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Chapter 13—Water Supply and Related Services.
Planning for Progress: Our Second Development Plan
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His Excellency the President of Kenya, Mzee Jomo Kenyatta.
Introduction
by
HIS EXCELLENCY PRESIDENT
MZEE JOMO KENYATTA

Social justice for everyone in Kenya has been the aim of my Government since Uhuru. Growing economic strength must therefore be pursued, as the substance underlying this ideal. Our new Development Plan outlines the steps that must be taken—and the targets that can be reached—over the next five-year period, to build on all the foundations of vigorous nationhood that have now successfully been laid.

Development of our Republic involves every man, woman and child. Prosperity is something in which all people have an equal stake. The Government can—and indeed must—be responsible for planning and administration and the control of national finances. The Government must also be concerned with creating or harnessing all the structures and facilities that are needed to inspire or regulate a modern mixed economy. But it is the effort of the people that still matters most of all.

No Development Plan can come to fulfilment without the dedicated work of all Kenya’s workers, i.e. farmers, businessmen, factoryhands, etc. Building a nation must be a balanced process. Securing the strength to ensure social justice demands that every citizen should recognize his opportunities—and responsibilities—so that the end-product is made up of the fullest contribution from every family.

The new Plan is far more ambitious than anything we have attempted before. All the early years of survey and experiment—weighing up material and human capacities, and getting things moving in directions dictated by our own political philosophies and social aims—are now behind us. In this next phase, rural Kenya will be further transformed; the industrial sector of our economy will become really substantial; and the progress already made with tourism will be accelerated. It follows that social services may enjoy a whole new impetus as well. All this can be done, through the Ujamaa approach that—for us—represents the unbreakable link uniting Government and people.
PREFACE

by the

Minister for Economic Planning and Development

The purpose of this booklet is to provide a short guide to the Economic Plan 1970-1974. The full Plan is a long and complex analysis of the economy with detailed forecasts up to 1974. This short version is a summary of some important points the Plan contains.

We have learned a great deal during the Plan period which is now ending. We know that development can occur when an informed and active citizenry concentrates its energy on tasks which are understood to be vital. We also know that planning contributes to that understanding if it is a continuous process. It does not end with the publication of the Plan document.

For these reasons the Government has published this short summary of the new Plan. Understanding is the first step in accomplishing the goals set out for the next five years. This small booklet should be read and discussed to achieve that understanding.

[Signature]
The Basic Goals

The economic and social development of the nation depends upon the work of all its citizens.

Great progress has been made since Independence because the people have contributed their best efforts and have grasped the opportunities available.

But for growth to continue and continue in the right direction, the goals must be kept before the nation.

The new Plan is a guide for development over the period 1970 to 1974.

What is the Nation striving to achieve?

In Sessional Paper 10 of 1965 on African Socialism and its Application to Planning in Kenya, the Government defined certain economic objectives to which it was committed. These include freedom from poverty, disease and exploitation; equal opportunities for advancement; rising incomes fairly distributed among the people and the recognition of the dignity of every individual.

These goals are constant. They remain before the nation always. The Development Plan outlines the steps to be taken towards these goals in the next few years.

The immediate job will be to achieve more prosperity and better living conditions in the agricultural and range areas.

The Target...

...Production and consumption in 1974 60 per cent larger than the economy of 1967. This will mean that for the nation as a whole... the average family of six which had Sh. 450 from produce and cash per month in 1967... will have Sh. 580 per month from these sources in 1974.
The emphasis on rural development means that the opportunity for a rising income will reach all families. But a family which works hard and listens to development advice may do very much better.

**Higher incomes result from greater investment**

To gain higher incomes production must increase year by year as fast as it can. Increased production comes from increased investment.

The people must invest more. Hard work is necessary. The Government must also invest more.

Here are some of the main capital programmes the Government plans in order to create more production and more income—

Universal primary education is one of our important goals for the future.
Expand schools, training institutions, hospitals and health services to provide more opportunities for a healthy, alert and skilled citizenry for the future.

Improve agriculture, particularly improved practices, marketing, credit arrangements and land registration.

Extend roads, especially feeder roads which enable farmers to get their produce to market at all seasons. More than 8,500 kilometres of roads will be constructed or improved.

Develop a national Rural Water Supplies programme. More than 135 water projects in rural areas will be undertaken in the first two years of the Plan. More will be undertaken in subsequent years.

Build more facilities for Railways, Harbours and Airports to handle increased bulk exports and greater tourist traffic.

Expand industrial and commercial activities, particularly in the smaller towns and rural areas.

Construct over 20 new Lodges in all parts of the country, build new airstrips and roads to improve the distribution of tourist facilities and tourist spending.

How much will it cost?

In order to carry out the very large development programme which has been planned, the Government intends to spend a very large amount... the total Central Government Budget over the five years 1969/70-1973/74 will amount to K£720 million.

In the last Plan, the Government spent K£430 million—expenditure will be nearly K£300 million more during the next five years than in the past five.

The total Central Government Budget is divided into two parts—Development and Recurrent. The Development Budget is more than twice the expenditure of the last five years. This is the money which will be used to finance the programmes listed above.

The remainder of the Central Government expenditure will be for recurrent costs required for agricultural extension, maintenance of health services, payment of teachers and Government officers, maintaining roads, and many other similar requirements.
The chart below shows how much the Central Government will spend under the budget in the new Plan as compared to the last Plan.

Central Government finance is divided into two parts. Development expenditure is for new projects. Recurrent expenditure meets the cost of running these new programmes and all programmes started previously. Both types of expenditure are essential for national development.
Financial planning

As an independent nation Kenya must seek to finance most of its development from its own resources. Every effort must be made to maintain economic independence to consolidate political independence.

Internal savings generated during the development period will be sufficient to finance 87 per cent of Central Government expenditure from within the country.

The chart below is compared with the chart on the previous page, it shows that all recurrent expenditure and over half of development expenditure can be met from local resources.

![Source of Finance of Central Government](chart.png)
Growth in the past five years makes possible higher goals for the next five years

During the Plan which ends in June, 1970, the economy has progressed more rapidly than in any previous five-year period. This does not mean that Kenya has become a rich country in five years. But there can be no doubt that most people are better fed, better clothed and healthier than they were five years ago.

Agricultural advance achieved recently, favourable weather and other factors influencing the harvest of food crops has meant that the nation is better protected against widespread food shortage than at any previous time.

The general growth of the economy has been sufficiently favourable to allow goals to be increased as is shown on the charts of the last two pages. The nation will spend more and grow more in the new Plan because of the rapid growth during the last Plan.

However, not all parts of the economy have grown at the same rate. Transport, building and construction and services have grown very fast, but manufacturing and agriculture have grown more slowly.

Agricultural has been slowed somewhat by Coffee Berry Disease and falling prices for sisal and pyrethrum. Even so, the performance of agriculture has been encouraging, especially because of rising production by smallholders. The transfer of farming land has succeeded in providing some 47,000 African farmers with land previously held by Europeans.

In Commerce, trade licences are being reserved for Kenyans in the rural areas and sections of urban areas. Loans and management services and training are available for new traders. Investments in new industries and social services have expanded rapidly from K£45 million in 1964 to K£91 million in 1968.

Rising production and rising Investment means rising Employment

Employment probably increased faster than ever before during the last Plan, even though the unemployment problem could not be cured completely.
New factories have come into production—an oil refinery at Mombasa, sugar factories at Chemilil and Muhoroni, textile factories at Thika and Kisumu and the new dam and power station at Kindaruma. Others have been enlarged—canneries, breweries, sawmills, printing works and engineering works to mention a few.

The Mombasa Oil Refinery. An example of the expansion of industrial capacity. Considerable new investment will take place at the refinery during the Plan period.

An estimated 150,000 new wage-paid jobs were created, and another 150,000 people made a living in self-employment. Many others have continued to find a satisfying livelihood in family farms and businesses.

Not only did employment rise but average wages were 30 per cent higher in 1968 than in 1964 and total small farm cash incomes were 46 per cent higher. Central and Local Govern
ment together contributed 67 per cent of the total cost of primary education and 73 per cent of the cost of secondary education, and provided free medical services for children and out-patient adults. All of these increases meant the real level of consumption was much higher in 1968 than in 1964.

The role of the Development Plan in the growth of the Nation

In June, 1964, only six months after Independence, the Government presented its first Development Plan to Parliament and the country. Such rapid preparation was necessary if there were to be clear guidelines for action in the immediate post-Independence period.

However, the first Plan was only a broad outline of the tasks to be done. More detailed plans needed to be specified. Thus in 1966 a second Plan was produced to cover the period from 1966 to 1970.

The last few pages have shown that the 1966 Plan has been a success. The people have demonstrated that they are prepared to work hard for their own betterment. The growth of the nation can be measured and from this new targets can be set for the new Plan.

