

RP20/98

PROSPECTS OF THE VOLUNTARY LAND RESETTLEMENT
PROGRAMME IN ZAMBIA WITH REFERENCE TO NGWEZI
RESETTLEMENT SCHEME IN KALOMO - SOUTHERN
PROVINCE.

BY

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A GEO 474 PROJECT REPORT SUBMITTED TO THE
DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY IN THE SCHOOL OF NATURAL
SCIENCES AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA, IN PARTIAL
FULFILMENT OF THE BACHELOR OF ARTS DEGREE WITH
EDUCATION

UNZA LUSAKA

1998

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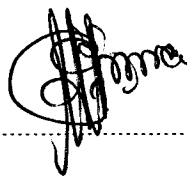
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DECLARATION

I, Hampende Charles Hichilema, declare that this project report has been compiled by me and that the work recorded is my own. All maps and diagrams were drawn by me. All the quotations have been highlighted by quotation marks. Sources of all the materials used have been specifically acknowledged. This project report has not been previously submitted for any academic award.

Signature

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Hampende Charles Hichilema', written over a dotted line.

Date: 10th July, 1998

DEDICATION

I dedicate this work to my beloved wife Mung'ambata Chuma Hampende who made numerous sacrifices and had been supportive in making my studies a success. My prayer is that this work will be a source of inspiration for her to go for further studies in her nursing career.



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to extend my heart felt thanks and appreciation to the following persons and departments for assisting me in one way or another to successfully complete my project.

I owe great debt to the Government of the Republic of Zambia through the Ministry of Education and the Department of Human Resources Development for sponsoring me the whole period of my stay at the University.

My humble acknowledgements should go to Mrs. W.S.S. Nchito for helping me come up with the project proposal and to Mr. G.M. Kajoba for supervising my work.

I also thank the personnel of the Department of Land Resettlement Mr. Mwangala the Principal Resettlement Officer and Mr. Bukoka the Provincial Land Resettlement Officer for the information they gave me on the project. Many thanks also go to the Chairman of the Ngwezi Resettlement Scheme, Mr. G. Namalongo and his two wives for their hospitality in taking care of me during the period of the research.

To my father Mr. Peter Hampende and to my mother Mrs. Munkombwe Hampende for being loving to me, I wish them God's blessings.

To my 'choice' - my dear wife who, although psychologically and physically missed me, still gave me the lovely encouragement for me to complete my studies.

ABSTRACT

The study shows the contributions the voluntary land resettlement schemes are doing to combat unemployment, rural poverty and rural under development in Zambia. The study also comes up with possible workable recommendations that can uphold sustainable rural development by the establishment of more voluntary land resettlement schemes.

In this study, Primary data was collected from 50 settlers using an interview schedule and interviewing the resettlement personnel.

The study findings show that the programme made modest achievement at least in terms of the amount of land allocated to citizens. People who have settled in these schemes have not only avoided congesting the urban areas but have also found employment on the land.

However, the productivity on the schemes, Ngwezi in particular, has not been impressive. While the resettlement programme has the potential to meet its objectives, much needs to be done to achieve these noble objectives.

In order to refocus government's attention on doing what may bring better results, this paper makes four cardinal recommendations of sending extension officers in all the schemes, the government and donors to provide adequate funds for the programme, the survey and lands departments to speed up the process of issuing of leases to farmers and that the policy should open up plots to all Zambians who want to settle.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.0 OVERVIEW OF CHAPTER ONE

The concept of land resettlement, as one way of dealing with agriculture and rural development, is presented. The significance of the problem studied is given in the statement of the problem. The objectives reveal the plan taken to tackle the stated problem and the rationale of the study gives two reasons why the study was carried out.

1.1 LAND RESETTLEMENT CONCEPT

There can be very few issues in Zambia that arouse greater concern than that of rural development. When dealing with agriculture and rural development, governments put in place land resettlement policies as they expect them viable in changing rural communities.

'Land resettlement' denote projects in which a group of people move, permanently or semi-permanently, to occupy and cultivate an area of unused or under-utilised land, under the guidance of an agency external to the settler community, (Hulmes 1983:69). However, the idea and implementation of land resettlement schemes receive controversial opinions (Winkowska, 1982:83). Resettlements are sometimes treated as panacea for all the problems facing agriculture in developing countries. They are at times completely discredited as too expensive and yielding hardly any positive effect in the country endeavouring to overcome obstacles in socio-economic development, (Kalapula, 1989:54).

This research report aims at supporting the current voluntary land resettlement programme in Zambia by discussing its

potential role in combating unemployment, reducing rural poverty, attracting rural development thereby promoting sustainable rural development.

1.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

There are many socio-economic problems in Zambia. Malnutrition levels, which are one of the measures of poverty, are rising. By 1980, it had been reported that nearly 7 percent of the total admissions of children in hospitals were due to malnutrition, and 'contributed to 18 percent of total deaths among children in hospitals' (GRZ, 1984:75).

The school leavers problem is increasing. The school leaver problem is 'the issue of a growing class of educated youths who are not technically qualified in any way, and who, having completed the education that is available to them migrate into the cities in large numbers in search of employment and a better life' (Hutton 1968:38).

These employment seekers would not like to remain in a poverty stricken social environment. Poverty in Zambia is very high. In 1991, 69 percent of all Zambians were in households with expenditure per adult equivalents below a level (the moderate poverty line) sufficient to provide nutritional needs and to the basic goods. If the poverty line was to be reduced to only cater for nutritional needs (the severe poverty line), 55 percent of persons would fall below the line (the very poor). Rural poverty is more prevalent (76 percent are very poor) deeper and more severe (The World Bank, 1994:iii).

While others are looking for employment, some of those employed are losing their jobs due to the retrenchment programme by the government as a way of reforming the civil service. Others are being declared redundant due to closures of their companies such as United Bus company of Zambia,

Zambia Airways and other companies within the Third Republic.

The 1996 National Housing policy document from the Ministry of Local Government and Housing reports that from June 1993 to June 1994 there were 18 000 redundancies. In 1994 alone, 7,600 people from 250 companies lost their jobs. All these problems give a threat to the food security situation of our nation which is "the guarantee that all members of a society have continuous access to their basic food requirements" (cited in Kajoba, 1993:2).

In view of the above problems, this report argues that the voluntary land resettlement programme is one of the major solutions to unemployment, rural poverty and rural under development. "No matter the original motive, resettlements are designed to contribute to national development by producing a cash crop for the international market or a food crop for the domestic market" (Pralmer, 1974:240).

1.3 GENERAL OBJECTIVE

The main objective of the study was to establish the role of voluntary resettlement programme in combating unemployment, reducing rural poverty, attracting rural development and in promoting sustainable human rural development in Zambia.

1.4 SPECIFIC STUDY OBJECTIVES WERE:

1.4.1 To evaluate the role of land resettlement schemes in combating unemployment in Zambia.

1.4.2 To assess the steps taken by land resettlement schemes in reducing rural poverty.

1.4.3 To find out how land resettlement schemes are attracting rural development in their areas of location.

1.4.4 To come up with workable recommendations that can uphold sustainable rural development spear headed by the establishment of land resettlement schemes. ?

1.5 RATIONALE FOR THE STUDY

The study was carried out for two reasons discussed below. The first reason was an academic one. This study was, in part, the fulfilment of the degree of Bachelor of Arts with education. Therefore, by carrying out this study, the researcher was afforded the experience of developing research skills, necessary tools in Social Sciences.

The second reason was to add more information to the existing literature on land resettlement schemes. This added information could help policy makers to develop clear cut policies which could sustain the land resettlement programmes. The voluntary land resettlement programme should be supported as it has the potential of reducing poverty among the settlers in that the settlers could find employment on the land and the national agricultural productivity could improve thereby, assuring food security in the nation. This could also motivate other citizens to appreciate the programme especially when title deeds to their pieces of land are given. These title deeds acts as loan security for the settler to get developmental loan from lending institutions such as banks. Title deeds can also give settlers legal ownership to their plots. The increased agricultural productivity could reduce rural unemployment, rural poverty and contribute to sustainable rural development. ?

