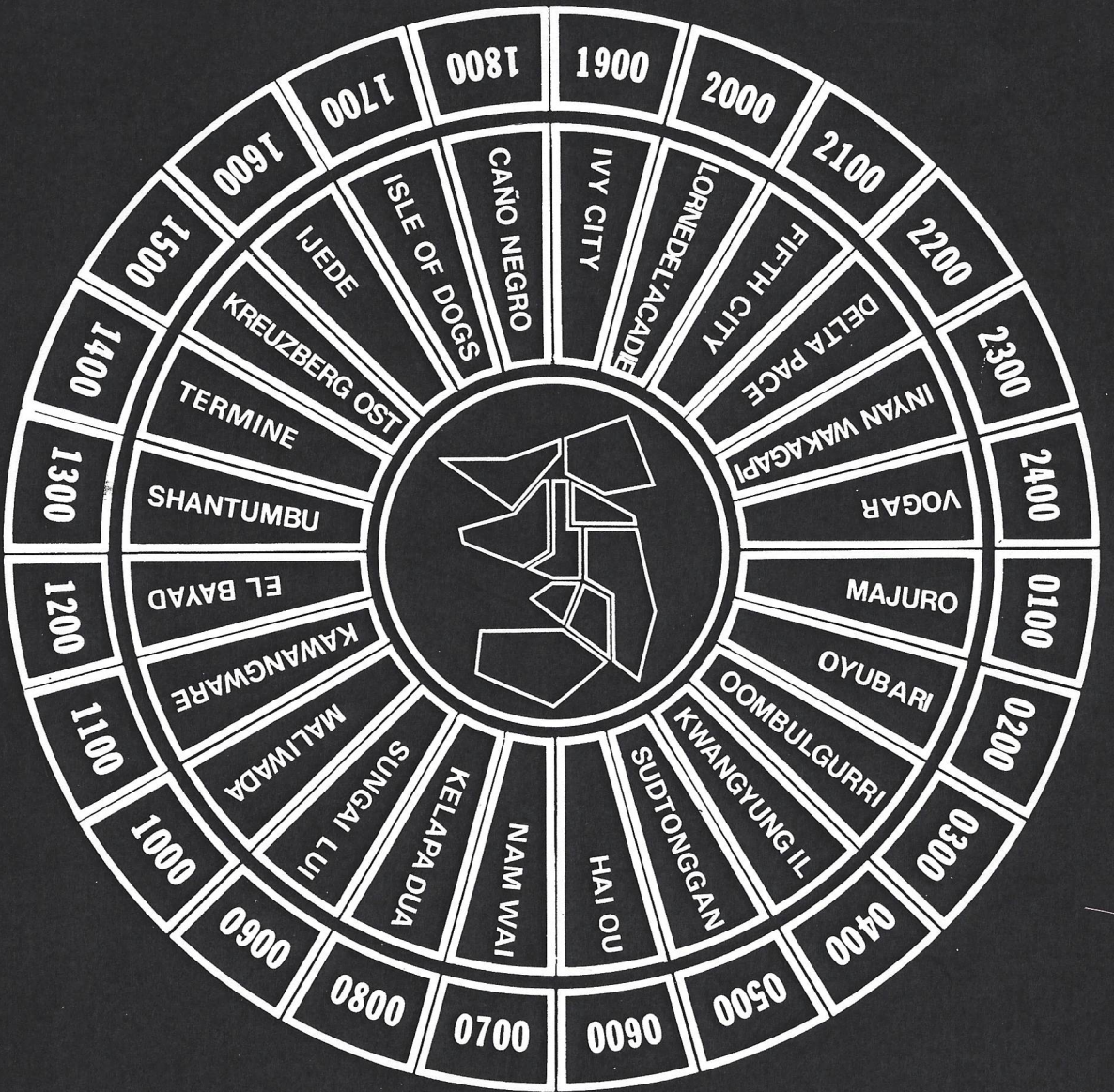


HUMAN DEVELOPMENT



Every Hour on the Hour

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS





KREUZBERG OST

TERMINE

EL BAYAD

SHANTUMBU

KAWANGWARE

UEDE

MALIWADA

SUNGAI LUI

NAMI WAI

HAI OU

KWANGYUNG IL

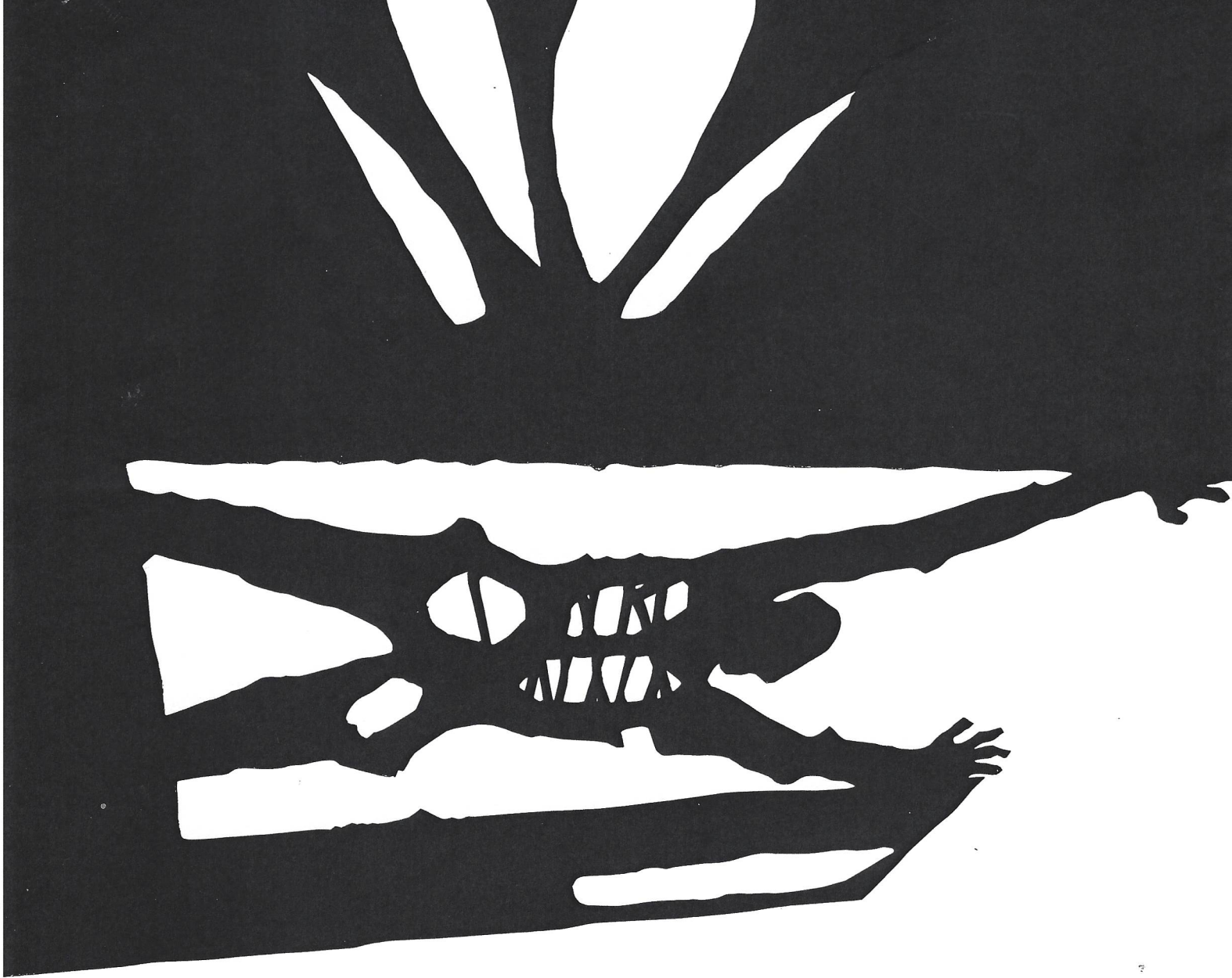
OYUBARI

KELAPA DUA

SUDTONGGAN

OOMBULGURRI

MARSHALLS



**Our aim
is to restore to the villages
the power to meet
their own requirements.**

Tagore

Human Development begins with local people in local communities. The residents of the 24 communities described in this booklet have demonstrated that human development is possible anywhere in the world. In these sites, local people are working in cooperation with both the public and private sectors to achieve economic self-sufficiency and social self-dependence. Each project begins with a week-long consultation during which residents and volunteer consultants from around the world share their expertise in building a plan to meet the community's needs. First, the consultation elicits from the community a picture of its hopes and dreams for the future. It then determines the major factors blocking this vision and designs practical proposals and specific tactics to ensure the implementation of the plan for comprehensive socio-economic development. Programs unique to each community are created by residents and auxiliary staff. Rapid simultaneous initiation of the programs is one key to the successful launching of the projects.

Communities in 20 nations have invited the Institute of Cultural Affairs to use this model in establishing pilot projects. The ability to achieve dramatic signs of socio-economic transformation in apparently hopeless situations is being demonstrated by local residents in all 24 projects.

In India, in the State of Maharashtra, the first phase of a model to replicate the pilot model in 25,000 villages across that state is underway. At the end of the first twelve months, 25 villages were in some stage of program actuation. This demonstration has indicated that rapid development in multiple locations within a delimited geographic area is possible.

PACIFIC OCEAN

REPUBLIC
OF THE
PHILIPPINES

MANILA

SUDTONGGAN ● CEBU

SUDTONGGAN

Republic of the Philippines

The village of Sudtonggan is situated on a shelf of weathered limestone outcroppings on Mactan Island near Cebu in the central Philippines. Fifteen percent of its 850 people are literate. Half of the population is under fifteen years of age. Malnutrition and lack of capital have prevented village development for generations. Health and nutrition programs and modest donations of capital have effectively dealt with these problems. One hundred and twenty people attend training and planning meetings for community care efforts. A rope industry, a furniture factory, commercial fishing boats and diversified crop and livestock programs are building a stable local economic base.

