

COUNCIL REPORTS

July 1981

STOCKHOLM

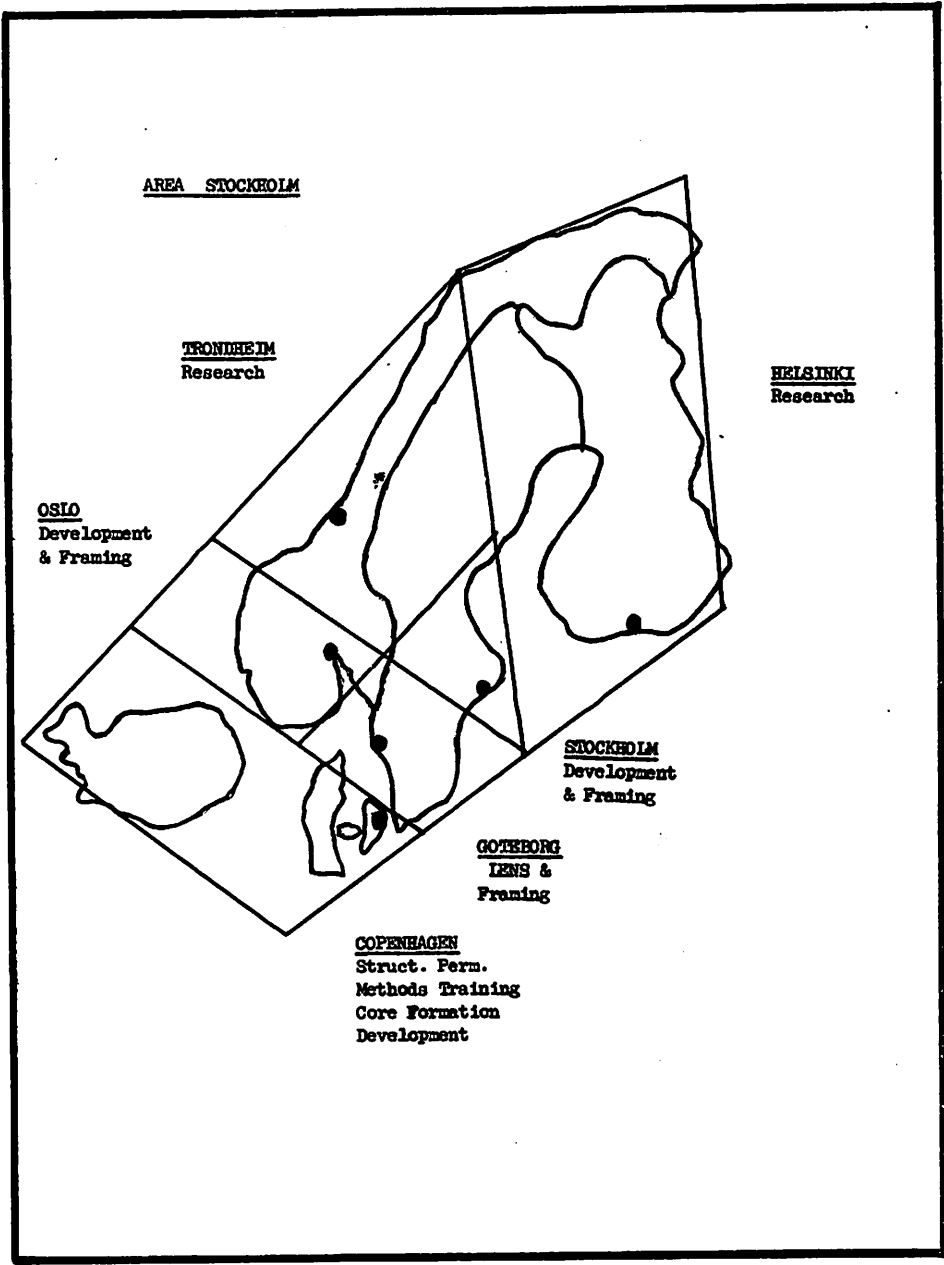
CAIRO

ABIDJAN

LAGOS

KINSHASA

NAIROBI



AREA STOCKHOLM

TRONDHEIM
Research

OSLO
Development
& Framing

HELSINKI
Research

STOCKHOLM
Development
& Framing

GOTEBORG
LENS &
Framing

COPENHAGEN
Struct. Perm.
Methods Training
Core Formation
Development

GLOBAL COUNCIL

AREA STATISTICS
1980-81

July 1981

CHICAGO

Area STOCKHOLM

STATISTICS		REGIONS						TOTAL
		COPENHAGEN	OSLO	TROND - NEIM	STOCK - HOLM	GETE - BERG	HELSIN - KI	
D E M O G R	Region Size (Sq Miles)							
	Population	6 M	3 M	2 M	4 M	4 M	6 M	25 M.
	% Rural/% Urban							
E V E N T S	Regional Consult # attended	28						2
	# LENS							
	# Forums	6						
	# Other Courses	15						
	Councils/#							
M F O O V E R E M A T	Day I Movement Strength							
	Day II Movement Strength							
	# of Cores	2						
F S I T S A C T A E L	Development Income Target							
	Development Raised	12,000	65,000		58,000			135,000
	# Development Donors	2	1		1			
	Programme Income	50						
	Self-Support + or -	+700						
H O U S E P E R S O N N E L D A T A	#Assigned 80-81	4						
	# Youth	1						
	# Assigned into Region							
	# Assigned out of Region							
	New Interns							
	Sojourners	1						
	Current # Individuals	4						
	Current # Couples	1						
	# Working In	2						
# Working out	1							

DEVELOPMENT Area stockholm has produced \$135,000 for the global program this year. Norad, the Norwegian government aid agency contributed \$65,000 and DANIDA, the equivalent agency in Denmark made a grant of \$4,000. Private sector funding included F.D.B. of Denmark and S.C.C. of Stockholm, both major co-operatives. Currently Norad is considering a proposal for \$220,000 and Danchurchaid has committed \$10,000 last month for El Bayad. During the past week conversations in Stockholm with SIDA indicate that they are eager to explore new funding ways next year. This would be a reversal of their recent policy of 'only relief aid is worthwhile'.

FRAME Representatives of the Scandinavian church began an active interest in our work with Pastor Mollerup visiting Nairobi and Max Kruse visiting El Bayad and many useful reports have found their way back to Scandinavia from project sites. The frame has deepened considerably in Denmark, Oslo and Stockholm with people like Ost Hansen and Fabricius assuming a position of trust and sponsorship.

LENS A LENS marketing task to Volvo in Goteborg, Sweden and to management references of Sir James Lindsay in Copenhagen was done and is a step toward future program implementation. It looks quite possible that LENS could be used in several cities of Europe in conjunction with the World Health Organization later in 1982.

PROGRAM EVENTS AND TRAINING Forums, presentations and training events this year indicate that there is rediness for an increase in this direction next year with requests already in for constructs with Scouts and guides, Health and education in both the Copenhagen and Oslo regions.

FINANCE-SELF SUPPORT The house was solvent with a \$700 surplus, in spite of a very unfavourable employment climate. The key in permeation was to keep in contact with all the options all the time and secondly it seemed helpful to struggle with the local language to maintain a positive relationship with permeation colleagues.

STRUCTURAL PERMEATION A visit to W C C in Geneva to the Christian Health Assoc disclosed a new positive working relationship and the World Health Organisation has opened up a useful way to demonstrate the methods of TWC in Scandinavia as well as in eastern and western block countries of Europe.

THE RELIGIOUS HOUSE Institute evenings and dinners both in and out of the House are still proving useful for establishing trust, opening doors and for expanding first contacts in the very exciting and challenging turf of Area Stockholm.

Area Stockholm

The breakthrough in area Stockholm is in conjunction with Structural Peameation priority and involves several events with the World Health Organisation. An initial introduction was sought in Feb 1980 through Elizabeth Reid of the U.N. in New York, who was formerly the Australian Prime Minister's advisor on women's affairs and also a patient at Lis Banks practice in Canberra. Lis, Fabian Udekwu and Allen Baresford were well received in Geneva in May 1980 at both the World Council of Churches Christian Medical Association and with Dr. Henry Bidwell at the world H.Q. of the W.H.O. Dr. Asvall, a Norwegian and the Director of the European Region (one of 6 regions around the globe) then received Lis in Copenhagen and requested a presentation of ICA on August 4, 1980 to which invitations were extended to every department at the European Office. Some 25 representatives attended an address by Lis Banks, and Andrew Knutsen and Garnet Banks fielded questions for another hour. Later the W.H.O. decided to recruit Lis as a temporary Consultant in full knowledge that they were also gaining access to the ICA global network. Lis is at present a consultant to WHO in PHC but not a permanent employee. She was invited to co-ordinate the conference for PHC for urban areas in Europe to be held in Yugoslavia in 1982. This involves preparing background papers for the conference. These documents could be circulated globally and if the Zagreb conference is successful, a major conference for the globe will then be organised later in 1982 to launch the new directions for Health in the Urban. Yugoslavia has offered to host a representative from each of 15 cities of east and west Europe.

There are 3 categories in health care: 1) Primary, or point of first reference 2) Secondary-encompassing the commonly understood medical structures, and 3) Tertiary-specialising in rehabilitation and re-engagement in society. The 'Scope and Purpose' is the first pull together of PHC ever done for the urban and was gleaned from a computer catalogue which was made available to us from London and which registers all writings from across the globe. Dr. Asvall believes that there is evidence to suggest that health services in the urban (which in our terms covers both inner city as well as suburban) are facing just as much crisis as in the village rural situation in many developing countries. He was interested in our methods for eliciting community input from our experience with Town Meeting and for implementation via seminars like LENS.

