

1168



PAPERS IN ... #5

Clerk N.A.	1	Reporters
Clerk Asst. I	1	

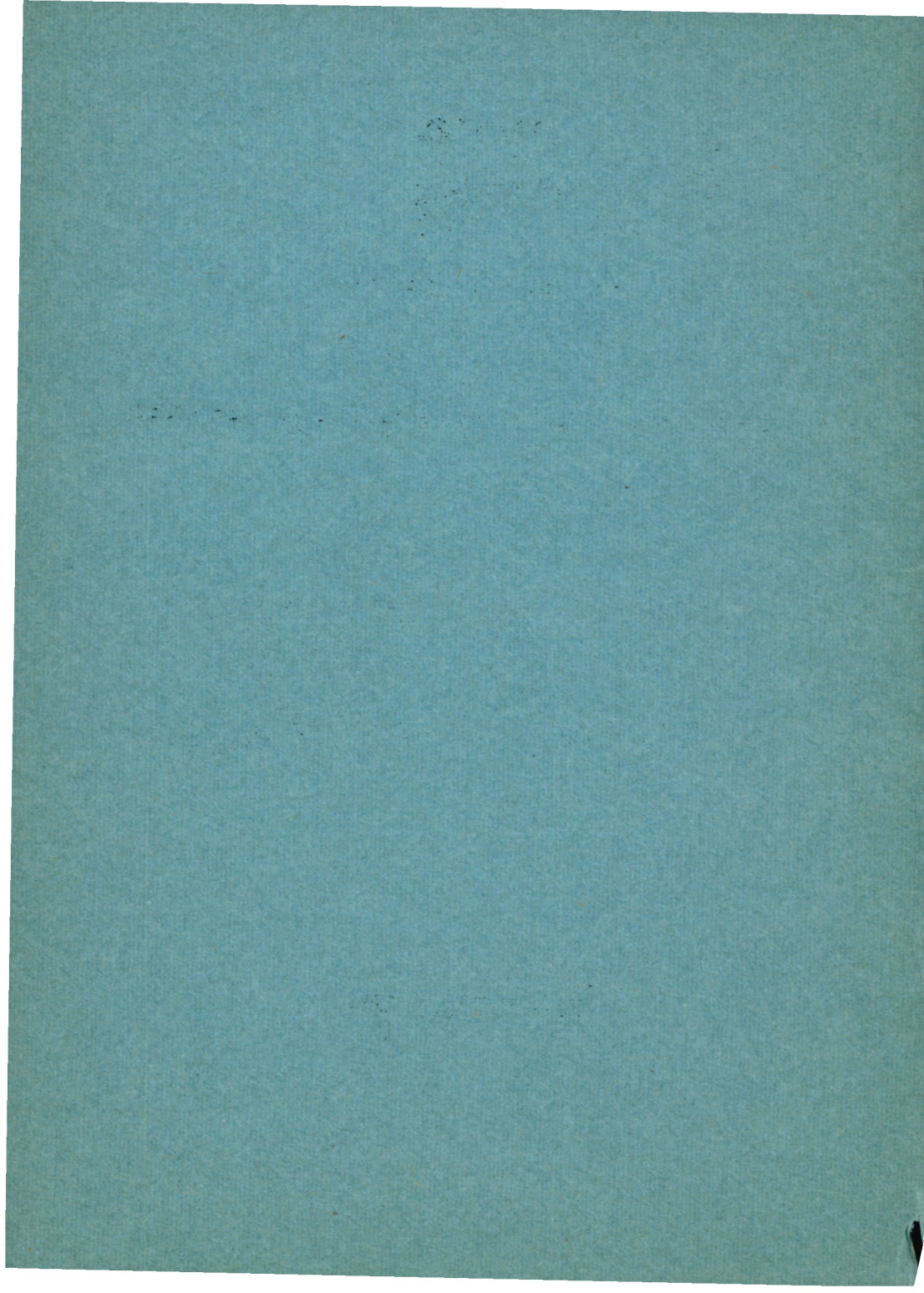
PARLIAMENT
OF KENYA
LIBRARY

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

MINISTRY OF CO-OPERATIVES AND SOCIAL SERVICES

DEPARTMENT OF
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
AND SOCIAL SERVICES
ANNUAL REPORT, 1970

Three Shillings - 1972





**DEPARTMENT OF
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
AND SOCIAL SERVICES
ANNUAL REPORT, 1970**

CONTENTS

	PAGE
I INTRODUCTION	1
II COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DIVISION	3
III SPECIAL RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME	8
IV ADULT EDUCATION DIVISION	10
V SOCIAL WELFARE DIVISION	15
VI YOUTH DEVELOPMENT DIVISION	18
VII VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION DIVISION	22
VIII SPORTS DIVISION	25
IX APPENDIX 'A'	30
X APPENDIX 'B'	32
XI APPENDIX 'C'	32
XII APPENDIX 'D'	33

MINISTRY OF CO-OPERATIVES AND SOCIAL SERVICES

Department of Community Development and Social Services

1970 Annual Report

Introduction

1970 was a busy and altogether successful year for the department. Activity in the four older divisions, namely: Community Development; Adult Education; Social Welfare and Sports was mainly consolidation work to improve the existing services to people, whilst the newly formed divisions i.e. Vocational Rehabilitation; Special Rural Development Programme and Youth Development were concerned with planning and re-definition of responsibilities.

In Community Development there was notable improvement in the organization of self-help work as more and more self-help groups became conscious of the need for proper planning and guidance by technical officers. Countrywide seminars for leaders and Government officials were organized and problems of unco-ordinated self-help activity were freely discussed. Problems were not so much caused by *wananchi* embarking on ill-conceived projects, as by the leaders and even Government officials who were inclined to impose *prestigious* projects on people. The department gave emphasis to locally conceived projects that had an economic bias and were likely to meet people's strongly expressed needs.

Considerable progress was made in all aspects of adult education, with the enrolment of students in functional literacy classes reaching an all-time high of 40,580 and in evening continuation classes rising to 3,892. 760 students took the Certificate of Primary Education Examination and a good percentage of them passed. The National Literacy Campaign expanded to cover thirty-five districts, and celebrations to mark the International Literacy Day were held throughout the country. In this connexion, the Minister for Co-operatives and Social Services addressed a huge crowd at Kamukunji in Nairobi.

Further, the year saw expansion of the administrative structure for social welfare as a direct Government responsibility. The Social Welfare Division co-ordinated the activities of voluntary organizations through the Kenya National Council of Social Service, while its own officers promoted social welfare work throughout the country. Although problems were experienced here and there, the trend was one of steady progress in all aspects of the work.

In the field of sport there were impressive achievements. Kenya performed with distinction at the Commonwealth Games held in Scotland, finishing 5th overall in this 45 nation contest. Kenya also dominated the East African Championships in which 6 nations, namely Uganda, Tanzania, Zambia, Ethiopia, Somalia and herself participated. With regard to football, the Kenya National Team achieved memorable successes.

Much planning and ground work was done in establishing the Division of vocational rehabilitation for the disabled. Four rehabilitation centres and an orthopaedic workshop, were started and a showroom/shop for handicrafts and jewellery was opened in Nairobi. Also, the National Disablement Advisory Council was in the process of being established to deal with the rehabilitation programme in its entirety.

There were increases of funds and staff in the Youth Development Division, and implementation of the recommendations contained in an ILO report on youth pre-vocational training in Kenya started in earnest, with primary school-leavers as the focus.

Lastly the year witnessed the emergency of a unit charged with the responsibility for mobilizing the masses for development in the special rural development programme, designed to cover fourteen carefully selected areas of the country.

The senior staff at the Head Office in Nairobi consisted of the following : —

Mr. J. G. Njenga	Director of Community Development and Social Services.
Mr. T. J. Wambugu	Deputy Director of Community Development and Social Services.
Mr. D. Mwandia	Principal Education Officer.
Mr. J. Muriu	Principal Community Development Officer.
Mr. S. M. Oisebe	Principal Community Development Officer.
Mr. E. M. Masale	Principal Youth Officer.
Mrs. M. J. Menya	Principal Social Welfare Officer.
Mr. W. Yeda	Principal Sports Officer.
Mr. H. M. S. Njeru	Secretary to Board of Adult Education.
Miss M. N. Gichuru	Community Development Officer (Administration).
Mrs. A. B. N. Wandera	Community Development Officer (Home Economics).

Mr. H. Selz	Director of C.A.R.E.
Mr. E. Franklin	Deputy Director of C.A.R.E.
Mr. E. G. Johnson	ILO Adviser on Vocational Rehabilitation.
Mr. R. J. C. Ford	ILO Adviser on Youth.

Provincial C.D.O.s were as shown hereunder:—

Mrs. P. Abwao	Western Province.
Mr. J. Siboe	Nyanza Province.
Mr. G. W. Mahinda	Rift Valley Province
Mr. B. M. Munyeki	Central Province.
Mr. A. K. Thyaka	Eastern Province.
Mr. S. Murugu	Coast Province.
Mr. C. Mathangani	(C.D.O. in charge of North-Eastern Province.)

In the following pages we describe at some length the work of each division during the year under review.

