

KAPINI COMMUNITY
REPORT

May 1980

FOREWORD

Since February, 1978 the people of Kapini have been participating in a comprehensive socio-economic development programme as a demonstration of possibility for community building throughout Zambia. With the Institute of Cultural Affairs providing residential consultant staff, Kapini joined a network of 24 communities around the world in creating a global demonstration of local development. After two years of cooperative effort as a Human Development Project, the village residents and the Institute staff gathered to assess their progress, to celebrate their accomplishments, to plan their future and to tell their story. The following document is the product of this week-long meeting. The first section is the story of Kapini and deals with its history, indicators of change, and anticipations. Some of the activities reported in this section can be attributed directly to the Kapini Human Development Project. Some, of course, have happened beyond the plans of the initiating consultation; but all indicate the determination and character of the Kapini community as it builds a new future for itself. The second section deals with methods of development, which include project initiation, actuation and documentation. It is hoped that this document itself will be a sign and a tool for other communities concerned with rapid, comprehensive human development.

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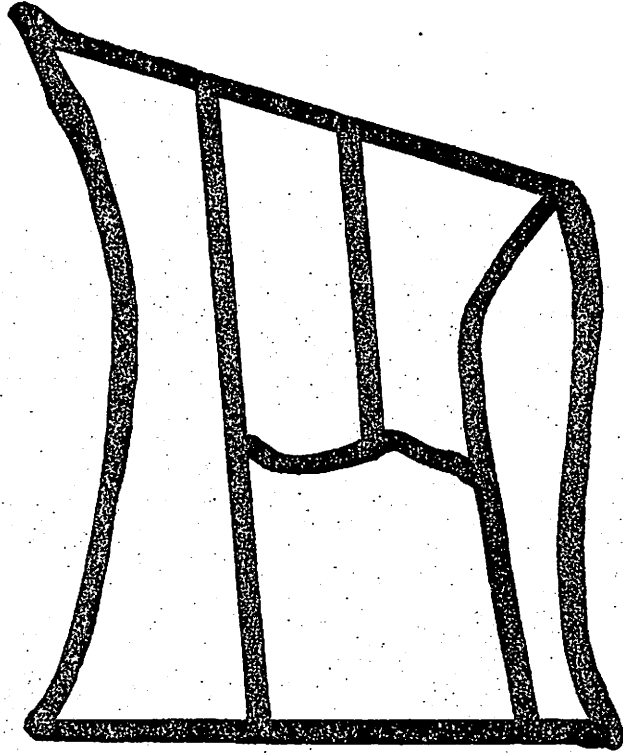
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THE STORY
OF
KAPINI



THE HISTORY

This is the story of Kapini, a rural community actually comprised of three villages; Kapini, Mulowa and Malekano. It is located 24 kilometres north of Lusaka and though most of its people are members of the Lenje or Soli tribes, there are also representatives of the Tonga, the Zulu and the Bemba tribes. Kapini now has a population of 1100.

SETTLEMENT

Shortly following the great epidemic of 1919, the first family units settled in this area, some coming from the Soli tribe to the north and east of Kapini, some coming from the Lenje to the north and west. All were searching for farming land and grazing areas. These early days were marked by drought and famine. Some people still remember the locusts in 1933. People were occasionally forced to eat roots and berries.

EARLY EDUCATION

By 1939, the Seventh Day Adventist Church had established Kasaka School and though outside the area, many children from the three villages attended classes. In the early 1940's four government primary schools were built, also outside the area, between 5 and 6 kilometres distance. Those children coming from families that could pay the school fees could attend. Few came from Kapini.

EXTERNAL INFLUENCES

With the beginning of World War II, two men from each village throughout Northern Rhodesia (Zambia) were conscripted into the armed services of the British Colonial Government. In 1953, Northern Rhodesia became a part of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. These larger political alterations seemed to have little effect upon the life of the village. However, World War II was a possible exception and probably marked the beginning of a new awareness of global events. During the mid 1950's, there was famine again, and by 1957-58, a sizable number of families from Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) had migrated into the area. Mobility of family units throughout the two nations has been extensive for several generations. Some in the Kapini area received their education in Rhodesia.

INDEPENDENCE AND DEVELOPMENT

When Zambia gained her independence from Britain in 1964 the initial signs of change were soon experienced in the village. As the new government gained power there was a decided shift in the use of resources to the benefit of local Education and medical services were free services. Some tractors were made available and maize depots built. Transport from the village to the city became easier. The stated policy of the national government has created a climate for local self-help development in the villages.

