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MINISTRY OF CO-OPERATIVE AND SOCIAL SERVICES

DEPARTMENT OF
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
AND SOCIAL SERVICES
ANNUAL REPORT 1967

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**DEPARTMENT OF
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
AND SOCIAL SERVICES
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MINISTRY OF CO-OPERATIVES AND SOCIAL SERVICES

Department of Community Development and Social Services

1967 ANNUAL REPORT

INTRODUCTION

For the Department of Community Development and Social Services 1967 was a year of significant reorganization and expansion; it was also a year in which serious stocktaking of the department's policy and evaluation of programmes took place.

So as to be effective, community development must consist of a multiplicity of closely allied activities which, taken together, result in all-round social and economic progress of a people based fundamentally on a group approach. Essentially, all the aspects of the work of the department involve a positive attempt to bring about change conducive to advancement. The vast bulk of our people are rural folk, and so—without overlooking the growing urban areas—the main thrust of the department's work is in the rural areas where the community development process involves five main stages. First, the confidence of the people is won; secondly, they are educated on a wide variety of new objectives which can be theirs for achievement; thirdly, the question of how they should organize themselves for action is dealt with; fourthly, material assistance is provided where necessary, and fifthly, they are accustomed to evaluating the success of their efforts.

The department is therefore, basically, an organization through which stimulation is channelled to the people through education and, in some selected cases, material help.

Before independence the structure of the department reflected but one specialism within its field of activity—that of social welfare; it did not specifically define the other major fields of adult education, youth, sports, women's activities and general cultural work. Since independence, however, the marked concern of the Kenya Government for the social and economic well-being of the people has led to an increased responsibility for the department. In turn, this has been reflected in the increased duties assigned to its staff and the parallel need for greater specialism within the overall framework.

The year under review saw the first steps being taken in recognition of that need. The creation of "divisions" within the department indicated growing strength in terms of staff, duties and the widening areas of operations. The new divisions were co-ordinated through the office of the Director of the Department.

The present divisions consist of community development, adult education, social welfare, youth and sports. It would, however, be wrong to assume that the mere labelling of new divisions establishes a fully operational and effective working structure. This is not so, but a beginning has been made. The Division of Community Development, for historical reasons, assumes something near what is intended for it; the Division of Social Welfare is organizationally sound; the Division for Adult Education has a structure which is beginning to produce results; the Division of Youth and that of Sports remain in embryo and are to be given top priority in the coming year.

One of the important features of this year was the logical transfer of the portfolio for adult education from the Ministry of Education to the Ministry of Co-operatives and Social Services and to this department in particular. With the portfolio came the responsibility for the staff and general policy of adult education

and the Board of Adult Education. This has been regarded as a very important development. Since the implementation of the National Plan for Community Development started in 1964, field Community Development Officers have been engaged in the educational process as one aspect of their role in inducing social and economic change. Thus, literacy, simple and basic kinds of education and the existing patterns of district training centres mark what is an integral feature of a community development programme. An adult education plan intended primarily for rural people cannot work properly outside a community development programme. The transfer, therefore, of a cadre of Assistant Education Officers (Adult Education) is regarded as considerably strengthening the department's work in this field and makes it possible to think in terms of an integrated programme for all aspects of adult education—a development now under way. Of course, there is an urgent need to expand the present cadre of Adult Education Officers to all the districts in the country, but until this becomes possible the field Community Development Officers will continue to undertake this responsibility with the guidance of the new expertise now at the disposal of the department.

2. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

The Community Development Division, by far the largest in the department, had reason to pause and evaluate the impact of its activities on the resources of the country. Over the previous three years, constructional self-help projects had alarmingly increased and there were charges that they were getting out of control. Things had to be put right quickly, therefore, or there would be wastage of effort on the part of self-help groups. Earlier towards the end of 1966, having the red light, the department, in conjunction with the Ministry of Economic Planning and Development, had devised a reporting system whereby all constructional projects were to be registered and supervised. This system came into operation at the beginning of 1967 and was one of the measures taken by the department to rectify the self-help situation in the country. The other measure, that was even more important, was that of reorganizing and strengthening community development committees at all levels with a view to impressing on them the importance of proper planning and the need to relate all the projects under them to the National Development Plan. Thus, throughout the year the Community Development Officers in the field, apart from promoting self-help work generally, were busy with (a) registration of constructional projects and collection of certain data on them for economic evaluation and (b) strengthening community development committees and training their leaders and members.

A nucleus for a research and evaluation subsection, headed by a trained Evaluation Officer, was instituted within the department and its principal responsibility during the year became that of receiving and processing data from self-help projects, the work being undertaken jointly by the department and the Ministry of Economic Planning and Development. Some of the figures produced on this basis will be found in Appendices and show intensive self-help activity in a wide range of projects. A glance at the figures will show that, leaving out agricultural activities, the projects connected with education were preponderant but, bearing in mind that the colonial administration at the time of independence had merely made a start on meeting Kenya's educational needs, this predominance is by no means unexpected.

The rising numbers of projects, however, may tend to obscure the main objective which community development workers seek to achieve—a sense of self-reliance on the part of the communities especially in the rural areas where people generally lag behind those resident in towns. As people complete and successfully run project after project, their confidence in their ability to manage their

own affairs increases and their dependence on outside help decreases. This objective cannot be achieved in a haphazard manner and that is why community development staff insist on working systematically through people's institutions: groups, committees and so on. Experience has shown that it is only thus that progress, really meaningful to the people, can be brought about. Constructing schools and health centres, for example, is of course not enough by itself; there is need to educate the people on the importance of their use. Instances are known of buildings put up but not used owing to the fact that they do not meet people's "felt-needs". In nearly all these cases, studies reveal that the people are "pushed" into the projects against their wishes with the result that they eventually feel they have nothing to do with them and the projects collapse. Kenya can hardly afford to encourage this state of affairs; hence the deliberate increasing use of properly trained community development workers throughout the country to direct the self-help movement to the best advantage.

The year 1967 was one of relative calm, for no county council threatened, as in some of the previous years, to dismiss its community development staff *en-mass*. This department felt greatly encouraged and hoped this country-wide support of community development staff and their work would continue undisturbed into the future.

(a) Finance

The department's overall budget increased from K£470,389 in 1966 to K£539,130 for the year under review. Of this appropriation, funds for self-help projects accounted for 11 per cent., personal emoluments 21 per cent, and grants-in-aid 5 per cent while the rest of the provision was for such expenses as travelling and subsistence and maintenance and running of vehicles. (These figures exclude those for the Adult Education Division which came to the department later in the year).

It is pertinent to point out here that the Department of Community Development and Social Services, as at present constituted, is new being only four years old and any increase in its financial provision goes to meet a vital need in the task of its establishment.

In the years ahead it will need steadily increasing provision of funds to enable it to cope with people's aspirations now being progressively aroused by its activities.

The department plans to extend the services of its divisions to all parts of the country, some of which are just beginning to work to catch up with the more advanced areas. It will require additional staff, additional vehicles and of course more funds to run them (to mention only two of its vital requirements).

(b) Staff

The question of staff continued to take precedence over all others during the year because of several factors. First, the number of posts available was not enough to meet the needs of all the districts in the country; secondly, it was difficult to recruit suitably qualified candidates as those who applied for advertised posts were largely qualified only academically and, thirdly, those recruited had to attend training courses, which action meant they would not be available for immediate posting to stations waiting for them. Thus, a station intended, for instance, to be staffed with a Community Development Officer and an Assistant Community Development Officer found itself with only one officer most of the year.

Despite these setbacks, however, greater progress was made by the division than ever before. We show below the senior staff at the Headquarters.