Community Development

Self-help Work

Impressive progress was made by Kenya's self-help movement in 1970. People's contributions in cash and kind totalled K£2,315,094 with provinces ranking as follows:—

	K£
Central Province	757,264
Rift Valley Province	488,222
Nyanza Province	399,827
Eastern Province	347,382
Western Province	139,697
Coast Province	112,618
North-Eastern Province	70,112

(See appendices for further details.)

The above figures have been compiled by the Community Development Division in consultation with the statistics section of the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, and are based on comprehensive quarterly reports submitted by community development field staff.

Government's grants were K£164,390. It is worth noting that these constituted about 0.5 per cent of the 1970 total National Development Vote and only 7 per cent of the contributions made by self-help groups. At the same time, there was an increase of approximately K£200,000 in people's contributions over the estimated value of their efforts in 1969. The funds at the disposal of the self-help movement were spent on the following wide range of projects:—

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

The expenditure trend during 1970 remained the same as in 1969, with about 65 per cent of the resources available going into the projects connected with education, 25 per cent into health projects and 10 per cent into others.

Reports from all over the country indicate that self-help work last year was characterized by considerably better planning than in previous years. People, on the whole, did not start projects outside the development programme of their district, and most of the projects initiated during the period under review were either completed or under construction as the year ended. This marked improvement on the organization of self help is attributed to increasing trained local leadership and the experience gained from the intensive organization of self help over the past seven years.

It is important to note that, as usual, communities were interested in relatively small projects designed to meet their locally expressed needs and that, in fact, all the genuine self help projects were of this type. There were, however, isolated cases of mammoth projects which by their very nature were far above local communities and did not come within the purview of the normal self-help programme. Although good in themselves, such projects draw resources away from local people's priorities and may not meet their immediate needs, with the result that resentment, apathy and even opposition develop on the part of the people. As they will not, therefore, participate of their own volition in such projects, they are

compelled, sometimes subtly, to make subscriptions. There were, during the year, reports that in certain districts orders were issued to collect money, whether or not the people of those areas were prepared to contribute. The reports also indicated that no receipts for these collections were given. Such practices strike at the root of people's enthusiasm and have a crippling effect on the overall promotion of real self help. They should not be allowed in any part of the Republic.

Being voluntary in character and intention, the self-help movement is of course not compatible with compulsion. It belongs to the people and their willing participation is of paramount importance. Any individual or organization intent on furthering the movement has to realize this fact, for it must not be assumed that the spirit of self help cannot be dampened no matter what methods are employed to encourage nation-building activities. Deliberate involvement of the people in planning their projects must underline all true self-help schemes, or the full potential of self help effort as an important force for nation-building may never be realized.

Community Development Committees

Self-help or Community Development Committees from locational to national levels consist of Government officers and representatives of self-help groups. This composition obviously enables the committees to promote self-help more efficiently than any other existing organization in the country because on the one hand the elected representatives understand the felt-needs of their people and, on the other, Government officials are able to provide the necessary technical knowledge, apart from explaining Government policy regarding various aspects of development. Moreover the committees have the advantage that, in terms of the National Development Plan, they are sub-committees of Advisory Committees which are in turn sub-committees of Development Committees.

Established in 1964 to encourage the spirit of self help in tangible form, the Community Development Committees have community development staff as their executive officers and Government self-help grants as incentives to local communities. They already have a wealth of experience in the field of self help and it is in the interests of nation-building that they should be encouraged to continue playing their vital role.

Provincial and District Development Committees of which the C.D. Committees are sub-committees as has been pointed out, have been set up to co-ordinate Government development programmes. Since the C.D. Committees are charged with the responsibility of organizing the self-help movement, it would be wrong for the Development Committees to deprive them, as has been suggested from time to time, of the responsibility of influencing decisively the distribution of self-help funds to deserving projects, because the funds are an important ingredient in large scale promotion of self help and without them the C.D. Committees would be rendered less effective.

Development Committees are composed only of civil servants. This fact makes it clear that they cannot, and indeed they should not, rival C.D. Committees in the organization of self-help activities. After all, the existing relationship between them rules out such rivalry and necessitates active co-operation.

The work of self-help committees is sometimes hampered by the failure of some Government officers to attend their meetings. It should be express Government policy that in future all the Ministries engaged in extension services should be actively represented on the committees, so that the influence of the latter on rural development is strengthened. There is no doubt that if such a policy were implemented, it would result in accelerated development of rural areas because, as popular progressive institutions, the self-help committees are an excellent vehicle for the conveyance of ideas within local communities.

Inter-Ministerial Committee

There are two major types of aid for the self-help movement. The first is what is known in the Department of Social Services as "ordinary assistance" and comes from the Kenya Government; the second is called "special aid" and consists of the funds donated by other bodies.

To ensure that there is fairness and that no part of the country is overlooked, the distribution of the first type is undertaken by Community Development Committees and of the second by an Inter-Ministerial Committee consisting of the Ministries engaged in extension services, namely Health, Education, Agriculture, Co-operatives and Social Services, the Office of the President and the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning. Written applications are submitted to these committees and in every case Development Committees' approval is sought before aid is given.

Sources of Funds for Self-help

Apart from the Kenya Government, assistance was obtained from the Kenya National Fund, the American Agency for International Development (A.I.D.) and the Co-operative for American Relief Everywhere (C.A.R.E.) amounting to about K£95,000. In July, however, the A.I.D. diverted its funds from general self-help work to the special rural development programme in Kakamega District, and also in the course of the year it was decided to dissolve the Kenya National Fund. Towards the end of 1970, there was thus only one voluntary organization actively providing assistance to self-help projects throughout the country.

The Kenya Charity Sweepstake made contributions to self help through the Kenya National Fund which worked very closely with the Department of Social Services. Now that the Fund has been dissolved, there should be a direct relationship between the Sweepstake and the Department, and contributions from the former should be distributed to deserving projects by the Inter-Ministerial Committee. It should be pointed out

out here that all the assistance channelled through the committee and, indeed, all the other self-help committees is invariably given in the form of materials, which community development officers subsequently ensure are used as intended by donors. Money given directly to projects may easily be misused and, to guard against this possibility, it is advisable to make use of the established community development machinery.

Community Development staff

Increases of posts last year reached a level where every district in Kenya could have a Community Development Officer and an Assistant Community Development Officer and every province, with the exception of one, a Provincial Community Development Officer. But the need for Assistant Community Development Officers to be based at divisional level in the districts remained intact. Not until this problem has been solved will there be adequate coverage and supervision of self-help projects in every part of the country.

There is also the vexed question of employment of Community Development Assistants by the Central Government. At present they are employees of local authorities but work under Government appointed C.D.O.s, and experience has shown that this situation often poses many recruitment and administrative problems, which can be solved only if both C.D.O.s and Community Development Assistants are responsible to the same employer, the Central Government. A formula should be worked out to absorb into the civil service at least some of the cadres of C.D.A.s and in future Government itself should undertake all the recruitment of such staff.

Progress in the self-help movement is sometimes retarded by lack of technical assistance where and when it is needed. To solve this problem it is necessary to engage a number of foremen and artisans, who will liaise with the Ministry of Works and assist self-help groups particularly in the rural areas. The few now at the disposal of the Department have been working in some parts of the Rift Valley and their services have proved to be most useful. There is certainly a great need for many more, so as to station in each district at least one foreman and two artisans.

Transport and Other Problems

During the year many districts experienced transport problems. At some stations it was just inadequacy of vehicles in relation to the number of officers; at others the difficulty was that the funds allocated for maintaining and running the vehicles available were simply insufficient. Obviously, without enough transport facilities community development staff can hardly do their work. To rectify the situation, it is important that there should be increased provision of funds as requested in the estimates to be made by the Department of Social Services.

There was also a shortage of funds for other purposes such as telephone, travel and subsistence. At one time, for example, communication between the Head Office in Nairobi and field officers was only by correspondence, even when it should have been by telephone. While the necessity of practising economy is fully appreciated, it should be noted that the sum given for telephone was grossly inadequate.

Most stations needed additional office accommodation, but it was not forthcoming. This problem still remains unsolved and should be taken up as a top priority.

The services of such staff as clerks, typists and messengers are required by every station. In the field, at present these services are available only at provincial and some district offices. It cannot be overemphasized that, in order to enable the Department of Social Services as a whole to function more efficiently, enough supporting staff should be provided at an accelerated pace.

Given the necessary requirements, the work of Community Development (or nation-building) through self help in this country has a very bright future, and no effort should be spared to create a conducive atmosphere in every respect.

Special Rural Development Programme

In the Development Plan for the period 1970/71, the Government pledged to establish an experimental national programme for the development of rural areas. The plan emanated from the fact that rural areas have well over 98 per cent of the population.

The following are the basic objectives of the programme:—

- to increase rural income;
- to increase employment opportunities;
- to increase rural production and productivity;
- to establish procedures and techniques for self-generating rural development which can be reproduced extensively in other areas;
- to raise the level of education and training and to improve the development capacity of Government officials.

Background

The idea of an integrated and co-ordinated national experimental rural development programme was triggered off by the 1964/65 National Christian Council of Kenya Conference on the theme "After School—What", and a subsequent International conference at Kericho in 1966 on education, employment and rural development. In 1968, a survey was carried out in the whole country and resulted in the selection of 14 areas for a rural action programme currently known as the Special Rural Development Programme (SRDP) to be implemented in two major phases.