Choices must be made

The Plan must do much more than this, however. Kenya is still a poor country. Its resources must be used in such a way as to achieve the greatest amount of development for the greatest number of people. Choices must be made, so that all parts of the economy move forward together. Agricultural production cannot be increased if there are no roads to take the crops to market, towns cannot grow if there is no water supply for the residents, or hospitals be built if there are no doctors and nurses to staff them. On the other hand, roads are useless if there are no crops to transport, water alone will not build a city, and doctors cannot work without equipment.
The development Plan is a set of choices which are intended to get the most results in all fields for the limited amount of resources there are to spend.

It is also a programme which shows each of the ministries what other ministries are expected to do. In this way, all the ministries know not only what they must accomplish during the period of the Plan, but also when each job must be done so that it fits together with other jobs done in other ministries.

The Plan must be flexible

No plan can take adequate account of all the factors which may arise and alter the circumstances of the nation. The prices which Kenya receives for its products in the world markets are subject to considerable change which cannot be fully predicted. If prices for an important crop such as tea or coffee rise or fall, it can seriously alter the planned investments in national development. In a similar manner, a misfortune such as Coffee Berry Disease raises the producers' costs and lowers the yields from the trees. We cannot foresee accurately all these events.

Thus the Plan is a guide, but it must be flexible. The Government achieves this flexibility in two main ways. The first of these is the annual submission of the Government Budget. This allows adjustments for changing conditions to be made each year. Secondly, the Plan itself is subject to a process of continuous review. Although the Plan is for a five year period, there are periodic reviews to keep programmes in line with national and world conditions.

How the Plan is prepared

The formulation of the Plan itself and of the revision which it undergoes is co-ordinated by the Ministry of Economic Planning and Development. This Ministry also works with other ministries on a job called “plan implementation”. This is simply the process of checking to see that the tasks specified in the Plan are done properly and at the correct time.
Since the Plan covers all parts of the economy, it is not just the Ministry of Economic Planning and Development which produces the Plan. Planning extends throughout the Government and into the private sector as well. Many projects and programmes originate from the District Development Committees and come up through the Provincial Development Committees to the appropriate ministry. Each ministry prepares its own programme in collaboration with the Ministry of Economic Planning and Development.

From all of these individual plans and programmes a full Plan for the nation can be drawn up. The Ministry of Economic Planning and Development together with the other ministries presents these Plans to the Cabinet. Final determination of the Plan rests with the Cabinet chaired by His Excellency the President.

The major targets for the whole economy

The main goals of the new Plan have been listed. It has been shown that they are very ambitious—even more ambitious than the last Plan.

An economy in 1974 60 per cent larger than in 1967 is the overall goal of this Plan... But the population is also growing. This means that overall incomes will not rise as rapidly because there will be many more people to share the total income. Still it is expected that the average family will have about Sh. 130 more each month in 1974 than they could expect in 1967.

To achieve this goal the economy must grow at a rate of about 6.7 per cent each year. Recent growth makes this a goal which can be attained. By placing a heavier emphasis on rural growth and rural development, it can also ensure the wide distribution of the benefits of growth.

How much will be produced?

Most of the things produced in Kenya are also used inside the country. Even so, an important share is sold to other countries. In exchange, many things are bought from other countries.
The overall picture for 1970-1974 looks like this:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Total product in Kenya from agriculture,} & \quad 3,060 \\
\text{manufacturing, etc.} & \quad \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \\
\text{Minus exports to other countries} & \quad 900 \\
\text{Plus imports from other countries} & \quad 1,020 \\
\text{Total resources available for use inside Kenya} & \quad 3,180
\end{align*}
\]

How will it be used?

Of the total resources available for use inside Kenya, about 25 per cent will be used for roads, buildings, machines and other new capital programmes. The rest will be used either in the form of public expenditure on education, health, public utilities and administration or in the form of private consumption (for food, clothing and other such things). The overall picture for 1970-1974 looks like this:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Total public and private investment} & \quad 720 \\
\text{Expenditure on education, health and other} & \quad 490 \\
\text{public utilities, etc.} & \quad \ldots \ldots \ldots \\
\text{Private consumption} & \quad 1,970 \\
\text{Total use of resources} & \quad 3,180
\end{align*}
\]

The production targets

The rate of increase in agriculture, manufacturing and all other producing sectors of the economy is very high. It has been shown that the growth rate in the last Plan warrants setting an even higher rate for the next five years. If the average growth of 6.7 per cent per year which has been set can be maintained, it will mean a doubling of total output in the next ten or eleven years.
Production increases are expected to be especially high in manufacturing, building and construction and transport, but all parts of the economy will show good progress.

The production sectors of the economy can be grouped into four large categories. Here is a list of the contribution to the growth of output from these four groups:

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<tr>
<td>Manufacturing, mining, building and construction, electricity and water</td>
<td>24</td>
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<tr>
<td>Education, health and other Government services</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade, transport and other services produced by the private sector</td>
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On the next page is a picture of the growth of these four groups of producing sectors. It shows how they have grown since 1964 and what is planned until 1974. Economists call the output from all four together Gross Domestic Product (G.D.P.). It represents what is produced inside the country.

Although there are many kinds of productive activities in the economy of this country, nevertheless agriculture influences the total performance of other sectors in an important way.

If the farmer produces a lot and sells it, he has money with which to buy from the trader. The transporter not only carries the farmer's produce, but also the goods the trader sells. Factories and shops, artisans and teachers all find more to do when the farmer is more productive. Of course, when farmers produce less there is less activity in other sectors as well.
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
General Government
Commodity Producing Industries
Non Government Services
The diagram below shows how total production in the country (G.D.P.) depends on agricultural production.

Agriculture leads the way

It can be seen from the picture above, that it is agriculture which has set the pace for the growth of the whole economy.
Most important is the increase in *marketed* agricultural output (cash crops, livestock and milk for sale, and so on).

The Plan calls for an output of marketed agricultural produce 50 per cent higher in 1974 than it was in 1967.

Even though several other sectors of the economy are expected to expand faster than agriculture, this can only happen if the agriculture programme is carried out successfully. If it falls short, there will be fewer things to transport; there will be less trade and fewer exports—and smaller incomes.

With smaller incomes people will buy less and this will affect other activity—manufacturing and trade will grow more slowly, for instance.

This explains the emphasis in the Plan on rural development and agriculture.

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Grade cattle are an important means of increasing farm productivity and income.
The pattern of investment

A great deal of new investment must be made in machinery, roads, buildings and other construction if the production targets are to be reached.

At present annual investments in Kenya are about K£100 million. They are expected to reach nearly K£160 million by 1974. Over one third of this investment will be undertaken directly by the Government and other public institutions. This means that almost two thirds will come from private companies and individuals.

The diagram on the next page shows how investments have grown, and how they must grow in the new Plan. Economists call this basic investment Capital Formation.

Although the diagram shows that private investment must grow strongly, Government will play a part in expanding and supporting private capital expenditure—for instance, it will lend money to help finance private investment in agriculture, in housing, in commerce and industry. Large sums will be included in the Government budget each year for this purpose alone.

On the public side, capital expenditure will concentrate on improving the transport network, particularly, the road system, the extension of basic utilities like water and education, buildings and on staff housing.

In short, public expenditure will be largely reserved for basic investments which do not lend themselves readily to private investment. Furthermore, much such development must rest under Government control in order to ensure balanced development of the country as a whole.

Expansion in certain fields such as water or the postal system, for instance, must be decided on the basis of what will best serve the people.

Development must take place in all parts of the country. Government investment rests on this fact.
On the other hand, private investment will be encouraged in agriculture, manufacturing, commerce and other areas which attract it both locally and from abroad. The major role of Government here is to maintain a favourable climate for investment, guide and assist investors and supply basic facilities. On large projects, the Government is also prepared to participate financially as a shareholder or in other ways.

**Foreign trade**

The rapid growth of the economy will lead to a high rate of growth of imports. In 1968 Kenya imported goods from other countries worth K£120 million. By 1974 the import bill is expected to exceed K£200 million. Most of this increase will be for raw materials for the manufacturing industry. Another major area of imports will be transport equipment, machinery and other equipment.

Since these items are vital to the development of the country, imports of consumer goods will have to increase slowly. But expanding local production of consumer goods will help to meet demand.

**Export and tourism to pay for imports and development**

Most of the imports will be paid for by exports of Kenyan goods sold to other countries. An important share will also be paid for by the foreign money Kenya earns from tourists and other sources.

The chart on the next page shows how we expect export and import trade to grow. It does not show the money earned from tourism which will close part of the gap between costs of imports and earnings from exports.

During the last few years exports have increased rather slowly, but it is expected that total exports of commodities will rise by an average of 6 per cent per year during the new Plan. At this rate they will reach about K£120 million by 1974 as compared to K£85 million in 1968.
Coffee and tea will continue to be the two most important agricultural exports, but efforts are planned to develop exports of other agricultural products with brighter long-term prospects. A new feature of the Plan is the intention to develop Kenya as a major exporter of maize.

There will also be substantial increases in exports of manufactured products. Even so, much of the output of manufacturing will go to replace commodities which are now imported. Petroleum products and chemicals are expected to be major earners in the manufacturing sector.

