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Gwembe South Development Project

III. Cooperativen

- Credit Union
- Maaze Consumer Cooperative
- *Workshop*
- Building Programme / Gwembe South Builders
- Kafwambila Road
- *Savings & Credit Unions*

Savings & Credit Unions

1 CUSA

Savings and Credit Unions
Gwembe South Development Project
P.O. Box 3,
Sinazeze.

6th June, 1988

PROGRESS REPORT FOR THE GSDP STAFF MEETING 16TH JUNE, 1988

The Credit Union movement in Gwembe South (Dindi) was started in April, 1977. The idea was brought by Mr. Isaac Krisifoe who had started a self-help savings scheme, before, unfortunately this programme could not pick up because the farmers had no knowledge of banking and since also the banks were very far away from the Valley it was not possible for the farmers to save money. The programme also failed because the supervisor himself did not have time to concentrate in teaching the farmers about savings for he was very busy with the entire management of the scheme.

In later, 1976 the Gossner Mission sent a Credit Union Promoter called Elizabeth Hassler to carry out the programme. Miss Elizabeth Hassler started her work in April, 1977 at Syatwiinda Irrigation Scheme where she organized one credit union in the name of Syatwiinda Credit Union. Later in the same year, Nkandabbwe Credit Union was started. Thereafter, more and more Credit Unions were promoted in the district.

Being a National Organization Cusa Zambia took over the administrative part of the movement and training, from Gossner Service Team by employing a Zambian officer to be in charge of the Credit Unions in the district, although the Team still played a bigger roll in the movement, by assisting Cusa-Zambia to meet the salary of the officer and also to assist Cusa- Zambia with the funds to conduct local seminars and transport.

OBJECTIVES

Following are the objectives^{of} the movement:

1. To teach people how to be thrift
2. To create some banking facilities
3. To teach the people the wise way of using money
4. To teach the people how to be self reliant
5. To provide loans to members at low rates of interest etc

WORK DONE

The Credit Union movement since the Evaluation Workshop; has been involved in encouraging members of Credit Unions to save regularly so as to make their Credit Unions grow stronger, teaching of book-keeping to their treasurers through seminars and short courses. The formation of a district Council was done, whose purpose is to monitor the Agric. culture loans that came from Cusa-Zambia the National Organization, this council was also given a responsibility of looking into problems that the Credit Unions were facing in the district and progress made by these Credit Unions. The movement dealt with promotion of consumer co-operative societies, the emphasis made here are that each Credit Union must have a consumer co-operative society or any other money generating activity or project. Board meetings of each credit union were conducted, at which internal problems of a Credit Union were discussed, these meetings were held every month for each Credit Union and reports of these meetings were sent to the Credit Union District Council, which sits every quarter.

ACHIEVEMENT MADE

The achievements made are as follows:-

1. The District managed to get a total loan of K169,000.00 from Cusa Zambia which was shared among all the Credit Unions in the District, a total sum of K11,000.00 has been repaid to Cusa Zambia, this repayment was from 1986-87 season.
2. More local loans by Credit Unions themselves were given to their members for Productive and Provident Purposes.
3. One Consumer Co-operative Society was formed which was called Zimu Consumers Cooperative Society by Muuka Credit Union.
4. More seminars and short courses for members were run during the period being reported.
5. A Credit Union Officer was employed for Syatwiinda Credit Union by Cusa-Zambia to assist the District Supervisor.

/3...

CONSTRAINTS

The programme faced a lot of administrative problems, among these transport has been the major one there follows the little allocation of funds for seminars and funds for office furnitures such as file cabinets, tables, chairs and safes or cash boxes especially for newly promoted credit unions, in order to make members feel confident that their money is safe. On transport I should also like to stress on the newly formed consumer co-operative societies that need transport also, people have been prepared to work-hard to help themselves through co-operative efforts but due to transport problems these people have been dis-couraged.

FUTURE PLANS

As per recommendation of the District Credit Union Supervisor, three Credit Unions have been nominated to send their treasurers for a certificate course in Credit Union Management and administration by Cusa-Zambia, which will take place at P.C.C. Kabwe in July this year.

The Credit Unions are:

1. Malima
2. Muuka and Nyanga Credit Unions

Estimates on agricultural loans for 1988/89 season are being carried out, so that, the loan disbursement is done early enough in September and October.

Training of board of directors and also the members of loans committees of all the credit Unions in the district will be carried out so that these people know the loan policies and the purposes for Cusa-Zambia to give these loans to its member Credit Unions.

CONCLUSION

In my conclusion I would like to mention that, all has been going on well although problems have been experienced but the important thing that I would like to bring to the attention of the members of staff, particularly the G.S.T. members is the great demand of assistance from the mission ^{by} the community we are serving.

This has come as a result of the knowledge that has been imparted to our people, and now that these people have started to realize the importance of self reliance therefore, because they have no capital they have come up with lots of requests in form ^{of} funds and transport to start business with. Because of this, the mission should not surrender, because these are the results of our intended goals as a Project we should be proud.

/msc-----



ALL CORRESPONDENCE SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE GENERAL MANAGER

Our Ref.

Your Ref.

23rd June, 1987

file

Mr. V. S. Syankondo,
Siatwiinda Credit Union,
P.O. Box 3,
SINAZEZE.

Dear Mr. Syankondo,

RE: PROMOTION AS CREDIT UNION SUPERVISOR

I am pleased to inform you that after being satisfied with your performance as Field Officer and also considering your long term service with CUSA-Zambia, management has decided to promote you to the post of District Credit Union Officer for Gwembe Region under the new salary structure for CUSA-Zambia. Your salary has been increased to K7,634.00 with effect from 1st March, 1987. By a copy of this letter the Director of Field Services is requested to give you a detailed job description under your new position as District Credit Union Supervisor.

Once again, I congratulate you for having attained this promotion.

Yours faithfully,
CUSA - ZAMBIA

A., J. DUX HALUBOBYA
GENERAL MANAGER

AJDH/ehm

cc. The Director of Field Services,
The Regional Manager,
MONZE.

CUSA-Zambia Accountant

MRS. S. C. Krisifoe,
LUSAKA.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR CREDIT UNION PROGRAMME

The Credit Union Programme started functioning in April, 1977 and during that time the Credit Union movement had a sound financial support from the team, so much that, the first Credit unions like Syatwiinda and Nkandabbwe received enough education about the running of a Credit Union Society.

After the first promoter had left the country, this support almost came to an end although there was still need for it, because more Credit Unions had just been started and members of these societies still required education, in order to enable them run their societies knowledgeably.

Because these team could not support the movement any more, many credit unions remained study groups and dormant.

When a Zambian Cusa Field Officer took over, the subject to ask the Team to continue assisting the programme was brought in the staff meeting for discussion and there it was agreed by the team that, the programme would continue to get assigned in order to get the dormant Credit Unions reactivated and to promote others if there was need. These funds are used to run short seminars and courses.

In May, 1986 Gossner Service Team allocated the programme with the sum of K 4,000.00 out of which K2,000.00 was given to the Field Officer to begin conducting seminars. The training started in July, 1986. Several seminars were held in the following Credit Unions:

On 30th July, 1986 a meeting was held for Sinazeze-Nkandabbwe Board of Directors, in this meeting the main subjects discussed were:

- (a) Renovation of an office building.
- (b) Re-activating of the two joined societies.

The amalgamation of Sinazeze and Nkandabbwe Credit Unions was thought because were operating in the same area, On 16th August, 1986 a seminar took place at Muuka Credit Union a total number of Fifty-four participants attended the meeting.

Malina Credit Union had its seminar of the Board of Directors on 5th September, 1986.

The re-activation of the Society during this seminar was the main topic, that Board members recommended to the General membership for new elections so that new members would probably run the society effectively. Afterwards, the election of new members was conducted. After the election of the new Board members there was progress; membership rose from 11 to 97 in September, 1986 and the total share capital increased from K 110.50 to K 897.30 in November, 1986.

Another seminar which was combined together with the Rural Cooperative Agricultural Credit Scheme, was conducted at Malina F.T.C. Credit Union.

On 10th October, 1986

The subjects covered during this seminar included the conditions of loans, procedures of R.C.A.C.S. loan policy in Cusa Zambia and Book-keeping. On 11th October, 1986 similar a seminar was conducted at Sinazeze for farmers for the whole day. On the following morning, 12th October, 1986 a similar seminar was conducted at Syatwiinda and at Muuka and Tekelo on the following days, giving information to farmers before the arrival of rains. On 21st October, 1986 another seminar on Credit Union was conducted and Board members were elected, a Tekelo. After a series of these educational seminars some big changes took place in some credit unions, for example,, Muuka and Malina Credit Unions made good progress and Tekelo Credit Union was promoted (see attached financial report)

10th January, 1987

FINANCIAL REPORT ON THE ALLOCATION OF THE K 4,000.00
TO THE CREDIT UNION PROGRAMME

The break down of the first K 2,000.00 that was given to me in May, 1986 is as follows:-

- 1) Bought duplicating paper, duplicating ink and other stationery. - K 486.50
- 2) Seminar on 16th August, 1986 Muuka Credit Union spent for food. - K 150.00
- 3) Transport for seminar at Monze 9/86 - K546.00
- 4) Seminar Malima Credit Union on 10/10/86 food - K 138.00
- 5) Seminar Syatwiinda Credit Union on 12/10/86 food K35.20
- 6) Seminar Tekelo Credit Union 14/10/86 food K 44.00
- 7) Seminar Sinazeze Credit Union on food K 50.00
- 8) Transport to Muuka on A.C.A.C.S. 13/10/86 food K 66.00
- 9) Transport to Monze for seminar on 9/10/86 food K 546.00
- 10) Transport to Choma / for Cusa credit scheme seeds on 12/12/86 - K 400.00

Total Expenditure: - K 2,461.70
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Syatuinda Credit Union,



P.O. Box 3,

SINAZERE.

13th June, 1984

Dear Mr. Mische,

I write to ask for a help, our car
the V.W. Transporter D, has one of the
Shock absorbers worn out, so I kindly
ask you to buy us 2 shock-absorbers.
This is in case another one may go bad
we need a spare one.

These Spare Parts are not available
in Zambia, so please if you buy these
Spare Parts bring them with you
when you come to Zambia next
month. These are from the rear
wheels.

If bought, we will re-Place
your money with the Zambian
Kwacha. Please we are badly
in need of these Spare Parts.

How are you doing in Germany?
Hope you still doing well with
your family. We us here are
alright.

Thank you very much

N.B. MAY I PLEASE ~~ask~~ you Sincerely

RE-MIND YOU. Vicksen S. Syankondor
ABOUT THE LOAN
FOR MAAZE CO-OP.

SM

SQUARE ALL REPORTS ON THE WORK WITH COOPERATIVES IN THE
SOUTHERN PROVINCE VARIOUS FOR OCTOBER/NOVEMBER/DECEMBER 1983

1. Syatwinda Belthelo Savings and Credit Union (Reg.No. 1632)

Twice we arranged for a general meeting in order to solve the problem of the two treasurers (one elected, one employed), the outgoing chairman and to make amendments to the by-laws. Both times we failed to have the meeting because members did not attend (the 2. time only 27 out of 27 members were there). So I prepared a letter with the decision of those 27 members present and anybody of the members who does not agree to those decisions is asked to give his complaint in written to the Board of Directors up to 31st December 1983.

The young man that is assisting the treasurer in order to learn how to write the books of accounts is doing very well. Unfortunately the financial reports from July to December 1983 have not yet been completed. There were some mistakes in the books of accounts and the loans part of the financial statements are not yet prepared. The treasurer is working on them.

2. Namaba Collieries Savings and Credit Union (Reg.No. 1704)

The books of accounts are up to date now after the treasurer and I worked two weeks on them. A small difference of about K 15 is going to be traced by the supervisory committee when they audit the books. At the moment the treasurer is still entering the information onto the ledger cards.

There are quarrels in the Board and the supervisory committee concerning the amount of work that has to be carried out by the treasurer. Some are still of the opinion that the job can be done part time. But it is unrealistic if one looks at the present membership (nearly 600 now) and the share capital (more than 120 000 K at the end of December). With these figures Namaba CU is the biggest CU in Southern Province.

I contacted the General Manager of OUA on the problem of a bookkeeper/manager for Namaba CU. He wanted to put it forward to the Board of Directors of OUA so that they may agree to send a Field Officer for some months to Namaba until Namaba CU gets its own bookkeeper/manager, fully paid by OUA.

3. Mbandabwe Credit Union - study group-

We arranged for a meeting on 6th January in order to write the By-Laws. After that a meeting will be arranged for elections of new Directors of the Board because the present Board seems to be the main obstacle on the way to develop the CU.

4. Sinazeze Credit Union - study group-

We had to postpone a Board meeting in November because the members were not sure whether the police will accept such a meeting as no application for permission of such a meeting had been made.

In December we met and wrote the By-laws.

The discussion on the renovation of the future office in Sinazeze was postponed because the chairman, a bricklayer, was not in.

5. Maize Consumers' Cooperative Society - study group-

The shop is slowly offering more and more commodities. A big problem is still that the future driver of the car does not have a driving licence yet. For Christmas paddy rice was offered for sale. Maize-meal gives a problem now because each bag only 10-20 bags are given per licence at the Milling Co. in Ghana. So for the time being the MCC has stopped selling maize-meal. Now we are looking into the possibility to get maize. The MCC has also started to sell vegetable seeds and paraffin.

The VSP society has put its maize into the store and told the salesman to sell it for them. There was no agreement like this between the MCC and VSP!

As the receipts for all business transactions are still incomplete the books of accounts are not yet written.

On 8th October we had a small Annual General Meeting on which members were informed how the society has developed.

A hiring contract has been made between the Gossner Service Team as the owner and the MCC as the user of the VW car. On a Board meeting we put up internal conditions of the use of the car, including hiring out to other societies or persons.

6. Miscellaneous

In order to make Board and other meetings more effective I have put up a sample of the agenda for those meetings and distributed it to the cooperatives.

In my discussion with Mr. Ilubobya, General Manager of CUSA, he expressed his opinion that my successor should be an expatriate still. This expatriate will supervise all Cusa staff seconded to Gwembe South area, like at present the treasurer of Yatwiinda CU and in future also the manager of Nambe CU.

As the Gossner Mission has not yet looked into the matter of finding a successor for my job I fear that my successor will be in late, most probably not before half a year from now. So I would like to ask the officers of CUSA in the Regional Office in Monze and at the headquarters in Lusaka as well as the officers of the Department for Cooperatives in Ghana to care especially for Nambe and Yatwiinda CU as well as for the Maize Consumers' Cooperative Society.

Ingrid Fuchs,
GDP Officer

Proposal for the job description for the cooperative promoter
and adviser (CPA) of the GDP

As the CPA is employed by the Gossner Mission, Berlin, and as he/she works in the GDP, he/she therefore is member of the Gossner Service Team and the project's staff. His/her duties and responsibilities are partly resulting from that.

The work with cooperatives is to be done according to the conception of the GRZ. The field of work is the project's area. The subjects of the work are:

1. the promoting and advising of Credit Unions,
2. the promoting and advising of other cooperatives as necessary.

to 1. The representative of the GRZ concerning Credit Unions, CUSA Zambia Ltd. is the legal body to guide the CPA in his/her work. The CPA works as a Field Officer of CUSA. Therefore his/her job description concerning Credit Unions is that of a Field Officer of CUSA Zambia Ltd. Any local staff seconded to the Granbe South region by CUSA shall be under the supervision of the CPA.

to 2. The present situation of the GDP shows the need for more cooperative extension work beyond that one on Credit Unions. This work with other cooperatives should also be part of the work of the CPA. Here he/she works according to the project's goals. That means he/she is responsible in his/her work to the project staff as the representative of the GRZ.

Cooperatives within the project's area that are not under the promotion and advice of the CPA but for instance under governmental organisations should be supported as much as possible and necessary.

Apart from the work with cooperatives the CPA should be prepared to take over other tasks and programmes of the project if possible and necessary.

(confirmed by the staff meeting of 3rd November 1983)

Ingrid Fuchs

Credit Union

Ngazi

Proposal for the job description for the cooperative promoter and adviser (cpa) of the GSDP

As the cpa is employed by the Gossner Mission, Berlin, and as he works in the GSDP, he therefore is member of the Gossner Service Team and the Project's Staff. His duties and responsibilities are resulting partly from that.

The work on cooperatives is to be done according to the conception of the GRZ. The field of work is the project's area. The subjects of the work are:

1. the promoting and advising of Credit Unions,
2. the promoting and advising of other cooperatives as necessary.

to 1. The representative of the GRZ concerning Credit Unions, CUSA Zambia Ltd. is the legal body to guide the cpa in his work. The cpa works as a Field Officer of CUSAZ. Therefore his job description concerning Credit Unions is that of a Field Officer of CUSAZ. ⊕

to 2. The present situation of the GSDP shows the need for more cooperative work beyond that one on Credit Unions. This work on other cooperatives should also be part of the work of the cpa. Here he works according to the project's goals. That means he is responsible in his work to the Project's Staff as the representative of the GRZ. Cooperative movements within the project's area that are not promoted and advised by the cpa but for instance by governmental organisations should be supported as much as possible and necessary.

Apart from the work on cooperatives the cpa should be prepared to take over other tasks and programmes of the Project if possible and necessary.

① Mr. local staff recorded to the Cuamba South Region by CUSA Zambia Ltd. shall be under the supervision of the CPA

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be part of the work of the cpa. Here the work
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The representative of the GRS, according to the
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Über die Arbeit mit Kreditgenossenschaften im südlichen Grenzgebiet

Innerhalb des Grenze-Süd Entwicklungsprojekts gibt es ein Programm "cooperative extension". Dieses hat zum Ziel, Genossenschaften im Tal zu gründen, fördern und zu beraten. Speziell Kreditgenossenschaften ~~und~~ ^{werden} dabei ins Auge gefasst.

Zur Zeit bestehen 6 Kreditgenossenschaften (KGes), davon ist eine, die Siakrinda KG, schon registriert, und eine Konsumgenossenschaft ist im Entstehen.

Die hauptsächlichste Arbeit mit Genossenschaften besteht in der Information und Ausbildung der Mitglieder, speziell der Vorstandsmitglieder, und hier speziell der Schatzmeisters. Einige Szenen aus der Arbeit mit Genossenschaften:

Bild Nr. 1 (21280514)

1975 begann die Genossenschaftsbewegung im Projekt

Grenze-Süd Entwicklungsprojekt mit der heutigen
(Siakrinda)
"Siakrinda Selbsthilfe Spar- und Kreditgenossenschaft".

Auf dem Bild sind 4 der 9 Vorstandsmitglieder zu sehen. Von l. u. r.: der Schatzmeister, Mr. Vickson S. Syankondo, der Vorsitzende Mr. Enoch S. Syabalo, der Sekretär Mr. Jameson S. Bbuka und ein Mitglied des Darlehensausschusses, Mr. Anon S. Syanziba. Diese KG hat nun fast 200 Mitglieder und etwa 10 000 K Sparkapital (1 K = etwa 2.70 Dli).

Bild Nr. 2 (21280502)

Der Schatzmeister der ^(Siakrinda) Syakrinda KG fährt mit dem Rad zum Büro, das etwa 5 km von seinem Haus entfernt liegt. Freitags und Montags von 8 - 12³⁰ Uhr ist die offizielle Bürozeit, aber die Mitglieder kommen an jedem Tag und zu jeder

Tageszeit zu ihm, d.h. zu seinem Haus. Das erfordert eine Menge persönlichen Einsatz, denn alle Arbeiten in der Genossenschaft werden freiwillig und ohne Bezahlung durchgeführt.

Bild Nr. 3 (41180535)

Der Vorsitzende, Mr. Enoch S. Syasbeelo spricht auf einem Seminar für Mitglieder der Siatwinda und Munka KGs über die beiden Aufgaben der KG: 1. das Sparen und die Sparsamkeit zu fördern und 2. billige Darlehen zu vergeben, besonders an Bauern.

Im Hintergrund sieht man das Büro der Siatwinda KG.

Bild Nr. 4 (41180537)

Auf dem ~~glei~~ selben Seminar erklärt der Sekretär, Mr. Jameson S. Bbuka die Struktur der KG: die Hauptversammlung, bestehend aus allen Mitgliedern, wählt einen Vorstand mit 9 und einen Aufsichtsrat mit 3 Mitgliedern. Der Vorstand wiederum teilt sich auf in drei Komitees: der Exekutivausschuss mit Vorsitzendem, Sekretär und Schatzmeister, der Darlehensausschuss (verantwortlich für die Kreditvergabe und -überwachung) und der Bildungsausschuss (verantwortlich für die Aus- und Weiterbildung der Mitglieder).

Bild Nr. 5 (31180534)

Meine Vorjüngerin, Elisabeth Känder, zeigt Seminarteilnehmern, wie man richtig sackhüpft. Sie sollen, zur Auflockerung des Seminars, um die Wette hüpfen, denn zwischen durch muß man auch mal etwas Bewegung haben.

Bild Nr. 6. (41180536)

Am Ende des Seminars wird anheimel eines Quizzes

geteilt, weil die Teilnehmer von dem Unterrichtsstoff verstanden und behalten haben. Preise für die Besten gibt es natürlich auch.

Bild Nr. 7 (11280507)

Im Dezember 1980 findet die Abschiedsfeier von Elisabeth statt, und ich werde den KGsmitgliedern vorgestellt. Der Vorsitzende der Siakhüda KG sagt den Leuten: "Elisabeth Heinder ist gekommen, um unter uns das Feuer der Genossenschaftsbewegung zu entzünden, und ihre Nachfolgerin wird dafür sorgen, daß es weiterbrennt."

Bild Nr. 8 (31180533)

Aufmerksame Zuhörer bei einem Seminar. Sie tragen T-Shirts mit aufgedrucktem Emblem der zambianischen Dachorganisation für KGen, CUSA.

Bild Nr. 9 (41180531)

Rollen spiel in einem Seminar: ein "jake" Mitglied kommt und zahlt sein Darlehen pünktlich zurück...

Bild Nr. 10 (41180525)

... und die Kehrseite: die "schlechten" Mitglieder vergilbeln ihr Geld in der Bar. Solche Rollenspiele machen allen immer viel Spaß.

Bild Nr. 11 (10781515)

Das Schild der Siakhüda KG auf der Landwirtschaftsschau 1981 zeigt die drei Bereiche, für die hauptsächlich Kredite vergeben werden: für Regenfeldbau (Mais), Bewässerungsfeldbau (Reis) und Vieh (hauptsächlich Küder).

Darunter stehen die Prinzipien aller KGen geschrieben: Sei arbeitsam "nicht aus Hohlköpfigkeit, nicht wegen des

Gewinn, sondern wegen des Dürstes (am Mitglied)“.

Bild Nr. 12 (10482511)

Nach dem gehört dazu: Vorstandsmitglieder laden Ziegelsteine in den Wagen, die zum Büro gefahren werden, um dort eine "pit-labrine", eine Art Plumpshlo, zu bauen. Bei dort des öfteren Seminare stattfinden, war die Errichtung dieses Örtchens schon lange als dringende Notwendigkeit erkannt worden.

Bild Nr. 13 (11180527)

Nachdem die Siahrinda KG den Anfang gemacht hat, folgen bald andere Dörfer mit der Bitte, auch bei ihnen eine KG aufbauen zu helfen.

Hier eine erste Versammlung in Munka, wo Mr. Vickson S. Syankondo eine Einführung in Aufbau und Organisation der KG in der Stammsprache Citonga gibt.

Mr. Syankondo hat einen halbjährlichen Kurs über Genossenschaftswesen besucht und wird mein zambianischer Mitarbeiter werden, eventuell übernimmt er die Förderungs- und Beratungsarbeit ganz, wenn mein Vertrag in etwa 2 Jahren beendet ist.

Bild Nr. 14 (3078157)

Seit August 1981 besteht eine KG in Maamba.

Mitglieder sind die Arbeiter und Angestellten der Kohlenmine dort (in Siahrinda sind es Landwirte, Fischer, Lehrer usw.).

Hier erläutere ich dem Schatzmeister, Vize schatzmeister und den Mitgliedern des Aufsichtsrats die Buchführung einer KG.

Diese KG wird eine sehr große "industrielle" oder "städtische" Genossenschaft werden mit voraussichtlich

- 600-800 Mitgliedern (maximal ~~200~~^{alle} 1200 Mitglieder + Arbeiter der Mine) und mehreren 10 000 im Spital.

Die Bilder verdeutlichen, wie wichtig Seminare und die damit verbundene Aus- und Weiterbildung der Mitglieder, speziell des Vorstandes, sind.

Eine besonders schwierige Aufgabe ist die Ausbildung von Schatzmeistern, da das Problem die Mathematik allgemein und die Buchführung im Besonderen ~~sehr~~ ist.

Zur Zeit bestehen große Schwierigkeiten, die notwendigen Gelder für die Durchführung von Seminaren zu erhalten. Während in den Jahren vor 1981 immer ein Budget von etwa 1500 - 2000 K von der Regierung für die Genossenschaftsarbeit im Grenzetal zur Verfügung gestellt wurde (und um 2 Kben existierten), erhielt ich 1981 für meine Arbeit mit 6 Genossenschaften nur $\frac{3}{4}$ des veranschlagten Budgets von 1000 K, 1982 sogar gar nichts, und für 1983 wird voraussichtlich auch kein Geld vorhanden sein von seiten der zambianischen Regierung.

Daher meine Bitte um Unterstützung der Arbeit mit Genossenschaften im nördlichen Grenzetal, damit das, was bisher aufgebaut wurde, nicht gefährdet wird.

Dies bitte (original!) zurückschicken.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION

Proposal for a work programme in Gwembe South for 1982 - 1986

I. Credit Unions

In 1977 Syatwiinda Selfhelp Savings and Credit Union started as a study group. It was registered in 1980.
In 1978 Nkandabbwe Credit Union started. It is still a study group.
In 1981 Maamba Collieries Savings and Credit Union, Malima Savings Society and Muuka Savings and Credit Union were formed.
In 1982 Buleya Savings and Credit Union started.
So now there are 3 Credit Unions in each Chief's area.
To cover the whole Gwembe South District at least 2 more Credit Unions are needed in each Chief's area: one in Sinazongwe, one in Mweezia/Simumpande/Sinakasikili area, one in Sulwegonde/ Sinakumbi/ Sinakoba area and another one in Siameja/ Ndengeza/ Nyanga area, including Kafwambila and Syampondo areas. (see also map)

Experience shows that quite some time is needed to get a Credit Union running. Syatwiinda CU needed 3 years and still needs some more to run properly, Nkandabbwe CU is still on trial. Both of them were well looked after in those years as the previous promoter of the GSDP was only working with those 2 CUs.

Now that there are more study groups the available time for each of them will be shortened. Unless the promised man from CUSA is not working in Gwembe South most of the existing and planned CUs will need more than 5 years to come to complete independence and proper running.

The problem of getting Zambian staff for the work with CUs is mainly a financial one (of CUSA). The Gossner Mission has promised to help for a period of about 3 years. It will pay the salary fully in the first year and then in a decreasing way every following year until CUSA has taken over completely (this is still in discussion). By that time the CUs should be out of the GSDP so that they are fully under CUSA respectively the Department for Marketing and Cooperatives.

II. Other Cooperatives

Besides the CUs a study group on a Consumers' Society is in progress in Syatwiinda area. As this is a more difficult form of cooperative it needs good preparation and supervision for some years, especially as basic knowledge on planning and calculation has to be taught.

The Gwembe South Builders Cooperative also needs education on the organisation and operation of a cooperative.
It could be advisable to form a cooperative at each irrigation scheme in order to coordinate the growing and selling of crops over the whole year especially if contracts with consumers are involved.

Kanchindu, 18. 4. 1982

Ingrid Fuchs

Ingrid Fuchs, Officer i/c

CREDIT UNIONS IN
GWEMBE SOUTH DISTRICT

Chief Sinazongwe's area:

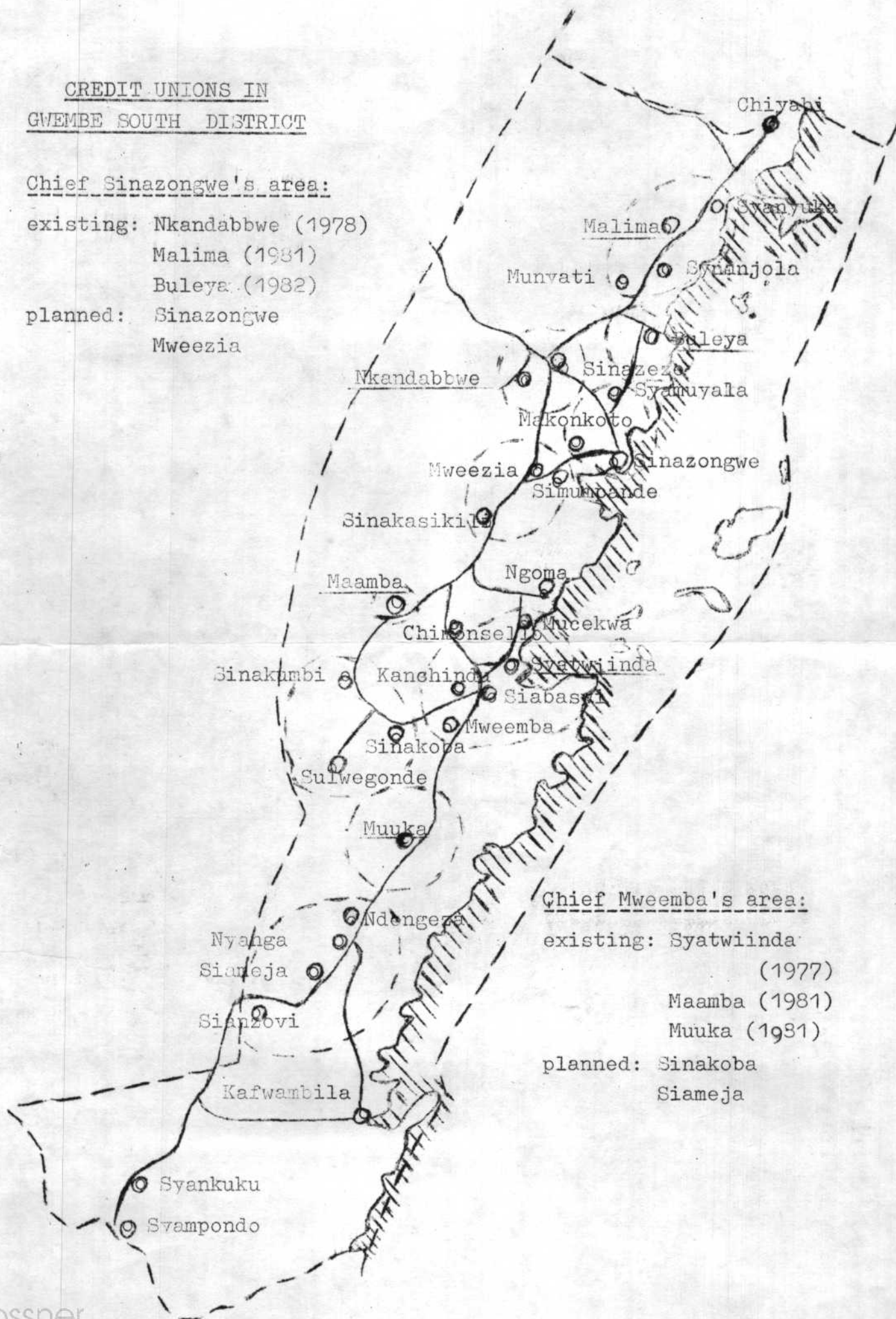
existing: Nkandabbwe (1978)

Malima (1981)

Buleya (1982)

planned: Sinazongwe

Mweezia



Chief Mweemba's area:

existing: Syatwiinda

(1977)

Maamba (1981)

Muuka (1981)

planned: Sinakoba

Siameja

1. Syatwiinda Selfhelp Savings and Credit Union

Attached you find the financial reports for November, December, December after closing of the books, January and February. The one for March is not yet prepared.

As the reports were not written during my leave I had to work on them together with the treasurer and the loans committee which took a big part of my time for this CU.

The shares have decreased in January to about K 9900 because new members have not been informed about the possibility and advantage of getting a loan instead of withdrawing money.

As the loans are getting more and more delinquent the loans committee met again with some borrowers to talk on their difficulties. I also made a meeting with the whole Board on the situation of loans after I did some kind of auditing on that issue. Nearly half of the sum given out as loans (about K 1580) is delinquent for more than 6 months at the moment. An improvement of the situation will hardly be achieved as the harvest will be very poor this year, in dryland farming as well as in the irrigation and 80% of the loans are spend for farming.

The profit for 1981 is about 180 K. Out of this the expenses for the Annual General Meeting (last year about K130) have to be met. This means there is no money for dividends for 1981.

This fact brought up the discussion in this CU about the support ~~of~~ from the Project's side once more. Syatwiinda CU feels neglected by the Project as they do not get any funds anymore from it and as they also do not get support in typing minutes and copying them in the offices. They still think that they are not able to run independent from the project up to now.

The sudden increase of the membership is due to the fact that up to December 1981 the "not Full members" have not been counted. After the correction membership is now up to 187.

2. Nkandabbwe CU -study group-

The attached financial reports for November to March show a decreased membership of 37 and a decreased share capital of about K 490.

I tried to arrange for a meeting with the members several times but was not successfull. Once the secretary forgot to invite the members and once an other Project officer put some activities of the irrigation farmers to the very same date that I had arranged already for the meeting. Out of reasons that I do not understand the farmers did not protest against it although they know the critical situation of their society.

I see the only chance for this CU to come up in putting the centre (office) to another place. Perhaps it helps to put the office to Sinazeze as one building is available there to be used as CU office. One resident of Sinazeze also wants to inform people around Sinazeze about CUs as he thinks they do not know about it but would join if they knew. On the other side employees of the PNC Company should be contacted and convinced to join this CU. They are about 200 of whom three quarters are from Nkandabbwe/Sinazeze side.

3. Maamba Collieries Savings and CU -study group-

I do not get the financial reports from t is CU as they send them themselves to the concerned offices.

The situation at the end of March shows a strongly increased membership of 250 as well as a big share capital of K 12 000, which could have been up to K 15 000 already but there was a mistake on the monthly deductions for March. The monthly contributions are now up to K 4000.

They sent the forms for application for registration to the registrar already.

Together with the treasurer and the chairman I traced some mistakes in the accounts but otherwise the books are well kept. The financial report for March might be late as the treasurer is busy with auditing the mine's affairs.

4. Malima Savings Society -study group-

The attached financial reports of November to February show no change on the side of membership and a slight increase of the share capital. We discussed this already in the Board meeting. They will convince more people to join the society.

The treasurer had done the financial reports already when I came but made the mistake not to sum up the monies of the months but to show them separately for each month. Now he knows how to prepare the reports properly. Anyway I was very pleased that he did the reports independantly.

On Board meetings we discussed the necessity to increase the membership and the savings as soon as possible to get registered soon. They do not want yet to convince people on a big meeting but on other small meetings like church services e.g. I educated them on what a CU is so that they know how to tell interested people.

5. Malima Irrigation CU -study group-

I arranged twice for a meeting but up to now we did not meet. The next arrangement is made for 5th April.

6. Muuka Savings and CU -study group-

Up to now I did not meet them due to the fact that my letters to them as well as their letters to me never arrived. On 28.3. the secretary came to my place and we arranged a meeting for the 10.4. The problem with this CU is that they are spoiled by the example of Syatwiinda CU, that means that they also want to do business. In this case it is mealie-meal for famine relief so I referred their request to the VSP (Valley Selfhelp Promotion Fund). I hope it was a request only out of need and not out of the wish to make profit as I explained to them already that a CU is not for profit. But still there is that mixing up of CU and business like selling maize or mealie-meal, clothes, salt and so on.

7. Consumers Cooperative -study group-

We had a meeting on 30.1. There it was decided to form a group of 25 -30 people to start the Coop. with. K 50 is the minimum amount of shares, K 1 is the entrance fee. _ people contributed the full amount of shares already.

A meeting with the officers of the Coop. Department will be arranged as soon as they have finished the auditing of coops.

8. Miscellaneous

On the 27.1. I contacted the Coop. Department on the problem of Svatwiinda CU that the Standard Bank Choma changed their savings into a current account arguing that the word "limited" at the end of the CU's name means they are a profit making society and therefore can not have a savings account. Up to now no information came from the Department although they wanted to talk to the bank's manager. I tried to get the responsible people several times but failed. Now Svatwiinda CU is paying bank fees although they do not have the money for it.

I contacted the DES on the subject of banking facilities in Gwembe South. He is still collecting data for this purpose to convince one of the banks in Choma to open a branch in Maamba. I could support him by giving him the information about the CUs and other societies (VSP, BSB) in the valley. This branch would help a lot in the work and the future of CUs (especially Muuka side and further).

I drew up a form for the CUs to show the situation on loans in a proper and easy way. This improves the work of the loans committee as they can see at once which loans are given out when and for what purpose and how it is standing in each month.

I also checked the Cooperative Act and Rules on the duties of the Board and the Supervisory Committee and put the sections and the Rules concerned together on one paper. This will help the committees to get known to their duties and responsibilities. I distributed them already but they still have to be discussed in the various CUs.

The pit latrine for Svatwiinda CU in Siabaswi (and other groups meeting there), build on selfhelp basis, is in progress. I managed to organize cement and old drums (for the roof). Before the next Board meeting of Syatwiinda CU the Board members will collect bricks (half ones) from the brick programme of the VSP. Maybe at the end of May it is completed. For the Project I wrote the annual report for 1981 which consists of the information given in the four quarterly ones of 1981. Therefore I shall not give this annual one to CUSA and the Coop. Department.

On 12.2. burglars tried to get money in the office of Syatwiinda CU. As they did not find any money they took the calculator of the CU. Maamba police is still tracing them.

Unfortunately I got the invitations to the Regional Meeting in Monze 4 or 5 days after it had taken place so I could not attend it which I regret very much.

From 3.5. -7.5. a seminar for the Boards of the CUs in Gwembe south is planned at the FTC Malima. Participants will come from Svatwiinda, Nkandabbwe, Muuka and Malima CUs.

After July I plan several small seminars for the various committees of the CUs. I want to collect the treasurers of all CUs for instance or all loans committees for one seminar, so that they learn together about their work and exchange experience.

From 23.4. to 31.7. I shall be on maternity leave.

Jagriti Tripathi

REPORT OF THE WORK ON COOPERATIVES IN THE SOUTHERN GWEMBE-
VALLEY FOR OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER 1981

1. Syatwiinda Selfhelp Savings and Credit Union

Attached you find the reports for August, September (delayed) and October.

They show an increased share capital from K 10 500 to K 11 200. The total money, including funds and the profit of this year is K 11 700. K 4 300 are put onto the bank account (savings) (+ K 2 000 in November) and K 2 300 are given out as loans to 25 members. The average amount of a loan is K 92. Four fifth of the number of loans are given out for farming purposes (about three quarters of the total amount of loans). Besides that there are loans for cattle, fish business, school fees and building material for a house. The total sum of loans has decreased but it will increase in the following months because of needs for buying farming implements. There is still a big possibility and need for giving out more loans from the side of the society.

The income has gone up to 90 K up to now, mostly out of interest on loans. Still more loans need to be granted to get a sufficient income for the CU to meet all the expenses and education needs. As more and more loans are getting delinquent the loans committee had to come into action (more than half of the sum is delinquent for 1-6 months, one third is delinquent for more than 6 months in October).

Membership has increased to 178 in October.

On the side of education and training I always sat together with the treasurer on the financial reports. He is improving and can do a part of the financial report already without my help. There are still some parts where he is not sure about what to do.

The part 2 of the financial report is not done by the treasurer any more but by the loans committee. In September and October they failed to do it because they were committed otherwise. By doing this second part of the report which deals only with information on loans they are forced to look into the situation on loans in the CU. At the same time they see where they have to interfere and to do something.

Besides that I met twice with the loans committee to discuss the problems and to talk to invited borrowers on their difficulties to repay their loan. Some of the borrowers came and paid already, most of them did not turn up for one or the other reason. There is still a big job for the loans committee.

Two planned Board of Directors meetings did not take place because of poor attendance. There are three true members who are always there. Others turn up from time to time but never the necessary number is present.

The same happened on the planned seminar on the duties of the BoD and the planning of a meeting or seminar.

I think it was partly my fault that the work in the CU was not taken serious enough. Next time I will inform the new BoD (Which will be elected early 1982) at once at their first meeting about their duties and responsibilities so that they feel more committed right from the beginning. Some members are known to be unreliable, also in other committees (farmers executive committee for instance): they let themselves be elected but never turn up to do their job. They should not be allowed to stand for elections any more.

This year there were no big seminars for the general membership because I did not want to prepare and hold the seminar but I wanted the BoD to do it. It never came to a seminar on how to plan and carry out such a seminar for the general membership. As long as all the work is depending on me I refuse to do such a seminar or to say it in a better way: It is not me to make a seminar for common members but the BoD.

2. Nkandabbwe Credit Union -study group-

I met the treasurer once to see whether there was something done in the meantime but apart from some savings and withdrawals nothing had happened. The share capital and the total money has increased a bit to the amount of about K 730. The money is still kept with me.

The membership stays at the number of 43.

As long as the chairman and the secretary are employed by a company here in the area which will work up to the end of November there is no chance of making progress in this society.

3. Maamba Cllieries Savings and Credit Union - study group-

The financial reports of August, September and October show an increasing memebrship up to 76 in October. Therefore the Income (out of entrance fees, K 1.50) is K 115.50. Savings or shares (K 5 each) are contributed by deductions from the employees' salaries every month. They are going directly to the savings account at the bank in Choma. Only few money is contributed in cash. The shares are about K 3 000 already in October (second month of deductions). The total money is about K 3 100. Withdrawals of K 60 were necessary in October because wrong deductions were made by the pay office ~~in October~~. The total sum of deductions has been about K 1 300 in September and is now at K 1 700 per month. This sum is still increasing according to the increasng membership.

On 18.11. and 23.11. I met the treasurer to do the accounting and prepare the financial reports. Besides some minor mistakes he did everything well especially as this was the first time for him to do it.

I met the executive committee several times to discuss the problems the society is facing. One problem is still the change of the computer system in the mine company which causes confusion, so that the deuctions from the salaries are not done properly. Sometimes a member's deductions are omitted, sometimes a non-member's salary gets deductions. Another problem in this society is also the poor attendance to meetings.

I think the interest will grow when the CU is working properly x and giving out loans. Besides that there are many members intersted only passively in a CU and they only save money and get loans without taking part in any other activity of the CU.

We visited the ITT Supersonic CU in Livingstone from 31.10. - 2.11. It was very interesting and both sides were very active in putting questions and answering them.

But soon Maamba members told me that this ITT CU is only a "small" industrial CU which cannot really be compared with their own CU (in future). So they would like to visit a "real big one" like those in the Copperbelt. They expect that the Maamba CU will soon be as big as ITT CU in membership and even bigger in shares.

ITT CU advised Maamba CU to get into contact with the ZCTU which is also promoting (industrial) CUs. Tha advantage of the support from that side is the pressure which the trade unions can give to employers to let the BoD members do their job during working

hours and to let them attend courses on education and training without any disadvantages for the attending employee.

4. Malima Savings Society -study group-

This CU had 11 members up to the end of October. The shares are nearly K 100.

The education committee is looking after the filling in of the membership application forms.

The treasurer wrote the books and the financial report with my help but I think he will soon be fully in this subject as his job also has to do with bookkeeping.

On the last meeting they asked for more application forms as they expect more members to join in the next months.

The money of this CU is still kept with me. In future there should be no problem to put the money into a post office (20 km distance) or a bank (105 km). The connections are rather good.

