat out in marshalling their energies together in undertaking community oriented projects based on self-help basis.

We wish further to register our heartfelt thanks and deep appreciation to the Gossner Service Team in particular and Gossner Mission in general for their invariable contribution in Sinazongwe Sub-District and through Gossner Service Team, we would like to sincerely thank the G.T.Z. for having sponsored this I.R.D.P Planning Seminar.

We wish also to make a noble appeal to the European Economic Community (EEC), to continue assisting the people of the Gwembe District materially and financially in as far as micro-projects are concerned and in particular the funding of the Makonkoto self-help Secondary School where the people have responded practically by moulding and burning over 2 million bricks and have so far contributed a total sum of over K13,000-00.

After having discussed the seminar content exhaustively, and after having considered objectively the expert guidance from Mr. K. Schaefer, I.R.D.P. Co-ordinator and Mr. K. Krisfoe, the EEC, micro-projects Co-ordinator we resolve as follows:-

That after complete realization that the success of self-help projects largely depends on the active participation of the local community and while knowing fully well that the acquisition of materials is at times a bottleneck and since the proper execution of the community projects depends on the close supervision, we therefore with justification strongly resolve that:-

- (A) The local people should be seen to physically participate in the implementation of any given project
- (B) That the local leadership should motivate and closely supervise the people working on the project
- (C) That the targets for each phase should be set by the local leadership which should serve as a yard stick for project implementation
- (D) That after careful consideration that the materials and funds acquisition element is at times a major constraint, we therefore urge Donor Agencies such as the EEC to come to our aid during such predicament
- (E) That since the dire need for self-help projects cannot be over-emphasised, in as far as the improvement of the quality of life of the people of the Gwembe Valley is concerned, it is therefore imperative that, more community projects should be encouraged and be undertaken with absolute commitment.

3/...

- (F) That at the completion of any given project an appraisal should be made as a pre-condition as to the effectiveness of project implementation according to the tailored plan as the necessary tool for development
- (G) That more seminars of a similar nature be conducted, so as to equip adequately those who are to supervise the projects with the necessary technical know-how chiefly centred on planning, budgeting and execution of such projects successfully.

Following the successful conduct of the I.R.D.P. Planning Seminar, we feel greatly indebted to Mr. K. Schaefer, I.R.D.P. Co-ordinator for the significant role played in the organisation of the seminar and also for the interest shown more especially at the time of raising funds from the G.T.Z, while at the same time wishing him God's blessings and continued good personal health.

Since it was not going to be possible for the seminar to succeed resolutely without the excellent service of both the management and staff of the Sinazongwe Fisheries Training Centre, it is therefore the seminar's ardent belief and fervent hope that the same spirit of commitment in the service of mankind projected by the centre will continue to prevail in future.

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

Dear Sirs,

This serves to inform you that the Sub Committee formed as per resolution of the IRDP STEERING COMMITTEE GWEMBE SOUTH on 14th November 1985 to deal with the future of Gwembe South Builders Cooperative will sit on Wednesday, 11th December, 1985, 10.00 hours at the Office of the A/CAO, Sinazongwe, under the Chairmanship of the A/CAO.

A G E N D A

- 1) Opening Remarks by the Chairman
- 2) Presentation of a written report
About the activities of Gwembe South Builders in the past 6 month. (including the Audit Report)
- 3) The anticipated role of Gwembe South Builders when it was founded
- 4) The Development of Gwembe South Builders until 1980
- 5) The Development of Gwembe South Builders from 1980 to 1984
- 6) The Development of Gwembe South Builders from 1984 onwards
- 7) The future role of Gwembe South Builders
- 8) Conclusions of the Subcommittee
- 9) Closing Remarks by the Chairman.

NKANDARBWE, 3RD DECEMBER 1985

KLAUS W. SCHAFFER, SECRETARY

COMMITTEE MEMBERS:

A/CAO, SINAZONGWE x
HON. CHIEF SINAZONGWE x
DAO, GWEMBE
DCMO, GWEMBE
LIAISON OFFICER GOSSNER MISSION x
IRDP COORDINATOR x
CUSA FIELD OFFICER

IN ATTENDANCE:

CHAIRMAN GWEMBE SOUTH BUILDERS
SECRETARY GWEMBE SOUTH BUILDERS
TREASURER GSB
TECHNICAL ADVISOR GWEMBE
SOUTH BUILDERS
BUILDING SUPERVISOR GSDP
PROJECT SECRETARY GSDP
COORDINATOR GSDP

Walter Heivell

Rev. Hecker

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

MINUTES OF THE SUB COMMITTEE OF THE IRDP • STEERING
COMMITTEE GWEMBE SOUTH TO DEAL WITH THE PROGRAMME AND
THE FUTURE OF THE GWEMBE SOUTH BUILDERS COOPERATIVE.
DATE OF MEETING 11TH DECEMBER, 1985, 10.30, SINAZONGWE
BOMA

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE

R.J.MWANANYINA	A/CAO	<u>CHAIRMAN</u>
HON.CHIEF SINAZONGWE		
MR.KWALEYELA	DAO	
J.MAKONDO	DMCO	
MRS.KRISIFOE	LIAISON OFFICER GM	
V.SYANKONDO	CUSA FIELD OFFICER	
K.W.SCHAEFER	IRDP COORDINATOR	<u>SECRETARY</u>

IN ATTENDANCE:

B.CM.HANTUBA	COORDINATOR GSDP
W.HEINELT	TECH. ADVISER GSB
W.NCITE	BUILDING SUPERVISER GSDP
G.S.JALATA	SECRETARY GSB
FANWELL SIATOLUBA	TREASURER GSB
H.I.NASILELE	O.O.P.
J.S.KUMWENDA	Z.P.

NATIONAL ANTHEM

ROLLCALL conducted by the A/CAO

GSB/1/85 OPENING REMARKS BY THE CHAIRMAN

He welcomed in particular Mrs.Krisifoe, who came all the way from Lusaka. The Chairman then explained the reason for this meeting, that in the last IRDP Steering Committee for Gwembe South on 14.11.85 at the Fisheries severe criticism had been expressed about Gwembe South Builders. It had been asked, what they had done and what was expected of them as a Cooperative. The committee had felt, that themembers of the Co-operative are ignorant, what a cooperative means. We know from the constitution of Gwembe South Builders that it is a profit oriented Cooperative, but they also have a service obligation towards the public.

GSB/2/85 PRESENTATION OF A WRITTEN REPORT ABOUT THE ACTIVITIES OF GWEMBE SOUTH BUILDERS IN THE PAST 6 MONTHS (INCLUDING THE AUDIT REPORT).

There was no such report available. The Committee expressed serious concern, that GSB failed to prepare a report over the work of the past 6 months.

The Annual Report 84/85 was handed to the Chairman and read by him in parts to the Committee.
App. No. 1.

RESOLVED:

That GSB submit a report to the Secretary to be attached to the minutes, as App. No. 1A. In the report all activities have to be reported, the progress as well as all constraints and any irregularities indicated in the Audit report.

GSB should subscribe to the Government Gazette GSB has to pay rent to the Government for its staying in the Camp.

GSB has to be paid by GRZ for all services done for GRZ in the Camp and elsewhere.

In regard to the Audit Report, which was handed to the Chairman, the committee wanted to know about the shortcoming of more than K 500.--.

It was explained that this amount has been written off with the consent of the Board of GSB. And now only one cash-book is kept instead of the several in the past and that the money is checked quite often.

This explanation was NOTED.

The Committee wanted to know, whether the lorry is used to the maximum, since it seems to be standing unused quite a lot.

It was explained that the vehicles are imported under rebate for development work in the name of the Gossner Mission (GST) and that they are a property of the Gossner Mission, but leased to GSB and VSP for use.

This explanation was NOTED.

RESOLVED:

An Executive Committee of Gwembe South Builders should meet and deal with the Audit Report, before presenting it to the Annual General Meeting of the Co-operative.

GSB/3/85- THE ANTICIPATED ROLE OF GWEMBE SOUTH BUILDERS WHEN IT WAS FOUNDED (BY K.W. Schaefer)

The Secretary gave a brief report, first of all a building group developed out of the need to do construction work at Siatwinda Irrigation in 1971 - based on the commitment of the Mission to assist the Zambian Government in the economic and social development of the Gwembe Valley. Almost simultaneously bricks were burned and out of this pre-cooperative activities the idea gradually developed to have an independent body, which might carry on even when the Gossner Mission withdraws.

See App. No. 2.

GSB/4/85- THE DEVELOPMENT OF GWEMBE SOUTH BUILDERS UNTIL 1980 (BY MRS. KRISIFOE).

The idea to form an independent cooperative was more frequently discussed within the Gossner Service Team and the Gwembe South Development Project Staff Meeting, until 1974.

At that time the Civil Engineer from the Gossner Service Team just went ahead by himself to have the existing Building group with paid workers registered as a Cooperative. He did it against strong opposition expressed by other members of the Gossner Service Team, that such a Cooperative will only have a chance to be successful, if intensive cooperative training is carried out, which nobody out of the CUSA experience of that time, it was felt by the opposers of such a premature cooperative, that intensive training for considerable time should have come first.

But till the mid-seventies there was still plenty of money around, so that the Gwembe South Builders had plenty of work and the in-built weaknesses only came to the open, when by the end of the 70s money became short and Gwembe South Builders was suffering.

GSB/5/85 - THE DEVELOPMENT OF GWEMBE SOUTH BUILDERS FROM 1980 TO 1984 (BY MR. NCITE).

In 1978 a new Civil Engineer was sent by the Gossner Mission, but he left again by late 1979. It was advertised for a Zambian Manager. And Mr. Ncote, on the grounds that the Team would continue to support GSB. But Mr. Ncote remained in the GRZ service.

In 1980 a Civil Engineer was sent by the Mission to investigate about Gwembe South Builders (Mr. Sitte) and that GSB at that time was indebted with more than K 32,000.--. In 1981 this Civil Engineer came back with the given task to put GSB on its feet again. By using strict economic measures life came back to Gwembe South Builders and in 1984 a surplus of K2,000 was available, which the Civil Engineer decided to distribute amongst the members as dividends. When this Civil Engineer left in February 1984 he advised the GSDP Building Supervisor (Mr. Ncote) not to start any buildings, but just to make concrete blocks, and sell and deliver them to any customers. The replacement of the outgoing Civil Engineer was expected to come in April/May. But he arrived late in October, 1984 and started to take up his office in January, 1985.

In the following discussion the committee received the information that the Cooperative members did not have any dividends for five years and that the members accepted the decision made by the Civil Engineer to be paid K2000.00 as already outlined above.

The committee expressed concern that the Cooperative was not informed about the outgoing Civil Engineer's advice to the Building Supervisor not to take any houses construction-wise.

The committee criticised that in the past 5 years the constitution of the Cooperative was not respected by the Civil Engineer seconded by the Mission, That the members of the Cooperative were just treated like labourers.

The committee received the explanation that the education of the members is very low (less than grad 3) and that the Civil Engineer does not know the local language (Tonga) and finds it easier to be manager than

- an Adviser.

The explanation was NOTED.

The Committee expressed concern over the experts sent to GSB, whether they really know, what is expected from them.

The committee realised the question whether there was any Cooperative Development done from 1981 to 1984 by the Civil Engineer seconded to Gwembe South Builders. And also as to whether he has taught the members how to run the Cooperative.

The committee expressed concern about the future of Gwembe South Builders, considering the shortcomings of the past years.

The committee stated that first of all these shortcomings have to be overcome if any meaningful development has to come about.

GSB/6/75

THE DEVELOPMENT OF GWEMBE SOUTH BUILDERS FROM 1984 ONWARDS (BY W. HEINELT).

The committee was informed that the Board of Directors has meeting now every month.

There are more contracts now at hand, than can be fulfilled.

It was planned to close down during the rains, to allow the members to go for farming, but because of the need to complete the buildings in Maamba the work has to go on.

Concerning the management: The running decisions of every day have to be made by the manager employed by Gwembe South Builders. The members of the co-operative decide about the policy, salaries, shares etc. In the following discussion it was explained to the committee, that the Mission sees the Civil Engineer as a Manager, to make sure that the Mission Funds invested in that Cooperative are used properly.

This explanation was NOTED.

The committee expressed concern about the way how decisions are made. And that the Experts seconded should know that they are here first of all to ensure that the Gwembe South Builders Cooperative becomes a viable entity, which can continue even if the Mission pulls out one day.

RESOLVED:

That the main objective is to make Gwembe South Builders self-reliant as a society, even after the mission pulls out.

The Civil Engineer seconded to Gwembe South Builders should work in close cooperation with the GSDP Building Supervisor.

The Civil Engineer seconded to Gwembe South Builders has to see himself in a double role:-

- 1) As a Cooperative and Technical Advisor-
- 2) As a Manager on behalf of the Mission.

GSB/7/8/85- THE FUTURE ROLE OF GWEMBE SOUTH BUILDERS AND CONCLUSIONS FOR THE SUB COMMITTEE

1. To execute building activities in the Gwembe South Sub. District - whether GRZ or private or on selfhelp basis.
2. To offer building supplies, which are otherwise not available.
3. To offer professional training (Improvement of existing craftsmen, training for beginners).
4. The Management of Gwembe South Builders to stay in permanent contact with the relevant offices at District, Provincial and GRZ level, in order to know about building plans in advance, so that tenders can be submitted in time.
5. Intensive cooperative training has to be carried out. The funds needed for this training have to be secured using all channels.
6. If the Gossner Mission is prepared to take up the financial responsibility fro a Zambian Manager until Gwembe South Builders is able to pay one out of its own income, such a man should then be found.
7. A house has to be provided by Gwembe South Builders for the Zambian Manager.
8. An overseas donor agency should be approached by Gwembe South Builders (ICCO, EZE) through the relevant channels to help GSB to get premises on their own for storage, office etc. including training facilities (See No. 3)
9. The role of giving technical advise to the villagers in all matters of building and for selfhelp projects has to be taken out of the hands of the Co-operative. This function should be taken over as part-time by the Civil Engineer seconded as an Advisor to Gwembe South Builders and full-time by the GSDP Building Supervisor. The GSDP Building Supervisor has to be granted sufficient funds for km-claims in order to do this very important job.

GSB/9/85 - CLOSING REMARKS BY THE CHAIRMAN

The Chairman thanked the members for the business like manner, stating that we do not want the officers concerned taking offence of the critisim expressed during the committee's deliberations since they are victims of an inherited situation. But we have to keep in mind, that we are all servants of mankind and we have to work for the benefit of the people. Gwembe South Builders is the only Cooperative still functioning, because of the help of the Mission. Profit is needed - but Service comes first.

Closing time: 15.15 Hours.

NATIONAL ANTHEM

CHAIRMAN

SECRETARY

ANNUAL REPORT G.S.B. 1984/85

Gwembe South Builders is a building Co-operative under the Gwembe South Development Project and was born as Building Co-op. in 1977, before it was known as a building group.

This Building Co-operative seems to be going down compared to the time when it was a building group. This is caused because members have no knowledge of running a cooperative, the other one is because it takes long time for members to have jobs. Even if there can be jobs throughout the year without teaching the members how to cooperate I have a feeling it will never grow by itself.

Anway July 1985 Gwembe South Builders started two (2) projects 1 Roman Catholic Tailoring Shop and a classroom block with 3 classrooms. This will be expected for completion by the end of the year.

Gwembe South Builders depended to get income from sales of concrete blocks and transport mainly for the few years. In April 1985 Gwembe South Builders got 6.5 ton Benz lorry from Gossner Mission, West Germany, and also received another Building Advisors sent from Gossner Mission.

W. Ncite
BUILDING SUPERVISOR

ACTIVITIES OF GWEMBE SOUTH BUILDERS FROM JUNE TO DECEMBER, 1985

MEMBERSHIP: 14

3 carpenter, 2 painters, 9 bricklayers.
from these members have been active in GSB project
or selfhelp projects 11 members

PROJECTS UNDER CONTRACT

Tailoring Shop: Sisters of Charity, Maamba - not yet finished
3 class-room-block: MAAMBA MINE SCHOOL - not yet finished

PROJECTS FOR PRIME COSTS

Selling shop Batoka: B/malima irrigation - completed
Staff House Renovation B/malima
Camp Maintenance- Nkandabbwe Camp (Material refunded by GST
labour paid by GSB)

SELFHELP PROJECTS: Advice, Delivery of Building Material, Transport
Sinazeze Primary School - New building
Nkandabbwe Primary School- " "
Makonkoto Secondary Sch. - " "
Woman Club House, Kanchindu Repairing

OTHER PROJECTS

Sikaneka Clinic: Delivery of Building material
providing workers GSB (mostly paid straight by VSP)
Advice, Supervision
Transport: Nissan, partly by Benz

OTHER ACTIVITIES

Production of C/Blocks, camp
Transport: Nissan 2t, Benz 6 st
Selling of Building materials/Hardware

W. Heinelt
MANAGER

20.12.1985

APPENDIX 2

The Anticipated Role of Gwembe South Builders, when it was founded (1971-1974)

The Gossner Service Team came to Zambia under the Agreement between GRZ and the Gossner Mission which says that the Gossner Mission will assist the Zambian Government in the Economic and Social Development of the Gwembe Valley.

The first task given to one member of the GST was to implement the Siatwinda Irrigation Scheme following plans provided by GRZ. Out of this task the Civil Engineer of the GST was forced to employ a small work force to produce concrete lining for the irrigation channels.

Because of the high expenses of the concrete he started with some people the local production of burnt bricks. Soon this brick-makers group became very productive, which led to the need to look for local markets for these bricks.

The Civil Engineer was able to secure contracts for schools and clinics etc.

But because the demand was very high for such buildings, the need for a permanent building group became obvious.. that was in the 2nd half of 1971. And a building formen was employed by the Gossner Service Team to supervise the now permanent bricklayers and carpenters working.

A lot of thought was also given to improve the local housing situation, bearing in mind the rapid deforestation partly caused through the mud-and-pole-houses common in the valley. The idea was to train more people to make good burnt bricks and even to produce burnt clay-tiles for roofing, instead of the expensive eternit or metal sheets.

In 1973 the first discussions started, whether it might not be a good idea to bring all these building people together to some sort of a cooperative, which would then look for contracts either private or from GRZ as a supplementary income to the farming activities, and which would continue even after the Mission withdraws.

But until that idea materialised the Building group was run under the management of the GST Civil Engineer.

NKANDABBWE, 12.12.1985

KLAUS SCHAEFER

67

REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA

DISTRICT COUNCIL GWEMBE DISTRICT
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (IRDP)

MINUTES OF THE IRDP STEERING COMMITTEE (DISTRICT
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME HELD ON 14TH NOVEMBER, 1985,
9.00 HOURS AT THE FISHERIES TRAINING CENTRE,
SINAZONGWE.

PRESENT:

Comrade Munakombwe	District Executive Secretary, <u>Chairman</u>
Comrade Sikwibele	Administrative Secretary
Hon. Chief Sinazongwe	
Comrade Kwaleyela	District Agricultural Officer
Comrade Madyenkuku	Trustee
Comrade Syadunka	Councillor
Comrade Syakondo	Cusa Field Officer
Comrade Hantuba	Coordinator GSDP
Comrade Mwananyina	Acting Chief Administrative Officer
Comrade Schaefer	IRDP Coordinator, <u>Secretary</u>
Comrade Muntanga	Ward Chairman

ABSENT WITH APOLOGY:

Hon Chief Munyumbwe MP	Duty
Hon Sen. Chief Mweemba	Sick
Hon MP Siatalimi	Duty
Comrade Imutowana MD	Duty

IN ATTENDANCE:

Comrade Hossain	Technical Advisor Buleya Malima
Comrade Musoko	Senior Clinical Officer
Comrade Chiteta	Block Supervisor
Comrade Konwanda	Zambia Police
Comrade Nasilele	OP
Comrade Mulolo	New Staff District Agriculture Officer's Office
Comrade Mulemwa	New Staff District Agriculture Officer's Office

NATIONAL ANTHEM

IRDP GS/85/17 OPENING REMARKS BY THE CHAIRMAN:

The Chairman introduced the new Administrative Secretary Mr. Sikwibele as well as the two (2) NRDC leavers, who are seconded to the District to work under the District Agricultural Officer.

IRDP/GS/85 18 CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES FROM THE 3RD MAY, 1985:

RESOLVED:

That the minutes of the IRDP Steering Committee meeting held on 3rd May 1985 be taken as read, confirmed and signed, after correction of typing errors, as a correct record.

IRDP/GS/85 19 MATTERS ARISING FROM PREVIOUS MINUTES:

MINUTE 85/7

REPORT ON VALLEY SELF HELP PROMOTION SOCIETY

RESOLVED:

That the Project Coordinator of VSP submits a written report to the Secretary about the Sikaneka Clinic and the other activities of VSP.

MINUTE 85/8

REPORT ON GWEMBE SOUTH BUILDERS

The committee expressed concern that Gwembe South Builders seems to be a private enterprise with no concern about the Development of the area.

RESOLVED:

That the Gwembe South Builders submit a report about the activities of the past six (6) month for the minutes.

That a Sub-Committee is to be formed to look into the matter, which is supposed to meet as soon as possible.

Members of that Sub-Committee. (1) Acting Chief Administrative Officer.

(2) Hon. Chief Sinazongwe.

(3) District Agricultural Officer.

(4) District Marketing Cooperative Officer.

(5) V. Syankondo

(6) Mrs. Krisifoe

(7) K.W. Shafer

REPORT ON ARMED CRIQUETS:

RESOLVED:

That the District Agriculture Officer writes to the Authorities to get advise how to overcome this Disastrous pest.

IRDP/GS/85 20 SECRETARIES REPORT SEE AFP NO. I

MATTERS ARISING FROM THAT REPORT:

(1) Staff Development.

The committee expressed great concern about the vacuum which will be left after Mr. Schaefer is leaving the Gwembe District. The period until the arrival of his successor from GTZ is just too long.

/3..

(2) Planning seminars:

(3) GTZ

(4) KFW These 3 points were noted by the committee.

(5) The 2 oilmills (Syabaswi, Sinanjola). Councillor Muntanga is offering one bag of sunflower seeds for the training of the women. The committee expressed that the training of the participants is of outmost importance.

IRDP/GS/85 21 HEALTH SITUATION IN GWEMBE SOUTH:

The Committee expressed its concern that there is no Medical Doctor for the almost 60,000 people in Gwembe South to assist the existing clinics, to organize preventive Medicine Programmes, to upgrade the clinic staff etc.

There can be no development with sick people.

RESOLVED:

That an official request to be written to the respective authorities.

That Existing contacts to be used to the Headquarters of volunteer organisations based in Lusaka, Such as Japanese Volunteers.

That housing will be made available at Nkandabbwe Camp.

IRDP/GS/85 22 REPORT FROM THE IRRIGATION COMMITTEE

The Chairman of that Committee gave a brief review of the situation: There are 4 Irrigation Schemes.

(1) Chiabi- On the 10th October, 1985 there was the selection of farmers for the new scheme. Mr.Qasem from FAO/NIRS will devote in future more time to Chiabi. Up till now it was just a pilot Scheme.

(2) BULEYA MALIMA- On 4th July, 1985 there was a meeting with the Director of Agriculture. He promised to secure funds, which have partly come already and he permitted to open a Savings Account in the name of the Farmers Committee as a revolving fund. From May, to November, 12,500 kwacha could be paid into that Account. The highest earning before was in 1976 when a total of K6,000 was earned with oranges throughout the whole year.

/4..

This good result in this very short time was achieved by Mr. Hossain. Also Banana Plantation has been started. Funds came through Gossner Mission and GRZ. Water is pumped through a filter drain. A Drilling Rigg has been sent for 3 boreholes, one is to be equipped with a windmill. In Batoka a shelter has been built for the Marketing of the oranges and Banans. A Japanese Volunteer has been seconded to the scheme by the PAO. A scheme Manager should be provided by the Department, with a good character.

- (2) NKANDABBWE: - Runs without problem.

A small processing plant for tomatoes should be installed.

RESOLVED:

That the Small Scale Industries Sub-committee is to visit Chikuni.

- (3) SIATWINDA: - Nothing has happened since the last Steering Committee meeting held at Siatwinda on 3rd May, 1985; But it is hoped that the scheme starts to work again in the coming year.

RESOLVED:

A report to be written by Dr. Wittern about the activities of the past 6 months. Dr. Wittern to report in person at the Acting Chief Administrative Officer's Office on Monday, 25th October, 1985.

IRDP/GS/85 23 RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE 2 NEW DAMS AFTER WATER AFFAIRS PULL OUT.

RESOLVED:

The District Council will take over. Details for the local responsibility will be worked out well in time. The Acting Chief Administrative Officer to write a letter to the relevant authorities for planting fish into the new dams.

IRDP/GS/85 24 FUTURE OF THE SEED PROGRAMME

The seed programme which has developed out of an emergency programme during the drought in 1983, is now on independent programme with an officer assigned for it by Gossner Mission, working under the District authorities.

The Committee expressed concern how things are handled.

/cont.....

RESOLVED:

That an advisory ~~committee~~ *be formed to give guidance and* advise to the Seed Programme Officer and to work out terms of reference for that programme. Members of that Advisory Committee are (1) Acting Chief Administrative Officer

(2) District Agricultural Officer

(3) Mr. G. K. Madyenkuku

(4) Hossain

(5) Schaefer

IRDP/GS/85 25 REPORT FROM COORDINATOR GSDP SEE APP. NO. 2

The report was received by the committee without any further comment.

IRDP/GS/85 26 CONCLUSIVE REMARKS BY THE CHAIRMAN:

The Chairman thanked the members of the Committee for the competent way in which they discussed the outstanding issues. Business was done very swiftly and still in a professional fashion. He thanked Mr. Schaefer and he also thanked him for the reports submitted. The Chairman also pointed out, that officers called to give report on such meetings should not avoid to attend.

The meeting was declared closed at 13.40 hours.

NATIONAL ANTHEM

Confirmed this.....Day of.....1985

CHAIRMAN

SECRETARY

IRDP GWEMBE VALLEY, STEERING COMMITTEE, GWEMBE SOUTH,
14TH NOVEMBER, 1985.

MEETING HELD AT THE FISHERIES TRAINING CENTRE

SECRETARY'S REPORT:

- (1) Staff Development: 2 expatriate Work Contracts are running out 1985 the contract K.Schaefer in February, 1986 the contract Van Vliet in April, 1986. There will be no replacement for the Co-ordinator by the Gossner Mission. Replacement will come from GTZ later in the year, with a Planner based in Gwembe Boma. Replacement for the Reverend is under negotiation with the UCZ.
- (2) Planning Seminars: The Planning Seminars for the Steering Committee are on the way. Next week we will be in Gwembe Central, with Dr. Drechsler from GTZ participating, the week after we will be in Siavonga. The big seminar sponsored by UNZA is supposed to take place in the second week of December, It is meant for all the Heads of Departments. This seminar was supposed to be held prior to our Planning Seminars, But according to Prof. Milimo he did not have the funds available in time.
- (3) GTZ. As it looks the Pilot Phase of the GTZ programme for the Gwembe District is on its way. We may hear some detail next week, when Dr. Drechsler is with us.
- (4) KFW There is no news yet, about the further development with KFW. But the negotiations between the Zambian Government and the German Government are still on as far as my information goes.
- (5) Small Scale Industries: We did not have a further meeting of the small scale industries committee. But we are getting our first units going. We have received through VSP 2 small oilmills. One will be based with the Womens Club Sinanjola. The other with the Siatwinda Women's Club in Syabaswi. VSP will do the handling in the beginning until everything is working fine. After that the clubs may take over. Details will have to be worked out, when some experience is gained.

NKANDABBWE, 8TH NOVEMBER, 1985

KLAUS W. SCHAEFER

REPORT FROM GWEMBE SOUTH DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
CO-ORDINATOR TO BE PRESENTED TO THE I.R.D.P STEERING
COMMITTEE GWEMBE SOUTH SUB-DISTRICT ON 14TH NOVEMBER, 1985.

ADMINISTRATION

Mr. Chairman Sir, I have failed to convince my civil servant staff who are based at Nkandabbwe Camp what the future of Gwembe South Development Project will be, if Gwembe District receives the services of I.R.D.P. next year. It has not been made clear or put in writing how the two bodies will operate to serve the people of Gwembe District since G.S.D.P. is only operating in Sinazongwe Sub-District. Yet I.R.D.P. will cover the whole Gwembe District.

I need your guidance sir, since you are the Head of Administration in the Gwembe District.

FINANCIAL POSITION OF GWEMBE SOUTH DEVELOPMENT PROJECT:

Sir, the Gwembe South Development Project was allocated a Total sum of K97,000.00 in the yellow book to meet Gossner Service Team and G.R.Z. activities in the area. I received K33,000.00 for the three quarters of the year. When I sent my Junior Clerical Officer to make a follow up of the fourth quarter in Ministry H/Qs, he only came up with K4,000.00 being the last amount of money for Gwembe South Development Project in our last quarter.

The Breakdown for the Ministry is as follows:- K60,000 was repaid to the project they had taken the money, last year in September, 1984.

- K33,000.-- has been paid to the Gossner Service Team.
- This G.S.D.P. K4,000.--

The operations of Gwembe South Development Project activities have been hampered, especially welding of Farm Implements.

B.C.M. HANTUBA

PROJECT CO-ORDINATOR

GOSSNER SERVICE TEAM

P.O. Box 4,
Sinazeze.

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

TO REV.
ERHARD MISCHÉ

2.5.1985

DEAR ERHARD,

AS YOU CAN SEE THE DISTRICT WOULD LIKE TO HAVE IN
WRITING WHAT YOU HAVE SAID AT THE STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING
AT MUNYUMBWE.

LUCKILY YOU ARE STILL AROUND AND I DO HOPE VERY MUCH
THAT YOU CAN RECALL, WHAT YOU HAVE SAID.

IT MOST CERTAINLY SHOULD NOT BE MORE THEN 1 PAGE OR
½ MORE, BECAUSE THE MINUTES MAY OTHERWISE BECOME TO BULKY.

GREETINGS TO YOU

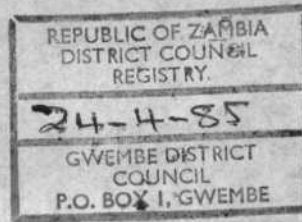
YOURS

ATT.: LETTER FROM GWEMBE DISTRICT COUNCIL, 24.4.85

P.S.: PLEASE GIVE THAT WRITTEN SPEECH BACK TO JAN.



UNITED NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE PARTY



MR. Klaus W. Schaefer.

Dear Sir,

I am requesting you Sir to send me a Speech delivered by Reverend E. Mische at our Meeting of IRDP Gwembe Central held on 22/4/85 at 1000 HRS Munqumbwe.

The Minutes are at a final Touch
So the Speech would be needed to be
Attached to the Minutes.

With Many Thanks.

A.S.B. Muntemba

C.O. Administration (Recorder).

REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA

GWEMBE DISTRICT COUNCIL

MINUTES OF THE GWEMBE DISTRICT IRDP STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING
HELD IN THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, MUNYUMBE ON 6TH FEBRUARY, 1985
AT 11.00 HOURS

PRESENT MEMBERS: Mr. H.C. Munakombwe - District Executive
Secretary (Chairman)
Councillor E.M. Chifuwe
Councillor P.M. Chisangano
Councillor S.A. Nzaamba
Councillor E. Habumbeni
Councillor G.K. Madyenkuku (Secretary GSDP)
Mr. S.M. Syanyaka - Administrative Secretary
Mr. A.M. Chimuka - Development Secretary
Mr. A.J. Daka - Social Secretary
Mr. R.J. Mwananyina - Acting Chief Administra-
tive Officer
Mr. J.A. Jere - Senior Administrative Officer
Mr. K.W. Schaefer - IRDP Co-ordinator Gwembe
Valley
Mr. G.S. Kwaleyela - District Agriculture
Officer
Mr. S. Mbale - Technical Officer, Land use
Department of Agriculture

ABSENT WITH
APOLOGY:

Councillor R. Siankumba
Mr. A.N. Muyangana - Training Officer,
Agriculture

IN ATTENDANCE:

Mr. J. Samuhata - Acting Director of Works
Mr. B.M. Syaanga - Assistant Treasurer

NATIONAL ANTHEM:

The National Anthem was sung.

IRDP/85 MIN. 7: CHAIRMAN'S REMARKS

The Chairman welcomed all the members in the new Year 1985 and urged them to work extra hard as it was a Year of Economic crusade. He further requested the members to consider the items on the Agenda seriously. He Finally thanked the Administrative Secretary (Mr. S.M. Syanyaka) who chaired the previous meeting.

IRDP/85 MIN. 8: CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

RESOLVED:

That the minutes of the IRDP Steering Committee meeting held on 29th August, 1984 be confirmed as a correct record with the following corrections:-

- (a) On page one (1) the name Comrade G. Hango - Financial Secretary should read G. Ngozo.

IRDP/85 MIN.

- (b) On Page two minutes 5 item 5 and 6 the word extend should read extent.

IRDP/85 MIN.

MATTERS ARISING FROM PREVIOUS MINUTES

9: MATTERS ARISING FROM THE REPORT VIDE MINUTE IRDP 84/3 (4)

The members wanted to know if the letters to the P.A.O and to Gossner Mission in Berlin were written and how far the Secretariat had gone in arranging transport for the area Co-ordinator to visit the suggested projects in the Gwembe Central.

RESOLVED:

- (i) That the office of the District Executive Secretary should write a letter to P.A.O. informing him that the D.A.O. has been given extra work by the IRDP Steering Committee as area co-ordinator for Gwembe Central.
- (ii) That the IRDP Co-ordinator for Gossner Mission at Sinazeze should write a letter to Gossner Mission in Berlin to send a Planner who will be area Coordinator for Gwembe Central.
- (iii) That the office of District Executive Secretary should arrange transport for the D.A.O. to visit all the proposed projects in Gwembe Central.

IRDP/85/MIN. 10:

MATTERS ARISING FROM THE IRDP CO-ORDINATOR GOSSNER MISSION'S REPORT

(a) ORDERING OF MACHINES FROM ABROAD

The Committee wanted to know how the machines like Grinding mills and oil mills can be purchased from outside the Country since the Country was facing economic difficulties.

In reply the IRDP Co-ordinator said that the Committee can pay in Kwacha to the Gossner Mission in the Country and then the Machine in foreign currency.

IRDP/85 MIN. 11:

TALK WITH ICCO, HOLLAND (INTER-CHURCH COMMITTEE FOR DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS)

The IRDP Co-ordinator (Gossner Mission) reported to the Committee that he had a visit on November, 11th 1984 by Mr. Winnard, a representative of ICCO. The IRDP Co-ordinator Gossner mission made the following report from ICCO.

- (i) Financial assistance.
- (ii) Grinding and oil mills.
- (iii) Area Co-ordinator for Gwembe Central.
- (iv) The team of technicians to be stationed at Munyumbwe.

He further reported that the ICCO agreed to send two oil mills worth K20,000-00 as a pilot project, to funding the housing, transport and salaries for the Planning team, provided this money was paid through the Church Organisation like U.C.Z. and Christian Council of Zambia. The ICCO representative further agreed to send technicians in the following fields, Agriculture, Health and Evangelism.

RESOLVED:

- (i) That the IRDP Co-ordinator should go ahead making arrangements as required by the ICCO.
- (ii) That the Planning team should be stationed at Munyumbwe for easy supervision by the Council.
- (iii) That when ICCO representative comes to Zambia next time, the IRDP Co-ordinator should request him to meet the Committee members of this Committee.

IRDP/85 MIN, 12: COLLECTION OF PROJECTS PROPOSALS

(a) CHISALE WARD

RESOLVED:

- (i) That seven (7) wells at Syabbusya, Hazobwe, Lusiye, Habwanza, Mutinta, Chigalula and Simweene, be accepted by the Committee and funded by the EEC.
- (ii) That two Health Centres be accepted by the Committee and be funded by the U.C.Z./ICCO.
- (iii) That Malulu stream near Chisangano village and Malulu stream near Simbwe be accepted for Irrigation schemes and be funded by the EEC.
- (iv) That only one borehole at Namukungulu be drilled and be funded by the EEC.
- (v) That the forestry programme at Kantundwe be accepted and be funded by EEC.
- (vi) That Family oil mill at Chisangano be accepted and be funded by the U.C.Z./ICCO.
- (vii) That the tailors at Ebona

4
(b) SINADAMBWE WARD

- (i) That three (3) boreholes be accepted at Sinadambwe School, Sinadambwe village and Kutwa School and be funded by EEC.
- (ii) That two (2) Health Centres be accepted to be constructed at Sinadambwe School and Habumbeni village and be funded by UCZ/ICCO.
- (iii) That construction of four (4) staff houses at Sinadambwe School be accepted and be funded by EEC.
- (iv) That a grinding mill at Sinadambwe should be accepted and be funded by UCZ/ICCO.
- (v) That the Councillor for Sinadambwe should submit a list of streams suitable for irrigation to the District Agriculture Officer, Gwembe as quickly as possible.

(c) MUNYUMBWE WARD

RESOLVED:

- (i) That a multipurpose Workshop at Munyumbwe be accepted and be funded by U.C.Z./ICCO.
- (ii) That the following streams be accepted for Irrigation schemes and be funded by EEC.
Hakanyinzya stream
Makuyu stream
Nakanembe stream
Malobe stream
- (iii) That the sinking of the following boreholes be accepted and be funded by EEC:-
Siacheelo village
Siasulwe village
Milambo village
Jongola School
- (iv) That an oil mill to be constructed at Munyumbwe be accepted and be funded by U.C.Z./ICCO.
- (v) That construction of a day Secondary School at St. Patrick's School be accepted and be funded by EEC.

...../5.

(d) CHEEZYA WARD

- (i) That construction of Health Centre at Sinafala be accepted and be funded by U.C.Z./ICCO.
- (ii) That sinking of a borehole at Sianyeuka village be accepted and be funded by EEC.
- (iii) That Irrigation schemes at Jumbo Sompani and Chisanga be accepted and be funded by ECC.
- (iv) That upgrading of Chipeco/Sinafala Chiyabi road, (D499) be accepted and be funded by the EEC.
- (v) That a construction of a Primary School at Koma be accepted and be funded by EEC.
- (vi) That construction of two (2) staff houses at Sinafala, Sompani and Chiyabi Primary Schools each be accepted and be funded by EEC.

(e) CHIPEPO WARD

Since the Ward Chairman for Chipeco Ward was absent, the Committee requested the Senior Administrative Officer for Gwembe Central to contact the Ward Chairman and send the proposed projects to the District Agriculture Officer, Gwembe as soon as possible.

IRDP/85 MIN. 13. EXTENSION OF SEED DISTRIBUTION 1985/86 SEASON

The Committee NOTED the Secretary, Gwembe South Development Project's report that the Mission has received a new vehicle for distribution of seeds in the district, and that he will tour the whole district to explain to the people the need and importance of each type of local seeds in the Valley and how to preserve it for planting in the following season.

IRDP/85 MIN. 14: DATE FOR THE NEXT MEETING

RESOLVED:

That the next meeting be in April so that the Councillors will have a chance to meet the representative from Berlin who will visit the Country in April, 1985.

There being no further business for discussion, the Chairman declared the meeting closed at 14.15 hours.

CONFIRMED THIS:.....DAY OF:.....1985

.....
CHAIRMAN

.....
SECRETARY

REGIERUNG: Es ist Zweck dieses Treffens, zu sehen, was in den letzten drei Monaten geschehen ist, was ist der Gedankengang der Fachleute im Hinblick auf die Wasserversorgung fuer Bewaesserung, fuer Trinkwasser und fuer Vieh. Wir wollen wissen, was moeglich ist und was nicht. Die drei Monate waren eine Vorstufe. Die Fachleute werden einen vollen Bericht verfassen und abliefern und dann wird die Regierung entscheiden, was in Zukunft getan werden soll. Wenn die Regierung entscheidet, die Sache ist nicht durchfuehrbar, dann endet die Arbeit nach dem ersten Bericht. Wenn die Regierung die Vorschlaege gut findet, dann geht die Arbeit weiter. Es ist eine bilaterale Abmachung zwischen der Regierung von Zambia und der Regierung von Westdeutschland, ueber 14 Millionen DM.

CONSULTANT Der Bericht soll am 22.1.85 abgeliefert werden. Das Ziel ist eine Strategie fuer das Gebiet. Man sollte nicht den Gesamtansatz fuer Gwembe Sued aus dem Auge verlieren: Boden, Wasser, Technik, Bevoelkerung. Es wurde das Gebiet mit der hoechsten Bevoelkerungsdichte ausgesucht. Es ist sehr wichtig, dass keine neuen Eingriffe, wie erneute Umsiedlung der Bevoelkerung, erfolgen. Es wurden 14 Teilgebiete identifiziert, in denen Bewaesserung im Prinzip moeglich ist. Benzinpumpen scheiden von vornherein aus, sie sind viel zu teuer. Dieselpumpen koennen Flaechen bis 3.2 ha bewaessern, wenn im kleinen Masstab aus dem See gepumpt wird. Fuer das Pumpen aus Bohrloechern kommen Windmuehlen, Diesel oder Elektrizitaet in Frage. Windmuehlen sind sehr teuer. Wir haben einen Vergleich zwischen Diesel und Elektrizitaet durchgerechnet. Dabei ist die Elektrizitaet bei der Investition um 1000 Kwacha teurer pro ha, aber die Betriebskosten sind sehr viel niedriger. Es ist jetzt schon klar, dass die Elektrifizierung die einzige denkbare Antwort ist. Es ist unmoeglich Bohrloecher mit Diesel zu betreiben. Der Stausee ist unzuverlaessig als Wasserreservoir. Es koennte durchaus sein, dass der Seespiegel noch einmal um 3 Meter faellt. Daemme sind ebenfalls viel zu teuer. Insgesamt 150 ha koennten vom Kanzinze Dam bewaessert werden. Aber wenn dieser Dam gebaut wuerde, dann kaemen die Investitionskosten fuer 1 ha Bewaesserungsland auf 37000 Kwacha. Auch bei Buleya Malima sind Daemme nicht durchfuehrbar, sowohl oberhalb des Projektes als auch an der Muendung des Flusses. An der Flussmuendung kommt das Grundwasser schon nach 2 Metern. Ein Kanal hat in Buleya Malima ebenfalls keinen Sinn. Die Loesung: Filterdrains im Flussbett, um das Grundwasser aufzunehmen, das in dem Sandsteinfelsen des Untergrundes unter artesischem Druck steht. Notwendig ist eine seismologische Untersuchung. In Buleya Malima lohnt sich die seismologische Untersuchung auf jeden Fall - selbst wenn die Bewaesserung nicht kommt, aber dann weiss man wenigstens ins Zukunft, wo die besten Plaetze zum Brunnenbohren sind.

1400 HA KOENNTEN BEWAESERT WERDEN. DAS POTENTIAL IST IN DIESEM GEBIET SEHR HOCH. VON EINEM BOHRLOCH AUS KANN MAN 2.4 HA BEWAESSERN. DAS HEISST JEWELTS 12 FAMILIEN HAETTEN UEBER DIE BEWAESSERUNG EIN ZUSAETZLICHES EINKOMMEN. JEDES BOHRLOCH WUERDE NEBEN DER BEWAESSERUNG AUCH NOCH TRINKWASSER FUER MENSCH UND VIEH LIEFERN. INSGESAMT WAEREN ES IN DIESEM GEBIET 600 BOHRLOECHER.

DER DRUCK AUF DAS KNAPPE LAND IST SEHR GROSS. DIE BRUNNEN SOLLTEN NAHE DER DOERFER LIEGEN. IN DER REGENZEIT NUTZT DIE BEWAESSERUNG AUS DEN BOHRBRUNNEN SICHER AUCH ALS ZUSATZVERSICHERUNG, WENN ES EIN PAAR WOCHEN NICHT REGNET. DIE SEISMOLOGISCHE UNTERSUCHUNG WUERDE ETWA 250.000 KWACHA KOSTEN.

DAS WICHTIGSTE ABER IST, OB DIE MENSCHEN IN DEM GEBIET DIE BEWAESSERUNG WOLLEN. WENN DIE LEUTE DAS NICHT WOLLEN, HAT ES GAR KEINEN SINN ANZUGANGEN.

DAS ANDERE, WAS UNBEDINGT NOTWENDIG IST, IST DER AUFBAU EINER EIGENEN STRUKTUR. DAFUER SIND ETWA 4 MILLIONEN KWACHA VORGESHEN, FUER SCHULUNG, ADMINISTRATION, WERKSTATT USW. DIE VORGESEHNE BEWAESSERUNGSFLAECHE VON 0.2 HA PRO FAMILIE STEHT NICHT IN KONKURRENZ ZU ERNAEHRUNGSFRUECHTEN. DIE BAUMWOLLE IST EINE VIEL STAERKERE KONKURRENZ ZU DEN ERNAEHRUNGSFRUECHTEN ALS DIE VORGESEHENEN RELATIV KLEINEN BEWAESSERUNGSFLAECHEN.

REGIERUNG: DER BERICHT IST SEHR POSITIV ZU BEURTEILEN. DIE LEUTE WERDEN SICH AENDERN. DIE LEUTE GEHEN AUS PURER NOT ZUM BAUMWOLLBAU UEBER. WIR MUESSEN DEN VORSCHLAG DER ELEKTRIFIZIERUNG ANNEHMEN.

CONSULTANT MAAMBA KOHLENMINE BENUTZT NUR 10 % DES STROMANGEBOTES. ZESCO PLANT SEIT 1980, ABER SIE HABEN KEIN GELD. DIE KOSTEN FUER DIE ELEKTRIFIZIERUNG STEIGEN JEDES JAHR UM 1 MILLION KWACHA DURCH DIE INFLATION. WIR HABEN EINEN INFLATIONSFAKTOR VON 12 % EINGEPLANT.

REGIERUNG: WIR MUESSEN PRIORITAETEN STZEN. ALLE FARMER DIE ETWAS VERKAUFEN SIND COMMERCIAL FARMERS. WIE LANGE WIRD ES DAUERN, BIS WIR EIN ENTSCHEIDUNG TREFFEN? WANN BEGINNT DIE DURCHFUEHRUNG? ES SIND SCHON 14 MILLIONEN DM FEST EINGEPLANT FUER DIESE ARBEIT.

CONSULTANT MAN KANN DAMIT RECHNEN, DASS ES IM ERSTEN JAHR MOEGLICH IST 25 HA ZU ENTWICKELN. NACHDEM DANN ALLES EINGESPIELT IST, KANN MAN WOHL MIT 30 HA IN JEDEM JAHR RECHNEN. DAS GILT FUER DIE ENTWICKLUNG MIT BOHRBRUNNEN. DA KANN MAN DAS RELATIV LANGSAM MACHEN. DIE ENTWICKLUNGSGESCHWINDIGKEIT WIRD IN DIESEM FALLE VON DER LEISTUNG DES BOHRGERAETS BESTIMMT. BEIM DAMMBAU HINGEGEN MUSS ALLES AUF EINMAL GEHEN.

FUER DIE SEISMOLOGISCHE UNTERSUCHUNG BRAUCHT MAN 3-4 MONATE.

FUER DIE ELEKTRIZITAETSLEITUNG BRAUCHT MAN 2-4 JAHRE. EIN DARLEHEN VON DER KREDITANSTALT FUER WIEDERAUFBAU IST EIN GEMISCHTES DARLEHEN, MIT VERSCHIEDENEN KONDITIONEN FUER DIE VERSCHIEDENEN PROGRAMMKOMPONENTEN. AUF JEDEN FALL ABER IST ES EIN "SOFT LOAN".

NACH UNSEREM EINDRUCK SIND DIE TONGAS SEHR ELEKTRIZITAETSBEBUSST - SIE WOLLEN STROM.

IM GWEMBE TAL WIRD WENIGER NAHRUNG ENGEBAUT ALS JEMALS ZUVOR.

REGIERUNG: ES IST UNSER PROBLEM. WIR HABEN BEI DER REGIERUNG DER BUNDESREPUBLIK DEUTSCHLAND ANGEFRAGT, UNS ZU HELFEN, UND DARAUS IST NUN DIESE VORSTUDIE ENTSTANDEN. ES MUSS ETWAS IM TAL GESCHEHEN. ES IST NOTWENDIG, DAS WIR ETWAS TUN. WIR MUESSEN UNS IMMER VOR AUGEN HALTEN, DASS DIE TONGAS ANSPRUECHE AN DIE REGIERUNG HABEN.

CONSULTANT WENN DIE KFW ZUSTIMMT, DANN UEBERNIMMT SIE DIE GESAMTKOSTEN, AUCH WENN DIESE DURCH DIE INFLATION STEIGEN.

REGIERUNG: GEGENWAERTIG HAT DIE DEUTSCHE REGIERUNG 14 MILLIONEN ZUGESAGT, UM DIE DEUTSCHEN VON DER KONZENTRATION AUF DIE NORDWESTPROVINZ INS TAL ZU BRINGEN. DIE DEUTSCHEN WERDEN AUCH WEITER FINANZIEREN. DIE DEUTSCHEN SIND NICHT KLEINLICH MIT DER FINANZIERUNG. DAS PROGRAMM IM GWEMBE TAL WIRD 100 % VON DEUTSCHLAND FINANZIERT.

CONSULTANT SIATWINDA UND BULEYA MALIMA SIND GROSSPROJEKTE. BULEYA MALIMA KANN OHNE WEITERES ABER VON 60 HA, DIE ES GEGENWAERTIG HAT, AUF 300 HA AUSGEDEHNT WERDEN. ES GIBT EINEN KONFLIKT IM VERSTAENDNIS, WAS IST SMALL SCALE UND WAS IST EIN GROSSPROJEKT. JEDE ENTWICKLUNG IM TAL MUSS SEHR VORSICHTIG ERFOLGEN. MAN BRAUCHT IM TAL MEHR ZEIT. DIE TONGAS HABEN SCHON SEHR VIEL ERDULDET. DAS LEBEN DER TONGAS WAR FRUEHER SCHON SEHR HART. ABER JETZT IST ES VIEL HAERTER. SIE KONNTEN FRUEHER DEM FLUSS FOLGEN, ES WAR SICHERES PRODUKTIONS LAND. DAS REGENFELD LAND IST SEHR UNSICHER, IN DEM SIE JETZT LEBEN. DIE FRAGE IST, WAS GESCHIEHT MIT DEN LANDNUTZUNGSRECHTEN. WIR MUESSEN DEN LEUTEN VERSICHERN, DASS KEINE DRASTISCHEN AENDERUNGEN ERFOLGEN. UND WENN EINGRIFFE ERFOLGEN MUESSEN, DANN NUR MIT IHRER ZUSTIMMUNG. DIE TRADITIONELLEN LANDRECHTE MUESSEN BERUECKSICHTIGT WERDEN. AUF KEINEN FALL DARF DIE REGIERUNG DRUCK AUSUEBEN. WENN DIESE PROJEKTE DANN IM DETAIL KONZIPIERT WERDEN DANN MUSS IMMER DIE BEVOELKERUNG EINGEBAUT SEIN. WENN DIE BEVOELKERUNG NICHT MIT MACHT, DANN MUSS EIN PROJEKT STILLGELEGT WERDEN. WAS HEISST DAS ALLES FUER DIE FRAUEN, DAS IST EINE DER GANZ WICHTIGEN FRAGEN. MUESSEN DIE FRAUEN IN ZUKUNFT NOCH MEHR ARBEITEN? DAS LAND VERERBT SICH UEBER DIE FRAUEN, ABER DIE MACHT IST VOELLIG BEI DEN MAENNERN. DAS TAL KANN SICH NICHT SELBST ERNAEHREN. ES MUSS EIN GLEICHGEWICHT ZWISCHEN VERKAUFSFRUECHTEN UND NAHRUNGSFRUECHTEN GEFUNDEN WERDEN.