These two diagrams show the major groupings of commodities which Kenya exports. By comparing the two circles the growth from 1967 to 1974 can be seen. In 1974 about 1½ times as much will be exported as in 1967.
THE EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

The rise in trade will be accomplished through vigorous growth of internal production. In part it is linked to the continued progress of the whole East African region.
Progress of the region is based on the policy of strong economic ties with Kenya’s East African partner states—Uganda and Tanzania. The East African Community, established in 1967 with headquarters in Arusha, Tanzania is the most important means to do this.

What the Community does

The main objective is to create firm industrial, commercial and service relations between the partner states. The Treaty provides for:

(i) Common customs and excise tariffs. On the whole, partners can sell freely to each other.

(ii) Common services which benefit the partner states are jointly run. Research in problems of agriculture, collection of income-tax, customs and excise tax, the collection of data on the weather, and on health, and the maintenance of statistics of interest to the partners is done jointly.

(iii) The East African Corporations—Railways, Posts and Telecommunications, Airways and Harbours—operate throughout the partner states.

The Common Market created by the customs administration and removal of trade restrictions between the partner states is basic to the growth of production. This wide market is an incentive to industrial development. Many products can be manufactured locally which would not be economic if the market was based on the population of only one of the partners.

Kenya is determined to ensure that the East African Treaty is fully implemented. We shall also work for further improvement in the economic co-operation arrangements outlined in the Treaty.
The Government looks forward to the time when the Community will be enlarged to include other neighbouring states. Negotiations are already underway on the best way to associate Ethiopia, Zambia, Somalia and Burundi with the East African Common Market. A wider degree of economic co-operation in Eastern and Central Africa holds the promise of more balanced and rewarding progress for the whole region.

EDUCATION

The first and most important goal for education in Kenya is to produce sufficient numbers of people with the skills and knowledge required to support a high rate of economic growth. Other goals include the rapid achievement of free, universal primary education, and the preservation and fostering of those cultural values which enrich peoples' lives and produce a united and productive society.

Consistent with these goals, Government has planned an increase in primary school enrolments from 1.3 million in 1969 to over 1.8 million in 1974, an increase in secondary school enrolments from 103,000 to over 144,000 and an increase in University enrolments from 1,700 to over 3,400 during the same period.

In order to support this rapid rise in enrolments, Government has programmed the output of primary school teachers to rise from 2,500 in 1969 to 3,700 in 1974 and of secondary school teachers to rise from 380 to 670 by 1974.

Because of national manpower needs, high priority is given to the rapid development of technical, vocational and commercial education. Enrolments in secondary technical schools will rise from over 1,600 to over 2,800 and enrolments in secondary vocational schools from 2,200 to over 4,100. At Kenya Polytechnic, enrolments will rise from 2,000 to 3,000 students. In addition a project is being prepared to establish a Kenya college of Business Studies during the Plan period.
In order to achieve these important objectives Government will invest nearly K£16 million in facilities for formal education and spend approximately K£129 million for teachers' salaries and other recurrent charges. On an annual basis, recurrent expenditure on formal education will rise from K£21 million to more than K£30 million.

Some of the more important features of Government's Plan for education are as follows:

**Primary education**

With UNESCO assistance, Government will introduce a new Primary School Supervisory Programme to provide more effective professional guidance and supervision for on-the-job teacher training activities.

The planning, administration and financing of recurrent expenditure for primary education will be taken over by Government from County Councils. This will release County Councils' from an enormous financial burden and help ensure an orderly development of Primary Education. The percentage of primary school children who attend school free of charge will be doubled. By 1974, between 15 and 20 per cent of primary school children, those from the most needy families, will not be required to pay schools fees. Government will establish a special programme for remote areas whereby boarding facilities are provided and the school equipment upgraded.

**Secondary education**

During the Plan period, Government will maintain 195 new Form I classes, most of which will open at existing Harambee Secondary Schools. In addition, 84 new Forms V will be opened.

Programmes of Practical Studies will be introduced in Agriculture, Commerce, Home Science and Industrial Arts. The development costs of these programmes will be approximately K£375,000. Greater emphasis will be placed on Science education through providing better equipment for instruction, and increasing Science enrolments more rapidly than arts enrolments in Form V.
Science education will receive greater emphasis.

Secondary technical and vocational education

During the Plan period, an additional secondary technical school will be established at Nyeri bringing the total number of such schools to five (Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Sigalagala and Nyeri).

Government has adopted a policy of expanding enrolments at existing Secondary Vocational Schools rather than building new schools. During the Plan period, provision will be made for a target increase in enrolments of 59 per cent involving development expenditures of approximately K£788,000.
**Teacher Training**

The objectives of the teacher training programmes are, first, to supply a sufficient number of teachers to support planned increases in enrolments and, secondly, to reduce the numbers of unqualified and non-citizen teachers in the school system. With respect to the latter objective, it is expected that nearly all non-citizen teachers will be replaced in Forms I to IV by 1974.

The number of Primary Teacher Training Colleges will be reduced from 24 to 17 with each college having a total enrolment of 500 students. This policy is consistent with increasing enrolments and will be introduced for reasons of economic efficiency.

Secondary school teachers are trained at University College, Nairobi, at Kenyatta College and at Kenya Science Teachers' College. Courses providing secondary school teaching qualifications are also taught at Egerton College (Agriculture) and Kenya Polytechnic (commercial studies).

The facilities at Kenyatta College are in need of extensive renovation and will require sizeable Government investments over the Plan period. It is expected that Secondary Teacher Training institutions will require development outlays of approximately K£750,000, most of which will be spent at Kenyatta College.

During the Plan period special emphasis will be given to the training of teachers of practical subjects. Kenya Science Teacher's College will offer training in Industrial Arts, Egerton College will expand its programme of teacher training for Agriculture, Kenya Polytechnic will similarly expand its programmes for the training of teachers of commercial and technical subjects.

**Kenyatta Polytechnic**

Three new departments will be introduced at this institution: a Teacher Training Department, a Hotel Management Department and a Department of Commerce and Business Studies.

There will be a continuing introduction of new courses to meet the specialized needs of industry and commerce. Higher level professional courses will be introduced and there will be a
gradual reduction of preliminary courses as the output from secondary technical and vocational schools increases. Development expenditures at Kenya Polytechnic will be approximately K£472,000 over the Plan period.

His Excellency the President awards our first doctoral degrees. University education is vital in meeting the demand for high-level manpower.

University College

Enrolment at University College has nearly trebled since Independence, rising from 602 students in 1964/65 to 1,743 students in 1968/69. Accompanying this numerical growth, there has been a corresponding increase in the range of subjects offered. Currently, discussions are underway for the establishment of a new University of Kenya which will provide for the increased co-ordination of the activities of post-secondary institutions in the country.
During the Plan period, new Faculties will be established in Journalism, Law and Agriculture. The establishment of these Faculties is in accordance with national manpower needs.

In addition to the training of high level manpower, the University undertakes research which is important for the rational formulation of Government development programmes. Significant research programmes are undertaken in a variety of fields from those in the social and physical sciences to those concerned with such subjects as low cost housing and industrial design and engineering.

The Institute of Adult Studies

The Institute of Adult Studies attempts to meet many of the varied educational needs of adults through extra-mural, residential or radio/ correspondence courses. Short courses, seminars, lectures and public meetings have been and will continue to be organized on subjects of national and cultural importance. During the Plan period the Institute will begin to offer business and technical courses. Also, there will be a substantial improvement in the facilities and staffing of the Institute.

Employment

The creation of conditions within which there can be a massive growth of employment opportunity is the most difficult problem facing all developing nations. Throughout the world, the new nations have experienced high rates of population growth as compared to the growth of the economy.

The Development Plan 1970-1974 was formulated without the benefit of data from the 1969 Census of Population which were still being processed at the time the Plan document went to press. As a consequence, the population data available for planning purposes were derived from the 1962 Census of Population.

An analysis of the 1962 Census data suggests that Kenya's population has been growing at a rate in excess of 3 per cent per year and that as a consequence, the total population of the country in 1969 was approximately 10.7 million. At a 3.1 per cent rate of growth, the total population in 1974 will be 12.4 million.
This rapid rate of population growth means that total investment must grow at least as fast if the economic well-being of the people is not to decline. Expenditure for education, health and other important services must be high if access to these facilities is to be maintained at present levels.

The high rate of population growth has also resulted in a population age distribution characterized by a high proportion of people under age 15. With current high birth rates, more than one half of Kenya's population falls in the under-15 age group. The most important economic implication of this age distribution is that the very high number of dependents relative to producers in the population lowers the rate of savings of both families and the nation and results in a lower economic growth rate than would be otherwise obtainable.

It is not expected that the data from the 1969 Census of Population will alter the general picture as described above. The simple fact will remain that from a social and economic point of view, Kenya possesses a severe population problem which will require greater efforts on the part of Government to promote effective family planning programmes, and on the part of individuals to understand the importance of these programmes for the welfare of their families and for the nation. In these circumstances there are severe difficulties in providing policies and programmes which keep unemployment within reasonable limits. However, many measures are available and will be utilized to combat unemployment.