Lis has visited every department at WHO, had regular lunches with interested people and worked closely with Dr. Vouri whose assignment is to facilitate the research. The librarian Antionne Mercier had us to dinner in her home to meet Dr. Wotjczak and his wife. He is from Poland and is one of the 6 chiefs in Copenhagen. Following this we requested the use of WHO facilities for the Symposium and Dr. Asvall granted them without charge and WHO staff catered for the event at a small cost. 4 staff from WHO attended the Symposium and Alona Kickbusch, in charge of medical education was on the panel and stood firmly in support of the event.

WHO has now rated PHC as a 'high priority' and the phone calls, letters and appointments now coming in from key people from across Europe confirm this. Lis has now received an invitation to visit the head of the International Hospitals Federation in London and it has been informally mentioned that she could apply for a position in health education next year

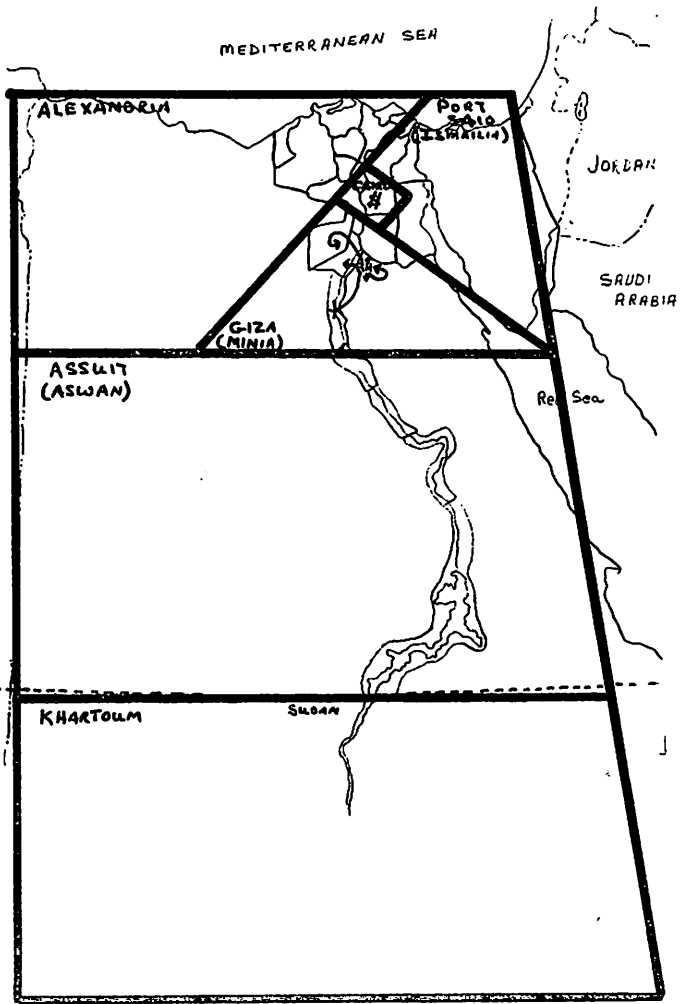
Future considerations for Europe

Area Stockholm continued

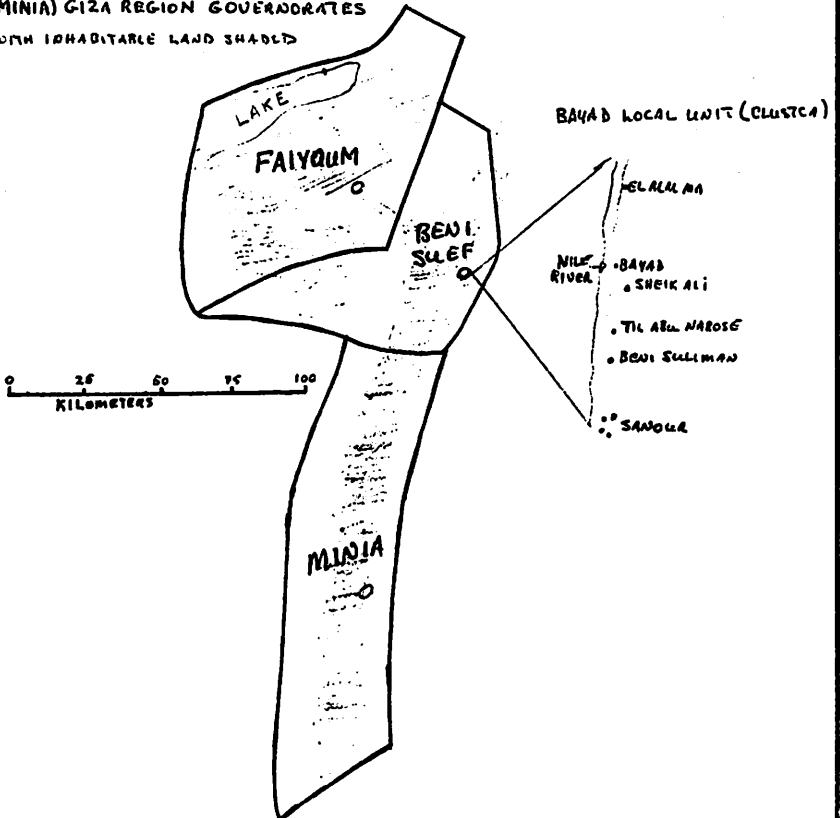
The work has opened contacts in both E & W Europe, though it is well to remember that for political reasons one must never differentiate between the two - always refer to them only as 'Europe'. There is a possibility for a low-key team to visit the 15 cities in Europe to look for key catalytic people in the PHC field and some of these should be obviously invited to be guardians. Mrs. Bredde in Norad has now invited us to meet with a medical network in Oslo and will set up this event either in June or July. The daughter of the head of Danida has also been very interested but was unable to attend the Symposium. After Zagreb it should be reasonable to assume that we could offer a construct like LENS in the 15 cities under consideration across Europe to aid in implementing the new strategies.

Global considerations

This program gives the Institute openings to UNICEF and possibly a deeper relationship to WHO and WOC in Geneva. At the end of 1982 when the world conference on PHC in the Urban Situation is anticipated, the ICA might consider how it could strategically make a contribution globally. We have received acknowledgement for our comprehensive definition of PHC in the urban. During our work at WHO we have come to believe that it coincides fairly closely with our terms of reference - to care for the physical, mental and spiritual wellbeing of society in the urban situation. WHO may be helpful as we begin to create the necessary guilds to bring about constructive change in the urban setting in the future.



(MINIA) GIZA REGION GOVERNORATES
WITH INHABITABLE LAND SHADED



SUMMARY DATA

POPULATION BY REGIONS (Est.):

Cairo	16,000,000
Alexandria	9,000,000
Ismailia (Pt. Said)	8,000,000
Minia (Giza)	6,000,000
Aswan (Assuit)	6,000,000
Khartoum	5,000,000
	<u>50,000,000</u>

LANGUAGE: Arabic

BAYAD LOCAL UNIT:

- * 6 villages:
 - 2 with 2500-3000 people
 - 4 with 1000 people
- * Governed by an elected council of 15 and an administrative council of 15-20.
- * A new bridge connecting the East Bank to the west at Beni Suef should be completed in 2 years. Already land prices have soared. A new city on the East Bank is on the drawingboard and a technical ed. school is under construction.

HOUSE DATA:

11 adults assigned
2 youth (9th grade)
3 E.G.
1 full-time sojourner
17
(Cairo Ou.post: 2 A + 2 E.G.=4
Bayad HDP: 10 A +2Y+1 E.G.=13)

SELF SUPPORT

Budget: \$1300 mo.
Year-end condition: \$350+
Major income source: English teaching at CONOCO, Cairo

DEVELOPMENT:

Monthly Operational Budget \$2000
Amount raised: \$70,000+

PROGRAMMES:

LENS - 2 in Cairo
FORUMS - 5 in cluster
REGIONAL CONSULT - 1 with 103 partic.
LEADERSHIP METHODS - 1 with Minia U.
Sociology Dept. Staff

KEY EVENTS OF THE YEAR

Sept.	Dec.	Jan.	Mar.	Apr.	June
2 Cairo LENS El Alalma water system initiated El Alalma women's meeting Coordination/planning meetings with People's Council Community Centre Completion CDA manages preschool		Regional Consult Community Centre landscaping			Leadership training with Minia Univ. Soc. Dept. 2 Minia staff & 4 ICA staff to Formation Fortnight Initiated Sheikh Ali water system Cluster women's Health & Literacy Guild initiated.

SOCIO-REALITY OF THE REGION(S)

GENERAL

- * Government job oriented society - anyone who finishes high school is guaranteed a government job.
- * Strong traditional family ties - all income belongs to total family; close life-long ties; family arranged marriages.

CAIRO

- * One third of nation's population
- * Receiving enormous amount of money from other countries (public & private)
- * In the midst of a construction boom - new building going up everywhere.
- * Tourism on the increase - 6 to 8 new 5-star hotels under construction; existing ones always filled.
- * Largest single economic enterprise is oil-related industries.

MINIA (Giza)

- * Located in Upper Egypt, which is seen as much less progressive than Lower Egypt.
- * Consists of 3 Governorates, which all together are known as the North Upper Egypt Planning District.

Faiyoum - "Oasis" image

- * Famous for its fruits/vegetables
- * "Progressive Governorate" self-story and imaged that way compared to other Upper Egypt governorates
- * Making a self-conscious attempt to provide services at the local unit and local village level.
- * Pushing its tourism image.

