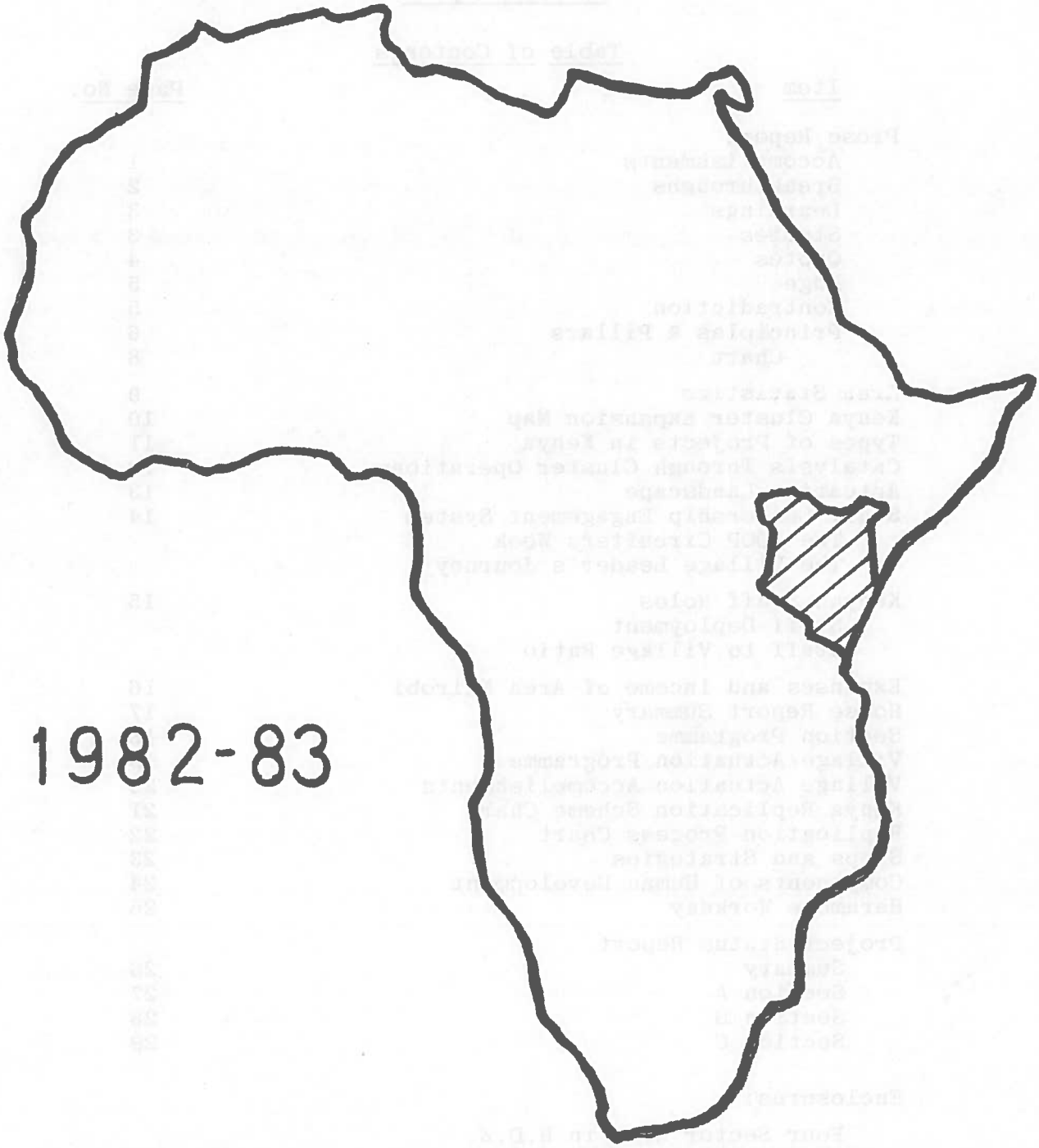
# KENYA REPLICATION SCHEME REPORT



1982-83

FROM IN THE EAST THE COCK CROWS

RISE UP AFRICA

# KENYA REPLICATION SCHEME

"Toward a National Human Development Zone"

Area Nairobi

1982-83 Report

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Enclosures:

- Four Sector Role in H.D.Z.
- Event Matrix
- Development by the People
- Eight Steps on the Human Journey
- Home Gardening Manual

AREA NAIROBI

1982 - 83 Report

June 1983 New Village Movement

## ACCOMPLISHMENTS

A. EXPANSION/INTENSIFICATION

1. Geographic Coverage - Sub-location Cluster Projects were initiated in four new districts. Projects have now been started in 24 of the 27 districts in the 90% belt.

2. District Intensification - In the district intensification strategy, three location projects were expanded to the division level and in the same three districts, four sub-location projects were launched in other divisions. In two other districts, the balance of the 6 districts targeted for District Intensification, 2 new location projects have been begun. In Machakos, three of the seven division projects were expanded to the location level.

3. Years Total - This year we launched a total of three divisions, 83 sub-locations, and 428 villages, bringing the total villages operating within the circuit structure to 752 villages, dealing with 685,000 people.

B. LEADERS JOURNEY

4. Village Leaders Movement - The launching of the Village Leaders Movement was symbolized in five Village Leaders Conferences and by the decision of 856 leaders to take up-front roles in DCOP Circuits, Health, Consults and Impact, and week-long Village Leaders Institutes as faculty.

5. Actuation by Villages - Around 60% of the events on Village Quarter Timelines were done or initiated by the villages themselves such as Demo Farms (562), New Industries (98), Road Repairs (150,856 metres), adult classes (227), latrines (8,811), and workday participation (446,000).

6. Leaders Training - Leader's Training was done through different events. Thirty-five week-long Village Leaders Institutes were taught with 1,310 graduates. 1,770 "Friday Training" events were held in weekly circuits. 85 Village Leaders participated in leadership roles in Impact, Consults and VLI's, and received the regular methodological and contextual training for the staff.

C. CLUSTER SYSTEMS

7. Monitoring Systems - New monitoring systems were established including the role and function of the troika in each house, common circuit coordination procedures to all local and most sub-location projects and the new roles of location guns and circuit facilitators in the four division houses.

8. Circuit Models - Common circuit models were established across all 752 villages. The common models enabled village planning and kept track of village activities and timeline actuation. These data were compiled in quarterly actuation and participation reports from the whole area. Village leaders participated in these circuits in every cluster.

9. Health Caretaker Programme - Two six-week Health Advanced Training Schools were held training 45 auxiliary staff. Villagers from 96 sub-locations were trained in two week health training modules, with 2,585 graduates. Health circuits were made by auxiliary to 196 sub-locations. In addition, Village Health Caretakers circuited other sub-locations than their own with the auxiliary health staff.

D. SECTOR INTERFACE

10. Sector Engagement - The national frame was solidified with 6 on Global Advisory

18 on National Steering Committee, 2 positive external evaluations, a Rural Development Symposium with 31 attending, and a supporters luncheon.

11. Authorization Systems - Authorization and government involvement was done in sections and projects through visitation and five locatica officers LENS.

E. STAFF JOURNEY

12. Movement Journey - The Two Year Journey lab created a new structure to mark the completion of the two year volunteer journey and a way to decide about interning with the global movement. 91 staff have completed at least two years and have made this decision.

13. Internal Life - The major accomplishment of internal life was establishing the Week I - Week II Design in all houses which insured time was available for Advanced Training, Roundtable, reporting, and reflection as well as preparation for the next week.

14. Staff Prowess - All of the staff have been involved in area programmes beyond their own project. Three teams were sent to other other areas in the Bi-continent for teaching, planning and strategy sessions. Over half of the Village Leaders Institutes were done by solely national staff as symbol of the new ability and strength of the staff.

## BREAKTHROUGHS

1. Village Leaders Movement - This past year a breakthrough occurred in the realization of a Village Leaders Movement, when the Village Leaders Engagement Module was created and implemented nationwide. This accelerated more village leaders on circuits, expansion programmes and trainings. The Village Leaders Conference was expanded this year to all Division projects, and established an immediate broader base of movemental care through reporting, workshopping and planning on common issues.

2. Acceleration of Expansion Systems - This year the Impact Programme went to the other sections of A,B, and Coast and was staffed by the host section. The breakthrough being the effective expansion of Division Projects nationwide. Also initiated was the District Intensification in 5 new dividions. In addition, a new decision was made to not implement a new project in less than a sub-location status.

3. Structures for Effective Engagement - Structures for effective engagement came of age this past year when common procedures were printed and distributed to every auxiliary house which put the house into a rhythm of stability and occasioned a new sense of responsibility and direction within the houses. Team-hood birthed as a beneficial by-product by following the new procedures and using pre-printed circuit packets distributed and accounted for on the Week II's. The team configuration created a healthy competitive atmosphere within the houses to keep staff motivated and challeneged.

4. Enhanced Public Face - This year the formation of the Kenya National Steering Committee and Global Advisory Board included four Cabinet Ministers which provided new ways of talking about our work and the role of our kind of work in the future. A case study was printed called "Development by the People" which is a summary of a third party Ford Foundation eveluation which highlighted the breakloose local development can be. Also, a leading Swedish anthropologist spent three weeks of study to learn why our work was helpful. He documented that positive village structures were being built and that the villages had the ability to follow the structures enhancing their work through them.

5. Strengthened House Structures - A Week I - Week II rhythm has provided a structural pattern of planning and field work necessary for the intensive circuit pattern each house is engaged in. Introduction of the troika dynamic through a coordination team working with the house prior in developing and sustaining consensus decision-making has provided a needed firmness to the leadership dynamic of the house. Regular use of the "Eight Steps on the Human Journey", reflection, stories and quotes conversations on circuits, and the Roundtable, have brought to the surface a self-consciousness of doing and decisional care.

## LEARNINGS

1. Village Leaders are willing and competent to pick up the roles and responsibilities required by mass awakenment.

2. The Village Leaders Conferences revealed the power of interchange, competition and genuine movement decision-making by the village leaders.

3. Good circuiting requires as much intentionality and prowess as can be given in a situation where lives are being profoundly cared for.

4. Comprehensive training structures release the village leaders to do the movement.

5. Circuiting by a team of staff and leaders is the pillar of nurture to awakened villages.

6. Focusing on the circuit methods and role is the key to effective staff training.

7. Participating fully in movemental work has raised the question and experience of profound vocation for the village leaders.

8. The expansion and intensification strategy has shown us the practical possibility of mass rural mobilization.

9. What has made mass village development possible and effective in Kenya is the POOP.

10. It is the repetition of programmes in many different places that has allowed us to get on top of their effective use, strengths, weaknesses, and to learn how to do them well.

## STORIES

1. "Sharing Practical Methods"- In the first VLC, in December 1982, the villagers were doing a tour of the homes and farms of Kamweleni. It became a tour for the staff as they saw leaders taking notes and asking questions. The staff saw that Kamweleni truly was a demonstration.

2. "Welcoming Catalysis" - One sub-location was so excited to receive their sign-board that they were singing and dancing among each other, and swinging their board above their heads.

3. "Empowering Local and Public Participation" - At the first Tiriki Farmers Conference, with representatives from every village, the Agriculture Officer

was so elated with the turnout and the commitment of the farmers, he declared to all that his staff would come to the monthly Sub-location Guild Meetings and do training according to their timelines.