Director of Community Development and Social Services	Mr. J. G. Njenga
Senior Community Development Officer	Mr. T. J. Wambugu
Senior Community Development Officer	Mr. J. Muriu
Evaluation Officer	Mr. J. Mbataru
Kenya Sports Officer	Mr. W. Yeda
Kenya Youth Officer	Mr. E. M. Masale
Community Development Officer (Training)	Mrs. E. B. N. Wandera
Training Adviser	Miss G. Langley

The Training Adviser was provided by the American Agency for International Development and came to the department during 1966 but was not new to it as she had worked with it before in the same advisory capacity for over two and a half years.

In all, there were eight Senior Community Development Officers (also called Provincial Community Development Officers when in charge of provinces), 25 Community Development Officers and 51 Assistant Community Development Officers. They covered seven provinces 41 districts and over a hundred divisions or administrative areas in the country as well as the Headquarters in Nairobi.

It should also be pointed out that the Department had 26 clerical officers, 69 drivers and over 76 vehicles. Considering that it had more than 56 stations to look after, the clerical staff were far from being enough. This situation, coupled with lack of secretarial assistance, continued to militate against increasing efficiency in the work of the field Community Development Officers. It often caused, for instance, late submission of periodical reports on self-help efforts.

3. SELF-HELP PROJECTS

As already pointed out above, numbers of self-help projects rapidly increased over the period between 1963 and 1967. This upward trend continued more vigorously throughout the year and the figures for projects undertaken reached an all-time high. People were engaged in the construction of a wide range of projects as the following list indicates:

Primary Schools	Secondary Schools
Health Centres	Dispensaries
Community Halls	Buildings for women's Clubs
Youth Centres	Nursery Centres
Teachers' Houses	Separate Kitchen Buildings
Latrines	
Access Roads	Bridges
Drifts, Road Culverts	Dams, Water Catchments
Fish Ponds	Wells
Spring Protection	Piped Water Supplies
Irrigation and Water Furrows	Cattle Dips and Crushes
Sports grounds	Hedging and Fencing
Bush Clearing	Terracing
Land Consolidation	Cultivation and Weeding
Tree Planting	

Community Development staff composed of Community Development Officers, Assistant Community Development Officers and Community Development Assist-

ants at different administrative levels worked to ensure that self-help groups were properly organized and that there was adequate relevant planning before a project was embarked on, but it must be pointed out that this safeguard was not always possible because the community development workers were not enough to cover all the projects, some of which were in fact started without their knowledge. However, where they were concerned, success was nearly always achieved. At this juncture it is pertinent to define what the department calls "success"

A self-help project is said to be successful if the self-help group concerned is really involved in its planning from beginning to end, has an elected committee for this purpose, which meets regularly, and puts the project to use after completion. Further, the degree of such success is determined by the self-help group's preparedness not only to run the project in hand but also to move on to new ones. In other words, as far as Community Development staff are concerned self-help work is not a simple operation; it is a useful means whereby people's attitudes to "change from tradition" can be guided in the direction required. This method of bringing about development is of special importance to a young country with comparatively limited resources like Kenya, for it effectively promotes the development of the country's chief resource—its human population—while making the most of the others.

Throughout the colonial era, although towards the end of the period there was a kind of community development in the country, very little effort was made to "develop" the indigenous community. The people were not deliberately encouraged to form self-help groups and committees such as have been established since independence. They did not have organizations that would freely follow the usual community development process, that is to say—

Deciding on goals born of their felt-needs;

Finding out what the present situation is;

Comparing goals to the present situation in order to find what the real needs are;

Making plans;

Selecting the best plan;

Implementing the plan;

Considering the results and, on this basis, deciding on the next action to be taken.

This process is characteristic of community development and is designed to help people "develop" while carrying out their tangible projects. It is essentially a systematic educational approach to "development".

Control Over Self-Help Movement

At the beginning of the year, the department brought a special country-wide reporting system into effect. This was intended to provide comprehensive information on the self-help work carried out within the framework of community development and was to involve not only salaried community development staff but also thousands of voluntary self-help group leaders.

According to the system, the group leaders kept "Cash Diaries" and "Diaries for Contributions and Assistance in Kind". In addition they prepared "Project Reports" at the end of each quarter and handed them over to Divisional Community Development Assistants.

The Divisional Community Development Assistants, in turn, checked the reports and prepared "Statistical Summaries" and submitted them to Community Development Officers at district level where they were subjected to scrutiny with regard to accuracy and veracity.

The summaries were then forwarded to Provincial Community Development Officers for further examination and eventually reached the Head Office of the department in Nairobi.

Research and Evaluation Subsection

All the summaries were studied and edited by the Subsection for Research and Evaluation set up at the start of the year, consisting of an Evaluation Officer, several Clerical Officers and two Statisticians, both of whom were loaned to the department by the Ministry of Economic Planning and Development.

At the end of the year the section produced a detailed statistical report on constructional self-help projects in the country, which was published jointly by the Ministry of Co-operatives and Social Services and the Ministry of Economic Planning and Development (*see* appendix II for some of the statistics).

The annual report disclosed that the self-help contribution to the national economy was very nearly K£ 2 million during the year. Considering that the fund allocated to self-help projects by Government during the same period was only K£60,000, this is indeed a remarkable contribution to Kenya's nation-building.

Apart from processing data from the field, the section was concerned with a three-year experiment on rural development carried out in three carefully selected locations namely Bomet (Kericho District), Kabondo (South Nyanza) and Samia (Busia). The experiment was preceded by a baseline survey undertaken by the Morco Survey of East Africa Ltd. and was initiated in July 1965. Another survey was to be made at the end of June 1968, to gauge what development had taken place after the three years.

Each of the three locations was supplied with an Assistant Community Development Officer and with more assistance in terms of self-help materials and equipment than the surrounding locations. Also each had more technical aid at its disposal than the rest. The basic objective was to find out what differences in development, if any, would have arisen, at the end of the set period, between the chosen locations and their neighbouring areas to which no special attention was to be paid.

It was expected that the result of the experiment would prove to be of practical value to the Government in its future programmes for rural development.

Provincial Community Development Seminars

Over the last three years, the department with financial assistance from UNICEF has organized seminars in the provinces. These seminars discuss critically all the department's activities especially the self-help movement, in relation to the work of other agencies and are attended by people from all walks of life; thus, civil servants from ministries engaged in extension work, religious leaders, politicians, women's organizations and leaders of self-help groups participate fully in the discussions.

During the year under review, a seminar was held in each Province, including North-Eastern which for various reasons had hitherto been left out of the meetings. The following is the pattern that the seminars took:—

<i>Province</i>	<i>Number of Participants</i>	<i>Duration (days)</i>
Coast	61	3
Eastern	90	3
North Eastern	90	3
Rift Valley	51	3
Central Province	97	3
Nyanza	36	3
Western	100	3

These seminars have proved to be a useful means whereby past progress is reviewed and recommendations for future plans are made.

4. ADULT EDUCATION DIVISION

The year witnessed a number of important developments in the adult education programme.

Responsibility for adult education was transferred from the Ministry of Education to the Ministry of Co-operatives and Social Services by Presidential Circular No. 1 of the 5th February 1967. The former ministry, however, continued to control the funds for adult education until the end of the financial year 1966/67. Owing to shortage of office accommodation the staff of the Adult Education Division did not move to the Ministry of Co-operatives and Social Services until later in the year, when the following officers were involved in the transfer:—

- 1 Education Officer, (in charge of division).
- 10 Assistant Education Officers,
- 1 Executive Officer,
- 1 Shorthand Typist,
- 1 Copy Typist and
- 1 Driver.

The first anniversary of the International Literacy Day was celebrated in Kenya on 8th September 1967, and the Minister for Co-operatives and Social Services addressed a crowd of over 10,000 people at Kamukunji in Nairobi on that day. Other celebrations to mark this special occasion were organized at provincial and district headquarters: parades, sports, dances and parties were reported by every province in the country.

