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6/SD.  
Kamweleni

BRIEF ON THE INSTITUTE OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS'  
SECOND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT  
IN KENYA

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT:

The ICA-initiated projects are concerned with the need of local villages to recover the initiative in solving their own economic and social problems. As such, the focus is on the local people as an end and the problems of the village are seen as the means, or the opportunities for the villagers to experience a shared task.

Each project is intended to be a prototype or catalytic effort that would show how an entire self-contained community can have its socio-economic life revitalized. The approach, thus proven, would then be adopted by the existing structures such as government agencies, international development groups or local care organizations.

In order to allow a village and its people to be independent, rather than becoming in fact more dependent on the consultants, the ICA has adopted the discipline of:

1. Having local people assume the project leadership within two years of the initiation of the project, and
2. Injecting external funds only with an objective of creating the capital-generating mechanism of the project village so that no further outside support is necessary after the first two years.

PROJECT EXPANSION:

In Kenya the first project was initiated in December 1975 in the Kawangware community of Nairobi. In the past two years that project has become a sign of what transformation is possible in an urban settlement. Along with the expressions of appreciation for Kawangware's progress came encouragement to get on with the demonstration of the methods of comprehensive community revitalization in the up-country setting.

Although ICA staff has for over 5 years traveled extensively throughout Kenya conducting various training programmes, the search for a second village began in earnest only in December 1977. Numerous villages were found which were excellent candidates, and the selection was difficult. Finally, Kamweleni, a village 12.5 km southeast of Machakos, was selected.

## KAMWELENI

Kamweleni is a small village of approximately 500 people who are primarily engaged in subsistence farming. The marginal capability of their efforts is manifest in the fact that they received famine relief in 1977. In addition to serious economic problems, they are burdened with poor health, inadequate housing, severe water shortage and no water delivery system, advanced land desertification, and partial education structures of only Standard One and Two in a one-room mud school house. In spite of these hardships, the people have a positive vision of their future and a willingness to work together to implement their plans. This was dramatized by the participation of 85 adults in a day-long planning meeting conducted by the ICA staff on December 29, 1977. At the conclusion of that meeting, the Assistant Chief asked the community to consider inviting the ICA to work with them. Their unanimous positive response was instrumental in the selection of this village.

### ADVICE:

During the month of January, 1978, the Nairobi based ICA staff has consulted with (1) the Kenya Government at national, district and local levels (2) technical expertise sources such as the university and business community, (3) development related organizations, and (4) the ICA's international staff advisors. All of the information and advice from these visits confirmed the appropriateness of Kamweleni as the site for the second Human Development Project in Kenya. A partial list of the individuals consulted during this time is attached.

### INITIATING CONSULT:

The week of February 6th has been chosen for the project initiating consult. During this week the Kamweleni villagers will host a group of advisors or consultants from across Kenya. With ICA workshop leaders the dialogue between the visitors and the villagers will progress through the future vision, the deterrents to that vision, the proposed responses, the implementing tactics, and finally, the two-year programme plan for the village. An ICA staff of 8 to 10 people will then take up residence in the village to provide full time programme guidance.

## SECOND PROJECT DISCUSSIONS -- JANUARY 1978

### Government:

Mr. Githaiga	District Development Officer
Mr. Kaaria	Machakos District Commissioner
Mr. Kariithi	Office of the President
Mrs. Keli	Ministry of Housing & Social Services
Mr. Kitale	Headmaster, Kamweleni Primary School
Mr. Maina	District Co-operatives Officer
Mr. Mbuvi	Muputi Assistant Chief
Mr. Motiga	Office of the Vice President
Mr. Mule	Ministry of Finance & Planning
Mr. Mutisya	Muputi Location Chief
Mr. Mwaniki	Central Division Officer
Hon. Mr. Ngei	Minister of Co-operative Development
Mr. Onyoni	Ministry of Housing & Social Services
Mr. Omondi	Ministry of Finance & Planning
Mr. Shitemi	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Mr. Siboe	Ministry of Housing & Social Services
Mr. Wambua	District Agricultural Officer
Mr. Wambugo	Community Development Officer
Mr. Wanyoni	Ministry of Co-operative Development

### Business and University:

Mr. Alkema	Ingersoll-Rand
Mr. Asinjo	IBM World Trade Corporation
Mr. Botta	G. Campagnola Ltd.
Mr. Brooks	Homa Lime Co. Ltd.
Mr. Gecaga	Lonrho East Africa Ltd.
Mr. Gill	Mecol Ltd.
Mr. Humphries	Greenham (E.A.) Ltd.
Mr. Likimani	Sterling Products International Ltd.
Dr. Mbithi	University of Nairobi - Sociology
Dr. Merete	Pfizer Laboratories Ltd.
Mr. Mitchell	Barclays Bank International
Mrs. Mugambi	Kenya Institute of Administration
Dr. Mulela	Wellcome Kenya Ltd.
Mr. Olesen	University of Nairobi - H.R.D.U.
Dr. Pesek	Orthodontist - Private Practice
Mr. Sakari	Shell-BP Ltd.
Mr. Thomas	University of Nairobi - Agriculture
Dr. Van Eijnatten	University of Nairobi - Agriculture
Mr. Wood	Commercial Bank of Africa

Second Project Discussions -- January 1978 (continued)

Development Related Organizations:

Mr. Bailly	EEC
Mr. Feingold	Kenya National Farmers Union
Fr. Fonseca	Machakos Diocese - Catholic Church
Mr. Guerin	Canadian High Commission
Mr. Hart	British High Commission
Hon. Bishop Imathiu	Methodist Church of Kenya
Mrs. Karlstrom	The Royal Swedish Embassy
H.E. Miss Kenyatta	UNEP
Mr. Kitchen	UNDP
H.E. Dr. Lemelle	United States of America Ambassador to Kenya
Dr. Mann	Freedom From Hunger
Mr. Nelson	US/AID
Bishop Ngala	African Brotherhood Church
Mr. Robertson	Peace Corps
Mr. Ruszkowski	Canadian High Commission
Mr. Schouten	The Royal Netherlands Embassy
Mr. Williamson	The American Embassy

## KAWANGWARE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

### Quarterly Report on Programme Progress

January to March, 1976

### AGRICULTURE

#### DEMONSTRATION URBAN FARM

The Demonstration Urban Farm has been launched with the leasing of a small plot of land along Salim Road. A crop of French Beans has been planted and experimental seed beds of various vegetables have been started. Irrigation equipment for this plot has been secured. A group of ten men is participating in an apprenticeship programme in which they receive practical experience on the farm and participate in training classes in agricultural methods.

#### COMMUNITY AGRICULTURE CO-OPERATIVE

Meetings have been held with the Commissioner for Co-operative Development and plans are proceeding to organize this co-operative which will be a comprehensive co-operative encompassing every dimension of agriculture development in Kawangware.

#### KAWANGWARE FARMING INDUSTRIES

Arrangements have been made with an export firm in Nairobi for the export of vegetable crops grown in Kawangware. Research has also been done on livestock production and marketing.

### COMMERCE

#### COMMERCIAL SERVICES UNION

Through the meeting with the Commissioner of Co-operative Development research has been done on the formation of a community credit union and plans have been made for its creation.

#### SMALL BUSINESS ASSOCIATION

The organisation of the Kawangware Businessmen's Association has advanced very well. The constitution of the association has been prepared and it is in the final stages of preparation for registration. The group has begun bookkeeping classes for its members which are providing practical training in business procedures for all interested business men and women in Kawangware.

### COMMUNITY INDUSTRIES COMPLEX

The handicraft industry has begun with the production of banana fiber mats for both the local tourist market and for export. Extensive research has produced numerous opportunities for the export of various handicrafts. Emphasis has been on learning to make new handicrafts and to improve the quality of the products.

### KAWANGWARE INTER-TRADE COMPANY

The research has begun to determine the best organizational form of this company.

## SERVICES

### MARKET DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

In cooperation with the Market Development Commission work has begun to improve the market. Materials have been secured to provide for paved drainage ditches within the market area itself. Plans for developing improved stalls and drainage are now being prepared.

### COMMUNITY HOUSING PROJECT

Initial drawings have been compiled for various low cost housing plans. These drawings are being revised to better meet the needs of Kawangware families and to fully conform with the Nairobi City Council housing codes.

### KAWANGWARE PUBLIC-WORKS CORPS

The Public-Works Corps began in January with 20 men and has now doubled to 40 men engaged in a work-study programme. The young men have done a great deal of work that is of benefit to the whole community, such as digging and clearing ditches, leveling pathways and roads and work on the programme centre. They have worked in all five stakes of the community. They have also engaged in a study programme involving English and other studies designed to better equip them to live and work in our urban world.

## TRAINING

### EARLY LEARNING INSTITUTE

A daily programme for mothers with young children has begun. It meets for three hours each morning and presently involves 75 mothers and some 250 children. The mothers are being trained in child care and health while the children are receiving basic work of a school preparatory nature. This programme is completely voluntary and involves no cost for participants.

### EDUCATIONAL SUPPORT SYSTEM

A tutorial programme for Standard I pupils of the Kawangware Primary School meets for one and a half hours four afternoons each week with voluntary teachers who assist the pupils with their lessons. There is also a Standard VII tutorial for pupils at the Kawangware Primary School. This programme meets twice a week for one and a half hours. Five local women have been engaged in a work-study programme for teacher training. They assist in teaching the tutorials and also have a daily training session. There are also 21 full-time volunteers assisting in these programmes.

### COMMUNITY TRAINING COLLEGE

There are eight basic English classes meeting for 3 hours a week at various times. This involves some 75 adults who are working to improve their English language skills. A series of Swahili literacy classes have been initiated which meet for two hours three times a week. Through arrangements with the Nairobi City Council the facilities of the Kawangware Primary School are being used for these classes. Both the English and Swahili classes are being taught by volunteers who are attending weekly training sessions to prepare them for teaching their classes.

### KAWANGWARE APPRENTICESHIP SCHOOL

In addition to the above mentioned on-the-job programmes extensive research has been done into the most appropriate forms of apprenticeship training and how best to make these available in Kawangware.

### WELL-BEING

#### VILLAGE CARE NETWORK

A series of Tuesday evening meetings have been held which continued to involve a broad range of community people in planning the various programmes, in training people in the Project's methods and ensuring that the total community is aware of the opportunities available through the various programmes.

#### COMMUNITY HEALTH COMMISSION

Consultations have been held with Riruta Clinic (City Council) concerning the needs of the clinic and its work, and how the Project might be supportive in their effort. Health care classes have also been started with the mothers attending the daily family training programme.

#### KAWANGWARE COMMUNITY CENTRE

The renting of the two room building at the Kawangware shopping centre is the beginning of a community centre. Much work has already been done to prepare the building for classes and community meetings as a result of product donations from many businesses in the Nairobi area.

## KAWANGWARE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

### REPORT ON CURRENT ACTIVITIES

NAIROBI 17 MARCH, 1976

The following is a brief report on the activities of the Kawangware Human Development Project since the last report of this kind was made 7 February 1976. It also includes projects and plans for the coming month. All of the programmes and activities mentioned below are part of the programmes which are outlined in the Kawangware Human Development Project Document. Particular reference to them can be found in the Actuating Programmes section of the Document.

#### AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMMES

- 1) An additional small piece of land has been leased which will be used for demonstration and training purposes relative to producing cash crops on the small farm plots in the area.
- 2) Consultations have been held with the Ministry of Water Development including a half day field trip by one of their senior staff to ascertain the best way to secure water for irrigation in the area. They have made a number of recommendations which are being followed up on.
- 3) A group of ten men have begun a work-study programme in agricultural. They are receiving both practical and theoretical training in agricultural production. This programme is being supervised by a member of the staff of the Faculty of Agricultural of the University.
- 4) Several additional meetings have been held with the office of co-operative development. The District Co-operative Officer is now working with a group of our staff and community people to prepare for the starting of a co-operative society.

#### COMMERCE PROGRAMMES

- 1) Work has continued on the formation of a Kawangware Business Association which would be a registered society for the promotion of business betterment and development in the area.
- 2) Accounting classes for shop keepers have been started. They are being taught in Swahili by an accountant from a leading firm in the city who was an accounting teacher for many years. He is volunteering his time.
- 3) The creation of a cottage crafts industry has proceeded and markets have been secured for a number of handicraft items both here in Nairobi and internationally. Production of banana fibre mats has begun.

## COMMUNITY SERVICES PROGRAMMES

1) The work-study programme for young men has now been expanded to include forty men. Their work continues to be of service to the whole community while their study has shifted to study of methods of problem analysis, planning, etc. A number of conversations have been held with business firms and it is hoped to be able to enter a number of these young men into industrial training programmes in the next several months.

2) Initial work has been done on Kawangware market area and materials have been secured to pave the central drainage ditch in the market. This work is being done in co-operation with the Market Development Committee.

3) It is planned to secure some creative drawings of market stalls which could be built cheaply and which would provide adequate shelter for both sellers and buyers.

## TRAINING PROGRAMMES

1) Permission has been secured from the Provincial Office of Adult Education to conduct literary classes in Swahili. Arrangements with the Office of Education, Nairobi City Council, have been made to use the facilities of the Kawangware Primary School for this purpose. These classes will start 29 March.

2) Five basic English classes have been started. Each of these classes have 7 participants and meet for a total of three hours a week. The focus of these classes is upon conversational English for people who have little or no background in the English language.

3) In co-operation with the Kawangware Primary School special tutoring classes have been started for their standard seven students.