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 OVERVIEW OF CHAPTER TWO

Chapter 2 looks at the origins of resettlement schemes in Africa, and perceived contributions of the schemes to rural development. The South Busoga Resettlement Scheme in Uganda is given as an example of earlier resettlement schemes in Africa. The chapter also reveals Voluntary Land Resettlement Schemes in Zambia, types and location and their objectives including the targeted population of these schemes.

2.1 ORIGINS OF RESETTLEMENT SCHEMES IN AFRICA

Chambers (1969) argues that the origins of resettlements schemes in Africa were due to colonialism for either political or humanitarian reasons. Movements of people for political reasons were organised in Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe), Northern Rhodesia (Zambia) and Kenya in order to separate different ethnic groupings into different areas. Humanitarian moves were carried out to evacuate areas of danger such as areas infested with Sleeping Sickness which led to the establishment of the South Busoga resettlement scheme in Uganda (Watts, 1966:5). This shows that apart from the universal intentions to increase agricultural production, there was no uniformity in the purposes land resettlement schemes were to fulfil (Chambers, 1969:32).

The voluntary land resettlement schemes discussed in this paper are to do with food production among people who have volunteered to be resettled in order to promote rural development.

Rural development is the improving of living standards of the mass of the low-income population residing in rural areas and

make the process of their development self sustaining (Lele, 1975:20).

De Czege (1966:625) argues that acquiring land alone is not enough. There is also need for knowledge, ambition and willingness together with equipment and working capital in order to succeed in agriculture. He goes on to argue that knowledge can be supplied in the form of courses. Ambition and willingness cannot be supplied by any organisation but are inherent in the individual. That is why the researcher supports voluntary land resettlement schemes because only people willing to invest in agriculture apply.

2.2 PERCEIVED CONTRIBUTIONS OF VOLUNTARY LAND RESETTLEMENT SCHEMES TO RURAL DEVELOPMENT

The drift of people to towns is a matter of concern. Within the urban areas, there is a created degree of unemployment that is becoming increasingly unmanageable, with resultant social, political and economic problems (Arnon, 1981:140). Those people who are willing to work on the land together with their family members can get employed on the land. The man who works on the soil must be able to produce on his share of the land enough food for the family plus enough to be able to supply those who, in exchange, will provide for the other needs the family members are entitled to have (De Czege 1966:620).

The overwhelming majority of the people in the third world countries live and find their livelihoods in the rural areas (Chambers, 1969:32). The demographic explosion that is occurring in developing countries is generally discussed in terms of the difficulties of producing food in adequate quantities for the continuously increasing population (Arnon, 1981:140). One of the reasons for less food production is that traditional agriculture is characterised by chronic under employment, in which large families must share the little work provided by small farms, and landless labourers find

employment only during peak seasons. This low food production breeds rural poverty characterised by high levels of malnutrition. Malnutrition and under nutrition together constitute the most important health problems in the world (Werner, 1979:68). Werner (1979) further argues that in many of the developing countries an estimated 50 percent of children below 6 years and 30 percent of those between 7 and 14 years of age are malnourished.

The departments of Resettlement programmes should work hard in mobilising and allocating resources so as to reach the desirable balance over time between welfare and productive services available to the subsistence rural sector in order to improve the living standards.

The wish of every person is to develop in continuity called sustainable development. "Sustainable development as applied to human beings is viewed as a matter of distribution equity in sharing the development opportunities between the present and future generations" (G.R.Z. 1996:9). This means that "human development activities must have a sufficiently broad and long term vision of their impacts in order to avoid depleting or damaging the resource base for future generations" (G.R.Z. 1996:9). Thompson (1981:20) argues that most aspects of development require capital investment and technical processes. Therefore, making a process self sustaining requires development of the appropriate skills and implementing capacity to ensure the effective use of the existing resources and to foster the mobilisation of additional financial and human resources for continued development of the subsistence sector (Lele, 1975:20).

As some nations like Zambia are taking on the voluntary land resettlement programme to be one of the answers to problems relating to rural development, there is need to look at history in

order to succeed. The South Busoga resettlement scheme has been taken as an example.

2.3 THE SOUTH BUSOGA VOLUNTARY LAND RESETTLEMENT SCHEME IN UGANDA

The South Busoga Voluntary Land Resettlement Scheme was opened in November 1956. It was part of the government's policy to develop peasant agriculture in Uganda. By the end of 1961 the Ministry of Natural Resources of the Protectorate government felt that it could no longer continue to provide funds for the South Busoga resettlement scheme. The protectorate government abandoned the entire resettlement policy for it felt that the cost of such schemes was not commensuring with the results which were achieved.

One of the important reasons why the south Busoga scheme floundered was an initial error on the part of the planners to allow the traditional land tenure system to continue. The chiefs were able to organise their opposition and gain the support of conservative political pressure groups. It was impossible therefore to implement the original development plans because of the continued, jealously guarded power of the chiefs.

Yet the scheme did succeed in creating a new community which survived threatened outbreaks of sleeping sickness. It satisfied some settlers' real need for land, particularly the Kenyans and people from the overpopulated parts of Eastern Uganda, the Bukedi and Bugisu (Watts, 1966:1-41).

From the researched information of Watts (1966) about the South Busoga Voluntary Land Scheme, it can be observed that there is a correlation between land tenure in the area of the scheme and the success of the scheme. Traditional land tenure systems are prone to external disturbances.

2.4 THE VOLUNTARY LAND RESETTLEMENT SCHEMES IN ZAMBIA

The idea of voluntary land resettlement schemes was started by the colonial government. The Chipangali Voluntary Resettlement Scheme was set up in 1950 to accommodate farming families and villages from the over crowded Ngoni reserves south of Fort Jameson (Chipata) (Green and Verboon, 1955).

People were reluctant to move because Chipangali area was generally written off as having poor sand soils, poor water points and heavy tsetse flies and they also did not want to lose ties with their chief. To overcome this reluctance, from 1955 to 1962 road cuttings, well sinking, farm and village clearing, project buildings (staff houses, school, dispensary, stores, welfare hall) and the construction of weirs were done. The colonial administration arranged for Chipangali to be gazetted as part of Chief Sayiri's area in order not to cut people's ties with their chiefs. However, the administrators realised that giving the area to the chief was a retrogressive step as far as land and land tenure was concerned but would still be justified if it resulted in the movement of people to the area (Green and Verboon, 1955). Although people moved in small numbers and at different intervals the scheme succeeded in having people although it could not significantly give a relief to the overcrowded Ngoni reserves which was experiencing environmental problems.

The Voluntary Land Resettlement programme in Zambia is an inter-ministerial activity executed by the department of Resettlement under the office of the vice-president. It aims at giving free title land to persons who wish to engage in productive agriculture. It is designed to help the needy Zambians who almost stand no chance of acquiring such land on a competitive open market basis with the rich. The government is of the view that "ownership of land is a form of

social security as Zambia has not yet established a comprehensive social security system" (G.R.Z., 1995:3).

Currently there are 58 voluntary land resettlement schemes covering a total of 424,327 hectares spread across the country.

The full list of the voluntary land resettlement schemes in Zambia per province and district, and their status before the schemes were established is given in appendix 4.

2.4.1 OBJECTIVES OF THE VOLUNTARY LAND RESETTLEMENT PROGRAMME

The voluntary land resettlement schemes are individual establishments which fall under the national voluntary land resettlement programme. The general objective of the voluntary land resettlement programme is to provide the needy Zambians with an alternative and sustainable means of earning a living.

The specific objectives are:

- (i) to help the needy persons to own real property (land).
- (ii) to provide a safeguard against those leaving employment becoming destitute as the case has been for some public sector employees in general and civil servants in particular.
- (iii) to assist the needy persons to settle down in order for them to contribute to national development.
- (iv) to contribute to the national effort of trying to decongest the urban areas which have become congested due to rural-urban migration
(G.R.Z. 1995:2).

