



MINUTES OF DISCUSSION
ON
NEW AGRICULTURAL VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
IN
KANAKANTAPA AREA, LUSAKA PROVINCE

In response to the request of the Government of the Republic of Zambia, the Government of Japan decided to conduct a Preliminary Study on the New Agricultural Village Development Project and entrusted the study to the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). JICA sent to Zambia the study team headed by Mr. Yasuo SAKAGUCHI, Deputy Director of Chikugogawa-Karyu Irrigation and Drainage Office, Kyushu Regional Agriculture Administration Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture, Forest and Fisheries, from September 30 to October 16, 1990

The team had a series of discussions on the Project with officials concerned of the Government of the Republic of Zambia headed by Mr. B. Chabafimbi, Permanent Secretary, Department of Resettlement, Cabinet Office and conducted a field survey in Kanakantapa area in Lusaka Province.

As a result of the study, both parties agreed to recommend to their respective Governments that the major points of understanding reached between them, attached herewith, should be examined towards the realization of the project.

October 11, 1990

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Yasuo SAKAGUCHI
Leader of Japanese
Preliminary Study Team

Handwritten signature of B. CHABAFIMBI in black ink.

B. CHABAFIMBI
Permanent Secretary
Department of Resettlement
Cabinet Office

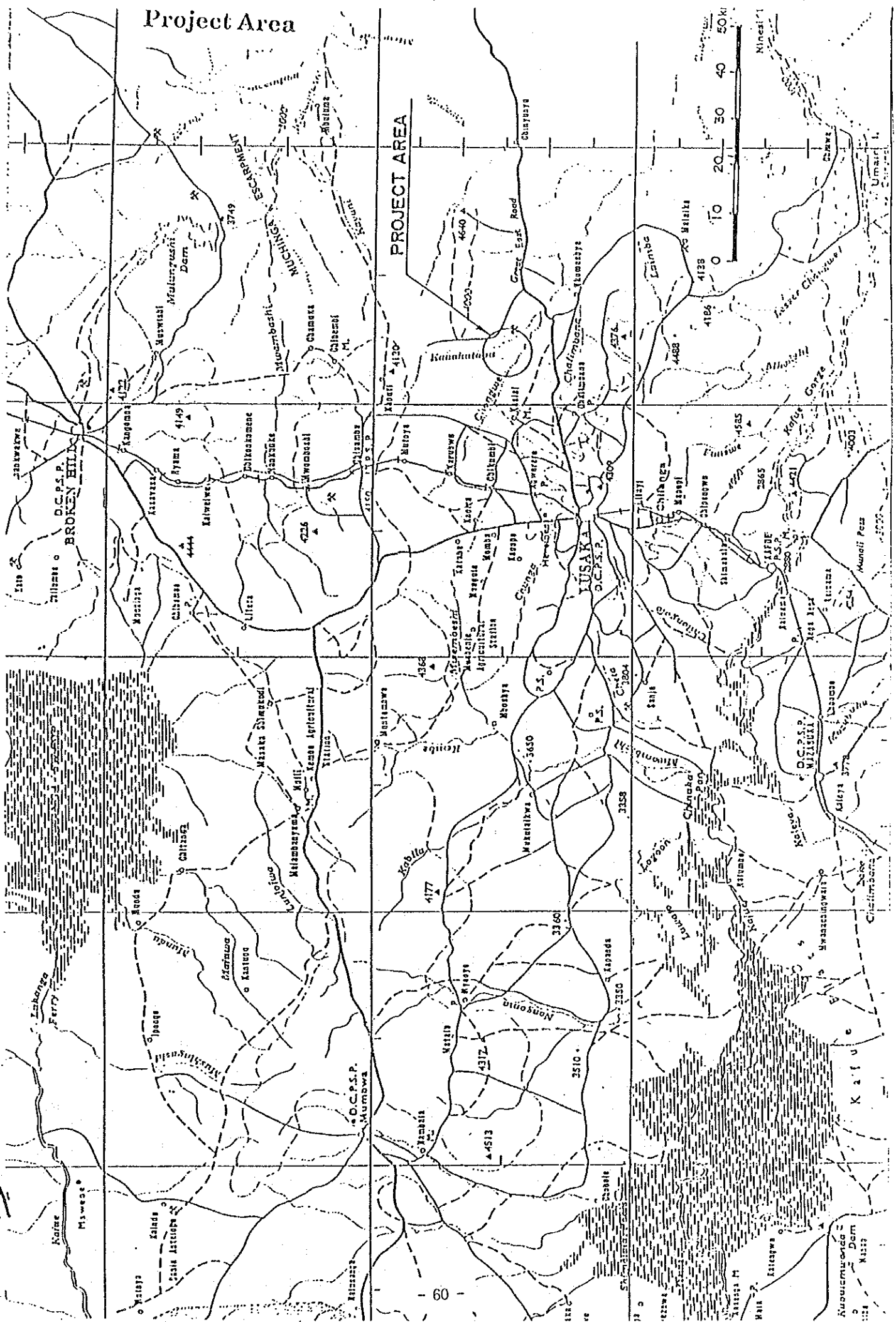


1. The objective of the project is to establish a New Agricultural Village to provide young unemployed people with jobs so that they may be self-supporting. The components of the New Agricultural Village Development Plan are as follows:-
 - (a) Construction and improving road network.
 - (b) Providing water supply facilities.
 - (c) Developing full scale irrigation facilities.
 - (d) Construction of offices, houses and workshop.
 - (e) Providing social amenities such as health and education facilities.
 - (f) Providing electricity to the main service centre.
 - (g) Land clearing of 3,200ha.
2. The site of the Project is located in the Kanakantapa Area in Lusaka Province. (Site map is attached as Annex - I).
3. The Department of Resettlement in the Office of the Prime Minister is responsible for the administration and execution of the project.
4. The Japanese Study Team will convey to the Government of Japan the desire of the Government of Zambia that the former takes necessary measures for cooperation by providing the facilities and other items listed in Annex II within the scope of Japanese economic cooperation program.
5. The Zambian side has understood Japan's Grant Aid System explained by the Team.
6. The Team will explain the tentative schedule of the basic design study that will be executed on the condition that the project is judged feasible by the Government of Japan.

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Project Area

PROJECT AREA





ANNEX - II

1. Improvement of the main road.
2. Construction of small irrigation system.
3. Construction and provision of water supply facilities.
4. Provision of construction and farming equipment.

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5. 質問書に対する回答
① 農業開発のポリシー？

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT POLICIES

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1. The agricultural sector has a crucial role to play in effecting the structural transformation of the economy, given the sector's:

- (a) lower capital intensity and less dependence on imported inputs than other sectors;
- (b) largely undeveloped potential for exports and for import substitution; and
- (c) substantial contribution to value added (65%) in the manufacturing sector.