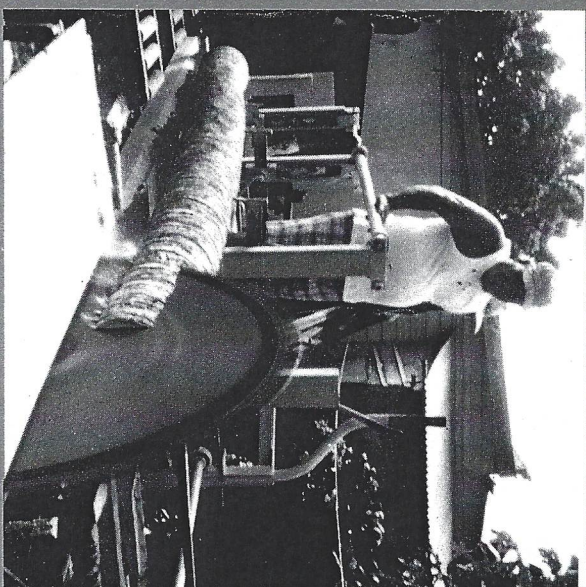
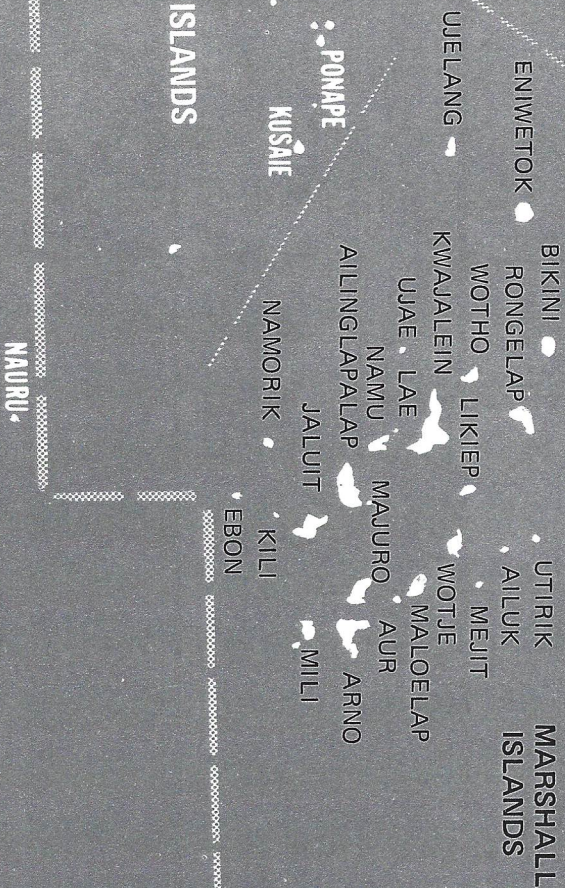
MARIANA ISLANDS
SAIPAN
TINIAN
GUAM

TRUK IS.



PACIFIC OCEAN

TRUST TERRITORIES OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS



MARSHALLS

Micronesia

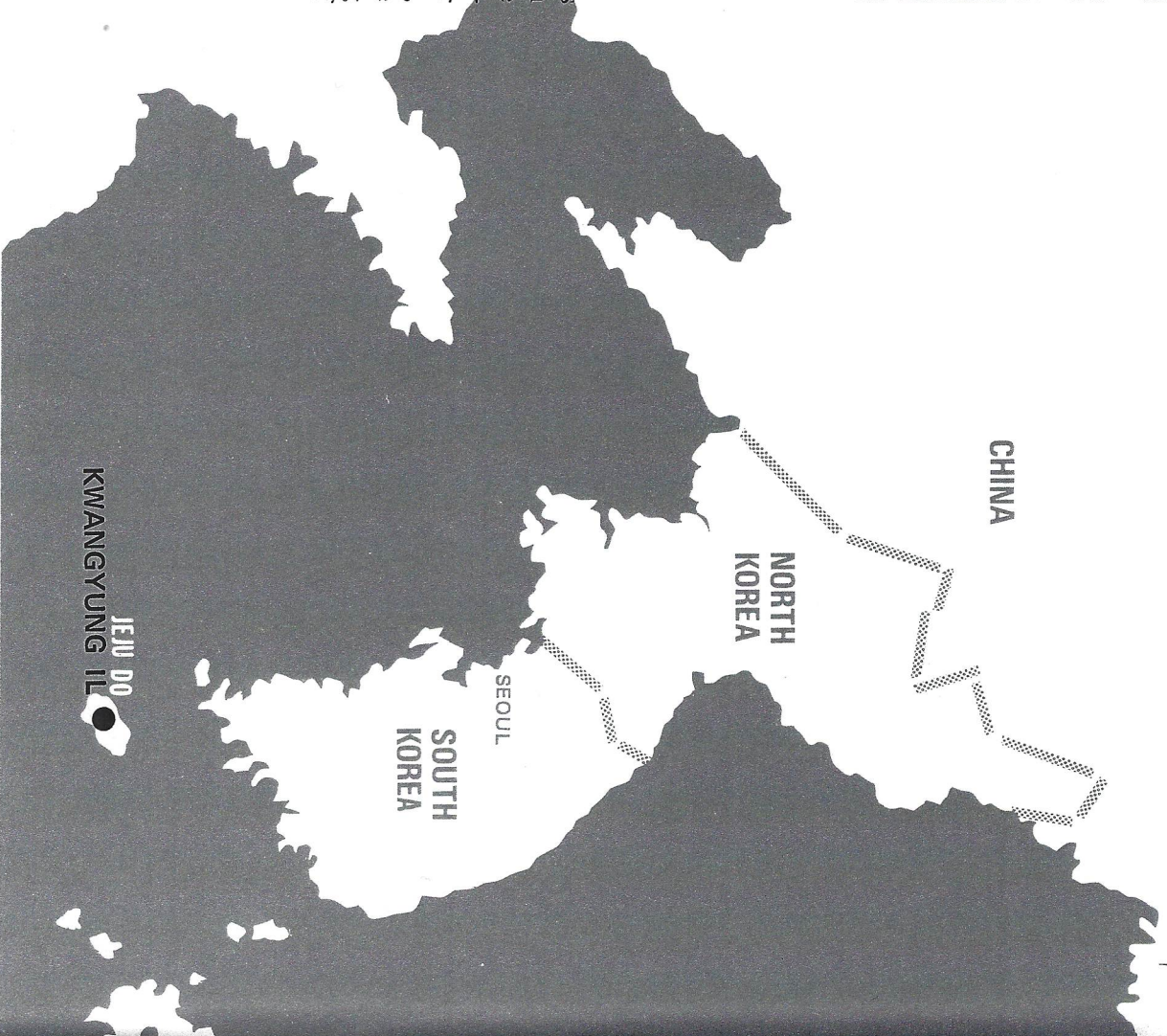
The Marshall Islands, a string of atolls in Micronesia, are the home of the people who have been ruled by a succession of foreign nations throughout the last century. On the Majuro atoll the Marshallese people are now struggling to determine their unique identity and to decide how they can contribute to global civilization. One of the most important problems facing them is how to utilize limited natural resources in order to reverse the trend of dependence on outside economic aid. Since the consult, businesses have marketed crafts and manufactured products both in the islands and abroad. Educational improvements have included a preschool, teacher training programs and business skills development. Experimentation with organizing family workforces holds great promise for increasing copra production. This experiment also raises vegetables which will upgrade the local diet.

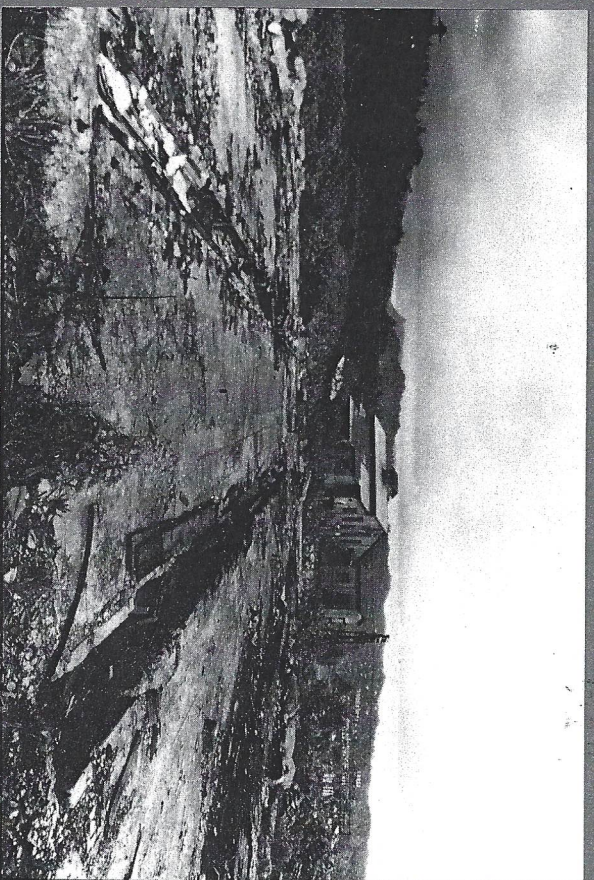
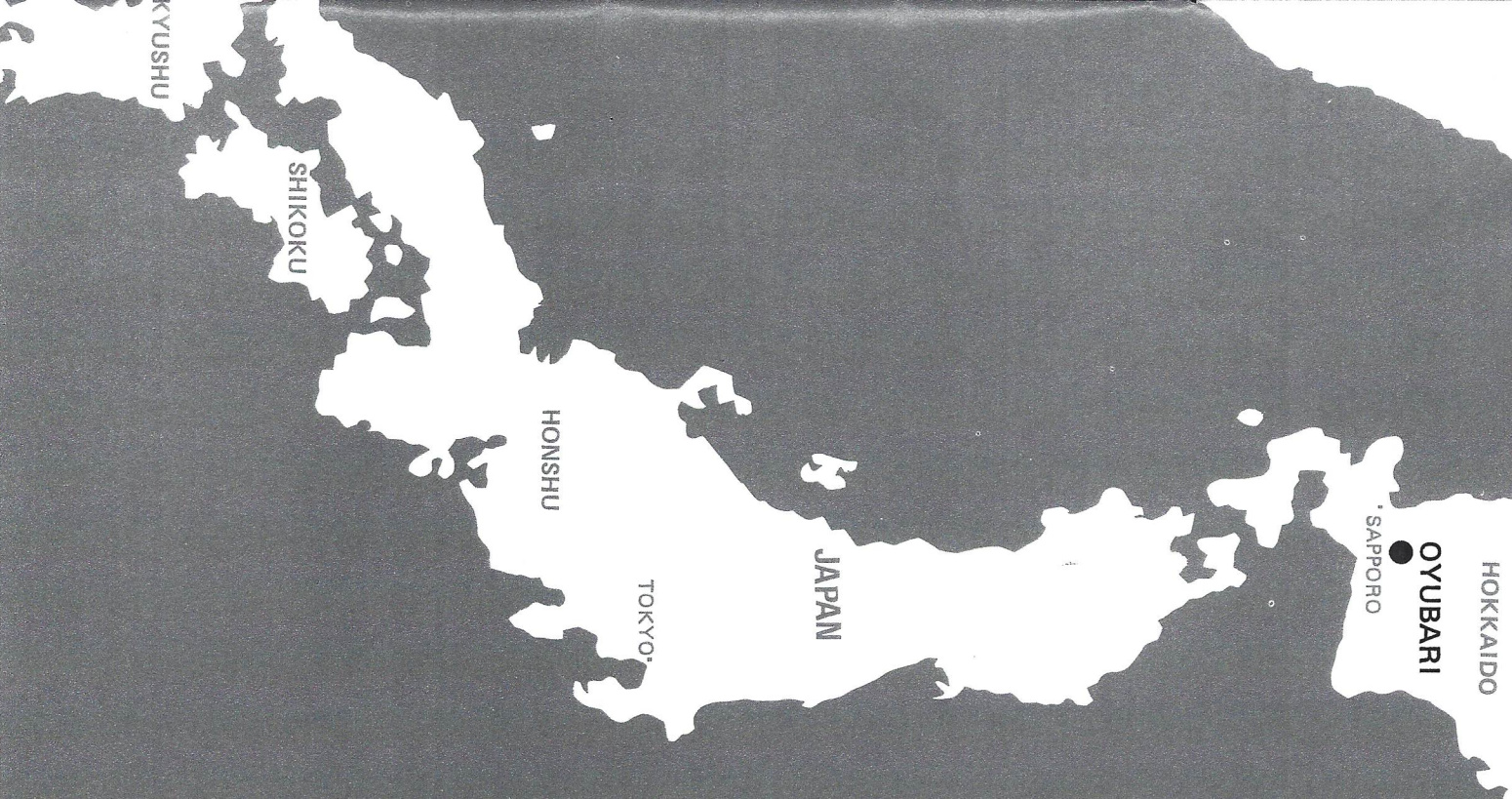


KWANGYUNG IL

Republic of Korea

The community of Kwangyung Il, with a population of 1,350, is located near Mount Halla, the ancient volcanic mountain which dominates Jeju Island, off the southern tip of Korea. Among the projects completed since the Consult are a health outpost, a pre-school center, a grain mill, a chicken farm, a general store, a repair shop, a village treasury, a residential training center, a bath house, and an oil press. Thirty new homes have been built and roads have been resurfaced. Other projects are underway, including a sewing industry, a cooperative farm, vegetable gardens and the raising of beef cattle.