2.4.2 THE TARGET GROUPS FOR RESETTLEMENT

Those targeted include the following categories of individuals:

- (i) the unemployed, both the youths and the adults.
- (ii) the retirees
- (iii) the retrenched
- (iv) the classified daily employees (CDEs)
- (v) those employed on contract and
- (vi) the public servants who are about to retire.

In his ministerial statement made in parliament on 14th March, 1995, concerning the policy and activities of the voluntary land resettlement programme, the former Vice-president Brigadier General Godfrey Miyanda, MP aired his vision as follows:-

- (i) resettlement schemes will become new focal points of rural investment and development.
- (ii) the programme will provide opportunity to many self employment on the land.
- (iii) a large portion of idle land will be brought under cultivation to contribute significantly to food security at the household and at national levels.
- (iv) the schemes, as new centres of large population, will make it possible for social services in rural areas to be used more effectively.

9 Wood, et al (1990) argue that African development schemes should be village based. The emphasis on rural projects should be to alleviate poverty, ensure food security and promote rural stability. They further argue that basic needs like water, food, sanitation, transport, education must take priority in such projects.

CHAPTER 3

LOCATION OF THE STUDY AREA

3.0 OVERVIEW OF CHAPTER THREE

The chapter gives a geographical location of the study area. It then covers the characteristics of the study area by briefly describing the rainfall, temperature, vegetation soils and population of the area.

3.1 LOCATION

The study area known as Ngwezi Voluntary Land Resettlement Scheme is found in Kalomo district in the Southern province of Zambia as shown on map 1. Ngwezi voluntary land resettlement scheme is about 35km west of Kalomo town. It lies between latitude 16° and 18° south and longitude 26° and 27° east.

Ngwezi Voluntary Land Resettlement Scheme was chosen by the researcher because it is closer to his home area, thus easy accessibility in collecting data.

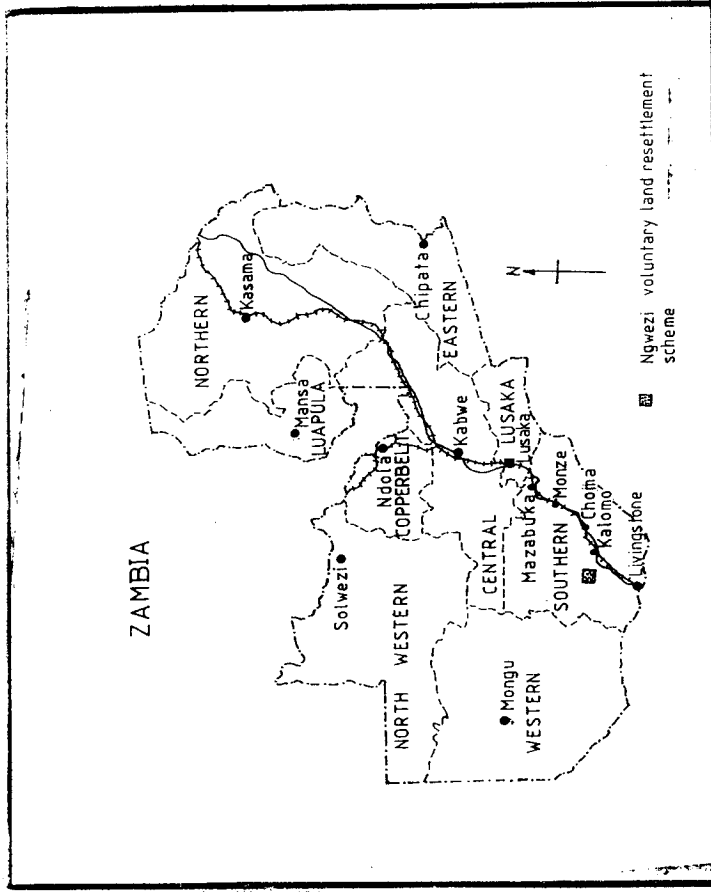
3.2 CLIMATE

Climate attributes here will involve rainfall and temperatures experienced in the area in general.

3.2.1 RAINFALL

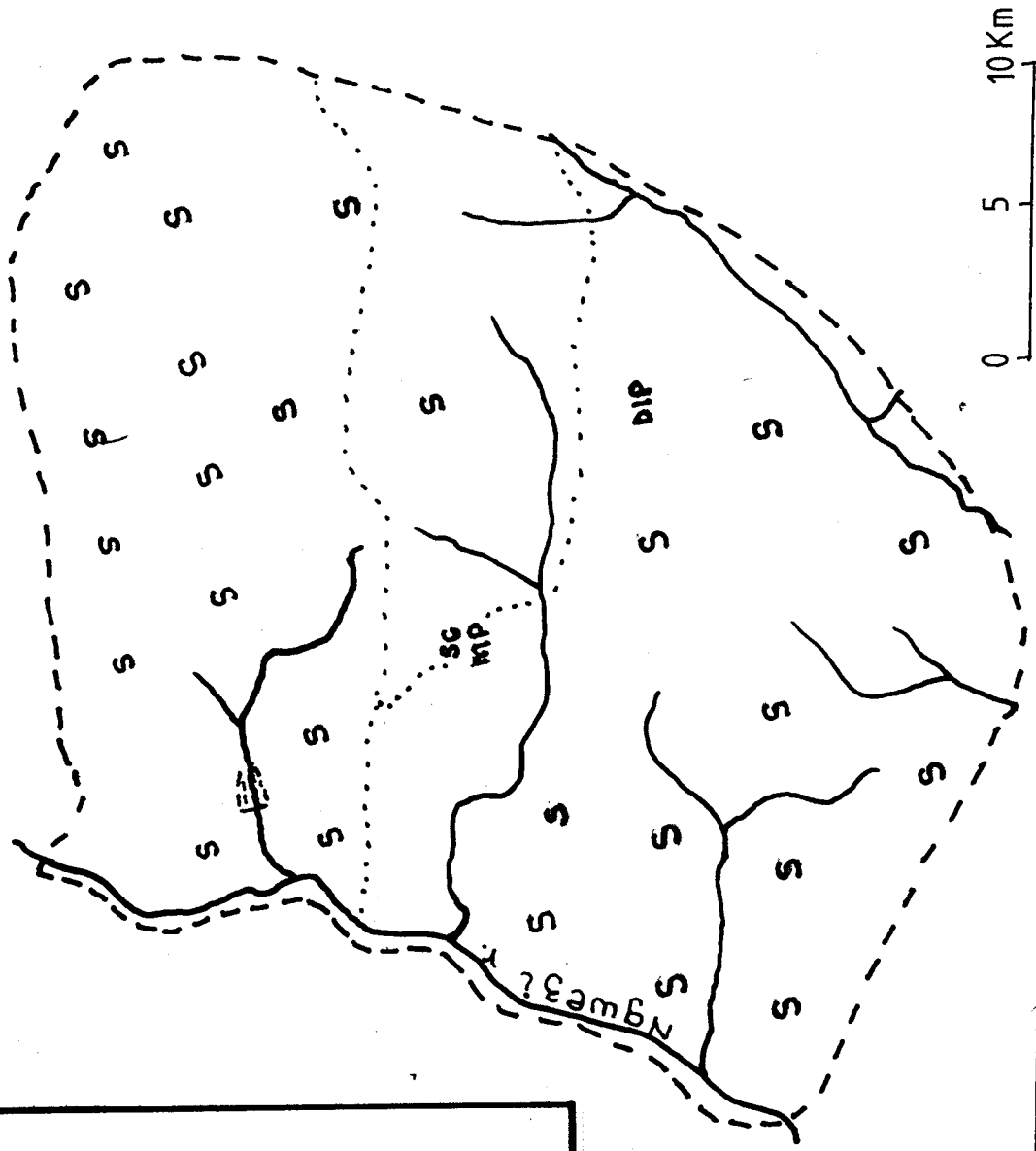
The climate regime and particularly the seasonal distribution of rainfall imposes a strong rhythm on most of Zambia's rural population - people of Ngwezi voluntary land resettlement

LOCATION OF NGWEZI VOLUNTARY LAND RESETTLEMENT SCHEME



KEY

- SC School
- MP mono pump
- DIP dip tank
- weir dam
- stream
- settlement
- main paths



SOURCE: Topo sheets for Kalomo area

scheme in the southern province inclusive. For the subsistence farmer, cultivation is concentrated in the rain season lasting from November to March while the long dry season is a period of dependence on stored crops (Archer, 1971:20). Archer (1971) continues to argue that the southern province in which Ngwezi is located has a mean annual rainfall of about 711 to 914 mm. 25th November being the date of onset of rains in the area although there are substantial variations from year to year in the duration and amount of rain.