EMPLOYMENT EXPANSION

NEW EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES SINCE 1978

ARENA	POSITION	NUMBER
Commerce	Truck driver Store clerk Purchasing Sewing Industry Mill operator Store Room clerk Shoe-making Industry	1 1 1 2 2 1 2 <hr/> 10
Industry	Brick factory Builders Maintenance Carpenters	4 6 1 2 <hr/> 13
Agriculture	Tractor operators Livestock demonstration Orchard Crop farmers	2 2 1 5 <hr/> 10
Health	Caretakers Midwives Community Kitchen cooks	10 4 2 <hr/> 16
Education	Preschool teachers Librarians Primary school teacher	8 2 1 <hr/> 11
Welfare	Night watchman Management and Bookkeeper Laundry person	2 3 1 <hr/> 6
TOTAL		66

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GENERAL STORE COMMODITIES
NOT PREVIOUSLY AVAILABLE IN KAPINI

EATABLE	NONEATABLE
<p>Saladi (cooking oil) Sugar Salt Tea Milk (fresh) Bread Buns Biscuits Margarine Yeast Sweets</p>	<p>Candles Caphonol Vaseline Razor blades Bathing soap Laundry powder Bar soap (general purpose) Glycerine Toothpaste</p>

INDICES OF DEVELOPMENT

B. TOWARD HUMAN SELF-CONFIDENCE

INTENT: The intent of the villagers of Kapini was to move toward a new self-confidence in their village as a place of human community. This was to be accomplished by rebuilding the road system, securing other public utilities, the construction of both private and community buildings and facilities, the creation of a village service corps and the re-ordering of the community organisational patterns.

CONTRADICTION: Although all underlying contradictions affect to a greater or lesser degree every area of village development, those which appear to be most directly related to the human dynamic had to do with the unrelated patterns of community identity, the inability to complete the implementation of community decisions, the disorganisation of potential work forces and the erratic availability of basic services.

INDICATORS: Among the many indicators of rapid human development, the following four have been selected as representative.

1. A new village council in functioning weekly has provided a basis for unity with a representative decision-making structure which honours traditional leadership and effectively guides implementation of community decisions.
2. A core group of 30 guilu workers meet daily for breakfast and lunch for training, reporting and planning. This group has been responsible for conducting a community workday every week for 26 months.
3. Twelve villagers have participated in leading village forums in 392 other communities throughout Zambia.
4. Five new roads have been constructed, eight kilometres of existing roads widened and graded, including drainage ditches, a spillway crossing of the Kayosha River and the building of two new bridges, all with resident labour only.

VILLAGE COUNCIL

Typical of villages throughout Zambia, the villages of Kapini, Malekano and Mulowa experienced great difficulty in planning and implementing corporate projects needed for the economic and social well-being of the community. The empty school foundation, trench and collapsing bridge testified to the fact that the community had no effective structures to permit it to work corporately on issues which, all would agree, would benefit the whole community. Immediately after the planning consultation, a Headman's Council was established to represent the whole community through its traditional leadership. The three headmen and the project chairman met weekly to consider the recommendations of the various groups working to implement the project plan.

This small symbolic group has since expanded to become the Village Council, including representatives from all five stakes, the six guilds, and the leaders of new community agencies that have sprung up such as the P.T.A. and the Health Council. This body meets weekly to hear the recommendations from a small coordinating group, the Secretariat, and to decide on all issues relating to the well-being of the community.

The Council has developed the capacity for making assignments to individuals or to stake and guilds for community work, establishing points of basic village policy, and resolving issues which formerly would have to be taken to the Chief or to the civil authorities. The three villages now have a unified and representative decision-making structure which honours traditional leadership and effectively guides the implementation of community decisions.

GUILD COLLEGIUM

Until two years ago, the three villages had been unsuccessful in organising any kind of community work force to pursue the generally recognised needs of the community: health care, schools, roads and bridges, agricultural loans, retail store, small industries. During these two years a core group of community workers has been instrumental in achieving virtually every significant social and economic accomplishment of the community. This group, called "The Guilders", is composed of approximately 30 residents who are working daily in the six work arenas of the community plan, the six "guilds": health, education, welfare, agriculture, commerce and industry. Gathering six days a week for breakfast, they hold a brief collegium for training and reporting purposes before sending themselves into their respective social and economic units. Each Friday the Guilders have been the leadership for the Community Workday. For 26 months Guilders and other volunteers have assisted in land clearing and planting, village beautification and cleanups, community building construction, and organised community celebrations. On Friday afternoons, Guilders and auxiliary staff conduct stake classes and stake walks, whereby each family in the community is visited and informed about events in

the community's life. Every Saturday morning each unit builds a systematic plan for the coming week., including the anticipated victory, the principal contradiction, the key tactic for overcoming the contradiction and the timeline for the week.