REGEIRUNG: WARUM GEHEN DIE LEUTE VON DER NAHRUNGSPRODUKTION WEG? SIE BRAUCHEN GELD. BEWAESSERUNG ABER IST SEHR TEUER. MAN KANN NICHT NUR NAHRUNGSFRUECHTE UEBER DIE BEWAESSERUNG ERZEUGEN. DIE KOSTEN FUER DIE BEWAESSERUNG MUESSEN BEZAHLT WERDEN AUS DER PRODUKTION. WENN EINE BEWAESSERUNG AUF SUBVENTIONEN BASIERT, DANN BRICHT SIE ZUSAMMEN, WENN DER GELDGEBER KEIN GELD MEHR HAT. DER STAAT KANN KEINE BEWAESSERUNG SUBVENTIONIEREN. ER HAT KEIN GELD. DAHER MUESSEN DIE LEUTE AUCH VERKAUFSFRUECHTE ANBAUEN.

CONSULTANT

GEGENWAERTIG GIBT DIE REGIERUNG ALLE UNTERSTUETZUNG DER BAUMWOLLE. WUERDEN DIE NAHRUNGSFRUECHTE GENAUSO GEFOERDERT GAEBE ES DAS HUNGERPROBLEM NICHT IN DIESEM AUSMASSE. DIE LEUTE MUESSEN MIT ARBEIT UND GELD AUCH SELBST INVESTIEREN.

REGIERUNG:

DAS GANZE IST EINE INVESTITION UND NICHT NUR EINE DIENSTLEISTUNG FUER DIE BEVOELKERUNG. WIR MUESSEN IRGENDWANN EINMAL DAS GELD AN DIE BUNDES-REGIERUNG ZURUECKZAHLEN. ES IST ZWEIFELHAFT, OB DIE REINE NAHRUNGSPRODUKTION PRIORITAET VOR DER OEKONOMIE HABEN DARF. WIE STEHT ES UM DEN MARKT? MAAMBA KANN NICHT ALLES AUFNEHMEN. DIE VERMARKTUNG MUSS TEIL DER GESAMTPLANUNG SEIN. TABAK HAT KEINE VERMARKTUNGSPROBLEME. DER STRASSENTRANSPORT NACH BATOOKA UND DER BAHNTRANSPORT NACH KITWE MUESSEN INTEGRIERT WERDEN.

CONSULTANT

STRASSEN UND BRUECKEN WERDEN TEIL DES GESAMTPLANS SEIN.

REGIERUNG:

DIE KREDITANSTALT FUER WIEDERAUFBAU IST SEHR LANGSAM. ES WIRD NICHT VOR 1987 SEIN, DASS DAS PROGRAMM BEGINNT.

17/12/1984

Lieber Bruder Großvater!

Ich möchte Ihnen hiermit die herzlichste
grüßige Willkomm pfücken, die ich
bei der großartigen Mission
ausgesprochen habe.

Die Verantwortung liegt bei der Sache
sich selbst. Ich bin sehr dankbar, dass die Sache
sich selbst. Ich bin sehr dankbar, dass die Sache
sich selbst.

Einem Kommando möchte ich
nicht dazu geben. Aber wenn Sie
zu dem einen oder anderen
Punkt Fragen haben, brauchen Sie
ich die natürlich zu sein.

Mit ganz herzlichen Grüßen
und der besten Wunsche für
1985

Vr. Klaus Kiefer

36 x

KLAUS SCHAEFER
P.O.Box 53
SINAZEZE
ZAMBIA



AN DAS
KURATORIUM DER
GOSSNER MISSION
HANDJERYSTRASSE 19/20
1000BERLIN 41

4. August 1984

LIEBE SCHWESTERN, LIEBE BRUEDER!

ICH MOECHTE IHNEN HIERMIT DIE UEBERSETZUNG EINES VORTRAGES
ZUSENDEN, DEN ICH AM 13. JULY 1984 AUF BITTE DES DIREKTORS
DES RURAL DEVELOPMENT STUDIES BUREAUS DER UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
IN SIYVONGA GEHALTEN HABE.

EINE KOPIE DES ENGLISCHEN ORIGINALS HABE ICH MIT GLEICHER
POST AN DIE GESCHAEFTSSTELLE DER GOSSNER MISSION GESCHICKT.

DAS MEISTE AUS DIESER ZUSAMMENFASSUNG IST IHNEN SICHER
BEKANNT. ABER VIELLEICHT IST ES DOCH HILFREICH EINEN SOLCHEN
UEBERBLICK ZUR HAND ZU HABEN.

MIT GANZ HERZLICHEN GRUESSEN
IHR

Klaus Schaefer

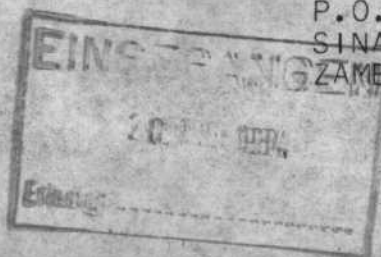
KLAUS SCHAEFER

ANLAGE

ENTWICKLUNGSPROGRAMM GWEMBE TAL -

36x

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MIT GANZ HERZLICHEN GRUESSEN

IHR

Klaus Schaefer
KLAUS SCHAEFER

ANLAGE: DAS INTEGRIERTE LAENDLICHE ENTWICKLUNGSPROGRAMM GWEMBE TAL -
PROBLEME UND AUSSICHTEN

UNIVERSITAET VON ZAMBIA - FACHBEREICH LAENDLICHE ENTWICKLUNG
SYMPOSIUM ZU KONZEPT UND PRAXIS DER INTEGRIERTEN LAENDLICHEN
ENTWICKLUNG MIT SPEZIELLEM BETUG ZUM GWEMBE TAL

KLAUS W. SCHAEFER*

JULI 1984

DAS INTEGRIERTE LAENDLICHE ENTWICKLUNGSPROGRAMM GWEMBE TAL -
PROBLEME UND AUSSICHTEN

1) EINFUEHRUNG

1969 WURDE DIE GOSSNER MISSION VON DER ZAMBIANISCHEN REGIERUNG
GEBETEN, BEI DER WIRTSCHAFTLICHEN ENTWICKLUNG DES GWEMBE TALS
MITZUHelfEN. MAN WUSSTE ZU JENER ZEIT WENIG UEBER DAS TAL,
UEBER DAS KLIMA UND DIE LANDWIRTSCHAFTLICHEN PRODUKTIONSBE-
DINGUNGEN, UEBER DIE BOEDEN UND UEBER IHRE FRUCHTBARKEIT.

NOCH VIEL WENIGER WUSSTE MAN UEBER DIE TALBEWOHNER - DIE VALLEY
TONGAS. WIE WUERDEN SIE WOHL AUF DIE HERAUSFORDERUNGEN EINER
WIRTSCHAFTLICHEN ENTWICKLUNG REAGIEREN?

NATUERLICH WAR BEKANNT, DASS ES DIE VALLEY TONGAS GIBT. BEKANNT
WAR AUCH, DASS SIE SICH HEFTIG GEGEN DIE UMSIEDLUNG GEWEHRT HATTEN,
ALS DER KARIBA STAUSEE SICH ALLMAEHLICH MIT WASSER ZU FUELLEN BEGANN.
ES GAB AUCH EIN PAAR VEROEFFENTLICHUNGEN:

COLSON ELISABETH,	THE SOCIAL ORGANIZATION OF THE VALLEY TONGA,	1960
SCUDDER THYER,	THE ECOLOGY OF THE GWEMBE TONGA,	1962
REYNOLDS BARRIE	THE MATERIAL CULTURE OF THE PEOPLES OF THE GWEMBE VALLEY	1962

HINZU KAM 1971 EINE WEITERE STUDIE VON COLSON/SCUDDER:

THE SOCIAL CONSEQUENCES OF RESTTLEMENT.

BESTIMMT WIRD NIEMAND DEN VERGANGENEN UND GEGENWAERTIGEN NUTZEN
DIESER STUDIEN IN ZWEIFEL ZIEHEN. ABER NATUERLICH KONNTE KEINER
DIESER WISSENSCHAFTLER AUCH NUR ANDEUTUNGSWEISE VORHERSAGEN, OB
UND WIE DIE VALLEY TONGAS AUF DIE HERAUFORDERUNG EINER RASCHEN
WIRTSCHAFTLICHEN ENTWICKLUNG REAGIEREN WUERDEN.

SO BLIEB ALS TATBESTAND DAS FEHLEN VON GRUNDDATEN UND FAKTEN,
AUF DENEN MAN HAETTE KOENNEN EINE FLAECHENDECKENDE ENTWICKLUNGS-
PLANUNG AUFBAUEN, ALS DIE GOSSNER MISSION DEN AUFTRAG VON DER
ZAMBIANISCHEN REGIERUNG UEBERNAHM.

* INS DEUTSCHE UEBERTRAGEN VOM VERFASSER

DEN SEE ALS GRUNDLAGE FÜR BEWÄSSERUNGSLANDWIRTSCHAFT ZU NUTZEN, SCHIEN NUR ALLZU NATÜRLICH - ZU EINER ZEIT ALS DIESELPUMPEN ALS BILLIGSTE UND EINFACHSTE LÖSUNG ZUR WASSERFÖRDERUNG GALTEN.

NUN SIND GENAU 14 JAHRE VERGANGEN, SEIT DIE ERSTEN FACHKRÄFTE DER GOSSNER MISSION INS GWEMBE TAL KAMEN. HEUTE KÖNNEN WIR ZUSAMMEN MIT UNSEREN EINHEIMISCHEN MITARBEITERN - VON DENEN EINIGE SEIT 1970 MIT UNS ZUSAMMENARBEITEN - AUF EIN GERÜTTELTES MASS AN ERFAHRUNG ZURÜCKBLICKEN. NICHT NUR, DASS WIR EINSICHTEN IN DIE ÖKOLOGIE DES TALS GEWONNEN HABEN, IN DIE BEZIEHUNGEN ZWISCHEN KLIMA UND BODEN. WAS NOCH BEDEUTSAMER IST: WIR HABEN TIEFE EINSICHTEN IN DIE ART UND WEISE BEKOMMEN, WIE DIE VALLEY TONGAS DEN GRÖSSTMÖGLICHEN NUTZEN AUS DEN GEGEBENEN UMSTÄNDEN ZIEHEN.

2) DIE PROBLEME DES GWEMBE TALS

ZUNÄCHST EINMAL IST DAS GWEMBE TAL - VERGlichen MIT ANDEREN TEILEN ZAMBIAS - DEN GRÖSSTEN TEIL DES JAHRES HEISS UND TROCKEN. DIE REGENFÄLLE IN DER REG. ZEIT SIND UNREGELMÄSSIG UND UNZUVERLÄSSIG. SIE SETZEN SPAET EIN UND HOEREN BALD AUF.

DAS ZWEITE PROBLEM - DER SEE HAT DAS MEISTE DES FRUCHTBAREN ALLUVIALLANDES IM TAL ÜBERSCHWEMMT. DER GRÖSSTE TEIL DES VERBLIEBENEN RESTDISTRIKTS GWEMBE BESTEHT HEUTE AUS DEN STEILEN ABHÄNGEN DES GRÄBENBRUCHS.

DAS DRITTE PROBLEM - IST DIE ÜBERBEVÖLKERUNG. JEDER, DER VOR LÄNGERER ZEIT SCHON EINMAL IM TAL GEWOHNT HAT UND JETZT WIEDER ZURÜCKKOMMT, SIEHT MIT EINIGEM SCHRECKEN DIE AUSWIRKUNGEN DIESER ÜBERBEVÖLKERUNG.

WEITE FLÄCHEN WURDEN IN DEN LETZTEN JAHREN GERODET. GERODET VON JUNGEN LEUTEN, DIE VOR 14 JAHREN NOCH IN DIE SCHULE GINGEN. INZWISCHEN HABEN SIE GEHEIRATET UND MEIST HABEN SIE EINE REIHE VON KINDERN, DIE NATÜRLICH IRGENDWIE ERNÄHRT WERDEN MÜSSEN.

ALS NATÜRLICHE FOLGE DER NEUGRÜNDUNG VON FAMILIEN HAT AUCH DIE ZAHL DER RINDER UND ZIEGEN ZUGENOMMEN. BEIDE TIERARTEN JEDOCH FRESSEN AUSGESPROCHEN SELEKTIV. DIE FOLGEN DAVON SIND MANCHERORTS VERHEEREND.

DAS VIERTE PROBLEM - SIND DIE NACHWIRKUNGEN DES FREIHEITSKAMPFES FUER ZIMBABWE, ABER AUCH DER FREIHEITS/~~KAMPE~~ SELBST. GANZ BESONDERS HAT DIE EINST BLUEHENDE FISCHFANGINDUSTRIE UNTER DEM KRIEG GELITTEN; DENN DIE MEISTEN BOOTE WURDEN IM LAUFE DER JAHRE GESPRENGT ODER VERSENKT. ALS DER KRIEG ENDLICH ZU ENDE GING, HAT SICH NIEMAND UM EINEN WIEDERAUFBAU GEKUEMMERT.

DAS FUENFTE PROBLEM - IST NEUEREN DATUMS: ALS ERGEBNIS DER TROCKENHEIT IM SUEDLICHEN AFRIKA IST DER PEGEL DES STAUSEES UM 8 METER GEFALLEN. ES WAR ANGEKUENDIGT WORDEN, DASS DER PEGEL BIS MITTE JULI AUF 60 % DES NORMALSTANDES ANSTIEGEN WUERDE. DAS IST NICHT DER FALL. IM GEGENTEIL: SCHON ANFANG JULI BEGANN DER WASSERSPIEGEL WIEDER ZU FALLEN. DIE BEIDEN GROSSEN PILOT-BEWAESSERUNGSPROJEKTE IM SUEDLICHEN GWEMBE TAL ARBEITEN NICHT MEHR: SIATWINDA LIEGT SEIT JUNI/JULI 83 STILL UND BULEYA MALIMA SEIT SEPTEMBER/OKTOBER 83.

3) EINIGE BEMERKUNGEN ZU DIESEN PROBLEMEN

ZU DEN PROBLEMEN EINS UND ZWEI IST NICHT VIEL HINZUZUFUEGEN. DAS SIND EINFACH TATSACHEN MIT DENEN MAN LEBEN MUSS. WIR KOENNEN DAS KLIMA NICHT AENDERN. UND DER STAUSEE IST HEUTE EBEN EINFACH EINE REALITAET.

ABER AUF EINE BEOBACHTUNG IST DOCH HINZUWEISEN:

DAS VIEH IM TAL SIEHT SELBST AM ENDE DER TROCKENZEIT NOCH AUSSERGEWOEHNLICH WOHLGENAEHRT AUS, ZU EINER ZEIT ALSO, WO MAN SICH WUNDERT, WIE DIE TIERE UEBERHAUPT UEBERLEBEN.

ES KOENNTE EINE SINNVOLLE AUFGABE SEIN, HIERUEBER GRUENDLICHE WISSENSCHAFTLICHE UNTERSUCHUNGEN ANZUSTELLEN, ETWA OB ~~XXX~~ DAS LAUB DER MOPANEBAEUME BESONDERS NAEHRSTOFFREICH IST, ODER OB ETWA DAS GRAS IN DIESEM TROCKENGEBIET BESONDERS VIELE NAEHRSTOFFE ENTHAELT.

DIE FRAGE DER UEBERBEVOELKERUNG KANN MAN NATUERLICH AUCH AUS EINEM ANDEREN BLICKWINKEL SEHEN. FREILICH - GEHT MAN DAVON AUS, DASS DIE TONGAS EINE AGRARBEVOELKERUNG SIND UND DASS SIE DAS AUCH BLEIBEN SOLLEN, DANN IST IN DER TAT DAS GWEMBE TAL HOFFNUNGSLOS UEBERBEVOELKERT. DENN EINE FAMILIE - ETWA 10 KOEPFE - BRAUCHT IN DIESEM KLIMA ETWA 4 HA LAND. ES LEBEN ETWA 100.000 MENSCHEN IM TAL. DAS ENTSPRICHT IN ETWA 10.000 FAMILIEN MIT EINEM BEDARF AN 40.000 HA GUTEM LAND. IST SOVIEL GUTES LAND WIRKLICH NOCH VERFUEGBAR?

UND WIE SIEHT ES GEGENWAERTIG IN DEN 78 GRUNDSCHULEN DES TALE AUS? ALLE BAUEN SIE ZUSAETZLICHE KLASSENSZIMMER IN SELBSTHILFE. DER VERFUEGBARE RAUM REICHT NICHT MEHR FUER ALL DIE MASSES AN KINDERN.

WAS ABER HEISST DAS WOHL IN 15 JAHREN?

DANN HABEN WIR 20.000 FAMILIEN IM TAL; DENN IN 15 JAHREN SIND DIE SCHULKINDER VON HEUTE VERHEIRATET. DAS ABER HEISST: DER LANDBEDARF LIEGT DANN BEI 80.000 HEKTAR.

NATUERLICH LAESST SICH DIE LANDWIRTSCHAFTLICHE PRODUKTION PRO HEKTAR INTENSIVIEREN. MIT BEWAESSERUNG ZUM BEISPIEL. DANN KANN EINE 10-KOEPPFIGE FAMILIE OHNE WEITERES VON 1½ HEKTAR LEBEN - BEI 5 ERNTEN IN 2 JAHREN. ODER NEHMEN WIR DAS BEISPIEL, WIE DIE VALLEY TONGAS JETZT SCHON WIRTSCHAFTEN: DURCH DEN BAUMWOLLANBAU IST DAS FAMILIENEINKOMMEN EINDRUCKSVOLL GESTIEGEN, OHNE DASS DIE BEWIRTSCHAFTETE FLAECHE VERGOESSERT WURDE. ZUSAETLICH KOENNTA AUCH NOCH TABAK ANGEBAUT WERDEN, SAATGUT KOENNTA ERZEUGT WERDEN. AUCH BAUMKULTUREN KOENNEN EIN ZUSAETZLICHES EINKOMMEN BRINGEN.

SO HILFREICH EINE SOLCHE INTENSIVIERUNG DER LANDWIRTSCHAFTLICHEN PRODUKTION FUER VIELE FAMILIEN AUCH SEIN MAG - AM ENDE BLEIBT FUER DIE MEISTEN JUNGEN VALLEY TONGAS NUR DIE WAHL ZWISCHEN ZWEI ALTERNATIVEN: ENTWEDER AUS DEM TAL ABZUWANDERN UND IN ANDEREN TEILEN ZAMBIAS EINE EXISTENZ ZU SUCHEN ODER INNERHAEB DES TALE EINE "NICHT-LANDWIRTSCHAFTLICHE" EXISTENZ ZU FINDEN.

ES GIBT KAUM ZWEIFEL: DIE LETZTERE ALTERNATIVE IST VON GROESSERER "RELATIVER VORZUEGLICHKEIT". DOCH - WENN WIR DEM ZUSTIMMEN, DANN IST DIE FRAGE DER UEBERBEVOELKERUNG GAR NICHT MEHR DAS GROSSE PROBLEM. AUF JEDEN FALL SIND DIE WIRTSCHAFTLICH HOECHSTENTWICKELTEN REGIONEN DER WELT AUCH GLEICHZEITIG DIE AM DICHTESTEN BESIEDELTEN.

EINE HOHE BEVOELKERUNGSDICHTE MIT EINEM GUTEN EINKOMMEN SCHEINT GERADEZU DIE VORAUSSETZUNG FUER WIRTSCHAFTLICHE ENTWICKLUNG ZU SEIN (WEST DEUTSCHLAND, HOLLAND, ENGLAND, SCHWEIZ, JAPAN, HONGKONG, SINGAPUR USW.).

DER WIEDERAUFBAU

DAS VIERTE PROBLEM, ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ DER FISCHEREIINDUSTRIE NACH DEN KRIEG, HAETTE NATUERLICH MUESSEN SOFORT NACH FRIEDENSSCHLUSS IN ANGRIFF GENOMMEN WERDEN. ABER PLANUNGSEINRICHTUNGEN, DIE DAS PROBLEM HAETTEN AUFGREIFEN KOENNEN GAB ES NICHT. ERST IM LETZTEN JAHR WURDE DIE SACHE AUFGEGRIFFEN. UND ES GIBT JETZT AUCH EINIGE HOFFNUNG FUER DIE ZUKUNFT.

WENIG HOFFNUNG ALLERDINGS GIBT ES FÜR EINE LÖSUNG DES FÜNFTEN PROBLEMS. DER VÖLLIG UNERWARTETE ZUSAMMENBRUCH DER BEWÄSSERUNG IM GWEMBE TAL DURCH DEN PLOETZLICHEN KLIMAWANDEL IST ENTMUTIGEND. ENTMUTIGEND NATÜRLICH VOR ALLEM FÜR DIE BETROFFENEN TONGAS. DOCH AUCH DAS TECHNISCHE PERSONAL, DAS MIT GROSSEM PERSÖNLICHEN EINSATZ FÜR EIN INGANGKOMMEN DER BEWÄSSERUNG SORGT, IST ZUTIEFST VER- UNSICHERT.

EINE LEHRE ALLERDINGS LÄSST SICH JETZT SCHON AUS DER ANHALTENDEN DÜRRE ZIEHEN: BAUMKULTUREN MÜSSEN KÜNFTIG MEHR IM VORDERGRUND STEHEN. SIE BRAUCHEN NUR IN DEN ERSTEN/ETWAS ZUSÄTZLICHE BEWÄSSERUNG. MANCHE DER BAUMKULTUREN BENÖTIGEN NICHT EINMAL DAS.

4) DIE ZUKUNFTSAUSSICHTEN FÜR DAS GWEMBE TAL

DAS EXTREM TROCKENE KLIMA DES GWEMBE TALS IST DIE BESTE VORAUSSETZUNG FÜR EIN GUTES GEDEIHEN VERSCHIEDENER FELDFRÜCHTE WIE BAUMWOLLE, TABAK UND VERMEHRUNG VON SAATGUT.

DAS AUSSERGEWOEHNLICH SONNIGE KLIMA LIEFERT SONNENENERGIE IM ÜBERFLUSS. ABER - TROTZ ALLER WISSENSCHAFTLICHEN BEMÜHUNGEN - BIS HEUTE GIBT ES FÜR DIE VERWERTUNG VON SONNENENERGIE KEINE BESSERE LÖSUNG ALS BAUMKULTUREN. MAN MUSS SICH NUR UMSCHAUEN:

DAS GWEMBE TAL IST VON HAUS AUS EINE BAUMLANDSCHAFT.

DIE BÄUME VERMÖGEN PHOTOSYTHETISCHE ENERGIE ZU ERZEUGEN. DIESE ENERGIE ERLAUBT ES IHNEN IM UNTERGRUND GEBUNDENES WASSER DURCH IHRE WURZELSYSTEME AUFZUNEHMEN, DIE IN DIESEM WASSER GELOESTEN BODENNAEHRSALE ZU ASSIMILIEREN UND IN ZUCKER, STÄRKE UND ZELLULOSE, IN FETT, ÖL UND EIWESSEN UMZUWANDELN.

JEDER BAUM, OB CAJUNUSS, AVOCADO, MANGO, RHIZINUS, EUKALYPTUS ODER DGL., HAT EIN ENTWICKLUNGSPOTENTIAL. ABER ES IST DIE CAJUNUSS, DER RHIZINUSSTRAUCH UND ~~XXX~~ DER EUKALYPTUSBAUM MIT IHREN NACHFOL- GENDEN VERARBEITUNGSINDUSTRIEN, DIE VON BESONDEREM INTERESSE SIND.

BAUMKULTUREN HELFEN AUCH DIE LANDKNAPPHEIT ETWAS ZU MILDERN. NUR NEBENBEI SEI BEMERKT: DIE HÖCHSTEN HEKTARERTRÄGE IN DER WELT WERDEN IN DEN ÜBERBEVOELKERTEN LÄNDERN ERZIELT (HOLLAND, WEST DEUTSCHLAND, JAPAN UND ANDERE). UND EINE MÖGLICHKEIT DIE GESAMT- ERTRÄGE PRO HEKTAR ZU STEIGERN SIND UNTERKULTUREN UNTER BÄUMEN.

DIE BAEUME BRINGEN NICHT NUR EINE ZUSAETZLICHE ERNTE. SIE GEBEN SCHUETZENDEN SCHATTEN FUER DIE REGENZEITFELDFRUECHTE DARUNTER. MEHR NOCH: DIE BA⁶UME LIEFERN ZUSAETZLICHE NAEHRSTOFFE. SIE BRINGEN DIESE MIT IHREN WURZELN AUS TIEFEN BODENSCHICHTEN AN DIE OBERFLAECHE, WENN SIE ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ IHR LAUB ABWERFEN.

DIE UEBERBEVOELKERUNG KANN - WIE SCHON ERWAEHNT - EINE SEHR SCHWERE BELASTUNG FUER DIE UMWELT SEIN. ABER DAS MUSS NICHT SEIN. EINE HOHE BEVOELKERUNGSDICHTE BRINGT AUCH VORTEILE.

DOCH - ES GIBT NICHTS SCHLIMMERES, ALS EIN UEBERBEVOELKERTES AGRARLAND, WIE NEPAL ZUM BEISPIEL.

WENN DIE MENSCHEN KEINE ANDERE EINKOMMENSCHANCE ALS DIE FELD- WIRTSCHAFT HABEN, DANN FUEHLEN SIE SICH GEZWUNGEN, AUCH NOCH DEN LETZTEN BAUM ZU FAELLEN - NUR UM ETWAS ZUSAETZLICHE NAHRUNG FUER EIN PAAR JAHRE MEHR ZU HABEN; SELBST WENN SIE ERKENNEN: DIES IST DAS ENDE DES WEGES.

DOCH, IM GWEMBE TAL BESTEHT UEBERHAUPT KEIN ANLASS, DIESEN WEG ZU GEHEN. IN EINER SEINER JUENGSTEN VEROEFFENTLICHUNGEN BEMERKT SCUDDER: ES IST ERSTAUNLICH IN WELCHEN BERUFLICHEN POSITIONEN MAN VALLEY TONGAS IN ZAMBIA FINDET. ICH MOECHTE SELBST NICHT IN EINZELHEITEN GEHEN, SONDERN NUR SCUDDER ZITIEREN: MAN FINDET SIE IN ALLEN MOEGLICHEN LEITENDEN STELLUNGEN IN DER WIRTSCHAFT, IN DER VERWALTUNG, IN DER ARMEE UND IN DER PLIZEI.

DIESE FESTSTELLUNG TRIFFT SICH MIT UNSERER EIGENEN ERFAHRUNG ALS GOSSNER MISSION:

DIE VALLEY TONGA SIND MENSCHEN, DIE NIEMALS AUFGEBEN.

WER IMMER DAS TAL KENNT, DER WEISS AUCH WARUM. DAS KLIMA IST SO EXTREM, DIE NATUR IST SO SCHROFF UND MENSCHENFEINDLICH, DASS SICH IM VERLAUF DER JAHRHUNDERTE ODER SOGAR VON JAHRTAUSENDEN NUR DIE PSYCHISCH UND PHYSISCH WIDERSTANDSFAEHIGSTEN HALTEN KONNTEN.

5) DIE ENTWICKLUNGSPLANUNG DES IRDP GWEMBE VALLEY

BASIS JEDER ENTWICKLUNGSPLANUNG IST DAS ERKENNEN UND ~~FIXIEREN~~ DER MOEGLICHKEITEN, DIE NACH ABZUG DESSEN, WAS NICHT GEHT, VERBLEIBEN.

IN UNSEREM FALLE SIND ES DIE FOLGENDEN POSITIVEN FAKTOREN:

IN ERSTER LINIE DIE MENSCHEN IM TAL. MENSCHEN, DIE EIFRIG UND SCHNELL LERNEN UND DIE IHRE WUNDERSCHOENE HEIMAT MEHR LIEBEN ALS ALLES ANDERE. ZWEITENS DAS SONNIGE, TROCKENE KLIMA, DAS - WENN ES RICHTIG ANGE- GANGEN WIRD - HELFEN KANN, DAS GWEMBE TAL IN EIN PARADIES ZU VERWANDELN.

DRITTENS HAT DAS GWEMBE TAL EIN INFRASTRUKTURELLES POTENTIAL, DAS IN ZAMBIA EINZIGARTIG IST: AUF DER EINEN SEITE DIE GUTE STRASSE NACH MAAMBA IM HERZEN VON GWEMBE SÜD UND DIE EBENSO GUTE STRASSE NACH SIYONGA - AUF DER ANDEREN SEITE DEN STAUSEE ALS WASSERSTRASSE, DIE KEINERLEI UNTERHALTUNGSKOSTEN VERURSACHT.

VIERTENS HAT DAS GWEMBE TAL BEREITS DIE KOHLENMINE IN MAAMBA UND VORAUSSICHTLICH IN NAHER ZUKUNFT AUCH EIN ODER MEHRERE URANBERGWERKE ALS GRUNDINDUSTRIEN.

FÜNFTENS UND IN ERGÄNZUNG ZUM PUNKT VIER, GIBT ES IM GWEMBE TAL ÜBERALL VORKOMMEN VON EDELSTEINEN, ALLERDINGS IN MENGEN, DIE EINEN GROSSINDUSTRIELLEN ABBAU NICHT RECHTFERTIGEN. ABER - MIT RICHTIGER ANLEITUNG - KÖNNEN DIESE EDELSTEINVORKOMMEN VON DEN VALLEY TONGAS IN EINER ART VON KLEINBERGBAU ABGEBAUT WERDEN, ENTWEDER IN FAMILIEN-UNTERNEHMEN ODER GENOSSENSCHAFTLICH.

ZUSATZ: (NICHT IM VORTRAGSMANUSKRIFT). ES SEI NUR AN DIE MITTELALTERLICHEN KNAPPSCHAFTEN IM HARZ, IM ERZGEBIRGE UND IM SCHWARZWALD ERINNERT.

SECHSTENS KANN DAS GWEMBE TAL MIT SEINEM STAUSEE EINER DER WICHTIGSTEN FISCHLIEFERANTEN FÜR DIE GROSSEN VERBRAUCHSZENTREN ZAMBIAS WERDEN - NOTWENDIG IST NUR, DEN UMTRIEBIGEN VALLEY TONGAS DIE ENTSPRECHENDEN VORAUSSETZUNGEN AN DIE HAND ZU GEBEN (DARLEHEN, FACHLICHE BERATUNG, HILFE BEI DER VERMARKTUNG) UND ANDERERSEITS DAS AUSGEZEICHNETE INFRASTRUKTURELLE POTENTIAL DES GWEMBE TALS ZU NUTZEN.

DIE ANWENDUNGSKONSEQUENZEN AUS DIESEN SECHS PLANUNGSFAKTOREN SIND EINDEUTIG:

- 1) ES IST GAR NICHT MÖGLICH GEGENWÄRTIG IM BEREICH DER BERUFLICHEN UND KAUFMÄNNISCHEN AUSBILDUNG UND BERATUNG ZU VIEL ANZUBIETEN.
- 2) EINE INTENSIVE BEWUSSTSEINSBILDUNG TUT NOT - ÜBER DIE SCHULEN, ÜBER DEN BERATUNGSDIENST DER REGIERUNG ABER AUCH IN DEN DÖRFERN, UM DEN ANBAU VON LEICHT VERMARKTUNGSFÄHIGEN BAUMKULTUREN ZU FÖRDERN.
- 3) ES IST DRINGEND NOTWENDIG DIE ABGELEGENEN GEBIETE DES TALS (CHIPEPO, KAFWAMBILA) ÜBER EIN ~~UNREGELMÄSSIGES~~ REGELMÄSSIGES FAHRSYSTEM AN DIE BEIDEN GUTEN STRASSEN ANZUBINDEN.
- 4) BIS JETZT HABEN SICH KEINE NEBENGEWERBE UND ZUBRINGERINDUSTRIEN IM UMFELD DES KOHLENBERGWERKES ENTWICKELT. OBWOHL DER BRANDT REPORT SCHON IM JAHRE 1973 DIE FÖRDERUNG VON SOLCHEN LOKALEN KLEININDUSTRIEN UND GWERBEBETRIEBEN EMPFAHL, UND ZWAR SOWOHL ALS ZULIEFERER FÜR DAS BERGWERK ALS AUCH ALS ABNEHMER.

- 5) UM DEN KLEINBERGBAU ZU FOERDERN, IST ES ZUNAECHST EINMAL NOETIG, DEN TALBEWOHNERN AUSREICHENDE BERATUNG UEBER DIE SCHUERFRECHTE ZU GEBEN UND DIE ENTSTEHENDEN KLEINBERGWERKE RECHTLICH ABZUSICHERN.
- NOETIGE ERSTE SCHRITTE IN DIESER RICHTUNG - UNTER EINBEZUG DER DISTRIKTSREGIERUNG - SIND BEREITS EINGELEITET.
- 6) DAS WIEDERINGANGBRINGEN DER EINST BLUEHENDEN FISCHFANGINDUSTRIE IST UNUMGAENGLICH. NICHT NUR, UM FUER DIE TALBEWOHNER EINE NICHTLANDWIRTSCHAFTLICHE EINKOMMENSALTERNATIVE ZU SCHAFFEN, SONDERN AUCH ALS NATIONALE FORDERUNG~~X~~, ZUR SICHERUNG DER ERNAEHRUNG DER RASCH WACHSENDEN BEVOELKERUNG.

ZUSAETZLICH ZU DIESEN SECHS ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ SCHWERPUNKTEN DER PLANUNG, DEREN VERWIRKLICHUNG UNTER DEM SCHIRM DES IRDP GWEMBE VALLEY VORANGETRIEBEN WIRD, IST DAS WIEDERINGANGBRINGEN UND DIE WIRTSCHAFTLICHE UND TECHNISCHE ~~KONSOLIDIERUNG~~ DER BEWAESSERUNGSPROJEKTE EIN WESENTLICHER TEIL DER PLANUNGSARBEIT UND DER IMPLEMENTIERUNG IN DEN NAECHSTEN JAHREN. BIS ZU EINEM GEWISSEN GRAD IST AUCH AN EINE ERWEITERUNG DER BESTEHENDEN FLAECHEN ZU DENKEN.

ABER - UND DAS GEHOERT AUSDRUECKLICH ERWAEHNT - DER DUERRESCHOCK DARF NICHT IGNORIERT WERDEN. ER WIRD ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ KONSEQUENZEN HABEN, ~~XXXXXXXXX~~ DIE SICH AUF JEDE KUEFTIGE PLANUNG VON IRGENDWELCHEN BEWAESSERUNGSPROJEKTEN IM GWEMBETAL AUSWIRKEN WERDEN.

GOSSNER MISSION - GESCHAEFTSSTELLE
THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA - RURAL DEVELOPMENT STUDIES BUREAU
WORKSHOP ON THE CONCEPT AND PRACTICE OF INTEGRATED RURAL
DEVELOPMENT WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO GWEMBE VALLEY

KLAUS W. SCHAEFER

THE IRDP GWEMBE VALLEY - PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS

1) INTRODUCTION

WHEN THE GOSSNER MISSION WAS INVITED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF ZAMBIA TO ASSIST IN THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE GWEMBE VALLEY IN 1969, LITTLE WAS ACTUALLY KNOWN ABOUT THE VALLEY - ITS CLIMATICAL AND AGRICULTURAL POTENTIAL, ITS SOILS AND THEIR FERTILITY.

LESS WAS EVEN KNOWN HOW THE VALLEY TONGA WOULD REACT TOWARDS ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

ONE KNEW OF THEIR EXISTENCE OF COURSE. ONE ALSO KNEW, THAT THEY HAD OFFERED CONSIDERABLE RESISTENCE AGAINST THEIR FORCED RESETTLEMENT AS A CONSEQUENCE OF THE LAKE CONSTRUCTION. AND THERE WERE A FEW PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE:

COLSON ELISABETH, THE SOCIAL ORGANIZATION OF THE VALLEY
TONGA, 1960

SCUDDER THYER, THE ECOLOGY OF THE GWEMBE TONGA, 1962

REYNOLDS BARRIE, THE MATERIAL CULTURE OF THE PEOPLES OF
THE GWEMBE VALLEY, 1962;

AND IN 1971 ANOTHER STUDY WAS PUBLISHED BY COLSON/SCUDDER:
THE SOCIAL CONSEQUENCES OF RESETTLEMENT.

BUT, AS USEFUL AS ALL THIS STUDIES WERE AND STILL ARE - NONE OF THESE SCIENTISTS DARED TO MAKE A FORECAST, WHETHER AND HOW THE VALLEY TONGAS WOULD RESPOND TO THE CHALLENGES OF A FAST ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

SO WHEN THE GOSSNER MISSION TOOK UP THE JOB AS A DEVELOPMENT AGENT OF THE ZAMBIAN GOVERNMENT VERY FEW HARD FACTS WERE AVAILABLE TO BASE ANY DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY AND ANY AREA COVERING PLANS UPON.

THE LAKE WAS INVITING - OF COURSE - TO GO FOR IRRIGATION. NO PROBLEM AT A TIME, WHEN DIESEL-PUMPS WERE CONSIDERED TO BE THE CHEAPEST AND SIMPLEST MEANS TO OBTAIN THE WATER NEEDED.

IT IS EXACTLY 14 YEARS NOW THAT THE FIRST GOSSNER MISSION TECHNICAL ASSISTENCE PERSONNEL CAME TO THE GWEMBE VALLEY. TOGETHER WITH OUR LOCAL TONGA STAFF, SOME OF WHOM GOT EMPLOYED RIGHT AWAY IN 1970, WE CAN CLAIM TO HAVE GATHERED SOME EXPERIENCE AND SOME INSIGHT IN THE NATURE OF THE VALLEY, ITS CLIMATE AND ITS SOILS, IN THE VALLEY TONGA AND THEIR READINESS TO MAKE THE BEST POSSIBLE USE OF THE POTENTIAL OF THE GWEMBE VALLEY.

2) THE PROBLEMS OF THE GWEMBE VALLEY

FIRST OF ALL - COMPARED WITH OTHER PARTS OF ZAMBIA - THE GWEMBE VALLEY IS VERY HOT AND DRY MOST OF THE YEAR. THE RAINS HAPPEN TO BE IRREGULAR DURING THE RAINY SEASON. THEY COME LATE AND DRY UP EARLY.

THE SECOND PROBLEM - THE LAKE HAS FLOODED MOST OF THE FERTILE ALLUVIAL LAND ALONGSIDE THE ZAMBESI. MOST OF THE REMAINING GWEMBE DISTRICT CONSISTS OF THE ESCARPMENT.

THE THIRD PROBLEM - IS OVERPOPULATION. THE EFFECTS OF THIS OVERPOPULATION ARE RECOGNISABLE FOR EVERYBODY WHO HAS BEEN LIVING IN THE VALLEY SOME TIME AGO AND COMES BACK NOW. VAST ACREAGES HAVE BEEN CLEARED FROM TREES - BY PEOPLE, WHO 14 YEARS AGO STILL WENT TO SCHOOL, WHO HAVE MARRIED IN THE MEANTIME AND HAVE SEVERAL CHILDREN. AS A NATURAL CONSEQUENCE THE NUMBER OF CATTLE AND GOATS HAS INCREASED AS WELL. BOTH TYPES OF ANIMALS ARE VERY SELECTIVE EATERS. AND THE RESULT IN CERTAIN AREAS IS ALLREADY DISASTROUS.

THE FORTH PROBLEM - IS THE FREEDOM STRUGGLE FOR ZIMBABWE AND ITS AFTEREFFECTS. THE ONCE FLOURISHING FISHING INDUSTRY HAS SUFFERED IN PARTICULAR. BECAUSE ALMOST ALL BOATS OF THE LAKE KARIBA FISHERMEN HAVE BEEN DESTROYED DURING THE WAR. AND WHEN IT FINALLY ENDED NO EFFORTS HAVE BEEN MADE FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND RECONCILIATION.

THE FIFTH PROBLEM - IS A VERY RECENT ONE: AS A RESULT OF THE DROUGHT, WHICH HAS HIT THE WHOLE OF SOUTHERN AFRICA IN THE PAST 3 YEARS, THE LAKE LEVEL HAS FALLEN 8 METERS. AND THE EXPECTED RISE OF 60 % FROM NORMAL UP TO JULY 84 DID NOT MATERIALIZE. IN THE CONTRARY: THE LAKE LEVEL BEGAN TO DECLINE ALLREADY AGAIN SOME 14 DAYS AGO. THE TWO LARGE IRRIGATION PILOT SCHEMES IN GWEMBE SOUTH ARE DEFUNCT - SIATWINDA SINCE JUNE/JULY 83 AND BULEYA MALIMA SINCE SEPT/OCT 83.

3) SOME COMMENTS TO THE PROBLEMS

THERE IS NOT VERY MUCH TO SAY TO THE FIRST AND SECOND PROBLEM. THESE ARE HARD FACTS ONE HAS TO LIVE WITH. ONE CANNOT CHANGE THE CLIMATE AND THE LAKE IS JUST A REALITY BY NOW. BUT ONE OBSERVATION OUGHT TO BE MENTIONED: THE CATTLE IN THE VALLEY SEEMS TO BE QUITE WELL NOURISHED EVEN BY THE END OF THE DRY SEASON, WHEN ONE WONDERS HOW THEY SURVIVE AT ALL. IT MIGHT BE AN INTERESTING CHALLENGE TO DO SOME RESEARCH IN REGARD OF THE CATTLE FEED IN THE VALLEY, WHETHER THE LEAVES OF THE MOPANE TREES ARE OF A SPECIAL NUTRITIONAL VALUE OR WHETHER THE GRAS HAS MORE NUTRIENTS THEN IN OTHER PARTS

OF ZAMBIA.

THE QUESTION OF OVERPOPULATION CAN BE CHALLENGED BY TAKING A DIFFERENT POINT OF VIEW. IF ONE - OF COURSE - INSISTS THAT THE VALLEY TONGA HAVE TO BE A AGRICULTURAL PEOPLE, THEN THE GWEMBE VALLEY IS ALLREADY HEAVILY OVERPOPULATED, BECAUSE ONE FAMILY OF 10 PEOPLE NEEDS ABOUT 4 HECTAR ARABLE LAND. ALMOST 100.000 PEOPLE ARE LIVING IN THE VALLEY. THAT MEANS 10.000 FAMILIES, WHICH EQUALS 40.000 HECTARES OF GOOD LAND. DO WE REALLY HAVE THAT MUCH GOOD LAND ON HAND?

AND WHEN ONE LOOKS AT OUR 78 PRIMARY SCHOOLS. THEY ALL HAVE TO BUILD ADDITIONAL CLASSROOMS, BECAUSE THEY CANNOT ACCOMMODATE THE MASSES OF CHILDREN ANY MORE.

WHAT WILL BE THE SITUATION IN ANOTHER 15 YEARS?

WE MAY HAVE THEN 20.000 FAMILIES IN THE VALLEY - WHICH MEANS ABOUT 80.000 HECTARES OF GOOD LAND.

ONE COULD INTENSIFY THE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION OF COURSE. WITH IRRIGATION ONE FAMILY OF 10 CAN DO QUITE WELL WITH 1.5 HECTAR AND 5 CROPS IN TWO YEARS. OR ONE ONLY HAS TO LOOK WHAT THE VALLEY TONGA DO ALLREADY NOW: BY GROWING COTTON THE FAMILY INCOME HAS RISEN CONSIDERABLY WITHOUT INCREASING THE ACREAGE. IN ADDITION TO THAT TOBACCO COULD BE GROWN AND SEEDS PRODUCED AND ADDITIONAL TREE CROPS CAN BE INTRODUCED.

BUT LOOKING AT THIS QUESTION REALISTICALLY THESE ARE ONLY PARTLY ANSWERES. FOR MOST OF THE YOUNG VALLEY TONGAS THERE ARE ONLY TWO ALTERNATIVES AVAILABLE: EITHER TO EMIGRATE FROM THE VALLEY TO OTHER PARTS OF ZAMBIA OR TO FIND A REASONABLE NON-AGRICULTURAL INCOME WITHIN THE VALLEY.

THERE IS NO DOUBT, THAT THE LATTER ALTERNATIVE IS THE PREFERABLE ONE. AND WHEN WE GO FOR THAT ONE, THEN THE PROBLEM OF OVERPOPULATION IS NO PROBLEM ANY MORE - BECAUSE THE ECONOMICALLY HIGHEST DEVELOPED AREAS IN THE WORLD ARE THE MOST DENSELY POPULATED ONES.

A DENSE POPULATION WITH A GOOD INCOME SEEMS TO BE ALMOST THE PREREQUISIT FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (WEST GERMANY, HOLLAND, BRITAIN, SWITZERLAND, JAPAN, HONGKONG, SINGAPORE ETC.).

PROBLEM NO. FOUR SHOULD HAVE BEEN TACKLED IMMEDIATLY AFTER THE WAR WAS OVER. BUT SINCE THERE WERE NO PROPER PLANNING FACILITIES AVAILABLE, THE MATTER WAS ONLY TAKEN UP IN THE LAST YEAR, WITH REASONABLE HOPE TO GET IT SOLVED.

THAT IS SOMETHING, WHICH DOES NOT APPLY TO PROBLEM NO. FIVE. IT IS DISCOURAGING - MOSTLY OF COURSE FOR THE PEOPLE SUFFERING THE CONSEQUENCES OF THIS UNFORESEEN BREAKDOWN OF THE IRRIGATION DUE TO A CHANGE OF CLIMATE - BUT ALSO FOR THE

TECHNICIANS WHO HAD/ENTHUSIASTICALLY TO MAKE IT A GO.

BUT THERE IS A LESSON TO BE LEARNED FROM IT: TO CONCENTRATE MORE ON WATER SAVING CROPS, SUCH AS TREE CROPS, WHICH ONLY NEED IRRIGATION IN THE FIRST FEW YEARS, OR NONE WHATSOEVER.

4) THE PROSPECTS OF THE GWEMBE VALLEY

THE EXTREMELY DRY CLIMATE OF THE GWEMBE VALLEY IS VERY FAVOURABLE TO CERTAIN FIELD CROPS LIKE COTTON, TOBACCO AND SEED MULTIPLICATION.

THE VERY SUNNY CLIMATE PROVIDES SOLAR ENERGY IN ABUNDANCE. DESPITE ALL SCIENTIFIC EFFORTS - UP TO NOW THE MOST EFFICIENT USE OF SOLAR ENERGY IS PROVIDED BY TREES. ONE ONLY HAS TO LOOK AROUND:

THE GWEMBE VALLEY IS A TREE GROWING COUNTRY BY NATURE. THE TREES ARE ABLE TO PRODUCE PHOTOSYNTHETIC ENERGY, WHICH ENABLES THEM TO PUMP WATER FROM THE SUBSOIL THROUGH THEIR ROOTS; TO ASSIMILATE THE NUTRIENTS DISSOLVED IN THAT SUBSOIL WATER AND TURN THEM INTO SUGAR, STARCH AND CELLULOSIS, FAT AND OIL AND PROTEIN.

ANY TREE, WHETHER IT IS CASHEW NUT, AVOCADO, MANGO, CASTOR, EUCALYPTUS ETC. HAS A DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL, BUT IT IS THE CASHEW NUT, THE CASTOR AND THE EUCALYPTUS WITH THEIR PROCESSING INDUSTRIES WHICH OUGHT TO BE TAKEN INTO SPECIAL CONSIDERATION.

THE TREE CROPS ALSO OUGHT TO BE SEEN AS A MEANS TO OVERCOME THE SHORTAGE OF LAND. IT HAS TO BE NOTED: THE HIGHEST YIELDS IN THE WORLD ARE FOUND IN HEAVILY OVERPOPULATED COUNTRIES. (HOLLAND, WEST GERMANY, JAPAN AND OTHERS). ONE CHANCE, TO TOP UP YIELDS PER HECTARE, IS THE DOUBLE CROPPING WITH TREES AND FIELD CROPS.

IT IS NOT ONLY THAT THE TREES PROVIDE AN ADDITIONAL CROP, THEY ALSO GIVE SHADE TO THE RAINY SEASON FIELD CROPS UNDERNEATH. EVEN MORE: THE TREES PROVIDE ADDITIONAL NUTRIENTS, WHICH THEY BRING UP WITH THEIR ROOTSYSTEM FROM THE SUBSOIL AND SHED IT ON THE TOPSOIL WITH THE FALL OF THEIR LEAVES.

THE OVERPOPULATION - AS HAS BEEN MENTIONED BEFORE - CAN BE A VERY HEAVY BURDEN. BUT THAT IS NOT A MUST. A DENSE POPULATION CAN BE AN ASSET AS WELL. BUT THERE IS NOTHING WORSE, THEN AN OVERPOPULATED AGRICULTURAL COUNTRY - LIKE NEPAL FOR INSTANCE. WHEN PEOPLE FIND NO OTHER CHANCE OF INCOME, THEY ARE FORCED TO CUT DOWN EVEN THE LAST TREES - JUST TO PROVIDE SOME EXTRA FOOD FOR SOME MORE YEARS; EVEN IF THEY KNOW: THIS IS THE END

OF THE ROAD.

BUT THERE IS NO NEED AT ALL TO GO THIS WAY IN THE GWEMBE VALLEY. SCUDDER MENTIONED IN ONE OF HIS LAST SCRIPTS, IT IS AMAZING IN WHAT POSITIONS ONE CAN FIND VALLEY TONGAS IN ZAMBIA. I DO NOT WANT TO GO INTO DETAILS, BUT ACCORDING TO SCUDDER ONE FINDS THEM IN ALL SORTS OF SENIOR POSITIONS IN COMMERCE, IN ADMINISTRATION, IN THE ARMY AND IN THE POLICE FORCE.

THIS IS MATHCED BY OUR OWN EXPERIENCE ON THE SIDE OF THE GOSSNER MISSION:

THE VALLEY TONGA ARE A PEOPLE WHO NEVER GIVE UP.

WHOEVER KNOWS THE VALLEY CAN SEE WHY. THE CLIMATE IS SO TOUGH, THE HARDSHIPS OF NATURE ARE SO SEVERE, THAT OVER THE HUNDREDS OR EVEN THOUSANDS OF YEARS ONLY THE FITTEST HAD A CHANCE TO SURVIVE.

5) THE DEVELOPMENT PLANNING OF THE IRDP GWEMBE VALLEY

WHAT IS REQUIRED NOW IN TERMS OF DEVELOPMENT PLANNING IN THE GWEMBE VALLEY IS TO TAKE FIRST OF ALL IN CONSIDERATION THE ASSETS THE VALLEY HAS TO OFFER:

THE PEOPLE FIRST OF ALL, PEOPLE WHO ARE EAGER TO LEARN AND WHO LOVE THEIR BEAUTIFULL HOME COUNTRY MORE THEN ANYTHING.

SECONDLY THE DRY AND SUNNY CLIMATE, WHICH - IF EXPLOITED PROPERLY - CAN TURN THE VALLEY IN A PARADISE.

THIRDLY - THE GWEMBE VALLEY HAS AN INFRASTRUCTURAL POTENTIAL WHICH IS QUITE UNIQUE IN ZAMBIA: ON THE ONE SIDE THE EXCELLENT ROAD TO MAAMBA IN THE CENTRE OF GWEMBE SOUTH AND THE EQUALLY GOOD ROAD TO SIYVONGA - ON THE OTHER HAND THE LAKE AS A MEANS OF TRANSPORT, WHICH DOES NOT NEED ANY MAINTENANCE AT ALL.