4. "Ready to Move" - A passing mention was made in a spin to a group of leaders about the ICA that some day there might be continental leaders interchange. After the spin there was an hour-long discussion of the practics and recommendations about scheduling.

5. "Chief Leads a New Kind of Meeting" - The Location Chief decided that the planning process in his location had to happen regardless of the ICA circuit schedule. He summoned members of our staff to teach him how to conduct the Location Meeting himself.

## QUOTES

1. District Officer: "Kamweleni is 'REALLY' a place of plenty."
2. Village Leader: "Before ICA, we walked in darkness of fear of change and old ways, and now after the VLI and Consult, we walk in the light of new possibilities of change.
3. District Officer: " This is what the government is planning to do but you are actually doing it, therefore, you are the first people."
4. District Officer: "I am a professional in economics, but I can do nothing compared to what you can do in the villages."
5. District Officer: "Village development is doing the blue-collar job; going out and working with the people."
6. Assistant Chief helping to set up another sub-location; "When we started with these people, we didn't know who they were, but now we know they are teaching us the right thing."
7. Village Leader; "This is what we are supposed to do - not wait for the government to do it for us."
8. Chief: "I see these women in their farms every day, but these womens' care has them new women!"
9. Village Leader: "We could have waited for centuries for someone to come and solve our problems, but we are the ones to solve the problem."
10. Village Leaders in Village Leaders Conferences:

    "We spend 3 days a week on workdays, leaders meetings or other community work."

    "Everyone of these contradictions has been solved by one or another of the villages here."

    "We'll do the circuits and you'll (ICA) just have to check on things and do training."

    "Two years ago many children died before they were five years old, but now we don't see that."

## EDGE THRUSTS

1. Initiating Mass Multi-Clusters - The primary edge in Kenya is initiating masses of multi-clusters. We have grown from HDPs in one village, to cluster projects of approximately six villages to cluster of cluster projects with approximately 30 villages to multi-clusters of approximately 200 villages. In each step a breakloose has occurred. The clusters gave the ICA staff the possibility of assuming a purely catalytic role in the villages. The cluster of clusters exploded into a self-generating development. The multi-clusters brought forth the self-conscious village leaders movement. The next step is the creation of masses of multi-clusters. We anticipate that once again a new breakloose will place us on a new level in the journey toward Mass Rural Mobilization.

2. Practical Vehicles for the Village Leaders Movement - The second edge is responding to the demand to create practical vehicles for the Village Leaders Movement. Large numbers of village leaders have demonstrated a desire to give themselves to the care for all villages through the New Village Movement. This demonstration has taken the form of working in various programmes beyond their own villages and sub-locations. An illustration is the journey of the first three Village Leaders Conferences in Iveti North and South in Machakos. In the first VLC they became very excited about the possibilities of working together across a large geographical area. They saw that they did indeed have what was necessary to push through their own development. In the second VLC the consciousness of being a movement on behalf of the world's villages began to come to the fore. They saw the necessity for beginning the task of setting of structures to allow a movement to happen. The third VLC began to struggle with the practical coordination and the training of the village leaders movement.

3. Deepening the Movemental Training Strategy - The third edge is deepening the movemental training strategy to equip the auxiliary with the prowess to meet the multiple training demands of the New Village Movement. Multiple cluster expansion and the emerging self-conscious village leaders movement are requiring new modes of training of the movement for both staff and village leaders. Auxiliaries are asking for advanced training beyond actuation methods to prowess as trainers. Village leaders are asking for practical planning skills and stake in relation to sub-location team building methods.

## CONTRADICTIONS

1. Unfinished System for Developing Priorship - During the past year we have made strides in the raising up and equipping of movement leadership, especially among our staff using the methods we now have. However, in the midst of creating a catalytic village movement we are constantly facing the necessity of moving beyond past global wisdom of how to develop priorship for the future. We need to create new forms of training priorship which reflect the roles and realities of the New Village Movement, and the spirit demands of our time.

2. Undeveloped Structures for Village Leaders Movement - The Village Leaders Movement is rapidly taking shape. With the successful initiation this year of the Village Leaders Conference, the increase in emphasis on village leaders on circuit and leaders participation in consults and impacts, the need to have a self-conscious movemental structure with a clear articulated vision is growing. A systematic training journey for village leaders, sustaining structures for village leaders on circuit, logistic support systems, conciliar structures and priorship development systems are yet to be developed.

3. Unarticulated Leap in Future Strategies - A great deal of work and brooding has been done on future strategies for the New Village Movement. We are clear that we face another leap in strategic possibilities as we move toward Mass Rural Mobilization across the whole geography. We are not yet clear what that leap looks like or what it will mean structurally.

## PRINCIPLES AND PILLARS

1. A phased long-range model is set up to handle all the villages in all the geography which model holds the vision and movement design to fill the geography.

2. A replication scheme is crucial to build momentum through a long-term cluster expansion model and a focused intensification strategy.

3. Operating models are common in each project throughout the geography.

4. The administrative multi-cluster (location) beyond the first administrative cluster (sub-location) is the basic building block in the replication scheme.

5. The key to replication is the decision to risk mass rural mobilization.

6. The self-support image is secondary principle relative to the overall funding design necessary to do the task.

7. By living in one of the villages,they are circuiting, circuiters both demonstrate the viability of village life and create opportunities for collegial journeying of village leaders.

8. A Human Development Cluster Project is established as an operating base with staff which selectively includes national and international living in the project(s).

9. A national staff, selected primarily from the villages, is created to serve as catalyzers and trainers for the replication process.

10. A low staff to population ratio is both feasible and necessary.

11. The replication process does not become directly involved and accountable for actuation.

12. The DOOP Model and health circuits are the form of auxiliary engagement in the villages.

13. The circuiter demonstrates the style of intentionality and effective leadership to the village.

14. Trusting that villagers can assume responsibility for their own actuation and development is the basic decision required for replication, intensification and actuation strategies.

15. A visible leaders' movement is necessary to tap the reservoir of actuation wisdom as well as catalyze rapid development from the village to masses of clusters.

16. Doing multi-village development requires that village leaders participate in movement activities beyond their own basic cluster.

17. The DOOP Model (Do Our Own Project) is the key tactical means of involving total village participation in local development.

18. A regular conciliar rhythm is necessary for multi-cluster leaders to intensify awareness of victories, blocks, directions and build consensus on future directions.

19. Opportunities are provided for planning and common action within and beyond multi-cluster groupings that catalyze new ways for local people to participate in changing the administrative, social and economic structures.

20. The planning made in any level of village meetings is the decision of what those present at the meeting will do.

21. A Four-sector frame is built in order to support nationally the local movement in self-reliant activity.

22. Authorization is not done for its own sake, but when the need and activity to be authorized are clear; then all levels of authority are honored as part of the on-going intensification task.

23. Circuiting models are implemented to catalyze the villagers' use of the DOOP model, and to monitor guild activities and input programmes, on all Cluster levels.

24. Local government officials (administrative units, ministries, and cooperatives) are informed, involved and trained in order that they may effectively participate in local development.

25. Inputs of substantial goods, services and money are made at the multi-cluster level in order to insure that such items are used for the programmatic plans which are contributed to by all levels of the clusters and corporately decided upon thus complementing self-reliance and local initiative.

26. A delivery system is provided between the local and the other three sectors in order that goods, services and money may be channeled into the village structures for implementation of local development leading to the three sectors' eventual participation with the local peoples in common planning and implementation.

27. An integrated training dynamic with formal and informal systematic interchange and training programmes is set up to deepen staff context and methods prowess for expanding responsibility.

28. Staff training in corporate patterns is the key to the catalytic actuation of comprehensive village development, rather than staff training in technical expertise.

29. An integrated training dynamic with formal and informal programmes is set up to develop and train the villagers to build a village leaders movement that implements all stages of local development.

30. The initial project(s) is turned into a demonstration project(s) that creates an image and story of possibility for other villagers.

31. A rapid expansion/intensification schedule is set up, within training and funding limits, in order to create the momentum which will catalyze a village leaders movement.

32. The shift is made to contiguous clusters and clusters of clusters until a self-generating response from the villagers embraces the image that development plans are the village's responsibility.