VILLAGE FORUMS

At the inception of the Project the village experience had been that there was no potential for corporate leadership in the community. Indeed, residents saw Kapini as isolated and dependent upon agencies and leadership which would someday come from outside their community. The participation of 12 villagers in leading planning sessions for 392 other villages across Zambia has completely changed Kapini's image of itself. People are now aware that villages near and far are looking to Kapini's image of itself as a demonstration of social-economic development. Beginning with the Serenje Forum in 1978 teams composed of one village resident and one Institute staff person moved systematically across all 9 provinces, leading village after village in their first experience of carefully-structured community planning. Provincial political secretaries, members of central committee, district governors, chiefs and headmen have all been extremely appreciative of these events, while the participation of village people themselves could hardly have been more enthusiastic. District officials have set up and scheduled a series of 30 to 40 forums in their villages, and the forum teams, in turn, have reported the results to the officials and led short forums on effective district support of village development. The Forums have produced a profound effect upon the village team members. They have returned from two-week "Forum Treks" with a new sense of pride in what they are doing in Kapini and a new sense of responsibility for other villages, which they describe as "lost". As these Forums have reached over 8% of the villages in Zambia with the story of Kapini and its methods of planning, Kapini Village itself is aware that it has a new national identity to celebrate and to fulfill.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENTS

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	NUMBER
<p>COMPLETED PUBLIC FACILITIES</p>	<p>Services: Mill Shed</p>	<p>1</p>
	<p>General Store</p>	<p>1</p>
	<p>Community Workshop</p>	<p>1</p>
	<p>Meeting Space: Stake Shelters</p>	<p>1</p>
	<p>Guild Hall</p>	<p>1</p>
	<p>Training Centre</p>	<p>1</p>
	<p>Education Library</p>	<p>1</p>
	<p>Preschool</p>	<p>1</p>
	<p>Primary School</p>	<p>1 <hr/>9</p>
<p>BUILDINGS BEGUN</p>	<p>Poultry House</p>	<p>1</p>
	<p>Rabbit House</p>	<p>1</p>
	<p>Health Training Centre</p>	<p>1 <hr/>3</p>
<p>AGRICULTURE- RELATED CONSTRUCTION</p>	<p>Grainary</p>	<p>1</p>
	<p>Irrigation Dam</p>	<p>2</p>
	<p>Irrigation Trench</p>	<p>1 <hr/>4</p>
<p>OTHER IMPROVED FACILITIES</p>	<p>Village Plaza</p>	<p>1</p>
<p>Roads and Drainage (New)</p>	<p>5</p>	
<p>Bridges (2)</p>	<p>2</p>	
<p>Spillway Crossing</p>	<p>1</p>	
<p>Toilets (New)</p>	<p>10</p>	
<p>Wells (New)</p>	<p>10</p>	
<p>Wells Covered</p>	<p>45</p>	
<p>Entrance Plaza</p>	<p>1 <hr/>75</p>	
<p>TOTAL</p>		<p>91</p>

RESIDENTS' COMMENTS

"We did not believe we could re-build our own village, but working in cooperation, we started doing the task and in a few months we believed we could build this village."

Leader

"Leadership of this area has worked very hard to enable people and we have put an emphasis on workdays for the whole community."

Youth

"The Village elders must start participating in Village Forums so that they can share wisdom with other village elders."

Elder

"It used to take me 6 hours to get my maize ground, now only 30 minutes and sometimes I send my children."

Housewife

"Our bricks helped to build the primary school, toilets, training centre, dam, piggery, bridge, plaza and model house."

Member of Builders Guild

"With hybrid seed and fertilizer my production jumped 6 times from the previous year."

Farmer

"I keep my savings with SACCO. It is safer and I get interest...it grows"

Farmer

RESIDENTS' STORIES

When I came here in 1978, I found a guild hall, a store in operation, pre-school, and training centre. Roads were being built and a great bridge was under construction and Mr. Ben was building a dam. I came to build the school and found that people were putting in the slab, they were not doing it properly. I showed them how to pour the slab and make bricks. Then we started putting up house bricks in layers while others continued making bricks. We worked and reached the window level, then I went to the piggery. After a little more time at the school, we put in the Health Training Centre foundation. Then back to the school which is now complete. The roof is finished, the floor is plastered and the school is ready to be opened. In Agriculture, Mutoka from Kenya was working on the demonstration farm, teaching the villagers how to grow vegetables in the gardens. Only one pig was kept at the training centre. After the piggery was built, there were 3 pigs, but now there are many.

a builder

A long time ago, according to my father, people used to plough with their hands only. Then they used hoes. Then he bought cattle which started to increase. He bought a plough which was pulled by 6 oxen. When father saw the plough was going to help him, (not a 3 disc plough), he began to develop in farming. In 1955, the first person in the community had a house of burned bricks. So many people had nothing of this kind. 1964, my father was given a tractor by the government and farming greatly improved.