National Literacy Campaign

Ten Assistant Education Officers were recruited, trained and posted to ten specially selected districts, their duties being organization of literacy classes, training of literacy teachers and supervision of all literacy activities in the districts.

By May these officers had established classes as follows:—

<i>District</i>	<i>Number of Classes</i>	<i>Enrolment</i>		
		<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Taita	45	—	—	1,641
Kitui	50	—	—	1,771
Embu	55	645	1,516	2,221
Nairobi	45	713	1,089	1,802
Nyandarua	45	374	1,051	1,425
Kajiado	30	—	—	887
Kericho	45	814	602	1,416
Kisumu	45	334	816	1,150
Kakamega	45	396	1,034	1,430
Bungoma	45	399	340	739
TOTAL	450	—	—	14,502

The programme in each district made provision for an Assistant Education Officer, supervisors employed by local authorities and part-time literacy teachers engaged by the Government, ordinary school teachers accounting for some 75 per cent of the teaching staff.

Most of the students were over 16 years of age. Some people below the age of 16 were, however, enrolled for certain valid reasons such as the fact that they were over seven and would not be admitted to normal primary school.

The principal objective of the national literacy campaign is to teach adults work-oriented literacy to enable them to play an active role in various aspects of nation-building. To this end then a four-year programme has been drawn up. It is planned that during this period students will satisfactorily cover the subjects of their choice, both formal and informal, up to the level of the Certificate of Primary Education.

As 1967 was the first year of the campaign, certain problems incidental to an effort of this nature were expected. For example, the enrolment of students in districts such as Kericho and Embu quickly soared to 100 or over, per class, necessitating the splitting of classes, recruitment of additional literacy teachers and purchase of additional reading material.

Evening Continuation Classes

These continued to operate with Government grants-in-aid in Nairobi, Mombasa and Nakuru. Grants were also extended to Kisumu, Eldoret and Kitale so that the position in urban areas during the year was as follows:—

<i>Town</i>	<i>Grant K£</i>	<i>Number of Classes</i>	<i>Number of students</i>
Nairobi	1,200	18	1,539
Mombasa	200	30	1,641
Nakuru	200	9	193
Eldoret	150	5	114
Kisumu	150	2	40
Kitale	150	2	90

The educational standards of the students attending the classes ranged from Standard V to Standard VII and the monthly fees charged varied from KSh. 2 to KSh. 7/50 per student. The funds thus obtained were spent on buying class equipment and paying teachers' allowances.

Generally speaking, much enthusiasm was shown by all the classes particularly those whose curriculum was based on the syllabus for the Certificate of Primary Education. In the main, the subjects covered were of a practical nature; for example book-keeping, farming, art, shorthand, typing, domestic science and motor vehicle maintenance. In addition, other subjects were taught and these included English, Swahili, Mathematics, History, Geography, Civics, etc. Apart from furthering adult education, the classes aimed at preparing students for recognized certificates. 182 students, for instance, sat for the Certificate of Primary Education Examination (Nairobi 135, Nakuru 37 and Mombasa 10) and passed. At Nakuru three students took the Kenya Junior Secondary Examination and one of them was successful.

Other Adult Education Activities

While the Department of Community Development and Social Services is the organization within Government charged with the promotion and co-ordination of adult education, it would be wrong to give the impression that it is the only

body making efforts in this field. In fact many other organizations have been doing most creditable work. For example, the Agricultural Department, during the period, conducted courses at Farmers' Training Centres all over the country. The Ministries of Health and Education and the Department of Co-operatives provided specialized kinds of adult education. Voluntary societies, including religious bodies, womens' organizations and other agencies made significant contributions.

The need to co-ordinate adult education efforts has never been greater than it is to-day. It is necessary to strengthen the Board of Adult Education to the extent that it will be capable of serving this purpose adequately. One of the aspects of adult education which should be examined closely is "training" with a view to combining the training institutes now run by different organizations and scattered all over the country into a small number of highly efficient multi-purpose training centres geared to total rural development.

Special mention must be made of the Institute of Adult Studies of the University College, Nairobi, with its three branches, i.e. the Extra-Mural Section, the Adult Studies Centre and the Correspondence Course Unit. During the period under review, the institute conducted courses catering for a large number of people from different walks of life. Thus, the Adult Studies Centre organized residential courses of about three weeks' duration, dealing mainly with liberal adult education with emphasis on political, social and economic problems of East Africa. It also conducted longer courses to cater for the people, who, on past short courses, had proved capable of benefiting from higher education; in these cases, they were being prepared for the University Mature Age Entrance Examination or the Nairobi University College's own Certificate of Adult Education. On the other hand, the Extra-Mural Section organized evening classes and weekend courses in both urban and rural areas. This section had residential tutors in Nairobi, Central Kenya, Nakuru, Mombasa and Kisumu. For its part, the Correspondence Unit started courses in secondary schools aimed at the Kenya Junior Secondary School Examination, in the first instance, and the General Certificate of Education later on.

The Board of Adult Education

The Hon. G. M. Mutiso, M.P., an Assistant Minister for Education, continued to be chairman of the board. Four meetings were held during the year at which a wide range of subjects was discussed, including co-ordination of adult education activities, training of literacy teachers, preparation of reading material, national seminars, evening continuation classes and co-operative as well as agricultural education.

In the middle of the year the board organized a national conference on adult education under the auspices of the Kenya National Council of Social Services. This conference was attended by more than 80 delegates from Government and voluntary organizations and was officially opened by the Minister for Co-operatives and Social Services and closed by his Permanent Secretary.

Also during the year an executive committee of the board was constituted and it subsequently met four times. Three panels for the following were established (a) literacy and language, (b) formal and liberal education and (c) foundation education.

At the same time nine adults education committees were set up in accordance with the Board of Adult Education Act 1966, the districts covered being Kitui, Taita, Embu, Nairobi, Nyandarua, Kajiado, Kericho, Kisumu and Kakamega.

These committees were generally composed of four Government officers concerned with adult education, six members representing voluntary organizations and three co-opted members. Most of the committees had District Commissioners or Members of Parliament as their chairmen while Assistant Education Officers (Adult Education) acted as secretaries. As planned, the committees proved to be useful clearing houses for various matters concerning adult education.

Reading and Teaching Material

The success of any literacy programme depends largely on the type of reading and teaching material used. The material used for Kenya's National Literacy Campaign is unsuitable for adults, because most of the books available are specially written for school children. This renders the work of teaching adults difficult.

The syllabus prepared for the National Literacy Programme was divided into two parts, the duration of each being two years. As students were required to reach the C.P.E. level in their subjects before completing the second part, it was necessary to have suitable books on all the subjects in the syllabus with emphasis being laid on practical knowledge as opposed to mere theory. In this connexion, UNESCO kindly offered the services of an expert on adult literacy material production. This specialist arrived in Kenya in November 1967, and immediately took up his assignment as an adviser to the Division of Adult Education.

The Board of Adult Education helped to get the following books produced and published for use by adult classes:—

Simple Mother and Baby Care—Kenya Red Cross.

The Geography of Kenya—P. Fordham and P. Kinyanjui.

Our Government—P. Mulusa.

Training Courses and Conferences

The training needs of a programme depend on the type of the programme and the requirements at each stage of its development. The basic purpose of the National Literacy Campaign is to further and accelerate Kenya's progress. To this end important orientation courses were conducted during the year for (a) Assistant Education Officers and (b) literacy teachers. The former type of course lasting for two weeks was conducted at the Adult Studies Centre, Kikuyu, and was followed by a series of refresher courses in April, August and December. The courses for literacy teachers were held at district community development training centres or farmers' training institutes. These were followed by periodical, short in-service courses during school holidays. It should be noted in this connexion that "literacy class courses were organized in the nine districts and attended by over 400 teachers. Emphasis was laid on adult psychology, human relations, teaching adults and practical application of acquired skills to development.