33. Constant cluster expansion and intensification is the means used to catalyze change in social structures.

# PILLARS AND PRINCIPLES OF THE KENYA REPLICATION SCHEME

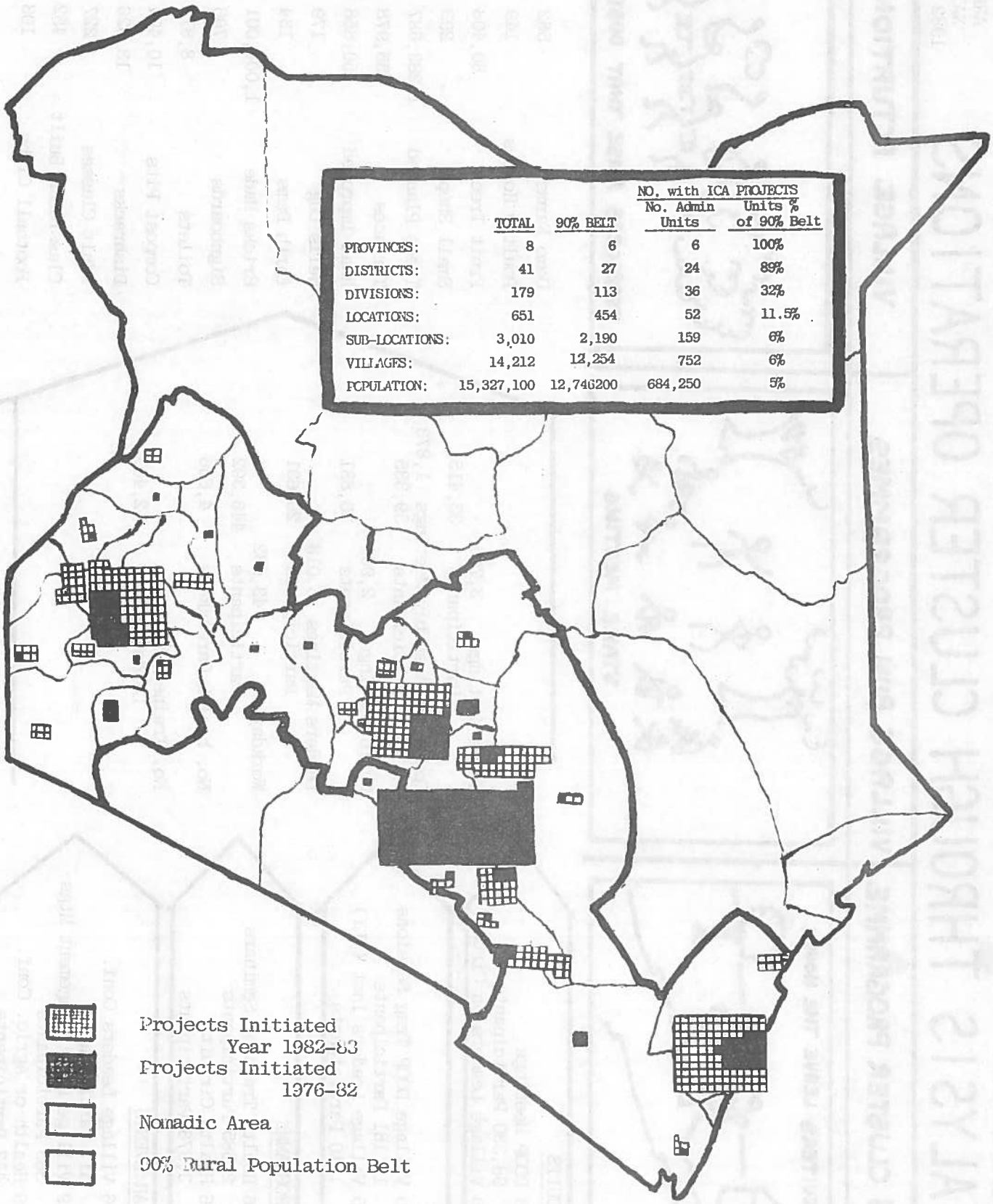
## PROGRAMME DESIGN

### EMPOWERING CONTEXT

#### ENGAGEMENT ROLES

| EXPANSION FRAMEWORK | RELEASING DECISIONS | STAFF ROLE | LOCAL LEADERS ROLE | STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS | COMPREHENSIVE TRAINING | REPLICATION PROCESS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 PHASED LONG-RANGE MODEL TO CARE FOR EVERY COMMUNITY | 5 DECISION TO RISK MASS MOBILIZATION | 8 HOUSES OF LOCAL AND EXTRANATIONAL STAFF | 14 LOCAL LEADERS TRUSTED TO DO PROJECT ACT.& DEV | 21 FRAME TO SUPPORT NATIONAL MOVEMENT | 27 INTEGRATED INTERCHANGE AND TRAINING RELEASES STAFF PROWESS | 30 INITIAL PROJECT A LAUNCHPAD DEMONSTRATION |
| 2 CLUSTER PROJECT INITIATION AND INTENSIFICATION SCHEME | | 9 PRIMARY RELIANCE ON VILLAGES FOR NATIONAL STAFF | 15 LEADERS MOVEMENT IS RESERVOIR FOR CATALYSIS | 22 AUTHORIZATION DONE WHEN NEED IS CLEAR | | 31 CHALLENGING EXPANSION INTENSIFICATION SCHEDULE |
| 3 COMMON OPERATING PATTERNS THROUGHOUT GEOGRAPHY | 6 SELF-SUPPORT SECONDARY TO TASK SUPPORT | 10 LOW STAFF TO POPULATION RATIO | 16 LEADERS ENGAGEMENT BEYOND CLUSTER | 23 CIRCUIT MODELS CATALYZE ALL LEVELS | 28 CORPORATE PATTERNS TRAINING CATALYZES ACTUATION | 32 EXPAND CONTIGUOUS CLUSTERS TILL SELF-GENERATING RESPONSE CAPITALIZED |
| 4 USE OF LOCATION ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS AS BUILDING BLOCKS | 7 LIVE IN THE TARGET COMMUNITIES | 11 NO DIRECT RESPONSIBILITY FOR VILLAGES ACTUATION | 17 DOOP (Do Our Own Project) MODEL IS THE KEY VILLAGE TACTICAL DEVEL OPR | 24 CONCERNED STRUCTURES KEPT FULLY INFORMED | | |
| | | 12 DOOP AND HEALTH CIRCUITS: THE FORM OF STAFF ENGAGEMENT IN THE COMMUNITY | 18 REGULAR CONCILLIARY AND INTERCHANGE EVENTS | 25 INPUTS AT MULTI-CLUSTER LEVEL ONLY | 29 SYSTEMATIZED LEADERS JOURNEY IMPLEMENTS DEVELOPMENT | 33 EXPANSION & INTENSIFICATION RHYTHM CATALYZES SOCIAL STRUCTURE |
| | | 13 CIRCUITER DEMONSTRATES CATALYTIC LEADERSHIP STYLE | 19 ENGAGEMENT AS CLUSTER AND MULTI-CLUSTER GROUPINGS | 26 DELIVERY SYSTEMS ENGAGE SECTORS | | |
| | | | 20 PLANNING IS DECISION FOR THOSE PRESENT | | | |

# KENYAN CLUSTER EXPANSION



| | TOTAL | 90% BELT | NO. with ICA PROJECTS No. Admin Units | Units % of 90% Belt |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PROVINCES: | 8 | 6 | 6 | 100% |
| DISTRICTS: | 41 | 27 | 24 | 89% |
| DIVISIONS: | 179 | 113 | 36 | 32% |
| LOCATIONS: | 651 | 454 | 52 | 11.5% |
| SUB-LOCATIONS: | 3,010 | 2,190 | 159 | 6% |
| VILLAGES: | 14,212 | 12,254 | 752 | 6% |
| POPULATION: | 15,327,100 | 12,746200 | 684,250 | 5% |

Projects Initiated Year 1982-83

Projects Initiated 1976-82

Nomadic Area

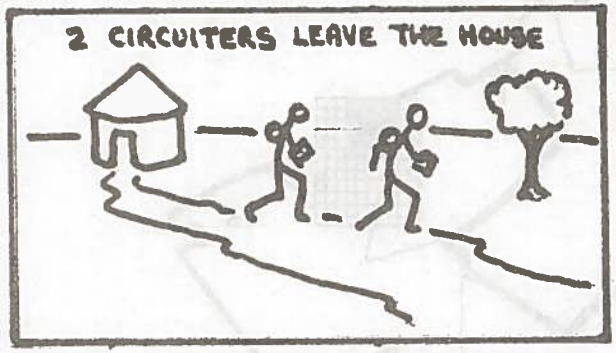
90% Rural Population Belt

Key: One small square = one village project

# CATALYSIS THROUGH CLUSTER OPERATIONS

AREA
NAIROBI
1982 - 1983

## ICA RUN CLUSTER PROGRAMME




**DOOP CIRCUITS**

2,533 DOOP Meetings
68,330 Participants
599 Village Leaders on Circuit

**TRAINING**

1,770 Village DOOP Trng Sessions
14,181 Participants
35 Village Leaders Inst (VLI)
1310 Participants

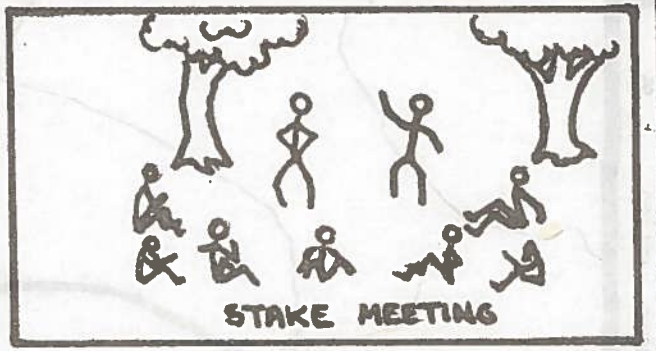
**HEALTH PROGRAMME**

96 Health Training Seminars
2,585 Participants
196 Health Circuits
3,676 Participants

**CONCILLIAR EVENTS**

6 Village Leaders Conf.
417 Participants
19 Village Ldrs Engagement Mtgs
363 Participants
9 Health or Agric. Conf.
457 Participants

## VILLAGE RUN PROGRAMMES




| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Stake Meetings | 3,705 | |
| Participants | | 33,415 |
| Community Assembly Meetings | 1,873 | |
| Participants | | 39,335 |
| Guild Meetings | 2,909 | |
| Participants | | 30,881 |
| Leaders Meetings | 6,018 | |
| Participants | | 26,631 |
| Workdays | 43,682 | |
| Participants | | 446,392 |
| No. health Caretakers | | 4,606 |
| No. Trained Village Leaders | | 2,403 |

## VILLAGE ACTUATION

| | |
|---|---|
| Demo Farms | 562 |
| Poultry Houses | 149 |
| Fruit Trees | 80,408 |
| Small Shops | 293 |
| Trees Planted | 1,283,687 |
| Terraces | 955,978 M. |
| Road Improved | 150,856 m. |
| Wells Dug | 179 |
| Earth Dams | 134 |
| Bricks Made | 1,004,001 |
| Signboards | 706 |
| Toilets | 8,811 |
| Compost Pits | 10,494 |
| Dishracks | 13,526 |
| Adult Classes | 227 |
| Classrooms Built | 452 |
| Football Clubs | 103 |

AREA
NAIROBI

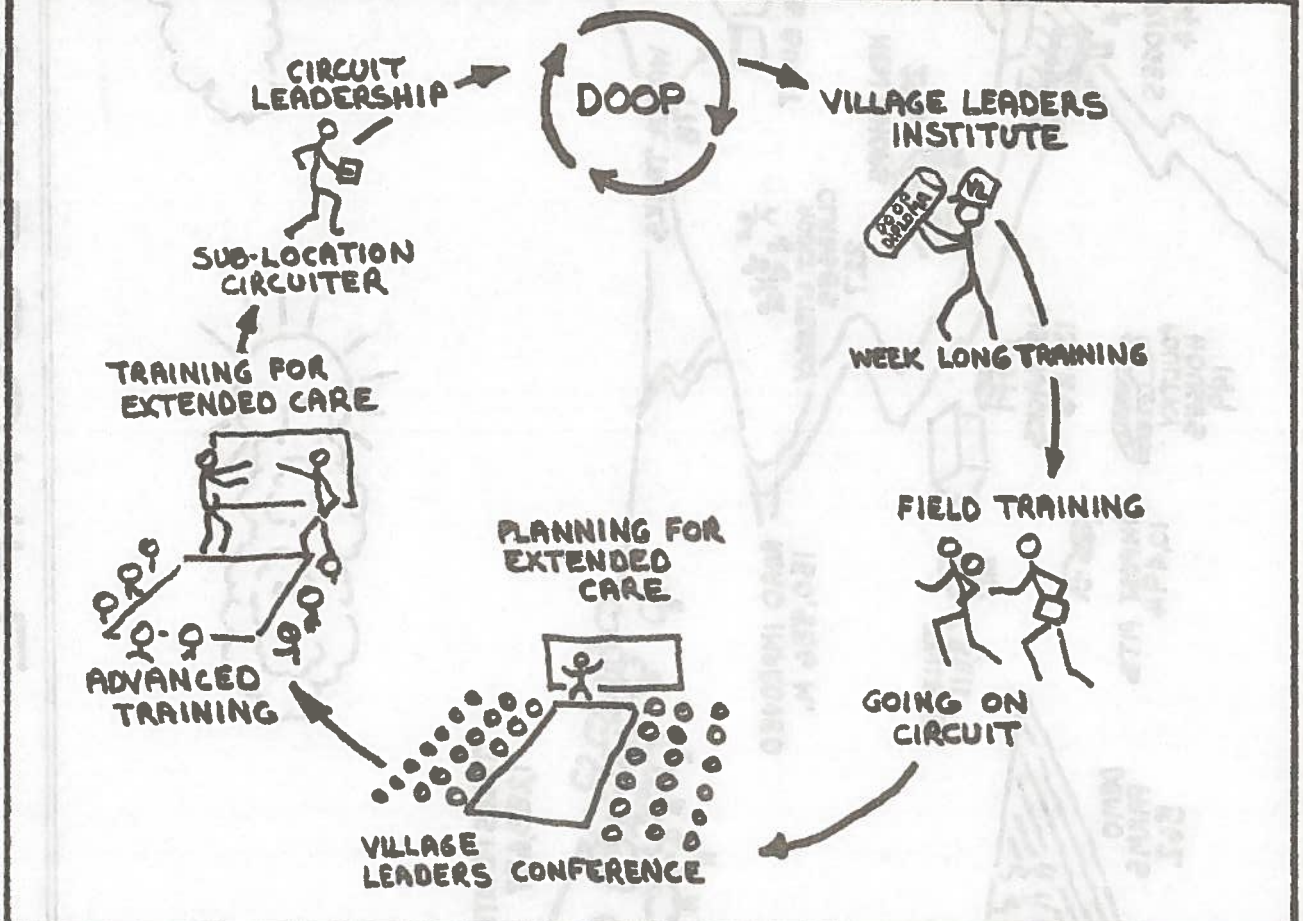
# ENGAGEMENT ROLES

1982-83

## CIRCUITERS SCHEDULE

| | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday | Saturday | Sunday |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| DAYS ACTIVITIES | HOME VISITS<br>LEADERS MEETINGS<br>VILLAGE NO I | STAKE<br>COMMUNITY ASSEMBLY<br>GUILD MEETINGS<br>WORKDAY | HOME VISITS<br>LEADERS MEETINGS<br>VILLAGE NO. 2 | STAKE MEETINGS<br>COMMUNITY ASSEMBLY<br>GUILDS<br>WORKDAY | CIRCUIT LEADERS TRAINING FOR TWO VILLAGES<br>ROUNDTABLE | WEEK II HOUSE MTG<br>COLLEGIUM REPORTS WEEK PLAN CIRCUIT PREP<br>CELEBRATION | WEEKLY RITUAL<br>DISCON<br>CIRCUIT TRAINING PRACTICE |