3.2.2 TEMPERATURE

Ngwezi voluntary land resettlement scheme is in the Savannah region. The Savannah temperatures are maximum in October and minimum in July. The mean daily temperature during the growing season range from 23°C to 25°C (meteorological station, 1995)

3.2.3 VEGETATION

The original vegetation in the study area is Miombo Woodlands. 'Miombo' is originally a Kinyamwezi word from Tanzania for *Brachystegia boehmii*. Later it was used by the Germans to describe woodlands dominated by trees of the genera *Brachystegia* and *Juibernardia* (Lawton, 1976:98). Mackel (1971:58) argues that, in the southern province of Zambia, Miombo Woodland is best developed on the southern plateau around Choma - Kalomo, this is where Ngwezi voluntary resettlement scheme is. One occasionally encounters a large *Brachystegia* or *Juibernardia*, a remnant of the old vegetation cover. There is no such thing as undisturbed vegetation in the study area. Fire and cultivation are some of the factors that have led to the development of a "disturbed and dynamic state" of vegetation in Zambia as a whole (Fanshawe, 1969:9).

3.3 SOILS

The study area has the Southern Ferrallitic soils which vary from sandy loams to loamy sands. Soil colour changes from yellowish red to yellowish brown in well drained areas, to greyish brown where poorly drained soils are (Mackel, 1971:26). These soils are used for cultivating crops such as maize, cotton, sunflower, groundnuts.

3.4 POPULATION

According to Central Statistical Office, Ngwezi voluntary land resettlement scheme was not a Standard Enumerated Area to be given its own population figures. Population is processed for the whole standard Enumeration Area such as a district or a bigger part of a district or a chief's area.

However, from the field survey conducted during the research period the sampled house hold gave 10 as the average number of house hold members per plot. Since there are 122 plots, the total population of the area can be estimated to be about 1220 for the resettlement scheme.

The location of Ngwezi voluntary land resettlement scheme has advantages to the agricultural activities of the people. Firstly, Ngwezi voluntary resettlement scheme is at a place which was a Rural Reconstruction centre in the Second Republic of Zambia. The rural reconstruction programme was an employment oriented national youth programme although it also recruited non youths who wanted to learn skills of different kinds offered in such a centre. It was started in 1975 (Government of the republic of Zambia (1977:4); and Times of Zambia (5 February, 1975). Form five school leavers who were not selected for further institutional training after six months of military training were eventually taken from Zambia National service camps to Rural Reconstruction Centres (Ndulo and Osei-Hwedie, 1989:60) to go and learn skills that were hoped to

assist them become self reliant such as poultry management, vegetable growing and others.

During the rural reconstruction programme most of the land was cleared making it easier for the voluntary settlers to start their agriculture work with less clearing. The soil can support the growing of many crops especially where the hyparrbenia grasses are found (Mackel, 1971:58). Although rainfall variations from one year to another year are significant, the use of early maturing crop varieties could still give positive yields as temperatures can successfully support the growing of crops. Seasonal streams as shown in map 1 and damboos support vegetable growing after the rains up to around July in some places. Although the settlers have not yet acquired title deeds to their areas, the traditional authority is aware that the area was set aside for national programmes.

CHAPTER 4

METHODOLOGY

4.0 OVERVIEW OF CHAPTER FOUR

This chapter discusses the sources and types of data. The Library, government offices provided secondary data while the settlers and some government officers provided primary data. Methods of data collection involved both survey and documentary techniques. It also shows the sample size and why the interval sampling method was used. The characteristics of the sample and problems encountered in the field are also discussed in the chapter.

4.1 SOURCES AND TYPES OF DATA

Already published data called Archival or secondary data was sourced from the University of Zambia main library and from the office of the Vice President in the department of land resettlement at MEMACO House in Lusaka. This archival data gave the general information on the status of voluntary land resettlement schemes in Zambia.

Specific information about the Ngwezi voluntary resettlement scheme such as the area of plots, year when each settler came into the scheme, agricultural productivity of each settler was sourced from the settlers, the Principal Land Resettlement Officer in Lusaka and the Provincial Land Resettlement Officer in Choma. Such primary data were collected from the field.

4.2 METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION

Both documentary and survey techniques were used to collect the data.

Documentary techniques involved reading books and pamphlets from the University of Zambia Library and also from the department of land resettlement in Lusaka and Choma. These documents are reflected in the reference column.

Survey technique involved using interview schedule (see appendix 1). Each sampled settler was interviewed. Helpful information was also got from the Principal land resettlement officer and also from the Provincial land Resettlement officer for Southern province through verbal discussions.

4.3 SAMPLE SIZE AND SAMPLING PROCEDURE

Out of the 122 settlement plots only 113 settlers had occupied their plots by 07/01/97 (see appendix 3). 50 was the sample size. 50 was considered a figure big enough to be representative since it covered more than 1/3 of the house hold heads who had already taken occupation of their plots. According to the working schedule 50 house hold heads could be covered within the time allocated for interviews.

Since the settlers were in numbered plots, the interval sampling method was used. This method was simpler, quicker and convenient to use since it did not require pre-knowledge of the population before the interviews were carried out. Every other plot was taken to be within the sample up to when the number 50 was arrived at.

4.4 PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED IN THE FIELD

The following are the problems the researcher encountered during the field work:

4.4.1 The research was done during crop-growing seasons. As such it was difficult to find farmers at their homes. Some farmers were out looking for more inputs especially fertilisers.

The settlers to be interviewed were followed in their fields, church gatherings or at beer parties.

4.4.2 Because some household heads were reported out of the scheme and were not likely to come back within the research period or because they died as it was the case in plot number 26, the next plot household was interviewed instead.

CHAPTER 5

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

5.0 OVERVIEW OF CHAPTER FIVE

The findings are presented and analysis of the findings from field observation and from interviewing the settlers of Ngwezi voluntary schemes in Kalomo - southern province is made in this chapter.

5.1 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SAMPLE

Out of 50 respondents, 49 (94%) were males and only 3 (6%) were females. These figures helped in reflecting the gender insensitivity of the scheme to land allocation.

The respondents' marital status were summarised as follows: 45 males were married, 3 males were unmarried and 2 females were widowed. Only two men were found in polygamous marriages. Concerning the formal educational status of the house hold heads interviewed, 6 (12%) had no formal education, 18 (36%) had primary education, 14 (28%) had secondary education and 12 (24%) had attained tertiary education. This educational information helped the researcher to analyse the potential these settlers had in interpreting government policies on the voluntary land resettlement programme and in following written instructions about their agricultural practices.

Number of children per house hold was as follows: 21 house holds had less than 6 children each and 29 house holds had between 7 to 13 children each as shown in figure 2. These numbers helped the research in knowing the labour force per household and also had implications on requirements per year. It is assumed that the more children one has, the more

productive the plot or household could be since children are a source of cheap labour.

5.1.1 SEX AND MARITAL STATUS OF THE SAMPLE

The respondents fell into three groups with respect to their marital status, single and widowed as shown in table 1.

Table 1 MARITAL STATUS OF THE SAMPLE

	Male	Female	Total
Single	2	1	3
Married	45	-	45
Widowed	-	2	2
Total	47	3	50

Source: Field Survey

Table 1 shows that out of the 50 sampled farmers, 47 (94%) were males and 3 (6%) were female household heads. The above data suggests that the gender sensitiveness of the voluntary land resettlement programme in land allocation is low. All married household heads who own plots are males. Even the two widowed females got these plots after the death of their spouses as it was discovered when they were being interviewed. According to the register of the settlers (see appendix 3) only five females had plots in the scheme.