2. Zambia is endowed with an abundance of labour, land and water resources. The sector's average contribution of the GDP between 1984 and 1987 was K332.2 million to K369.0 million in constant 1977 prices. During this period, the sector's contribution to the GDP and exports averaged 16 per cent and 2 per cent respectively.

3. It was envisaged that a growth rate of 1.7 per cent would be attained during the Interim National Development Plan period. Also, the sector's contribution to GDP and to exports as well as to employment was expected to increase.

2.0 OBJECTIVES

4. The overall objectives of the agricultural sector during the Fourth National Development Plan period are to increase production and productivity, to streamline the marketing of both products and inputs as well as to contribute to the improved living conditions of the rural population. During the Plan period the sector's main objectives are to:

- (a) increase the capacity utilisation of all private and public sector capital investment in agro-industries;
- (b) achieve a satisfactory level of self-sufficiency at household, community and national levels in the production of staple foods;

- (c) expand the production of agricultural exports;
- (d) increase the import substitution and replacement of agricultural products and inputs;
- (e) promote use of animal draught power with emphasis on oxenisation;
- (f) improve rural employment and incomes;
- (g) balance agricultural production with environmental concerns, by minimising the effects of natural catastrophies in agriculture (such as drought and floods), while simultaneously curtailing erosion and other environmental damages;
- (h) develop and promote a national irrigation programme aimed at both small-scale and large-scale producers;
- (i) promote the efficient and orderly exploitation of Zambia's natural resources, with particular emphasis on forestry;
- (j) support training and extension activities for farmers and other rural dwellers' particularly those designed to improve their productivity and their nutritional and health standards;
- (k) ensure that rural women and the youth are active participants in an beneficiaries of agricultural and rural development activities;
- (l) integrate nutritional concerns into agricultural planning and project;
- (m) integrate population education into agricultural extension services; and
- (n) balance agricultural production targets with changes in the size and growth rate of nation's population so as to achieve the desired self-sufficiency in food production.

5. The above objectives provide the policy guidelines to the development action programmes to be undertaken during the FNDP. They will also bring about increased production, in the short run, at minimum economic costs, whilst providing a medium and long-term facility for consolidated economic growth. Hence they will provide a basis for determining the relative contribution of a given subsector or project to the sector's development.

3.0 STRATEGIES

6. The overall strategies will combine price and non-price incentives as well as consolidation of the necessary support services. Thus the existing price incentives, foreign exchange retention scheme and tax incentives are expected to encourage increased production. The strategy for the sector also includes a concerted effort towards improving the living standards of the rural population by increasing food availability and employment opportunities and improving incomes. Consequently, the Government will continue supporting and improving the operations of the agricultural development projects, through the provision, among other things, of adequate operational resources and mechanisms for the smooth co-ordination and integration of these projects.