FOURTH - THE GWEMBE VALLEY HAS ALLREADY THE MAAMBA COAL MINE AND AS IT LOOKS IN NEAR FUTERE ONE OR MORE URANIUM MINES AS SOME SORT OF BASIC INDUSTRIES.

FIVE - IN ADDITION TO THAT, THE GWEMBE VALLEY IS VERY RICH ON EMERALDS, WHICH ARE NOT WORTHWILE TO BE EXPLOITED BY LARGE COMPANIES. BUT WHICH CAN - WITH PROPER GUIDANCE - BE A GOOD SOURCE OF INCOME FOR MANY VALLEY TONGAS IN TERMS OF SMALL SCALE MINING. BASED EITHER ON FAMILY UNITS OR AS COOPERATIVES.

SIX - THE GWEMBE VALLEY WITH ITS LAKE CAN BE ONE OF THE MAIN FISH SUPPLIERS FOR THE CITIES OF ZAMBIA - JUST BY USING THE ABILITY ON THE ONE HAND OF THESE VERY INDUSTRIOUS VALLEY TONGAS AND ON THE OTHER HAND BY USING THE EXCELLENT INFRASTRUCTURAL POTENTIAL OF THE GWEMBE VALLEY.

THE CONSEQUENCES OUT OF THIS SIX MAINPOINTS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT PLANNING IN THE GWEMBE VALLEY ARE OBVIOUS:

- 1) THERE CANNOT BE TOO MANY EFFORTS IN TERMS OF PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS EDUCATION FOR THE PEOPLE IN THE GWEMBE VALLEY.
- 2) A CONSCIOUSNESS RAISING HAS TO TAKE PLACE - STARTING IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS BUT ALSO CARRIED THROUGH THE GRZ EXTENSION SERVICE IN THE VILLAGES TO GROW MORE WELL MARKETABLE TREE CROPS.
- 3) TO CONNECT THE REMOTER PARTS OF THE VALLEY (CHIPEPO, KAFWAMBILA) THROUGH A LAKE TRANSPORT SYSTEM WITH THE TWO GOOD ROADS.
- 4) UP TO NOW, THERE ARE NO ADJOINING SMALL INDUSTRIES NEAR THE EXISTING MINE. BUT ALLREADY IN 1973 THE BRANDT REPORT SUGGESTED TO USE THIS LOCAL MINE ON THE ONE HAND AS SUPPLIER AND ON THE OTHER HAND AS MARKET FOR SUCH SMALL INDUSTRIES.
- 5) IN ORDER TO BUILD UP A SMALL SCALE MINING INDUSTRY, LEGAL ADVISE AND LEGAL SUPPORT IS NEEDED FOR THE LOCAL PEOPLE. THE NECESSARY STEPS TO BE TAKEN BY THE DISTRICT AUTHORITIES ARE UNDER NEGOTIATION ALLREADY.
- 6) THE REVIVAL OF THE ONCE FLOURISHING FISHING INDUSTRY IS A MUST, NOT ONLY FOR THE VALLEY TONGA TO PROVIDE NON-AGRICULTURAL INCOME, BUT ALSO AS A NATIONAL TASK.

IN ADDITION TO THIS 6 MAINPOINTS, WHICH ARE TO BE FOLLOWED UP UNDER THE UMBRELLA OF THE IRDP GWEMBE VALLEY, THE REVITALISATION OF THE IRRIGATION SCHEMES AND TO A CERTAIN EXTEND THEIR EXPANSION IS A MAJOR PART OF THE PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION IN THE NEXT FEW YEARS.

BUT IT HAS TO BE SEEN QUITE CLEARLY, THAT THE SHOCK OF THE DROUGHT CANNOT BE IGNORED. IT MUST AND WILL HAVE ITS CONSEQUENCES FOR THE FUTURE PLANNING OF ANY IRRIGATION PROJECT IN THE GWEMBE VALLEY.

I.R.D.P.
GWEMBE VALLEY

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1985-1986-1987/88
GWEMBE SOUTH SUBDISTRICT

IRDP GWEMBE VALLEY
P.O.Box 53, SINAZEYE

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INTRODUCTION

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

TWICE IN THE LAST 25 YEARS THE GWEMBE PEOPLE SUFFERED HEAVY CAPITAL LOSSES BROUGHT UPON THEM BY DECISIONS MADE IN THE NATIONAL INTEREST. FIRST TO BUILD THE KARIBA DAM, WHICH FLOODED MOST OF THEIR TERRITORY AND DEPRIVED THEM OF THEIR GOOD ALLUVIAL SOILS. SECONDLY, IN THE EFFORT TO OBTAIN INDEPENDENCE FOR ZIMBABWE.

SOME ATTEMPTS WERE MADE TO OFFSET THE LOSSES ASSOCIATED WITH THE FORMATION OF THE LAKE KARIBA. PART OF WHICH WAS THE AGREEMENT OF TECHNICAL COOPERATION BETWEEN THE GRZ AND THE GOSSNER MISSION, BERLIN. THIS AGREEMENT WAS RENEWED IN 1975 AND FINALLY IN 1983 UNDER THE HEADING OF AN INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME GWEMBE VALLEY.

DURING THE WAR YEARS THE WORK OF THE GOSSNER MISSION TECHNICAL ASSISTENCE PERSONNEL (GOSSNER SERVICE TEAM) WAS ESSENTIALLY A HOLDING OPERATION, WITH LITTLE CHANCE TO EXPAND ITS WORK OR TO CONSOLIDATE PROGRAMMES AS PLANNED. BUT EVEN BETWEEN 1980 AND NOW IT CAN BE ARGUED, THAT THE WORK OF THE GOSSNER MISSION REMAINED A HOLDING OPERATION, BECAUSE OF A SERIOUS SHORTAGE OF FUNDS FOR CAPITAL AND RECURRENT EXPENDITURES.

OUT OF THE WORK OF THE GOSSNER MISSION GREW THREE MORE OR LESS INDEPENDENT INSTITUTIONS:

- 1) THE GWEMBE SOUTH DEVELOPMENT PROJECT. IT WAS FOUNDED IN 1972 AND A GRZ ADMINISTRATOR WAS SECONDED TO GSDP IN 1979. AT PRESENT 3 NRDC-LEAVERS ARE SECONDED TO GSDP AND 13 NON/CIVIL-SERVANTS ARE ON THE PAYROLL OF THIS GRZ COMPONENT. UNFORTUNATELY THE GWEMBE SOUTH DEVELOPMENT PROJECT WITH ITS VOTE 614 HAS BEEN DELETED FROM THE "YELLOW BOOK" FOR 1984 AND NO MONEY HAS BEEN RECEIVED YET.
- 2) OUT OF THE BUILDING GROUP OF THE GOSSNER MISSION, WHICH WAS STARTED IN 1971 THE GWEMBE SOUTH BUILDERS COOPERATIVE SOCIETY EMERGED, WHICH GOT REGISTERED IN 1977.
- 3) OUT OF THE WORK OF THE GOSSNER MISSION SUPPORTING SELFHELP ACTIVITIES THE VALLEY SELF HELP PROMOTION SOCIETY CAME INTO EXISTENCE AS A REGISTERED SOCIETY IN 1980 (VSP).

IN THE NEW - IRDP-AGREEMENT - SIGNED IN MAY 1983 BETWEEN THE GRZ AND THE GOSSNER MISSION IT IS STATED THE MISSION WILL ASSIST THE ACTIVITIES OF THE NEW INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (IRDP) GWEMBE VALLEY IN THE LINE OF ITS PLANNING OVER THE NEXT FIVE YEARS. THE LOCAL BODY ENTRUSTED BY THE DISTRICT AUTHORITIES TO GUIDE AND SUPERVISE THE PLANNING IS THE IRDP GWEMBE VALLEY DISTRICT STEERING COMMITTEE. FOR PRACTICAL REASONS THREE

STEERING COMMITTEES HAVE BEEN APPOINTED BY THE DISTRICT COUNCIL - ONE FOR EACH SUBDISTRICT. UP TO NOW ONLY THE IRDP STEERING COMMITTEE FOR GWEMBE SOUTH HAS TAKEN UP OFFICE.

IT HAS MET FOR PLANNING SESSIONS FOUR TIMES: 23/5/1983, 12/8/1983, 11.11.1983 AND 17.5.1984.

BASED ON THE PLANS OUTLINED IN THE FIRST MEETINGS NEGOTIATIONS WERE TAKEN UP WITH VARIOUS POTENTIAL DONOR AGENCIES AND WITH THE ASSISTANCE FROM OFFICERS FROM MAWD WE CAME IN CLOSE CONTACT WITH CANADIAN CUSO. AT THE LAST STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING HELD 17/5/84 REPRESENTATIVES FROM CUSO SUBMITTED A LONGTERM PROPOSAL FOR A GWEMBE SOUTH DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMM WHICH WAS AFTER THOROUGH DISCUSSION ACCEPTED AS PRESENTED AND FINALLY APPROVED BY THE FULL COUNCIL MEETING AT MUNYUMBWE ON 21/6/1984.

THE FOLLOWING BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1985-1986-1987/88 ARE A COMPILATION OF GOSSNER MISSIONS COMMITMENT CHIEFLY ON THE SIDE OF PLANNING AND PROJECT PROMOTION BUT ALSO TAKING CARE OF THE SOCIOCULTURAL ASPECTS OF ANY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT - AND THE CANADIAN CUSOs COMMITMENT CHIEFLY IN TERMS OF PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION AND FINANCING.

TECHNICALLY IT HAS TO BE SAID THAT THE AMOUNTS GIVEN IN KWACHA MAY DIFFER SLIGHTLY FROM THE PROPOSAL WORKED OUT BY CUSO (WHICH IS IN CANADIAN DOLLAR) DUE TO CHANGING EXCHANGE RATES. THE SAME REFERS TO THE GOSSNER MISSION FIGURES WHICH ARE BASED ON GERMAN MARK.

SLIGHT DIFFERENCES MAY ALSO OCCUR SINCE THE CUSO PROPOSAL HAD TO BE ADAPTED TO THE GRZ BUDGET FORMAT.

FOR EASY REFERENCE A SUMMARY IS GIVEN FIRST AND A CROSS/BREAKDOWN TO GIVE A PICTURE WHERE THE MAIN EMPHASIS LIES.

THE OVERALL PROGRAMME CONSISTS OF 23 COMPONENTS, SOME OF WHICH ARE ONGOING PROJECTS. FOR THAT REASON AND BECAUSE CUSO IS PLANNING TO START WITH SOME EVALUATIONS IN LATE 1984 THE FIGURES OF THE 1984 BUDGET AS IT STANDS AFTER THE EXPECTED GRZ FUNDS DID NOT MATERIALIZE ARE GIVEN AS WELL.

IN 1985 THE LARGEST PROPORTION - ABOUT 33% - IS DEALING WITH AGRICULTURE, FOLLOWED BY FISHERIES AND LAKE TRANSPORT WITH 25%. THE COMPONENTS PLANNING, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, WOMEN PARTICIPATION, VILLAGE INDUSTRIES ETC. TAKE ABOUT 24%; MARKETING AND SUPPLIES USE UP ABOUT 18%.

THE AVERAGE OF THE BUDGETS FROM 85 UP TO 87/88 SHOW AN ALMOST EQUAL PROPORTION OF AGRICULTURE WITH 32%, AN INCREASE OF THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SECTOR TO 30%, A SLIGHT INCREASE TO 20% ON THE SIDE OF MARKETING AND A REMARKABLE DECREASE ON THE SIDE OF FISHERIES AND LAKE TRANSPORT.

SUMMARY OF ESTIMATES 1985 to 1987/88

Project Component		1985	1986	1987/88	Total
1 Planning and Promotion	/	185,260	185,260	185,260	555,780
2 Service Unit Administration	//	57,344	60,344	--	117,688
3 Church/Community Development	/	45,300	35,300	--	80,600
4-8: Feasibility studies to be conducted in 1984 by CUSC					
9 VSP Support	X	160,348	124,908	82,028	367,284
10 Lake Transport	X	312,241	40,400	34,160	386,801
11 Fisheries	X	113,520	52,600	32,480	198,600
12 Village Industry	X	42,720	39,320	20,920	102,960
13 Women Particip.	X	61,520	57,344	34,466	153,320
14 Agriculture Ext. Support Programme.	X	98,520	73,800	76,200	248,520
15 Fisheries Train.	X	5,440	5,440	5,440	16,320
16 Siatwiinda Exten.	X	283,120	156,280	16,000	455,400
17 Nkandabbwe Ext.	X	85,240	185,240	--	270,480
18 Seed Production	X	34,250	14,540	9,770	58,560
19 Tree Crop Promc.	X	5,466	11,850	9,684	27,000
20 Processing and Marketing	X	36,300	22,420	5,000	63,720
21 Grain and Oil Milling	X	56,960	113,920	--	170,880
22 Water Development	X	58,208	65,864	--	124,072
23 Consolidation Siatwiinda	O	40,000	--	--	40,000
TOTALS		1,881,757	1,244,820	511,408	3,437,985
CUSC appr.		1,263,386 say 75%	893,244 say 71%	323,940 say 63%	2,480,530 say 72%
Gossher Mission		336,714 say 20%	266,262 say 22%	187,468 say 37%	790,444 say 23%
GRZ appr.		81,647 say 5%	85,314 say 7%	---	166,961 say 5%

Before the meeting with Mr. Phiri Klaus revised so far the budget that the question marks disappeared behind the GRZ involvement. After the meeting I think he understood better what changes really should be made.

Breakdown of Estimates From 1985 To 1987/88

	1985	1986	1987/88	Total
01 Land and Infrastructural Development Irrigation canals etc.	183,556	243,170	--	426,726 = 13
02 Buildings houses for extension staff, water houses	472,340	221,060	71,400	764,800 = 22
03 Vehicles	258,760			258,760 = 8
04 Agricult. Equip.	--	--	--	-- = 0
055 Other Equip. pumps, mills etc.	392,061	355,854	126,546	874,461 = 25
06 Livestock	--	--	--	-- = 0
07 Operational Funds				
A) Salaries etc.	237,409	270,129	221,008	728,546
B,C,D,) Fuel, Oil Repairs etc.	88,831	106,989	50,956	246,776
G) Seed, Seedlings	3,300	7,518	7,518	18,336
I) Training	45,500	40,100	33,980	119,580
TOTAL 07	375,040	424,736	312,462	1,112,238 = 32
OVERALL TOTAL	1,681,757	1,248,820	511,408	3,437,985 = 100

PROJECT PLANNING AND PROJECT PROMOTION

DESCRIPTION

The Pilot Phase of the Gossner Mission involvement in the Gwelo District is now over. The experience gained in this past 14 years together with the suggestions of the Brand Report from 1972/73, The Buntzel Report from 1981, The Scudder Report from 1982, and the Banda Report from 1983 will be the foundation for all the planning in the next foreseeable future.

OBJECTIVES

To arrange and conduct surveys for new projects
To plan new projects and programmes
To prepare budgets for new and existing programmes
To monitor and evaluate projects in accordance and under guidance of the District authorities represented by the Steering Committee.

ESTIMATES

	1984	1985	1986	1987	TOTAL
02 BUILDINGS	-	28,000	28,000	-	56,000
03 VEHICLES	-	21,120	-	-	21,120
05 OTHER EQUIPMENT	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	8,000
07 OPERATIONAL FUNDS					
A) Salaries Wages etc	158,100	108,980	130,100	158,100	555,280
B) Fuel + Oil Repairs	20,160	20,160	20,160	20,160	80,640
I) Training	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	20,000
TOTAL 01-07	185,260	185,260	185,260	185,260	741,040
C U S O	-	-	-	-	-
GOSSNER MISSION	185,260	185,260	185,260	185,260	741,040
GRZ	-	-	-	-	-

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DEPARTMENT

Service Unit/Administration Camp maintenance Workshop.

DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT COMPONENT

Nkanjabbwe Camp, a former Road Builders camp is the service centre for all activities grown out of the work of the Gossner Mission in cooperation with GRZ.

OBJECTIVES

To supply the various programmes in Gwembe South with the necessary administrative services, to supply the officers of the project with the necessary transport 4-wheel-drive to maintain the equipment and the houses of the camp.

ESTIMATES

03 Vehicles	1984	1985	1986	Total
1 Toyota pick-up 4-wheel-drive	21,000	-	-	21,000
<u>total 03</u>	<u>21,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>21,000</u>
07 Operational Funds				
a. Salaries, wages etc.	28,344	28,344	28,344	85,032
b. Fuel and oil	4,000	5,000	6,000	15,000
c. Repairs +mainten. (machinery)	10,000	10,000	10,000	30,000
d. Repairs and Maint. (others) houses	10,000	12,000	14,000	36,000
i. Other expenses	2,000	2,000	2,000	6,000
<u>total 07</u>	<u>54,344</u>	<u>57,344</u>	<u>60,344</u>	<u>172,032</u>
 Total 03-07	 75,344	 57,344	 60,344	 193,032

Sources of funds

Gossner Mission	75,344	2,000	2,000	79,344
Cuso	-	-	-	-
GRZ	-	55,344	58,344	113,688

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DEPARTMENT

Church related work

DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT COMPONENT

Work within UCZ (= United Church of Zambia)

TEEZ (= Theological Education by Extension in Zambia)

OBJECTIVES

- i) to assist UCZ congregations in Kanchindu Consistory (=Gwembe South) by preaching and counselling.
- ii) to strengthen the local leadership of UCZ congregations.
- iii) to train and promote the training of local church leaders by TEEZ.

ESTIMATES

	1984	1985	1986	Total
07 Operational Funds				
a. Salaries, wages etc.	30,000(3)	30,000(3)	30,000(3)	90,000
b. Fuel and oil	2,300(3)	2,300(3)	2,300(3)	6,900
d. Repairs & maint. (others)	1,000(4)	1,000(4)	1,000(4)	3,000
i. other expenses	2,000(3)	2,000(3)	2,000(3)	6,000
Total 07	35,300	35,300	35,300	105,900
Total 01-07	35,300	45,300	35,300	115,900

Sources of funds

Gossner Mission	35,300	45,300	35,300	115,900
Cuso	-	-	-	-
GRZ	-	-	-	-

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DEPARTMENT

Agricultural Product Feasibility

DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT COMPONENT

Approximately 2 month professional consultancy.

OBJECTIVES

To identify best agricultural products to grow in Gwembe South from ecological, economic and social perspectives.

ESTIMATES

	1984	1985	1986	Total
07 Operational funds				
a. Salaries, wages etc.	27,900			
total 07	27,900			
Total 01-07	27,900	-	-	27,900

Sources of funds

Gossner Mission	-	-	-	-
Cusc	27,900	-	-	27,900
GRZ	-	-	-	-

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DEPART. ENT

Irrigation Technology Investigation

DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT COMPONENT

Approximately 2 month professional consultancy

OBJECTIVES

To identify best irrigation system for Siatwiinda Irrigation Extension (and general application along the Lake shore)
Long term cost effective operation and maintenance by Gwembe Farmers will be the primary goal.

ESTIMATES

	1984	1985	1986	Total
07 Operational funds				
a. Salaries, wages etc.	29,340			
total 07	29,340			
Total 01-07	29,340	-	-	29,340

Sources of funds

Gossner Mission	-			-
Cuso	29,340			29,340
GRZ	-			-

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DEPARTMENT

Seed production and Market Investigation

DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT COMPONENT

Approximately 1 month consultancy

OBJECTIVES

To certain the economic and ecological feasibility of commercial seed production in Gwembe South. If feasible, tasks will include preliminary market contacts in Zambia and Europe as well as outlining major production guidelines for the implementation.

ESTIMATES

	1984	1985	1986	Total
07 Operational Funds				
a. Salaries, wages etc.	19,800			
total 07	19,800			
Total 01-07	19,800	-	-	19,800

Sources of funds

Gossner Mission	-			-
Cuso	19,800			19,800
GRZ	-			-

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DEPARTMENT

Fish Product Feasibility Study

DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT COMPONENT

Approximately 2 month consultancy

OBJECTIVES

To assess the feasibility of alternate fish processing and marketing methods to those currently in use in Gwembe Valley with a view to expanding the levels of local participation, productivity and profitability in the Kariba Fishery.

ESTIMATES

	1984	1985	1986	Total
07 Operational Funds				
a. Salaries, wages etc.	27,900			
total 07	27,900			
Total 01-07	27,900	-	-	27,900
<u>Sources of funds</u>				
Gossner Mission	-	-	-	-
Cuso	27,900	-	-	27,900
GRZ	-	-	-	-

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DEPARTMENT

A-5 Small Scale Hydro -electric Installation

DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT COMPONENT

Approximately 1 month consultancy

OBJECTIVES

To assess economic and technical feasibility of establishing a small hydro-electric generating unit below the "old dam" at Nkandabbwe. Tasks will include the preparation of technical drawings and other technical recommendations if found advisable.

ESTIMATES

	1984	1985	1986	Total
07 Operational funds				
a. Salaries, wages etc.	19,800			
total 07	19,800			
total 01-07	19,800			19,800
<u>Sources of funds</u>				
Gossner Mission	-	-	-	-
Cuso	19,800			19,800
GRZ	-	-	-	-

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DEPARTMENT

VSP- Support - Programme

DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT COMPONENT

Assistance will include: 1 expatriate management trained Adviser, 1 Zambian business management trainee, office, mechanical maintenance and housing facilities, 1 passenger vehicle and 1 motor cycle, operative costs, training costs and a small revolving loan fund.

OBJECTIVES

To provide VSP with the necessary staff, staff training, vehicles, equipment, facilities and operating funds to enable the organization to effectively implement those aspects of the programmes proposed for operation under VSP

ESTIMATES:

	1985	1986	1987	total
02 Buildings	-	-	-	-
total 02	78,000	-	-	78,000
03 Vehicles				
total 03	18,000	-	-	18,000
05 Other Equipment				
total 05	19,200	85,760	42,880	147,840
07 Operational funds				
a. Salaries, wages etc.	30,128	30,128	30,128	-
b. Fuel and Oil	5,820	5,820	5,820	
c. Repairs +mainten.				
i. Other expenses				
Training	9,200	3,200	3,200	
total 07	45,148	39,148	39,148	123,444
Total 01-07	160,348	124,908	82,028	367,284

Sources of funds

Gossner Mission	15,408	15,408	15,408	46,224
Cus o	144,940	109,500	66,620	321,060
GRZ	-	-	-	-

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DEPARTMENT

Kariba Lake Transport and Distribution Service

DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT COMPONENT

Assistance will include 1 zambian transportation service coordinator with part-time assistance from the expatriate management adviser and the expatriate boat-builder, a covered motorized boat suited to water conditions of Lake Kariba, a 10-ton-lorry, a warehouse/docking facility at Sinazongwe and a depot/landing at Kafwambila a pick-up-truck, radio transceivers, operating funds for the boat and vehicles and some training funds.

OBJECTIVES

To implement a regularly scheduled Lake transport service in the Gwembe South region of Kariba Lake including the retail sale of essential goods and commodities needed.

ESTIMATES

	1985	1986	1987	Total
02 <u>Buildings</u>				
total 02	114,000	-	-	114,000
03 <u>Vehicles</u>				
total 03	75,600	-	-	75,600
05 <u>Other equipment</u>				
boats + "	111,681	30,240	24,000	
total 05	111,681	30,240	24,000	165,921
07 <u>Operational Funds</u>				
a. Salaries, wages etc.	5,680	5,680	5,680	
b. Fuel and Oil				
c. Repairs + mainten. (machinery)	4,080	4,080	4,080	
i. Other expenses training	1,200	400	400	
total 07	10,960	10,160	10,160	31,280
Total 01-07	312,241	40,400	34,160	386,801

Sources of funds

Gossner Mission	27,441	-	-	27,441
Cusc	284,800	40,400	34,160	359,360
GRZ	-	-	-	-

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DEPARTMENT

Fisheries Improvement and Promotion

DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT COMPONENT

Assistance will include: 1 expatriate boat builder/sailing instructor, 1 Zambian fisheries promoter, pick-up truck, material for construct prototype low-cost kapenta rig, sail powered fish boats fish processing devices as well as general boat building materials a boatyard facility and training funds.

OBJECTIVES

To enhance the levels of participation and productivity of Gwembe South residents engaged in fishing. To develop improved fishing technique to facilitate the training of new and existing fishermen generally promote great local participation in all aspects of the fishing industry.

ESTIMATES

	1985	1986	1987	Total
<u>02 Buildings</u>				
total 02	24,000			24,000
<u>03 Vehicles</u>				
total 03	19,200			19,200
<u>05 Other Equipment</u>				
total 05	56,540	40,120	20,000	116,760
<u>07 Operational Funds</u>				
a. Salaries, wages etc.	7,680	7,680	7,680	
b. Fuel and oil				
c. Repairs + mainten.	4,800	4,800	4,800	
d. Repairs and "				
i. Other expenses training	1,200		2,480	
total 07	13,680	12,480	12,480	38,640
Total 01-07	113,520	52,600	32,480	198,600

Sources of funds

Gossner Mission	-	-	-	-
Cusc	113,520	52,600	32,480	198,600
GRZ	-	-	-	-

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DEPARTMENT

Village Industries Promotion

DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT COMPONENT

Assistance will include: 1 expatriate industries promoter/trainer with part-time assistance from the marketing advisor 1 pick-up truck funds for tool-library and materials depot training activities and operating costs.

OBJECTIVES

To facilitate the introduction and expansion of local productive employment activities as alternative for agriculture and fishing with particular reference to school-leavers.

ESTIMATES

	1985	1986	1987	Total
<u>C2 Buildings</u>				
total C2	12,000	-	-	12,000
<u>C3 Vehicles</u>				
Total C3	15,840	-	-	15,480
<u>C5 Other Equipment</u>				
total C5	6,600	32,000	14,800	53,400
<u>C7 Operational funds</u>				
a. Salaries, wages etc.	2,600	2,600	2,600	
b. Fuel and Oil				
c. Repairs + maint. (machinery)	1,720	1,720	1,720	
i. other expenses training	3,960	3,000	1,800	
total C7	8,280	7,320	6,120	21,720
Total C1-C7	42,720	39,320	20,920	102,960
<u>Sources of funds</u>				
Gossner Mission	-	-	-	-
Cusc	42,720	39,320	20,920	102,960
GRZ	-	-	-	-

DEPARTMENT

Women's participation Promotion

DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT COMPONENT

1 Zambian and 1 expatriate, 1 pick-up, 1 motorcycle, housing, training and operation funds a special fund for employment activities of women.

OBJECTIVES

To facilitate the maximum possible participation of women in development activities in Gwembe South to take part in all the activities of the Gwembe South Rural Development Programme.

ESTIMATES

	1985	1986	1987	Total
<u>02 Buildings</u>				
total 02	28,800	-	-	28,800
<u>03 Vehicles</u>				
total 03	21,120	-	-	21,120
<u>05 Other Equipment</u>				
total 05		45,734	22,866	68,600
<u>07 Operational funds</u>				
a. Salaries, wages etc.	5,220	5,220	5,220	-
b. Fuel and oil	1,440	1,440	1,440	-
c. Repairs + maint.				
i. other expenses				
training	4,990	4,990	4,990	-
total 07	11,600	11,600	11,600	34,800
TOTAL 01-07	61,520	57,334	34,466	153,320

Sources of funds

Gossner Mission	-	-	-	-
Cusc	61,520	57,334	34,466	153,320
GRZ	-	-	-	-

DEPARTMENT

Agriculture Extension Service Support Programme

DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT COMPONENT

Assistance will cover: house construction costs, purchase of motorcycle + bicycles training costs.

OBJECTIVES

To support the agriculture extension activities of the dep. of Agriculture in Gwembe South. To construct houses for AA, to provide appropriate transport, to assist with in-service-training for extension officers.

ESTIMATES

	1985	1986	1987	Total
<u>02 Buildings</u>				
total 02	82,800	71,400	71,400	225,600
<u>03 Vehicles</u>				
total 03	14,520	-	-	14,520
<u>07 Operational funds</u>				
i. other expenses				
training	1,200	2,400	4,800	8,400
total 07	1,200	2,400	4,800	8,400
Total 01-07	98,520	73,800	76,200	248,520

Sources of funds

Gossner Mission	-	-	-	-
Cusc	98,520	73,800	76,200	248,520
GRZ	-	-	-	-

-15-

DEPARTMENT

B-7 - Fisheries Training Programme

DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT COMPONENT

Training courses will be conducted by the Fisheries Training Centre, Sinazongwe.

OBJECTIVES

To facilitate the training of new and existing fishermen by purchasing courses from Sinazongwe Fisheries Training Centre.

ESTIMATES

	1985	1986	1987	total
<u>C7 Operational funds</u>				
1. other expenses training				
total C7	5,440	5,440	5,440	4,080
total C7	5,440	5,550	5,550	16,320

Sources of funds

Gossner Mission	-	-	-	-
Gusc	5,440	5,440	5,440	16,320
GRZ	-	-	-	-

-16-

DEPARTMENT

Siatwiinda Irrigation Scheme Expansion Programme

DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT COMPONENT

Assistance will include all installation costs, 1 expatriate trainer, 1 pick-up truck a maintenance shop, training costs and operating costs for 12 month.

OBJECTIVES

To extend the scheme by approximate 30km according to the finds of the Irrigation Consultancy in Phase One.

ESTIMATES

	1985	1986	1987	Total
<u>01 Land and infrastructural development</u>				
total 01	140,000	133,080		273,080
<u>02 Buildings</u>				
total 02	-	-	-	-
<u>03 Vehicles</u>				
total 03	21,120	-	-	21,120
<u>05 Other equipment</u>				
total 05	112,400			112,400
<u>07 Operational funds</u>				
a. Salaries	3,600	7,200	3,600	
b. Fuel & oil		10,000	6,400	
c. repairs + mainten.				
i. other expenses training	6,000	6,000	6,000	
total 07	9,600	23,200	16,000	48,000
total 01-07	283,120	156,280	16,000	455,400

<u>Sources of funds</u>	1985	1986	1987	Total
Gossner Mission	-	-	-	-
Cuso	283,120	156,280	16,000	455,400
GRZ	-	-	-	-

-17-

DEPARTMENT

Nkandabbwe Irrigation Extension and Hydro electric Installation.

DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT COMPONENT

This component will be subject to the findings of the consultant investigations.

OBJECTIVES

To extend the scheme by approximately 10 hectares, to restore the old British dam, to install a small hydro-electric generating unit.

ESTIMATES

	1985	1986	1987	Total
01 Land and Infrastructural development				
total 01	-	60,000	-	60,000
02 Buildings				
total 02	85,240	85,240	-	170,480
05 Other equipment				
total 05	-	40,000	-	40,000
Total 01-07	85,240	185,240	-	270,480

Sources of funds

Gossner Mission	-	-	-	-
Cuso	85,240	185,240	-	270,480
GRZ	-	-	-	-

-18-

DEPARTMENT

Seed Production Programme

DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT COMPONENT

Assistance will include: 1 expatriate seed production adviser,
1 pick-up truck
training and operating assistance

OBJECTIVES

To facilitate commercial seed production according to the recommendations of the consultant.

ESTIMATES

	1985	1986	1987	Total
03 Vehicles				
total 03	21,120	-	-	21,120
05 Other equipment				
total 05	5,860	-	-	5,860
07 Operational funds				
a. Salaries, wages	4,000	8,000	4,000	
b. Fuel + Oil	2,070	4,140	2,070	
c. Repairs + maint.				
i. Other expenses				
training	1,200	2,400	1,200	
total 07	7,270	14,540	9,770	31,580
Total 01-07	34,250	14,540	9,770	58,560
Sources of funds				
Gossner Mission	-	-	-	-
Cusc	34,250	14,540	9,770	58,560
GRZ	-	-	-	-

-19-

DEPARTMENT

Tree Crop Promotion Programme

DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT COMPONENT

The Gwembe Valley is very favourable to any type of tree crops with deep reaching rootsystem. It is thought of cashew nuts, mango, as fruit trees for our consumption and for marketing, but also EUCALYPTUS is to be promoted, nurseries would bring some income to some farmers.

OBJECTIVES

To encourage and assist the introduction of tree crops, in Gwembe South according to the recommendations of the consultant.

ESTIMATES

	1985	1986	1987	Total
07 Operational funds				
b. Fuel and oil				
c. Repairs + maint. (machinery)	966	1,932	966	-
g. Seeds expenses	3,300	7,518	7,518	
i. Other expenses				
training	1,200	2,400	1,200	
total 07	5,466	11,850	9,684	27,000
Total 01-07	5,466	11,850	9,684	27,000
Sources of funds				
Gossner Mission	-	-	-	-
Cusc	5,466	11,850	9,684	27,000
GRZ	-	-	-	-

-20-

DEPARTMENT

Agriculture Product Processing, Transport and Marketing + Fish

DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT COMPONENT

Assistance will include:

1 expatriate adviser, 1 vehicle capital cost for the Sinazeze marketing and distribution centre training costs and operating costs, including telex and telephone.

OBJECTIVES

To assist Gwembe South farmers and fishermen to solve the technical financial and organizational obstacles. To assist in off-processing, transport and marketing.

ESTIMATES

	1985	1986	1987	Total
<u>02 Buildings</u>				
total 02	7,500	12,420	-	19,920
<u>03 Vehicles</u>				
total 03	21,120	-	-	21,120
<u>05 Other equipment</u>				
total 05	2,680	-	-	2,680
<u>07 Operational funds</u>				
a. Salaries				
wages etc	4,000	8,000	4,000	
b. Fuel and oil	1,000	2,000	1,000	
37 total 07	5,000	10,000	5,000	20,000
Total 01-07	36,300	22,420	5,000	63,720

Sources of funds

Gossner Mission	-	-	-	-
Cusc	36,300	22,420	5,000	63,720
GRZ	-	-	-	-

-21-

DEPARTMENT

Grain storage, milling, oil pressing centres.

DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT COMPONENT

Assistance will include the construction of 6 milling sheds, purchase of 6 grinding mill and 6 oil presses, training costs for operators, operating costs for 6 months.

OBJECTIVES

To establish 3 centres in Chief Mweemba's area and 3 in Chief Sinazongwe's area.

ESTIMATES

	1985	1986	1987	Total
<u>02 Buildings</u>				
total 02	12,000	24,000	-	36,000
<u>05 Other equipment</u>				
total 05	40,000	80,000	-	120,000
<u>07 Operational funds</u>				
b. Fuel and oil	4,000	9,000		
c. repairs +mainten. (machinery)				
i. other expenses training	960	920	-	-
total 07	4,960	9,920	-	14,880
Total 01-07	56,960	113,920	-	170,880

Sources of funds

Gossner Mission	-	-	-	-
Cusc	56,960	113,920	-	170,880
GRZ				

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DEPARTMENT

Water Development

DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT COMPONENT

The water development has three components in its programme of work namely:- (1) Wells
(2) Boreholes water supply for the village
(3) Small Scale Irrigation - means of earning surplus produce for sell and increase income.

OBJECTIVES

- (a) To provide material and assistance to wells dug on self-help basis not exceeding 6 per year.
- (b) To clean, deeper and maintenance and servicing the exist boreholes.
- (c) To establish where possible small scale irrigation based on gravity system of water supply and use of hand to irrigate.

ESTIMATES

	1984	1985	1986	total
01 Land and Infra-structural development				
(a) Wells (6/year)	4,440	5,106	5,872	15,418
(b) Boreholes	3,000	3,450	3,968	10,418
(c) Small Scale Irrigation	-	35,000	40,250	75,250
total 01	7,440	43,556	50,090	101,086
02	-	-	-	2,500
03 Vehicles				
(a) Motor bike	2,000	-	-	2,000
(b) 2 bicycles	500	-	-	500
total 03	2,500			2,500
05 Other equipment				
(a) Tool box	400			400
total 05	400			400
07 Operational funds				
a. Salaries, wages	7,177	7,177	7,177	21,531
b. Fuel and oil	3,500	4,025	4,629	12,154
c. Repairs + maint.	3,000	3,450	3,968	10,418
total 07	13,677	14,652	15,774	44,103
Total 01-07	26,617	58,208	65,864	150,689
<u>Sources of funds</u>				
GRZ	8,937	24,303	26,970	60,210
Gossner Mission	17,680	36,505	41,104	95,679

-23-

DEPARTMENT

Consolidation Siatwiinda

DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT COMPONENT

Siatwiinda was started as Irrigation Pilot Project by GRZ in 1970. The objective of the project was to find out whether Irrigation can be a suitable means of income for the Valley Tenga and how the local people to respond. Both questions are answered positive by now. The project will be handed over to the farmers.

OBJECTIVES

- To replace the over aged technical equipment.
- To install a second pipeline from the main-pumping station to the reservoir.
- To install 2 additional pumps.
- To repair the distribution system and the drainage.

ESTIMATES

	1984	1985	1986	Total
01 Land and infrastructural development				
total 01	7,500	-	-	7,500
05 Other equipment				
total 05	32,500	35,000		67,500
07 Operational funds				
b. Fuel and oil	-	5,000		5,000
Total 01-07	40,000	40,000		80,000

Sources of funds

Gossner Mission	40,000	40,000		80,000
Cuse	-	-		-
GRZ	-	-		-

Gossner Mission

REPUBLIC



OF ZAMBIA

901/MAWD/PAO/Sr/71/28/3
In reply please quote
No.....

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND WATER DEVELOPMENT

SSDP

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
P.O. BOX 630042,
CHOMA.

24th May, 1984.

The Co-Ordinator,
I.R.D.P.,
Gossner Mission,
P.O. Box 53,
SINAZEZE:

SUBSISTENCE ALLOWANCES EX N.R.D.C. STAFF SECONDED TO
GOSSNER SERVICE DEVELOPMENT PROJECT:

Sir,

I refer to your letter dated 3rd May, 1984.

I had once talked to two officers in my office, this was after our staff meeting which was held at Monze Farmer's Training Centre, that they were entitled to claim as any Civil Servant this was before our meeting on Friday 27th April, 1984.

This is to confirm that due to critical shortage of funds being experienced and as Civil Servants, they are also to have a share on Travelling on Duty vote provided nights spent from the station are restricted to a minimum.

Therefore their claims should be submitted through the District Agricultural Officer, Gwembe for approval as supervising Officer.

Yours faithfully,

J.M. Chiwala.


for/ACTING PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURAL OFFICER:
/ S O U T H E R N P R O V I N C E :/

c.c. The District Executive Secretary, Gwembe.

c.c. The District Agricultural Officer, Box 15, Gwembe.

JMC/crm.

HANS FUCHS

3 KOP - Planung
4048 Grevenbroich 5 - Kapellen
Rilkestraße 35

Gossner Mission

Zambia Ausschuß

z.Hd. Herrn Erhard Mische

Handjerystr. 19 - 20

1000 Berlin 41 - Friedenau

10. Mai 1984

Bemerkungen zum "GWEMBE VALLEY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES -
Gossner Mission (GST?!) - CUSO - Papier
von February 1984

PROGRAMME A

1. Fisheries Pilot Project (Kapenta)

Das vorgeschlagene Projekt ist als Versuch gedacht, also von Anfang an darauf ausgelegt evtl. wieder eingestellt zu werden. Eine solche Arbeitsweise verunsichert die Bevölkerung und mindert ihre Bereitschaft an zukünftigen Projekten mitzuarbeiten. Versuche sollten nicht Aufgabe des GSDP sein sondern von Versuchsanstalten durchgeführt werden.

Die Idee zu diesem Projekt kommt von Gray Madyenkuku und Prof. Scudder. In Zimbabwe wird anscheinend viel gefischt, wie Scudder sagt.

Am gesamten nördlichen Seeufer von Siavonga bis zum Devils Gorge sind private Kapentafischer tätig. Sie kommen von außerhalb, beschäftigen aber viele Einheimische; ein Teil des "Profites" kommt also den Taltongas zu Gute während das Risiko von privaten Unternehmern getragen wird.

Die Marktlage für Kapenta ist nicht sehr gut, oft sind die großen Städte voll. Bei Überangebot wird Kapenta vom südl. See nicht mehr gekauft da die Fische zu klein sind. Die Käufer bevorzugen die Kapenta von Siavonga.

Kapenta kann nur für kurze Zeit (ca. 5 Jahre) an einer Stelle gefischt werden. Danach wechseln die Fischer ihren Standort.

2. Feasibility Study Re: Gill Fishing

Von privaten Fischern (Einheimische und andere ^{wird} Zambianer) in kleinem Rahmen gefischt und Trockenfisch verkauft. Es besteht kein Grund einzugreifen. Finanziell geht es den Fischern gut (z.B. Fischer waren die besten Mitglieder der Syatwiinda CU!). Fischen wird von vielen jungen Leuten als "Sprungbrett" benutzt um eine Farm aufzubauen (Scudder), siehe Gray Madyenkuku. Eine Hilfe für die Fischer könnten VSP und Consumers Co-op Netze, Boote, Ausrüstung usw anbieten.

In den letzten Jahren gab es immer wieder Ärger weil die Fische im See krank oder vergiftet waren. Öfters durften die Fischer ihre Fische nicht in Maamba verkaufen.

In Lusaka wurde mir oft gesagt, Fisch vom südlichen See schmecke nicht, er schmecke "muddy". Die Fische von Siavonga werden bevorzugt. Sie haben auch einen großen Transportkostenvorteil gegenüber den Fischen vom Südtail des Sees.

3. Fisheries Development Programme

Das GSDP sollte sich auf ~~Angefangenes~~ beschränken und dies zu Ende führen oder übergeben. Das alleine wird noch für mehr als 5 - 10 Jahre die Präsenz eines GSTs erfordern.

(Der Status von VSP, GSB, MCC u.a. sollte geklärt werden, damit nicht Entscheidungen der Gossner Mission über das GSDP, über diese Gesellschaften umgangen werden!)

4. Lake Transport/Floating Shop

Lake Transport: Aufgabe für Gwembe District und Zimbabwe
Floating Shop : Aufgabe für VSP oder Andere

5. Marketing Centre

Es ist wichtiger Regenfeld- und Bewässerungsbauern über Produktionsmethoden, Fruchtfolge und MARKTGERECHTEN ANBAU aufzuklären (siehe meinen Bericht) als mit großem Aufwand zu versuchen z.B. Tomaten zu verkaufen wenn jeder in Zambia in seinem Garten Tomaten hat und die Märkte überlaufen! Bewässerungsfarmer haben die Möglichkeit Gemüse teilweise außerhalb der Saison zu produzieren. Auch hier liegt das "Vermarktungsproblem" nicht im fehlenden Marketing Centre sondern im Nicht-nutzen dieser Möglichkeit!

Zum Thema "Gemüseanbau im Bewässerungsfeldbau im Gwembetal" siehe auch GDI-Report Teil C Seite 27, 59 und 63 (Anlage).

Die Schwierigkeiten beim Fisch habe ich oben beschreiben.

PROGRAMME B

1. Irrigation Extension

Ich verstehe nicht was "rehabilitation" in diesem Zusammenhang heißen soll. - Der See kann nicht verlegt werden und das Scheme auch nicht! J.G. van Keulen schrieb in seinem Bericht von März 1973 Seite 5:

"Water Resources:

Lake Kariba offers plenty excellent irrigation water (SAR = 0.643, EC.10 = 90), but the fluctuation lake levels make the use difficult, 489 m - 475 m = 1605' - 1560' ASL.

... When North and South Bank power stations together will be in operation the probability of lake levels will be roughly:

in access of	1580' ASL	- 60%	of the time
"	"	"	1570' ASL - 90%
"	"	"	1560' ASL - 100%

... As the land slopes very gradually to the lake (gradient 0.005) three pumping stations are needed the lowest on the estuary of the river Maze with a sounding of 480m ASL as the

period of low levels ~~xx~~ coincide with the rainy season and as matter of economics."

(④ Höhenangaben in Metern von mir neu berechnet)

Es stehen zur Zeit ZWEI NEUE Pumpen zur Verfügung. Eine Ersatzpumpe wird benötigt sobald die Extension bewässert wird.

Zu Bau des Kanals siehe meinen Bericht Seite 16. Ein solcher Kanal kann nur gebaggert werden wenn der Untergrund mindestens 1 Jahr lang trocken war. Anderenfalls versinkt jedes schwere Gerät (z.B. blieb im Febr.'83 eine ~~schwere~~ der Raupen beim Versuch den Graben zur Pumpe - map 1, no. 12 - zu vertiefen stecken und mußte mit einer anderen Raupe befreit werden. Zu diesem Zeitpunkt war dieser Graben schon seit 6 Monaten trocken!).

Der vorgeschlagene Kanal - map 1, no. 14 - wird in Jahren mit normalem Wasserstand 10 - 15 m unter der Wasseroberfläche liegen und, wenn er nach 10 oder 20 Jahren wieder notwendig sein sollte, unbrauchbar sein.

2. Irrigation Training

Irrigation Training ist von R.F. Brett, I.J. Krisifoe und K. Schäfer in Syatwiinda betrieben worden. Frieder und Isaak bestätigten mir beide den geringen Nutzen dieser Sache und rieten mir davon ab. Direkte Beratung der Farmer auf ihrem Feld wie sie von Frieder beschrieben wird (siehe Frieders Diplomarbeit seite 117 ff "Glaubwürdigkeit der Experten") hat sehr viel mehr Aussicht auf Erfolg ~~da~~ es den Farmer und seinen zu erwartenden "Profit" direkt angeht. - Wie man auch aus meiner Arbeitsweise im Dryland Farming Programme sieht, ziehe ich die direkte Beratung der Menschen "on the spot" einer allgemeinen Schulung vor, besonders wenn so ausgezeichnete Mitarbeiter wie Mr. David Mutinta zur Verfügung stehen. - Bei Einrichtung eines Training Centers besteht auch die Gefahr - wie man es auch beim FTC-Malima sieht - daß immer die gleichen Farmer an ^{den} Kursen teilnehmen. *Dies begünstigt stark das Aufkommen von Mißgunst und der Beschuldigung einzelner, sich der Zauberkraft zu bedinen, wie Frieder es beschreibt (Seite 117 ff) und wie ich es erlebt habe. * Elitebildung!

Ich sehe keine Notwendigkeit ein spezielles Trainings Center einzurichten. Ich glaube, Herr Schäfer liegt damit ähnlich wie der "Agraringenieur" aus Frieders Bericht Seite 117 unter 5.3.2.3. Ein Agraringenieur des GST sollte Zeit haben sich weiter um die Menschen auf ihren Feldern zu kümmern! (Siehe meinen Bericht Seite 30 "My private proposal for ... Kanchindu Camp ...")

3. Local Mills

Mühlen sollen die Farmer ermuntern mehr Hirse anzubauen. Das leuchtet mir nicht ein. Nämlich, da wo es Mühlen ~~gibt~~ gibt (Nkandabbwe, Siabaswi, Sinakumbi) wird wenig Hirse angebaut, während in den abgelegenen Gebieten, die 100 km und mehr von jeder Mühle entfernt liegen, fast ausschließlich Hirse angebaut wird.

Die katholische Kirche in Maamba hat einige Mühlen aufgestellt. Warum sollte man es ihr nicht weiterhin überlassen.

Die Mühle, die von der CU in Siabaswi betrieben wurde, hat immer

mit Verlust gearbeitet. Bezeichnet ist auch, das VSP in Siameja, wo es keine Mühlen gibt, immerwieder aufgefordert wurde statt Maismehl ungemahlenen Mais zu verkaufen. - Kein Bedarf an Mühlen!

4. Seed Multiplikation

Der Vorschlag übersieht, daß die aus Zimbabwe eingeführte Mais-sorten auch Hybridsorten waren, die nicht vermehrt werden können!

Saatgutproduktion erfordert bestes Management (Bodenuntersuchungen, Fruchtfolge, Düngung, Saatgutpflege, Unkraut-*, Schädlings-* und Pilzbekämpfung* usw bis zur Saatgutbeizung*), strengste Überwachung und genügend große Parzellen mit einem festgelegten Mindestabstand zur nächsten Parzelle mit einer artgleichen Frucht. Schon kleine Abweichungen führen zur Verwerfung der ~~XXXX~~ Frucht als Saatgut. Ein solches Risiko ~~dann~~ den einfachen kleinen Farmern nicht zugemutet werden! * chemische !

Außerdem hat das Gwembe-Tal NICHT "an ideal climate for growing seeds"! - Rehm/Espig, Die Kulturpflanzen der Tropen und Suptropen, Seite 27, MAIS - Ökologie:

"Mais braucht zum guten Gedeihen viel Sonne und Wärme. Durchschnittstemperaturen von 20 - 24°C sind optimal, Temperaturen über 26°C beschleunigen das Wachstum so, daß die Erträge sinken, bei Temperaturen über 30°C steigt die Anfälligkeit für Krankheiten."

Im Tal liegen aber während der Wachstumsperiode für Mais die Temperaturen weit über 32°C (33,6°C*) und die Durchschnittstemperaturen bei 27°C (28,8°C*) laut Scudder, Kariba Studys Volume II * (meine Messungen in den Wachstumsperioden 80/81, 81/82 und 82/83).

Saatgut ist Cash Crop und geht damit zu Lasten der Grundnahrungsmittel die im Tal sowieso zu knapp sind.

5. und 6. Tobacco and Cigars

Hier gilt was ich schon zu Pilotprojekten und zu Cash Crop gesagt habe in verstärktem Maße!

PROGRAMME C

1. Village Craft Centre

Dieses Programm ist alt und schlug schon einmal fehl da niemand die soziale Struktur der "Betroffenen" beachtet hatte. - Jeder Tonga ist in erster Linie Farmer und betreibt ein selbstständiges Handwerk, falls überhaupt, nur nebenbei und nur in seinem Dorf und nicht in einem Handwerkszentrum. Die Handwerker müssen also, falls man das vorhat, in ihrem Dorf betreut werden (siehe meinen Vorschlag Seite 30: Blacksmith).

2. Vehicle Pool - VSP

Siehe unseren Brief aus Zambia von Jan. '84.

3. Bakery

Viele Tongas backen Brot oder Brötchen als Nebenerwerb, sobald sie Mehl bekommen. Auch hier würde ich wieder vorschlagen Mehl durch VSP oder MCC anzubieten, statt solchen Leuten ihr Zusatzeinkommen zu nehmen.

Das GSDP sollte sich aus dieser Sache strickt heraushalten da Brot aus Weizenmehl - und nur Weizenmehl ist geeignet - gegen die Regierpolitik ist (oder zumindest war), siehe Third National Development Plan: The Wheat Question! ".... The real question is whether we need wheat in Zambia. There is no reason, why bread in Zambia must be made mainly out of wheat when the price of a bag of wheat is as high as three bags of maize or millet."

4. Small - Scale Mining

Nichts Neues anfangen!

5. School - Leavers Project

Der vorliegende Vorschlag ist kein school - leavers programme. Er gehört ins Brunnenbauprogramm des GSDP.

Für ein School - Leavers Programme sind als erstes genaue Studien notwendig.

Noch eine Anmerkung zum jetzt wieder in die Diskussion gekommenen Rural Works Programme.

Als ich 1981 zum letzten Mal dieses Programm durchführte bekam ich Schwierigkeiten mit den Farmern die in den früheren Jahren eingestellt waren. Sie leiteten daraus für sich das Recht ab immer wieder eingestellt zu werden. Der Anspruch war unberechtigt. Trotzdem und entgegen der Entscheidung des Rural Works Committees schaffte es Gray Madyenkuku mich zu zwingen 5 seiner Freunde zusätzlich einzustellen. Später, bis zu meiner Abreise im März '84, wurden von ehemaligen Rural Works Farmern immer wieder und hartnäckig finanzielle Forderungen an mich und das GSDP gestellt. Alle glaubten aus ihrer früheren Tätigkeit Rechte ableiten zu können.