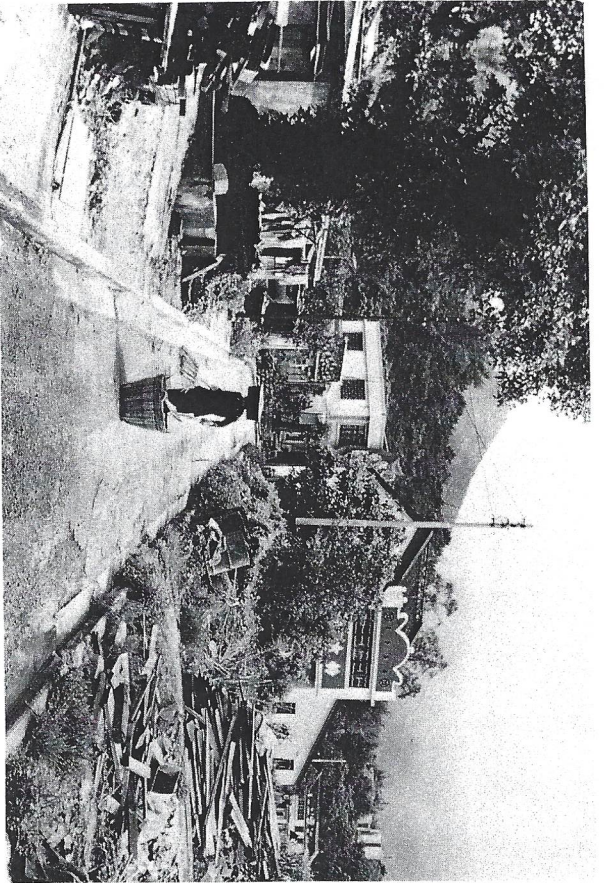


PACIFIC OCEAN

OYUBARI

Japan

Located two hours east of Sapporo by bus, Oyubari rests in the forested mountains of central Hokkaido, Japan. For seventy years, the town depended upon the nearby coal mines. Recently, however, the last mines closed and more than 80 percent of the population moved to neighboring villages and cities. The 2,700 residents of Oyubari who did remain have decided to rebuild the economic foundations of their community. They have drafted designs for a ski slope and year-round resort facilities which they intend to construct in the near future. They are also developing forest products industries and improved shopping facilities.

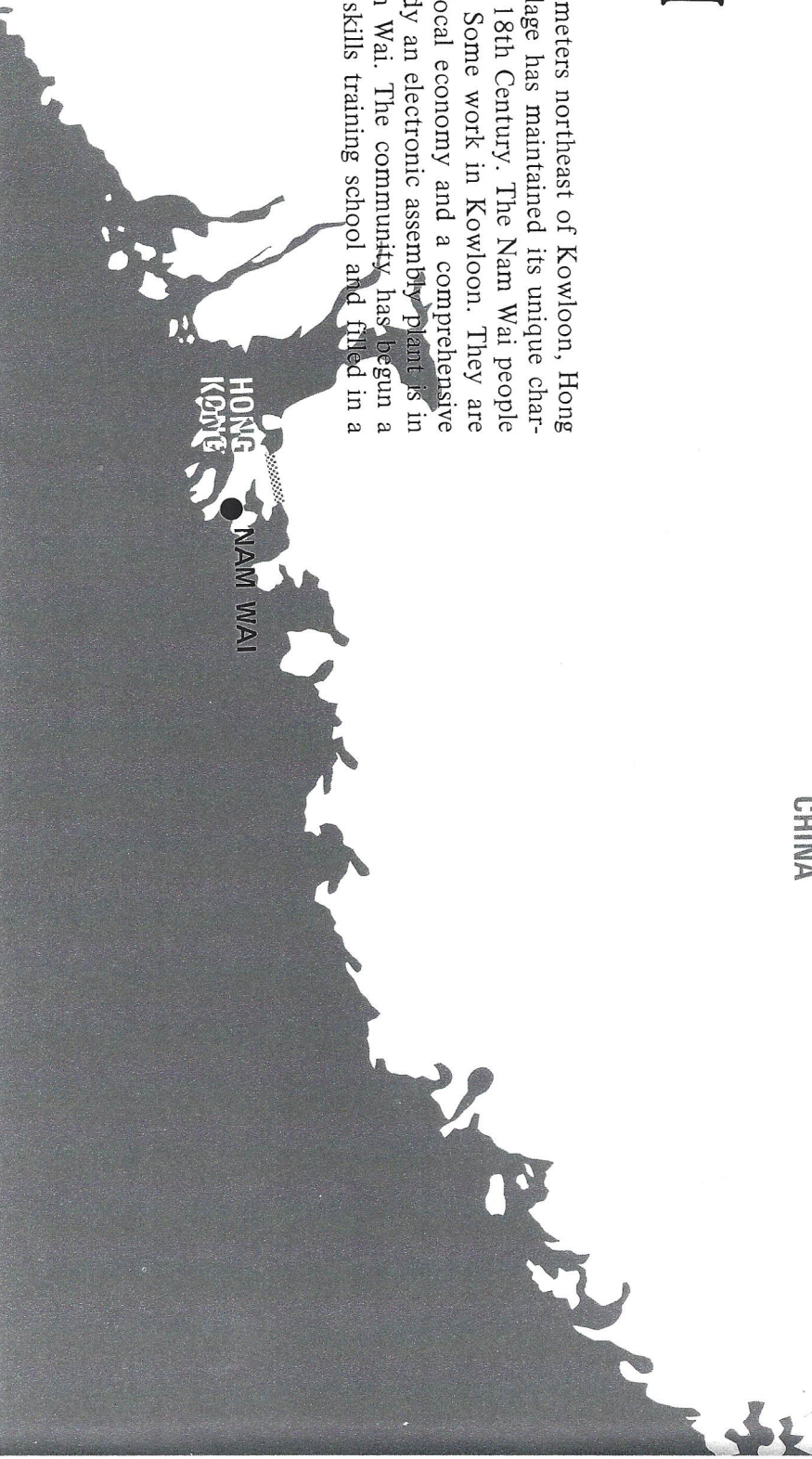


CHINA

NAM WAI

Hong Kong

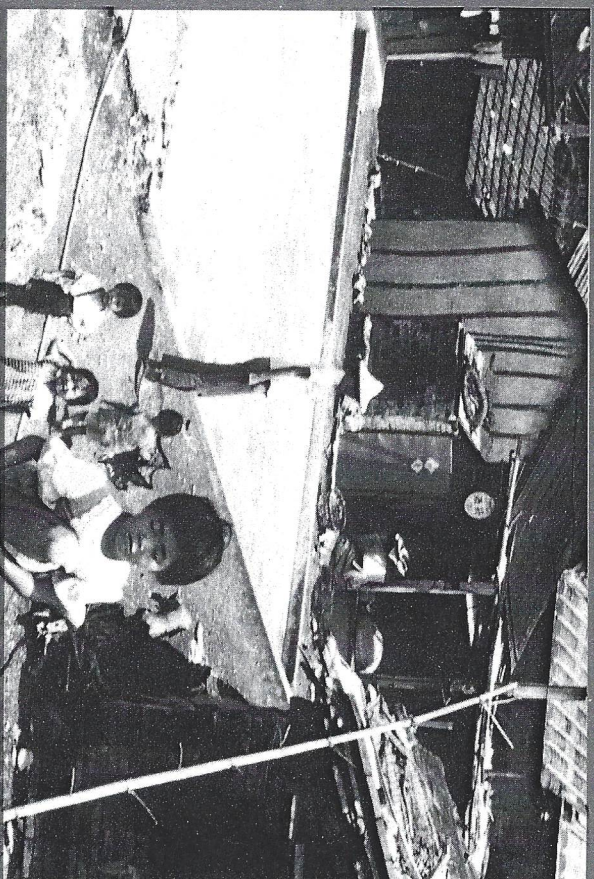
Nam Wai is situated 16 kilometers northeast of Kowloon, Hong Kong. This Hakka ancestral village has maintained its unique character since its founding in the 18th Century. The Nam Wai people grow vegetables and raise pigs. Some work in Kowloon. They are determined to build a viable local economy and a comprehensive land and water use plan. Already an electronic assembly plant is in final stages of location in Nam Wai. The community has begun a preschool, initiated a practical skills training school and filled in a pond to expand common space.



EAST CHINA SEA

TAIWAN

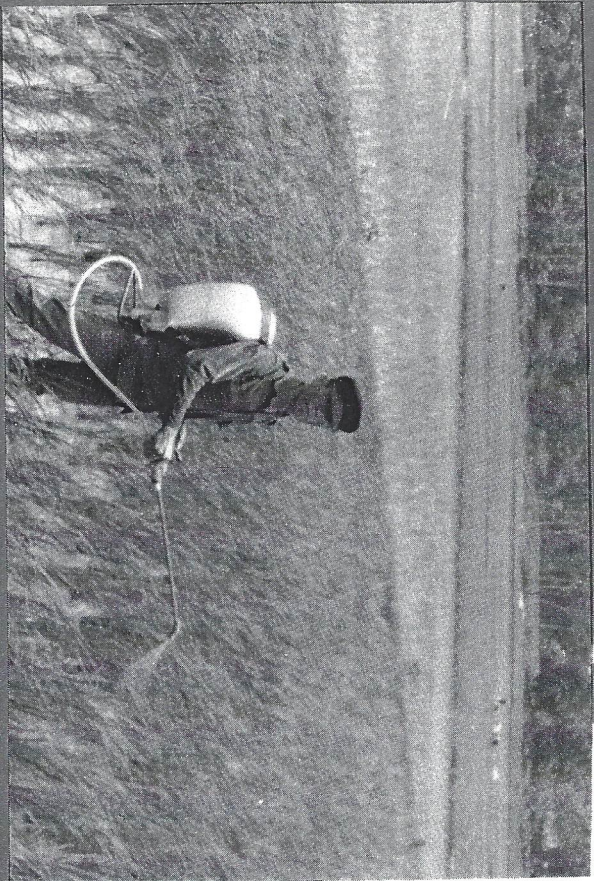
KAOHSIUNG
● HAI OU



HAI OU

Taiwan, Republic of China

Hai Ou is a coastal village set in the midst of rice fields and coconut palms, 47 kilometers south of Kaohsiung, Taiwan. The name Hai Ou (Seagull), signifying perseverance and hope, was selected by the villagers to replace its former name. The people's claiming of a new identity demonstrates their determination to be a new community. A fishnet industry has begun and food processing has been initiated in Hai Ou through intensified prawn farming in improved local ponds.