7. An integral part of the above strategies is the provision of adequate credit. Agricultural credit's share of short term loans has increased from 73 per cent of total credit disbursements in 1979/80 to 93 per cent in 1986/87 while medium term and long term credit declined from 15 per cent to 0.33 per cent during the same period. This trend has serious sectoral growth and sustained sectoral production implications in that it distorts the balance between seasonal input and fixed input use. Therefore, there is need to maintain a balance between short term, medium term and long term credit. In order to integrate population concerns in agriculture a population unit will be set up in the ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives and training for extension staff will be provided. The strategies for enhancing irrigation development are to mobilise funds for the Irrigation Fund maximising the use of electric power infrastructure in rural areas and strengthen the Irrigation Branch in the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives so that it could provide technical assistance to farmers.

② 入植計画に対する基本構想は？

BASIC POLICIES ON NEW RESETTLEMENT PROGRAMME

The new Land Resettlement Programme of the Youth, the unemployed and the retired was started in 1988. These people are mostly found in cities and towns doing nothing or being involved in some undesirable activities.

The major objective of the project is to encourage these people to go to rural areas where they can be able to earn a descent living by participating in the Agrarian Revolution.

TARGET GROUPS

- Retirees
- The unemployed
- The Youth.

GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTION TO THE SCHEME

In each given resettlement scheme the Government provides the following:-

- (a) Surveys, planning and demarcation of land. Each settler is given 10Ha of land except for Kanakantapa and Kambilombilo who are given 4Ha;
- (b) Basic infrastructure such as roads and water supply;
- (c) Social amenities such as health and schools;
- (d) Marketing and storage facilities;
- (e) Agricultural extension and training;
- (f) Assistance to individual families in provision of food, land preparation and agricultural inputs for the first year. Assistance is only given to the youth, the unemployed and those retirees whose terminal benefits are less than K12,000.00.

PROGRESS REPORT ON THE RESETTLEMENT

Initially the programme is developing one main resettlement scheme in each province. However, due to pressure in some districts, some minor resettlement activities are being carried out in some districts.

The Scheme has also extended its assistance to those unemployed people wishing to go back to their villages.

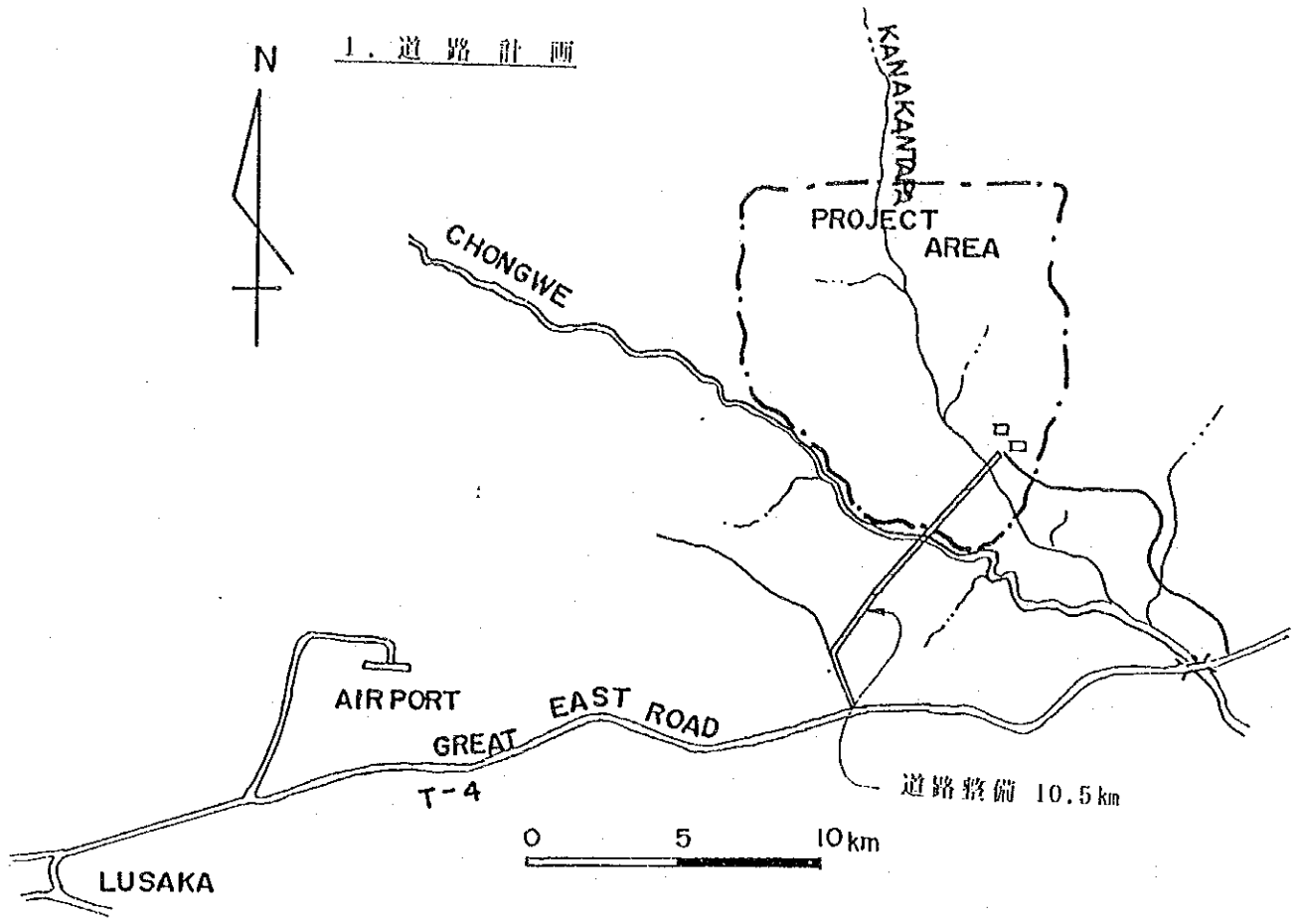
The progress in the development of the selected areas and resettlement is as follows:

CENTRAL PROVINCE

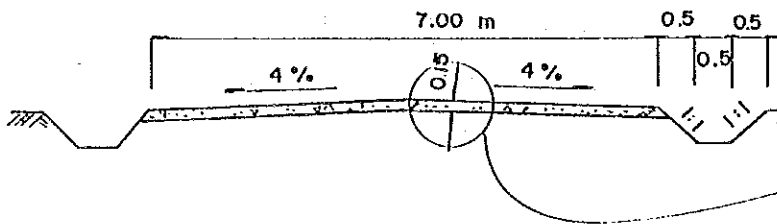
The province has received a total of 2955 applications. The main scheme for development is the former Katikulula State Farm. However, in view of the large number of expected applications the province decided to open a resettlement scheme in each district (except for Kabwe Urban where there is no land) and some work has been carried out in these schemes but has been mainly on demarcation of plots. The progress on the main scheme in Serenje as at 30th July, 1990 is as follows:-

Number of plots demarcated	200
Number of wells completed with water	4
Number of wells under construction	3
Distance of road cleared	14km
Distance of roads formed/graded	14km
Number of people resettled	Nil
Any other infrastructure constructed	7 simple transit houses. 7 cooking shelters and 7 pit latrines.

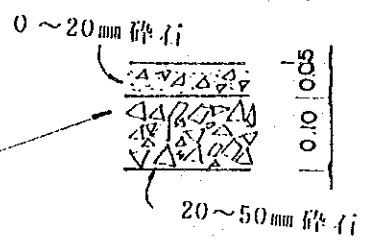
6. 概略施設計画図(案)