5. Malima Irrigation CU -study group-

No progress, no answer yet from there.

6. Muuka Savings and Credit Union -study group-

On 10.10. we had a first meeting with general informations on CUs. The attending people were 14. They showed me a list with names of 21 people who are interested. The meeting was very good and encouraging. Alot of questions were put.

On 26.10. The Bod and the supervisory committee have been elected. After that the members started saving.

There a funny thing happened:

When I had explained the meaning of the books in general to the newly elected treasurer and wanted to come to the practising of the entries he got up and run out of the school (where we are always meeting) with the remark that he would come back soon. I waited for a few minutes. Then he came back with the teacher of that school and the teacher started to write the name of the member on the passbook, ledgercard and so on. Surprised I asked what he was doing there and the treasurer explained that he can not read and write and so the teacher would do it for him.

In the end the treasurer and the chairman of the loans committee

exchanged their offices. The new treasurer knows how to read and write. He will do a good job in future as far as I can foresee already now.

On 14.11. we held another meeting about the By-Laws. More than 20 members were there and took part actively by asking a lot. The mixing up with other programmes of the Gwembe South Development Project was shown by the question of one member whether I would also bring soap and clothes next time. It is difficult to follow the right line once people have got a wrong idea about something.

There are only 8 members up to now but I think there will be more when I come back from leave. The treasurer knows how to give out passbooks, and the education committee will take care of the filling in of the membership application forms.

The 8 members have saved about 115 K. The monies is kept with me. But I intend to give them a cash box and a cupboard which can be locked so that they can always keep a small amount of money at their place. The problem for them is and will be the connection (transport) to the next post office (75 km) or bank (160 km), of which 40 km are dust road without public means of transport.

7. Consumers' Society or Multipurpose Coop.

Here is no progress up to now. As we hardly managed to have regular BoD meetings of the Syatwiinda CU I doubt whether this additional society will come to run (without my permanent support and incentive). As the active members of the CU are also involved very much for instance in VSP there seem to be no more space for another society to build up. When the elected treasurer of the CU who is attending a course on Coop. Management in Kabwe comes back in December there might be some activities on forming this coop. as he is very much interested and concerned about it.

8. Further information

I contacted CUSA Headquater again concerning a counterpart for me in the valley. As the problem seems to be a financial one the help offered by the Gossner Mission, Berlin, could bring this problem to a solution. The responsible men of CUSA and of the Gossner Mission should meet in December or January on that issue.

Passed the staff meeting on 4th February 1982.

Ingrid Fuchs

EWINGSTADT
- 7. Okt. 1981
Erledigt

Report of the work on Cooperatives in the southern Gwembe-
Valley for July/August/September 1981

Before I report on the various cooperatives that I am looking after, I would like to give some general remarks on my work in the past three months.

The first weeks of July our project was busy with the official guests from our headquarter in Berlin. We had a lot of meetings on the different problems that we are facing.

So because of these visitors I could not attend the Annual General Meeting of CUSAZambia and I am very sorry about that.

In between we had to arrange for two shows (Sinazeze 11./12.7. and Monze 24.-26.7.).

Up to the 27.7. I was depending on transport of other teammembers, but since then I have my own car.

In August our private visitors took a lot of our time. Besides that the project carried out an extension staff seminar at Malima FTC from 11.-14.8..

At the end of August we started to prepare our move to Kanchindu.

We moved at the beginning of September.

From 7.-10.9. I attended a seminar on CUs at Monze FTC.

From 20.-24.9. we went to Lusaka to do some business there.

Besides these commitments I had to look into other problems like the pig-programme which some members of Syatwiinda CU have been running and which should be continued, and the village housing programme in which one member of this CU is interested. Here some difficulties had come up.

1. Syatwiinda Selfhelp Savings and Credit Union

In July the treasurer left the CU to attend a course on cooperative management in Kabwe, for 5 months. The secretary took over from him as he is the best trained one on accounting besides the treasurer. So I sat together with him each savings day (Friday) to do the books of accounting. He needs more time than the previous treasurer to do this job. Up to

now he only managed to write the report for July (with my help).

As it turned out that more and more loans are getting delinquent I did some on-the-spot-training with the loans committee at the savings days. They will talk now to the members with delinquent loans. We discussed about putting a fine on delinquent loans, and it was agreed to bring this before the A.G.M.

We had a seminar for the Board of Directors on the problems of the society. The Board members worked in groups of three people. All groups pointed out as the main problem the education and training of common members and the committees. They said that nearly two third of the members are not yet educated.

This is now our main task. In the next seminar for the Board I want to train them (especially the education committee) on planning, preparing and holding seminars themselves.

The attendance to meetings and seminars is very poor sometimes. Often meetings have to be postponed. The regulations on that have to be followed more strictly. The attending Board members are already working on that.

2. Nkandabbwe study group

The response to my efforts were very poor in the past so I dropped this CU and waited for some reaction. Only once the treasurer came and asked for another meeting. When I came at the date arranged nobody was there. So I think it was just the treasurer who arranged a date without informing other members and who also forgot it later.

The on strong member of this CU has withdrawn nearly all his savings to buy a car so that the financial report shows a very strong decreased figure of shares.

3. Maamba Collieries Savings and Credit Union study group

The Board members are very active. They have done the By-Laws on themselves and they draw their own stop order in agreement with the management and the trade union.

We had a good meeting on accounting. They do not have very big difficulties with that subject.

The (potential) members are not so active. We arranged twice for a meeting for the general public but we failed as there

were other meetings or entertainments going on.
On the 12.9. the meeting was held with the attendance of Mr. Mulimbeni, the Regional Manager in Monze.

To my feeling the response here was also not very good. The attending people were few compared to the probable membership of 800 out of 1200 mine employees.

I think here the common problem of CUs can be seen very clearly: there are only a few active people and the rest waits and watches and may join later without showing bigger activity than this.

During the seminar in Monze I arranged with people of the ITT CU in Livingstone that I shall come and visit them to have a look how a big industrial (or urban) CU is running. I intend to take members of Maamba Collieries CU with me so that they also see how to run their CU later.

4. Malima FTC CU study group

On the 20.8. I had a first meeting on CUs at the Farmers Training Centre in Sinamalima. I had invited the farmers of the irrigation scheme in Buleya Malima but they did not come.

Anyway the people of Sinamalima (up to now mostly teachers of the FTC, but also farmers and fishermen) want to form their own CU without involving People from Buleya Malima. I have to watch how big this CU will grow and whether it is senseful to have two CUs so close together.

Up to now there are 14 members. They have already started some kind of CU with own By-Laws which resembled the Model-By-Laws for CUs very much although some parts were missing.

The problem of having only one CU in this area is a central place. Sinamalima and Buleya Malima are each centres of themselves.

On the 26.8. elections of the Board of Directors were held.

On the 4.9. we started to do the By-Laws.

The next time I shall go and train the treasurer.

5. Malima Irrigation CU study group

Although I asked already several times for a date for a first meeting on CUs up to now no response came. I invited them to the meeting of the 20.8. to Sinamalima : no response. When I meet the people from there I am always asked to come. If I ask them to arrange a date I do not get an answer. I think next month I shall get it as the responsible man for the irrigation is coming back from leave.

6. Muuka CU study group

Now that I am living in Kanchindu near Muuka and having a car of my own I asked the interested people of Muuka to arrange a date for a first meeting. These people also started saving already out of their own initiative. I am still waiting for the answer to my letter.

7. Consumers' Society or Multipurpose Cooperative

On 19.9. I had a seminar on this problem with the people of Syatwiinda CU. The attendance was poor.

I was teaching on the Consumers-Society (CS) when suddenly it turned out that they are still not clear what kind of society they want. Now the next seminar is going to be about the comparison between those two societies and maybe a decision is made.

The advice of the Coop.Department on this is to form a Multipurpose Cooperative (MC), not a CS, as the MC includes the savings and loans business and no CU besides this society would be necessary. Otherwise you have to have two Board of Directors which means you have to find many interested and active people or the very same people are doing two jobs in two societies and one job or one society is going to suffer.

The Coop.Department also strongly advised me to involve them very much as these cooperatives are often going to fail.

A very important task of the Department to carry out is a feasibility study for this planned society. This study shows whether it is worthwhile to have such a coop. there and whether there is a chance for this coop. to grow.

I am thankful for the offered help as I have the feeling that

the people are very enthusiastic about this coop. but they do not see yet the problems. They only see now that they will get more soap, washingpowder, sugar, cooking oil, blankets and so on near to their place but they are not very much concerned about planning or calculation.

I told them that I am not prepared to run the society for them as I am not a manager but they did not mind because they think they will manage easily.

We discussed the problem of transport. I told them that it might not be difficult to get transport (the Gossner Mission is prepared to give them a loan), but the difficulty is to keep it up. They agreed and stated that the cars are always overloaded and not properly looked after and so on. So they seem to be concerned about it. But I fear that if it comes to the practical side of it they also will overload the car (especially with "Lifts") or run at high speed on the bad roads and so on.

Anyway we are not yet as far as that. We are still starting to discuss on it. The officers of the Coop. Department will share their experience with them and talk to them strictly so that the members might slowly get into the subject as it should be.

One remark at the end:

Already now I want to announce that I am on leave from 27.11.81 to 15.1.82.

SELFHELP PROJECTS IN GWEMBE SOUTH1. Kanchindu Selfhelp clinic. (Extension of existing clinic)

First meeting held in May 1979. After this the people collected money amongst them.

With the building we started the end of August, 1979. In November, 1980 the extension will be finished. Official opening is planned for 6th December 1980. The project consisted of 2 inpatients wards with 8 beds each. (female and male) 1 laboratory, 1 medicine store room. 1 labour room, 1 office, an open kitchen and storing for food 2 shower and 2 pitlatrines and some alterations and painting of the existing outpatients clinic building. The whole project costs approximately K15,000.--

2. Ngoma Selfhelp Clinic.

The people themselves came forward with the request to get some assistance from VSP (Valley Selfhelp Promotion) in putting up a selfhelp clinic. The first meetings are held in June and July 1980. In the meantime they started to collect money, so far K1,155.--. They still go on with this because people are expecting their cotton and sunflower cheques.

The Ngoma area is situated at Lake Kariba. The nearest medical centre is Siatwiinda M.C. by foot only (15-20km) Maamba by car is (25km) or Sinazongwe by car 41km. The principal medical assistant of Sinazongwe promised to take up the matter with the PMO, to get a medical assistant placed at the clinic if the project is succesful.

The aim is to build a simple clinic building based on Government design with some alterations. The building will be mainly for outpatients daily treatments, but a few beds (6 in each room) are planned for patient who should get more care or who have to wait for transport to a bigger health centre or hospital.

Included in the project should be a house for a medical assistant (government design) and a borehole and handpump for water supply approximate costs are estimated at K20,000.--. For this project I would like to make a request for assistance to the Zambian Council for social development for a grant of K5,000.--.

3. Sinazeze Selfhelp house for medical assistant.

This project was started by the people in 1976. They collected K1,155.-- and started to build the house. They spend about K1050.-- and then the money was finished and only the walls and some doorframes were built. Since then the project was left, because due to some disappointment the people were not prepared to donate more money. In September 1980, the councillor of the area, chairman of the selfhelp building committee, came to the V.S.P. to ask for assistance in the project. The building engineer of GSB (Gwembe South Builders) calculated the costs which were needed to finish off the building. Approximately K5,000.--,/K6,000.-- is still needed. Mrs. Krisifoe brought this to the meeting which was held on 13/9/80. The headmen agreed to collect again more donations and the health inspector agreed to look into the matter of the present medical assistant. The next meeting should be the end of October. If this project starts again successfully, I would like to request Z.C.S.D. to assist with a grant of K2,500.--.

4. Sinamalima Selfhelp Project.

This project was started in 1978 but not completed because of lack of funds. The building is a new clinic unit next to the existing out patients building. The roof is on, but windows white washing and painting still has to be done. VSP was only recently asked to assist in the programme. After she has looked into the matter properly, it could be considered to make also a request of assistance to Z.C.S.D.

S.C.Krisifoe

Credit Union
Hassler

24th June, 1980

FIRST WOMENS' CREDIT UNION COURSE HELD AT SYABASWI IN
SYATWIINDA CREDIT UNION HALL FROM 20TH TO 21ST JUNE 1980.

A first womens' course ^{on} Credit union was held at Syabaswi, in Syatwiinda credit union hall on Friday and Saturday, 20th to 21st June, 1980. Newly women credit union members who participated in the course were 47 all together, and the course was arranged and conducted by the following:

Mr. E. Syabbalo, chairman
Mr. V. S. Syankondo, treasurer
Mr. J. Bbuka, secretary
Mr. H. Syankwazi, Board of Director
Mr. A. Syanziba, Board of Director
Mr. S. Muyumbwe, Board of Director
Miss. Haessler, Co-op. Adviser (GST)
Miss. E. Angelhardt, Socilogist (GST)

Visitors: Mr. H. M. Fischer, teamleader (GST)
Mr. H. P. Wendt (GST)
Rev. K. Jaehn (GST)
Mr. W. Ncote (GSB)
Mr. Krisifoe (GST)
Village headman Syabaswi
Village headman Kanyemba

Schedule of course.

Two days course on credit union was scheduled as follows:

Friday, 20th June, 1980

1. Importance of saving (E. Syabbalo)
2. What is a credit union/what role can it play in the rural society? (E. Syabbalo) and/

Saturday, 21st June 1980

3. Organization of a credit union (J. Bbuka)
4. Operation of a credit union (V. S. Syankondo)
5. Functions of loans committee (H. Syankwazi)
6. a. Housework
b. How to generate income.
c. Health child-care, nutrition (E. Anglhardt)
7. How to keep a house clean (Mary Syamayuwa - Comm. Dev. Worker)
8. A practical lesson on dye. (E. Haessler)

Besides lessons on credit union, participants were kept active and interested throughout the lengthly of the course with short, simple, educational games and traditional songs and dances organised by Miss. Haessler, Miss. Angelhardt, Mr. Syankondo and Mary Syamayuwa. In addition to educational games and traditional songs and dances, newly credit union members participated in simple competition games in which luck ones worn essential articles such as body oil, baby clothing and scap.

Evening Entertainment

On Friday evening after supper Team Leader, Mr. Fischer and other GST staff organised film show to participants and more than 300 non-participants. to/

Participants had enough food to eat during the course. They spent nights at their homes and resumed their lessons from 8hrs in the morning to 16hrs. in the afternoon. Members of the Board of Directors carried on their duties co-operatively. Mr. Muyumbwe was responsible for food matter, Mr. Syanziba was responsible for entertaining participants and visitors to the course and Mr. Syankwazi was responsible for firewood business.

There was a systematic division of work among the Board of Directors and field organisers that made the course a success. They shared duties equally.

On Saturday, before the course was closed, Miss. Haessler demonstrated a lesson on dye, with her a piece of white cloth, a pair of scissors, strings, red and green liquid dye, in which she dipped a piece of cloth after decorating it by means/knots that were tied on it. After her demonstration, each participant dyed her handkerchief into the type//which she chose. All participants were anxious in this because they had received something real to take with them to their homes as a remembrance of their first course on credit union.

After that the chairman advised them to practise all that they had learnt during two days course. He closed the course by saying "MUSASIKE KABOTU NOONSE".

.....CHAIRMAN

Nkandabbwe Irrigation Scheme,
P.O. Box 4
Sinazenge
19.12.1979

Minutes of the Farmers' Executive Committee Meeting held on the 6th of December 1979 at Nkandabbwe Irrigation Scheme.

PRESENT:

Mr. Noah Siamuyeli -chairman
Mr. Aaron Siatentola -Secretary
Mr. Mudisi Bbasopa
Mr. Mpesulu Chimbuta
Mr. Anderson Munkombwe

Invitees:

Mr. Erhard Mische -Gossner Mission Berlin/West Germany
Mr. Peter Sauer -GST/GSDP
Mr. Drake Simuchembu -Crop Demonstrator of Nkand.Irr.

There was only one item to discuss: Possible extension of Nkandabbwe Irrigation.

Mr. Mische was welcomed by the members of Nkandabbwe Irrigation and he addressed them. He explained again the bad financial situation within Zambia during these days and he promised to try all ways to get funds if needed.

All members are very much in favour of an extension. The farmers expressed their hope to start as soon as possible. The old dam has been repaired and strengthened. Next year it is planned to raise the dam that enough water can be stored in order to irrigate more land. 7 ha. have been given already for gardening by the Chief Sinazongwe.

The chairman of the FEC thanked Mr.Mische for his explanations and his initiative. He added some points of future aspects and a discussion followed his speech.

Every plotholder should be involved in the work and some parts have to be done by the farmers themselves like fencing, digging etc. The organization form in the extended scheme will be the same like now. Every farmer has to sign a contract before he can cultivate a plot. Extension of existing plots or giving plots to new members will be discussed from case to case. In general it was agreed, that more families should participate from the new irrigation.

It was agreed from all sides that the extension work should start as soon as possible. Maintenance will be done from waterfees. So only the basal investment is necessary to run the scheme in future.

Aaron Siatentola
(FEC - SECRETARY)

SELF-HELP EXTENSION OF CLINIC AT KANCHINDU!

During the years we lived at Kanchindu, I always wished to do something about the in-patients department of Kanchindu Clinic. It is a shed of corrugated iron. During the hot season like an oven, during the rainy season very wet, because of an open front wall which brings the rain on the beds. Every year the condition becomes worse and the ministry of health has no funds.

In July 1978 I suddenly received some packets of partly new, partly secondhand clothes from the Evangelisch Methodistische Kirche, Auferstehungskirche, Sophienstrasse 21D, Stuttgart. And again in March 1979 I received 7 parcels from them. The new things were made by the womenclub, the rest was collected on a church sale and straight packed in boxes by the buyers, to send to projects in developing countries.

Already with the first load I requested the team, if we could sell these clothes for a reasonable price and the money, this collected could be used to build a new in-patient building on self-help base, this means, the people would provide free labour as far as possible.

The total amount collected by selling the above mentioned clothes was over K 2000.-- (=DM 5000.--). In May 1979 I called a meeting with the Chief, the village headmen, ward councillors, party leaders superior medical assistant and the personnel of the clinic. The money was not yet enough, but I wanted to inform them, so they could start encouraging the people. To my surprise they even suggested to collect money themselves. They made lists of all the villagers and requested from all women K 1.--, all men K2.--, business men K10.--, teachers K5.--, etc. Living already 8 years in Zambia, I was rather sceptical and did not expect much, knowing how difficult it is for many villagers to have enough money for daily live. We also had experience with other selfhelp projects with little financial response by the people.

However, within 6 weeks people collected over K3000.-- (DM 7500.--) and at the moment the total amount is almost K4000.--, about a third of the total costs.

Making the lists we found that Kanchindu Clinic served \pm 40 villages with together \pm 2000 women, 1000 men. Count an average of 3-4 children /woman, makes 6-8000 children, so almost 10.000 people depend on this health centre for medical treatment. May be that's why the response was so good. But also because the people see the need for it and they trust Gossner Service Team, which placed itself behind the proposal. Even villages, originally left out, because they were thought to belong to Maamba Health centre, complained and also wanted to donate, to benefit from possible in-patient facilities. The nearest hospital is about 60-70 km away, with difficult transport possibilities.

To give an idea how much one kwacha is for the people here: Most villagers have not a regular income. Few have some temporary jobs, others have some goats and cattle. Women usually make beer to get some cash.

A regular worker gets usually a salary of K40.--/ month (=DM 100.--) from which he has to feed a family of 10 persons or more. E.g. our houseboy has a wife and three children, and 3 girls staying with them because of going to school to Kanchindu. He also looks after his mother and sister. He and his wife were both getting a salary, so in their family they were the rich people and all relatives usually came around payday to get a share.

In the mean time, the selling of clothes continued and there also we collected over K4000.--.

In August we decided to start the building. The new extension is connected to the existing outpatients building, and as much as possible we try to make it one unit. One side of the existing building is extended with an office for the medical assistant and a store room for food, beds, etc. The present building is altered a little. The present office becomes labour ward and the present labour room becomes dressing room. The very small injection room is made double size by cutting the wall to the present drugstore. Between old and new building a small laboratory and a drugstore are planned. The new building exists of 2 big wards (male and female) which can have 8-10 beds each. Further we planned two bathrooms, connected to the existing toilets and an open kitchen.

The digging of the foundations, the loading of sand, cement blocks, stones for soakway of the water, etc. are done by the people without any complaints. The medical assistant in charge is a great help to organize this. Every time we need helpers, he sends a message to one of the villages for assistance and the people come. For the actual bricklaying work we have employed 2 bricklayers and 4 cement boys, all on special rates (lower than they would get normally, but they agreed to it, because they are all from the area). At the moment we have reached roof level.

To finish the building satisfactorily, we need about K4000.-- again. Then we will also be able to buy some furniture, like some cupboards, tables, etc. Beds will be provided by the ministry, we hope, but sheets and blankets are another problem. All around the building we would like to put waranda's, to protect it against the rains straight on the building and to keep the heat out of the wards during the hot season.

The parcels with clothes usually weighed 10kg and postage by surface mail is DM 35.--. the amount we usually get out of one parcel, is K150.-- (= DM 400.--). The sale of clothes is no problem at all. Everything is very expensive in the shops. A dress of often poor quality K30.--, a shirt K25.--, Trousers K35.--. Children clothes are also very expensive and difficult to get in the rural area. People are very keen on this possibility of getting cheap clothes. By sending your second hand clothes you serve two purposes, providing better clothing and providing cash for real needed projects, where otherwise no money would be available. The address is: Gossner Service Team, P.O.Box 4, Sinazeze, Zambia.

After Kanchindu clinic is finished we have already some other medical projects in mind, which need help and assistance in the same way.

Sietske Krisifoe.
Nkandabwe, December 1979.

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Maare

A SHORT HISTORY OF MAAZE CONSUMERS'

COOPERATIVE SOCIETY

BY

V.S. SYANKONDO

22nd June, 1988.

A SHORT HISTORY OF MAAZE CONSUMERS' CO-OPERATIVE: SOCIETY:

Shortly after Kariba resettlement it was observed that, the resettled valley Tonga people were not doing well in their new places. They could not adopt to new environment for the natural conditions in the new areas were not conductive to human habitation. The valley Tonga people were used to cultivation on the alluvial soil, which was flooded by the lake in 1959-1963 for many years.

The soils in new places were thin, stoney and easily eroded, and much of that land was tsetse infested. Also water was scarce in new places. The people starved from year to year owing to un certain rain fall and some dangerous creatures, such as armured creakets (Bacimvinje) that damaged cultivated crops at the flowering stage. The people harvested nothing from their gardens in some years like that of 1984.

Because of these problems which were faced by the people in new places it was decided by the authority that the people should be removed to the plateau from the Zambezi valley, but it was discovered that they could not be moved else where from the valley because the water from the lake could be utilized to irrigate the land that was available along the lake.

In 1980 the Gossner Mission of West German, Berlin, made an agreement between the government of the republic of Zambia through the ministry of Agriculture and water Degelopment, to start an irrigation scheme in the Gwembe South. Thus, Gossner Mission sent a group of the first members best known as "Gossner Service Team" and they started a pilot irrigation scheme at Syatwiinda in Senior Chief Mweemba's area. Land was soon prepared and allocated to farmers under the super vision of Mr. Isaac Krisifoe, an agriculture list who was assisted by Mr. Albert Syatwiinda. Mr. A. Syatwiinda was one of a few Zambians who were employed by the mission to assist that time.

Within the same year, farmers produced crops, such as tomatoes, cabbage, onions, potatoes and rice, etc. that were sold to Namboard, Maamba and choma Markets, and many other markets on

on the # line of rail. All this brought cash into the pockets of farmers with which they purchased mealie-meal, salt, soap, oxen, ploughs, seeds and other essential items. Some of their money was spent as water fees. No money was saved for future use because the banks were far away in Choma, from the valley. Now, because they spent all their money mostly ^{on} consumption they faced financial problems during the next season. They had no money with which they could buy seeds and fertilizers. So Mr. Krisifoe who had an Idea encouraged them to form a selfhelp savings scheme that was organized by the farmers committee under his supervision. Then in the mean time this did not work well because the farmers had no knowledge of banking and the supervisor had had no time to concentrate in teaching them about savings for he was very busy with the entire management of the scheme.

Thus, in later 1976 Gossner Mission sent a Credit Union Promoter called Elizabeth Hassler to carryout the programme, of savings and credit union. Miss. Elizabeth Hassler started her work in April, 1977 at Syatwiinda irrigation scheme where farmers were already organized. She worked very hard in educating members of the newly formed credit union, more members joined the society and in August, 1980 the society was registered under the cooperative Act. of 1970 of the laws of Zambia. After that the members were able to save their money and obtained loans from their society. These loans were made for Productive and Provident purposes only.

After five years of its operation, the society had accumulated enough money from members shares and entered on loans. This money could only be used in granting loans to members and could not be used by the society to run business. But the pioneer members of Syatwiinda Credit Union felt and decided that, some of this money could be used on loan basis to run business to help members of the credit union and the community as a whole. These pioneer members of Syatwiinda credit union were Mr. E. Syabbalo chairman, Mr. V.S. Syankondo treasurer and Mr. J.B. Syangandu secretary. They thought of forming a consumers' co-operative society because of economic problems that they faced at the time. They were determined to form a consumers co-operative society for the following reasons:-

1. To eliminate exploitation of the masses by a few local business men.
2. To render services to members of the society and the community.
3. To create a central shopping place in the neighbourhood.
4. To provide income to credit union on money borrowed.
5. To create employment for young school leavers.

Maaze consumers co-operative society was formed with a small loan of K2,300.00 obtained from the credit union, as an additional to the amount which was contributed by willing members, including three pioneers of Syatwiinda credit union.

One of the main aims in forming Maaze consumers co-operative society was to eradicate poverty in the Gwembe South. The (Dāndi (Gwembe) south is a land of famine and therefore the first work which was carried out by the newly formed society was to run a general shop in which mealie-meal, salt, clothing, blankets farming tools such as blade hoes plough shares and many other essential commodities were purchased by the community at low prices. The society was able to cater for the needs of the community. By 1984 the society was also able to employ the manager and a salesman, and later on in 1986 the society employed the following staff book-keeper, the driver, his assistant, watchman and the office orderly. In addition to this the society managed to extend its services to the other areas like Muuka where a small shop was constructed. In 1987 the society also built a guest house under the umbrella of Maaze General shop.

Maaze consumers' co-operative society is an independent body owned and controlled by its members under the leadership of the board of directors and the Manager who is responsible to the board of directors. The duties of the manager are:-

1. To plan for the future and purchases of the necessary material goods which are needed by the public.
2. To supervise the employees of the society.
3. To take stock of goods in the shop and make reports about the work and achievements made by the society.
4. To bank the society's funds.
5. To attend board meetings and to present financial statements.

Being ambitious and energetic members the co-operative society they managed to run their business effectively and indeed

efficiently, and of course, with the assistance in form of funds and transport from Gossner mission. The mission also assisted the society with funds to meet the book-keeper's salary.

Having a purpose of forming their co-operative society, the members of Maaze consumers co-operative society were successful in their business, but they had problems in their ~~import~~ operations, because immediately after Independence the economic situation of the country changed considerably. There was more money than material goods and the society could not order goods that were needed by customers. Transport was very expensive because of constant rising of prices on fuel and spare parts. Scarcity of material goods affected and delayed the expansion of the business as intended by the society. Further, with a limited working capital the society could not afford to pay for more expensive goods.

The society had inadequate transport and could not deliver more mealie-meal from the milling company to the consumers down in the valley.

Briefly, the existence of Maaze consumers' co-operative society in senior Chief Mweemba's area was formed with the inspiration of Mr. Isaac Kridifoe, one of the pioneers of the (GSDP) Gwembe south Development Project from Gossner Mission, West German Berlin. Mweemba communities owe much in form of Development work from Gossner Mission from bringing man-power and technology that enabled members of Maaze consumers Co-operative society to struggle eradicate poverty and back-wardness in their area.

/smh----

MAAZE CONSUMER'S CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY
G'VEMBE SOUTH DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
P.O. BOX 3, SINAZEZE

8TH MARCH , 1987

ANNUAL REPORT

Maaze Consumer's Co-operative Society was founded in September 1982. This Society was born from Syatwiinda Credit Union, it is an independent society which has its own board of directors.

Activities and achievements.

The year 1986 has been a busy year all round a lot of activities took place in the Society. We received our new car in April 1986, which the society bought from the money that we got after the sale of the old V.W. car. Although the car was sold at reasonable sum of money, but this amount could not be enough to buy a 3 tone Toyota Dyna lorry, which the mission assisted again by adding some more money in order to have the new lorry bought. When the lorry came in April, it was mainly used to deliver goods for the shop, such as m/meal, salt, sugar and many other essential commodities. Apart from the usual duties of the lorry we also helped the farmers with transportation of their maize and sunflower to the selling depots.

We also helped the farmers of Syatwiinda Irrigation Scheme to take their produce to Choma, and Maamba for sale. In the same year during the month of September Maaze Consumer Co-op. extended its services to Muuka area, where we have opened a small shop, as a branch of the same society. This place is 22 kilometres away from the H/quarters of the society. I hope and believe that, all the efforts are being made to try and help the people of this area, as per objectives of the society.

Staffing.

The staff was increased from 2 employees in 1985 to 4 in 1986. The following are the employees:-

1 salesman, watchman, driver and his assistant.

The construction of a rest house is going on, it is expected to finish in May, 1987. The society is growing slowly, it has a total membership of 58 from 39 members as at 31st December, 1985. The total share capital stands at K57,600.00 from K 24,000.- in December, 1985.

Problems.

Generally it is common that, in what ever business or project that is being carried out, there are problems that, the project is likely to face. The problems that we faced were those of short of essential commodities which caused unhappiness in people. Lack of enough working capital by the society, was another big problem. Efforts were put to try and help the people, with the little money that the society had but this could not satisfy the people, there was a great demand for these goods especially mealmeal. Sometimes our lorry became too small for m/meal transportation, we needed to go up to Choma for m/meal nearly everyday, which was expensive, but we could not help it since people needed food we had to send the lorry to Choma for m/meal.

The other problem was lack of co-operative knowledge by both the board the general membership, that there was at times a lot of talks and misunderstanding between the management and the members especially concerning transport, whenever the management tried to plan for any business programme, the members suspected the management of misuse of transport, especially the board members. Board meetings were at times storming.

Work Plan for 1987

1. To put up a permanent building for the shop at Muuka.
2. To continue conducting educational seminars for both board of directors and general membership.
3. To employ one more member of staff.

V.S.SYANKONDO
MANAGER

Hynd Fuel

Hiring Contract between the Gossner Service Team, P.O.Box 4, Sinazeze and the Maaze Consumers' Cooperative Society, P.O. Box 3, Sinazeze concerning the VW Double Cabin Pick-up, Reg.No. AAF 5635, Registration Book No. 012151 S.

The vehicle is hired from the Gossner Service Team as the owner of the car to the Maaze Consumers' Cooperative Society, as the user of the car, under the following conditions:

1. The fee will be a nominal one of K 5 per annum.
2. The vehicle shall be used in order to generate money as well as serving the members and non-members of the society.
3. The society takes over all the costs, including road tax and insurance (full comprehensive for the first 2 years).
4. The vehicle shall carry the name of the society.
5. The driver of the vehicle shall be employed by the society.
6. The society takes over the responsibility for the vehicle e.g. that the vehicle is used as stated under point 2 above and that no misconduct takes place.
7. In case of gross misconduct the owner and the user of the car shall sit together immediately to discuss the case.
8. The vehicle remains property of the Gossner Service Team.

For the Gossner Service Team:

..... Nkandabbwe,
(chairman's signature)

For the Maaze Consumers' Cooperative Society:

..... Siabaswi,
(chairman's signature)

CONDITIONS OF USE OF THE CAR OF MAAZE CONSUMERS' COOPERATIVE
SOCIETY, P.O. BOX 3, SINAZEZE

The VW Double-Cabin Pick-up, Reg. No. AAF 5635, shall be used under the following conditions:

The driver of the car will be one particular person only, employed by the Maaze Consumers' Cooperative Society (MCC). The maintenance of the car, including washing, oil changing, tyre changing etc. is the responsibility of the driver. the insurance and road tax will be arranged for by the manager of the MCC.

The load is under the responsibility of the driver. He cares for it that the car is not overloaded (not more than 1 t = 1 000 kg including passengers and their luggage). No animals or dangerous materials shall be transported.

If the car is to be hired by somebody the manager will arrange it. The driver will in any case be the one of the MCC.

Hiring charges are as follows:

The charge will be 40 n/km. Both ways, to and back, will be charged. In case of sick persons going to any clinic, only one way will be charged. If a person has to be brought to another clinic than Kanchindu clinic he/she should bring a letter from Kanchindu clinic.

In case of lifts the driver has the responsibility not to overload the car and to charge the people as follows:

Lifts are free for sick persons with a letter of Kanchindu clinic.

Full members and employees of the MCC get free lifts.

Luggage will be charged according to size.

The rates for lifts are:

From Kanchindu/Syatwiinda to Maamba: 1K

From Maamba to Sinazeze: 1 K (to Sinakasikili/Mweezya 50 n)

From Sinazeze to Batoka: 2 K

From Sinazeze to Ghoma: K2.50

From Batoka to Monze: 1 K.

Decided by the Board of Directors of the MCC on 26/11/83

 (SIGNATURE OF CHAIRMAN)

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GSB
Buildg.

*Gwembe South
Development
Project*

Final Report

by

Walter Heinelt

Gwembe South Builders
Co-Operative Society Ltd.

&

Building Programme

Dec. 1984 to Oct. 1987

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A INTRODUCTION

In October, 1984 I was sent by the Gossner Mission, West Germany as a building adviser to the Gwembe South Development Project. I was fully seconded to the Gwembe South Builders Co-Operative Society Ltd. (GSB), as a manager as well as for the training of the members. After a six weeks Citonga introduction course held by the Catholic Church at Kizito I arrived to the Gwembe Valley. Since the former building adviser had left the country in March, 1984, I had to start my work in GSB immediately and had no time to settle down. I was introduced to the activities of GSB by the building supervisor. In April, 1985 my predecessor came to Zambia to introduce me fully into my task.

Later on I became involved in a wider range of building activities.

B GSB

1. SITUATION OF GSB

In 1985 GSB had 16 Co-Op. members. One member was expelled by The General Meeting.

In 1986 two members withdrew their share from the society and 6 members were expelled by the General Meeting, because they did not follow the By-Laws and refused to be active in GSB. Three new members were accepted. It was difficult to find other new members. Also the members did not like to accept persons with higher education, because they feared to become overruled. So the membership remained by 10 members.

Meetings were attended only irregularly. Only the Annual General Meeting were attended by almost everybody. The important item for the agenda were always dividends, bonus and gratuity.

Board of Directors meeting were only attended the first time. Later on it was difficult to get the required number of 5 members to attend this meeting. The invitations had to be sent by myself. The items for the agenda given by members were throughout the years limited to money matters only, like wage increasment, bonus and toolallowance. All other problems always had to be brought to the attention of the members by either the building supervisor or the manager.

The members of GSB came from three different areas, from Siatwiinda/Sinakoba, from Sinazongwe, and from Sinazeze. The decisions were made very often in the interest of their area only, but not for the wealth of their society. One incident shows the irresponsibility of the members towards their society: A member was supposed to be expelled because he deceived the society. In the very meeting this decision should have been taken, when the majority of the members present were of the area of the one who should be expelled, these members elected this person to their vice-chairman.

The educational level of the members was very low. Not all of them had even primary grade 7. That was the reason why nobody was able to write proper minutes in English. Also members had problems to make the required decisions in the interest of their business. This was left to the building supervisor and the manager.

When it was felt that GSB should become more independent, the Gossner Mission was prepared to give financial support for a local manager. In 1986 a person was found who was willing to become a manager in GSB. At the same time a commercial irrigation plant was started in Sinazongwe area. Most of the workers left the work in GSB to get a job in Sinazongwe. In a meeting with the representative from Gossner Mission, West Berlin, and the members, only two of them said that they are willing to continue in GSB. That is why the Gossner Mission withdrew their offer to assist GSB for employing a local manager.

By facing these problems the future of GSB was discussed. A way had to be found for all members to take part in the actions of GSB and to ensure all members of sufficient work throughout the year. Several meetings were called, but no conclusions lead to a positive change. A lot of things were decided, but the members were not willing to practise them.

Also it was planned that GSB should build their own buildings in Sinazeze, especially a shop was needed to improve the selling of building materials and hardwares. The members started to collect sand and were digging foundations, but after two weeks the activities stopped and were never taken up again. The reason was, that not all members liked to come and do the job; others got a better employment in the new Sinazongwe Irrigation. During that time all bricklayers left GSB. To finish the started buildings the manager had even to try to get bricklayers through the labour office in Choma, but all in vain. As a result not all buildings could be finished.

When the GST realized that all GSB members had left, it was decided to bring the Gossner Mission vehicles that were hired from Gossner Mission, back under Gossner Mission management and demand a repayment of the GM loans to prevent a big financial loss.

2. ORGANISATIONAL MATTERS

A building supervisor, a building engineer, an accountant/storekeeper, a driver for the lorry and a lorryman were permanently employed for GSB. All other employees, including members, were only employed on a contract basis.

The building supervisor was responsible for organizing and controlling the work on the building site. Also part of the transport was done by him with the 2 tons pick up and the 6.5 tons lorry. He was employed by GSDP and seconded to GSB.

The building engineer was responsible for the management of the society, for all contract matters, for calculation, for purchase, for controlling the building activities, planning and designing new buildings and was providing transport with his private 1 ton pick up. He was employed by Gossner Mission and seconded as a manager from GSDP to GSB.

The accountant/storekeeper was handling the cashbox, was keeping basic books, was keeping the stock and was selling building materials and hardwares. He still needed assistance in bookkeeping. His salary was paid by GSB.

3. TRANSPORT

The Gossner Mission imported a new 6.5 tons lorry in the beginning of 1985. This lorry was hired by GSB. First, the supervisor was driving the lorry to combine transport and supervision for the building site. But the transport demand increased, so that a new driver was employed. Since there was no major repairs, the lorry was running with a little surplus during the first 2 years.

A 2 tons pick up was hired by GSB from Gossner Mission and used by the building supervisor for supervising and delivery of building materials. It also was used for other GSDP programmes and for transporting of materials sold by GSB.

The manager used his private 1 ton pick up for his own transport as well as for the transport of workers and materials.

4. ACTIVITIES UNDER GSB

4.1 contract matters

Contracts done:

1985

- | | |
|---|---|
| - Tailoring Shop | Catholic Training Centre, Maamba |
| - 3-Class-Room-Block | GRZ Primery school, Maamba |
| - Selling Shop Batoka | B/Malima Irrigation |
| - Staffhouse Renovation | B/Malima Irrigation |
| - Repairing Shed Corner Siatwiinda | Siatwiinda Irrigation |
| - Renovating an Office | B/Malima Irrigation |
| - Roofing Staffhouse for Sikaneka Clinic | VSP |
| - Roofing a new Class-Room-Block | Primery School Sinazeze (financed by foreign donor) |
| - Renovation of Staffhouse Nkandabwe Camp | GSDP/GST |

1986/87

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| - Additional contract for Tailoring Shop: Ceiling Counter, shelves | Catholic Training Centre, Maamba |
| - Workshop Siatwiinda | Siatwiinda Irrigation GSDP/GST |
| - One-Office-Room, Siatwiinda | " " " " |
| - One-Office-Room, " | Seedprogramme GSDP/GST |
| - Watertank Nkandabwe Camp | GSDP |
| - Garage and Storeroom for Mobile Health Service Maamba | Sisters of Charity, Maamba |
| - Renovation of a Storeroom for poolcar | GST |
| - Storeroom, Nkandabwe Camp | Appropriate Technologie GSDP/GST |
| - Seedstorehouse, Kanchindu | Seedprogramme GSDP/GST |
| - Renovation of two Staffhouses, B/Malima | FAO-B/Malima Irrigation |
| - renovation of three Dwelling houses, Sinazeze | GSB |

In general the building contracts were not profitable. It was more or less a possibility to provide employment for the members of GSB. GSB was lacking sufficient trained formen, who were able to organize the work on the building sites as required. The periodes to finish the building were too long, ordering of materials from building site were not given in advance and even

simple construction problems could not be solved by members/workers themselves.

When there were enough contracts it was even difficult to get enough skilled builders, because some members refused to work in GSB. Moreover the members left the work every year in October to go for farming.

4.2 sale of building materials

GSB was the only place in the Gwembe South Subdistrict where local people could buy building materials. The demand for such items like cement, lime, windows, doors, roofsheets, nails, and other building materials and hardwares is very high in the Valley. This section brought the biggest surplus for GSB. But no member could be involved in this activities. The job had mostly to be done by the manager on top of his actual work. This work included the purchase and transport of the materials, to calculate and to prepare invoices. Only in selling he was assisted by the store-keeper. The selling was done, because it was the only possibility for the villagers and the local craftsman to get such items. It also secured the financial side of GSB. Later on it was decided to establish an independant hardware shop under GSB, but this was only started, not finished.

4.3 production unit

Concrete blocks were produced for the own need for building contracts and for sale. The demand was very high and it even was making profit. At times the demands were so high that up to ten workers had to be employed for making concrete blocks. Since the supervision had to be done by the manager, it was discussed to involve members to take over this responsibility, but no member was prepared to be involved of making concrete blocks.

In 1986 we tried to revive the joinery production. Bed, doors, doorframes, windows, tables, cupboard were produced. The quality of some items were not very good, because GSB had not sufficient trained joiners. Additionally there was nobody who could give close supervision and advice to this section. That lead to the fact, that the items produced became to expensiv because of high labour expenses.

4.4 training in GSB

Since the GSB members were not really able to participate in decision making for the business of the Co-Op. Society it was decided to give the members more training. Also the idea of a co-op. society was not understood by them.

In 1986 a trip to Lusaka and Mongu was made. 4 participants went there and one refused to go because no salary was paid for these days.

In Mongu the building group of the UCZ was visited. These builders had managed already for more than ten years under a local management. The group from GSB also visited the joinery training workshop of the UCZ, Mongu. In Lusaka the group went to see the low cost housing programme at the NRDC.

A seminar conducted by the Co.Op. Department, Choma, for all members was held in Nkandabwe. The idea of Co-Op societies and the By-Laws were introduced. This was a three days course.

An other course for Board of Directors was planned by the Co-Op. Department, but it was postponed, because of lack of funds.

It was the duty of the manager to check the books and money, because nobody of the members were able to do it. Therefore the treasurer and the vice treasurer were introduced to the bookkeeping. After that they were able to check the books and even to keep a cashbook.

The best skilled bricklayer and carpenter was given an on-the-job-training. The aim was to improve the building skills and to enable them to use other kinds of construction. One skilled man should become able to work as a foreman in order to coordinate a building project and to be able to build a house from the foundation up to the roof, self-efficiently. This was practised with the seedstore house at Kanchindu. The house was finished by bricklayers, including rooftrusses, roofing and fitting doors. Only painting was done by a painter.

The accountant was sent for a three months training course for managing/bookkeeping to the Co-Op. College in Lusaka. This was organized by the Co-Op. Department, Choma. Additional expenses were paid by GST.

Workers and schooleavers were trained as carpenters/joiners, bricklayers, and painters. This was an on-the-job-training. They passed the grade test at the GRZ trade training institute in Choma as follows:

| | |
|------------------------------|---------|
| one carpenter/joiner | grade 7 |
| one bricklayer | grade 8 |
| one bricklayer | grade 7 |
| two carpenter (schoolleaver) | grade 9 |
| one painter | grade 8 |
| one painter | grade 9 |

The constraints were, that there were not enough skilled joiners and painters to provide a better training.