4) There is also another class starting which will be specifically for repeaters and private candidates for the CPE exam.

5) The second edition of the Home Infant Curriculum will be put out this month. The response to the first booklet in February has been very good and numerous people have asked about when another booklet would be available.

6) A family community training programme has been started. It is a programme for mothers and children together. It is for three hours each morning Monday through Friday. The programme has between 40 to 50 mothers participating and between 75 and 100 children ranging in age from infants to 6/7 years old. The curriculum varies, sometimes mothers and children are together, other times separate. The curriculum for mothers includes health, basic English, home care, etc.

Five women have entered a work-study programme where they assist in teaching this programme and are being trained in teaching methods <sup>to</sup> relative to nursery school age children.

6) A programme of tutoring and supervised study for the children in standard one of the primary school is being conducted in the afternoons. The women in the work-study programme are also assisting in this programme.

#### COMMUNITY WELL-BEING PROGRAMME

1) Although there is still much work to be done on the programme centre building at the Kawangware Shopping Centre programmes are using the building each day from 8.00 a.m. to 7.00 p.m. It is hoped to finish the work on the ceiling and install electricity very soon.

2) Tuesday evening meetings have continued and have had good participation. They have proven valuable in both informing the community of new possibilities in programmes and in ensuring a constant feedback into the programmes from the community.

3) It is planned to begin issuing on a bi-monthly basis a two page leaflet which would contain news of programmes and encourage people to take advantage of these opportunities.

4) A meeting with the Nairobi City Council youth officers in the Western Division has been held and further discussions are planned to work through plans for youth activities particularly of a recreational nature.

# MONDAY PROGRAMME FLOW

## TIME

## LOCATION OF ACTIVITY

### DEM. URBAN FARM

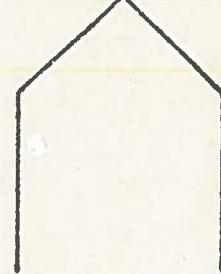
### COMMUNITY CENTRE

### OTHER FACILITIES

7:30

AGRICULTURAL  
TASK FORCE  
COLLEGIUM

8:00



8:30

9:00

9:30

10:00

TEAM 1  
D.U.F.  
VEGETABLE  
PLANTING

TEAM 2  
CO-OP  
VEGETABLE  
PLANTING

10:30

11:00

11:30

12:00

12:30

LUNCH

1:00

BREAK

2:00

BASIC  
ENGLISH  
(AG. CORPS)

3:00

3:30

4:00

4:30

5:00

5:30

6:00

6:30

7:00

### COMMUNITY CENTRE

PUBLIC WORKS CORPS AND  
TEACHER CORPS JOINT  
COLLEGIUM

LECTURE

TEACHER CORPS  
TRAINING

HOME  
CURRICULUM

FINANCIAL  
MANAGEMENT  
SEMINAR

ENGLISH  
LITERACY  
(ADULTS)

PRE-SCHOOL  
CURRICULUM

LUNCH

BREAK

LUNCH  
BREAK

LECTURE

FAMILY  
CONSTITUTION  
SEMINAR

BASIC  
ENGLISH  
(GROUPS 2&3)

BASIC  
ENGLISH  
(GROUP 4)

### OTHER FACILITIES

BASIC  
ENGLISH  
(GROUP 1)

STAKE  
VISITATION

MALIWADA HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

## REPORT ON CURRENT ACTIVITIES

MALIWADA, March 21, 1976

## HEALTH CARE PROGRAMS

1. In all seventeen program arenas, initiating activity has begun. Regular weekly visits by an Aurangabad doctor have been going on for several weeks now. She comes to a newly set up clinic and receives patients there. We are doing a systematic door-to-door visitation to determine what diseases are most prevalent so that a TB, eye and skin camp which will be set up in the next few weeks, will be guaranteed to reach all those in need of treatment.

## TRAINING PROGRAMS

1. The early learning center has been functioning for several weeks. Sixty-six are now enrolled and thirty are still on the waiting list. Three of our own staff are working there and three members of the community are quickly being trained to teach. They are already carrying a major measure of responsibility. The children wear moss green uniforms with a representation of the fort on its front. Their favorite songs are Voom Voom Astronaut and India Is a Wonderful Place, Maliwada's Where We Live. They meet in a harijan (outcaste) building but even the very high caste children attend.

2. The model village school has been initiated with a Rockets program. For those who do not attend school the program involves an hour of basic skills including reading, writing, arithmetic and science, plus an hour of community service and a half hour of sports. For those who attend school, the initial hour is omitted. This program is leading towards the enrollment of all school-aged children in regular classes when the new school year begins in June. The minister of Education has approved the model village school plan and is concerned to see it replicated. Leadership with Rockets is set upon the same basis as the preschool with half auxiliary staff and half village.

3. Literacy classes are underway in English and Marathi and newspapers are now regularly available.

## WELL-BEING PROGRAMS

1. The government has made money available for very cheap housing units for landless laborers and thirty six (36) units are planned before the monsoon. The village builders guild has decided to build something a little better than what the government builds so a three room village house is under construction beside the castle. Costs, architecture and materials are being carefully monitored. J.S. Detha, our board member, who is widely renowned in India as one of the chief architects of the city of Chandigarh, has arrived to spend a few days with us. He is drawing up an overall village plan with suggestions on landscaping, architecture, layout, and road surfacing. The sample house will be refined drastically in the hands of this very talented architect.

2. Mr. Detha was very pleased to see our progress in two months. In his speech to the village, he told us all that he had been born in Maharashtra and he was very pleased to be able to come back to offer his services to his mother-land. Later that evening, a group of musicians came together in the castle and had a jam session in Detha's honor. It's fascinating how the stories and songs out of the past are being recovered in Maliwada. The musicians some weeks spend 3 and 4 evenings out of the week in highly spirited sessions in the castle playing their instruments and singing ancient songs. It is as if their resolute turn to the future has enabled even forced them to also turn to their past to recover the ancient and life-giving tradition.

#### INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

1. The crate-factory is in full-swing. They are presently shopping around for cheaper raw materials so as to increase profits. Automotive Products of India are pleased with the quality of crates they are receiving. The women in the village are making some of the tastiest peanut butter imaginable and are experimenting with jams and jellies. They have an order for 100 jars of peanut butter arranged through the Bombay House.

#### AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMS

1. A few weeks ago, five village people went to a government agricultural center for training in modern methods and came back with a letter from the staff requesting an opportunity to come to hold a course in Maliwada. Our Maliwada people had been so responsive in the course that the center staff decided to break the rules and offer a course on an experimental basis in Maliwada. When their man Mr. Sathe was describing the Maliwada participants in the course at Jalna he said that they had arisen earlier than every one else during the course and cleaned the classroom and even the offices before classes started. This went on for two or three days. Mr. Sathe asked our people what they were doing. They told him that they had recently learned the importance of working together and keeping their surroundings in good order.

2. The agricultural course in the village went very well. The farmers learned about killing rats, pesticides, diversified cropping patterns, hybrid and high-yielding seeds, dairying, poultry and other such matters. Every evening 300 to 400 people turned out to the village square for farming films. The chief instructor said in closing the course that he has had contact with about 20,000 villages over the years and that he has never encountered a village so ready for change as Maliwada. One of the practical issues has been water supply. By using the wisdom of a number of persons and agencies including Roger Guissinger from Louisiana, one of the consultants who has just gone back after his second trip to Maliwada, the village has designed a five pronged solution to that problem. First, deepen wells and dig new ones. Second, Kesapuri Dam was built a few years ago but never was as effectively used as was intended. Now the government and the village are coooperating to maximize its effectiveness. Third, the government has authorized expenditure on a series of bunds, small dams for the stream beds. Construction has begun on one of them. This brings the promise of increased agricultural production but also wages for the unemployed of Maliwada. Fourth, the Fort's old water supply dams are sitting idle and the next step is to install a sluice gate in

the bottom dam so as to be able to use that water as needed during the dry season. Fifth, Dr. Jodha from the International Crop Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics in Hyderabad arranged for one of his colleagues, Mr. Prem Sharma, to spend two days teaching farmers the techniques of building contours to prevent water from running off the fields. He'll be back again to help set up a demonstration of the method. This multi-faceted water program is calculated to at least double the average farmer's income. Then the new seeds, diversified cropping, use of fertilizers and modern equipment are in addition to that. There is activity in all four of these arenas now.

3. The village garden is thriving. The first vegetables have been picked and the donated irrigation pump has been permanently installed by the well. A pump-house has been erected to house the pump. Last Sunday 60 to 70 people worked to pull off a well-cleaning miracle. The walls are being rebuilt and the silt is being dug out of the bottom where it has caved in.

#### IN-KIND AND CASH GIFTS

1. Gifts to the village have been Bombay Dyeing Equipment plus all expenses on the equipment including: truck, motorcycle, tractor, implements, jeep, well equipment, shovels, medicines, powdered milk for the preschool, two pumps, one diesel, seeds for the garden, and material for preschool uniforms.

2. In firm commitments of cash which will come over the next 10 months we have: 30,000 dollars. These include: Rirla, 12,000; Reddy, 12,000; Scindia, 6,000; UMCOR, 6,000; Mirdilli, 2,000. Brooke Bond is sure to take up the whole of the model village school program which will mean another 6,000. There is another 25,000 which looks very strong and another 200,000 in requests to which we have as yet, no response. We will continue to be very very tight here until at least June. By that time, we should be in much better shape if present trends continue. The village is crying out at this time for major expenditure on cattle sheds, a poultry operation, street cobbles, community center construction, school buildings all require immediate cash.

3. There are two things which need to be said about Maliwada that are deeply exciting. First, the Maliwada project is very clearly the project of the Maliwada people. They, as a whole village have overnight picked up immense responsibility and are carrying it with great dignity, enthusiasm and highly infectious excitement. Six Guilds meet every Tuesday night to decide the actual issues related to the village's future. One man from the farmers' guild has told us that his brothers were bothering him because they were having to do his part of the work on the farm now that he was spending so much time on the project. He told them that they should consider him as a dead man to his family, since he has decided that the community needs him to be a leader. He then said 'All we need is ten more people like me!' The community has new life rushing through its veins and every visitor, no matter how negative on arrival, is aware of that new life. Second, Maliwada has catalysed a powerful guardian network in this nation who are working hard to ensure the project's success. The consultant's are all positive and all anxious to be engaged in whatever ways possible. Mr. Yazdani of Hyderabad calls Maliwada his 'Holy Task.'

The Village has decided that our stance of working shoulder to shoulder with them makes the name 'castle' inappropriate for our living place and so they have asked if they might call it the Ashram.

## ВТОРОЕ ПРАВО ОБРАЩЕНИЯ

KAWANGWARE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

INTERIM STATUS REPORT

Institute of Cultural Affairs  
4750 North Sheridan Road  
Chicago, Illinois 60640  
June 1976

## KAWANGWARE

### INTRODUCTION

Kawangware Village is situated five miles west of the center of Nairobi on one of the main roads leading into the city. The village displays many qualities that make it similar to rural settlements elsewhere in Kenya. The Kawangware Human Development Project is a comprehensive effort that involves both the social and economic advancement of the area. It was conceived with the collaboration of members of the local community who have provided the substance for its planning. Their intention is to dramatically upgrade the economy on the local level; to improve and modernize facilities and services; to provide the practical training necessary for realistically enabling full employment; and to fully realize the social cooperation implicit in "Harambe", the Kenyan spirit of self-help. This demonstration project is further seen as a pilot program, the methods of which can be replicated in other parts of Kenya, thus being of service to the development of the whole nation, as well as to other nations in Africa and elsewhere.

As part of its comprehensive plan, the Kawangware Human Development Project organizes the entire set of practical activities needed for the development of the community into arenas of action called Actuating Programs. The following plate shows these seventeen Actuating Programs. Seven of them have to do with the economic advancement of the community; their aim is to triple the income of the village families in three years. Three of these programs have to do with agriculture and four with commerce and industry. The agriculture programs include a demonstration farm, a local farmers cooperative and the introduction of a variety of high income-producing agricultural industries. The industrial programs provide commercial services, develop light industry and small businesses, and provide a comprehensive trading company that will serve the whole village. Another group of seven programs relates to the social advancement of Kawangware. The intent of these programs is to unify, organize and equip the community for self-dependence. Four of the six relate to comprehensive functional training and three have to do with the physio-social well-being of the whole village and each individual comprising it. This latter group of programs includes a local volunteer health program, a village care effort and a community center for forums, local planning and social activities. The third major program division involves a broad village rehabilitation undertaking. This includes refurbishing the community market which is the symbolic and economic keystone of Kawangware; a comprehensive village housing project and, perhaps most important of all, a Kawangware public works corps. This corps is comprised of some 100 presently unemployed youth and adults who will undertake, at minimum pay, the construction of streets, drainage systems, sanitation facilities, park and sports fields and general utilities services on behalf of the total village.

Following the plate is an interim status report on the seventeen programs being actuated as a part of the Kawangware Human Development Project.