The first phase areas are Mbere, Tetu, Kapenguria, Vihiga, Migori and Kwale, and those in the second phase include Wundanyi (Taita), South Imeti (Meru) Yatta (Machakos), North Baringo, North Nandi, Irianyi (Kisii), Kiharu (Murang'a) and Central Busia.

The following is a schedule of the initial responsibilities of the Department of Social Services in the programme:

- To elicit local participation and ensure total mobilization of the local masses in all programme areas;
- to organise self-help aspects of the projects undertaken;
- to promote adult education programmes which tie in with the programme objectives and context;
- to mobilize all other officers of Government departments to co-operate with Adult Education Officers in implementing this vital sector of the Department's activities;
- to publicise the programme in collaboration with the Administration and Information Services;
- to arrange for in-service training and local seminars for staff, politicians, self-help, women's church and other leaders before the commencement and during the implementation of projects;
- to prepare departmental estimates and exercise financial control in each area;
- to ensure maximum liaison and co-operation with local authorities and other Government Departments operating in the SRDP areas in order to establish concerted and integrated approach to the problems hindering successful implementation of development plans, and to develop teamwork with the departmental Heads of Divisions at national and all other appropriate levels.

These responsibilities made it necessary for the Department to detail one senior officer to establish a new unit within the machinery of the Department, and to station a number of experienced A.C.D.O.s in the 5 first phase areas to work with Local Authority supporting staff. Assisted not only by the staff of various Local Authorities but also by voluntary organizations, eight officers have started implementing the programme.

Development Estimates 1970/71

A sum of K£24,879 has been provided to cover personal emoluments, buildings, minor works, seminars, training, travelling, subsistence and purchase of vehicles and equipment.

Mobilization Programmes

Despite inadequate transport, housing and funds for operating expenses during the first half of the year, the SRDP Unit managed with the help of a handful of staff in the field to mount a successful community

mobilization campaign in 4 of the five phase one areas, namely Migori, Vihiga, Kapenguria and Tetu. The campaign was greatly facilitated by the Department's cinema van, which provided public address equipment and screened suitable films either before or after public meetings.

These mobilizing programmes were implemented at the request of the National Rural Development Committee with a view to introducing to the general public the SRDP as regards its objectives and development targets for each area. The SRDP then came into operation on 1st July, 1970.

Staff and Leaders' Training, Conferences and Seminars

As part of the mobilization campaign, community development staff conferences took place in all areas in question, and the Principal Community Development Officer (SRDP) explained to the staff the background of the programme, its objectives and development targets while the staff discussed their role in relation to the services of technical departments. At the Kenya Institute of Administration, two orientation seminars were organized for district and divisional staff from the six districts covered by the first phase. These were to be followed by public seminars in all the areas but, by the end of the year, only two such seminars had taken place, one in Tetu and the other in Kapenguria.

Conclusion

The Department feels convinced that successful implementation of development plans of each technical department will in a great measure, depend on the effectiveness of the front-line role the Department will play to bridge the gap of understanding and appreciation between village communities and technical agencies, and the extent to which the communities will be educated to desire development and generally accept new changes. This vital task which the Department is expected to perform underscores the need for suitable and adequate supporting staff particularly at locational level and it is important that this matter should be given serious consideration.

Adult Education Division

Recruitment and Staffing

This was an encouraging year as far as recruitment of staff was concerned. The staffing of the Division was increased from 54 in 1969 to 85 in 1970.

Several Local Authorities appointed Adult Education Supervisors. These included Tana River, Narok and Kisii. Requests were made to other Councils to appoint supervisors for their areas.

Adult Literacy Programmes

One of the objectives stated in the policy paper regarding the adult literacy programme is to organize and develop a national campaign for functional literacy and numeracy using to a large extent the development

programmes of various organizations as a framework. In order to determine the programmes that were going to be thus used, it was necessary to carry out a preliminary survey to identify development projects in which illiteracy seemed to be a bottleneck and where work-oriented literacy teaching could contribute to development. Use was made of the Divisional field staff. However, most of the information required was collected through visits to provincial headquarters where meetings were held with Provincial Planning Officers, Provincial Community Development Officers and others.

During the meetings, recommendations on the selection of development projects were made and it was agreed that at least one or two development projects should be selected in each district, the following being some of the guiding principles:—

Projects in which illiteracy appeared to be a bottleneck for economic and social progress and areas with a relatively high degree of motivation for literacy among the adults.

During the year the literacy programme was extended to cover 35 districts. Over 2,000 classes scattered all over the country continued to operate, but of these only 810 were established in selected projects and received Government aid. The 810 were located within the following development schemes which were common nearly all over the country:—

Development Project	Classes Established	Students Enrolled
Sugar growing schemes	40	1,188
Rice growing schemes	50	1,450
Cotton growing schemes	50	1,486
Coffee co-operatives	60	1,875
Dairy Farming	40	1,195
Tea growing	50	1,585
Ranching schemes	80	1,776
Poultry keeping	50	1,385
Maize growing	60	1,776
Nutrition	30	970
Tobacco growing	30	1,535
Settlement schemes for mixed farming	60	1,775
Fishing schemes	30	984
Forest schemes	20	980
Pyrethrum growing	40	1,195
Rural water Development	30	1,026
Groundnuts growing	35	1,132
Fruit growing	50	1,435
Prisons Industries	5	75
	810	24,823

Collection of Fees

The fees collected from Government-sponsored classes amounted to K.Sh. 53,363, falling short of the estimated appropriations-in-aid by K.Sh. 46,637. Comparing this amount with the total enrolment of 24,052 students in Government-aided classes reveals that only a third of the students annual population actually paid the fees. The reasons for the under collection were as follows: —

The number of students in any particular class was not constant.

Classes were established gradually, while efforts were being made to locate and initiate viable development projects.

Officers for new districts were recruited late and so students did not pay the full fees required for the whole year, and poverty was also a contributory factor particularly in the less developed districts.

Past experience has shown that it is misleading to base fees on the number of students enrolled, since not all students pay the fees. It is suggested therefore that in future, appropriations-in-aid should be estimated on the basis of 50 per cent of the total annual students population.

Book Production

The production unit of the Division was responsible for preparing functional literacy reading material and teaching aids, collecting suitable reading material from various publishers, forwarding manuscripts for publication, writing articles for publication in the *Taija Leo* and training teachers on the use of functional reading material.

Formal Education Programme

As a result of the re-organization of the Division, a policy paper on formal education was implemented in January and the programme was extended to all districts.

In furthering the aims and objects of the policy paper, syllabi to suit the needs and environment of adults have been prepared. These cover mathematics and vocational and social subjects.

The Division has continued to enter candidates for the Certificate of Primary Education Examination (C.P.E.). In 1970, 763 candidates were registered, and of those who sat for it 148 passed, giving about a 20 per cent pass. Plans are now being made to enable the Division to start setting and administering its own examinations for adults at the same level as that of the C.P.E.

Research and Training Programme

The Research and Training Section of the Division is charged with the responsibility for organizing all training in respect of the Division's staff and part-time teachers. The programme requires liaison and co-ordination with other agencies with regard to training, scholarships, seminars

and conferences both in the country and abroad. The research unit is responsible for initiating and carrying out research and evaluation of the Division's programme.

Research and Evaluation

This aspect of the Division's work has not had enough impetus to get off the ground, owing to the fact that there is no officer yet to concentrate on field undertakings, of which research and evaluation should consist. The officer now responsible for it is also in charge of the Division's training programmes and finds that he cannot devote sufficient time to research and allied subjects.

Another handicap is lack of clarity regarding the exact fields of research to be undertaken by the Division. There should be frequent consultations between the Departmental Research Unit and the Division on this matter.

Staff Courses

Training is an important aspect of the Division's work. The courses of instruction conducted during the year fell into two categories:—

- (a) courses for the Division's staff, and
- (b) courses for part-time teachers.

A three month foundation course, in which seven Adult Education Officers participated, was run at the Adult Studies Centre, Kikuyu, from 12th April to 4th July, 1970. The object of the foundation course was to introduce detailed studies of subjects related to adult education, with emphasis on practical problems of teaching, organization and administration both in the field and at residential centres.

Two Education Officers completed a diploma course in adult education at the University of Edinburgh and returned to Kenya in July. If in future the University of Nairobi is not prepared to mount such a course to cater for adult education staff, the Division will have no alternative but to continue to make use of British Council annual scholarships for such courses in the United Kingdom.

Courses for Part-time Teachers

The literacy programme operated in 35 districts during 1970 and employed over 840 part-time teachers. Since most of these were primary school teachers, not trained in adult education work, courses were mounted at district level to acquaint them with their new work. The courses were organized by District Adult Education Officers and lecturers were invited from various Departments to speak on their specialized fields. Staff from the Head Office in Nairobi visited many of these courses and lectured on professional aspects of adult education and the administration and organization of the Division's programmes.

Staff Conference 25th-28th August, 1970

The staff conference was held at the Kenya Polytechnic and attended by all District Adult Education Officers and the staff of the Head Office, Nairobi. Both the Permanent Secretary and the Director of Social Services attended the opening ceremony performed by the Minister for Co-operatives and Social Services.

Training Centre Staff Conference 28th-2nd July, 1970

The conference was the first of its kind to be organized by the Division itself. The aim was to get Principals and Wardens of the former Homecraft Training Centres to come together to discuss their work, common problems and needs.