Government policies for the solution to the unemployment problem are of both a long-term and short-term nature. The central feature of Government's long-run policy is an effective family planning programme which will reduce the rate of growth in the labour force.

Government's short-term policies include:

(a) The Maintenance of a high growth rate in the country's economy. This is the ultimate purpose of economic planning; the Plan document itself may be looked upon as a package of programmes designed to create employment.
(b) The institution of an incomes policy designed to narrow the rural-urban wage differential on the one hand and to produce a wage and salary structure more consistent with labour market conditions on the other hand.

(c) A rural development programme designed to increase per capita agricultural output and consequently reduce the rural-urban wage differential.

(d) Institution of expanded training programmes.

(e) Creation of conditions which are conducive to the migration of workers from rural areas where land and other resources are scarce to those where land and other resources are relatively abundant.

(f) Encouragement of self-employment through licensing practices and the provision of credit and managerial training and advice.

(g) Expansion of the National Youth Service and existing unemployment relief programmes.

Trade Training will be increased to meet the needs for many kinds of workers in our expanding economy.
Implications of the Plan for employment

On the basis of projections of population growth, the labour force will grow by about 850,000 persons over the period 1968-1974. The Plan aims to expand the economy fast enough to provide a livelihood for these additions to the labour force and also create job opportunities for those now without any means of livelihood.

This does not mean that wage-paid jobs can be created for all these people. There is no way that the economy can be made to grow enough to do this in the short run. Government will aim to increase wage-paid jobs by about 375,000.

The larger portion of opportunities will result from the emphasis on rural development. The stimulation of economic growth in the rural areas is designed to create more self-employment in commerce, small-scale rural industries and agriculture.

It is estimated that about 3.7 million adult men and women were employed on the land in 1968. If the targets for non-agricultural employment in this Plan are achieved, about 4.3 million adults will gain their livelihood from the land in 1974. The Plan offers a solid basis for improvement in conditions for this rural labour force. The target rates of economic growth should result in cash agricultural production expansion of about 6 per cent per year. Since the people living off the land will increase by about 2.7 per cent per year, the prospects in rural improvement are steady and realistic.

Government’s responsibilities for labour and employment

Aside from the formulation of policies and the implementation of programmes which will foster increasing levels of productive employment, Government exercises a number of other general responsibilities for labour and employment. Government establishes and regulates conditions of employment in order to ensure reasonable wages, reasonable treatment and a decent working environment for employees. Government provides facilities for the resolution of trade disputes. Government undertakes a
variety of activities which contribute to a more efficient operation of markets for the services of labour. Finally, Government provides training programmes which are designed to upgrade the labour force in terms of knowledge and skills.

As a first step in improving the effectiveness of the official employment services, Government will require all vacancies in local government establishments to be filled through the official employment services.

Secondly, the Labour Exchange and the Kenyanization of Personnel Bureau will be strengthened and a better division of labour between the two will be introduced. The Kenyanization of Personnel Bureau will provide a service only for those whose training and experience would enable them to be classified as “skilled” workmen. The Labour Exchange will handle only unskilled and semi-skilled workers.

A central Labour Exchange will be established in Nairobi to provide a national scope for the services of the 23 local exchanges. The Central Labour Exchange will act as a clearing house and maintain a central registry of vacancies which will be communicated to local exchanges daily.

Labour disputes

The machinery governing the resolution of grievances and labour disputes is defined in the Trade Disputes Act. During the Plan period, Government intends to amend the Trade Disputes Act to provide for the obligatory arbitration of all disputes which cannot be settled within the existing lower level machinery.

National Industrial Vocational Training Scheme

The Scheme envisages expanded programmes of training at two National Industrial Vocational Training Centres. There is, presently, only one such centre in Kenya (located in Nairobi) which incorporates the Trade Testing Centre. During the Plan period, an additional centre will be established with Danish assistance at an as yet undetermined site. These centres will offer a variety of courses ranging from basic craft training to
instructor and supervisory training. Also, the centres will become increasingly involved in offering courses for the upgrading of skilled workmen. When the Nairobi centre alone is operating at its planned capacity, it will have an annual output of 40 instructors, 100 supervisors and 400 workmen. It will also be involved in the provision of formal training for from 50 to 100 apprentices.

**Apprenticeship training**

Apprenticeship training has experienced steady growth since the Industrial Training Ordinance was enacted in 1959. Under this ordinance, employers are required to register all contracts of apprenticeship and indentured learnership. Due to rapid industrialization and the need to train local workmen as replacements for expatriates now employed under the work permit system, the number of registered contracts has increased significantly in recent years; at the beginning of 1968, they numbered 811.

Although this expansion has been substantial, it is not sufficient to meet the need and steps will be taken to improve the situation.

**AGRICULTURE**

Agriculture is the most important industry in Kenya and the Government places a very high priority on its rapid development. Increased agricultural production will help a large proportion of Kenya's people obtain higher incomes.

Higher agricultural incomes also mean that people in agricultural occupations will be spending more. This will help to create larger markets for the goods produced by the non-agricultural industries.

**Government policies affecting agriculture**

The prices paid to farmers for certain products, such as wheat and maize, rice and beef are fixed by the Government. Many farm products are sold through Government-controlled marketing boards. The Government operates a large number of pro-
grammes intended to stimulate agricultural development. These include the programmes for land adjudication and registration, agricultural credit, extension, education and research, settlement schemes and irrigation schemes.

The Government plays a major role in developing agriculture and it is important that the Government's agricultural policies and programmes are planned carefully.

Coffee is, together with tea, one of our most important export crops.

Over the five-year period 1969/70 to 1973/74 the Government has allocated almost K£40 million of development funds to agricultural programmes (see Table below).
### CENTRAL GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE ON AGRICULTURE  
1969/70 TO 1973/74

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Total Expenditure in Plan Period (K£'000)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Land Settlement Schemes</td>
<td>5,559</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer and Development of Large-Scale Farms</td>
<td>3,068</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land Adjudication</td>
<td>6,295</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livestock Development Programmes</td>
<td>4,526</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural Research</td>
<td>3,217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural Education and Extension</td>
<td>2,199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Credit for Small-Scale Farmers and Farmers in the Range Areas</td>
<td>4,748</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irrigation Schemes</td>
<td>2,526</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar Development</td>
<td>4,108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tea Development</td>
<td>1,185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheat and Maize Storage</td>
<td>863</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>1,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>39,594</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Instead of concentrating on land transfer and settlement schemes as in the past few years, agricultural policies will be aimed at developing agriculture on a broad front. A high proportion of the public funds allocated to agriculture will be used for programmes such as land adjudication, credit, extension services, education and research. These will have widespread effects on agricultural productivity and efficiency and will involve a large number of farmers. This is illustrated by the breakdown of agricultural development expenditure given in the table.

**Land Adjudication**

Increased emphasis will be given to the land adjudication and registration programme, for the completion of this procedure is felt to be an important pre-condition for rapid agricultural development.

Between 1969 and 1974 it is expected that about 7.4 million hectares of land will be involved in the land adjudication and registration programme. Of this total about 2.5 million hectares
will be in the high rainfall agricultural areas and about 4.9 million hectares will be in the lower rainfall range areas. This programme is expected to cost about K£6.3 million. This is equivalent to about 16 per cent of total agricultural development expenditure for the Plan period.

Many kinds of action are necessary

While land adjudication and registration is important for rapid agricultural production, other things must be done if development is to occur rapidly:

The tools, seeds, fertilizers and insecticides farmers need must be locally available at reasonable prices.

Credit must be available so that, where appropriate, farmers can borrow to finance the purchase of these items.

Farmers must be helped to improve their methods through extension, agricultural education, training programmes and research.

Markets must be available for farm products, and communications with these markets improved.

Extension and Research

During this Plan period, the amount of development funds allocated to the programmes for agricultural education and extension (K£2.2 million), research (K£3.2 million), credit for small-scale farmers and farmers in the range areas (K£4.7 million), and livestock development, especially in the pastoral or range areas (K£4.5 million) is being increased considerably. Programmes of this type all form a part of a complementary package of programmes intended to develop the rural areas.

In the past, both agricultural extension and research have tended to concentrate on the more technical aspects of agriculture—such things as breeding better varieties of crops and teaching farmers how to improve yields. This work is essential and will be intensified.
However, much more attention will now be given to the economic aspects of agriculture. For this reason, farm management and market research will be expanded and farm management training programmes will be run for the extension staff so that farmers can be advised on the business as well as the technical side of farming.

**Mechanization**

Another subject which will be given increased attention is farm mechanization research. This will be aimed at solving two major problems:—

- More efficient use of farm equipment now available.
- Trials of new equipment not now used in Kenya, but successfully employed in other countries.

**Credit**

Supplies of agricultural credit will also be increased both through the Agricultural Finance Corporation (AFC) and the co-operative movement. In the new Plan K£4.7 million has been allocated to agricultural credit programmes for small-scale farmers and farmers in the range areas. In addition, the AFC should have available about K£2.4 million from its own resources for these credit projects.