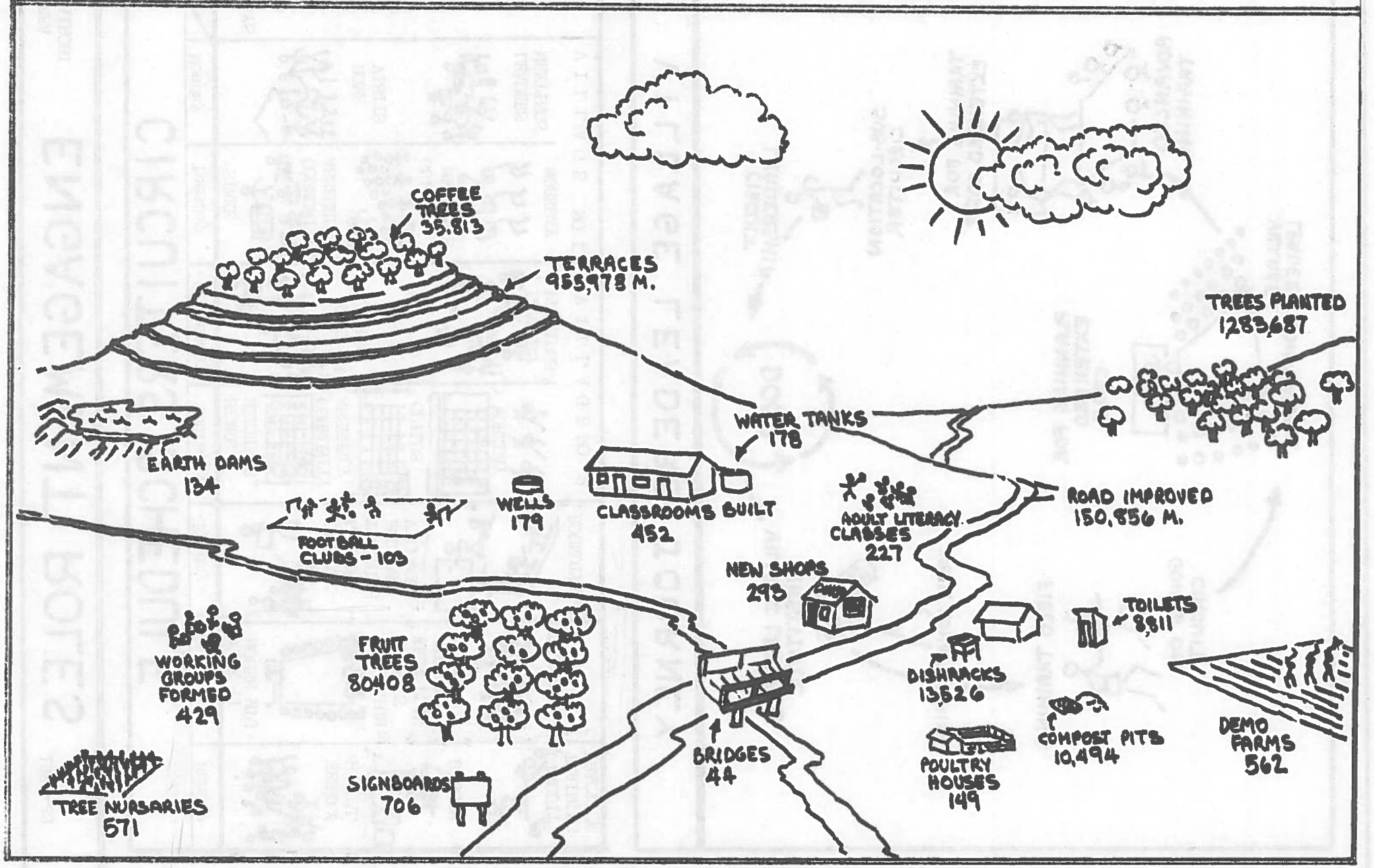
## VILLAGE LEADERS JOURNEY



AREA
NAIROBI

# ACTUATION LANDSCAPE

1982-1983



# HOUSE REPORT SUMMARY

Area Nairobi
1982-83

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Number of Men | Beginning / End | 174 / 272 |
| Number of Women | Beginning / End | 80 / 145 |
| TOTAL | Beginning / End | 254 / 417 |
| HDTI Grads 1982-83 | | 210 |
| Collegiums | | 2123 |
| Roundtables | | 1782 |
| Auxiliary with Song Books | | 262 |
| Auxiliary with Blue Shirts | | 146 |
| Friday Training | Sessions / Practice | 1135 / 9077 |
| Number Auxiliary Participating in Area Programmes<br>Total<br>1,601 | Saturation | 89 |
| | Consults | 236 |
| | Village Development Meetings | 465 |
| | Sub-location Assembly | 324 |
| | Location Assembly | 146 |
| | Village Leader's Institutes | 196 |
| | Conferences | 118 |
| | HDTI | 27 |
| Daily Ritual | Yes | 35 |
| | No | 0 |
| Weekly Ritual | Yes | 36 |
| | No | 0 |

AREA
NAIROBI

# KENYAN STAFF ROLES

1982-1983

## STAFF DEPLOYMENT

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FIELD STAFF | CIRCUITS | DOOP CIRCUITERS | 292 | 76 % | TOTAL STAFF 417 |
| | | HEALTH CIRCUITERS | 26 | | |
| | | TOTAL CIRCUITERS | 318 | | |
| | MONITORS | LOCATION GUNS | 18 | 17% | |
| | | FACILITATORS | 7 | | |
| | | PROJECT DIRECTORS | 35 | | |
| | | SECTION MONITORING | 9 | | |
| | | TOTAL MONITORS | 69 | | |
| AREA SUPPORT FORCES | | | 30 | 7% | |

## STAFF TO VILLAGE RATIO

KEY: = 50 STAFF
= 50 VILLAGES

| | | 100 | 200 | 300 | 400 | 500 | 600 | 700 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1980 | No. Staff | | | | | | | |
| | No. Vill. | | | | | | | |
| 1981 | No. Staff | | | | | | | |
| | No. Vill. | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | No. Staff | | | | | | | |
| | No. Vill. | | | | | | | |
| 1983 | No. Staff | | | | | | | |
| | No. Vill. | | | | | | | |

# SECTION PROGRAMME

Area Nairobi
1982-83

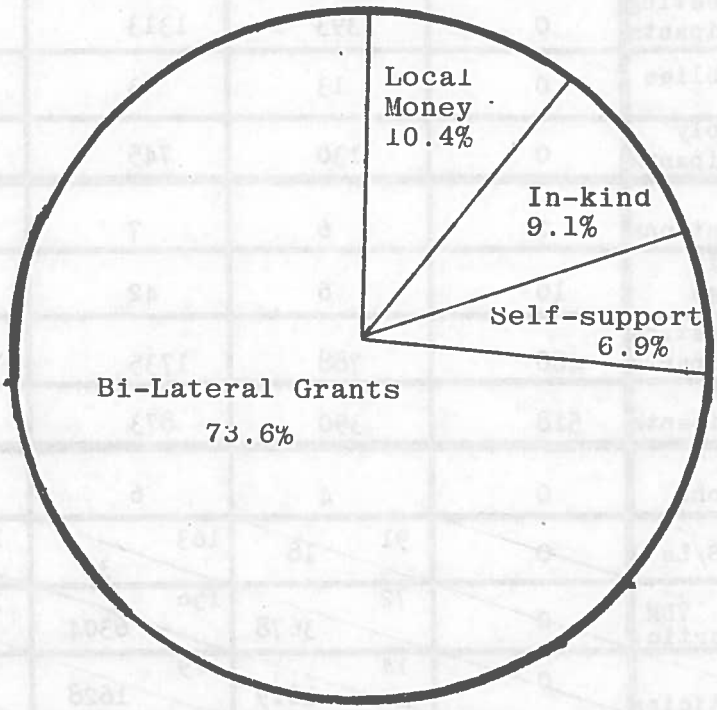
| Programme | Item | QTR I | QTR II | QTR III | QTR IV | TOTALS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SITE SELECTION | No. Village Meetings | 0 | 18 | 20 | 12 | 50 |
| | Vill Meeting Participants | 0 | 1393 | 1313 | 680 | 3386 |
| | Assemblies | 0 | 13 | 3 | 3 | 19 |
| | Assembly Participants | 0 | 130 | 745 | 131 | 1006 |
| CONSULTS | Number Sublocations | 2 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 24 |
| | No. Vill Meetings | 10 | 6 | 42 | 40 | 98 |
| | Vill Meeting Participants | 488 | 788 | 1735 | 1565 | 4576 |
| | Consult Participants | 518 | 390 | 873 | 687 | 2468 |
| IMPACT- | Number Locations | 0 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 14 |
| | No. Vill / S/Ls | 0 | 91 / 18 | 163 / 33 | 133 / 26 | 387 / 77 |
| | No. VDM / VDM Partic. | 0 | 72 / 3678 | 156 / 6304 | 130 / 7957 | 358 / 17939 |
| | S/L Assemb / Participr | 0 | 14 / 1019 | 29 / 1628 | 24 / 1571 | 67 / 4218 |
| | Loc Assem / Partic | 1 / 25 | 1 / 75 | 3 / 255 | 6 / 384 | 11 / 739 |
| VILLAGE LEADERS INSTITUTES | Village Leaders Institutes | 5 | 2 | 9 | 19 | 35 |
| | Participants | 167 | 71 | 262 | 810 | 1310 |
| HEALTH CARE TAKERS TRAINING | Number S/L Trainings | 25 | 18 | 22 | 31 | 96 |
| | Participants | 666 | 454 | 800 | 665 | 2585 |
| HEALTH CIRCUITS | Number HDPs | 0 | 11 | 4 | 7 | 22 |
| | Number Sublocations | 4 | 23 | 56 | 91 | 174 |
| | Participants | 56 | 470 | 1223 | 1927 | 3676 |
| SECTION CIRCUITS | Number HDPs | 0 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 12 |
| | Number Clusters | 16 | 6 | 10 | 12 | 44 |
| LENS | Number / Particip | 1 / 22 | 1 / 22 | 2 / 24 | 1 / 18 | 5 / 86 |
| HDTI | | 0 | 49 | 57 | 104 | 210 |
| PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATI MODULES | Number Projects | 0 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 10 |
| | Participants | 0 | 35 | 77 | 455 | 557 |
| CONFERENCES | Number | 0 | 2 | 24 | 10 | 36 |
| | Participants | 0 | 76 | 600 | 568 | 1244 |