THE SEVENTEEN ACTUATING PROGRAMMES  
toward  
Realizing Socio-Economic Progress in Kawangware

Plate 5

ONE ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT		THREE VILLAGE REHABILITATION		TWO SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT	
A AGRICULTURE	B COMMERCE	C SERVICES	D TRAINING	E WELL-BEING	
DEMONSTRATION URBAN FARM I	COMMERCIAL SERVICES UNION IV	MARKET DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME VIII	EARLY LEARNING INSTITUTE XI	VILLAGE CARE NETWORK XV	
COMMUNITY CO-OPERATIVE AGRICULTURE II	SMALL BUSINESS ASSOCIATION V	COMMUNITY HOUSING PROJECT IX	EDUCATIONAL SUPPORT SYSTEM XII	COMMUNITY HEALTH COMMISSION XVI	
KAWANGWARE FARMING INDUSTRIES III	COMMUNITY INDUSTRIES COMPLEX VI	KAWANGWARE PUBLIC-WORKS CORPS X	COMMUNITY TRAINING COLLEGE XIII	KAWANGWARE APPRENTICESHIP SCHOOL XIV	KAWANGWARE COMMUNITY CENTRE XVII
	KAWANGWARE INTER-TRADING COMPANY VII				

## KAWANGWARE

### AGRICULTURE

#### DEMONSTRATION URBAN FARM

The urban farm has continued work experimenting with various vegetable and flower crops and their growth potential in the various soil types found in the Kawangware area. A group of ten agricultural apprentices are completing the first course of practical and theoretical agricultural training.

#### COMMUNITY AGRICULTURE CO-OPERATIVE

The Co-operative is in the final stages of the registration process with the Ministry of Co-operative Development. This is a multi-purpose co-operative that will be able to engage in numerous activities benefiting agriculture development and other commercial activities in the Kawangware area.

#### KAWANGWARE FARMING INDUSTRIES

This past quarter has seen over 500 kilos of French Beans exported to London demonstrating the feasibility of the production of this cash crop on the small plots found in the Kawangware area. Work is continuing on plots with other crops suitable for both the export and local markets.

### COMMERCE

#### COMMERCIAL SERVICES UNION

This programme arena has been concerned with the registration of the multi-purpose co-operative. A village savings campaign will be the first step toward the activation of a credit union which will be one of the functions of the co-operative. The Management Assistance Bureau is currently inviting guest speakers and management seminar leaders for the Kawangware Business Association.

#### SMALL BUSINESS ASSOCIATION

The Kawangware Business Association expects to receive its registration papers soon. The Association has continued to offer bookkeeping classes and it is planning a shop-painting day in July. The first businessmen's club luncheon was held in Kawangware and welcomed guests from Nairobi.

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The Handicraft Industry has filled numerous orders for products from the local and export market. Some 48 women are working regularly in the production of these goods. In addition, they are participating in several education classes and have secured their own handicraft workshop.

#### KAWANGWARE INTER-TRADING COMPANY

This operation will be a function of the co-operative and will serve the local business community and other programmes which have products to buy and sell.

## KAWANGWARE

### COMMUNITY SERVICES PROGRAMME

#### MARKET DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

The City Council is proceeding with its work of leveling and placing murram in the market area. Materials for drainage work in the market have been secured and plans for providing public toilet facilities and improved market stalls have been developed.

#### COMMUNITY HOUSING PROJECT

A great deal of research work has been done and considerable data collected on low cost housing. Further work is still required in the area of low cost construction methods and locally produced materials before a suitable programme approach can be finalised.

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The 40-man Public Work Corps has continued to participate in training for 1½ days and to engage in public service work for 3½ days each week. They have leveled and murramed many roads and pathways, cleaned and kept up numerous ditches and completed work on the community centre and Kawangware Youth Corps facility. They have also provided regular general cleaning in Kawangware Village, Kibiro, Muslim and Gatina.

### TRAINING PROGRAMME

#### EARLY LEARNING INSTITUTE

The Kawangware Youth Corps, begun in April, is providing five-day-a-week education for a total of 547 children between the ages of 2 and 13. This programme has its own facility and is staffed by 38 teachers, most of whom are volunteers from the community.

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The first parents' meeting of the Kawangware Youth Corps was held during April. Regular tuition for Standards I and VII is continuing and special training for Standard VII teachers is being conducted.

#### COMMUNITY TRAINING COLLEGE

Basic English classes and Swahili literacy classes have continued and are now being staffed by 11 volunteer teachers. Intermediate English classes were begun during the quarter as well.

#### KAWANGWARE APPRENTICESHIP SCHOOL

With the gift of seven sewing machines there are now over 70 people in a series of sewing classes. Typing classes, begun on a small basis early in the quarter, will be expanded immediately as a result of new equipment provided to the Project. School-leaver programmes in basic education, handi-crafts and sign-writing are also now being offered.

## KAWANGWARE

### WELL-BEING PROGRAMME

#### VILLAGE CARE NETWORK

The village care network has continued to hold planning meetings with the community every Tuesday evening. Plans are in process for setting up a legal aid clinic and a community information bureau.

#### COMMUNITY HEALTH COMMISSION

The health commission has been conducting a series of workshops with the workers of the local City Council Health Clinic and also is planning a health survey to measure the pressing needs of the community. A series of classes have been conducted in family planning and nutrition studies.

#### KAWANGWARE COMMUNITY CENTRE

The community centre is now making three classrooms available for regular programme use. Lighting and ceilings have been installed in these rooms during the quarter.

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## KAWANGWARE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

### REPORT ON CURRENT ACTIVITIES

NAIROBI, 7 JANUARY, 1976

All of the programmes and activities mentioned below are part of the programmes which are outlined in the Kawangware Human Development Project document. Particular reference to them can be found in the Actuating Programmes section of the document.

- 1) The first village work day was held on Saturday, 20 December, 1975. It focused on the square of land surrounded on three sides by the Kawangware shopping area and bounded on the fourth side by Kawangware Road. Several hundred community residents participated in the work of the day. They succeeded in leveling the area, removing several large mounds of dirt. They also created in the area next to Kawangware Road a small park with 4 planters for flowers and several trees. This area was enclosed with posts and will be paved in the near future. Murram was put on the leveled area and a drainage ditch was redug and partially paved to enable water from the area to be drained. There was no trouble during the day and the community demonstrated a true Harambee spirit, working hard to recreate the area as a sign of their concern for the community.
- 2) We are in the process right now of organizing a work-study programme for young men and women of the community. The primary purpose of this will be to provide work experience and an opportunity for training for the unemployed men and women of the community. They will receive a small bursary for participation in this programme. The initial in-take will be small (20 people) but once the programme is established we hope to expand it to include a much larger number.
- 3) During the last 4 weeks a small group of community residents have been working on a voluntary basis to translate the Kawangware Human Development Project document into Kswahili. It is hoped to have this work done soon.
- 4) A small group of mothers have met a few times to work on the area of early childhood education. They are working to produce several small booklets which could be used by concerned mothers in the home for educational purposes. These would be local in content and are seen as a first step in meeting the need for early childhood education in the community.

- 5) In consultation with the Headmaster and Deputy Head-mistress of the Kawangware Primary School and the Provincial Office of Adult Education we are working to establish a series of evening classes. These will include English, literacy, and various vocational subjects such as bookkeeping, sewing, cooking, etc. We hope to have these functioning by the end of the month.
- 6) In consultation with Mr. Joseph Juma, an advocate with Archer and Wilcox who is responsible for the legal aid centre at the Shauri Moyo Y.M.C.A., we are exploring the possibility of having such a centre in Kawangware. This would be a centre where volunteer advocates would be available at no charge to community residents who need legal assistance but have no funds to secure it. This is in the exploratory phase but we hope that they will be able to open such a centre in Kawangware in the first half of this year.
- 7) We are talking with a number of the businessmen in the community and are examining with them the possibility of forming a small businessmen's association. This association would seek to provide needed business training to the community's businessmen and to generally up-grade the business standards and activities of the community. It would seek to work with such groups as the Chamber of Commerce, the Kenya Institute of Management, and the government's Management Training and Advisory Centre in these efforts.
- 8) We are exploring ways to up-grade the present agricultural life of the community. This is not seen as a long range programme, but rather is a short range effort to increase the income from the numerous small plots that are presently being farmed. This would enable the land owners to move toward the kind of urban development foreseen by the City Council with the possibility provided by increased income of developing their land up to City Council codes for new construction, etc.
- 9) Finally, we are hopeful of setting up in the near future a cottage crafts' programme which would aim at providing an additional source of cash income for the older women of the community.

*2<sup>nd</sup> distrib. off  
Central Govt. off  
9-2-76  
16-2-76*

KAWANGWARE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

REPORT ON CURRENT ACTIVITIES

NAIROBI, 6 February, 1976

The following is a brief report on the activities of the Kawangware Human Development Project since the last report of this type was made 7 January 1976. It also includes projects and plans for the month of February. All of the programmes and activities mentioned below are part of the programmes which are outlined in the Kawangware Human Development Project Document. Particular reference to them can be found in the Actuating Programmes section of the Document.

AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMMES

1. A small farm in the Kawangware area has been leased. This farm will serve as a demonstration and training centre for high intensity, cash producing urban agriculture. A great deal of work has been done in discovering the most suitable market crops for this area and arrangements have been made with the Kenya Horticulture Exporters Ltd. for the export of horticultural crops as soon as they can be produced. This work is being done by a small group of local land owners who have shown keen interest in the farm and how it can be of benefit to them and the other land owners of the area.
2. The District Agricultural Officer has been consulted and has indicated his support for the project's agricultural programmes. As the agricultural programme progresses we will be working closely with him.
3. Initial talks have been held with the Commissioner for Cooperative Development on the formation of a cooperative for agricultural production. In several weeks a meeting will be held with the Commissioner, the District Cooperative Officer and ourselves to determine the most viable form of cooperative to establish and the best way to proceed to insure its successful set-up and operation.

COMMERCE PROGRAMMES

1. A group of businessmen have been meeting and are in the process of determining the best procedures for establishing a small businessmen's association. It is hoped to have bookkeeping and merchandising classes set-up and operating by the end of this month. They are also exploring the possibility of providing the services of mass purchasing and transport for local businessmen thus improving their ability to serve the community.

2. The setting-up of a cottage crafts industry has been explored and in consultation with the Welfare Office of the Department of Social Services and Housing of the Nairobi City Council which has access to markets it is intended to begin this programme on a small scale in the near future.

#### COMMUNITY SERVICES PROGRAMME

1. The work-study programme for 20 young men was initiated the first part of January and has proved to be very popular with the participants. They do work which is of benefit to the community (cleaning ditches, leveling pathways, etc.). They now have a schedule of work in the morning and study in the afternoon. They are presently doing an intensive course to improve their ability in the English language. This month the number participating will be doubled and other forms of training will be started.

2. The Cleansing Superintendent of the Nairobi City Council, who has visited Kawangware and seen the work of the work-study programme in cleaning ditches, etc., has given his approval for this work and has indicated that if, in the market area, concrete pads can be provided he will provide dust bins and regular pick-up at these points. It is hoped to be able to secure this service very soon.

3. Work is being done in cooperation with the Chairman of the Market Development Committee and the Nairobi City Council in up-grading the market. It is hoped that the market will soon be paved with murram and adequate drainage installed in the near future.

#### TRAINING PROGRAMMES

1. The first booklet of home curriculum for small children has been produced and will be distributed to concerned parents throughout the community this week.

2. A proposal for literacy classes in Swahili, English classes, and tutoring classes for private candidates for various exams is being prepared and will be submitted to the Provincial Office of Adult Education and the City Education Office this week. These plans have been made in consultation with community residents and teachers resident in the community.

#### WELL-BEING PROGRAMMES

1. A building in the Kawangware Shopping Centre owned by the Dagoretti Chicken Cooperative Society has been rented for use as a small community centre. It will have two rooms for classes of various sorts and for meetings. It will also have a small office space. It is intended to make this building available for the use of the whole community and it is hoped that other groups will make use of it. At present it is being painted, electricity is being installed and furniture is being secured.

2. On Tuesday, 27 January five small meetings were held throughout the area of Kawangware. These were well attended and provided an opportunity for people to become better informed about the project. The people attending were asked to contact their neighbours who might be interested in literacy classes and get their names so that they could be contacted at the time for registration for the classes. These meetings will continue on a twice monthly basis in order to provide information to the community on the project, open avenues for their participation and provide an occasion for further training.
3. This past Tuesday, 3 February a small meeting was held at which people worked in the programme area of interest to them. Many plans were made which are of course reflected in the various items of this report. These meetings will also continue on a twice monthly basis in order to provide a continuing opportunity for the local residents to participate in the on-going planning of the total project.
4. A meeting has been held with the Doctor of the Naivasha Road, Riruta City Council Clinic and arrangements are being made to explore with the Deputy Medical Officer of Health of the Nairobi City Council the most effective way that the project can work in the whole area of community health.
5. Meetings have been held with the Social Welfare Officer, and the Community Development Officer for the area and on-going discussions are planned in order to ensure the full co-ordination of the project with their efforts.

## KAWANGWARE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

### REPORT ON CURRENT ACTIVITIES

NAIROBI 17 MARCH, 1976

The following is a brief report on the activities of the Kawangware Human Development Project since the last report of this kind was made 7 February 1976. It also includes projects and plans for the coming month. All of the programmes and activities mentioned below are part of the programmes which are outlined in the Kawangware Human Development Project Document. Particular reference to them can be found in the Actuating Programmes section of the Document.

#### AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMMES

- 1) An additional small piece of land has been leased which will be used for demonstration and training purposes relative to producing cash crops on the small farm plots in the area.
- 2) Consultations have been held with the Ministry of Water Development including a half day field trip by one of their senior staff to ascertain the best way to secure water for irrigation in the area. They have made a number of recommendations which are being followed up on.
- 3) A group of ten men have begun a work-study programme in agricultural. They are receiving both practical and theoretical training in agricultural production. This programme is being supervised by a member of the staff of the Faculty of Agricultural of the University.
- 4) Several additional meetings have been held with the office of co-operative development. The District Co-operative Officer is now working with a group of our staff and community people to prepare for the starting of a co-operative society.