5.-----future planning

In the end of 1986 a discussion was started in GSDP, how the activities of GSB should continue. A GSDP subcommittee was formed which was given the task to look into this matters (see minutes). It was dissolved that GSB never really worked as a Co-Op. society, since the members did not understand the idea of co-operatives and were lacking the required education and were not skilled enough to run such a society. GSB only was successfull in constructing a lot of buildings in the area because of the assistance of manpower (supervisor and manager), of transport and funds through GSDP and Gossner Mission.

Under the present conditions the subcommittee saw no future for GSB as a Co-op. society. Therefore five proposals for the future were discussed, how to continue with the activities done by GSB, which was seen as very important for this area.

- a) To continue with GSB, but members have to attend an intensive training to be in the position to handle their own affairs.
- b) To look for somebody else who could take over the activities from GSB independant from GSDP.
- c) To devide the activities of GSB to form smaller independent groups, to enable the members to handle the business by themselves. (SMALL SCALE ACTIVITIES)
- d) To continue with building activities as a building group and concentrate on an on-the-job-training for bricklayers,carpenters, joiners and painters.
- e) To open a training school. to give young people the possibility for a trade training.

It was seen that only one proposal could be choosen, because of

limited expert manpower of GSDP. The subcommittee gave the Small Scale Activities the priority.

The five proposals were also presented to the GSB members and all members decided for the proposal of the Small Scale Activities (see minutes). An expert should be requested for this programme from Gossner Mission. Also a loan, transport and buildings should be made available. It was decided by the subcommittee that the co-op. Department should only be informed about closing of GSB after a final decision made by the GSDP Staff Meeting. This never was done up to now.

The idea of the Small Scale Activities was outlined more specifically. Small groups of people should be formed, who are willing to cooperate and who are able to manage their activities selfreliant. The planned activities were joinery, hardware shop, retailshop, concrete block production, builders group and others. Because meetings were delayed and postponed several times the final decision took very long.

In the meantime, when I was on leave in May 1987 the members of GSB decided to withdraw money for their private use from the bank account of GSB and shared it among themselves. The reason they gave for this action, they explained, was that they did not want the money from their society to be used for the Small Scale Activities. Since this withdrawing of money was illegal, the case was handed over to the Co-Op. Department, Choma. In a General Meeting called by the Chief District Marketing Officer it was concluded that all money will be considered as a loan and has to be refunded in a year's time. In case of failure, the case will be handed over to the police. It was also decided by everybody to liquidate GSB Co-Operatives Society after one year.

Because it was seen that GSB members are not willing to give the own contribution for their future activities it was decided not to support them any more. To support somebody who only accept help from outside, but is not prepared to give his own share, will be a planned failure for the programme.

Two groups developed their activities. No GSB member is part of the two groups.

C BUILDING PROGRAMME

1) INTRODUCTION

When it was decided to start the Kafwambila Selfhelp Road Programme a new programme account was opened, the "Building Programme " account. This was in October, 1986. A donation from abroad started this programme and was used as a revolving fund.

Additionally other activities were brought under the building programme, when different activities were started by GSB. But the members of GSB refused to carry out or to continue these activities.

2) SCHOOLLEAVER TRAINING PROGRAMME

Since all bricklayers and painters of GSB had left the job in GSB, there was a need to find a possibility to finish the started buildings. Therefore I began to involve young untrained men in these activities in 1987. The idea was to finish buildings and to provide young people with an on-the-job-training at the same time in order to meet the expenses for the training by the income from the work of these trainees. This was agreed by the staff meeting.

We started the training with two painters, two carpenters and five bricklayers. Two of the bricklayer trainees left after a short period.

First I started to train the two carpenters by myself. Soon I realized that I could not spare sufficient time, therefore a skilled joiner was employed. The two painters were trained by myself. Unfortunately there was no sufficiently skilled bricklayer and therefore I had to spend a lot of my time to advise the bricklayer trainees, though a bricklayer grade 8 was employed.

It was planned to send the trainees to a government trade training institute for a grade test after a six months training. The results were as follow:

| | | |
|--------------|---------|----------------------|
| 2 painters | grade 9 | passed |
| 1 bricklayer | grade 9 | passed |
| 1 bricklayer | | failed |
| 1 bricklayer | | still to go for test |
| 1 joiner | grade 9 | passed |
| 1 joiner | | still to go for test |

Some of the trainees had a Secondary school education. It was surprising that it was in general much easier to instruct a trainee with primary school level than one with secondary level. Even the

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instructors complained that the trainees with secondary background refused several times to follow the instruction. The bricklayer trainee who failed the grade test was one with secondary education.

After the basic training I introduced other styles and constructions of building, for example the construction of a rafter roof and a building out of stones. 6 former trainees were involved in these building activities. The bricklayer trainee who passed the grade test was even given the task as a foreman on the building site.

3) SINAZEZE SITE

In 1986 GSB got the permission to use a plot near Sinazeze, opposite the Road Department, to build their own structures. When they failed to erect buildings, Gossner Service Team asked for this plot. After negotiations with the Hon. Chief Sinazongwe, The A/CAO Sinazongwe and the Headman from the area, the place was given to Gossner Service Team. The only condition was that also a joinery workshop should be established.

At first two wells were dug. The first one reached the depth of 12 meter without reaching the waterlevel. When the rain came last year the well started collapsing, so that the digging had to be stopped. In the meantime concrete rings were brought down. It is planned to continue digging, but in the moment there is nobody to supervise the work.

The second well is 15 meters deep. At this depth little water was reached, but there is a very hard ground, schist clay with coal. The well diggers refused to continue. Since there seems to be water it should be tried to dig at least one meter deeper to come through the hard stratum.

Further more a local material house and a joinery workshop were started. It is planned to establish the "Small Scale Activities " (see under C 6.) at this site.

Later on this place has to be fenced for security reasons. Also some trees should be planted.

To secure the place a person has to live on this site permanently. The local material house can serve as accommodation for this person. If no water will be found in one of the wells, it can be converted into a pitlatrin.

4) LOCAL MATERIAL PRODUCTION

We have tried to produce different building materials from local resources, when GSB was still functioning. There were

- burned bricks
- burned rooftiles from clay
- sisal-cement-sand rooftiles
- sisal-cement-sand roofsheets
- concrete windows for village houses
- wooden window frames and wooden door frames

This production was not continued because nobody was found who could be interested to take up this production. Therefore the Gossner Mission looked for somebody from abroad who could assist.

In September, 1987 a one week seminar about local material production was held. For that a tile and brickmaking engineer came from West Germany. He was sent by the German Catholic Church Relief Organisation " Misereor ". He introduced the production of good quality burned bricks, sisal-cement rooftiles, sisal-cement roofsheets and burned hollow clay blocks. The seminar included the following subject matters:

a) burned clay brick/blocks

- How to test the clay
- How to prepare the clay professionally
- How to mould a dementional accurate brick
- How to build a proper kiln
- How to burn clay bricks with coal

b) sisal-cement-sand rooftiles/sheets

- How to select the right sand
- How to prepare the mortar
- How to mould the tiles/sheets
- How to process them

Ten paticipants from both chieftaincies (Sinazongwe, Mweemba) attended the seminar. Only three people showed interest to start a local material production after the seminar.

It is planned that the expert from Misereor will come again regularly for some years. The only condition is, that the participants show interest and start already to produce something. The aim of this programme from Misereor is, to give a basic training to local people who are interested, to look after them for a certain period of time and to assist them. The condition is that the people have to manage the activity by themselves that no dependency will be created.

5. LOCAL MATERIAL HOUSING

Since I failed to encourage villagers to build improved houses from local materials, it was agreed to start to build examples at the plot in Sinazeze. The first structure was a one roomed house. The foundation and slab was made out of big stones laid in concrete. Walls are build from burned bricks, produced on the site. The bricks were laid in lime mortar. Windows and doorframes were made from locally cutted timber. Instead of using reinforced concrete for lintels bricks were used. The roof is constructed out of gum poles as a rafter roof. Though local trees could have been used at that time it was more convenient to use gum poles. The rafter roof allows the use of the space under the roof, for example as a bedroom or storageroom, without the need of much more building materials. The roof will be thached in a good quality constuction.

The second building is a workshop. The foundation, window frame doorframes, lintels and inside walls are build like the house mentioned above. The outside walls are build out of stones laid in concrete mortar. The roof is also a rafter roof constructed out of gum poles. The roofing is planned to be made out of sisal-cement rooftiles or roofsheets.

The quality of the buildings are expected as high as standard GRZ buildings or even better. They ^{constructed} were as examples to show local people a different way how to build cheaper high quality houses, mainly out of local avaiable materials. It has shown that people accept improvements easier by seeing it in reality, rather than beeing instructed verbally, only.

Buildings out of burned bricks should only be supported where enough fuel for burning is available in order to protect the local resource of trees. The building out of stones are only appropriate, where enough stones are near by, because of transport expenses. If these preconditions are not given, pressed soil blocks should be introduced.

Both buildings will be used for the Small Scale Activities (see under C 6.) .

Beside the GSB members, two groups applied for the support of starting a small scale activity, a joinery group (3 members) and a concrete blockmaker group (2 members). In general it was agreed by the GSDP subcommittee that these two groups will be supported and can start already, a final decision by the GSDP staffmeeting was always postponed. These two groups will be considered as a trial, to see if future success will give ground to support other groups.

An advisory director will be provided by GST, who shall guide and assist, but also to control this activities and the money handling for a certain period. The GSDP subcommittee worked out an agreement, which gives the GSDP the authority to interfere into the business if serious problems occur.

The experience of approximately 10 years of the many problems faced in GSB led to the agreement that the main task of the advisory director should be to control, advice and train, but not to take over the management. From the beginning all duties should be carried out by members themselves with the assistance of the advisory director or an additionally appointed adviser, if necessary. The advisors will work under the supervision of the advisory director.

It was emphasized that an intensive training for all members is necessary. This training will include mathematic, calculation bookkeeping, moneyhandling, management, and if possible later on English. Presently, a German volunteer is engaged as a training adviser. He has started a training in basic mathematics for all members of the started activities.

At the moment five workers are involved in the joinery workshop, named " TUSOLE WOODWORK FURNITURE ". There are three full members one on probation and one trainee. In the concrete block production group are only two members. The name of this group is " OSARIAZHAWA CONCRETE BLOCK PRODUCTION ".

In future it can be considered to include a local material production group, formed out of some participants who attended the seminar from Misereor, in the Small Scale Activities Programme.

The object is to establish a Small Scale Activity Centre. The idea is to have a group of different activities which can support each other. There are three activities which I consider as most important. These are a sale shop, a joinery workshop and a metal workshop (Blacksmith). These three groups could supply each other with the necessities to become independent as well as to supply the local people or other local craftsmen with the items required for the daily life, farming and local craft business.

When it turns out that the Small Scale Activities are successful, it should be considered to find a shelter organisation which is limited to one centre. The organizational form could be a co-operative society or a promotion society. The task could be, for example, to be responsible for the organisation of the place, to establish a transport pool or to run a clerical office, which would release the individual groups tremendously. The members of this shelter organisation should be recruited from the members of the Small Scale Activities and a manager should be employed from outside.

7. TRANSPORT

When most of GSB members decided to stop working in their society it was decided by Gossner Mission to find a way to secure the use of the 6.5 tons lorry. Therefore a separate account for handling the affairs was opened. Since the lorry was hired to GSB for use, the final decision by Gossner Mission, West Berlin for any basic change of handling is still open. In the meantime it was desolved to handle it under the building programme, since this was still connected to the activities of GSB until the final decision about liquidation of GSB was made. The lorry was fully needed for transport for GSB and the building programme.

Still an application to Gossner Mission , West Germany, as the owner of the lorry, has to be made about the future use of the lorry. If the Small Scale Activities shall continue successfully the lorry should be connected to the Small Scale Activities because these programmes depend on lorry transport.

In December 1986 the new 1 ton pick up arrived, which was ordered by GSB through Gossner Mission. Because of the above mentioned situation in GSB, it was decided to run it for the building activities, for transport of administration of GSB, materials and workers. All this should relieve the building adviser. Later on it was decided to withdraw the vehicle from the main use for the building activities to make transport available for other GSDP programmes. Therefore a lot of transport had to be done by the building adviser again and on top of that he had to do the coordination and administration as well. That was the reason why the management of this 1 ton pick up was handed over to the car pool management.

8) KAFWAMBILA ROAD

When VSP stopped transporting m/meal in the beginning of 1986 it was agreed with the VSP-Coordinator that GSB takes over them/meal transport to Dengeza and Siameja. Additionally there was a request from Siampondo School for assisting to repair the roof of a classroom block. Therefore the building supervisor and the building adviser made a trip to the far end of Chief Mweemba's area. The people from Siampondo and Kafwambila villages brought forward the request to be supplied with m/meal. Looking into the road conditions it was not possible to deliver m/meal into these areas with a lorry. This was tried later. That was why we looked into the road matter and later talked about it with the local people. The villagers from Siampondo were asked to maintain the road from Siawaza to Siampondo, but They failed.

The inhabitants from Kafwambila area were much more in favour of the improvement of the road to their area. They even offered their manpower to do the job, if only somebody could assist them. An idea was developed to make a new shortcut road to Kafwambila. This was already tried three times before, but without success. We checked the started roads. After that we gave a written report of the situation of the Kafwambila road to the District Council, which was requested.

when we reported to the GSDP Staffmeeting about our trip to Mweemba area we were blamed, that we wanted to start our own project which was not included in the planning of GSDP. Therefore we stopped to develop this idea.

After a certain time the A/CAO Sianzongwe requested the help of the building supervisor and the building adviser from GSDP to look into the road to Kafwambila. It was agreed by GSDP to assist. That was how the Kafwambila Selfhelp Road Programme was started, though still objection were brought forward by GSDP Staffmembers.

A meeting with local people was called by the Government and local authorities in Kafwambila. The people agreed to give their manpower to clear a new shortcut road.

The building supervisor and local people from each village were elected to survey the road lining. It was also agreed that the local people give the manpower for constructing the road and GST was asked to provide food for the road workers and the required tools. This was approved. Later on even the Sisters of Charity, Maamba, contributed a part of food.

The road was started in September, 1986. 43 men were prepared to work on the road in the beginning. 9 from Mafwabilo village, 4 from Sinalubilo village, 1 from Mwanakabila village (in this village an attitude against the road developed), 17 from Kafwambila village, 6 from Sicooba village and 6 from Sinamwaani village.

The work started on the farrest end from Kafwambila, which was the most difficult part. In the beginning only a small group was involved, because there were great doubts, even by the local authorities, if the part could be managed by manpower. But after managing this part more people became interested in the work on the road. For better supervision it was decided that the working group should be limited to a maximum of 20 workers. The villagers were very much interested to work on the road to get foodallowance, because there was no rainfall during this rainy season. As a kind of reward priority was given to work for foodallowance to those men who were active from the beginning. Without the effort of the first small group to manage the road to the top of the range of hills the road would not have been built.

In May, 1987 there were approxemitly 100 people working on the road, even women, without getting foodallowance. In June, 1987 the first car could pass this road up to Kafwambila.

The people were clearing the road from trees, stones and big rocks. Even large amount of soil were moved. Unfortunately there was not very much rain during the construction periode, therefore the surface of the road could not be finished as required. A lot of soil was blown away so that on many spots the stones from the underground came fre. Therefore it was decide to finish the road by machines and to apply to donars for financial support, which was received. The work with the Machinery has still to be done. Machinery were promised by the landuse office, but not supplied.

From all my involvements this was my most successfull programme. There was a good cooperation between the building supervisor, the Sinazongwe Supdistrict Office, the Chief from the area and the building adviser. I only had to assist, which could be done in a short time. All other tasks like supervision, labour and organisation were done by local men.

In October, 1987 I was informen that the responsibility for continuing the road was given to an other technical adviser without involving me in discussion and handing over,

This selfhelp programme has shown that it is possible to give greater contribution to developement than it can be done sometimes with tremendous financial support and high technics from outside. To motivate people to solve there own problems means developement of the people.

D OTHER INVOLVEMENTS/TECHNICAL ADVICE

According to the job description for the building adviser for GSDP, made up by GSDP, I should have taken over a wider range of responsibilities. Since it was seen that it would be not possible for one person to do all these duties, I signed a job agreement with Gossner Mission which limited my task to GSB. Nevertheless there were brought a lot of requeries for assistance to me. I tried to assist where it was possible, even in outside areas of my profession.

Since there was not employed an extra person for the administration work of Gossner Mission, teammembers had to take over these duties. For a certain period I was responsible as the treasurer for the funds of GST. Later I had to take over the coordination of the pool car. This was stopped, when people who hired the poolcar didn't follow the hiring conditions, which became a burden to me.

A lot of requests ^{for help} from GSDP and selfhelp projects were brought to me, besides the building activities in GSB. There were the requirement for advice, supervision, organisation of labour, calculation, designing, transport and others for building projects. Some of these building activities among others were:

- 2-Class-Room-Block, Sinazeze Primery School
- 2-Class-Room-Block, Nkandabwe Primery School
- Sinakoba Church
- Sikaneka Clinic, 2 Staffhouses
- Makonkoto Secondary School
- Woman club house, Kanchindu
- Resthouse in Siabaswi, Maaze Cosumer Co-Op
- UCZ Centre, Sinazongwe
- TTCDP centre Nyanga, Church of Christ
- Sisters of Charity, Maamba
- Camp maintenance Nkandabwe Camp
- Siampondo School

Even if these building were not developed it was very much time consuming to assist these projects and it needed a lot of transport.

E PROJECT SITUATION/ WORKING CONDITIONS

Looking back to stay over more than three years in Gwembe South, I can say that I liked to live there, I found a lot of new friends and I had a good working cooperation with many people. I enjoyed the work connected to my actual profession as a technical engineer. But there were also frustration and disappointments which made me not to extend my working contract.

Half of my time I had to spend for occasions which are not a part of my actual task and profession. For example there were to attend meetings which had nothing to do with my duties. Sometimes it was simply to provide transport with my private car. Lot of the time I had to spend for administration work, also.

A main hindrance to be successful in the programme work is the lack of sufficient programme planning in GSDP. The GSDP Staffmeeting, as the decision making body was not able to make the required decisions in an appropriate time and way.

For example there are GSB and the Small Scale Activities. Already in 1985 discussions were started to solve the problems of the co-operative society. Only in June 1987 it was decided that the Small Scale Activities should replace GSB. This gave me half a year to establish this new programme. Up to now no application for requesting a successor, who could take over the programme, is made. It is questionable whether the programme will be successful under the present circumstances.

I got also the experience that a lot of people from outside tried to interfere in programme decision making. Technicians are employed for various programmes of GSDP with the duty to look into the technical matters. Even here decision are often made by outside people.

Experience over the last years have shown that the expatriates are not prepared to stay longer in GSDP than 3 years. This is a big hinderance for the success of the programmes under GSDP. If GSDP is not prepared to provide a more satisfactory situation within GSDP, the expatriates will not extend their contracts also in future.

Walter Heinelt
Gossner Service Team
Nkandabwe

APPENDIX

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

EXPENSES for programmes

| | | |
|----------------------------|---|-----------|
| Kafwambila road | K | 13,239.06 |
| Schoolleaver train. progr. | K | 2,412.92 |
| TWF workshop (joinery) | K | 10,944.26 |
| Low cost house | K | 6,907.81 |
| Sinazeze site | K | 3,313.25 |

MONEY IN

| | | |
|----------------------------|---|-----------|
| Donation | K | 600.00 |
| Income from accruing funds | K | 36,217.30 |

| | | | | |
|---------|---|-----------|---|-----------|
| BALANCE | K | 36,817.30 | K | 36,817.30 |
|---------|---|-----------|---|-----------|

TÄTIGKEITSÜBERSICHT

VON WALTER HEINELT

in Zambia von Nov. 1984 bis Dez. 1987

Technischer Arbeitsbereich: Hochbau

Wegebau

Handwerk

Bewässerungsanlagen

Wasserversorgung

I. Baugenossenschaft (Hochbau)

- Einkauf von Materialien
- Kalkulation für Produktion, Verkauf und Bauvorhaben
- Auftragsbeschaffung
- Bauaufsicht
- Planung und Entwurf von Bauten
- Abrechnung
- Managementbuchführung
- Transportmanagement
- Organisieren von Versammlungen
- Ausbildung: a) Anleiten von Maurer und Tischler/Zimmermann
b) einfache Kalkulation und Buchführung
c) Einführung in andere Bautechniken

II. Bauprogramm

- A) Organisieren von Transport und Verkauf von Maismehl
- B) Wegebau in Selbsthilfe (Kafwambila road)
 - Beratung und Planung
 - Abwicklung der Finanzen
 - Beschaffung von Werkzeugen u. a.
- c) Handwerker Ausbildung (Schoolleaver Trainings Programme)
 - Maurer- und Malerausbildung
 - Beaufsichtigung von Tischler/Zimmermannsausbildung
- D) Bau von Häusern aus lokalen Materialien (Low Cost Housing)
 - Herstellung von gebrannten Tonmauerziegeln
 - Herstellung von Dachsteinen
 - Erstellung eines Hauses aus Natursteinfundament, Ziegelwänden, Spitzdach aus Rundholz mit Graseindeckung.
 - Erstellung einer Werkstatt mit Natursteinwänden.

1.

FOODTRANSPORT FOR SOUTHERN PART OF THE GWEMBE VALLEY EXECUTED BY VALLEY SELFHELP PROMOTION SOCIETY AND GWEMBE SOUTH BUILDERS COOPERATIVE.

Both above mentioned organisations are grown out of the work of the Gwembe South Development Project.

They are managed by a coordinator under the guidance of their executive committee with the advice of the Gossner Service Team advisor.

Both organisations have a lorry to enable them to operate in the area. Since they see the great need in foodassistance to the people, they have increased their food transport tremendously during the last half year, especially to the most remote areas of the Gwembe South, along very bad roads.

As a result of this, their transport is doing more heavy than budgeted for and has to endure more hardships, which causes damages.

Extra costs this year are for tyres, broken springs and finished shockabsorbers.

ESTIMATED COSTS:

| | |
|---|--------------|
| 7 tyres à K 4,000.--/each x 2 lorries | K 56,000.-- |
| shockabsorbers K 7,500.--/ set of 2 x 2 lorries | K 30,000.-- |
| New springs K 2,000,-- each x 2 lorries | K 16,000.-- |
| | <hr/> |
| | K 102,000.-- |
| | ===== |

Both organisations are selling their mealie meal with a bit of transport in their prices. This charge, however, is not sufficient to cover extra costs as a result of extra activities in the field of famine relief.

Walter Heinelt
Ebstorfer Str. 5
3111 Gerdau

Gerdau, d. 4. Jan. 1988

An die
Gossner Mission
z. H. D. Hecker
Handjerystr. 19/20
1000 Berlin 41



Lieber Dieter Hecker!

Ein gesegnetes und erfolgreiches Jahr wünsche ich Ihnen für 1988.

Für Bewerbungen um eine neue Arbeitsstelle benötige ich dringend ein Arbeitszeugnis. Bitte stellen Sie es mir aus. In der Anlage übersende ich den Abschlußbericht fürs GSDP und eine Übersicht in Stichworten über meine ausgeführten Tätigkeiten in Sambia.

Mit freundlichen Grüßen

W. Heinelt

Anlage

Abschlußbericht
Tätigkeitsübersicht

E) Kleingewerbeprogramm (Small Scale Activities)

- Aufbau einer Tischlerei und einer Betonblockproduction

Einführung in : Genossenschaftsbuchführung

Kalkulation und Auftragserstellung

Betriebsführung

andere Bautechniken (Tischlerei)

III. Bautechnische Aufgaben im Projekt und in Selbsthilfeprogramme

A) Beratung, Planung/Entwurf, Kalkulation, Bauüberwachung,
Transportorganisation und Materialbeschaffung.

Art der Maßnahmen: Schulen

Kliniken

Kirchen

Bauliche Maßnahmen an Projektbauten (GSDP)

Brunnenbau

Wasserbautechnische Beratung für

Bewässerungsanlagen

C) Buchführung und Transportmanagement für das Gossner Service Team

W. Herolt

3/1/88

983

ANLAGE I

Gossner Mission

Berlin

K O S T E N A U S T E L L U N G

Projekt: Ausbau der Kafwambila road from Syawaza to Kafwambila

A) Maschineneinsatz

Raupe: Es wurde uns eine Raupe vom PAO's office versprochen,
für die wir nur den Diesel bezahlen müssen.

geschätzter Arbeitseinsatz 2 - 3 Wochen K 15,000.00

Grader: Arbeitseinsatz ca. 3 Wochen K 40,000.00
200.00 K/h

LKW: Zur Bodenauffüllung K 35,000.00

B) Befestigungen in Flüssen

Es wurde uns geraten auf Betonbauwerken zu verzichten.

Wir haben mit " Family Farms " in Magoye Kontakt aufgenommen
die Erfahrungen mit Steinpackungen, die mit einem
Drahtgeflecht gesichert sind, haben.

mindestens K 100,000.00

C) Löhne K 20,000.00

D) Supervisor transport K 10,000.00

E) Material und Anderes K 40,000.00

Zement, Werkzeuge u. a.

gesamter mindest erf. Betrag

K 260,000.00

W. Heinelt

Walter Heinelt

1/7/1984

GOSSNER MISSION

Handjerystraße 19-20

1000 Berlin 41 (Friedenau)

Fernsprecher: (030) · 851 30 61 · 851 69 33

Postscheckkonto: Berlin West 520 50-100

Bankkonto: Berliner Bank, BLZ 100 200 00

Kto.-Nr. 0407480700

Besuch bei Misereor am 28.4.86 (Postfach 1450, 5700 Hachen, 0241-4420

anwesend: Misereor: Hartmann: Bauabteilung

Hippel: Afrika-Abteilung

Gerhard Henschmeyer, Köllnstr. 13, 7730 Villingen, 07721 -
Obereckau 77886

SA: E. Mische + Frau

1. Fragebogen wird nun eingehend, an das Team weiterleiten
2. Beend. Messungen im Projekt Mai / Juni 1984
3. Trägerstruktur: VSP oder katholische Kirche
4. Langzeit-Programm für Lügler + Dackelwölfe
5. Möglichkeit der Auftragsstellung für Erstellung einer Workshop + Anschaffung von Maschinen.

Walter Heinelt
Gossner Service Team
P. O. Box 4
Sinazeze via Choma

Die Leute, mit denen wir hier in Gweru zusammen
arbeiten, haben einen sehr geringen Ausbildungsstand und
ihre handwerkliche Bewusstseins ist oft sehr begrenzt. Aus
Herrn G. Merschmeyer 8. bis 10 Tage ab 18. Juni 1987 für einen
MISEREOR ist hier, an. Es ist auch zu beachten, daß die Reisezeit
Postfach 1450 November bis Dezember einsetzt. Letztes Jahr hatte
D-5100 Aachen Anfang Oktober heftige Regenwetter.

Zur Kenntnis noch einige Informationen über die Vorherstellung.
Überseits für Ihr Programm getroffen werden müssen.
Ich bitte Sie die Vorbereitungen sind erforderlich.

Lieber Herr Merschmeyer!

Vielen Dank für die Unterlagen, die Sie mir mit dem Begleit-
schreiben vom 12. Feb. 1987 durch die Gossner Mission, Berlin
zugeschickt habe.

Die Antwort auf Ihr Schreiben hat sich etwas verzögert, da ich
im Urlaub war, hoffe aber, daß sie noch rechtzeitig zu Ihrer
Vorbereitung bei Ihnen eintrifft.

Die Kohle, die man hier bekommen kann ist Stückkohle, die
mit Kohlengrieß vermischt ist. Die Ziegelmeiler werden so auf-
gesetzt, daß die Ziegel aufrecht erst in ein oder zwei Schichten
dicht aneinander gesetzt werden. In der darauf folgenden Schicht
werden die Ziegel der Länge nach hintereinander in Reihen gestellt.
Die Reihen haben einen Abstand von ca. 4 bis 5 cm. In die Zwischen-
räume wird dann die klein geschlagene Kohle geschüttet. Unten im
Meiler werden etwa 50 cm hohe Feuerungskanäle eingebaut, die durch
den ganzen Meiler gehen. Die Feuerung geschieht zu Anfang mit
Holz, bis die Kohle zu brennen beginnt.

Eine Bodenprobe habe ich mit meinem Bruder nach Deutschland
gegeben. Ich nehme an, daß sie in der Zwischenzeit bei Ihnen
eingetroffen ist.

Wie ich von Herrn Pastor Mische erfahren habe, hat er sich schon
mit Ihnen in Verbindung gesetzt. Er wird Ihnen einige Informationen
gegeben haben. Einige Punkte möchte ich dennoch erwähnen. Ich habe
schon einige Versuche mit der Herstellung von Tonziegelsteinen,
Tondachziegel (Biberschwanz) und flachen Quadratdachsteinen
(60 x 60 cm) aus einem Sisal-Zement-Sand-Gemisch gemacht. Meine
Zeit reichte jedoch nicht aus, um mich intensiv damit zu beschäftigen.

.... / 2

Die Leute, mit denen wir hier im Gwembe Valley zusammen arbeiten, haben einen sehr niedrigen Ausbildungsstand und ihre handwerkliche Beweglichkeit ist oft sehr begrenzt. Aus diesem Grund sehe ich 8 bis 10 Tage als etwas kurz, für Ihren Aufenthalt hier, an. Es ist auch zu beachten, daß die Regenzeit in der Regel im November bis Dezember einsetzt. Letztes Jahr hatten wir jedoch schon Anfang Oktober heftige Regenschauer.

Ich benötige noch einige Informationen über die Vorbereitung, die unsererseits für Ihr Programm getroffen werden müssen.

- 1.) Welche allgemeinen Vorbereitungen sind erforderlich?
- 2.) Wie groß sollte die Anzahl der einbezogenen Leute sein?
- 3.) Welche Materialien und Werkzeuge müssen von uns bereitgestellt werden?
- 4.) Welche spätere Betreuung wird von Ihnen übernommen und welche ist von uns zu übernehmen?

Ein Einstellungsvertrag mit der Gossner Mission geht im Dezember zu ende. Der Zeitpunkt des Dienstantritts eines Nachfolgers ist noch nicht bekannt.

Wir werden uns freuen von Ihnen mehr Information zu unserer Vorbereitung zubekommen, soweit sie nicht schon nach Berlin schon gegeben wurden.

Mit freundlichem Gruß

Ihr

A. J. J. J.

Eingegangen

-9. Juni 1987

Erledigt:.....

Gerhard Merschmeyer

Brick and Tile Engineer
Ingénieur des Tuileries
Ingeniero de Ladrilleria

Gerhard Merschmeyer Mozartstraße 9, Postfach 1450 5100 Aachen

Gossner Mission
z. Hd. Herrn Mische
Handjerystr. 19 - 20

1000 Berlin 41

Contact Address:
A contacter par:
Dirección de Contacto:

MISEREOR

Mozartstraße 9, Postfach 1450
5100 Aachen
Fed. Rep. of Germany
Rép. Féd. d'Allemagne
Rep. Fed. de Alemania

Tel. 0241/44 20
Telex 832370 misa d

Mer/wz
4. Juni 1987

Betr.: Besuchsankündigung bei Walter Heinelt, Choma/Zambia

Sehr geehrter Herr Mische,

heute kann ich Ihnen nun endlich den Termin für meinen Besuch bei Walter Heinelt mitteilen.

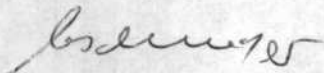
Ab 8. September 1987 stehe ich zur Verfügung, und zwar bis zum 15. September 1987. Ich denke, daß diese Zeit ausreicht, alle Probleme zu besprechen, Lösungen zu erarbeiten und praktische Vorführungen zu geben.

Bei dieser Beschreibung will ich es belassen. In diesem Zusammenhang verweise ich auf das Schreiben an Herrn Heinelt vom 12.2.1987 (siehe Anlage), in dem die Thematik erläutert ist. (Eine Antwort dazu liegt mir noch nicht vor.)

Bitte, teilen Sie Herrn Heinelt meinen Besuch mit und bitten Sie ihn, mich in Lusaka abzuholen, und zwar im Hotel INTERCONTINENTAL Lusaka, morgens am 8. September 1987.

Das Katholische Sekretariat in Lusaka wird über meinen Besuchsplan informiert, so daß dort ggf. eine Nachricht hinterlegt werden kann. Dies zur Information, weil ich bereits am 25. d. M. meine Projektreise antrete.

Mit freundlichen Grüßen



Anlage

Herrn Herrn des östlichen Organisations

07721-71886

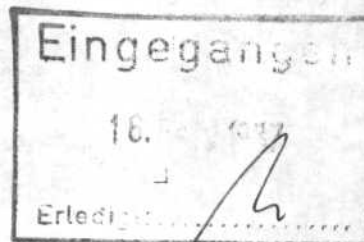
Gerhard Merschmeyer

Brick and Tile Engineer
Ingénieur des Tuileries
Ingeniero de Ladrilleria

Gerhard Merschmeyer Mozartstraße 9, Postfach 1450 5100 Aachen

Gossner Mission
z. Hd. Herrn Mische
Handjerystr. 19/20

1000 Berlin 41



Contact Address:
A contacter par:
Dirección de Contacto:

MISEREOR

Mozartstraße 9, Postfach 1450
5100 Aachen
Fed. Rep. of Germany
Rép. Féd. d'Allemagne
Rep. Fed. de Alemania

Tel. 0241/4420
Telex 832370 misa d

Mer/schf

12. Februar 1987

Beratung bei Herrn Heinelt in Gwembetal, Zambia

Sehr geehrter Herr Mische,

in der Anlage finden Sie mein Schreiben an Herrn Heinelt, mit der Bitte um Weiterleitung.

Der Besuch ist vorgesehen, aber der genaue Zeitpunkt liegt noch nicht fest.

Die beiliegenden Unterlagen sollen helfen, meinen Besuch vor Ort entsprechend vorzubereiten.

Die Firma Parry, England, hat mir mitgeteilt, daß in Nairobi die Möglichkeit besteht, einen einwöchigen Kursus über Herstellung von Fibre Cement Roof Tiles zu belegen. Kosten für 1 Woche/Person komplett 200,-- £.

Anschrift: ITW Kenya
c/o Gordon Melvin Partners
Ngong Avenue, Nairobi
Mr. Nick Evans
P.O.Box 45156
Nairobi / Kenya.

Mit freundlichen Grüßen

Gerhard Merschmeyer

Anlagen

cc: MISEREOR

Gerhard Merschmeyer

Brick and Tile Engineer
Ingénieur des Tuileries
Ingeniero de Ladrilleria

Gerhard Merschmeyer Mozartstraße 9, Postfach 1450 5100 Aachen

Contact Address:
A contacter par:
Dirección de Contacto:

Herrn Heinelt

Gwembetal / Zambia

MISEREOR

Mozartstraße 9, Postfach 1450
5100 Aachen
Fed. Rep. of Germany
Rép. Féd. d'Allemagne
Rep. Fed. de Alemania

Tel. 02 41/44 20
Telex 832 370 misa d

Mer/schf

KOPIE

12. Februar 1987

Lieber Herr Heinelt,

vielen Dank für die Bearbeitung des Fragebogens über "Brick-and Tile-making", der uns von Berlin aus zugeschickt wurde.

Ich habe noch eine Frage zu Punkt 8: Um welche Form der Kohle (Stückkohle, Kohlengrieß oder Kohlenstaub) handelt es sich? Wie wird jetzt das Brennen von Kohle gehandhabt?

Mein Besuch in Zambia ist für Ende Juli/Anfang August vorgesehen. Eine Änderung ist meinerseits aber noch möglich, da ich noch drei weitere Länder besuchen muß. Kann ich davon ausgehen, daß 8 bis 10 Tage bei Ihnen ausreichen?

Folgende Punkte möchte ich mit Ihnen und den lokalen Ziegelbrennern behandeln:

- Herstellen von maßgerechten Ziegelsteinen
- Bauen eines energiesparenden Feldbrandofens
- Brennen eines Ofens mit Kohle
- Herstellen von gepreßten Erdblocksteinen
- Herstellen von gebrannten Ton-Dachziegeln und Fiber-verstärkten Zement-Dachsteinen.

Wenn Sie wünschen, können Sie mir einige Tonproben (ca. 250 g pro Probe) schicken, die ich in meinem Laborofen brennen kann.

.../2

zu Ihrer Information und Vorbereitung auf meinen Besuch über-
lasse ich Ihnen einige Ausarbeitungen. Prospekt etc.

Herrn Heinelt

Gwembetal / Zambia

Mer/schf

12. Februar 1987

Lieber Herr Heinelt,

vielen Dank für die Bearbeitung des Fragebogens über "Brick-
and Tile-making", der uns von Berlin aus zugeschickt wurde.

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le (Stückkohle, Kohlengrieß oder Kohlenstaub) handelt es sich?
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pro Probe) schicken, die ich in meinem Laborofen brennen kann.

.../2

Zu Ihrer Information und Vorbereitung auf meinen Besuch über-
lasse ich Ihnen einige Ausarbeitungen, Prospekte etc.

Zunächst erwarte ich Ihre Nachricht, und verbleibe, mit den
besten Wünschen für Ihre Arbeit,

Ihr

Salmer

Anlagen

cc: Gossner Mission
MISEREOR



Gerhard Merschmeyer Mozartstraße 9, Postfach 1450 5100 Aachen

Gossner Mission
z. Hd. Herrn Mische
Handjerystr. 19/20

1000 Berlin 41

Gerhard Merschmeyer

Brick and Tile Engineer
Ingénieur des Tuileries
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Rep. Fed. de Alemania

Tel. 0241/4420
Telex 832370 misa d

Mer/cw

21. 8. 86

Sehr geehrter Herr Mische,

den Fragebogen über Brick- and Tilemaking - ausgefüllt von Herrn Walter Heinelt aus Zambia - habe ich erhalten. Er enthält Hinweise, die von Interesse sind, z. B. die Verfügbarkeit von Kohle zum Brennen der Steine.

Ich werde die Unterlagen zu meinen Akten legen und auf weitere Fragen von Ihnen warten.

Die Reise nach Zambia ist für Mitte 1987 geplant.

Mit freundlichen Grüßen

Heinelt

cc: MISEREOR

MISEREOR
- Bauabteilung -
Postfach 1450
Mozartstr. 9

5100 Aachen

9.4.1986

Betr.: Entsendung von Herrn Gerhard Merschmeyer nach Zambia,
um das Gwembe-Süd Entwicklungsprojekt im Gwembetal zum Aufbau
eines Programmes zur Herstellung von gebrannten Ziegeln, Dach-
ziegeln und Holzrahmen zu beraten..

Sehr geehrte Damen und Herren!

Mit einer Bitte wende ich mich an Sie, da mir Ihre Adresse gegeben worden ist.

Die Gossner Mission kooperiert mit der zambischen Regierung seit 1970 in Gwembe-Süd in dem integrierten ländlichen Entwicklungsprojekt "Gwembe-Süd Entwicklungsprojekt" (GSDP).

Im Laufe der Projektarbeit ist die selbständige Baugenossenschaft "Gwembe-South Builders" gegründet worden, die von einem Mitarbeiter der Gossner Mission, einem Bauingenieur, beraten wird.

Wiederholt wurde ein Programm zur Herstellung von gebrannten Ziegeln begonnen, um in den Dörfern die Wohnkultur zu verbessern. Diese Programme sind in den vergangenen Jahren immer wieder gescheitert. Ein Grund ist sicherlich darin zu sehen, daß der aufgrund schlechter Techniken und Methoden der Verlust zu hoch war.

Die Zeit scheint jedoch wieder reif für eine Wiederbelebung dieses Programmes zu sein. Bei meinem letzten Besuch in Zambia im Januar/Februar 1986 bin ich von den Bezirksbehörden, den Chiefs und Dorfbewohnern dringend gebeten worden dabei zu helfen, daß eine neue Selbsthilfe-Gruppe gebildet werden kann, die Baumaterialien wie gebrannte Ziegeln, gebrannte Dachziegeln und Tür- und Fensterrahmen aus Holz herstellt und die Dörfer bei der Erstellung von Selbsthilfeprojekten wie Dorfkliniken und Schulen unterstützt.

Die Gossner Mission hält dieses Programm für sinnvoll und sehr wichtig. Sie glaubt jedoch, daß dieses neue Programm nur dann Überlebenschancen hat und ein wirklicher Beitrag für die Entwicklung der Region ist, wenn die neue zambische Gruppe entsprechend geschult und beraten wird.

/...2

Wir haben nun gehört, daß Misereor Herrn Gerhard Merschmeyer für solche Zwecke für einen befristeten Zeitraum nach Übersee entsendet. Mit ihm habe ich schon Kontakt aufgenommen, kurz bevor er nach Zimbabwe ausgereist ist. Er hat seine grundsätzliche Bereitschaft signalisiert, mich aber an Sie verwiesen.

Sollte dieses Programm zustande kommen, soll es von einer 1981 gegründeten Selbsthilfe-Organisation verantwortet werden, der dann die neue Baugruppe zugeordnet wird. Diese Selbsthilfe-Organisation heißt "Valley Selfhelp Promotion Funds" - V S P. In ihr sind alle Bevölkerungsgruppen vertreten, u.a. auch die katholische Kirche, Maamba, und die Vereinigte Kirche von Zambia. Vorsitzender ist Chief Sinazongwe.

Ich wäre Ihnen dankbar, wenn Sie unser Anliegen wohlwollend prüfen können. Ich stehe Ihnen gerne für weitere Auskünfte und Informationen zur Verfügung.

Am 27. April werde ich an der Konfirmation meines Patenkindes in der Nähe von Aachen teilnehmen. Es wäre für mich möglich, am Montagmorgen des 28. April 1986 bei Ihnen vorbeizukommen, um über diese Frage ausführlich mit Ihnen zu sprechen.

Mit freundlichen Grüßen

Erhard Mische

In der Anlage ist ein allgemein gehaltenes Faltblatt über das GSDP beigelegt.

GOSSNER SERVICE TEAM

P.O. Box 4,
Sinazeze.

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

Eingegangen

11. Jun 1987

Erledigt:.....

6.6.1987.

Gossner Mission,
Erhard Mische,
Handjerystrasse 19-20,
1000 Berlin 41 (Friedenau),
West-Germany.

Dear Erhard,

Enclosed the minutes of the last Committee meeting on the 26th of May about GSB. It seems that the old building coop. members have been to the coop-department and want again to continue. The subcommittee has decided against it.

On Monday 8th there will be a meeting with the members and on the 9th of June the coop - officer is coming to talk to the members. I have decided to join both meetings.

So far this subject,

Lietzke

cc. GST.

SUMMARY OF THE DECISION MADE IN THE GSDP SUB-COMMITTEE
MEETING ABOUT GSB HELD ON 26TH MAY, 1987 AT NKANDABBWE
MEETING ROOM.

Present were: Mr. G.K. Madyenkuku - chairman
Mr. W. Heinelt - secretary
Mr. J.K.C. Halupepe
Mr. I. Wittern
Mr. V.S. Siankondo
Mr. W. Ncote
Mr. B. Hossain

Absent with apology: Mrs. S. Krisifoe ✓

Topic: Expected visit of the DMCD - officer from the Co-op.
Department, Choma on 9th June, 1987 concerning GSB matters.