mother

What I can see makes me very happy. Long ago, not so many cars drove on the tar road. People used to go to Lusaka on bicycles or on top of sand lorries and sand always got in your eyes. Riding on the sand lorries as passengers was also illegal. At this time on the tar roads, we have local busses and can get to Lusaka when we need to.

youth

I was born in East Africa in the country of Malawi. When I came to Zambia, I first spent several years in Chipata then in 1952 came to Kabwe Rural and to Kapini. I observed after some time that there was only one man in the whole area that knew how to plough. There was only one well in the area for Kapini and Malekano villages. I began to grow vegetables and was the first to grow chomoria cabbage. Now people in Kapini have plenty of wells and there are many home gardens.

farmer

I have been a leader in the project for the past two years. I have been working in the management office and have been present for all the meetings of the Village Council. Some people have come to me with complaints and some times I've had to take some abuse. I have looked at myself and have said to myself, "Being a manager in a project village is not like doing a white collar job," Flexibility is the key to being a leader.

management team member

with no food and no fire. The leopard walked to the nearest village and when the people saw him they all ran away. The leopard got mealie meal, salt and fire and went with them to the place where he had left the others. He gave them to the man who rescued them and said, "Goodbye." The lion did the same. He went to the nearest home and threatened the people, then got the King's beautiful daughter and took her to the man who had rescued them, as a wife. He said goodbye to the man and went away. After dinner the rescued man took a walk by the same village. He found the people crying. He asked why. They told him about the lion. The man replied, "There is a man who is keeping animals in the bush, and sending them to your village." The villagers were very angry. They took their guns and rushed and rushed into the bush. They found the hunter and got hold of him. The snake felt great pity for the hunter and said to him, "Since I have done nothing for you, I will help you now. As you pass on the road, I will pass through the trees. Watch me. The tree I bite is the one to cure snake bites." When I bite the King, you can cure him." The King was bitten and died immediately. People cried. Finding a person to cure the King was a problem. The only man to rescue the King was the Man they called the prisoner. He was released and did what the snake told him. He got the leaves from the tree, chewed them and put them in the King's mouth and nose. The King got up very surprised. "Was I dead? Who healed me?" "Just this person," they replied. The hunter told them the story of how he found the animals in the pit and how he had rescued them. They all got hold of the other man and named him a liar. They tied him up and killed him.

Question remains: Is a person a good creature? This the dog asked the hunter.

Moral of the story: You have to be specific when telling stories.

they will hold the event, and that the Hippo will stand in the mud and the Elephant on the dry land. They begin the contest. They pull and pull. Finally, the Elephant pulls the Hippo out of the mud onto dry land, and hence the Elephant wins. The Rabbit becomes very frightened of these two big animals and he runs away.

THE HARE AND THE DUIKER

~~One day the Hare and the~~ Duiker visit the Tortoise. As they are visiting, the Hare and the Duiker get in a discussion about who can run the fastest. They claim they can both run faster than the Tortoise. The Tortoise does not disagree with them, but says, "Well, I don't know." So they arrange to find out. They agree to meet the next morning and then run 40 miles along a track and then run the 40 miles back. Then the Hare and the Duiker return to their homes. That night while the Hare and the Duiker are sleeping, the Tortoise goes out to visit his friends. He explains the race and asks them to help him. Very, very early the next morning, his friends gather with the Tortoise and then spread themselves along the 40 miles of race track. Each one hides behind a tree or in some bushes or high grass. Then the Hare and the Duiker come and join the Tortoise at the starting line. They greet each other and then all line up for the race. The Tortoise shouts, "Go", and they all begin to run. As the track makes its first bend, the Hare and the Duiker look at each other and then look back. They can see the Tortoise very close to the starting line. They look at each other again and slow down a little to save their strength. After a while they call out, "Hey, Tortoise, where are you?" This time the Tortoise says, "Here I am, just ahead of you." The Hare and the Duiker look at each other in surprise. Then they face forward and increase their speed immediately. They run until they are a little tired. They do not see the Tortoise yet so they call again, "Hey, Tortoise, where are you?" The Tortoise says, "Here I am, just ahead of you." They again increase their speed, this time breathing very fast. They reach the end of the 40 miles and turn around. They call, "Hey, Tortoise, where are you?" Again, the Tortoise says, "Here I am, just ahead of you."

IS A PERSON A GOOD CREATURE?