Minia - Most important city between Cairo and Luxor

- * Tourist stop-over
- * University city
- * Increasing non-public sector projects at local village level (i.e. university field work programme; CEOS is working in 56 villages)

Beni Suef - Least progressive Governorate in region

- * Little contact with foreigners
- * Few non-public sector rural development projects

STATE OF THE MOVEMENT

1. Large group (25-30) of unformulated guardians in Cairo - two-thirds ex-patriots and one-third Egyptians - mostly with development context.
2. In the Giza (Minia) Region there is an unformulated group of 25-30 young Christians and a few young Muslims with some ICA methods from having been in the house for varying lengths of time (6 months to 2 years).
3. Eighteen to twenty Minia University Department of Sociology staff have attended LENS and the Regional Consult. Five to six of these have more exposure to the ICA methods through participation in the Formation Fortnights, GRA: Chicago and a 4-session methods training event.
4. Present Egyptian staff - all Christian
 - 3 - "Priors" with 4 years of House experience
 - 1 - 2 years of House experience
 - 2 - Interns of 6 months

MISSIONAL BREAKTHROUGHS

1. El Alalma water system installation symbolized
 - A. a serious move to work with villages other than Bayad;
 - B. willingness to work with a Muslim village (Bayad 60% Christian and El Alalma 100% Muslim);
 - C. ICA is not out to do it all for the village (5000 hours of village volunteer labour and water pump purchased by villagers with \$700 collected by leadership from families in the village).
2. Regional Consult with Minia University co-sponsorship
 - A. got us out into the region and exposed us to other development efforts and people who care;
 - B. introduced us to top-level government officials in two other governorates (Minia & Faiyoum);
 - C. created a new network of contacts across the region, mostly in government structures;
 - D. helped us get a renewed focus on our unique approach to development - emphasis on the human factor as compared with the prevailing image of rural development as massive economic projects.
3. Minia University Methods Training Event with 7 sociology Department staff made clear the uniqueness of our methods and the department's need for and receptivity to future training events.

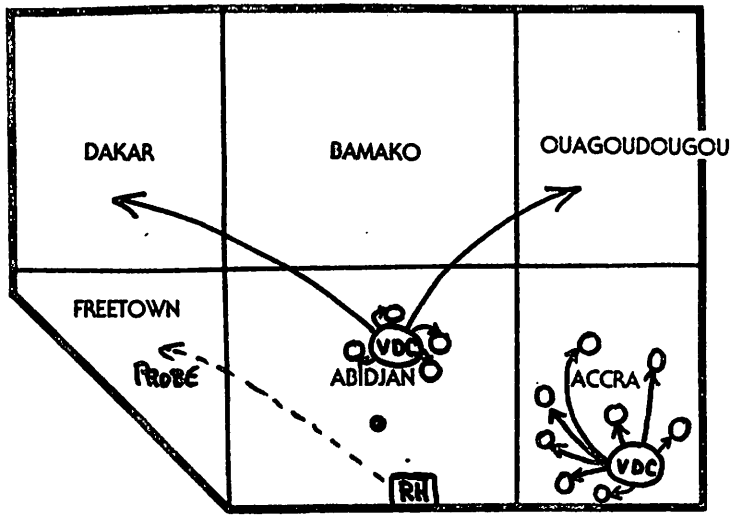
MISSIONAL CONTRADICTIONS

1. Attempting to move in the Arabic world with any kind of power when your up-front staff symbols are a few young high school-educated Christians - great though they are.
2. Catalyzing a movement with the symbolic power of one small, isolated village when "rural development" is synonymous with "multi-million dollar international aid projects".
3. Training house staff who have difficulty with English when none of your Arabic-speaking priors are deeply grounded and skilled in ICA methods.

FUTURE DIRECTIONS

1. Minia Permeation Lab
 - * strengthen authorization on regional & national level;
 - * provide source of Muslim, Arabic-speaking "colleagues" for translation and up-front "staff";
 - * provide broad base of contacts at the local level (150 graduates per year move into government jobs);
2. Bayad Local Unit ("Cluster")
 - * demonstrate local government unit effectivity at the grassroots level;
 - * undergird our Bayad EDP symbol;
 - * strengthen Beni Suef Governorate authorization.
3. Human Development Training School / Modules
 - * provide training in methods;
 - * focus Regional Consult follow-up;
 - * set the stage for the expansive move.

AREA ABIDJAN



○ = VDC
VILLAGE
DEVELOPMENT
CLUSTER

GLOBAL COUNCIL

July 1981

CHICAGO

AREA STATISTICS
1980-81Area ABIDJAN

STATISTICS		REGIONS						TOTAL
		ABIDJAN	ACCRA	FREETOWN	DAKAR	BAKHO	OUAGOU-DOUGOU	
D E M O G R	Region Size (Sq Miles)	150,000	105,000					
	Population	8 MIL.	12 MIL.					
	% Rural/% Urban	85 15	80 10					
E V E N T S	Regional Consult # attended	25						
	# LENS		1					
	# Forums	4	4					
	# Other Courses							
	Councils/#		1 35					
M O V E M E N T	Day I Movement Strength		1					
	Day II Movement Strength		PART- TIME 9					
	# of Cores	1	1					
F I S A C T A L	Development Income Target		\$14,635					
	Development Raised	\$1784						
	# Development Donors	7						
	Programme Income	272	365					
	Self-Support + or -	EVEN						
H O U S E P E R S O N N E L D A T A	#Assigned 80-81	4						
	# Youth							
	# Assigned into Region							
	# Assigned out of Region							
	New Interns							
	Sojourners							
	Current # Individuals	4						
	Current # Couples	1						
	# Working In	3						
	# Working out	1						

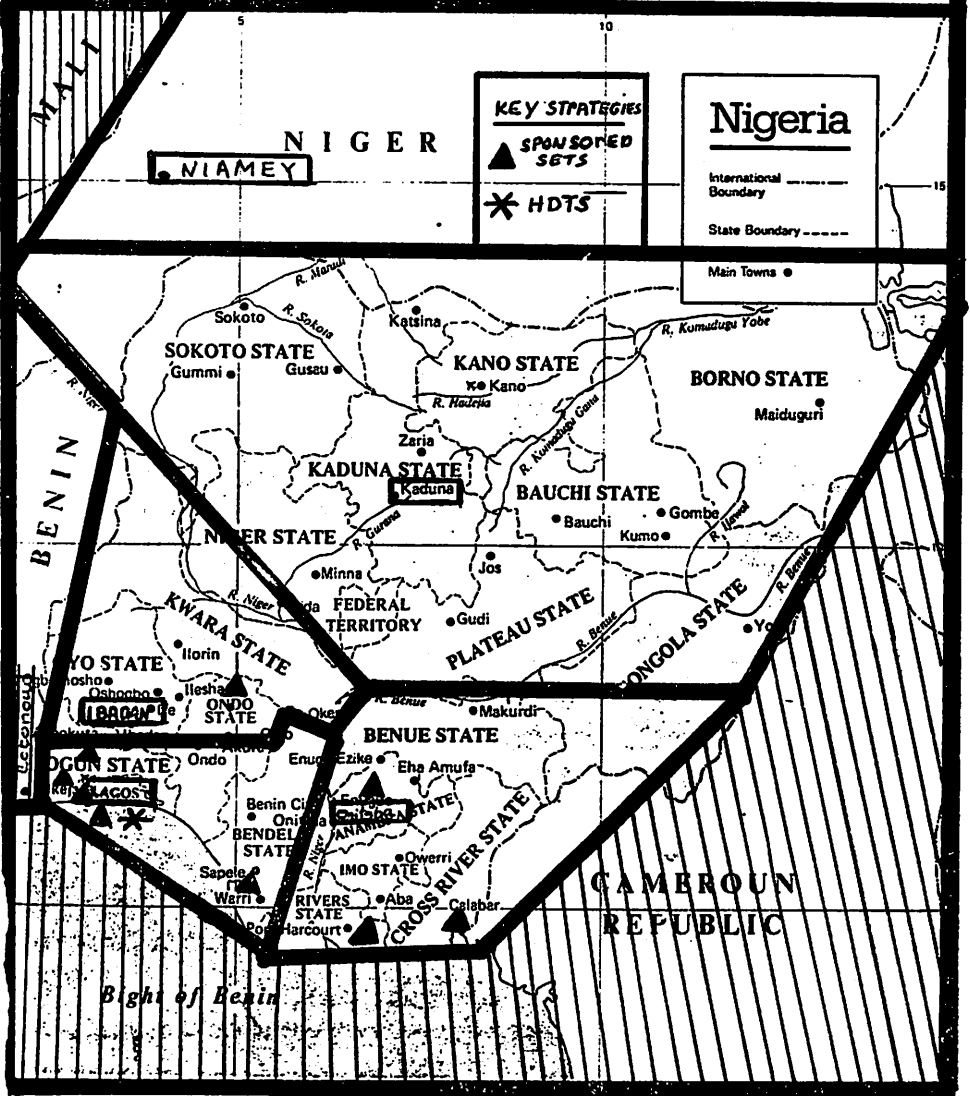
The breakthrough of the year was the initiation of a village development cluster in two regions: Abidjan and Accra. The village development cluster (VDC) initiation model responded to the Area's actual situation in terms of its being a new area with little programme history and a pre-embryonic development and authorisation base.

There were a total of 2139 participants in the various programmes and events held in the Abidjan and Accra regions this year. These events included village meeting training, Lens, Lens pedagogy, regional core meeting ((council), Guardians MEETINGS, consultations, HDTS in Lagos, Symposium, Avenorpeme VDC (villages), Kouadianikra VDC, (7 villages), Global Council, regional interchange and global film showings.

The movemental residue in the Abidjan region is a cluster core 30 strong, while in the Accra region the movemental residue is the cluster core plus a regional core of 40 - 9 working part-time and one full-time, and the others available for short-term maneuver task force assignments. The Accra regional core has insured regional programme self-support, troop strength, and contributed to the self-support of the Area House.

The indications of the future include: 1) non-residential, self-supporting, actualising, guiding clusters of villages with assignable local cores on a short-term basis; 2) self-supporting, assignable trained regional cores; 3) expanding clusters within the two activated regions; 4) activating two new regions in the Area; 5) major LENS offensive on the 4 sectors of regions Abidjan and Accra; 6) seasoned regional core colleagues interning; 7) probes in participatory national planning schemes and national development strategy- implementation modes and 8) putting our total curriculum into the French language.