Conclusion made by the sub-committee

- 1) It was not right from Mr. A. Moono to lock tools from GST which are used for the school leaver programme. The sub-committee agreed that also in future rooms in the buildings used by GSB can be used for the school leaver training programme.
- 2) Mr. W. Ncote announced that, he is not prepared to continue as a building supervisor in GSB if they will continue as a Co-op. society.
- 3) The subcommittee sees no sense to continue GSB as a CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, therefore it should be liquidated, since it was also already decided by GSB members (see minutes from 26.2.87).
- 4) If GSB members still want to continue as a Co-op. society they have to look for another place, since the building used by GSB belongs to GSDP and it is up to GSDP to decide how to use them. Also the matter of security inside the camp and the need of the buildings for the planned small scale activities will not allow GSB to stay longer here.
- 5) GSDP is still prepared to support GSB members, if they still want to start the small scale activities separate from GSB.
- 6) GSB members made following application for assistance of small scale activities.

| | |
|--|-----------|
| 1) Fishing business and Building subcontractor | 5 members |
| 2) Wholesale shop | 2 " |
| 3) Joinery workshop | 1 " |
| 4) Retail shop | 2 " |

It was decided:-

to 1) : it should be split into two independent groups.

- to 2) The subcommittee sees it as impossible for the concerned people to manage the business of a wholesale shop, they should change it to a hardware shop.

The activities which can be supported by GSDP according to the priority are:-

- A) Building subcontractor
- B) Joinery workshop
- C) Fishing Business
- D) Hardware shop
- E) Retail shop

- 7) The GSDP administration office will invite GSB members and subcommittee member to a meeting on 8th June, 1987.

Chairman

Secretary

h Berlin

REPORT
GST BUILDING PROGRAMME

Since the majority of GSBs' members refused to come to work and to carry out their duties, it was decided to open a new account. The name of this account is GST, BUILDING PROGRAMME.

The BUILDING PROGRAMME is different from the SELFHELP BUILDING GROUP. The SELFHELP BUILDING GROUP shall support selfhelp activities, like to assist VSP, Schools and others in building, and to train school leavers. This building group is under the full responsibility of Mr. W. Nolte.

The decision to open an new account for the BUILDING PROGRAMME was made in the team meeting on 26th September, 1986. The only funds for this programme came out of a loan repayment from GSB. This loan was given to GSB some years ago, to cover the big amount of debts which GSB had to different suppliers. Since the members showed not very much interest in GSB the team decided to claim back the amount.

The members of GSB discussed and made decisions to carry out different activities additional to buildings, to enable all member a permanent income during the whole year. Aftermaking the decision all members refused to carry out the work they had decided to do. It seems to be very clear, that the majority of the members are only interested to get dividends and bonus in the end of theyear, but not to come for work. This is not the sence of the Co-operative Society according to the By Laws.

In different meetings and talks with the members it was considered to form smaller independent programme, like concrete block production, production of low cost materials, joinery work - shop and shop for items which are realy needed by the people in this area. Up to now only three members showed interest to start their own activities.

The team received a application for assistance, for a jonery workshop, a C/block production and a retail/wholesaler shop. Up to now there was no positive answer made by the team. Because of the unclear situation in GSB the following activities are taken under GST BUILDING PROGRAMME until have decided about the future.

A.) TRANSPORT

Lorry: The 6.5 tons Benz lorry whihh is owned and registered under GST was taken from GSB. Decided in the teammeeting held on 26.9.86.

Nissan: At present not on the road. The team will try to get this 2 tons pickup on the road. Possibly it can be used for the small programmes mentioned above.

Hilux: 2wD - It was given to the building programme
(Team meeting 12.11.86) It was ordered as replacement
for the Nissan.

B.) KAFWAMBILA ROAD

Tools, transport and expenses for labour (food allowance)
is paid by the building programme.

Additional support for food allowance comes from sisters
of charity.

C.) MEALIE MEAL TRANSPORT

Derl Delivery of me/meal to Nyanga and Siawaza.

Cooperation and supporting Maaze C. Coop.

Out of the surplus from m/meal the expenses for Kafwambila
road is paid (team decision).

D.) SUPPLY OF DIFFERENT ITEMS

It was supplied different items like salt, sugar and other, which
was not available in Gwembe South (special to Mweemba area).

The roadworkers for Kafwambila road were supported with
ploughs seeds and others.

E.) BUILDING ACTIVITIES

Building activities for the team, (GSDP), like camp maintenance
were carried out, at time there are engaged, 6 trainees.

F.) SINAZEZE SITE

GSB got a plot in Sinazeze for their use. Since GSB failed to
build their own buildings the site was given under the
responsibility of GST. We have started to dig a well and to
build a low cost house. It was discussed in the team and with
the authorities of the this area to build a workshop for
joinery.

The team agreed that all money which is and may come in to the
account of the building programme should be used to support
the activities which may come out from GSB. Facing the problems
of big groups like GSB or VSP it should be supported rather
smaller projects. It seems to be much easiest to get small
groups selfreliance. On the other hand it is not such a big
problem if there are many small group and one will not work,
than to have one project from which we now it will never
become independent. To my experience through the last two years,
It will be not possible to get GSB self supporting under the
present circumstance in foreseeable period.

10th February, 1987

MEETING OF ALL MEMBERS OF GWEMBE SOUTH BUILDERS WITH SOME
MEMBERS OF GSDP AND GST, 26.2.1987, AT NKANDABWE CAMP.

Present: GSB: Fanwell Siakatyba

George Jalata

Pesias Makuwa

Agrippa Moono

Simon Mulai

Luckson Siampongo

Arthur Singoloma

Julius Chifumba

Anderson Bbabbi

GSDP: Mr. Hantuba

Mr. Gray Madyenkuku (chairman)

Mr. Ncote GSDP/GSB advisor

GST: Walter Heinelt, GST/GSB Advisor

MabelJean Rawlins-Brannan, replaced two absent
Sietske Krisifoe GST members, on request.

Absent: (appointed members of Committee)

GSDP: Mr. Vickson Siankojdo

GST: Mr. Ingo Vittern (with apology)

Mr. B. Hossain. (with apology)

The meeting started at 10.00 am with the singing of the National Anthem. Then the meeting decided that Mr. Madyenkuku should chair the meeting, and because of the importance of the meeting each of the present parties should choose a secretary. Chosen were: GSB: George Jalata

GSDP: Mr. Hantuba

GST: Mrs. S. Krisifoe

Also it was resolved, that since of the committee members of GST were only half present (2 out of 4), Mrs. Brannan should be kindly requested to join the Meeting, since she also attended the GST/GSDP committee meeting about the same subject on Tuesday 24-2-1987, and had given valuable contributions.

Minutes of the last meeting were not there, so they could not be confirmed. Walter Heinelt was invited by the Chairman to explain the idea behind this meeting.

1. W. Heinelt is leaving this year, so should there be a successor? This has to be decided by GSDP and after decision is made, an application should be made to Gossner Mission.
2. GSB discussed the future, but has never made a clear decision.

3. Most members left and worked outside (against by-laws). In the meeting of GSB on 31-1-1987 the decision was made to close GSB. This matter was discussed in GSDP since they are the ones to apply for a successor. A Sub-committee was formed, with 8 staff members (4GSDP+4GST).

GST sat together to make a report with proposals, which was presented and discussed in the subcommittee meeting on 24.2.1987. This report could be used as a basis for this meeting. (So far explanation of Mr. W. Heinelt).

Mr. Madyenkuku referred to the meeting on 31.1.1987 and to a later one in the first half of Februari, where the decision of closing was counteracted. In this last meeting they proposed to do other things in case they had no buildings.

Mr. Ncote and Mr. Heinelt told the meeting that the coop meeting had decided to close (31-1-1987) and they should decide what to do next in a different meeting (15/2).

The minutes of this meeting were read by the secretary.

These minutes were rather confusing and made it clear that there are a lot of misunderstanding, especially management matters.

Mrs. Krisifoe proposed that it would be better to discuss first the prepared report, since a lot of the confusion could be solved by some of the proposals, and otherwise a lot of time would be spent, before coming to the real purpose of the meeting.

Since everybody agreed, the report was read out by Mr. W. Heinelt and translated in Tonga by the chairman. During the reading a few points were discussed, e.g. working outside the coop, as it is against the bylaws, etc. Some accusations were made, but stopped.

Then the new proposals were presented, clarified by some drawings on the blackboard by Mrs. Brannan.

Also the proposals were discussed and most members expressed themselves in favour of proposal 3. (Centre with small-scale-activities).

Pesius: against continuation, especially if he has to go for training, but in favour to change to proposal 3.

Fanwell: finds also the training too much, in case GSB should continue and is also in favour of 3. Has nothing against training on the spot, or to come for regular courses.

Agrippa Moono: is in favour of point 3, because it is in everybody's own interest.

Ncote: He draw attention to the fact that UNITY is required, whatever organisation they choose.

Agrippa M'ono: is this set-up also for new people?

Reply: in the beginning first priority goes to the present members, when they show interest and come with a proposal, which is acceptable.

Julius Chifumba: What will happen to the present Coop? Will it be sold?

Reply: It should be liquidated, as soon as it is clear which direction will be taken.

Simon Mulai: Also favours 3. He is too old to go to school.

Arthur Singoloma: Will he get in the new set-up a regular salary?

After it was clear, that most of the people are in favour to work in a center as small scale groups, it was resolved that this proposal should be worked further out by the GSDP/GST committee and that all members should also make suggestions.

In the further worked-out- proposal no. three, special attention should be given to training and to loans. Each members taking part should sign an agreement, which should be drawn-up.

It was resolved that the outcome of this meeting should be reported to the full GSDP staff meeting. That a worked-out proposal should be presented as soon as possible, since time is short in view of finding a successor for Walter Heinelt and also to keep the members not waiting much longer for a solution. As soon as the proposal is ready and discussed in the sub-committee, a full meeting should be called again.

The meeting finished by the singing of the National Anthem at 14.45hrs.

NOTES ON:

Minutes of GSB meeting of 15/2-1987, being read to the meeting on

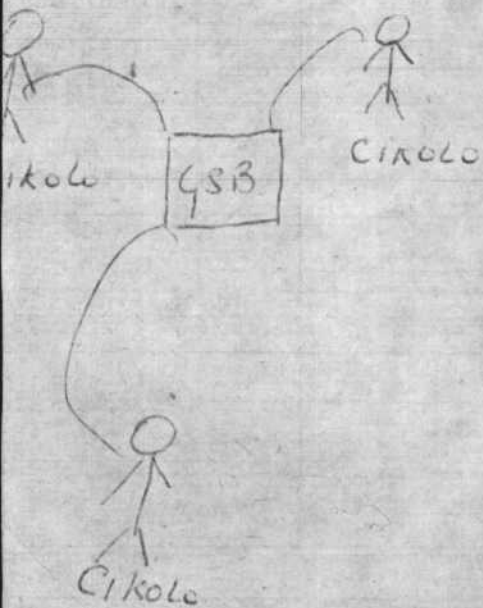
26.2.1987 of GSDP, GSB, and GST.

1. Members should be coming back to do GSB-work.
2. Members don't want to close.
3. GSB should go ahead.
4. Vehicle should start to work for GSB again.
5. Building group should move and all sales should be for GSB only.
6. Materials as moulds, etc., should not be lend to outsiders.
7. M.Meal business should be stopped, it should be done By GSB again.
8. Dividends should be given.
9. Transport, loans, credits, walltents, etc., should come back to GSB.
10. The meeting decided that they should have a workshop and a carpenter shop.
11. They are prepared to do any GRZ-contracts
12. Checks are going to GST, where it should go to GSB.
Credits are paid back to GST and nobody knows where these credits come from.

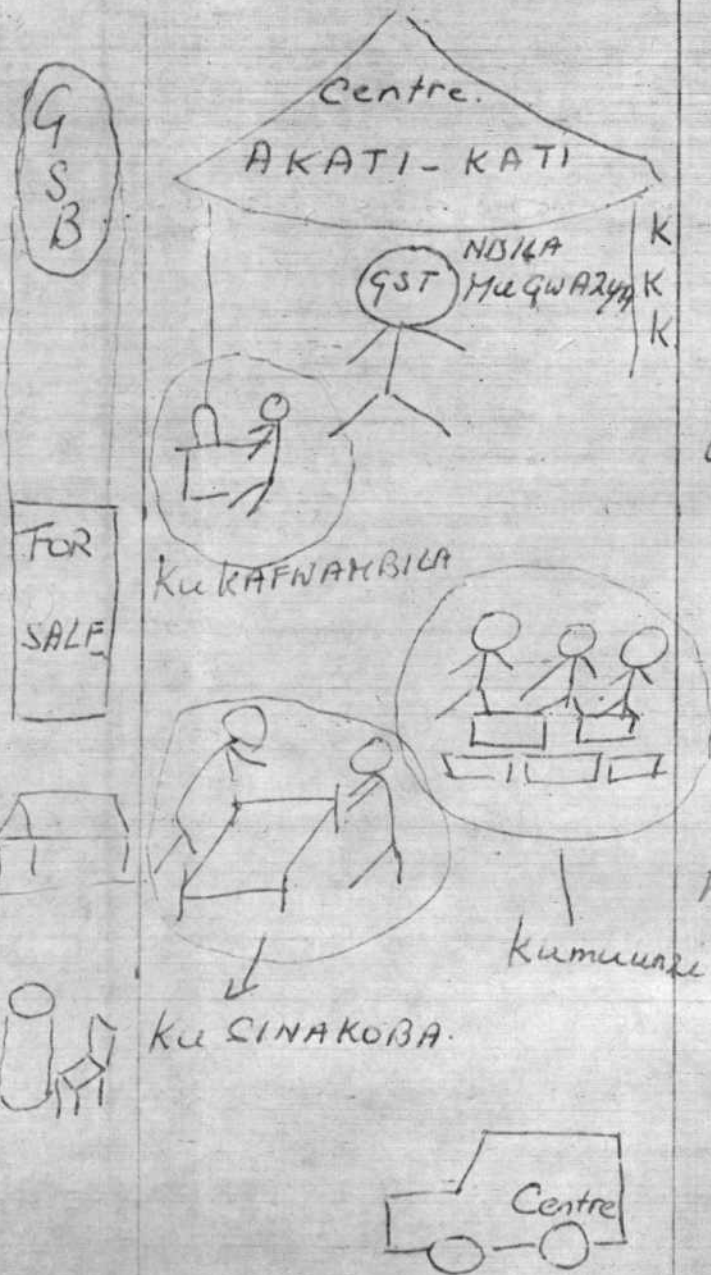
GSB as Coop.

Members must:

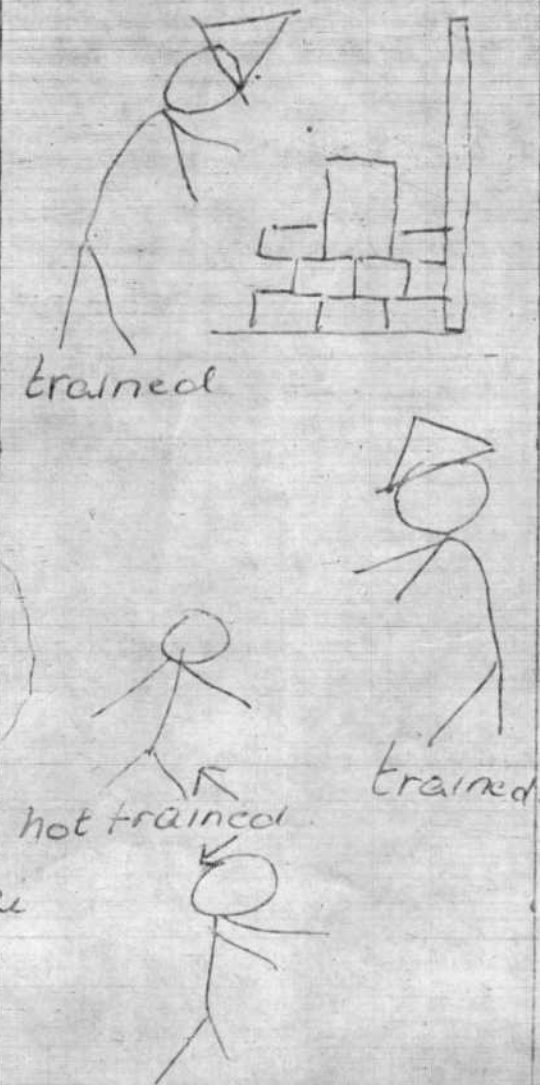
- 1) Well educated + trained.
- 2) manage their own Coop.
- 3) have plenty members.



Centre - small scale activities

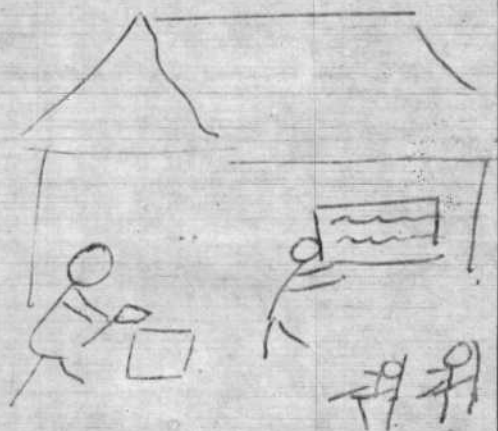


TRAINING / BUILDING PROG.



INTENSIVE TRAINING PROGRAM

TRAINING SCHOOL



REPORT ON THE SITUATION OF

GWEMBE SOUTH BUILDERS

compiled by: Gossner Service Team, February 1 987

INTRODUCTION

The Gwembe South Builders (GSB) were founded out of a small building group which was active in Siatwinda irrigation mainly. Small GRZ contracts were added. 1977 GSB was founded mainly for the following reasons:

- to apply for GRZ-tender,
- to provide employment,
- to avoid project profit making,
- to keep the money circulating in the valley,
- to contribute with cheap buildings to the development of the valley (schools, clinics, etc.).

The GSB were founded as a cooperative since this was the only legal possibility to establish such a building company. The GRZ strongly supported the idea of cooperatives.

LEGAL BASIS

Abstract of By-Laws

... Paragraph 2, Objects:

The objects of the Society shall be to promote the economic interests of its members, and in particular to provide facilities whereby members may join together to manufacture and market goods, to provide skilled services and expert members with tools, material and other goods and with the necessities of life. These objects may be achieved by:

... (vii)

undertaking building, carpentry or other work on contracts to be carried out by members on the Society's behalf;

...
Membership (ii)

Members shall be 18 years of age, or over in the case of women of marriageable age, ordinarily resident in or supporting a family in the Southern Province area and shall be by trade carpenters or bricklayers or other tradesmen and shall have been trained by a trade school recognised by Government and shall hold a certificate of competency issued by the said trade school in respect of their trade.

...
16.

No member shall without the express of the Board carry on his trade or use his skill for profit, except in the service of the Society and for such purposes and in such manner as the Board may direct. All monies accruing in respect of any skill or

trade exercised by any member for profit while a member of the Society shall be the property of the Society. No member shall undertake outside work directly or indirectly connected with his trade, except by the permission of the Board.

17.
Every member shall place his entire skill in his trade at the sole disposal of the Society and shall carry out such work as the Board shall direct and at such rates of pay as the Board may decide.

EXPERIENCE WITH THE COOPERATIVE

The following two evaluation on GSB are exemplary for a lot of other research results done on the GSB.

M. Sitte, January 1981 (done before employment by Gossner Mission):
evaluation for the Gossner Mission on GSB

Translation page 1, second and third paragraph)

The main contradiction of the GSB-project, as I see it, is: a building group which was part of a project of GSDP has gained formal independancy and self-sufficiency by becoming a cooperative, though the self-sufficiency does not exist in reality. The GSB cannot support itself, neither economically nor organisatory. By the time of founding no member has been prepared for the step into the cooperative and up to now no strategy has been developed to change the hierarchical structure of the business into an independant working cooperative. The GSB is still a development project by character. The dependancy is showing especially in the structure of the cooperative: out of 60 employeee only 9 are members, not participating in decision making of the business. For example, meetings, the instrument for common decisions, are held very rarely and unregularily. Here the financial weakness is the great handicap, because of the costs (1 day down time) meetings are held as rarely as possible. Furthermore, the dependancy of the business is shown very much in the role of the manager who is looked upon as a "superman" and "man for all and everything". He is responsible for the wide range of calculatorial strategies, monitoring the building sites, and even purchasing and delivering material. All decisions are put into his hands without any participation of the COOP-members.

...

Report Scudder, Colson, Scudder, August 1982 on Gwembe South Development Project, page 34, 2. Gwembe South Builders:
The general consensus among those to whom we talked is that the Gwembe South Builders cannot survive as a cooperative once the GSDP is terminated. We concur with this assessment simply because there is no evidence to date that producers cooperatives of any sort are a viable form of organization for the Gwembe Valley, whether composed for farmers, fishermen or builders.

....

ATTITUDES OF THE MEMBERS TOWARDS THE COOP AND DIFFICULTIES OF THE MEMBERS

Attitude

- in general all are proud to be the owner of GSB;
- though members are proud of GSB they only look at the COOP as a source of income if no other income is available;
- members do not attend the meeting of "Board of Directors";
- decisions can often not be put into practice, since no one is willing to take personal responsibility (e.g. start of concrete block production, building at Sinazeze site).
- members are not prepared to do voluntary work for the cooperative.

Difficulties

- the capability of members is limited to "standard buildings" only. The GSB standard buildings have high quality, though.
- According to the by-laws the members are responsible for the leading of the Society. They are not able to carry out these duties and responsibilities.
- Their level of education and training (trade school) does not fulfill the by-laws. For example, nobody is able to produce proper minutes of the meetings. Though the meetings are held in Tonga, the main problem seems to be that the items of discussion are not always fully understood.

PRESENT SITUATION OF GSB

- Often lack of manpower, since members are working for other companies (against the by-laws) or do their own farming.
- There was only one Board of Directors meeting with the required number of members in 1986 (instead of 12 meetings (monthly)).
- Members attend the General Meetings regularly, but their main interests are - dividend,
 - bonus,
 - increment of salaries, only.
- There is no signatory for the bank account.
- Additional workers (non members) had to be employed to complete buildings.
- The bricklayer foreman promised to start with a new contract but did not come, since he joined another company without notice.
- Vehicles:
 - NISSAN pick up: off the road, major repair several thousand Kwacha.
 - BENZ lorry: Because the lorry cannot be used efficiently in the moment (lack of building activities of GSB), it is used for the transport of mealmeal.

CONTRACTS

The GST manager is explicitly employed to promote Gwembe South District.

- Only small contracts can be carried out (no capital funds, lack of transport, so site manager, etc.)
- GRZ contracts do not enable GSB to make enough profit.
- private companies (Kapenta) stopped offering contracts because they employ workers themselves.
- the only remaining contracts are with churches and development agencies.

SUMMARY

Already at the founding of GSB it was not the idea of the cooperative which led to the founding. It rather was the lack of any other available form of organisation, that made this business a cooperative.

Already at the founding no one cared, if the qualification of the members were appropriate to the by-laws and this was never made up for.

The whole field of education and training was neglected for various reasons.

The general tasks that were expected to be done by the manager (guarding building sites, book-keeping, general management, training, participation in the team, participation in the staff, supporting self-help projects and lots more) are far more than a single person is capable to achieve.

At present there is a general confusion about

- the actual activities of the GSB,
- the decisions taken at meetings, and
- local interests of non-GSB-members.

Because of these confusions and the unsatisfying history of GSB the GST has worked out some proposals for the future of GSB in the context of development of the Gwembe South District to be discussed at project level.

PROPOSALS FOR THE FUTURE OF GSB

1. GSB to be continued as a cooperative

GSB remains a cooperative provided that an intensive and thorough training of all members is given.

2. GSB will be divided into small scale activities

GSB as a cooperative will be liquidated and interested members form small and independant businesses and trades.

3. New Training- and Buildingprogram

GSB as a cooperative will be liquidated. A new program will be developed to train young people by letting them participate in the actual building work.

4. Intensive Trainingprogram

GSB as a cooperative will be liquidated. A new program for intensive training of school-leavers will be developed. The emphasis of the program should be the professional training which will be accompanied by a general improvement of the general educational level.

5. Development of infrastructure

GSB as a cooperative will be liquidated. A new program with the emphasis of the improvement of the infrastructure of the Gwembe South District will be developed.

Since the contract of the GST-building engineer will soon be terminated, the request for a successor is the most urgent matter. Because this request includes a job-description for the successor, the GSDP has to decide what skills and profession will be necessary for the new team-member.

1. GSB to be continued as a cooperative

The GST came to the conclusion that the present condition of GSB is such that it is very doubtful whether there is much sense for GSB to continue as a COOP. The education and training level of the members does not fulfill the requirements for the leading of a cooperative (see above, by-laws and difficulties). The only possibility for GSB to be continued as a cooperative are seen in an intensive training of all members. The education and training must have as main subjects:

- the understanding of the cooperative ideas,
- mathematics,
- English.

Here the time until a new teammember is assigned could be used very fruitful.

Proposal a) Gossner Mission sends a special trainer for a limited period (approximatly one year).

Proposal b) If there is a possibility to train the members with local institutions or trainers, special funds have to be applied for.

Here the possibility is given to train non-members to become members.

For the future we strictly advise the GSB COOP to accept only members who fulfill all required education and training according to the by-laws. In general this means that only applications with at least Form II-certificates and Trade-Grade 6-certificates will be considered.

2. GSB will be devided into small scale activities

GSB will be liquidated.

Interested members or other persons will be supported to start independant small scale activities. The big demand for these small scale activities does not have to be pointed out. The idea of these small scale activities is, that each business should be set up in different small scale industrial and trading centers (example Sinazeze).

Here the experience of the GST shows that each business should not exceed a group of 5 persons.

Assistance should be given to single business persons, Coop's on village level (all small groups that join together for work or business).

The main interests lie in

- joinery workshop,
- concrete block production,
- production of low cost material (burned bricks, roof materials, etc.),
- building-brigade which can work as sub-contractors (the interest was already indicated by government officers),
- tailor,
- shops: wholesale, retail-sale,
- blacksmith workshop,
- boat building.

The main assistance from GSDP should be

- providing each business with housing,
- providing the centres with transport.

If necessary, help should be given for tools and working materials (for the shops starting capital).

The new GST-member would be responsible for advising and assisting the set up and running for each business and the whole center as such.

Strong emphasis should be put on the fact that all proposals for the different businesses should come from the local people who are interested in this idea. There is a possibility for each business to include a training. The future aim could be that all independent businesses could administer themselves self-sufficiently.

3. New Training- and Buildingprogram

GSB as a cooperative will be liquidated. Referring to the positive experience in the past, a new training program will be developed. The idea is to train young people by letting them participate in the actual building work that occurs. For this program a well skilled person for each profession has to be employed. He will work together with the group of trainees who will be send to a trading-school for trade-tests. The program will finance itself through the building activities. Transport has to be provided by the GSDP. The new GST-member will be responsible for the organisation of this program.

4. Intensive Trainingprogram

GSB will be liquidated. A new program for a special intensive training for school-leavers will be developed. The emphasis of this program lies on the training of professions of high standard. This training has to include a continuous general education. The experience and observation of the GST as long as the Gossner Mission works in the valley is, that there is an urgent need to provide a program for school-leavers. At present young people leaving school have no chance to gain training that enable them to make a living. If this program should be choosen as the future of GSB, all emphasis should be put on the immediate start. All help should be given to overcome administrative barriers. GSDP has to provide this program with a full board accomodation, buildings, tools and materials for training. The actual training should be supervised by the new GST-member and Zambian trainers should be employed for his assistance (example Moongu).

5. Development of infrastructure

GSB will be liquidated. A new program will be developed to improve the infrastructure of the Gwembe South District. The past has shown, that all successful development activities depend on the improvement of the road system. Therefore, the main activities of this program should be the improvement of the road conditions. Already the GTZ had worked out proposals for a development program of the infrastructure. Unfortunately it looks though this program will not be put into practice. The village water supply is another main challange for this program. It is obvious that this program will include a wide range of development activities. The road improvement and the improvement of the village water-supplies should be the main goals of this program for the next years, however.

GSDP has to look for funds in order to provide this program with the necessary transport, materials, and tools. The idea of this program is, that self-help projects should be included and promoted (example: Kafwambila Road). The new GST-member should supervise and coordinate the activities of the program. He should be assisted by supervisors.

The experience with the position of the manager of GSB has clearly shown, that it is impossible for one person to be responsible and involved in such a wide range of duties. To be able to accomplish the aim and the necessary work for a program it is important to define the program in such limits, that one person is able to fulfill the requirements in order to make the program successful. Therefore, the GST strongly advises to choose only one of the future proposals for GSB. Only if this is done the new set up or program has a chance to be successful. The new teammember could be affected by a successful program in such respect that he/she would be willing to extend his contract. This would mean a big step towards the continuity of a program.

9. Conclusions

It is a strong feeling of the GST that there is need for a program in Gwembe South which addresses the need for building skills and materials. Therefore the function of GSB must be recognised as an important one to be maintained in this area.

It must be accepted, however, that in its present form GSB cannot survive. Therefore five proposals have been offered as possible alternatives. The GST strongly advises that only one of the proposals be accepted and then every effort be made to implement it in reasonable time.

The problem of management of GSB must be recognised. It is not possible for one person to be responsible for and involved in such a wide range of activities and duties without much frustration. Often the most important work of training and working toward self-sufficiency have been neglected because the GST advisor has been bogged down with work that should be handled by others. The Gossner Mission is not prepared to provide another GST manager for GSB as it presently exists.

Therefore to be able to accomplish the goals of a program it is important that its limits and the limits of the GST member be defined realistically and that support staff be available. In this way the GST advisor can realistically contribute towards building a self-sustaining project. The successful working out of such a program could encourage a team member to extend his/her contract, ensuring greater continuity in the long run.

Since the contract of the GST-building engineer will soon be terminated, the request for a successor is the most urgent matter. Because this request includes a job-description for the successor, the GSDP has to decide what skills and profession will be necessary for the new team-member.

Gwembe South Builders
P.O. Box
Sinazeze
Zambia

ref.: insurance for Mercedes Benz lorry

11 - 7 - 1986

Dear Sirs,

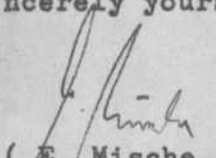
Gossner Mission has prefinanced the insurance for the Mercedes Benz lorry for the period 15/4/86 to 15/4/86.
The insurance rate per annum is DM 1 748,20.

According to the exchange rate of the last year (1 K = 1.35 DM) GSB are due to pay K 1295,-- for the insurance of the lorry for the above mentioned period.

I kindly want to request you to refund this amount to GST.

Because of the new exchange rate (1 DM = 3.4851 K, rate of 9.7.1986) the insurance will rise up to K 6 092,-- for the period 15.4.86 to 15.4.87.

Sincerely yours


(E. Mische)

copy
GST

5X 2.

Proposal for a pilot project:

Selfhelp Building Group:

This project is initiated by the Gossner Mission.

1. The reasons to start a selfhelp building group are:
 - a. to release GSB of selfhelp projects.
 - b. To improve the selfhelp activities and reduce the costs
 - c. to train schoolleavers.
2. The aim of the selfhelp building group is:
 - a. to assist any selfhelp activity of individuals and communities.
 - b. to improve local housing
 - c. to make more use of local material
 - d. to have more skilled people in the area.
3. The Officers in charge of the selfhelp building group is employed by the GSDP at present.
His responsibilities will be:
 - a. to organize the group
 - b. to supervise the activities of the group
 - c. to organize the training.
4. The members of the group will be called when there is need
will be paid for the job done
will not be paid if there is no job.
5. The training will be done on the building sites during working hours.
The trainees will not have to pay, but also do not receive a salary. They will get a food allowance.
The trainees will be taken for professional grade tests (grade 9 and 8). They are not promised employment after training.
6. The Gossner Mission contributes funds to start the group (e.g. tools, transport for the officer) and to assist with the training (food allowance, tools).
The building engineer will assist the officer in charge with planning and calculation of projects if needed.

Nkandabwe, March 1986

Prepared by GSDP Subcommittee.

BALANCEASSETS

31.12.1985

- 1 -

Current assets

| | |
|-------------------------|--------------|
| cash on hand | 5,126.00 |
| cash at bank | (- 972.97) |
| sundry debtors | 25,665.66 |
| members advance | 449.42 |
| members short term loan | 516.50 |
| members farming loan | 2384 .80 |
| stock | 65 000.00 |

Total current assets K 98,169.41 K 98,169.41

Long term assets

| | |
|---------------------|----------|
| tools and equipment | 935.20 |
| motor vehicles | 6,233.50 |
| office equipment | 919.80 |
| buildings | 729.00 |

Total long term assets K 8817.50 K 8,817.50

TOTAL ASSETS K 106,986.91

LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS INTERESTcurrent liabilities

| | | |
|------------------|-----------|--------------|
| sundry creditors | 50 059.18 | (30 470.53)* |
| accounts payable | 9 154.68 | |

Total current liabil. 59,213.86 K 59,213.86 (39 625.21)*

shareholders interest

| | |
|------------------|-----------|
| share capital | 523.00 |
| retained earning | 47,250.05 |

total shareholders interest K 47,773.05 K 47,773.05 (67 361.40)*

TOTAL LIABILITIES K 106,986.91

shareholders interest ~~K 106,986.91~~ 47 773.05 (67 361.40)*

per member ~~106,986.91 / 15 = K 7,132.46~~ 3 184.87 (4 490.78)*

()* ~~and~~ with regard to EEC GRANT

JSB

SUNDRY DEBTORS

statement from 31.12.1985

| | | |
|-----------------------|----------|--------------------|
| Mr. Chavula | 358.84 | |
| Johova Witness | 89.16 | |
| Mr. Sytali | 5 100.00 | |
| Mr. Mulders | 2 981.55 | (retention fee) |
| Mr. J. Muashimba | 50.00 | |
| Gwembe District | 5 877.35 | 2 unpaid cheques |
| LENCO | 96.00 | |
| TAP, Chilanga | 15.20 | |
| Mr. Samuel Shewmaker | 136.50 | |
| KFI, Sianzowa | 1 052.40 | |
| KFI, Sianzowa | 4 532.60 | |
| Gordana Croc + Fish | 452.90 | |
| Mr. Jolezya, Maamba | 200.00 | unpaid cheque |
| Mr. Chavula | 143.20 | |
| GSDP workshop | 81.94 | |
| GSDP female extention | 20.00 | |
| VSP | 785.00 | |
| VSP | 73.98 | |
| VSP waterprogramm | 246.50 | |
| B/Malima IRR | 3 222.54 | sellingshop Batoka |
| B/Malima IRR | 150.00 | 10 l engine oil |

TOTAL K 25 665.66

SUNDRY CREDITORS

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Gossner Mission | 15 588.65 | EEC GRAND |
| GST (NISSAN) | 4 000.00 | EEC GRANT |
| W. Heinelt | 511.58 | |
| GST Poolcar account | 15 00.00 | |
| GST working capital for W. Heinelt | 28 458.95 | |

TOTAL K 50 059.18 (30470.53)

A: GWEMBE SOUTH BUILDERS CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD.

Present situation of GSB

In the beginning of 1985 GSB had 16 Co-op. members, 10 bricklayers, 4 carpenters and 2 painters. One member (carpenter) was expelled by the general meeting held on 22nd June, 1985, because he had misused money from the society. That means there are left over 15 members.

From the members were active ten members on GSB contracts and two others on Sikaneka Rural Health Clinic, four members were not active, neither in GSB nor in other GSDP building activities during 1985.

A learner accountant is working permanently, He had been in Lusaka for a bookkeeper training in 1984, but not completed this course up to now. The accountant is paid fully by GSB. A supervisor and a Build-Engineer (as a Manager) are seconded by GSDP to GSB. The Building Engineer is sent and paid by the GM, West Germany. Only the transport for the supervisor is provided by the society. Also buildings are given to GSB for their use. For the use of these buildings they were providing manpower, free of charge, for bricklayers carpenters and painters work for maintenance of the government buildings in Nkandabbwe camp and Gossner house in Kanchindu.

Contract Matters

GSB received two contracts in 1985, worth K 81,989.00. The projects are one Tailoring shop for the training centre of Sisters of Charity in Maamba and one 3- classroom block for the GRZ Primary School in Maamba. For the primary school in Maamba a teacher house should also be built, but it came not to an agreement about the contract sum up to now. Possibly it will be a contract for 1986.

Further Building Activities: paid according to own expenses

- sales shop in Batoka for B/malima irrigation; new building
- employer: B/malima irrigation
- Repairing GRZ staffhouse in B/malima
- part of materials delivered by customer
- employer: GST
- ceiling for storeroom in Kanchindu for seed programme
- employer: GST

- 72.
- repairing shed corner in Siatwiinda irrigation
employer: GST
 - ceiling for office in B/malima
employer: B/malima irrigation
 - roofing staffhouse for Sikaneka clinic; new building
employer: VSP
 - roofing on Sinazeze school; new 2 class-room block with
1 office
employer: Sinazeze school (paid by donation from overseas)

Camp Maintenance

The materials for all camp maintenance were paid by GST. The labour was provided free by GSB. There were following activities.

- Gossner house, Kanchindu, painting
- staff house, Nkandabbwe camp plumbing, bricklayer work, repairing ceiling and painting.
- single quarter, Nkandabbwe camp, painting one room checking waste pipe
- watersupply, Nkandabbwe camp: building a stronger foundation for engine at the lower borehole together with GSDP workshop workers.

Organisation Matters

Transport:

The old lorry of GSB was in a very bad condition. To prevent it from a total breakdown, the lorry was not used anymore. In April 1985 GST made available a new 6.5t Benz lorry for GSB. At the same time the old lorry was sold. The new lorry is used for our own business as well for customers who can hire the lorry with our driver and if necessary with lorry men for loading.

During 1985 there was a diesel shortage. This was the reason why the lorry was not used fully. To this time it was only possible to make transport for our own projects, which had to be finished in a certain period. For bringing down building materials from Livingstone or from Lusaka we had to hire additional outside trucks or to use the railway up to Batoka, because our own lorry was much more expensive.

For supervision, delivery of smaller items and transport of workers GSB have still the two tons pick up (Nissan Cabstor) which is used by the building supervisor. This pickup was also running for GSDP and VSP business.

The manager is using his private Hilux one ton pick up. It was mainly used for visiting the building sites, purchase of materials, management business and delivery of smaller item to the building

sites as well as for GSDP - projects.

When necessary, also VSP - lorry was hired and also GSB assisted VSP with transport.

In November GSB employed a new lorry driver, which seems to be a very good man for this task.

Office and Store

Our accountant is responsible for the sales, money handling and a part of the book keeping. He needs still assistance in his tasks. The bookkeeping for the financial reports of building activities is still handled by the building engineer. It is questionable if the accountant ever will be able to manage the bookkeeping independently.

Our accountant was absent from May to August, because of sickness. Therefore the big job of money handling, storekeeping and bookkeeping was left to the building engineer on top of his activities. The treasurer was checking the cashbook and cashbox so far as possible regularly this was always a little bit difficult, because he is also a foreman and was urgently needed on the building site.

It will be necessary to change the system of bookkeeping, to make it easier for the accountant and to help the members to get a better view of the money activities in their co-operative society. The books are kept according to the co-operative bookkeeping system which is fitted to farmers and consumers co-operative societies, but it is very difficult to handle it in a building society. It needs a lot of additional work to give a clear picture about the financial situation for the different sections.

Since the manager had also to do a lot of business beyond GSB, it was not possible to put more effort in this problem.

Management, Calculation, Purchase

The calculation business is still on the building-engineer up to now. Nobody was found, who could be involved on that matter, and how the situation looks like nobody of the member will be able to take over this task under the present situation.

The chairman and the manager have tried, together with the Liaison Officer of GM, to negotiate out the possibility, to find a Zambian Building-engineer for the management of GSB.

/4..

But according to our experience, it will be very difficult to find somebody. The management on the building site should be done by the build-supervisor and the foreman in future.

The task of the manager should be limited to the responsibility of money handling according to the By-Laws, the general control of the business of the society, looking for contracts and the settlement of payments, to enable a local person to take over the position.

The purchase could be done perhaps by the lorry driver or by an additional employee.

We faced big problems in the matter of purchase. Nowadays we have to order a lot of things and to pay the items in advance. For example, we ordered and paid roofsheets in June, but received them in December.

Financial

Since GSB had no contracts for a longer period, there was only a limited amount of funds available, in the beginning of 1985. Therefore GSB had to ask GST for a loan to be in the position to start the new projects. After finishing the two buildings in Maamba, GSB will be probably able to pay back this loan. From the present contracts it can not be expected to get a profit. The buildings required longer time for completion than it was calculated. Therefore we had to spend more money for building materials and transport, because of the general increase of prices.

GSB had surplus only from selling of building materials, concrete block production, transport and collecting outstanding money from previous years, which made it possible to cover the high overhead costs.

It was possible to improve the stock, so that it will be easier for next year to calculate and start new contracts. The main items on stock are cement, asbestos roofsheets, timber and concrete blocks. Unfortunately it was not possible to improve the stock of window frames and doorframes. The only factory in Lusaka stopped the doorframe production at the end of 1985 for a longer period.

A big problem for GSB is the high amount of outstanding money. Some of the debts to GSB are still outstanding from 1982. The expenses for collecting the outstanding money sometime are higher, than the outstanding amount. Without the financial help from outside by supporting GSB with free transport through the building-engineer it will be never possible to tackle this problem.

Production and Sales of material

This is a very important section for GSB. Only through the sales business, which includes also the production of concrete blocks, GSB is able to survive. It is also a big help for the local people for private use and also for the few local small scale industries. The sales activities could be improved but need better possibilities for storage and enough funds for purchase.

We started different trials to produce low cost materials and joinery products, but we failed to have success. On the one hand there was not one member who could be involved, because they have been not interested in this work. The other problem was that some activities needed more close supervision, which was not possible to be done by the build-engineer. Left over from these activities is now a joiner, from which we hope, that he can produce doors, doorframes, windowframes, and other items from timber.

Constraints

I have tried to arrange a meeting of the Board of Directors monthly. The members had indeed to be pushed to hold the meeting regularly. Up to now the members were also not able to prepare an agenda for the meetings.

In general the idea of co-operative is not really understood by the people. This needs a lot of training, to make them aware of the sense of a co-operative society.

The present situation shows, that more and more the best trained people are not anymore interested to work in GSB. One of the reason is, that the income for them in GSB is not enough to feed their family. The salary in GSB is very low and there is not enough work for all the members during the year.

Future Outlook

The main problems of this building society are:-

- Tax problems
- not sufficient trained members

Under the law GSB are considered as a independent, profit making society. But up to now they needed supporting from outside. That means, there was no really made a profit since the GSB started. Nevertheless GSB have to pay 50% tax of all profit which is made according to the books. That is the reason why there is still a debts outstanding about more than K9000.00 to the tax department from previous years.

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During the last year there were not enough good skilled worker available. If the building group will continue they need more carpenters, bricklayers and painters. Additionally there should be a plumber and electrician to enable GSB to build a complete house.

In general the education of the members are very low, so that at present it is impossible for them to run the society by themselves. It was planned to give a training during the rain season. But a part of the members are on farming and the others are still busy on the projects which have to be finished first.

Projects for 1986

new contracts:

- watertank : Sikaneka clinic
- workshop for Siatwinda irrigation
- watertank Nkandabbwe camp

We have been approached by customers for following projects, but not received the contracts:

- water reservoir Siatwiinda (repairing)
- GRZ staffhouse Sinazeze (already started but not finished by an other contractor)
- GRZ staffhouse Sulwegonde (" " " ")
- Brethern Church, Maamba
- Teacher house GRZ primary school Maamba
- Additional work at Tailoring shop, Maamba
- production of concrete poles

It seems not to be possible to train people and to be on full business on projects. If GSB have enough contracts, like in the second part of this year, we are always under time pressure to fulfill our contracts.

On the otherhand I was so much involved in activities in GSDP, GST, selfhelp projects and others, that there was no time left over for training. Also the bookkeeping needs improvement, which had to be neglected because of all the other activities.