AREA
NAIROBI

# INCOME AND EXPENSES

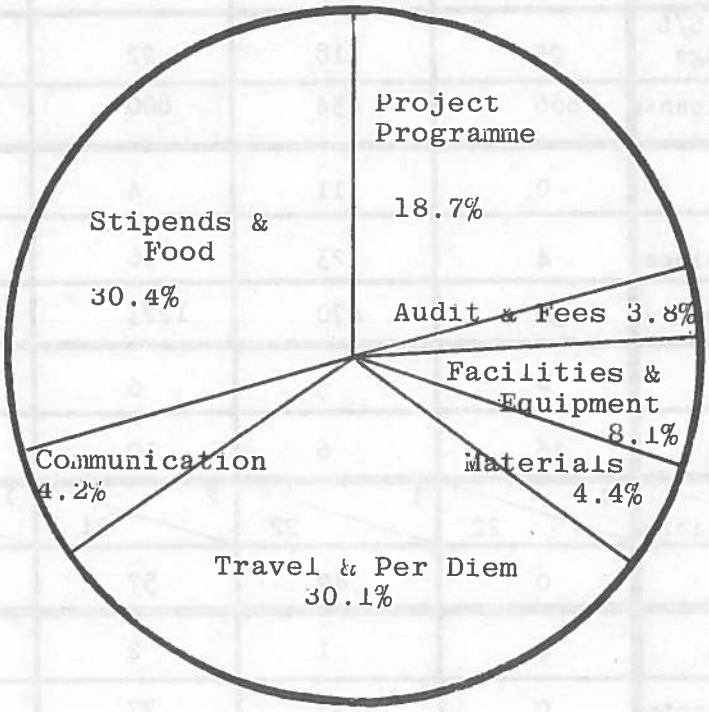
1982-1983

## INCOME




TOTAL Ksh 4,872,700

## EXPENSES




COST PER VILLAGE

Ksh 6,500

STAFF EXPENSES

Ksh 3,500 per staff member

TOTAL Ksh 4,872,700

# VILLAGE ACTUATION REPORT TOTALS-AREA NAIROBI 1982-83

## ECONOMIC

### AGRICULTURE

| | |
|---|---|
| Demo Farms | 562 |
| Poultry Houses | 149 |
| Grass Planted on Terraces- | 3500 M |
| | 28 ac |
| Fodder Grass | |
| Fruit Trees | 80,408 |
| Coffee Trees | 35,813 |
| Cattle Dips | 9 |

### INDUSTRY

| | |
|---|---|
| Bakeries | 4 |
| Posho Mills | 21 |
| Basket Making | 6506 |
| Rope Made-metres | 13,150 |
| Blocks Industry | 6,725 |
| Roof-No. Panels | 2,700 |
| Table Cloth Industry, no. | 25 |
| Carpentry Industry, no. | 8 |
| Sewing Industry, no. | 9 |
| Misc. Small Industries, no. | 98 |

### COMMERCE

| | |
|---|---|
| Kiosks & Shops Built | 293 |
| Hotels Built | 4 |
| Petrol Stations | 2 |

## HUMAN

### LIVING ENVIRONMENT

| | |
|---|---|
| Trees Planted | 1,283,687 |
| Pathways Cleared | 13,511 M |
| Terraces | 955,978 M |
| Water Tanks & Jars | 178 |
| Tree Nurseries | 571 |
| Roads Improved | 150,856 M |
| Bridges Built & Repaired | 44 |
| Wells | 179 |
| Earth Dams | 134 |
| Homes Repaired/Constructed | 775 |
| Irrigation Channels/ Water Trenches | 46.137 M |
| Bricks Made | 1,304,001 |
| Flower Gardens | 413 |

### CORPORATE PATTERNS

| | |
|---|---|
| Development Committees | 34 |
| Community Centres | 10 |
| Stakes, No. Meetings | 3,705 |
| Community Assemblies | 1,873 |
| Guilds | 2,909 |
| Leaders Meetings | 4,018 |
| Workdays | 43,682 |

### COMMUNITY IDENTITY

| | |
|---|---|
| Signboards | 706 |
| Choirs | 15 |
| Traditional Dancing Groups | 1 |

## SOCIAL

### PREVENTIVE CARE

| | |
|---|---|
| Toilets | 8,811 |
| Compost Pits | 10,494 |
| Bath Rooms | 109 |
| Mobile Clinics | 4 |
| Dispensaries | 5 |
| Dish Racks | 13,526 |
| Health Classes/Seminars | 196 |

### EDUCATION

| | |
|---|---|
| Nursery School | 36 |
| Adult Class | 227 |
| Classrooms under constr. | 452 |
| Polytechnic Schools | 2 |

### WELFARE

| | |
|---|---|
| Football Clubs | 103 |
| Womens Groups | 162 |
| Youth Clubs | 34 |
| 4-K Clubs | 2 |
| Self-Help Groups | 423 |

Institute of Cultural Affairs — Toward a National HDZ

PROJECT STATUS REPORT - TOTAL AREA
across Kenya's 90% rural population belt

Area Nairobi, June 1983 — Kenya Replication Scheme — New Village Movement

| PROJECTS | SECTION A | SECTION B | SECTION C | TOTAL AREA |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Village Projects | 160 | 148 | 444 | 752 |
| Sub-location Cluster Projects | 28 | 33 | 90 | 151 |
| Location Cluster Projects | 6 (3 partial) | 7 (3 partial) | 20 (3 partial) | 33 (9 partial) |
| Division Cluster Projects | 1 | 1 (partial) | 3 (1 partial) | 5 (2 partial) |
| People | 165,487 | 141,575 | 377,042 | 684,104 |
| Located in: | | | | |
| Villages | 160 | 148 | 444 | 752 |
| Sub-locations | 30 | 38 | 91 | 159 |
| Locations | 13 | 15 | 24 | 52 |
| Divisions | 11 | 12 | 13 | 36 |
| Districts | 9 | 10* | 5 | 24* ≠ |
| Province | 3 | 4 | 2 | 7* (sic) |

* Includes Nairobi District and Province

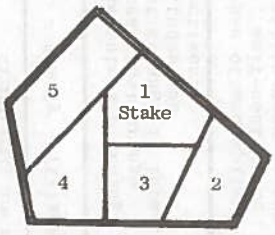
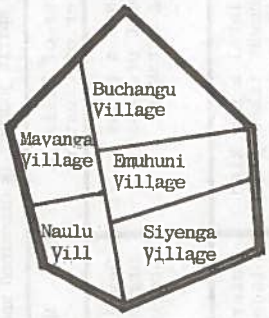
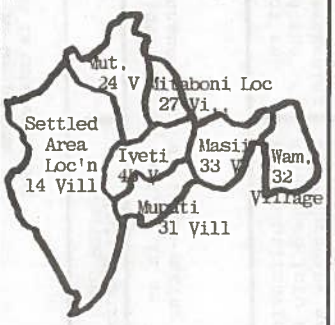
≠ 23 Districts (excluding Nairobi) have a population of 10,965,300

AREA
NAIROBI

# TYPES OF PROJECTS IN KENYA

1982-1933

36 Locations + Staff

| TYPE OF PROJECT | EXAMPLE | LIST OF PROJECTS | TOTAL VILLAGES |
|---|---|---|---|
| HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT<br><br>Single Village Project |  <br>CHORORGET HDP | 8 Projects<br><br>Ulutya<br>Kabiro<br>Kipsianan-Koisamo<br>Chororget<br>Eldume<br>Matindiri<br>Kusa<br>Saboti-Naikara | 8<br>VILLAGES<br><br>11,000<br>PEOPLE |
| SUB-LOCATION CLUSTER PROJECT<br><br>lowest government unit<br><br>(2 - 6 villages) |  <br>NAMBACHA SUB-LOCATION PROJECT | 18 Projects<br><br>Bokingoina 6 vill<br>Kapsoit 6 vill<br>Kaugagi 6 vill<br>Kituni 5 vill<br>Talau 4 vill<br>Mundobelwa 6 vill<br>Kaganda 6 vill<br>Kaongo 5 vill<br>Ngaru 2 vill<br>Nthagaiya 6 vill<br>Ngutu 6 vill<br>Ngararia 6 vill<br>Ronge-Nyika 4 vill.<br>Lukore A 5 vill<br>Mambrui 6 vill<br>Maluma 3 vill<br>Matha 5 vill<br>Kithembe 5 vill. | 92<br>VILLAGES<br><br>18<br>SUB-LOCATIONS<br><br>95,945<br>PEOPLE |
| LOCATION CLUSTER PROJECT<br><br>2nd lowest government unit<br><br>(25 - 42 villages) | <br>KITETA LOCATION PROJECT | 5 Projects<br><br>Kiteta 25 vill<br><br>Mwala 42 vill<br><br>Ngwata 26 vill<br><br>(2 partially completed:)<br><br>Bunyala 17 vill<br><br>Kaptel 10 vill | 120<br>VILLAGES<br><br>21<br>SUB-LOCATIONS<br><br>5<br>LOCATIONS<br><br>93,805<br>PEOPLE |
| DIVISION MULTI-CLUSTER PROJECT<br><br>Parliamentary Constituency<br><br>(87 - 120 villages) |  <br>IVETI NORTH AND SOUTH DIVISION PROJECT | 5 Projects<br><br>Iveti North 115 vill<br><br>Iveti South 87 vill<br><br>Hamisi 102 vill<br><br>Kigumo 108 vill<br><br>Kilifi So. 120 vill. | 532<br>VILLAGES<br><br>102<br>SUB-LOCATION<br><br>21<br>LOCATIONS<br><br>483,354<br>PEOPLE |