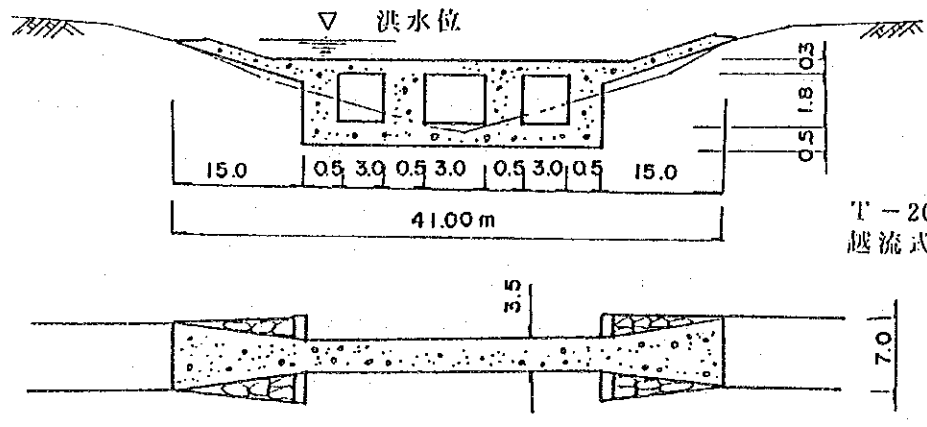
a. 道路標準断面



b. 路面舗装



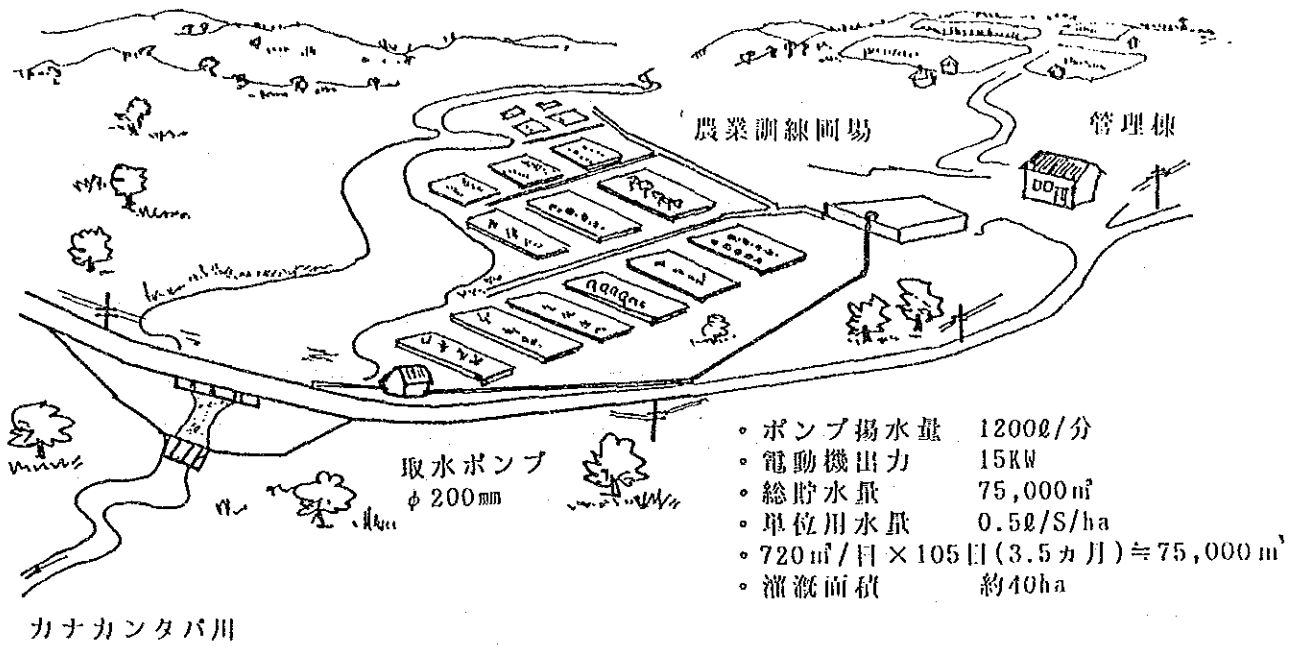
c. 道路横断暗渠 (Chongwe川)