B Other Projects

There was a lot of business additional besides my work I had to do according to my contract.

Selfhelp projects

I was involved in the following:-

- 2 class-room block, Nkandabbwe Primary School
planning, advising, measuring, buying of building materials and arranging transport.
new project.

- 2 Classroom Block, Sinazeze Primary School
 new project
 buying roofing materials and window frames
 roofing by GSB's carpenters, helper provided by PTA
- Sinakoba Church
 advising, calculation
 building not started up to now
 some bricks already burnt
- Sikanaka clinic, 2 staffhouses
 providing transport to organize local people
 advising
 buying building materials
 bricklayers, carpenters and painter from GSB's workers
- Makonkoto Secondary School
 new project
 providing transport for inspection of building site
 assisting for making calculation
- Woman club house Kanchindu
 roofing and maintenance
 buying building material
 providing transport
 advising

Most of these activities need not a build-engineer. These tasks could be carried out by another person. Perhaps it would be advisable to have a person to who can organize a group of workers for such projects. This could be also a relief for GSB which is necessary for them to become more independent. But up to now every section tried to involve GSB for help without a payment or at least only a small payment, without considering the financial situation of this society.

W. HEINELT
BUILDING ENGINEER

30TH JANUARY, 1986

GWEMBE SOUTH BUILDERS
CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY

MINUTES OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING HELD ON 31.8.1985
AT NKANDABWE

The meeting had been fixed on 8.00 hours. But to this time only one member was around.

9.30 hours four members have been around, but according to the BY-LAWS, there have to be ~~five~~ present at least five members for making decisions. So, in the meantime the building-adviser gave a short summary of the last meeting of BOARD OF DIRECTORS held on 20th July, 1985 to the chairman, who did not attend the last meeting.

At 10.10 hours five members have been present and the meeting could start.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Mr. Moses Nyimba (chairman)
Mr. Petro Samangamu (vice chairman)
Mr. Redson Mwaami (vice secretary)
Mr. Wanky Sambongolo (vice treasurer)
Mr. Anderson Bbabbi (trustee)
Mr. Luckson Siampongo (Trustee)

IN ATTENDANCE:

Mrs. Sietske Krisifoe (GST/GM)
Mr. Jan van Vliet (GST)
Mr. Walter Heinelt (build.-adviser)
Mr. Agripa Moona (storekeeper/bookkeeper)

ABSENT WITHOUT APOLOGIES

Mr. George Siamilandu (secretary)
Mr. Fanwell Siakatuba (treasurer)

There was not prepared an agenda by the member for this meeting. Thereupon the build.-adviser brought the following points for discussion.

- I. Salary for the storekeeper/bookkeeper
- II. Letter from the GSDP-coordinator to the building supervisor from 7th August, 1985
- III: Letter from the GSDP-coordinator to the building engineer from 15th August, 1985
- IV. Letter from the GSDP-coordinator to the chairman of GSB from 15th August, 1985

point from Ba Wanky

- V. Salary for piece workers with a grade certificate
additional point

- VI. Letter from the TEAM LEADER to the P.R.D.O. from 29th May, ~~XXXX~~ 1975

I. Salary for the storekeeper/bookkeeper

The storekeeper/bookkeeper of GSB Mr. Agripa Moono has started again his work at GSB after an absent of three months for recover from his sickness.

His salary had not been increased since two years and it is 120.00 K/month up to now. The building-adviser made the proposal to rise the salary according to the rate of the members. That means a payment of 85% of the goverment rate. The members agreed with this proposal and they fixed the new salary on 135.00 K/month. This salary shall only be paid if Ba Agripa will working in the office every workday. Should his sickness, he had, start again then GSB have to look for an other storekeeper/bookkeeper.

II. Letter from the GSDP-coordinator to the building supervisor from 7th August, 1985

The coordinator is asking Mr. W. Ncite in this letter to look for funds at GSB for payment of 60 days if he is not going on leave.

That means GSB shall pay to Mr. W. Ncite an amount of K 500.00. The members decided not to pay this amount. They are seeing Mr. W Ncite to the present time only as a lorry driver and not as a supervisor, what he shall do. If Ba Ncite wants

to go on leave, the members see no reason why he should not go, because to this time there are only small jobs for a supervisor. On the other hand GSB have no money at present to pay this amount.

If Ba Ncite wants to go on leave he shall give early enough an announcement.

For the absents of Ba Ncite GSB will look for an other lorry driver. One possibility/could be the VSP-lorry driver. He could make transports for GSB on Sunday. But in this point Ba Jan and Ba Walter did not agree. The members have to see that the team are sent by a Christian Mission and they cannot support this, because it is against the Ten Commandments. The only possibility left over~~ix~~ is, to look for an other lorry driver.

III. Letter from the GSDP-coordinator to the building engineer from 15th August, 1985

The coordinator is asking for a job-description for Ba Ncite.

The members gave a short report about what ~~XXX~~ had been arranged in the past. They told that there was made a decision by the former Manager, that Ba Ncite should drive the lorry.

Thereupon Ba Walter mentioned, that he had heart, that this desicion was not only made by the manager, also by the members of GSB.

The members answered~~x~~ that this is true, because there was no other possibility, for them to decide. There have been no projects in the last years and there was not enough money to pay an fully employed lorry driver.

It was not sure wh~~at~~ the meaning of this letter~~is~~. But the members decided, if the project wants to stop the payment for Ba Ncite GSB will not be able to pay for this expenses of Salary. In case this will happened, the it is better for Ba Ncite to go back to GSDP. The members said that it was a good cooperation with Ba Ncite. On the other hand, if GSB have to pay for a Zambian the it should be somebody, who are able to make calculations and to bring projects.

Ba Walter mentioned that Mr. Mische made clear, at his last ~~visit~~ visit in Zambia, that the GM is only prepared to pay one salary for GSB.

IV. Letter from GSDP-coordinator to the chairman of GSB
dated on 15th August, 1985

In this letter the coordinator is asking GSB to look for their own buildings and to leave Nkandabwe-camp.

To this item the members mentioned that the biggest part of the store-office block had been built by GSB. Also roofsheets, timber, windows, doors and other materials are paid by them.

Ba chairman wanted to know how much time GSB have to leave the Camp.

Ba Walter answered that he sees not the time as the most important thing. The important point is the future of GSB in general. How do the member themself think about the future of GSB ? This Co-operative Society is alive since 1977, but there had been no big developement up to now. There are also not enough projects all this time for covering the overheadcosts.

The answer of the members was, that GSB should also look for projects which are not only in the valley, like they did in the past.

Ba Walter agreed that there will be no problem to find projects on the plateau. There have been already inquiries to GSB for different tenders (to finish two dwelling houses for LINTCO in Gwembe, two new private dwelling houses in Choma, one tender from goverment in Mazabuka, two tender from goverment near Choma).

Ba Jan called into memory, that the main task for GSB should be to help the developement of the underdeveloped valley and not the more developed plateau.

Ba Walter saw not the main problem in the income difficulties. The main problem at present of GSB is the structure and how the CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY is organized. To this time GsB is not realy working as a Co-Operative Society.

Ba chairman emphasized the problems of the building situation at present. In the past they had 10 buildings in one year.

The members mentioned that they had tried already in former years to find other possibilities to get more funds. They wanted to start for example farming, meali meal business, transport and others under GSB. But it always remained by Talking about it.

They confessed that there had been decided a lot of things by the Board, but it was never carried out by the members.

Ba Agripa saw the problem that the Board of Directors is not really working as a board of a co-operative society.

Ba Sietske gave the question to the members whether they are really interestⁿ in the CO-OP SOCIETY, special if there will be a big change.

Ba Walter added an other question. He wants to know why the member wants the surviving of GSB. To this time there is no prospect for the members to earn enough money through GSB for their daily life.

The reason for the members to open GSB was to give the local people labour. On the other hand GSB should help to develop their area, like to build schools what they did in the past.

Ba Sietske mentioned that GSB give people an additional income to farming.

The members saw not really the problems to go^{not} out of this area for activities.

Ba Walter pointed out, that according to the BY-LAWS of CO-OP SOCIETIES the activities should be in the area of the members and the members should be occupied inside the area of activities of the society.

Ba Jan summarized how the members see the CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY:

- 1.) GSB gives employment to people (also to non-members)
- 2.) The members are happy to assist the development of this area.

Ba Sietske wanted to know how many people had been employed to the same time in former years.

The answer was that there had been employed round about 30 people to the same time, when there had been enough contracts. But, to the present time and situation they saw no possibility from where this amount of activities should come.

In the written invitation to the last meeting of BOARD OF DIRECTORS, the paragraph 12 V and 12 IV of the BY-LAW had been mentioned.

Ba chairman wanted to have read these paragraphs:

paragraph 12 V

Meeting of the Board shall be held as decided on by the Board but shall be held at least once every month and be summoned also at such additional times as the Chairman or the Board may decided.

paragraph 12 IV f

A member of the Board shall cease to hold office if he is absent without the Board's approval for more than four consecutive meeting of the Board.

Ba Walter saw already the difficulties to follow these rules by the members, to attend the meeting at least once a month. But, on top there will be additional meetings ~~xxxx~~ necessary. The problems consist in the far distance from the home of the members to the camp. Through that it is a big problem for the members to become more involved in GSB.

The members agreed in this. It ist to difficult to keep them together, particular if there are no jobs.

Ba Walter pointed out an other problem. Under the laws, GSB are seen as a profit making organisation. That means GSB have to pay 50% tax on all surplus. How it looks according to the bookkeeping, they have also to pay tax on the incoming donations, because they are booked as income. For this ~~xxxxxx~~ matter Ba Walter saw the reason for the tax debt of K 9,000.00 which still has to be paid by GSB from former years. But, up to now GSB got not really a profit out of their activities, if you don't consider the donations from outside. Up to now it could not be cleared, whether the tax law consider donations as taxable income. If this is the law, then it will be very important for the future. That means for example:

| | |
|---|--------------------|
| Donations for new buildings booked as income | K 60 000.00 |
| Possible subtraction for the first year 10% every year | K 6 000.00 |
| ----- | |
| taxable amount | K 54 000.00 |
| tax due to pay | K 27 000.00 (50 %) |
| ===== | |

That means not that GSB have to pay the tax in the year, when they receive the donation. they have to pay tax only if there is money available on Bankaccount or cashbox. But the debt of tax will be carried forwards to the following years, untill GSB have money for paying , how it is now with the debt from former years. The tenderboard also will subtract 25% of the contractsum of goverment contracts, for outstanding tax. This could be a ~~xxx~~ reason to close GSB as an independent CO-OP SOCIETY. But, the matter concerning the taxlaw has still to be cleared.

The members had an other question. Will the GM send an an new manager to GSB after the leave of the present Build-Adviser?

Ba Walter couldn't give an clear answer. The reason was, that the agreement between GM an GRZ is limited up to 1988. Up to now there had not been made a new decision for the future. The only thing which was promised by GM is, that Gm will provide an manager

untill the end of 1988.

The members saw it very difficult to find a Zambian for this job, because the work is v~~er~~very hard and it is very difficult to find somebody for this area. On the other side the salary for a Zambian build-engineer is very high and he will need transport and accommodation.

GSB had already experience with looking for an Zambian building-adviser in previous years. Nobody came to the arranged interview for employment to the hotel in LUsaka where Ba Moses and the manager had been waiting.

The members wanted to think about the discussed problems. They saw it as very difficult to make a desis~~s~~ion in this meeting. The year is nearly over and nobody knew what kind of contracts will be there next year.

V. Salary for piece-worker with an grade certificate

Ba Wanky mentioned ~~xxx~~ that there is an bricklayer employed on the building site in Maamba. This bricklayer has~~x~~ GRADE 9, but he had received a salary for this month like a general worker. The members decided that also piece workers with an certain grade should be paid as members.

still to item IV.

Ba Walter Mentioned that there was not made a concl~~u~~sion to this problem in particular what the next step should be.

The members only saw the possibility to wait to the next year for a concl~~u~~sion.

Ba Sietske replayed that the members should not wait. They should go on to discuss this matter with the other members, for example in a general meeting. They also should ~~try~~ to find out how Mr. Hantuba is seeing the future of GSB. Also the CAO should be included in this matter, perhaps invited to a meeting with the members. In particular the members should discuss the ~~p~~ problems which brought up in this meeting.

The members should not lay all these things on Ba Ncite and Ba Walter, because it is not the society of them. It is the CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY of the members. If the members are really interested in GSB then they should show more activities by themself and not waiting for decisions from outside, then it could be, that the decisions made by other peoples, which means the end of the co-op society. An important thing is~~x~~ to show,

that they are really interested in GSB. Perhaps then there will be an organisation which are willing to support them.

The members decided to have a general meeting on 14th September, 1985 at 9.00 hours at the building site at Maamba.

A meeting with Mr. Hantuba and the CAO should be on Monday 30th September.

Ba Sietske asked Ba Moses to come more often to the valley. He should be more active for GSB in future and he should come several times than once per month to the valley.

VI. Letter from the TEAMLEADER to the PRDO from 29th May, 1975

This letter is concerning about the job-description of Ba Ncite ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~. It was an addition to ITEM II and ITEM III.

In the letter ~~xxx~~ had been written that Ba Ncite is working as an assistant manager for building program under GSDB. The decision had been made in a project staff meeting on 4.1.1974. This minutes was not present and so the position of Ba Ncite connected with GSB could not be cleared.

The chairman closed the meeting at 14.55 hours.

.....
CHAIRMAN

D. Hemilt
.....
ACTING SECRETARY

MSDP/10/5/9

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE,
GWEEMBE SOUTH DEV. PROJECT,
P.O. BOX 3,
SINAZONGWE.

15th August, 1985

The Chairman,
Gweembe South Builders Co-op.
P.O. Box 4,
SINAZONGWE.

Dear Sir,

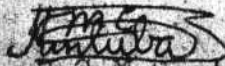
PROBLEM OF STATE ACCOMMODATION AND WORKERS
TRAINING PROGRAMME.

I am writing to expose the problem that is confronting the G.S.D. Project. It was stated in the earlier on project activities that training of young people or school leavers, could be one of the specific objectives to be achieved. But looking at the current situation of accommodation at Nkandabve Camp, this problem is not tackled even if sponsors needed to finance the training programme. The answer being lack of adequate accommodation and it has resulted in that some of the buildings are occupied by your co-operative members and workers.

In future, you will be requested to vacate the buildings to allow Gweembe South Development Project achieve its intended special training programme. As the situation appears to be at the moment, I would suggest the G.S. Builders's Co-operative to get its own place for office block and staff accommodation. Time is ripe for you to plan the future of your cooperative society before government quarters are demanded for further project development in Gweembe District.

By copy of this minute I would suggest the Building Engineer and Building Supervisor to start the ball rolling with the G.S. Builders's Co-operations. It is hoped that the message is loud and clear for G.S.D. Project's future development. It is being prompted by the expected coming in of K.F.W. and G.T.Z. staff in Gweembe District.

Yours faithfully,


E.C.M. Hantuba

PROJECT CO-ORDINATOR/ADMINISTRATOR

cc The Prov. Agric. Officer,
Box 610042,
SINAZONGWE.

cc The Project Co-ordinator,
SINAZONGWE.

cc The A/Chief Admin. Officer,
SINAZONGWE.

cc The Building Supervisor,
SINAZONGWE.

MAW/10/5/9

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
GWEEMBE SOUTH DEV. PROJECT,

P.O. BOX 3;

SINAZZE.

9TH AUGUST, 1985

The Chairman,
Valley Selfhelp Promotion Society,
P.O. Box 3,
Sinazze.

N.S.P. OWN PREMISES FOR ACCOMMODATION.

I write to remind you that the accommodation for staff houses at Ntandabwe Camp has apparently fallen far short of the needed more technical staff to be accommodated. This means in future you will be requested to vacate our government quarters to allow the project to get new technical staff to assist in the rural development for Gwembe South.

This is quite costly for you ^{to} have your own premises for houses, and office block but it is high time you started to negotiate for funds elsewhere (Dutch ICCO, West German, E.Z.E.).

You are quite aware of the two important reports currently being studied by our Ministry H/Qs. These are G.F.I. to deal with Research Work for suitable crop varieties in the Gwembe Valley for dryland farming and K.F.W. to assist in existing irrigation schemes for Gwembe South Development Project. The officers to carry out feasibility studies need accommodation and if we are approached on this subject, it would not serve any purpose to deny them accommodation. The development plans are quite genuine for our intended objectives for the people of Gwembe District.

It is for this reason that I have humbly put it in writing so that we put our heads together for possible ways of getting funds to build our own houses, shed storage and office block. It is advisable to start thinking about the future plans before hand.



M. N. HANTUBA
PROJECT ADMINISTRATOR & CO-ORDINATOR

cc The Prov. Agric. Officer,
P.O. Box 630042,
Choma.

cc The A/Chief Admin. Officer
Sinazongwe Sub-Doma,
P.O. Box 91
Sinazze.

✓ cc I.R.D.P. CO-ORDINATOR,
P.O. Box 53,
Sinazze.

cc The Secretary,
Gossner Service Team,
P.O. Box 4,
Sinazze.

MAWD/STAFF/GSE
Department of Agriculture,
Gwenbe South Dev. Project,
P.O. Box 3,
Sinazeze.

15th August, 1985

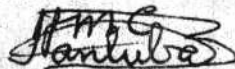
The Building Engineer,
Gwenbe South Builders,
P.O. Box 4,
Sinazeze.

REQUEST FOR NEW TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR MR. W. NOITE.

BUILDING SUPERVISOR SECONDED TO GSB BY G.R.Z.

I have been trying to find out the terms of reference in the file for Mr. Wilson Noite a government officer seconded to your Gwenbe South Builders' Cooperative but everything has been in vain. So, I have decided to request you to submit to me with immediate effect what job description Mr. W. Noite is doing in your G.S.B. The P.A.O. would like to have these terms of reference as he is trying to get officers paid on recurrent funds. It is important that any government officer seconded to an organization be given clear terms of reference by the Head of an organization. In this case, the Building Engineer is the Head of G.S.B.

Please treat this matter as urgent.



B.C.M. Hantuba

PROJECT COORDINATOR/ADMIN.

cc The Co-ordinator,
IRDP GWENBE VALLEY,
BOX 53,
Sinazeze.

MAWD/STAFF/GSB
DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE,
GWEMBE SOUTH DEV. PROJECT,
P.O. BOX 3,
SINAZEZE.

7TH AUGUST, 1985

Mr. Wilson Neite,
Building Supervisor,
P.O. Box 1,
Sinazeze.

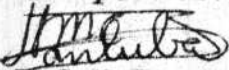
APPLICATION FOR 60 DAYS COMMUTATION

The application for your vocational leave has been received. This office has no objection for you to go on a long leave. It has no immediate commitments to hold you for this period.

But commutation of sixty days (60) has not been approved due to the fact that the project has no funds. It is for this reason that our Director of Agriculture accepted to start pushing some of our workers to be paid on recurrent funds other than the capital funds.

If G.S.B. has funds, there is no reason why you cannot sell those sixty days since you are fully seconded to do the development of G.S.B. It will be G.S.B. to suffer if you go away for a longer period.

By copy of this minute, I am requesting the Building Engineer of G.S.B. to find out if the co-operative can buy your days for cash.


B.C.M. Hantuba
PROJECT COORDINATOR
GWEMBE SOUTH DEV. PROJECT

cc: The Building Engineer ✓
P.O. Box 1,
Sinazeze.

84/85

1

BUILD-ADVISER

REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF GWEMBE SOUTH BUILDERS COOPERATIVE SOCIETY LIMITED.

1. I have examined the accounts set out on pages (2) to (3) which have been prepared in accordance with the historical cost convention.
2. Certain accounting basic routines such as reconciliations and balancing of the General Ledger were not carried out until after the year ended. There fore, adequate books of account were not kept on a current basis during the course of the financial year to exercise the certain vital management controls over the affairs of the society.

Due to the above reasons the society failed to submit the accounts within the stipulated period after the end of the financial year.

3. Included under current assets are large amounts being the amounts due from the sundry debtors on account of outstanding debt arrears unpaid. In my view the society's liquidity position is being weakened because of this serious debt financial structure.
4. Provision has been made in respect of cash losses irrecoverable and these amounts have been written off in the income and expenditure account.
5. I report that:-
 - (a) except for the matters referred to in paragraph 2 above, I have received all the information and explanations I required;
 - (b) except for the matters referred to in paragraph 2 above, the books of account were properly maintained and the accounts are in agreement therewith;
 - (c) subeject to the matters referred to in paragraphs 3 to 4 above, the accounts show a true and fair view of the society's state of affairs as at 31st March, 1985 and of its results for the year then ended;
 - (d) all the transactions which came to my notice were within the objects and powers of the society.

~~Handwritten~~

P. L. Mweene
Internal Auditor
Southern Province
Ministry of Cooperatives.

28th May, 1985.

GWEMBE SOUTH BUILDERS COOPERATIVE SOCIETY LIMITED
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST
MARCH, 1985.

| <u>INCOME</u> | <u>NOTES</u> | <u>1985</u> | <u>1984</u> |
|--|--------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Project Revenue | | | 51712.89 |
| Material sales | | 34742.84 | 28001.50 |
| Transport Income | | 2493.50 | 2018.00 |
| Other Income | | 4650.70 | 325.25 |
| TOTAL INCOME | (a) | <u>41887.04</u> | <u>82057.64</u> |
| <u>EXPENSES</u> | | | |
| Opening stock (1.4.84) | | 9600.00 | 7400.00 |
| Material purchases | | 19968.58 | 27465.20 |
| | | 29568.58 | 34865.20 |
| Less closing stock (31.3.85) | | <u>10400.00</u> | <u>9600.00</u> |
| | | 19168.58 | 25265.20 |
| Wages and salaries | | 13355.39 | 16705.14 |
| Transport expenses | | 1755.39 | 15688.45 |
| Other expenses | | 884.96 | 7419.09 |
| ZNPF contribution | | 814.74 | 1674.40 |
| Loss in cash box written off | | 559.28 | - |
| Accounting and Auditing fees | | 250.00 | 250.00 |
| Provisions for depreciations: | | | |
| Tools and Equipment 20% | | 292.00 | 365.00 |
| Motor vehicles 30% | | 3817.00 | 2024.00 |
| Office Equipment and fittings 10% | | 114.00 | 126.00 |
| Buildings 10% | | 90.00 | 100.00 |
| TOTAL EXPENSES | (b) | <u>56511.04</u> | <u>69617.28</u> |
| NET SURPLUS/(LOSS) | (a-b) | <u>(14624.00)</u> | <u>12440.36</u> |
| Balance b/f 1st April, 1985 | | 31722.41 | (31237.12) |
| Net loss for the year | | (14624.00) | 12440.36 |
| Retained Earnings Available for appropriation | | | |
| | | <u>17098.41</u> | <u>(18796.76)</u> |
| Prior year Adjustments | | <u>11365.10</u> | <u>50519.17</u> |
| Balance at end 31.3.85 | | <u>28463.51</u> | <u>31722.41</u> |

GWEMBE SOUTH BUILDERS COOPERATIVE SOCIETY LIMITED
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH, 1985.

| <u>ASSETS</u> | <u>NOTES</u> | <u>1985</u> | <u>1984</u> |
|---|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| <u>Current Assets</u> | | | |
| Cash on hand | | 790.69 | 6984.45 |
| Cash at bank | | 1623.61 | 2911.71 |
| Sundry debtors | | 31788.42 | 38506.16 |
| Members' Advance | | 2300.47 | 562.67 |
| Members short term loan | | 125.00 | 125.00 |
| Members farming loan | | 2384.80 | 2384.80 |
| Stock | | 10400.00 | 9600.00 |
| TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS | (a) | <u>49412.99</u> | <u>61074.79</u> |
| <u>LONG TERM ASSETS</u> | | | |
| Tools and equipment | | 1169.00 | 1461.00 |
| Motor vehicles | | 8905.00 | 4722.00 |
| Office Equipment and Fittings | | 1022.00 | 1136.00 |
| Buildings | | <u>810.00</u> | <u>900.00</u> |
| TOTAL LONG TERM ASSETS | (b) | <u>11906.00</u> | <u>8219.00</u> |
| TOTAL ASSETS | (a+b) | <u>61318.99</u> | <u>69293.79</u> |
| <u>LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' INTEREST</u> | | | |
| <u>Current Liabilities</u> | | | |
| Accrued expenses | | 500.00 | 250.00 |
| Sundry creditors | | 31788.42 | 27619.30 |
| Accounts payable | | <u>19.06</u> | <u>9154.08</u> |
| TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES | (c) | <u>32307.48</u> | <u>37023.38</u> |
| <u>SHAREHOLDERS' INTEREST</u> | | | |
| Share capital | | 548.00 | 548.00 |
| Retained Earnings | | <u>28463.51</u> | <u>31722.41</u> |
| TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' INTEREST(d) | | <u>29011.48</u> | <u>32270.41</u> |
| TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' INTEREST | (c+d) | <u>61318.99</u> | <u>69293.79</u> |

.....CHAIRMAN.....198.....

.....SECRETARY.....198.....

.....manager.....198.....

Gwembe South Development Project

ANNUAL REPORT by M. Sitte and W. Ncrite on

A) Gwembe South Builders Co-op Society

B) Selfhelp Projects

C) Community Work in Villages

Part A: GWEMBE SOUTH BUILDERS CO-OP SOCIETY LTD.

A1 General Information (M. Sitte)

As the manager will leave the Gwembe South Development Project in March 1984 he wants to give a short summary of general informations on GSB in order to give impulses for a continuation. According to the fact that GSB is still a development project the overall goal is to lead GSB to full independence.

History: GSB was transferred from a building group within the GSDP into an officially independant and selfreliant co-op in 1977. Up to 1973 the building group was dealing with building activities within the GSDP only, like construction of irrigation facilities and general buildings and building maintenance. In 1973 it started to work as a contractor for GRZ and private customers. The main area of activities was always the Gwembe South sub-district.- The financial situation, which was fairly good in 1977 decreased from that time on and was really hopeless in 1980 when GSB dropped into deep indebtedness. After some years of hard struggle we are now able to say that GSB's financial situation has changed into a positive direction, since the income at least covers the expenditures.

Presence: In 1983 GSB has 16 co-op members (9 members in 1980) who are bricklayers, carpenters, and painters. A manager and a learner accountant are working permanently; a building supervisor is working part-time for GSB. The accountant is paid by GSB, while the manager and the supervisor are seconded by GSDP. GSDP is also providing housing for the office and the store.

In compensation GSB is providing manpower for any camp maintenance activities free of charge.-

At present GSB is able to carry out projects like staffhouses, schools, health centres, dams, irrigation facilities, production of concrete blocks, sales of building material to the local public, and advising individuals how to improve local housing.

Corrections:

"Income": ... generated from:
revenues 79%, sales of building
material 16%, from transport
charges 3% and sales of an old
vehicle 2% (figures see App.B) "

A2 Financial Matters (M. Sitte)

In 1983 GSB was financially successful. Main activities were the completion of carry-over projects, production of concrete blocks, and sales of building materials. The only new contract was for producing concrete rings for a GSDP emergency programme. According to this lack of contracts it was not possible to keep all members busy permanently throughout the year.

Income: The total income in 1983 was K 75.200, which was generated from: revenues 79%, sales of building materials 16%, transport charges 3%, and sale of an old vehicle 2%. (figures see app.B).

Expenditure: The total expenses in 1983 were K 64.869, of which 28% were paid for wages, 15% for transport, 42% for purchases of building materials, 4% for repayments to creditors, 3% for advance payments to members, and 8% for various expenses (figures see app.B).

The surplus of income over expenditure was K 10.626.

Assets: The total assets on 31/12/83 were K 54.544. In detail: cash 42%, sundry debtors 6%, accounts payable 41%, vehicles and equipment 9%, buildings 2%.- The value of vehicles and equipment is a theoretical figure only taken from the income tax balance sheet. The stock value is not included in the above mentioned figure because no stock-taking was made, but the value is about K 18.000. So including the stock the total value was about K 72.500 (figures see app.B).

Liabilities: The total amount of liabilities on 31/12/83 was K 42.687; in detail: sundry creditors 93%, share capital 1%, accounts due for payment 6%. A certain amount of K 23.500 of liabilities may be treated as a grant from Gossner Mission, although officially it is still a liability (figures see app.B).

Future Outlook: At present there is not any new contract in sight for 1984. Retention fees for contracts completed in 1983 worth K 4.400 and other accounts receivable worth K 21.400 are expected until July 84. One customer has still to pay K 5.100 since 1982, but he is still struggling for funds. Thus the total payments expected are worth K 53.900 (payments from new activities are not included in this figure).

The future expenses to keep the co-op running without new contracts are estimated K 35.500; the savings for a new lorry and a general reserve are estimated K 14.000. Thus the total expenses will be K 49.500 (expenses on new contracts are not included, except building materials). - A decision is still to be made on the dividend and bonus amount to be paid to the co-op members. (For figures see app.C)

A3 Business Matters (M.Sitte/W.Mcrite)

General: Different from last year there was not even one new contract on construction of buildings (previous year GSB had received contracts worth K 62.000). As there seem to be very little funds within the government for new houses very few contracts are to be expected in the near future. Although some buildings were planned within the GSB area, but they were not tendered. The District Council and the Public Works Department itself were called to do the job. This indicates a structural change not to involve local contractors any more. That means that GSB may lose its main customer, the government. This new development should be watched carefully. -

Lucky enough there was a great request on concrete blocks both from GRZ and private customers as well. So this section of GSB could be kept busy almost throughout the year to generate income.

All building contracts in 83 were carry-over projects from 82. There was also a remarkable business operation with GSDP on an emergency well programme, where local people were responsible for digging, GSB for producing the concrete rings, and GSDP for the supervision and completion of the wells. This project will be continued in 84. - The co-operation between GSB and the GSDP in order to become more independent from GRZ as the previous main customer GSB tried to extend their spectrum of activities. The discussion to re-install brick production did not lead to implementation. One reason may be the need of a long term planning, because the production has to be organized long time before near the building site and it needs close supervision to guarantee a reliable quality. Another reason may be the existence of a well organized block production, so that the need of bricks is not really seen. Nevertheless this programme should be followed up in future.

Projects in detail: As GSB had no new contracts it had to carry on with carry-over projects from 1982. These were at the following places: two 3Q2 staff houses at Sinazongwe Boma; one 3V house at Fisheries Training Centre; extension of Siatwinda irrigation scheme; Sikaneka rural health centre. This last project is on selfhelp and GSB has to provide only skilled labour like bricklayers, carpenters, and later painters. The project is still going on.

There were also some jobs for GSDP like camp maintenance, erecting of a new pit latrine building, and a new engine slab for the water pump.- Since there is a hunger relief programme GSB were involved in making concrete rings for wells and transporting them to the different sites.

GSB are also producing concrete blocks and sell them to local people and kapenta fishing companies and transport is provided on hire basis.

According to our observation we still see some bright future for GSB if the GSDP will still be interested to support the co-op as done before: this is still to keep GSB in the camp, to support the building supervisor and the expatriate manager, and to avoid outside influence.

A4 Organization Matters (M. Sitte)

Office and book-keeping: The office work has improved in 1983. The stock keeping is done sufficiently, although some details could still be improved in future. The accountant attended a basic accountancy course with the Co-op Department in Lusaka and since then the daily book keeping is run without real problems, which is a big progress compared to previous years. In 84 a follow-up course is planned with the Co-op Department in Kabwe. After this course the accountant is supposed to work on management accounting, which up to now has to be done by the GSB manager.

Management and calculation: The calculation is mostly done by the manager in co-operation with the supervisor. Hereby both theoretical and practical experiences are forming the results. The theoretical part of calculation will have to be covered by the succeeding expatriate manager. Monitoring and budgeting (management accounting) and handling of credit sales business

are still the manager's responsibility, but the accountant may take over part of this in future.

Members' involvement: The quality of the meetings (general members' meetings and board of directors' meetings) is well improving since the members are more and more involved in policy planning and decision making. The progress here is really encouraging. For the first time a member was elected as a treasurer while in the past this post was always held by the expatriate. It is still a task of the management to give him a full understanding of the financial matters and thus to enable him to give financial reports to his fellow members during the meetings.

Training: The regular vocational training is followed up by the members themselves when they go for trade tests to government institutions. But there is still a lack of theoretical training like technics of calculation and management. On this no progress was made although the need is seen, but the manager did not find any spare time to prepare lessons. In fact there is a definite need for the members to improve their knowledge in handling their own small business and in understanding the co-op's business. Unfortunately the Co-op Department failed to organize courses on co-op training although several arrangements were made with them by GSB.

Transport: The co-op received a new 2 ton pick-up in June which since then was doing most of the transport except for sand and blocks. Unfortunately the new vehicle is off the road since November and is still under repair due to a fabrication fault. The 5.5 ton Benz 9-11 lorry is growing old now and many small problems occurring every day are causing delays, but up to now no big repairs were needed. It is still under discussion how to finance a new lorry. - For the moment the supervisor is driving the lorry, because he is very familiar with it and knowing all its small faults he can avoid bigger problems. Also there is no need to employ a permanent driver due to the contract situation, but this may change in future when need arises.

Sales of materials: This section is generating a fair part of our income and the sales quantity will still increase in future. The main items sold are : lime, cement, roofsheets, timber, and nails. The sales business is running almost independantly and is handled by the accountant.

Members' farming business: Although there were two disappointing years of drought it is still the policy of the management to encourage the members in their farming activities. Therefore farming loans were provided to prefinance fertilizer and farming equipment. There is still the hope that the rains may allow some harvest, otherwise it will be really discouraging for the members to see one loan loaded on top of another without any chance to generate the funds for repayment as it is supposed to be.

A5 Conclusion (M. Sitte)

As figures are showing the financial situation has continuously improved since 1981. Even the umbrella of GSDP and GST may be left once in a couple of years if the contract situation is sufficient. - The last year's discussion whether it is worthwhile to run a project like GSB may be answered YES in any case, because GSB is showing that they are able to cover their running costs by the income generated by their own business. The next strategic step will be to bring GSB into a position where the members themselves will be able to run their business really independantly either in a co-op or in any other organisational system. The consequences of GSB's activities may already be seen by the improved housing situation in the area both formal housing on GRZ standard and on village housing level as well. Members are influencing their neighbours, some of them are teaching their sons or brothers in building technics. And nevertheless the building business is done by a "valley contractor"; the capital is accumulated in our area instead of flowing outside. And the members are training themselves in cash economy.

Part B: SELFHELP PROJECTS (W. Ncote)

There is only one selfhelp project at Sikaneka, Chief Sinazongwe's area. This project was started in full in 1981. It is still carried on due to lack of funds from the villagers. Although VSP is partly supporting the project there are still not enough funds to speed up the project.

The idea of VSP was to support the project financially by taking over 50% of the costs and the other 50% to come from the villagers. But these people at the same time were involved with Makonkoto Secondary School which also will be on selfhelp. That was one reason. Another reason is the drought in the country.

So from the side of local people they cannot produce any money, because they have to buy food with every ngwee that they come across.- We hope for changes from VSP in order to complete the project this year. Some other reasons are on the political side. Two ward councillors are involved here in this area, but not any of them visit the people and talk to them about development. Meanwhile the project has taken so long that some people have lost interest and stopped contributing their labour. It is a condition that unskilled labour has to come from the villagers.

Part C: COMMUNITY WORK IN VILLAGES (W. Ncite)

The villagers still need to be brought to know that one day it will not be possible to find enough trees for building houses out of wood and grass due to high population of people and increased number of domestic animals; more grass for grazing will be needed and more fields. Already now one can observe careless cutting and burning of trees in order to get firewood at the nearest place.

The following could help years to come:

- a) to teach people how to mould clay bricks and how to burn them in kilns;
- b) at least families should be encouraged to grow gum trees to use as roofing poles.

The future of our country is with our children. Therefore children or school leavers should be taught while they are still in school. They can be taught the following:

- a) carving
- b) moulding bricks
- c) planting of trees

This is the easiest time when they are still under the control of their teachers and they can be taught in groups, so that when they are in villages it is easier to make a follow-up. This of course needs transport.

Nkandabbwe, 1/2/84

Wilson Ncite
Manfred Sitte

SUMMARIES OF LEDGERS FOR
THE TIME 1.1.83 TO 31.12.83

ANN. REPORT '83 APPENDIX B

| NO. LEDGER | A) OPENING 1.3.83 | B) RECEIVED 1.1. TO 31.12.83 | C) PAID 1.1. TO 31.12.83 | D) CLOSING 31.12.83 | REMARKS |
|------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| B WAGES | | | 16.963 | | I 83 4.078.33 II - 12.83 12.885.00 |
| D TRANSPORT EXP. | | | 9.865 | | I 1.909.26 II - 11 7.955.86 |
| E MATERIAL PURCHASES | | | 27.503 | | I 6.673.97 II - 11 26.829.59 |
| K TRANSPORT INC. | | 12.192 | | | I 940 II - 11 11.252 |
| L TRANSPORT INC' | | 1.929 | | | I 140 II - 11 1.789 |
| M VARIOUS EXP. | | | 5.079 | | I 449.15 II - 11 4.620.25 |
| N NPF EXP. | | | 1.383 | | I 322.80 II - 11 1.061.10 |
| O VARIOUS INCOME | | 109 | | | I 0 II - 11 109.00 |
| P1 GST LEWZ LOAN | 2.390.70 | 0 | 2.390.70 | 0 | |
| P2 GST LOAN | 9,474.00 | 0 | 1.532.35 | 7,941.65 | |
| P4 EDCS-GM LOAN | 15,588.65 | 0 | 0 | 15,588.65 | |
| P99 VARIOUS LOANS | 320.00 | 0100.00 | 200.00 | 1,220.00 | |
| P TOTAL CREDITORS LOAN | - 27.793 | + 1.100 | - 4.173 | - 24.720 | |
| Q2 TAX | 13,844 | 0 | 0 | 13,844 | |
| Q4 TOOLS & SAVINGS | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Q5 LEUCO | 308 | 0 | 0 | 308 | |
| Q99 VARIOUS | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Q TOTAL CREDITORS | - 14,152 | 0 | 0 | - 14,152 | |
| R3 ADVANCES | 48 | - 80 | + 1880.86 | 1,848 | R1 = 48 (1.1.83) R3 = 0 (") |
| R4 TOOL CREDITS | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | NOT YET OPENED |
| R5 FARMING LOANS | 1,006 | - 75 | 0 | 931 | 1982 NOT YET MENTIONED |
| R6 GSE OTHER LOANS | | | | | |
| R7 CAMP MAINTEN. | 294.00 | 0 | 0 | 294 | |
| R99 OTHER DEBTORS | | | | | |
| R TOTAL DEBTORS | + 1,348 | - 155 | + 1,880 | + 3,073 | |
| S REVENUES | | 59,692 | | | |
| T VEHICLES | | - 1,400 | | | |
| U TOOLS & EQUIPM | | | 40 | | |
| V OFFICE EQUIPM | | - 20 | | | |
| W BUILDINGS | + 1,000 | 0 | 0 | + 1,000 | |
| X MEMBERS SHARE | - 375 | - 173 | 0 | - 548 | |
| Y STOCK | | | | | not mentioned |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |

ESTIMATE FOR 1984

| | K | K | K |
|--|---|---------------|---------------|
| <u>AVAILABLE AT 1.1.84</u> | | | |
| cash on hand | ~ 1.000 | | |
| Cash at bank | <u>~22.000</u> | 23.000 | |
| <u>INCOME EXPECTED IN 1984</u> (Independent from new Contracts) | | | |
| - from retention fees: 302 PWD 3V FTC | 1.500 <u>2.900</u> | 4.400 | |
| - from Accounts payable: MULDERS VSP GOSSN, MISSION SIRRE MANGIUNGINDI SALES CHAVULA TOBACE SDA | 1.500 2.000 2.400 7.900 3.000 3.000 1.100 <u>500</u> | 21.400 | |
| - from Siatulimi project | | <u>5.100</u> | 53.900 |
| <u>EXPECTED EXPENDITURE IN 1984</u> (Independent from new Contracts) | | | |
| - to transport | 7.000 | | |
| - to office running costs accountant 2.000 Supervisor partly 2.000 Other expenses <u>6.000</u> | 10.000 | | |
| - to purchase of building material | 13.000 | | |
| - to expected tax charge | 3.000 | | |
| - to accounts due for payment | <u>2.500</u> | 35.500 | |
| - to Savings for new lorry | 8.000 | | |
| - to general reserve | <u>6.000</u> | <u>14.000</u> | <u>49.500</u> |
| <u>BALANCE SURPLUS</u> | | | 4.400 |
| THIS FIGURE ROUGHLY BALANCES WITH AMOUNT RECEIVABLE FROM SIATULIMI PROJECT | | | |

Jahresbericht GSB

Folgende Projekte und kleinere Arbeiten wurden 1981 von GSB durchgeführt:

- 1- Das Haus von Mr. Sytalimi, das 1980 begonnen worden war, war 1982 immer noch nicht fertig, da von der Ersten Gesellschaft für dauernd bewohnbare Häuser, von der Mr. Syatalimi ein Darlehen erhalten hatte, keine Zahlungen mehr kommen.
2. ein Wohnhaus Tayp 302 und ein ländliches Gesundheitszentrum wurden in Sinazeze gebaut-
- 3- Beim Farmers Training Centre ~~xxxxx~~ in Malima wurde ein Klassengebäude errichtet.
4. kleinere Arbeiten wurden an folgenden Stellen durchgeführt:
 - Nkandabwe Bewässerungsöprojekt
 - Tomatenkästen
 - Hausreparatur in Siatwinda
 - Gebäude für den Generator in Malima
 - Fundament für den Generator in Kanchindu
 - Fundament für den Generator in Sinankumbi
 - Katholische Kirche in Maamba
 - Fundament für die Reisschämaschine in Siatwinda
 - Ländliches Gesundheitszentrum in Dhyabi

Die großen Aufträge wurden Ende 1981 ~~ge~~ begonnen:

- Das Haus von Mr. Brooks
- Das Haus von Mr. Mulders
- ein Wohnhaus für Angestellte der Veterinärmedizin in Sinazonger

Gleichzeitig beaufsichtige ich ein Selbsthilfe Projekt in Sikane ka, ein Ländliches Gesundheitszentrum.

Die Mitglieder von GAB erhielten kleine saisongebundene Darlehen. Zwei Mitgliedern wurde geholfen: einer verlor seine Mutter und der andere ein Kind. Sie erhielten Hilfe in Form von Geld und Maismehl.

Der Bericht über die Finanzen wird von M. Sitte erstellt.

Nachtrag: Die ganze Zeit war GSB wie ein sinkendes Schiff, aber nun hat es wieder Auftrieb, bald wird es wieder an der Oberfläche sein.

An die Gossner Mission, Handjerystr. 19/20, 1000 Berlin 41

- () Ich bin damit einverstanden, daß die Stelle eines dritten Referenten in der Berliner Geschäftsstelle ausgeschrieben wird.
- () Ich möchte, daß diese Frage zunächst auf der nächsten Kuratoriumssitzung besprochen wird.

(Bitte kreuzen Sie eine dieser beiden Möglichkeiten an.)

Name: _____

Datum: _____

An die Gossner Mission, Handjerystraße 19-20, 1000 Berlin 41

- () Ich bin damit einverstanden, daß die Stelle eines dritten Referenten in der Berliner Geschäftsstelle ausgeschrieben wird.
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(Bitte kreuzen Sie eine dieser beiden Möglichkeiten an.)