Some time back people used to trap animals by digging a pit. One day a hunter went hunting in the bush with his dog. He went very far away till he got lost. He wandered in the bush when at last he came across a trap. In the pit there was a lion, a man, a leopard and a snake. He popped inside the pit, and saw all of them. They were crying for help. He was surprised and wondered how he could help them all. The dog told him to help the rest but not the person, because man was not a good creature. But the hunter rescued them all. They went to sit at a certain place

LEGENDS

THE FIRE

There was an old man who had six children. It was the cold season. The old man made a small fire. The children would surround the fire and the old man had no place to stand. The old man looked at his children and said, "These children leave me no room by the fire." He went to his friend and asked for medicine. "What kind", asked his friend. "To kill my children." "Go and cut as much firewood as you can and I will bring the medicine." The old man went and slept. His friend came and knocked on the door. "Wake up quickly so I can give you the medicine. Hurry!!" "Where's the fire? (They used to keep fire on a stick)", "There." The children were still sleeping. The friend made a fire with plenty of wood, a big fire with plenty of room around it. All were warm. The friend asked, "Have you seen the medicine? You say children disturb you and shut you out from the fire. But you see there is plenty of room around the fire. It is only too small because you build it too small." The foolish man went into the bush.

THE LION AND THE BAT

There was a nation with too many animals. Lions ate up all the other animals. Only one remained, the bat. This bat was staying up in the hills, pregnant. The litter was born. She told them, "All animals of the area were eaten by lions. Stay in the hills. Don't go below." When growing up, they found their own ways, even going down to play. When mother returned she said, "Just under this hill I saw your footprints. What were you doing? If you go there you will be eaten." The children said they understood. When their mother left, the children dropped down the hill and met Mr. Kalulu the Hare. They played and went up the hill; the hare went home and was captured by the lion, who said he would eat the hare. The hare said "No, I'm too small. I'll get you some big ones." He went up the hill with the lion and found many bats. The lion was happy. "Here is all the meat you can eat," said the hare. The lion replied, "These are very small. Where are the mothers?" The hare said, "You stay with these and I'll find the mothers." The mother bat when found, said, "No, I won't come because my children have no ears. Otherwise they would have done as I have told them."

THE RABBIT, THE ELEPHANT AND THE HIPPO

The Rabbit, the Elephant and the Hippo meet together one day. The Rabbit talks to the Elephant and the Hippo saying he wonders who can win in a tug-of-war because they are both so strong. The Elephant and the Hippo cannot agree about who is the stronger. So the Rabbit suggests where they might have a tug-of-war. They agree that in a certain place

TRAINING PROGRAMMES

Number of Participants	Type of Programme	Length of Programme	Number of Programmes Held
6	Piggery training	3 weeks	1 time
40	Poultry	5 weeks	3 times
80	Farm management	12 weeks	6 times
2	Tractor driving	2 weeks	1 time
1	Mechanical maintenance	1 day	6 weeks
45	Sewing	12 weeks	3 times
25	Hand crafts	2 weeks	3 times
2	Soldering	2 months	1 time
3	Carpentry	2 months	2 times
350	Preventive health care	26 months	weekly
150	Pre-natal care	26 months	monthly
65	Post-natal care & infant care	26 months	weekly
150	Nutritional cooking demonstration	1 week	18 times
10	Baking	4 weeks	2 times
16	Community health care	1 week	10 times
4	Midwifery	6 weeks	
25	Literacy	12 weeks	
18	Imaginal education	26 months	continuous
30	Guild collegium	daily	26 months
30	Football matches & practice	weekly	continuous
2	Store management	12 weeks	1 time
2	Project management	21 months	continuous
3	Bookkeeping	1 week	3 times
35	Budgeting and financial planning	3 days	4 times
4	Equipment pool management	1 week	4 times
30	Human Development Training Unit	3 weeks	2 times
15	Human Development Training Institute	8 weeks	1 time
24	International travel	3 days	6 times
15	Village Forums	2 weeks	11 times
35	Stake meeting	26 months	continuous
40	Home garden irrigation	1 day	1 time
10	Dam construction	10 months	weekly
12	Construction	26 months	continuous
8	Brick-making	1 week	continuous
6	Bridge Construction	8 months	continuous

(Some participants have attended more than one programme)

PRE-SCHOOL AND PRIMARY EDUCATION

The adults in Kapini who have been very conscious of their own limited formal training, have been concerned for many years to obtain better schooling for their children. Three primary schools constructed in the area during the 1940's are more than five km. away. This has meant that Kapini children could not attend until the ages of 10 to 12. Construction of a primary school was begun by residents in 1975, but discontinued due to lack of funds and volunteer work forces. A small pre-school was started by the Catholic Church in 1977 and classes conducted by one teacher. This pre-school was joined with Kapini Pre-school which was launched during the Consult in February, 1978. Since that time, the Kapini Pre-school has run continuously with 150 to 200 children in regular attendance and 8 local teachers who receive on-going training in teaching methods and curriculum planning. A four-classroom school of grass and poles was built by residents during Community Workdays. Toilets and a play-yard with brightly painted equipment have been added. One hundred and ninety children now wear yellow uniforms designed and made by the Women's Sewing Industry. In the year 1979, 40 children graduated from the school and enrolled in nearby primary schools, several entering beyond Standard 1 and one in Standard five. A Parent-Teacher Association formed to coordinate and support the activities of the Pre-school. It has been a major supportive influence in securing a new primary school for Kapini. The four room school building has been constructed by the Builders Guild and the volunteer work of the residents in the community. Classes will begin in the last week of May, 1980.