The inequality among females and males on land possession shows that the employment approach which focuses on increasing women's control over productive resource such as land is not followed in the Ngwezi voluntary land resettlement scheme. This empowerment approach seeks to increase the women's self reliance and self confidence so that they become more active players in society through increased control over crucial material resources such as land. Women are expected

to take steps to influence the direction of the nation's social and economic change as active players in development.

The question that comes up is "did not we have female applicants to the Ngwezi Resettlement plots?" This question can lead researchers in finding out why more males were given plots than females in Ngwezi voluntary land resettlement scheme.

5.1.2 AGE OF THE FARMERS

Table 2 shows the age distribution of respondents. It reveals the age cohort of settlers who responded to the call of the land of the land resettlement programme.

Table 2 AGE OF THE SETTLERS

AGE IN YEARS	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENT
16 - 25	3	6
26 - 35	4	8
36 - 45	15	30
46 - 55	17	34
56+	11	22
TOTAL	50	100

Source: field Survey

The majority of the farmers (86%) are above 35 years old. This could mean that the youths are not willing to take farming as an occupation but would probably like to migrate to urban areas to take up other jobs while enjoying social amenities offered by the urban places.

5.1.3 EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

High literacy levels help people to receive and understand written instructions on their own. In agriculture, like in any other field, it is important to follow prescriptions in both crop and animal husbandry to avoid accidents and get maximum yields. National agricultural policies can also be understood more by literate people than illiterate people.

Table 3 shows the formal education attainment of the farmers.

Table 3 FORMAL EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF THE SAMPLED FARMERS

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENT
Without Ed.	6	12
Primary	18	36
Secondary	14	28
Tertiary	12	24
Total	50	100

Source: Field Survey

The resettlement scheme attracted many literate people who reached either secondary or tertiary education (52%). This could be because most of the settlers were either retired or in one way or another left formal employment.

5.2 ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES OF THE SETTLERS

In the Ngwezi voluntary land resettlement scheme, settlers practice mixed farming. They are involved in both crop cultivation and in keeping livestock.

5.2.1 LAND AND LIVESTOCK

The total area of Ngwezi scheme is 5185 hectares against 122 settler plots

(G.R.Z. 1995:3) Table 4 shows the land occupied by the sampled farmers

Table 4 LAND OCCUPIED BY THE SAMPLED FARMERS.

AVERAGE PLOT AREA (ha)	NUMBER OF PEOPLE OCCUPYING THE PLOTS	%	AVERAGE TOTAL AREA (ha)
20	38	76	760
25	3	6	75
30	4	8	120
35	5	10	175
Total	50	100	1130

Source: Field Survey

Table 5 LIVESTOCK AMONG THE SAMPLED FARMERS

TYPE OF LIVESTOCK	NUMBER OF FARMERS OWNING	%
Cattle	28	56
Poultry	37	74
Goats	12	24
Pigs	5	10

Source: Field Survey

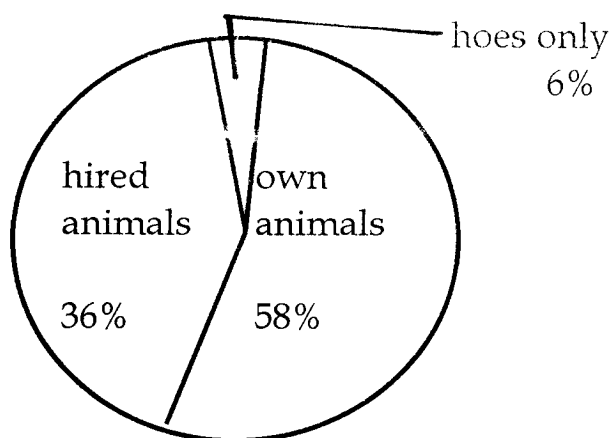
Table 5 shows number of people owning livestock. This as a sensitive topic. None of the settlers was willing to give the exact numbers of the animals they had.

5.2.2 CULTIVATED AREAS AND YIELDS

Crop cultivation is a key activity to all settlers in the scheme. Settlers (84%) cultivated from 1 to 5 ha; 6 (12%) cultivated from 6 to 10 ha; and only 2 settlers cultivated 10 ha. Since each settlers is allocated land not less than 20 ha as shown in table 4, the areas these farmers cultivate is not satisfactory. However, the means of cultivation used hinder them from expanding hectarage because one plow is used by not less than three families.

- ① The pie chart below shows the percentage of people who used each method of land cultivation during the 1996/97 season.

Figure 1 MODE OF CULTIVATION



Source: Field survey

The settlers grew a limited number of crops of which maize dominated. Table 5 shows the name of the crop, number of people who grew it in both the 1995/6 and 1996/7 seasons.

Table 6 CROPS GROWN BY THE SAMPLED SETTLERS AND NUMBER OF PEOPLE WHO GREW THE CROP

CROP	THOSE WHO GREW IT			
	1995/6		1996/7	
	No.	%	No.	%
Maize	50	100	50	100
Groundnuts	30	60	35	70
Sunflower	20	40	31	62
Sweet Potatoes	15	30	10	20
Cotton	22	44	15	30
Vegetable	41	82	37	74

Source: Field Survey

A part from maize the above crops grown are not food crops that can be kept for food for a long time. Therefore, there is danger of hunger in the area if maize fails.

The serious statistical problem the researcher faced in the area is lacking agricultural records. This is partly due to the marketing system of not having local buying depots where all the yields sold can be collected and accounted for. Secondly, the settlers themselves do not keep their own agricultural records.

These agricultural produce are also sold to different buyers at different prices within the same season. Some of it, especially groundnuts and maize,, is bartered for second hand clothes commonly known as salaula. This marketing strategy gives problems in knowing the total income a farmer got.

Since maize still dominated as the staple food of Ngwezi settlers, it is important to know how much was produced, sold

and how much was kept for food in the 1995/6 and 1996/7 seasons.

To know how many 90kg bags were produced or stored for food, the researcher multiplied the number of ox-carts or sledges by how many bags each ox-cart or sledge can give when shelled. The difference between the number of bags produced and the number of bags stored is assumed to be the bags sold.

Table 7 displays the number of people who produced, sold or stored the stated number of 90kg maize bags. The number of people appearing in the row written N/A (Not applicable) are those who joined the scheme after the crop season shown.

Table 7 NUMBER OF PEOPLE WHO PRODUCED, SOLD OR STORED THE STATED NUMBER OF 90KG MAIZE BAGS.

NUMBER OF BAGS	1995/6			1996/7		
	PRODUCED	SOLD	STORED	PRODUCED	SOLD	STORED
0	6	21	6	1	19	1
1-5	8	7	10	7	8	7
6-10	12	9	27	14	7	31
11-15	5	2	1	3	3	5
16-20	4	1	0	10	3	2
21+	9	4	0	11	6	0
N/A	6	6	6	4	4	4
TOTAL	50	50	50	50	50	50

Source: Field Survey

While the resettlement programme is succeeding in opening up agricultural potential reserve land to indigenous investors, the

yields shown in Table 6 do not ensure solving the problem of rural poverty among the settlers. Farming should be taken as a profession among the settlers benefiting not only the settlers but also the nation at large as resettlements are looked at as food producers and suppliers.

In the 1995/6 season only 9(18%) of the settlers produced 21 or more 90kg bags of maize each, 37 (74%) sold 10 or less bags of maize each at about K 7,000/bags giving a very low income for most of settlers. If the income generated at the end of the growing season cannot meet the basic needs of the settlers then poverty may perpetuate among the settlers. Some settlers may end up abandoning these plots to go and look for other profitable activities such as street vending in town which are being discouraged.

Food storage in the area is still very poor and the amounts stored are not enough to sustain people in case of a drought in the following crop season. From table 6 it can be seen that 43 (86%) settlers stored only 10 or less bags for each family while in the 1996/7 39 (78%) settlers kept in their storage 10 or less 90kg bags for each family. People in the area are still using traditional maize storages which cannot keep the grain for more than two years without going bad.