Für jedes zukünftige Rural Works Programme wird dieses Problem von neuem auftauchen.

Zum Schluß möchte ich noch einmal auf die alte Forderung des GST 1981 hinweisen: für eine Beurteilung der Situation und Entwicklung in Gwembe Süd und die Planung für die Zukunft ist eine sozio-ökonomische Studie - vielleicht angelehnt an Teile des GDI-Reports von 1973 als Vergleichsgrundlage (mein Vorschlag) - dringend erforderlich.

Hans Fuchs



GRZ about small scale irrigation schemes like Boleya Malima and Syatwiinda:

"THIRD NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN - COMMITTEE ON IRRIGATION":

"..... If there is a profitable market for irrigated crops in Zambia, the commercial farmers near such markets and government enterprises may be invited to carry the risk and make a profit. The average Zambian farmer is not able to take the risk nor to make a profit in a highly capital intensive venture. In some areas government investments in small holder irrigation schemes may be considered as a social investment to prevent recurring famine."

Mr. Rettie wrote in his letter to the GSDP (5.6.1981):

".... I do appreciate however that you may wish to justify this expansion in social, rather than financial, terms. While this may be possible, I regret that at present we are unable to provide funds for this purpose."

TNDP: "Such schemes will concentrate on simple crops mainly for local markets." -and- "Irrigation development may not mean Rural Development but may be considered as means to produce expensive food for the richer section of society."

"REPORT ON THE DEVELOPMENT POSSIBILITIES OF GWEMBE SOUTH REGION"
Part C :

Page 27: "Every sort of vegetable that can be grown within Gwembe South can also be grown on the Plateau with the same production technique. Thus the transport situation enters the argument. Therefore, vegetable production in Gwembe South should not be taken up above the ongoing level of local production on individual small scale farms and perhaps a few small-scale irrigation projects."

Page 29: ".... irrigated bananas, rice and cotton have a chance in Gwembe South.

Bananas and cotton should be grown on sandy loams of the Malima type.

Rice could be feasible on 'mopane soils' such as these at Siatwiinda."

Vegetables should be propagated on a small-scale only."

Page 59: Small-scale irrigation projects will serve the markets for vegetables and green mealies in Maamba and Choma. we would not recommend more than 2 small-scale projects of 10 acres each; at a bigger scale market problems could arise."

Page 63: "In the long run irrigated rice will be increasingly preferable to maize, since income elasticities of demand trend to favour rice, and rice under irrigation is one of the few stable forms of intensive crop production under tropical conditions. ..."

Auszug aus GSDP-Staffmeeting vom 22.10.1981 von
Hans Fuchs

3KOP

2.

DAH/1007

13th February, 1984

The Permanent Secretary,
Ministry of Agriculture
and Water Development,
Lusaka.

Attention: Mr. Mbewe

SWEMBE SOUTH DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
(1983 VOTE 614)

The above on going capital project has been zero funded
in 1984.

One major implication of this action is that a number
of on-going projects would be stopped.

After some discussions in the Department of Agriculture
Headquarters and bearing in mind the required K50,000
it is thought that perhaps with your review some comp-
romise funding could be possible in form of the I.R.D.P.
programme taking on the responsibility of Swembe Valley
works. If this is possible then, sir, I would request
that when I.R.D.P. make a final (Ministers brief) sub-
mission Swembe South funding may be included in their
Programme of Work.


J. B. Kutelo,
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR (LUS)
FOR: DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE.

c.c. Team Leader,
Swembe South Development
Project.

GOSSNER SERVICE TEAM

P.O. Box 4,
Sinazeze.

Liaison Office,
P.O. Box 50162,
Lusaka.

GSDP/IRDP Gwembe Valley

Ministry of
Agriculture and Waterdevelopment
att. Captain. W. Malumbe
Room 421
L u s a k a

10/2/84

Subject: Gwembe South Development Programme

Dear Sir,

our Project Accountant reported to me 2 days ago, that he has not yet received the pay-cheque for the 1 employees of the Gwembe South Development Programme, which are Non-Civil-Servants.

When I, together with Mrs. Krisfoc the Liaison Officer of the Gossner Mission, tried to investigate this morning about that matter, we found that the Gwembe South Development Programme is not longer existing in the budget.

We now wonder whether this has happened by mistake - since the GSDP got incorporated into the newly created IRDP Gwembe Valley last year in May. The Gossner Mission has, according to the agreement, agreed to assist the IRDP Gwembe Valley by providing the needed Technical Assistance Personnel.

The Gossner Mission is still happy to do so. The same way as the Gossner Mission was happy to assist GSDP in the past 14 years, when the Mission contribution was annually around K 300.000 year after year. (14 times 300.000!).

When I went to Germany in December 1983 for talks with the Mission Headquarter, I took with me a letter from MA.D asking the Gossner Mission to contribute up to K 46.000 in addition to the expenses for Technical Assistance Personnel, to cover mileage and office expenses. The mission has not yet turned down this additional request.

But I'm sure it will be very difficult to make the Trustees of the Gossner Mission understand this complete cutout of the Gwembe Budget.

In our GSDP/IRDP Budget for 1984 all components amounted to approx. 1 Million Kwacha, but only K 164.344 were thought to be the Gwembe contribution. Other donors including the Gossner Mission were thought to put up the funds needed: Gossner Mission 281.000 Kwacha for Technical Assistance Personnel and K 144.000 for vehicles.

I would also like to draw your attention to the people in the Gwembe Valley, who are at present struggling for survival, because of the on-going draught.

Since everybody knows about the worldwide economic recession and even the funds requested would be well understood, even if it was a drastic one. But a complete cut-out?

Yours sincerely

Alfred Schreier, Coordinator IRDP Gwembe Valley

Alfred Schreier

Facts about the Buleya Malima Situation

Prior to the first meeting about Buleya Malima I have been told by the PAO, that he has been advised by his authorities to negotiate with the District Authorities to take over Buleya Malima and get it integrated in the IRDP Gwembe Valley.

Up to now Buleya Malima is exclusively under the Province under vote 802.

A first meeting held about Buleya Malima and the possibility of its handing over to the District and IRDP Gwembe Valley took place on Tuesday, 1. November 1983.

At this meeting - at which Representatives of the PAO's Office and the District were present (the meeting was chaired by the SAO, Sinazongwe representing the District Governor) - the legal status of the project was outlined. Also further possibilities were discussed. The outcome of the Buleya Malima Meeting was reported to the IRDP Steering Committee which sat on Friday, the 11. November 1983. The Steering Committee resolved, that the matter to be discussed at the District Council.

At that very meeting the the reporter of the Steering Committee, the Administrative Secretary laid down the findings of the Buleya Malima Meeting and the Steering Committee Meeting.

The District Council refused to take over Buleya Malima like that and to integrate it in the IRDP Gwembe Valley, before it is known, what consequences such a move has for the District in terms of finance and otherwise. So it was given back to the Steering Committee and I was advised by my superiors at the District to call more meetings about Buleya Malima in order to find out in what way Buleya Malima can be consolidated that it is not a financial burden to the District, but rather an asset.

The next meeting of the Buleya Malima Committee has been called on advise of the PAO on Friday, 2. March 1984 to take place in Buleya Malima. Until the District has officially declared to take over the responsibility for Buleya Malima, the project is still with the Province. And I would strongly advise not to interfere with that responsibilities unless the Chairman of GST has negotiated with the PAO about that matter.

8.2.84 *written by Klaus Schäfer*

DER BOTSCHAFTER
DER BUNDESREPUBLIK DEUTSCHLAND

Lusaka, den 20.1.1984

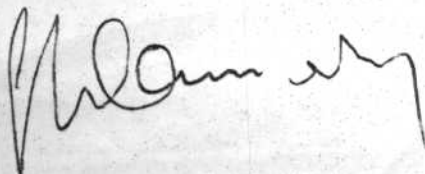
Herrn
Klaus Schäfer
IRDP Gwembe
Gossner Mission
c/o Liaison Office Mrs. Krisifoe
P.O. Box 50 162
Lusaka

Sehr geehrter Herr Schäfer,

die heute erfolgende Übergabe der beiden Boote an die durch
Ihr Team vertretene Gossner Mission gibt mir Veranlassung,
folgendes festzustellen:

Die Bundesrepublik Deutschland hat aus Mitteln des Auswärtigen
Amtes einen Betrag in Höhe von K 25.000,-- = ca. DM 55.000,--,
der Gossner Mission zum Ankauf von drei 2-t-Booten zur Verfügung
gestellt. Die mit dem Betrag von der Gossner Mission gekauften
Boote verbleiben Eigentum der Mission. Sie sind nach dem Willen
der Bundesregierung für die Versorgung der notleidenden Bevöl-
kerung des Gwembe-Tals über den Karibasee während der Regenzeit
einzusetzen. Gegen eine anderweitige Verwendung der Boote durch
die Gossner Mission außerhalb der Regenzeit oder bei späterem
Fortfall des Versorgungsengpasses im Gwembe-Tal bestehen keine
Bedenken.

Mit freundlichen Grüßen



GM

GWEMBE SOUTH DEVELOPMENT PROJECT,
NKANDA-SWWE CAMP,
P.O. BOX 3,
SINAZONGWE.

J Rdp

17TH JANUARY, 1984

To:

The District Governor Gwembe District
The District Executive Secretary
The Senior Administrative Officer, Sinazongwe
The Officer in Charge Fisheries Training Centre
The Officer in Charge Health Inspector
The Officer in Charge Building Branch
The Officer in Charge of the Police and the O.P.
The Honourable Senior Chief Mweemba
The Honourable Chief Sinazongwe
Mr. Imutowana, Masaoa Colliries
The Staff of the Gwembe South Development Project
The Members of the Valley Selfhelp Promotion Society
Executive Committee.

Dear Sirs and Ladies,

On behalf of the Gossner Mission, The Valley Selfhelp Promotion Society and the Gwembe South Development Project I have the pleasure to invite you to the handing-over ceremony of the boats, donated by the Government of Western-Germany to the Gossner Mission, by his Excellency, the Honourable Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany to the Gossner Mission. These boats will be used for food relief programmes in the Gwembe Valley.

I cordially invite you for a luncheon on the 20th of January 1984 at 12.30 hours at Nkanda-Swwe-Camp, followed by the handing-over ceremony at 14.00 hours at Sinazongwe.

Yours faithfully,

Rev. J.M.P. Van Vliet.

MINUTES OF THE THIRD EXTRAORDINARY TEAM MEETING WITH ERHARD
MISCHE, NKANDABWE MAY 2ND 1983

present: E. Mische, Renate Lippert (chairlady), E. Engelhardt (secretary) for this meeting), Ake Spreng, Manfred and Monika Sitte, Hans and Ingrid Fuchs, Waltraut and Jan Stroh van Vliet Klaus and Maria Schäfer, Peter Wendt (came late)

3.1. Personal policy and financial situation of GM. Erhard referred to the EC application from 1981 which included salaries for: 2 agricultural engineers, 1 agricultural engineer for co-operatives, 1 building engineer and one female extension officer. GM also decided to send a theologist and a planner on their own expenses. It was discussed to withdraw one agricultural engineer after the extensions of the irrigation was finished. But this decision still has to be made and one might stick to the need of a second agriculturalist for the work on dryland and draw-down cultivation. GM is seriously planning to employ a Zambian woman as the female extension officer. The workshop should be led by Andreas Chikopa (who will hopefully pass his further training soon), that was why no successor for the mechanical ~~workshop~~ ^{engineer} was calculated.

Erhard said that those reductions were not due to financial constraints of the GM but followed the earlier planning of slow withdrawal. GM wants from 1984 onwards to employ 2 Europeans less, but is prepared to replace them with Zambian personal.

Erhard pointed out that money which can be saved with the reduction of European personal might be channelled to funds of various projects.

Regarding the conditions of contracts between GM and Zambian staff the following points were stated:

1. GM is prepared to pay a Zambian salary over the period of 10 years.
2. Zambian experts should be bound into one of the existing Zambian institutions (like CUSA or GRZ)
3. GM offers interest-free loans to buy appropriate transport for Zambian officers which they employed
4. the km claims would also be paid by GM

Erhard agreed to send an example of a contract formular for GM - Zambian staff and asked the team to revise it. It still has to be clarified to whom this person paid by GM would be responsible. Who will be the official employer?

to clarify in a later discussion whether the Christian determination would be a criteria to select personal. Erhard was reluctant to the idea to bring in officers from other foreign agencies (like GVS). This would cause conflicts because of the different conditions in the contracts.

Ake referred to a point mentioned by Klaus Schäfer during the last meeting, who said, that the DC announced problems in transferring all existing civil servants who are now under GSDP to IRDP. Ake feared that the staff might fall into pieces if all the experienced Zambian officers were transferred. Klaus proposed to leave things as they are and not to write an application for transference. He furtheron proposed to create proper 'Planstellen' for Ba Gray and Ba Ncitetwhich GM has to take over if the government in future might refuse to pay their salaries.

3.2. km-claim: Klaus proposed a lump sum (Pauschale) for every car on the basis of 1,500 km per month at a rate of 55 ngwee per km. Problems were seen as a bigger car on dust roads costs the owner more than a small car on tar road. The majority decided to stick to the old GRZ regulations especially as from next year on km-claims from Zambian officers will come in.

3.3. IRDP headquarters: Sietske asked Eklund whether there was no possibility to transfer Mr. Nakasamu with the argument that he is a senior agricultural extension officer but needed in our project is a senior administrative officer. The team backed her to write a respective letter to Mr. Mwaanga with copy to PS in L'stone.

3.4. Tonga-crafts: Sietske fears that business might collapse after Ba Marks dismissal from VSP. She proposed to employ him again directly with lower salary and lower km allowance but with a certain percentage from sales-profits. Tonga crafts would then be taken out of VSP. The team asked Sietske to put up her proposal in written and hand it to the VSP meeting for discussion.

3.5. radio-call: Sietske complained that messages from her side do not always reach the addressed person. Same, letters and minutes from here do not reach her reliably. As the majority still is contented with the system no changes were concluded.

3.6. Invitation to a social evening where pastors, IRDP people and GM people can talk more privately, on May 16th at Sietskes place. Erhard is prepared to pay km-claim for 2 cars.

3.7. team-budget: Hans started to figure out the team's financial expenses and needs for presence and future but was stopped by Erhard who proposed to sort it out later between themselves. Hans agreed as 'time was not with us'.

3.8. EC applications. Erhard brought several applications and asked the team to read and discuss them.

3.9. treasurer. Erhard agreed that GM should provide half a contract for the work of the team-treasurer who has to handle not only team-money but also the EC money. Hans explained his idea about splitting the tasks of a team treasurer into two. Still no decision was made but Erhard insisted to settle that case before his departure

3.10. Erhard brought some cheques for money from donations. Peter came up with the idea to buy hand-pumps which will be sold to farmers along the lake shore. This idea was generally accepted, but no actions were decided. It is still not completely clear how donations for a special purpose (like female extension work or village water supply) are channelled through VSP and really reach the right officer and purpose. Future but was stopped by Erhard asked again to bring detailed requests for donations.

3.11. Erhard promised ~~to~~ not to leave Zambia together with the group of pastor but to stay a few days longer, so that pending subjects can be discussed again.

3.9. treasurer. Erhard agreed that GM should provide half a contract for the work of the team-treasurer who has to handle not only team-money but also the EC money. Hans explained his idea about splitting the tasks of a team treasurer into two. Still no decision was made but Erhard insisted to settle that case before his departure

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Auszug u. Team Meeting

30.4.83

- 3 -

14. Further employment of Ba Mark: After Erhard was informed about the course of events it was said that a further employment should not be promised by GM straight away, this needs a discussion with VSP first. Another proposal was made as follows: Ba Mark should get the status of an permanent invitee to the staff meeting and GST pays the km-claim for these trips. But finally no decision was made since Erhard will talk to Ba Mark and to VSP too.

Minutes of team meeting with E. Mische on 1/5/83

Present: Klaus u. Maria Schäfer, Erhard Mische, Jan u. Waltraud v. Vliet, Hans u. Ingrid Fuchs, Eva Engelhardt, Peter Wendt, Ake Spreng, Renate Lippert (chairlady), Manfred u. Monika (secretary) Sitte.

1. Status of Klaus and Maria Schäfer:

The discussion on this item was as long as fruitless. The two parties - Schäfers on one side and the majority of the team members on the other side - explained and defended their positions and up to the end no real agreement could be reached. Erhard stated that anybody sent by GM is looked upon as a member of GST. Concerning the contracts GM doesn't create individually different regulations. The final decision how Klaus Schäfer is to be associated with GSDP should be made by the District Council. But on behalf of GM

Council for Zambia and Kuratorium - the IRDP coordinator is supposed to work from the bottom toward the top and in accordance with the GSDP staff; he should coordinate between GSDP and district level.

If this is not guaranteed GSDP is left to die and the IRDP coordinator will muddle along detached from the experiences made by the project in the past. The planning will then be reduced to the

technocratical approach of IRDP. - Klaus Schäfer stated again that he is a coordinator for the district directly submitted to the district authorities. If he was submitted also to GSDP he foresees

the conflict between the two parties: his authorities in the district demand a different work than he could do if he follows

the slowly going democratic structures of GSDP. Concerning his membership with GST he also foresees a conflict between decisions made by the District Council and those made by GST. This argument

was rejected by the team members and even by Erhard Mische who both stated that GST never influenced its members with regard to

their work in the project. Decisions concerning the project work were always made by the staff and were discussed in the staff

meeting. GST is not more than a "Interessengemeinschaft" of those who inevitably living together. The team members follow some rules

which they agreed to be bound to. This concerns mainly two points: to be loyal towards the group with regard to conflicts with GM

and to publish the correspondence with GM. After having exchanged their opinions in length the two parties

finally agreed - although not very convincing - that Klaus and Maria Schäfer will be team members. Klaus Schäfer will attend the staff

meetings as an invitee. But on behalf of GM

Council for Zambia and Kuratorium - the IRDP coordinator is supposed to work from the bottom toward the top and in accordance with the

he should coordinate between GSDP and district level.

- /83 treasurer's quarterly report: Hans distributed a financial statement for the time from 1.1.83 to 31.3.83.
- 28/83 car loans: As most of the team members will leave within the next 12 months all these can claim for their car loans. After a short discussion about who is entitled to claim for how much it was concluded that members on full contract can claim for the equivalent of DM 10 000.- and members on part time contract can claim for half of that.
- 29/83 Mische's letter to VSP: The GM will pay the salary of the VSP manager but at present is not in the position to fulfill the request for a small vehicle.
- 30/83 Announcement: A group of 10 visitors from Bonn (bilateral development aid) wants to pay us a lightning visit on 21/4/.
- 23/83 (old agenda) status of Klaus and Maria Schäfer:
The Schäfers were invited to this meeting again to explain their position (membership resp. non-membership of team/staff) to all team members.
Mr. Schäfer holds the opinion that his status and responsibilities are fixed by his contract with GM. Thus it is not a matter of what he wants but of what he must. He said that his contract with GM explicitly refers to his obligation towards the headquarters (of Ministry and IRDP) in Lusaka. Therefore it is impossible for him to be bound to any decisions of the team or the staff meetings. He also referred to his 15 year old professional experience and especially his experience with groups and team work. Due to this experience he knows that there will be conflicting interests and at his age he is not willing to meet such conflicts against his better judgement. Thus his position same as his age is no matter of discussion but a fact which must be accepted.- Mr. Schäfer held the opinion that he is the coordinator for IRDP but ~~not yet~~ for GSDP. This post in future may be delegated to him in personal union. This was opposed by Sietske saying that the headquarters in Lusaka have got the impression that Mr. Schäfer is now already "the coordinator of the whole place".-
Mr. Schäfer also mentioned that the main point of his work from 1984 on will be the planning for Gwembe Central and that GSDP is only one part of the whole IRDP Gwembe Valley.-
Because the team members were not really satisfied with the whole discussion it was proposed to talk it over again in presence of E.Mische.
The meeting was closed at 18.30 hrs.

.....
Signature of team member

.....
Signature of chairlady

Sitzg.v. 7.4.83 mit K. Schäfer

17USZUG

-4-

U. JRDP Steering Committee
23.5.83

So that Technicians and Experts from outside do not just make decisions about sites and structures independent from the local people and authorities. Therefore a first step was taken in outlining possible areas for irrigation:

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| 1) Maaze/Ngoma | 2) Ngoma/Mulonga |
| 3) Siamambo/Sikalumba | 4) Sikalumba/Ngombe |
| 5) Simumpande/Chigambo | 6) Ngomba/Sinalonge |
| 7) Chongola/Chiabi | |

Finally the Steering Committee suggested to include hill grazing paddocks in the long term programme, since with the coming irrigation, grazing land close to the lake will be lost and since the country is badly in need of an increased local beef production.

The priorities were set by the Steering Committee as follows:-

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <u>Crash programme:</u>
1983/84 | 1) Seed supply |
| | 2) a: water catchment dams |
| | b: wells, boreholes, cisterns, mills |
| | 3) fisheries pilot projects |
| 2) <u>Medium term:</u>
1984/86 | 1) Road construction and maintenance |
| | 2) School-leaver programme |
| | 3) Lake Transport |
| | 4) Preventive Medicine |
| | 5) Fisheries |
| | 6) Rural Workshops (in connection with 2) |
| 3) <u>Long term:</u>
1985/86 onwards | 1) Electrification and irrigation |
| | 2) hill grazing paddocks |

Item 7 - The present legal status of Buleya Malima makes the technical and financial consolidation difficult. Since it is a matter to be handled with great delicacy, the Chairman asked the Secretary to have a first/with the PAO.

Item 8 - 1) Membership of the committee
Mr. Madyenkuku stated that according to the Agreement between GRZ and the Gossner Mission one member (Team Leader) of the Gossner Service Team is ex-officio member of the Steering Committee. Other officers from GST as well as from GRZ maybe invited as need may arise as ex-officio participants without voting power.
S/Chief Mweemba asked the Ward Councillor of Maamba to be appointed as member of the Steering Committee. Which was agreed.

Final Financial Statement for 1982

<u>I. Cash and Bank</u>	1.1.1982	receipts	payments	31.12.1982
110 cashbox Nkandabwwe	- 148,18	76 163,99	72 160,54	3 855,27
120 cashbox Lusaka	277,76	1 700,01	1 537,88	439,89
210 bank, int. acc.	1 337,32	8 196,73	3 436,90	6 097,15
220 bank, ext. acc.	619,09	97 239,28	81 427,46	16 430,91
230 bank, sav. acc.	55,50	-,-	-,-	55,50
	<u>+ 2 141,49</u>	<u>183 300,01</u>	<u>158 562,78</u>	<u>+ 26 878,72</u>

II. Liabilities

320 VSP	- 5 830,34	484,53	6 314,87	-,-
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III. Demands

410 GSB	17 263,75	8 976,40	1 597,35	9 884,70
420 VSP	-,-	108,-	108,-	-,-
430 GSDP	736,10	-,-	180,-	916,10
480 others	-,-	32,-	32,-	-,-
490 GST	-,-	6 455,78	6 455,78	-,-
	<u>+ 17 999,85</u>	<u>15 572,18</u>	<u>8 373,13</u>	<u>+ 10 800,80</u>

IV. Credits

510 car loans	11 845,44	4 807,96	5 780,82	12 818,30
520 business loans	2 373,06	3 223,48	2 498,25	1 647,83
530 personal loans	1 993,92	2 500,-	2 000,-	1 493,92
540 programme loans	-,-	-,-	12 185,70	12 185,70
	<u>+ 16 212,42</u>	<u>10 531,44</u>	<u>22 464,77</u>	<u>+ 28 145,75</u>

V. a) Programmes

610 GST	- 7308,69	21 384,02	9 306,78	+ 4768,55
622 Syatw.Ext.'80	+ 3 453,22	-,-	1 295,05	+ 2 158,17
623 Syatw.Ext. EEC	-,-	28 921,52	3 942,12	+ 24 979,40
624 Malima Ext. EEC	-,-	17 945,-	19 286,95	- 1 341,95
625 Nk.Workshop EEC	-,-	10 109,18	5 912,72	+ 4 196,46
(626 Nk.Workshop EEC DM	-,-	5 000 DM	-,-	+ 5 000 DM)
627 Dryland Farming	-,-	5 928,53	97,34	+ 5 831,19
	<u>- 3 855,47</u>	<u>84 288,25</u>	<u>39 840,96</u>	<u>+ 40 591,82</u>

V. b) km-claims

710 GRZ	- 22 768,33	-,-	-,-	- 22 768,33
720 GM-Berlin	-,-	22 463,13	30 246,23	- 7 783,10
	<u>- 22 768,33</u>	<u>22 463,13</u>	<u>30 246,23</u>	<u>- 30 551,43</u>

V. c) Sundries

800 others	+ 800,-	4 819,09	5 494,74	+ 124,35
900 donations	-,-	1 372,84	2 059,53	- 686,69
	<u>+ 800,-</u>	<u>6 191,93</u>	<u>7 554,27</u>	<u>- 562,34</u>

<u>V. total:</u>	<u>- 25 823,80</u>	<u>112 943,31</u>	<u>77 641,46</u>	<u>+ 9 478,05</u>
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Compilation

Balance I:	31.12.	+ 26 878,72	1.1.	+ 2 141,49	31.12.	+ 24 737,23
+ Balance II:	31.12.	- 5 830,34	1.1.	-	31.12.	+ 5 830,34
+ Balance III:	31.12.	+ 10 800,80	1.1.	+ 17 999,85	31.12.	- 7 199,05
+ Balance IV:	31.12.	+ 28 145,75	1.1.	+ 16 212,42	31.12.	+ 11 933,33
%	31.12.	+ 9 478,05	1.1.	- 25 823,80	31.12.	+ 35 301,85
% Balance V:	31.12.	+ 9 478,05	1.1.	- 25 823,80	31.12.	+ 35 301,85

Kanchinda, 19. January 1983
for the Gossner Service Team

Hans Fuchs, Treasurer

Examined on:

by: Auditor Renate-Lippert

Auditor Hans Joachim Spreng

IRDP Gwembe Valley
P.O. Box 53, Sinazeze

14th January 1984

To the
Provincial Agricultural Officer, Choma
Senior Administrative Officer, Sinazongwe
District Agricultural Officer, Gwembe
Honorable Chief Sinazongwe
GSDP Secretary G.K. Madyenkuku, Sinazeze
Coordinator GSDP, Mr. Nakasamu, Sinazeze
FAO Senior Technical Adviser, Mr. M.A. Qasem, NIRS Mazabuka
Senior Agronomist Makeni Ecumenical Centre, I. Krisifoe, Lusaka
Scheme Manager Buleya Malima, Mr. Mubita
GSDP Water Engineer, Mr. Mbale, Sinazeze

Subject: 2nd Committee Meeting BULEYA MALIMA
to be held on Friday, 2nd March 1984, 10.00 hours
at Buleya Malima Irrigation Scheme

Dear Sirs,

on behalf of the Provincial Agricultural Officer and in accordance with the resolution of the District Council - passed on 1st December 1983 - I would like to invite you for our second regular meeting dealing with the future of Buleya Malima Irrigation Scheme.

The covering topic of this meeting is threefold:

- 1) The future of the GRZ/District part of the scheme
- 2) the future of the resettlement part of the scheme
- 3) the need for an Irrigation Training Centre for the Gwembe Valley.

A G E N D A

- 1) Opening by the Chairman
- 2) Confirmation of Minutes (1st November 1983)
- 3) Matters arising
- 4) Secretary's report
 - a) Steering Committee (11.11.83)
 - b) District Council (1.12.83)
- 5) Future Planning for Buleya Malima
 - a) GRZ/District part (possible structure, objectives, constraints)
 - b) Resettlement part (possible structure, objectives, constraints)
 - c) Irrigation Training Centre (Headquarter FTC? - practical courses Buleya Malima? - Siatwinda? - Nkandabwe?)
- 5) Next regular meeting of the Buleya Malima Committee.
- 6) Closing by the Chairman

At lunch break a simple meal will be provided.

Yours sincerely

Klaus W. Schaefer

Klaus W. Schaefer
IRDP Gwembe Valley

**COORDINATOR OF THE
IRDP GWEMBE VALLEY
INTEGRATED RURAL
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
P.O. BOX 53, SINAZEZE, VIA CHOMA**

cc.: DES Gwembe
MAWD/NCDP/IRDP, Lusaka
Liaison Office Gossner Mission, Lusaka
Gossner Mission, Berlin

GM

IRDP GWEMBE VALLEY STEERING COMMITTEE FOR GWEMBE SOUTH
14TH FEBRUARY, 1986 HELD AT NKANDABBWE CAMP

SECRETARY'S REPORT

A) POSSIBLE INVOLVEMENT OF SPADP IN THE GSDP WORKSHOP

I would like to apologize for not having included this item in my last report in November, 1985 because this request to SPADP goes back to September 1985.

I worked out this request to SPADP on Behalf of the GSDP-Co-ordinator, who was on local leave on that time after some encouragement we had received from SPADP already.

I went again to see the Teamleader SPADP Lin Livingstone on Monday, 13th January 86 and was even more encouraged about our proposal, which you find attached.

B) PUBLIC HEALTH WORKER FOR GWEMBE SOUTH

After the Steering Committee Meetings in November here and in Gwembe Central I approached the German Volunteer Service and the Danish Volunteer Service in Lusaka, as advised by the Committee. I did not have to contact any other Volunteer Service, because the Danish had already earmarked on Rural Health Worker for Gwembe South. I also contacted the Rural Health Inspector from Danish Volunteers in Choma and he came down to the Valley on 14th January 86 together with the Field Officer of the Danish Volunteer Service to make sure, that accommodation is secured for the Nurse to come later in 1986.

It was pointed out to me, that at present there is no chance to get a medical doctor at all. Because there is such a shortage of Medical Doctors in Zambia, that even hospitals are suffering from having no Doctor.

C) REQUEST FOR A FINANCIAL ADVISER FOR ALL THE COOPERATIVES EXISTING AND DEVELOPING IN GWEMBE SOUTH

When I had the talk with the Field Officer of the German Volunteer in Lusaka about the Rural Health Worker, he told me, that GTZ had already approached him, that in Gwembe South a financial adviser for cooperatives would be needed by 1987. He would have to serve under the District Authorities in order to help the existing cooperatives and the new ones to develop under the GTZ activities.

What is required now is an official request by the District Authority to the German Volunteer Service for such an expert in cooperative finances. The Field Officer, Dr. Biallas told me there is no difficulty to get such a man, when the request with a proper job-description is made in time and under the condition that accommodation can be provided. I have taken the liberty to prepare such a job-description for consideration by the Steering Committee, as attached. App. 2

D) SMALL SCALE MINING

The A/CAO and I had a brief talk with the MD, Maamba Collieries on 29th January, 1986. The MD expressed his concern that no steps have been taken so far in connection with Small Scale Mining of emeralds. He promised that his staff would be willing to give all possible assistance and work out a paper, indicating where and how to find these treasures, if he only gets the green light from the District.

NKANDABBWE, 12TH FEBRUARY 1986

KLAUS SCHAEFER

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

PROPOSAL FOR A RURAL WORKSHOP TRAINING CENTRE AT THE PREMISES OF
THE GWEMBE SOUTH DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (GSDP) AT NKANDABBWE CAMP

In the Gwembe South SubDistrict about 50,000 people are living - most likely more. That means about 5,000 households. Most of these households depend on farming in the traditional way. Only a few families cultivate 5 to 20 hectare.

According to the estimates of the District Agricultural Office the major crops in 1983/84 have been as follows:

Cotton	4.326 HA
Sorghum	2.499 HA
Maize	1.376 HA
Sunflower	1.045 HA
Total	9.246 HA

Despite the acreage under cultivation there has been so far no serious attempt to produce or repair Agricultural implements such as Hoes, Ploughs, Oxcarts, Harrows, Rakes etc. locally.

Also household implements for the more than 5,000 households such as cast iron cooking pots, knives, axes etc. are hardly produced. There was the Traditional Blacksmith in the precolonial time, but the skills are mostly lost.

The Maamba Coalmine on the other hand has had no positive impact on the Development of the Rural Craftsmanship.

OBJECTIVES OF THE RURAL WORKSHOP TRAINING CENTRE

- 1) To provide the farmers in the villages with locally produced farm- and household implements -
- 2) To keep a larger proportion of the locally earned money through cashcrops like cotton and sunflowers in the given area. -
- 3) To give Non-Agricultural income to the Traditional Craftsmen families -
- 4) To provide Non-Agricultural income to some of the job-less school-leavers -
- 5) To make use of the local resources, such as timber, scrap-iron etc.
- 6) To lay the foundation for a future small scale industry -

EXECUTION OF THE RURAL WORKSHOP TRAINING CENTRE

- 1) The GSDP can provide the existing workshop facilities -
- 2) The GSDP can provide accommodation for up to 10 trainees -
- 3) The GSDP can provide a qualified practical Teachers (NRDC-Leaver with 2 years additional training in the German Democratic Republic -
- 4) It is thought of conducting short courses for already existing village craftsmen in new skills, which can be used in the village such as forging scrap iron, casting, making spareparts, building oxcarts, making hoes and other implement etc -
- 5) It is also thought of short courses for young people like job-less school-leavers in the same subjects as under 4) but with a different curriculum -
- 6) It is also thought of conducting short courses in the villages and to visit the known village craftsmen regularly -

ESTIMATES FOR THE RURAL WORKSHOP TRAINING CENTRE

	1986	1987	1988	TOTAL
Repair of Accommodation	10.000	---	1.000.000	11.000
Equipment for Training	10.000	2.000	2.000	14.000
20 courses for 10 participants	8.000	10.000	12.500	30.500
External Work	10.000	12.500	15.625	38.125
TOTAL	38.000	24.500	31.125	93.625

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

TERMS OF REFERENCE - FINANCIAL ADVISER FOR COOPERATIVES
IN GWEMBE SOUTH SUBDISTRICT

1) DESCRIPTION

A lot of activities have emerged during the past few years in the Gwembe South SubDistrict. Some of these are taken care of by agencies like Gossner Mission (Credit Unions, MSP, ESB, Maaze Consumer Cooperative) and the Catholic Church. But already now the officers assigned for these task are overburdened and there are more Cooperatives already in the process of being shaped, without sufficient guidance - in particular in terms of money-management and fund-handling.

On the other hand: In order to get the local people more geared towards development more cooperatives and societies will have to be formed in order to make use of the surplus manpower which is available. Experience shows, that similar attempts in the past have been not too successful, mainly because of lack of know-how in money-management and fund-handling. The main emphasis of such future cooperative work will most likely be on the side of fishing, irrigation farming and marketing. But also in buying of implements for farming and fishing. Therefore an expert in these fields is needed for at least 2-4 years to assist. The emerging cooperatives and societies with the necessary knowhow.

2) OBJECTIVES

- 1) To give advise to cooperatives and societies in all matters of business and accounting -
- 2) To organize professional education programme for cooperative-members in Gwembe South -
- 3) To organize special education programmes for the office bearers of the cooperatives in Gwembe South - how to read Accounts, how to check Accounts, Bank procedures, the role of profits, how to avoid losses, Legal matters, Tax matters, Insurance matters etc.
- 4) To assist in organizing new cooperatives -

3) QUALIFICATION

Agricultural background, professional experience in cooperatives-ability to build up a trustful relation with local people as well as District and GRZ Officers -

4) SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS:

- 1) To be prepared to work under Zambian -
- 2) To be prepared to live under quite humble conditions in very rural circumstances (no TV, Disco etc.)

Stationed: At Nkandabbwe Camp Transport needed: Small pick up

5) RESPONSIBLE

To the District Council through the A/CAO Sinazongwe and the IRDP Steering Committee, Gwembe South with the District Executive Secretary as Chairman.

NKANDABBWE, 12TH FEBRUARY 1986

A
DRDP

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

MINUTES OF THE SUB COMMITTEE OF THE IRDP STEERING
COMMITTEE GWEMBE SOUTH TO DEAL WITH THE PROGRAMME AND
THE FUTURE OF THE GWEMBE SOUTH BUILDERS COOPERATIVE.
DATE OF MEETING 11TH DECEMBER, 1985, 10.30, SINAZONGWE
BOMA

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE

R.J.MWANANYINA
HON.CHIEF SINAZONGWE
MR.KWALEYELA
J.MAKONDO
MRS.KRISIFOE
V.SYANKONDO
K.W.SCHAEFER

A/CAO

DAO
DMCO
LIAISON OFFICER GM
CUSA FIELD OFFICER
IRDP COORDINATOR

CHAIRMAN

SECRETARY

IN ATTENDANCE:

B.CM.HANTUBA
W.HEINELT
W.NCITE
G.S.JALATA
FANWELL SIATOLUBA
H.I.NASILELE
J.S.KUMWENDA

COORDINATOR GSDP
TECH. ADVISER GSB
BUILDING SUPERVISER GSDP
SECRETARY GSB
TREASURER GSB
O.O.P.
Z.P.

NATIONAL ANTHEM

ROLLCALL ,conducted by the A/CAO

GSB/1/85

OPENING REMARKS BY THE CHAIRMAN

He welcomed in particular Mrs.Krisifoe, who came all the way from Lusaka. The Chairman then explained the reason for this meeting, that in the last IRDP Steering Committee for Gwembe South on 14.11.85 at the Fisheries Builders. It had been asked, what they had done and what was expected of them as a Cooperative. The committee had felt, that themembers of the Co-operative are ignorant, what a cooperative means. We know from the constitution of Gwembe South Builders that it is a profit oriented Cooperative, but they also have a service obligation towards the public.

GSB/2/85

PRESENTATION OF A WRITTEN REPORT ABOUT THE ACTIVITIES OF GWEMBE SOUTH BUILDERS IN THE PAST 6 MONTHS (INCLUDING THE AUDIT REPORT).

There was no such report available. The Committee expressed serious concern, that GSB failed to prepare a report over the work of the past 6 months.

The Annual Report 84/85 was handed to the Chairman and read by him in parts to the Committee.
App. No. 1.

RESOLVED:

That GSB submit a report to the Secretary to be attached to the minutes, as App. No. 1A. In the report all activities have to be reported, the progress as well as all constraints and any irregularities indicated in the Auditreport.

GSB should subscribe to the Government Gazette GSB has to pay rent to the Government for its staying in the Camp.

GSB has to be paid by GRZ for all services done for GRZ in the Camp and elsewhere.

In regard to the Audit Report, which was handed to the Chairman, the committee wanted to know about the shortcoming of more than K 500.---

It was explained that this amount has been written off with the consent of the Board of GSB. And now only one cash-book is kept instead of the several in the past and that the money is checked quite often.

This explanation was NOTED.

The Committee wanted to know, whether the lorry is used to the maximum, since it seems to be standing unused quite a lot.

It was explained that the vehicles are imported under rebate for development work in the name of the Gossner Mission (GST) and that they are a property of the Gossner Mission, but leased to GSB and VSP for use.

This explanation was NOTED.

RESOLVED:

An Executive Committee of Gwembe South Builders should meet and deal with the Audit Report, before presenting it to the Annual General Meeting of the Co-operative.

GSB/3/85- THE ANTICIPATED ROLE OF GWEMBE SOUTH BUILDERS WHEN IT WAS FOUNDED (BY K.W. Schaefer)

The Secretary gave a brief report, first of all a building group developed out of the need to do construction work at Siatwinda Irrigation in 1971 based on the commitment of the Mission to assist the Zambian Government in the economic and social development of the Gwembe Valley. Almost simultaneously bricks were burned and out of this pre-cooperative activities the idea gradually developed to have an independent body, which might carry on even when the Gossner Mission withdraws.
See App. No. 2.

GSB/4/85- THE DEVELOPMENT OF GWEMBE SOUTH BUILDERS UNTIL 1980 (BY MRS. KRISIFOE)

The idea to form an independent cooperative was more frequently discussed within the Gossner Service Team and the Gwembe South Development Project Staff Meeting, until 1974.

At that time the Civil Engineer from the Gossner Service Team just went ahead by himself to have the existing Building group with paid workers registered as a Cooperative. He did it against strong opposition expressed by other members of the Gossner Service Team, that such a Cooperative will only have a chance to be successful, if intensive cooperative training is carried out, which nobody⁷ out of the CUSA experience of that time, it was felt by the opposers of such a premature cooperative, that intensive training for considerable time should have come first.

But till the mid-seventies there was still plenty of money around, so that the Gwembe South Builders had plenty of work and the in-build weaknesses only came to the open, when by the end of the 70s money became short and Gwembe South Builders was suffering.

7 did.
GSB/5/85 - THE DEVELOPMENT OF GWEMBE SOUTH BUILDERS FROM 1980 TO 1984 (BY MR. NCITE).

In 1978 a new Civil Engineer was sent by the Gossner Mission, but he left again by late 1979. It was advertised for a Zambian Manager. And Mr. Ncote, on the grounds that the Team would continue to support GSB was asked. But Mr. Ncote remained in the GRZ service. In 1980 a Civil Engineer was sent by the Mission to investigate about Gwembe South Builders (Mr. Sitte) and that GSB at that time was indebted with more than K 32,000.---. In 1981 this Civil Engineer came back with the given task to put GSB on its feet again. By using strict economic measures life came back to Gwembe South Builders and in 1984 a surplus of K2,000 was available, which the Civil Engineer decided to distribute amongst the members as dividends. When this Civil Engineer left in February 1984 he advised the GSDP Building Supervisor (Mr. Ncote) not to start any buildings, but just to make concrete blocks, and sell and deliver them to any customers. The replacement of the outgoing Civil Engineer was expected to come in April/May. But he arrived late in October, 1984 and started to take up his office in January, 1985.

In the following discussion the committee received the information that the Cooperative members did not have any dividends for five years and that the members accepted the decision made by the Civil Engineer to be paid K2000.00 as already outlined above.

The committee expressed concern that the Cooperative was not informed about the outgoing Civil Engineer's advise to the Building Supervisor not to take any houses construction-wise.

The committee criticised that in the past 5 years the constitution of the Cooperative was not respected by the Civil Engineer seconded by the Mission, That the members of the Cooperative were just treated like labourers.

The committee received the explanation that the education of the members is very low (less than grad 3) and that the Civil Engineer does not know the local language (Tonga) and finds it easier to be manager than

/4....

The explanation was NOTED.

The Committee expressed concern over the experts sent to B, whether they really know, what is expected from them.

The committee realised the question whether there was any Cooperative Development done from 1981 to 1984 by the Civil Engineer seconded to Gwembe South Builders. And also as to whether he has taught the members how to run the Cooperative.

The committee expressed concern about the future of Gwembe South Builders, considering the shortcomings of the past years.

The committee stated that first of all these shortcomings have to be overcome if any meaningful development has to come about.

GSB/6/75

THE DEVELOPMENT OF GWEMBE SOUTH BUILDERS FROM 1984 ONWARDS (BY W. HEINELT).

The committee was informed that the Board of Directors has meeting now every month.

There are more contracts now at hand, than can be fulfilled.

It was planned to close down during the rains, to allow the members to go for farming, but because of the need to complete the buildings in Maamba the work has to go on.

Concerning the management: The running decisions of every day have to be made by the manager employed by Gwembe South Builders. The members of the co-operative decide about the policy, salaries, shares etc. In the following discussion it was explained to the committee, that the Mission sees the Civil Engineer as a Manager, to make sure that the Mission Funds invested in that Cooperative are used properly.

This explanation was NOTED.

The committee expressed concern about the way how decisions are made. And that the Experts seconded should know that they are here first of all to ensure that the Gwembe South Builders Cooperative becomes a viable entity, which can continue even if the Mission pulls out one day.

RESOLVED:

That the main objective is to make Gwembe South Builders self-reliant as a society, even after the mission pulls out.

The Civil Engineer seconded to Gwembe South Builders should work in close cooperation with the GSDP Building Supervisor.

The Civil Engineer seconded to Gwembe South Builders has to see himself in a double role:-

- 1) As a Cooperative and Technical Advisor-
- 2) As a Manager on behalf of the Mission.

GSB/7/8/85- THE FUTURE ROLE OF GWEMBE SOUTH BUILDERS AND CONCLUSIONS FOR THE SUB COMMITTEE

1. To execute building activities in the Gwembe South Sub. District - whether GRZ or private or on selfhelp basis.
2. To offer building supplies, which are otherwise not available.
3. To offer professional training (Improvement of existing craftsmen, training for beginners).
4. The Management of Gwembe South Builders to stay in permanent contact with the relevant offices at District, Provincial and GRZ level, in order to know about building plans in advance, so that tenders can be submitted in time.
5. Intensive cooperative training has to be carried out. The funds needed for this training have to be secured using all channels.
6. If the Gossner Mission is prepared to take up the financial responsibility for a Zambian Manager until Gwembe South Builders is able to pay one out of its own income, such a man should then be found.
7. A house has to be provided by Gwembe South Builders for the Zambian Manager.
8. An overseas donor agency should be approached by Gwembe South Builders (ICCO, EZE) through the relevant channels to help GSB to get premises on their own for storage, office etc. including training facilities (See No. 3)
9. The role of giving technical advice to the villagers in all matters of building and for selfhelp projects has to be taken out of the hands of the Co-operative. This function should be taken over as part-time by the Civil Engineer seconded as an Advisor to Gwembe South Builders and full-time by the GSDP Building Supervisor. The GSDP Building Supervisor has to be granted sufficient funds for km-claims in order to do this very important job.

GSB/9/85 - CLOSING REMARKS BY THE CHAIRMAN

The Chairman thanked the members for the business like manner, stating that we do not want the officers concerned taking offence of the criticism expressed during the committee's deliberations since they are victims of an inherited situation. But we have to keep in mind, that we are all servants of mankind and we have to work for the benefit of the people. Gwembe South Builders is the only Cooperative still functioning, because of the help of the Mission. Profit is needed - but Service comes first.

Closing time: 15.15 Hours.

NATIONAL ANTHEM

CHAIRMAN

SECRETARY

ANNUAL REPORT G.S.B. 1984/85

Gwembe South Builders is a building Co-operative under the Gwembe South Development Project and was born as Building Co-op. in 1977, before it was known as a building group.

This Building Co-operative seems to be going down compared to the time when it was a building group. This is caused because members have no knowledge of running a cooperative, the other one is because it takes long time for members to have jobs. Even if there can be jobs throughout the year without teaching the members how to cooperate I have a feeling it will never grow by itself.

Anway July 1985 Gwembe South Builders started two (2) projects 1 Roman Catholic Tailoring Shop and a classroom block with 3 classrooms. This will be expected for completion by the end of the year.

Gwembe South Builders depended to get income from sales of concrete blocks and transport mainly for the few years. In April 1985 Gwembe South Builders got 6.5 ton Benz lorry from Gossner Mission, West Germany, and also received another Building Advisors sent from Gossner Mission.

W. Noite
BUILDING SUPERVISOR

ACTIVITIES OF GWEMBE SOUTH BUILDERS FROM JUNE TO DECEMBER, 1985

MEMBERSHIP: 14

3 carpenter, 2 painters, 9 bricklayers.

from these members have been active in GSB project
or selfhelp projects 11 members

PROJECTS UNDER CONTRACT

Tailoring Shop: Sisters of Charity, Maamba - not yet finished

3 class-room-block: MAAMBA MINE SCHOOL - not yet finished

PROJECTS FOR PRIME COSTS

Selling shop Batoka: B/malima irrigation - completed

Staff House Renovation B/malima

Camp Maintenance- Nkandabbwe Camp (Material refunded by GST
labour paid by GSB)

SELFHELP PROJECTS: Advice, Delivery of Building Material, Transport
Sinazeze Primary School - New building
Nkandabbwe Primary School- " "
Makonkoto Secondary Sch. - " "
Woman Club House, Kanchindu Repairing

OTHER PROJECTS

Sikaneka Clinic: Delivery of Building material
providing workers GSB (mostly paid straight by VSP)
Advice, Supervision
Transport: Nissan, partly by Benz

OTHER ACTIVITIES

Production of C/Blocks, camp

Transport: Nissan 2t, Benz 6 st

Selling of Building materials/Hardware

W. Heinelt

MANAGER

20.12.1985

APPENDIX 2

The Anticipated Role of Gwembe South Builders, when it was founded (1971-1974)

The Gossner Service Team came to Zambia under the Agreement between GRZ and the Gossner Mission which says that the Gossner Mission will assist the Zambian Government in the Economic and Social Development of the Gwembe Valley.

The first task given to one member of the GST was to implement the Siatwinda Irrigation Scheme following plans provided by GRZ. Out of this task the Civil Engineer of the GST was forced to employ a small work force to produce concrete lining for the irrigation channels.

Because of the high expenses of the concrete he started with some people the local production of burnt bricks. Soon this brick-makers group became very productive, which led to the need to look for local markets for these bricks.

The Civil Engineer was able to secure contracts for schools and clinics etc.

But because the demand was very high for such buildings, the need for a permanent building group became obvious., that was in the 2nd half of 1971. And a building formen was employed by the Gossner Service Team to supervise the new permanent bricklayers and carpenters working.

A lot of thought was also given to improve the local housing situation, bearing in mind the rapid deforestation partly caused through the mud-and-pole-houses common in the valley. The idea was to train more people to make good burnt bricks and even to produce burnt clay-tiles for roofing, instead of the expensive eternit or metal sheets.

In 1973 the first discussions started, whether it might not be a good idea to bring all these building people together to some sort of a cooperative, which would then look for contracts either private or from GRZ as a supplementary income to the farming activities, and which would continue even after the Mission withdraws.

But until that idea materialised the Building group was run under the management of the GST Civil Engineer.

NKANDABBWE, 12.12.1985

KLAUS SCHAEFER

GM

MEOP

MAWD/71/32/57

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND WATER DEVELOPMENT,
P.O. BOX 50197,
LUSAKA.

14th December, 1983.

To: All Heads of Departments,
Managing Director RDC
General Managers,
Project Coordinators.

HEAD 389: MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND WATER DEVELOPMENT HEAD 321/89: LOANS
AND INVESTMENTS (MINISTRY OF FINANCE). PROJECT PROFILES AND CAPITAL ESTIMATES
PROJECTIONS/FORECASTS 1984 TO 1988.

Please find attached to this circular letter, project profiles and
Capital Estimates projections/forecasts forms for your completion and sub-
mission to reach the undersigned on Friday, 13th January 1984.

is

The purpose of this exercise—to provide a reliable data base upon
which to start preparing the Fourth National Development Plan (FNDP).
Secondly, the exercise is intended to determine the resource allocation
base against a projected capital investment programme for the next five
(5) years. Thirdly, the exercise is intended to help in accessing GRZ
contribution to projects/programmes against a background of a Constrained
budget and viz-a-viz donors' contribution to projects and programmes. Please
note that this exercise is not confined to foreign aided projects but
includes all projects under the two (2) Heads. In completing the project
profiles, there should be no doubt as to the accuracy and reliability of
any information given as future allocations would be based on what will be
contained in your submissions, in effect, this will form a basis for future
budget preparations.

The last sheet, the Capital projections sheet only goes up to 1986
but you are to include 1987 and 1988. On Financing, the list includes all
donors and not only those listed on the form. Particular attention must also
be paid to the Annual Recurrent Cost (After Project Completion).

Wishing you all a Merry Christmas and a Prosperous 1984. All acknowl-
dge receipt.


Captain W. Malumbe
for PERMANENT SECRETARY,
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND WATER DEVELOPMENT.

NB You have to cut your own stencils of this attached form as there
are no spare copies from this office.