Institute of Cultural Affairs

Kenya Replication Scheme

# THE REPLICATION PROCESS

Area Nairobi

May 1983

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PURPOSE | The primary objective of replication is the awakenment and fulfillment of human beings. However replication deals with geographic expansion and intensification, to training, actuation methods, etc. these are not its goals but its strategic thrust. Its purpose ic creating an awakenment process that transforms the individual, family, village, extended community, nation and the world.<br><br>The awakenment process, although not necessarily linear in character, seeks for every person and group of self-sustenance, self-confidence and self-reliance, all attained and utilized on behalf of the total process and needs of all people. As the process begins and proceeds, it serves as a catalyst and context for a new consciousness in which the development process is entered, modes of integrity are sought and the spirit journey is discerned and enhanced. | | | | |
| CLUSTER | Ind. - Family - Village | Cluster of Villages<br>Cluster of Clusters | Multi-Cluster of Clusters | Mass of Multi-Clusters | Nation (HDZ) of Multi-Clusters |
| PROCESS | Implements a planning process that brings about achange in ideas, attitudes and objectives. | Establishes a grass roots development process including Harambee Workdays. | Develops a social revolution process that provides participation in an organisational structure that integrates and enhances the decision-making process at all levels. | | |
| PRODUCT or PLAN | A sense of accomplishment, self-confidence and willingness to try new ventures is attained, an educational process is begun. | At this level a new kind of awakenment takes place and a self-generating awareness comes into being resulting in a new level of operation, sense of power and accomplishment. | Interaction now takes place with other multi-clusters of similar development. Practical know-how and self-confidence now produces the next level of awakerment, leading to the next gestalt of self-generating activity. | Mass Moblization of the Rural moves toward the expansion of the awakening process to all. People power is the only asset the rural has. A mass mobilization of this power source seems to be the only alternative to dependence and victimization under which the rural rests. | This mobilization is now developed into a total, all-embracing and dynamic activity for national regeneration and general awakenment not only for the local but other sectors. Only by participating in local development across the nation, with and for the villages' awakenment will the nation's own structure be awakened and recast for the needs of all its people. |

| MEANS | Prep | Consults | DCOP | Accelera-tion | Operation | Training | VLCs | GUILDS | GOVERNMENT AUTHORISAT | SECTORAL MEETINGS | SECTORAL ISSUES | GOVERNMENT AUTHORISAT | National Training | Conference & Assembl. | Sector Involvemt |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Site Selection<br>Government Authorisatn<br>Village Decision<br>Surveys<br>Village Meetings | Corporate Planning<br>Government Visits<br>Harambee Workdays | Stake Meeting, Commty Assembly, Guild Meeting, VD Comm. | Village Develop. Meetings<br>Cluster Consults/ Assemblies<br>Government Officers Conference<br>Health & Agricult. Conference | Village & Cluster Circuits<br>Harambee Workdays<br>Cluster Meetings<br>Cluster Guild Actuation | Village Leaders In<br>H.C.T. Training<br>Village Ldrs on Ci<br>Songs, Stories, Quotes, SS | Village leaders and government officers' participation in planning process and movemental activities. | | | | | | HDTI<br>LENS<br>V.J.L.<br>Curr. Modules | AALD<br>GRA<br>Symposia<br>RDS | Govt. Ministries<br>Pri.Sectr Support<br>Agency Liaison<br>PSC |
| | | | | | | | Interchange, common guild activities, joint planning, special events of symbolic and practical nature, and ad hoc groups of leadership. | | | | | | | | |
| Catalyzing Agent | Building a National Staff | | | Building a National Staff | | | Utilizing village leaders in staff roles. | | | | | | (1 Kabiro HDP) | 2) | 3) |
| Mode of Initiation | Establish residential Staff | | | Consult or Impact Events | | | Including village leaders and government officers in overall | | | | | | | | |

AREA NAIROBI

# VILLAGE ACTUATION PROGRAMMES

1982 - 1983

| | STAKE MEETINGS | GUILDS | LEADERS MEETINGS | COMMUNITY ASSEMBLIES | LEADERS CIRC. TRNG | WORKDAYS | CIRCUIT MTGS SCHED. | CIRCUIT MTGS HELD | NO. CIRCUIT MTG PARTIC. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| I | 224 mtgs / 2016 people | 410 mtgs / 3732 people | 392 mtgs / 3571 people | 262 mtgs / 4123 people | 62 mtgs / 286 people | 3247 wkdys / 30,902 people | 812 | 623 / 77% | 9124 |
| II | 306 / 2754 | 589 / 4282 | 564 / 4220 | 334 / 6123 | 214 / 2596 | 4861 / 42,171 | 856 | 691 / 81% | 12.246 |
| III | 1414 / 12,796 | 1231 / 10,889 | 4004 / 16,946 | 435 / 11,761 | 492 / 3876 | 16,850 / 158,952 | 1350 | 956 / 71% | 23,522 |
| IV | 1761 / 15,849 | 679 / 11,978 | 1450 / 5465 | 842 / 17,323 | 1002 / 7423 | 18,724 / 214,367 | 1727 | 1263 / 73% | 23,438 |
| TOTALS | 3705 / 33,415 | 2909 / 30,881 | 6018 / 26,631 | 1873 / 39,335 | 1770 / 14,181 | 43,682 / 446,392 | 4745 | 3533 / 74% | 68,330 |

Institute of Cultural Affairs

Kenya Replication Scheme

# COMPONENTS OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

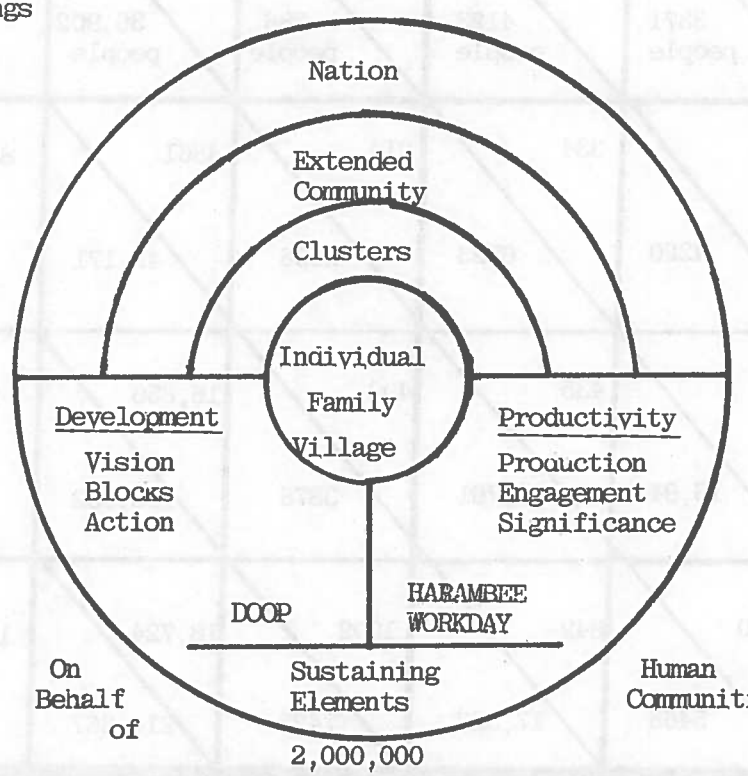
Area Nairobi

June 1983

## HUMAN JOURNEY

1. Acknowledging Change of All Things
2. Accepting the Given Situation
3. Honoring All of Existence
4. Affirming Awakenment of All
5. Acting Unmoved by Success or Failure
6. Doing Constructive Activity
7. Caring for the Needy
8. Recreating Structures of Justice

## VOCATIONAL TASK




## SUSTAINING ELEMENTS

1. Clean & Beautiful Environment
2. Adequate Supply of Clean Water
3. Minimum Requirements of Clothing
4. Balanced Diet and Fuel
5. Minimum Housing and Communication Facilities
6. Basic Health Care
7. Education for Full Living of Life
8. Cultural and Spiritual Welfare

## PLANNING METHOD

Brainstorm

Group Together

Name

Organize

## VILLAGE ORGANIZATION

Stakes

Community Assembly

Guilds

Community Development Committee

## COMMUNITY LIFE

Symbolic Life

Continuing Education

Corporate Existence

Missional Task

Institute of Cultural Affairs — New Village Movement

# KENYA REPLICATION SCHEME

## Toward a National Human Development Zone

Area Nairobi — Working Copy 6/83

| Geographical Coverage / Phasing Scheme | | | Part I Beginning the Scheme 1976-80 | Part II Establishing the Replication Structure 80-81 | 81-82 | 82-83 | 83-84 | Total | Part III Expanding the Scheme 1984-88 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| National Coverage, Districts | | A demonstration project established in districts across the nation<br>Toward significant signs for all villages | District Coverage 90% Belt<br>4<br>(11 proj) | 11 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 27 | Div. Coverage 90% Belt<br>Dist. Coverage 10%<br>Expanding the scheme toward all villages in Kenya participating in their own development. |
| Cluster Expansion and Intensification | Sub-Locat | Sub-location Cluster Projects established and expanded to Location Cluster Projects as operating modes. | - | - | 8 | 16 | 11 | 35 (a) | This includes<br>initiating a location cluster in every district |
| | Locatn | Division Cluster Projects Created around Location Projects. | - | 1 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 15 (b) | initiating a location cluster in every division in one district per bi-province; |
| | Divis | Toward implementing models for all villages. | - | - | 2 | 3 | 5 | 10 | initiating village projects in every village in above divisions and in one other district per bi-province;<br>undergirding a village leaders movement to conduct circuiting of these projects and other roles in the NVM. |

(a) One cluster in each district in 90% belt. (b) One location cluster in each division in one district per bi-province and one location cluster in one other district per bi-prov.

Institute of Cultural Affairs — Toward A National HDZ

PROJECT STATUS REPORT - Section 'C' (page 2)

Area Nairobi, June 1983 — across Kenya's 90% rural population belt - Kenya Replication Scheme — New Village Movement

## DIVISION CLUSTER PROJECTS

Project Name — District
House Name — Date Initiated
Location Project Name — Date Initiated

| Sub-loc | Vill Proj. | Popul. | Density |
|---|---|---|---|

### Iveti No. Division Cluster Project
Kamweleni House 2/78 Machakos

#### Mitaboni Location Cluster Project 2/82

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ngoleni | 5 | 3308 | 483 |
| Mumbuni | 4 | 4322 | 242 |
| Mitaboni | 6 | 7597 | 202 |
| Kathiani | 4 | 3116 | 499 |
| Kaiani | 4 | 2683 | 254 |
| Ngiini | 4 | 4390 | 577 |
| 6 Sub-loc | 27 | 25,405 | 294 |

#### Mutituni Location Cluster Project 2/82

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Komarock | 4 | 1916 | 6 |
| Ngelani | 5 | 7346 | 282 |
| Mbee | 4 | 5039 | 483 |
| Thinu | 4 | 3764 | 1107 |
| Mutituni | 7 | 7278 | 994 |
| 5 Sub-loc | 24 | 25,343 | 69 |

#### Masii Location Cluster Project 3/82

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kathangaini | 5 | 3829 | 116 |
| Vyulu | 6 | 6222 | 196 |
| Mithini | 5 | 3032 | 107 |
| Utithini | 6 | 3500 | 157 |
| Mbaani | 5 | 1650 | 115 |
| Embui | 6 | 2794 | 120 |
| 6 Sub-loc | 33 | 21,027 | 137 |

#### Wamunyu Location Cluster Project 6/82

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kwakala | 7 | 1660 | 50 |
| Kyamatula | 5 | 2905 | 98 |
| Kanguluni | 4 | 2346 | 88 |
| Kyawango | 6 | 2294 | 119 |
| Kilembwa | 3 | 1313 | 34 |
| Kambiti | 4 | 1956 | 65 |
| Kaitha | 5 | 2103 | 79 |
| 7 Sub-loc | 31 | 14,577 | 77 |

115 Vill. Proj., 24 Sub-Loc Clus. Proj.,
4 Location Clus. Projects
86,352 People

### Iveti South Division Cluster Project
Kamweleni House 2/78 Machakos

#### Muputi Location Cluster Project 6/81

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Muputi 11/80 | 5 | 3557 | 255 |
| Kaani 2/81 | 6 | 2654 | 137 |
| Kivandini 3/81 | 4 | 2848 | 165 |
| Kitunduni 4/81 | 4 | 3059 | 374 |
| Kiima-Kim 5/81 | 4 | 6406 | 386 |
| Kimutwa 5/81 | 7 | 6229 | 158 |
| 6 Sub-loc | 31 | 15,250 | 212 |

#### Iveti Location Cluster Project 12/81

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Misakwani | 6 | 5376 | 616 |
| Kaliluni | 4 | 4965 | 328 |
| Ithaeni | 5 | 4839 | 320 |
| Kombu | 4 | 4812 | 471 |
| Kaewa | 7 | 5889 | 495 |
| Kasinga | 5 | 6465 | 1114 |
| Iveti | 4 | 3132 | 393 |
| Mungala | 3 | 4864 | 374 |
| Kiandani | 5 | 8581 | 614 |
| 9 Sub-loc | 43 | 48,923 | 505 |

#### Settled Areas Cluster Project 6/82

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mua Hills | 6 | 4320 | 52 |
| Katheka-Kai | 5 | 5707 | 40 |
| Konza | 1 | 1084 | 2 |
| Athi River | 1 | 3506 | 7 |
| 4 Sub-loc | 13 | 14,617 | 12 |

87 Vill. Proj., 19 Sub-location Clus. Proj.,
3 Location Cluster Proj.,
88,790 People

202 Vill. Proj., 43 Sub-location Clus. Proj.
7 Location Cluster Proj.,
175,142 People

### TOTAL SECTION "C"

377,042 People
444 Village Projects
90 Sub-location Cluster Projects
20 Location Cluster Projects
(3 partial)
3 Division Cluster Projects
(1 partial)

Located in:

91 Sub-locations
24 Locations
13 Divisions
5 Districts
2 Provinces

# HARAMBEE WORKDAYS

Harambee is a Kiswahili term that means "Let us work (or pull) together." One of the most outstanding contributions that the Movement in Kenya has made to the social development is the grasping and putting structured form to the technique of Harambee Workdays, or the mutual sharing of labour. The Workday is not just a labour team where a useful physical objective is to be achieved, it is a revolutionary technique, to awaken people to their own potential based on their own culture and innovative abilities.