Name: _____

Datum: _____

Abbreviations: GSB = Gwembe South Builders, Co-Op = cooperative, GSDP = Gwembe South Development Project, VSP = Valley Selfhelp Promotion Society, MB = Gossner Mission Berlin

1. START

I started my 3 years contract in February 1981. In 1980 I was already busy for GSB during a short time contract from August to December. The reason for that special contract was, that there was no building engineer to lead GSB since about 1 1/2 years, and he was needed urgently. So GMB had decided to send me without knowledge of general problems and conditions in Zambia's economy, structure of building business and builders problems. I had to drop into cold water and I faced a nearly hopeless financial and organizational situation in the Co-Op.

2. WORK PROGRAMME

Before I started my contract a three step programme as a guideline for my activities was discussed in the Zambia Committee of Gossner Mission in Berlin:

First step (for the first year): GSB members should be involved into decision making process much more than in the past. The Co-Op should be brought to a smaller size which enables the Co-Op members to understand the organization in general and in their detail problems. The number of meetings should be increased to discuss current problems. To create responsibilities and decision processes, departments should be introduced which are able to act selfdetermined, and which may create planned cooperation. The old strategy to extend or transfer GSB to the plateau should be abandoned; activities should be reduced to the valley if ever possible. The calculation department should be introduced resp. improved.

Second step (additional for second year): Knowledge of the Co-Op movement and regulations should be improved. Handicraft training both practical and theoretical should be improved.

Third step (for all the time): A possibility to zambianize the management either by transferring it to a Zambian or by integrating GSB into a Zambian holding organization should be sur-

... of ...

veyed. Last not least one of the most important activities would be to find out whether it is possible to restore the financial position of GSB, and to encourage the members not to look at themselves as employees of a company but as members of a cooperative, in the sense of "a powerful mind in a healthy body".

3. CONTRACT SITUATION IN 1981

One of the first decisions I was facing was that, whether to accept the Lintco contract or not (this project contained 5 cotton depots with staff houses in different places all over the Southern Province, and the total contract amount was about 1/2 million Kwacha). Although GSB had tendered for this project before, we were lucky to step out because that contract would have been too big both from financial and organizational view as well.

In 1981 GSB received less contracts than in 1980. All new projects were situated within our area (Sinazeze, Malima, Sinazongwe), except one small project in Choma area which was promised since a long time. Governmental contracts were the majority compared to non governmental customers. As already in the past the government is still the most important customer. Although if ever only a scarce profit can be expected out of these contracts. In 1981 some carpenter fishing companies started their business. GSB could manage to enter into business relations with one of these companies, and others are expected in future. As follows some details on the different projects:

School in Sinemalima ("81-1 FTC" GRZ Agricult, 21300K): GSB received this contract in August 81, when there was already the fear not to get any important contract that year. It is a building of one classroom and two offices. The main problem of this project were shortages in building materials like window and doorframes which was a national problem in Zambia that year, and which also effected all other projects. Therefore GSB was not able to complete within the agreed period but nevertheless it was handed over at end of the year.

Dwelling house in Sinazeze ("81-2 Sin2" GRZ Health, 302 type, 11000K): This contract was also given in August 81. It is the second phase of the Rural Health Centre in Sinazeze which was erected by GSB in 1980. This project was abandoned before reaching slab level, because a grave was discovered nearby, which could be an obstacle for occupation by a Zambian. The project was resited to a near place. As this fact was not caused by GSB the expenditures for materials and labour were promised to be refunded. The new site was started in October and therefore could not be completed in 1981. Also for this project it was difficult to get window and doorframes. They had to be bought one by one which caused additional costs

Extension for a farmer's house in Choma area ("81-3 Nell", 9000K): This project was promised by GSB since a long time and the final agreement was made in June 81. It could not be started in 1981 due to the shortage of window and doorframes.

Maize mill in Sinankumbi ("81-9 S/kumbi", 1500K): This was a self help project of the Sisters of Charity Maamba. GSB provided skilled manpower and some material. The agreement was made in July and the project was not completed in 1981.

Rural Health Centre in Sikaneka ("81-13 VSP Sik", 4000K): also a self help project, run by VSP consisting one clinic and two staffhouses. GSB trained a group of villagers how to make their concrete blocks. Also manpower, transport and supervision was provided. This project is still under progress.

Dwelling house in Sinazeze ("81-14 VSP Sin", 1000K): Also a self help project by VSP, one of the RHC staff houses (202 type). As this project needed skilled labour for plastering, flooring and carpentry GSB were requested to provide manpower. It will be completed in 1982.

Dwelling house in Sinazongwe ("81-15 Brooks", 6500K): In October 81 GSB were requested to provide manpower, because the owner -a Choma business man- failed to erect the house by himself due to lack of time. GSB assisted by providing manpower and some materials. This project reached lintol level and will be completed in 1982.

Dwc

Dwelling house in B/Malima ("81-16 Mulders", 13000K): This contract -a staff house for a Kapenta fishing company- was made in November 81. It reached slab level and will be continued in 1982. Additional contracts are expected after completion.

Dwelling house in Sinazongwe ("81-17 Vet", GRZ Vet, 12400K): Although the agreement for this 302 staff house came late in November 81 it was possible to reach slab level until end of 1981. It will be continued after collection of window and doorframes which creates problems as usual.

Church extension in Maamba ("81-10 Maa Church", 3000K): GSB were requested to provide manpower and some material for for roof and ceiling and other carpenters' work at a meeting hall, which was completed in 1981.

"Small Contracts": There were different requests mainly from GSDP, VSP and Sisters of Charity Maamba to erect e.g. slabs and shelters, to repair and renovate houses. There is no carry over for 1982.

4. CARRY-OVER CONTRACTS FROM 1980

Some projects could not be completed in 1980 due to lack of funds for building materials which caused delays. An other number of projects were completed in 1980 but the retention fee was still outstanding. Thus these projects were still pending in GSB files. The total amount of still expected payments from all c/o projects was as high as the total of new contracts in 1981. In detail the different c/o projects are as follows:

Rural Health Centre in Sinazeze (GRZ Health, 26800K, 2600K pending): Only retention fee is left for 1981.

Two dwelling houses in Mochipapa (GRZ Agricult, 22000 + 23500K, 2200 + 14100K pending): One of these 312 staff houses was handed over in 1980, so retention fee was left only, the other house was completed in April 1981. Both retention fees were paid in 1981.

School and staff house in Maamba (Maamba Mine, 32000K, 12800K pending): This project was completed in April 1981, settlement of retention fee is expected beginning of 1982.

Dwelling house at Duba Ranch in Choma area (37600K, 1900K pending): This project was a reconstruction of an existing store house into a manager's dwelling house. This project had made a lot of problems in the last years. It could now be completed except some repairs of complaints. Retention fee is still outstanding.

Dwelling house in Choma (Syatalimi, 25000K): This project could not be completed because there were no partpayments since February 81. Therefore GSB decided to stop the project up to any payment. On top of this fact the owner went out of the country for one year in September and in addition the file got lost at the mortgagee's office.

5. BUSINESS AND ORGANIZATION MATTERS

Some detail activities and problems will be described as follows:

Size of GSB: Due to the fact that GSB received few contracts only, we were forced to decrease the number of workers. The average number decreased from within the first 3 months to in the last months of 1981.

Business area: As there was a lack of contracts in Gwembe valley during wartime, GSB were forced to extend their territory, and it was even discussed to shift completely to the plateau. As war is over since two years and activities are starting in the valley again, it was decided to give any priority to contracts within the valley. Lucky enough new contracts within our area 1981 supported this decision. We hope that we will have contracts like these in 1982 as well. Beside this, an other fact forced us to consider business area: the bad transport situation.

Sites: Some external and internal facts blocked the continuity of the supply to the sites. The main item ^{were} was the

different shortages of building materials within the country (mainly timber and window and doorframes), but also shortages of funds within GSB (mainly for cement) and problems of transport (Lusaka and Livingstone trips). These facts caused breaks sometimes which did not just encourage the workers. For the future it is planned to buy all materials before starting a new project, but this needs a nice amount of working capital to prefinance up to customer's payments, which we do not have up to now.

Transport: GSB possess one 1-ton-pickup (nonrunner, beyond economical repair). A 10 years old 2-ton-pickup is used by the supervisor, but it needs engine reconditioning and other repairs urgently (so it is a 3/4 runner only). One 5,5-ton-lorry is now 8 years old and needs reconditioning and other repairs also but is still running. An other 6-ton-lorry was kept in a garage since 1980 because of permanent engine problems (I never saw it running). This lorry was decided to be for sale to repay liabilities to GST but was not sold in 1981. The only proper working transport is my private 3/4-ton-pickup and this car does now most of the non local light transport business. Heavy transports were mostly ordered from VSP who has a transport section. As there was no full-time need for the lorry in 1981, the driver was dismissed in August. For occasional trips especially to collect sand, the supervisor acted as a driver in combination with his supervision business. A logbook was introduced which is written properly up to now and it will be useful for cost estimates in future. In general GSB transport situation will become worse because there will not be funds available to finance new transport facilities.

Blockproduction: This section is working more or less independant. Concrete blocks made by GSB are of good quality. Most of them were produced at the head quarters because water is available. For some contracts we decided to make blocks straight at the site if conditions were good. For future it will be discussed to start production of burnt bricks as in former times, in addition to concrete blocks.

Sales of Materials: A considerable amount of cash was collected by local farmers as there was a good harvest in maize and cotton. Many local customers bought building materials after harvest, mainly cement and concrete blocks. Purchases like these only but no contracts arose from that cash income because of the gap between GSB-contract-prices compared with the amounts claimed by local craftsmen. (This gap and how to act on that matter will be discussed in future)

Stockkeeping: The storekeeper could be trained informal (learning by doing) in order to introduce a proper stock - keeping. Now this section is working sufficient, and regular discussions and controls help to improve the system.

Office and bookkeeping: The existing bookkeeping system was modified together with the accountant. It can be better overlooked now, but office activities still have to be organized more efficient. This is still a problem for the next future.

Supervision: The situation became worse than at the beginning of the year, because the supervisor depends on a car which needs small repairs nearly every day. No funds were available in 1981 to repair it (approx. 2000 K needed). Beyond this handicap this section is working independent. The supervisor Mr. Ncote is employed by GSDP, and GSDP assists GSB by providing Mr. Ncote's manpower part-timely. As a fee for this service GSB have to provide any manpower for camp maintenance (repair of building facilities within the GSDP camp).

Calculation and management: It was the suspicion that one of the reasons of the last years' losses was the nonexistence of a proper cost calculation as an important base of contracts and business running. Calculation system could be introduced but no Zambian was found up to now for this job. No surveys were done up to now to Zambianize the management. In my meaning it was more important up to now to work on the vital problems to survive. So this survey and the problem itself remains for the future.

Training handycraft: As long as GSB are existing, workers were trained by doing the job. They went for tests to a government trade institute in Choma, where there is a brick-layer's and carpenter's section. A painter's section in in Kabwe trade institute. This system was decided to be continued because it is working sufficient.

Membership: During last years the number of members decreased. At beginning of 1981 there were even less members than needed according to Zambian Co-Op regulations. This process could be stopped during 1981 and the number increased from 10 at beginning to 17 at the end of the year. This figure shows the rising confidence into GSB by the involved people even within one year. It will be a task for the next future to consolidate this confidence by working profitable.

Training in Co-Op movement: This item seems to have been left out in the past. Not even the Co-Op regulations were found in the office or elsewhere. Our first activities on that behalf of this item was to form contacts to the Co-Op Dept. in Choma. We could receive copies of the regulations and a training seminar was arranged but did not take place unfortunately. This item will be strengthened in the next future.

Involvement of members: It was one item of my programme to involve members more into decision making process by increasing number of meetings. This was not handled sufficient enough, although there were three meetings (one meeting is needed according to Co-Op regulations). Infact a meeting will cost up to 100 K (including hours, transport and lunch) and money was still very short in 1981. In my feeling the quality of the meetings have been increased compared with the first meeting I attended in 1980, because members were totally discouraged that time. Now the members are discussing on a higher level and they articulate more interest in strategic problems.

Payments to members: There is no difference in payment to members and nonmembers. They are all paid as employees of a company. Any wage increase was postponed since years and this item was overdue in 1981. As the financial situation seems to improve, it was decided to increase all wages for 5 n per H. One of the indicators of a Co-Op's success is the dividend at the end of the year. In GSB's case there was no dividend since years, and even in 1981 no dividend could be promised. But it was possible to give loan for fertilizer to every member according to the size of his fields. This loan (total amount = 362 K) will be paid back from the expected yield. For the next year there is a promise to distribute a dividend, and I hope we will be able to stick to that promise.

6. ESTIMATE OF FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENT

In general I can say 1981 was a successful year compared to the years before. The financial situation improved. No new loans had to be requested from GST since I arrived in February. In the first two months GST had to continue giving loans to GSB, but a much higher amount could be repaid later in the year. The result is that the total liabilities to GST could be diminished. Nearly all liabilities to our Zambian manufacturers could be repaid. Even some money was left at the end of the year, and although it was not much, it was possible to increase our funds to prefinance building materials, which was a serious problem before. Also a wage increase could be given.

For the next future I may estimate that GSB will run their business financially independent, if the circumstances will remain as they are now. That means that costs for supervisor and manager come from somewhere, and that building facilities like office and store are provided by GSDP. GSB may not be able to save enough funds to invest for capital goods like new transport facilities.

Finally one should not forget that these estimates are bound to the availability of contracts which may increase or

decrease in future. Unexpected incidents like lorry break down may change the situation seriously because there are no reserves available.

7. ESTIMATE OF ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

On this item I can not see a very rosy prospectus. GSB is busy within a peripheral area which is not of big economical interest to the nation. This area will remain a rural area with small scale contracts only (contracts from the mine are not important because it has an own building group).

GSB as a Co-Op have a sophisticated and not very efficient organization for handling small contracts as they are available in this area. Contractors of a similar annual turnover like GSB should have a different structure: a boss on top who is his own manager, accountant, storekeeper and driver, a boss who has to account for the tax department only but not for Co-Op members as well. An organization structure like a Co-Op is more competent for big contracts. But big contracts are illusory because of the members' structure and because of financial reality. May be these circumstances are one of the reasons that made so many Co-Ops fail in the past.

Up to now I have no idea how to solve this contradiction. Even at the long run it will be extremely difficult to establish GSB as a company which will work really independent from both GSDP and GST as well, at least in the way how it is organized at present.

M. J. H.

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

Annual Report of G.S.B.

The following projects and small jobs were undertaken by GSB in the year 1981.

1. Syatalimi house was the project of 1980 it went up to 1982 not yet finished because payments are not coming from first permanent building society where Mr. Syatalimi got a loan so the building is standing by.
2. 302 staff house and a rural healthy centre were constructed at S/zeze.
3. Malima classroom block was elected at Malima F.T.C.
4. Small contracts were carried on to the following places:-
 - a. Nkandabbwe irrigation
 - b. Tomato boxes;
 - c. Siatwiinda house repair;
 - d. Malima generator house;
 - e. Kanchindu generator slab;
 - f. Sinankumbi generator slab;
 - g. Maamba catholic church;
 - h. Siatwiinda Rice sheller slab;
 - i. Chiyabi R.H.C.

The big contracts were started at the end of the year 1981, these are:-

- a) Brocks house;
- b) Mulders house;
- c) Sinazongwe Vet. staff house;

I am also supervising selfhelp project at Sikaneka which is a RHC.

Seasonal small farming loans were given to members of G.S.Builders.

Help was rendered to two (2) members one lost his mother and the other one lost a child. They got help in form of money and meal-meal.

Financial report will come from Mr. Sitte.

N.B. All along G.S.B. was like a sinking ship, but now is floating very soon it will be on the surface.

W. Ncote

16.3.1982

1

2

3

4

Kapw.
Road

PROJECT: MAAZE - SYAWAZA - KAFWAMBILA ROAD.

INTRODUCTION: The Maaze-Siawaza-Kafwambila Road is the road to the most southern part of Gwembe Valley. It is a road of about 80 km. It is the only connection to this area by road and serves about 20,000 people.

The construction of this road was started during the 1970's, but came to a standstill because of the freedom struggle in Zimbabwe, when landmines were placed on the roads in the area.

The construction of the road was done on selfhelp basis.

After 1980, when the roads were cleared of landmines, some work was done on the existing part Maaze-Siawaza.

The new part Siawaza-Kafwambila, which was also started in 1979 with the assistance of the Government and the Gwembe South Development Project through the Rural Works and Dryland Farming Programme, was not continued again.

Present position:

During the draught of the last years people saw again the importance of good roads for food transport. Some food was transported via the Lake Kariba, but since the boats, donated to the Gossner Service Team, are very small, and the only place to land is Kafwambila, the people understood the importance of the road, where more places can be reached.

The Maaze Siawaza part was repaired by the people on selfhelp and partly food for work.

The new part of Syameya-Syawaza-Kafwambila was started again under the guidance of the Gwembe South Development Project (Gossner Mission) as a selfhelp/food for work programme.

The work started in August/Sept. 1986.

The people cleared the road from stones and trees and removed a lot of soil by hand and wheelbarrows.

Original the group of people working on the road was only 14, which got food and relish for their work.

It was only a small group in the beginning because people did not really believe they could do the work by hand.

The most difficult part was started and they managed. After this more people came forward to help, but the original group remained as the nucleus of the work.

During the last 6 km more than 100 people took part and now they did not get any payment or food allowance anymore.

The Senior Chief Mweemba had shown his interest and mobilized his people.

At present a normal car can get through, but lorries with food cannot pass.

At this stage a bulldozer is needed, since big boulders have to be removed. Big rocks/stones have been made smaller by the people by heating and hammering them. After bulldozing a few places, removing boulders and filling big holes, a grader should complete the whole road from Maaze-Siawaza-Kafwambila, finish the surface and make proper drainage. The Gossner Mission in West-Germany has donated K 20,000.-- mainly for the construction of slabs in the riverbeds (small streams).

ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS:

| | |
|--|----------|
| <u>Caterpillar/bulldozer</u> can be obtained by only | |
| paying diesel for 20 daysx10hrs à K60.--/hr | K 12,000 |
| <u>Grader:</u> Maaze-Siawaza road 15 daysx10 hrs à K 200.--/hr | K 30,000 |
| New Syawaza-Kafwambila road, going through the | |
| Zigode hills 10 days x 10 hrs à K 200.--/hr | K 20,000 |
| Drainage of this part of the road | K 5,000 |
| Transport with the lorry to fill holes with sand+stones | |
| 1000 loads x 10 km à K 3.--/km | K 30,000 |

| | |
|--|-----------|
| <u>Labour:</u> for loading, including improvement of bridges | K 20,000 |
| <u>Slabs:</u> for small streams (longest 10- 20 metres) | |
| 20 streams + K 5,000.-/each | K100,000 |
| <u>Transport supervisor</u> (and allowances) | K 10,000 |
| <u>Materials,</u> like wire and cement plus other tools | K 60,000 |
| | <hr/> |
| | K287,000 |
| Contribution GM (Gossner Mission) | K 20,000 |
| | <hr/> |
| Assistance required | K 267,000 |
| | ===== |



REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND WATER DEVELOPMENT

MULUNGUSHI HOUSE, INDEPENDENCE AVENUE
P.O. BOX 50197
RIDGEWAY
LUSAKA

23rd July, 1987.

Gossner Service Team,
Gossner Mission,
Liaison Office,
P.O. Box 50162,
LUSAKA.

ATTENTION: MRS. SIETSIKE: C. M. S. F.

Dear Madam,

In response to your project proposal for the upgrading of the Maaza - Siawaza - Kafwambila road we herewith confirm to provide the requested funds of K267,000 for upgrading of the above mentioned road to the Gossner Service Team.

The funds will be transferred to your account with Barclays Bank, Longacres Branch.

We also informed the Director of Roads of the Ministry of Works and Supply of your road upgrading activities.

We wish you all the best with the progress of the works. Please keep us informed.

Kind regards,

P.R.J. VAN DER DOES DE WILLEBOIS
National Coordinator - Advisor
For/PERMANENT SECRETARY
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND WATER DEVELOPMENT

/amh.

GOSSNER SERVICE TEAM

P.O. Box 4,
Sinazeze.

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

Famine Relief Programme Gwembe South

ROAD CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION

WORKPLAN

Introductory remarks

The planning and preparation of the road programme has already been started. Materials have been ordered. Senior Chief Mwemba and Chief Administrative Officer (CAO) of Gwembe South were informed and support the programme actively, especially by taking part in the negotiations for the necessary machinery. The Grader has already been allocated to Gwembe South Development Project (GSDP), but needs some repairs. The bulldozer which was promised by Land Use Office/Choma will not be available in time. Provisions are being made to obtain a bulldozer from Ministry of Mines. The per day rate for that bulldozer will probably exceed the budget costs.

Despite these difficulties it can be assumed that by the beginning of September the part from Siabaswi to Siawaza will be graded and the cleared road from Siawaza to Kafwambila will be passable for lorries carrying food for famine relief programme by middle of October.

The workplan includes 3 phases:

Phase 1 (September 1987)

Grading up to Kafwambila; repair of gulvet at Muka.

Phase 2 (October 1987 till February 1988)

Construction of river slabs.

Phase 3 (March till April 1988)

Second grading and checking and maintenance of river slabs after the rains. These works will be undertaken in close co-operation with Roads Department/Gwembe District.

A long-term planning should also include the aspect of soil conservation by plantings along the road.

| ACTIVITY | MACHINES/MATERIALS | M/D |
|--|--|------|
| <u>PHASE 1</u> | | |
| Grading from Siabaswi to Siabaswi; roling and watering (1 week) | grader, lorry, water tanks | 20 |
| Repair of gulvet at Muka (2 weeks) | gabions, lorry, soil | 50 |
| Grading from Siawaza to Kafwambila, filling, construction of drainages watering, roling. (2 weeks) | grader, lorry, roler, water tanks | 500 |
| Removal of rocks, sands etc. (3 weeks) | bulldozer | |
| <u>PHASE 2</u> | | |
| Construction of river slabs (20 weeks) | 200 gabions, lorry, moulds for concrete pipes, stones, cement, river sand. | 1600 |
| <u>PHASE 3</u> | | |
| Grading (1 week) | grader | 15 |
| Checking and maintenance of river slabs. (5 weeks) | | 100 |
| | other works: | 175 |
| | man/days: | 2500 |

W. Heinelt
Programme Supervisor

I. Halupepe
GSDP Co-ordinator

S. Krisifoe
Gossner Mission

W

Gossner Mission
Berlin

K O S T E N A U S T E L L U N G

Projekt: Ausbau der Kafwambila road from Syawaza to Kafwambila

A) Maschineneinsatz

Raupe: Es wurde uns eine Raupe vom PAO's office versprochen,
für die wir nur den Diesel bezahlen müssen.

geschätzter Arbeitseinsatz 2 - 3 Wochen K 15,000.00

Grader: Arbeitseinsatz ca. 3 Wochen K 40,000.00
200.00 K/h

LKW: Zur Bodenauffüllung K 35,000.00

B) Befestigungen in Flüssen

Es wurde uns geraten auf Betonbauwerken zu verzichten.

Wir haben mit " Family Farms " in Magoye Kontakt aufgenommen
die Erfahrungen mit Steinpackungen, die mit einem
Drahtgeflecht gesichert sind, haben.

mindestens K 100,000.00

C) Löhne K 20,000.00

D) Supervisor transport K 10,000.00

E) Material und Anderes K 40,000.00

Zement, Werkzeuge u. a.

gesamter mindest erf. Betrag

K 260,000.00
=====

W. Heinelt
Walter Heinelt

1/7/1984

GOSSNER SERVICE TEAM

P.O. Box 4,
Sinazeze.

Gossner Mission
Handjerystr. 19
1000 Berlin 41

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

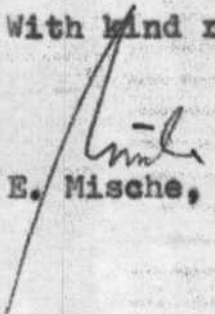
To the
G S D P
through
G S T

April, 10, 1987

Ref.: Additional funds for the construction of the new
Kafwambila - Road

After Mr. Heihelt and Mr. Neite have taken me to the new road which will shorten the distance between Spameja and Kafwambila and after I have seen the work which has already been done by the local people Gossner Mission is quite willing to provide additional funds for the purchase of cement to build the necessary slabs along the new road. If more funds are needed we shall consider a new application favourably. Once the road has been completed, please inform us about the total costs.

With kind regards


E. Mische, Rev.

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Work-
shop

MAWD/GSDP/101/13/1

Gwembe South Development Project,
P.O. Box 43,
SINAZEZE.

8th June, 1988.

PROGRESS REPORT GSDP WORKSHOP: MAY 1987 TO MAY 1988.

1. INTRODUCTION:

The GSDP workshop caters for local people in the region of Gwembe South. Its services range from mending domestic items to farm implements of assorted kind. The mechanical workshop provides services of various nature eg repair, maintenance making of farm tools and spares. With the new workshop at Siatwiinda now open the GSDP services will even be expanded further. The supervisor of these workshops is one based at Nkandabbwe camp. The GSDP workshop objectives are:-

- a. To provide reliable transport for GSDP.
- b. To maintain ^{and} ~~the~~ repair of buildings of the project.
- c. To manufacture and repair spare ~~parts~~ parts for ox drawn farm implements.
- d. To keep and maintain tools and machinery in all project programmes.
- e. To identify local skills and technologies and to introduce usable appropriate technologies, involving locally available materials.

2. WORK-DONE:

During the period under review so many jobs were done that to mention them all would need a chapter. These are classified as follows.

- a. Camp maintenance jobs.
- b. Purchase of workshop machinery/tools and equipment.
- c. Repair/maintenance of project machinery.
- d. Manufacture and repair of spare parts for ox drawn farm implement
- e. and etc.

Of all these jobs I just have to report on our greatest achievements.

3. ACHIEVEMENTS:

- a. On camp maintenance various jobs were done these included:-
i) plumbing work ii) Painting of staff houses and offices
iii) replacing the broken glass panes in all staff houses and offices.
iv) repair of project fence (still going on) and soil erosion control measure by the Land use officers.
v) plus other maintenance jobs.

b. Mechanical workshop.

A number of vehicles, machinery, tools and equipment both for the project and now were either repaired on maintained the workshop.

remarkable jobs were:-

i) Modification of Onan Welder:

For almost of months in 1987 the workshop did almost nothing because of the breakdown of the onan welder the main workshop machine spares were not available in the country.

Hence modification was the only solution. So a 6.3 hp single cylinder lister engine was used to turn the Generator of the Onan welder. This is still working successfully. Although the engine is small the w/shop is able to weld and drill and add other electrical jobs.

ii) GAZ benz lorry No 817E was repaired after many years on break down.

The lorry is still working although it needs perfection on wiring system-

iii) 2. forges for Siatwiinda and Nkandabbwe w/shops have been constructed.

iv) Over 150 Landsides were made and sold to farmers (lack of material has brought the production to the stand still).

v) Various brazing/welding jobs were handled both on Agricultural and non-agricultural tools, equipment and machinery.

vi) New set of gas welding equipment, Generator and welding are machine and other w/shop tools have been purchased for the w/shop.

PROBLEMS (CONSTRAINTS).

Just as it has been always the case the problem during the period under review were (are):-

i) Lack of transport specially for w/shop urgent matters, eg. purchase of spares, materials, emergency field work.

- b. Lack of materials/(spares, steel). This is a very serious drawback to objective C on w/shop programme.

The above problems as far as the period under review was concerned were the major ones and still remain to be major until perhaps the time indefinite. Especially problem (a) I can just term it as AIDS. And from my own observation of experience it seems neither the Gossner Mission personnel nor the senior departmental staff/careers of the project owners of the project care about our plight.

- Non availability of petty cash is another frustrating factor. However with the arrival of the business administrator we hope that financial relations between GRZ and GST will improve. Other problems are local and can be solved through tough discussions with the concerned parties.

4.11 PROPOSALS HOW TO SOLVE CONSTRAINTS:

- a) Unless otherwise the two parties: GRZ and GM revise their system of approach towards serious project problems with nothing will help to solve them (refer to problem (a)).

I find it easy for the two parties to buy a vehicle through joint efforts or just the GM to buy them the GRZ £ refund from year to year until completion. Uneven provision of transport will not help to solve the problems.

- b. Problem (b) is partially caused by problem (a) because the staff is not very mobile to look into all corners for material. Mobility is restricted within the project transport coverage areas (Choma, Lusaka very rarely Livingstone). And for a staff to make a trip as far as Kabwe, Ndola, Kitwe just to go and look for w/shop materials depending on his poor civil servant salary is not possible because families, home will suffer. So my suggestion here is that the GM should consider giving special imprest to GRZ officers going out on duty as it is with non GRZ funded project programmes, then the other problem is non availability of materials/spares. This also can be suggested in this manner: since Gossner is a Mission also having access to forex, the neighbouring Zimbabwe has types of steel. The fact that team members are from time to time mobile one can be given an assignment to find out how much it could cost to buy

steel from Zimbabwe and transport it here (our GST registered vehicle can transport), ~~then~~ compare how much it could cost if that steel would be bought from any Zambian shop. Then with us as w/shop we simply refund to GST.

c) The problem (c) can only be solved if GRZ and GST financial staff weigh the necessity of having readily available cash by some project programmes as requested for immediate use. Otherwise all can be planned, however just ending in vain. eg. Materials/spares (in limited supply) can be chanced in one of the shops however for our system of running up and down with vouchers here and there one finds items are already bought by those with cash. So this point must be given a serious thought. The other factor is also similar to the above.

5. You find Items are available in shops then the office to purchase at that particular time has no money to enable him/her go and make an order. Instead he/she waits until one gets paid. This does not apply to non GRZ project programmes but only to us GRZ programmes. So there's need for the G.M. to consider giving special imprests to programme officers. These imprests are easily retired as soon as the officer comes back to the station. Simple thing.

5. PLAN FOR NEXT YEAR:

The plans for next year remain as per the workshop objectives which are almost same in all years. However our main emphasis will be on:-

- a. Camp perfection (camp maintenance).
- b. To equip the w/shop with necessary machinery equipment and tools so that our services could be extended to all Gwembe South region.
- c. If negotiations of transport with G.M. fail, then we shall ask the P.A.O. office to give us one old L/rover and take it to Ndola for reconditioning. No other means. Other plans will be detailed in the budget for next year.

6. CONCLUSION:

The period under review to us, at the w/shop was of remarkable interest we demonstrated what a workshop could do with available resources and personnel. Although frustrations were there from time to time we managed to contain ourselves.

/S.....

However it must remain in the minds of the people that this is a project w/shop and the work down is for the betterment of a local man who is our target.

Prepared by:

D.S.K. CHIPILI (signed)
Agric. Engineering Officer (w/shop).

cc. P.A.O.

Attention: P.A.E. Choma.

cc. D.A.O. Gwembe.

REPORT FORMAT ON GSDP

BOX 3,
SINAZEZE

DATE: 30/01/88

1. NAME OF PROGRAM

Workshop

2. NAME OF OFFICER INCHARGE

D.S.K. Chigiti

3. DATE OF REPORT

30/01/88

4. WORK DONE

- repair of faulty taps in Camp
 - Welding/brazing jobs of assorted nature (12)
 - Flashing around the Workshop
 - Minor repairs on the station water pump engine
 - Tappet clearance job for AAG 1227 (GSI Car)
- was done

- An extension of water pipes has been done to the outside of fence.
- Various jobs on the Benz truck were done.

5. ACHIEVEMENTS MADE

- Station Engine, operating as normal
- Assurance is there that the benz will be on the road very shortly

6. CONSTRAINTS

N/A

7. PROPOSALS HOW TO SOLVE CONSTRAINTS

Since we had no Problems - no proposals

8. PLAN FOR NEXT MONTH

- to Continue Working on the Benz truck until perfect
 - Cleaning the w/shop
 - Fencing the w/shop
 - General Inspection of machinery at Imigahon
- delmas

9. SIGNATURE OF REPORTING OFFICER

Aspl

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

02Nd July, 1987

The Gossner Mission
Handjerystr. 18-20
1000 BERLIN 41

Attention Mr. Mische

Dear Mr. Mische,

RE: EQUIPMENT FOR SIATWIINDA WORKSHOP

The workshop at Siatwiinda Irrigation Scheme is still lacking some basic machinery to come into full production. An angle grinder is urgently needed to extend the services of that workshop. Since such a machine will cost almost K 7,500.00 in Zambia it was decided at the GSDP staff meeting held on 02/7/87 to ask the mission to order an angle grinder from directly from Germany. There is still enough money in the present GM - budget for Siatwiinda. Therefore, no additional funds are required.

Technical specifications

1 BOSCH angle grinder
Type: 0 601 331 903
220 volt
50 Hz
11 A
2200 W
8500 R.P.M.

(German: Winkelschleifer)

Ca 700,000

Maybe it will still be possible to send it together with the luggage of the new pastor or with the visitor group. Your assistance will be appreciated.

Sincerely yours

I. Wittern

I. WITTERN
AGRIC. ADV. SIATWIINDA

J.K.C. Halupepe
J.K.C. HALUPEPE
CO-ORDINATOR GSDP

N.B. Please include: cutting discs (50) 178x2.5x22.2
planing discs (25) 178x6 x22.2

/msc

I. Wittern

020 43 - 42636

Kollhoff Schulke

Blome v. Schul

Beer

Stantschule Gladbeck

March 1987

GOSSNER SERVICE TEAM - MECHANICAL ADVISOR'S ANNUAL REPORT

INTRODUCTION

This report is based on the programme and budget proposals of June 1986.

Problem areas identified:

- (a) little local transport within the valley, few owned vehicles
- (b) very bad or non-existent roads, little movement in wet season
- (c) long distances to cover: valley 200 km long, over 600 km of roads from Kafwambila to Siavonga via tarmac including road to Chipeco
- (d) few donkeys, fewer ox carts, no horses, no mules
- (e) few boats, little knowledge of boats or boating skills
- (f) no fuel available locally, nearest Choma or Monze

There are 3 levels of skilled personnel:

- (a) village subsistence level i.e. blacksmiths, carpenters, boat builders who use mainly scrap and indigenous material
- (b) government workshops with inappropriate skills and very little working machinery and materials
- (c) private commercial fishing camp workshops: mostly self sufficient, well capitalized, employing well-skilled labour and using adequate machinery and materials, directly imported where necessary, with strong management

PROGRAMME REPORT

1. Conversion of Small Boats to Sail

- (a) goal: convert 3 metre dinghy and 8 metre banana boat to sail
- (b) achievements and constraints:

The 3 metre dinghy is operational however the short waterline length of this boat causes handling problems in the lake wave system. The three 8 metre banana boats operated by the Valley Selfhelp Promotion Society were located, returned and repaired. Three out of four engines were refurbished and put into service for 12 weeks (see Boat Report, 1986). Many problems arose and put into question the viability of these boats with outboard engines. So it was passed by the VSP Executive Committee in November 1986 to put one boat and one engine back into general service and one boat to be converted to sail for evaluation. A local dug-out canoe was purchased by the team for evaluation.

- (c) future plans:

Continue with converting banana boat to sail. If successful train operators and continue conversions of another two banana boats. Experiment with sail on dug-out.

2. Government Funded Central Workshops

- (i) NKANDABWE CAMP

- (a) goals:

Refurbish existing workshop from available materials, build new forge hearth. Train personnel in the production of hand tools for sale and for use.

- (b) achievements and constraints:

Looking through available material a 3.5 KVA generator and engine were identified. They require final assembly and testing, enabling drilling grinding and welding to be done. A new forge hearth designed and built using local materials funded by the government was completed except for the blower. Contact was made with a local blacksmith and support is being given in local materials to improve his workshop. By introducing a traditional village technology into the government workshop it will provide an opportunity for dialogue via village blacksmiths.

(c) future plans:

Bring generator into service. Design and test a suitable forge blower and start a training programme.

NOTE: The role of the GST Mechanical Advisor is to support and advise the government workshop managers. The advisor must not assume a management position or create dependancies. This role is often misunderstood.

(ii) SIATWINDA

(a) goals:

Construct forge hearth. Hire one permanent staff (DOA special fund salary). Train one staff person.

(b) achievements and constraints:

One permanent staff is hired, paid by GST. Progress of the rest of the programme is delayed until completion and testing of the forge hearth in Nkandabwe Camp.

(c) Future plans:

Accept finalized design of forge hearth and blower developed at Nkandabwe Camp and start training programme.

(iii) BULEYA MALIMA

(a) goals:

Construct a forge hearth, hire 1 permanent staff, train staff person.

(b) achievements and constraints:

There has been no progress.

(c) future plans:

Pending electrification.

3. (iv) MECHANICAL ADVISOR'S WORKSHOP

(a) goal:

Setting up store and workshop with good access to water at Sinazongwe Harbour.

(b) achievements and constraints:

Not long after work was started on adapting the containedr site at Sinazongwe to a workshop the following constraints became obvious:

- security and likely bilharzia in the water
- distance/time between camp and lake
- heat, sheltered from prevailing breeze
- boats not running regularly, little demand for a workshop
- other demands on time and skills e.g. work on GST vehicles, have made it more convenient to have workshop and stores set up at the camp.
- the opportunity came to set up such a place

4. Kafwambila Landing Stage

(a) goal:

Simple store and landing stage with local materials and second hand rail sleepers.

(b) achievements and constraints:

Because VSP boat service could not be maintained on a regular basis these plans have been deferred.

(c) future plans:

Recent developments in VSP providing a large hired boat to deliver mealie meal once a month means that the ideas behind this plan can once more be approached from village level.

5. Boating Skills and Boat Building Training Courses

(a) goal:

To make courses available to local people to learn various types of boat handling and boat building

(b) Achievements and constraints:

A one-day workshop attended by local boat builders and Fisheries Dept. personnel explored various ways of solving local boat building problems. This workshop was initiated by the GST mechanical advisor and financed by GST (see report Sept. 1986). Contact with a local commercial fishing business has been made. They plan to run courses in boat handling.

(c) future plans:

Attempts will be made to include local people, especially VSP boat handlers in the training courses offered by these commercial fishermen.

6. Gossner Service Team Vehicles

The following vehicles are owned and registered by the GST:

- 1985 model Toyota Hilux 4 wheel drive. Reg No AAG 1227
Operated by GST as pool car.
- 1986 model Toyota Hilux 2 wheel drive. Reg No AAG 9641
Operated by Building Programme
- 1985 model M/Benz 1113, 6 ton truck. Reg No AAG 2159
Operated by Building Programme
- 1985 model M/Benz 1113, 7 ton truck. Reg No AAG 2160
Operated by VSP
- 1986 model Toyota Dyna, 3 ton truck. Reg No AAG 5765
Operated by Maaze Consumers Cooperative
- 1982/3 Nissan Cabstar, 2 ton truck. Reg No AAF 4297
Operated by Building Programme
- 1984 Honda 185 Motorcycle. Reg No ARA 1611
Operated by Water Programme

(a) Pool Car AAG 1227

Since the accident in September 1985 and the subsequent poor repair, this vehicle has been in a bad condition. It would not be allowed on the road in Europe. However, it has been very busy very since it was put back on the road by the GST mechanical advisor in May 1986. The area has been quite dependant on it. Work done to date includes repair to the front axle and front spring, 6 tyres have been fitted, the radiator has been repaired twice, damaged front drive shaft finally removed reducing it to a 2-wheel drive machine, the battery was replaced, temporary repair to the windscreen, large part of the electrical wiring has been replaced. Much work has been done on the method of operation and financial management by Ms Gudrum Herlitz. (see Financial Report).

Future Plans: to phase out this vehicle in December 1987 after purchasing a similar ex-team vehicle to replace it. It should be kept for spares due to very low resale value and difficulty with spares.

(b) Team Trucks

Benz AAG 2159 Building Programme:

This had a breakdown due to driver error making necessary a tow to Choma for repair and work was done on the cylinder head. This damage was caused by over-revving the engine. The driver continued in employment after heavy warning and instructions on engine care.

Benz AAG 2160 VSP

This vehicle had a more serious breakdown of a similar nature due to a similar driver error making necessary repairs amounting to K27,000. The driver was replaced after the vehicle was repaired and closer supervision is planned. These vehicles again have done really good service in the community and have proved to be very reliable. Due to heavy demand on all these vehicles the team decided to employ a relief driver who could drive trucks and small vehicles.

(c) Motor Cycles

At the moment there is only one Honda which will be used for the Water

Programme. Although the future plan is to buy second hand motor cycles that can be used on the project but be privately owned, for example Honda XL 250 1979 plus spares for less than K1000 for the Building Supervisor. Work is also being done on a Honda XL 185 owned by the Credit Union and Savings Association for the GSDP staff member who is the CUSA Field Officer. Assistance has also been given to the District Primary Health Care Supervisor to restore his GRZ Honda to running condition.

(d) Vehicle Maintenance and Rehabilitation Programme:

A very old vehicle was acquired for this hands on, practical programme. Starting with two local people on a part-time basis this vehicle will be put on the road by them and will then pay the cost of the work done. The costs are being kept very low. Expenditure on the whole project to date is a little over K1000. Overall cost is planned at less than K2000.

7. Radios

On arrival in Zambia in March 1986, arrangements were made to get the 3 SSB transceivers tested by A.E.L.'s Africa representative who was visiting from Britain at that time. They were all okay if, a bit old. New aerials and some spares were ordered at the same time.

By the end of May 1986 the aerial in Lusaka had been checked, the old one in Nkandabwe removed and replaced with a new one on the top of the hill. Contact was established once again between Nkandabwe and Lusaka. This continues to today, although one set needs an overhaul. Although a temporary connection was made in Kanchindu, aerial problems still have to be attended to. The batteries for the radios have been kept fully charged by our personal generator and our solar panel.

Future Plans: to order solar panels to keep station batteries in good condition and 2 additional transceivers as back-up sets. Refurbish aerial in Lusaka. Get Kanchindu operational on a more permanent basis.

March 1987
J.A.W.C.Brannan
Nkandabwe Camp

NKANDABBWE WORKSHOP - ANNUAL REPORT 1986

Prepared by: D.S.K. Chipili (Agric.Engineer)

CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION

The workshop at G.S.D.P. station is known as Nkandabbwe workshop although most people prepare calling it GSDP workshop. The shop has the following staff:

- (a) Workshop supervisor (Agric.Engineer) D.S.K.Chipili
- (b) Mechanic (Grade v) - J.Muchimba
Due to lack of staff and the govt policy of not employing any more the mechanic is used more or less like a driver for our project transport.
- (c) 3 welders grades 6,7 and 9
Nelson Simawachi, Smart Siampongo and Allan Siabunkululu respectively.

Looking at the staff one can easily be convinced that it is not enough to carry out day today activities. Especially that the mechanic has less or no time to attend to workshop matters and the welder grade 9 has more time on Water Development Programme, the truth is that the workshop has only two, workers who do effective work daily.

The year 1986 has been a very tough year for the Nkandabbwe workshop. However, steadily we pulled our muscles together to their fullest length and managed to achieve something. Honestly speaking the year 1986 started with a bany, faint understanding. As some officers within the project didnt actually understand the importance of the workshop at the station. This made the workshop look as if it was isolated hence the moral of the workers was brought down. It was my biggest task to raise the moral of the workers. To some the workshop meant a living place and to some it meant a business house. Both are wrong, the workshop stands at Nkandabbwe to serve (a) every staff at the camp (b) to attend to farmers problems concerning farming implements (c) It is also responsible for Irrigation scheme machinery at Nkandabbwe, Siatwiinda and parly B/malina (d) Not only is the workshop responsible for appropriate technology it is also responsible for making simple plough spare parts e.g. wheels, shares and landsides. Animals brands are also made within this workshop and the money generated banked on a General receipt. So the shop is not a superficons place for superfucuous stories. It should be fully assisted by the G.S.D.P. (GST and GRZ) It is not one man's show since its services don't discriminate.