Some officers of the Division of Adult Education attended courses and conferences outside Kenya. Mr. Mwandia attended a two-week seminar at Mwanza in Tanzania organized by voluntary societies. He also participated in a two-month conference in Denmark sponsored by UNESCO and the Danish Government. Messrs. D. Muhoya and C. Mwachugu attended a UNESCO-financed six-week course at Makerere College.

At this juncture it is appropriate to mention that UNESCO seconded Miss MacDonald, a knowledgeable and experienced lady, to the Kenya Government to work as an adviser on training teachers for literacy. She worked with the division and proved to be a great help.

Sub-Regional Literacy Centre

This centre continued to operate during the year. Mr. A. Buitron, Chief Adviser, left in May after the expiry of his contract and Mr. E. K. Mulira, Deputy Chief Adviser, took charge of the centre designed to produce reading material for neo-literates. It is financed by UNESCO.

Finance

Prior to June 1966 there were no funds in the national budget specifically allocated for adult education. Government, for the first time, appropriated some K£20,000 for literacy and general adult education in the estimates for the 1966/67 financial year.

This vote was supplemented by the fees paid by students and was largely used for paying salaries of 15 officers and honoraria of 450 literacy teachers. Some of the funds, however, defrayed the expenses incurred with regard to training courses, travelling, purchase of books and so on.

Before the introduction of the National Literacy Campaign, the monthly fees paid by students varied considerably from place to place and were anything from KSh. 5 to 15. In addition the students had to pay for their books and stationery.

In its efforts to promote adult education in the country, the division made the following grants:—

	K£
E.A. Conservatore for Music	450
Kenya Society for the Blind	1,200
Nairobi Evening Continuation Classes	1,200
Mombasa Evening Continuation Classes	200
Nakuru Evening Continuation Classes	200
Kisumu Evening Continuation Classes	150
Eldoret Evening Continuation Classes	150
Kitale Evening Continuation Classes	150
Board of Adult Education	2,000
Total	5,700

The National Literacy Campaign fixed fees payable by students at KSh. 6 per annum per student, but in spite of this low payment K£3,200 was collected during the year.

It is intended to re-examine closely the working of the literacy campaign with a view to accelerating and improving on the services connected with it.

5. YOUTH DIVISION

Youth work is an important part of the responsibility with which the Department of Community Development and Social Services is entrusted. While it is true that all the divisions of the department do this work in one way or another, it is the Youth Division which is really as it were in the centre of the wheel. This division, as yet in its infancy, has been charged with the duty of organizing youth as far as possible with a view to creating a useful learning situation. The group of young people catered for by the division is dominated by teenagers who, for some

reason or other, either did not go to school at all or were unable to go beyond the level of the Certificate of Primary Education. Many of them find it impossible to get paid employment, in search of which they flock into urban areas in ever-increasing numbers. Having failed to obtain employment and being unwilling to go back to the land, many of them tend to turn to crime.

The division gears its efforts towards creating in the rural areas a situation conducive to the spirit of self-help on the part of youth. Thus, boys and girls attending a three-year course are given useful instruction deliberately aimed at enabling them to help themselves when they complete it, emphasis being laid on the things they can readily do in the rural areas. Boys, for example, acquire a carpentry knowledge enough to enable them to make the types of furniture needed and bought by rural people. On the other hand, girls learn relevant domestic science skills. In addition, both sexes are taught simple practical agriculture applicable to farming in their home areas.

During the year under review ten youth centres were registered by the Kenya Youth Officer, a few of these in such remote places as Isiolo and Kwale where the youth centre movement was unheard of until recently.

The Kenya Association of Youth Centres in collaboration with the Ministry of Co-operatives and Social Services employed the services of an expert in youth work from UNESCO towards the close of the year. He made a special study of Kenya's youth situation, particularly in the rural areas, and produced a report now under consideration.

The number of youth centres in the country reached 170 as at December 1967, the majority of them being in the rural areas. Among urban centres, Starehe Boys' Centre in Nairobi and Maganlal Chandaria in Mombasa continued to figure prominently in terms of expansion and scope of work carried out. Both continued to give instruction in various trades, most of which have proved to be very popular with youth.

The year 1967 witnessed the completion of five children's homes in Murang'a, Kiambu, Machakos, Kakamega and Nyeri districts. All opened with an initial intake of 20 children. It is expected that on expiry of the current three-year agreement, under which the Save the Children Fund finances these homes, the county councils concerned will shoulder the responsibility.

A course for leaders of youth centres was mounted at Maseno during the months of June and July and was attended by 30 leaders from all over the Republic. The need for more such courses was strongly expressed and it was evident that the course met a definite felt-need.

As regards the finances of the Kenya Association of Youth Centres, the 1967 income was smaller than the incomes of previous years. A grant of K£ 560 was received from the Government, K£1,000 from an anonymous source and K£1,200 from the Save the Children Fund (England), this last grant being spent on the salaries of the staff employed in children's homes which were mentioned above.

The range and depth of activities at the youth centres varied from district to district and depended largely on the quality of the staff available and the programme in hand. Some subjects, however, such as carpentry and leather work for boys and domestic science for girls were common. It should be added that most centres have all along been poorly staffed because the scales of pay offered are very unattractive to suitably-qualified people.

We give some details about the centres throughout the country at Appendix II.

6. SPORTS DIVISION

The year under review showed much improvement on all kinds of sport undertaken by Kenyans. It should be noted that Kenya participated in various international games such as the Olympics, Commonwealth and the All-Africa Games. Below is an outline of what she did in the sporting world during the year.

Athletics

A Commonwealth team was selected to compete against the United States of America and five Kenya athletes were included, namely Naftali Temu (6 miles.) K. Keino (1 and 3 miles) Ben Kogo (3,00 metres steeplechase), Wilson Kiprugut (880 yards) and Daniel Rudisha (440 yards and relays).

All the Kenya athletes performed exceptionally well and finished either first or second in their respective events and tribute must be paid to K. Keino who set a fast pace for the first three laps, thus pushing Jim Ryum of America to yet another world record in the one-mile race. Wilson Kiprugut ran his best half-mile ever and finished second with a time of 1 minute 45.2 seconds.

During the same period, Kenya athletes visited Malagasy, Sweden, Ireland, Germany, Zambia, France and Britain. Athletes from Britain, West Germany Tanzania, Uganda and Ethiopia were invited by Kenya to the second international athletic meeting held at Jamhuri Park during the month of August. The third secondary schools sports meeting which proved a great success was held at Nakuru while other educational institutions and commercial firms organized athletic meetings elsewhere throughout the year.

Football

It seems that the game of soccer is improving year after year. The national team won the East Africa Challenge Cup for the second year running but was ousted by Uganda in the Africa Cup.

During the year, one Kenyan was sent abroad to study football coaching while the country was fortunate enough to have services of a first-class football referee who organized courses for new referees at many places all over the country. The Abaluhya Football Club became the first club ever to win the East Africa Inter-Club Cup, the F.A. Cup and the National League title in the same year. A three-week course for all provincial sports officers was held at K.I.A and ended with certificates being awarded to those successful in their examinations.

Golf

This game is now played by a notable number of Africans and in last year's tournament Sau Rajab Ramathan finished in the first three places.

The Kenya team visited Zambia and won all the matches in which they competed.

Cricket

The Kenya Cricket Association employed the services of an international coach who visited various schools and clubs. As a result more and more Kenyans are now taking a keen interest in this traditionally English game.

Staff

In general, sporting activities increased during the year and, consequently, the staff of the Sports Division of the department was increased from seven to nine. In addition, members of the voluntary associations helped with the organization of meetings in the true spirit of Harambee.

The Government, through the Kenya National Sport Council, gave financial assistance amounting to K£7,500.