It is not expected that the AFC will be able to handle a major short-term credit programme for small-scale farmers. But a large part of the administrative machinery necessary for supplying short-term credit to small-scale farmers already exists in the co-operative movement. A start has been made recently on what appears to be a very promising co-operative credit programme. Eventually, it is hoped that the majority of small-scale farmers will be able to obtain short-term credit in this way.

**Livestock**

Much greater emphasis will also be given to developing livestock production both through expanding the livestock research, education and extension programmes and by means of a special
development programme for the range areas. During the Plan period about £4.5 million of development funds will be used for livestock development programmes alone, many other expenditures on agriculture will also benefit this sector. This programme will include North-Eastern Province and parts of Eastern and Rift Valley Provinces and will have far-reaching economic effects on the remote and pastoral areas.

Transport

Most of the roads programme in the Plan will be of direct benefit to the agricultural sector. Some of it is planned specifically for this purpose. For instance, an improved road system to serve the recently established settlement schemes is planned at a cost of about £1.6 million. Another £1.7 million will be spent on a tea roads’ programme, while £3.6 million will be spent on improving roads in the sugar producing areas.

In addition to road development, bulk handling facilities will be installed so that cereals can be transported more cheaply between the producing areas and the port of Mombasa. Storage facilities for wheat and maize will also be expanded, partly to tie in with the bulk handling scheme. Increased storage facilities are expected to involve Government expenditure of nearly £1 million during the Plan period.

Prices and Marketing

Changes are also being made in agricultural marketing and pricing policies in an attempt both to reduce the prices and increase the availability of farm inputs and to enable farmers to obtain the best possible prices for their products.

More attention will also be given to improving the efficiency of the agricultural marketing system. Many agricultural products are marketed through statutory marketing boards. In some cases these boards have not been efficient. For this reason, the Government intends to pay much closer attention to the operations of these boards and make changes wherever necessary.
Co-operatives are also heavily involved in agricultural marketing. In many instances they have an important role to play in bridging the gap between the small-scale producer and other marketing institutions which can afford to handle only large quantities. The performance of many societies has been poor, and they have been paying their members too low a price for farm produce. The Government attaches great importance to the healthy development of co-operatives. In order to encourage this, the services provided by the Department of Co-operative Development are being improved and more training programmes are being run for co-operative societies staff.

Increased attention will also be given to identifying new outlets for farm produce. Partly for this reason, a new Economics and Market Research Division has been established recently in the Ministry of Agriculture.

Market conditions should permit a moderate increase in production for certain commodities, including coffee, wheat and most types of livestock and livestock products. Rapid expansion is planned only for relatively few products. These include maize, sugar, pineapples, tea and rice. The Government plans to make quite substantial investments to facilitate increased production of these products.

About K£2.5 million of development funds will be invested in irrigation schemes and this should enable Kenya to obtain by 1974 more than double the 1968 volume of rice production. About K£4.1 million of development funds will be invested in the sugar industry and this also is expected to lead to a doubling of production by 1974.

About K£1.2 million of development funds will be invested in small-scale tea production and production should increase by more than 50 per cent. Marketed maize production in 1974 is expected to be more than 70 per cent higher than in 1968. This will not necessitate substantial public investments apart from the bulk storage and handling facilities.
Maize, together with sugar, tea and rice, will be rapidly expanded during this Plan period.

Land settlement and Land transfer

Much of Government's effort in agriculture has been concentrated on the transfer of former European farms in the highlands to citizens. But subsequently it has been decided that less emphasis would be given to this programme for two main reasons:—

(1) A large amount of land has been transferred . . . Time is necessary to consolidate the changes made and tackle problems which have arisen.

(2) There is vast scope for the use of development funds to raise the productivity of agriculture throughout the whole country, and not only in a concentrated area.
During this Plan period about K£\text{5.6} million of development funds will be used for settlement schemes and about K£\text{3.1} million for developing or transferring the ownership of large-scale farms. These two programmes account for about 22 per cent of the development funds allocated to agriculture for the Plan period.

Of the K£\text{5.6} million allocated to settlement schemes for this Plan period, about K£\text{2.3} million will be required early in the Plan period to complete the Million Acre Settlement Scheme and the Harambee Settlement Scheme at OI Arabel. Most of this money will be used for issuing loans to settlers or their co-operative societies, not for buying more land and settling more people.

A major Squatter Settlement Programme will be implemented in this Plan period. It is expected that about 33,000 families will be settled on farms of about 4 hectares each under this programme. This is expected to cost about K£\text{3.3} million, or about K£\text{100} per family.

**Forestry**

The forests are a valuable asset, not only because they provide the raw material for industries, but also because they preserve water catchment areas, control soil erosion and provide areas for animal life.

About 3 per cent of the area of Kenya is under forest. This resource is to be used for many industrial purposes during this Plan. But it must be maintained to provide resources for the future as well. Forest planting will proceed at a rate of about 7,320 hectares per year, while harvesting will take off between 1,200 and 1,600 hectares a year.

In turn, it is expected that forestry will make a contribution of about K£\text{8.5} million to the economy of 1974.

Many valuable forests are found in areas of high agricultural potential. The preservation of these for water catchment and erosion control is of great importance. At the same time, research in forest plantation extension will explore the possibility of developing forest resources in marginal areas.
The forestry products industries offer considerable scope for employment. It is estimated that by 1974 over 32,000 people will be directly employed and a large number of others will depend on this activity for their job opportunities.

Forests will provide raw materials for a growing industry. New plantings are planned to maintain this valuable resource.
At present 43 saw mills are licensed to operate in the forest reserves. Capacity will be raised in this industry through improved outputs. Government plans to provide loans and a management service through the Industrial and Commercial Development Corporation to develop the industry.

There are currently two plywood mills in production. Plans for a third mill to produce mainly for export are under way. Studies are also under way on a fibre-board mill. The pulp and paper factory at Broderick Falls is also to be established during this Plan period.

The prospects are good for prefabricated wooden houses. The existing plant at Nakuru has a capacity of 400 houses per year. It is envisaged that this industry will expand rapidly in the Plan period.

Fisheries

There has been a steady increase in the fish landed annually, but many fisheries resources are still largely undeveloped. This is particularly true of Lake Rudolf and the inshore and deep-sea resources of the Kenya Coast.

During this Plan it is intended to increase the fish landed to about 55,000 tons in 1974. Measures to improve marketing, raise consumption of fish in Kenya and promote exports will be undertaken. Production will be improved through the use of better boats and fishing gear and the provision of funds to fishermen.

Harbour facilities and a cold store at Mombasa are planned and arrangements are being made for further training for Kenyan crews. Inshore fishing will be aided to improve the catch of crustaceans and marine fishes and to facilitate marketing.

Lake Victoria is the largest source of freshwater fish landed in Kenya, accounting for about three-quarters of production. Marketing and transport improvements are planned for this area and efforts to exploit the deeper water offshore will be undertaken.
Lake Rudolf offers great potential for the future. The roads programme will open up very substantial possibilities of improving the opportunities for the fishermen's co-operative at Ferguson's Gulf.

Further development will also be undertaken at Lake Baringo and there is scope for great improvement in fish ponds. For the individual farmer a fish pond can convert wet land of low agricultural value to an important source of income.

Manufacturing

The expansion of manufacturing is an important goal. Manufacturing concerns will be encouraged so long as they do not require undue protection or produce goods at very high prices.

Goals in industrial development during the Plan will include:—

The establishment of more processing facilities for agricultural products.

To continue to spread the benefits of industrial growth as widely as possible through location of factories in towns which offer good facilities.

The promotion of small-scale industries in rural areas.

Training for citizens so that they may gradually replace expatriates at all levels.

The provision of loans and advice to citizens for the setting-up and operation of a workshop or Factory.

Manufacturing expects a growth in output of about 9 per cent per year during the Plan. This expansion will require an increase in employment of around 20,000 workers in modern factories and an estimated 10,000 more workers in small-scale rural industries.

Such strong growth will require about K£100 million of investment in machinery, buildings and other equipment. Most of this money will come from private sources such as the firms
at present operating in Kenya or international firms which bring money into the country. Government will encourage such investment and participate in it through loans and share participation.