Our go in the Gwembe South is to develop the area and not to destroy it so contactd developmental ideas should develop in the minds of all staff. Individualism will never yield development. It is through sharing of knoweledge ideas and good understanding and cooperation among ourselves that we as the developing sector in the area will see Gwenbe South develop.

ACHIEVEMENTS AND CONSTRIANTS:

1. Camp maintenance: (a) Although most of our water pipes are plastic efforts were made to make necessary repairs on them in staff houses.
 (b) the borehole for the station was repaired after the pipes, sunk down and the second borehole is underway for repair.
 (c) the camp generator was brought back from repair in Lusaka it cost the station over K5,000.00. However, the station has still no electricity due to internal problems.
2. Transport: The station has 4 vehicles only one out of these is on the road and several repairs have been made on it since it is a very old Leyland truck.
 - (a) 587D Leyland Truck-runner with the new rear axle shaft and its related components fitted.
 - (b) 817E Benz truck - spares have been ordered for this vehicle and hopes to be on road as soon as two can rods are secured. The rest of the vehicles (c) Leyland truck 437V and L/Rover 309V conditions still remain the same.
3. Mechanical workshop:
 - (a) B/malina Irrig. Scheme tractor was repaired after a knock engine, spares from Sinazongwe M.S.D. were collected and fitted, the tractor is on the road again.
 - (b) Service and maintenance job was done on Sinanjola oil extractor machine.
 - (c) A variety of repairs were made on workshop machinery and project transport e.g. portable welding machine, lister engine for the station, Maaee Consumer vehicle, poolcar etc.
4. Repair/maintenance of Irrigation Machinery: and other matters:
 - (a) 14/03/86-15/03/86 service and maintenance jobs were done on Siatwiinda Irrigation Scheme engines (Deutz and Lister) and general inspection.
 - (b) The mechanic assisted in March to construct the concrete foundation for the B/malina irrigation scheme domestic water supply.
 - (c) Same March the Irrigation scheme (B/malina) tractor was repaired (clutch system) on the John Deer
 - (d) Wheelburrows for Siatwiinda Irrigation Scheme were repaired.
 - (e) Siatwiinda Irr. Scheme Lister Engine for irrigation was overhauled .
 - (f) Siabaswi Hammer Mill GRZ Engine was repaired (calnshaft bushing fitted)
 - (g) Nkandabbwe Irrigation Scheme engine was maintained.
 - (h) Repairs on Sinanjola Primary School borehole (several times).
5. Farmers Implements:

A variety of farm tools/spares were repaired/made for the year 1986 with our maximum efforts (Having no electricity) we managed to make the following plough spares.

 - (a) Shares - only 6 due to lack material
 - (b) Wheels - 15 also due to lack of material

- (c) Landsides over 20 work could not continue due to lack of electricity.
- (d) And many more small items e.g. chisels, screw drivers, animal brands etc.

This clearly shows that the workshop is capable of producing as much as possible the items listed above should infrastructures (Generators) and materials readily be available, it is not our fault that the production figures are very low. It is a question of understanding why the workshop at Nkandabbwe exists as earlier on mentioned.

6. Miscellaneous:

- (a) Burglar door for Siatwiinda Irrigation Scheme workshop was made;
- (b) Attended to natives pots, mending by means of gas welding.
- (c) 3 forges have been planed for Siatwiinda, B/malina and Nkandabbwe workshops. The one at Nkandabbwe is almost complete except for the tower.

Failures:

- (1) Failed to install the station down borehole pump due to poor shape of workshop (no electricity)
- (2) Failed to repair the workshop onam welder and Honda generator due to none availability of spares in the country.
- (3) Failed to put the GRZ lorry No. 817E on road again due to 2 connecting rod as not ordered.
- (4) Failed to install electricity in the camp station internal friction.
- (5) Have been unable to conduct our duties effectively due to lack of transport and disturbances.
- (6) The programme of repairing the fence as assigned to us by the staff members was not done because the 2 effective workshop workers were required to do the job at the same time attend to other workshop activities, so the programme was eventually suspended.

CONCLUSIONS

Although my period of stay at the camp isn't so long I have gained a lot of knowledge over the general behaviour of the project in particular at the workshop. Being workers of GSDP (GRZ + GST) we should sit down and ask ourselves (a) the development that we have so far brought about in the Valley (South) (b) and what type of development is required for the future.

As the workshop officer I find that the project (workshop) is not very much valued. The following are the points:

(a) The workshop has to fight tooth and nail to acquire something e.g. electricity and yet if this electricity is installed it won't benefit the supervisor, neither will it benefit individual, it will benefit every Gwembe man who is within reach of the workshop service, so is the station staff.

(b) The workshop has no transport to facilitate the work within its range. We have to kneel down and ask for transport in case of emergency. A style of like that reduces interest for work in workers.

(c) So my only view is that as a project our goal is same, development. We can only achieve this goal through good cooperation, understanding and positive response towards work.

Additionally I would be very grateful if the mechanic (driver) could be relieved from excess duty. He is employed as a mechanic and not as a driver. If his services as driver as more required than being a mechanic then another mechanic should be positioned at the workshop to enable him attend today to day problems.

20th January, 1987

FTO/FTC/SIN/COF. 5

FISHERIES TRAINING CENTRE/GOSSNER SERVICE TEAM REGIONAL
WORKSHOP ON BOAT BUILDING PROMOTION IN LAKE KARIBA
FISHERY

12 TH SEPTEMBER, 1986

CO-ORDINATOR AND EDITOR
E.K.W. CHILIMUNDA
FISHERIES TRAINING OFFICER

SUPPORTED BY

GOSSNER SERVICE TEAM

SINAZONGWE

—

WORKSHOP PARTICIPANTS

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. MR. M. Syakaziba | - Boat Builder |
| 2. " B. Ntyaa | - " " |
| 3. " N. Samfwe | - " " |
| 4. " D. Siazilo | - " " |
| 5. " C. Mwila | - Fisherman |
| 6. " S. M. Bungala | - Fisheries Training Instructor |
| 7. " M. Timu | - " " " |
| 8. " B. Mwenda | - Boat Builder |
| 9. " J. Kambale | - " " |
| 10. " S. Chishimba | - " " |
| 11. " H. Matsumoto | - Fisheries Biologist |
| 12. " M. Phiri | - Research Assistant |
| 13. " D. D. M. Chitula | - Fisheries Development Officer |
| 14. " S. Lyuuba | - Fisheries Instructor |
| 15. " W. K. Syanyuka | - " " |
| 16. " S. S. Sinasiku | - " " |
| 17. " J. Brannan | - Advisor with Gossner Service Team |
| 18. " P. Kasangula | - Officer In Charge |
| 19. " E. K. W. Chilimunda | - Fisheries Training Officer |

(iii)

TIMETABLE OF WORK

ITEMS

07.00hrs - Arrival of workshop participants

- National Anthem

- Coffee

ITEM 1

- Introduction of the workshop
(Mr. E.K.W. Chilimunda)

ITEM 2

- Short History of Boat Building
Industry in the Gwembe Valley
(Mr. S.M. Bungala)

- Discussion

ITEM 3

- A Talk on the Sinazongwe Fishermen
Boat Building
(Mr. M. Syakaziba)

- Discussion

- Lunch

ITEM 4

- Systems and Facilities for boat
Building Industry
(Mr. J. Brannan)

- Discussion

ITEM 5

- A Paper on Ferro-Cement Boat
Building Industry

(Mr. P. Kasangula)

- Discussion

ITEM 6

- Workshop Conclusions

- National Anthem

4. VENUE.

THE FISHERIES TRAINING CENTRE, SINAZONGWE
NET SHED.

5. DATE

12 TH SEPTEMBER, 1986

6. LUNCH BUDGET (ROUND FIGURE CALCULATIONS)

| | | |
|-------------|---|---------|
| MEALMEAL | - | K 22.00 |
| FISH | - | K 10.00 |
| TOMATOES | - | K 22.00 |
| ONIONS | - | K 2.00 |
| COOKING OIL | - | K 10.00 |
| SOFT DRINKS | - | K 62.00 |
| BISCUITS | - | K 14.00 |
| SUGAR | - | K 4.00 |

K 146.00
=====

INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

1.01 A Regional Workshop on Boat Building Promotion in Laka Kariba jointly organised by the Training Division of the Fisheries Training Centre and the Gossner Service Team under the Mechanical Advisor Mr. J. Brannan was held at the Fisheries Training Centre on the 12th of September 1986. The Fisheries Training Centre was responsible for the preparation of the workshop. The Gossner Service Team was responsible for boarding.

THE PURPOSE OF THE WORKSHOP

1.02 The main objective of the workshop, which was the first of its kind in the area, was aimed against the background of the ever increasing costs of the boat building inputs in the light of acute shortage of foreign exchange.

1.03 Selected participants presented Talks and a Paper for discussion at the workshop. The presentations considered ways in which the boat building industry could be revamped. Secondly a preliminary analysis of identifying alternative approaches to boat building was begun. Third, the participants discussed the follow up activities that are needed so that the boat building industry in the area could be given encouragement to continue. Finally conclusions were prepared on the development of alternative boat building. Each topic presented by a lecturer was followed by a general discussion and suitable recommendations were made for adoption.

1.04 The Workshop was opened formally by the Co-ordinator of the workshop who also is the Fisheries Training Officer. A copy of the Introduction notes is attached.

1.05 Before the workshop was officially closed Mr. J. Brannan of Gossner Service Team, thanked all those who came and contributed so positively to the need of re-building the Industry in the area and said he would try his best to follow up all those needs that the workshop requested he would act upon.

1.06 Then in his official closing speech, the Officer-In-Charge of the Fisheries Training Centre, Mr. Kasangula thanked all those who allowed the workshop to take place and make it such a success. In particular, he paid a tribute to the efforts Mr. Brannan was contributing in this direction of trying to find means of reviving this very important industry, Boat Building. He described Mr. Brannan as an important source of inspiration and assistance to the success of the boat building programme.

1.07 Turning to the Boat Builders who attended the workshop, the Officer-In-Charge, said that, now that, the workshop acted as a catalyst he urged them not to relax on the efforts that have paved the way into the possibilities of how the boat building industry can be revamped. Then he also cautioned those still in employment, to see how they too could include these developments, into their retirement plans. After making grateful acknowledgement to the Fisheries Training Officer who was the Co-ordinator of the workshop for the wonderful way the workshop was organised, closed the workshop. The National Anthem was then sung.

ITEM 2SHORT HISTORY OF BOAT BUILDING INDUSTRY IN THE GWEMBEVALLEY (S.M.BUNGALA)

- 2.01 Outlining the background of how the boat building began in the Gwembe Valley Mr. Bungala who has been associated with boat building story in the area for over 20 years informed the workshop.
- 2.02 That the boat Building Industry for fibre and plank boat construction was introduced in the Gwembe Valley by the Department of Fisheries through a man employed by the Government in the name of Mr. R.G. Heath around 1962.
- 2.03 Mr. Heath who was initially stationed at Nchelenge station, of the Department of Fisheries on Lake Mweru in Luapula Province, established two points of boat building in the Gwembe Valley. These were at Sinazongwe and Chipepo. Staff was sent to these places with Messrs Kambambi and Kazimbaya manning them respectively in 1962.
- 2.04 Later other points were opened, at Lusitu where instructors like Mr. Bungala was stationed before he came to the centre and at the Boma harbour. After these developments more people got interested in the Industry and external and by Attachments types of courses were conducted for the people.

FINANCIAL CREDIT AND OTHER INPUT MATERIALS III

- 2.05 The Government through the department then opened Financial Credit facilities to those who wanted to acquire boats at a cost around K500.00 each. Other inputs such as nails, paint etc were given to such boat builders as free aid. Some of the people who benefited from such aid are Messrs Syakaziba and Nsanfwe who after even over 20 years from such aid are still having in stock the copper nails which is the reason for them to have continued with the industry although now individually.

CONSTRAINTS

- 2.06 After the departure of Mr. Heath with his copper nails and other inputs from aid arrangements, the local industry has since been faced with the problem of how to acquire copper nails as these are not available in the country.
- 2.07 After the pick up of the Industry and prominent interested people acquired their boats, many of them withdrew from the Boat Building Industry and turned to other economic activities.
- 2.08 Boat Building inputs apart from their scarcity and non availability in the country, if available are found to be very expensive for any average person to manage.

CONCLUSIONS

- 2.09 The workshop in discussing this Talk, recognised that there are difficulties encountered in operating development programmes, among which those of management and inadequate volume of financial and material resources. And as per theme of the workshop, the participants looked into ways and means by which the Industry could be revived to be Economically viable.
- 2.10 After a lengthy discussion, it was resolved that for plank boat Industry to survive, it needed especially, copper nails, this after having looked into their possible alternatives such as from galvased, copper plated and other, irons, Mr. Brannan offered to find out from those companies Zamefa in Luanshya and Mornach in Kitwe which use copper nails to establish from them how through them the Industry would benefit. That if this failed, the Zambia Development Bank would be approached to look into the possibilities of securing foreign exchange for copper nails into the country as part of the Loan Component to fishermen.
- 2.11 As a passing reference Mr. Brannan reminded the workshop participants that Zambia like other African Countries had not experienced the bronze age from which it could have undergone the various technology on how to use copper which was its main economic stay. Instead Africa after having gone through the stone age straight came to Iron Age. While Europe experienced the Bronze age, making it a better copper finished products user than of Iron.

ITEM 3

TALK ON THE SINAZONGWE BOAT BUILDING GROUP (MR. M. SYAKAZIBA)

- 3.01 The aim of the Talk to the workshop was to look into the general organisation under which boat building industry started to grow and the effectiveness under which this operated.
- 3.02 Mr. Syakaziba informed the workshop that A group of people which included him and Mr. Ntyaa and others from Nchelenge after gaining experience, 1962-1965, under instructors Chileshe and Shane from the Fisheries Department, were each loaned £420 worth of Tools and materials with which to continue building the boats.

CONSTRAINTS

- 3.04 As was the case with other such groups when the boat building materials became scarce, other members of this group withdrew, with only Messrs Syakaziba and Ntyaa carrying on with the Industry. However, even these and a few others who on individual bases are still in this business have continued to operate under very trying circumstances. For example, in order to increase profits and save on the meagre nail resources limited labour and fewer nails are used on each boat there by leaning the new boats in a weaker state than it should have been.

Also there is the tendency of acceting money in advance from those wishing to buy boats and instead of using that money to purchase boat building inputs it is put towards speculative purposes.

- 3.05 These factors have led to low level of investment and capacity utilization hence thwarting a sustained economic recovery in the boat building Industry in the area.

CONCLUSIONS

- 3.06 The workshop discussed the presentation and many other reasons why Boat Building, could not develop into an active organisation. The following were concluded.
- 3.07 The development of it needed a proper organisation. It was concluded that the failure of these groups was largely due to the fact that there was no machinery to make the groups aware of the effects of their efforts to improve living conditions for the fishermen in particular. That because of this lack of basic understanding it was recommended that any such groups should secure an improvement in the terms which would make such groupings a success. This that the Departments of Fisheries and Cooperatives advocate for welfare oriented development based on mutual agreement through training.

ITEM 4

A TALK ON THE SYSTEMS AND FACILITIES FOR BOAT

BUILDING INDUSTRY (MR.J.BRANNAN)

- 4.01 This talk which also was delivered against the background to help the boat building Industry in the area think of how it could devote itself on more local resources with which to build boats for its domestic market, Mr.Brannan in promoting a more optimistic climate for the workshop to explore into such alternatives first, led the workshop to discuss of the five main types of boats which he categorised as:

(i) Plankboats

(ii) Fibre glass boats

(iii) Steel boats

(iv) Ferrocement

(v) Ethnic boats - That is those boats that are made to suit indigenous area and conditions prevailing in areas such as the common canoe.

- 4.02 He told the workshop that for centuries people have been fishing with certain boats made without the use of copper nails, engines or fuel. He cited an example of a boat that he had bought back home at only about K100.00.

That this boat can carry up to 150kg of cargo and is simple in construction and use. He said construction of this boat only involved making a frame of basket like, and cover this with a tent material impregnated with Bitumen to make it water proof. Mr. Brannan informed the workshop that such boats could easily be constructed in Zambia, as trees could be found from which ribs with which a frame for the boat could be made. Canvas covering is readily available from Kafue Textiles and the Bitumen can be found in Ndola. At the cost of K18.00 one could come up with up to three such boats. He informed the workshop that some of the advantages of such boats were that they sustained rough weather, and were so light that each needed only one person to lift it and carry it to their home. These are called 'CORACLES'

- 4.03 He also sighted of Canoes as those used in Canada, which were made from the barks of some trees.
- 4.04 Then the possibilities of reviving the construction of other types of boats such as the plank boats as their disadvantage has already been given in these notes; the future for fibre glass it was agreed depended on if and when the economy of the country picked up. There were difficulties in construction of Steel and Ferro -cement boats because they are heavy. The Steel and electrical tools in the area are not available.

CONSTRAINTS

- 4.05 After discussing the possibilities of revamping the construction of plank, fibre glass, and steel boats, it was in particular as in the aforegone constraints, the inadequacy of the existing financial markets in making available the necessary capital resources as compared to the Ethinc and Ferro cement boat building industry mentioned.

CONCLUSIONS

- 4.06 After protracted discussions on the Talk, the workshop concluded that future training programmes for the adoption and construction of what should be feasible should be designed in such a way as to eliminate the obstacles which hampered the reviving of such industries.
- 4.07 Secondly that there should be supply management from those areas where the new types of smaller types of boats were found the coracles and the skin or bark of the tree made. Mr. Brannan then told the workshop that he would take note and see what he would do to bring the expert hands who would when in the country in conjunction with public assistance of the training centre and staff, transfer such technology to our local boat builder manpower or resource.
- 4.08 Thirdly, the workshop addressed itself seriously to what would be the alternative materials for the construction of coracles and skin or bark of a tree made of fishing boats. A number of alternatives from which coracles made from Zambian raw materials were suggested and among these included the use of Bamboo trees, or Tunana, Susuumbe,

Debelebe, Lombo tree, the roots of Mubombo for the frame of a coracle and such locally available resources of bitumen and tent materials. And so the workshop was urged to look for what materials the country had so that we avoided thinking of things that were out of our power to obtain.

- 4.09 It was also resolved that at subsequent meetings based on the reviving the boat building industry the decisions and conclusions it would wish to make, specific measures of the standard and form of our present fleet of canoes in use, would be discussed in detail.

ITEM 5

A PAPER ON FERRO-CEMENT BOAT BUILDING INDUSTRY (Mr. P. KASANGULA)

- 5.01 There is growing recognition of the overall reduction in the quality of other made boats. The government should boost the economic growth and substantially increase development assistance based on looking for alternatives to making boats. It was agreed this industry should stand the test of time.
- 5.02 Ferro-Cement type of boats are like those that will be considered as discussed above on alternative in the development of the boat building industry. Ferrocement fishing canoes have a number of advantages which include their -
- (i) low investment power
 - (ii) constructional and quality benefits such as
 - (iii) ready availability of their inputs
 - (iv) less susceptible to leaks
 - (v) easily acquired skill
 - (vi) quality of the material for their not having face roling, corrode or spall
 - (vii) resistance to fire,
 - (viii) increasing in strength with time and therefore removing maintenance costs
 - (viv) good resistance to impact loads
 - (.x) weight which improves the stabilit of the canoe

All these, unlike most other conventional materials, make ferrocement canoes an alternative worthy of consideration.

- 5.03 Thus Mr. Kasangula in presenting his paper which is also attached to these notes, was done so against this background of advantages for ferrocement canoe industry. He told the workshop that it would be necessary for the boat building industry to face the reality of taking up this industry.

- 5.04 The paper covered the specifics of construction.

CONSTRAINTS

- 5.05 The workshop observed the main disadvantage as that of over weight such as experienced for any boat that goes into the water of 20' and ~~over~~ UNDER

CONCLUSIONS

- 5.06 After the workshop discussed the paper, it resolved that there will be need to try and revive the Ferrocement small fishing canoes in the light of the aforegone advantages. That when materials were sought, an attempt should be made to construct one at the centre for the purpose of transferring technology to the boat builders.

ITEM 6

FTO/FTC/SIN/COF. 5

DRAFTED RESOLUTIONS PASSED AT THE 1ST REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON BOAT BUILDING PROMOTION IN LAKE KARIBA FISHERY. HELD AT THE FISHERIES TRAINING CENTRE ON 12TH SEPTEMBER, 1986

PREAMBLE

The 1st Regional Workshop on Boat Building Promotion in Lake Kariba Fishery, convened at the Fisheries Training Centre, Sinazongwe on the 12th September, 1986 under the able Co-ordinator's effort. It drew a number of prominent local Boat Builders, Fishermen, Department of Fisheries staff and the Mechanical Advisor with the Gossner Service Team, Mr. Brannan.

The workshop diligently carried out a preliminary analysis of identifying alternative approaches that would increase the activity of the boat building industry in the area. This against the background of the high cost of boat building materials and lack of foreign exchange with which can be used to import those raw materials which are not available in the country. However, continued peace and stability in the country was appreciated. To this effect it was decided.

PLEDGE

We the workshop participants pledge continued and unwavering support, solidarity and loyalty to this excellency the President, Dr. K.D.Kaunda and the entire leadership in the Party and its Government on the many efforts they are putting in, to assail the destiny of this Nation through peace and stability.

THANKS

The workshop profoundly thanks all those who made the workshop be such a success. Special thanks go to Mr.J.Brannan who on behalf of the Gossner Service Team put in so much personal effort to see that the workshop is adequately provided for boarding services and generous exposure of the related reading material at the workshop.

THE INTRODUCTION SPEECH

Recognising that Boat Building Industry need to be revived in the area, and that there is waste in making the Boat Building Industry, which this is occasioned through the improper planning and organisation.

WE RESOLVE

That such workshops should be held from time to time to discuss, review and draw plans for follow-up activities of what should be done to ensure that the boat building industry in the area is given the encouragement to continue.

THE HISTORY OF THE BOAT BUILDING INDUSTRY

Aware that there shall always be operational and management supply difficulties in improving the Boat Building Industry.

WE RESOLVE

- (i) That the Departments of Fisheries and cooperatives should mount development programmes based on harnessing mutual agreements through training.
- (ii) That Boat Builders in the area form a cooperative through which machinery they would be able to share the burdens of securing financial and transportation arrangements for the various materials and other services.

SYSTEMS AND FACILITIES FOR BOAT BUILDING INDUSTRY

Realising that alternative approaches to boat building cannot be effective without the appropriate transfer of such related technology on how these should be put into effect.

WE RESOLVE

- (i) That causes should immediately be mounted by those expert hands on any new development and technology of the alternative approaches to boat building industry.
- (ii) That the Advisor from the Gossner Service Team Mr. J. Brannan should upon completion of his findings into the possibilities to secure copper nails for the plank boat building industry should communicate to the Fisheries Training Officer who in turn would disseminate such information to other members of the workshop.

FERROCEMENT SMALL FISHING CANOE INDUSTRY

Aware that economic difficulties will continue to be experienced owing to the unfavourable Global trade conditions and that as a result of this, securing adequate inputs such as those that need importation will not be easy.

We resolve:

- (i) That Ferrocement Small Scale Fishing Industry should be encouraged
- (ii) That a Ferrocement boat construction course be organised for boat builders with a view to effect this industry in the area.

FISHERIES TRAINING CENTRE/GOSSNER
SERVICE TEAM REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON-
BOAT BUILDING PROMOTION IN LAKE -
KARIBA.

SINAZONGWE

12th September, 1986

INFORMATION NOTE
FROM THE WORKSHOP CO-ORDINATOR

I. PURPOSE OF THE WORKSHOP.

This workshop is being held under the Fisheries Training and the Technical Assistance service of the Gossner Service Team, Cooperative Programme. It is funded by a special contribution under the Leadership of Mr. Brannan, Advisor to the Gossner Service Team.

The workshop is being held so as to try and work out a strategy that will be of close cooperation between active fishermen and makers of fishing boats in the area, such as the plank, Canoe or Ferro-cement boats, so as to increase the activity of boat construction.

Thus, it is to concern itself with all aspects of how best, the boat building industry can be revamped in the area. This in the face of the economic difficulties of acquiring raw materials needed for the construction of such boats, arising from the acute shortage of foreign exchange in the country.

The workshop's main task therefore is to carryout a preliminary analysis of identifying alternative approaches (that is, alternative boat building inputs) that will help the increase in production of boats.

Much of the Fishing Industry in the area is still at peasant level, and boats such as the Canoes are still made, small, and in most cases still not to the required standard and form. Making bigger boats of plank or fibre glass even when materials for these are available, their prices are usually out of sight. That is, are very expensive.

It is against this unwelcoming situation that the organisers of this workshop realise that you the invited guests who also form part of active fishermen, have an immense fund of both local and international knowledge on how and what simple improvements can be made to our present boat models which have stood the test of time, can be made available and used.

It is expected therefore that during its deliberations, the workshop will discuss these and review what possible lengths, size, and form the canoes should take, and the proportion of power to any other types of boats that are to be made.

Cont...d/ 2

Thirdly, that adequate information will be given on follow-up activities or what should be done to ensure that the boat building industry in the area is given the encouragement to continue.

Fourthly, that the workshop review together all the possibilities to this effect and prepare jointly an alternative boat building development conclusions upon which this vital component of the Fishing Industry in the area, should continue to contribute positively towards the National call for self sufficiency in food production in fish.

In concluding the outline of what this workshop is intended to do, it is important that I remind all the workshop participants that a workshop is a teaching and learning situation that facilitate an opportunity for questioning and explanations, a free exploration of ideas and opinions that must be implemented. This under the background of the operational problems which in our case, of the Boat Building field, for the purpose of promoting the type of boat building knowledge, skills required for our fishing industry in the area. And so the workshop is asking all of us to participate in that spirit.

E.K.W. CHILIMUNDA
WORKSHOP CO-ORDINATOR
FISHERIES TRAINING OFFICER.

FERRO CEMENT IN THE BOAT BUILDING INDUSTRY
A PAPER PRESENTED BY P. KASANGULA TO BOAT
BUILDERS WORKSHOP AT FISHERIES TRAINING CENTRE
ON 12TH SEPTEMBER 1986

Although the tendency is to think of Ferro Cement as a new concept it has now been developed for over 100 years. One of the biggest single factors contributing to this slow acceptance is possibly the lack of quality involved in the construction of its early predecessors.

The first Ferro Cement construction was made by Joseph Lambot in 1855 substituting wood in the construction of water containers plant pots etc. He further made two Ferro Cement boats which have spent over half a century under water but still in existence.

Although Lambot invented the material, the father of present day Ferro Cement techniques was Dr. Pier Luigi Nervi. Nervi's work has ever since continued to be developed by several other people. Several methods of construction have so far been devised. The most important ones, however, are open Mould, Steel Frame and Pipe Frame. In all cases, however, the basic materials required are small steel rods, ordinary chicken wire mesh, cement, sand and water.

From the above premise in what follows we look at general construction procedure of Ferro Cement boats for fishing crafts.

CONSTRUCTION

Using steel rods the shape and size of the boat required is made. The keel is first constructed to which vertical rods are welded or tied. Horizontal rods are applied next and tied or welded to the vertical rods. Wire mesh is then wrapped around the structure. The skin can then be plastered by hand using well mixed mortar. It is important to constantly check for kinks or flats in the hull at this stage as they will be impossible to rectify later.

MORTAR

When dealing with boat construction it is essential that the mortar is water tight. This necessity depends on regulating the chemical reactions between cement and water. The curing time must be carefully monitored because if the mortar is allowed to hydrate too quickly small cracks will appear in the skin.

The recommended mortar is usually 30% and the water approximately 20%. Approximately 50% is of aggregate. It is also important to note that, clean and well graded sand is used. The standard sieves used for this purpose are numbered 8, 16, 30, 50 and 100 depending on the strength required.

2/....

CURING

The curing or hydration of mortar is very important. Mortar increase in strength as it ages. Other qualities such as resistance to weathering etc. increases. There are three basis methods of curing a hull:

(a) wet curing; (b) steam curing (c) the use of the curing or sealing agents.

Both wet curing and the use of curing or sealing agents provide for sufficient moisture at all times to ensure hydration.

Cement mortar with a higher than 0.4 water/cement contains all the water needed for complete hydration, hence of such mortars mixes are used, the aid to curing simply means the prevention of this moisture evaporation.

Wet curing, however, is the most appropriate one in development countries like Zambia. The process is basically simple. All that is necessary is to keep the hull wet to prevent exaporation of moisture.

This process should start as soon as the concrete has set. The hull should be covered with sacking or some other form of suitable material. Where necessary the sackings should be kept wet all the time.

FINISHING

This can be carried out with a body of filler. Although a good mortar finish gives adequate weather protection, it is advisable to apply two coats of clear or pigmented epoxy paint. This completely seals the exterior of the hull and given a sealing coat to any stray strands of mesh or wire which may protrude.

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FISHERIES TRAINING CENTRE/ GOSSINER
SERVICES TEAM REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON
BOAT BUILDING PROMOTION IN KARIBA
LAKE, SINAZONGWE.

INFORMATION NOTE
FROM THE WORKSHOP CO-ODINATOR.

12th September, 1986.

I. PURPOSE OF THE WORKSHOP.

This workshop is being held under the Fisheries Training and The Technical Assistance service of the Gossiner Service Team, Cooperative Programme. It is funded by a special contribution under the Leadership of Mr. Brannan ~~Leader~~ of the Gossiner Service Team.

The workshop is being held so as to try and workout a strategy that will be of close cooperation between active fishermen and makers of fishing boats in the area, such as the plank, Canoe or Ferro-Cement boats, so as to increase efficient methods of fishing.

It is to concern itself with all aspects of how best the boatbuilding industry can be revamped in the area. This in the face of the economic difficulties of acquiring raw materials needed to construct such boats, rising from the acute shortage of foreign exchange in the country.

The workshop's main task therefore is to carryout a preliminary analysis of identifying alternative approaches (that is, alternative boat building inputs) that will help the increase in production of boats.

Much of the Fishing Industry in the area is still at peasant level, and boats such as the canoes are still made small and in most cases not to the required standard and form. Making bigger boats of plank or plastic mat even when materials are available, their prices are normally out of sight. That is, are very expensive.

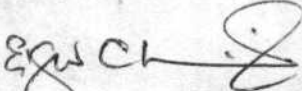
Thus the workshop is expected to discuss and review what possible lengths, size, and form the canoes should take and the proportion of power to any other types of boats that are to be made.

It is against this unwelcoming situation that the organisers of this workshop realise that you the invited guests who also form part of active fishermen, have an immense fund of both local and internal ^{foreign} knowledge on what simple improvements can be made to our present boat makeups. Also what and how other materials for making these boats which have stood the test of time be made available and used.

It is expected therefore that during this workshop first of all adequate information will be given on follow-up activities of what should be done to ensure that the boat building industry in the area is given the encouragement to continue.

Secondly that the workshop review together all the possibilities to this effect and prepare jointly an alternative boat building development conclusions for which boats should be constructed and appropriate for the area.

In concluding the outline of what this workshop is intended to do, it is important that I remind ourselves that a workshop is a teaching and learning situation that facilitate an opportunity for questioning and explanations, a free exploration of ideas and opinions that must be implemented. This under the background of the operation problems which in our case, of the Boat Building field for the purpose of promoting the type of boat building knowledge, skills required for our fishing industry in the area. And so the workshop is asking all of ^{us} to participate in that spirit.


E.K.W. Chilimunda
WORKSHOP CO-ORDINATOR
FISHERIES TRAINING OFFICER.

2. PROVISIONAL PROGRAMME

| | | |
|-----------|---|---|
| 07:00 HRS | - | ARRIVAL OF WORKSHOP PARTICIPANTS |
| 08:00 HRS | - | COFFEE |
| 09:00 HRS | - | INTRODUCTION OF THE WORKSHOP BY THE CO-ORDINATOR |
| 09:15 | - | SHORT HISTORY OF BOAT BUILDING INDUSTRY IN THE GWEMBE VALLEY (MR. S.M. BUNGALA) |
| 10:00 HRS | - | DISCUSSION |
| 11:00 HRS | - | A PAPER ON THE SINAZONGWE FISHERMEN BOAT BUILDING CO-OPERATIVE (MR. W. NCHITE) |
| 12:00 HRS | - | DISCUSSION |
| 13:00 HRS | - | LUNCH |
| 14:00 HRS | - | SYSTEMS AND FACILITIES FOR BOAT BUILDING INDUSTRY (MR. BRANNAN) |
| 14:30 HRS | - | DISCUSSION |
| 15:00 HRS | - | A PAPER ON FERRO - CEMENT BOAT BUILDING INDUSTRY (MR. P.K. KASANGULA) |
| 15:30 HRS | - | DISCUSSION |
| 16:00 HRS | ? | WORKSHOP CONCLUSIONS |
| 17:30 HRS | - | CLOSING RECEPTION. |

3. CONCLUSIVE LIST OF THE WORKSHOP PARTICIPANTS

| | | |
|-----|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. | MR. M.S. SYAKAZIBA | BOAT BUILDER |
| 2. | " J. NTYAA | " " |
| 3. | 3. B. NTYAA | " " |
| 4. | " N. SAMFWE | " " |
| 5. | " D. SEYA | FISHERMAN |
| 6. | " C. MWIRA | " |
| 7. | " W. CNHITE | BUILDINGS FOREMAN |
| 8. | " S.M. BUNGALA | FISHERIES TRAINING INSTRUCTOR |
| 9. | " M. TIMU | " " " |
| 10. | " E. MWENDA | BOAT BUILDER |
| 11. | " J. KAMBALE | " " |
| 12. | " S. CHISHIMBA | " " |
| 13. | " H. MATSUMOTO | FISHERIES BIOLOGIST |
| 14. | " M. PHIRI | RESEARCH ASSISTANT |
| 15. | " D.M. CHITULA | FISHERIES DEV. OFFICER |
| 16. | " S. LYUBA | FISHERIES INSTRUCTOR |
| 17. | " W.K. SYANYUNYA | " " |
| 18. | " S.S. SIMASIKU | " " |
| 19. | " BRANNAN | GOSSNER SERVICE TEAM |
| 20. | " P. KASANGULA | OFFICER IN CHARGE |
| 21. | " E.K.W. CHILIMUNDA | FISHERIES TRAINING OFFICER |

4. VENUE

THE FISHERIES TRAINING CENTRE, SINAZONGWE NET SHED.

5. DATE

12TH SEPTEMBER, 1986

6. LUNCH BUDGET (ROUND FIGURE CALCULATIONS)

| | |
|-------------|----------------|
| MEALMEAL | K22.00 |
| FISH | K10.00 |
| TOMATOES | K 2.00 |
| ONIONS | K 2.00 |
| COOKING OIL | K10.00 |
| SOFT DRINKS | K62.00 |
| BISCUITS | K14.00 |
| SUGAR | <u>K 4.00</u> |
| | <u>K126.00</u> |

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

24th January, 1986

On behalf of the Gwembe South Development Project Co-ordinator Mr. B.C.M. Hantuba and indeed on behalf of the entire Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development. I take this as the sincere opportunity to thank you for the efforts made to visit us in Zambia. We as the Project together with the Ministry join hands to welcome you all in our country and wish you a pleasant and health stay here. We urge you to feel at home and we will always be with you to assure that you dwell in unity with us until such time you leave.

Sir, the Director of the Gossner Mission and the Reverend Mische in charge of Zambia's affairs allow me to extend my fraternal thanks to the Gossner Service Team assigned to work with us in Zambia for the spirit and willingness they have shown to work for the people of the valley. Through the Liaison Officer of Lusaka Mrs. S.C. Krisifoe the Team Members have worked teeth and nail to ensure that the standard of living for the valley people improves. Therefore sir, we as the project are proud to say to the mission "GO AHEAD NO TURNING BACK".

Then Sir, this moment comes when I feel that thanking the mission only is perhaps not enough. There is no anyway, I can express my happiness and thanks to the mission for the assistance it has given the G.S.D.P. workshop both material and financial. Please don't stop supporting us, we are a young workshop needing a lot of care for our survival. Last year the Mission sent us a variety of workshop tools and tool boxes and this year we are enlightened by the team treasurer that our plight has been heard and the spares for our G.R.Z Leyland No. 587D have been brought. Shortly they will be arriving in the container. Sirs, this is the time I am sitting down with you in our meeting room and thank you tripple times for the support you have rendered us. Please extend my thanks to other mission members who are in West Berlin now.

During one of the staff meetings the team members revealed to us that the Mission intends to employ a woman V.S.P. Advisory whose husband we saw physically. This man during his stay in the Valley helped us alot. He repaired our boats at Siatwinda which we never thought could be repaired. Now our request as the workshop is that since this woman advisor will be coming in with the husband is it ~~is~~ not possible for the mission to employ the same man as workshop Technical Advisor at G.S.D.P.?

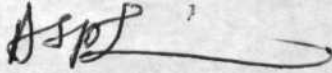
As I have earlier on stated that we are a young workshop. May I be allowed sir, to ask for more help from the mission. This year starts a hard year to us. Almost all the machines in the workshop have broken down. Efforts have been made to look for spares but all in vain.

2/..

2/..

So sir the assistance Iam asking from you is to help us get the spares for our machines in the workshop.

Attached is the list of spares we need.



David S.K. Chipili
AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING ASSISTANT
WORKSHOP MANAGER

1) Lister Engine (SR) one cylinder

a) 2 Injector pumps (fue pumps)

No. SR 120

b) 2 fuel injectors part No. 207-80265 and 2 Nozzles seperately.

2) Kirloskar Engine TA 1 Single Cylinder

a) 2 fuel pumps part No. 18.010.20.0

b) 2 injectors

c) 3 fuel filter elements part No. 11.018.04.0 and related sealing rings.

2strainers part Nos. 10.006.07.0 and 10.079.00.0

3) Hand tachometer for RPM measuring

4) Cylinder compression Tester

5) Ignition timer (1

GOSSNER SERVICE TEAM

P.O. Box 4,
Sinazeze.

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

To whom it may concern

Job Description for the Mechanical Advisor

Many GSDP activities (registered organisations which are linked with GSDP are included) depend on mechanical equipment and expertise.

New appropriate techniques and technologies are required to be tested and to be introduced to the people of Gwembe South.

Objectives for the mechanical advisor

- a) to give advice and practical assistance in all matters of mechanical work if necessary. This includes VSP, the workshop at Siatwinda, Buleya Malima and Nkandabwe.
- b) to help and assist the workshop to develop new appropriate technologies and to advice the people in using them.
- c) the Mechanical advisor works under GSDP . He is a member of GST and GSDP staff.

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

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DSK

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ANNUAL REPORT 1983 for the WORKSHOP
in the Gwembe South Development Project
by Hans-Joachim Spreng (workshop officer)

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Transport
- 3 Camp maintenance
- 4 Workshop
- 5 Appropriate Technology
- 6 Training
- 7 Summary
- 8 Handing over note

1. Introduction

The past year 83 was still marked by the tightened financial situation of the country which affected us specially because the workshop funds are coming from the capital vote 614. Was there still a light money flow in the beginning of the year it stopped completely after the International Monetary Fund (IMF) was tightening it's regulation towards Zambia.

The whole workshop work could only be done because some money from the European Economic Community (EEC) was allocated and utilised.

I hence already here the task to thank the workshop members for performing their duties in a good way, which was essential for the work, done under such circumstances.

In the year 83 the still outstanding agreement between the Gossner Mission and the Government of Zambia towards an IRDP Gwembe Valley was signed, but the expected improvement through this joining was not experienced. No money was allocated from IRDP fundings to the project.

2. Transport

Leyland "white" GRZ No. 5870D

The condition of this lorry is still the same, it has not been touched during the last year. The rear drivingshaft has to be fitted, when spares are available.

Benz 911 GRZ No. 817E

The problem reported last year of having a rough steering is solved. The Gossner Mission has sent two sets of bearings which we fitted to the steering box. Since that time the lorry has been on the road. But due to a nation wide shortage of breakfluid, it was off road again.

Slide work has to be done on the brakesystem but after that it is expected to be a reliable four wheel transport again.

Leyland "blue" GRZ A 37V

After the gearbox was repaired and a new bearing was fitted the lorry had gone twice to Choma but the gearbox could not stay longer. When transport to Livingstone was available the Permanent Secretary was involved and MSD Livingstone provided us in exchange with a used gearbox.

Since that time lorry is on the road neglecting the not functioning electricity system.

MSD Sinazongwe had provided our station with two batteries for the Leyland and we have a proved hope that the lights will work soon.

LandRover GRZ 309V

The condition of the Land Rover is fair. But it has to be mentioned that the LandRover can only be driven by the project's mechanic/driver because of certain small faults which he knows to manage. During the year the Land Rover had to be maintained on the body twice. Still the first gear is not working and other parts were repaired every now and then.

It was experienced in the last year that the main transport problem was the unavailability of drivers. We tried to employ one but the Ministry rejected and when we tried a non GRZ employed driver we found out that he can't be allowed to drive a GRZ car. On the other side our experience with borrowing drivers from other departments are as well not good since they remain under the departments supervision and the project would have to pay overnights.

3. Camp maintenance

Electricity: the camp generator motor which was borrowed from Kanchomba Farm Training Centre stopped working after the main bearings were worn out. Since that time the Malima Irrigation is borrowing the GSDP station a Lister engine. This engine was reconditioned at AFE Lusaka and brought to our station. But nevertheless the workshop had to attend to the engine because AFE did their job careless. The power lines had to be checked several times because of operational faults.

On the watersupply the Gossner Mission helped the GRZ by providing a new Monopump set which is working since July satisfactory. The depth of piping was extended to 48m but it is still not deep enough. The draught is affecting the waterlevel as well. The second borehole was redrilled by PNC but it still gives problems while lowering the pipes. It will be in operation in october.

The waterconsumption is between 12,000 to 15,000 liters per day.

In the last quarter of the year the repair of the fence started and will be continued. At the same time the pitlatrine between the boreholes was destroyed and a new one is built near the workshop.

Three houses were renovated while two are paid by the Gossner Mission.

4. Workshop.

The manpower situation is still bad like last year. One welder (grade 5) one mechanic (grade 5), he is the driver as well, one storeman (grade 8) onewater development specialist (grade 8).

The workshop did several repairs on farm implements and did as well repairs on cars and tractors. Scotch carts were repaired as well as hundreds of tyres mended. It was observed that the government departments in the area are using our workshop instead of using MSD Sinazongwe to do their respective repair. Also MSD Sinazongwe seems to do nothing on their own, everything is going over the G&DF workshop. The Siatwinda pumps (Ford and Lister) are brought to the workshop for maintaining after some children or others had filled sand into the Lister engine airinlet.

It is to mention that the manpower of four, where one is always out to drill boreholes and one is a driver and mechanic in one, it is a big burden to the workshop and it's project work. I strongly advice everyone involved not to eneglect the importance of a well equipped workshop.

5. Appropriate Technology.

Nothing was done except that I went to a seminar on AT in Lusaka, a report is enclosed.

6. Training.

The training continued like it was set up. Three workshop members passed their respective test and the further education for Mr.Chikopa is still in the pipeline to reasons beyond our control.

7. Summary.

The workshop section got K 8,667.20n for diesel and oil and salaries. One can already get the information out of the figures. The workshop has to struggle hard to do the expected work.

Some other activities had to be dropped due to shortage of money or manpower, an employment stop was announced early last year.

After I have written this report as an outgoing officer I have the pleasure to mention, that Emanuel Mwenya will take over my post. He is a NRDC leaver in Agricultural Engineering.

October 1983

Hans-Joachim Spreng

8. HANDING OVER NOTE FOR THE GSDP WORKSHOP

I feel it my responsibility to write this handing over note for two reasons.