Harambee Workday techniques can be utilized very effectively to begin developing a village, e.g. access roads to the villages, safe foot paths to every home, water supply system for the community, irrigation, housing, and systems for sewage and waste disposal, terracing and prevention of soil erosion, environmental sanitation and water storage. A variety of other, useful projects such as tree-planting campaigns, home gardens, group (stake) organisations of ploughing, weeding and harvesting of fields, are also included.

It may be almost impossible for a village which has been economically stafnant for decades, to start upon all these items of work simultaneously. On the other hand, there is not a single village community in the country which cannot plan out a continuous programme of feasible programmatic work, beginning with the simplest tasks for which the labour, knowledge and resources that are within their control can be utilized.

The Harambee Workday has proved tobe a most effective means of destroying the inertia of any moribund village community and of evoking appreciation of its own inherent strength and directing it toward the objective of improving its own conditions. The Auxiliary act as catalysts or energizing agents and providers of the necessary guidance on methods for local development and motivational techniques and community organisation structure and dynamics.

The Auxiliary do not stand aloof as a separate group but deliberately and willingly identify themselves with the village people and try to live as an integral part of the village community. They share the villagers' hardships, do manual work with them, eat the same food and live with them, learn while teaching them and celebrate with them. The spiritual motivation that has made them volunteer for this selfless labour, the freshness and unpatronizing approach of the auxiliary all add up to release the hidden but innate co-operative spirit of the villagers.

Experience has proved that the least difficult task has been that of getting community co-operation. Nobody needs to teach rural communities 'group effort' and 'self help'. Sharing is an inherent characteristic among the rural poor in particular.

AREA
NAIROBI

# STEPS AND STRATEGIES
# TO
# WIDESPREAD MULTI-VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT

1982-1983

1. Devise a replication plan for broad geographical coverage.
   a. Plan wide-spread coverage and targeted intensification in phased steps.
   b. Set up vision and images of a village movement.
   c. Devise recruitment scheme for national staff.
   d. Prepare training device adequate to motivate and nurture national staff and to continuously supply expansion system needs for personnel.
   e. Undergird with adequate authorization and funding.

2. Begin with a Human Development Village or Cluster Project with national and international staff living in the base village of the project.

3. Set up a village organizational structure and dynamic based on the DOOP Model.

4. Devise a systematic circuiting system to deal with each village in the cluster and the cluster as a whole,

5. Set up formal and informal leadership training for village leaders so that they may actively lead their villages in doing their own projects.

6. After a due period of time for the village to become a demonstration sign (something is happening) and a base (operating node) expand to cluster of clusters. This should supply enough density to begin self-generating interaction, and a base for further intensification to move to a contiguous multi-cluster.

7. Begin expansion of cluster scheme to cover the geographical area symbolically in the beginning and with phased intensification in later stages.

8. Continue rhythm of expansion and intensification in accordance with timelined plan considering training, funding, etc.

9. Inputs of substantial goods, services and money should begin at the cluster of clusters level,

   Programmes are so undergirded that planning and accountability begin at the stake level and move through the village, cluster and to the cluster of clusters level.

10. Engage village leaders in planning, actuation and interchange through multi-cluster events beyond government administrative areas in which villagers usually work.

    Voluntary grouping of such village leaders can deal with specific issues common to them primarily through the wisdom and courage provided by interchange and corporate planning,

11. Engage local government officers, local administrative units of government ministries, local cooperatives, etc,, in on-going community catalysis events, as well as special contextual, training and planning meetings.

12. Do experimentation with public sector and private sector companies to see how they can more effectively interact with the local so that mutual development takes place,

13. Develop, train, organize and monitor villagers to implement all stages of the replication process to the end that the village leaders finally take over the village movement.

Institute of Cultural Affairs

# PROJECT STATUS REPORT - Section 'A'

across Kenya's 90% rural population belt - Kenya Replication Scheme

Area Nairobi, June 1983

Toward A National HDZ

New Village Movement

## HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

| Project Name | Date Initiated | Population | District |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kusa HDP | 10/80 | 1600 | Kisumu |
| Saboti-Naikara HDP | 5/82 | 950 | Trans-Nzoia |
| 2 Projects, 2 Districts | | 2550 people | |

## SUB-LOCATION CLUSTER PROJECTS

| Project Name | House Name | Date Project Initiated | No. Vill. Projects | Population | District | Density |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bokingoina Sub-location Cluster Project | N yakoora House (1/81) | 3/82 | 6 Vill. Proj | 11,491 | Kisii | 515 |
| Kapsoit Sub-location Cluster Project | Samutet-Chemabei House (1/81) | 3/82 | 6 Vill. Proj | 10,581 | Kericho | 196 |
| Kaugagi Sub-location Cluster Project | Kawinga House (1/81) | 11/82 | 6 Vill. Proj | 5,109 | Siaya | 126 |
| Kituni Sub-location Cluster Project | Kituni House (10/80) | 10/82 | 5 Vill. Proj | | Bungoma | 207 |
| Talau Sub-location Cluster Project | Talau House | 12/82 | 4 Vill. Proj | 5,145 | West Pokot | 242 |

27 Village Projects, 5 Sub-locations, 5 Districts,
39,998 People

## LOCATION CLUSTER PROJECTS

| Project Name | House Name | Date Initiated | Sub-location | Date Project Initiated | Village Projects | Population | District | Division | Density |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bunyala Location Cluster Project | Nambacha House | 12/82 | | | | | Kakamega | Lurambi | |
| | | | Nambacha | 12/82 | 5 | 5858 | | | 188 |
| | | | Namirama | 5/83 | 6 | 8326 | | | 191 |
| | | | Sirigoi | 5/83 | 6 | 5010 | | | 318 |
| | | | 3 Sub-loc | | 17 | 19,194 | | | |
| | | | Budonga | (to be done) | | | | | |
| | | | Sidikhu | (to be done) | | | | | |
| East Kisa Location Cluster Project | Mundobelwa House | 3/83 | | | | | Kakamega | Butere | |
| | | | Mundobelwa | 3/83 | 6 | 6,693 | | | 430 |
| | | | Mwikalikha | (to be done) | | | | | |
| | | | Eshibinga | (to be done) | | | | | |
| | | | Emasatsi | (to be done) | | | | | |
| | | | Munjiti | (to be done) | | | | | |
| Kyandoto Location Cluster Project | Kaganda House | 4/83 | | | | | So. Nyanza | Ndhiwa | |
| | | | Kaganda | 4/83 | 6 | 2,615 | | | 168 |
| | | | Kabura | (to be done) | | | | | |
| | | | Kanyika | (to be done) | | | | | |

29 Village Projects, 5 Sub-locations,
3 locations (partial), 28,502 People

## TOTAL SECTION 'A'-

165,487 People
160 Village Projects
28 Sub-location Cluster Projects
6 Location Cluster Projects (3 partial)
1 Division Cluster Project

Located in:
30 Sub-locations
13 Locations
11 Divisions
9 Districts
3 Provinces

## DIVISION CLUSTER PROJECTS

| Project Name | House Name | Date Initiated | Location Project Name | Sub-Loc | Vill. Projects | Population | District | Density |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hamisi Division Cluster Project | Kalwani-Shamalogo House | (6/80) | | | | | Kakamega | |
| | | | Tiriki So. Location Cluster Project | | | 4/82 | | |
| | | | Senende | 3/81 | 6 | 5696 | | 791 |
| | | | Hamisi A | 10/81 | 6 | 6478 | | 695 |
| | | | Gisanbei | 11/81 | 6 | 4312 | | 545 |
| | | | Lwombei | 12/81 | 5 | 3889 | | 570 |
| | | | Jepkoyai | 2/82 | 6 | 6528 | | 572 |
| | | | Tigoi | 2/82 | 6 | 5767 | | 758 |
| | | | 6 Sub-locations | | 30 Vill | 32,656 | | 680 |
| | | | Tiriki No. Location Cluster Project | | | 2/83 | | |
| | | | Seremi | | 6 | 6108 | | 829 |
| | | | Shamakhokho | | 6 | 4843 | | 829 |
| | | | Jeptulu | | 6 | 4674 | | 840 |
| | | | Bumbo | | 6 | 7776 | | 480 |
| | | | Bulukhova | | 6 | 6448 | | 516 |
| | | | Shiru | | 6 | 5015 | | 602 |
| | | | 6 Sub-locatn | | 36 Vill | 34,566 | | 633 |
| | | | Nyang'ori Location Cluster Project | | | 4/83 | | |
| | | | Kapsotik | | 6 | 4256 | | 714 |
| | | | Hamisi 'B' | | 6 | 4752 | | 528 |
| | | | Banja | | 6 | 6020 | | 513 |
| | | | Ivora | | 6 | 5070 | | 553 |
| | | | Gimarakwa | | 6 | 3859 | | 482 |
| | | | Gamalenga | | 6 | 2465 | | 880 |
| | | | 6 Sub-loc | | 36 Vill | 27,225 | | 566 |

102 Village Projects, 18 Sub-locations, 3 Locations
94,447 People

Institute of Cultural Affairs

Toward A National HDZ

PROJECT STATUS REPORT - Section 'B'

Area Nairobi, Jun e 1983

across Kenya's 90% rural population belt - Kenya Replication Scheme

New Village Movement

## HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

| Project Name / Date Initiated | Population | District |
|---|---|---|
| Kawangware-Kabiro HDP 8/79 | 2500 | Nairobi |
| Kipsianan-Koisamo HDP 6/80 | 1600 | Nakuru |
| Chororget HDP 10/80 | 1200 | Elgeyo-Marakwet |
| Eldume HDP 1/81 | 800 | Baringo |
| Matindiri HDP 1/81 | 1200 | Nyandarua |