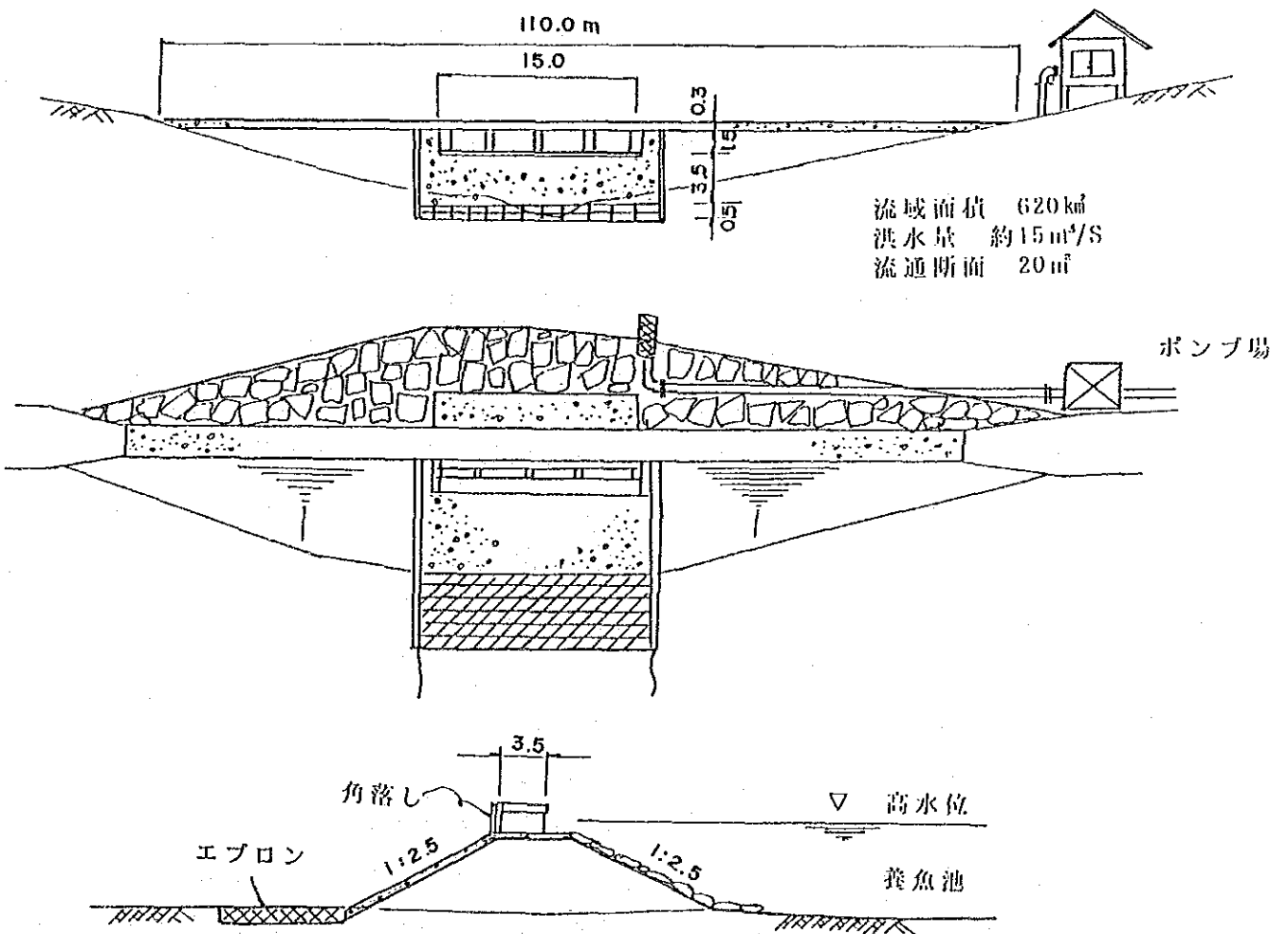
T-20 t 荷重
越流式ボックスカルバート

NOT SCALE

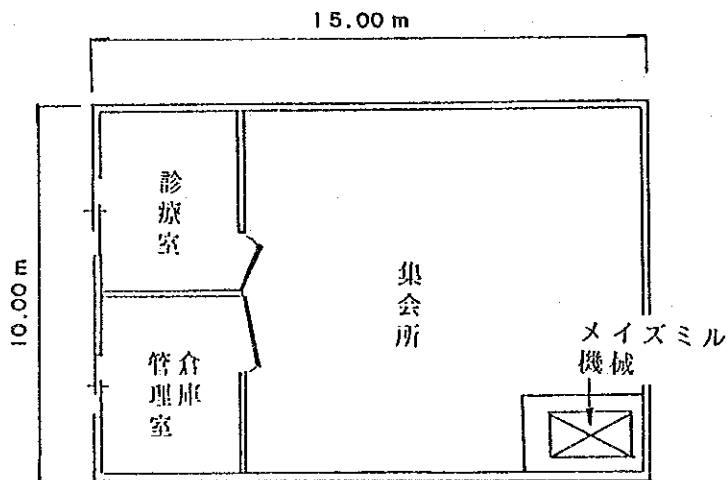
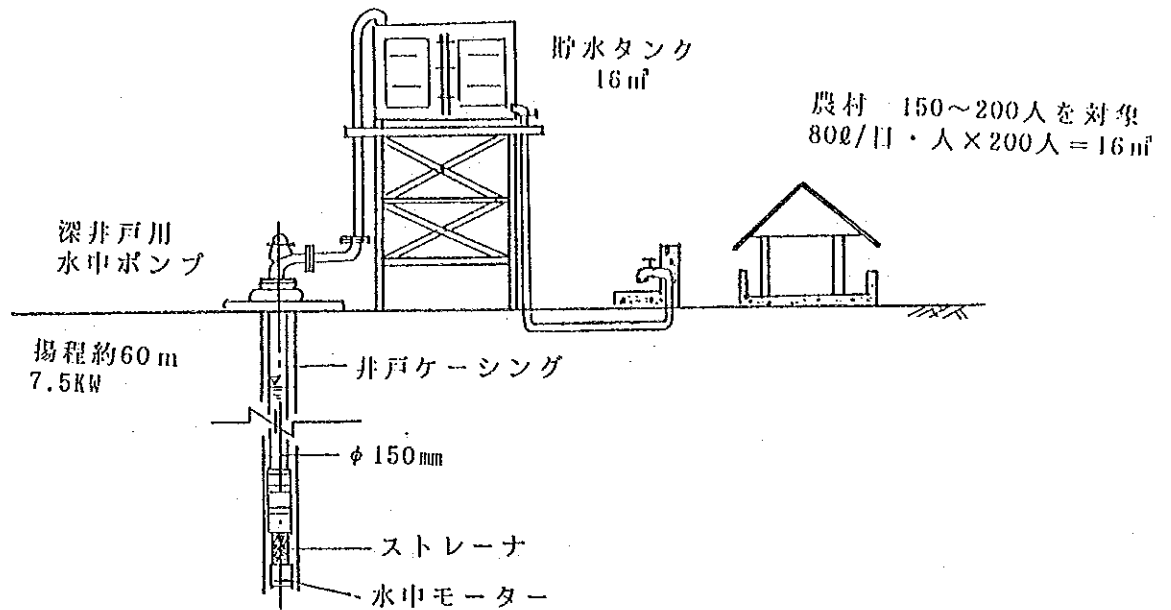
2. 小規模灌漑計画