GM

GM

IRDP Gwembe Valley/Gossner Mission/GSDP

TITLE OF PROJECT:

(In Kwacha' 000)

Total Expenditure

Project in Prior

<u>Cost</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>
			requested			
213.126	701.930 requ.	787.720	754.006	684.250	254.720	30.500
213.126	701.930 requ.	787.720	754.006	684.250	254. 720	30.500

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Foreign Currency

Local Currency

Total

FINANCING

External Sources

Borrowing (Specify Source)

IBRD

A'DB

ECG

UK

Grants

Other

DOMESTIC SOURCES

Borrowing (Specify Source)

Government

Banking System (Dev. Bank Zambia)

Other

Internal Cash Generation

Equity Contributions

Government

Other (Specify)

Other Domestic Sources

ANNUAL RECURRENT COST

(After Project Completion)

2.388.882

2.704.982

140.130 rec.

536.376

555.006

572.150

254.720

30.500

nil

nil

nil

nil

nil

nil

nil

nil

nil

nil

nil

nil

nil

nil

316.000

nil

87.000

158.000

71.000

nil

nil

nil

nil

nil

nil

nil

nil

nil

nil

nil

nil

nil

nil

nil

nil

508.244

508.144

261.800

164.344 requested

41.000

41.100

41.000

nil

nil

nil

nil

nil

nil

nil

nil

nil

nil

nil

nil

nil

nil

nil

nil

nil

nil

nil

nil

nil

nil

nil

STRY ... AND WATER
DEVELOPMENT PROJECT PROFILES.

<u>TITLE OF PROJECT</u>	IRDP Gwembe Valley, GSDP
<u>TYPE</u>	Rural Development
<u>LOCATION</u>	Gwembe Valley - Lake Kariba
<u>EXECUTING AGENCY</u>	Gossner Mission
<u>STARTING DATE</u>	The Mission started 1970, IRDP since 1.5.83
<u>EST. DATE OF COMPLETION</u>	1987/88
<u>TOTAL EST. COST (K)</u>	3,213,126.--
<u>SOURCES OF FINANCING</u>	Gossner Mission, other Donors
<u>OBJECTIVES</u>	() to improve subsistence and economic standard of the Valley Tonga resettled because of Lake Kariba <u>SHORT - TERM:</u> to assist in the setup of Fishermen Cooperatives, Valley Self Help Promotion Society etc. as local bodies to carry out the tasks given above. To improve the water facilities for people and cattle, to improve the infrastructure (road and Lake Transport), to promote irrigation and market facilities. <u>LONG - TERM:</u> to overcome unemployment of adults and schoolleavers by providing Irrigation Training Cent. training facilities/and develop the spirit of selfreliance through familybased cooperative and credit unions for production and marketing by fishing and irrigation To keep the money earned in the Valley then - and reinvest it in the Valley to create more generating facilities.

DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT: IRDP Gwembe Valley, GSDP

The project consists of the following traditional components carried over from the past activities of the Gossner Mission in connection with GRZ (Gwembe South Development Project):

- 1) Consolidation Siatwinda Irrigation Pilot scheme
- 2) Female Extension and Coop Extension
- 3) Service Unit (Camp maintenance, Administration, Workshop)
- 4) Valley Self Help Promotion Society
- 5) Gwembe South Builders

The Following components of the project have been started resp. planned since the GSDP became part of the new IRDP Gwembe Valley:

- 6) Planning and Project Promotion
- 7) Fisheries Pilot Project
- 8) Water Development and Small Scale Irrigation
- 9) Vehicle Pool
- 10) Marketing Centre Sinazeze
- 11) Lake Transport
- 12) Fisheries Development
- 13) School Leavers Programm
- 14) Village Craft Centres
- 15) Small Scale Mining
- 16) Local Mills (grain and oil)
- 17) Seed Multiplication
- 18) Tobacco + Cigar production
- 19) Tobacco + Cigar Pilot project
- 20) Irrigation Training Centre
- 21) Preventive Medicine
- 22) Buleya Malima Resettlement Consolidation
- 23) Buleya Malima District Irrigation Project

2. SKILLED MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS:

in existence:

1 Coop Marketing Expert
1 Village Craft Centre Expert
1 Seed multiplication Expert
Irrigation Training Expert
1 Planner
1 Pastor
1 Liaison Officer

3. IMPLICATIONS FOR PRIVATE SECTOR

the experts have to bring their
own vehicles, fridges, stoves
import- tax-free according to the
agreement between GRZ and Gossner
Mission

4. CRITICAL ASSUMPTIONS (Incl. prices) according to the Agreement
the Government has to provide
housing with simple furniture,
and mileage allowance for the
experts (1.500 km / annum) each

BENEFITS OF PROJECT:

IRDP Gwembe Valley/ GSDP

AND WHO BENEFITS

The work of the Gossner Mission was started on request of the Government of Zambia to assist the GRZ in its struggle to help the Valley Tonga to overcome the consequences of resettlement after the Lake Kariba was ~~xxx~~ created.

The Gossner Mission started its work in 1961 the first project assigned to the Experts of the Gossner Mission was the Siatwinda Pilot Irrigation scheme.

Other, mostly smaller projects followed; all of them geared to the welfare of the Valley Tonga.

Since the Tongas in the Gwembe Valley belong to the poorest people of Zambia even before the Lake was created, their situation has not been improved at all after the Lake was filled with water.

Irrigation, which was thought the most natural answer, is burdened with the fact, that all the water has to be pumped uphill (5-15 m) which, because of its expenses, only allows well marketable cash crops to be grown.

Then there was a five years war. So the Beneficiaries of the work of the Gossner Mission/IRDP Gwembe Valley are people who still suffer from the aftereffect of the rapid industrialisation in the copper belt.

1 IDENTIFIED CONSTRAINTS:

e.g. Marketing? Transport? Very poor feeder roads, no more Lake
..... Transport (because of war), extremely
dry climate. (Semidesert).

Credit? etc.

..... The main constraint is lack of capital
..... One can not change the climate. But in
order to make use of it (the Gwembe
fruits are ~~xxx~~ sweeter and come 4 weeks
earlier to the market), one has to put
up irrigation schemes and fruit juice
processing plants. Fisheries is lacking
capital (most of the Kapenta fishing is
done by non-Zambians because of that)
..... Laketransport is cheap, but requires
high investments.

..... See multiplication, Tobacco production
are possible, but depend on capital and
expertise. But we still have no Irrigation
Training Centre to help the Tonga
.....

720P

W1 440.00/1

Lusaka, 12 December 1983

Mr. F. Mbewe
Planning Unit
Ministry of Agriculture and
Water Development

L u s a k a

Dear Mr. Mbewe,

re: Irrigation Farming in the Gwembe Valley

today I was approached by representatives of the Gossner Mission who asked me to clarify the following:

It is not the intention of the German side to promote the Gossner Mission's project in the Gwembe Valley with the amount of 14 Mio Deutsche Mark, committed during our Government negotiations 24th to 29th November 1983, but to carry out a project in irrigation farming with the Government of the Republic of Zambia in the valley.

I write this because it seems, the Gossner Mission now experiences difficulties in raising project funds from their usual sources. Gossner Mission was mentioned by the KfW-mission, who made a pre-appraisal, merely, because the Mission's work in the valley was an indication to them that irrigation farming has already successfully been carried out in the respective area. There will be, certainly, an exchange of experiences and other contacts between the existing project and the KfW/MAWO-project, but Gossner Mission will not be the recipient of the above mentioned amount.

I would be happy if this clarification could contribute to remove the obstacles, Gossner Mission sees at present.

With kind regards

ger.
(Odida)

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DAF/ZF
CDc
Amb. Lusaka
AR

JRDP /

ICCO
Postbus 151
3700 AD Zeist

19 december 1983

DPO/BIJ - 324484

Zambia, Visserijproject Lake Kariba

In aansluiting op het telefoongesprek dat de heer Groenemeijer d.d. 8-12-83 voerde met de heer Jongejans van Uw organisatie, doe ik U een projectbeschrijving van bovengenoemd voorstel toekomen.

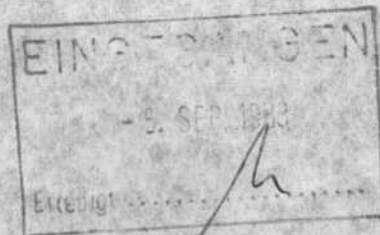
Gezien Uw contacten met de Gossner Mission, zou ik U willen verzoeken deze aanvraag te willen bezien en na te gaan in hoeverre Uw organisatie mogelijkheden ziet tot eventuele financiering van deze activiteit.

Ik stel het op prijs als U mij van Uw besluitvorming terzake op de hoogte houdt.

DE MINISTER VOOR ONTWIKKELINGSSAMENWERKING
voor de Minister
het Hoofd van het Bureau
Bijzondere Particuliere Programma's

mw. B.E.A. Ambags

Gossner Mission
Handjerystraße 19-20
1000 Berlin 41



40

24.8.83

Dear Erhard,

I would like to refer to the copy of the letter I send you on August 3, 1983.

In the meantime I got the answer from Solar Electric International.

They assemble the Solar pumps in Malta and send them by plane to the african countries.

I talked it briefly over with Peter and also Ba Gray and it seems we should give it a try with two or three of these Solar Pumps. Peter will bring it up in the next staff-meeting which I'm going to miss because of the District Council.

But would you please in the meantime ask officially, whether BfdW is willing to put up US \$ 16.500 for 3 pumps? The existing prices right now are 4.300 per unit + 1.200 \$ airfreight to Lusaka. These pumps are still not economicaly viable for our situation. But, when we are allowed to make trials with them over 18-24 month, these pumps are most certainly cheaper by that time. And then we can give the local farmers already good advise based on the trials of these 18-24 month.

If we wait with these trials until the pumps are cheaper, we loose this time, and it will be not before 1987 before we can give the famrers proper advise.

Each unit can pump enough water for 1-1.5 ha, lifting it up to 5 meter.

Hoping to get an answeare as soon as possible

yours

Klaus Schäfer

cc Project Secretary

Proposal for a Pilot Project with Solar Pumps

A) Description

The experience with water pumping systems in general and over the past 12 years the experience of the irrigation schemes run in the Gwembe Valley has shown, that there is need to have an alternative to Dieselpumps.

The one alternative with electricity supply via power lines from far away electric power plants is not available in most cases.

The new alternative of solar energy is still not economic yet, with costs of appr. K 4000, a lifting capacity of 5 m and a irrigation capacity of 1 to 1 1/2 ha.

But it seems that within a few years time this small solar-power plants are going to be cheap enough to justify their use for farmers, fishbreeders and clinics economically, because mass-production is to be expected.

The question is whether a development agency like GSDP should wait for some more years, until the solar pumps are cheaper in order to make the necessary field trials, or whether the trials should be ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ conducted now, to have the know-how available to pass it on to extension workers and farmers, when the time has come.

The field trials will take up to 18 to 24 month.

B) Objectives

- 1) To test the equipment in terms of suitability under local conditions.
- 2) To find out what protective measurements have to be taken in regard of children, cattle, crocodils, hippos, birds etc.
- 3) To countercheck the promises of the producers in terms of output (liter/sec, lifting capacity, acreage to be irrigated even on hot cloudy days etc.)
- 4) To find out, whether the buyers of such an outfit should undergo a special training
- 5) To make sure whether this highly sophisticated technology is suitable in remote rural areas
- 6) To find out the margin price level from which on the solar pumps will be economically competitive in relation to the crops to be grown.

C) Execution of the Pilot Project

The Pilot Project Trials will be conducted under the supervision of the GSDP Workshop Manager and the GSDP Water Engineer, in cooperation with other GSDP officers and the Fisheries Training Centre.

An Advisory Committee will be set up to outline the frame work of the Pilot Scheme and to ensure a proper monitoring. Members of the Advisory Committee will be the DAO, the GSDP Secretary and the IRDP Coordinator, and the Officer in Charge of the Fisheries Training Centre. 3 trials will be run simultanously, but independent from each other:

1) Small Scale Irrigation

to test the limitations of the solar pumping unit for irrigation farming

2) Small Commercial Fishpond

to test the use of the solar pumping unit for fish-farming as an alternative to boat-fishing

3) Clinic Water and Electricity Supply

to test the use of the solar pumping unit for clinic water supply to be pumped from ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ storage tanks to high level feeder tanks for a running water system and using the surplus energy provided by the solar cells for feeding an electric light system for maternity and operation theater.

D) Fund handling

The necessary funds which are needed locally will be handled by VSP.

5/12/83

IRDP Gwembe Valley
P.O.Box 53, Sinazeze

To
Gossner Mission
Zambiaausschuß
Handjerystraße 19-20
1000 Berlin 41

5/12/83

Subject: Vehicle Pool for GSDP-Officers

Dear Sirs,

with the ongoing zambianisation of GSDP more and more expatriate technical assistance personnel is replaced by local staff. Since the expatriate technical assistance personnel is equipped with private vehicles, which they got prefinanced by the Gossner Mission in most cases, the replacement of expatriate officers by locally recruited staff leads to a severe shortfall of transport.

By 1.11.83 GSDP had 10 Expatriates and 8 Zambians employed. Altogether there were 9 vehicles available, two of them 4-wheel-drive. Meanwhile one of the 4-wheel-drive vehicles seems to be out of business permanently.

By 1.4.84 GSDP will have 4 Expatriate employees (provided Maria Schaefer gets a half contract with Gossner Mission). 12 Zambians may be on the staff, four in addition to the existing 8 as replacement of the leaving Expatriates. But only three vehicles will be available, none of it 4-wheel-drive. (1 VW Golf - Maria Schaefer, 1 VW Double Cabin - Klaus Schaefer, 1 Toyota Hiace - Jan van Vliet).

In case no local staff is to be fund to replace the leaving Expatriates (Peter Wendt, Manfred Sitte, Hans Fuchs, Ingrid Fuchs) and in case the Gossner Mission is able to put up the funds for the salaries for 4 expatriate technical assistance personnel and equip them with vehicles there will still be only 7 vehicles for altogether 16 staffmembers, out of which one (that of Klaus Schaefer) is almost permanently on the road outside the project area because of his function as the IRDP Coordinator and Secretary.

But still - the best possible solution in terms of transport is not the best solution at all in terms of Zambianisation and selfreliance. And even the best solution in terms of transport by sending expatriates with vehicles will only postpone the matter of transport for another term of three years and leave the project high and dry in 1987.

Therefore the Staffmeeting of GSDP has appointed a Committee to work out proposals for the Financial request for a Vehicle Pool to be submitted to the Gossner Mission. The matter has been in principle approved by the IRDP Steering Committee and subsequently by the full Council Meeting of the District.

Enclosed you find two Proposals, which we trust, one of them will find your support in order to secure the future of the work started by Gossner Mission in Cooperation with GRZ in 1970.

Yours sincerely

Klaus W. Schaefer

Klaus W. Schaefer
IRDP-Steering Committee Secretary

CC: GSDP-file
GM Liaison Office, Lusaka
SAO/DES, Gwembe District
IRDP Central Unit/MAWD, Lusaka

Proposal for a Vehicle Pool for GSDP staff

A) Description

The Vehicle Pool is needed because otherwise the Zambian staff of GSDP has no means of transport.

The Expatriate staffmembers of GSDP have their private cars, which they use for duty as well. Most of these cars are prefinanced by Gossner Mission.

With the ongoing and accelerating Zambianisation a severe shortfall of transport is the result.

A vehicle pool for the Zambian Officers of the project seems to be the only solution.

The experience with a vehicle pool within the project in the early seventies was not too promising, but only because everybody was using every car with nobody taking care of it.

In order to avoid a failure of the new Vehicle Pool, each car will be run by an experienced driver only, who is especially assigned to one particular vehicle.

Each vehicle will be sold after two years and replaced by a new one. The driver will get a bonus of 5% from the sales price, to ensure his personal interest in proper caretaking for "his" car.

B) Objectives

- 1) To provide the qualified Zambian staff of GSDP (GRZ or nonGRZ) with adequate transport.
- 2) To ensure that no excuse is possible any more for not fulfilling the requested duties because of "no transport".
- 3) To secure the process of further Zambianisation by providing the essential means of transport otherwise available to Expatriates only.
- 4) To promote a maximum of selfreliance by keeping the vehicles in the best possible condition through personal interest of the drivers.

C) Execution of the Vehicle Pool

- 1) The vehicles belonging to the pool will be registered under VSP.
- 2) The Transport Officer will be a VSP employee.
- 3) Each Friday Lunchtime the GSDP Officers entitled to Pool Transport will submit their requests for the following week.
- 4) Each Monday morning a short meeting will be held, in which the vehicles are allocated to the respective Staff Members.
- 5) Each vehicle has one professional driver only. In case he is on leave, the vehicle is off duty. He has to keep a log-book
- 6) The vehicles will be bought and imported dutyfree under the Agreement between GRZ and Gossner Mission.
- 7) Each vehicle will be sold after two years and replaced by a new one.

D) Fundhandling

The necessary funds, which are needed locally will be handled by VSP using a special account.

Proposal A)

1st y.	Nissan Patrol	17.000	4-wheel-drive	
	Pick up Datsun	11.000		28.000
	2 drivers	4.200		
	running costs	8.000		12.200
	total first year			40.200 Kwacha
2nd y.	2 drivers	4.200		
	running costs	8.000		12.200
	total second year			12.200 Kwacha
3rd y.	sale of vehicles	14.000		
	5% bonus for drivers	- 700	13.300	
	new vehicles + 10% price increase = 30.800 less salesprice			17.500
	running costs including drivers			13.420
	total third year			30.920 Kwacha

4th y.	2 drivers	5082		
	running costs	9680		14762
	sale of vehicles		15.400	14762
	5% bonus for drivers	- 770	14.630	- 14630
	total fourth year			

132 Kwacha

Total cost of the Vehicle Pool "Proposal A" over a period of four years
= 83.452 Kwacha, p.a. = 20.863 Kwacha

Proposal B)

1st y.	3 Pick up Datsun	11.000 each		33.000	
	3 drivers	6.300			
	running costs	12.000		18.300	
	total first year			51.300	Kwacha

2nd y.	3 drivers	6.300			
	running costs	12.000		18.300	
	total second year			18.300	Kwacha

3rd y.	sale of vehicles	16.500			
	5% bonus for drivers	- 825	15.675		
	new vehicles + 10% price increase = 36.300 - salesprice				20.625
	3 drivers	6.930			
	running costs	13.200		20.130	
	total third year			40.755	Kwacha

4th y.	3 drivers	7623			
	running costs	14520		22.143	
	sale of vehicles		18.150	22.143	
	5% bonus for drivers	- 908	17.242	- 17.242	
	total fourth year			4.901	Kwacha

Total cost of the Vehicle Pool "Proposal B" over a period of four years
= 115.256 Kwacha, p.a. = 28.814 Kwacha

In reality in both cases the sales price of the 2-year-old vehicles is going to be much higher. But since that would be a speculative earning, it would be improper to base a budget on the highest possible returns.

Still, even with this very conservative estimates in both cases a vehicle pool is less expensive then one Expatriate.

5/12/83

3208



Klaus Schäfer
Box 52, Sinazeze

Gossner Mission
Zambiaauschuß
Handjerystraße 19-20
1000 Berlin 41

14.11.83

Liebe Mitglieder des Zambiaauschußes,
liebe Mitglieder des Verwaltungsausschußes, lieber Erhard!

In Bezug auf den Brief von Erhard Mische vom 12.10.83, wollte ich ursprünglich nur noch kurz meine Ankunftsmitteilen.

Einige schriftliche Sachen wollte ich als Tischvorlage mitbringen.

Aber Bruder Wolfgang Mehlig hat mich bei seinem Hiersein doch sehr ermuntert, die Schriftstücke vorab zu senden, und zwar so frühzeitig, daß jedermann Gelegenheit hat, die Unterlagen zu prüfen - trotz aller vorweihnachtlichen Hektik.

Es handelt sich 1.) um die Übersetzung des Berichts von Mike Warren, Management Specialist im Ministerium, geschrieben am 11.9.83 über seinen Besuch im Gwembe Valley vom 6. bis 8. Juni 1983;

2.) einen Aufriß über die Entwicklung der Budgets von 1971 bis einschließlich 1984 (ohne die Beiträge der Gossner Mission);

3.) eine Art Quiz mit vier Fragenblocks;

4.) ein Fragebogen mit sechs Fragen, die Zukunft unserer Arbeit in Zambia betreffend.

Diese 4 Schriftstücke sollten beitragen, eine sachliche, faktenorientierte Diskussion über die Aufgabe der Planung und Koordination auszulösen, die vom Geiste der Liebe und der Brüderlichkeit getragen ist.

noch

Mir selbst ist es heute gelungen gerade/ein einigermaßen preisgünstiges Rückflugticket zu bekommen. Durch den Vorweihnachtsverkehr ist alles schon ausgebucht.

Mit herzlichen Grüßen

Ihr

Klaus Schäfer

An: Francis Mwanza, Section Head, Project Analysis and Implementation
Section, Planning Division, MAWD

Gwembe Valley Trip Report

R. Benoit und ich fuhren vom 6. bis 8. Juni 1983 nach Sinazeze, um das Gossner Service Team und die Mitarbeiter des Gwembe South Development Projects zu treffen.

Wir hatten die Gossner Teammitglieder schon bei einem früheren Besuch kennengelernt, vom 21. bis 23. Februar 1983, bevor das Gwembe South Development Project in ein IRDP verwandelt wurde.

Unsere Eindrücke und Empfehlungen für ein verbessertes Management und bessere Planung, die auf den Februarbesuch zurückgehen, sind in Benois Bericht zusammengefaßt, den wir Ihnen im April übergeben haben. Der Bericht empfahl, daß die Gwembe Valley Entwicklungsaktivitäten, ~~MM~~ die von dem Gossner Service Team unterstützt werden, in ein IRDP übergeführt werden sollten.

In der Erwartung einer solchen Überleitung in ein IRDP wurde von uns ein strafferes Management System mit klaren Zielvorgaben, Arbeitsplänen für jede Projektkomponente und einer laufenden Projektberichterstattung und Kontrolle empfohlen.

Benoit und ich boten Material und Dienstleistungen ~~MM~~ der Planning Division an, um die GST Mitglieder beim Aufbau eines solchen Systems zu unterstützen.

Im April wurde das GSDP in ein IRDP umgewandelt und Herr Klaus Schäfer wurde als Coordinator eingesetzt.

Organisatorisch entstand das neue IRDP außerhalb der bestehenden GST Struktur sowohl als auch außerhalb des existierenden GSDP-Staff, das aus 8 Ausländern und 8 Zambianern besteht.

Diese Entscheidung, die im Ministerium in Lusaka getroffen wurde, führte zu einer ziemlichen Verwirrung und Unzufriedenheit bei den GST Mitgliedern, bei den Ausländern sowohl als auch bei den Zambianern, die nicht voll in die vorhergehenden Verhandlungen und Entscheidungen einbezogen worden waren.

Zudem steht das neue IRDP unter einem anderen Steering Committee und ist durch dieses dem District Council berichtspflichtig und bekommt von da die Genehmigung für die Entwicklungsplanung und Entwicklungsaktivitäten. Die Beteiligung der GST Mitglieder in der neuen IRDP Organisation beschränkt sich nach diesen Vorstellungen auf diejenigen GST Aktivitäten, welche das neue IRDP in das gesamte Entwicklungsprogramm einbezieht.

Die Verwirrung, die durch diese offensichtlich dualistische/Struktur hervorgerufen wurde, wurde verstärkt durch Mißverständnisse zwischen dem GST und dem IRDP Personal, die sich bald genug in persönlichen Animositäten niederschlugen.

Dafür gab es verschiedene Gründe und sie waren alle vorhersehbar. Im Februarmeeting wurde es klar, daß die GST Mitglieder große Finanzhoffnungen hatten, die durch die Umwandlung in ein IRDP verwirklicht werden sollten.

Sie waren aber auf der anderen Seite gar nicht geneigt, ihr bisher praktiziertes Managementsystem an einen strafferen Stil anzupassen. Das war zu erwarten, denn das GST hatte eine kleine Zahl von kleinen Projekten und Entwicklungsaktivitäten auf der Basis von Volunteer-Enthusiasmus und technischen Fertigkeiten betrieben, aber ohne ausreichende Finanzmittel.

Man empfand kein Bedürfnis nach zusätzlichem Management und nach Entwicklungsplanung.

Der neue IRDP Coordinator, Herr Schäfer war 10 Jahre vorher GST-Mitarbeiter gewesen. Er war vertraut mit dem Gwembe Gebiet, mit den

Bemühungen des GST und er hatte sich in seinen Erfahrungen in anderen Entwicklungsprojekten zusätzliche Planungstechniken angeeignet.

Das Gwembe IRDP wurde - ganz anders als die GTZ, ODA und SIDA-finanzierten IRDPs - gegründet, bevor man einen brauchbaren internationalen Geldgeber ausgewählt hatte, der die Finanzierung übernehmen würde.

Dadurch stand der neue Coordinator unter beachtlichem Zeitdruck so schnell wie möglich einen integrierten Plan durch die neue organisatorische Struktur genehmigen zu lassen, um auf der Basis von genehmigten Plänen entsprechende Geldgeber zu finden.

Die Volunteers sahen diese Notwendigkeit nicht ein und reagierten negativ.

Benoit und ich, hörten von diesen Problemen und wir erklärten uns bereit, Gwembe zu besuchen, um einen Workshop zu halten. Wir hofften, es würde möglich sein, diese Schwierigkeiten mit der Überführung des Projektes offen zu diskutieren und Empfehlungen für die Verbesserung der Arbeitsbedingungen auszuarbeiten.

Unsere drei Ziele, die wir uns selbst gesteckt hatten, waren sicher zu hochgestochen für einen solchen kurzen Besuch:

- 1) Die Struktur und Organisationsprozedur für GSDP/IRDP zu formalisieren
- 2) Individuelle Jahresarbeitspläne für die Mitarbeiter zu erstellen und aufeinander abzustimmen;
- 3) Die Grundlagen für einen Entwurf für einen integrierten Entwicklungsplan zu schaffen.

Die 23 Teilnehmer an dem Workshop waren neben dem IRDP Coordinator die GST Volunteers und die Zambianischen Staffmitglieder, weiter der Gossner Mission Liaison Officer von Lusaka und ein Vertreter des District Councils.

Die Teilnehmer wurden in vier Gruppen eingeteilt, Kommunikation und Teamgeist wurden eingeübt, organisatorische Schwierigkeiten wurden behandelt; es wurde besprochen, was sich die Regierung von einem IRDP verspricht und eine Reihe von einfachen Planungsmethoden wurden vorgestellt, wie etwa die schriftliche Fixierung von meßbaren Planzielen.

Es wurde dann die Brainstormingtechnik angewandt, um herauszufinden, welche Fragen innerhalb der Organisation behandelt werden sollten. Unter Anwendung der Nominal Group Technique wurden dann Prioritäten gesetzt und Empfehlungen gegeben, wie die Fragenkomplexe auf der Liste behandelt werden sollten.

Folgende Fragenkomplexe wurden als erstrangig eingestuft:

- 1) Fehlende Kontinuität in der Projektarbeit durch dauernden Personalwechsel und durch häufige Änderungen in der Policy.
- 2) Fehlen von gemeinsamen Zielen und Strategien für die Planung.
- 3) Fehlen von Geld und Kapital ~~WXXXXX~~ wodurch die Entwicklungsaktivitäten von heute auf morgen geplant werden müssen.
- 4) Fehlen von Kontinuität in der Planung und ~~Fehlxxxxxxx~~ Nichtbeachtung vergangener Erfahrungen. (Z.B. wurde mit Reisversuchen im vergangenen Jahr begonnen, ohne daß die Versuche, die das GST Service Team vor 10 Jahren gemacht hat bekannt waren, und ohne daß der umfangreiche Bericht über die Reisproduktion im Gwembe Tal aus dieser Zeit beachtet wurde.)
- 5) Fehlen von ausreichender Kommunikation innerhalb des GST und IRDP staffs, welches in Sinazeze wohnt mit den GST staff, welches in anderen Teilen des Valley lebt.
- 6) Fehlen von Führung, Teilen von Verantwortung und Abstimmung zwischen

GST und IRDP/GSDP.

7)

Fehlen von Weiterbildungsmöglichkeiten vor Ort um neue und notwendige Fähigkeiten in Management, Organisationsaufbau und Entwicklungsplanung zu erwerben.

8)

Fehlen an Pflichtbewußtsein und Interesse ~~an~~ an dem Wechsel der Arbeitsbedingungen und der Organisation.

Wir hofften, daß die Teilnehmer an dem Workshop diese Prioritätenliste benutzen würden um Gruppenempfehlungen auszuarbeiten, wie mit diesen Problemen umgegangen werden sollte.

Benoit und ich stimmten zu, daß wir noch einmal für einen längeren Workshop kommen würden, um einmal die angesprochenen Fragen weiterbehandeln zu können und um weiterhin die notwendigen Planungsaufgaben anzusprechen, damit die ursprünglichen drei Ziele auch tatsächlich erreicht werden.

Unser Gesamteindruck nach diesem zweiten Besuch ist der, daß die Schwierigkeiten, denen sich das GST und IRDP/GSDP gegenübersteht, normale Probleme sind, die in vielen Organisationen auftauchen, die sich neuen Beziehungen, neuen Erwartungen, neuen Rechten und neuen Pflichten gegenübersehen - dazu gehören auch die Kommunikations-schwierigkeiten, die Mißverständnisse und die Verwirrung.

Häufig genug passiert es, daß in solchen Situationen die strukturellen Veränderungen personalisiert werden, was immer die Schwierigkeiten nur vermehrt.

Aber wir hoffen, daß der Enthusiasmus, die Intelligenz und die Hingabe aller Ausländer und der Zambianer, die mit der Entwicklungsarbeit im Gwembe Valley beschäftigt sind ausreichen, um mit den Schwierigkeiten fertig zu werden.

Jeder Einzelne ist Teil "des Problems" und offensichtlich kann jeder Teil der neuen Lösung sein.

Wir möchten gern mit dieser hingebungsvollen Gruppe von Leuten weiterzusammenarbeiten.

D.M. Warren
Management Specialist
11 September 1983

Die Entwicklung der Budgets von 1971 bis 1984

Nach den vorliegenden Unterlagen bewegten sich die GSDP Budgets bis 1977 unter 100.000 Kwacha (ohne den Beitrag der Gossner Mission):

1971	79.746	Aufbaujahr Siatwinda
1972	65.000	
1973	65.000	
1974	58.500	
1975	59.800	
1976	70.000	Ende der Pilotphase des Projektes
1977	82.950	(Es hätte können abgeschlossen werden)

Total 480.996 Kwacha

Ab 1978 kam es zu einer dramatischen Ausweitung der Budgets:

1978	103.866		
1979	119.400	ab 1979 begannen die drastischen Kürzungen	- 40.000
1980	159.320	1980	- 59.000
1981	159.860	1981	- 40.000
1982	104.900	1982	- 93.000
1983	191.025	1983	- 145.000
Total	838.371	Fehlbetrag innerhalb von 5 Jahren	- 377.000

Man kann annehmen, daß die Planzahlen von 1979 bis 1983 nicht aus Jux von den Verantwortlichen in das jeweilige Budget eingesetzt worden sind, sondern um einen echten Bedarf anzumelden und zu befriedigen.

Die Gossner Mission hat einen Teil des Fehlbetrages stillschweigend übernommen. Aber vor allem durch die 90%ige Etatkürzung 1982 und durch die 75%ige Kürzung 1983 entstand ein kumulierter Abmangel von ca 250.000 Kwacha.

Das inzwischen vom District Council und der National Commission for Development Planning genehmigte Budget für 1984 trägt diesem Abmangel Rechnung - im besonderen Maße im Hinblick auf Siatwinda.

Unglücklicherweise wurden Mittel für eine Erweiterung von Siatwinda zur Verfügung gestellt, obwohl eine technische Konsolidierung des alten Pilotprojektes vordringlich gewesen wäre.

Eine Umpolung der Mittel wäre das Richtige gewesen, aber sie war wohl haushaltrechtlich nicht möglich.

Dadurch aber fallen nun in dem Siatwindabudget für 1984 die Konsolidierung und der Abschluß der Erweiterung in der Endsumme zusammen, was zu der hohen Zahl von 393.000 Kwacha führt.

Das Gesamtbudget für GSDP/IRDP 1984 liegt bei 863.000 Kwacha. Um dieses Budget vergleichbar zu machen mit den vorhergehenden, muß es um folgende Beträge bereinigt werden:

1) durch oder von GM direkt beigesteuert	147.000 Kwacha
2) Investitionsmittel für Siatwinda für Konsolidierung und Erweiterung	266.000 Kwacha
3) Neue IRDP-Programme a) Wasserprogramm	132.180 Kwacha
b) Fischerei Pilotpr.	114.536 Kwacha

Das ergibt ein bereinigtes Budget 1984 von 203.184 Kwacha

Das sind 12.000 Kwacha mehr als für 1983, im Vorjahr also, erbeten worden sind.

Insgesamt ist dies eine Steigerung im Budget von 6% - also wesentlich weniger als die Preissteigerung in Zambia.

1983 wurden zwei neue Vertragswerke für die Gossner Mission rechtsverbindlich - einmal das Agreement mit der Regierung von Zambia, zum anderen die neuen, an DÜ angelehnten Verträge für Gossner Mitarbeiter.

Daraus ergeben sich für die Arbeit in Zambia die folgenden Fragen:

- 1) Was heißt Integriertes Rural Development Programme?
 - a) Integriert in die bisherige Arbeit des Gossner Service Teams
 - b) Integriert in das Ministerium für Landwirtschaft in Lusaka
 - c) Integriert in das Gwembe South Development Project
 - d) Integriert in die Verwaltungsstruktur des Gwembe Districts
- 2) Wer ist der Dienstgeber der Gossner Mitarbeiter in Zambia?
 - a) Die Gossner Mission, Berlin
 - b) Das Gwembe South Development Project
 - c) Das Ministerium in Lusaka
 - d) Die United Church of Zambia
 - e) Der District Council, bzw. von ihm beauftragte Dienststellen
- 3) Wer hat die Planungshoheit im Gwembe Valley?
 - a) ~~Das Ministerium in Lusaka?~~
Das Ministerium in Lusaka
 - b) Die Gossner Mission, Berlin
 - c) Das Gossner Service Team
 - d) Der District Council
 - e) Das Gwembe South Development Project
 - f) Der IRDP Coordinator
- 4) Wer ist der Disziplinarvorgesetzte der Gossner Mitarbeiter in Zambia?
 - a) Das Ministerium in Lusaka
 - b) Die Gossner Mission in Berlin
 - c) Der IRDP Coordinator
 - d) Der District Executive Secretary

1)

Ist die Gossner Mission an einer Weiterarbeit in Zambia nach Auslaufen des Agreements im Mai 1988 interessiert?

Wenn ja

2)

Ist die Gossner Mission an einer Verlängerung des Agreements interessiert?

Wenn nein

3)

Ist die Gossner Mission an einer Stärkung von VSP als künftigem Partner in Zambia interessiert?

Wenn nein

4)

Ist die Gossner Mission an einem intensiveren Zusammenarbeiten mit der UCZ oder dem Christian Council als künftigem Vertragspartner interessiert?

Wenn nein

5)

Ist die Gossner Mission an einer engeren Zusammenarbeit mit anderen Missionen im Gwembe Valley interessiert (Heilsarmee, Church of Christ usw.) in einer Art von United Mission für das Gwembe Valley?

Wenn nein

6)

Ist die Gossner Mission an einem Alleingang im Gwembe Valley interessiert in Cooperation mit der Regierung, der UCZ und dem Christian Council, aber unabhängig?

November 1983

~~In den nächsten Monaten müssen für das IRDP Gwembe Valley
Planungsvorgaben gemacht werden, die je nach Beantwortung der
folgenden Fragen so oder so gestaltet werden können:~~

(Es ist selbstverständlich, daß die Antworten, wie immer sie auch
ausfallen mögen strengster Vertraulichkeit - beschränkt auf die
Missionsleitung - unterliegen).

1) Ist die Gossner Mission nach einem Auslaufen des Agreements im
M

JROR

2nd December, 1983

Mrs. S. Krisfoe,
Ibex Tonga Crafts,
Tonga Crafts Shops,
P.O. Box 50162,
LUSAKA.

Attention: Gossner Mission.

Dear Sir,

REQUEST FOR ADDITIONAL FUNDING FROM THE GOSSNER
MISSION

The Gossner staffed activities in the Gwembe South District were converted into the Gwembe Valley IRDP in May 1983. According to the agreement with NCDP, GRZ would be responsible for mileage and office expenses. However, Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development finance has not been available for these activities. Additional external funding for the IRDP has not yet been forthcoming.

Meanwhile, Gossner team members and the IRDP Coordinator has paid for mileage and stationary out of his private funds. This is not a lasting solution.

We remain grateful to you for your continued support of the development of the Gwembe Valley; we are writing to you now to enquire whether your contributions could be raised to include mileage and office expenses. For 1984, these expenditures are budgeted at K46,180.

Yours Sincerely,

Per Eklund

Per Eklund
for/PERMANENT SECRETARY
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND WATER DEVELOPMENT

c.c. Mr. F.M. Mbewe,
Mr. Zulu, NCDP

c.c. Gossner Mission,
Zambia Ausschuss,
West Germany.

Gossner Mission

IRDP Gwembe Valley
P.O.Box 53, Sinazeze

October, 18, 1983

To the Members of the IRDP Steering Committee

The DES - Gwembe, Chairman
The Social Secretary - Gwembe
The Administrative Secretary - Munyumbwe
The Development Secretary - Munyumbwe
The DAO - Sinazongwe
The Senior Administrative Officer - Sinazongwe
The Hon. Chief - Sinazongwe
The Hon. Senior Chief Mweemba - Kanchindu
Councillor Muntanga - Malima
Councillor Imutowana - Maamba
Councillor Madyenkuku - Sinazongwe
Councillor Syadunka - Syameja

Ref.: Steering Committee Meeting Date: 11th November, 1983.
Time: 10.00 h

Dear Sirs,

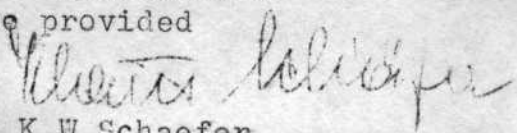
On behalf of the Chairman of the IRDP Steering Committee, Mr. Munakombwe DES, I would like to call your attention to the third Meeting of the IRDP Steering Committee to be held at Nkandabwe Camp (Gossner Mission).

A G E N D A

- 1) National Anthem
- 2) Opening remarks Chairman
- 3) Confirmation of minutes from 12/8/83
- 4) Matters arising from same minutes
- 5) Secretary's report
 - Budget 84
 - future funding/fundraising
 - the first meeting about Bulaya Malima
 - visit to Lusitu
 - Seedprogramme/Groundnutprogramme
 - fuel for famine relief
 - village industries
 - proposed trip to Lake Tanganyika
- 6) School Leaver Programme
 - Experience of the FCCZ by Dipl. Ing. Frieder Bredt
- 7) 5-year-budget estimates
- 8) Staff requests
 - a) GSDP requests, Councillor Madyenkuku (Secretary GSDP)
 - b) IRDP proposals for the whole Valley (K.W. Schaefer)

A simple meal will be provided

Yours faithfully


K.W. Schaefer
Secretary IRDP Steering Committee

IRDP Gwembe Valley
P.O. Box 53, Sinazeze

14th October 1983

To the
Provincial Agricultural Officer, Choma
Senior Administrative Officer, Sinazongwe
District Agricultural Officer, Gwembe
Honorable Chief Sinazongwe
Councillor Madyenkuku
Coordinator GSDP, Mr. Nakasamu
Scheme Manager Buleya Malima, Mr. Mubita
Technical Adviser Buleya Malima, Dipl. Ing. Wendt, Gossner Mission
Water Engineer GSDP, Mr. Mbale
as invitee:
Dipl. Ing W. Mehlig, Chairman Zambia Committee, Gossner Mission

Subject: Committee Meeting BULEYA MALIMA
to be held on Tuesday, 1 st November 1983, 10.00 hours
at Nkandabwe Camp/Gossner Mission

Dear Sirs,

On behalf of the Provincial Agricultural Officer and in accordance with the resolution of the IRDP Steering Committee - passed on 12 August 1983 - I would like to invite you for a first regular meeting dealing with the future of Buleya Malima Irrigation Scheme.

The covering topic of this meeting is twofold:

- 1) the present legal and financial status of Buleya Malima
- 2) the future legal status of Buleya Malima and its financial and technical consolidation.

A G E N D A

- 1) Opening by the Chairman
- 2) The present legal status and financial situation - P.A.O.
- 3) Brief historical review - Councillor Madyenkuku/K. Schaefer
- 4) cost/benefit relations of crops grown in Buleya Malima in the past 3 years - Mubita/Wendt
- 5) The future of Buleya Malima in regard of
 - a) crops to be grown
 - b) marketing
 - c) legal status (District, State Farm, Cooperative etc.)
 - d) financing
 - e) further development in Gwembe South (KfW).

At lunch break a simple meal will be provided.

Yours sincerely

K. W. Schaefer
K.W. Schaefer
Coordinator IRDP Gwembe Valley

cc.: DES, Gwembe
MAWD/NCDP/IRDP
Liaison Office Gossner Mission, Lusaka
Gossner Mission, Berlin

COORDINATOR OF THE
IRDP GWEMBE VALLEY
INTEGRATED RURAL
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
P.O. BOX 53, SINAZEZE, VIA CHOMA

TRDP

IRDP Gwembe Valley
P.O. Box 53, Sinazeze

To the
District Executive Secretary

G W E M B E

30 September 1983

Subject: Visit of KfW-Consultants

Dear Mr. Munakombwe!

Between 10/9/83 and 23/9/83 representatives of four Consultants came to visit Gwembe South:

- 1) 10.-11.9. Lahmeyer International
c/o Mr. Zimmermann, Mr. Pope
- 2) 17.-20.9. Aci-Aqua Project Consult
c/o Mr. Petermann, Mr. Charlet (Gauff, Lusaka)
- 3) 20.-22.9. Gitec Consult
c/o Mr. Wetzel
- 4) 22.9.. Agrar- and Hydrotechnik
c/o Dr. Werding, Mr. Hempel

These consultants came on invitation of the MAND and the German (West) Donor agency Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW).

The task given to them:

To work out a proposal for a feasibility-study for 2000 ha irrigation development with electric pumps between Maaze River and Chiabi including small dams and reservoirs as well as road improvements.

In designing the project special attention shall be given to labour intensive methods of construction, operation and maintenance, utilizing local resources to the maximum extent feasible.

The proposal is to be submitted to the MAND not later than 17th October 1983. The feasibility-study will go on its way in the early month of 1984. Special attention shall be given to the experience of the Gossner Mission, working in that area since 1970.

The first group of consultants (Lahmeyer), Mr. Zimmermann and Mr. Pope I took to Siatwinda after arrival on Saturday afternoon (10.9.) and afterwards to Councillor Madyenkuku. Councillor Madyenkuku and myself stressed in the talks with this group - as well as with all the following ones - that the planning over all this month should be in close cooperation with the District Council and under the guidance of the Steering Committee and it should be monitored by the local people and local authorities on all levels to secure the peoples participation right from the beginning. We also mentioned that the Steering Committee has already indicated the areas suitable for the proposed programme at the meeting held in Sinazongwe in May, 23 1983. The talks with the two visitors continued until Sunday after Lunch. On Saturday evening a meeting was arranged with the Staff of GSDP/RDP, to give the visitors a chance to draw some of the experience.

The second consultant-group Aci-Aqua/Gauff Engineering Lusaka, came by plane to Maamba on Saturday, 17.9.83. They were met by Councillor Madyenkuku and myself and we took off for an two-hours flight over the proposed project area (Maamba, Siatwinda, Sinazeze, Mkandabwe, Chiabi and back along the shore-line to Sikaneka/Maamba). Afterwards we discussed the plans until late night, as well as the following morning. Mr. Petermann (Aci-Aqua) remained in the project area for

two more days obtaining additional facts and data. As with the first group of consultants a meeting was arranged with the staff. As it happened that Prof. Scudder with two Scientist from Zimbabwe was just visiting us as well, the development possibilities of the Gwembe Valley as a whole were discussed intensively.

The other two groups of consultants I was able to meet in Lusaka only, since I had to be there for the Coordinators Meeting. Mr. Wetzel from Gitec spend two days in the area, 1 night at Kanchandu. He was taken care of by Mr. Mutinta, O/C Siatwinda Irrigation Pilot Scheme.

The last group, Dr. Werding and Mr. Hempel came to the project area guided by the Provincial Agricultural Officer and a meeting was held at Nkandabwe with the staff present.

Ap art from the facts and data required by the consultants two questions were asked by all four groups:

1. To what extend can the existing staff of GSDP/IRDP be available for the execution of the feasibility study?
2. What is the housing situation for the 4- 6 experts conducting the study.

The answers:

1. Most of the technical GST members are leaving just about when the study is going to commence.
But, Councillor Madyenkuku as Project Secretary, Mr. Mbale as Water Engineer and myself as Planner are certainly willing to assist in every possible way. We consider that as part of our duty. In addition to that the O/C of the three irrigation projects will most certainly give any assistance needed.
2. Since Nkandabwe Camp is centrally situated it is an ideal headquarter for the execution of the study. Housing can be made available in one of the GRZ-single-quarters (5 rooms, kitchen, Toilet/shower). But this house is in a very bad state of repair. The consultant taking on the job is required to spend about K 20 000 on repairs and furniture.
They agreed to inform us well in time and make the necessary funds available.

In order to save time I pass that brief report on to you through the SAO Mr. Mwananyina.

Yours faithfully

Klaus Schiffer
Klaus Schiffer

cc: Gossner Mission, Berlin
Project Secretary GSDP/IRDP

GM

IRDP Gwembe Valley
P.O.Box 53, Sinazeze

Minutes of the IRDP Steering Committee held at Siatwinda Irrigation Pilot Scheme on Friday, August 12, 1983 from 10.30 to 19.30

Chairman: H.C. Munakombwe

Secretary: K.W. Schaefer

Members in attendance: Mr. S.M. Syenyaka AS
Mr. A.M. Chimuka Dev.S.
Mr. A.J. Daka Social S.
Mr. G.S. Kwaloyela DAO
Mr. R.J. Mwananyima SAO
Hon. S. Chief Mweemba

Members excused:

Ex-officio members:

Invitees:

Mr. Syankondo,
Farmers Rep resent.

Hon. Chief Sinazongwe
Councillor Muntanga
Councillor Madyenkuku, Secretary GSDP
Councillor Syadunka, Councillor Imutowana
Mr. Nakasamu Coordinator GSDP
(he was excused)
Jan van Vliet, Reverend GST
Mr. Mutinta, Officer in Charge of Siatwinda
Mr. Mbale, Water engineer GSDP
Mr. Ncote, Building Supervisor GSDP
Mr. Munachoonga, Research Officer Siatwinda
Mr. Shumba, Magoye Regional Research Station
Mr. Siatwinda, Mweemba Local Court
Mr. Siangandu, Farmers Executive Com. Siatwinda
Mr. Syankwazi, Vice Chairman, Farmers Ex.Com.
Mr. Siamogani, Farmers Ex. Committee, Siatwinda
Mr. Kamambo, Trustee Farmers Ex. Committee
Mrs. Krisifoos Liaison Officer GST, Lusaka
Mrs. Schaefer GST
Mr. H. Fuchs (on leave)

Invitees excused:

Prior to the meeting the participants were taken round to see the shortcomings of the irrigation water supply system by Mr. Mutinta. at 11.30 the Steering Committee was opened officially with the National Anthem.

The apologies of the absentees were accepted.

In his opening remarks the Chairman stressed the necessity of frankness in meetings dealing with development

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF GSDP-STEERING COMMITTEE, 27th May 1982

Typing mistakes and errors were corrected.

Matters arising

MINUTE GSDP/SC/3 Progress reports for 1982 Capital Projects

Members of the Steering Committee expressed grave concern that the GSDP Coordinator never submits any progress reports over GSDP.

resolved: The GSDP Coordinator is requested to submit the missing reports personally to the DES in Gwembe.

Minute GSDP/SC/5 Market of Produce

It was pointed out that with rice alone the farmers cannot pay the water fees. Vegetables will have to be grown as well. Therefore a canning factory and a reliable transport system is essential. In addition to that it should be thought of alternative cash crops such as tobacco and vegetable seeds.

resolved: 1) Cannery is required
2) Transport has to be made available
3) Roads must be improved

- 4) VSP should get involved in marketing
- 5) Additional Central Market should be adopted by the District Council at Sinazeze. The DC should also negotiate on behalf of the farmers, whether the ZAM-HORT building at Mamba could be rented, so that farmers could sell directly.

MINUTE GSDP/SC/6 b) The DAO announced the landclearing unit will be available in near future for K 60/hour

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE IRDP-STEERING COMMITTEE, 23rd May, 1983

Confirmation of Minutes

resolved: That the minutes of the first Steering Committee Meeting 1983 under IRDP heading after correction of errors be taken as read, confirmed and signed as correct records.

Matters arising Format of Minutes

resolved: That the minutes in future are to be prepared according to the format given by the District Council for easy reading.

NEW AGENDA

Minute IRDP/SC/2 Secretary's report
83/3 (see appendix No 1)

and 1) Crashp programmes, a) Seedp programme

Minute IRDP/SC/2 The Chairman thanked the IRDP Coordinator for being able
83/4 to secure almost K 24 000.-- as emergency fund.
The price for the early maturing seed is K 60.30/50 kg.
It is already in. Councillor Madyenkuku is going to settle the payment for the ordered seed the coming week.

resolved: K 4 000.-- from Gossner Mission for local seeds will be used on return basis, chiefly in Gwembe South, but the DAO will investigate whether there are some seeds available in other parts of the District.

K 20 000.-- from the Canadian High Commission for early maturing maize and sorghum will be sold in all 3 sub-districts via SPCMU. The cash return is the foundation for a revolving fund handled by VSP. Maximum of this seed is one bag/person. Widows shall get it free of charge. Since it is hybrid seed, SPCMU has at the same time to offer the necessary fertilizer at a normal rate.

A committee of Councillor Madyenkuku, the DAO and the IRDP Coordinator will do the follow up.

Alltogether 330 bags of seed can be obtained, of which most is to go to Gwembe Central and Gwembe South and only a small part to Gwembe North.

b) see written report

(appendix No 1) *(Habt Flu shou)*

c) Fisheries Pilot Project

As reported by Councillor Madyenkuku

(Appendix No 2). - *Habt Flu shou, ist auch im Budget, wenigstens der Teil für 84.*

Siatwinda

Mr. Mutinta reported that the scheme is now for 4 weeks without water, but 80 famers and their families depend on irrigation. When the scheme was planned in 1970 two pipelines and 3 pumps were found essential. But in reality only one pipeline was installed.

The plan was also to extend the scheme to 80 ha, with finally 2 pipes and 4 engines, if it was to work properly. But it remained at the pilot stage.

Mr. Syankondo reported about the outcome of the two

meetings, one with the farmers in May 1983 and the other one with the Advisory Committee in Mazabuka at the National Irrigation Research Station. Since the aim is to hand the project over to the farmers it has to have a reliable water supply system. Subsequently the outcome of the meetings was geared to that:

- 1) to deepen the canal between the Lake and the main pumping station
- 2) to install 3 strong slow running pumps and one stand by
- 3) To install a 12 inch asbestos high pressure pipeline from the main pumping station to the reservoir
- 4) to install new boxes for a direct distribution system
- 5) to repair the main feeder channel
- 6) to repair resp. install a drainage system with gates.

Councillor Madyenkuku stated that the consolidation is absolutely necessary. For the hand-over to the farmers the project has to be in perfect running condition. The "pilotisme" must end.

Apart from the long-term planning for Siatwinda, we have a short-term problem now.