TRAINING FOR WOMEN

In response to the major contradiction discussed by the Consultation in 1978, the people of Kapini have sought to implement a broad scope of training programmes during the past two years. These have been both formal and non-formal events in eight arenas: agriculture, commerce, construction, health, education, welfare and social methods. Within this comprehensive approach to the educational needs and desires of the community, a particular emphasis has been in the arena of training for women. Through the Health Care-takers programme every woman in the community has in some way been impacted by the practicality of new concepts especially in home management, health, sanitation and nutrition. Classes have been held in crafts such as basket and mat making, cooking and baking, and pottery made from local clay. Twenty weeks of sewing classes were conducted for 40 women by the YWCA. Eight women attended a course in poultry keeping held in Kitwe at the Masaiti Farming Institute. Four from Kapini attended a six-week mid-wifery course in Kabwe. Of the 15 from Zambia who went to the Human Development Training Institute in Nairobi, Kenya, two were women from Kapini. Six women from Kapini attended the Human Development Training Units held in the Village Training Centre.

Kapini H.D.P.

May 1980

UNDER-FIVE CLINIC IMMUNIZATION PROGRAMME

	1979	1980 (Qtr-I)	TOTAL
B.C.G.	523	250	773
Small Pox	704	143	847
Polio	346	250	596
D.P.T.	402	239	641
Measles	496	160	656

HEALTH

The prevalence of malnutrition and preventable diseases among children and adults in Kapini made health care a primary concern among residents attending the Consult in March, 1978. Following the Consult, 18 residents participated in an intensive six-week health training programme, conducted a comprehensive survey of all families in the community and initiated a stake health care system which has significantly altered family health care patterns throughout the community. Key to this change has been the weekly stake health classes and home visits, whereby health education has been systematically conducted with all residents in the areas of home sanitation, child care, hygiene, nutrition and preventive care. This has included instruction and practical assistance to families in digging wells and toilets, plastering homes against insects, planting home gardens, covering and treating wells, preparation of nutritious meals and maternal and child care. Four midwives who received 6 weeks training from the Ministry of Health in Kabwe have worked closely with the health care-takers in providing pre- and post-natal care and instruction. Due to Kapini's distance from the district health headquarters in Kabwe, the care-takers have worked consistently during the past two years to bring a variety of health services to the community. This has included 360-examinations conducted in two days by doctors from the World Health Organisation and University Teaching Hospital, training programmes designed by various health agencies in Lusaka and Mwachisompola for the Care-takers, and donations of medications and professional expertise from a wide variety of sources. With the assistance of nurses from Matero Clinic and health trainees from Chainama Hospital, the care-takers have established an Under-Five Clinic which regularly serves 300 mothers and their children each month. Immunisations, examinations and treatments combined with demonstration cooking and child care for families who come from as far as six miles away. Visible changes that have resulted from the Health Care-takers work over the last two years include the covering of 39 wells, the construction of 15 new wells, and 40 toilets, the plastering of 140 homes, and the appearance of home gardens at nearly every home. During the past year, the Kapini Health Care system has received recognition from the Ministry of Health as a national demonstration in Zambia, been reviewed several times in the TIMES of Zambia, and utilised as a demonstration health system and training ground by a variety of health agencies. With the construction of a health training centre now underway, it is anticipated that this system will not only provide health services for Kapini residents and those from surrounding villages, but will also serve as a training centre for the nation in primary health care.

INDICES OF DEVELOPMENT

C. TOWARD SOCIAL SELF-RELIANCE

INTENT: The intent of the residents of Kapini was to move toward social self-reliance by creating the structure for functional training and established patterns which would assure social vitality. This was to be achieved through a system of primary health care, a comprehensive approach to formal and non-formal skills training, including a pre-school and primary school.

CONTRADICTIONS: All under-lying contradictions identified in the Consultation Summary Statement have an effect upon social development. Those in Kapini which seem to have the most direct relation had to do with unavailability of practical training experience, the misapplication of leadership skills and the isolation from adequate health services.

INDICATORS: Among the many indicators of social development, the following three have been selected as representative.