KELAPA DUA Indonesia

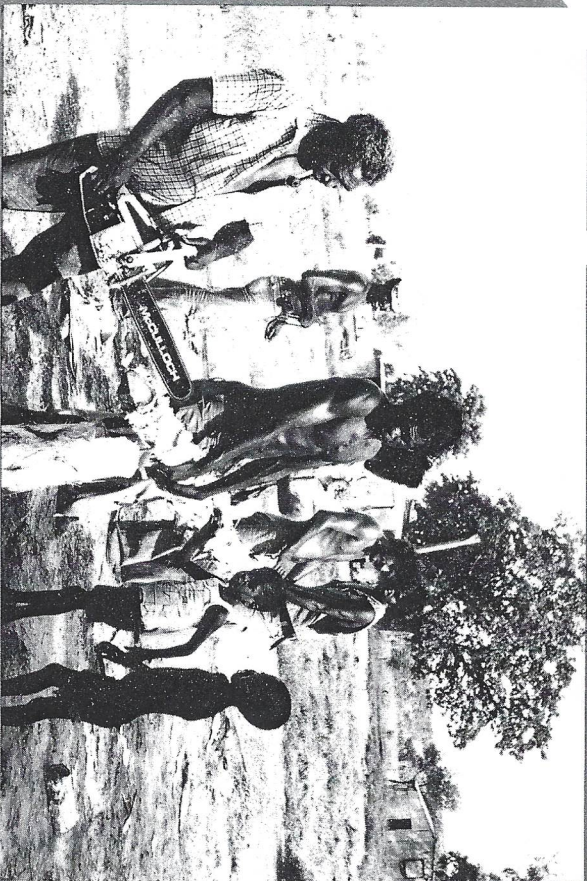
Kelapa Dua is a complex of three villages outside of greater Jakarta, Indonesia, an unpaved road links its 750 inhabitants with the major town of Tangerang, 6 kilometers to the North. Four out of five villagers have no formal education. Malnutrition is common. Earnings from small farm plots, construction work and pedicab driving form the basis of the village income. Recently, the community found new unity and strength in celebrating Indonesia's rich heritage at a Community Fair. Working together, the villagers have started a new crop scheme, a health clinic, a community kitchen, a community center, a sports league and an educational curriculum for children, youth and adults.

INDIAN OCEAN

KELAPA DUA ●
JAKARTA

INDONESIA

BORNEO



TIMOR SEA

DARWIN

OOMBULGURRI

WYNDAM

AUSTRALIA

PAPUA
NEW GUINEA

OOMBULGURRI Australia

Oombulgurri, an aboriginal community in rugged northwestern Australia, is a tribal territory for the world's most ancient people. Since 1973, 250 members of the scattered tribe have created a settlement where they can recover their cultural heritage and become economically self-sufficient. Today, a poultry farm and market garden are in full operation as well as a piggery, a cattle industry, a local dairy and a community kitchen, each of which has contributed toward providing the people with a more adequate diet. Even as the modern conveniences of running water, electricity, telephone and sanitation become fully operational, elders of the community are re-establishing the traditional rites, customs and dances of earlier times.

BURMA

BOMBAY

● MALIWADA

INDIAN OCEAN

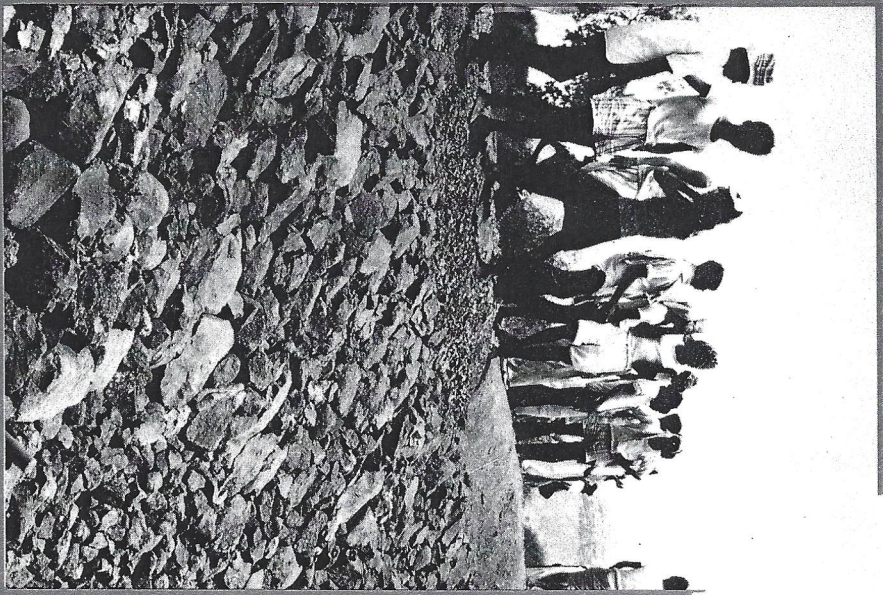
INDIA

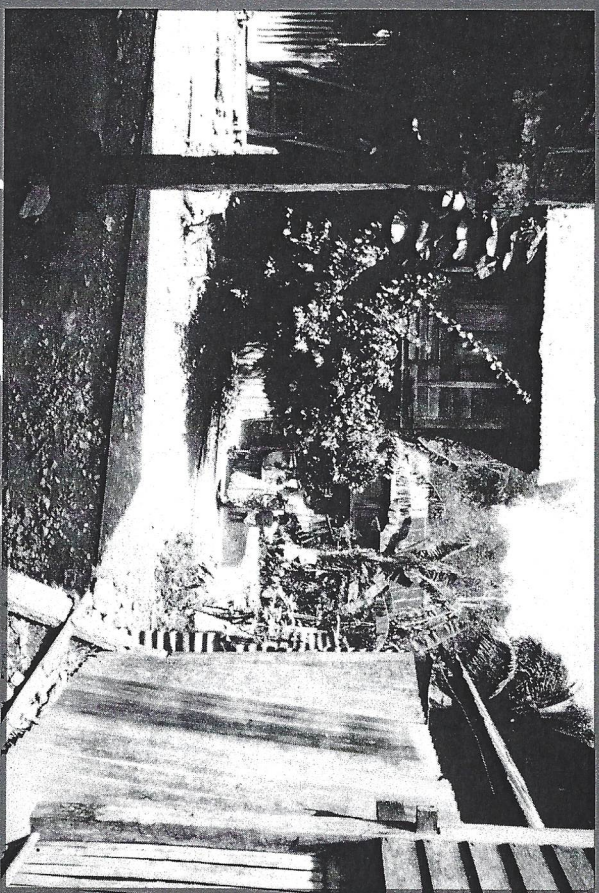
SRI
LANKA

MALIWADA

India

At the foot of the rock-hewn fortress of Daulatabad, the once-flourishing "Gardener's Village," Maliwada typifies the drought-crippled rural communities of the state of Maharashtra, India. However, since the launching of the Human Development Project, people have been returning to the village, drawn by the bright future it holds. Confident village leaders are solving their own problems. Maliwada is manufacturing grates, raising hybrid crops and processing and producing packets of nutritional food, enabling residents to triple village per-capita income. With the inauguration of the first Human Development Training School in the village, Maliwada and its people have become the visible model for other rural development efforts throughout Maharashtra.



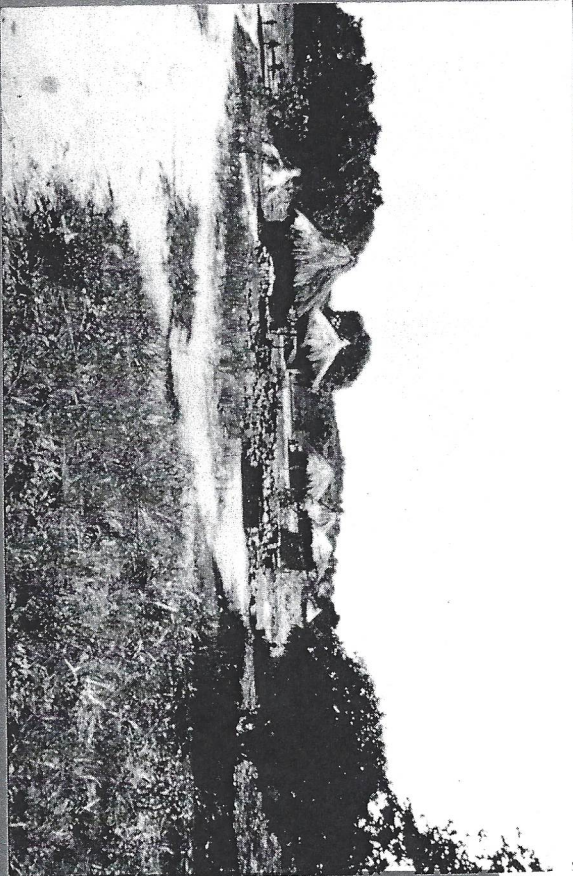


SUNGAI LUI

Malaysia

Twenty-one miles from Kuala Lumpur, the village of Sungai Lui is set in a fertile valley of fruit and rubber trees, interspersed with cropland, thick jungle and bamboo. The Malays who inhabit Sungai Lui are a friendly people who carved homes and farms from the jungle 50 years ago. Fulfilling Malaysia's dream of bringing economic well-being to all villages, the project stresses modernization of agricultural and business ventures. Since the Consult, the people have begun a preschool, mechanized their plowing methods, planted community vegetable gardens, initiated a tailoring industry and started a new village water distribution system.





SHANTUMBURU

Zambia

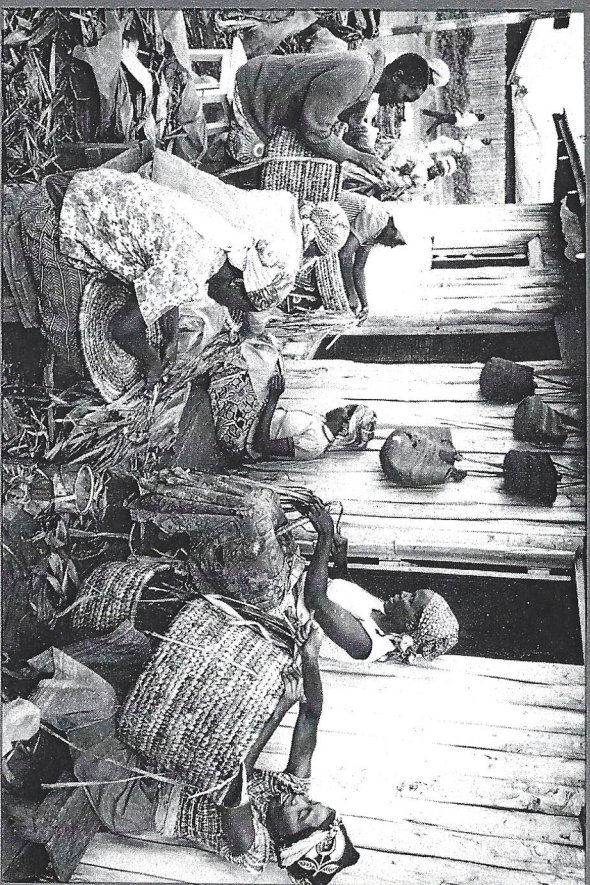
Shantumburu, "The Place of New Birth," is a cluster of nine villages located 30 minutes south of Zambia's capital city, Lusaka. Lying amidst rolling green hills, Shantumburu is seeking ways to move from subsistence living to intensified cooperative production through practical training and irrigation plans. Challenged by national leaders to develop the fertile land and improve housing and communications, the residents decided that the physical reconstruction of the village was a major priority. A Model Village design was chosen by the village headmen and a site was selected and surveyed. A 40-acre community garden has been planted with maize, sugar beans and vegetables.