#### COMMERCE PROGRAMMES

- 1) Work has continued on the formation of a Kawangware Business Association which would be a registered society for the promotion of business betterment and development in the area.
- 2) Accounting classes for shop keepers have been started. They are being taught in Swahili by an accountant from a leading firm in the city who was an accounting teacher for many years. He is volunteering his time.
- 3) The creation of a cottage crafts industry has proceeded and markets have been secured for a number of handicraft items both here in Nairobi and internationally. Production of banana fibre mats has begun.

#### COMMUNITY SERVICES PROGRAMMES

1) The work-study programme for young men has now been expanded to include forty men. Their work continues to be of service to the whole community while their study has shifted to study of methods of problem analysis, planning, etc. A number of conversations have been held with business firms and it is hoped to be able to enter a number of these young men into industrial training programmes in the next several months.

2) Initial work has been done on Kawangware market area and materials have been secured to pave the central drainage ditch in the market. This work is being done in co-operation with the Market Development Committee.

3) It is planned to secure some creative drawings of market stalls which could be built cheaply and which would provide adequate shelter for both sellers and buyers.

#### TRAINING PROGRAMMES

1) Permission has been secured from the Provincial Office of Adult Education to conduct literary classes in Swahili. Arrangements with the Office of Education, Nairobi City Council, have been made to use the facilities of the Kawangware Primary School for this purpose. These classes will start 29 March.

2) Five basic English classes have been started. Each of these classes have 7 participants and meet for a total of three hours a week. The focus of these classes is upon conversational English for people who have little or no background in the English language.

3) In co-operation with the Kawangware Primary School special tutoring classes have been started for their standard seven students.

4) There is also another class starting which will be specifically for repeaters and private candidates for the CPE exam.

5) The second edition of the Home Infant Curriculum will be put out this month. The response to the first booklet in February has been very good and numerous people have asked about when another booklet would be available.

6) A family community training programme has been started. It is a programme for mothers and children together. It is for three hours each morning Monday through Friday. The programme has between 40 to 50 mothers participating and between 75 and 100 children ranging in age from infants to 6/7 years old. The curriculum varies, sometimes mothers and children are together, other times separate. The curriculum for mothers includes health, basic English, home care, etc.

Five women have entered a work-study programme where they assist in teaching this programme and are being trained in teaching methods relative to nursery school age children.

6) A programme of tutoring and supervised study for the children in standard one of the primary school is being conducted in the afternoons. The women in the work-study programme are also assisting in this programme.

#### COMMUNITY WELL-BEING PROGRAMME

1) Although there is still much work to be done on the programme centre building at the Kawangware Shopping Centre, programmes are using the building each day from 8.00 a.m. to 7.00 p.m. It is hoped to finish the work on the ceiling and install electricity very soon.

2) Tuesday evening meetings have continued and have had good participation. They have proven valuable in both informing the community of new possibilities in programmes and in ensuring a constant feedback into the programmes from the community.

3) It is planned to begin issuing on a bi-monthly basis a two page leaflet which would contain news of programmes and encourage people to take advantage of these opportunities.

4) A meeting with the Nairobi City Council youth officers in the Western Division has been held and further discussions are planned to work through plans for youth activities particularly of a recreational nature.

# MONDAY PROGRAMME FLOW

TIME	LOCATION OF ACTIVITY		
	DEM. URBAN FARM	COMMUNITY CENTRE	OTHER FACILITIES
7:30	AGRICULTURAL TASK FORCE COLLEGIUM		
8:00			
8:30			
9:00		LECTURE	TEACHER CORPS TRAINING
9:30			
10:00	TEAM 1 D.U.F. VEGETABLE PLANTING	TEAM 2 CO-OP VEGETABLE PLANTING	
10:30		FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT SEMINAR	
11:00			
11:30			
12:00		LUNCH	
12:30	LUNCH		
1:00	BREAK		
1:30		BREAK	
2:00			
2:30	BASIC ENGLISH (AG. CORPS)	LECTURE	
3:00			
3:30			
4:00		FAMILY CONSTITUTION SEMINAR	
4:30			
5:00			
5:30			BASIC ENGLISH (GROUPS 2&3)
6:00			
6:30			BASIC ENGLISH (GROUP 4)
7:00			

## KAWANGWARE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

### Quarterly Report on Programme Progress

January to March, 1976

### AGRICULTURE

#### DEMONSTRATION URBAN FARM

The Demonstration Urban Farm has been launched with the leasing of a small plot of land along Salim Road. A crop of French Beans has been planted and experimental seed beds of various vegetables have been started. Irrigation equipment for this plot has been secured. A group of ten men is participating in an apprenticeship programme in which they receive practical experience on the farm and participate in training classes in agricultural methods.

#### COMMUNITY AGRICULTURE CO-OPERATIVE

Meetings have been held with the Commissioner for Co-operative Development and plans are proceeding to organize this co-operative which will be a comprehensive co-operative encompassing every dimension of agriculture development in Kawangware.

#### KAWANGWARE FARMING INDUSTRIES

Arrangements have been made with an export firm in Nairobi for the export of vegetable crops grown in Kawangware. Research has also been done on livestock production and marketing.

### COMMERCE

#### COMMERCIAL SERVICES UNION

Through the meeting with the Commissioner of Co-operative Development research has been done on the formation of a community credit union and plans have been made for its creation.

#### SMALL BUSINESS ASSOCIATION

The organisation of the Kawangware Businessmen's Association has advanced very well. The constitution of the association has been prepared and it is in the final stages of preparation for registration. The group has begun bookkeeping classes for its members which are providing practical training in business procedures for all interested business men and women in Kawangware.

### COMMUNITY INDUSTRIES COMPLEX

The handicraft industry has begun with the production of banana fiber mats for both the local tourist market and for export. Extensive research has produced numerous opportunities for the export of various handicrafts. Emphasis has been on learning to make new handicrafts and to improve the quality of the products.

### KAWANGWARE INTER-TRADE COMPANY

The research has begun to determine the best organizational form of this company.

## SERVICES

### MARKET DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

In cooperation with the Market Development Commission work has begun to improve the market. Materials have been secured to provide for paved drainage ditches within the market area itself. Plans for developing improved stalls and drainage are now being prepared.

### COMMUNITY HOUSING PROJECT

Initial drawings have been compiled for various low cost housing plans. These drawings are being revised to better meet the needs of Kawangware families and to fully conform with the Nairobi City Council housing codes.

### KAWANGWARE PUBLIC-WORKS CORPS

The Public-Works Corps began in January with 20 men and has now doubled to 40 men engaged in a work-study programme. The young men have done a great deal of work that is of benefit to the whole community, such as digging and clearing ditches, leveling pathways and roads and work on the programme centre. They have worked in all five stakes of the community. They have also engaged in a study programme involving English and other studies designed to better equip them to live and work in our urban world.

## TRAINING

### EARLY LEARNING INSTITUTE

A daily programme for mothers with young children has begun. It meets for three hours each morning and presently involves 75 mothers and ~~some~~ 250 children. The mothers are being trained in child care and health while the children are receiving basic work of a school preparatory nature. This programme is completely voluntary and involves no cost for participants.

### EDUCATIONAL SUPPORT SYSTEM

A tutorial programme for Standard I pupils of the Kawangware Primary School meets for one and a half hours four afternoons each week with voluntary teachers who assist the pupils with their lessons. There is also a Standard VII tutorial for pupils at the Kawangware Primary School. This programme meets twice a week for one and a half hours. Five local women have been engaged in a work-study programme for teacher training. They assist in teaching the tutorials and also have a daily training session. There are also 21 full-time volunteers assisting in these programmes.

### COMMUNITY TRAINING COLLEGE

There are eight basic English classes meeting for 3 hours a week at various times. This involves some 75 adults who are working to improve their English language skills. A series of Swahili literacy classes have been initiated which meet for two hours three times a week. Through arrangements with the Nairobi City Council the facilities of the Kawangware Primary School are being used for these classes. Both the English and Swahili classes are being taught by volunteers who are attending weekly training sessions to prepare them for teaching their classes.

### KAWANGWARE APPRENTICESHIP SCHOOL

In addition to the above mentioned on-the-job programmes extensive research has been done into the most appropriate forms of apprenticeship training and how best to make these available in Kawangware.

### WELL-BEING

#### VILLAGE CARE NETWORK

A series of Tuesday evening meetings have been held which continued to involve a broad range of community people in planning the various programmes, in training people in the Project's methods and ensuring that the total community is aware of the opportunities available through the various programmes.

#### COMMUNITY HEALTH COMMISSION

Consultations have been held with Riruta Clinic (City Council) concerning the needs of the clinic and its work, and how the Project might be supportive in their effort. Health care classes have also been started with the mothers attending the daily family training programme.

#### KAWANGWARE COMMUNITY CENTRE

The renting of the two room building at the Kawangware shopping centre is the beginning of a community centre. Much work has already been done to prepare the building for classes and community meetings as a result of product donations from many businesses in the Nairobi area.

KAWANGWARE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Quarterly Report on Programme Progress

April to June 1976

Type  
A

AGRICULTURE

DEMONSTRATION URBAN FARM

The urban farm has continued work experimenting with various vegetable and flower crops and their growth potential in the various soil types found in the Kawangware area. A group of ten agricultural apprentices are completing the first course of practical and theoretical agricultural training.

COMMUNITY AGRICULTURE CO-OPERATIVE

The Co-operative is in the final stages of the registration process with the Ministry of Co-operative Development. This is a multi-purpose co-operative that will be able to engage in numerous activities benefiting agriculture development and other commercial activities in the Kawangware area.

KAWANGWARE FARMING INDUSTRIES

This past quarter has seen over 500 kilos of French Beans exported to London demonstrating the feasibility of the production of this cash crop on the small plots found in the Kawangware area. Work is continuing on plots with other crops suitable for both the export and local markets.

COMMERCE

COMMERCIAL SERVICES UNION

This programme arena has been concerned with the registration of the multi-purpose co-operative. A village savings campaign will be the first step toward the activation of a credit union which will be one of the functions of the co-operative. The Management Assistance Bureau is currently inviting guest speakers and management seminar leaders for the Kawangware Business Association.

SMALL BUSINESS ASSOCIATION

The Kawangware Business Association expects to receive its registration papers soon. The Association has continued to offer bookkeeping classes and it is planning a shop-painting day in July. The first businessmen's club luncheon was held in Kawangware and welcomed guests from Nairobi.

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Kawangware Human Development Project  
Quarterly Report on Programme Progress  
April to June 1976

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Kawangware Human Development Project  
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KAWANGWARE COMMUNITY CENTRE

The community centre is now making three classrooms available for regular programme use. Lighting and ceilings have been installed in these rooms during the quarter.

### Cooperative Agriculture.

A demonstration urban farm has been established as an outdoor laboratory and training center for intensive integrated agriculture on small farm holdings. During the two years of operation fifty five men have successfully completed a three month apprenticeship on the farm and in the classroom. Thirty five are now working with the Kawangware Cooperative Society Limited, and twenty students are in training. Successful production of many vegetables, flowers and small fruits has been demonstrated in commercial quality and quantity. Major crops have included French Beans for export to Europe (5 acres), strawberries (1 acre), carnations, passion fruit and high value vegetables in eight varieties. (2 acres). Expansion of irrigated land to 10 acres is complete and an additional 40 acres is in preparation. Intensive livestock production has advanced significantly with 4 head of dairy cattle under zero grazing, 12 pigs, rabbits, bees and a poultry house under construction. A second series of soil testing and fertilizer testing is complete. A major dam site has been surveyed.

### Appropriate Industry.

Industrial development began with Comartka which is now a major handcraft industry supplying to both local and export markets. Forty women are currently employed by this industry. The Kawangware Construction Company employs 20 men in the production of murram blocks and low-cost housing. The company is currently submitting tenders to the City for participation in road construction, culverts and other public works. Building construction training has been enabled by the Youth Corps work on culverts, drains and buildings at the market square. Kawatex, a small garment making industry, has begun operations with women trained in sewing classes. An existing metal fabricating industry has been expanded with a new building and equipment that has enabled it to begin an apprenticeship program that will provide skilled workers for future expansion.

### Commercial Services.

Major accomplishments have centered around the market place which has been resurfaced and enclosed. This will allow the community to realize more income from one of the finest open markets in Kenya. Some of the market income has already been applied to the construction of the Kawangware Nursery School. The Kawangware Business Association (K.B.A.) has been formed. This association of small businessmen functions as a commercial guild and the members can be identified by their blue circular signs at their place of business. The association has commenced a wholesale purchase and distribution service. A new truck is the beginning of a transportation division of the cooperative. The Kawangware Cooperative Society has been established and operates as a multi-purpose integrated cooperative model for all of Kenya. A bank and Post Office have been opened and telex communication installed. Seven new shops have commenced business and a new taxi has begun operation. A bus stop has been paved and roofed. Two management seminars have been conducted by the Management Assistance Bureau for the KBA with visiting

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KAWANGWARE

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July '78

speakers. The Cooperative Society is planning a Credit Union to encourage village saving and provide collateral for business expansion.