It was stated by Mr. Mutinta that money was available to buy pipes for one more km. But there are no pipes to buy. The 4" pipes which are available at Mangoye are useless for Siatwinda regarding the distance to be covered.

resolved:

The long-term planning is to go ahead. For short-term solution a crisis committee was composed (SAO, Councillor Madyenkuku, Mr. Mbale and the IRDP Coordinator) to meet the Managing Director of the Maamba Mine, Mr. Imutowana, to find a way to supply water to the scheme.

The question of a borehole is to be further investigated

Buleya Malima

Chief Sinazongwe raised the question whether there can not be something done now.

The DAO pointed out there is no permanent Committee for the Management of Buleya Malima in existence. The office ~~XXXXXX~~ concerned meet just ad hoc.

resolved:

The IRDP Coordinator is to contact the PAO to invite the GSDP Coordinator, Hon. Chief Sinazongwe, DAO, SAO, Mr. Mabale and Peter Wedt GST for regular meetings.

The informative points 3 to 6 of the Secretary's report were accepted without further discussion.

Minute IRDP/SC/2 Roads to Kafwambila and Chiabi

83/5

Kafwambila road can be repaired by the District Council as soon as the Grader is functioning again.

To Chiabi at least 9 bridges have to be reconstructed.

resolved:

Unanimously the committee agreed that both roads need to be upgraded.

Minute IRDP/SC/2 Damsites Donga and Nkwenga

83/6

Mr. Mbale reported that both damsites were visited by Members of the GST together with the Senior Chief Mweemba resp. the representative of Chief Sinazongwe, the SAO and himself, as well as the IRDP Coordinator.

The Donga damsite is located at about 2 km north of the road from Maamba to Siatwinda, the catchment area is 34 square km, the average slope of the catchment is 0.031 and the maximum length of the catchment is 7.5 km

The height of the dam is 6 m. The people owning fields didn't welcome the idea warmly because of the fear of losing this fertile land. On the other hand they like the proposal of having a dam there to provide water for livestock and irrigation.

Nkwenga damsite is situated 600 m west of the tarred road Batoka-Maamba (Vwa Vwa village). The catchment area is 7.5 square km, the average slope is 0.048 and the maximum length of the catchment is 3.5 km.

The height of the dam is 6 m. The people of the area have welcomed the idea of the dam wholeheartedly and wish the construction has been started already.

The Provincial Water Engineer in Choma had pointed out to Mr. Mbale that these proposed dams need a high capital investment and should be left for future consideration.

The DAO gave the information, that these dams as planned by the Dutch Consulting Haskoning B.V. have so far proved to be much cheaper (about K 45 000 to K 60 000 as estimated. It is already decided that the equipment to build the Donga dam will come straight away to Gwembe South after the completion of the dam in Gwembe Central.

resolved:

It should be looked for funds to construct the Nkwenga dam as well.

ANY OTHER BUSINESS

Minute IRDP/SC/2
83/7

Telefon and Telex to Gwembe South

The IRDP Coordinator pointed out, that in order to improve the marketing situation in the area for fish and vegetable modern communications are a must. He reported about his negotiations with PTT in Choma. A sufficient number of applicants should be submitted. The PTT would make a cost estimate, after which we could budget for it.

resolved:

The IRDP Coordinator to go ahead.

Minute IRDP/SC/2
83/8

Clinic Sikaneka

Hon Chief Sinazongwe reports: the clinic should be opened by November 83, but there is still no water and the road to Sikaneka is very poor. One staff house is on window level, the slab of the second one is ready.

resolved:

The responsibility for the road falls under the Sub-District.

The Development Secretary takes up the matter with the borehole.

The Social Secretary, Mr. Daka is going to visit Sikaneka to see what can be done.

MINUTE IRDP/SC/2
83/9

MOTION BY COUNCILLOR MADYENKUKU

Working Committee for small scale industries

To prepare practical proposals to be discussed at the next Steering Committee Meeting.

This Committee should by no means duplicate the work of the Small Scale Industry Subcommittee of the District Council.

resolved:

Members of this Committee: Mr. Neite GSDP, Mr. Sitte GST, Councillor Madyenkuku, Councillor Imutowana, IRDP Coordinator.

MINUTE IRDP/SC/2
83/10

MOTION BY COUNCILLOR MADYENKUKU
Planning Committee

To assist the Secretary in the preparation for the agenda.

resolved:

Members of the Committee: SAO, Hon.S.Chief Mweenba,
Councillor Madyenkuku.

Next meeting of the IRDP
Steering Committee

first week of November,
three weeks prior to the District Council,
to be held at Nkandabwe.

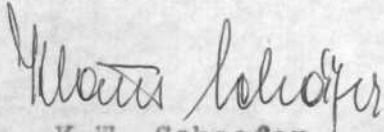
In his closing remarks the Chairman thanked all the participants for their well founded contributions and for their untiring involvement in the development. The meeting was closed at 19.30 hours with the
NATIONAL ANTHEM

Nkandabwe, August 16, 1983

Chairman:

Secretary

H.C. Munakombwe
District Executive Secretary


K.W. Schaefer
IRDP Coordinator

Integrated Rural
Development Programme
Gwembe Valley, Box 53, Sinazeze
via Choma, Zambia

Arbeitskreis für
Projektberatung
Herrn Dipl.Ing.
Fritz Lamperter
Postfach 92
7000 Stuttgart 1

3.8.83

Lieber Fritz!

Nachdem ich nun gerade ein halbes Jahr hier bin und seit drei Monaten meine Tätigkeit als Coordinator des IRDP voll ausübe, bin ich schon einmal mit einem ganz massiven Problem konfrontiert:
es dreht sich um Transport. Von unseren bereits bestehenden Bewässerungsprojekten und von den hoffentlich im nächsten Jahr anlaufenden Fischereiprojekten bis zur Teerstraße sind es 20 bis 30 km schlechter Weg.

Autos sind natürlich möglich - aber furchtbar teuer. Und es ist fraglich, ob wir die sehr finanzschwachen Genossenschaften gleich von vornherein mit solchen Overheads belasten können.

Nun fiel mir der Entwicklungsschlepper von Zelter ein. Leider habe ich überhaupt keine Unterlagen und leider habe ich nicht einmal die Adresse von Herrn Zelter.

Nun wollte ich Dich bitten, doch die Verbindung zu knüpfen und vielleicht auch mal mit Jochen Lindau beim Planungsstab in der Diemershaldenstraße darüber zu sprechen. Jochen Lindau ist im Kuratorium der Gossner Mission - kennt aber die Zelter-Idee nicht. (und im Zambia-Ausschuß)

Au jeden Fall könnte ich mir vorstellen, daß wir zwei der Zelter-Traktoren hier gut einsetzen und damit auch testen könnten. Vielleicht sind sie wirklich eine ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ Alternative zu den üblichen Transportangeboten.

Ansonsten geht es gut. Zur Zeit ist es noch sehr kühl. Aber das wird sich bald ändern, dann sind wir wieder der heißeste Platz von Zambia.

Ganz herzliche Grüße, natürlich auch an Ref. III und an die anderen Kollegen vom DIMO.

Klaus Schäfer
Klaus Schäfer
Kopie an Gossner Mission

Gossner Mission

Integrated Rural
Development Programme
Gwembe Valley, P.O. Box 53,
Sinazeze, via Choma, Zambia

Solar Electric International
P.O. Box 47384
Nairobi
Kenya
c/o Stuart Allison

August 3, 1983

Dear Mr. Allison,

I got hold of some information about your pump
KSB Aquaso 300 M.
Would you kindly supply us with some more data
and information, because we would very much like
to test it within our small scale irrigation programme
along the shore line of Lake Kariba.

What we should know, of course, is the cost for one or
two testing units.
But we would also like to know the approximate cost when
we place a larger order, after the successful completion
of a pilot project.

We also heard, that it is thought to make local assembling
possible, perhaps you could enlighten us in that regard,
because small scale industries development is one of our
main objectives in near future.

When we come to an agreement about obtaining one or two
testing units, we would like to know about the shipment
procedure from Nairobi to Lusaka - by plane I suppose.

Payment would be made from Germany, probably via the NCCK.

Looking forward for your kind reply

yours sincerely

Klaus Schaefer

Klaus Schaefer
Coordinator IRDP

Copy to Gossner Mission, Berlin

Lieber Erhard, vielleicht kannst du noch einmal bei BfdW nach-
fragen, wie ernst sie es meinen, mit der Finanzierung von solchen
Solar Tests. Die technologische Entwicklung hat innerhalb von
12 Monaten einen Riesensprung gemacht. Der Motor der erwähnten
Anlage kommt übrigens von AEG. Sitzen die nicht auch in Berlin?
Ansonsten geht es sehr gut. Ich habe nur den Verdacht, daß die
IRDP-Kassen (Sida etc.) inzwischen auch leer sind.
Herzliche Grüße

Dein

Klaus auch von Maria

Gossner Mission
Handjerystraße 19-20
1000 Berlin 41
Zambiaausschuß



Klaus Schäfer
P.O. Box 53, Sinazeze

1.8.83

Betreff: Kurzer Kommentar zu den Budgets GSDP/IRDP 1984

Vorgang: Die an Pfarrer Erhard Mische bereits übersandten Budgets 84

Sehr geehrte Herren!

Gerade noch rechtzeitig am 29.7.83 konnte ich zusammen mit Sietske Krisifoe die Budgets für 1984 im Ministerium übergeben. Ein Exemplar ist inzwischen mit Besuchern (Till und Wolfgang Maier, Berlin) direkt an die Gossner Mission gegangen.

Um eine wirklich umfassende Information des Zambiaausschusses zu gewährleisten, will ich zu den Budgets einige kurze Kommentare geben:

1) Zustandekommen der Budgets

Den endgültigen Budgets vorausgegangen waren mehrere Treffen des gesamten GSDP-Staffs mit Herren aus dem Ministerium (Benoit, Warren) hier im Camp, sowie ein weiteres Meeting im Ministerium mit Benoit, Warren, Eklund und Harthorn einerseits und mir andererseits. Meine ursprüngliche Meinung, daß es wohl besser sei, für 1984 noch einmal die alte GSDP vote 614 zu verwenden stand im Gegensatz zu der Auffassung der Herren aus dem Ministerium, die traditionellen und neuen Aktivitäten unter der neuen IRDP vote laufen zu lassen. Letzteres wiederum stand im Gegensatz zu der Vorschrift, alle Budgets müßten vom District Council genehmigt sein. Ein Kompromiß war dann möglich, weil der District Council bereits am 1.6.83 meinen vorläufigen Perspective Plan für die nächsten 5 Jahre genehmigt hatte und weil alle Komponenten des Budgets 1984 sich im Rahmen dieses Perspective Planes bewegen. So haben wir dann in einem außerordentlichen Staffmeeting am 13.7.83 die einzelnen Komponenten des Budgets vorgestellt. Anschließend wurden dann die Budgets in der vorliegenden Form von mir zusammengestellt, am 19.7.83 vom Budget Committee nochmals besprochen und dann ins Reine geschrieben.

2) Aufbau der Budgets

Die einzelnen Budget-Komponenten wurden von den jeweilig zuständigen Verantwortlichen verfaßt:

Introduction, Summary, Development Planning	Schäfer GM
Service Unit (Adm. Workshop, Camp)	Banda GRZ
Cooperative Extension	I. Fuchs GM
Female Agr. Extension	Engelhard GM
VSP	M. Sitte GM
GSB	Sitte GM
Small Scale Irrigation	Wendt GM
Water Development Programme	Mbale GRZ
Syatwinda	H. Fuchs GM
Fisheries	Schäfer GM
Dryland Farming	H. Fuchs GM
Church related work	van Vliet GM

3) Kommentare im Einzelnen

Introduction

Diese Einführung erscheint notwendig, weil inzwischen die letzten Mitarbeiter im Ministerium ausscheiden, die seinerzeit das Zustandekommen der Zusammenarbeit zwischen der Gossner Mission und der Regierung miterlebt haben.

Vor allem bei neuen zambianischen und überseeischen Mitarbeitern im Ministerium ist so allmählich der Eindruck entstanden, als sei die Gossner Mission ein moderner Bettelorden. Unser guter Freund Benoit wußte zum Beispiel nicht, in welcher finanzieller Größenordnung sich das Engagement der GM in den letzten 12 Jahren bewegt hat.

(Als durch die Vermittlung von Benoit die Canadian High Commission unserem Liaison Officer in Lusaka einen Scheck von 20.000 K für unser Seed programme überreichte, da kam das im Radio und in der Times of Zambia, daß die Gossner Mission jedes Jahr mindestens das 12-fache in diese Arbeit im Gwembe Tal steckt, das wird überhaupt nicht zur Kenntnis genommen).

Ganz bewußt ist in der Einführung auf unsere Motivation als Mission hingewiesen. Der entsprechende Passus stammt im Wesentlichen aus der Beschreibung van Vliet's "Church related Work".

Ich finde es persönlich ganz wichtig, daß wir als Mission immer wieder darauf hinweisen, warum wir da sind und warum wir unsere Arbeit so machen und nicht anders. Mit entwicklungspolitischen Argumenten können wir uns gegenüber den anderen IRDPs, gegenüber der GTZ und dem DED nicht abheben. Entwicklungspolitisch sind die anderen so gut wie wir, wenn nicht besser.

Wo wir anders sind und wo die Zambianer auch etwas besonderes von uns erwarten, das liegt in unserem speziellen Auftrag als Mission begründet: wenn wir die Botschaft Jesu Christi nicht als Basis unseres Handelns verstehen und wenn wir als Mission nicht den Mut haben, uns dazu zu bekennen, dann stellen uns Zambianer (und Expatriates) zu Recht in Frage.

Ein Jahresbudget ist nur verständlich, wenn es eingebettet ist in ein mehrjähriges Rahmenprogramm. Deshalb der kurze Ausblick auf die nächsten 5 Jahre. In den nächsten Monaten werden die vorläufigen Budgets für die Programmkomponenten erarbeitet, die dann wiederum als Basis für den künftigen Personalbedarf dienen. Der Personalbedarfsplan wird in der Novembersitzung des Steering Committees behandelt und am 1.12.83 vom District Council verabschiedet. Dieser Personalbedarf ist aber immer auf bereits genehmigte Programmkomponenten bezogen. Da aber zwischen Genehmigung und Mittelzuweisung noch einmal ein bis anderthalb Jahre vergehen und da wir einheimischen Fachkräften unbedingt den Vorrang geben müssen, ist mit Personalanforderungen frühestens ab Einsatzjahr 1985 zu rechnen. Für 1984 werden kaum irgendwelche Mittel zur Verfügung stehen, die die Entsendung von neuen Mitarbeitern rechtfertigen würden.

Voraussichtlich brauchen wir im Laufe des Jahres 1985 eine überseeische Fachkraft für das Schoolleaverprogramm und unter Umständen für vorbeugende Gesundheitsarbeit. Letzteres hängt aber von einer Reihe noch ungeklärter Faktoren ab.

Insgesamt dürfte dies bis 1985 zu einer spürbaren Entlastung des Personalkostenetats für Zambia führen, wobei ich in diesem Zusammenhang auf die vorläufige Personalplanung vom Mai 1983 verweisen möchte, die Frau Barteczko-Schwedler mit nach Berlin genommen hat.

Summary

Nach den Vorstellungen im Ministerium muß im Budget der in Deutschland aufgewendete Beitrag erwähnt sein, obwohl diese Beträge nicht direkt im Budget enthalten sind. Als Erklärung wird angegeben, daß grundsätzlich dann, wenn überseeische Agencies beteiligt sind, die Eigenbeteiligung der Regierung in einem bestimmten Verhältnis zum überseeischen Finanzengagement steht. Das war früher wohl deshalb nie eine Frage, weil das den Verantwortlichen hier klar war, was die Gossner Mission beisteuert. Aber mit dem Ausscheiden unserer alten Freunde ging diese Information allmählich verloren.

Obwohl diese Zahlen von der Regierung hier auf Treu und Glauben akzeptiert werden - so eine Aussage des Chief Planning Officers von IRDP Kapompo (GTZ) würde es meine Planungsaufgabe hier erleichtern, wenn ich für das neue Budget 1985 von der Missionsleitung rechtzeitig die authentischen Planzahlen zur Verfügung hätte (Mai 1984 spätestens).

Development Planning and Project Promotion

Hier handelt es sich fast ausschließlich um die km-Erstattung.

Ich habe schon am 11.3.83 in einem Brief an Pfarrer Erhard Mische darauf hingewiesen, daß die Missionsleitung mit einem eingesparten Mitarbeiter pro Jahr die Dienstkilometer der übrigen Mitarbeiter finanzieren könnte. Sicher, es steht im Agreement, daß die Regierung dafür aufzukommen hat. Es fragt sich nur, was es nützt, wenn wir darauf bestehen und was es schadet. Vor allem, weil man im Ministerium schon vor Jahren gesagt hat, warum schickt ihr nicht einen Mitarbeiter weniger (ich habe das in den Akten gefunden) und weil man einfach nicht einsieht, daß wir hier eine extra Wurst bekommen. Im Grunde ist es ja nur 1/10 der Gesamtaufwendungen der Gossner Mission für 1984. Aber mit dem Beharren auf dieser Forderung setzen wir uns optisch in ein ganz schlechtes Licht und schwächen unsere Verhandlungsposition in Sachen, die viel wichtiger sind, und wo unter Umständen für uns finanziell viel mehr auf dem Spiel steht.

Meine Bitte und mein Vorschlag an den Zambiaausschuß:

- 1) Eine Empfehlung an die Missionsleitung zu formulieren, daß die GM ab 1984 für die Laufzeit des Agreements die Km-Gelder für die Mitarbeiter der GM übernimmt, und das Frau Krisifoe ein entsprechendes offizielles Schreiben der Missionsleitung dem Ministerium überreicht.
- 2) Eine Regelung der km-Gelder auf der Basis eines festen Satzes für alle Mitarbeiter in Höhe von 825 DM für den vollen Vertrag und von 412 DM für den halben Vertrag (monatlich zu zahlen mit dem Gehalt, aber besonders ausgewiesen).

Der zweite Teil dieses Vorschlages macht nicht nur haushaltsmäßig für die Missionsleitung die auf sie zukommenden Kosten klar kalkulierbar, es ist auch eine Hilfe für den Mitarbeiter a) ein Ressourcen und Foreign Exchange sparendes Auto zu benutzen und b) keine unüberlegten Fahrten zu machen, bzw. wenn möglich Fahrgemeinschaften zu bilden. Ein entsprechender Vorschlag von mir wurde von Pfarrer Erhard Mische bei seinem Besuch ins Teammeeting gebracht und - erwartungsgemäß - abgelehnt. Trotzdem möchte ich wieder auf diesen Vorschlag zurückkommen. Für ein dem Team zur Verfügung stehendes Allradfahrzeug ist eine Sonderregelung zu finden.

Man kann aber im allgemeinen davon ausgehen, daß ein Toyota Pick up das Standardfahrzeug für unsere Arbeit hier ist. Wer größer und luxuriöser fahren möchte, soll dies dann eben auch bezahlen.

Service Unit - Administration, Workshop, Campmaintenance

Hier sind nun erstmals die drei Unterabteilungen zusammengefaßt, die eindeutig GRZ-Verantwortung sind. Wir wissen nicht nur aus eigener Erfahrung, daß es keinen Sinn hat, innerhalb einer GRZ-Verwaltung einkommenerzeugende Aktivitäten zu finanzieren, weil alle Bruttoüberschüsse abgeführt werden müssen. Deshalb ist es sinnvoll eine solche Werkstatt auch innerhalb des von der Regierung gesetzten Rahmens zu betreiben.

Niemand aber hindert uns dann, eine genossenschafts- privat- oder VSPeigene Werkstatt dort aufzubauen wo sie vordringlich gebraucht wird (etwa in Siatwinda).

Cooperative Extension Work

Female Agricultural Extension

Zu diesen beiden Komponenten ist nichts weiter hinzuzufügen.

Valley Self Help Promotion Fund

Diese Komponente des Budgets beansprucht kein Geld von GRZ/IRDP. Trotzdem ist VSP in Zukunft wohl die tragende Säule unserer Arbeit im Valley.

Es gilt allerdings diese noch schwache und unausgereifte einheimische Trägerstruktur behutsam zu begleiten, so wie ein Gärtner einen wertvollen jungen Baum durch liebevolle, sachgerechte Pflege befähigt nach Jahren des Wachsens reiche Frucht zu tragen. Ungeschicklichkeit gepaart mit Ungeduld können hier schwer schaden. Klare Zielvorgaben mit Liebe und Geduld verfolgt werden ihre Wirkung nicht verfehlen.

Als nächstes brauchen wir innerhalb von VSP einen Bereich Entwicklungsvorhaben. Federführend wird wahrscheinlich Reverend Alexander Siatwinda sein, als Verantwortlicher für den Kontakt zum AG KED Bereich; denn nicht alles, was hier im Valley geschehen sollte, paßt in das Finanzierungsmuster von IRDP/GRZ.

Gwembe South Builders

Auch diese Komponente braucht kein Geld von GRZ/IRDP. Ob es weitergeführt werden soll, wenn Manfred Sittes Vertrag ausläuft, oder ob es eingemottet werden soll, bis wieder Projektmittel zur Verfügung stehen (etwa 1985) ist eine Policyfrage, die von hier aus nicht entschieden werden kann. Das größte Risiko scheint dabei in der Person des Verantwortlichen zu liegen. Wie stellt man sicher, daß ein Nachfolger nicht nur menschlich und fachlich der Aufgabe gerecht wird, sondern daß er auch die Geldgeschäfte übersieht und im Griff behält?

Small Scale Irrigation

keine besonderen Bemerkungen

Water Development Programme

Dieses Programm sollte eigentlich schon dieses Jahr als Nothilfe anlaufen. Es ist jedoch zweifelhaft, ob wir dafür noch rechtzeitig Geld bekommen, obwohl ein Spezialantrag beim Ministerium liegt. Daher erscheint es jetzt auch im Budget für 84.

Syatwiinda Consolidation and Extension

Diese Komponente ist nur deshalb noch in das Budget von 1984 gekommen, weil die Kooperation aller Beteiligten so außerordentlich gut war. Normalerweise hätten wir können ein Budget von dieser Höhe nicht mehr in der kurzen Zeit, die zur Verfügung stand, durchziehen. Nochmals 393.000 Kwacha für Syatwiinda sind natürlich ein gewaltiger Brocken. Nur, welche Alternative haben wir sonst, als Syatwiinda zu schließen? Die Hoffnung, dieses überalterte Pilotprojekt in das eventuell kommende Großprogramm der Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau einbinden zu können, besteht nicht mehr. Wir können nicht 4-5 Jahre auf ein Vielleicht warten.

Voraussetzung für die Übergabe des Syatwiinda Projektes an die Farmer ist die Schaffung eines "registered bodies" (Genossenschaft, Society oder dergleichen). Es muß auf jeden Fall vermieden werden, daß Neuanschaffungen auf Regierungsnamen eingetragen werden. Sonst passiert das Gleiche, womit wir uns heute in Buleya Malima herum-schlagen müssen. Und es ist ein vieljähriger Prozeß, so etwas rück-gängig zu machen - manche haben mir gesagt, es sei überhaupt nicht möglich.

Bei Syatwiinda haben wir jetzt die Chance - durch diese neue Phase. Wir werden also demnächst mit den Farmern von Syatwiinda zusammen-sitzen, damit aus dem Farmers Committee jetzt etwas legalisiertes wird. Der gesamte Übergabeprozess wird wahrscheinlich viele Jahre dauern.

Ein ganz wesentlicher Faktor wird es sein, ob wir für die Bewässerungs-farmer eine nachhaltig wirksame cash crop als Ergänzung zum Reisanbau finden. Bisher dachte ich in erster Linie an Tabak. Ich bin aber jetzt in Gesprächen mit Saatgutfachleuten darin bestärkt worden, es doch auch mit Gemüsesamen zu versuchen; denn das Valley hat geradezu Traum-bedingungen für die Erzeugung von Feinsämereien. Und gegen einen direkten Vertragsanbau mit deutschen Samenzüchtern gäbe es keine Be-denken. Das werden wir jetzt weiter verfolgen.

Wenn daraus allerdings etwas Konkretes wird, dann könnte es zu einer ganz speziellen Personalanforderung im Laufe des Jahres 1985 führen: einen Fachmann für die Erzeugung von Gemüsesamen; denn einen solchen finden wir hier nicht.

Ebenfalls im Budget enthalten ist eine Werkstatt für Syatwiinda. Um die kommen wir nicht herum, wenn Syatwiinda selbständig werden soll, kann es nicht von der Regierungswerkstatt in Nkandabwe abhängig sein.

Fisheries Pilot Project

Dies war als Sonderprogramm vorgesehen. Inzwischen sieht es aber nicht so aus, daß wir es vor 1984 genehmigt bekommen, daher muß es auf jeden Fall auch im 84er Budget sein. Ich werde aber trotzdem nochmals um eine Sondergenehmigung bemüht sein. Auf jeden Fall hat mir dies unser oberster IRDP Chef, Eklund empfohlen. Für die Gossner Mission ist hier auf jeden Fall eine finanzielle Verpflichtung eingeplant: Gehalt und Fahrzeugkosten für den Fischerei Promoter, insgesamt 13.000 DM im Jahr.

Dryland Farming Programm

Hierzu ist nichts anzumerken.

Abschließende Bemerkungen

Der Teil IV des Budgets für 1984 mit den ausführlichen Beschreibungen der Projektkomponenten ist ausschließlich die Arbeit der beteiligten Verantwortlichen.

Als die Budgets im Staffmeeting besprochen wurden, habe ich klar ge-macht, daß es für unser IRDP außer Zweifel steht, daß das Church Related Work an erster Stelle steht. Der Bezug zur Kirche und zum Evangelium steht auch im Agreement ganz vorn und ist bisher noch nie von Zambianern in Frage gestellt worden.

Im Gegenteil gerade darin sehen sie unsere Identität, und auch unseren speziellen Auftrag. Unser District Agricultural Officer (für den ganzen Gwembe District für den auch unser IRDP gilt) ist ein führender Mann in der UCZ und Laienprediger - Mr. Kwaleyela. Das ist nur ein Beispiel.

Gerade weil aber dieser Teil unserer Arbeit so wichtig ist, wie die

technische Hilfe, kann es hier zu der Fragestellung kommen, warum soll eigentlich die Regierung mit ihren knappen Mitteln das km-Geld für den Pastor zahlen?

Die gleiche Frage läßt sich auch im Hinblick auf die VSP Mitarbeit stellen und im Hinblick auf Gwembe South Builders. Alles sind wesentliche Elemente unserer Gossner Arbeit hier - aber können wir einen Teil der Kosten dieser Arbeit dem Landwirtschaftsministerium ~~anlasten?~~

Aus dem gleichen Grund erscheint auch das Tonga Museum nicht im vorliegenden Budget; denn dafür gibt es innerhalb der Regierungsstruktur ein anderes Ministerium.

Damit ist aber der Spannungsbogen schon skizziert innerhalb dessen wir uns hier bewegen.

Die Gossner Mission wollte immer einen integrierten - umfassenden - Ansatz. Vielleicht sogar viel weitergehend als dies den Vorstellungen des ~~Integrierten ländlichen Entwicklungsprogramms~~ Integrierten ländlichen Entwicklungsprogramms entspricht.

Aber die Verwaltungsrealität ist eher andersherum. Damit gibt es innerhalb des Landwirtschaftsministeriums schon Schwierigkeiten. Geschweige denn, wenn man, wie wir über den landwirtschaftlichen Bereich hinaus integrierend denkt - und handelt.

Deshalb - und das ist nocheinmal meine Bitte an den Zambiaausschuß - sollten wir, solange wir als Gossner Mission hier arbeiten, alles vermeiden, was diesen umfassenden Ansatz erschwert. Auch wenn das heißt, daß wir einen Kostenfaktor übernehmen, den wir dem Buchstaben nach nicht übernehmen müßten.

Damit verbleibe ich mit ganz herzlichen Grüßen

Ihr

Klaus Schäfer

Klaus Schäfer

Kopie an Liaison Officer

Bemerkungen zur Personalplanung für GM/IRDP Gwembe Valley
1983-1988

Die nachfolgenden Tabellen und Berechnungen basieren auf dem Perspektivplan für die nächsten 5 Jahre. Die Zahlen, die den Berechnungen zu Grunde liegen, sind Annahmen auf der Basis des Arbeitsvertrages K. Schäfer. Substantielle Differenzen zu existierenden Einzelverträgen sind möglich, dürften sich aber in der Gesamtrechnung ausgleichen.

1)

Tragender Grundgedanke des vorliegenden Planstellenüberblicks von 1983-1988 ist der weitmögliche Einsatz von einheimischem Personal anstelle von GM-Fachkräften.

Dies ist heute ohne weiteres möglich. Im IRDP Chipata, das für die ganze riesige Ostprovinz zuständig ist, arbeiten nur 6-8 schwedische Experten als direkte IRDP Officers. Das ganze übrige IRDP-Staff besteht aus GRZ-Angestellten, die zum IRDP abgestellt sind.

Dazu kommt in Chipata für gewisse, klar umrissene Teilaufgaben (z.B. Rural Workshops) noch eine sehr kleine Zahl von Volunteers (DED, Danish Volunteers).

2)

Der Planungszeitraum von Juni 83 bis Mai 88 ist fast deckungsgleich mit der Gültigkeit des jetzt unterzeichneten Agreement. Ob dieses Agreement erneuert oder verlängert werden soll, ist durch eine Evaluierung im Januar 1986 festzustellen. Dieser Zeitpunkt ist durch das Auslaufen der Verträge der Ehepaare van Vlieth und Schäfer vorgegeben.

3)

Es ist nicht auszuschließen, daß im Laufe der Planungsphase neue Projektvorstellungen entstehen. Vor allem durch die Zusammenarbeit der van Vliet's mit der UCZ. Es ist darüber hinaus anzunehmen, daß ein oder zwei zusätzliche Planstellen für einheimische Kräfte daraus resultieren, deren Finanzierung von GM übernommen werden sollte.

Eine Besetzung von Planstellen durch GRZ-Mitarbeiter ist nur dann sinnvoll, wenn es sich um echte Regierungsaufgaben handelt, für die die Regierung auch eigene Etatposten verfügbar hält. Z.B.: Für das Wieder-in-Gang-Bringen der Fischereigenossenschaften ist eine erfahrene und respektierte einheimische Fachkraft für einen Zeitraum von drei bis vier Jahren von

nöten. Das ist aber nicht nur keine Aufgabe für einen Regierungsbeamten - die Regierung hat auch keine Etatmittel für eine solche zeitlich begrenzte Sonderaufgabe verfügbar.

Hier ist die Gossner Mission gefragt, mit einer Planstellenfinanzierung für maximal 3-4 Jahre einzuspringen. Nach Ablauf dieser Zeitspanne ist das vorgesehene Fischereiprogramm ohnehin abgeschlossen.

Mandatsur, 24.5.83

Walter Schöpfer

Planstellenüberblick 1983-1988

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Planer Coordinator	GM	GM	GM	GM ?	?	?
Pastor	GM	GM	GM	GM ?	?	?
Landwirt Malima	GM	GRZ	GRZ	GRZ	GRZ	GRZ
Landwirt Siatwinda	GM	GM	GRZ	GRZ	GRZ	GRZ
Landwirt CUSA	GM	GM	CUSA	CUSA	CUSA	CUSA
Rural Sociologist	GM	GRZ	GRZ	GRZ	GRZ	GRZ
Rural Workshop		DED	DED	DED	DED	
Camp Workshop	GM					
GWEMBE South Builders	GM	GM	GM	GM		
Rural Women Training		GM	GM	GM		
Preventive Medicine			GM	GM	GM	
School-leaverpr.			GM	GM	GM	
Fisheries Promoter		GM 1	GM 1	GM 1	GM 1	
Road-building		GM 1	GM 1	GM 1	GM 1	
VSP	GM 1	GM 1	GM 1	GM 1	GM 1	
Administrator		GRZ	GRZ	GRZ	GRZ	GRZ
Water engineer	GRZ	GRZ	GRZ	GRZ	GRZ	GRZ
Accountant	GRZ	GRZ	GRZ	GRZ	GRZ	GRZ

GM 1 = Planstellen mit Zambianern besetzt von GM finanziert

Übersicht über die auf die Gossner Mission zukommenden monetären Belastungen bei einer Weiterführung des Engagements bis Mitte 1988

A) Personalgebundene Kosten (ohne Gwembe South Builders)
(Bruttogehälter, km-Gelder, Vorlaufkosten, Nachlaufkosten)

1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	insgesamt
419.100	667.000	611.812	561.400	322.500	2.518.812

B) Personalgebundene Kosten (mit Gwembe South Builders)

518.000	751.200	744.412	561.400	322.500	2.897.512
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C) Flankierende technische Kosten (Siatwinda und Verwaltung GM/GST)

69.600	32.560	63.536	38.480	720	204.896
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A) und C) zusammen (ohne Gwembe South Builders)

488.700	699.560	675.348	599.880	323.220	2.786.708
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B) und C) zusammen (mit Gwembe South Builders)

587.700	783.760	807.948	599.880	323.220	3.102.508
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Bemerkungen:

Die Alternativen, die zur Entscheidung anstehen sind entweder A) und C) zusammen oder B) und C) zusammen. Eine grundlegende Kürzung in den beiden Bereichen A) und C) ist nicht möglich, es sei denn die Gossner Mission verzichtet auf die Neueinstellung von zwei Fachkräften (Mediziner, Handwerkslehrer) im Jahre 1985, dann können im Schnitt der Jahre 1985, 86 und 1987 pro Jahr 175.000 DM eingespart werden.

Die Neueinstellung des Mediziners muß aber im Zusammenhang mit einer Ausweitung der Bewässerung gesehen werden und der Handwerkslehrer im Zusammenhang mit einem dringend notwendigen Programm für Schulentlassene.

Ein Ersatz der beiden Positionen durch Volunteers (DED etc.) würde bei der drastischen Reduktion des Missionspersonals ab 1985 zu einer Verdünnung der missionarischen Ansatzes führen, angesichts des zur gleichen Zeit voraussichtlich einsetzenden massiven Einsatzes von GTZ-gleichgestellten KfW-Mitarbeitern wäre das bedenklich.

Gerade wegen dieses einerseits im Interesse der Valleybewohner dringend wünschenswerten KfW-Engagements, ist andererseits größte Sorgfalt bei der Auswahl der neuen Missionsmitarbeiter angebracht.

ungeplant - 83		Planungszeitraum von 1984 - 1988						2
1983		1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	Insgesamt 84-88	
vertraglich fixiert:								
A)	(1)	510.000	240.000	150.000	30.000	-----	-----	420.000
	(2)	85.000	40.000	25.000	5.000	-----	-----	70.000
	(3)	40.000	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	(4)	144.000	-----	80.000	64.000	-----	-----	144.000
insgesamt:		779.000	280.000	255.000	99.000	-----	-----	534.000
sichere Neuverträge und Verlängerungen			3 Einheimische	3 EH 2 Exp.	3 EH 2 Exp.	3 EH 4.5 Exp.	2.5 Exp.	
B)	(1)	-----	36.000	176.000	266.000	326.000	75.000	879.000
	(2)	-----	30.000	50.000	60.000	75.000	12.500	227.500
	(3)	-----	-----	40.000	20.000	-----	-----	60.000
	(4)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	128.000	128.000
insgesamt:		-----	66.000	266.000	346.000	401.000	215.500	1294.500
mögliche Neuverträge			Maria Schäfer	dto.	dto.			
(1)	(1)	-----	30.000	30.000	22.500	-----	-----	82.500
	(2)	-----	5.000	5.000	3.125	-----	-----	13.125
C)	(1)	-----	G.S.B.	G.S.B.	G.S.B.	-----	-----	180.000
	(2)	-----	60.000	60.000	60.000	-----	-----	30.000
	(3)	-----	10.000	10.000	10.000	-----	-----	20.000
	(4)	-----	20.000	-----	32.000	-----	-----	32.000
insgesamt:		-----	125.000	105.000	127.625	-----	-----	262.000
A)B)C) zusammen		779.000	471.000	626.000	572.625	401.000	215.000	2285.625
A)B)C) ohne GSB		779.000	381.000	556.000	470.625	401.000	215.000	2023.625
+ 10% jährliche Kostensteigerung		-----	+ 10 %	+ 20 %	+ 30 %	+ 40%	+ 50%	
			419.100	667.000	611.812	561.400	322.500	2518.812

Bemerkungen

(1) = Bruttogehalt

(2) = Arbeitskosten (km-Geld etc.)

(3) = Kosten für Auswahl, Vorbereitung, Ausreise

(4) = Kosten für Heimreise, Wiedereingliederung, Tropennachuntersuchung

Die ausgewiesenen Kostensteigerungen um jährlich 10% sind Kostensteigerungen, wie sie für die Gossner Mission voraussichtlich anfallen werden (Soziallasten, Aus- und Rückreisekosten, Instandhaltung der Wohnhäuser usw.) keinesfalls etwa um 10 % jährlich steigende Gehälter der Dienstnehmer der Gossner Mission.

Übersicht über die flankierenden technischen Kosten, die obwohl vertraglich zugesichert, nicht mehr auf die Regierung abgewälzt werden können:

A) Flankierende Kosten für Siatwinda						
	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	insgesamt
1) Investitionen 1 Auto	20.000	-----	20.000	-----	-----	40.000
2) lfd. Kosten km, Versiche- rung etc.	10.000	10.000	10.000	10.000	5.000	45.000
3) Personal- kosten (Fahrer)	4.800	4.800	4.800	4.800	2.400	21.600
Total	34.800	14.800	34.800	14.800	7.400	107.000
+ 10% Kosten- steigerung pro Jahr	34.800	10%	20%	30%	40%	
	34.800	16.280	51.768	19.240	10.360	
- Verkaufserlö s für das Auto			10.000		10.000	
Endsumme A)	34.800	16.280	31.768	19240	360	102.448

B) Flankierende Kosten für Verwaltung GM/GST

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	insgesamt
1) Investitionen 1 Auto	20.000	-----	20.000	-----	-----	40.000
2) lfd. Kosten km, Versiche- rung etc.	10.000	10.000	10.000	10.000	5.000	45.000
c) Personal- kosten (Fahrer)	4.800	4.800	4.800	4.800	2.400	21.600
Total	34.800	14.800	34.800	14.800	7.400	107.00
+10% Kosten- steigerung pro Jahr	34.800	10%	20%	30%	40%	
	34.800	16.280	51.768	19.240	10.360	
- Verkaufserlös für das Auto			10.000		10.000	
Endsumme B)	34.800	16280	31.768	19.240	360	102.448
Endsummen A) + B) zusammen	69.600	32.560	63.536	38.480	720	204.896

Bemerkungen: Die flankierenden Kosten für Siatwinda können eingespart werden, wenn a) Siatwinda aufgegeben wird oder b) KfW Siatwinda übernimmt.
Die flankierenden Kosten für die Verwaltung GM/GST können nur bei einem Aufgeben des Engagements eingespart werden.

Personalgebundene Kosten 1983

Stelle	Besetzung	Kosten	Insgesamt	
Technischer Berater	Spreng	£ (1) 60.000 (2) 10.000 (4) 32.000	102.000	-1-
Manager G.S.B.	Sitte	(1) 60.000 (2) 10.000 (4) 32.000	102.000	-2-
C.D. Berater	Monik, Sitte	(1) 30.000 XXXXXX (2) 5.000 halber Vertrag (1/2) (4) 16.000	51.000	-3-
Soziologe	Engelhard	(1) 60.000 (2) 10.000 (4) 32.000	102.000	-4-
Landw. Berater	Wendt	(1) 60.000 (2) 10.000 (4) 32.000	102.000	-5-
Landw. Berater	Ingrid Fuchs	(1) 60.000 (2) 10.000	70.000	-6-
Landw. Berater	Hans Fuchs	(1) 60.000 (2) 10.000	70.000	-7-
Pastor 1/2	Jan van Vlieth	(1) 30.000 (2) 5.000 (3) 10.000	45.000	-8a-
Pastor 1/2	Waltraud van Vlieth	(1) 30.000 (2) 5.000 (3) 10.000	45.000	-8b-
Planer, Coordinator	Schäfer K.	(1) 60.000 (2) 10.000 (3) 20.000	90.000	-9-

ca-Kosten für 8 Vollverträge und 1/2 Vertrag 779.000

Bemerkungen: (1) ca-Bruttogehalt
 (2) ca-Arbeitskosten (km-Geld, Arbeitshilfsmittel)
 (3) ca-Kosten für Auswahl, Vorbereitung, Ausreise
 (4) ca-Kosten für Heimreise, Wiedereingliederung, Tropennachuntersuchung etc.

Personalgebundene Kosten 1984

a) vertraglich fixiert

Stelle	Besetzung	Kosten	Insgesamt	
Landw. Berater	Ingrid Fuchs	(1) 60.000 (2) 10.000	70.000 70.000	-1-
Landw. Berater	Hans Fuchs	(1) 60.000 (2) 10.000	70.000	-2-
Pastor 1/2	Jan van Vlieth	(1) 30.000 (2) 5.000	35.000	-3a-
Pastor 1/2	Waltraud van Vlieth	(1) 30.000 (2) 5.000	35.000	-3b-
Planer, Coordinator	Klaus Schäfer	(1) 60.000 (2) 10.000	70.000	-4-

ca-Kosten für 4 Vollverträge 280.000

b) unverzichtbare Vertragsabschlüsse mit einheimischen Kräften

Fisheries Promoter	Gray Madyenkuku	(1) 12.000 (2) 10.000	22.000	-5-
Roadworks or G.S.B.	Ba Ncite	(1) 12.000 (2) 10.000	22.000	-6-
Manager V.S.P.	Ba Sybbalo	(1) 12.000 (2) 10.000	22.000	-7-

ca-Kosten für 3 Verträge mit Einheimischen 66.000

c) mögliche neue Verträge mit Expatriats

Manager G.S.B.	?????	(1) 60.000 (2) 10.000 (3) 20.000	90.000	-8-
Rural Women Training 1/2	Maria Schäfer	(1) 30.000 (2) 5.000	35.000	-9-

ca-Kosten für 1+1/2 Vollverträge 125.000

Gesamt-ca-Kosten der Positionen a) + b)
(vertraglich fixiert bzw. unverzichtbar) 346.000

Gesamt-ca-Kosten der Positionen a)+b)+c) 471.000

Gesamt-ca-Kosten der Positionen a)+b)+c) ohne
Managerposition für G.S.B. 381.000

(Das Für-und-Wider der Managerposition für
Gwembe South Builders wird auf einem gesonderten
Blatt erörtert.)

Erläuterungen zu den Planstellen: Manager Gwembe South Builders
Mediziner (vorbeugend)
Dorfhandwerker(in)

Die grundlegende Überlegung bei einer solchen Planung lautet:

- 1) Was schadet es, wenn die Position nicht besetzt wird?
- 2) Was nützt es, wenn die Position nicht besetzt wird?
- 3) Wem schadet es, wenn die Position nicht besetzt wird?
- 4) Wem nützt es, wenn die Position nicht besetzt wird?
- 5) Was schadet (kostet) es, wenn die Position besetzt wird?
- 6) Was nützt es, wenn die Position besetzt wird?
- 7) Wem schadet es, wenn die Position besetzt wird?
- 8) Wem nützt es, wenn die Position besetzt wird?

1) Gwembe South Builders

- 1) Die Baugenossenschaft geht kaputt
- 2) Die Gossner Mission spart insgesamt 262.000 DM, die anderweitig vielleicht dringender gebraucht werden.
- 3) Den bisherigen Mitarbeitern der Baugenossenschaft
- 4) Anderen Programmen, denen das eingesparte Geld zugute kommt
- 5) Die Gossner Mission muß mindestens 262.000 DM aufbringen
- 6) Bauvorhaben innerhalb IRDP Gwembe Valley können unter Umständen unter Umgehung der Ausschreibepflicht schneller abgewickelt werden
- 7) Für andere Programme steht unter Umständen weniger Geld zur Verfügung und einheimische Unternehmer, die ohne die Privilegien der Gossner Mission arbeiten müssen können nicht mithalten
- 8) Den Mitgliedern der Baugenossenschaft und der Projektarbeit vorausgesetzt der neue Mann ist wirklich gut.

2) Mediziner (vorbeugend)

- 1) Bei einer Ausweitung der Bewässerung ohne Vorbeugeprogramm werden zusätzliche Krankheiten gezüchtet (Malaria, Bilharziosis)
- 2) Die Gossner Mission spart ca 322.000 DM ein
- 3) Der Bevölkerung, die in der Nähe der Bewässerung lebt, ob sie von der Bewässerung profitiert oder nicht
- 4) Anderen Programmen, denen das eingesparte Geld zukommt
- 5) Die Gossner Mission muß mindestens 322.000 DM aufbringen
- 6) Das Mehr an Nahrung durch die Bewässerung wird nicht mit einem Mehr an Krankheit bezahlt.
- 7) Für andere Projekte steht unter Umständen weniger Geld zur Verfügung
- 8) Der gesamten Bevölkerung im Einzugsbereich der Bewässerung

3) Dorfhandwerker(in)

- 1) Eine rasch steigende Zahl von Schulentlassenen findet kein Land und keine Arbeit
- 2) Die Gossner Mission spart ca 262.000 DM
- 3) Der raschsteigenden Zahl von Schulentlassenen
- 4) Anderen Programmen, denen das eingesparte Geld zukommt
- 5) Die Gossner Mission muß mindestens 262.000 DM aufbringen
- 6) Ein Schulentlassenenprogramm kann aufgebaut werden
- 7) Für andere Projekte steht unter Umständen weniger Geld zur Verfügung
- 8) Nach ähnlichen Erfahrungen in Zambia werden mit einem solchen Programm Tausende von Menschen erfaßt, die sonst keine Chance haben eine auch nur bescheidene Existenz zu finden

Personalgebundene Kosten 1985

a) vertraglich fixiert

Stelle	Besetzung	Kosten	Insgesamt	
Landw. Berater	Ingrid Fuchs	(1) 15.000 (1/4) (2) 2.500 (4) 40.000	57.500	-1-
Landw. Berater	Hans Fuchs	(1) 15.000 (1/4) (2) 2.500 (4) 40.000	57.500	-2-
Pastor 1/2	Jan van Vlieht	(1) 30.000 (2) 5.000	35.000	-3a-
Pastor 1/2	Waltraud van Vlieth	(1) 30.000 (2) 5.000	35.000	-3b-
Pl.,ner, Coordinator	Klaus Schäfer	(1) 60.000 (2) 10.000	70.000	-4-

ca-Kosten für 3+1/2 Vollverträge 254.500

b) Verträge mit einheimischen Kräften

Fisheries Promoter	Ba Gray Madyenkuku	(1) 12.000 (2) 10.000	22.000	-5-
Roadworks Boatbuilding	Ba Ncite	(1) 12.000 (2) 10.000	22.000	-6-
Manager VSP	Syabbalo	(1) 12.000 (2) 10.000	22.000	-7-

ca-Kosten für 3 Verträge mit Einheimischen 66.000

c) Zu erwartende neue Verträge mit Expatriates

Arzt, vor- beugend	?????????	(1) 80.000 (2) 10.000 (3) 20.000	110.000	-8-
Dorfhandwerk- lehrer(rin)	?????????	(1) 60.000 (2) 10.000 (3) 20.000	90.000	-9-

ca-Kosten für 2 neue Verträge mit Expatriates 200.000

d) mögliche Verträge mit Expatriates (siehe 1984)

Manager GSB	?????????	(1) 60.000 (2) 10.000	70.000	-10-
Rural Women Training 1/2	Maria Schäfer	(1) 30.000 (2) 5.000	35.000	-11-

ca-Kosten für 1+1/2 Vollverträge 105.000

Gesamt-ca-Kosten der Positionen a)+b)+c)
(vertraglich fixiert, unverzichtbar, zu erwartend) 520.500

Gesamtkosten der Positionen a), b), c), d)
dto. ohne Managerposition für GSB 625.500
555.500

Personalgebundene Kosten 1984

a) vertraglich fixiert

Stelle	Besetzung	Kosten	Insgesamt	
Landw. Berater	Ingrid Fuchs	(1) 60.000 (2) 10.000	70.000	-1-
Landw. Berater	Hans Fuchs	(1) 60.000 (2) 10.000	70.000	-2-
Pastor 1/2	Jan van Vlieth	(1) 30.000 (2) 5.000	35.000	-3a-
Planer, Coordinator	Klaus Schäfer	(1) 60.000 (2) 10.000	70.000	

Personalgebundene Kosten 1986

a) vertraglich fixiert

Stelle	Besetzung	Kosten	Insgesamt
Pastoren	Jan + Waltraud	(1) 15.000	
	van Vlieth	(2) 2.500	
		(4) 32.000	49.500 -1-
Planer, Coordinator	Klaus Schäfer	(1) 15.000	
		(2) 2.500	
		(4) 32.000	49.500 -2-
ca-Kosten für 2 Vollverträge			99.000

b) Verträge mit einheimischen Kräften

Fisheries	Ba Gray	(1)	12.000		
Promoter	Madyenkuku	(2)	10.000	22.000	-3-
Roadworks		(1)	12.000		
Boatbuilding	Ba Ncote	(2)	10.000	22.000	-4-
Manager VSP	Syabbalo	(1)	12.000		
		(2)	10.000	22.000	-5-
ca-Kosten für 3 Verträge mit Einheimischen				66.000	

c) Neue Verträge (siehe 1985)

Arzt,	??????	(1) 80.000		
vorbeugend		(2) 10.000	90.000	-6-
Dorfhandwerk-	??????	(1) 60.000		
lehrer(in)		(2) 10.000	70.000	-7-
ca-Kosten für 2 Vollverträge			160.000	

d) Voraussichtliche Vertragsverlängerungen

Pastor	Jan	(1)	45.000		
	van Vlieth	(2)	5.000		
		(3)	10.000	60.000	-1-
Planer,	Klaus	(1)	45.000		
Coordinator	Schäfer	(2)	5.000		
		(3)	10.000	60.000	-2-
				120.000	

e) mögliche Verträge mit Expatriates (siehe 1984)

Manager	??????	(1)	60.000	
GSB		(2)	10.000	
		(4)	32.000	102.000 -8-

Rural Women	1/2	Maria	(1)	22.500	
Training (Verlängerung)		Schäfer	(2)	3125	25.625 -9-

Kosten für 1+1/2 Vollverträge	127.625
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Gesamt-ca-Kosten der Positionen a,b,c,d,e	572.625
dto. ohne Managerposition GSB	470.625

Gesamt-GA-Kosten der Positionen a, b, c, d, e
dto. ohne Managerposition GSB 470.625

Personalgebundene Kosten 1987

Über die hier aufgelisteten Verträge wurde in den Jahren 1983 (Ba Gray, Ba Ncite, Ba Syabbalo, Maria Schäfer) 1984 (Arzt, Dorfhandwerkerlehrer(in)) oder 1985 (Verlängerungen van Vlieth's, Schäfer's) entschieden.