Approximately half of the expected growth will result from the expansion of industries to keep pace with demand. Thus for example there are no rigidly defined proposals for projects in the grain milling industry, but it is expected to continue to expand as demand for flour increases. The other half of the growth of the manufacturing sector will be accounted for by specific projects which are as follows: —

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>Project Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Meat processing</td>
<td>Expansion of K.M.C. and Uplands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dairy products</td>
<td>Expansion of K.C.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canning</td>
<td>Pineapple factory expansion at Thika.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar industry</td>
<td>Expansion and one new factory at Mumias.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beer</td>
<td>Expansion of the breweries and new plant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Textiles</td>
<td>Two mills for Eldoret and Nakuru.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood products</td>
<td>Sawmilling expansion and veneer plant in the Mount Elgon area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulp and Paper</td>
<td>Factory at Broderick Falls.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubber</td>
<td>Firestone tyre plant in Nairobi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petroleum products</td>
<td>Refinery extension, grease plant and lubrication oil plant at Mombasa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metal products</td>
<td>Steel re-rolling mill, Mombasa.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In order to ensure that its policies are carried out, the Government will play a more active role. Within the Government the Ministry of Commerce and Industry has set up an Industrial Development Division. This Division will be concerned with identifying and evaluating projects over the whole
range of the industrial field and will also ensure that the projects thus approved are carried through as quickly as possible. The Government will also make available over KSh6 million through the Industrial and Commercial Development Corporation (I.C.D.C.) and the Development Finance Company of Kenya (D.F.C.K.) for loans and share capital for projects. For example I.C.D.C. intends to invest KSh300,000 in the Firestone tyre plant, KSh250,000 in the Eldoret textile mill, KSh125,000 in Flamingo Textile Industries at Nakuru and KSh48,000 in Kenbrew Limited which is to make “Chibuku” type beer.

The I.C.D.C. will also invest about KSh2.2 million in industrial estates in Nairobi (second phase), Nakuru, Mombasa, Kisumu and Eldoret. The main purpose of the industrial estates scheme is to provide an opportunity for Africans to take part in the industrial expansion by starting new businesses. Factory buildings will be erected for renting to African businessmen and loans will be made for buying machinery and equipment. Technical and management aid is given to help overcome problems encountered in setting up and running such enterprises. The I.C.D.C. will also help small businessmen in rural areas with the small Industrial Loan Scheme and loans to cottage industries. There will be a revolving fund of KSh650,000 with a further KSh120,000 for purchasing machinery and equipment.

Training for citizens will receive increased attention. A number of training centres are already in operation, but require expansion. The Kenya Industrial Training Institute (K.I.T.I.), the Management Training and Advisory Centre, and the National Industrial Vocational Training Centre will all be enlarged. K.I.T.I. will establish an extension service to assist businessmen. The private sector will be expected to expand “on the job” training and the Provincial and District Trade Officers will provide field advice in the rural areas.

In order to spread the benefits of industrialization the Government intends to encourage the location of industry outside the main industrial centres of Nairobi and Mombasa. Urban centres such as Eldoret, Embu, Kakamega, Kisumu, Nakuru,
Nyeri and Thika have the necessary facilities and can expect to receive a large share of the new projects. Expansion is planned for other enterprises which have to be located near their raw material such as sugar factories and sawmills.

In the field of small-scale industries the Government has recently received a report on the development of cottage industries based on sisal, wood and metal working and leather. The report suggests that there is scope in rural areas for the manufacture of wheelbarrows, simple household equipment, beehives, blacksmiths products in combination with agricultural machinery repair, agricultural handtools, fishing boats, and tanned leather products. The Government will provide K£280,000 for the Rural Industrialization Programme during the Plan period.

Tanned leather products are a promising basis for rural industry.
Water

Recently Government has begun a major effort to improve water supplies for both human and animal husbandry needs. Safe and reliable water is generally available in the towns and cities. In the rural areas, however, only about one family in nine can get water from a piped community source.

During this Plan, Government intends to undertake a major programme of water improvement in the rural areas as well as in the towns. Investment in water will be tripled over the Plan period.

Programmes costing about K£16 million are planned. Central Government will account for about half. Most of the rest will be spent by the Municipalities, especially Nairobi which will install a new scheme with a value of K£4 million.

About three fourths of Central Government spending on water will be for rural supplies, including range water. This large rural water programme is planned to extend beyond 1974 to bring good water to the entire population before the year 2000.

The Water Development Division of the Ministry of Agriculture has been given overall responsibility for water programmes. But other ministries such as Ministry of Health, Ministry of Lands and Settlement and Ministry of Co-operatives and Social Services have a big role to play.

The first stage of the rural programme—in the first two Plan years—contains 135 water schemes of all kinds, from rock catchments to piped supplies. This phase, covering all parts of the country, includes 23 large projects serving about 55,000 families. It also includes 62 smaller projects providing water for an additional 19,000 families.

Water provided in these schemes will be charged for, but care will be taken to see that charges are well within the ability of families to pay. Families wishing individual connexions will have to pay the extra installation costs.
The Water Development Division will strengthen its staff for this large programme. Water construction teams have been set up in some areas and will reach about 25 in number when the programme attains its peak.

It is expected that self-help can play a big role in water development. The excellent start already made on self-help water projects will receive encouragement and technical aid from the Community Development officers and Water Development staff.

The Government also plans other action related to water. Flood control, water surveys, land reclamation, coast protection, sewerage and drainage will be undertaken. The municipalities and local authorities intend to spend over £4 million on sewerage projects.

All of these programmes hold the promise of improved economic opportunities and better health for people in every part of the country. Water development is an important element of the Government's plan for rural development.

A major programme for the improvement of rural water supplies will be undertaken. Investment in water will triple over the Plan period.
Electricity

Development of electricity is based on a long-range plan of the East African Power and Lighting Company (E.A.P. & L.) that runs into the 1980's. Reasons for this include the very high costs of the large facilities necessary to generate and transmit electric power.

Such facilities require not only large investments, but also many years to plan and build.

The present supply system is based on three hydro-electric stations in the Tana River Basin, a thermo-electric station at Mombasa, and a support bulk supply from Uganda.

During this Plan the capacity of the system will be increased and it will be given more flexibility to meet changing demands. E.A.P. & L. will be selling 80 per cent more electricity in 1974 than it did in 1967.

New hydro-electric plants, gas-turbine plants and transmission lines will be installed during the Plan. At the same time a large number of new distribution schemes will be constructed. These schemes will be located in many parts of the country and include new electricity for many rural centres which have been without this amenity up to the present. The total cost of all these developments will be approximately K£17 million.

The provision of electricity to rural growth centres is regarded as an important stimulus to commercial and small-scale industrial development. This programme will form a very important element of the strategy of rural development in the Plan period.
The road construction programme which is estimated to cost over K£43 million during this Plan, will stimulate all types of economic activity.

**Roads**

The Kenya Road Development Programme provides for a network of roads to serve the development needs of all the provinces and districts. The Programme is in accordance with the Government policy of directing major emphasis toward secondary and minor roads in the rural areas. New roads will be built to open up areas where no road communications exist. In other areas, roads are to be improved to further stimulate economic activity and serve the broad needs of the people of Kenya.

The road programme aims to encourage local citizens to take advantage of new economic opportunities in their regions. New enterprises with the necessity for relatively small and inexpensive
machines such as lorries, buses and cars under independent ownership can be developed and operated successfully. Road transport offers greater possibilities for involving more people in a wide variety of business activities than can any other form of transport.

The programme for the Five Year Plan period calls for new roads and improving existing roads in every province and district. The total plan includes nearly 4,700 kilometres classified as trunk, secondary and minor roads and an additional 4,500 kilometres of special roads such as tea roads, sugar roads, fish roads, settlement roads and tourist roads. Expenditures in this programme are estimated to exceed £43 million over the Plan period.

**ROAD DEVELOPMENT PLAN 1969–1974 BY DISTRICTS**

(Not including special development roads)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province/District</th>
<th>Trunk Roads</th>
<th>Major Secondary Roads</th>
<th>Other Secondary and minor Roads</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>COAST</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taita</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mombasa</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lamu</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kwale</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>45</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kilifi</td>
<td></td>
<td>70</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tana River</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total—COAST</strong></td>
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<td>136</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>333</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>N. EASTERN</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garissa</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>65</td>
<td></td>
<td>165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wajir</td>
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<td>65</td>
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<td>65</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mandera</td>
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<td><strong>Total—N. EASTERN</strong></td>
<td>100</td>
<td>130</td>
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<td><strong>EASTERN</strong></td>
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<td>Machakos</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kitui</td>
<td>172</td>
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<td>Embu</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>69</td>
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<tr>
<td>Meru</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>95</td>
<td></td>
<td>193</td>
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<tr>
<td>Isiolo</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marsabit</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total—EASTERN</strong></td>
<td>632</td>
<td>291</td>
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### Road Development Plan 1969-1974 by Districts—(Contd.)

(Not including special development roads)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province/District</th>
<th>Trunk Roads</th>
<th>Major Secondary Roads</th>
<th>Other Secondary and minor Roads</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Nyanza</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Siaya</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kisumu</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kisii</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>205</td>
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<tr>
<td>Homa Bay</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>280</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total—Nyanza</strong></td>
<td>317</td>
<td>373</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>713</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Central</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Nyeri</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>107</td>
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<tr>
<td>Murang’a</td>
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<td>74</td>
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<td>131</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kirinyaga</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>99</td>
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<td>Kambu</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nyandarua</td>
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<td>2</td>
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<td><strong>Total—Central</strong></td>
<td>229</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>549</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Rift Valley</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<td>Narok</td>
<td>117</td>
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<td>Kajiado</td>
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<td>Nakuru</td>
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<td>188</td>
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<td>Nandi</td>
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<td>Kericho</td>
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<td>—</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elgeyo/Marakwet</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>86</td>
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<td>Baringo</td>
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<td>Turkana</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>156</td>
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<tr>
<td>Samburu</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trans Nzoia</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uasin Gishu</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Pokot</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laikipia</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total—Rift Valley</strong></td>
<td>881</td>
<td>563</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>1,480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Western</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kakamega</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bungoma</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Busia</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total—Western</strong></td>
<td>333</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>466</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Kenya Total</strong></td>
<td>2,669</td>
<td>1,940</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>4,694*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*In addition to the 4,694 km. will be about 4,500 km. of special development roads that are not divided by districts. Roads will be developed in every district.
Air Transport

With the expanding air service, extensive improvements are needed at the Nairobi, Mombasa and Kisumu airports. Major programmes are being considered for all three of these airports during the 1970-74 Plan period. Additional improvements are planned for Malindi, Embu, Lamu Island, Ferguson’s Gulf, Kitui and a number of other airports and airstrips over the country. Expenditures of about K£11 million are planned.