7. SOCIAL WELFARE DIVISION

The 1964 national policy for social welfare services recognized as an integral part of Government machinery the Social Welfare Division and the need for officers within the Government structure to help in directing social welfare activities in Kenya.

During the year under review officers of the division were involved in activities covering a wide range of welfare programmes. Partly because of this and partly because of the increasing support given to it by the department as a whole the division became a clearly defined entity both within and outside the department. Emphasis in development was on four areas: policy formulation, social work education, growing of the division and development of close ties between Government and voluntary organizations.

At the same time, far-reaching changes were made in the training of social workers. In the voluntary sector notable progress was made in the development of new services and in strengthening already existing programmes. On the whole, it can be concluded that considerable progress was made in 1967 towards the implementation of the Social Welfare Plan of 1964.

Re-Organization of the Division

Attention was paid during the year to the definition of the responsibilities of the Division and also to increasing its personnel. While the 1964 policy paper delineated two broad spheres of functions—the administration of social welfare programmes and participation in policy formation and planning—the actual duties of the Welfare Division, for historic reasons, up to 1967 had been largely confined to the distribution of relief funds.

The broader administrative role and policy-making activities had been undertaken by the staff in the Ministry in collaboration with those in the Department and by the voluntary organizations. This situation was reviewed and a new policy regarding the division was made. In essence, this policy allocates to the Social Welfare Division an operational role and gives recognition to it as the unit responsible for administering social welfare programmes which are assigned to the Department of Community Development and Social Services. Its activities include assisting with planning and co-ordination of social welfare services; liaising with the voluntary sector, including the Kenya National Council of Social Services; helping with the development of social welfare personnel through policy formulation and planning of training, as well as advising agencies and local government on the use of social workers; supervision of social welfare personnel of the department, promoting welfare, research and evaluation programmes in the department, recommending new legislation and publications where needed and administering, in conjunction with the relevant bodies, the grants-in-aid and relief of distress programmes.

The department realized the need to have professionally qualified staff to undertake the functions at central Government level outlined above. Towards the end of 1966, an experienced, qualified social worker was engaged to head the division as Senior Social Welfare Officer. After clarifying the role of the division within the ministry as a whole, the department was allocated an additional six new posts of Social Welfare Officer. The basic condition laid down was that new recruits must possess recognized qualifications in professional social work. For various reasons it proved difficult to fill the posts quickly but later developments made it possible to do so. It was intended to post the officers to the provinces.

In addition to the Senior Social Welfare Officer, there are at present four members of the welfare staff, one having joined the unit in December. Further, clerical assistance was provided to strengthen the division.

Activities of the Division

Attention was paid to two types of activity: services directed towards individuals needing help and services related to the promotion and improvement of general welfare programmes.

The latter was concerned primarily with representation of the department and indeed the Ministry of Co-operatives and Social Services on numerous committees of voluntary organizations. For example, the ministry was represented on the National Family Planning Council within the Ministry of Health and was thus in close touch with the activities of the Family Planning Association. The information obtained about facilities available in this sphere has been passed on directly to many of the recipients of relief aid through personal contacts and group meetings. The staff of the division arranged successful programmes with the Nairobi City Council and conducted a series of meetings with destitutes in which underprivileged women were informed through the officers of the Family Planning Association about the help which was available. The Senior Social Welfare Officer in December addressed delegates of 16 countries who attended an International Planned Parenthood Federation meeting held at the University College, Nairobi, to discuss "Priorities for Social Welfare Planning".

The division has been in touch with development in the child welfare field, having members on the child Welfare Society's Management and Case Committee, on the Standing Committee on Children and Young Persons of the Kenya National Council of Social Services and having direct contact with agencies concerned with services for needy children. Emphasis in the child welfare field has been on (i) clarification of policies related to welfare agencies' programmes directed towards the community care of children and (ii) promotion of up-to-date legislation for example in the field of adoption—conducive to the development of services suitable for the changing African society.

Rehabilitation

The department is considering the details of implementing the Government's decision to establish a national programme for Care and Rehabilitation of the Disabled. During the year an *ad hoc* committee was formed and the division participated in studying and revising the basic recommendations for the programme. Social welfare staff will play a major role in the rehabilitation scheme. Several contacts were made with voluntary organizations now catering for the disabled. In addition, lengthy informal discussions were held in Kampala in December regarding Uganda's rehabilitation programme and approaches have now been made to secure information from sister countries regarding their experiences in this field.

United Nations

The Senior Social Welfare Officer was nominated by the ministry at the beginning of the year to be Kenya's correspondent for the Social Welfare Affairs Department of the United Nations Office, E.C.A., Addis Ababa. The purpose of the correspondence is to keep that organization informed of social welfare developments in Government and the voluntary agencies in Kenya.

Squatters

The problem of squatters was causing concern during the year. An *ad hoc* committee was set up at the beginning of the year to assess the problems caused when squatter communities were removed from certain areas of Nairobi towards the latter part of 1966. Meetings involving social workers from the community centres in such areas as Kariobangi, Pumwani and Kasarani were held. A plan in which some of the destitutes were re-classified by the Commissioner of Squatters as eligible for plots, generally allocated to bona fide squatters, was drawn up.

In the course of the year several meetings were held with the Provincial Administration, the Commissioner for Squatters and the Nairobi City Council with a view to formulating a policy and plans for squatters in the capital, especially those in Mathari Valley. Deliberations were in progress as the year came to a close.

Mental Health

For a number of years, individual members of the division have shown interest in mental health and in the welfare aspects of the Mathari Hospital programme. One of the officers of the division is in fact a Gazetted member of the Visiting Committee. During the year a number of meetings of the Sub-Committee on Mental Health were held under the auspices of the Christian Council of Kenya. Other committees, on which the divisions have been represented, cover a wide range of services: for instance the Christian Council of Kenya's Social Work Project, community centre committees, the Kenya Prisoners' Aid Association, the Langata Women's Prison Discharge Board and the executive and standing committees of the Kenya National Council of Social Service. The net result of this wide involvement is a closer relationship with the voluntary sector. Consequently during the year the division was able to utilize its staff more fully in helping to project the professional image of social work in the country.

Community Development—Social Work Relationships

The opportunity presented itself during the course of a survey on relief assistance for the Social Welfare Division to be brought into closer contact with community development field staff.

The division was involved in a number of meetings with provincial community development officers. At the annual meeting of the community development staff the Social Welfare Division presented a paper dealing with "New Responsibilities for Social Workers in Kenya." A workshop was held at the same conference on social welfare participation in national development. Through these contacts an attempt was made to interpret the role of social workers in the field, this interpretation being an attempt at cementing the working relationship between community development staff on the one hand and social workers engaged by county councils and voluntary agencies on the other.

Relief of Distress

Towards the end of 1966 a survey was undertaken to find out how the relief of distress funds were being used in the field and the method employed in administering them. The study was completed and several discussions were held to formulate a new policy on the relief programme. The major recommendation of the new policy was that the Provincial Administration should hand over the relief programmes to the Ministry of Co-operatives and Social Services. This plan was agreed to and a manual was produced to guide the community development staff (there were no social welfare officers in the province) in administering the fund, the name of which was changed to "Welfare Aid to the Indigent". The provincial Administration continued to control the vote up to the end of 1967. During the year the Nairobi office made an average of 1,500 payments per month and several hundreds were made in the provinces by the Provincial Administration. Working closely with voluntary agencies and Nairobi City Council, the division advised on financial matters, the care of children, employment and other problems facing the needy, e.g. school fees, taxes, remission of school fees and hospitalization. People receiving aid included mothers in need of maintenance assistance for their children, middle-income couples needing marital counselling, parents and guardians

having to foster children, individual and families requiring repatriation because of lack of support in Nairobi. Discussions were held with the Nairobi City Council and other agencies aimed at working out systematic budgets that would serve as a base for payments. In addition, attempts were made to exchange information on those destitutes receiving help from various sources in order to minimize duplication and to spread available funds to as many needy persons as possible.