AREA MAP



GLOBAL COUNCIL
CHICAGO

AREA STATISTICS
1980-81

July 1981

Area Lagos

REGIONS		Lagos	Onitsha	Ibadan	Kaduna	Niamey	Cotonou	TOTAL
D E M O G R	Region Size (Sq Miles)	[924,800 sq. km]		1,200,000 sq km	112,622 sq km	2.2m sq km.
	Population	[80 million]		5million	3.4 million	88.4 million
	% Rural/% Urban							
E V E N T S	Regional Consult # attended	90						90
	# LENS	2						2
	# Forums	21	38	11				70
	# Other Courses	Health Forum 1						1
	Councils/#	Area 20						Area 20
M F O O R E M M A T	Day I Movement Strength	0						
	Day II Movement Strength	0						
	# of Cores							
F S I T A C T A E L	Development Income Target	#36,000					US \$	54,000
	Development Raised	#27,040					\$	40,560
	# Development Donors	55						
	Programme Income	#10,239					\$	15,357
	Self-Support + or -	+ #1794					+ \$	2,691
H O U S E P E R S O N N E L D A T A	#Assigned 80-81	9						
	# Youth	0						
	# Assigned into Region							
	# Assigned out of Region							
	New Interns	0						
	Sojourners	7						
	Current # Individuals	9						
	Current # Couples	2						
	# Working In	7						
# Working out	2							

1. Groundwork laid in the Onitsha Region for the opening of a regional house
2. Focus developed on Local Government Areas, with programmatic designs for two near Ijede (Epe, and Irepodun) and sponsored sets in others.
3. Forum sets gains continuing momentum with sponsoring companies and parastatals (Shell, Gulf, Nigerian Rubber Board)
4. Twenty four Community Health Forums used to penetrate health related voluntary agencies held in Ajegunle, Irepodun, and Ado Ekiti.
5. Field training after HDTI and use of "one of us and three of them" workshop leader training model was effectively used to bolster our troops.
6. We established a working relationship with the Adult Education Department of the University of Lagos.
7. Four year strategy, which is measurable, programmatic activity was invented, grounded, and launched.
8. Ijede became a training center with the holding of the HDTI and the construction of a Town Hall.
9. Ninety person symposium held involving most, for the first time, and included representatives from all four sectors including WHO, CHAN, UNILAG, Local Government of Epe, and Irepodun and many Lagos area businesses.
10. Ijede became an established demonstration with two fine news articles, many site visits, including two visits by the Lagos State Governor.
11. Three newsletters sent out to over six hundred people.
12. First professionally prepared financial report for the Nigerian Institute of Cultural Affairs.
13. Self support increased to the point that our order funds aided in the mission for all of West Africa.
14. Guardian network developed to the point where they are demanding practical forms of participation
15. Two Federal Government Assemblymen and one Lagos State Assemblymen involved in intensive programme set up work in their constituency.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Human Development Projects and Cluster Projects

Project	District	Programmatic Areas			Special Liaisons Developed
		Economic	Human	Social	
CATUDO	Kirinyaga	Agricultural trng. sem on crop prod'n & bee-keeping Matatu service begun Bar opened One new butchery	Com'y Centre planned Road improvement sys. begun through regular workdays	Women's Self-Help gp. meets regularly Mobile Clinic Nutrition trng. Plans being made for health clinic	Councilor Locational Livestock Exten.
KITUNI	Bungoma	Bee-keeping begun Demo. agric. plot Women's Handicraft gp.	Cooperation prog. sess. Stake workdays Pathways created Weekly plng. mtgs. Village song Kituni choir	Adult educ. classes Women's Organisation Kituni football team 9 new wells: 2 pure 20 compost pits 50 pit latrines Health caretakers	Maendeleo ya Wanawake
WWEJESI	Kilifi	Demo farm cleared & equipment secured Markets for brooms & baskets secured Com'ty shops site sec.	23 toilets constructed Pathways cleared Road to sch. passable 2 classrooms roofed Project registered	Health Prog: Sanitation 100 people in literacy 180 in reopened pre-sch 5 health caretakers 150% raised, bakery 15 Youth club members Women's group memb.	Chief Rhondo
MUPUTI SUB-LOCATION CLUSTER	Machakos Central Division	Handicraft being organized Avocado trees planted	Market-place workdays held Signboards Compost pits Water trench dug	Demo toilets ea. vill. 15 attended Village Leadership Institute	
SAMUTET-CHEWABEI	Kericho	3 Demo farms Samples complete for tablecloths, baskets and gourds	Com'ty workday beautif shopping area Demo toilet 2 wells Cattle dip Village signboards	Nursery School 25 in Adult literacy Women's Group	Postmaster
MATINDIRI	Nyandarua	Demo farm Increase of tractor use	In process of securing Community Centre Community story written by elders Project signboard	Youth club Health classes	Locational Agricultural Technician District Crop Officer
KADUNGO	Meru	Demo Farm with irrig. system Pullover Industry using local market Coffee factory site cleared	Community workdays with 150 to clear factory site Village signboard	25 toilets dug 5 health caretakers 50 in Adult classes 20 in preschool Football club	
NYAKOORA	Kisii	Demo Farm plot secured	Village signboards Community workdays Pathways cleared	Health caretaker system 20 in Adult literacy Youth Club	Nasaba Store: Mageto, Mng. Director
ELDUME	Baringo	Raising money for Poultry House Community Demo Farm with orange/lemon trees	Com'ty workdays: wkg. on the school compound 43 home toilets meas'd 46 compost pits Com'ty visitation sys. with regular mtgs.	29 in women's group Health Guild Health classes 23 in Literacy and math classes	Maendeleo ya Wanawake Kenya External Trade Assn. Family Health Educator Pekkeria Irrigation Scheme
MUGUMBINI	Murang'a	Demo Farm 23 in Handicraft Indus Agriculture Guild	6 Pathways cleared Stake workdays 3 wells 2 wooden bridges built External Relations Task Force	Adult Literacy: 72 Youth workdays Youth Work Force Women's Advancement Gp.	Divisional Health Officer
KRANI SUB-LOCATION CLUSTER	Machakos Central Division	Demo Farms: 6 Financing Seminars Sub-Location Agricult. Guild received sorghum from Min. of Agriculture	Sublocation Development Committee Road Repair Signboards in each village	Water Purification Programme Nursery Schools 29 Health Caretakers demonstrating in Prim. classes Nutrit'n/Sanit	Locational Technical Agric. Officer Family Planning Officer Water Inspector
KIVANDINI SUB-LOCATION CLUSTER	Machakos Central Division	Early planting of crops by all villages thru the stake system	Soil Conservation Trenches	Regular Mobile Clinic for Sublocation Nursery School Workdays 8 Attended Village Leadership Institute	

Following is a list of Liaisons which can be assumed for each project location. Therefore, they have not been listed above.

PROJECT LIAISONS	DISTRICT COMMISSIONER DISTRICT OFFICER CHIEF ASSISTANT CHIEF COUNTY COUNCILLOR	MINISTRY OF SOCIAL SERVICES District Community Development Officer District Development Officer Divisional Community Development Assis. Locational Community Dev. Assis. (in some locations)	MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE District Agricultural Officer Divisional Agricultural Officer	MINISTRY OF EDUCATION Divisional Education Officer	MINISTRY OF HEALTH District Health Officer Public Health Nurse
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ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Human Development Projects and Cluster Projects