5 Vill Proj., 5 Districts, 7,300 People

## SUB-LOCATION CLUSTER PROJECTS

| Project Name / House Name / Date Initiated | No. Vill. Proj | Population | District / Density |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kaongo Sub-location Cluster Project<br>Kaongo House (1/81) 6/82 | 5 Vill Proj. | 5197 | Meru<br>145 |
| Ngaru Sub-location Cluster Project<br>Gatuto House (10/80) 1/83 | 2 Vill Proj. | 3615 | Kirinyaga<br>336 |
| Nthagaiya Sub-location Cluster Project<br>Nthagaiya House 5/83 | 6 Vill Proj. | 3933 | Embu<br>166 |

13 Vill. Proj., 3 Sub-locations, 3 Districts,

12,745 People

## LOCATION CLUSTER PROJECTS

| Project Name / House Name / Date Initiated / Sub-location | Date Project Initiated | Village Projects | Population | District / Division / Density |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gitugi Location Cluster Project<br>Ngutu House 12/82 | | | | Murang'a<br>Kangema |
| Ngutu | 12/82 | 6 | 4266 | 503 |
| Mihuti | (to be done) | | | |
| Gitugi | (to be done) | | | |
| Runyeki | (to be done) | | | |
| Muruka Location Cluster Project<br>Ng'araria House 3/83 | | | | Murang'a<br>Kandara |
| Ng'araria | 3/83 | 6 | 5671 | 595 |
| Gakarara | (to be done) | | | |
| Naaro | (to be done) | | | |
| Rurie | (to be done) | | | |
| Githuya | (to be done) | | | |
| Kiranga | (to be done) | | | |
| Githuya | (to be done) | | | |
| Kiranga | (to be done) | | | |
| Gakui | (to be done) | | | |
| Kaptel Location Cluster Project<br>Kaptel House 10/82 | | | | Nandi<br>Aldai |
| Kaptel | 10/82 | 6 | 4776 | 137 |
| Kapsisiywa | 2/83 | 4 | 1308 | 105 |
| Kamoiywo | (to be done) | | | |
| Kombe | (to be done) | | | |
| 2 Sub-locations | | 10 | 6,084 | 129 |

22 Village Projects, 4 Sub-location Clus. Projects,
3 Location Cluster Projects (partial)
16,021 people

## TOTAL SECTION B:

141,575 People
148 Village Projects
33 Sub-location Cluster Projects
7 Location Cluster Projects (3 partial)
1 Division Cluster Project (partial)

Located in:
38 Sub-locations
15 Locations
12 Divisions
10 Districts
4 Provinces

## DIVISION CLUSTER PROJECTS

| Project Name / House Name / Date Initiated / Location Proj Name / Date Initiated / Sub-loc | Vill. Projects | Population | District / Density |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kigumo Division Cluster Project<br>Mugunoini House 1/81 | | | Murang'a |
| Mithithi Location Cluster Project | | | |
| Giathaini 10/81 | 4 | 5915 | 522 |
| Githembe 11/81 | 3 | 3625 | 545 |
| Kiugu 12/81 | 4 | 4359 | 544 |
| Munguini 3/82 | 5 | 2534 | 277 |
| Kangani 3/82 | 5 | 3671 | 344 |
| Muthithi 4/82 | 5 | 4007 | 599 |
| Gikarangu 4/82 | 5 | 7943 | 337 |
| 7 Sub-loc | 31 | 32,054 | 421 |
| Kamahuhua Location Cluster Project (11/82) | | | |
| Saba Saba | 5 | 5441 | 680 |
| Kamahuhua | 4 | 2486 | 237 |
| Kaharate | 4 | 3205 | 421 |
| Iganjo | 5 | 2506 | 221 |
| Kamuiru | 4 | 2120 | 221 |
| 5 Sub-loc | 22 | 15,758 | 324 |
| Nginda Location Cluster Project (2/83) | | | |
| Gakoigo | 4 | 6980 | 334 |
| Ichagaki 'A' | 5 | 3695 | 359 |
| Ichagaki 'B' | 4 | 4416 | 766 |
| Ichagaki 'C' | 3 | 3411 | 627 |
| Gathera | 4 | 5969 | 531 |
| Maragua Ridge | 4 | 2648 | 112 |
| Kaharo | 4 | 5953 | 530 |
| 7 Sub-loc | 28 | 33,072 | 306 |
| Kinyona Location Cluster Project ( 5/83) | | | |
| Gatare Forest | 1 | 477 | 16 |
| Gacharage | 4 | 4332 | 154 |
| Kinyona | 5 | 3456 | 160 |
| Makomboki | 4 | 3274 | 135 |
| Kangari | 6 | 5896 | 210 |
| Kamukabi | 3 | 3541 | 353 |
| Mariira | 4 | 3759 | 279 |
| 7 Sub-loc | 27 | 24,705 | 161 |

Kigumo Location, 5 Sub-loc (to be done)

108 Vill. Proj., 26 Sub-location Cluster Projects,
4 Location Cluster Projects,
103,509 People

Institute of Cultural Affairs

Area Nairobi, June 1983

PROJECT STATUS REPORT - Section 'C'

across Kenya's 80% rural population belt - Kenya Replication Scheme

Toward a National HDE

New Village Movement

**

## HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

| Project Name | Date Initiated | Population | District / Division |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ulutya HDP | 1/80 | 1150 | Machakos / Yatta |

## SUB-LOCATION CLUSTER PROJECTS

| Project Name / House Name | Date Initiated | No. Vill Proj. | Population | District / Density |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ronge-Nyika Sub-location Cluster Project | | | | Taita |
| Ronge-Nyika House | 1/82 | | | |
| 4 Vill Projects | | | 3,208 | 46 |
| Lukore 'A' Cluster Project | | | | Kwale |
| Nguluku House, 6/80 | 1/83 | | | |
| 5 Vill. Projects | | | 4,700 | 70 |
| Mambrui-Marikibuni Sub-location Clus. Proj. | | | | Kilifi |
| Mambrui-Marikebuni House | 2/83 | | | |
| 6 Vill. Projects | | | 7,963 | 148 |
| Maluma Sub-location Cluster Project | | | | Kitui |
| Ikuyuni House 4/82 | 5/83 | | | |
| 3 Vill. Projects | | | 2,822 | 125 |

18 Village Projects, 4 Sub-locations, 4 Districts

18,693 People

## LOCATION CLUSTER PROJECTS

| Project Name / House Name / Sub-Location | Date Initiated / Date Project Initiated | Village Projects | Population | District / Division / Density |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kiteta Location Cluster Project | 1/82 | | | Machakos |
| Kilisa-Kyamue House | 1/80 | | | Eastern |
| Makuswi | | 6 | 3664 | 192 |
| Nditumi | | 6 | 2396 | 154 |
| Kiambwa | | 6 | 3797 | 187 |
| Ngiluni | | 7 | 4050 | 160 |
| 4 sub-loc | | 25 | 13,907 | 174 |
| Mwala Location Cluster Project | 3/83 | | | Machakos |
| Kyuluni-Kivulusa House | 1/80 | | | Northern |
| Kamwala | 9/81 | 5 | 3139 | 178 |
| Kyawango | | 6 | 1947 | 55 |
| Kyanyani | | 7 | 3079 | 99 |
| Mango | | 5 | 3260 | 139 |
| Kathunthini | | 8 | 2900 | 134 |
| Kaweli | | 6 | 2548 | 114 |
| Kivau | | 5 | 3757 | 159 |
| 7 Sub-locations | | 42 | 20,630 | 118 |
| Ngwata Location Cluster Project | 5/83 | | | Machakos |
| Maikuu-Kuthengue House | 4/80 | | | Kibwesi |
| Thange | | 6 | | |
| Kinyambu A | | 3 | 13,606 | 37 |
| Kinyambu B | | 5 | | |
| Utithini | | 6 | 12,681 | 40 |
| Mukaange | | 6 | 7,705 | 19 |
| 5 Sub-locations | | 26 | 33,990 | 31 |
| Mbitini Location Cluster Project | | | | Machakos |
| Muuni-Mwanyani House | 4/80 | | | Makueni |
| Matha | 5/82 | 5 | 2760 | 90 |
| (7 more sub-loc. to be done) | | | | |
| Kithembe Location Cluster Project | | | | Machakos |
| Kitandi House | 4/80 | | | Western |
| Kithembe | 5/82 | 5 | 2514 | 236 |
| (4 more sub-loc. to be done) | | | | |
| Location Cluster Proj. (Ulutya House) (Location yet to be done) | | | | Machakos Yatta |

103 Village Projects, 18 Sub-locations, 6 Locations (partial) 73,401 People

## DIVISION CLUSTER PROJECT

| Project Name / House Name / Location Project Name / Sub-Location | Date Initiated | Village Projects | Population | District / Division / Density |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kilifi South Division Project | | | | Kilifi |
| Vweywesi House | 10/80 | | | |
| Mwarakaya Location Cluster Project | 4/82 | | | |
| Kizingo | 3/81 | 4 | 7658 | 366 |
| M warakaya | 10/81 | 5 | 4524 | 134 |
| Pingilikani | 11/81 | 4 | 3285 | 78 |
| 3 Sub-loc | | 13 | 15,467 | 159 |
| Chonyi Location Cluster Project | 4/82 | | | |
| Chasimba | 1/82 | 5 | 4668 | 136 |
| Kitsoeni | 4/82 | 4 | 3991 | 109 |
| Ziani | 4/82 | 6 | 6660 | 185 |
| 3 Sub-loc | | 15 | 15,316 | 143 |
| Kaloleni Location Cluster Project | 12/82 | | | |
| Birimi/Mwamelaka | | 3 | 1020 | 65 |
| Chalani | | 4 | 4433 | 164 |
| Makamboni/Kinani | | 5 | 3002 | 174 |
| Mikiriani | | 4 | 3696 | 150 |
| Kaloleni | | 4 | 6599 | 254 |
| Visbakane | | 5 | | |
| 6 Sub-locations | | 25 | 18,750 | 178 |
| Jibana Location Cluster Project | 12/82 | | | |
| Kwale/Nyalani | | 7 | 4382 | 222 |
| Chilulu/Tsangwa | | 7 | 5041 | 312 |
| 2 Sub-locations | | 14 | 9,423 | 262 |
| Kambe/Ribe Location Cluster Project | 3/83 | | | |
| Maereni/Pangani | | 6 | 3039 | 148 |
| Chaoringo/Forozani | | 6 | 3163 | 88 |
| M'Mbaka/Kikamani | | 6 | 3961 | 311 |
| 3 Sub-locations | | 18 | 10,184 | 141 |
| Ruruma Location Cluster Project | 3/88 | | | |
| Chonyi/Batani | | 4 | 3941 | 237 |
| Mwawesa | | 5 | 3722 | 353 |
| Mlegi | | 6 | 4183 | 192 |
| Jimba | | 3 | 7233 | 204 |
| 4 Sub-locations | | 18 | 19,084 | 226 |
| Rabai Location Cluster Project | 5/83 | | | |
| Kaliangombe | | 4 | 5040 | 195 |
| Mazeras | | 3 | 4505 | 546 |
| Buni/Kisimani | | 4 | 4623 | 233 |
| Kisurutini | | 6 | 5864 | 375 |
| 4 Sub-locations | | 17 | 20,032 | 290 |

Kayafungo Location (7 sub-loc) and Mariakani Location (5 sub-loc) are yet to be done.

120 Village Projects, 25 Sub-locations, 7 Locations, 108,256 People.