Rail Service

The East African Railways Corporation and the East African Harbours Corporation were separated from East African Railways and Harbours on 1st June 1969. To handle the steadily increasing agricultural and other traffic, the entire Railways system is being modernized to meet the needs for the greater flow of traffic and to continually improve the efficiency of the service. In order to prepare for the growth and modernization of the service, a loan is being sought from the World Bank to enable the Corporation to proceed in meeting the growing transport needs of Kenya and all of East Africa. The total expenditure on the Kenya portion of the Railways will be more than K£24 million.

Harbours and Shipping

The Port of Mombasa is one of the excellent harbours of Africa and the world. It is large with adequate space for more deep-water berths as they are required to accommodate greater numbers of ocean-going ships. There are 13 deep-water quays in full operation. During the Plan period, work will be completed on re-shedding berths 7 and 8 and on remodelling other berths. Additional work will be done to improve berths 1 to 5 and 7 to 10. The former coal berth at Mbaraki is being developed into a cement loading berth. Two new berths, Nos. 16 and 17, will also be added during the Plan period. Development at Mombasa will require about K£13 million through the 1973/74 financial year.
Commerce

Commercial enterprises play an extremely important role in the economy. Not only does commerce employ a very large number of people—over 50,000 in 1968—but it also forms a vital link among most other sectors of the economy. The continued growth of commerce is of basic importance to the performance of other sectors for this reason.

Important Government goals for commerce include:

- Increasing efficiency of operations,
- Expansion of trade,
- Kenyanization,
- Protection and education of consumers,
- Elimination of administrative barriers to trade,
- Promotion of the sale of local goods.

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry is the main instrument for carrying out these aims. However, a number of institutions have been set up under the Ministry to promote specific goals. These include the Industrial and Commercial Development Corporation (ICDC), the Kenya National Training Corporation, the Kenya National Properties Company and the Export Promotion Council.

Through these bodies the Government plans a major effort to provide citizens with a greater share in trade activity. Up to the present certain basic constraints have limited citizen participation. The most important of these are lack of technical know how, and financial resources.

Government has begun a variety of training programmes intended to overcome the first constraint. The District Trade Officers are organizing training courses in various parts of the country. The Management Training and Advisory Centre, the Institute for Adult Studies of the University College and the ICDC are all offering training for various aspects of business. Work is underway on a simple uniform accounting system for small businesses, and efforts are in progress to simplify the regulations and forms required of traders by Government bodies.
A number of schemes have been established with the aim of providing small commercial firms with loans to finance their activities. During the Plan period the District Trade Development Joint Boards will receive an allocation of K£1 million from Central Government for loans to businesses whose monthly turnover is below Sh. 10,000. The ICDC anticipates a commercial loans volume to assist African businessmen in excess of K£2 million. The ICDC also intend to facilitate loans from the commercial banks by a scheme to guarantee repayment of loans by businesses which the banks consider marginal cases and which they might reject under their normal criteria.

It is anticipated that the schemes of training and finance coupled with the provisions of the Trade Licensing Act will have a major effect on the structure of commerce over the new Plan period. The promotion of new businesses in the rural areas and increasing opportunities for citizen traders in urban centres are major features of this Plan.

**COMMERCE**


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Loans to Kenya National Properties Ltd.</th>
<th>K£</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) Approved Investments</td>
<td>2,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Small Loans Scheme</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grants for Expansion of Traders</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loans Revolving Fund—Traders Development Loans Boards</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training Programme for Traders</td>
<td>82,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Export Promotion Council—Surveys and Promotions</td>
<td>118,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>5,700,900</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

The promotion of citizen participation in commerce is an important part of the effort to increase trade. Another important aspect of this effort is the improvement of distribution in rural areas, the full exploitation of commercial opportunities
in rural trading centres and the sale of local products. The Government not only engages in campaigns to promote local products but also offers certain advantages to local producers in direct competition with foreign manufactures.

The Government has a long term concern for the protection of the consumer as well as for the trader. Legislation has been introduced making it necessary for traders to display retail prices of all merchandise, and all weighing and measuring devices must receive inspection and approval before use. Regular checks are carried out by officers of the Weight and Measures Department to ensure a high standard of accuracy. Quality and quantity claims by producers are checked for accuracy and complaints from the general public are investigated.

The promotion of small business will form a major part of Government action in Commerce.
Items considered of greater importance in the daily lives of the people have been placed under price control. The Government also keeps an eye on agricultural prices and costs, and controls them to ensure that the interests of the consumers as well as the producers are safeguarded.

Tourism

Tourism is important for Kenya's economy because it brings in foreign currency to help pay for our imports, and because it creates employment and incomes for people in hotels, transport, tour operations and handicrafts, and in other activities such as farming and building. As air travel has become quicker and people in Europe and America have more money and time to spend on holidays, East Africa's beaches and wildlife have been attracting more and more tourists. Many tourists in fact visit at least two East African countries during their trip, and it should be possible for each country's tourist industry to expand without harming the others. A move towards co-operative promotion of tourism in East Africa as a whole would almost certainly help to increase the area's share of world tourism more rapidly.

Within Kenya, the successful development of tourism requires close co-operation between all the bodies concerned—the Ministry of Tourism and Wildlife, the Kenya Tourist Development Corporation, the Game Department, the National Parks, the County Councils, and the private firms operating hotels, travel agencies and tours.

The Government's policy is to encourage tourism by helping to provide accommodation and other facilities for the expected extra visitors, and by publicizing Kenya's attractions abroad. Further aims are to increase the growing local participation in the industry and to enlarge the area of the country which benefits from tourist visits.
Tourism earned Kenya about K£16 million worth of foreign currency in 1968 and provided roughly 20,000 jobs. Foreign and East African visitors stayed 825,000 nights in hotels and game lodges in the year. This total is expected to rise to nearly 2.5 million nights in 1974, when it is estimated that earnings from tourism will be around K£36 million.

The industry should be providing 40,000 jobs by the end of the Plan period.

Most tourists come to Kenya to visit the coast and the wildlife areas south of Nairobi. So 3,100 new beds are to be provided at the coast and 1,000 in the southern game area to cater for this demand.

On the southern circuit 10 new lodges will be constructed. These will include: Amboseli, Mara (2), Kitengela, Losoito, Sala Gate, Lake Chala, Loitokitok, Kimana and Shimba Hills.

But it is also planned to encourage visitors to Mount Kenya, the northern game parks, the Central Rift and West Kenya by providing a total of 600 beds in new game lodges in these areas, by modernizing existing hotels and by introducing new tourist circuits.

New lodges are planned at Buffalo Springs, Maralal, Leopard Rock, Mount Elgon, Homa Bay, Lake Hannington, Lake Nakuru and in the Mount Kenya area.

The number of beds in Nairobi hotels was increased rapidly in 1969 by the completion of two new international hotels, and there are at present no plans to build additional hotels in Nairobi, apart from a 300 bed medium class hotel at Embakasi. This brings the total planned increase to 5,000 beds, which will cost at least K£5 million, mainly financed privately, though the Government may provide about K£1.5 million.

The Government also plans to expand many airports and airstrips, especially Nairobi and Mombasa, to cope with increasing arrivals of tourists.

Roads to the National Parks and Game Reserves will be improved.
Three areas of the coast—Watamu, Kilifi and Diani Beach—will be developed as centres for hotels construction. A traditional village will be built as a tourist attraction near Nairobi.

Loans will be available for local businessmen wishing to enter this industry, and a hotel training school recently set up, will provide training for local apprentices.

Two new tourist offices will be added to the three now operating overseas, and publicity work is to be increased.

The total cost of all these activities, including spending by private tourist firms, will be nearly K£13 million in 1970-74, and just under half of this will be paid for by the Government. People in Kenya as well as tourists will gain from this spending because, like the spending of the tourists themselves, it will create jobs and incomes. Improvements to roads and airports will be of general benefit, and the continued safeguarding of our valuable wildlife resources in National Parks and Game Reserves will ensure that they can be enjoyed by future generations of Kenyans and visitors.