Grants-in-aid to the voluntary organizations were increased from K£14,000 to K£24,000 during the year and over 20 agencies benefited thereby.

The Association of Social Workers

Realizing that the Social Welfare Division, because of its central position at the highest level of Government, had responsibility to help in the promotion of professional social work, the staff took an active interest in the Association of Social Workers. Indeed an officer of the division was elected a member of the executive committee of that body at its annual general meeting in December.

Social Work Education

The Kenya School of Social Work continued under the leadership of Dr. Holfert at Machakos until the end of the year, when it was moved to the Kenya Institute of Administration at Lower Kabete.

This action was taken in order to bring social work education into closer relationship with the other major services of the department namely community development and related disciplines.

During the year several seminars were organized by the school in leading municipalities, namely Nakuru, Mombasa and Kisumu for the purpose of acquainting local officials with the ways in which the relatively new profession might be fully utilized.

To consider how a smooth transfer of the School of Social Work could be effected from Machakos to the Kenya Institute of Administration, the Minister for Co-operatives and Social Services called together a working party on which were represented social work educators, the Kenya Institute of Administration, the voluntary sector and so on. Recommendations were made for further development of social work education including the proposal that a national advisory committee for social work training be set up. Long-term and short-term objectives for education in the profession were also set.

In December, a Kenya Government delegation attended a regional seminar on "Social Work Training Needs in East Africa," held at Makerere College, Kampala. This conference, sponsored by UNESCO, threw into focus Government training programmes and manpower needs of voluntary agencies in Kenya interested in the quality of staff and financial resources necessary for the employment of social workers.

The Social Training Centre at Kabujoi and the Women's Social Institute at Meru continued to function during the year but with formidable problems regarding shortage of staff, field supervision and funds to maintain their programmes at an acceptable standard. Several discussions were held between them and the department, the purpose being to help them to develop a training programme that could be utilized by the country in providing social work staff, nursery teachers, group leaders, etc. These agencies continued to receive a large amount of assistance from overseas sources, particularly the churches which were instrumental in their being established.

Seminars

The Kenya National Council of Social Services made a valuable contribution by organizing three conferences to discuss social welfare needs and activities. In June, a meeting on adult education was held and, in September, the National Social Welfare Conference was convened. It drew participation from as far afield as Tanzania and Uganda. Seven Ministers addressed the conference and, during the deliberations, certain recommendations were made. In formulating a new social welfare policy the Government would do well to take them into account. In November, the International Council of Social Work in consultation with the Kenya National Council of Social Service organized a seminar on the "Social Consequences of Urbanization". Apart from Kenya, delegates came from Malawi, Zambia, Ethiopia, Uganda, Tanzania and Germany. Two representatives of the Economic Commission for Africa, Addis Ababa, attended.

A considerable amount of time was spent on discussing the resources needed to meet the problems faced by developing nations and the best means by which various national welfare leaders might share experiences for welfare development in their countries.

8. VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS

The Kenya National Council of Social Service, a Kenya Government-sponsored body, continued to function during the year, co-ordinating the activities of various voluntary organizations and acting generally as a clearing house between Government and the voluntary sector and within the sector itself.

Some of the activities carried out by the council during the year have already been referred to elsewhere in this report.

9. WOMEN'S VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS

The National Council of Women, which during the year represented 21 women's organization such as *Maendeleo ya Wanawake*, Young Women's Christian Association, Girls Guide and the East African Women's League operated under Mrs. D. Ayodo's able leadership. In this connexion, mention should be made of Miss Williams, a consultant on women's affairs seconded to the council by the British Government through the Government of Kenya. She greatly helped with useful suggestions.

The council and the organizations affiliated to it participated fully in the task of nation-building. Aided by Government, in some cases, they carried out various self-help projects during the period under review.

Some of the activities will be mentioned here. The council organized an East African seminar on the "the Role of Women in the Changing Society", which was attended by women delegates from Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania. The seminar, however, was financed by the East African Institute of Social and Cultural Affairs.

Another seminar of two weeks' duration on the subject of "Home Economics Education" was organized by the Association of Home Economists of East Africa (Kenya) and financed by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Members of the council played a leading role in it.

Representatives of the council also attended international meetings at various places during the year.

Maendeleo Ya Wanawake.

Special reference will now be made to the *Maendeleo ya Wanawake* organization which for years has been closely associated with the Department of Community Development and Social Services. Indeed, at one time the organization was an integral part of the department. Now it is an independent body which willingly maintains special links with Government.

At the end of 1967, this organization was reported to have a membership of 80,000 women and some 3,000 clubs scattered all over the country. It started the year with the introduction of a quarterly magazine rightly named "The Voice of Women", which was formally launched by Her Excellency Mama Ngina Kenyatta. Despite many criticisms, some of which were somewhat discouraging, the magazine was a success mainly because of financial support from the East African Industries.

In a drive to recruit new members, the president of the organization accompanied by some of her colleagues toured districts and was welcomed everywhere by community development staff on whom, it should be pointed out here, the organization generally depends for support.

Courses for women club leaders were conducted during the year at community development training centres. Two relevant subjects—leadership and domestic science—were specially emphasized.

Sponsored by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, one *Maendeleo* member participated in the international exhibition, Expo 67, held in Canada. She displayed Kenya's traditional baskets and beadwork amongst other things and aroused great interest.

Maendeleo Handicraft Shop

One of the most successful projects ever undertaken by *Maendeleo* is the handicraft shop they run in Nairobi where they display for sale attractions such as necklaces and colourful baskets—all made of Kenya's local materials. Hundreds of tourists visited it during the year. Reference should be made in this regard to an order for a very large number of yards of tie-die fabrics placed with *Maendeleo* by an American firm during the year's *Fahari ya Kenya* Show. This order, it is understood, is already being dealt with.

The shop, started some years ago, was set up with a view to promoting rural cottage industry as well as reviving interest in African traditional handicraft. It is gratifying to note that it has gone some way towards achieving this objective.

Donations to Maendeleo

The Ministry of Co-operatives and Social Services continued its support to *Maendeleo* by giving it KSh. 20,000 and promising a vehicle to meet some of its pressing transport needs.

Additional assistance of KSh. 2,000 was given by the Kenya Charity Sweepstake. Monetary contributions were also made by individuals and private firms during *Maendeleo's* first flag day.

Maendeleo Future Plans

As the year came to a close, the organization had three major plans before it: raising funds, recruiting new members and constructing a "Maendeleo House". Building of the *Maendeleo* Headquarters figures prominently in the organization's long-term plans and in the task it hopes for Government assistance as well as aid from private firms and individuals.

Some of the money raised would be spent on sending some of the top officials of the organization to the United States where a meeting of the Associated Country Women of the World is due to be held before long.

10. NURSERY CENTRES

The need for nursery centres has been increasing since 1964 particularly in the rural areas.

At the end of 1967 there were nearly 4,550 centres with 173,827 children and 4,573 teachers, many of whom were untrained. Except in the urban areas where responsibility for running nursery schools was in the hands of local authorities, the rural nursery centres were organized on a self-help basis by committees of parents working closely with community development staff. Some of the centres were, however, sponsored by religious bodies while others received assistance from area or locational councils.

Training of Nursery Centre Teachers

The coming of these centres in large numbers over the last four years has necessitated specialist training for those who handle the young children under the normal primary school age.

In addition to short courses organized at district training centres for nursery centre teachers, there were fairly lengthy courses conducted by four experienced German volunteers at the Community Development Training Centre, Embu, catering for eastern Kenya and at Rosterman's Training Centre, Kakamega, for western Kenya.

The programme under which the Germans have been made available for two years is based on a bilateral agreement between the Kenya Government and the German Volunteers' Service.