District Training Centres

The first training centres, traditionally associated with Community Development, were developed as part of women's training programme in the early 1950s. The centres were primarily concerned with homecraft courses but in the early 1960s emphasis changed and many centres were renamed Community Development Training Centres to cater for a wider variety of courses. At present there are twenty of them in the whole country.

Although the centres are built and financed by Local Authorities, the Department through the Division is responsible for their administration and supervision. In order to strengthen and make them more effective, the Department is planning to develop a cadre of Adult Education Officers who will be based at these centres as Principals or Wardens.

Transport and Supervision

Lack of transport for field staff continued to be the biggest single problem in the operations of the Division. The present practice whereby one vehicle is shared by several officers in the Department has proved to be most inconvenient. In order to enable officers to operate well and reach people as is necessary, it is important that adequate transport be provided.

Improvement Proposals

From the experience gained during the year it is clear there is a need for improvement in the whole field of adult education. In this connexion, the following proposals should be considered and implemented—

the duration of the functional literacy programme should be increased from one to two years. This is necessary considering the fact that students are required to learn many practical skills in addition to reading and writing;

with regard to teaching staff, it is important to have full-time teachers. This will reduce training costs, because when trained school teachers are transferred to areas where such programmes do not exist their training, so to speak, is wasted and other teachers have to be recruited to replace them;

regarding formal education, it is suggested that Government grants be increased as they are an important ingredient in sustaining the interest of both the students and the teachers;

the position relating to the administration of District Training Centres should be redefined and the Research Unit of the Division should work in even closer co-operation with the Research Section of the Department, the Board of Adult Education and the Institute of Adult Studies of the University of Nairobi.

Social Welfare Division

Personnel and Administration

The former Head of the Social Welfare Division left the Department towards the end of 1969, and the present Principal Social Welfare Officer took up her appointment in January, 1970. Later, there were staff increases and by the end of the year six of the seven Provinces had already been staffed with professional social workers. The Head Office in Nairobi had four Social Welfare Officers, including the Principal Social Welfare Officer. Only North-Eastern Province remained without a Welfare Officer.

Two National Day Care Centre Supervisors were recruited, and one of them was stationed at the headquarters, while the other was attached to the Day-Care Training Unit at Kisii Community Development Training Centre.

Relieving Distress

Relief of Distress continued to be one of the major programmes of the Division and provided temporary assistance to distressed individuals and families. Permanent solutions to the problems of destitution and distress were also sought both in urban centres and in rural areas.

Grants-in-Aid

The Ministry of Co-operatives and Social Services continued to provide grants-in-aid to voluntary agencies, and the period under review saw a substantial increase in demand for more funds by many organizations. The Minister's Advisory Council dealt with 54 applications, an increase of 12 over the comparable number for the previous year, and K£35,000 was spent.

Day Care Centre Programme

One major highlight of this programme was the publication of a manual entitled "Day Care Centres—A Handbook". Copies were distributed throughout the country. The Advisory Committee held several meetings to discuss a proposed certificate for day care centre teachers taking one year's national course. The certificate was approved, and the training scheme continued to expand. There was a possibility of increasing the number of the training centres from two to three during 1971. It should be noted that the programme caters for over 300,000 children through more than 5,000 day care centres.

Nutrition Awareness Courses

The Ministry, through the Division, in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and with financial and other support from CARE, embarked on an elaborated programme aimed at creating among the public, an awareness regarding nutritional problems of the pre-school child. A series of courses with active participation of all day care centre teachers and leaders of women's organizations were organized throughout the Republic. In some districts, there were ten such courses with some 40 women participating in each and representing a cross-section of the local people.

An apparent need arising from this series of courses was a feeding programme for the day care centres. This need has been taken up by the Ministry and the National School Feeding Council with the support of CARE again. Two districts have already embarked on the programme and a pilot project has been planned to commence early next year covering 7 districts, namely Murang'a, Meru, Kakamega, Taita/Taveta, Kilifi, Kisumu and Siaya.

As a follow up, evaluating teams from the headquarters have visited a number of areas. Evaluation is still being carried out by field staff and reports are being made on their findings. Meanwhile, a comprehensive curriculum has been drawn up for use by the Day Care Training Units at Kisii, Matuga and Embu. The Division reached over 3,300 Day Care Centre Teachers, mothers, women leaders and others.

Adoptions and Foster Care

A report on adoption in Kenya by a Miss Moore was published and the Division studied its contents with a view to determining whether its recommendations were capable of implementation in the country. The Division is now preparing a paper on this matter. A number of applications were received by the Kenya Adoption Society from prospective foster parents, and forty-six children were offered for this service during the year.

The Division continued to participate in the work of the Advisory Council on Children and Young Persons and the Adoptions Committee.

Universal Children's Day

The Day was celebrated for the first time in Kenya on 4th October, 1970. It was organized by the Division in co-operation with the Child Welfare Society of Kenya, the National Christian Council of Kenya and the Kenya National Council of Social Services.

The day brought together children from poor and rich families alike, and the occasion was marked with various festivities throughout the Republic. In Nairobi, speeches were made by the Minister for Co-operatives and Social Services and Mr. Hoelgard, UNICEF Deputy Regional Director.

Provincial Social Welfare Seminars

Utilizing for the first time its training grant, the Division organized very successfully a series of seminars to discuss social problems and recommend ways and means of combating them. Detailed reports are contained in field officers' quarterly reports for 1970 and also in reports on the seminars.

Advisory Council on Social Work Education

Positive steps were taken during the period under review to set up an advisory body with legal backing on social work education and training. A draft convention was agreed on after a series of *ad hoc* committee meetings, and now the inauguration of the proposed body is being awaited.

In-service Training

Organized by the Child Welfare Society in liaison with the National Council of Social Service, and financed by the Ministry of Co-operatives and Social Services, an in-service course for social workers at children's institutions was held for two weeks at the Limuru Conference Centre. Ways and means for organizing further courses of the same type in future were discussed.

International Social Welfare Forums

Staff of the Division took part in two international seminars, with the Principal Social Welfare Officer attending a conference at White House on children while on an educational tour relating to social welfare programmes in the United States. The Assistant to the Principal Social Welfare Officer represented the Kenya Government at a regional seminar on social welfare services in East and Central Africa held at Dar es Salaam. Very useful information is contained in the reports on the two seminars.

The Kenya National Council of Social Service and Voluntary Social Welfare Agencies

A very cordial relationship continued to exist between the Government, through the Division, and the Kenya National Council of Social Service in its capacity as the representative of voluntary agencies and also with the agencies themselves. This co-operation has been an asset and has contributed a great deal to the steady progress made in the field of social welfare. An increasing number of voluntary organizations received Government annual subventions.

International Social Work

During the year, the Division handled 15 international cases in conjunction with the International Social Service of Great Britain.

Aspects of Family Planning

The Division maintained a close link with the Family Planning Association of Kenya. Advice was given to women clients, especially those who were recipients of the assistance for relief of distress. Family counselling was a major part of this service, and officers of the Division were invited to give talks at seminars organized by the association.

Women's Activities

An increasing awareness amongst the public about the role of women in a modern society was witnessed during the period under review. The idea that women's place is the kitchen has become outmoded, and more and more women are taking up jobs in Government and the private sector.

Maendeleo ya Wanawake organized a number of public meetings at which women's problems and the roles that women can play in the development of Kenya were discussed. One of the important projects launched in the year by Maendeleo was to raise funds for the proposed headquarters of the organization in Nairobi.

Mental Health

There was an increasing recognition of the role that social workers can play in the field of health. This development should be attributed to the efforts made by social work students at the Kenya Institute of Administration. Over 35 patients received regular visits and were either given relief assistance or sent to suitable agencies for other services according to need. Close liaison existed between Kenyatta National Hospital and the Division and needy cases were referred to the latter.

Youth Development Division

Personnel and Funds

Over K£11,000 was provided by the Treasury to meet increased recurrent expenditure on Kenya's youth training programme and to cover recruitment of six Pre-vocational (Youth) Training Officers, thus increasing the Division's staff to nine. On the capital side K£32,000 was made available to assist in the reorganization of youth centres and establishment of village polytechnics.

Background Information

On January 28, 1970, as a follow-up of a preliminary survey carried out earlier through the Dar es Salaam Regional Officer of the International Labour Organization (ILO), the Kenya National Rural Development Committee decided to launch a pre-vocational (youth) training programme, based on the idea of village polytechnics initiated by the National Christian Council of Kenya (NCCCK). The Youth Development Division was given the responsibility for implementing the proposals made in the village polytechnics and youth training memorandum submitted by the former Ministry of Economic Planning and Development and also the recommendations contained in the ILO Ford Report (1969).

At the same time, it was decided to appoint a resident adviser with immediate effect to assist the Government of Kenya with the formulation of a national policy for rural youth training, with special emphasis on primary school-leavers. Consequently, the ILO was requested to provide the services of a Regional Rural Pre-Vocational Training Adviser who was already in Dar es Salaam and had conducted a survey in Kenya, the report on which is referred to as the ILO Ford Report. Following an ILO mission to Kenya from Geneva later, the adviser was transferred to Kenya. His immediate task was to draw up a youth training programme with the assistance of a Kenya Government official.