a. 貯水工

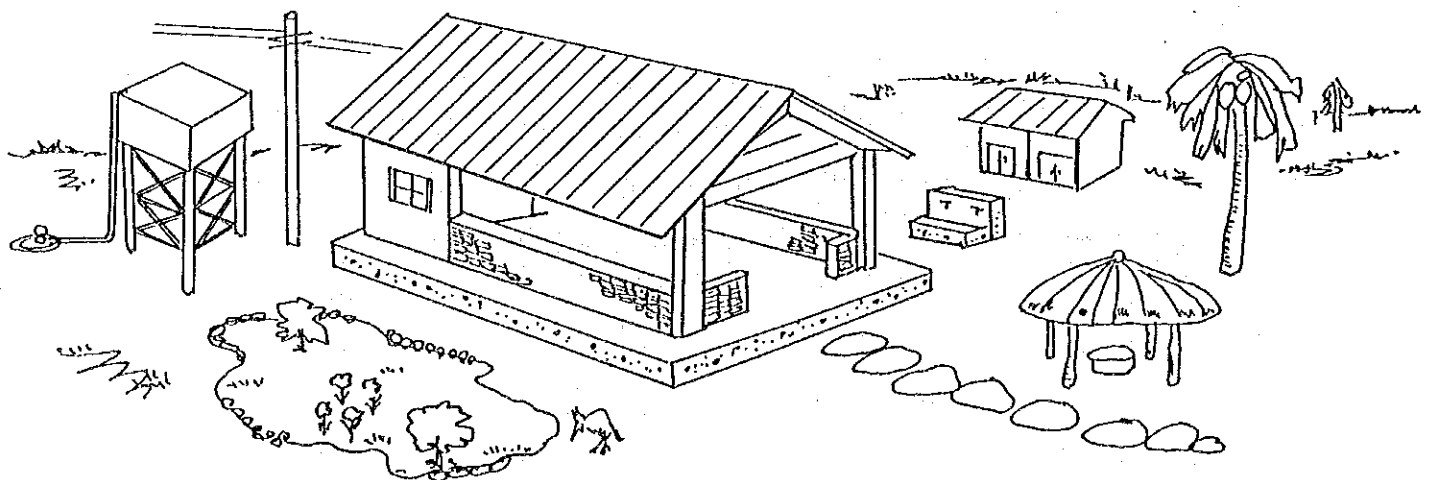


3. 農村給水計画

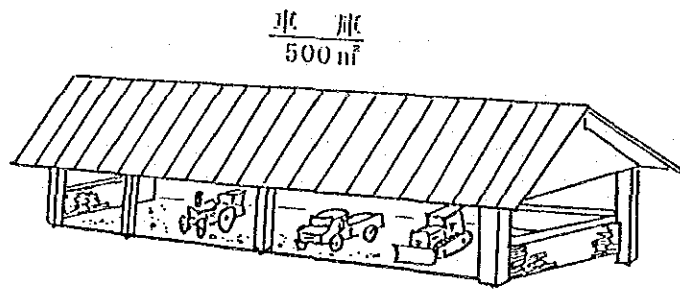
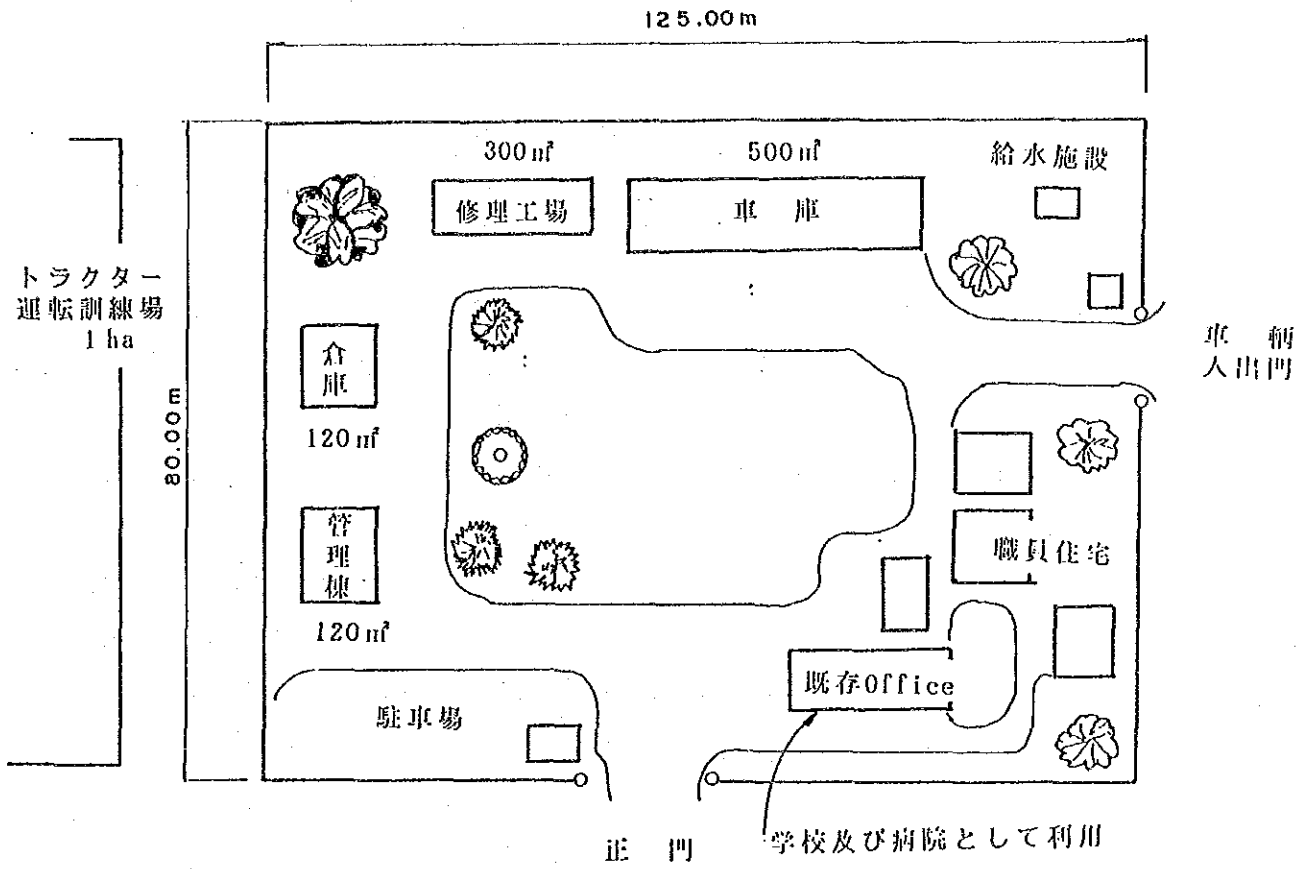