11. TRAINING OF DEPARTMENT'S STAFF

Ever since the Department of Community Development and Social Services was reorganized in 1964, following independence, one of the top priorities has been the training of its staff. The department recognizes the fact that only those who know what is to be done and how to do it can be expected to discharge their duties efficiently and satisfactorily. This is the conviction underlying the special importance it attaches to training courses.

Many members of the department's staff attended courses within the country while others went abroad.

National Training Institutes

At the Kenya Institute of Administration four courses were conducted. There was a 12-month course for 12 Community Development Officers and two six-month courses involving 42 Community Development Assistants. In addition, a six-week workshop for trainers was conducted and apart from Kenyans, three Malawians participated in it, their expenses being defrayed by the American Agency for International Development.

The Maseno Government Training Institute, for the first time, organized a nine-month course for 22 junior Community Development Assistants. Also for the first time the institute conducted a two-month course for 30 youth leaders working at youth centres. Thus, despite the shortage of staff in the Community Department's section of the institute, 52 students were trained during the year.

Overseas Training

Occasionally it becomes possible to send abroad members of staff who have already been locally trained. This is done with a view to widening their experience and knowledge. During the year, 24 people participated in this programme and we give below relevant particulars:—

<i>Country</i>	<i>Type of course</i>	<i>Number of Kenya participants</i>
Denmark	Rural Development	2
Britain	Community Development	1
Britain	Youth Leadership	1
Britain	Sports Education	1
Britain	Adult Education	2
Britain	Social Work	3
Israel	Handicraft and Community Development ..	5
Israel	Nursery and Kindergarten	8
Israel	Adult Education	1

This group of 24 consisted largely of the staff employed by local authorities. There were, however, a few Central Government officials and some workers from voluntary organizations.

District Community Development Training Centres

Most of the training for community development is in fact organized in the rural areas at district training centres. Where community development training institutes are not in existence, courses are conducted at farmers' training centres or at such other suitable places as may be available.

During the year the existing 20 community development training centres and five other training centres played host to 170 courses involving 4,805 adults—all of them associated in one way or another with community development. The courses conducted broadly covered three fields, namely leadership, home economics and "doing the job", this last one being specifically for Community Development Assistants, Nursery Centre Teachers and Youth Leaders.

The duration of the courses ranged from one week to six months. While the courses were organized by Community Development staff, other Government departments such as agriculture, health, education, administration and veterinary services greatly contributed by giving lectures.

Financing of the Courses

But for financial and material support from local authorities, UNICEF and voluntary organizations, it would not have been possible to hold the courses.

Special mention must be made of the contribution from UNICEF. During the year, as in the past, UNICEF through stipends, paid KSh. 12 for each student per week to the local authorities whose training centres accommodated the courses in question. In addition, UNICEF gave to the Department of Community Development and Social Services useful demonstration equipment.

With regard to training, reference must be made to the future. UNICEF is due to stop giving aid for this kind of training at the end of the coming financial year, i.e. 1968/69. Their withdrawal will create a gap that will need to be filled without delay, for the training must go on if community development is to continue to play its part in nation-building. At the moment county councils can hardly be expected to fill the gap. For this reason, it is necessary that the Central Government should seriously consider shouldering this important responsibility when the time comes.

Conclusion

The Department of Community and Social Services, strictly speaking, has existed only since independence. During the four years it has remarkably expended its services throughout most of the country. This however, has not been done without difficulty: one of the problems the department has experienced since its inception is a shortage of staff and inadequacy of funds for its recurrent expenditure. On the other hand, it has been so increasingly encouraged by the results of its efforts in the field that even with these problems it has moved from strength to strength in its bid to be help in nation-building. A stage, however, has now been reached where the heavy demands being made on its resources cannot be met without substantial increases of funds from Government coupled with understanding, co-operation and support from all those who have Kenya's interest at heart.

APPENDIX I

COURSES IN DISTRICT TRAINING CENTRES

<i>Name of training centre</i>	<i>Type of course</i>	<i>No. of students</i>	<i>Duration</i>
KITUI	Community Development Staff Seminar	48	1 week
	Domestic science	40	3 months
	Music and drama	30	2 weeks
	Nursery teachers	20	2 weeks
	Nursery teachers	30	2 months
		—	
		168	
		—	
MACHAKOS	Self-help leaders	15	26 days
	Nursery teachers	40	27 days
	Homecraft	40	27 days
	Nursery teachers	40	27 days
	Nursery teachers	34	3 months
	Youth leaders	23	1 month
	Nursery teachers	34	27 days
	Nursery teachers	32	2 months
	Nursery teachers	23	2 months
	Nursery teachers	34	3 months
	Nursery teachers	34	6 months
	Youth leaders	23	2 weeks
	Nursery teachers	32	6 weeks
	Traders	32	1 week
Nursery-school refresher course	38	2 weeks	
	—		
		474	
		—	
NOTE.—One-day field courses from September to December were conducted throughout the district.			
MERU	Location S/H community development committee	30	1 week
	Locational S/H community development committee	30	1 week
	Committee office-bearers	35	1 week
	Sub-chiefs	14	1 week
	Area councillors	20	1 week
	Community development staff	30	3 days
	Refresher course C.D. staff	30	1 week
	Nursery teachers	30	1 month
	Divisional needs: Inter-department course	15	1 week
	Locational S/H committee leaders	10	5 days
	Sub-chiefs	20	5 days
	Area councillors	24	6 days
	Nursery teachers	31	27 days
	Nursery teachers	23	1 month
	Traders	29	5 days
	—		
		371	
		—	

APPENDIX I—(Contd.)

COURSES IN DISTRICT TRAINING CENTRES

<i>Name of training centre</i>	<i>Type of course</i>	<i>No. of students</i>	<i>Duration</i>
EMBU	Nursery supervisors	23	3 months
	New primary approach (N.P.A.) ..	57	5 days
	Adult literacy teachers course ..	31	3 days
	Education officers and A.E. officers (Provincial)	37	3 days
	N.P.A. teachers refresher course ..	29	1 day
	Christian Churches Education Association	15	1 day
	Nursery teachers' course	23	4 months
	Nursery teachers' course	20	3 months
	Nursery teachers' course	21	11 days
	District sports team coaching ..	33	26 days
	Provincial sports team coaching ..	44	5 days
	Savings and credit society seminar ..	29	4 days
	Sub-chiefs	29	4 days
	Traders	56	14 days
	Nursery teachers	35	3 months
	Homecraft	22	
		—	
		504	
		—	
	BUNGOMA	Adult literacy workshop	20
Nursery teachers		25	3 months
Sports organizers		10	1 month
Hotel-keepers		20	16 days
Leaders S/H executives		35	5 days
Sub-chiefs C.D.As and youth leaders		35	5 days
Domestic science		35	22 days
Leaders (elders)		20	5 days
Co-operative societies' members and office bearers		30	6 days
Music and drama		18	4 days
Nursery teachers		28	3 days
Sports organizers		10	6 days
Hotel-keepers		20	6 days
S/H leaders		35	5 days
Sub-locational C.D.As		35	23 days
Bakasa (leaders)		20	5 days
Co-operatives		30	5 days
Voluntary workers		41	6 days
Nursery teachers		21	1 month
Domestic science and leadership ..		30	3 months
Staff conference	18	3 days	
	—		
	536		
	—		
BUSIA	Youth leaders	40	14 days
	Nursery teachers	45	6 days
	Adult literacy	46	4 days
	Self-help group	30	6 days
	Nutrition course	10	30 days
	Youth leadership	25	4 days
Self-help	16	4 days	

APPENDIX I—(Contd.)