The concern of the Government and its decision to make a positive move towards solving the unemployment problem of primary school-leavers, provided a sigh of relief to youths and the general public. The Government action gave a feeling of optimism and great hope to the increasing number of primary school-leavers now estimated at about 160,000 per annum. Everybody with Kenya's interest at heart welcomes the timely steps taken by the Government to launch the youth training programme at this stage of the country's development. So important is this scheme that it has been included in the Special Rural Development Programme.

The village polytechnic and youth training plan covers among other things: the philosophy behind the village polytechnic and youth training movement; financing of the programme by Government, the role of the National Christian Council of Kenya and overseas donors; the location of the programme and Government support at rural growth centres, as determined by research and evaluation and curriculum development.

Programme Field Coverage

Throughout the year efforts were made to re-organize and intensify youth activities in the field so as to bring them into line with the new thinking of Government.

Village Polytechnics

Apart from project-site evaluation and isolated on-the-spot consultations with members of staff, a country-wide survey was carried out with the assistance of the Institute for Development Studies of the University of Nairobi. This followed the recommendations made in the ILO Ford Report.

The aim of the polytechnic movement is education for self-employment. This means providing young people with skills, understanding and values which will enable them to find worthwhile occupations in rural areas. Whilst this aim is laudable, it must be recognized that no matter how well conceived and run they are, village polytechnics can be effective in this educational process only if they obtain adequate assistance from the authorities concerned with such fields as agriculture, marketing and rural industry.

The early efforts of village polytechnics were concentrated on imparting skills without necessarily relating them to local situations, with the result that some areas tended to over-produce for example, carpenters and leather workmen. The experiences gained, however, have led to the adjustment of training programmes to suit local needs and conditions. Polytechnics now fully recognize the multiple nature of occupational roles in rural Kenya, where men are likely to be farmers and traders, as well as contracting artisans, if they have the necessary skills.

Summary of the Recommendations Regarding the Evaluation

There is need to survey the present employment patterns of young people in the rural areas of Kenya, and the occupational opportunities for them which might be exploited.

A special centre should be established as soon as possible, designed to carry out surveys of the occupational conditions in rural areas, and to develop and experiment with rural technology.

An attempt should be made, possibly by the centre mentioned above, to review current polytechnic training syllabuses followed, and if necessary aid to develop effective syllabi should then be given, enabling each polytechnic to draw on the experiences of similar institutions. As part of the continuing survey process, all polytechnics should keep accurate follow-up records.

Teaching in village polytechnics should focus more clearly on the multiple occupational roles of rural people, and on the need for business knowledge and co-operative enterprise.

Polytechnics should remain small, serving the needs of relatively small areas, e.g. locations. However, as polytechnics develop, they should be grouped together, and servicing centres should be set up to cater for and allow them to share certain overhead costs, scarce resources and personnel.

Attempts should be made to place more responsibility for the running of the polytechnics in the hands of students.

General youth work training, suited to Kenya's needs, must continue to be developed.

Aid to polytechnics should be co-ordinated in order to ensure maximum distribution of funds without frustrating individual enterprise.

Greater publicity should be given to the aims and work of polytechnics; there is a special need for the provision of agricultural training to polytechnics. Such a service should be capable not only of giving agricultural instruction but also of relating it to the experiments already being carried out by some polytechnics. There is also a need to rationalize the development of various forms of training/education in the rural areas.

Youth Centres

The youth centre programme, the only programme of its kind having similarities with the village polytechnics, continued to serve a very useful purpose during the period under review. The number of youth centres increased steadily from 174 with 14,000 members in 1969 to 178 with a membership of over 16,000 boys and girls aged between 12 and 23. Unlike the village polytechnics which are intended only for primary school leavers, youth centres cater for the "unschooled", school drop-outs and C.P.E. holders. The courses conducted during the year included carpentry, masonry, tinsmithing, home economics (for girls), agriculture and animal husbandry.

A simple survey, intended to assess the effectiveness of the centres and also facilitate selection of outstanding centres for inclusion in the integrated programme of village polytechnics and youth centres, was carried out during the year with the assistance of Community Development Officers. This survey revealed that the main problem was lack of funds and qualified staff, a matter which the new programme intends to deal with during 1971.

The annual general meeting of the Kenya Association of Youth Centres, the co-ordinating machinery for youth centres, was held in December and drew participants from all over Kenya.

Cultural Affairs

A great deal of interest in the establishment of an organization to deal with cultural matters was widely expressed. At the same time, voluntary agencies such as the Cultural Centre, the Kenya Cultural Development Society and the Kenya Theatre and Drama Group organized a number of activities. There is no doubt that there is need for, preferably, a Government-sponsored central body to co-ordinate the efforts of voluntary agencies and also to give practical guidance regarding development of Kenya's culture.

Conclusion

The policy statement on the pre-vocational (youth) training programme came out in October and was discussed with the former Ministry of Economic Planning and Development almost immediately. This policy outlined various aspects of the programme and recommended the establishment of a Centre for Research and Training on which the future of the entire programme would depend. It also called for the reorganization of the NCCK/Government Village Polytechnic Central and Working Committees which, during the year, played a major role in the polytechnic programme. These two recommendations should be implemented if the polytechnics are to work according to plan.

Vocational Rehabilitation Division

The problem of disablement is worldwide. It is estimated that there are 200 million disabled people in the world today. The majority of these people have little or no hope of enjoying the human rights as outlined in the "United Nations Declaration of Human Rights". In Kenya, educated guesses indicate that there are over 600,000 disabled persons and that about 7,000 people become disabled every year. These figures show the intensity of the problem and it can be seen that they constitute a significant percentage of the country's total population.

Historical Background

In the traditional society, the family took responsibility of caring for the handicapped. But in today's society, the family is not able to meet this obligation owing to other family needs resulting from the ever-ascending standard of living. The disruption of the fabric of society has encouraged migration of desperate disabled people into the streets of larger urban centres, where they seek help from sympathetic passers-by or are discovered by interested parties and referred to agencies which may offer some sort of relief or training to them.

Initially, the task was in the hands of voluntary agencies. The importance of the work accomplished by these organizations cannot be over-emphasized. However, because of a number of limiting factors the organizations could not possibly cope with the problem, particularly at national level. Therefore, in 1964, the Kenya Government appointed a committee to examine possibilities of bringing disabled people into closer association with the general community. The ultimate objective of the committee was to submit a report containing recommendations which would lead to a programme that would render to disabled people full economic and social independence.

The committee's report entitled "Care and Rehabilitation of the Disabled" was subsequently submitted to Government for consideration. In the same year, the Government asked for assistance from the International Labour Organization. Consequently the ILO assigned an expert on vocational rehabilitation to undertake a preliminary survey of the problem and help with preparatory work connected with the planning of a national vocational rehabilitation programme. After the survey was completed, an ILO report was submitted to Government.

In December, 1968, the Minister for Co-operatives and Social Services tabled in Parliament a paper based on the recommendations of the 1964 committee's report. It was approved by Parliament and became Sessional Paper No. 5 of 1968, which is largely the basis of Kenya's national rehabilitation programme. The ILO Expert, Mr. E. G. Johnson, came in September, 1969 to help with the implementation of the scheme for two and a half years. In January, 1970, the Vocational Rehabilitation Division was formed.

Vocational Rehabilitation Programme

Vocational rehabilitation aims at making the disabled economically and socially self-supporting. To achieve this aim a number of rehabilitation methods can be applied.

Industrial Rehabilitation Centres constitute the first type. These are designed to restore confidence and physical tone to selected disabled persons and to prepare them, by occupational rehabilitation methods, for wage-earning employment in urban areas. Normally, the course emphasizes reconditioning rather than provision of skills.

Rural vocational rehabilitation centres are designed to provide physical reconditioning. Clients are trained in suitable work methods in agriculture, small animal farming, home tailoring, shoe and leather work, rural crafts, literacy, hygiene, etc. As the bulk of Kenya's population is rural, it is hoped that, in time, there will be at least one centre of this kind in each Province.

Sheltered orthopaedic workshops play a major role in the rehabilitation system. A workshop has already been established to provide simple, cheap and serviceable crutches, boots, calipers, clogs (where necessary), wheel-chairs and orthotic appliances for disabled clients. These aids are made available to voluntary agencies and others needing them at cost price.

Sheltered workshops will also be created as need arises. These will cater for sheltered employment to those disabled people who are too severely incapacitated to work in normal industry or to be successfully resettled in a rural environment.

Rural co-operatives are designed to offer livelihood to group of disabled people trained in vegetable-tanning, carpentry, horticulture, cheese-making, rural crafts, etc. Normally, the course is limited to those disabled people who by personality, home locality and general ability can be resettled in the appropriate trade as individuals or as members of co-operatives.

Mobile rehabilitation units for disabled women aim at making contact with those women, in rural areas, who are unable to leave their homes for courses at established rural centres. The objective is to teach the women methods of overcoming their disablement in shamba and home as well as suitable methods of home management, child care, nutrition and rural craft. The principle behind this kind of scheme is that basically women are home-makers.

Placement service have also been taken into account, and provision has been made through the Ministry of Labour for the appointment of a Placement Officer, who will be engaged specifically in dealing with and arranging for employment of suitably-trained disabled people. Other vocational rehabilitation schemes include the following:—

Provision, as need arises, of mobile delivery and collection units. These will organize distribution of raw materials and the marketing of finished products.

Vocational rehabilitation schemes for mentally handicapped.