Project	District	Programmatic Areas			Special Initiatives/Notes
		Feminine	Human	Social	
KAWANGARE-KABIRO	Nairobi	Block Making One person trained in tree nursery practices Agric. Guild encourages family income-shambas Constr. Sital/cement roads	Water system services Bee shelter w/ Sital and cement roof Flustone Plaza sign Weekly project cate. meetings Canteen	Health care Factor in class early-300 in preschool Prim. sch. built 5 staffed Full-time nurse 30 in adult literacy Weekly teachers' mtg.	University of Nairobi Kisumu Doubly Insurance Family planning Internet in Assn.
KASHOLENI	Machakos: Central Division	Agric. Guild formed Demo. Farm plot started Terracing introduced 30 water jars constr. Water tank roof constr. First kiosk opened	Water catchment system Water tank fndn. laid New kitchen built New teachers trained Always in stakes Regular work days	Health care Workers' trg. Nursery building Signs for every family in the stakes Signs for clusters	Michael Integrated Dev't. Plan (MIDP) British High Commission Chanania Foundation Ford Foundation
ULUTYA	Machakos: Yatta Division	Demo. Farm begun by a workday Basket-making industry begun Terracing begun	Com. Centre construction initiated Demo. toilet dug Water jugs begun Clearing pathways beg. Signboards in place Community song written	Compost pits dug Adult literacy classes Youth club Adult literacy classes 20 families register children for pre-sch.	
KILISA-KYAWJE	Machakos: Eastern Division	Poultry Raising Guild Sewing industry Demo. farm begun Cooking classes held Soil tested	Pathways cleared Trees planted for shade Harebee fund-raising conducted Chicken shed constr'd.	Health care Nutrition classes begun Compost pit dug Vaccinations given to preschoolers Adult classes	
KYULUWI-KIVALUSA	Machakos: Northern Division	Demo. Farm: Maize/Cabb. 18,000 bricks for Nurs. school. 300 orange trees planted Baskets: 237 made, 30 sold	Vill. signboard at cntr. 30 in Women's group Youth football club: 35 School repaired Flowers & stones line pathways	2 health caretakers trained Garbage/compost pits Community toilets Adult literacy classes Regul. Fam. Plng. visits	Thika private sector
NATKU-NUTHUNGUE	Machakos: Kibwezi Division	Bee-keeping Demo farm: 4 acres Agriculture classes Kalela Growers Incsrd. 42 women handicraft Carpentry guild Vegetable booths constr.	10 open wells dug Pathways to almost all hoses Road graded Com'ty centre fndn. dug Sch. temporary bldg.	Elders handicrafts Health Caretakers Tr. 206 toilets dug Compost pits nearby every house 100 Nurs. Sch. Children	Brooke-Band Liebig Kenya Ltd
MURWI-MWYACHI	Machakos: Makueni Division	New stores Agric. seminars Basket industry w/ Mkt. Market days announced 230 terraces dug Demo. farm	Sites/blocks for comty. Centre & Nurs. sch. Community Assemblies Stake/Com'ty workdays Village story/song Stake/home signs 10 pathways planned	Over 100 toilets dug 2 preschool classes, roof Youth club started Women's group Health seminars Adult literacy classes Compost pits dug	
KITANDI	Machakos: Western Division	Demo. Farm Soil Erosion programme Basket industry with market	Pathways cleared Stake signboards 25 toilets Com'ty Centre Fndn. Bridge repaired	Health module held Clinic revitalized 6 trnd. health caretak. 90 in adult literacy classes	Dept. of Transport Mrs. Wambua: Family Plng.
KIPSIANAH-KOISANO	Nakuru	Bakery Preparation Bee-keeping project 1 Hotel Butchery Bridge rebuilt	One pathway cleared Com'ty & Stake Signbds Community song Regular Village Mtgs. Traditional Songs Choir	Women's group Women's Adv. Module 63 Toilets Constr. by Stakes 35 in adult classes Health Caretaker Trng.	Maendeleo ya Wanawake Nin. Intransport & Communic. Locat. Water Engineer Nakuru Hospital Karen Inst. Vill. Tech: Nakuru
KALWANI-SHAMALOGO	Kakamega	Sew/knit: Looking for market Cash crops farm Brickmaking Timber industry	Tree planting by stake Clean water through cement wells almost finished Traditional songs gp.	Adult education: 3 Standard levels Women's Adv. Module Mobile Health Clinic Family Planning Prog.	Maendeleo ya Wanawake Family Planning Office Dept. Basic Education
NGULUKU	Kwale	Agriculture Guild Demo farms Demo farms being plowed by tractor Kiosk Hotel started Land for Sh. Cent. Secum Fish songers perm. seed	Community Story 5 toilets constructed Each stake 3 trnd. in feed'g prog. 16,000/= raised for nursery (4 a previous home/stake welcome sign)	Milk distr. to nursery 65 in literacy classes 50 in nursery school 60 ch club with 72 Trnd. dancers group Presch. teachers' trg. Trng. in Nutr/Sanit.	Mombasa Rotary Club Mombasa Sawmillers Dist. Agricultural Officer
CHORORGET	Elgeyo Narokwot	Demo. farm being prepared Marking on cattle dip	Regular com'ty workday to fence com'ty Pathway leveling Pogul. women's mtgs. Traditional songs gp. Raised 4,100/= in Com'ty	Health gully 65 in literacy classes in primary school Women's Adv. Module Adult Literacy classes Health Caretaker Trng. Adult Edors. trng. Com. Sch. bldg. planned	Tech. Agricultural Assist. Chephoria Health Centre Batuk Sneh: Renknit
KUSA	Kisumu	Bakery being planned Demo. farm	Com'ty workdays Com'ty Centre plan Kusa Women's group Traditional songs/ dances group	Women's Adv. Module Health caretakers trng. Youth club Adult studies class	Maendeleo ya Wanawake

10. (contd.)

and completing the years work. The Training Centre made available its residential quarters to those who could not commute daily. As it turned out 90% of the people stayed in residence in order to participate in the extra evening and early morning activities as well as to have extra visiting time with other villagers. The consult began with reports from all the villages and the sub-locations work since their consult. Again these were put in dialogue with the tracking charts. An Operating Vision Chart and Underlying Contradictions Chart were prepared by gestaltting the charts from the 6 sub-locations consults. After carrying on a reflective conversation of each, the representatives pushed through the contradiction chart to obtain the major underlying contradictions for the location at this point in time. Next, they looked at the tactical events from the sub-location consults as plotted into common proposals selected from all the sub-locations. These were plotted according to the nine actuating programs. After this they chose anew for the Location's activity one economic and one social tactical event for each quarter for the next two years. At this point presentations were made for tactical events by the public sector for the economic proposal and by the private sector for the social proposal. A first quarter timeline of implementaries was then prepared for each. This was followed by a session on Location Organisation. The Consult ended with a climactic celebration including speeches, a commissioning, and traditional dancing by Kamweleni residents.

MISSIONAL PROJECTS

6. SUB-LOCATION CLUSTER CONSULTS

The 9 sub-location cluster consults were held approximately one month apart, with 3 in March. Each consult drew 5 representatives from each stake (5 geographical sub-divisions) of the villages for 4 and 5 village sub-locations, and 4 representatives per stake for 6 village sub-locations. This resulted in 100 representatives for 4 and 5 village sub-locations and 120 representatives for 6 village sub-locations. Village meetings were held in each village prior to the consult, involving a total of 4100 people. A document was produced for each consult, composed of these 5 parts: Operating Vision of the sub-location and each of its villages, the Underlying Contradictions, the Practical Proposals, the Tactical Events and the Implementing Timelines.

7. SUB-LOCATION LEADERS MEETINGS

In early April, after three of the six sub-locations had held their consult, a leaders meeting was called for Muputi, Kaani and Kivandini sub-locations. This was to be the first stage in preparation for the Location Consult. One person per stake was the quota set. The one-day meeting heard reports from each village and sub-location. Government officials attending affirmed their support of all the projects. In the afternoon future planning was carried out. This included the Division Officer and the Machakos Integrated Development Project (EEC backed program) making sorghum seeds available for a minimal price.

8. LOCATION FARMERS CONFERENCE

The Muputi Location Farmers Conference was a three-day conference planned for the week prior to the Location Consult. Its quota was two key farmers per village for the 34 villages of the Muputi Location. Reports were heard on the agriculture activities in each village. These were then set in dialogue with the agriculture tactical events plotted into the agriculture proposals from their sub-location consults. Following this, the underlying contradictions were discussed. Next, food and cash crops input programs were presented and tactical events were devised to implement the proposals. The significance of this conference was that it prefigured agriculture guild meetings on the Location level.

9. LOCATION OFFICERS CONFERENCE

A one-day Muputi Location Officers Conference was held for all officers of the Muputi Location. This included the Chief, the Assistant Chiefs of the sub-locations, the Agriculture Extension Workers, and the Location Community Development Officer. The conference began by bringing all the officers up to date on the cluster project in each sub-location, its purpose and operation, and plans for the Location Consult. It then, through a series of workshops, obtained what each officer and his office saw to be his role and task. They outlined the services and materials their office could and would supply to the Location Project, and gave their recommendations for the work of the Location Cluster Consult.

10. LOCATION CLUSTER CONSULT

A three-day Muputi Location Cluster Consult was held the 2nd week of June, 1981 with a quota of 3 people per each of the 34 village projects. It was held at the Kamweleni Training Centre. The Kamweleni Project and auxiliary House were the base of operations throughout the year for developing the Location Project, and holding the sub-location cluster consults. The consult was approached with a celebrative mood by all the villagers anticipating the excitement of eliminating

1. ADVANCED TRAINING SCHOOL

An Advanced Training School of three weeks for auxiliary staff, which grounded them deeper in methods and practical application. This was a giant step in the auxiliaries' journey. It seemed to move them from being staff to colleagues, gave them a new grasp of corporateness, allowed them to experience the historical dynamic that releases spirit, gave them a new confidence wherein they know they can win, and released them to see a commitment beyond their two years.

2. VILLAGE LEADERS INSTITUTE

A one week practical training instrument to take the actual village leaders of all ages and educational background and train them in methods for practical everyday leadership required in village tactical renewal. The question here was to have a residential training situation that would be short enough to entice them and long enough to spin them. It was devised to enhance their leadership in relation to stakes, guilds, community assembly and secretariat, and to give them practical operating methods for leading a meeting, building consensus, and creating and implementing timelines. We surprised and overwhelmed by the response. The villagers attending had a median age of 38 and were no-nonsense, enthusiastic, committed and responsible people. They grabbed hold and participated to the utmost and did so with great anticipation and glee.

3. PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION MODULE

A six day training implementation module conducted in the village to explode a specific guild activity, tie it into government services, and leave an on-going programmatic activity to catalyze the village. To date modules for three guilds have been fielded: health, education and agriculture. The model calls for 2 days preparation, 2 days actuation in which the programmatic event is created and 2 days follow up. During the first and third periods a systematic and structured auxiliary staff training course on auxiliary life is carried out in the early mornings and evenings. The Module then has a three-fold cutting edge: it trains the villagers in practical activities and leaves them with an ongoing programmatic activity, it trains the auxiliary staff in implementary procedure, and lastly trains them in corporate house activities and spirit life.

4. HEALTH TRAINING MODULE

A five-day training module for cluster villages followed up with 7 weeks of circuit training and monitoring activity resulting in self-sustaining health caretakers in each village of the cluster. The women in the course and the villages are deeply excited by this kind of extended training for them. Our first such module was dramatized by a health guild meeting the last day of the consult and started the week following with attendance of one health caretaker per stake of the six villages in the cluster. This seemed to catalyze other guilds in the cluster to begin meeting also. The training part of the module was also used in the PIM on health.

5. WOMENS ADVANCEMENT MODULE

A three-day impact and tactical action program for villages adapted from the India model. This also has given us our first breakthrough into a national network: the Maendeleo ya Wanawake (Women in Development), after a LENS course for their leaders, agreed to co-sponsor 5 pilot modules funded by the Ford Foundation. After the five modules and the follow-up evaluation, Colgate Palmol. underwrote conducting WAM's in the remaining 22 HDP's.