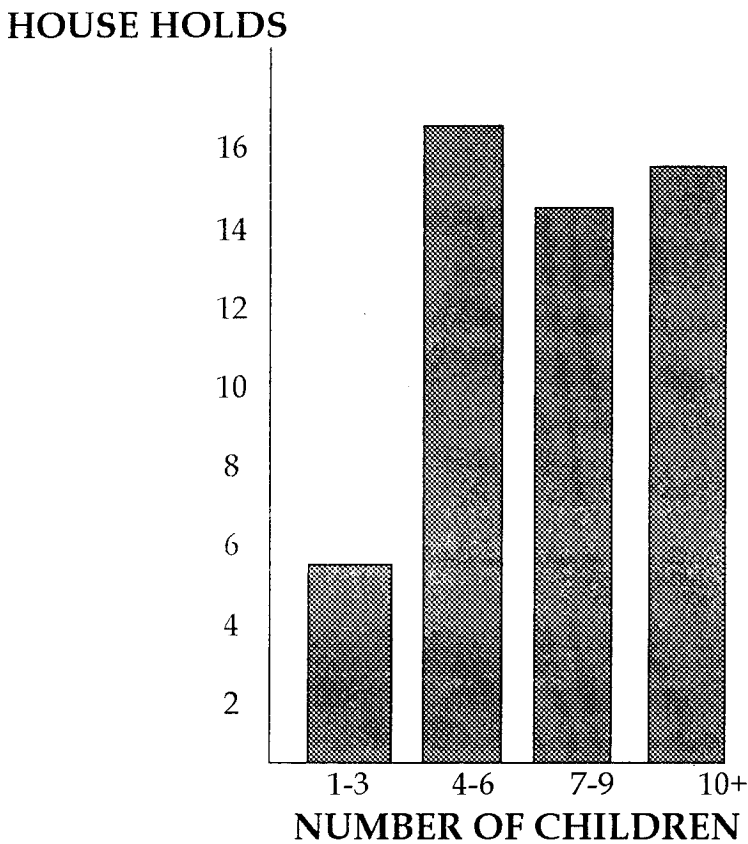
5.3 LABOUR ON THE SCHEME

Farmers, especially the Tonga of southern province of Zambia where the Ngwezi Resettlement scheme is, depend on their family members for farm labour. The more children and wives a man has the more 'labourers' one has (Baserup, 1987:42). This forces Tonga men to go into polygamous marriages because of the nature of their jobs (farming). It has even been widely accepted among Tonga people, outside the Christian community, to allow men to practice polygamy. It is however, a different situation to the settlers of Ngwezi. Only 8 (16%) men were in the practice of polygamy. This could be due to

their religious affiliation. 37 settlers are Christians and only 13 did not belong to any foreign religion.

Figure 2 shows the number of children per household.

Figure 2 BAR GRAPH SHOWING NUMBER OF CHILDREN PER HOUSE HOLD



Source: Field Survey

Taking 10 to be the average number per household (8 children + 2 parents), 12 x 90kg maize bags are needed per year.

Although the number of children shown in figure 2 cannot meet the needed labour on a very productive semi-commercial farm, it gives a threat on consumption at the current food production in the scheme. In the 1995/6, only one household and in the 1996/7 seasons only 7 households comfortably



Plate 1.

One of the two classroom blocks at Ngwezi Primary School.



Plate 2.

Inside one of the classrooms



Plate 3
'Clinic' hut



Plate 4.
Water point serving the school community



Plate 5

Dip Tank: the only Dip Tank in the resettlement scheme



Plate 6.

Weir Dam: Constructed by the settlers

Concerning the economic activities of the settlers, the following activities can be made. Going by the argument of Mac Greevey (1980) a person is classified as unemployed if that person did not work at all during the reference period and was actively seeking work. He further argue that where people are employed work is being done in return for regular payment in some form or other such as wages, profits, housing or food. This means land resettlement schemes have succeeded in reducing unemployment in the country because of the farmers who have taken up the resettlement plots.

However, Ngwezi voluntary resettlement scheme had not succeeded in solving rural poverty discussed under table 7. Very insignificant developments have been done in the scheme in order to reverse the rural-urban migration trend because only primary education can be got from the scheme (see plates 1 and 2). Only one mono pump (plate 4) is supplying water to the school community and to the settlers closest to the school. No permanent clinic to attract settlers (see plate 3). In such a case, settlers' children needing secondary education will have to move to towns for school places, settlers will also be moving to towns for health services and lastly some settlers may even decide to go and settle elsewhere away from the scheme in search of better social services.

For sustainable development to be achieved in the area, material, financial and legal aid is needed by the settlers. However, the Zambian government has shifted from socialist-style of governance which was done in the first and second republics to capitalist style of governance. The market driven economy is in private hands (M.M.D. Manifesto 1996:1), with little or no government interference and involvement in actual agricultural production and marketing. To get maximum assistance from the government is to get title deeds which will empower the holder economically. A title deed will enable the

holder accesses to loans from lending institutions such as banks in order for the holder to develop the plot since the title deed will act as collateral for loans.

5.4 FINANCIAL AND MATERIAL ASSISTANCE GIVEN TO SETTLERS TO DEVELOP THEIR PLOTS

49 (98%) respondents reported that they had not received any financial or material assistance from either the government or any organisation at the time of joining the scheme (see appendix 3 showing when each settler joined the scheme). By the time of the research all respondents claimed that they had not yet received assistance.

When asked to mention the type of assistance they needed, they mentioned loans as shown in table 8.

Table 8: ASSISTANCE NEEDED BY THE SETTLERS

ASSISTANCE NEEDED	RESPONDENTS	
	NUMBER	%
1. Loan for inputs	12	24
2. Loan for cattle	5	10
3. Water points (wells or dams)	21	42
4. All the above	12	24
Total	50	100

On the application form DR/1 (see appendix 3) applicants are asked to tick developmental projects required in their resettlement scheme according to their priority. Some of the stated projects are: clinic, school, graded road, water point, Police post, agricultural station, dip tank and bank. From the map of the study area (see map 1), there is only one school in the area running from grade 1 to grade 7. The area has no clinic. The clinic hut shown in plate 3 shelters the medical

personnel when they go to offer under five clinic and antenatal clinic services from Kalomo hospital about 32km away.

Only one mono pump is providing water to the school community and the settlers within the radius of five kilometres (see plate 4). During the rain season settlers dig shallow wells within their plots as sources of drinking water. During dry season, they cover long distances to the school or to Ngwezi river to get their water.

One dip tank is in the scheme (see plate 5). From the branches and the green tuff in the dip tank and the grass around show that the dip tank is a white elephant since it is not being used. It has big cracks making it unable to hold water. Farmers depend on spraying their animals against ticks.

Apart from renovating the school and building the clinic hut, the settlers also tried to trap water for their animals by constructing a weir dam across one of the seasonal streams; unfortunately the walls of the weir dam were washed away when it had filled up (see plate 6).

Lack of basic facilities such as enough water sources, a basic school, graded roads and a clinic brings social hardships to settlers. Instead of people being attracted to stay, some of them may abandon the plots and go to other areas, especially town, in search of a place where these social services can be offered. However, none of settlers had abandoned the plot at the time of research.

5.5 TITLE DEEDS

The possibility of obtaining leasehold title deeds is one of the most important factors attracting many people to the resettlement schemes. These title deeds assures security of tenure to the land and collateral for loans meant to develop the land.

At the time of the research none of the settlers at Ngwezi Resettlement Scheme had a title deed to the plot. The department of lands was charging K130,000 per plot owner for the demarcation of plots and processing of title deeds. Only 18 (36%) settlers had paid. The process of obtaining title deeds is cumbersome and long and is the biggest constraint hindering development in the scheme. Those with money cannot develop the plots fearing losing them to different people. Those without money cannot borrow from banks without title deeds as collateral.

5.6 NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS (NGO)

Although none of the respondents mentioned help from any N.G.O., the school authority disclosed that the World Vision International provided the roofing materials for the construction of a 1 x 3 classroom block seen on plate 1 while settlers moulded the bricks. Each classroom is covered by two translucent roofing sheets which allow natural light into the classrooms.