Revival of the dying out traditional crafts and wood carved products.

Co-operatives for leprosy patients and suitable rural resettlement schemes and two-year follow up services.

Personnel

The staff of the Division is divided into three categories in the head office, namely professional, administrative and technical. There are 7 staff members currently at the headquarters, with 26 posts for supporting staff in the field. In all, 63 new posts have been allocated to the Division.

Finance

For the 1969/70 fiscal year, the Division was provided with K£38,000 for development. No money, however, was allocated for recurrent expenditure. The development funds were spent on the purchase of tools and equipment, renovation of acquired vacant buildings, purchase of materials for putting up new structures on a self-help basis and as grants-in-aid to relevant voluntary agencies.

In the fiscal year 1970/71 there was an allocation of K£30,000 for recurrent expenses and another of K£45,000 for development and grants to voluntary organizations.

Achievements

The Division has acquired several vacant buildings in various parts of the country. It also has two centres where work has started on a self help basis; these are at Bura and Embu. In July, 1970, the Adult Cripples Training Centre, near Kenyatta National Hospital, was started. Production of a wide variety of handicrafts and jewellery is already underway and quite encouraging. In October, 1970, an orthopaedic workshop at Sclaters Road, Kabete, was opened and here such aids as crutches, calipers and boots are being made for clients. In August, 1970, a pre-vocational service for mentally retarded children of 16 years and above, at Jacaranda School was started by the Society for the Mentally Retarded children with assistance from Government in the form of grants-in-aid. The purpose of the centre is to offer preliminary training to these children as they complete their academic work and before they can be introduced to vocational training. A showroom/shop has been opened at the Kenya Charity Sweepstake Building, Queensway, Nairobi. The showroom serves the purpose of displaying and selling the articles made by disabled trainees. All the proceeds from such sales go to Government as appropriations-in-aid. At Mazeras, premises for a sheltered workshop have been acquired and at Kericho and Kakamega industrial rehabilitation centres are due to open shortly.

One of the major aspects in the Vocational Rehabilitation Programme is the formation of a National Disablement Advisory Council (N.D.A.C.). Initial plans for establishing this have been completed, and proposed members have been approved by the Minister. As soon as the Presidential go ahead has been given, the N.D.A.C. will be inaugurated.

Conclusion

There is a tendency on the part of able-bodied people to classify the disabled as belonging to one category. The idea that the blind, the deaf, the crippled, and the mentally handicapped together constitute a category of citizens may be valuable for administrative and political purposes, but this is an inhibiting concept if we look forward to a society in which all people are assessed not by their limitation but by their abilities and potentialities. Disability is a relative factor. Whether a particular handicap is incapacitating depends less on its apparent severity than on the individual's character, his opportunities for helping himself and the outlook and resources of the community in which he lives. The aim of rehabilitation is to overcome incapacity and to equip the disabled person for an independent and self-supporting life.

Sports Division

The year 1970 began with a staff of 10 officers in the Sports Division. Towards the end of the year, a football coach by the name of Mr. E. Krautzun was recruited from Germany and was charged with the responsibility of training the national soccer squad.

Athletics

At the end of January the British American Tobacco Co. Ltd., sponsored weekend athletic meetings, and in all, five such meetings took place, with the last one being held on the 16th May at Machakos. The trials for Commonwealth Games then followed at the City Stadium on the 30th May, 1970.

The trials had a special significance in that they marked the inauguration of the City Stadium athletic track which had been constructed at a total cost of K£3,000, of which sum, Government contributed K£500 and the balance was produced by the Nairobi City Council. It should also be noted that previous to that date all athletic meetings in the country had been held away from Nairobi.

The Kenya athletic team visited Ethiopia and Zambia for friendly competitions.

The Division is pleased to note that for the first time the East Africa Athletic Championships attracted teams from Somali, Ethiopia and Zambia. The resulting wider participation made the competition more exciting and four East African records were broken by both men and women. Prior to the East Africa Athletic Championships, the Kenya Amateur Athletic Association Championships, scheduled to take place at Kakamega for the first time, had to be moved to Kisumu owing to heavy rain in the Kakamega area.

The highlight of the year was the 4 × 880 yards relay team which broke the world record during the Coca Cola sponsored athletic meeting at Crystal Palace in London. The team was made up of M/s. Robert Ouko, Thomas Saisi, Naftali Bon and Hezekia Nyamu. These four great sons of Kenya and Africa have put Kenya still higher up on the ladder of international fame in sports. Kenya is now a holder of two world and two Commonwealth Games records.

Commonwealth Games

The Kenya team of athletes, boxers, bowlers and table tennis players participated for the fifth successful year in the 1970 Commonwealth Games held in Edinburgh, Scotland. The athletes and boxers performed extremely well and enabled the Kenya team to finish 5th overall out of 45 nations which competed. The team won a total of 14 medals as follows:—

Athletics

200 Metres	3rd C. Asati	Bronze Medal
400 Metres Hurdles	3rd C. Kipkemboi	Bronze Medal
400 Metres	1st C. Asati	Gold Medal
4 × 400 Metres Relay	1st Kenya Team	Gold Medal
800 Metres	1st R. Ouko	Gold Medal
1,500 Metres	1st K. Keino	Gold Medal
3,000 Metres Steeple-chase	2nd B. Jipcho	Silver
3,000 Metres Steeple-chase	3rd A. Biwott	Bronze
5,000 Metres	3rd K. Keino	Bronze

Boxing

Featherweight	P. Waruinge	Gold
Bantamweight	S. Mbogua	Silver
Flyweight	K. Mbogua	Silver
Lightweight	J. Olulu	Bronze
Middleweight	D. Attan	Bronze

When the team returned home, H.E. the President welcomed the team at a State House luncheon and awarded a medal to Kipchoge Keino, for his outstanding performance despite a death threat by some crooks during the games, and for being the flag-bearer of the Kenya Team. The award of the Moran of the Burning Spear is the first ever to go to a sportsman in this country.

Mr. Musembi Mbathi, President of the Kenya Amateur Athletic Association, was elected Vice-President of the Commonwealth Games Association.

During the year under review, the Kenya Amateur Athletic Association was promoted from class "D" to class "C" by the International Amateur Federation. This is a big achievement considering the few years Kenya has participated in International meetings. However, as such promotion depends on the country's performance rather than the number of years Kenya must be proud of her athletes and officials who have worked hard to achieve such a high standard of performances in a short time.

Soccer

The year under review had ups and downs in the field of Football Association. The Caretaker Committee handed soccer back to an elected committee which had to be dissolved only after nine months in office. Then the Kenya National Sports Council itself was in charge of football affairs for a brief period, after which it supervised the election of a new executive committee.

The biggest financial contribution ever made to football was that of K£10,000 from the Kenya Breweries Limited towards the employment of the Kenya National Football Coach. It was very much appreciated.

Africa Inter-Club Cup Competition

The Nakuru All-Stars Football Club emerged as the Champions of the 1969/70 season after beating Gor Mahia in the final of the Football Association Cup and was selected to represent Kenya in the 1970 Africa Inter-Club Football Tournament. However, the club did not go far as it was twice beaten by Young African Football Club of Tanzania in the first round of the tournament.

Kenyatta Cup

Mombasa District beat Kiambu by 1-0 in the final of the Kenyatta Cup played at the City Stadium during Kenyatta Day Celebrations.

East Africa Challenge Cup

This tournament was held in Zanzibar and the Kenya team, for the first time in the history of the competition, was defeated by Zanzibar and finished at the bottom of the league table. It is felt that lack of a football coach and particularly the bickering that was going on then in the Executive Committee of the Football Association of Kenya was responsible for the poor performances of the team during the tournament.

Africa Cup of Nations

Before playing Ethiopia in the first round of the competition, the Kenya team had three weeks residential training at Thomsons Falls under the guidance of the full-time National Football Coach. As a result Kenya's Team beat Ethiopia 2-0 in Nairobi. Unfortunately when the Kenya team visited Ethiopia for a return match, the game ended in a deplorable fight, but Kenya had been leading by 1-0.

Hockey

The game of hockey has continued to expand in schools, colleges and rural areas generally. However, during the year under review, the Kenya National Sports Council found it necessary to dissolve the Kenya Simba Hockey Association and the Nairobi Provincial Hockey Association because of the conflicts over the organization of the game in the Nairobi area. In its place, a Caretaker Committee was appointed to organize hockey in

the city for two years, after which period a new committee would be elected. The decision of the Kenya National Sports Council to dissolve both associations and to appoint a Caretaker Committee was fully supported by the Ministry of Co-operatives and Social Services.

Basketball

This game is fast gaining popularity in Kenya. During the year under review, tournaments were organized for schools, colleges and other institutions. Mini-basketball for juniors was included. The main highlight of the year, however, was the success of the Kenya's national team in the East African Basketball Competition held in Kampala, Uganda. The success was mainly attributed to the lessons learnt by the team at the hands of Ethiopians earlier in the year.

Boxing

This game is now rated second to athletics in importance. During the year several clubs were formed in schools and other institutions. The Kenya team was beaten by Uganda in the Millington Drake Tournament and also by the U.S.S.R. during the 1970 Jamhuri Celebrations. Despite these two defeats, however, four Kenya boxers visited West Germany during the year and won all their bouts magnificently. This was a very commendable achievement considering the highly experienced boxers from other parts of the world who took part in the tournament. The year 1970 also saw the planning of the East and Central Africa Boxing Tournament for 1971.