Institute of Cultural Affairs

KENYA REPLICATION SCHEME

Toward a National
Human Development Zone

IMPLEMENTING DESIGN

New Village Movement

Area Nairobi

ZONAL PHASING	CLUSTER IMPLEMENTATION	FOUR SECTOR COALITION	TRAINING SYSTEM
<p><u>Human Development Proj.</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Loc. V.M. Saturation 2. Replication Consult 3. Auxiliary Staff 4. Cluster Implementat'n 	<p><u>Cluster Renewal Design</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cluster Consult 2. Cluster Plan 3. Common Programs 4. Implementing Model 	<p><u>Impact Program</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Contextual Events 2. LENS 3. Village Meetings 4. G.W.F. 	<p><u>Functional Skills</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. On-the-job Training 2. Apprentice Skills 3. Skills Trng. Circuits 4. Village Interchange
<p><u>Sub-location Clusters</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Impact Saturation 2. Cluster Consult 3. Village Leadership 4. Sub-loc. Devel. Comm. 	<p><u>National Geograph. Network</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sector Administ. Units 2. Circuits Monitoring 3. District Cadres 4. Development/In-Kind 	<p><u>Coalition Cadre</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Site Visits 2. Cluster Consult 3. Cadre Participation 4. Arena Implementation 	<p><u>Leadership Modules</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Programme Actuation 2. Methods Trng. Seminars 3. Women's Adv. Modules 4. Contextual Trng. Evnts
<p><u>Location Clusters</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Consult Each Sub-loc. 2. Location Assembly 3. Coalition Cadre 4. Loc. Developm't Comm. 	<p><u>Sector Training Centers</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Movement Expansion 2. Auxiliary Adv. Training 3. Village Leadership Trg. 4. Agency Training 	<p><u>Focused Activities</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Project Actuation 2. Program Support 3. Coalition Conferences 4. Impact Schemes 	<p><u>Institutional Methods</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. LENS 2. G.W.F. 3. E.I.F. 4. Imag. Ed/ C.Y.F.
<p><u>Division Impact</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All Villages 2. Village Meetings, GWF 3. Leadership LENS 4. Div. Developm't Comm. 	<p><u>Intensive Village Impact</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sub-location Set-up 2. Location Expansion 3. Impact Series 4. Extra-village Leadership 	<p><u>Agency Liaison</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. International Organistns 2. Government Offices 3. Service Groups 4. Business Community 	<p><u>Training Institute</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. HDPI (7 wk) 2. SMS (3 wk) 3. VLI (9 days) 4. Special Institutes

Phasing Scheme		Part I Beginning the Scheme 1976-80	Part II Establishing the Replication Structure					Part III Expanding the Scheme 1984-1988	
			80-81	81-82	82-83	83-84	Total		
Geographical Coverage									
National Coverage	<u>Demonstration Projects</u> A demonstration project in every District across the nation and in each Division in the 90% rural pop. belt. Toward significant signs for all villages		District Coverage 90% Belt			Div. Cover. 90% Belt, Dist. Cov. 10% blt.		This phase is to take the models and experience developed in the demonstration projects, cluster pilots and impact events that established the replication structure so that through sub-location and location clusters and Division Impact all villages may be engaged in their own renewal on behalf of all human communities in Kenya. (a) Includes one cluster per District in 90% population belt (b) One dist. per bi-province with loc. clust. for each division. One district per bi-province with location cluster for the district.	
			11	11	6	6	10		44
Cluster Expansion	Sub L o c a t i o n	<u>Cluster Pilots</u> The engagement of sub-location villages around the demonstration projects, and other sub-location clusters within a location.	-	4	8	12	17		39 (a)
	L o c a t i o n	Toward implementing models for all villages.	-	1	3	6	10		20 (b)
Division Impact	<u>Impact Events</u> Multi-impact events of all villages in a Division from the location cluster. Toward impact of all villages		-	-	3	6	11	20	

project in each district which includes all the location's sub-locations and villages as well as the original HDP and beginning sub-location project. The final step is to then move from the location cluster and do an Impact-Implementation program in all the villages, sub-locations and location. By the end of this 4-year phase, there will be three location projects on the district level or one per bi-province or sector. Also there will be three location projects that move from the district level down to the division level which will again be one per bi-province or sector. This should provide the data to inform whether the district level or division level projects are sufficient or necessary to catalyze all villages between location cluster projects as we move into Phase II in 1984-85.

In order to carry out this strategy Kenya is divided into 4 geographical sections. Kenya covers 2 regions. However, only 7 of the Kenyan Districts out of the 27 in the 90% population belt are in Mombasa Region. Therefore, to tactically implement national coverage other terminology is used. Section A, B, and C each contain two provinces, and Section D contains one nomadic province which is also the center of political unrest. All HDP and clusters in Phase Two are planned for Sections A, B, and C, except for 2 experimental pilots planned for the fourth year in Section D

This past year's work began on a section level primarily in relation to meetings of the auxiliary staff, circuiting, village leadership training, and development treks. New HDP's and sub-location clusters were initiated on a section basis.

CONFIGURATION FOR 1981-82

Programmatic plans for 1981-82 call for 6 new HDP's, 8 sub-location clusters and 3 location clusters. Along with this are a whole host of activities that can be done on a section level, e.g. Village Meetings, Global Women's Forum, Women's Advancement Modules, Programmatic Implementing Modules, Village Leadership Institutes, Village Training Modules, Government and Private Input Schemes, etc. At present we are operating out of 22 houses. It is planned to re-configure the operational structure so that 3 houses in Section A, B, and C along with the Area House be established as Section stronghold houses.

This does not require an increase in extra-national personnel but a re-configuration of assignments. It is recommended that each section house have 3 extra-nationals. The lead circuiter can be a single person, or one person of a married couple. The other two in each section house would be responsible for training and programmatic modules, input implementation, impact systems and documentation.

Also greatly needed is an extra-national to run the Machakos Sub-location and Location Clusters. The Machakos District is our experimental edge and this next year will be the arena of leading cluster experimentation and activities. Also, the breakloose this past year in government relations and quasi-government groups, e.g. Machakos Integrated Development Project (an EEC backed program) needs to be consolidated and used as a demonstration and lever for public and private relations in other parts of the country.

A national training staff is needed to work out of Kamweleni Training Centre. It would be responsible for the conducting of HDTI's and Advanced Training Schools for auxiliary staff across the nation. In addition, it would begin new training instruments of experimental or shorter nature that would require special training expertise or national constituency.

KEY CONTRADICTION

Gaining a favorable response to the application of the Nigerian Institute of Cultural Affairs to have an expatriot visa quota.

FUTURE DIRECTIONS

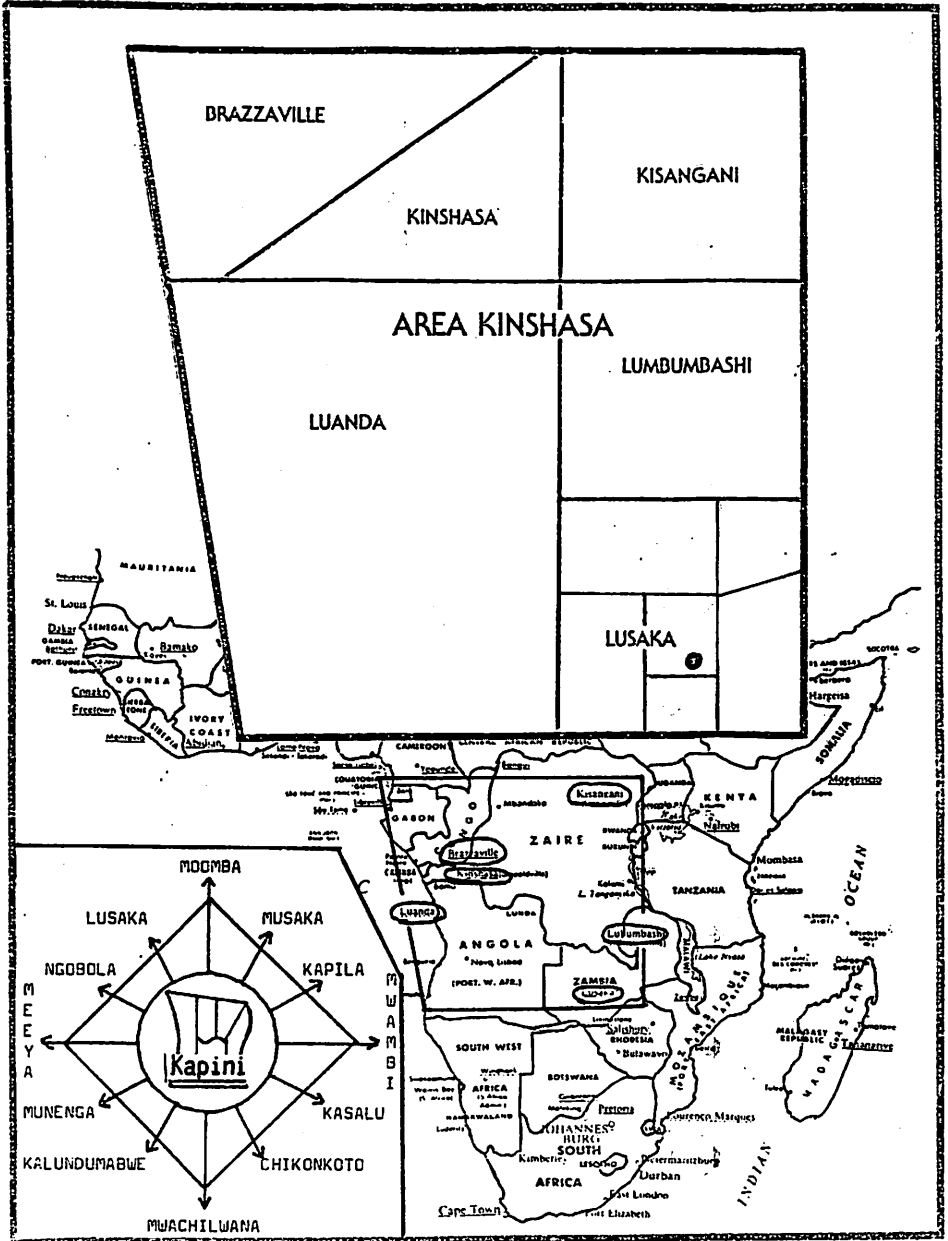
1. Intensive local government area development scheme in Region Lagos (Lagos State) and Region Onitsha (Anambra State)
2. Local government area and others sponsored sets.
3. Intensive training dynamic through continued use of field training, HDPI, village leadership training, and engaging the National Youth Service Corps.
4. Establishing coalitions of international funding agencies, local government structures, and Nigerian service organizations to facilitate local development.
5. Creating mythology of service in partnership with University of Lagos and the National Youth Service Corps.