The Nairobi Game Park. Tourists are an important source of foreign currency and the tourist industry offers many job opportunities.
Health

Human happiness, well being and productivity depend upon good health. In the long run, measures which prevent people from becoming sick are a most important part of all Government programmes.

Measures intended to improve water supplies, increase incomes, ensure better food and improve working conditions are all described in this Plan. Each of these programmes will help to prevent sickness. The emphasis on rural development will ensure that such improvements reach all parts of the country.

Government will also act to cure sickness. During the Plan about 2,000 new hospital beds will be provided through construction of new hospitals and extensions to existing hospitals.

This programme is planned to achieve a better balance of health service as well as increasing the beds available. The goal is one bed for every 1,250 people in each District by 1974.

Kenyatta National Hospital will be extended to enable it to fulfill the function of a national referral hospital and to provide teaching facilities for the training of doctors.

In fact training will be a major emphasis of the health services during the Plan. More skilled staff are required in all fields of health. Nothing can be gained by building hospitals or health centres which cannot be opened for lack of staff. Expansion of health activities in future years requires expansion of training now.

The new medical school at University College Nairobi, the facilities at Kenyatta National Hospital, a new school for medical assistants at Nakuru and nurses training at several centres will all contribute to the training programme. During this Plan 475 doctors, 1,800 nurses and 750 midwives are to be trained. But even with this large programme there will still be staff shortages in 1974.

The long term aim is to provide one health centre for every 20,000 people. This goal cannot be reached by 1974 due to the shortage of trained staff and finance. It is planned to provide five new health centres each year through 1974.

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Increased aid will also be provided to the Mission Hospitals to assure their continued operation.

Programmes for maternal and child health will be expanded and emphasis will be given to increased opportunities for parents to consult family planning clinics for information and assistance in the spacing of children.

The fight for better health is a basic part of nation building.
This programme will be one part of the greater emphasis on preventive health work. Greater attention will also be given to the improvement of nutrition, environmental sanitation and control of communicable and insect borne diseases.

Altogether approximately K£17.5 is planned for development of health facilities. About 85 per cent of this will be undertaken by the Ministry of Health. The remainder will be spent by the local authorities and the private sector. Recurrent expenditures will increase by at least 9 per cent per year as compared to an annual rate of 7 per cent in recent years.

Housing

The Government will make a determined effort to overcome the serious shortage of low cost housing in the urban areas. It is estimated that 10,000 new dwelling units will be required each year to keep up with the increase in urban families. More than two thirds of this demand is by families with incomes of less than K£240 per year. It is intended that construction of new houses will match the income level of these people.

Total investment in housing during the Plan period is projected at more than K£53 million. Of this total K£27 million will be spent directly or indirectly by the Central Government.

This programme will not only ease the housing problem of urban people, each K£1 million spent on housing creates approximately 2,000 jobs. The increase in the housing programme will thus create about 18,000 jobs in the first year of the Plan. By 1974 the jobs created will rise to more than 28,000.

Although the Ministry of Housing and the National Housing Corporation will direct the larger share of the effort to urban housing, a new programme for the rural areas will be started. The programme will involve at least one scheme in each province. These schemes are meant to provide demonstrations to the rural people on how housing can be improved at low cost in rural areas.

A portion of the funds for rural housing will be available as small loans to owners wishing to improve their homes.
General improvement of rural housing is dependent on rising incomes, however. The many programmes contained in the Plan are intended to increase rural production, allow rising rural incomes and thus provide the opportunity for improvement of rural housing.

The Ministry of Housing plans many other actions in the improvement of housing conditions over the Plan:

Loans to private companies to improve worker’s housing.

Assistance to planning of housing in settlement schemes.

Action to improve the supply and lower the cost of building materials (especially promotion of Kenyan materials instead of imported items).

Enforcement of rent control laws.

Promotion of training programmes in the housing industry.

The growth of private savings towards investment in housing will be strongly encouraged. Important emphasis will be placed on the development of designs and techniques of construction of good low cost housing.

More than 10,000 new dwelling units will be required each year to meet the demand in urban areas.
Social Services

All of the social services are based on the belief that the Government must help the people to help themselves. The Harambee spirit is demonstrated by the large contribution to nation building which the self-help movement has made since Independence. Since 1964 the people have completed projects with a value of over K£7 million. Many more projects in all districts are under construction at present.

The Government will give greater assistance to these efforts during the new Plan. It must also be ensured that such efforts are planned more carefully. It is a needless waste of hard work and sacrifice if projects are started where money or staff cannot be found to operate them after they are completed.

A sound nation is based on sound communities. Government support of community action is designed to help the people to help themselves.
The Community Development staff will be increased to aid in this work. Much stricter control, in particular, will be exercised over the building of Harambee schools, dispensaries and health centres.

Adult education has a vital role to play in development. The growth of production and incomes depends on citizens who are already on the job. Adult education and training helps these people to help themselves.

Literacy programmes will be based on a new policy of work-oriented skills. Literacy will be a part of development projects in many places. Agricultural projects, training for new traders, and maternal and child health are examples of projects which may include literacy.

The integration of rural training facilities is an important goal of the Plan. Multi-purpose training centres to be known as District Development Centres are being set up on an experimental basis. They will include training for farmers, co-operative members and staff, traders, local leaders, women and development workers. If these experimental centres are successful, they will be extended to all districts.

Village polytechnics, youth centres, 4K Clubs and the National Youth Service are all aspects of training for self-reliance among young people.

The National Youth Service will increase its size from 3,000 to 5,500 over the Plan.

Its Vocational Training Unit will bring 1,000 men to Trade Test standard by 1974, and its farms and field units will prepare many more young men and women for useful adult occupations.

Social Welfare activities under the guidance of the Ministry of Co-operatives and Social Services will place emphasis on preventing social breakdown.

Services will be available for people in temporary economic difficulties, but the main aim is to prevent such difficulties from happening in the first place.
A new programme of vocational training for the handicapped will be aimed at making these people self-sufficient and independent.

Information and Broadcasting

The rapid growth and modernization of the nation which is the goal of the Plan requires an effective and comprehensive system of communication. The facilities to promote a free flow of information will help to produce an informed and action oriented citizenry.

A goal has been set to provide 90 per cent of the population with medium wave radio coverage on both national networks by 1974. Television coverage will be available to over 50 per cent of the population within another year. The Information Service will greatly expand its activities to provide Information Offices at Provincial and District level in many parts of the country. Mobile cinemas and local information gathering services will greatly increase the flow of news and information in the provinces.

The capital programmes listed above will require nearly K£2 million in development expenditure in the period to 1974.

Cultural programmes

The Government intends to encourage the interest of the people in their traditions and the expression of these in music, dance and literature. In the process of change upon which Kenya is embarked, satisfying meaning in life must be maintained.

Government has an obligation to ensure that valuable cultural assets are not lost or the social integration of the country undermined by rapid change. The National Museum, the activities of the Kenya Cultural Centre, the University College and the National Library Service will all be encouraged and supported.

New cultural activities will be encouraged and it is hoped that the Community Development Department, the Ministry of Natural Resources and many voluntary bodies can co-operate in active cultural programmes.
Internal Security, Defence and Prisons

The maintenance of law and order and the safeguarding of the national frontiers are essential to economic growth and social progress. Experience throughout the developing world has shown the harmful effects of internal disorder and external aggression—starvation, national stagnation, misery and fear are the enemies of orderly and stable progress.

The Kenya Police and Armed Forces have an important task in the nation-building process. The Plan provides for the continued development of efficient, well-trained and mobile forces. The goal is a balanced force which is highly trained in the use of modern facilities and techniques.

Development expenditure is planned to provide better prison and probation services aimed at rehabilitation, more facilities to deal with juveniles, better training facilities, and more housing.

All branches of the Armed Forces will benefit from the extension of housing and improvements to Armed Forces Headquarters. The Kenya Forces Memorial Hospital, which is being financed through voluntary contributions, will receive Government funds for equipment and housing.

Making the Plan succeed

It is a major aim of the Government to prevent economic development being concentrated in the towns at the expense of the rural areas. It is also a major aim to ensure that some districts—particularly those that are already poorer than the others—do not continue to lag behind.

The stress on rural development, especially the creation of the Range Management Programme and the Special Rural Development Programme, will lead to rising cash incomes in some of the more remote and poorer areas of the country. The Central Government also intends to play a larger and more direct part in the basic services—primary schools, health services
and roads. The people in all districts have the right to ex-
these services to be efficient and Government has an obliga-
to ensure that they are adequate to the needs of the people,
even in poor and remote areas.

Self-Help in action. The success of our development effort depends
upon the ability of the people to grasp every opportunity for a
better life.

In the end, however, the success of the development effort
depends upon the people being prepared to intensify their own
efforts to improve their living conditions. Government may
prepare a plan and follow the programme it has outlined to
its fullest ability. But the people must take the opportunities thus
produced.

There is every reason to have confidence in the will of the
people to improve their conditions. Great progress has been
made already in every field. Yet each Plan is a new challenge
to greater effort. The basis of Government planning is to help
people to help themselves. The Plan gives guidance, it is up to
the people to transform it into action.