ATLANTIC
OCEAN





INDIAN
OCEAN



KAWANGWARE

Kenya

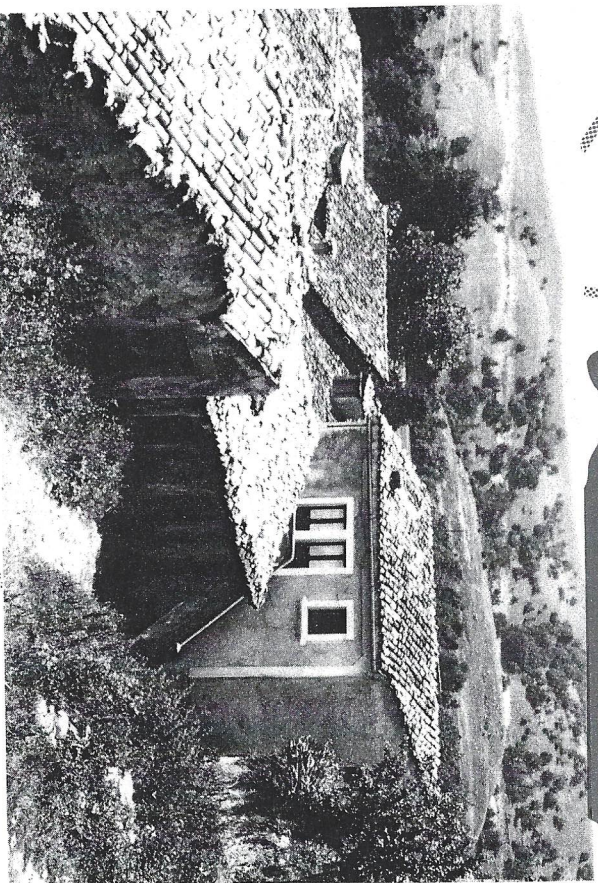
Kawangware is an urban village seven kilometers west of downtown Nairobi, Kenya. With a large transient population, it is a gateway to the city for residents who migrate from the surrounding countryside. Of its 20,000 villagers, 70 percent are unemployed or under-employed. Since the initiation of the project, cash crops of French beans have upgraded the local economy. A community plaza and a new drainage system have improved the physical environment and a public work force has increased available jobs by providing practical training. A local crafts industry is exporting batik and hand-woven baskets to department stores in Europe and the United States.



TERMINE

Italy

Termine is a small mountain village in the Abruzzo region of central Italy about two hours from Rome. The people moved up the mountain 500 years ago to escape repeated invasions. Since World War II, this village of small farmers has experienced continuing migration of its youth and men to jobs in urban centers. Termine is typical of thousands of villages in this area as it faces the challenge of building a stable economic base in the midst of declining agricultural effectiveness and dwindling job opportunities. Following the Consult, a village renewal scheme was initiated which includes a new street and pathway building design, a farmers forum and a search for a viable small industry.





EGYPT

CAIRO

BENI SUEF

● EL BAYYAD

EL BAYYAD

Egypt

On the east bank of the Nile, opposite the city of Beni Suef and 120 miles south of Cairo, Egypt, El Bayad sits on the edge of the great Eastern desert. Many of its residents are descendants of the *felahin* (plowmen) who cultivated the same lands 5,000 years ago. Bilharzia has for years stripped the villagers of the natural energy that is part of good health. As a direct result of the Consult, the first well in village history now supplies the clean drinking water essential to the eradication of this parasitic disease. Other signs of new life include the brick factory and extensive neighborhood care structures.

SAUDI ARABIA

USSR



IRELAND

GREAT BRITAIN

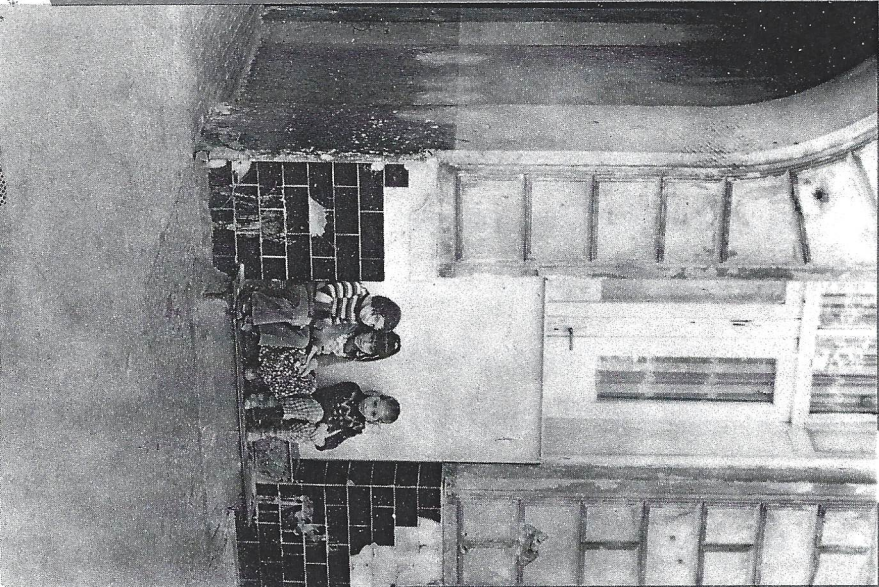
ISLE OF DOGS
LONDON ●

FRANCE

ISLE OF DOGS

Great Britain

In the east end of London, 13,000 people live in the loop of the River Thames known as the Isle of Dogs. The docks, once vital to national commerce, are now largely unused, leaving most residents unemployed. The residents of the Isle of Dogs have turned in a new direction. The historic home of the dockmaster has been converted into a training center. Unused and ruined buildings have been restored, and murals have appeared on formerly colorless walls. Parks and vegetable gardens have been created in vacant lots. A shoe making industry has been started by local women and a preschool established for the community's children.



BELGIUM

SWEDEN

U.S.S.R.

KREUZBERG OST
BERLIN

POLAND

KREUZBERG OST

West Berlin, Germany

EAST
GERMANY

Kreuzberg Ost is a 16-block community of closely packed, walk-up apartments in the inner city of West Berlin, Germany. A product of the industrial revolution of the past century, the community has continued to be known as a "workers' community. One-third of its 13,000 inhabitants are Mediterranean "guest-workers." Another third are over 65 years old. Bewildering cultural diversity, constricted space and deteriorating housing challenge the resources of Kreuzberg Ost residents. Since the project started, they have created a new sense of community identity by publishing a community newsletter, conducting language classes, writing community songs, renovating a local park and opening a cafe.