#### Living Environment.

The major developments in improving the village environment have been accomplished in the village square, along Kawangware Road, and the construction of a stormwater drainage system. Paving has been laid around the square and lighting installed. An orderly parking area has been levelled and surfaced to suit drainage. Trees have been planted along Kawangware Road. Forty men have been regularly engaged in a public works corps; digging the drainage ditches, constructing culverts and fencing at the market, and doing regular street cleaning. Paths and streets were surfaced with new gravel when the drainage system was completed in the market area. Placement of trash cans in public places has facilitated a more regular trash removal by the city. A playground has been built at the market. The first model home, with indoor toilet and good ventilation, was built with locally made murram blocks for a cost of \$900. Community work days in each Stake have provided much of the physical labor for public works projects. Public toilets have been built at the market square.

#### Corporate Patterns.

A newly constructed Community Center is the venue for many community events and services. It is a movie theatre and library and provides offices and classrooms for many programs. The center also acts as a mail pick-up point, information center, reading room and recreation room. Every morning 40 to 50 community leaders meet to plan together the ongoing programs of the community and designate the tasks for the day. A bulletin board at the gathering place in the square informs the community of events and services. Work guilds in each program arena meet regularly for training, evaluation and planning. The Youth Corps, Cooperative Society and Business Association hold regular and well attended meetings. Village meetings have been held in each stake and an annual Assembly reports and celebrates achievements and forms the general consensus of directions for the future. The most effective participation in creating consensus is through the many people who work in various aspects of the project programs. Over 130 adults are engaged full-time in project programs, 325 are members of community organizations, and 472 are receiving some kind of formal training. One thousand two hundred children are enrolled in supplementary education programs. The work guilds meet monthly in either the social or economic commissions and the two commissions meet together every quarter for evaluation, planning and long-range visioning. These quarterly meetings are also the occasions for corporately celebrating the past struggles and victories.

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#### Identity Systems.

The welcome sign at the entrance to the community and the large mural in the Square are the unifying symbols of a place where "it is good to be alive". A monthly "Kawangware Voice" is produced and distributed in the Square and at Commission and Guild meetings. Kawangware citizens have regularly reminded themselves that they are renewing their village on behalf of Kenya and the world and many of them have visited and worked in other Human Development Projects in other countries. Currently there are eleven trained people working in projects in other parts of the world. Several national newspaper articles have told their story of development and three villages have told of their achievements and future plans on a national television show. The celebration that marked the end of the second year of the project was attended by the President's daughter and a representative of the Vice-President. The six-day celebrations ended with a parade led by the Kenya Police Training Band. The festivities also included the graduation of Youth Corps classes; sewing, typing, literacy and English. The Kawangware community has a new self-story and a more clearly defined identity and pride.

#### Preventive Care.

The Youth Corps has done a remarkable job through their physical labors and training courses with preventive care tactics such as drainage, trash removal and village cleanliness campaigns. During the two years of project initiation, twenty Health Caretakers have been trained. First Aid, family planning, and basic sanitation have been taught to over two hundred residents. Health Caretakers are based in neighborhoods and clinics and relate their services to professional services at the Riruta Clinic and Nairobi Hospital. Post-natal classes are conducted regularly and focus on nutrition, immunization, preventive care in the home, cooking and home management. Physiometric records are kept for all children who attend clinic or have been visited at home. The Health Clinic is staffed by a resident Physician and also provides a dental service that is an extension program of the University of Nairobi. A resident of the village conducts a volunteer ambulance service to city health facilities and is receiving training in emergency care. A health fair attended by over one thousand people displayed examples of preventive care, focused on health issues and catalyzed the training of Health Caretakers and clinic attendance.

#### Functional Education.

Three years ago less than five percent of the children in Kawangware over six years old were in school. There was no Pre-school for younger children and no adult education structures. Today there are five Pre-schools with a total enrolment of 800 students between the ages of 2 to 13 years. The schools are served by 40 teachers, most of whom had no training and have received training on-the-job. The schools are a part of the Youth Corps activities and to date over 1,200 children have completed one or more years in school classes. A parent Teacher Association of 250 members participates in the teaching, curriculum building and administration of the schools. The PTA has opened an education coordinating office at the Community Center. During the

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July '78

last two years 300 previously unavailable places in the State run schools have been found for Kawangware children. The supplemental schooling provided by the five "Pre-schools" has been extended to include tutorials for first through seventh grade children. Most of the teachers are volunteers and the schools are self-supporting. Adult literacy classes in English and Swahili are offered in integrated courses of twelve weeks duration. Four hundred have graduated from the English course and fifty from the Swahili course. In addition, vocational training is offered in sewing, typing, bookkeeping, shorthand, agriculture, carpentry, masonry, community health and sanitation, sign-writing, basic math, librarianship, and teaching. As many as seventy adults have been taking sewing at one time and forty taking handcrafts and typing. Apprenticeships in agriculture, community health, business management, construction, and teaching involving longer courses and in-service training with employment, reflect the community concern to train its own most needed artisans. Fifty-five young men have successfully completed an intensive three month agricultural apprenticeship. Thirty-five are now engaged in co-operative farming with the Kawangware Co-operative Society, ten are working in neighboring villages and five are teaching in other Human Development Projects in other countries.

#### Community Welfare

The village care network of stake leaders meets weekly to co-ordinate clinic services, information and training classes in home management. Village Meetings have been held in each stake to focus on issues and citizen proposals to deal with them. Fifteen citizens from these Village Meetings have conducted similar Village Meetings in all the districts of Kenya. Over sixty women attended a Global Women's Forum in the village. A group of thirty to forty community leaders from all program arenas of the project meets weekly for training and planning. The Youth Corps can call 250 to 400 youth together for work on a number of public works type tasks and regularly involves adults and elderly in community-wide workdays celebrations. The Kawangware Sports Club fielded teams for nearly eighty events and won all but four matches during the last year.

#### Victory Story

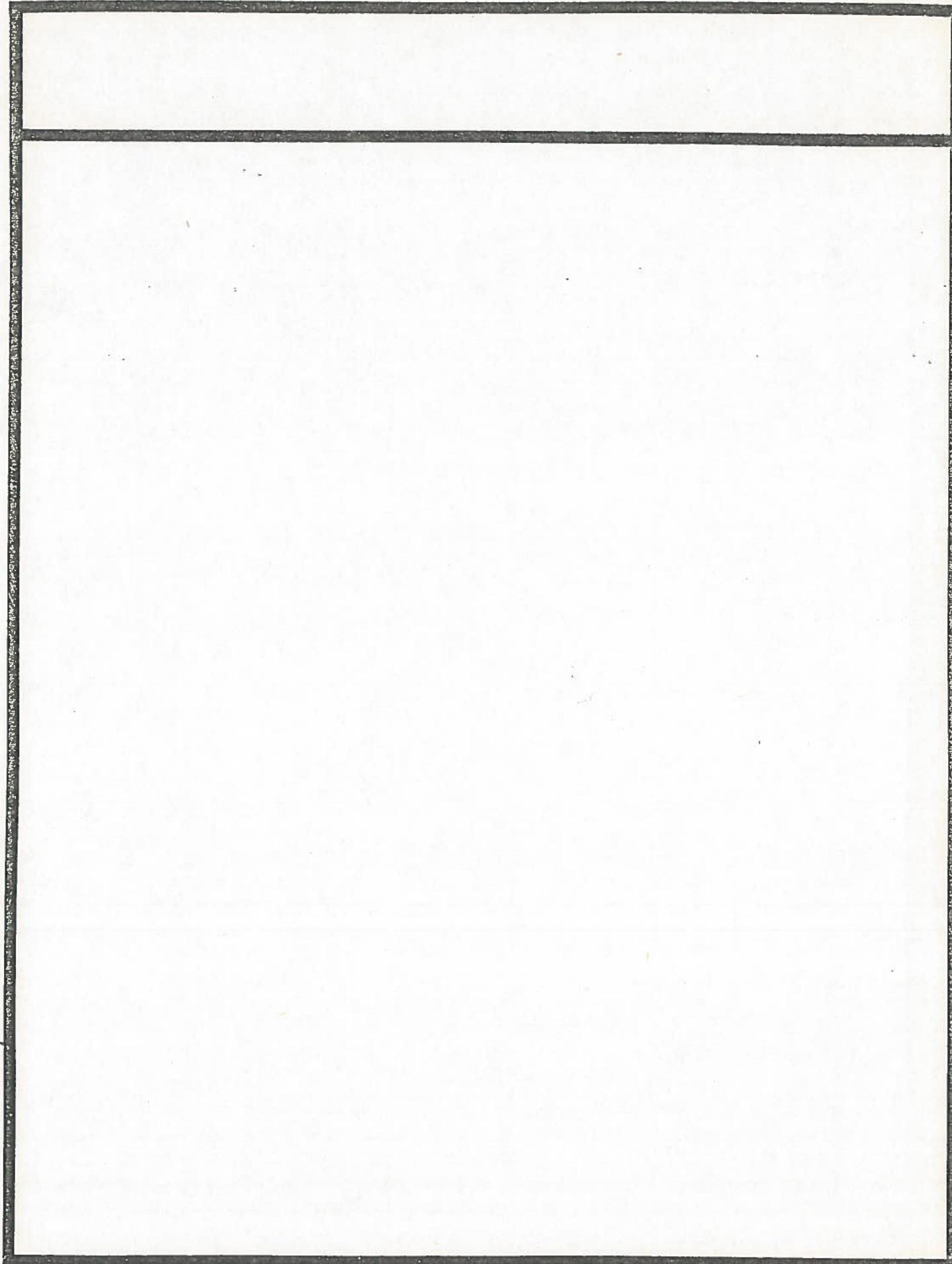
Kawangware has demonstrated how to impose order on massive chaos. More urban than rural because of its size and inclusion within the metropolitan borders of Nairobi, it is typical of many communities that grew up haphazardly overnight. It is crowded with people and their belongings who are relatively new arrivals from rural areas. It had few essential services for human existence. Kawangware has demonstrated how an overlay of care, order and visible structure can be constructed by local residents. They have started out with their own resources and successfully applied the expertise, capital and services of others to their own programs. Social and economic structures have been built with a high level of broad local participation. Social structures have focused on education and practical training to provide long range needs for local expertise. The gross income of the village has been doubled in three years. Economic programs have ensured increased employment, higher family

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July '78

incomes and built the structures for money to stay in the community longer for local development. A significant part of the demonstration has been in showing the productive capacity of small farm holdings and the possibility of earning export income by selling produce within Kenya and in Europe.



## KAWANGWARE

### 1. GEO/SOCIAL UNIQUENESS

Kawangware, the "place of the Guines bird" is a community composed of both urban and rural aspects; and of migrant and permanent residents. It is located southwest of the city of Nairobi and is about twenty minutes by city bus from the center of town. It is bounded on the south by Naivasha Road, on the north and west by the Nairobi River and on the east by a suburban community. It lies at an altitude of 5,452 feet and maintains a constant 67 degrees F. The land consists of rocky, red loam and black cotton soil. The long rains come between April and June and short rains between October and December. Although the official national languages are English and Kiswahili, there are 23 native languages spoken in the village. Not only are most of the Kenyan tribes represented in the community, but a large contingent of African refugees reside there. There are eight distinct community groupings within the project area. One of these is a Muslim community. Out of the 900 acres, 400 acres are for grazing or agricultural use. The population is approximately 30,000 people. Due to its proximity to Nairobi, the community experiences a rapid growth in both population and cheap housing facilities. Kawangware has become a demonstration sign of all transitional urban-rural villages who are creating a self-sufficient community with a unique identity.

### 2. FOUNDATIONAL CARE

In order to recreate a sense of community when the popular story was the impossible tension of the permanent residents against the transient visitors, Kawangware struggled with ensuring foundational care structures for the whole village. At the beginning of the project in November, 1975, it was seen that the cultural life of the community was centered around the twice weekly market days when 3,000 or more people would gather in a restricted space to sell or buy home products. Small shops, sometimes every ten feet, would sell identical items. Homes were built at random with no sanitary linkages. Plans were built immediately for a comprehensive design of sewerage system, public toilets and baths and additional water sources. Local store owners began meeting to discuss better business practices that would eliminate the product overlapping that existed. Weekly stake meetings began to form a long range vision of how to transform the market area into an adequate economic and cultural meeting place. The people of Kawangware began to see that it was possible to order the chaos of a bulging population and a haphazardous design.

3. Residential involvement in all aspects of the project was the key to the physical and social reconstruction of the village. When the project began there were only two organized groups who were responsible for a limited aspect of the village. Community events were restricted to tribal or religious groups. Since that time, Kawangware began a systematic visit to all geographic stakes to ask for volunteers. Within the first year, over 200 people volunteered the time to meet every Tuesday to implement the tactics of the Consult document. Over 60 people were involved in teaching some aspect of the program. Over 800 residents participated in long and hard work days to build gardens, paint buildings, and repair roads. The youth played a unique role in tutoring, clean up days, cultural performances, and sports. Community wide celebrations were cross-tribal and cross religious lines. Twelve residents have left their nation to be assigned to other projects across the world on a volunteer basis. Residents see that building the community depends on their creativity and responsibility for the whole.