Lawn Tennis

The game of lawn tennis is dominated by non-Kenyans. This is largely due to lack of suitable facilities in rural areas and in schools. Two top class American players visited Kenya and held several coaching clinics in and around Nairobi.

Small Arm and Rifle Shooting

This game is developing fast and it is hoped that more and more *wananchi*, especially those in the Armed Forces, will take full advantage of the facilities available.

Stadium Development

During the financial year 1969/70, a sum of K£2,500 was granted and spent on the levelling of the Embu Provincial Stadium. The levelling has been completed with this sum and it is expected that the 1970/71 funds will complete construction of the whole stadium. As has already been mentioned, a sum of K£500 was granted to the Kenya Amateur Athletic Association for a running track at the City Stadium. This brings the total Government contribution to the establishment of sporting facilities during the year up to K£3,000. There has been no new development in the proposed National Stadium in Nairobi but it is hoped that the Kenya National Sports Council in consultation with Government will initiate action.

Courses

A general course on sport was organized in Nairobi during the visit to Kenya by a prominent American athlete. Further, two Kenyans attended courses in Tanzania and Britain and are now putting the knowledge which they acquired into practice. During the year Kenya also sent two coaches to a short relevant course in Nigeria organized by the Supreme Council for Sports in Africa.

At the same time, a team of three people from Mid-Western Nigeria visited Kenya to study sports administration for three days, and held discussions with staff of various sporting organizations.

Conclusion

Following the recent outstanding performances and successes of Kenya teams both abroad and at home, it is felt that additional posts for sports officers should be provided so that the increasing demand for their services may be met. Moreover, Government should consider increasing its annual subventions to voluntary bodies, if these organizations are to continue playing their role satisfactorily.

The Ministry of Defence is to be thanked for air-lifting Kenya teams to Ethiopia, Zambia, Uganda, Zanzibar and Mainland Tanzania during the year. Their assistance saved national association a great deal of money. The Division is also indebted to other Government Ministries and members of the press and public who supported sports in any way.

APPENDIX "A"

YOUTH CENTRE ESTABLISHMENT AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1970

AREA	NUMBER OF YOUTH CENTRES		Number of Members
	Registered	Proposed	
1. City of Nairobi	4	—	1,500
2. CENTRAL PROVONCE			
Nyeri	30	—	2,500
Murang'a (Fort Hall)	17	—	1,400
Kiambu	19	1	2,200
Thika Municipality	1	—	140
Kirinyaga	10	—	300
Nyandarua	Nil	2	—
3. EASTERN PROVINCE			
Embu	2	—	60
Meru	9	—	700
Machakos	28	—	2,700
Kitui	4	—	250
Isiolo	1	—	60
4. NYANZA PROVINCE			
(Kisumu) Central	5	—	450
Siaya	10	—	1,100
Kisumu Municipality	1	—	100
South Nyanza	3	—	110
Kisii	4	—	230
5. WESTERN PROVINCE			
Kakamega	1	—	50
Bungoma	5	—	300
Busia	3	—	150
6. COAST PROVINCE			
Mombasa Municipality	2	2	150
Taita-Taveta	8	1	300
Kwale	1	—	50
Kilifi	Nil	3	—
Tana River	Nil	2	—
Lamu	Nil	—	—

YOUTH CENTRE ESTABLISHMENT AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1970—(Contd.)

AREA	NUMBER OF YOUTH CENTRES		Number of Members
	Registered	Proposed	
7. RIFT VALLEY PROVINCE			
Nakuru Municipality ..	1	—	50
Nakuru County	1	—	50
Kericho	4	—	250
Narok	1	—	30
Kajiado	—	1	—
Baringo	Nil	—	—
Kitale Municipality	Nil	—	40
Kitale County	1	—	—
Lailipia (including Nanyuki)	1	—	50
Nandi	2	—	50
TOTAL	178	12	14,582

CHILDREN'S HOMES (RESIDENTIAL CENTRES)

AREA	No.	NO. OF CHILDREN	
		Capacity	Proposed
1. Kiambu—Githiga	1	25	100
2. Machakos—Township	1	20	100
3. Murang'a—Kiranga	1	25	100
4. Nyeri—Karatina	1	20	100
5. Kakamega—Township	1	20	60
TOTAL	5	110	460

APPENDIX "B"

VILLAGE POLYTECHNICS DEVELOPMENT

A. Category I (Basic 10)

1. Nambale—Busia District Sponsored by Maseno North Diocese.
2. Maseno Depot—Kakamega District .. Sponsored by Maseno North Diocese.
3. Ndere—Siaya District Sponsored by Maseno South Diocese.
4. Narok—Narok District Self-help sponsored.
5. Kianjai—Meru District Sponsored by Methodist Church.
6. Mt. Kenya—Nyeri District Sponsored by Naromoru.
7. Mucii wa Urata—Kirinyaga District.. Sponsored by National Christian Council of Kenya.
8. Kithayoni—Machakos District .. Sponsored by County Council.
9. Mbale—Taita District Sponsored by Mombasa Diocese.
10. Majengo—Mombasa Municipality .. Sponsored by National Christian Council of Kenya—Coast.

APPENDIX "C"

VOLUNTARY YOUTH AGENCIES

Youth Council of Kenya.
Kenya Association of Youth Centres.
Kenya Youth Hostels Association.
Y.W.C.A. and Y.M.C.A.
N.C.C.K.—Youth Training Department.
Child Welfare Society.
Kenya Boy Scouts Association.
Kenya Girl Guides Association.
The Muslim Youth League.
The Christian Youth Choirs.

APPENDIX "D"

1970 COURSES HELD AT DISTRICT TRAINING CENTRES

Training Centre	Time	Type of Course	Period
1. Embu T.C.	January	Traders Course	2 weeks.
	February	Butchers and Hotels Keepers Course..	1 week.
	March	Local Leaders Course	1 week.
		Nursery Centres Training Course	3 months.
		Health Assistant R. Course	2 weeks.
	April	Adult Literacy Teachers Course	1 week.
		Reports Leaders Course	1 week.
	May	Health Assistant R. Course	2 weeks.
	June	Traders Course	2 weeks.
		Nursery Centres Committee Members	1 week.
	August	Adult Literacy Teachers Course	2 weeks.
		Primary School Teachers H/Centre Course	2 weeks.
	September	Nursery Centres Teachers Course	3 months.
	October	National C.C. Kenya	1 week.
		Traders Course	2 weeks.
Community Development Seminar		2 weeks.	
November	Nursery Committee Members Course	1 week.	
	Local Leaders Course	1 week.	
December	Adult Literacy Teachers Course	1 week.	

1970 TRAINING PROGRAMME

District	Time	Type of Course	Duration
2. Kerogoini T.C.	February March	Nursery Centres Teachers Course	8th to 21st February.
		Nursery Centre Chairmen's Leadership	1st to 7th March.
	April	Nursery Centre Teachers Leadership	15th to 21st March.
	May	Women Club Leaders Course for Wool- spinning, Skin Cleaning tie and dye	5th to 25th April.
	June	Nursery Centres Teachers Course	3rd to 30th May.
	July	School Chairmen/Treasurers Leadership	7th to 20th June.
	August	Nursery Centre Teachers Course	12th to 18th July.
	September	Adult Literacy Teachers Course	2nd to 22nd August.
		C.D.A.S. in Service Course	23rd to 29th August.
	October	First-Aid Course for Nursery Centre Teachers Nursery Centre Teachers Course for Kina- ngop Division	20th to 26th September. 20th to 26th September.
		Nursery Chairmen/Treasurers Course for Saliant.	4th to 17th October.
	November	School Chairmen/Treasurers Leadership Course	25th to 31st October.
	December	Adult Literacy Teachers Course for 1 week	15th to 21st November.
		Nursery Centre Teachers Course for Salient.	1st to 5th December. 6th to 19th December.

1970 TRAINING PROGRAMME—(Contd.)

District	Time	Type of Course	Duration
3. Nakuru H./C.T.—Njoro	Jan. to April	The First Course	9th January to April.
	May to August	The Second Course	1st May to August.
	Sept. to Dec.	The Third Course	September to 5th Dec.
4. Kitui District T.C.	February	Nursery School Committee Leaders	22nd to 28th February.
	March	Self-help Leaders	22nd to 28th March.
	April	Nursery Teachers Course	6th April to 1st May.
	May to August	Domestic Science Course	25th May to 22nd Aug.
5. Meru—Murathankari C.D.T.C.	Jan. to Feb.	Nursery Centre Teachers	January to February.
		County Councillors Course	15th to 28th February.
	April	Youth Centre Course	5th to 17th April.
	May to June	Adult Literacy Teachers	19th to 25th April.
		Home Craft Course	3rd May to 12th June.
	July to Oct.	Women Leader Course	14th to 26th June.
		Nursery Teachers	12th July to 10th Oct.
	Nov. to Feb. 1971	K.A.N.U. Youth	18th to 25th October.
		Nursery Teachers Course	15th Nov. to 12th Feb.