WEST
GERMANY

AUSTRIA

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

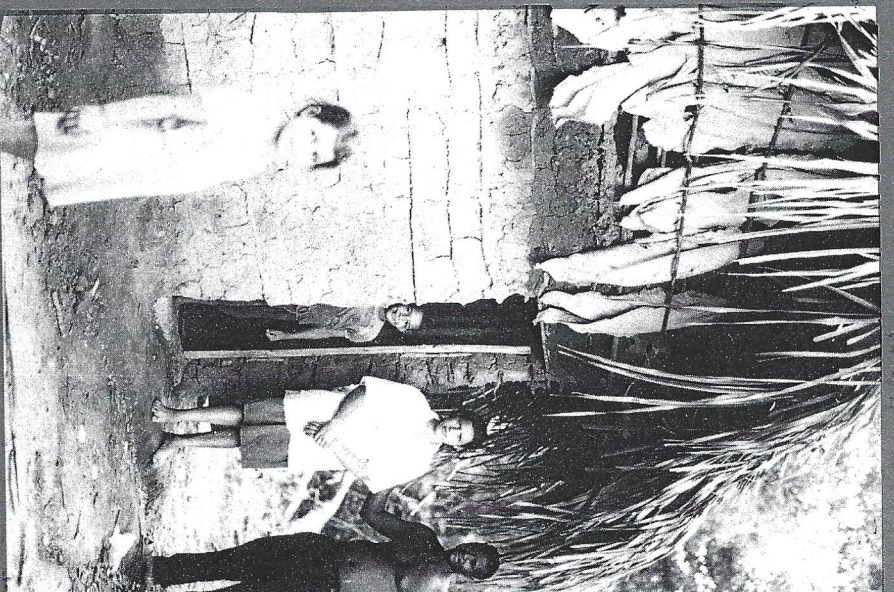
HUNGARY



CAÑO NEGRO

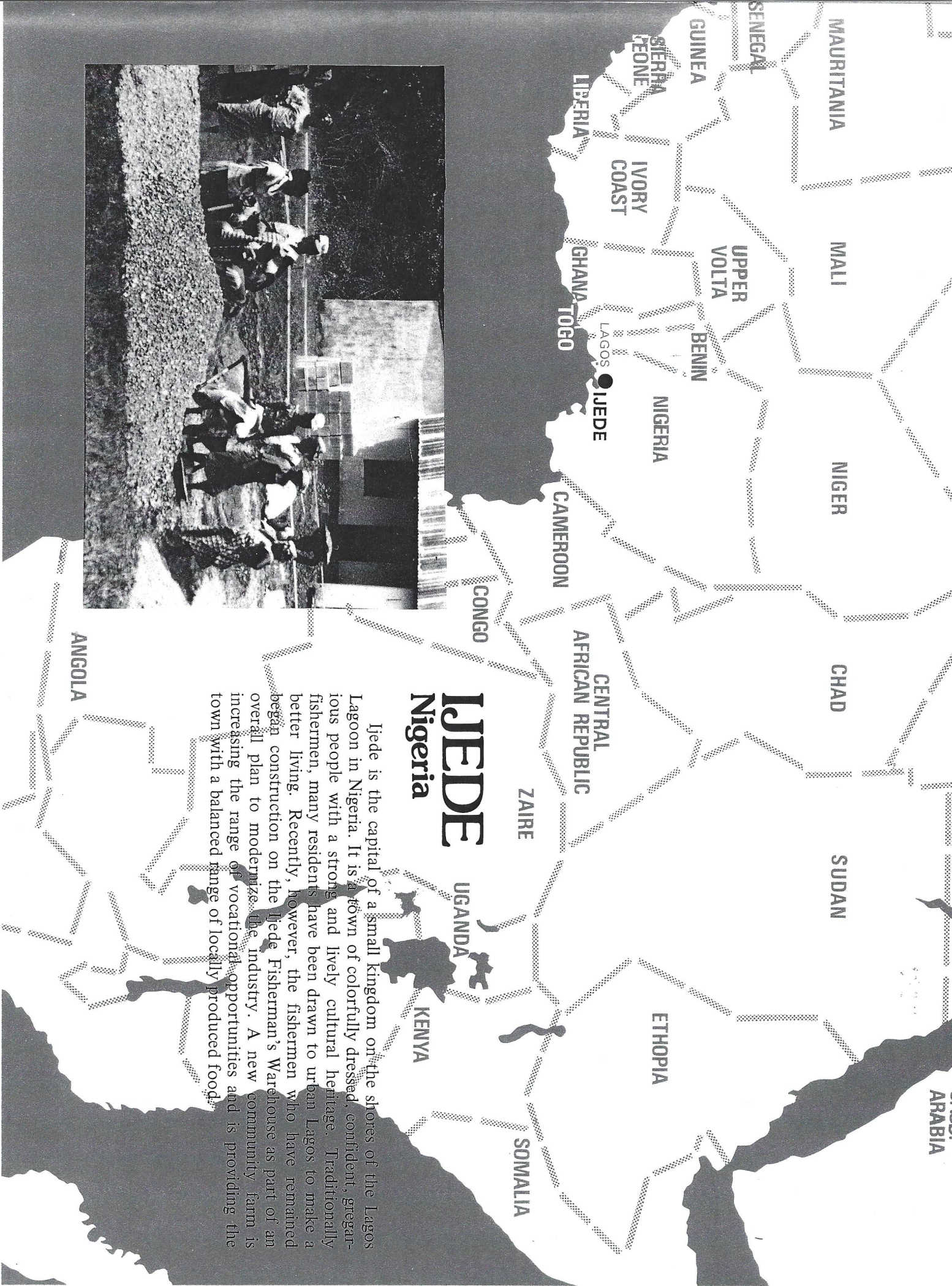
Venezuela

Located in one of the most underdeveloped areas of Venezuela, Caño Negro is inhabited by descendants of slaves who make their living by harvesting cacao. A nearby creek, made black by decaying jungle vegetation, gave Caño Negro its name. Venezuelans generally believe that migration to the city is a trend that cannot be reversed. Caño Negro hopes to alter this trend by creating an adequate social and economic base to make village life livable. To this end, the village has set up its own clinic, begun a preschool, planted a community garden, drilled two wells and cleared land for expanded agricultural development. Already, more than one hundred families, from the city and other rural areas, have requested living space in the village.



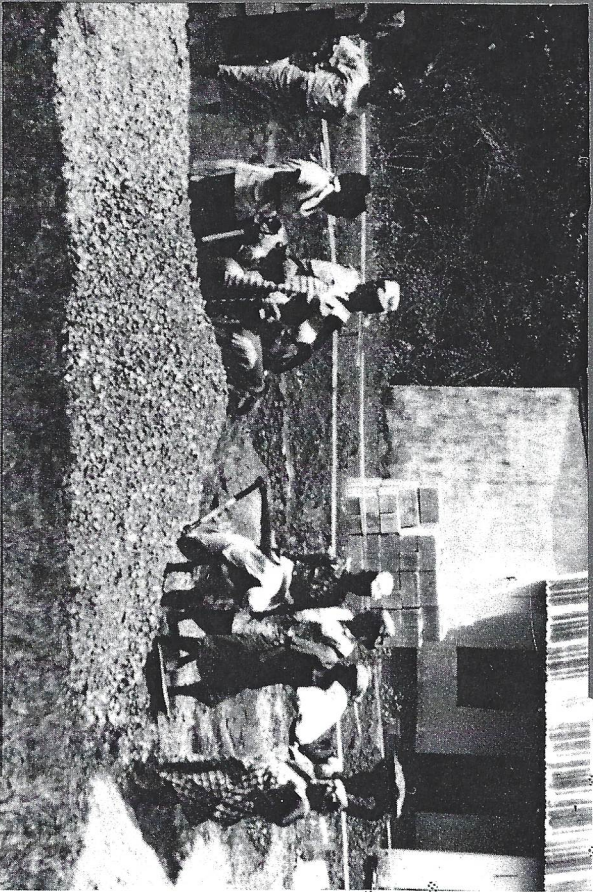
BRAZIL

ATLANTIC OCEAN



IJEDE Nigeria

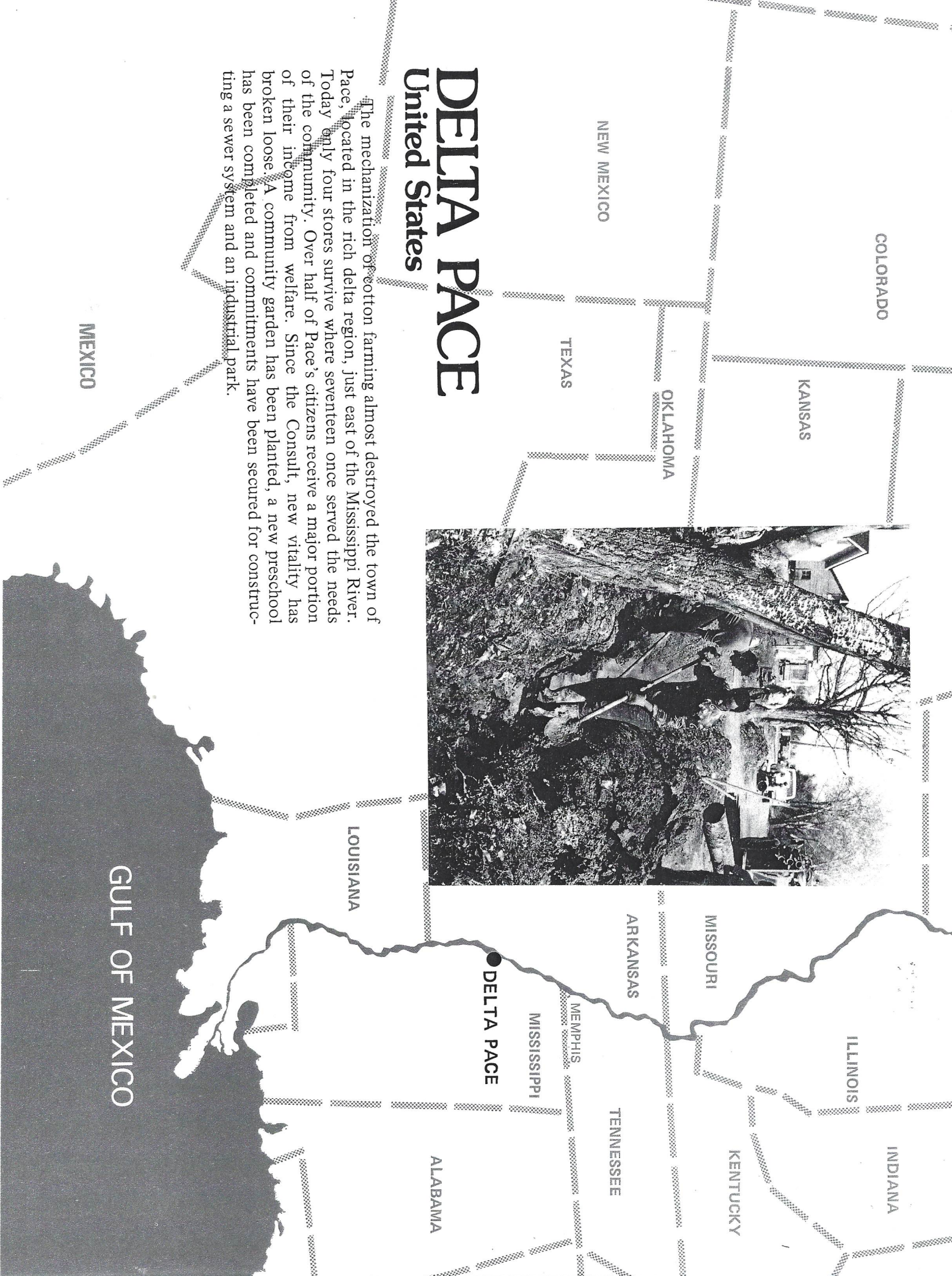
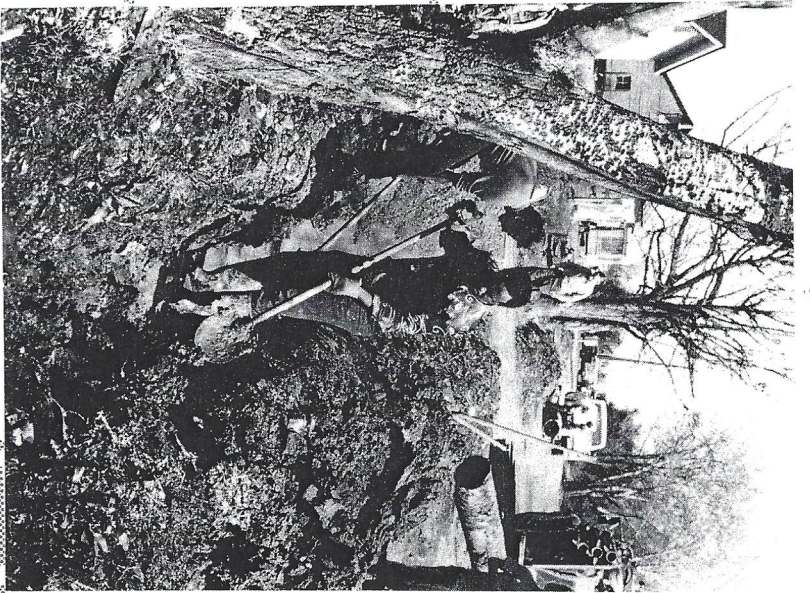
Ijede is the capital of a small kingdom on the shores of the Lagos Lagoon in Nigeria. It is a town of colorfully dressed, confident, gregarious people with a strong and lively cultural heritage. Traditionally fishermen, many residents have been drawn to urban Lagos to make a better living. Recently, however, the fishermen who have remained began construction on the Ijede Fisherman's Warehouse as part of an overall plan to modernize the industry. A new community farm is increasing the range of vocational opportunities and is providing the town with a balanced range of locally produced food.