## KAWANGWARE H.D.P.

### 4. ECONOMIC BENEFITS

When Kawangware first looked at itself at the Consult, many economic contradictions were evident: subsistence farming, unprofitable small shops with duplicated services and products, unused agricultural space, 76% unemployment, urban services irregular, few products available within village, difficulty in obtaining loans, and no banking or credit facilities. The people decided to expand the economic ventures by reviving skills that were unused, by coordinating the businessmen and increasing their inventory and services; and by obtaining equipment from the Nairobi industrial area to set up local industries within the village grounds. To accelerate property improvements, demonstrations of good houses, sewer lines, and public toilets were built by a community work force; and community wide work days were held to paint stores, repair houses, and built public parks and attractive roadways. To increase community productivity, field days were held to teach in one day, all the learnings in agriculture to the local farmers; apprenticeship classes were held to upgrade skills for the existing farmers and businessmen, and many types of experimentation took place to find effective ways to grow seedlings, to fertilize, and to irrigate crops. To upgrade income capacity, residents took classes in business management and basic skills; a network was created for finding jobs in the city; testing for job potential was held; and different experiments in cooperative buying and cooperative planning took place. To augment financial services, regular bank trips were initiated, a multi-purpose cooperative that provided loans began with 64 members; and budget and bookkeeping forms were standardized to encourage better business practices. In two and one half years, there has been a shift from reliance on outside monies for support of development to community generated income. The amount of monies has decreased to one third the amount needed in the first year. This trend towards self-sufficiency has created an international sign that it is possible to become a self-contained economic unit.

### 5. SOCIAL BENEFITS

The social contradictions for Kawangware consisted of: reduced opportunities for education advancement; health services for mothers only, no preventive care services; no telephones, no public facilities for meeting; a hapazard design of environment; muddy roads and unclean streets; no structures for trash removal, little electricity, water, toilets, baths; and houses that were not built for ventilation. To broaden the educational potential, 1200 residents have completed training in basic and apprenticeship classes; four preschools were established; special tutoring has allowed primary students to enter into Government schools; a PTA has been formed; and leadership methods have been taught. To deliver health services, a referral system has been created, health caretakers have been organized to teach home health care, First Aid classes have been held, and a Mothers' association has been formed. To unify corporate activities, stake meetings and activities in various homes receive input from all residents in that neighborhood; sports clubs have united several groups of young people; guild meetings have focused on the standard of each program; and special forums were held for particular groups within the community. To focus environmental care, a community centre was created with a bulletin board, a plaza, a mural, and parking spaces; welcome signs were created around attractive park areas; and trash cans have been provided for clean up campaigns. To provide essential benefits, 5 miles of sewer lines were laid, drains built, roads widened and straighten, spot lights were installed, demonstrations houses were built and a location was

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secured for mail delivery.

KAWANGWARE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

QUARTERLY REPORT

July through September, 1978

The following report is a brief summary of the highlights of the past 3 months of the Kawangware Human Development Project prepared for distribution at the Quarterly Community Assembly. It focuses on new development and the progress of the already existing programmes which have moved ahead to open new possibilities in various areas of the community's rebuilding.

1. AGRICULTURE PROGRAMMES

The first phase of the Irrigation Expansion Scheme funded by Barclays Bank International Development grant and loan has been established at the Demonstration Urban Farm. This includes a borehole pump and a permanent irrigation system that serves the DUF and adjacent production farms. In addition to the Co-operative farm teams who are each managing one acre of irrigated land, a Kawangware landowner is now growing French Beans for export as a producing member of the Co-op. Irrigation equipment is leased to members as a function of the Equipment Pool that is being established in Kawangware.

The livestock programme has also been expanded this quarter. Twelve goats have been contributed by Heifer International in America and used to demonstrate the feasibility of confined management of goats for both milk and meat production. These include 10 Nubian goats that are capable of producing 6-8 litres of milk per day and 2 Togannan goats that are an improved meat breed. Pig production looks very promising as the first litter are in the final stage of fattening for market. One of the female pigs from this litter will be saved for breeding purposes which will give us 2 sows for breeding. The poultry house on the DUF has just been completed and broiler production will begin next quarter. The zero-grazing dairy scheme now has 2 cows in calf and 1 heifer ready to be bred.

2. COMMERCE PROGRAMMES

COMARTKA's exhibit at the New York Trade Fair in May sponsored by Kenya External Trade Authority has resulted in many new orders being received for the high quality banana fibre products for which Comartka has become well known. This local industry is now busy filling these orders which are being handled by local Nairobi export firms. New designs are being produced to expand the variety of products available for market. New producing members are in training to meet the greater demand for the items.

One of the local metal fabrication industries has expanded with the construction of a new workshop complete with electrification. This industry has initially enrolled 7 men in an apprenticeship programme that will provide an ongoing opportunity for training and future employment in a rapidly growing industry.

KAWATEX, the sewing programme, continues to train women in cutting, sewing and fitting of garments for school and commercial uniforms. They have made jackets for the Market Crew that maintain the Kawangware Market and have been promised a sub-contract with a Nairobi firm as soon as they can obtain some industrial machines.

Meanwhile, a number of the women have completed the training and have secured employment with various garment industries in Nairobi, Kikuyu and Turbo.

The most recent activity in Commerce is the initiation of a Wholesale Distribution Shop in the village. Members of the Kawangware Business Association in conjunction with the Kawangware Co-operative Society established the shop for the purpose of benefitting consumers and retailers as well as Co-op members. The first month of operation demonstrated the need for this service which promises to be one of the most important commercial services of the Co-operative.

### 3. SERVICES PROGRAMMES

The major activity in this arena is the implementation of low-cost housing. The KAWANGWARF CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY, composed of 20 men, is completing a demonstration house located at the DLF. Both the design and materials are unique. They have developed a construction block that costs less than murram blocks using the red soil that is available throughout the area. Presently under construction are 2 houses and a choo at the nursery school while the men have just completed the poultry house for the farm. The primary focus now is to establish a financing scheme that will enable the residents of Kawangware to build these low-cost houses and rental units.

Other activities to improve the living environment of Kawangware have been to revitalize the village square and market place. Workdays have been held to level the parking area in the square, maintain the landscape plantings and improve the drainage ditch in the market. The on-going cleaning is enabled by the newly created Public Youth Corps.

### 4. TRAINING PROGRAMMES

THE KAWANGWARE YOUTH CORPS moved some of their classes into a new KAWANGWARE NURSERY SCHOOL which is nearing completion. There are 250 children using this new facility with 2 classrooms and a large playground. At a recent meeting of the KYC parents, it was decided that a similar school is needed in each stake. Funding for 3 additional schools has been promised, one adjacent to the existing school, and 2 on land that can be designated for this purpose.

Standard 7 tuition has been broadened to include standard 5 and 6 students who meet in classes each weekday from 4-6 pm and Saturdays til noon. There are 30 students enrolled. The PYC, which began in June, has 45 students, most of whom were formally part of the KYC but at age 12 move into the advanced group. The supplementary education continues at an advanced level and in addition they receive vocational training in agriculture, construction and other skills within the industries in the community. They also provide a service to the community by cleaning and maintaining the village and its service.

Other classes are being held in Adult literacy and typing. A number of students have moved on from the classes into positions as typists in Nairobi.

### 5. WELL-BEING PROGRAMMES

THE KAWANGWARE SPORTS CLUB has continued to participate in community activities such as workdays at the Nursery School and Market as well as holding their regular meetings. The club has become one of the leading football clubs in Dagoretti Division, this quarter playing 11 games and winning 8. The club represented Dagoretti at the Nairobi City Stadium at the close of Kenya National Youth Week. They have also introduced a junior football club which has 20 youth participating.

Health Care during the quarter consisted of baby weighing, clinic and referral services. The PYC students are assisting in these clinics and are learning health care as part of their studies.

A major focus of the project is to develop a community organization which will provide a permanent structure to carry on the development of the community. This past quarter, there has been a Community Assembly, monthly forums, weekly leadership training events and daily meetings of the various programme leaders. In addition, the KAWANGWARF CO-OPERAATIVE SOCIETY LTD., a multi-purpose integrated co-operative continues to take shape as the legal entity which will provide the economic undergirding of this development. There are presently 300 members.

THE AFRICA REPORT

Quarter II, 1978-79  
September - October 1978

This report summarizes through nine arenas the impact of the Africa trip and then gives details country by country of the trip. Though the data is at times repetitive, it attempts to articulate both the basic issues relative to Africa and spell out the work done in each country.

Prepared by  
The International Framing Team  
Global Development Centrum  
at  
Brussels, Belgium  
October 15, 1978

## I. TRIP SUMMATION

1. Bayad Village Reentry

In Egypt the focus of the trip was on reentry to Bayad. Our staff had been told to leave the village in mid-July and all the programs were shut down. Before our arrival a number of meetings had been held with the Governor. He was extremely supportive, but was having difficulty getting the support of his permanent bureaucrats. The underlying issues seemed to be (1) the village shiekh (economic and Muslim leader) is extremely threatened by the project and was instrumental in getting the low-level bureaucrats to close the project during the foreign staff absence, (2) the totally Christian make-up of the staff caused offense, both in the village, but more importantly in Beni Suef and (3) we had not worked closely with the Beni Suef Governorate officials. While working with the Governor and his bureaucrats, we also pushed on in Cairo to get high level support to the governor. This is spelled out in other paragraphs. The auxiliary returned to Bayad on October 12, 1978.

2. National Frames Anchored

In Nigeria, Kenya and Egypt the frames that had been built over the past two years were broadened and deepened using private clout as entree to the public sector. Nigeria is in the process of changing to civilian rule which means all levels of the government will change this year. This makes our base in the private sector crucial in anchoring us through the change in regimes. Mr. G.O. Onosode, Chairman of Nigerian Acceptances, Limited, provided access to Mr. Odunlami, Commissioner of Trade, Industry and Cooperatives, who is now Deputy Administrator for the Lagos State Government. He agreed to send three to five National Youth Service Corps workers to Ijede to work on the Village Industrial Park as the symbol of state government support for Ijede. We also visited Commissioner Olambuwonnu (Health) and Commissioner Leigh (Education), who were very supportive and reaffirmed the state government's support for Ijede. It seems that in light of the political change our position is fairly secure and can be protected through our private sector base. In Kenya the public bureaucratic support was undergirded with permanent secretaries of the federal ministries. A key here is Mr. Motiga, who is a permanent secretary in the Office of the Vice President. Second, Mr. Mule, the Permanent Secretary for Finance and Planning, who suggested the Machakos District for the Kamweleni Project, was seen. Third, Mr. Siboyi, Assistant Commissioner for Social Welfare, is assisting in funding Kamweleni and is a close guardian. Our work in Kamweleni is recognised as critical to the success of the ten million dollar EEC land reclamation scheme in Machakos' district. We have been invited to participate in a joint public-private committee to oversee the EEC project, which puts us in contact with the most senior bureaucrats of the country. Our base is solid in Kenya, and when the new government settles down, we can get access to any Minister that needs to be visited. In Egypt the base of the frame was created off the development work of the past two years and access routes opened to all levels of private and public sector persons. A key here was Mr. Mansur Hassan, who is a fE50 per month supporter and is now one of the five key men in the New Democratic Party with direct access to President Anwar el Sadat. Mr. Hassan is very supportive of Bayad and appreciates the approach and methodology of Human Development. He requested a national replication scheme for Egypt with full

backing of the Egyptian public and private sectors in both funding and personnel for such an undertaking. We, also, have direct access to Dr. Sayed Marei, Speaker of Parliament and recognized as the second most powerful man in Egypt. This trip was consumed with framing our emergency situation. We felt that it was wise to wait on seeing him until we had Bayad solid and our images clear on missional expansion.

3. Diplomatic Network Webbed

In Nigeria and Egypt the diplomatic access was strengthened and leads into other national diplomatic figures were gained for both framing and funding. In Nigeria American Ambassador Donald B. Easum was seen and made a site visit to Ijede with a delegation from the American Embassy. He hosted the team in his residence for two days. He wrote a letter of introduction to the American Ambassador in Egypt, Mr. Herman Eiles, as well as arranging with John and Marilyn Oyler occasions for them to meet Nigerian public sector officials as part of regular Embassy functions. In Egypt American Ambassador Herman Eiles was visited for over one hour. He was obviously well informed on our work and questioned us very seriously on the work and its implications. In both Nigeria and Egypt the Canadian High Commissioner and Ambassador were seen for updating and next steps in financial support.

4. Church Relations Guarded

In Nigeria and Egypt the church relations were well worked thus guarding our entrees into these nations. The object here was to keep well covered with the church and to use the church network for doing the campaigns. In Nigeria we worked basically with the Catholic Church. Archbishop Okogie of Lagos and Monsignor Obine were visited relative to Richard Kitney's work in the Christian Health Association of Nigeria (CHAN) and the visas for the Lagos House members. In Egypt Bishop Samuels of Cairo was visited relative to the Bayad Project. As he is a delegate to the World Council of Churches meetings in Jamaica in January 1979, we invited him to visit the Woburn Lawn Project and to visit Chicago.

5. Legal Base Advanced

In Nigeria and Egypt the Institute's legal base was pushed down the road a new step toward registration in each nation. In Nigeria visits were made with the Nigerian Institute of Cultural Affairs (NICA) Trustees, Executive Council, and Members. In addition the NICA registration was checked with our lawyer, Chief Chris Ogunbanjo, and we were assured that the registration is in process through the bureaucratic structures of the central government and that no problems were apparent. In Egypt the necessity for the legal registration became apparent in the meetings relative to Bayad as protection for the future. A five member Board of Directors was selected and the registration process set in motion. The ICA:Egypt Board has been done on the global model of using colleagues in the private sector who have supported our work financially.

6. In-Country Development Strengthened

In Nigeria, Kenya and Egypt the work in development has been taken seriously and executed systematically with the result that it is entirely possible, with the exception of major project capitalization, that all of the movement funding can be done from within each nation. In Nigeria the development maneuvers had been written and the funding well underway, both in terms of cash and in-kind. In Egypt major workshops were done on development to move them into the symbols and systems of Global Development. The concrete indication of this for the Cairo House was that by the tenth of October, over 50% of the development target had been reached for the month. Egypt is making a major move to expand their contacts into the Cairo aristocracy.