Stelle	Besetzung	Kosten	Insgesamt	
Pastor	Jan van Vlieth	(1) 60.000 (2) 10.000	70.000	-1-
Planer, Coordinator	Klaus Schäfer	(1) 60.000 (2) 10.000	70.000	-2-
Arzt	???????	(1) 80.000 (2) 10.000	90.000	-3-
Dorfhandwer- lehrer(in)	???????	(1) 60.000 (2) 10.000	70.000	-4-
Rural Women Training	Maria Schäfer 1/2	(1) 30.000 (2) 15.000	35.000	-5-
ca-Kosten für 4+1/2 Vollverträge			335.000	
Fisheries Promoter	Ba Gray Madyenkuku	(1) 12.000 (2) 10.000	22.000	-6-
Boatbuilding	Ba Ncite	(1) 12.000 (2) 10.000	22.000	-7-
VSP	Syabbalo	(1) 12.000 (2) 10.000	22.000	-8-
ca-Kosten für 3 Verträge mit "inheimischen			66.000	
Gesamt-ca-Kosten			401.000	

(es gibt nur Verträge über den Abschluß oder vorläufig
Jahr 1984/85 entschieden wurde).

Stelle	Besetzung	Kosten	Insgesamt
Pastor	Jan van Vlieth	(1) 60.000 (2) 10.000	70.000

9

Personalgebundene Kosten 1988

Die Verträge mit den einheimischen Kräften laufen 1987 aus,
ebenso die Verträge für den Arzt und den Dorfhandwerkslehrer(in).
Für diese entstehen nur Rückreise- und Wiedereingliederungskosten.

Stelle	Besetzung	Kosten	Insgesamt
Pastor	Jan van Vlieth	(1) 30.000 (2) 5.000 (4) 32.000	67.000 -1-
Planer, Coordinator	Klaus Schäfer	(1) 30.000 (2) 5.000 (4) 32.000	67.000 -2-
Rural Women Training	Maria Schäfer	XXXXXX (1) 15.000 (2) 2.500	17.500 -3-
Arzt	???????	(4) 32.000	32.000
Dorfhandwerker- lehrer(in)	???????	(4) 32.000	32.000
ca-Gesamt-Kosten			215.500

Mitte des Jahres 1988 läuft das Engagement der Gossner Mission im
Gwembe Valley aus.

Steering Committee (IRDP Gwembe Valley) Meeting on August 5, 1983, 9.30
at Syatwiinda Irrigation Scheme

Secretary's report:

1) Crash programmes

- a) Seed supply: from Gossner Mission we received K 4.000 appr. to purchase local sorghum seed, based on special request. Through IRDP we received K 20.000 to purchase Early Maturing Maize seed from a Canadian Agency, based on special request. The order is placed with SPCMU.

An emergency account has been opened by VSP at Barclays Bank Choma to handle the incoming emergency funds efficiently.

- b) Wells and boreholes: an emergency budget has been submitted to IRDP. So far there is no reply.

- c) Fisheries pilot Project: An eighteen month budget has been worked out with FTC and submitted to IRDP-Headquarter.

2) Syatwiinda/Buleya Malima

Consolidation and Extension of Syatwiinda is the main topic of the meeting. Special reports will be given.

First talks took place about Buleya Malima with the PAO and his staff and in the Ministry. Until a reasonable solution is found for the consolidation of Buleya Malima, the Ministry suggests to keep things as they are. (responsibility rests with the PAO on Provincial level).

3) Planning

Based on the Priority list, which the Steering Committee provided at the last meeting, a 5-years budget proposal is in the drafting process. This 5-years budget proposal will be submitted to the Steering Committee for consideration at the November meeting 83. The main items:

- 1) Water Development (wells, boreholes, dams)
- 2) Infrastructure (roads, Lake Transport)
- 3) Small scale industries (school-leaver, rural workshops, mills,
- 4) Fisheries (small scale mining)
- 5) Marketing structures (co-ops, canning factories etc.)
- 6) Irrigation development.

Based on this 5-years-budget the staff requirement (expatriate and local) for the next 5 years will be submitted for approval.

4) KFW (electrification and irrigation)

Gauff engineering in Lusaka are hoping to execute the feasibility study by the end of this year. But until the implementation starts it will take another 4 to 5 years.

5) Advisory Committee

- Mr. Qasem, FAO, Senior Advisor to NIRS, from Bangla Desh
Mr. Krisifoe, Agricultural Eng., Sen. Instructor at Makene Training Center, 15 years in Zambia, 10 years with Gossner
Mr. Bredt, Rural Sociologist, Schoolleaverprogramm with NCCZ, 7 years with Gossner Mission, 11 years in Zambia
Mr. Hill, Principal Research Officer NIRS, 12 years in Zambia, 35 years in Africa.

6) Workplan for the Steering Committee:

Meeting	Main topics	Decision to be taken
beginning November 83	Small Scale Industries 5-years-budget	staff requirement up to 1988
beginning February 84	1st reading Budget 1985	
beginning of May 84	2nd reading Budget 1985	approval Budget 85

Nkandabwe, July 25, 1983

Klaus W. Schaefer
Klaus W. Schaefer
Secretary

Gossner Mission
Handjerystraße 19/20
1000 Berlin 41



Nkandabwe, 25.7.83

Dear Erhard,

The Steering Committee has given Small Scale Industries and Schoolleaverprogrammes high priority. The next Steering Committee Meeting in November will deal with these items in preparation of the budgets for 1985.

Fishing and boatbuilding is to be part of these programmes. In order to provide the Meeting with appropriate facts it is necessary to study succesful completed programmes. The NCCZ has a succesful schoolleaver/boatbuilding Programme at Lake Tanganyika.

Three of our staff members are concerned with boatbuilding/fishing (Ncite, Madyenkuku, Sitte).

✓ On behalf of this task group I would like to ask the Gossner Mission to put up the travel expenses for them to go to Lake Tanganyika to study the appropriate Technology used by the selfhelp group up there.

It will take them 3 days to go and 3 days to come, 4 days to study the boattype and the means of construction. All inclusive for the three staff members a travel fund of 400 Kwacha seems to be justified.

Since the group ought to go there in September ~~th~~^{at} year we would be very grateful to receive a positive decision as early as possible.

Yours faithfully

copy to staff file

Anlagen: (a, b) B folio

- 2) Minutes Advisory Committee
- 3) Zinbawung Steering Com.
- 4) Secretary's report
- 5) Funds Report + Budget

INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

GWEMBE VALLEY

Gwembe South Development Project

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND WATER DEVELOPMENT

GOVERNMENT REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA

Budget 1984

Nkandabbwe, 22nd July 1983

Klaus Schöfer

COORDINATOR OF THE
IRDP GWEMBE VALLEY
INTEGRATED RURAL
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
P.O. BOX 53, SINAZEZE, VIA CHOMA

SUMMARY OF CAPITAL BUDGET VOTE 1984

	Total K	GM K	IRDP K
1) Development Planning and Project Promotion	46,180.-	--	46,180.-
2) Service Unit (Admin. Workshop, Camp)	164,344.-	--	164,344.-
3) Cooperative Extension	9,000.-	3,000.-	6,000.-
4) Female Agric. Extension	19,700.-	--	19,700.-
5) Valley Selfhelp Promotion Fund	18,000.-	18,000.-	--
6) Gwembe South Builders	27,000.-	27,000.-	--
7) Small Scale Irrigation	54,200.-	--	54,200.-
8) Water Development Pr.	150,180.-	18,000.-	132,180.-
9) Syatwiinda Consolidation and Extension	393,000.-	75,000.-	318,000.-
10) Fisheries Pilot Project	120,536.-	6,000.-	114,536.-
11) Dryland Farming Programme	8,000.-	--	8,000.-
all components	1010,140.-	147,000.-	863,140.-
in addition paid by GM Technical Assistance Personnel and GM-Head- quarters Overheads in 1984	--	281,000.-	--
8 vehicles provided through GM	--	144,000.-	--
Total contribution of GM	--	572,000.-	--

- I. INTRODUCTION
- II. SUMMARY OF ALL BUDGET COMPONENTS
- III. BUDGETS OF THE COMPONENTS
 - 1) Development Planning and Project Promotion
 - 2) Service Unit (Administration - Workshop - Camp maintenance)
 - 3) Cooperative Extension
 - 4) Female Agric. Extension
 - 5) Valley Selfhelp Promotion Society
 - 6) Gwembe South Builders Co-op.
 - 7) Small Scale Irrigation
 - 8) Water Development Programme
 - 9) Syatwiinda Technical Consolidation and Extension
 - 10) Fisheries Pilot Project
 - 11) Dryland Farming programme

IV. PROJECTS DESCRIPTIONS AND REPORTS

PART A: ON-GOING PROJECTS

Church related work
Service Unit
Cooperative Extension
Female Agric. Extension
Valley Self Help Promotion Society
Gwembe South Builders Co-op

PART B: NEW PROJECTS

Small Scale Irrigation
Water Development Programme
Syatwiinda Technical Consolidation and Extension
(Second Phase of the Project: preparations for
handing over)
Fisheries Pilot Project
Dryland Farming Programme

V. ANNEX:

Summary of the Meeting of the Advisory Committee for the
Syatwiinda Irrigation Scheme held at the National Irrigation
Research Station Mazabuka on Wednesday, July 6, 1983.

INTRODUCTION

Historical background

In May 1970 the GRZ signed an Agreement of technical coöperation with the Gossner Mission, Berlin. This Agreement was renewed for a further five years period in 1976.

In the Third National Development Plan the project based on that Agreement was taken up under "Ministry of Agriculture - Land use" as follows: Gwembe South Development Project K 300.000

To provide irrigation, workshop and research requirements to the project over the plan period.

The Gossner Mission in West Germany will continue supporting the project.

Present situation

In May 1983 a new Agreement was signed between the GRZ and the Gossner Mission, Berlin - giving the cooperation between the GRZ and the Gossner Mission the status of an Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)

For the next five years the Gossner Mission will continue to support the programmes of this new IRDP Gwembe Valley by

- 1) providing Technical Assistance Personnel on request of the IRDP Steering Committee;
- 2) providing these Personnel with own vehicles;
- 3) providing on request salaries for a limited number of non-governmental local staff;
- 4) supporting activities which have grown out of the commitment of the Gossner Mission in the Gwembe Valley such as Valley Self Help Promotion Fund or Gwembe South Builders Co-op.

Serious consideration will be given to the two recent evaluations:

- 1) Dr. Rudolf Buntzel Evaluation on behalf of the Evangelical Mission Board of Germany in cooperation with GRZ, April 1980;
- 2) Colson/Scudder, Evaluation on behalf of the District Council, GRZ and the Gossner Mission, April 1982.

The new IRDP Gwembe Valley will not only care for the succesful completion of the work started in 1970/71 in Gwembe South. It will ensure that the experience of that 13 years pilot phase is made available to Gwembe Central and Gwembe North as well, in accordance with the resolution of the Gwembe District Council passed on June 1, 1983.

Successful completion, that means first of all the technical con-

solidation and extension of the Syatwiinda Irrigation Pilot Scheme, which was started in 1970/71 to find out 1) what can be grown successfully under irrigation and 2) how the local people respond to a sophisticated, modern irrigation system. Both questions are answered positively through the experience of the past 12 years. But a final investment is needed to replace the meanwhile overaged pilot equipment and to bring the project up to an economic size in order to hand it over to the farmers.

One more irrigation scheme - Nkandabwe - is practically already handed over to the farmers. The other one - Buleya Malima - which the Gossner Mission is supporting since 1980, is still under Provincial responsibility and not included in this budget.

The Gossner Mission engages in development work in India, in Nepal and in Zambia as part of its christian witness. In our understanding development includes all aspects of individual and communal life such as social, economic and spiritual. Therefore the Gossner Mission cooperates not only with the government officials and the traditional leaders, but also with the local churches. One member of the Gossner Service Team has always been a reverend. His task is to concentrate on the spiritual and cultural aspect of development. He functions as a catalyst to the local churches and is involved in the work of the Valley Self Help Promotion Fund.

In order to fulfill the commitments resulting from the agreements with the GRZ the Gossner Mission has starting from 1970 up to 1983 put up more than K 4.000.000 on salaries for Technical Assistance Personnel, for vehicles, goods and funds needed.

The next 5 years

The new IRDP Gwembe Valley as a cooperation between the GRZ and the Gossner Mission will for the next 5 years be engaged in irrigation programmes (including the technical consolidation of the existing projects);

in water development (dams, wells, borholes);

in infrastructure development (roads, Lake Transport);

in small scale industries (school-leaver-programme, Rural Workshops, mills, small scale mining);

in marketing and cooperative work and

in fisheries programmes, according to the priority list of the plan as approved by the IRDP Steering Committee and the District Council.

Development Planning and Project Promotion

A) Description

The Pilot phase of the Gossner Service Team/Gwembe South Development Project was prolonged because of the struggle to free Zimbabwe.

Since the majority of the Gossner Service Team Members choose to remain at their post even through that difficult 5 years, we have the advantage that a 13-year experience is now available in the field of irrigation (large and small scale), improved dryland farming, female extension, cooperative extension, various selfhelp activities among and with the Valley Tonga and small scale industries.

Now the time has come, to make this experience available to the other two subdistricts Gwembe Central and Gwembe North as well as to the areas in Gwembe South which have been off limits during the war.

This expansion will involve not only the planner/coordinator but the other members of the Gossner Service Team as well. Therefore their km-allowance (see agreement, Annex I, page 1, 3-4) appears under the heading of Development Planning and Project Promotion.

B) Objectives

To arrange and conduct survey for new projects;
to plan new projects and programmes;
to prepare budgets for new and existing programmes;
to monitor and evaluate projects - in accordance and under guidance of the Steering Committees of the Gwembe Valley Subdistricts.

C) Estimate

Development planning and project promotion

05 OTHER EQUIPMENT

b) stationery etc K 1,000.-

total 05

K 1,000.-

07 OPERATIONAL FUNDS

a) Overnight allowances
6 Technical Assistance
Personnel 10x24x6 K14,400.-

b) km claim for 6 technical
assistance personnel
(according Agreement)
5x 1,500, 1x2,000 K30,780.-

total 07

K 45,180.-

total Development Planning & Project promotion

K 46,180.-

Service Unit - Administration, Workshop, Campmaintenance

A) Description

The Service Unit includes the small existing workshop as well as the administration and the campmaintenance. The camp a former road builders camp has sufficient buildings to house the required staff and the necessary offices. But some of the buildings are in a state of very poor repair. The same applies for the furniture which was supplied 13 years ago for a staff of not more than 7. In the meantime the staff has increased considerably.

B) Objectives

To supply the various projects and its staff with the necessary administrative services (accounting, typing, reporting, duplicating, etc); to supply the officers of the project with the necessary 4-wheel-drive transport; to secure the reliability of all project transport, the camp-water supply (which is also the water supply for the adjoining villages; to maintain the buildings (GRZ property); to give technical service and assistance to the attached irrigation projects and the Water Development Programme and all the other projects.

C) Estimates

03 VEHICLES

a) Landrover, new	K 21,000.-	
landrover, reconditioning	K 10,000.-	
c) motor cycle, new	K 2,000.-	
d) 2 bicycles, new	K 400.-	
total 03		K 33,400.-

05 OTHER EQUIPMENT

a) Workshop	K 1,500.-	
Hand grinding machine	K 1,500.-	
injector tester	K 600.-	
compressor	K 2,600.-	
various tools, small	K 3,000.-	
protective clothes, face shields, etc.	K 3,000.-	
Tyres, spare parts etc.	K 10,000.-	
b) Office		
Stationery etc.	K 7,000.-	
total 05		K 27,700.-

07 OPERATIONAL FUNDS

a) Salaries and wages	
6 administrative staff	
7 workshop staff	K 28,344.-
3 maintenance workers	

House allowance	K 500.-
Sub.allowance	K5,000.-
Overtime allowance	K2,000.-
Other all./overhead	K2,000.-
Travelling expenses	K 800.-
Leave commutation	K2,000.-
ZNPF	K 800.-
Contingencies allowance	K 500.-

b) Fuel and oil	K23,300.-
c) repairs and maintenance	K10,000.-
d) machinery	
d) repairs & maintenance	K20,000.-
13staffhouses +	
furniture	K20,000.-
2office buildings	K 5,000.-
fences, camp maintenance	K 3,000.-

total 07

K 116,356.-

K 217,456.-

K164,344.-

Cooperative Extension Work

A) Description

At the present stage of Development we have in Chief Mweemba's area 3 Credit Unions and 1 Consumers Cooperative, in Chief Sinazongwe's are 4 Credit Unions. Two of the Credit Unions are already registered. One Credit union is organised by the Maamba Colliries workers, the others are organized by farmers and fishermen. There is one Credit Union at each irrigation project.

B) Objectives

To establish Cooperative Societies where needed and asked for; to give advise and financial support to existing cooperatives; to audit existing registered cooperatives; to conduct seminars for cooperative leaders and members.

C) Estimate

Cooperative Extension Work

05 OTHER EQUIPMENT

b) Office Equipment K 2,000.-

total 05 K 2,000.-

07 OPERATIONAL FUNDS

a) salary for Zambian
Cusa-manager K 3,000.-
(paid by GM)

j) Education requisits K 4,000.-

total 07 K 7,000.-

total cooperative Extension K 9,000.-

contribution Gossner Mission K 3,000.-

GRZ/IRDP K 6,000.-

Female Agricultural Extension

A) Description

The female extension work was started as an GSDP programme in 1980 with 3 major aims: to improve the preventive medical care, (including nutrition), to get women involved in on-going agricultural projects and to look for income-generating projects.

Under 5-clinics and ante-natal care at the Rural Health Centres were taken as helpful point from where to start education in nutrition and hygiene.

Employees from the RHC, community development officers and club leaders were taught in seminars about nutrition, agriculture and teaching methods in adult education.

With the on-going drought the existing structures were used to build up and train local water committees, concerned about the use of clean water and to organize self-help groups to dig wells.

B) Objectives

To continue agricultural education for women;
to strengthen the regular health education;
to build up more local water-committees;
to investigate income-generating possibilities.

C) Estimates

Female agricultural/rural extension

03 VEHICLES

a) pick up	K 11,000.-
d) bicycle	200.-

total 03	K 11,200.-
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07 OPERATION FUNDS

a) wages, Sinazeze Hall	K 2,000.-
fuel and oil	K 3,000.-
g) seeds	K 500.-
j) seminars	K 3,000.-
(teaching materials)	

total 07	K 8,500.-
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total female extension	K 19,700.-
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Valley Selfhelp Promotion Fund

A) Description

VSP has grown out of the work of the Gossner Service Team, in 1978, to get self help programmes started in the Gwembe Valley. All such programmes are designed to be self supporting. Any profit made should remain within the fund to set up further programmes. VSP is a registered society. Members are GRZ departments, churches, chiefs, farmers committees, credit unions and private persons. VSP is meant to supplement the development work of the government. As a NGO this society is able to react promptly to spontaneously arising needs. Thus VSP more becomes an important factor for the integrated development activities in the Gwembe Valley.

B) Objectives

To promote and support policies and programmes which are beneficial to and which serve the social, cultural, and/or economic development of the people of the Gwembe Valley and their environment especially those programmes which are geared to reinforce self reliance and self sufficiency.

C) Estimate

Valley Selfhelp Promotion Fund

07 OPERATIONAL FUNDS

- a) Salaries for VSP
Manager K 3,000.-
- j) promotion of selfhelp
activities
(clinics, schools etc) K 15,000.00

total 07	K 18,000.-
contribution GM	K 18,000.-
GRZ/IRDP	K - nil -

Gwembe South Builders

A) Description

Gwembe South Builders Co-op (GSB) was transferred from a building group within the GSDP into an independent and self-reliant Co-op in 1977. The former building group was dealing with building activities within GSDP only. The independent GSB started to work as a contractor for GRZ contracts and private customers. The cooperative has 17 members (bricklayers, carpenters and painters),

B) Objectives

To be involved in the construction of GRZ staff houses, schools, health centres, dams and irrigation facilities.
To produce concrete blocks;
to reactivate local brickmaking;
to introduce wooden doors and windows as replacement for the hardly available steel frames.

C) Estimate

Running costs for GSB will be covered by income produced within the Co-op. The management costs are covered by funds from Gossner Mission.

07 OPERATION FUNDS

j) working capital	K 27,100.-
total 07	K27,100.00
contribution GM	K27,100.00
GRZ/IRDP	K -Nil-

Small Scale Irrigation

- A) This programme is an alternative to the already existing diesel powered irrigation schemes in Gwembe South. It is an appropriate method to the Gwembe Tonga who lived along the banks of the Zambezi before Lake Kariba was created. Following the receding water after the annual flood they planted an additional crop into the moist soil. The records of the past 10 years show now, that the Lake level follows an almost predictable curve, reliable enough to base an adapted kind of the old zilili system upon.
- B) Objectives
To introduce handpumps for the zilili gardening;
To enlarge the fields and secure sufficient water for supplementary irrigation;
To protect the land against cattle by proper fencing;

C) Estimates

01 LAND AND INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT

d) barbed wire K 5,000.-

total 01 K 5,000.-

04 AGRICULTURAL EQUIPMENT

c) 50 handpumps (HO-2) K36,200.-

1000m flexible pipe K10,000.-

total 04 K 46,200.-

07 OPERATION FUNDS

d) spare parts for (HO-2) K 2,500.-

g) seeds K 500.-

total 07 K 3,000.-

total Small scale irrigation K 54,200.-

Water Development Programme

(dams, wells, boreholes)

A) Description

The water Development Programme has a goal in finding out a long term solution to alleviate future occurrence of drought caused problems as well as utilizing underground water which is safe and clean for domestic and livestock in order to improve health standards and secure surface water for irrigation purposes.

B) Objectives

To drill new boreholes (10) and service the existing ones in the area; to provide assistance and material to wells dug on self-help basis; to survey sites for small dams and weirs in order to catch surface water for irrigation and livestock purpose; to make a follow-up for those dams and weirs abandoned after resettlement.

C) Estimate

Water Development Programme

01 LAND AND INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT

f) dams and irrigation surveys	K 5,600.-
2 pilot dams	K 50,000.-
g) 20 wells, 10 boreholes	K 55,720.-

total 01	K 111,320.-
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03 VEHICLES

a) Datsun Patrol Diesel	K 20,000.-
total 03	K 20,000.-

07 OPERATIONAL FUNDS

a) wages + allowances	
4 workers, 1 civil servant	K 7,700.-
fuel + oil	K 3,000.-
1 driver	K 2,160.-
b) fuel and oil for drilling	
rig and drainage pump	K 3,000.-
c) repairs and maintenance	
drilling rig etc.	K 2,000.-
j) office equipment	
(drawing table, drawing utensils etc.)	K 1,000.-

total 07	K 18,860.-
total Water development	K 150,180.-
contribution GM	K 18,000.-
GRZ/IRDP	K 132,180.-

Syatwiinda Consolidation and Extension

A) Description

This Pilot Irrigation Scheme was started in 1970/71 with the objectives to find out which crops can be grown successfully under irrigation in the Gwembe Valley and whether the Valley Tonga will respond positively to the total change of life style which goes along with a modern, sophisticated irrigation system. Both questions are answered satisfactorily by now. Paddy rice as a staple food crop supplemented by vegetable provides not only cash to the farmers of Syatwiinda, but also food for the population in the Valley. And the farmers are not only willing to take their share in the financial responsibility for the scheme, they insist as well to provide more plots for more farmers who want to go into irrigation farming.

The project which has grown out of the pilot phase over the years is on the fringe to be handed over to the farmers, but in the meantime the pilot equipment is overaged and worn out. Breakdowns are a regular event and even without the low lake level, it would be extremely difficult to secure a reliable water supply for the irrigation. This unreliability of the water supply has had disastrous economic consequences for the farmers.

Therefore a final capital investment is needed to replace the overaged technical outfit. The discussions with the farmers over the best of experts technical solution were finalised, when an Advisory Committee from the National Irrigation Research Station Mazabuka met with the Representatives of the Syatwiinda Farmers Committee and the Officers of the Project on July, 6 1983.

B) Objectives

To secure a reliable water supply to the main pumping station through a permanent canal even when the Lake is on low level, to secure a reliable water supply from the main pumping station to the feeder canals and the overnight storage reservoir through several pumps of the right caliber; to secure a reliable water supply by a permanent 12 inch absestos pipe from the mainpumping station to the reservoir; to use the old plastic pipe as a standby; to repair the system of channels and gates; to complete the extension; in order to make sure that these final investments are utilised at an economic optimum. To hand over the responsibility for the scheme after the completion of the consolidation and extension phase well planned and well monitored.

Siatwiinda Consolidation and Extension

01 LAND AND INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT

d) fence, 3500m

Gates K 18,000.-

f) Irrigation canals K 79,000.-

connection to the lake K 20,000.-

pipeline K142,000.-

2 pumps K 40,000.-

total 01

K 299,000.-

03 VEHICLES

a) Toyota landcruiser K 22,000.-

total 03	K 22,000.-
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05 OTHER EQUIPMENT

a) Workshop, tools, spares K 20,000.-

total 05	K 20,000.-
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07 OPERATIONAL FUNDS

a) 2 engine attendants
 1 driver
 2 general workers K 8,000.-
 b) fuel and oil K 38,000.-
 c) repair and maintenance K 4,000.-
 j) stationery etc. K 2,000.-

total 07	K 52,000.-
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total Siatwiinda	K 393,000.-
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contribution Gossner Mission	K 75,000.-
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GRZ/IRDP	K 318,000.-
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Fisheries Pilot Project

A) Description

When the Lake Kariba began to fill with water, there was a large increase in the fish population as nutrients were released from newly flooded soils. By 1963 over 2,000 Gwembe fishermen caught more than 3,000 tons of fish, later the fishing industry declined for various reasons. But the main obstacle was the war and development planners paid little attention to the fishing potential of Lake Kariba. Because of the recent build up of kapenta throughout the Lake, the total fish population is larger than ever before so that fishing again ought to play a major role in the development of the Gwembe Valley. Fishing could also be one of the major sources of income and employment for some Grade 7 and secondary school leavers throughout the 1980s. But as a result of the war the fisherboats are destroyed and the fisherman have no capital to buy new boats and new equipment. A large scale loan programme is needed and in order to provide reliable data to base a loan programme successfully upon, an appropriate pilot scheme is essential.

B) Objectives

To find the most suitable type of boats
to find out the repayment capacity of the fishermen
to find out the best organization of fishermen cooperatives
to find ways for making kapenta fishing available to local people

C) Estimates

Fisheries Pilot project

03 VEHICLES

a) VW-transporter K 20,000.-

total 03

K 20,000.-

05 OTHER EQUIPMENT

c) 6 fishing boats and equipment (nets etc) K 24,000.-

1 kapenta-rigg and equipment K 45,000.-

1 kapenta boat small rigg K 12,000.00

total 05

K 81,000.-

07 OPERATIONAL FUNDS

a) Fisheries promotor K 6,000.-
fuel and oil K 3,000.-

b) Fuel and oil for boats K 4,000.-

c) maintenance K 2,000.-

j) training course for 18 fisherman K 4,536.-

total 07

K 19,536.-

total fisheries

K 120,536.-

contribution GM

K 6,000.-

GRZ/IRDP

K 114,536.-

Dryland Farming Programme (Chief Mweemba's Area)

A) Description

The Dryland Farming Programme is the continuation of the former Rural Works Programme in its educational part. In every village of the area one day seminars to be held and the follow up is done after 8-12 weeks, 4-6 times a year together with the GRZ Extension staff of the area.

B) Objectives

To discuss with all the farmers, men and women their problems; to find out together with them the source of the problems; to find out together with them ways to overcome these problems in the own village, on the own fields

C) Estimates

03 VEHICLES

- | | |
|------------------|-----------|
| c) Suzuki Ts 127 | K 1,500.- |
| d) Bicycle | 200.- |

total 03	K 1,700.-
----------	-----------

05 OTHER EQUIPMENT

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| c) Educational aids for
64 or more Dryland farming
meetings in 16 villages
1000 Lima booklets | K 2,700.- |
|--|-----------|

total 05	K 2,700.-
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07 OPERATIONAL FUNDS

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| a) salary and allowances
for general workers | K 2,000.- |
| b) Fuel and oil for Suzuki | 500.- |
| g) seeds for 16 lima maize | 100.- |
| h) fertilizer dto. | 1,000.- |

total 07	K 3,600.-
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total Dryland Farming Programme	K 8,000.-
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NON GOVERNMENT FUNDED PROGRAMS

Church related work

Introductory remarks

The Gossner Mission engages in development work as part of its christian witness. Development includes all aspects of individual and communal life such as the social, economic and spiritual aspect. Therefore the Gossner Mission cooperates not only with the traditional leaders and the government officials in Gwembe South but also with the local churches. One member of the Gossner Service Team has always been a reverend. His task was to concentrate on the spiritual and cultural aspect of development and to work together with the local churches, being recognized by the United Church of Zambia as an associate minister. He was also involved in the Development work of GSDF (ADMINISTRATION) and of VSP (ADVISORY)

1982

Rev.K.Jaehn was working here until May 1982 when he left for Germany. After his departure the church work was not continued.

1983

We arrived in April, 1983. The first months were mainly a period of orientation.

We spent some days at the headquarters of TEEZ in Kitwe (=Theological Education by Extension in Zambia, a programme to train local church leaders of different denominations by individual studies study groups and practical work, thus learning by doing) to get familiar with that programme. We participated in a Tonga language course. We visited church leaders on different levels and local congregations. Besides orientation we started working within the Kanchindu Consistory of UCZ (covering Gwembe South) preaching, pastoral work and advisory activities.

further objectives for 1983

- to continue visiting local congregations and local people,
- to preach regularly in the different UCZ congregations,
- to continue with pastoral and advisory work where needs arise,
- to continue learning the Tonga language and culture,
- to participate in a TEEZ-tutor training,
- to find out the need of and willingness for local church leadership training,
- to introduce the TEEZ-programme.

objectives for 1984

- to continue above described church work,
- to start 12 TEEZ groups,
- to stimulate the discussion about mission and development work in all its aspects amongst the project staff,
- to arrange for new staff members an introduction into the religious, social and cultural life of the Gwembe people,

This work is financially sponsored by the Gossner Mission. Funds from GRZ are not required.

-1-

ADMINISTRATION, WORKSHOP AND CAMP MAINTENANCE

on-going-project

03 VEHICLES:

The programme is having only one government Land Rover purchased/received in due to too much demands on it which has resulted in its overuse it will need to be reconditioned in 1984

K 10,000.-

With the expansion and reactivation of the programme in terms of activity, area and staffing, the need for a new diesel LandRover for coordination, organisation, supervision and purchasing of materials can hardly be over emphasized.

K 21,000.-

For easy access to remote areas and where only one officer is needed the use of a motorcycle will be encouraged as it reduces transport costs, considerably. One motorcycle is, therefore, planned to be purchased in 1984.

K 2,000.-

For administrative contacts between the camp, the boma and other nearby government departments and related institutions and also for supervision of nearby projects, the use of bicycles by members of staff will be encouraged. Thus two new bicycles will have to be bought in 1984.

K 400.-

03 total

K33,400.-

05 OTHER EQUIPMENT

a) Workshop

The workshop should be seen as a service unit of all the programme activities. It also maintain the camps materials and equipment. With the expansion of the programme activities some new equipment materials and tools will need to be purchased to re-equip the workshop.

K 20,700.-

b) Office Stationery

For general correspondence, drawing of plans and preparation of reports, office stationery in terms of paper, stencils, duplicating paper, printing paper etc. will need to be purchased.

To improve and quicken communications with provincial offices in Choma, central ministries in Lusaka and also with suppliers of materials, a telephone line will need to be connected.

K 7,000.-

05 total K 27,700.-

07 OPERATIONAL FUNDS

a) Salaries, wages, allowances and other expenses

for administrative staff (6), workshop staff plus drivers (7) and camp maintenance workers (3). All of these workers stay in their own houses, therefore, housing allowance has to be paid. Due to the distances involved between the camp and project sites and where materials and other administrative facilities like banks, accounting unit are based, the incurring of substance and overtime expenses become inevitable. Other expenses are ZNPF and Trade Union contribution and any other contingencies.

K 41,944.-

b) Fuel and Oil:

The location of the camp in terms of project implementation areas; district administration headquarters, Gwembe boma; provincial offices, Choma, sources of materials and central ministries, Lusaka, certainly involve a great deal of travelling. It has, also to be borne in mind that the camp relies on diesel powered engines for its electricity and water supply.

K 23,300.-

c) Repairs and Maintenance

Machinery since the camp is not connected to the electricity supply network and that it relies on diesel powered engines and also considering that water is pumped with the aid of an engine pump, the repair and maintenance of these machines need to be seen as an on-going process.

Office machines like the duplicating machine needs to be taken for service and a photocopy machine needs to be bought.

K 10,000.-

d) Repairs and Maintenance

Camp and offices: The camp has thirteen (13) staff houses and most of them need some general repairs. And since most of the officers are on technical assistance agreements, furnishing interiors of hard furniture will need to be provided in their houses. The conference room which is also used as a library and reading room needs to be furnished with proper tables, chairs and cabinets. The programme faces an acute office accommodation problem. Most of the officers, therefore operate in their own houses. For easy coordination, communication and monitoring of staff movements a office block will need to be furnished.

K 28,000.-

07 total K 103,244.-

GRAND TOTAL

K 164,344.-

Maamba Credit Union: due to problem with registration decrease of membership and share capital. Otherwise share capital would have been at K40,000, membership at about 200 after one year of existence (started in August 1981).

Nkandabwa Credit Union: no progress.
(started in 1978)

Sinazeze Credit Union: started late December 1982 with 11 members.
Sinamalima Credit Union: started in August, 1981, membership at 15, share capital at K100.-

Buleya Malima Credit Union: started in April 1982, membership about 15, shares K250.

Muuka Credit Union : started in October 1981, did not get enough attention to make considerable progress.

Maaze Consumers' Cooperative: started to operate in August 1982. Sells mealie-meal with special permission. Trading license is applied for. Manager and salesman are employed. Membership restricted to 30 (in the beginning), share capital K880. Working capital K2,300 (loan from Credit Union Syatwiinda).

In general the lack of funds caused a lack of intensive education and training. Especially societies like Muuka, Malima, and Buleya were suffering from this. Besides this the establishing of Maamba Credit Union and the Maaze Consumers' Cooperative needed very much care and time.

(iii) 1983 report

Money asked for:	K5,000	
approved:	2,000	
released:	nil	(up to end of July 1983)
spent:	nil	

Money from Gossner Mission:	Salary and Travelling all.	K 17,400
(up to 30.6.1983)	Car for the Consumers' Coop.	K 13,000
	Funds for seminars	<u>350</u>
	Total	K 30,750

As no money has been released up to now no seminars could be conducted. Membership of the societies is steadily increasing, the share capital is stagnant or slowly increasing due to money problems in this second year of drought. Meetings with traditional leaders in order to increase membership had to be dropped several times for various reasons.

The internal auditing of the books of accounts is done for most of the societies, only for Maamba Credit Union it is still on-going. The Maaze Consumers' Cooperative sold already 11 loads of meal-meal and is now operating with a license. Maamba Credit Union is at 400 members now. The monthly share contributions and loan repayments amount to K 17,000.--.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK

CAPITAL ESTIMATE 1984

A. On-going Projects - Description and Reports

(i) PROJECT GENERAL OBJECTIVES

- to establish Cooperative Societies where needed and asked for,
- to give advice and financial support to existing cooperatives up to the date of their registration,
- to audit (internally) existing registered cooperatives,
- to conduct seminars in order to make the Boards of Directors working according to the Cooperatives Act and Rules as well as the By-Laws and to give the common members of the cooperatives the knowledge about how their society is organized operates.

PRESENT STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT

In Senior Chief Mweemba's area 3 Credit Unions and 1 Consumers' Cooperative are running. In Chief Sinazongwe's area 4 Credit Unions are established. Two of the Credit Unions are registered. One of them is at Maamba, organized by Maamba Collieries Ltd. workers. Besides Maamba all other Credit Unions are organized by mostly farmers and fishermen. There is e.g. one Credit Union at each irrigation. The Consumers' Cooperative developed out of Syatwiinda Credit Union. They are working close together.

SPECIFIC TARGETS FOR 1984

- all present Boards of Directors of the established societies should be enabled to carry out their duties and responsibilities independently from the cooperative extension worker,
- at least half of the number of common members should be given the knowledge about their societies organization and operation through seminars,
- through this a constant increase of membership number and share capital should be initiated,
- another Credit Union should be established at Sinazongwe.

(ii) 1982 Report

Money asked for: K 1,500.-
approved: -nil-
released and spent -nil-

Money from Gossner Mission, Berlin: Salary and travelling allowance: K27,500.-

Progress of particular societies

Syatwiinda Credit Union: membership increased from 178 to 205, (started in 1977) share capital remained at K10,000 due to drought, loans given increased to total of 5500K (nearly doubled), delinquency on loans slowly decreasing.

FEMALE EXTENSION WORK IN GWEMBE SOCIAL DEV. PROJECT

Objectives for female extension work for 1984

1. to continue agricultural education for women by organizing them in a production group at B/Malima Irrigation promoting family gardens near rivers and wells
2. to strengthen the regular health - and nutrition education at each of the 7 rural health centres by training clarified daily employees and comm.development officers in seminars.
3. to continue building up local water-committee which promote wells, digged by self-help
4. to investigate income-generating possibilities to set up an economically sound programme.

Brief History of the programmes and strategies

Female extension work in the GSDP was started 1980 with 3 major aims: to improve the preventive medical care (including nutrition), to get women involved in on-going agricultural projects, to look for income-generating programmes.

To generate some money the first club started on a sisal programme but it closed down after 2 years as the economical basis was not sound and members lost in arrest. Under 5 clinics and ante-natal care at the RHCs were taken as helpful point from where to start education in nutrition and hygiene. Clarified daily employees from the 7 RHCs, comm.dev. officers and club leaders were assembled in seminars and taught about nutrition, agriculture and teaching methods in adult education.

Education on nutrition was combined with information how to grow the promoted food so co-operation with agricultural extension staff is required. In Sinazeze one woman was employed with half a contract to teach, hold cooking demonstrations, organize a demonstration garden and keep Sinazeze Hall clean. In the line of agricultural education a club at B/Malima Irrigation was found. Where members cultivate and harvest together 1 Lima irrigated land. Family gardens were encouraged and sponsored with seeds.

1982 existing structures (RHCs clubs seminars) were used to build up and train water committees about the use of clean water and the organization how to dig a well on self-help, self-help means here: villagers have to dig themselves down to water-level and are sponsored with cement for casing by GSDP.

Activities 82 . In March and November 82 two 'big' seminars - each 5 days and 25 participants - were held for c.d.e. and community development workers about under -5-clinics and nutritional value of wild vegetables. Six of those trained women started teaching themselves afterwards in clinics and follow-up seminars which were held in 4 existing women's clubs.

Teaching on cultivation of groundnuts and beans was included, women were encouraged to start family gardens by providing them with seeds. Buleya Malima Irrigation club continued growing maize and mudelele. From July 82 onwards the first were committee was found in Sinazeze and started informing themselves and collecting villages who were interested to improve their water situation.

Activities and finances 1983

All money released by GRZ for female extension work was spent on salary of an employee who is teaching and cleaning in Sinazeze Hall.

All other activities were paid by money from donations from Gossner Mission. Such were;

2 seminars for health and comm.dev. on ante-natal care and better nutrition (1 week each)	K 600
10 follow-up seminars are at RHCs clubs	K 600
teaching material (including stationeries, cooking utensils, etc)	K 250
sponsoring Buleya Malima Irr. club with seeds	K 80
seeds for family gardens near wells and rivers	K 120
sponsoring 2 NRDC students who start a research on nutritional status (Aug/sept) with K3.50p.day	K 420

As there is close co-operation between female extension activities and village water supply K2,000 were shifted to water development to enable them to buy cement for casing wells which were digged on self-help.

WORKPLAN for 1984

Since in February 1984 my post will be taken over completely by a Zambian female extension officer, she might change the workplan according to her opinion. She will look into income-generating possibilities and intensify agricultural education.

As a central core of this work is organizing and holding meetings with people from different areas good transport, not only for herself but also for participants is necessary.

03 a. Datsun pick up	K 11,000
d. a bicycle	K 200
07 a. wages	K 2,000
g. seeds	500
j. teaching aids, cooking utensils	
stationeries	K 3,000
	K 16,700

It is planned to hold 2 more 'big' seminars and let them be followed in different places by small seminars, each 1 day long, subjects: nutritional food and water hygiene. Water committees should establish around the RHCs and the attending mothers. Malima Irrigation will continue together women on irrigation production. The advice how to improve village gardens will be expanded.

1. Historical background and objectives

VSP has been part of the work of the GST. In late 1978 GST started to operate the Valley Selfhelp Promotion fund with an own bank account and an initial loan by GM. It was the purpose of this fund to make possible the setting up and operation of various selfhelp programmes for the Gwembe Valley. All such programmes were designed to be selfsupporting and any profit should remain within the fund for the setting up of further programmes. In 1980 VSP was established as an officially registered society. All organised groups in Gwembe South which are working for development were invited to become a member in this society such as GRZ departments, chiefs, farmers' committees, churches, credit unions. From the beginning on VSP was meant to be a supplementary development agency. It was intended to fill some gaps which could not be filled by the government. As a nongovernmental institution VSP is also in a position to react promptly to spontaneously arising needs. Thus VSP gradually became an important factor for integrated activities within the operational field of GSDP.

In its constitution the objectives are declared as follows: "to promote and support policies and programmes which are beneficial to and which serve the social, cultural, and/or economic development of the people of the Gwembe Valley and their environment especially those programmes which are geared to reinforce self reliance and self sufficiency may those programmes be carried out by the GSDP, by other Government projects, by authorities, agencies, organisations or individuals". The general policy of VSP is carried out by its Executive Committee which is elected by the annual general meeting. According to the constitution this committee administers, manages, and controls the affairs and the property of VSP. Since March 1982 a full time coordinator is employed and the society has now decided also to employ permanently a trained book-keeper.

2. Description of Programmes

In general VSP is operating in two sections: the one section includes productive and trading programmes like blacksmithing and brickmaking, selling of essential commodities, cement, cycle spares, Tonga Crafts and maize/mealie meal. This section is aimed to be money generating. The other section includes financial and technical support of communal selfhelp activities like building up rural health centres, schools, staff houses etc. (VSP is assisting such projects to the maximum of 50 % of the costs.) Besides these two sections there is still the programme of loans granted to individuals for educational, agricultural, and housing purposes.

Report on 1982

The target for 1982 to complete Sikaneka selfhelp clinic was not reached due to different reasons: the actual building work was much delayed by the delayed delivery of steel window/door frames; discouragement spread among the community due to the drought problems,

Sinazeze selfhelp staff house for a midwife was completed and handed over to Health Department in May.

The famine relief programme was called for by the SAO Sinazongwe. VSP was authorised to sell maize and mealie meal. 400 bags of maize and 6,495 bags of mealie meal were transported by the VSP lorry from Choma mainly to Sioma area.

The blacksmithing programme was continued. (about 400 axes in 82).

The brickmaking programme was discontinued, only old stock of 81 was sold.

The selling of commodities (milkpowder, salt, dried kapenta, groundnuts seed), cement and old stock of cycle spares was continued as before.

Due to the poor harvest the rice programme could not be continued. No rice from the irrigation farmers could be bought; the shelling machine stood idle.

The Tonga crafts programme was going on; crafts totally amounting K 10,000.- were bought from local craftsmen in Sinazongwe and Mweemba area. Through all the year 35 loans were granted amounting totally K3,000.- the repayment of loans is still the same big problem as before.

Financial situation

In 1982 VSP has received K 15,000.- through GM (material and cash donation).

GSDP 1984 BUDGET

SECTION: NON GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION ACTIVITIES

GWEMBE SOUTH BUILDERS CO-OP. SOC. LTD!

Under Part A: on-going-projects

(i) Project Description

Gwembe South Builders Co-op (GSB) was transferred from a building group within the GSDP into an officially independent and selfreliant Co-op in 1977. Up to 1975 the building group was dealing with building activities within GSDP only, like construction of irrigation facilities and general buildings and building maintenance. 1975 GSB started to work as a contractor for GRZ contracts and private customers. The main activities area is Gwembe South Sub District.

GSB is consisting of 17 Co-op members (bricklayers, carpenters and painters). One manager, one supervisor and one accountant are working permanently for GSB. In the past and at present the main projects carried out were/are staff house, schools, health centres, dam construction, construction of irrigation facilities, production of concrete blocks, sales of building materials to the local public and advising individuals to improve local housing. For 1984 GSB will be prepared to continue carrying out projects of the above mentioned types. Besides that it is planned to reactivate local brickproduction and introduction of wooden doors and windows in order to cover the actual lack of steel goods (trials are started already).

(ii) 1982 REPORT

The financial and organizational situation improved in 1982, although there were few contracts only. Some surplus could be produced, which is used as working capital to prefinance running projects. Costs for the manager and his transport was covered by Gossner Mission as mentioned in separate report.

Under part C. 1984 Estimate

Running costs for GSB will be covered by income produced within the Co-op, excluding management costs, which will be covered by funds from Gossner Mission as in the past, according to seperate estimate.

SMALL SCALE IRRIGATION PROGRAMME

This programme is an alternative to the already existing diesel powered irrigation schemes in Gwembe South. It is an appropriate method to the Gwembe Tonga who lived on the banks of the Zambezi before Lake Kariba was created. They used to wait until the annual flood exposed the alluvial flats. Then following the receding water they planted their crops into the moist soil; the root system follows the water table downwards. This method was giving them additional harvest during the dry season. The construction of Kariba Dam brought the big change. The resettled Tonga tried to follow their old method on the shores of the lake. But he failed because of sudden rises and falls of the lake level. They became discouraged and the majority gave up soon. But records of the last ten years show that the operation of the sluice gates at Kariba dam became more efficient so that the lake level follows an yearly predictable curve. This seems to be reliable enough to reintroduce the old planting method.

This programme could be a great contribution to the food production in the famine stricken lake shore areas. But to be convinced the Tonga people need support. To enlarge the fields and to ensure a sufficient water supply even for vegetables handpumps are needed. For protection against cattle fencing is necessary.

1984 estimates

Handpumps incl. spareparts and pipes, barbed wire and seeds should be given to selected farmers (50).

WATER DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

INTRODUCTION

The Water Development Programme has a goal in finding out a long term solution to alleviate future occurrence of drought caused problems as well as utilizing underground water which is safe and clean for domestic and livestock in order to improve health standards and the surface water for irrigation purposes.

OBJECTIVES FOR 1984

- (i) to drill new boreholes not exceeding 10 with the material to be purchased and maintain and service the existing boreholes within the area.
- (ii) to provide assistance and material to wells dug on selfhelp basis this should not be less than 20.
- (iii) to survey sites for erecting small dams and/or weirs in order to catch surface water for irrigation and livestock purposes exceeding 4 sites and make a follow up to those dams/weir abandoned after resettlement, more especially Kasika where there is a potential to irrigate an hectarage exceeding 5ha.

BRIEF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The village water development programme was started in 1976 with the aim to provide safe water for domestic and irrigation purposes. Hence two sources of water namely ground and surface water were embarked upon. The ground water is got by means of drilling boreholes and digging wells whereas the surface water is caught by erecting dams/weirs on water courses. The choice of the source of water solely depends on local circumstances.

WHAT HAPPENED LAST YEAR

Little was done last year due to the fact that the programme lacked funds and after the departure of the Water Engineer in 1979. The money which was asked for and approved for use in 1983 is not yet released. Therefore the programme is depending on Valley Self-help Promotion Society for its running.

WORK PLAN FOR NEXT YEAR

It is planned that in the first quarter we should embark on some of the wells and boreholes and from the beginning of the second quarter would be engaged in dam/weir-site surveys. The remaining two quarters resuming our work on wells and boreholes and construction of pilot dams. The detail for costing related to the objectives is also attached - this would allow us to achieve on objectives effectively.

In the CSDP budget 1983 the estimate was K40,000 for irrigation works (01-f) and K9,000 for operational funds (07). The GRZ approved only K 3,000 for irrigation works (01-f) but did not release it yet.

For operational funds (Diesel -07-b) no money is released yet.

GM sent up to June '83 K14,000 for irrigation works and is going to pay K30,000 more during 1983. GM paid up to June 1983 K9,000 as salary and travelling allowance for the officer i/c.

C 1984 Estimate

Syatwiinda Irrigation Scheme is now 13 years old, also all the the irrigation equipment, the buildings, pipelines, canals and the fence. To prepare the handing over to the farmers some urgent repairs, replacements and completions are needed. For this GM paid already in 1982 and 1983 about K70,000 and is going to pay K39,000 more during 1983 (all figures include the salary and the travelling allowance for the officer i/c. In 1984 GM will most probably pay K75,000 (excluding salary and travelling allowance for officer i/c).

(The following estimate is splitted in consolidation for the present Scheme and Extension for the extension of the scheme.)

	Consolidation	Extension
	K	K
3,500 m fence - 1000 wire, fencing poles, staples, tools, labour		10,500.-
		1,000.-
total		

SYATWIINDA IRRIGATION SCHEME
TECHNICAL CONSOLIDATION AND EXTENSION

I Project Description

Syatwiinda Irrigation Scheme was started 1970. The aim of the Project was to learn whether in the Gwembe Valley the practice of dryland subsistence farming could be supplemented by irrigation farming regarding physical and human conditions.

At present 80 farmers are working on 22ha irrigated land supervised by the elected Farmers Executive Committee, the Agricultural Advisor i/c and the Gwembe South Development Project officer i/c (Gossner Service Team member). 70 new applicants are waiting for new plots to become irrigation farmers in the scheme (Syatwiinda Irrigation Scheme). Also the present farmers are asking for bigger fields in the scheme. So the question is answered, irrigation farming is possible within the Gwembe Valley and is accepted by its people.

The majority of the farmers are members of the Syatwiinda Selfhelp Savings and Credit Union and/or Maaze Consumers Co-operative. This co-operatives are helping the farmers in getting loans for e.g. farm implements.

Technical difficulties are arising due to the now 13 years old technical equipment and the sinking water level of Lake Kariba during the last 2 years.

In the next future GSDP (Gwembe South Development Project) will start a handing over period over some years to give responsibility over the scheme to the farmers. The preparation for this handing over period will start in 1984. An extension of the scheme was already started in 1982 financed by GM (Gossner Mission Berlin). This part of the handing over preparations will continue in 1983 and 1984.

II 1982 Report

In 1982 there was no rice harvest because of the low water level of Lake Kariba, the poor rainy season and several pump breakdowns. In the dry season vegetables were grown. For 1982 GSDP budgeted for Syatwiinda Irrigation Scheme K 40,000.- for irrigation works (01-f) and K9,000 for operational funds (07) but nothing was released. GM sent K28,900 for irrigation works and paid for the officer i/c salary and travelling allowance K 18,150 (The officer is responsible for Syatwiinda Irrigation Scheme and the Dryland Farming Programme in Sen.Chief Mweemba's area. The figure shows the share spent on Syatwiinda Irrigation Scheme).

III 1983 Report

In 1983 there was no rice harvest due to the drought as the year before.