DELTA PACE

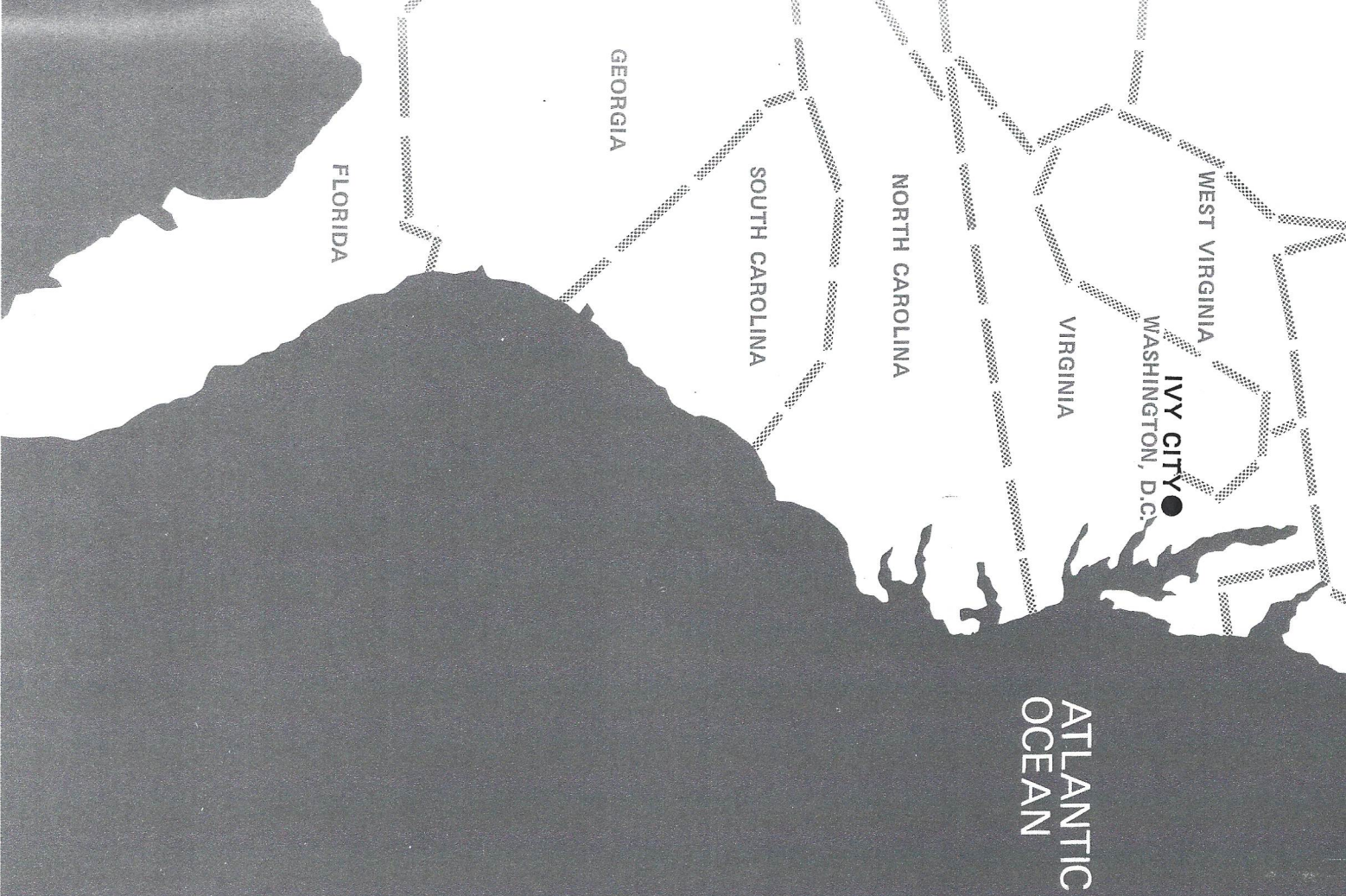
United States

The mechanization of cotton farming almost destroyed the town of Pace, located in the rich delta region, just east of the Mississippi River. Today only four stores survive where seventeen once served the needs of the community. Over half of Pace's citizens receive a major portion of their income from welfare. Since the Consult, new vitality has broken loose. A community garden has been planted, a new preschool has been completed and commitments have been secured for constructing a sewer system and an industrial park.

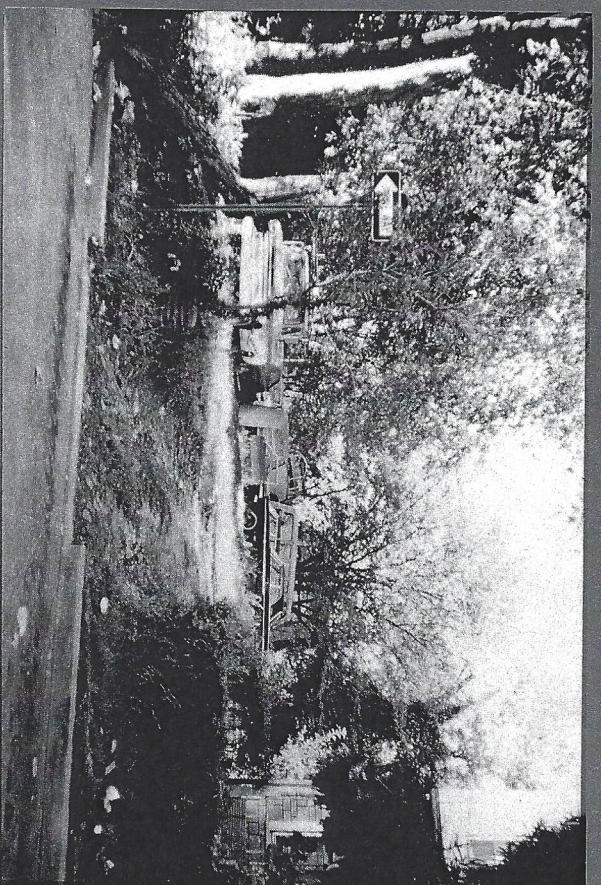


MEXICO

GULF OF MEXICO



ATLANTIC
OCEAN



IVY CITY United States

Ivy City lies wedged between two major traffic arteries just minutes from the United States Capitol in Washington, D.C. The encroachment of warehouses and construction industries imposed a transient style upon this community, once characterized by solid, stable residences. Like many Washington citizens, the residents of Ivy City yearn for a secure sense of community and for a fair share of urban services. To that end, they have changed the face of their community, clearing decayed vacant lots and building bright new parks and playgrounds. An abandoned school has been transformed into a community center. A printing enterprise trains apprentice printers and keeps the people well informed through regular publication of a community newspaper.

INYAN WAKAGAPI

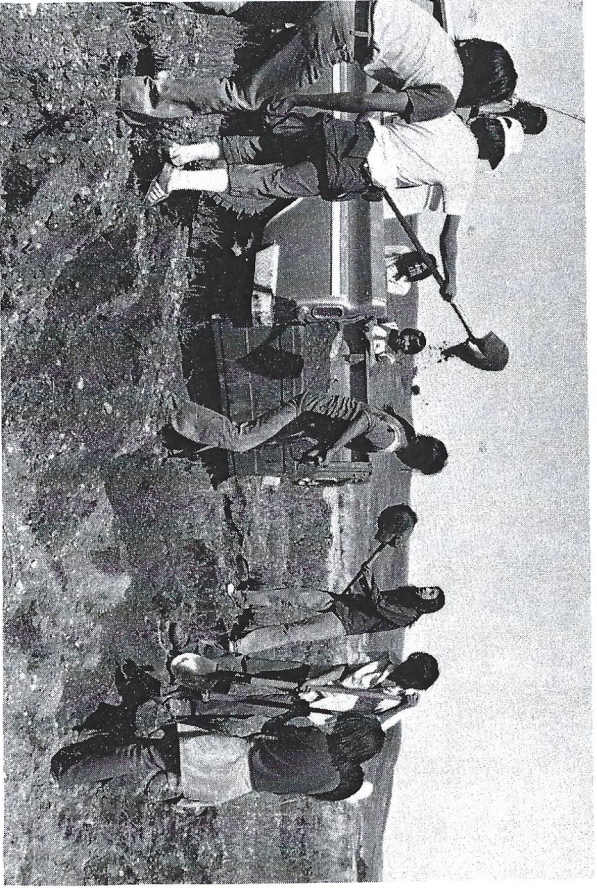
United States

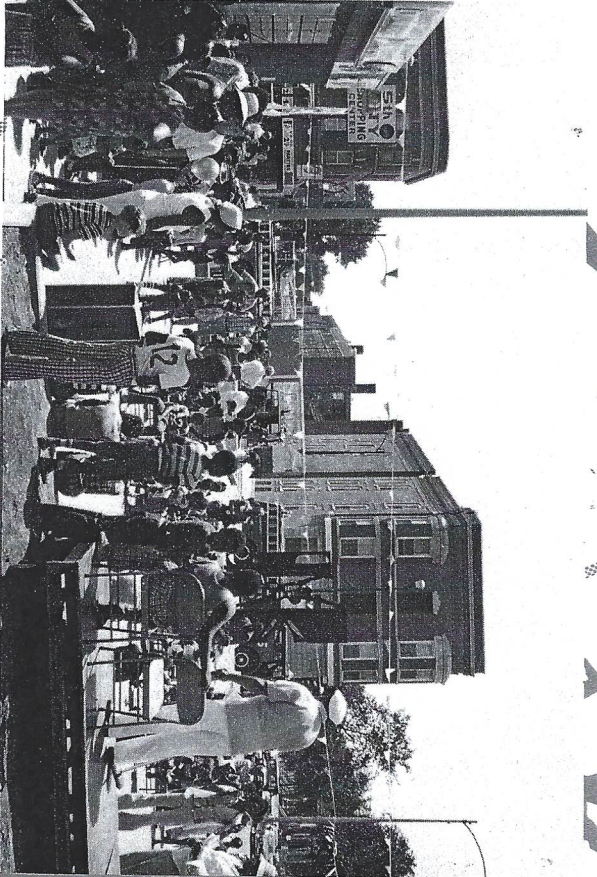
Inyan Wakagapi is located on the Standing Rock Sioux Reservation at Cannonball, North Dakota, about 40 miles south of Bismarck. The name means "Rock of Sacred Markings" and refers to the ancient rock markings on the hills near the village. Inyan Wakagapi citizens experience the challenge to maintain their unique Sioux heritage while achieving full economic and social development. Since the beginning of the project, residents have named the community's streets, started a weekly newsletter and opened a shopping center that houses a general store and a laundromat.



ARIZONA

NEW MEXICO





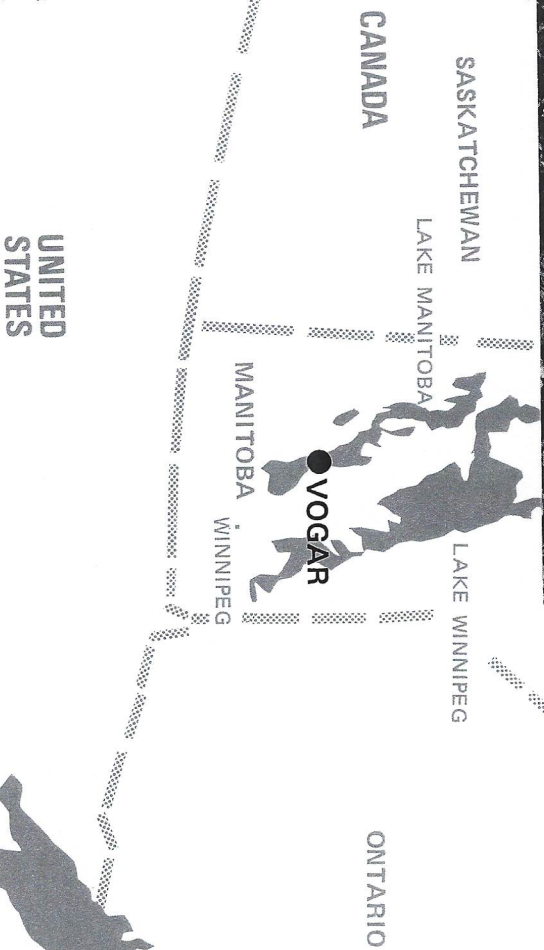
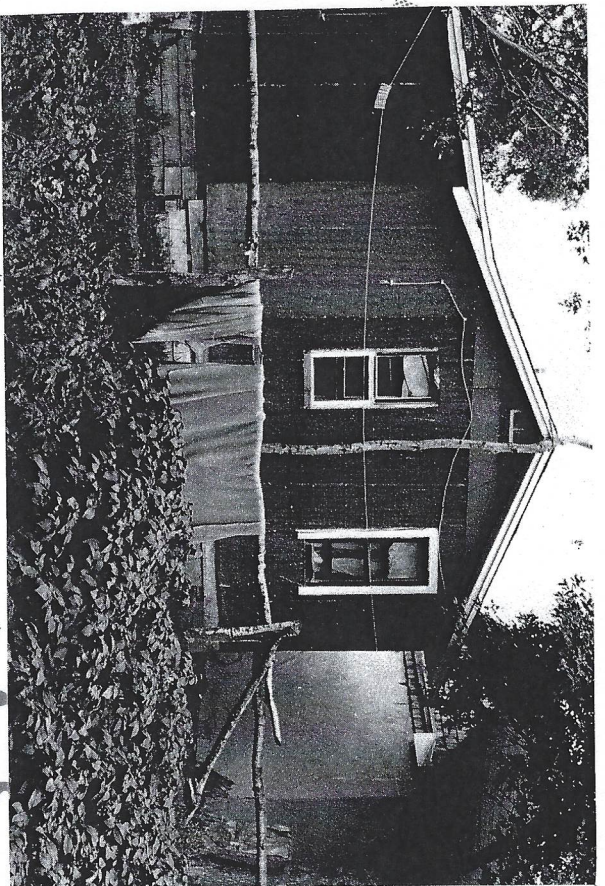
FIFTH CITY