7. Completion Images Grounded

The work on the "maturation" or "completion" of the Human Development Projects was clarified and groundings done in the midst of four projects: Ijede, Bayad, Kawangware and Kamweleni. The major thrust in Ijede is on getting the new industries started on an economically viable basis. We worked at getting the thrusts of each guild clarified. Major work needs to be done on visibility, relationships to government structures in Ijede, the stakes and guilds, and the delivery of essential services. In Kawangware a five phase scheme toward completion was worked through. Kamweleni is going very well with over one-half of the adult population active in guild and stake meetings. It is seen as the demonstration village in the EEC scheme and is an unique opportunity to demonstrate the critical role of a village based demonstration in regional public sector schemes. The immediate task in Bayad is program reactivation and getting the fish farm, brick factory and marmalade factory operating as economic units. Some major construction is needed this quarter. The desert reclamation is a crucial program yet to be initiated.

8. Awakenment Priority Focused

In all three nations the primacy of the awakenment campaign was emphasized and workshops held to get clear on this year's thrust. In Nigeria the main impact programs to date have been GWF, RS-1, PLC and the ITI, but on a limited basis. In addition to project completion, a total impact system has been built with quarterly maneuvers and regional circuits set to carry Town Meeting, GWF, RS-1, PLC and the ITI throughout the four Nigerian regions. In Kenya the next staging of the impact program was set by postponing the "third project" and turning those energies back into national saturation given the advantages of both the awakenment and engagement campaigns of the past year. The impact scheme was worked through for the whole year (see the attached timeline). In Egypt with the delay of the Bayad Project for three months, the impact campaign was refocused into planning in Quarter III with a move toward implementation in Quarter IV.

9. Continental Strategy Focused

In Nigeria and Kenya broad Africa strategy was worked on and in Egypt a concentration on the Cairo stronghold was done. Workshops and overall battleplanning were held by taking a fresh look at the Africa and NAME grids down to the regions and reworking the stronghold strategy for both Africa and NAME. In Africa the focus was placed on building a movement from which to move out across all of the African regions through the phasing of the three campaigns. In Egypt work was done specifically on the Cairo stronghold with primary focus at moving on the Bayad Project and development and a secondary focus on planning for the awakening campaign in Egypt.

## II. NIGERIA ESCALATION

10. Private Clout

The work here had to do with entrees from the private sector to the public sector, from the diplomatic corps to the public sector, guarding our Catholic support and solidifying the Nigerian Institute of Cultural Affairs (NICA) Trustees, Executive Council and Members. Mr. G. O. Onosode, NICA Trustee and Chairman of the Nigerian Acceptances Limited, provided us with a letter of introduction to Mr. J. Abimbola Odunlami, Commissioner for Trade, Industry and Cooperatives, and Mr. L. A. Salami, NICA Chairman and Managing Director of Ade Brothers Company Limited, went on the call. American Ambassador Donald B. Easum was seen, the team was his house guests at the Ambassador's Residence, and he took a delegation from the American Embassy on a site visit to Ijede. In addition he set up with John and Marilyn Oyler occasions for them to be present at certain Embassy functions where he and his wife could introduce them to appropriate officials in the Nigerian Federal Government. The Canadian High Commissioner Legault and Dr. Hugh Vernon-Jackson of CIDA were seen to thank them for their support for Ijede, update them on the work globally and in Canada, and invite them to a site visit in Ijede. The Most Reverend Anthony Olubunmi Okogie, Archbishop of Lagos (Catholic), was visited in relation to the work with the Christian Health Association of Nigeria (CHAN) and the assignment of Richard Kitney as its General Secretary. Monsignor Obine, General Secretary for the National Catholic Secretariat of Nigeria, was seen relative to ICA staff visas. Visited were NICA Trustees: Alhaji M. Aminu Kano, Member of the Constituent Assembly; Chief Chris O. Ogunbanjo, Chris Ogunbanjo and Associates Attorneys; Mr. G. O. Onosode, Chairman of the Nigerian Acceptances Limited; NICA Executive Council: Mr. L. A. Salami, Managing Director of Ade Brothers Company Limited; Professor F. A. O. Udekwe, Professor of Surgery at the University of Nigeria:Nsukka, University Hospital, Enugu; Mr. Dennis I. Ogamba, Marketing Manager for R. T. Briscoe (Nigeria) Limited; and NICA Members: Mr. O. A. Folarin, Managing Director of Ola-Olu Company Limited; and Mr. A. S. Guobadia, Managing Director of Maiden Electronic Works Limited.

**11. Government Frame**

The work here had to do with an anchor in the federal government, advocacy in the Lagos State Government, and working on the legal base of NICA. The Military Rule of Nigeria is in the process of transition to civilian rule by October 1979. While the team was in Nigeria, the ban was lifted on political activity with the result of the formation of several political parties. Everyone in the Federal Government presently who has a desire to seek an elective office in the forthcoming civilian government had to resign according to the transition directives promulgated by the Military Government resulting in a great exodus from top level government positions who were replaced by permanent bureaucrats. Therefore, in such a transition situation it was decided that the best strategy was to anchor the work firmly in the private sector and ride out the transition until after the general elections in October 1979. This strategy, however, requires careful monitoring of the situation over the next year and possibly another trip in Quarter III to shore up the situation in the private sector. The same situation holds true for the Lagos State Government, however, we found that our current authorization was holding and those whom we had known had decided to remain on for the present. Therefore, we visited Mr. J. Abimbola Odunlami, Commissioner for Trade, Industry and Cooperatives of the Lagos State Government (LSG), who is concurrently Deputy Administrator for LSG under the Military Administrator, and, therefore, the top civilian administrator for the LSG. He promised to provide from three to five National Youth Service Corps workers for the Ijede Project, especially in the field of business in order to get the Village Industrial Park into operation. He stated that the NICA and the Ijede Project have been the topic of discussion among the Commissioners of the LSG on several occasions these past two years. He stated that he would call a meeting of the Commissioners to set the wheels in motion for the NYSC workers and introduced us to his Permanent Secretary with whom we are to work closely. We visited Dr. N. Olatunji Olambiwonnu, Commissioner for Health (LSG), who is from Ijede. Already he has put into motion and under construction a primary health facility in Ijede built by his Department. In addition he is concurrently Commissioner for Social Affairs. As such he invited us to submit a request for funds for the Ijede Project to the Department of Social Affairs. We saw Dr. Abisogun O. Leigh, Commissioner for Education (LSG), who has his Ph.D. in Animal Science from Iowa State University in Ames. He was especially interested in total community education. He was very supportive of our work with the local schools and would pass word along to be cooperative with this effort. In addition he will travel to the United States as a guest of the USG to study the mechanics of the American educational system, especially local communities support for local schools. He will visit Chicago and is interested in seeing Fifth City. Since the Federal government is in transition, we decided to move exclusively with the LSG to establish the work in Ijede as a solid project of the LSG, and, therefore, to ride out the transition without depending on the particular personalities of the present Commissioners. In addition, we visited Mr. Justice J. A. Adefarasin, Chief Justice of the High Court of Nigeria, who is

president of the League of Red Cross Societies (Geneva). He gave us introductions to the presidents of the Red Cross in Egypt and Kenya. We visited Chief Chris O. Ogunbanjo, NICA Trustee and our attorney, who is pushing through the NICA registration. We were assured that the process was moving along normally and not to be concerned. Typical not-for-profit registrations take in the arena of eighteen months to process, basically due to the lack of bureaucratic finesse and lack of staff for this type of registration.

12. Movemental Base

The work here had to do with guarding the church advocacy, keeping our commitment to CHAN, working on the document of Ijede and putting out feelers for a West African strategy. We attempted several times to see Bishop Segun of Lagos (Anglican) and did not make the connection. However, Chief Justice Adefarasin is a prominent Anglican layman and wants to visit Ijede and bring Bishop Segun with him. The Lagos House has set up metro circuits and will be doing GWF, RS-1, PLC, and the ITI in the four regions in Nigeria. In keeping our commitment with CHAN we visited Archbishop Okogie and Professor Udekwu, both of whom insisted on keeping Richard Kitney in order to see the new multi-million dollar pharmacy operation on the road to actualization. Since the Catholic Church had just committed \$500,000 to this operation, it seemed unwise to lean hard on the "reassignment" issue. This will be resolved by keeping Richard as a consultant to CHAN and hiring Lee Ferguson as the new General Secretary while insuring that Richard gets to Lagos twice each quarter on the "free freight flight" and at the same time he works on CHAN funding out of Europe. After Lee is on the ground operating for a few months, we feel that the reassignment will not be an issue. Heavy work was done on making visible the document in Ijede with a sign blitz and clean up in preparation for Ambassador Easum's visit to Ijede. Work was done directly on the Village Industrial Park by working with the Guardians to provide the financing for a trained Business Manager for this work and by engaging a surveyor to mark out the site and get it registered. In addition work was done with the guardians on the legal framework of the Ijede Economic Development Corporation which would be the entity which would handle the economic development of Ijede. Work was done on the West African strategy by going back to the basics of the Africa grid and working through the understanding of the stronghold strategy to see how the metro circuits, impact programs, and movement building works together. Focus will be on getting a large number of Nigerian interns in the house in order to move out in the coming years.

III. KENYA CONSOLIDATION

13. Project Victory

The focus of our work on the project maneuvers was on Kawangware document. A five phase scheme for the year was articulated and steps toward maneuvers initiated. A visit was made with the EEC Representative who

is working closely with our staff on the Kawangware sewage and roads scheme. A day was spent in Kamweleni working with the auxiliary on their plan for the quarter. Care needs to be taken to guard the primacy of the Kamweleni Human Development Project while they continue to take maximum advantage of the EEC scheme. A visit was made with Mr. Muscat, Deputy Director of USAID, relative to a new proposal for Kamweleni. This is being written up and will be submitted.

14. Framing Anchors

The transition following President Kenyatta's death has been a critical event for the Kenyan people. They are themselves surprised at the peaceful transition and President Moi is moving into power in a very encouraging way. Our frame in Kenya is solid. Mr. Mule, Deputy Secretary in the Ministry of Finance and Planning, was visited again. He is planning a date to visit Kamweleni and is key relative to the EEC money going into the village quickly. Mr. Motiga, Permanent Secretary in the Office of the Vice President, continues to closely support Kawangware. The Kawangware Builders Team is constructing him a new house. Mr. Siboy, Deputy Assistant Commissioner in the Ministry of Social Services, is the closest colleague in the government. He was instrumental in setting up the Village Meetings last year. We are submitting a proposal to him for funding Village Meetings in all 130 villages in the EEC scheme around Kamweleni. At the same time work was done to expand our Kenyan private sector base. Bill Wood, Bank of America, is setting us up this month with six key Kenyan businessmen for funding and support. A visit was made to the Maryknoll Fathers and a proposal will be submitted for immediate funding.

15. Movement Formation

Kenya has the most intense programming in Africa. A great deal of time was spent in joint meetings with the Kamweleni and Kawangware Houses in working through the year's maneuvers. This is best summarized in the attached timeline. It is worth underlining the all Africa Human Development Training School recommended for April-May 1979. It is anticipated that Kenya would have forty participants, Zambia 20, Nigeria 5, Egypt 5, and Europe 5. A second major thrust is on work that will break loose the movemental base in Kenya. We have over twenty Kenyan Order members basically all of whom come from Kawangware. This advantage now needs to be used to build the movemental base across Kenya. A GWF trek is scheduled for January 1979 assuming eight forums are set up and a LENS trek for February using four LENS courses to be set up.

IV. EGYPT STRONGHOLD

16. Reentry Campaign

The major focus and energy of the team was spent on various maneuvers to get our auxiliary back into Bayad. On July 17, 1978, two days after the Pooles came to Chicago for the Council meetings and while the Governor of Beni Suef was on holiday, the lower level bureaucrats of the Local Council and Governorate of Beni Suef ordered the remaining auxiliary (all Egyptians) out of the village and all programs stopped, except for

the water. Then they removed all government equipment from the auxiliary quarters, beds, etc., and locked and sealed the house and informed the villagers that the staff had left and abandoned the project; and, therefore, the Bayad Human Development Project was no more. This came as quite a surprise, as the auxiliary had built its maneuvers for Quarter I and had delivered all this to the Governorate of Beni Suef prior to the Poole's departure. Following Mark Poole's return, he immediately moved on meeting with the governor and the private sector supporters of our work in Egypt. Time was lost due to the Governor being on holiday and the national Muslim holiday time of Ramadan which delayed meetings with public officials. When the team arrived Mark had met with the Governor and clarified many of the issues and a first meeting set with the Governor and his Beni Suef bureaucrats. During August and September the auxiliary worked on development and framing relative to Bayad reentry and funding for the project. On Sunday, October 1, 1978, a meeting was held with Governor Abdul Mohsif Houzein of Beni Suef, his Governorate Bureaucrats, Local Council bureaucrats, and representatives of the ICA. At this very formally structured meeting attended by about thirty government officials, the ICA was given a ritualistic beating from all bureaucrats for the "failure" of the Bayad Project. The result of the meeting was that the governor put together an Executive Committee for the Bayad Project Chaired by Mr. Fikry el Assar, Head of the Beni Suef Parliament, heads of the various Beni Suef Departments, such as Housing, Health, Rural Development, Social Affairs, etc., and government bureaucrats of the Local Council for Bayad, to meet the following week to work out the exact plan for going back to Bayad. The government bureaucrats' image of these meetings was that they were evaluating the Bayad Project's Seventeen Programs and deciding whether it was worthwhile to start the project again. The Governor's and our image was that we were going to through the ritual with the local bureaucracy that would allow the return of the auxiliary to Bayad with bureaucratic support and the continuation of the project. At the same time the ICA:Egypt Board was brought into being, major funding work was done, and high level central government support was amassed. In addition a meeting was held with the Governor at his home in Cairo. On Wednesday, October 11, 1978, a small group gathered at the Governor's Chambers in Beni Suef to work out the plan for moving back into Bayad. The meeting was very positive. After a three hour ritual reviewing the Seventeen Programs, the major issue dealt with was the makeup and selection of our Egyptian staff. The Governor upheld the value that we had the final say as to our staff, and he offered to send people to us to work in the project. The staff returned to Bayad the next morning, Thursday, October 12, 1978.