There is a long way to go in order to achieve satisfactory rural development brought by the existence of these voluntary rural resettlement schemes.

There is a great debate on which way is best to settle people. Chambers (1969:251) argues that 'from the point of settling people the most effective projects (schemes) have been individual holdings schemes. Resettlement involving a high degree of self-help and limited official assistance has generally succeeded in linking people and land in relationships which are stable and which do not give rise to further problems'. Nevertheless, the government and N.G.O. should come in to establish structures like feeder graded roads, clinic, water points which cannot be easily set up by the settlers through self

help projects but are key elements in bringing rural development in these schemes.

CHAPTER 6

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.0 OVERVIEW OF CHAPTER SIX

This chapter gives a brief conclusion of the topic as a whole and outlines recommendations to the relevant stake holders in order for better results to be realised from these voluntary land resettlement schemes.

6.1 CONCLUSION

The voluntary land resettlement programme has noble objectives which, if realised could make a significant contribution to the development of agriculture in this country. In a society whose life styles are rapidly modernising, the concept of home has changed. Population pressure also is forcing many people to seek other areas for new homes. The programme ensures that the citizens are systematically relocated in agricultural potential areas. The voluntary land resettlement programme has made some modest achievement at least in terms of the amount of land allocated to citizens.

Success, however has not been impressive in the productivity of these schemes, Ngwezi in particular, due to government not being very committed in ironing out obvious bottle necks in the implementation of the programme such as the giving of title deeds to the settlers in time, lack of trained man power and inadequate funding.

6.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

In order to refocus government's attention on doing what may bring better results, this paper makes four cardinal recommendations on manpower, fund, title deeds and policy.

6.2.1 Manpower:

Since the core activity of voluntary land resettlement schemes is agriculture, agricultural extension officers should be posted to all schemes. Ngwezi did not have an agricultural extension officer at the time of research.

6.2.2 Funding:

For the voluntary resettlement programme to succeed a heavy initial investment is necessary especially in key areas such as water supply, education and health. The government and donors should provide adequate funds for the programme to succeed. In view of the rapidly growing population and the escalating rural-urban drift, government needs to be more serious with the programme.

6.2.3 Title deeds:

The survey and lands departments should speed up the process of issuing of leases to farmers in schemes otherwise the future of the programme could be in serious jeopardy since all settlers in the Ngwezi scheme have no title deeds. Technically, chiefs from whom the areas were obtained can reclaim and legally repossess their lands

6.2.4 Policy:

A new policy which opens up voluntary resettlements to all Zambians irrespective of whether a person is unemployed, a youth or still working is needed. The present realities of the attitude of the Zambian people to land ownership is changing. Even those still working and far from retiring may need land to develop and call 'home'

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APPENDIX 1

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA GEOGRAPHY DEPARTMENT

10.

GEO 474 INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

(Introduction of the Interviewer to the respondent)

Dear Respondent,

I am a student at the University of Zambia in the Faculty of Education. I am carrying out a Research on the topic: "Prospects of the Voluntary Land Resettlement Scheme in Zambia with reference to Ngwezi Resettlement in Kalomo District."

May you answer the following questions with ultimate honest. Information that will be obtained through this Interview Schedule will be treated with ultimate confidence and will be used for evaluation purpose only.

Thank you.

NOTE TO THE INTERVIEWER

Respondent should be the head of the family/registered owner of the farm.

Interview Schedule No _____

Farm No _____

sincerely

SECTION A: [PERSONAL PARTICULARS]

1. Sex
2. Date of Birth
3. Place of Birth
4. Marital Status
5. If married to how many wives? (for the male).
6. How many female children below the age of 12 stay with you on the farm?
7. How many female children above the age of 12 stay with you on the farm?
8. Male children below the of 12.
9. Male children above the age 12.
10. What is your religion?
11. If Christian what is your denomination?
12. When did you come to this farm?
13. Where were you staying before coming to this settlement?

SECTION B [ABOUT THE FARM]

14. Farm size
15. What do you use in ploughing?
16. What crops do you grow?

17. What yields did you obtain last year?
18. How much of the farm do you plough?
19. What livestock do you own?
20. If you have cattle, where do they graze?
21. Apart from farming what else do you do to generate money?

SECTION C [GOVERNMENT/ORGANISATION ASSISTANCE]

22. What financial and/or material assistance did you receive from the government of any organisation when you came as settler?
23. What financial and/or material assistance do you receive from the Government or any organisation these days?
24. What assistance do you feel you need from Government or any other organisation?
25. How far is the nearest
 - (a) Clinic
 - (b) School
 - (c) Graded road
 - (d) Water point
 - (e) Police post
 - (f) Agricultural station
 - (g) Dip tank

(h) Bank

26. Do you have a title deed to the land?
27. If not why?
28. What do you think are the advantages of having title deeds?
29. Do you think you are better off than where you were before in terms of agricultural progress?
30. If not (to question 28) what the hindrances to your agricultural progress?
31. Do you settlers work together in any way?
32. If yes, give examples of projects you as settlers undertook to help yourselves?
33. If no, what hinders you from working together?

Thank you.

APPENDIX 2

Form DR 1
20m S114 9/93

To be submitted in Triplicate

GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA

No. 014162

Application form for the Land Resettlement Scheme

1. Area desired for settlement District/Province.....
.....

2. Applicant's personal details:
 - (a) Surname.....
 - (b) Other names.....
 - (c) Sex.....
 - (d) Address: (Residential).....
.....
(Postal)

(Telephone).....
- (e) Date of birth.....
- (f) Place of origin: Village
- Chief
- District
- Province.....
- (g) Nationality.....
- (h) N.R.C. No.....

(b) Special skills for example; carpenter, tailor, crafts person, etc.

.....

6. Educational qualifications (if any).....

.....

7. Religious denomination

8. Indicate, by order of priority, which of the following facilities you would like to be provided in the settlement:

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

- Health Centre/Clinic
- Post Office
- Police Post
- Market
- Community Hall
- Paved road/street
- Shops
- Water Supply
- Transport
- School

-Write down any other:

.....

9. When are you ready for departure.....

.....

10. Any other details.....

.....

Applicant's signature.....

Date.....

For Official Use

Comments:

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

APPENDIX 3

**REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA
NGWEZI RESETTLEMENT SCHEME
P.O. BOX 620375
KALOMO**

REGISTER OF SETTLERS BY 07-01-97			
PLOT NO.	OWNER'S NAME	SEX	YEAR OF SETTLING
01	SIALUYA JULY M.	M	1990
02	SIMUBALI NELSON	M	1996
03	SIMEJA BRUCE	M	1990
04	SIMEJA FRANCIS	M	1990
05	SIMEJA ORBERT	M	1990
06	MASEPELA PETROS	M	1990
07	CHULUKILA JOHN	M	1990
08	KALULU ORANGE	M	1990
09	MULANFU JOSEPH	M	1990
10	SIKALELE JESIAS	M	1990
11	TACHITONDWI RICHARD	M	1990
12	MULUNGWE BONUS	M	1994
13	MUSUKA TIMOTH	M	1990
14	KAANGA BENARD	M	1990
15	MULENGELELA EDSON	M	1990
16	MULAMFU TEDDY	M	1990
17	MWIINGA JOSEPH	M	1994
18	SIAMBULA MAXON	M	1990
19			
20	MUNKOMBWE AMOS	M	1990
21	KASULULI WINDAS	M	1990
22	KANENGA EMERSON	M	1994
23	SIAMBULO PETER	M	1990
24	MULOONGA ISIAH	M	1992
25	TACHITONDWI GEORGE	M	1990
26	TACHITONDWI DANIEL	M	1990
27	TACHITONDWI SOBIAN	M	1990
28	MUTEMBO SEBASTIAN	M	1990
29	CHILEKE KENNETH	M	1995
30	MUDENDA RAPHAEL	M	1992