First of all I think it will be an advantage for the successor and all people involved to have a paper where activities are put down. Secondly after three years working with the workshop I feel it necessary to have a paper where it is clearly put down what the properties of the GSDP, or other affiliated organisations are. To get a clear cut between enterprises which were growing out of the project, but are standing now on their own feet and having their own equipment. In this sense the handing over note is meant as a stocktaking of GSDP workshop properties or responsibilities. This handing over note is as well meant for the following officer, in this case Mr. E. Muenya, for his actual work, so this could mean, that some activities and equipment will be described even if it is not GSDP, but the officer's responsibility.

Lastly I have to state that this paper might not be a complete stocktaking, handing over or record paper, but it is tried to fulfill the main parts. Every one is free to contribute, but at least it should be decided on it.

8.1. Supervision of the workshop

In the last three years we developed a way of working, which could give everyone a bit of freedom to do his job.

The actual supervision was needed because the officer in charge shall be responsible for mistakes or accidents which might happen. Since the manpower is so reduced and only well trained workers are around in the workshop, the skills are mostly with them. What I always felt responsible for, was to look that a certain job was done in an accurate way and not just done. This will be more and more necessary if the work expected from the workshop is increasing and the manpower remains the same.

Sometimes mistakes are only made because the worker is pressed to start another work soon or some people are already waiting for his services, while he is still on another thing.

To avoid such situation it is important that the channels of communication are used to enable the workshop officer to have the overlook about requests coming in from other departments or officers in the project.

Therefore all requests to the GSDP workshop have to go through the workshop officer. That appears to MSD / Burma/ Police as strict as possible, because it seems to become a habit to contact the GSDP for repair on the vehicles which we are even not allowed to do and it is not our job.

The workplan in the workshop is done on Mondays, if required otherwise the workshop foreman is just filling in the forms according to the work which was done. On the workplan transport bookings are fixed as well.

These weekly programs are used by the foreman and the storeman to prepare monthly forms which will show the work done for the different sections.

This administration part of the workshop is done by the foreman and the storeman, but both of them are as well engaged in the workshop work as workers. It makes it difficult for them to dance on two marriages.

Stores in the GSDP

As a main station for the GSDP and it's working area the GSDP is having different stores at Nkandabbwe. The stores directly under the workshop are the following ones:

In Block N a cement store

Block L two stores for paint, tyres, plumber material and spareparts, oil and tools.

In the workshop itself two stores with material used every day, but separately locked by the storeman.

Two stores are kept by the clerical officer Mr. Musiya, while one with spares, weldingrots, tools shall be moved to Block L. The other store is the furniture store.

For all the mentioned stores Mr. Musiya and the storeman Mr. Smart Siampongo are responsible and take care about it.

The diesel tanks and the respective books are kept by the storeman. As he is not only doing the storekeeping but as well welding and maintenance of equipment, it is to take care that he gets time to keep the books proper.

Diesel, oil, lubrication

Diesel, oil, lubrication kept at the Nkandabbwe station are meant only for transport and the workshop use including the electricity and watersupply.

The both irrigations Malima and Siatwiinda and at times when Nkandabbwe dam is dry and pumping is required, diesel, oil and lubrication ~~x~~ can be borrowed, but replacement should be followed up.

Diesel, oil, or lubrication should be not borrowed to the police if not authority's order is requesting it, because replacemnet was experienced bad or nil.

In the moment the GSDP storeman is keeping 3500 l diesel, 10 l break fluid, 210 l diesel engine oil. This is meant for the famine relieve program and will be given out only ~~x~~ for forms signed by the SAO up to the day the stock is finished.

8.2. Farm implements and repair

Repair on farm implements is done in the GSDP workshop and was one of the main tasks in the beginning. We are ~~and~~ ~~xxxx~~ still doing it even if it is not anymore our main task. Whenever farmers are bringing implements, the workshop will repair it in time and the payment charged will be recorded with a general receipt and send back as revenue. In former days a mobile workshop was introduced to do this kind of work in the villages, but it had to be stopped because of the rhodesian Independence war.

From time to time some new designs are done in the workshop. One of the ideas was to produce axes out of old springs. This program was later on taken under VSP and carried on. The springs and the coal used were the property of the GRZ except four springs bought in 1981 by the that time treasurer Mrs. Sitte.

Other trails were done in the past but not carried ~~p~~ on, records are found in the file 'Intermediate Technology'.

X →

8.2.1. Water turbine at Nkandabbwe upper dam

The turbine was built in the beginning of 1980 by the project, in close cooperation with the TDAU at the University of Zambia. The turbine was constructed partly in the project workshop and partly in Lusaka. Funds were provided by the project.

The turbine is property of the GRZ and remains like it. Any user of the turbine has to pay revenue to the Project Coordinator.

The maize mill at the turbine is property of Mr. Dickson Siamilandu. He is authorised to use the turbine and should pay an hourly charge according to the speedometer fixed at the shaft of the turbine.

At the staff meeting in november 81 under point 111/81 c it was agreed to charge Mr. Siamilandu K 1,80 ber hour, according to the meter readings on the speedometer. The old arrangement for a monthly payment of K 10.00 was dropped.

Some measurement of the turbine:

The Banki-Turbine has a waterweel dimension \emptyset 306 mm and a width of 500 mm. The piping is done with \emptyset 400 mm asbestos

pipe joining into two Ø 150 mm steel pipes.

The hight which can be used is 12,85 m. The actual hight utilised is 8,4 m. The power on the shaft is 12 KW.

The rotations are 370 RPM free and 368 RPM under full power.

Some drawings are available in the workshop office. If more and detailed information is required, the Manager of the TDAU Lusaka, Mr. Werrakoon has to be contacted.

8.2.2. Biogas plant

The biogas plant Nkandabbwe was built in 1980 by the GSDP workshop. It is designed as a GOBAR double chamber plant.

During the period of my stay it was never operating. In 82 the workshop has built the still missing drying slab for the proceeded dung.

Whenever one is interested to continue the work, it should be careful thought how the acceptance by the villager can be ensured and how the supply of dung will be provided.

The main reason why it was not operated and maintained by the responsible villager was, that the plant is not yet an appropriate one to the situation of the villagers, who are surrounded by sufficient fire wood.

In the GSDP staff it was thought to activate the plant just as an experimental plant with one man employed to carry dung and to clean the plant.

It was not decided on, because funds were missing and there the discussion got stuck.

X → to 8.2.

Some people in the area are doing farm implement repair in their villages, some of them are trained in the GSDP workshop. It should be stressed, that this possibility of getting the implement repaired should be tried first.

As well the "Quella Workshop"; the GSDP should take care that it is not becoming a concurrent to local workshops.

8.3. Transport

The GSDP transport consists of three lorries and one Land Rover. The description of the vehicles you might take out of the annual report.

The main problem on the transport is, that the project has only one driver who is as well the mechanic of the workshop. When all our lorries were grounded it was no problem, but now when two lorries are running the driver is pulled from one side to the other. The GRZ is not allowing to employ an additional driver, because of its desperate financial situation. The problem of getting drivers from other departments was, that they were driving careless and spoiled two lorries.

The vehicles are meant for the GSDP and its activities, so whenever there is a request from other departments GSDP activities have to be served first. If the transport is given to other departments, our driver should go (if possible) with the vehicle and the department should provide overtime, overnights, diesel, oil and everything what is required.

According to my experience it is advisable to give other departments, as well as to the Burman, a strong guidance how they should go along when transport is granted to them.

To VSP activities it was agreed already before they got their own lorry, that the GRZ should help them in carrying out their selfhelp activities. Since the VSP lorry was in and the financial situation of the GRZ (GSDP) was bad, it was never carried out in 1983.

It is very likely to happen, that due to pressure in work at the station, that the transport arrangements are done in a way, that the driver has to rush to a place and straight to another. I recommended to make careful transport arrangements to sure the driver and his vehicle.

It is always advisable to look for a combination of trips, since the VSP and the GSB lorry are at the station as well as expatriate transport is going.

The maintenance of the vehicle is done by the GSDP workshop. The GSDP -workshop-mechanic should be in the position to maintain the lorries as well as the Land Rover, but mostly he is pressed to do other maintaining work at the irrigation pumps first. It was experienced in the years 78-80 that some-one ~~was~~ is in the position to use the lorries and the Land Rover all the year round with the effect, that in 81 all our vehicles were grounded and major repairs had to be carried out. It is adviseable to introduce a maintenance shedule, according to that the respective lorry should be maintained even if transport is required. The second measurement will be to try all means to get a driver, so that the mechanic Mr. Josef Muchimba can concentrate on his profession. If spares are needed, MSD Sinazongwe or other MSDs should be tried first.

The VSP lorry is maintained as well in the GSDP workshop, but no agreement on this has passed. If the VSP lorry requires major repairs, it could be done like we did it ~~with~~ on the broken spring, that VSP is providing the spare part and the mechanic is doing the repair on saturday's or sunday's and VSP has to pay him.

The same appears to the GSB lorry, even if small repairs are done in the GSDP workshop.

For repairs carried out on sub-project programs like VSP or GSB, a recording system should be introduced to be in the position to exchange services or goods.

As soon as money is involved it has to go strictly back as revenue.

2
was in maintenance
unit &
separate

Expatriate and staff members vehicles are to be repaired free of charge according to an old agreement, which I never have seen. During my stay it developed in the way, that no major repair was done during working hours. I always tried to arrange that the mechanic or any other required worker could do the job in his own time to get additional payments. The workshop equipment can be used for this kind of privat business, still careful checking is adviseable.

My personal opinion is to get this regulation abolished, because every officer is getting km-claim, where the maintaining

costs are included.

If overtime has to be paid to the workshop worker, the rate is for Mr. Chikopa and Mr. Muchimba K 1.24/h and for Mr. Siampongo and Mr. Siabunkululu K 1.07/h.

8.4.Craftstraining on the job

Over the years we had several discussions about appropriate training in the GSDP workshop. It was stressed, that trained workers should remain in the valley, but no measurements can be taken and on the other hand the valley is overpopulated, why should a trained man not go out with his family?

Due to my personal interest and due to the situation, that the workshop has to do the maintaining of sophisticated machines, training on the job is the appropriate one. But it was stressed, that the workers/trainees are sent to the grade tests at Livingstone Training Institute every year. Whenever such a test date was fixed, some lessons were done in the GSDP meeting room.

In 1982 five of the GSDP workers/trainees had to be laid off, the salaries couldn't be paid anymore. The experience of trainees trying to run their own business in the area have somehow failed out of different reasons, but at least the skill was not the bottleneck.

8.5. Refresher courses - continuous education

The so-called refresher courses or motivational training should be introduced to the benefit of the project employees.

The Gossner Mission, Berlin is providing annually funds for this program to enable selected workers to go for a short term course.

To my understanding it was meant to encourage employees with the gained knowledge of such a course to work better motivated for the project.

Preparation should be done by the responsible officer for a section and should be proceeded to the GST-treasurer for further channeling.

The ZIMCO booklet will be available at the workshop in it's files.

The program is not yet fully designed.

8.6. Watersystem in the mainstation

The watersystem in the Nkandabbwe camp consists out of two boreholes, three tanks and a pipingsystem of 2" steel and PVA pipes. The junctions to the houses are always 1".

borehole No 1

depth: 200 feet (66 m)

waterlevel: 54 feet (17 m)

capacity: 1200 gal/hrs (5400 l/hrs) information from
Whitehead + Jack

hight discharge head to tank inlet: 13,47 m

The pump fitted there was a ES-30 2" first with 190 feet later with 160 m feet piping. During the years the piping was reduced due to rotten pipes and rots.

1983 a new pump set was bought. ES-15 with 200 feet 1 3/4 piping, discharge head, pulley and e-motor.

Only 15 pipes each 10 feet are installed plus the zylinder they are adding up to 48 m. It is believed, that during the years the bore hole had developed some mud which a longer piping would risk to suck.

The pump is driven by an electric motor with the speed after transmission of 1300 RPM. It is adviseable to ~~xxxx~~ lower the speed, as soon as the watersituation ~~x~~ is improving, to avoid mechanic faults.

A water analysis was carried out and the results are to find in the respective file No.

bore hole No. 2

depth: 171 feet (58 m)

waterlevel: 47 feet (16m)

capacity: 1055 gal/hrs (4700 l/h) Whitehead + Jack

hight, discharge head to tank inlet: 21,28 m

The pump used at this bore hole is a combination of the old ES-30 and some new rots which were bought by donated money in 1982. Since some of the sockets are still not good, and the threads are different by the same size, the pump is ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ reliable.

Due to same stones dropped by playing children, the pump is stuck at 24 m. The bore hole was redrilled by PNC with

a diameter of 5 cm up to 61,30 m.

The pump is giving still good results and is driven with a diesel engine and 900 RPM.

Six pipes are sunk with the zylinder adding up to 21 m.

The wateranalysis is added in the bore hole file No.

Addition: The pump set bought in 1983 is property of the Gossner Service Team.

Es-15, 200 feet, 1 1/4 " piping, discharge head, pulley, Kirloskar TAF 1, diesel motor and the Kirloskar e-motor KW 5,5.

The piping system was dug out in 1983. It could not be renewed, because funds were not available. The pipes were cleaned and some got a new connection. A plan of the system will be added. The Gossner Mission promised to provide money in 1984 if the Government falls to do so.

We have three watertanks with a capacity of together 18,84 m³ (app. 4000 gal). These tanks are old and licking. One might be out of use in the near future of two months.

It is adviseable and might be done still in my time, x to install a main valve to be in the position to stop the water-supply completely.

bore hole Kanchindu

depth: 230 feet (70 m)

water level:(first when it was drilled) 170 feet (52 m)

capacity: eight hours test: 1600 gal/hrs (7200 l/hrs)

Whitehead + Jack

In 1972 a windmill was fixed. 3" zylinder with 202 feet (20 pipes). The zylinder is ending two pipes above ground. The windmill tower is 30 feet high and the fan has a diameter of 14 feet. It was started pumping in May 72.

In ~~the~~ 1983 the officer at the station demanded an electric - motor to operate a mono pump since he experienced that the capacity through the windmill and the nowadays fitted 1,5" zylinder was not enough.

8.7. Electricity maintenance and system at Nkandabbwe camp

Motor and Generator set:

The today used motor is one borrowed from Malima Irrigation. This HR Lister was reconditioned at Lusaka AFE and afterwards put at our station. The engine gave a lot of problems on it's diesel-pipe-system, straight after the recondition. The engine is supposed to go back as soon as need arises or another engine will be bought.

The engine which has originally been on that set was aHR 3 but it got buggered. It is standing in the workshop shade.

The generator used is a 24 KW Brush generator which was bought in 1981 with the already mentioned Lister HR 3. The generator is still working good. In the store we still have a set of brushes. If they should go out of stock, we can still order some from Schunk + Ebe GmbH , P.O.Box 6420, D-6300 Gießen.

It will follow now an explanation on the lay out of power lines. Please take for that the 'electricity chard Nkandabbwe'.

The main 'three phase line' from the generator is going to the main switch board at the workshop shelter. From there to house No. H at the back and lastly to the bore hole No. 1. This line is done by a 4 phase arm, underground cable. Each of the three distribution boards, workshop ("A"), house H ("B"), bore hole No 1 ("C") has divination into single phases to each houses, or more.

Phase 1, is singled at the workshop board "A" into two different suckets at house H, with board "B" and after reaching bore hole board "C" into the power line to houses A,B.

Phase 2, is singled at the workshop board "A" into two different suckets, at house H with board "B" into the power line to house I and after reaching bore hole 1 board "C" into the power line to the house ~~xx~~ C.

Phase 3, is singled at the board "A" into two different suckets at board "B" into the power line for houses F,G,E,D ~~xxxxatxxx~~
~~thexboardxx@xxintothexpowerxlinexforx~~ and houses P,O,M,H.

It will be adviseable to fix some of the connection on Phase 3 to Phase 2 and Phase 1.

It is to explain that at the board "C" (bore hole 1) the three fuses are used as designed, only for the pump but not for the single phase house power lines. If the pump will have an electrical problem, the fuses at board "C" will switch off, but not necessarily the respective fuse at board "B" as well.

Whenever the electric motor at bore hole 1 is not working, the fuses at board "C" have to be switched off before the fuses at board "B" will be switched on again.

Running hours are set by the GST and it was agreed to let the generator run up to 23.00 hours. If additional pumping is requested, the genrator will be started accordingly.

Electricity system Kanchindu

Motor and generator:

A one piston Lister SR 126 is supplying with a 3,5 KW single phase generator the elctricity to the camp.

The diesel engine was repaired in 83 and a new gasket set was put. The generator was reconditioned in 82.

The water supply is done by a single phase electric motor with 2,2 KW purchased in 83.

Generator and electromotor are property of the Gossner Service Team.

The second house in Kanchindu is not connected to the power line , but internal cables are there.

8.8. Building Maintenance

This is done by the officer , responsible for camp maintenance. which will be the workshop-officer. His second is the Gwembe South Builders supervisor, Mr. Ncote, and in charge as well.

Due to responsibility and skilles the building maintenance is mostly done by GSB , or should be done, Other maintenance will fall automaticly under the workshop.

Whenever building maintenance is required (painting, ceiling, building), the GRZ has to supply the material and GSB the manpower. Since the GRZ is paying the salary of Mr. Ncote, it should be on an exchange basis.

This is a regulation which is difficult to handle, but it will be possible, when both sides are cooperative.

It is adviseable to open a proper kept file for the work which the GRZ workshop is doing for GSB, and the other way round, to be in the position to negotiate about done or not done services .

The funds for camp maintenace are coming from the GRZ and it should be budgeted for. Since the Gossner Mission is giving out new contracts to their employees, the Gossner Mission is in the position to provide funds if the GRZ fails to do so.

Campmaintenance includes also the camp in Kanchindu, where two buildings are used.

Fencing: it is needed to repair the broken fence, it was started already and should be continued.

Always in July a fire string should be cut around the camp to avoid bushfires inside the camp.

It is not allowed and should not be allowed to cut trees inside the camp, this is well known.

Furniture in the houses is recorded by Mr. Musiya, and any movement of furniture should be confirmed by him. The GRZ is providing furniture only to Gossner Mission sent personal and any other arrangement has to be confirmed and can be withdrawn any time.

Refrigerators are property of the GST. There are six handgas fridges working, one is broken in the workshop, and two parafin fridges.

Building Maintenance: The camp consists out of 19 buildings. They are used by different agencies and nationalities. On the attached plan you will find the buildings numbered. According to this plan following buildings are described. The houses numbered from A to I are of the same shape, only that some extensions were done on some of them. The plan was drawn in 1978.

house A: This house seems to be the house on top of the hill. In fact it is some meters lower than house B. The watersupply is done by a 1" PVA pipe, leaving the tank No.3. The outlet of this house is a single one and can't be closed by the mainwater valve at the tank. Due to the design of the Rhodesian boiler, the hot water supply is poor, if the maintank is only filled a quarter. If there is less or no water, that house will have the longest supply, but will have to wait long after the pumps are pumping again. Outside are three taps. Electricity supply is done by a separate line from bore hole No. 1. This line was never checked since 1980. The Phase 1 is the power phase to that house. The house has one additional room and a brick built store.

house B: This house is the one at the highest location, the water supply is good, the 2" mainwaterpipe has a 1" junction. There are four outside taps. The electricity supply is done by an overheadline from the bore hole No. 1. The line was installed in 1983 (Phase 1) The house has an additional room and a store.

house C: The watersupply is good, only if the downtown is using much, the pressure will be reduced at house C. Outside one tap. Electricity is provided by a line connected to house B. It is an underground line starting from house B. House B and C have one fuse at the bore hole 1. The house has an external store.

house D: The watersupply is good, only the Rhodesian boiler is not having pressure. One outside tap. Electricity is provided from house H, passing house F and E.

House E: The museum watersupply is there. Outside tap one. Rhodesian boiler out of use for a longer period. On AL-tent (GSDP) used as a store. Electricity is passing, but not connected. The house is in a bad condition. Rats and termites are living in it.

house F: Was not used as a living place since years. Water-supply is ok, Rhodesian boiler not used, condition not known, Outside tap one. Electricity line from house H and connected. Toilet is broken and under repair. A small swimming pool is in front of the house. Termites are seen at the building.

house G: Watersupply is good, only if pressure is low and GSB is watering their bricks it is unsufficient at the tap. Two taps. Electricity supply is done by an earthcable from house H.

house H: Watersupply has improved since the mainwaterpipe is passing directly. Three outside taps are around. Electricity is provided from the workshop directly, the main-fuses are located in the back of this house. The house has one additional room and one brick store built to the veranda side. On the veranda is a small swimmingpool.

house I: The watersupply was a problem, but after the system was changed it had improved. Still when there is low pressure and the GSB are watering bricks, the house has no watersupply or not sufficient. One outside tap. Electricity is provided directly from the workshop, but this should be changed, so that the house gets a line from House H. The line is already there but not connected.

Block J: This old cantine is used on one side from the workshop of the GSDP and on the other side given to GSB. Gwembe South Builders are not paying any rent for that use of the building. The block consists out of four offices and six stores in different size. Watersupply is good. At each side one outside tap is used, on the GSB side a toilet as well is in use. Electricity is provided to the workshop but not extended to the buildes

~~Additional rooms were built~~

Additional rooms were put up, one for the generator set. A lockable door should be installed.

Block K: Consists out of six rooms and one washing and toilet-room. The block is under GSB, only two rooms are ~~now occupied~~ now occupied by a teacher from Nkandabbwe school. It should be taken care, that he is not living permanent in the building.

Block L: Consists out of 16 stores, but some are used as living quarters by project or VSP employees. Four stores are given to VSP, as an office block and for their tailoring program. It was understood that this was a temporary solution. The rooms under VSP are ^{No} 1-2-3-4, the others are used as living quarters for GSDP workers. No. 9-10-11 are used as stores for the GSDP, under the supervision of Mr. Musiya and Mr. Smart Siampongo.

House M: Is used by the accountant of the project. It has a connection to the electricity line and a water tap is situated outside.

Block N: A block only consisting out of stores used by GSB, VSP and the project. There are seven.

Block O: Is used as a single quarter and consists out of five rooms and a kitchen and a bath. The rooms should be furnished with beds and a chair at least. No rental charge is allowed.

The Coordinator Mr. Nakasamu is in charge of these buildings or the one he appointed to be in charge.

One room is permanent occupied by Mr. Siaballo. But he is due to leave soon to Sinazeze office.

Block P: The office block consists out of seven rooms where ~~two~~ two were extended to a meeting room. Room 1 is used to be the team office, but since the waterengineer is in need of an office to put up his drawingboard, he is using the room as well. In that room the radiocall is standing. Room ~~two~~ 2 and 3 are together the meetingroom, No. 4 is the Secretary's office, No. 5 the Administrator's office, followed by the Account's and the Typist's.

At this block the areal for the radio communication is built.

Main gate: This gate was installed after a car of one of the officer's was stolen.

It will be closed every evening at 18.00 hours by the watchman and opened by him again. The key is kept by the officer who is responsible for the camp maintenance and the watchmen is collecting it every evening.

The two watchmen are employed by the Government and they are working in shifts. No shift agreement was made with them, but it is adviseable to proceed one.

It was thought, that either VSP or GSB could employ one in addition or take over the cost of one of the watchmen.

The wathcmen have a bell, which they are using, whenever they think something suspicious is going on.

Kanchindū camp:

The camp consists out of two houses plus one store block with four stores and one uncompleted house which was meant as an office.

A GRZ caravan is standing there as well.

8.9. General bugeting and accounts

The workshop officer should prepare an annual budget proposal with his colleagues in the workshop. This budget proposal will be discussed in the staff meeting and small adjustments are made. After the staff has decided and approved the budgets of all sections, the Coordinator will compile the budgets and proceed it through the respective channels.

The parliament will decide on the budget early in the budget year and a revised budget will be thereafter designed in the staff accordingly.

After this is done a close contact to the account is advisable, to listen when the money is actually released. The proforma invoices should be prepared already, so that as soon as ~~money~~ money is sent to Choma Mr. Musiya can follow it up.

Old budget proposals are to be seen in the budget file.

EEC-workshop account

In 1981 the Gossner Mission got some money from the EEC to put it into the GSDP. After not all of the money was spent, at the end of October, the amount of K is still available and can be used for spare parts or tools but not for running expenses.

After the money is spent a simple account sheet has to be produced, like it is already in the EEC money file, and sent through the treasurer of the GST to Berlin.

Famine relieve transport account

In 1983 the Gossner Mission has sent money to support the council activities in famine relieve maize transport. The money released was K 3,632,80 and K 2,900,00 were given to the workshop to buy diesel and breakfluid. The remaining money is still with VSP, and Mr. Siaballo will release it any time it is requested. It should only be used for running expenses under famine relieve maize.

The diesel, oil or breakfluid bought by that money is under the direct supervision of the DAO Sinazongwe and he has to

fill deliverynotes to our storeman.

If that program is dropped , everything should ~~be~~ go back to VSP.

8.10. other equipment

Under this point I will try to put all equipment which might need attendance from the GSDP workshop-officer, even if it is not his direct responsibility.

As well some equipment belonging to VSP or Siatwiinda farmers committee will be mentioned because repair might be required from the workshop.

8.10.1. Malima Irrigation pumpset

Two Lister HR 4 diesel engines are generating through two Brush generators each KW 30. The electricity is used to operate electrical submersible pumps. One ~~small~~ stand-by engine is used at Nkandabbwe station.

Pump and generator manuals are with the Buleya Malima officer in charge.

The domestic watersupply is done by a 2" monopump and a KW 3 e-motor.

8.10.2. Siatwiinda Irrigation pumpset

One Lister HR 4 diesel engine and a KSB 125-50-2 pump is used. The stand-by engine, Ford 6 piston is not working, one injector is not working. A second Ford engine is laying dismantled in the workshopstore after the workshop used it as sparepart for the other one.

Domestic watersupply is done by the main water pumping.

The two engines will be brought to the workshop for maintenance.

8.10.3. Nkandabbwe Irrigation'spare' pump

The Kirloskar TAF 1 diesel engine and hte ES 10 pump were bought in 1983 to pump water only for the time when the lake level will not reach the channel inlet.

After the rain starts the pump will be kept at the workshop stores.

Spares are with the storeman.

8.10.4. Malima Irrigation workshop + tractor

Malima Irrigation workshop is not operating , some of the equipment was transfered to GSDP-workshop. The portable welding engine used as a sparepart, one drilling machine Bosch.

The two tractors used at Malima are maintained at GSDP-workshop but manpower could come from Malima.

The International tractor is borrowed from Choma Lusumpuko-house.

8.10.5. Sisal rope machine

The sisal rope machine was bought 1980 for the socalled Siatwiinda women sisal club. The machine is hand operated and was used by the club for two and a half years. The manual is in one of the files.

Nowadays it is property of VSP. It is standing at Siabaswi centre.

8.10.6. Rice huller

The rice huller is a british trade mark and it is a Lister HR 1 diesel engine with aflat belt. The engine was first owned by VSP, but given to Siatwiinda Farmers Commiteex. It is standing at Siatwiinda Irrigation office block. Flat belts are still in the workshop stores.

8.10.7. GRZ- caravans

All three caravans are in a poor condition.

One is in Lusaka , one at Nkandabbwe camp and one at Kanchindu camp.

8.10.8. GSDP - AL-tents

It was very difficult to trace the GSDP owned AL-tants. At Nkandabbwe station two AL-tents are used , one by the GST and one by VSP-Tongacraftsprogram.

At Sikaneka Selfhelp Clinic one AL-tent belongs to GSDP borrowed to VSP.

At Siameja one AL-tent is used by VSP-maizetransport. All five AL-tents at Siatwiinda Irrigation Scheme are

belonging to the project (one additional one from GSB was already withdrawn), but used by the Muchipapa Research station.

Two AL-tents were borrowed to Roadbranche Dep. and they should be still with them. See agreement from 25.06.77.

One AL-tent at Sinazongwe belongs to the GSDP , two others are GSB property.

One AL-tent at Ba Ncote's place , the origin is not clear to me, but if need arises it should be withdrawn.

The Trinity Church claims one AL-tent at the church and in 1982 all staff members concerned agreed, that it is property of the Trinity Church.

Total number of AL-tents is 13.

I have to add that the work of assembling this list was very difficult, because in most cases someone is living in the AL-tents or at least using it in some ways, that they would not give the origin or the belongings to me, fearing that I would withdraw the AL-tent.

It seems as well that some promises in former days were given unauthorised and the users are insisting on these promises , even if there is no note in our files.

8.10.10. Drilling rig

It is used by the village water program , which is partly under VSP, because of the fact that many donations are channeled through VSP into the program. Mr. A. Siamukululu has alot of experience with the rig and is employed by GRZ. Mr. N. Simawachi is employed by VSP due to short fundings in the GSDP.

The rig is property of the GSDP workshop.

8.10.11. Adresses

Solar Electric International, Mr. James Kenny

c/o Box 47384, Nairobi Tel.: 335056 Telex: 22347

UNZA -TDAU Director, Dr.W.T. Weerakoon,

University of Zambia, P.O.Box 32379 Tel.: 54755 EXT. 469

EEC , Mr. C.D. Falkowsky, P.O.Box 34871, Lusaka, Tel.: 250906

Livingstone Hardware Kirloskar, Mr. Amin (Indian),
P.O.Box 60288, Tel.: 2319/2845

E.W.Tarry Zambia Ltd., P.O.Box 30038 Hardware

ZAMOX Choma Depot, near BP, P.O.Box

Leyland Motor (Zambia) Ltd., P.O.Box 31238, Lusaka,
Tel.: 213193/213245

ARLO Engineering LTD, P.O.Box 32739, Lusaka, Tel.: 214793

Irrigation Pumps LTD, P.O.Box 30033, Lusaka, Tel.: 217770

Family Farms Ltd., Pemba/Magoye

Star Motors Ltd., P.O.Box 30240, Lusaka, Tel.: 217990-8

FABS, Cha-Cha-Cha Road, P.O.Box 30525, Tel.: 211447
(expensive, but you find a lot of equipment!)

Power Equipment Ltd., P.O.Box 32699, Lusaka
(supply of Petter spares)

Engine Spares LTD, Kairo Road (near ERZ)

William Jacks Ltd., Cha-Cha-Cha Road, P.O.Box 31573, Lusaka,
Tel.: 218997/212580/2129082
(spares for the woodworking machine, paint, building material)

ZATCO, P.O.Box 84, Choma, tel. 20277/20594
(spares, tools, Kirloskar, building material, relative cheap!)

Choma Auto Engineering, P.O.Box 67, tel. 20021
(J. Brooks, expensive!!)

Industrial Specialist Supplies Ltd., P.O.Box 31051 Lusaka
tel. 73409 Kairo Road (tools)

Mistry House Hardware Ltd., Cha-Cha-Cha Road, P.O.Box 30658
Lusaka, (tools, hardware, paint, expensive! but you can get it)

AFE, P.O.Box 31505, Lusaka, tel. 217117/216955/216776

8.10.9 Radiocall

The radiocall used at Nkandabbwe station is property of the Gossner Service Team, but might be operated and serviced by the workshop officer of the GSDP.

The radiocommunication licence will be extended from the liaison office in Lusaka every year.

Our radiocommunication has two frequencies : one for Kanchindu 4040.5hz and one for Lusaka 8056.5hz. The areal is free for us in the morning from 7.30 to 7.45, at noon from 12.15 to 12.30, in the afternoon from 16.15 to 16.30 and in the evening from 18.15 to 18.30.

Our code is 9 JD 290 for Kanchindu
9 JD 291 for Nkandabbwe
9 JD 292 for Lusaka

In the past we had several problems in the radiocommunication, caused mostly by the unsteady powersupply through batteries which had to be charged from time to time.

A fault chart will follow:

If the reception or transmission is not proper:

1. check the batterie output
2. check the areal meter which gives us the transmission^{power} leaving the instrument compared to the actual transmission at the areal.
3. If the actual transmission is under "three" (red), the scale of the areal has to be improved.
4. If the transmission from the instrument is already nil, the microphone should be checked.
5. The radiocall should be in any case not be opened if not proved knowledge is profunded.

One should always remember, that the used co axial cable can't stand sharp bents or cuts. The silver mantelling has to be precise, without touching the inner part, rounding the cable.

There are two sets in the valley, only the microphone was missing after it was repaired by Phillips.

| No. | Title | Author |
|-----|---|---|
| 1 | How to start a Village Polytechnic | Youth Dev. (Kenya) |
| 2 | Stop The Five Gallon Flush (a survey of alternative waste disposal system) | Rybczynski |
| 3 | Iron Foundry (Industry Profile) | Intermediate Technology Development Group Ltd |
| 4 | Pedal Power | James C. Maccullagh |
| 5 | The Power Guide (1) | Peter Fraenkel |
| 6 | Charcoal making for small scale Enterprises | (ILO) |
| 7 | Gate (Devices for Drying) | German Appropriate tech. Exchange |
| 8 | Gate (Survey of Sosar Water Heater) | " |
| 9 | " Survey of Solar Cookers | " |
| 9 | Drawings of Solar Cooker, Concentration Collector | " |
| 10 | (Gate) Wind Energy Utilization | " |
| 11 | Gate Water Pumping Systems Using Renewable Energies | " |
| 12 | Fundamentals of the Metal Trade | Wieckorer-Leben |
| 13 | Simple Working Models of Historic Machines | Aubrey F. Buestall |
| 14 | Low Cost Technology Options For Sanitations | Rybczynski |
| 15 | Food from Windmills (2) | Peter Fraenkel |
| 16 | The Making of Tools | Alexander G. Weygery |
| 17 | Oxes-As A Source of Farm Power | Department of -Agric Kabue |
| 18 | Tools for Progress | Intermidate Tech. Dev. Group Ltd. |
| 19 | Tools for Agriculture | Dept. of State Agency for International Dev. |
| 20 | Village Tech. Handbook | John Boyd |
| 21 | Applied Mechanics Made Simple | George Drabble |
| 22 | Applied Mathematics " " | Patrick Murphy |
| 23 | A Manual on Building Construction | Rev. Harold K. Dancy |
| 24 | A Design Manual for Water Wheels | William G. Ovens |

| No. | Title | Author |
|-----|---|--------------------------------|
| 25 | The Planning of Centrifugal Pumping Plant | Sulzer Brothers Ltd. |
| 26 | Blacksmithing | James M. Drew |
| 27 | Pump Handbook | Klein, Schanzlin & Becker |
| 28 | Appropriate Tech. Source Book | Ken Darron & Rick Fam |
| 29 | Appropriate Tech. Problems & Promises | Nicolas Jequier |
| 30 | Chinese Chain and Washer Pumps | Simon Watt |
| 31 | Small Scale Cement Plants | Jon Sigurdson |
| 32 | Small Earth Dam Construction | Longridge |
| 33 | Maize Production | P.J. F. Lusaka |
| 34 | The Polar Home Book | Bruce Anderson |
| 35 | China At Work | Rudolf P. Hommer |
| 36 | Training For Village Renewal | Murray Culshaw |
| 37 | Ball and Roller Bearings | SKZ |
| 38 | Agricultural Machinery | P.G. Sneed |
| 39 | Appropriate Tech. (1977) N ₃ No. 3 | Intermediate Tech. Publication |
| 40 | Appropriate Tech. (1975) | " |
| 41 | Appropriate Tech. (1976) N ₂ N ₃ | " |
| 42 | Appropriate Tech. (1976) N ₃ | " |
| 43 | Social Aspects of Village ReGrouping | George Kay |
| 44 | Cattle Husbandry in Zambia | B. Challens |
| 45 | Machinery Maintenance | John Deere |
| 46 | Technology and Society | Oliver Evans |
| 47 | Design Principles of Solar Collectors For Thermal System | N.V. Kharchenko |
| 48 | The preparation of Soap | S.P. Bertram |
| 49 | A Cheap Wind Machine For Pumping Water | Brace Research Institute |

Consideration on the proposal of the - irrigation extension meeting
from 10.2.83

Before sending the data to APE, I found it important to look into figures which were laid down by the meeting to put up a accurate request to APE.

General

Any pumping-system has some parameter which will fix the required horsepower;

- the required water flow per minute is the first parameter the unit is (m^3/h)
- also required and a parameter for the horsepower is the height of the necessary waterlevel lifting. Unit (m)
- the length of the piping unit (m)
- diameter of the piping unit(m)

This are the needed data to find out the required horsepower. Still there are some more data but these data are already known by taking the right velocity (m/s) for each diameter and volume(m).

The fixed data for Malina Siatwiinda and Nkandabwe

Malina; $Q=400m^3/h$; $h=15m$; $l = 2000 m$; $d=6"$

Siatwiinda; $Q = 400 m^3/h$; $h = 15 m$; $l = 2000 m$; $d = 6"$

Nkandabwe; $Q = 150m^3/h$; $h = 5 m$; $l = 50 m$; $d = 6"$

- 1.) The horsepower the existing piping system 6" and the necessary length of 2000m and the volume of $400 m^3/h$ will be 1000 Hp.; simple because the piping is to small and therefore the velocity is with $6.3 m/s$ much to high. The best velocity for a 6" pipe is $2.2 m/s$. If we would put bigger pipes we will come to a better result. The recommendable diameter is 10" and the required horsepower will be 120 Hp; with an efficiency coefficient of 0.8

Nkandabwe requires according to the same chart with a 6" piping 11 Hp. (efficiency 0.8).

- 2.) The second proposal will need a proper drilling at the different sides, because in former years drilling results were poor. The planning in Malina thought of having boreholes but it never developed successful because the experience was too bad. Water was not found even with drilling deeper then the lake level.

According to this paper AFE will be requested to pay ~~up~~ up prices
for the equipment is needed.

Ake Sprang

Feb. 12/83

Planning paper for the Swembe South Development Project Workshop
up to 1987

The task of the Swembe South Development Project Workshop was to serve the two irrigations, Siatwiinda and Nkandabwe as project irrigations and assist the Buleya Malima irrigation. To maintain the Project transport facilities and to maintain the two camps, one in Kanchindu and one in Nkandabwe. To carry out the village water supply programme. To indicate appropriate technology and provide technical training to the workshop member.

1). Irrigation schemes

Siatwiinda irrigation scheme will be extended in the next three years. Therefore the workshop is needed to help with these technical facilities and to maintain the diesel powered pumps. Meanwhile some farmer should be trained to do basic service on the engine.

For the longrun it might be possible for the irrigation in Siatwiinda to be maintained from the Basaba Mine workshop. This has to be carried out by the GSDP staff.

Nkandabwe irrigation is completed now and will not need any technical service apart from repairs of the channel. This irrigation is running by gravity.

Buleya Malima irrigation will get technical help from the GSDP workshop while it is under reconstruction. Still Buleya Malima has its own budget there should be the possibility to instal the Buleya Malima workshop again. The buildings are still in good condition.

2). Transport

The major problem of the Swembe South is the transport. Therefore the GSDP should have at least one lorry running out of three. Since the maintenance is also a big problem it is wise to apply for a new one.

The GSDP-Co-ordination and his staff need a reasonable transport which could be a LandRover or a Land Cruiser.

3). General maintenance Nkandabwe Kanchindu

The maintenance can be done by the Swembe South Builders also the payment is a bit difficult. The minor repairs on the pumpstation and the electric system will be done by the workshop and the water specialist.

4). Village Water Supply Programme

There is a big need in the valley to have more boreholes and wells because of lacking of rain every year. We have already in applications and we will continue like we did in the past. For this programme and erosion control we will get a Water engineer from the PAC's office in time.

5). Training

All our workshop members have the right and the support to attend the trade tests in Livingstone or other tests. It will be no special programme but the work in the workshop will be accompanied by theoretical training before tests.

6). Appropriate Technology

It should not be a special programme of the project but there will be always a connection to the UNZA, so that we know what this people found appropriate for Gwesbe South. In anyway the work of the workshop is always appropriate to the problem. The water - engineer will also look for appropriate pumps if he makes a survey in the village. The already installed appropriate implements will be tested or completed.

7). MANPOWER

2 driver

1 mechanic

1 welder (this should be Andreas the foreman)

1 water specialist

From time to time some general worker will be employed, if need arises. The water engineer will be with the workshop.

8). Expatriates

My contract will expire in the end of 1983 and there is the chance to hand over the workshop to a Zambian with a preference to the present foreman Andreas Chikopa. Still some problems has to be solved in the time to 1983.

Mr. Chikopa should get a bit of management training and he should get contract conditions which allow both sides to stick to each other. Another possibility would be to appoint him as a civil servant. One thing should be clear we need a man who is willing to stay in the valley and therefore it is easy to find conditions for Mr. Chikopa to stay with the project as a counterpart, or even a Zambian who is paid by the Mission instead of sending an expatriate.

Workshop officer - Gwesbe South Development Project (GSDP)

SPRING

G S D P - W O R K S H O P

Proposal for a workplan for the GSDP-workshop in future:

The main tasks of the GSDP-workshop are to serve the GSDP irr. schemes in Syatwiinda and Nkandabbwe, to assist Buleya Malima irrigation scheme by providing technical staff, to serve the whole GSDP with transport, to keep-up Nkandabbwe and Kanchindu camp and to assist VSP in the watervillage programme.

A. Irrigation Schemes

Nkandabbwe irrigation scheme is completed now and will not need any technical service from ~~the~~ GSDP-workshop any more.

Syatwiinda Irrigation Scheme is extending in the next 3 years. The workshop will be needed for the next 3 - 5 years to help on the technical facilities of the extension, to look after the diesel powered pumps and also to train some farmers for the day-to-day upkeeping of the engines. For the future Syatwiinda Irrigation Scheme should look for an agreement with the Maamba Mine Workshop for the maintenance of the engines so that the GSDP-workshop is not needed in Syatwiinda any more.

Buleya Malima irrigation scheme gets only technical help from the GSDP-workshop. Perhaps for the future it will be possible to install a small workshop at Buleya Malima Irrigation Scheme. The needed skilled workers can be trained at the GSDP-workshop.

B. Transport

There are 3 lorries and one Land Rover-Pick up in the GSDP, all in a very bad condition and all non-runners. It seems that it will be very difficult and very expensive to get all the vehicles running for a reasonable long period.

Since the Gwembe South Builders Coop. (GSB) and the Valley Self-help Promotion Fund (VSP) are close to the GSDP, both equipped with very good transport facilities, ~~there~~ should be no problem of transport in the future. Already in the last 6 months everything was running smoothly without GSDP-transport.

Only the GSDP-Co-ordinator ~~and~~ his staff in the offices need reasonable transport facilities like the Land Rover-Pick up.

C. Maintenance of Nkandabbwe and Kanchindu Camp

The upkeeping of the houses can be done by the GSB. For Nkandabbwe ~~camp~~ two watchmen and from time to time some temporary workers are needed. The GSDP-workshop is only needed for the maintenance of the water and electricity systems.

D. Village Water Supply

This programme is apart of VSP and a "Self-help Programme". It should get some technical help from the GSDP in form of a specialist on water wells.

Summary

For the next 3-5 years a workshop is needed for Syatwiinda irrigation scheme extension, and to assist Buleya Malima irr. scheme until there is an own workshop.

For transport the GSDP needs one new 4-wheel-drive pick up (advisable would be a diesel Toyota or LandRover). All other transports can be done by GSB or VSP.

The required manpower for the time when the irrigation schemes are independent from the GSDP-workshop will be:

- 1 driver for the pick up
- 1 mechanic
- 1 specialist on water wells (for VSP village water programme)
- 2 general workers

For camp maintenance GSB should look after the houses. The mechanic will be responsible for the diesel powered waterpumps and generators in Nkandabbwe and Kanchindu camp and the specialist on water wells will be responsible for the wells at the camps.

If absolutely necessary GSDP can employ some temporary workers.

Hans Fuchs
GSDP-officer