**17. Undergirding the Institute**

The work here was building the ICA:Egypt Board and building and activating regular development circuits for the Cairo House. The Board of Directors Designate are: Dr. Abdul Shawkey, Chairman who is Head of Cairo University in Minia and President of the Union of Professional Social Workers in Egypt; Dr. Nassr Marei, Secretary-Treasurer who is Technical Advisor of CIBA-GEIGY Technical and Agricultural Services Division and holds his M.A. and Ph.D. from the University of California at Davis; Mr. Kamal Ghabbour, Vice-Chairman who is a businessman in his own import-export company and a member of the Egyptian aristocracy; Bishop Athenasious of Beni Suef; and Mr. Elhamy el Zayat, Emco Travel and financier. The development symbols and systems were set up for Quarter II with projections through Quarter IV.

**18. Egyptian National Frame**

The work here was getting access to the central government and locating and using Egyptian private sector people to be "spokesmen" for the ICA:Egypt. Dr. Sayed Marei, Speaker of the Parliament (Number Two Man in Egypt), was informed by his son, Dr. Nassr Marei of the developments relative to Bayad and on one occasion used his offices in support of the work in Bayad with the Governor. He can be seen at any time. We held off until after Bayad is moving and we need to move on Town Meeting advocacy. Mr. Mansur Hassan was seen twice. He is planning to come to Bayad and speak to the village and he offered help in getting a new government school into the village. Dr. Shawkey, friend of the Governor, played the role of presenting the Egyptian face of the ICA to the Governor, who incidentally is Vice-Chairman of the Union of Professional Social Workers for which Dr. Sankey is the Chairman.

**19. Cultivating the Establishment**

The work here had to do with guarding our religious support, seeing the American and Canadian Ambassadors, and moving on major funding for desert reclamation with two banks. Bishop Samuels was seen and informed of the return to Bayad. In addition, we requested that while he is in Jamaica for the World Council of Churches meetings, January 1-11, 1979, that he visit Woburn Lawn and come to Chicago. Several attempts were made to see Bishop Atnenasious of Beni Suef, but he was out. American Ambassador Herman Eiles was visited on a letter of introduction from Ambassador Don Easum of Nigeria. Ambassador Eiles was well prepared for our visit and took over one hour to seriously question us on our work in Egypt. He is most sympathetic to what we are doing. Canadian Ambassador Dery was visited and gave us over one hour and questioned us seriously, especially on the economic programs for the Bayad Project. He indicated that he was pleased with the support they had given for the fish farm and wanted us to come back for more funds once Bayad was moving again. The major funding for the desert reclamation was done by moving on a proposal for \$20,000 with Barclay's Bank. Mr. Fahmy of Chase Manhattan:New York (Vice President for the Middle East) will be seen in New York.

October 15, 1978

-10-

Africa Report

20. Movement Activation

The work here had to do with moving on completing the Seventeen Programs for Bayad and setting up the strategy for Egypt and NAME. A five quarter plan was laid out and work done on the next three quarters for the full activation of the Seventeen Programs. Immediate consideration of the Health Program, Community Kitchen, Preschool upgrading and expansion, Water system and toilets, Food Processing, Brick Factory, and the Fish Farm were made. The longer term priorities are: (1) Desert Reclamation, (2) Small Industry Building, (3) the Community Center Building and (4) the Housing Program. The strategy had to do with focusing on the building of the Egyptian stronghold with strong movement base in Egypt in order to move on Glocal Community Forum across Egypt later this year.

I.C.A.  
NAIROBI

AREA NAIROBI CALENDAR

Year 1978-79  
October 1978

II

III

IV

October

November

December

January

February

March

April

May

June

VILLAGE MEETING PROGRAM

NAIROBI PROVINCE SATURATION

MACHAHO'S SATURATION

Kisumu

(20 or 80)

Central

Rift

Mombasa

NE

100 villages  
intended

One Micro Saturation

Africa  
Coun-  
cil

Kenyas  
GWF

done with  
LENS

Grdn  
Mtng

H.D.T.S.

Proj  
III

KAWANGWARE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Reactivate  
Dynamics

Guild Miracles

Economic Base

Village Housing

Beautification  
Celebration

KAMWELINI HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Activate all Programs

Farmland

Village Leadership

REPORT OF VILLAGE MEETING SATURATION

KAKAMEGA DISTRICT, WESTERN PROVINCE  
17 January, 1979 to 1 February 1979

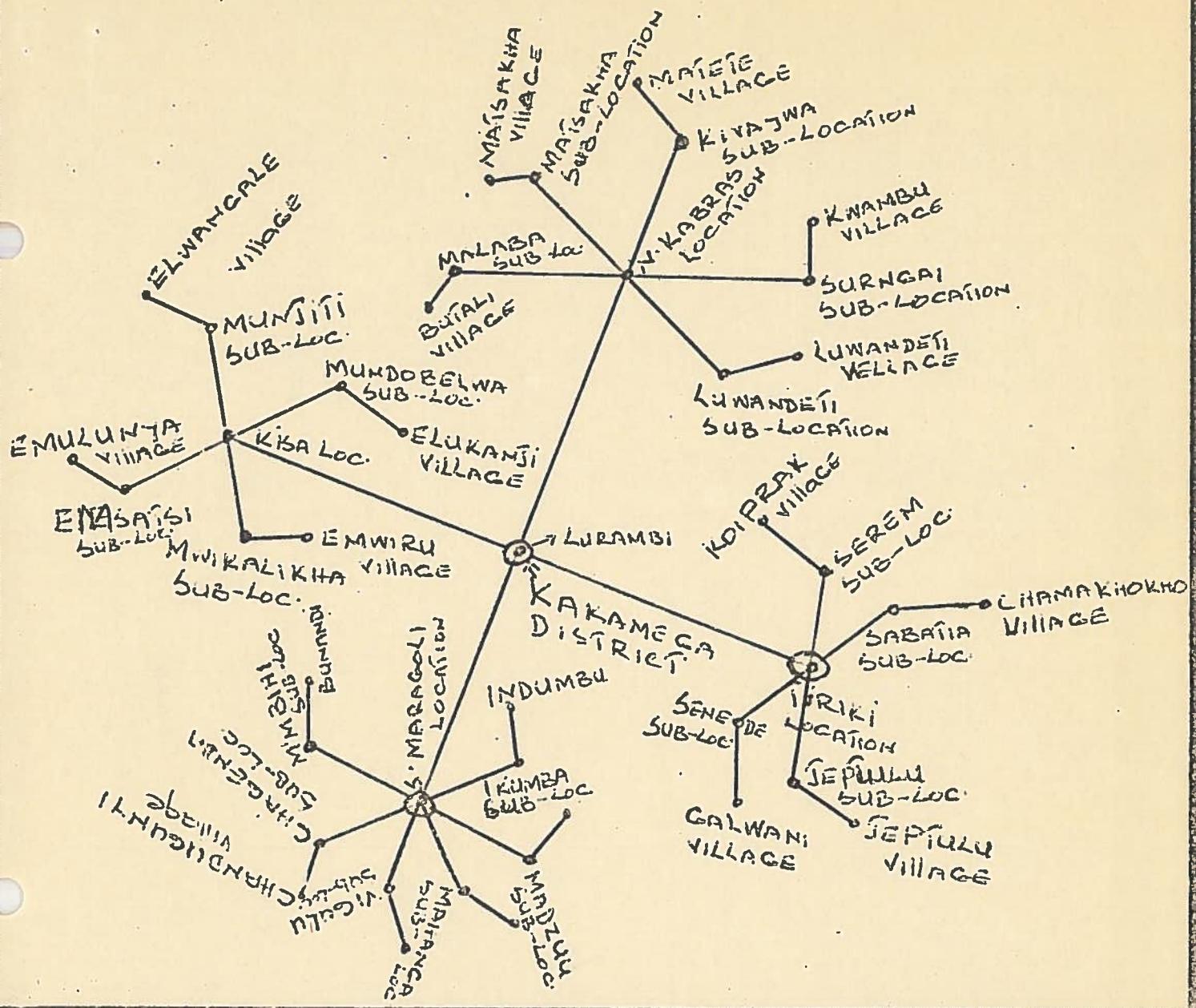
(Working Draft)

In short, Village Meeting is a one-day community meeting construct that allows for the total participation of a large group in the process of thinking through their unique community situation, articulating its challenges and summarizing the responses that they might make to realize their future plans. The underlying pre-supposition is that the crucial first step in successful development is the involvement of a broad cross-section of the citizens in the planning stage.

The Village Meetings are organized and conducted by the Institute of Cultural Affairs, a training and demonstration group concerned with the human factor in world development. The I.C.A. is a not-for-profit corporation registered in Kenya and 29 other nations around the world. It has its headquarters in Brussels, Nairobi, Bombay, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Chicago. The area offices of the I.C.A. in Africa are in Lagos, Lusaka and Nairobi.

The programmes of the I.C.A. are supported by governmental agencies, private foundations, major corporations, denominational bodies, and concerned individuals, as well as from programme income. The consulting board of the I.C.A. is a unique network of business and professional men and women located around the world representing many different fields of expertise. Meetings of these advisors are held semi-annually to review and plan specific programmes of the institute.

Village Meetings are known as Town Meetings in Great Britain, Forum Communautaire in France, Gram Sabha in India, and so forth. In Kenya the name "Village Meeting" was adapted from the fact that the meetings are mainly focused toward villagers across the country. The Institute of Cultural Affairs, with the aid of the Kenya government, has conducted these meetings all over the nation at both Provincial and District levels. Presently, we are focusing on particular areas of Kenya with concentrated meetings in that area. Our first saturation effort in Kenya was in Kakamega District where working with the district officials, village meetings were held in selected locations and sub-locations.



The above construct is a sketch of the locations and sub-locations and villages where Mrs. Hawa Rosario, Samuel Were, Samuel Kamau and Alberto Rosario did both Village Meetings and Assemblies during the recent visit to Kakamega (please note that the locations are relatively drawn to Kakamega's geographical position). The rings show the locations where V.M. participants from different sub-locations and villages within the location came for an assembly.

The idea of the assembly is to allow the participants from the different sub-locations within one location to know what is going on in other villages. During the assembly each village reports before other villages what goes on in its respective village. The I.C.A. staff, on the other hand, reports what is happening in the Kawangware and Kamweleni Human Development Projects. Our assemblies in Kakamega were different from those held in other parts of Kenya. They were different, due to the fact that they were conducted as a part of a BARAZA where the D.O.s, Chiefs, Assistant Chiefs, District Educational Officers, CDs and some Members of Parliament attended. These crowds were not only village meeting participants from the five villages chosen from each of the five sub-locations in a location, but from all over the Division.

The assemblies had great impact on people because of the mere fact that those who had never been in any Village Meetings at all were able to hear through the reports what had happened to other villages and what was going on in Kawangware and Kamweleni. These assemblies also had great impact because through them we were able to reach more people at one time.

At Kakamega we worked hand in hand with Mr. Oyugi Otana, the Kakamega District Community Development Officer (CDO). We also had with us a copy of an introductory letter from Mr. G.J. Siboe, Assistant Commissioner for Social Services in the Ministry of Housing and Social Services. Other Government Officials who, along with Mr. Otana, cooperatively assisted us were the D.O.s, Chiefs, Assistant Chiefs, and CDAs. Another officer who gave assistance was Mr. Philemon Oluoch, in the office of Special Rural Development Programme at Vihiga Division.

MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND SOCIAL SERVICES

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES,  
P.O. BOX 43,  
KAKAMEGA.

KAK/SS/AG/2/9/Vol.III/(212)

19th January, 1979.

The Chairman/Secretary,  
Chief/CDA.,  
North Maragoli Sports and Cultural Council.

The Chairman/Secretary,  
Chief/CDA.,  
Tiriki Sports and Cultural Council.

THE VISIT OF OFFICIALS FROM INSTITUTE OF  
CULTURAL AFFAIRS

The above mentioned officials from the Institute of Cultural Affairs, Nairobi, are to visit your locations to meet village leaders of self-help groups, church elders, teachers, farmers and etc. Further, the officials would like you to organise with your assistance seminars and discussions at the village levels.

As Chairmen and Secretaries of our Sports and Cultural Councils at locational levels, I would kindly request you to give them maximum co-operation to enable them to succeed in their undertaking projects. I must apologise for short notice as they have just reported to my office by the time I am writing to you this letter.

*OYUGI OTANA*  
( OYUGI OTANA )

DISTRICT COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT OFFICER  
KAKAMEGA DISTRICT

C.C.

The Provincial Director of Social Services,  
WESTERN PROVINCE.

The District Commissioner,  
KAKAMEGA DISTRICT.