	Consolidation	Extension	Total
	K	K	
01. <u>Land and Infrastructural Development</u>			
d) <u>Fence and Firebreaks</u>			
3,500 fence-barbedwire, fencing poles, staples, tools, labour		10,000	
2 gates		1,000	
		11,500	11,500
d) total			18,000
f) <u>Dams and Irrigation Works</u>			
f1) <u>Canals etc.</u>			
Reservoir - repair + maintenance	2,500	2,500	
750m maincanal - repair + maintenance	9,000	-	
325m maincanal - erection(extension)	-	40,000	
2,300m irrigation- repair+maintenance canal	9,000	-	
1,800m Irrigation- erection(extension) canal	-	7,000	
2,750m drainage -repair+maintenance	5,000	-	
2,250m drainage -erection(extension)	-	4,000	
	25,500	53,500	
			79,000
f2) <u>Connection to Lake Kariba</u>			
Development on channel from Lake Kariba to Syatwinda main pump station, deepening and widening by excavator	10,000	10,000	
			20,000
f3) <u>Pipeline</u>			
350 asbestos pipes 12" class "D" @ 4m long	42,000	42,000	
accessories: T-pieces, vulves, etc.	24,000	24,000	
laying pipeline and earth work	5,000	5,000	
	71,000	71,000	
			142,000
f4) <u>Pump</u>			
2 pump units(Diesel) incl.necessary	-	40,000	
f) total	106,500	174,500	
			281,000
03. <u>Vehicles</u>			
a) 1 Toyota L/cruiser Diesel	11,000	11,000	
			22,000
05. <u>Other Equipment</u>			
a) Workshop	10,000	10,000	
total 01 - 05	134,000	207,000	
to be financed by GM in 1984	-	75,000	
	134,000	132,000	341,000
			266,000
carry-over		266,000	

07. Operational Funds

1984 Syetwiinda Irrigation Scheme will cover about 50ha. irrigated land. By reason of the very poor rainy seasons 1981/82 and 1982/83 the water level of Lake Kariba is very low. So the pumps can not rich their full capacity and therefore they have to pump longer. So the operational funds will be higher than in other years.

a) Salaries, Wages and Allowances

2 engine attendances	K 8,000
1 driver	
2 general workers	<u>K 8,000</u>

b) Fuel and Oil

7,000 pumping hours (2 pumps)-	K 36,000	
diesel-consumption 6l/h=42,000l	<u>K 2,000</u>	<u>K 38,000</u>
oil and grease		

c) Repair and Maintenance (Machinery)
for 2 pumps - spareparts, repair
+ service

K 4,000

j) Other expenses

Stationery and work clothes	K 1,000	
Participation at the agric.show	<u>K 1,000</u>	<u>K 2,000</u>

total 07.		<u>K 52,000</u>
+ carry-over from page 3		<u>K266,000</u>

+ Money from GM for extension		<u>K 75,000</u>
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Total=	<u>K393,000</u>
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GRZ/IRDP

K318,000

Fisheries Pilot Project

1) Introduction

When the Lake Kariba began to fill in the late 1950s, there was a large increase in the fish population as nutrients were released from newly flooded soils and predators were dispersed over a wider area by the spreading waters.

With the assistance of a well planned and implemented fishery development programme, Gwembe men responded to this new opportunity by taking to fishing in large numbers. By 1963, for example, there were over 2,000 Gwembe men fishing the Lake, with the fish catch exceeding 3,000 tons.

During the late 1960s and throughout the 1970s, fishing was no longer a major source of income, with both production and number of fishermen dropping sharply. During 1970 less than 1,000 fishermen caught less than 1,000 tons of fish. Fishing declined still further during the war years.

As a result, during the 1970s development planners paid little attention to the fishing potential of Lake Kariba.

Yet the fish are there. Because of the recent build up in kapenta throughout the Lake, fish populations are larger than ever before. With careful planning and plan implementation it should be possible for fishing once again to play a major role in the development of the Gwembe Valley.

Fishing could be one of the major sources of income and employment for some Grade 7 and secondary school leavers throughout the 1980s.

But as a result of the war many fisherboats are destroyed. The fishermen who had to suffer the loss have no capital to buy new boats and new equipment. The few small canoes in existence are not safe enough in deep water, where the best fishing grounds are.

Kapenta fishing as a new possibility is practised exclusively by people from outside. The local fishermen, who mostly man the kapenta rigs usually have the knowhow to do kapenta fishing but the capital necessary for one rig is not available for them.

In order to overcome these obstacles a large scale loan programme for Gwembe fishermen has to be launched.

But since there are no reliable recent figures available to base such a loan programme on convincing data an appropriate pilot scheme is essential.

Since the traditional boat fishing and the kapenta fishing are very different in regard of capital input, technical equipment needed, skills required and turnover of money two pilot projects are required, one for boat fishing and one for kapenta fishing.

But as the pilot project for traditional boat fishing can be organised on a loan basis right from the beginning with only the risk through loss by accident covered by IRDP; the pilot project for kapenta fishing has to be run in two phases; phase one to obtain the necessary data and skills for the staff of the Fisheries Training Center, phase two to be conducted on loan for fishermen.

2) Goal of the pilot projects

- a) The Goal of the pilot projects can be identified on the one hand by taking the rapidly growing population in Zambia as a whole and in the Gwembe Valley in particular into consideration:

more food has to be produced locally in order to feed more people properly,
more jobs have to be found or created to give an increasing number of school leavers the chance to earn their living in dignity and to improve the quality of their life.

- b) On the other hand the national economy of Zambia cannot afford to neglect natural resources like the production potential of Lake Kariba.

But in order to make use of the human resources as well as of the production potential of the Lake Kariba it is essential to obtain the necessary data and facts in advance of a large scale loan programme.

These data and facts are essential to guarantee the success of such a large scale programme for the benefit of the local people and the national economy on the one side; but they are equally essential to secure the proper fulfillment of the obligations of the loan programme.

3) Objectives of the pilot projects

a) boat fishing

- 1) To find out the most suitable type of boats available
- 2) Income of the participating fishermen over the 18 month of the pilot project;
conditions of loan repayment
- 3) Best size of the fishermen cooperatives in regard of income and financial burden through the loans
- 4) Most economic number of boats per cooperative
- 5) Kind of organisation of fishermen cooperatives (family based, village based etc.)
- 6) Most appropriate way of money flow, banking and loan handling
- 7) Most appropriate type, length and curriculum of training for the fishermen

b) kapenta fishing

-Phase 1 -

- 1) Give the FTC staff adequate experience in handling, technical and financial management of the two possible types of riggs
- 2) Give the FTC staff the chance to improve the riggs technical the chance
- 3) Give the FTC staff/to improve the method of kapenta fishing

-Phase 2 -

- 1) To find out the most suitable type of kapenta fishing equipment for cooperatives
- 2) To find out the income of kapenta fishermen and the conditions of loan repayment
- 3) To find out the best size of kapenta cooperatives in regard of income and financial burden through the loans
- 4) To find out the best kind of organisation of a kapenta cooperative (family based, village based etc.)
- 5) To find out the most appropriate way of money flow, banking and loanhandling
- 6) To find out the most appropriate type, length and curriculum of training for kapenta fishermen.

5) Execution of the pilot projects

The monetary control of the pilot projects will be executed by the IRDP Coordinator Gwembe Valley.

The monitoring of the pilot projects in regard of income, expenditure, technical maintenance, response of the participants, banking and loanhandling will be in the hands of the fisheries promoter, who will work in close cooperation with the staff of the fisheries training center and the IRDP Coordinator.

A monthly report based on the day to day data of the pilot projects will be given by the fisheries promoter.

A monthly meeting will be held with the participants of the pilot projects.

After 12 months an evaluation of the pilot projects will be conducted by an independent body of experts.

This evaluation together with the monthly reports and the reports given by the fisheries promoter, the Officer in Charge of FTC and the IRDP Coordinator will be the foundation for the broad based loan programme for fishermen in the Gwembe Valley.

The fisheries promoter with all the experience gained through the pilot projects will continue as promoter for the follow up programme.

The small car (pick up) assigned to the promoter during the pilot phase will become property of the fishermen cooperative and stay with the promoter.

The necessary training will be conducted by the staff of the Fisheries Training Centre, Sinazongwe.

DRYLAND FARMING PROGRAMME

Sen. Chief Mweemba's Area

The Dryland Farming programme is the continuation of the former Rural World Programme in its educational part. In every village of the area one day seminars will be held and the follow up will be done always after 8-12 weeks, 4-6 times a year. The seminars will be done together with the extension staff of the area. The aim is to reach all the farmers, men and women, to see all the special problems of each village and for the farmers:

learning by doing - in the own village - on the own field.
The preparation for this programme and the first "Dryland Farming Meetings" on experimental stage started early 1982.

1982 Report

Beginning of 1982 the GSDF-Staff, Dr. Scudder and Dr. Colson developed the idea of the later officer i/c to found a Dryland Farming Programme. This programme was confirmed by Sen. Chief Mweemba, AD/O Sinazongwe, DES Sinazongwe and DA/O Gwembe during May and June 1982. In July 1982 the programme started in the villages Mueckwa, Mweela, Sinakodobo, Sinakoba, Sulwengoonde, Siabaswi, Mweemba and Kanyemba. In 1982 13 meetings were held with 640 participants (55 % male 45 % female).

The subjects: Farm preparation and Maize production (LIMA).

No funds from GRZ were involved.

GM paid the salary and the travelling allowance for the officer i/c, K 10,000 (The officer is responsible for Syatwiinda Irrigation Scheme and Dryland Farming. The figure shows the share spent for Dryland Farming).

1983 Report

Beginning of 1983 8 more villages came into the programme: Muuka, Dengeza, Nyanga, Syawaza, Syanzovu, Siampondo, Kafwambila and Sinakumbi. Up to June 1983 19 meetings were held with 1060 participants (60 % male/40 % female).

The subjects: Ploughing and Crop rotation.

GM paid up to June 1983 the salary and the travelling allowance for the officer i/c K 9,000.- and is going to pay also for the rest of the year.

In the GSDF 1983 K 5,000 were estimated. The GRZ approved K 2,000. Up to now nothing is released.

C 1984 Estimate

1984 we should start to make demonstration fields in each village. Therefore the extension staff should be mobil and a gen. worker should be employed.

03) Vehicles

- c) Suzuki Ts 125 (for extension staff) K 1,500.-
- d) bicycle (for gen. worker) K 200.-

K 1,700.-

05/ Other Equipment

- c) Education Aids for 64 or more
Dryland farming Meetings in
16 villages and
1,000 LIMA-booklets

K 2,700.-

07) Operational Funds

- a) Salary and allow. f. gen. worker
b) Fuel and Oil for Suzuki
g) Seeds for 16 Lima maize
h) Fertilizer for 16 Lima Maize

K2,000.-

K 500.-

K 100.-

K1,000.-

K 3,600.-

Total= K 8,000.-

Summary of the meeting of the Advisory Committee for the
Siatwinda Irrigation Scheme held at the National Irrigation
Research Station Mazabuka on Wednesday, July 6, 1983, 10.30-13.15

Chairman: Mr. G.C.W. Hill, Principal Research Officer NIRS
Secretary: Mr. W. Schaefer, Coordinator IRDP Gwembe Valley
Members: Mr. M.A. Qasem, FAD Senior Technical Adviser
Mr. R.P. Eredt, CCZ, former GST, 7 years Siazwinda
Mr. Isaac Krisifoe, former GST, 10 years Siatwinda (exc.)
Invitees: Hon. Senior Chief Mweenba, Farmers Representative
Mr. V.S. Syankondo, Farmers Representative
Mr. Mutinta, Extension Officer, GRZ
Mr. Benson Mbale, Water Engineer, GRZ
Mr. Hans Fuchs, GST
Mr. Moses Banda, Economist, GRZ
Guests: Mrs. Sietske Krisifoe GST
Mrs. Ingrid Fuchs GST
Mr. Peter Wendt, GST
Mr. Fleming Danish Volunteers

Recommendations of the Advisory Committee:

- 1) To deepen the canal between the Lake and the main pumping station
- 2) To instal 3 strong slowrunning permanent pumps and 1 standby
- 3) To instal a 12 inch asbestos high pressure pipeline from the
mainpumping station to the reservoir
- 4) To instal new boxes for a direct distribution system
- 5) To repair the main feeder channel
- 6) To repair resp. instal a drainage system with gates

Summary of the discussion

To begin with, Mr. Schaefer outlined the objectives of the meeting:
Siatwinda was started as a pilot-project by GRZ 1970/71 to find out,
what could be grown succesfully under irrigation in the area and to
see how the local farmers would respond to the change of lifestyle
that goes along with a modern intensive irrigation system.
Meanwhile we have learned that especially rice can be grown succes-
fully and profitable and the response of the local farmers towards
irrigation is very positiv.

But there are constraints as well: chiefly the unreliable water-
supply for the irrigated crops.

This constraint has to be overcome in order to hand over the project
to the local farming community, which is necessary because the pilot
phase of the project is passed and over.

The objective of the meeting is to find the most reliable technical
solution for the water supply system and to find a solution which
minimizes the future running expenses.

The Chairman taking up this, pointed out the meeting has to look for
the best solution in regard of use of funds and in regard of the back
ground of the project: it ought to be simple to operate with a mini-
mum on maintenance cost and spare parts.

Mr. Qasem stressed the necessity to make the project economic sound
in regard of land capacity, pump capacity and farmers capacity.

Mr. Bredt remembered that very soon after he started to work at the Siatwinda Pilot Project in 1971 the question came up, whether the project is economic viable. He also remembered that break-downs of the water-supply-system started already in the mid-seventies.

Reports of the Farmers representatives:

1) S. Chief Mweenba:

The main problem: there is not enough water through engine breakages, which happened even before the drought of the last years.

Engine repairs may sometimes take 6 month.

In addition there are leakages caused by rats.

2) Mr. Syankondo:

There is not enough water, it takes 3-4 hours to fill a channel.

With a breakdown there is no water for 3 weeks. It takes 30 minutes until the water reaches the reservoir.

A long canal to the main pumping station is needed.

Reports of the Officers:

1) Mr. Mutinta:

The type of pump and pipeline are causes of failure. The pipes are not suited. Low pressure pipes. Cramp s are required.

Farmers spend a lot of time repairing the pipeline.

The canal to the pumps is not good, it should be lined with bricks.

2) Mr. Fuchs:

The pipe problem is operational. The pump is producing 175 cbm/h. The pump is running according to the needs, 12-14 hours a day.

The pump provides 48 l/sec. There is only one pump in operation.

We have two pumps 12 years old and one newer one.

Everything is old. The water has to lifted up to 15 meter. The problem started last year.

Suggestions of the farmers representatives and the officers:

1) Mr. Syakondo:

The farmers will take the responsibility for the system. If everything is running properly, the farmers will meet the costs.

2) Mr. Mutinta:

The farmers are very interested. But first the old project has to be consolidated.

What should be done:

a) improvement of a canal to the pump

b) 2 high pressure pipe-line-systems (it was originally intended to have two systems - 2 stationery engines, 2 pipelines, 1 standby -

c) reconstruction of the main feeder channel.

We need a good system, which helps the farmers and which is simple to handle.

In 1978/79 the rice was very good, but that was because of rain. But poor years are a result of water shortage because of an unreliable system.

The existing system cannot be succesful.

3) Mr. Fuchs:

The farmers have dug the canal to the pumping station deeper by themselves. They will pay out of their rice crop. By the end of 81 the farmers agreed to pay the running cost, but there was no rain.

4) Mr. Mbale:

A workshop is also needed as part of the project.

5) Mr. Banda:

The land use in average is below 17 %.

Comments of the Advisory Committee

1) Mr. Hill (Chairman)

Pressure piping is available

lining of the delivery canal is expensive

one major breakdown means the end of the crop, you cannot fill the storage.

One cannot run a diesel-engine 24 hours, but there is no way then pumping, therefore 2 engines are required.

Land Development Service with its big machines could dig the canal.

GRZ cannot support Siatwinda for ever; money comes from taxpayers.

There is probably a labour shortage in the rainy season.

Any new system must be feasible - moneywise - and acceptable - socially.

Question: is a 12 inch pipe acceptable? It will cost more than three 6 inch pipes.

Suggestion: 2 more pumps

1 12 inch pipeline

canal between Lake and pumping station with a fence
in addition: Worldbank has mentioned electrification, same pipeline
borehole needs a water survey, is very expensive

wind should be investigated
we can only decide about the best technical solution and
make suggestions, but we have to keep the expenses in
mind, depreciation has to come in

but - there are situations when irrigation does not pay.

One should enquire what pumps are used in the mines. The pumps should be slow running.

Seepage is not real a loss in irrigation, it keeps up the water table.
Salt problem starts only with a high water table, it starts in a small way. Constant monitoring is needed through soil surveys at Mt. Makulu or NIRS.

A workshop is urgently needed, but what about staffing?

2) Mr. Qasem

50 l/sec. for 22 ha is impossible.

2 pumps are needed.

At the moment brick lining is not possible, cheaper technology is required.

The reservoir should be used for night storage and as a security.

The existing pipes are wrongly designed. A canal may be better.

In any case a canal to the pump is needed, with dams on both sides.

A borehole is very expensive, big diameter well is cheaper.

Solar pumps are not ready yet.

The farmers should take responsibility for the up keep, but what is the repayment capacity of the farmers? Right now the land use is about 10 ha in the rainy season and 6 ha in the dry season.

We should get more money out of the land. Is the size of the plots appropriate? In Chiabi more than one lima is needed.

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The farmers are capable, but they need guidance for still more

then 2 years.

Dieselpumps are a high risk, unless one has a sophisticated workshop. Electricity would be better.

One should deepen the canal to the main pumping station vegetable are floating and get stuck in the canal because of the wind, so the farmers should clean it regularly.

Through a deep enough canal the water is much longer available and the land use is better.

The farmers must know the real costs including depreciation.

Observation: the clay-soil parts of Siatwinda (Mopane) developed a perched water table, rice did not do well.

The drainage system was neglected.

Response of Mr. Casem: the water table may have gone up.

A drainage system with gates is needed.

Conclusions of the meeting:

- 1) To deepen the canal between the Lake and the main pumping station
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- 6) To repair resp. instal a drainage system with gates.

Nkandabwe, July 13, 1983

K.W. Schaefer
Coordinator IRDP Gwembe Valley
as Secretary.

Brot für die Welt

BROT FÜR DIE WELT
BREAD FOR THE WORLD
PAIN POUR LE MONDE
PAN PARA EL MUNDO

Datum / Date / Fecha

12. Juli 1983

BROT FÜR DIE WELT · Postfach 476 · D-7000 Stuttgart 1

Gossner Mission
z.Hd. Herrn Mische
Handjerystr. 19 - 20

1000 Berlin 41

7000 Stuttgart 1 · Stafflenbergstraße 76
Telefon 07 11/2159-1 · Telex 07-235 57

Referat / Desk / Département / departamento

Afrika I MWM/Wj

/ 3 RDP

Zur / For / pour / para

☒ Information / información

☐ Rücksprache / consultation / consultació

☐ Rückgabe / return / renvoi / devolución

☐ Stellungnahme / comments / commentaires / comentarios

☐ Beantwortung / reply / réponse / contestación

☐ Erledigung / action / exécution / ejecución

☐ Weitergabe / forwarding / transmission / pasar

☐

Mit freundlichen Grüßen / With kind regards

Avec les meilleurs compliments / Muy atentamente

Wolfgang Mai

AFRIKA REFERENT

i.A.

Winkler

Brot für die Welt
Afrikadesk, Herrn Dr. Mai
Stafflenbergstraße 76
7000 Stuttgart 1

Klaus Schäfer
P.O.Box 53, Sinazeze, Zambia

Eingegangen

J. 11 JULI 1983

28.6.83

Mai 1983

Lieber Herr Mai!

CC: Mische, Gossner Mission

Im Nachgang zu meinem offiziellen Brief als IRDP Coordinator muß ich Ihnen jetzt noch einmal inoffiziell schreiben; hintendrein kamen den Verantwortlichen doch Bedenken, ob sie als Distriktsregierung einen solchen Brief schreiben dürfen. *was für einen?*

Ich vermute, das hängt mit den in Bälde stattfindenden Wahlen zusammen. Zur Zeit liest man hin und wieder in der Zeitung über Korruption mit ausländischen Geldern und so.

Man wäre aber, so wurde mir zu verstehen gegeben, trotzdem sehr dankbar, wenn ich meine Verbindungen zur Mission nutzen könnte, um über die Mission, die Hilfgelder ins Land zu bringen.

Das ist natürlich technisch kein Problem, wir haben ja als Gossner Mission unser External Account bei der Standard Bank in Choma und über dieses Konto dürfen nach unserem Vertrag mit der Regierung Geld in unbegrenzter Menge einführen.

Das Problem sahen Pfarrer Mische und ich nur darin, daß wir meinten für Brot für die Welt brauchen wir ein offizielles Schreiben. Aber das ist nun im Nachhinein anders, als es vorher aussah.

Die Lage selbst wird von Woche zu Woche dramatischer und die Menschen werden immer depressiver. Für uns, die wir genug zu essen haben ist das natürlich furchtbar belastend. Manchmal möchte man am liebsten davon laufen.

Es liegt nun also ganz bei Ihnen, um in Verbindung mit der Gossner Mission einen für Brot für die Welt gangbaren Weg zum Helfen zu finden. Offiziell sind uns die Hände gebunden.

Aber Sie kennen ja wohl ähnliche Probleme aus Somalia.

Mit freundlichen Grüßen

Ihr

Klaus Schäfer

Klaus Schäfer

Ich habe keinen Brief von der Distriktsregierung bekommen. Jetzt warte ich erst mal auf Antwort auf meinen Brief vom 1.7.

Kif 12.7.

IRDP Gwembe Valley
P.O.Box 53, Sinazeze

July 7, 1983

To the Members of the IRDP Steering Committee

The D.E.S. - Gwembe, Chairman
The Social Secretary - Gwembe
The Administrative Secretary - Munyumbwe
The Development Secretary - Munyumbwe
The Senior Administrative Officer - Sinazongwe
The Hon. Senior Chief Mweemba - Kanchindu
The Hon. Chief Sinazongwe - Sinazongwe
Councillor Muntanga - Malima
Councillor Imutowana - Maamba

Councillor Syadunika
Councillor Madjenkulu
Dear Sirs,

Re: Steering Committee Meeting, Friday, August 5, 1983, 9.30

On behalf of the Chairman of the Steering Committee, Mr. Munakombwe DES, I would like to ~~xxxxx~~ call your attention to the second Meeting of the IRDP Steering Committee held at Siatwinda, Irrigation Scheme.

A G E N D A

- 2) Minutes of the first meeting (May 23, 1983)
- 1) Minutes of the meeting 1982
- 3) Secretaries report

4) The situation of Siatwinda Irrigation Scheme

Report by Mr. Mutinda, Extension Officer

Report by one Representative of the Farmers Committee, *Mr. Siakoude*

Suggestion for the technical consolidation of the irrigation scheme

Report by Mr. Mutinda, Extension Officer/Mr. Fuchs GST

- 5) Emergency program for roads to Kfwambila and Chiabi
- 6) Report by Mr. Mbale, Water engineer about the two dam sites Donga and Nkwenga

!!!-----

Please note to ~~xxx~~ submit any other items you want to ~~have~~ *be* discussed to the Secretary well in advance, so that they can be added to the agenda.

Since we have to deal with quite a heavy capital investment for the consolidation of Siatwinda, we will start the meeting with a tour to the crucial points of the project, which will take us from 9.30 to 11.00.

A simple meal will be provided.

Yours faithfully

Brot für die Welt

Brot für die Welt. Staffenbergstr. 76, D-7000 Stuttgart 1

Bread for the World

Fed. Rep. of Germany

The Coordinator
IRDP Gwembe Valley
Box 53

P.O. Box: 476
Telephone: (07 11) 2159-1
Cable: Diakonie Stuttgart
Telex: 07 23 557 ddws-d

Visits should be announced

Sinazeze via Choma
ZAMBIA



Your ref. no.

Your letter of
6.6.83

Our ref. no.

II-WM/Wi

Re: Project Number

Direct dial

-312/296

Date

July 1st, 1983

Dear Mr Schäfer,

I refer to your letter of June 6, 1983 in which you apply for a total of Kw 76.000 to address the most urgent needs arising out of the present drought in the Gwembe Valley.

Meanwhile, you will have received message that an amount of DM 25.000,-- has been granted through our Emergency Desk (managed by Hannelore Hensle) following Mr Mische's urgent appeal. I am now not quite sure how to deal with your new application which was written even before our grant had been decided. I would suggest that as a first step you start operating with the funds in the way sketched out by Mr Mische in his letter to Mrs Hensle of June 15, 1983 of which I include a copy.

If an additional grant becomes absolutely necessary, we would have to know a little more how you reached the figures of Kw 30.000,-- and 36.000,-- respectively listed in your sub-point b) and c). You request an amount of Kw 30.000,-- for seeds while in your own request to the Gossner Mission of May 23, 1983 you required a loan of ^{subsidy} DM 8 - 10.000,-- for this purpose. How do we have to understand this ~~certain~~ expansion?

We also find it difficult to believe that at a period of serious drought when the water table has receded so very much, there is any purpose in digging wells. I could understand your wanting to drill deep wells but these would certainly be more expensive than what you have budgetted. Is there really a purpose in digging shallow wells? In any case, we cannot reconcile the figures that have been sent to us by the Gossner Mission on a sheet with the title "Needs for Village Water Supply Programme, Section Wells" with your figure of Kw 36.000,--. Can you give us a little more enlightenment on all these questions?

- 2 -

We hope it has been possible for you to make a start with the DM 25.000,-- grant, and we shall see whether further funds can be made available once we get the required information.

Kind greetings,

Yours sincerely,


Wolfgang Mai
AFRICA SECRETARY

cc: H. Hensle
E. Mische

Enclosure: Letter of Mr Mische dated 15.6.83

P.S.: Thanks for your invitation to visit you. As I was in Zambia only last November, I have no plans for a further visit in the foreseeable future.

Brot für die Welt

BROT FÜR DIE WELT
BREAD FOR THE WORLD
PAIN POUR LE MONDE
PAN PARA EL MUNDO

Datum / Date / Fecha

11. Juli 1983

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Gossner Mission
z.Hd. Herrn Erhardt Mische
Handjerystr. 19 - 20

1000 Berlin 41

7000 Stuttgart 1 · Stafflenbergstraße 76
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Referat / Desk / Département / departamento

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- ☒ Brief Klaus Schäfer vom 6.6.83

Mit freundlichen Grüßen / With kind regards

Avec les meilleurs compliments / Muy atentamente

Wolfgang Mai
AFRIKA REFERENT

i.A.
Beate Dinkel

IRDP Gwembe Valley
Box 53, Sinazeze
via Choma, Zambia

Brot für die Welt
Afrika Desk
Stafflenbergstraße 76
7000 Stuttgart 1

cc: H. Hensle

Eingegangen

29. JUNI 1983

6.6.83

mai 69

Dear Dr. Mai,

ed
Surely you have in the meantime talk/with Rev. Mische over the phone about the rapidly worsening situation in the Gwembe Valley. On request of the local Government Authorities I would like to refer to the talks Rev. Mische has had with the Senior Administrative Officer, Mr. Mwananyina about possible solutions for the serious situation.

The background of the problem: there was very little rain in 1981/82 and the drought became worse in 82/83. The local farmers have planted Maize or Sorghum 3 times and ended up with nothing. To make it worse, the level of the Lake Kariba has gone down to such an extend, that our two irrigation schemes can't reach the water any more.

So there is no rice production this year.

Since there is no local foodproduction and since there is no money available to ship the necessary Maize for the about 150.000 Tongas of the Gwembe Valley the situation becomes desperate with every day more.

The few seeds which the people have sat aside for the coming season are used now for food. Afterwards there is nothing left.

So on behalf of the local people and of the local Government I would like to ask BfdW for immediate help

- a) with a grant to buy diesel-fuel for the transport of Maize into the Valley, about K 10.000;
- b) with a grant to make sufficient seed available, for the next planting season, about K 30.000;
- c) with a grant for tools and cement to allow the local population in the Gwembe Valley to dig 60 wells on self-help basis, about 36.000 Kwacha.

For the procedure I would like to suggest, to use the External Account of the Gossner Service Team, Standard Bank, Choma, Z mbia.

When you can help to get our Hunger Relief Programme going with earmarked funds, we will transfer these funds straight away to a separate account which will be under joint controll between the local Government and the UCZ and the Gossner Service Team.

I do hope very much, Brot für die Welt can help. The problems are just starting, but in a few month it is going to be almost unbearable

Yours faithfully

Klaus Schäfer
Klaus Schäfer

COORDINATOR OF THE
IRDP GWEMBE VALLEY
INTEGRATED RURAL
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
P.O. BOX 53, SINAZEZE, VIA CHOMA

P.S. Können Sie uns nicht mal helfen?

Summary of the Meeting of the Advisory Committee for the
Siatwinda Irrigation Scheme held at the National Irrigation
Research Station Mazabuka on Wednesday, July 6, 1983, 10.30-13.15

Chairman: Mr. G.C.H. Hill, Principal Research Officer NIRS
Secretary: K.W. Schaefer, Coordinator IRDP Gwenbe Valley
Members: Mr. M.A. Qasem, FAO Senior Technical Adviser
Mr. R.F. Bredt, CCZ, former GST, 7 years Siazwinda
Mr. Isaac Krisifoe, former GST, 10 years Siatwinda (exc.)
Invitees: Hon. Senior Chief Mweemba, Farmers Representative
Mr. V.S. Syankondo, Farmers Representative
Mr. Mutinta, Extension Officer, GRZ
Mr. Samson Mbale, Water Engineer, GRZ
Mr. Hans Fuchs, GST
Mr. Moses Banda, Economist, GRZ
Guests: Mrs. Sietske Krisifoe GST
Mrs. Ingrid Fuchs GST
Mr. Peter Wendt, GST
Mr. Fleming Danish Volunteers

Recommendations of the Advisory Committee:

- 1) To deepen the canal between the Lake and the main pumping station
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Summary of the discussion

To begin with, Mr. Schaefer outlined the objectives of the meeting: Siatwinda was started as a pilot-project by GRZ 1970/71 to find out, what could be grown succesfully under irrigation in the area and to see how the local farmers would respond to the change of lifestyle that goes along with a modern intensive irrigation system. Meanwhile we have learned that especially rice can be grown succesfully and profitable and the response of the local farmers towards irrigation is very positiv.

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This constraint has to be overcome in order to hand over the project to the local farming community, which is necessary because the pilot phase of the project is passed and over.

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Mr. Qasem stressed the necessity to make the project economic sound in regard of land capacity, pump capacity and farmers capacity.

Mr. Brett remembered that very soon after he started to work at the Siatwinda Pilot Project in 1971 the question came up, whether the project is economic viable. He also remembered that break-downs of the water-supply-system started already in the mid-seventies.

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A workshop is also needed as part of the project.

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Conclusions of the meeting:

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Nkandabwe, July 13, 1983

K.W. Schaefer
Coordinator IRDP Gwembe Valley
as Secretary

GM - Zambia
Ausschub

IRDP Gwembe Valley
P.O. Box 53, Sinazongwe

EINGEGANGEN

July 7, 1983

27. JULI 1983

Erledigt

To the Members of the IRDP Steering Committee

The D.E.S. - Gwembe, Chairman
The Social Secretary - Gwembe
The Administrative Secretary - Munyumbwe
The Development Secretary - Munyumbwe
The Senior Administrative Officer - Sinazongwe
The Hon. Senior Chief Mweemba - Kanchindu
The Hon. Chief Sinazongwe - Sinazongwe
Councillor Muntanga - Malima
Councillor Imutowana - Maamba
Councillor Syadunka - Syameja
Councillor Madyenkubek - Sinazongwe

Dear Sirs,

RE: STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING, FRIDAY 5, 1983, 9.30H.

On behalf of the Chairman of the Steering Committee, Mr. Munakombwe DES, I would like to call your attention to the second Meeting of the IRDP Steering Committee to be held at Siatwiinda Irrigation Scheme.

A G E N D A

- 1) Minutes of the meeting 1982
- 2) Minutes of the first meeting (May 23, 1983)
- 3) Secretaries report
- 4) The situation of Siatwiinda Irrigation Scheme
Report by Mr. Mutinta, Extension Officer
Report by one Representative of the Farmers Committee - Mr. V.S. Syankondo.
Suggestion for the technical consolidation of the irrigation Scheme
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- 5) Emergency programme for roads to Kafucabila and Chiabi
- 6) Report by Mr. Mbale, Water engineer about the two dam sites Donga and Nkwenga

Please note to submit any other items you want to be discussed to the Secretary well in advance, so that they can be added to the agenda.

Since we have to deal with quite a heavy capital investment for the consolidation of Siatwiinda, we will start the meeting with a tour to the crucial points of the project, which will take us from 9.30 to 11.00h.

A simple meal will be provided.

COORDINATOR OF THE
IRDP GWEMBE VALLEY
INTEGRATED RURAL
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
P.O. BOX 53, SINAZONGWE, VIA CHAMUSCA

Yours faithfully

Blaise Kikwira

Perspective Plan Gwembe South 1983 - 1988

- 1 = funds
- 2 = staff recruitment
- 3 = staff finance
- 4 = approximate minimum expenditure

- IRDP = Integrated Rural Development Programm
- EEC = European Economic Community
- GM = Gossner Mission
- KfW = Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (German Donor)
- DED = German Volunteer Service

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
<u>Consolidation of existing projects</u>	Siatwinda Lule a Malina VSP etc 1 = GRZ, EEC 2 = GRZ, local 3 = GRZ, GM 4 = 300.000 K					
<u>crash projects</u>	Seed supply 1) = GM 2 = local 3 = GM 4 = 25.000 K					
<u>pilot projects fisheries</u>	Siatwinda Sinazongwe 1 = IRDP 2 = GRZ/local 3 = GRZ/GM 4 = 70.000 K					
<u>water catchment dams</u>	Siatwinda Sinazongwe 1 = IRDP 2 = local/GRZ 3 = IRDP/GRZ 4 = 50.000 K					
<u>medium term projects</u>	fisheries 1 = IRDP, 2 = local, 3 = GM, 4 = 500.000 K roadprogramm 1 = IRDP, 2 = local 3 = GM, 4 = 400.000 K Lake Transport 1 = IRDP, 2 = GRZ 3 = GRZ, 4 = 1.500.000 K school-leaverprogramm 1 = IRDP, 2 = GM, 3 = GM, 4 = 400.000 K rural works hop 1 = IRDP, 2 = DED 3 = DED, 4 = 360.000 K preventive medicin 1 = IRDP, 2 = GM, 3 = GM, 4 = 500.000 K					
<u>Long term projects</u>	wells, boreholes, cisterns, dams 1 = IRDP, 2 = GRZ, 3 = GRZ/IRDP, 4 = 300.000 K electrification and 2.000 ha irrigation 1 = KfW, 2 = KfW, 3 = KfW, 4 = 25.000.000. K					

IRDP

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

9th May, 1983

To the Chairman of the Steering Committee
and all the members of the committee.

Dear Sirs,

AGENDA FOR THE STEERING COMMITTEE TO
BE HELD ON THE 23RD May, 1983

Herewith the agenda for our next meeting.

- Item 1 - National Anthem
- Item 2 - (a) Chairmans opening remarks
(b) Membership of the committee
- Item 3 - Introduction of Mr. K.Schaefer as IRDP coordinator
for the Gwembe Valley and as the secretary of the
steering committee.
- Item 4 - Confirmation of last minutes.
- Item 5 - Matters arising from last minutes.
- Item 6 - Proposed perspective plan for Gwembe South 1983-88.
- Item 7 - Ligal status of B/Malima.
- Item 8 - Any other business for members.
- Item 9 - Date for the next meeting.


G.K. Madvenkuku

for the/ I.R.D.P CO - ORDINATOR

- Item 2 - (a) Chairmans opening remarks
(b) Membership of the committee
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- Item 9 - Date for the next meeting.

JRDP

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND WATER DEVELOPMENT,
P.O. BOX 50197,
LUSAKA.

11th May, 1983.

TO: Mr. F.N. Mwanza

Per Eklund

FROM: Per Eklund

Subject; Gwembe South Development Project -
Recommendation for a Pilot Development
Program

1. BACKGROUND

1. The Gwembe South Development Project (GSDP) formally became an IRDP in April 1983. The conversion of GSDP into an IRDP facilitates search and provision of technical and financial assistance. Availability of external finance for large scale feasibility studies and project implementation from West Germany (KIW) is not necessarily a foregone conclusion. Planning within the GSDP must therefore be geared towards what is feasible with limited funds during a build up period, when more data and know how would be generated with the contributions of Dr. Scudder and project reports, there is sufficient information to start on a modest scale. Project design and assumptions can best be tested within the context of a Pilot Development Program. Time will be saved.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

2. (a) Ensure adequacy of seeds in the Gwembe South for the 1983/84 planting season. If seed distribution is necessary, such a program should be costed.

what kind?

(b) The formulation of a 1½ year pilot development program (PDP), composed of directly income generating activities studies and training ancillary to initiation of a larger scale program. Projects would be initiated on a small scale, with clear objectives and stated assumptions about benefits and costs, but without prolonged feasibility studies. Evaluation would be built into the projects so that relevant data continuously be generated. A full evaluation would take place after 12 months. A medium term three year development program would then be formulated based on the data and experience generated.

The PDP would be costed with contingencies, and presented by June 30th, 1983. After approval by Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development and NCDP it would be submitted for financing in July.

- (c) Tentative components of the PDP are (1) A reinitiation of fishing by local fishermen in Kariba through the purchase of 1 or 2 pontoon rigs, a few plank boats and supporting equipment, and (2) Setting-up of an appropriate management organization
- (b) Provision of supplementary (gravity) irrigation through the building of a few small dams along the lake escarpment.

(C) RESEARCH AND EXTENSION:

(1) Plant breeding and adaptive trials should be encouraged to develop and or test

a) Earlier maturing maize varieties (2H1 & SR52 are not suitable for Gwembe Valley)

b) Floating rice varieties suited to the Lake foreshore,

(2) Zamseed should be encouraged to examine the feasibility of certifying emergent farmers within the District to multiply appropriate maize and sorghum varieties.

(3) The local extension staff should be supported to disseminate more rapidly price and marketing information to farmers. Moreover, knowledge is available about improved appropriate irrigation techniques. In this context, it is recommended that two short term pilot courses be set up at the Malima F.T.C, one to train extension-workers, and one for farmers (and women)

- (d) A studies and training component (Review of data base on land use soils, lake transport, hydrology, fisheries, etc, before initiating larger scale feasibility studies) A training package will be formulated to train local project staff in project management and evaluation techniques.

FIELD TRIP

3. On April 19 - 21, I visited the GSDP I was accompanied by Mr. Norman Beaumont (April 20-21) and Mr. Moses Banda. Mr. Banda, Formerly of the LP IRDP, is in Zambia to complete a six month research requirement for Edinburgh University.
4. In Gwembe, Sinazongwe I met with Mr. Klaus Schaefer the IRDP Coordinator, the former Director Mr. Fische from Berlin and team members. We visited the almost dormant fishery training center shore sites and the Buleya Malima and Mkandabwe irrigation projects. We walked by foot along the escarpment to review potential sites for small dam construction, clay, necessary to avoid excessive leakage was present at the potential sites.

Constraints

4. Food.

Gwembe is now entering its second year of drought. The maize crop is wasted. Sorghum has fared better. Cotton in many places have performed reasonably well. The food situation is becoming serious. Livestock is being sold to purchase food, farmers are eating seeds required for the next planting season.

5. Current Maize hybrids e.g ZHI and SR 52 are not suited for the Gwembe Valley, since they need more and better distributed rainfall. Plantbreeders have not as yet developed early maturing varieties, similar for instance to Kaile. Kaile with a maturity of 60 to 70 days, was planted before the Kariba was constructed. It has proven a very valuable famine relief. But yields are low.

6. With the prolonged drought, the lake Kariba foreshore has become a major development resource for the Gwembe both for rice and maize. This potential has not been adequately assessed in developmental planning. It is uncertain whether trials of floating rice have begun in the draw down area but such trials are important. Chiabi and Siatwinda are possible sites.

7. The early maturing sorghum (Chigaligala) needs to be propagated more intensively. This variety was grown in the early 1970's throughout the District. Production has since declined significantly (Scudder.) Chigaligala can provide cash and food for the middle Zambezi Valley can substitute for maize in the preparation of animal feeds for Chibuku (beer) and for wheat by adding sorghum to wheat flour in bread making. With the introduction of supported producer prices for sorghum in mid 1982 production incentives have improved.

Netherless, in early September reportedly no village or emergent farmers in Lusitu were aware of the new price

8 Water

Water is the dominant resource constraint, three irrigation projects have been in operation since the 1970's, but issues with regard to land use, water management and organisation and authority for pump maintenance have not been resolved for two of these projects (Siatwinda and Mkandabwe) The potential for simpler structures, small dams to provide critical supplementary irrigation has not been adequately investigated and tested. Only optical inspection suggests that several such dams may be feasible along the escarpment.

9. Income Generation - Fisheries

Lake Kariba represents the obvious resource base to tap to initiate income generating activities for the valley population - A recent FAO/World Bank Cooperative Programme Report (February 1983) indicates that an additional annual catch of at least 4,000 tons Kapenta is feasible. The FAO Project so far has not been structured to test approaches to assist small scale fishermen to compete with the organized industry. These vessels almost exclusively are owned by Non-Zambians.

10. Fishing, once a profitable activity in the Gwembe South ended with the advent of the Zimbabwe Independence War. Organized fishing by smaller fishermen since has not resumed Gwembe South is entitled to 15 licenses of which only 8 to 9 are utilized by expatriates. Licenses are granted annually by the Department of Fisheries. Fishing generates hardly any income for the valley. Only a negligible tax of a few ngweo per kg of landed fish is paid to the District.
11. Fishing of Kapenta with pontoon rigs reportedly is a very profitable activity, but in shallow waters, plank boats can also be used. The investment in a rig represents a prohibitive entry barrier for valley people. A rig may cost from about K10,000 to K30,000 and plank boats may cost about K1.50n - 2,000. A crucial constraint to determine the appropriate organisation for the management, credit supervision and marketing of organized kapenta fishing by valley fishermen. Alternative management forms may be a fisherman cooperative or through the existing Village Selfhelp promotion Fund. (VSP).

Next Steps / Coordination

12. Mr. Banda will assist the IRDP in reviewing literature and data from ongoing irrigation project and also available studies on the feasibility of escarpment dams. He will be concerned with both technical and socio-economic feasibility. The land use department in Choma could provide a valuable service in undertaking surveys of a few potential dam sites along the escarpment. The Surveyor have recently undergone training and they will be approached through Mr. Mutelo, Asst Director, Dept of Agriculture. Mt Makulu, the National Irrigation Authority will be approached to examine the feasibility of additional adaptive research on maize, rice and sorghum. Zamseed will be approached to investigate the possibility of starting a pilot scheme to begin seed multiplication with emergent farmers in the Gwembe Valley

.../5

- 13 The Fisheries Department has already been approached by the IRDP Coordinator. The Department is already conducting research in Kariba and can provide important support. In addition, Dr. Peter Haywarddend of the Institute for African studies may possibly provide advice and support with regard to socio-economic aspects of developing a local Fisheries capacity in the valley.

c.c. Mr. N.E. Mumba
Mr. Mutelo
Mr. Chibasa
Mr. Mulele
Beaumont
Schaefer
Mrs. S. Krisfoe
Mr. R. Benoit
Mr. Warren

J R D P

IRDP Gwembe Valley
P.O. Box 53, Sinazeze.

Meeting of the IRDP Steering Committee
held at Sinazongwe, Fisheries Training Center,
Monday, May 23, 10.00-16.00 h.

M i n u t e s

Chairman: Mr. A.C. Mwanakombwe, D.E.S.

Secretary: Mr. K.W. Schaefer, IRDP Coordinator

Members:

Mr. S.M. Syenyake, A.S.
Mr. Chimuka, Dev.S.
Mr. A.J. Daka, Social S.
Mr. G.S. Kwaleyela, D.A.O.
Mr. R.J. Mwananyina, S.A.O.

The Hone. S/Chief Mweemba
The Hon. Chief Sinazongwe.
Councillor Syadunka excused
Councillor Muntanga
Mr. G.K. Madyenkuku, Project Secr.
GSDP

ex-officio members:

Mr. Nakasamu, Coordinator GSDP excused
Mrs. Ingrid Fuchs, representing GST

Invitees:

Mr. S. Mubanga, Fisheries Dev. Officer
Mr. D.M. Samende, O.O.P.
Mr. D. Lunda, O.O.P.
Mr. I.C. Malyango, Ward Councillor
Mr. B.C. Mubanga, Asst. Fisheries Training
Mr. D. Nabiwa, Livestock Officer
Mr. K. Chiteta, Agric. Supervisor
Mr. P. Kazangula, Officer in Charge Fisheries Training Centre
Mr. Samson Mbale, Water Engineer, GSDP

Guest:

Mrs. Barteczko-Schwedler, Gossner Mission, Berlin, Germany

Before the meeting actually started, the participants were taken
for a short information tour round the Fisheries Training Center.

Item 1 - At 11.00 h. the Steering Committee Meeting was opened
officially with the National Anthem
The apologies of the absent members were accepted.

Item 2a- In his opening remarks the Chairman greeted the participants
pointing out, how serious the matter is, which has brought
the members of the Committee together, because a country
without development is a country without future. The IRDP
Steering Committee does not meet for its own sake, but for
the benefit of the people in the District.

Item 2b- The participants of the meeting introduced themselves.

Item 3- Mr. K.W. Schaefer, introduced to the participants of the
meeting by the Chairman, in his capacity as IRDP coordinator
Gwembe Valley and Secretary of the Steering Committee, was
asked to give a brief outline of his background.

55 years old, married, 2 grown up sons, professional background agriculture with emphasize on planning and marketing. Experience in Zambia 1967-1970 (Senior Agricultural Instructor at Mindolo Ecumenical Foundation, Training Farm - Irrigation with 4 Crops of vegetable per annum), 1971 Irrigation Advisor to the GST in Siatwiinda (starting with rice trials), up to now Technical Adviser for the Church connected Development work in Latin America, Africa and Asia.

Item 4 + 5 - Since the minutes of the very first meeting of the Steering Committee were not available, the Chairman suggested to deal with them next time. Which was agreed. But representatives of the GSDP were asked to give a brief outline of the present situation. The request was answered by Mr. Mbale, Water Engineer, stating that the rice growing activities are badly hampered by the low water level of the lake. The same applies for Buleya Malima and even Nkandabbwe irrigation scheme is shortly running into water problems. To have a reliable water supply in future high investments are necessary. Mr. Kwaleyela added that the breaking of the old pipes is an additional problem at Siatwiinda. Government money for repairs comes very slow, spare parts must be bought from GRZ store, but are often not available. The money should be warranted to the project to speed up the necessary maintenance work. Steps ought to be taken, to find a solution, without bypassing an officer. The Secretary mentioned that the matter will come up under Item 7 again.

Item 6 - The Secretary gave a brief introduction to the proposed perspective Plan 1983-1988 for Gwembe South: The traditional activities of GSDP should be left out at present because they will be dealt with at a later meeting of the Steering Committee. The most urgent decisions have to be made about the crash-projects:

- a) Seed supply for the drought ridden areas;
- b) Pilot projects to get the boat-fishery on its way again;
- c) Pilot projects for water catchment dams.

Further on the Secretary asked the participants to set priorities to the following medium and long term projects:

Medium:

- a) Fisheries
- b) Road construction and Maintenance
- c) Lake Transport
- d) School-leaver programme
- e) Rural Workshop programme
- f) Preventive Medicine Programme

Long Term:

- a) Wells, boreholes, cisterns, dams and mills
- b) electrification and irrigation of up to 2,000 ha between Maaze River and Chiabi.

Discussion of Item 6

In regard to seed supply for the next season it was stated, that it is already rather late, As far as possible seeds should be obtained locally (kapira) and distributed in time to the farmers with the obligation to pay back in kind after harvest. Since it may not be possible to get funds from the District for 83, the IRDP Coordinator should go ahead trying to get the necessary funds elsewhere, after approval of the District Council on June

1.

In regard to water catchment dams it was said that the Dutch plans for two dam sites in Gwembe South are quite expensive: K1.7 the one and K 2.5 the other. But the whole District got only K100.00 allocated. Other less expensive dam sites should be suggested by the District Council to go ahead with this programme. Wells and boreholes should be included.

In regard of the fishery pilot project Mr. Madyenkuku reported the outcome of the visit to Chilanga Fisheries Headquarter: about the lack of money to obtain the necessary boats, the difficulty to go into kapenta-fishing for local people, because very expensive equipment is needed. Mr. Kazangula stated that the trials with Tilly-lamps so far have been promising. But he also referred to the lack of funds, stating that it is useless to train fishermen, when they cannot get money to go into business.

There was a dispute whether wells and boreholes ought to be included in the crash-programme, since there is a very pressing need for drinking water on the one hand and no available funds on the other hand. Mr. Chimuka said there are 70 wells to be deepened and 60 were to be equipped, but only 10 got deepened. Because of lack of funds the District can only give technical assistance and some equipment. Since everybody agreed that self-help in Gwembe South has quite a tradition, with the technical advise and funds from outside wells and boreholes should be included in the crash programme.

Regarding Lake Transport as a supplement to the Road Programme it was stated that it is very urgently needed on the one hand and that it should be run under the District Council, but that it is very expensive to get it installed.

In regard of Preventive Medicine it was stated by the Secretary that this programme has to be seen in connection with an extended irrigation programme, since irrigation brings Malaria and rice growing helps bilharzia. But there was quite a concern expressed, that even without this irrigation, Preventive Medicine is a must.

The long term programme for electrification and irrigation of up to 2.000 ha between Maaee River and Chiabi, which may come into existence later on, should find the local people and local authorities well prepared.

So that Technicians and Experts from outside do not just make decisions about sites and structures independent from the local people and authorities. Therefore a first step was taken in outlining possible areas for irrigation:

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| 1) Maaze/Ngoma | 2) Ngoma/Mulonga |
| 3) Siamambo/Sikalumba | 4) Sikalumba/Ngombe |
| 5) Simumpande/Chigambo | 6) Ngomba/Sinalonge |
| 7) Chongola/Chiani | |

Finally the Steering Committee suggested to include hill grazing paddocks in the long term programme, since with the coming irrigation, grazing land close to the lake will be lost and since the country is badly in need of an increased local beef production.

The priorities were set by the Steering Committee as follows:-

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1) <u>Crash programme:</u>
1983/84 | 1) Seed supply
2) a: water catchment dams
b: wells, boreholes, cisterns, mills
3) fisheries pilot projects |
| 2) <u>Medium term:</u>
1984/86 | 1) Road construction and maintenance
2) School-leaver programme
3) Lake Transport
4) Preventive Medicine
5) Fisheries
6) Rural Workshops (in connection with 2) |
| 3) <u>Long term:</u>
1985/86 onwards | 1) Electrification and irrigation
2) hill grazing paddocks |

Item 7 - The present legal status of Buleya Malima makes the technical and financial consolidation difficult. Since it is a matter to be handled with great delicacy, the Chairman asked the Secretary to have a first ^{talk} with the PAO.

Item 8 - 1) Membership of the committee
Mr. Madyenkuku stated that according to the Agreement between GRZ and the Gossner Mission one member (Team Leader) of the Gossner Service Team is ex-officio member of the Steering Committee. Other officers from GST as well as from GRZ maybe invited as need may arise as ex-officio participants without voting power.
S/Chief Mweemba asked the Ward Councillor of Maamba to be appointed as member of the Steering Committee. Which was agreed.

2) Technical Advisory Committee

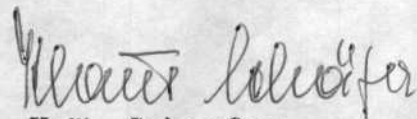
The Secretary suggested to form a Technical Advisory Committee, consisting of Technicians with special experience in the Gwembe Valley, but not directly connected with ongoing programs, which the Steering Committee agreed to with the obligation to have the members of this committee named next time.

Item 9 - The next meeting of the Steering Committee will be in approximately three month time, at least 3 weeks prior to the next District Council Meeting.

The Meeting of the Steering Committee closed at 15.50 h. with the National Anthem.

Nkandabowe, May 25, 1983

The Secretary:



K.W. Schaefer
IRDP Coordinator Gwembe
Valley