United States

Fifth City is a 40-block area located four miles west of downtown Chicago, Illinois. Begun as the pilot laboratory for Human Development Projects over 14 years ago, Fifth City has demonstrated that a black ghetto community can shed its image of being a victim and work to creatively shape a new future. Local leaders have taken charge of directing the economic and social programs which include a new shopping mall, a business association, a community crime-watch program, housing rehabilitation and neighborhood beautification efforts. The locally staffed preschool, recreational activities, the commercial school and the health center are enduring evidence of healthy growth. An imposing sculpture of the "Iron Man," Fifth City's symbol of its residents' strength, was erected recently on the Fifth City Plaza constructed for the community by the City of Chicago.

VOGAR Canada

In the Interlake area of Manitoba, Canada, a small community is located which bears the Icelandic name, Vogar. The majority of Vogar's people are Metis, descendants of European fur traders and their Indian wives who played a major role in the early development of the province. A smaller, but significant portion of the community are farmers whose Icelandic forebearers gave the village its name. Until recently, trapping hunting and trading provided the economic base for the people. Now the instability of seasonal employment and the uncertainty of livestock prices have led people of the community to explore corporate economic ventures and common social facilities. Since the Consult, the residents of Vogar have joined efforts to build a large monument at the community entrance and to landscape their beach. They have also begun work on a community vegetable garden.

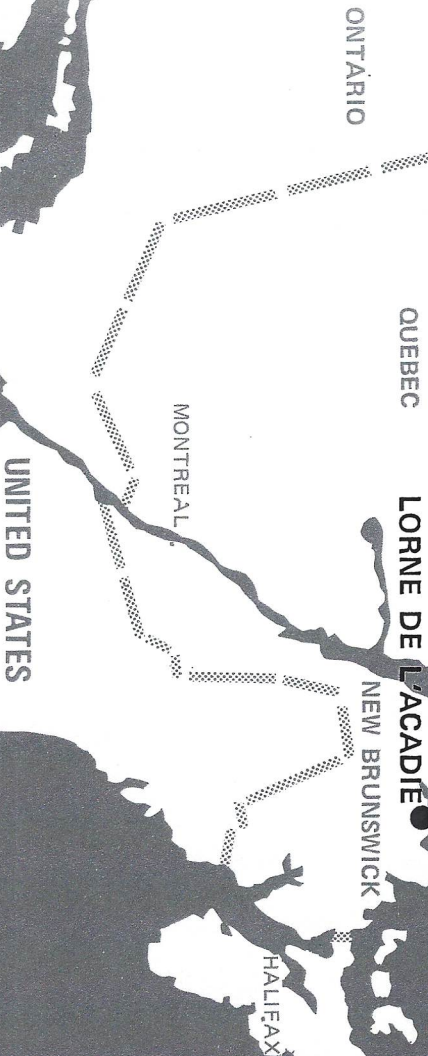


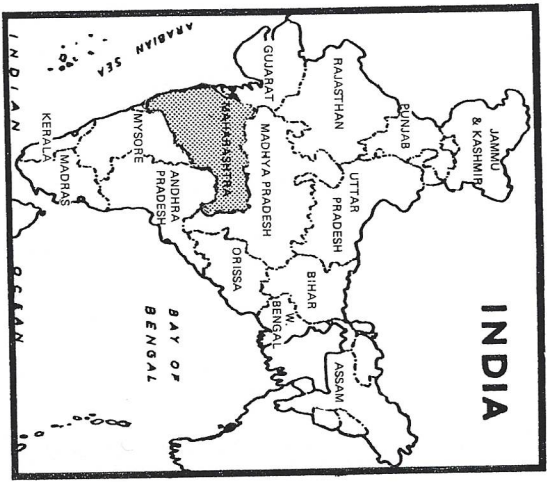
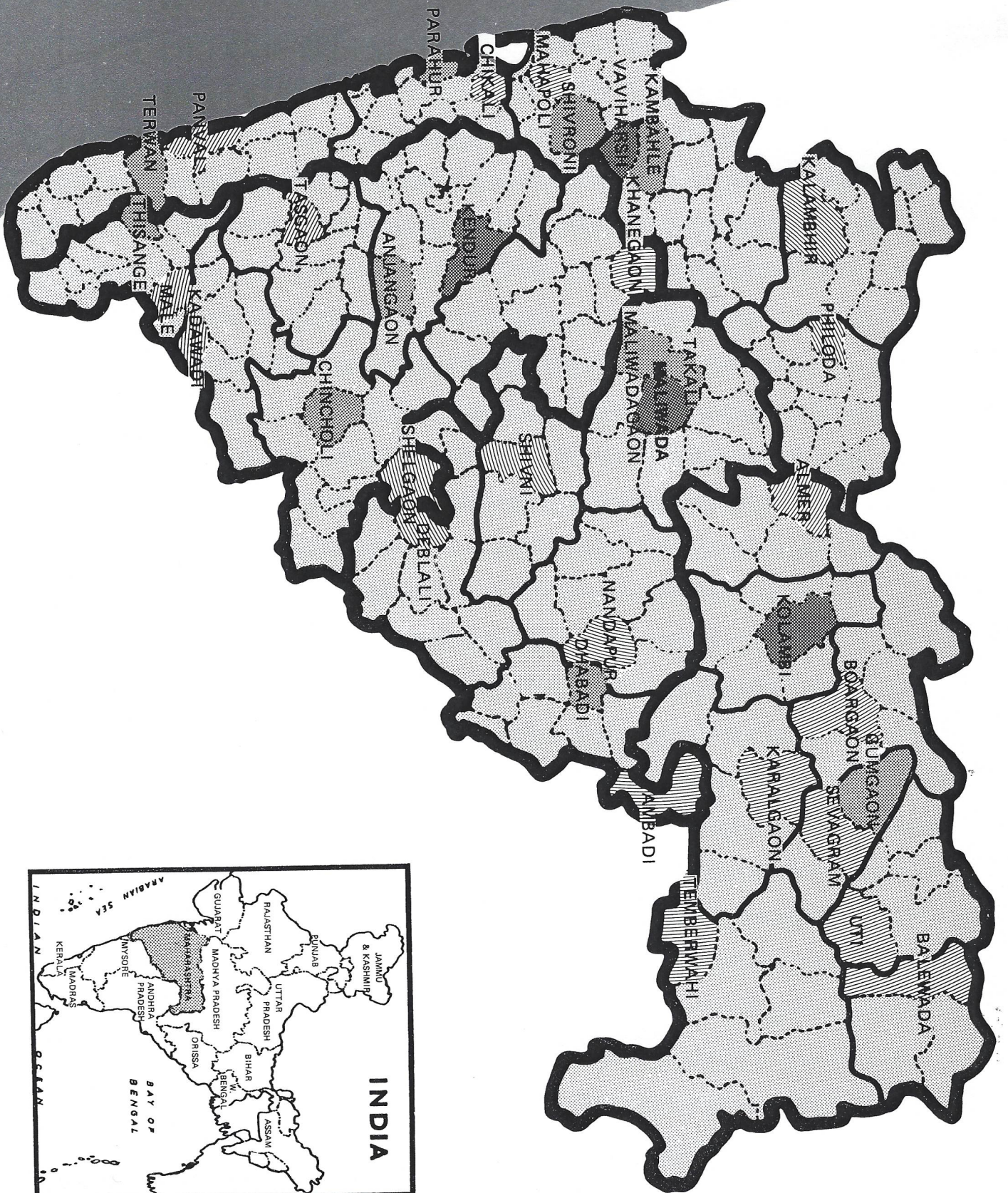


ATLANTIC OCEAN

LORNE DE L'ACADIE Canada

Surrounded by a million acres of forest, Lorne de l'Acadie overlooks the *Baie de Chaleur* in New Brunswick, Canada. Descendants of Irish settlers and the ill-fated Acadian people, the village residents have been stripped of their traditional employment by the mechanization of the logging industry. In response to this, the community has worked to procure a sawmill which has created 35 new jobs. Furniture and hand-craft industries are underway. Strawberries and vegetables have been planted as cash crops. Villagers have pooled savings to buy a fire engine and have organized a fifty-man Fire Protection Association. Lorne de l'Acadie is already a sign of possibility to the economically depressed Maritime region of Canada.







STATE OF MAHARASHTRA INDIA

an experiment in replication

A movement to reclaim the rural villages of India is underway across the state of Maharashtra. Twenty-five villages representing a varied cross-section of socio-economic realities have begun to replicate the pilot project initiated in Maliwada. The replication process includes a site visit to the model village of Maliwada, followed later by a one-day *Gram Sabha* (village assembly). Village representatives then attend the eight-week Human Development Training School held in Maliwada. A planning consultation for each village creates the practical development plan and initiates project programs such as demonstration farms, small industry and public works efforts. Two hundred and fifty villages will begin this development process next year in Maharashtra as a sign of the feasibility of massive village renewal.

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Jeju-Do 590
Republic of Korea

NAM WAI
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Sai Kung District
New Terr., Hong Kong

SUDTONGGAN
Sudtronggan Basak
Lapu Lapu City
Cebu, Philippines

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6740 Australia

SUNGAI LUI
Ulu Langat
Selangor
Malaysia

EL BAYYAD
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Beni Suef
Arab Republic of Egypt

INYAN WAKAGAPI
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MALIWADA
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TERMINE
Termine di Cagnano
L'Aquila
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The Institute of Cultural Affairs is an intra-global research and development, training and demonstration group concerned with the human factor in world development. The Institute presently has coordinating centers in Brussels, Nairobi, Bombay, Hong Kong, Singapore and Chicago and is registered in some 23 nations. The Institute is convinced that effective human development must be initiated on the local community level. Toward this end, its national and extra-national staff live and work with local people in planning and actuating socioeconomic projects around the world. The projects, located in both rural and urban communities of extreme need, are established for the purpose of demonstrating comprehensive human development. The work of the ICA is supported by private foundations, corporations, concerned individuals and government departments and agencies on the national, state and municipal levels.

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