1970 TRAINING PROGRAMME—(Contd.)

District	Time	Type of Course	Duration
6. Kisumu C.D.T.C.	Jan. to April	Nursery Management ..	19th Jan. to 17th April.
		Cycle 7 Enumerators ..	20th to 25th April.
	May	Sports Organizers ..	27th to 30th April.
		Nutrition Course ..	4th to 9th May.
		Good Hostess ..	11th to 16th May.
	June	Business Management ..	18th to 23rd May.
		Co-operatives ..	25th to 30th May.
		Handicraft Course ..	2nd to 20th January.
		C.D. Staff Course ..	22nd to 27th January.
	July	Leadership ..	6th to 11th July.
		Committee Procedure ..	13th to 18th July.
	August	Business Management ..	20th to 25th July.
		Youth Leaders ..	4th 15th August.
		Adult Literacy Teachers ..	24th to 29th August.
	Sept. to Dec.	Nursery Management ..	1st Sept. to 30th Nov.
Home Economics and Craft ..		7th to 23rd December.	

1970 TRAINING PROGRAMME—(Contd.)

District	Time	Type of Course	Duration
7. Bungoma C.D.T.C. ..	January	C.D. Staff Conference	3rd to 7th January.
		Youth Leaders	11th to 14th January.
		Sub-Locational C.D.A.'s	18th January.
	Feb. to May	Day Nursery Centre Teachers	1st Feb. to 2nd May.
		Traders Course	2nd to 7th March.
		Day Nursery Orientation and Refresher Course	3rd to 16th May.
		County Councillors Seminar	18th to 23rd May.
		Football and Volley Ball Coaches	24th to 30th May.
		Domestic Science and Home Economics	31st May to 30th Aug.
	July	Traders Courses	20th to 25th July.
	Aug. to Sept.	Adult Literacy Seminar	31st Aug. to 5th Sept.
		Self-help Group Committee Members— (1) Kimilili and Kabuchai Division	6th to 12th September.
		(2) Naitiri/Ndalu Division	13th to 19th September.
		Day Nursery Centre Teachers	20th to 19th September.
	Nov. to Dec.	Traders Course	One day 21st Dec.
		B.T.C. Board of Governors Sub/Committee	22nd to 23rd December.
		C.D. Staff Evaluation

1970 TRAINING PROGRAMME—(Contd.)

District	Time	Type of Course	Duration
8. Nyeri—Ruringu T.C. . .	January	Adult Education Course	4th to 10th January.
		Adult Education Course	12th to 17th January.
	February	Mothers Course	19th to 24th January.
		Mothers Course	2nd to 14th February.
		Fathers Course . . .	16th to 21st February.
	March	Local Leaders Course . . .	23rd to 28th February.
		Homecraft Course for Girls	1st to 14th March.
		Seminar for all Red Cross Field Workers	20th to 22nd March.
		Local Leaders . . .	30th March to 4th April.
	April	Field Workers Course (Fort Hall)	12th to 18th April.
		Adult Education Course	19th to 25th April.
		Adult Education Course	27th April to 2nd May.

1970 TRAINING PROGRAMME—(Contd.)

District	Time	Type of Course	Duration
8. Nyeri—Ruringu (Contd.) T.C.—	May	Sub-Chiefs Course	3rd to 9th May.
		Homecraft for Mothers	11th to 16th May.
		Local Leaders Course	18th to 23rd May.
		Local Leaders Course	24th to 30th May.
	June July	Sewing class for Mothers	31st May to 6th June.
		Domestic Science for Women	7th June to 4th July.
	August	Butchers and Hoteliers Course	5th to 11th July.
		Domestic Science for Women	12th to 25th July.
		Fathers Course	27th July to 1st August.
		First Aid Course for Teachers	9th to 15th August.
	September	Adult Education	16th to 22nd August.
		Sports Organizers	23rd to 29th August.
		Refresher Course for C.D.A.'s	30th August to 5th Sept.
		Homecraft Course for young Girls	6th to 19th September.
	October	Domestic Science for Women	20th Sept. to 3rd Oct.
		Mothers Course	5th to 10th October.
	November	Local Leaders Course	11th to 17th October.
		Domestic Science for Women	25th Oct. to 7th Nov.
		Local Leaders Course	8th to 14th November.
	December	Homecraft Course for Mothers	15th to 21st November.
Fathers Course		30th Nov. to 5th Dec.	
First Aid for Teachers		6th to 11th December.	
		Domestic Science for Youth Centres Institute	13th to 19th December.

1970 TRAINING PROGRAMME—(Contd.)

District	Time	Type of Course	Duration
9. Baringo—Baringo T.C. Dev.	February	Agriculture Course (by Dept. of Agriculture)	3rd to 5th February.
		Co-operative Course (by Co-op. Dept.) ..	9th to 14th February.
		Agriculture Course (by Dept. of Agriculture)	17th to 19th February.
	March	Teachers Seminar (by Education Dept.) ..	21st to 21st February.
		Agriculture Course (by Dept. of Agriculture)	24th to 26th February.
		Agriculture Course (by Dept. of Agriculture)	3rd to 5th March.
	April	Youth Seminar—North Baringo (by Comm. Department).	8th to 11th March.
		Agriculture Course ..	6th to 8th April.
		Headmasters—General Administration ..	9th to 10th April.
	May	Sub-Chiefs Course ..	12th to 16th April.
		Agriculture Course ..	21st to 23rd April.
		Adult Education Teachers Course ..	25th to 30th April.
		Self-help Group Chairmen ..	2nd to 7th May.
Music—Teachers Seminar ..		9th to 9th May.	
Agriculture Course ..		12th to 14th May.	
Agriculture ..		19th to 21st May.	
Women Group Leaders Course (by Dept. of Agriculture).			

1970 TRAINING PROGRAMME—(Contd.)

District	Time	Type of Course	Duration
9. Baringo—Baringo T.C.—(Contd.).	June	Agriculture Course (by Dept. of Agriculture)	9th to 11th June.
		Agriculture Course (by Dept. of Agriculture)	23rd to 25th June.
	July	Chiefs Course (by Administration)	28th June to 3rd July.
		Agriculture Course	7th to 9th July.
		Agriculture Course	14th to 16th July.
	August	Adult Education Teachers' Course	21st to 23rd July.
		Agriculture Course (by Dept. of Agriculture)	4th to 6th August.
		Sports Training (by Comm. Dept.)	10th to 13th August.
		Sub-Chiefs Course (by Administration)	16th to 20th August.
		Nursery Teachers Course (by Comm. Dept.)	22nd to 27th August.
	September	Agriculture Course	1st to 3rd September.
		Agriculture Course	8th to 10th September.
		Agriculture Course	15th to 17th September.
	October	East Baringo Leaders Seminar	20th to 23rd September.
		Nursery Centre Teachers Course	7th to 12th October.
		Agriculture Course	13th to 15th October.
	November	South Baringo Leaders Seminar	10th to 12th November.
		Chiefs Course (by Administration)	17th to 19th November.
	December	Adult Education Teachers Course	29th Nov. to 4th Dec.
		Sub-Chiefs Course	6th to 10th December.
	Agriculture Course	13th to 17th December.	
		21st to 23rd December.	

1970 TRAINING PROGRAMME—(Contd.)

District	Time	Type of Course	Duration
10. Kericho D.T.C.	January	Nursery Course	5th Jan. to 6th March.
		Traders Course	9th to 13th March.
		C.D.A.'s Refresher Course	16th to 20th March.
		Social Hall Caretakers	23rd to 27th March.
	April to July	Self-help Group Leaders	30th March to 23rd April.
		Traders Course	6th to 10th April.
	August to December	Adult Education Refresher Course	13th to 17th April.
		Homecraft Course	20th April to 24th July.
		Traders Course	27th July to 7th August.
		Youth Centre Leaders and Instruction	10th to 14th August.
Nursery Teachers Refresher Course		17th to 21st August.	
Adult Education Refresher Course		24th to 28th August.	
11. Njoro T.C.	January to April	Homecraft Course	31st August to 4th Dec.
		Traders Course	14th to 18th December.
	May to August Sept. to Dec.	Domestic Science (Junior)	3 months.
		Domestic Science (Senior)	3 months.
		Domestic Science	3 months.

1970 TRAINING PROGRAMME—(Contd.)

District	Time	Type of Course	Duration
12. Matuga C.D.T.C.	January	Adult Literacy	12th to 16th January.
	February	Co-operatives	2nd to 6th February.
	March	C.D.C. Members	16th to 20th February.
		Football Refs.	23rd to 28th March.
	April	Nursery Centre Teachers Course	6th to 10th April.
	May	Traders	20th to 24th April.
		C.D.A.s	4th to 9th May.
		Enumerators Prov. Planning Office	12th to 15th May.
	June	Local Leaders	25th to 29th May.
		Home Makers	1st to 6th June.
	July	Chiefs Course	6th to 10th July.
	August	Traders	13th to 17th July.
		Sub-Chiefs Course	19th to 25th July.
		Primary School U/Teachers	3rd to 8th August.
		Traders Course	17th to 22nd August.
	September	Co-operatives	31st August to 4th Sept.
		Nursery Teachers Refresher Course	6th to 12th September.
	October	Councillors Course	4th to 17th October.
	November	Nutrition Course	1st to 11th November.
		Nutrition Course	13th to 24th November.
December	Nutrition Course	24th Nov. to 5th Dec.	
	Nutrition Course	5th to 18th December.	
2nd November	Social Workers Seminar	13th to 17th December.	
1969 to	Nursery Course	One year.	
October 1970			