1. Six Health Care-takers have created a system of weekly home visits and health education in sanitation, nutrition, and preventive care; established a monthly Under-Five Clinic attended regularly by 300 mothers and their children; enabled 95% of the families to have clean, covered wells and 75% to build sanitary toilets. The Kapini Health Care System has been recognised by the Ministry of Health as a national demonstration for Zambia.
2. The Kapini Pre-School with 8 teachers doing team-teaching, weekly training and curriculum planning, has had an average attendance over the past two years of 150 children, ages three to eight years, and has provided educational opportunity to 90% of the community's children of this age group who are unable to attend primary school, and has graduated 40 children who then entered primary school as high as Standard 5.
3. The women of Kapini have received on-going training in preventive health care, nutrition, home sanitation and home-garden farming, and have attended classes in the community and outside in literacy, poultry-raising, sewing, homecrafts, baking and mid-wifery.

THE KAPINI HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

In 1978 the villages of Kapini, Malekano and Mulowa held their first formal meetings as they gathered to form the Kapini Human Development Project. Working together in implementing the various programmes of the project has brought a new sense of identity to the people in this area as well as new structures for corporate care and action. This was accomplished by organizing the families into five "stakes" or neighborhoods that involve all people and deal with all areas of community life. The residents of the Kapini Project have entered into a new era of building their community, and are beginning to share their methods of accomplishment with other villages, both nearby and across the nation of Zambia.

expanding farm production and developing local commercial and industrial enterprises. This was to be accomplished through diversified cash crops, improving livestock farming, irrigation and demonstration farming and, establishing local industry and business ventures.

CONTRADICTIONS: Although all of the contradictions delineated in the Consultation Summary Statement are related to economic development, those which seem most directly related to the economic life of the community had to do with the insufficient flow of investment capital, inadequate provision of essential resources and the unrealised potential of commercial enterprises.

INDICES: Among the many indicators of rapid economic development, the following four have been selected as representative.

1. Sixty farmers received through the newly created Farmer's Association loans of seed and fertilizer which yielded crops as much as six times the previous year's harvest.
2. A five acre demonstration farm has experimented in crop diversification and vegetable farming, demonstrated the viability of citrus fruit trees and a piggery and at the same time provided extensive experience for 10 trainees.
3. A Kapini Management Team has assumed responsibility for coordinating the daily operations of 14 functioning units of the guilds and are assuring systematic financial responsibility of the project.
4. A new maize mill constructed in Kapini serves the needs of the village in one-twelfth the time formerly required and serves people from 20 surrounding villages.

FARMERS ASSOCIATION

There has always been plenty of land in Kapini available for farming. The question has been one of methods, how to increase productivity beyond a subsistence level. Immediately following the Consult in 1978 the local farmers formed a Kapini Farmers Association which has functioned since that time fully under local supervision. In December, 1978, resources were made available from the Anglo-American Corporation, Barclays Bank, Chilote Industries and Standard Bank, to purchase fertilizers and hybrid seeds. These were distributed on loan through the Association to 60 experienced farmers, 25 emerging farmers and 15 part-time farmers who were members of guilds other than the farmers guild. All stakes were represented among these 60. Despite the heavy rains which spoiled many crops, the yield compared to the previous year was multiplied six (6) times for the emerging farmers, four times for the experienced farmers and a smaller but significant increase for the guilders who had been occasional farmers. Accountability for the loans was held fully under local supervision and additional loans were made for the 1979 season. The operation of the Farmers Association has been a "dream come true" for the farmers of Kapini since it has facilitated a shift from subsistence farming to cash crop production.

DEMONSTRATION FARM

Most of the farming in Kapini was limited to a very few well-known crop items. Subsistence farmers cannot afford the risks of experimentation. With the establishment of the Demonstration Farm new agricultural possibilities were opened for Kapini. Five acres were donated by a local farmer and were ploughed with a tractor loaned by an outside commercial farm. Ten trainees were recruited and each given a separate plot of land for experimentation and local training. Five trainees were sent to Masaiti Farm Institute for courses in poultry-keeping. A group of five went to Cardinalina Figgery College for five weeks, the others for 2 weeks. Two trainees were later sent to Mount Makulu Research Station for training in tractor driving and maintenance. Several types of beans, cabbages, tomatoes, okra, peas, carrots and hybrid maize have been raised. Forty orange and lemon trees, 10 sweet banana trees as well as a number of guava and pawpaw were planted. Three sows and a boar were obtained, 39 piglets have been delivered of which 14 were sold. There is a growing appreciation for the experimentation of soil management, livestock rearing, crop and vegetable farming. The image that Kapini could not use its land to its greatest potential is changing.