31	HABUSU GETIOUS	M	1992
32	TACHITONDWI VOTIOUS	M	1990
33	MOONO AARON	M	1990
34	MULUTI NELSON	M	1990
35	BULAKUFESI JOSHUA	M	1990
36	MUDENDA ELINAH	F	1994
37	NAMULONGA PAIDON	M	1993
38	NKAMU JAMES	M	1993
39	SIMUYANDI GEORGE	M	1993
40	NAMALONGA GEOFFREY	M	1990
41	SIACHAMBWA JAMESON	M	1990
42	MWEEMBA CHARLES	M	1991
43	MUNSAKA JAAJA	M	1990
44	MWIINGA PASCA	M	1990
45	SIAMESO ANDERSON	M	1990
46	MANGOLWA LUNGOWE	M	1994
47	MUDENDA FANTA	M	1990
48	MUDENDA GEDION	M	1990
49	MUDENDA ENOCK	M	1990
50	MANGONGOOLO GENGELE	M	1990
51	SICHACHANI SITALI	M	1993
52	SIMASIKU DAVID	M	1990
53			
54			
55	MUTESHA ALBERT	M	1993
56	MUDENDA COLLINS	M	1995
57	CHILINDILE PHILIP	M	1990
58	HANSELUKA GEORGE	M	1992
59	MUDENDA ALBERT	M	1991
60	BUKOKA	M	1996
61	MASAKA JANUARY	M	1990
62	HAKALIMA DERRECK	M	1990
63	SIMUKWABALA VIOLET	F	1991
64	SIMBOTWE J.M.	M	1996
65	MASHEBE BENSON	M	1990
66	WALUBITA JOSEPH	M	1993
67	CHEELO CASMERO	M	1995
68	MUSUNGA IRELAND	M	1996
69	S ZIWA SIMON	M	1996
70	SIMWIMBA EDWIN	M	1996
71	KAIMBA MARY	F	1996
72	KANJEMBWE WINDAS	M	1995

73	TEWO BEIN	M	1994
74	HAMUCHILIMBA MAINZA	M	1996
75			
76	MUUNGA RAPHAEL	M	1994
77	MWIINGA ALBERT	M	1990
78	SIABEENZU LEONARD	M	1990
79	SIALWINDI BORNWELL	M	1990
80	CHISAMU EASTER	M	1996
81	CHEELO BENARD	M	1996
82	SIASUMPA ALFRED	M	1990
83	CHABACHABE SAMUEL	M	1996
84	SIASUMPA TAPLAIN	M	1993
85	DIP TANK		
86	SHELENI PETROL M.	M	1990
87	MWEENE HURRY	M	1990
88	KAZETU ANDREW	M	1994
89	MWEETWA PAPHIOUS	M	1996
90	HANSINGO MORRIS	M	1996
91	NKOMBO SARA	F	1995
92	SHAMAPANI ENOCK	M	1993
93	MBANGA ERNEST	M	1993
94	SIAMAKANDA RENAN	M	1992
95			
96	LONGWANI WANGACHI	M	1995
97	SIKAZINDU GILBERT	M	1990
98	CHIYUMUKA DOUBT	M	1996
99	MWEEMBA PAUL	M	1990
100	SIAMWELA MILES	M	1990
101			
102	HAMUTINTA CAPSON	M	1996
103	SIBBOKOLO MARTIN	M	1990
104	KALEBA LEVY	M	1995
105			
106	MANTANYATI JOHN	M	1990
107	HAZYONDO GEOFFREY	M	1992
108	JALABANI STEPHEN	M	1992
109	HAMATWI GEORGE	M	1991
110	MUNKOMBWE MAXWELL	M	1990
111	HALALE ELIZABETH	F	1996
112			
113	HANGOMA CLETUS	M	1996
114	SIALUBANJE PHANUEL	M	1990

115			
116	SIAFUNDA J.M.	M	1993
117	SIKABEYA SIMON	M	1990
118	SIKALUBYA DAVID	M	1990
119	MUFWAMBI DAVID	M	1990
120	SIKALUBYA LOTTIE	M	1990
121	MUYABA HUBBY	M	1993
122	MUDENDA B.C.	M	1994
123	MWEENE PATRICK	M	1990

NB. Blank spaces show that the owners of the plots have not yet come to settle.

SOURCE: Office of the Provincial Land Resettlement Officer -
Choma.

APPENDIX 4

THE VOLUNTARY LAND RESETTLEMENT SCHEMES BY 1995

Table 2

NO.	NAME	DISTRICT	STATUS BEFORE SCHEME ESTABLISHED
CENTRAL			
1	Katikulula	Serenje	Trust Land No. XX
2	Kampumba	Serenje	-
3	Muswishi	Chibombo	Trust Land No. 11
4	Maimwene	Mumbwa	State Land from Trust land No.1
5	Lukonda	Kapiri Mposhi	-
COPPERBELT			
6	kambimbilo	Ndola Rural	Trust No. 1
7	Lukanga North	Ndola Rural	Trust No. 1
8	Musakashi	Ndola Rural	Trust No. 1
9	Mutenda	Chingola	Alienated Land State Land
10	Milyashi	Chililabombwe	Alienated Land State Land
11	Mutundu	Mufulira	Alienated Land State Land
12	Kakolo	Kitwe	Alienated Land State Land
13	Lulwishi	Ndola Rural	Alienated Land State Land
14	Miengwe	Ndola Rural	Alienated Land State Land
EASTERN			
15	Chipangali A	Chipata	Trust Land No. XXIV
16	Chipangali B	Chipata	Trust Land No. XXIV
17	Mlolo	Chadiza	Trust Land No. XXIV
18	Kaozi	Chama	Trust Land No. XXIV
19	Mtilizi	Nyimba	Trust Land No. XXIV
20	Msanzala	Petauke	Trust Land No. XXIV
21	Ukwimi	Petauke	Block A&B Trust Land No. XXIV
22	Kapeya	Katete	Trust Land No. XXIV
LUAPULA			
23	Mansa Block	Mansa	Trust Land No. XX
24	Mapako	Nchelenge	Trust Land No. XX
25	Mukange	Mwense	Trust Land No. XX
26	Kala	Kawambwa	Trust Land No. XX
27	Mano	Samfya	Trust Land No. XX
NORTHERN			

28	Kanchilibiya	Mpika	Trust Land No. XX
29	Nkanga	Kaputa	Trust Land No. XX
30	Lufubu	Luwingu	Trust Land No. XX
31	Milongo		Trust Land No. XX
32	Musanya	Isoka	Trust Land No. XX
33	Musombizi	Chinsali	State Land from Trust Land
34	Mufubushi	Mbala	Trust Land No. XX
35	Mwange	Mpika	Trust Land No. XX
36	Lukulu	Mporokoso Kasama	Trust Land No. XX
	N/WESTERN		
	Solwezi State Farm		
37	Chibombo	Solwezi	Trust Land No. 1
38	Kafufula	Chavuma	Trust Land No. 1
39	Kikonge	Kasempa	Trust Land No. 1
40	Litoya	Mufumbwe	Trust Land No. 1
41	Mudwinji	Kabompo	Trust Land No. 1
42		Mwinilunga	Alienated Land
	SOUTHERN		
	Kabuyu		
43	Masasabi	Livingstone	-
44	Ngabo	Namwala	Ila Tonga Reserve GMA No. 13
45	Nega-Nega	Namwala	Ila Tonga Reserve
46	Ngwezi	Mazabuka	State Land
47	Sibanyati	Kalomo	State Land from Trust Land
48		Choma	State Land
	WESTERN		
	Kalumwange		
49	Lutwi	Kaoma	Reserve
50	Kanja	Kalabo	Reserve
51	Kami;ende	Senanga	Reserve
52	Luyi	Lukulu	Reserve
53	Nanga	Mongu	Reserve
54		Sesheke	-
	LUSAKA		
	Kasenga		
55	Luangwa	Chongwe	State Land from Trust Land No. V
56	Rufunsa	Luangwa	Trust Land No. V
57	Kanakantapa	Chongwe	-
58		Chongwe	Trust Land A and C Blocks

Source: Government of the Republic of Zambia Office of the Vice President, Lusaka 1995 (Pages 11-15)