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STATISTICS		REGIONS					TOTAL
		LUSAKA	LUANDA	KINSHASA	BIRAZZA-VILLE	KISANGANI	
D E M O G R	Region Size (Sq Miles)	753,000 SQ KM					
	Population	6 MIL					
	% Rural/% Urban	60 / 40					
E V E N T S	Regional Consult # attended	75					
	# LENS	5					
	# Forums	130					
	# Other Courses	84					
	Councils/#						
M P O O V E M E N T	Day I Movement Strength	20					
	Day II Movement Strength						
	# of Cores	140					
F S I T S A E L	Development Income Target	\$30,000					
	Development Raised	\$70,000					
	# Development Donors	250					
	Programme Income	\$9000					
	Self-Support + or -						
H O U S E P E R S O N N E L D A T A	#Assigned 80-81	11					
	# Youth						
	# Assigned into Region	12					
	# Assigned out of Region	2					
	New Interns	5					
	Sojourners	5					
	Current # Individuals	10					
	Current # Couples	2					
	# Working In	9					
	# Working out	2					

ZAMBIA NATIONAL STATISTICS

1960: 23% URBAN
1980: 35% URBAN

35% OF URBAN POP IS IN LUSAKA

1960: 79% LABOR FORCE IN AGRIC

1980: 68% IN AGRIC

1960: 7% LABOR FORCE IN INDUSTRY

1980: 11% " " INDUSTRY

1960: 14% LABOR FORCE IN SERVICES

1980: 21% " " IN SERVICES

1980 POP: 6 MILLION

2000 " EST: 10 MILLION

1970 GROSS INTERNAT'L RESERVES \$15 MIL

1980 " " 96 MIL

SQ KM: 753,000

The Lusaka Region comprises the nation of Zambia and is the only fully initiated region in Area Kinshasa. There are some 6 million people in the Region which covers 753,000 square kilometers and is totally land locked. There are 5000 villages within the nation. The last several years have been times of mounting economic crisis for the nation as the bottom has fallen out of the copper industry--heretofore Zambia's chief point of economic stability. The Republic is currently in the midst of a dramatic shifting of its national economic priorities from this copper base to agriculture, which will provide the possibility of self-sufficiency for the nation. However, this shift at present is mostly a matter of written policy rather than a reality in daily policy execution. Thus the gap between the development resources of the nation and the development enabling infrastructures, and the rural areas seems to be widening, resulting in an apparent collapse of a previous strong will towards self-help development. The deeper spirit rumblings find a people caught at the crossroads of the traditional South-Central African society and the newness of a global, transcultural reality calling for the willingness to risk experimentation with new social modalities.

The work of the Ecumenical Institute began in Zambia in 1975 at the invitation of representatives of the historic church. The early programmes were held mainly with churchmen and women with ITIs in 1976, 1977 and 1979, and several series of RS-I and PLC treks across the Region. The Shantumbu HDP was launched in 1976 and later moved to Kapini in 1978. The Kapini Human Development Project (KHDP) has enjoyed strong public and private sector authorisation and support over the years, and is most definitely in the attention of His Excellency Dr. Kenneth Kaunda, President of Zambia. KK has formally requested an official invitation to visit the Project site, and the Expansion Cluster.

During the past programme year, the strategic focus of the Project has been the actual moving of the village to a position of economic self-sufficiency and social self-reliance, independent from the ICA. The strategy here was the conducting of a LENS seminar for the leadership of the village which resulted in a timeline of economic and social implementaries which will set the basic machinery in motion and establish basic new structures for Project operations and management during the coming quarter. The village Economic Commission now directs the economic life of the Project and is responsible for its funding.

Quarter III and IV saw the expansion of the KHDP to include 12 additional villages in forging a national demonstration of cooperative rural development. The Village Forum site selection circuits for the KHDP Expansion Project began as early as October 1980. Twelve neighbouring villages responded positively and immediately were put on a preparatory timeline involving thorough geo-social analysis of each village, regular "stake walks" and recruitment for the HDTS. A new HDTS Training Centre was constructed in Kapini and hosted some 60 participants for the first HDTS to be held in South-Central Africa in February - March. The three-week construct was used. The participants represented the 12 villages of "The Diamond of Zambia." Following the School, the Human Development Planning Consultation was held with over 70 appointed

GLOBAL COUNCIL
CHICAGO

AREA _____
KINSHASA

REGIONAL REPORT

10 July 1961

REGION _____
LUSAKA

ERRIFF

leadership cores from the cluster villages. The Consultation was 4 days in length and resulted in a document and implementing timeline. Already 12 new village plazas have been created complete with signboards donated by the Coca-Cola Bottling Company, local brick industries have been started and building of community guildhalls has begun. Two people from each village are receiving Health Care-taker training at a government health training college in Lusaka. "The VOICE of the Diamond of Zambia" provides regular interchange between the villages as does the core leaders meeting or council every two weeks. Future training offerings include management skills training in connection with the University of Zambia and the Natural Resources Development College, and farmer training through the Ministry of Agriculture. Probably the most important part of this Expansion Project has been what has happened in the KHDP. Between 15 - 20 KHDP guilders comprise the core of the circuit teams, which visit each village twice a week to do core leaders formation training and to enable effective workdays to occur. These circuiters have become a very concrete symbol of the decision to live on behalf of the globe. KHDP is done! But, it has now given life to 12 new villages!

Regionally, the strategy this year has been a pilot experiment in the Copperbelt (Kitwe) in the formation of a cross-sectorial Human Development Cadre. The model for doing this involved a 3-week Metro Trek, which was focused on engaging all four sectors in the Manifestation, Formation and Declaration task. The beginning base was old ITI, PIC and RS-I grads, but this quickly expanded to include government and private business people. The Trek involved many opportunities for missional engagement, including a massive TM campaign within key polises of the Metro, "guardians catalysis" luncheons, an RS-I course, a TM orchestrator's training weekend, authorisation and development calling on both public and private sector people and a Metro Assembly which celebrated the missional expenditure of the 3 weeks, created a practical 3-month plan for the Metro and formally commissioned those present to stand as the cadre of TWC in the Metro. The model really works! All four sectors were represented at the Assembly and have moved forward in doing further TM series in the Metro, and are doing preparation for launching a Human Development Cluster in the shanty township areas of Kitwe.

Areally an exploratory research and programme initiation trek was held in Area Johannesburg during December. The trek was involved in basi framing activities in the Republic of Botswana, the capital city of Gaborone (at the invitation of ITI grads in the Area including Lesotho, Swaziland, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, South Africa and Botswana). A PIC was conducted with 20 participants, and first-level framing contacts were established with the four sectors. Additional programme probes have been requested in the Area in preparation for opening a House.

For the Lusaka Religious House staff, it has been a year of a hard push on training. Some of this has been the "on-the-road" type of training in VF treks and village circuits in "The Diamond of Zambia"; some has been pedagogical training with immediate application in the HDTS and the Consultation, both, for the most part, conducted by our House staff. Five nationals received first-hand experience in teaching LENS in the five seminars that were held during the Year, with Dunlop Tyre, Rover Zambia Ltd.,