necessitated a management and coordination function which had been previously unknown in the area. The two-man Kapini Management Team began to function informally in late 1978. Today, it has its own office space where records and budgets are kept. It coordinates the day to day operations of the following units: brick-making, builders, maize-mill, general store, sewing, shoes, carpenters, live-stock, new-demo crop, 20 acres, tractor, health, education and welfare. In doing so the team does the purchasing of materials, projection of budgets, banking and marketing, payment and evaluation, transaction of local contracts, promotion and recruitment, monitoring and control of units.. The funds needed for the social units are derived from the work of the economic units and allocated through the management team. Training opportunities are coordinated by this team, which also receives visitors, they print and facilitate distribution of the "Call of Kapini" which reports on weekly progress. The management team is accountable to the Village Council, Closely related to the system of village management has been the forming of SACCO (savings and loan). Before this organisation was formed, people of Kapini Village "banked" their money in tins in the home. The organisation now has trained local staff members and 68 share holders. People of Kapini have now learned how to use this service to secure their savings and to earn interest. The organisation is recognised by CUSA (Credit Union Savings Association), and two Kapini members will attend the 1980 conference of this national body.

MAIZE MILL

With the building of the local maize mill the residents of Kapini no longer have to walk, cycle or oxcart their maize to what was the nearest mill, 6 kilometres away. The mill house was built in 1978 by the industry guild with bricks from the local brick-making industry. The engine and the machinery were donated by three firms. Local members of the commerce guild were trained and two employed as millers. As some women from the community have commented, "Now it takes us 30 minutes to have our maize ground and sometimes we send only our children to do it. That allows us to do other tasks compared to the six hours we used to spend getting our maize ground." Because of the importance which maize has as the basic part of the local diet, the presence of the mill has far more than a functional value. It is a matter of community pride that the mill serves not only the people of Kapini but also people from 20 surrounding villages. It is a symbol of community self-sufficiency.

NEW EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES SINCE 1978

ARENA	POSITION	NUMBER
Commerce	Truck driver Store clerk Purchasing Sewing Industry Mill operator Store Room clerk Shoe-making Industry	1 1 1 2 2 1 2 <hr/> 10
Industry	Brick factory Builders Maintenance Carpenters	4 6 1 2 <hr/> 13
Agriculture	Tractor operators Livestock demonstration Orchard Crop farmers	2 2 1 5 <hr/> 10
Health	Caretakers Midwives Community Kitchen cooks	10 4 2 <hr/> 16
Education	Preschool teachers Librarians Primary school teacher	8 2 1 <hr/> 11
Welfare	Night watchman Management and Bookkeeper Laundry person	2 3 1 <hr/> 6
TOTAL		66

DEMONSTRATION APPROACH

PROJECT INITIATION

The initial Kapini Human Development Consultation of February, 1978 was held at the invitation of the leadership of the village. In this meeting the community used the expertise of outside consultants to formulate its own four year plan for socio-economic development. First the community's operating vision for all aspects of its life was articulated. Next the underlying contradictions or blocks to realizing the vision were identified. Then practical proposals were determined for dealing with the contradictions and a system of tactics devised for effective implementation. Finally the tactics were rearranged in a chart of actuating programmes which provided focus and structure for community participation.

PROJECT ACTUATION

Immediately following the consultation, members of the community and resident Institute staff began the implementation of the community's plan. The consult document was reviewed in detail and a prioritised set of actions devised which put emphasis on basic human needs. Community residents joined with the Institute staff in a number of projects which included renewing the environment, providing new employment, initiating educational programmes and building the structures for a community-wide primary health programme. After six months of implementation, Kapini began to look different. It was clear that significant change was in process. With these motivating signs accomplished, the Project turned to the longer range substantial plans laid out in the consultation document. Throughout the actuation of the Project, particular concern has been to solicit external support, such as technical assistance, funds, inkind services and advisory assistance from both the public and private sectors of society.

HUMAN FACTOR

Underlying all the programmes that a community undertakes, and behind all its achievements is an elusive but indispensable element, the human factor. It is the spirit of participation, cooperation and responsibility among the residents. This spirit generates a confidence in the future which manifests itself in the community's physical appearance, its organisation and its symbols of identity. With that spirit, the development process can be carried on indefinitely. Without it, even dramatic changes will either fade away, or worse, further local divisiveness. And yet the human factor cannot become a programme in itself, not even a "training" programme. It emerges only in the midst of intensive, rapid

socio-economic development when the task calls forth responsibility, cooperative efforts yield demonstrable results, and momentum elicits participation. But the human factor cannot sustain the development process so long as its focus is solely on one village. Very soon accomplishments begin to be noticed by neighboring communities, and residents find themselves being asked for advice and their results being imitated. They experience their effectiveness extending beyond the one community of their residence; in fact their self-help efforts come to be seen as what any community can do. With that awareness, the impetus to excellence increases as does the concern to create events and programmes which make the Project's learnings more widely available. To the extent that this process occurs, the spirit of responsibility, participation and cooperation becomes ingrained in the community, and its continuing development is assured.