- コミュニティー施設 150 m²
- ・メイズミル機械
 - ・集会所・学校・倉庫
 - ・診療所・管理室等
 - ・トイレ

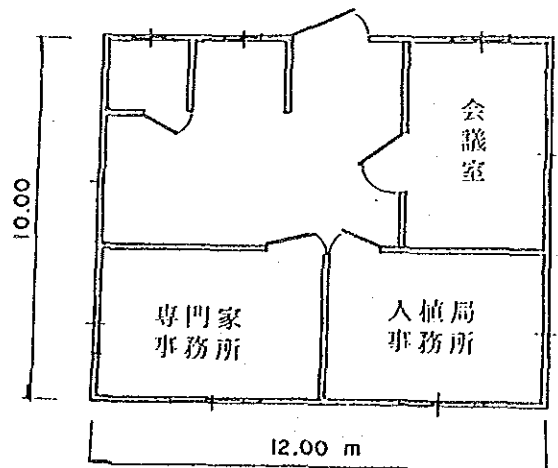
Community facilities
コミュニティー施設



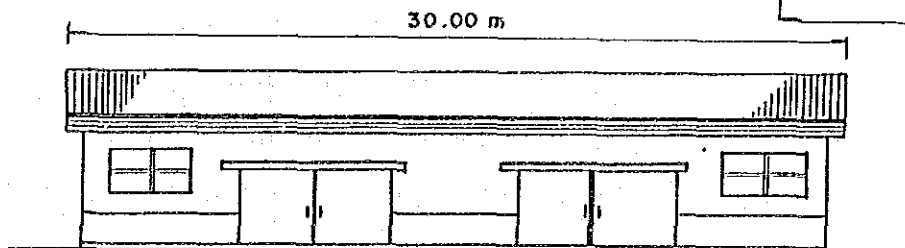
4. Head Office配置圖(案)



管理棟 (Head Office)



修理工場



7. 国際協力事業団派遣の専門家及び協力隊員リスト

1) 専門家

1990年10月現在

件名	専門家数	期間
・ザンビア大学獣医学部プロジェクト	10名	1988.7~1992.7
・感染症プロジェクト	3名	1988.10~1990.11
・ザンビア職業訓練拡充計画プロジェクト	6名	1987.10~1992.5
・個別派遣専門家 (農業機械・豆炭開発・技協開発・農業開発・畑作栽培)	5名	1987.10~1992.8
・民活派遣専門家 (プラント管理、機械管理 他)	6名	1989.3~1990.11

2) 協力隊

・電子機器	4名	・写真	1名
・自動車整備	5	・美術	1
・上下水道設計	1	・工作機械	1
・建築	1	・鉄道保線	1
・木工	2	・作業療法士	1
・土木施工	2	・村落開発普及員	2
・生態調査	2	・臨床検査技師	4 (3)
・音楽	1 (1)	・豆炭	1
・養殖	2	・無線通信	1
・野菜	3	・社会学	2
・測量	2	・栄養士	1 (1)
・稲作	1	・建築製図	1
・家畜飼育	8 (1)	・家政	1 (1)
・獣医	14 (6)	・冷凍機器	1
・公衆衛生	1	・電話交換機	2
・薬剤師	9 (7)	・農業土木	1
・看護婦	2 (2)	・柔道	1
・理数科教師	19 (7)	・技術科教師	1
・体育	1		
合 計		104名	

* 男性 - 75名 (女性) - 29名