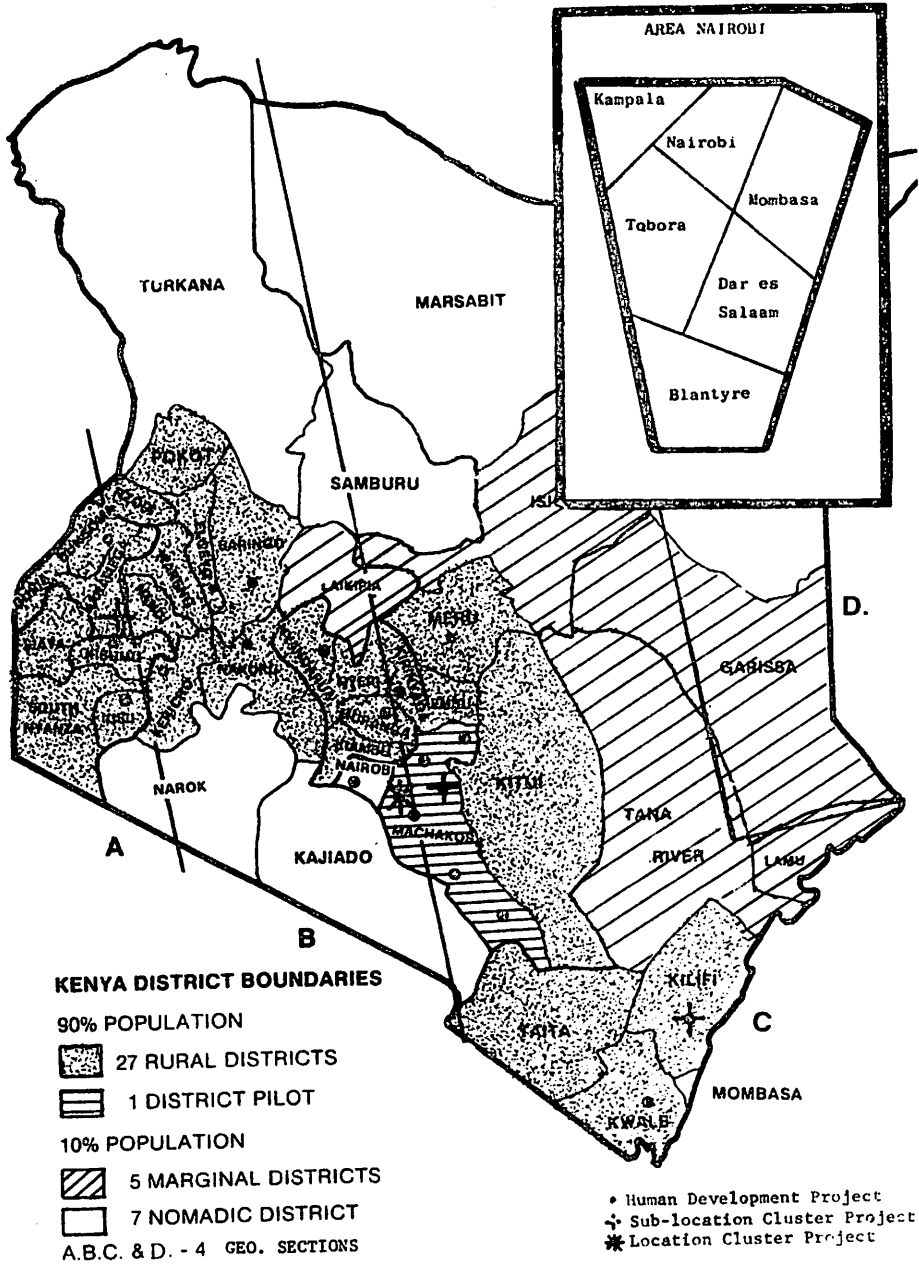
Tobacco Board of Zambia, Zambia Steel and Building and the Kapini Human Development Project. Two members of the House participated in the Global Academy. A series of collegiums, studies and weekend seminars continually pushed the dimension of Order common memory including the polity document, RS-I, CSIII-A, the Odyssey, Voyage and Pedagogical Methods.

Probably the key strategic operating mode of the Lusaka House is the decision to hold ourselves to the depth formation of the broad-based spirit movement as the revolutionary core for the doing of the global master strategies. The role of the House is to journey the movemental forces to effectivity in this task. The Regional Consult brought into focus the 4-year vision and strategies for reaching all 5000 villages of the Republic by 1984 with events which awaken them to their possibility and of placing one cluster demonstration in each of the 54 districts. This is only possible through the formation of the Order in all its dynamics into an effective global servant force.

Following are initial broodings on the strategic thrusts of the coming year 1981-82:

1. National public sector infrastructure network building.
2. Launching the Kitwe demonstration cluster.
3. Demonstration cluster extension to the other four Metros.
4. Broad-based movement human development cadre formation (every Metro).
5. National four-sector awakening / impact campaign.
6. Area Johannesburg programme probes.
7. Area Kinshasa programme coverage.
8. Staff priorship intensification / journey intensification.
9. KHEP long-range economic self-sufficiency structures and operations.
10. Moving on the historical church.

KENYA REPLICATION SCHEME



GLOBAL COUNCIL
CHICAGO

AREA _____

REGIONAL REPORT

July 1981

REGION: _____

AREA STATISTICS: AREA NAIROBI

Region Size: 580,000 sq. km.
Nairobi/Mombasa
Regions

Population 15,600,000 (Kenya)

% Rural/Urban 90/10%

DEVELOPMENT

Raised: KSh 1.8 Million
(\$209,000)

Donors: 265

Program Income KSh 140,000

Self-Support KSh 140,000

HOUSE DATA

assigned 1980-81 232

sojourners 20

guests 279

couples 20

working out 2

houses 22

PROJECT DATA

Village Projects 70

Sub-location Cluster
Projects 9

Location Cluster
Project 1

PROGRAM DATA

events particip.

Human Development
Project Consults 11 2200

Sub-location Cluster
Project Consults
(5 days) 9 980

Location Cluster
Project Consult
(3 days) 1 130

Location Officers
Conference (1 day) 1 30

Location Farmers
Conference (3 days) 1 50

Bi-Regional
Symposium 1 84

H-C-T Training
Modules (6 weeks) 3 1200

Advanced Training
School (3 weeks) 2 120

Village Leadership
Institute (6 days) 7 180

Womens Advancement
Modules (3 days) 21 1900

Program Implementat'n
Module (6 days) 5 350

Global Womens Forum 1 12

LENS 2 150

Luncheons 3 120

Village Meetings 124 6324

Urban Dialogue 1 35

Imaginal Education 1 50

197 13,990

KENYA REPLICATION SCHEME

Since 1971 when Mwanjumu was begun, although the antecedents lie long before, we have been on a strange and awesome journey toward developing methods for society to renew itself. This journey has participated in the turn to the world and devising various awakening and engagement strategies and instruments. In their actuation we have talked about building a snowball or reaching a critical mass whereby renewal becomes self-generating.

This past year seems to have been a culmination of those efforts in our corporate journey. Although a testing time is needed for confirmation it seems that a basic breakthrough has happened perhaps in several places around the globe in moving toward creation of the self-generating configuration. Or, to express it another way, a critical mass seems to have been reached in intensive cluster activities to bring about this catalysis.

THE BREAKTHROUGHS

The basic breakthrough in the Nairobi Area was the initiating and beginning operations of a Location Cluster Human Development Project. It is a cluster made up of 6 sub-locations cluster projects and 34 villages encompassing 25,000 people. The initiation of one sub-location cluster after another built up a fantastic momentum and visibility that resulted in the self-generating location cluster project. For example, by the time the first 3 sub-location cluster consults were completed, the word had spread through the whole location. New sub-locations were eager to participate, and would even begin their discussions on how many they would send to the Village Leadership Institute after the consult. Initial operations point toward an explosive mutation. The cluster is an expansion into other villages, but in doing so serves as intensification or saturation.

A related breakthrough was the spontaneous response of the four sectors. The local sector takes care of its own action, seeks and participates in its necessary training, is desirous of ongoing dialogue to assure comprehensiveness, and is open and able to receive goods and services from all other sectors. The public, private and volunteer sectors are attracted by the large groups of local people who are willing and able to respond, and who have been trained and equipped to do their own local development. The response is primarily loans, goods and services with the public sector, and money with the private and volunteer sector. In addition, government officers and others are now seeking training in order to more effectively relate to the renewing local group as well as better carry out their own tasks. In addition government offices are now willing to sponsor LENS for field officers and extension workers.

Directly related to this is that the Location Cluster provides a way for money to be funneled into the villages. On an HDP basis it is always problematical when and how money can be provided to a village without destroying its own initiative for self-renewal. All planning for the location originates in each village; each village and sub-location have comprehensive programmatic development plans that they themselves have proposed and carry out; the location bases its activities on these plans, and its further plans, for the welfare and development of the whole location. Money authorized by the Location Committee thus is spent for tactical events and programmatic activities that are based on and contribute to this development process.

Another breakthrough has been the great response and overwhelming participation of the actual village leadership. On the whole they are serious, committed, hard working, no-nonsense people who seem to have just been waiting for such an opportunity to come. They are ready to "Do Our Own Project". They wholeheartedly respond to training. Their response to the week-long Village Leadership Institutes was amazing in terms of their participation, commitment and ability. They quickly apply what they learn to the village and are eager for more advanced training. After one consult and perhaps a VLI they return as colleagues seeking corporateness and spiritual sustenance. A great portent from such a high level of village leadership response is their eagerness to work with villagers in other sub-locations and location. The self-generating aspect has a built-in "on behalf of" dynamic. Leaders meetings now across districts, provinces and the nation will have a huge sociological significance.

Another breakthrough is the response of the auxiliary staff. Cluster work seems to carry with it a high motivational aspect, e.g. "I really can apply now what I learned in the HDTI." They work long hours day and night with eagerness. They learn methods much more rapidly and the team dynamic developed quickly and effectively. In addition, the number of staff ratio to village project takes a huge reduction. Where as 8 auxiliary staff seem to be optimum for a single HDP it looks like 16 auxiliary staff are all that is needed to cover the 34 villages. Related to this is a more effective circuiting dynamic. Two auxiliary staff are assigned to a sub-location. They spend 3 days per month in each village and one 4-day period with the leaders from the sub-location which is at the same time representative leaders from each village. Also, they along with the other sub-location teams, have a location event each month.

Another breakthrough is the high increase in effectivity of impact courses and modules. Womens Advancement Modules, Health Training Modules, Village Meetings, etc. all seem to not only have a higher ratio of coverage per course, but seem to offer and bring about a greater scope of interaction and involvement. For example, the WAM not only effects the women, but sets up a network that feeds the overall planning and actuation. It broadens authorization and framing and involves other sectors more quickly and in greater number. In the 8-week Health Training Module, not only were health caretakers trained in all villages versus one, but the health care-taker network began to provide leadership that catalyzed other guilds and leaders in a more rapid and wider fashion.

THE STRATEGIES

A self-generating location cluster at present seems to be the basic building block for a national Human Development Zone. However, the strategy for developing that zone is crucial. Kenya, which includes 2 regions, is made up of 41 districts. The Kenya Replication Scheme is a three-phase 12 year expansion intensification programme and is devised to implement a national Human Development Zone. We are now beginning the second year of Phase II. During this phase the replication structure is to be developed and established. Since 90% of the rural peoples live in 27 of the 41 districts in Kenya, it was decided to cover all the 27 districts in this phase before moving to the remaining districts, which are primarily nomadic. The method for doing this is by expansion and intensification. First, HDP's are established on the district level across the 90% belt. Then sub-location cluster projects are begun around that HDP. The next step is to do a location cluster