COURSES IN DISTRICT TRAINING CENTRES

<i>Name of Training centre</i>	<i>Type of course</i>	<i>No. of students</i>	<i>Duration</i>
	Self-help	20	4 days
	Self-help	30	4 days
	Nursery teachers	10	4 days
	Sports course	16	4 days
		288	
KAKAMEGA	Nursery supervisors	20	3 months
	Nursery supervisors	26	3 months
	Nursery teachers	31	3 months
	Nursery teachers	27	2 months
	C.D.A.s refresher course	20	
		124	
KISUMU	C.D.A.s course (new reporting system and adult literacy)	36	6 days
	Nursery teachers	36	3 months
	Club leaders	24	40 days
	Sub-chiefs	60	5 days
	Youth leaders	60	12 days
	Good hostesses (C.D.A's and youth leaders)	36	33 days
	Nursery teachers	36	3 months
	Homemakers	36	12 days
	Nursery teachers	36	3 months
	Nursery teachers	10	1 month
	Self-help group leaders	50	1 month
	County councillors	15	15 days
	Homecraft	40	4 months
	Adult literacy teachers	50	15 days
	Co-operatives society members	40	4 days
	Girl guides	15	10 days
	Women club leaders	40	19 days
		620	
NAKURU	Homecraft	28	6 months
	Homecraft	28	6 months
		56	
KERICHO	Home economics	17	2 months
	Nursery teachers	17	2 months
	Homecraft	17	2 months
	Homecraft	12	7 days
		63	

APPENDIX I—(Contd.)

COURSES IN DISTRICT TRAINING CENTRES

<i>Name of training centre</i>	<i>Type of course</i>	<i>No. of students</i>	<i>Duration</i>
ELDORET	Domestic science	30	6 months
		30	
NJORO	Homecraft	44	3 months
	Homecraft	44	3 months
	Homecraft	45	3 months
		133	
KITALE	Domestic science	11	3 months
	Nursery teachers	30	1 week
	Domestic science	12	3 months
		53	
KABSABET	Domestic science	28	3 months
	Domestic science	28	3 months
		56	
KENYATTA EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE	Community development assistants	40	1 week
	Nursery teachers	40	1 week
	County councillors	40	2 weeks
	Self-help group leaders	40	2 weeks
	Development committee	40	2 weeks
		200	
KOBUJOI	Homecraft	39	6 weeks
	Social workers	32	2 weeks
		71	
MASAI RURAL	Domestic science	21	3 weeks
		21	
MARALAL	Women's club leaders	18	2 weeks
	Domestic science	15	2 weeks
		33	
MATUGA	Religious course	54	3 days
	Chiefs and sub-chiefs	38	14 days
	Sociological survey	8	5 days
	Nursery teachers	30	19 days
	Co-operatives	30	5 days
	Teachers' refresher course	24	2 days

APPENDIX I—(Contd.)

COURSES IN DISTRICT TRAINING CENTRES

<i>Name of Training centre</i>	<i>Type of course</i>	<i>No. of students</i>	<i>Duration</i>
	Adult literacy teachers	40	1 week
	Women's leaders and C.D.A.s	40	2 weeks
	Nursery teachers	40	2 weeks
	Sub-chiefs	40	1 week
	Traders	40	2 weeks
	Sports team	40	2 weeks
		424	
NYERI DISTRICT—FIELD COURSES			
South Tetu ..	Nursery centre instructress	55	2 weeks
Mathira ..	Nursery centre instructress	63	2 weeks
North Tetu ..	Nursery centre instructress	56	2 weeks
Wambugu F.T.C.	Nursery centre instructress	32	2 weeks
North Tetu/ Mathira ..	Adult literacy teachers	35	2 weeks
		241	
MURANG'A DISTRICT—FIELD COURSES			
	Community development staff seminar	13	2 days
	Nursery instructress	179	1 week
	Literacy teachers course	38	1 week
	Leadership course	34	1 week
	Sports and recreational course	13	4 days
	Hotel managers course	15	1 week
		292	
	GRAND TOTAL	4,728	

APPENDIX II

YOUTH CENTRE FIGURES AS AT THE END OF 1967

<i>Area</i>	<i>Number of youth centres</i>	<i>Membership (approximate)</i>
City of Nairobi	3	850
CENTRAL PROVINCE		
Nyeri District	30	1,700
Murang'a	16	1,900
Kiambu	19	1,200
Thika	1	140
Kirinyaga	10	200
Nyandarua	2(Proposed)	—
	<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/> 78	<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/> 5,140
EASTERN PROVINCE		
Embu	2	60
Meru	9	800
Machakos	26	3,000
Kitui	4	200
	<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/> 41	<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/> 4,060
NYANZA PROVINCE		
Kisumu	8	600
Kisumu Municipality	1	120
South Nyanza	3	100
Kisii	4	200
	<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/> 16	<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/> 1,020
WESTERN PROVINCE		
Kakamega	1	50
Bungoma	5	300
Busia	2	150
	<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/> 8	<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/> 500
COAST PROVINCE		
Mombasa	2	150
Taita-Taveta	7	200
Kwale	1	50
Kilifi	—	—
	<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/> 10	<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/> 400
RIFT VALLEY PROVINCE		
Nakuru Municipality	2	100
Kericho District	4	250
Narok	2	30
Kajiado	1(Proposed)	—
Baringo	—	—
Kitale Municipality	2	40
Laikipia (including Nanyuki	2	—
Nandi	1	38
	<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/> 14	<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/> 558
	<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/> 170	<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/> 12,428

TYPE OF PROJECT	UNIT	UNITS COMPLETED							TOTAL
		Coast	Central	Rift Valley	Nyanza	Eastern	Western	North-Eastern	
SOCIAL AND DOMESTIC FACILITIES									
<i>Social Facilities—Education</i>									
Secondary Schools	Classroom	9	127	56	138	115	32	477	
Primary Schools	"	293	670	580	2,108	658	123	4,432	
Teachers' Houses	Number	62	89	78	1,322	234	84	1,869	
Nurseries	Room	197	305	249	542	189	68	1,550	
Health centres and dispensaries	Number	15	7	24	22	19	3	90	
<i>Other social facilities</i>									
Community halls	"	8	2	7	34	15	5	71	
Women's clubs' buildings	"	5	39	5	91	6	—	146	
Youth centres	Room	12	28	3	19	25	2	89	
Sports grounds	Number	7	3	5	38	22	14	89	
<i>Domestic facilities</i>									
Separate kitchens	Number	47	17	7	899	72	191	1,233	
Latrines	"	173	625	123	2,360	406	426	4,113	
<i>Water supplies</i>									
Piped water supply	Supply point	8	8	3	5	8	5	37	
Wells	Number	9	20	—	137	16	14	196	
Spring protection	Number protected.	2	34	3	311	12	36	398	
Dams and water catchments	Number	7	—	3	59	62	2	133	
<i>Transport and communications</i>									
Roads	Mile	385	411	479	1,282	1,070	196	3,823	
Bridges	Number	3	54	9	166	57	35	324	
Drifts, road culvers, etc.	"	—	8	—	144	8	203	363	
FISH PONDS									
<i>Agriculture</i>									
Irrigation and water furrows	Acre Affected	7	887	2	198	56	360	1,510	
Cattle dips and crushes	Mile	124	5	1,652	280	3,058	—	5,119	
Bush clearing	Number	3	26	55	14	30	13	141	
Terracing	Acre	39	355	14	3,333	1,983	1,180	6,904	
Tree planting	Yard	—	16,829	418	418	267,972	3,118	28,337	
Hedging and fencing	Number of Trees	—	248,870	3,050	2,252	5,135	97,398	354,705	
Cultivation and weeding	Yard	—	8,530	27,400	7,719	2,340	4,877	50,866	
Land consolidation	Acre	—	—	3	16	5	346	370	
<i>Other buildings</i>									
Other construction	Number	116	254	35	108	92	172	777	
	"	7	16	4	17	1	6	55	