



LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
4th March 1959
Nairobi

COLONY AND PROTECTORATE OF KENYA

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 5 of 1958/59

*Progress Report on the
Three-year (1957-60) Development
Plan*

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CHAPTER I—INTRODUCTION

In Sessional Paper No. 77 of 1956/57, laid in the Legislative Council on 26th March, 1957, the Government detailed its proposals for the three-year Development Programme, covering the period from 1st July, 1957, to 30th June, 1960. This Sessional Paper sets out—

- (a) to advise the Legislative Council of the changes which have been made in the scheme priorities and values;
- (b) to report on the progress achieved so far at what is roughly the half-way stage; and
- (c) to review the financial position in relation to capital expenditure.

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CHAPTER II—AMENDMENTS TO SESSIONAL PAPER No. 77 OF 1956/57

2. The original plan envisaged expenditure of £23,329,450 over the three years and is summarized in Table 9 of the Sessional Paper No. 77 of 1956/57. The revised plan is summarized in Table 1 in this Paper and it will be seen that there is an estimated increase of expenditure between columns 3 and 8 of £4,421,578, including £69,464 on Colonial Development and Welfare research schemes outside the programme. Of this increase:

- (a) £1,423,969 was reported in the 1957/58 printed Estimates as the estimated balance carried over from the 1954-57 programme into the financial year 1957/58;
- (b) £1,602,339 was approved as an additional allocation for the year 1957/58;
- (c) £2,574,296, including an additional carry-over of £1,102,799 from 1954-57 not reported in the 1957/58 Estimates, was approved as the upward adjustment in connexion with the 1958/59 Estimates, making a revised total of £28,929,563; but
- (d) economies totalling £1,178,535 net have been made, based on the revised Estimates for the year 1958/59 and the Estimates 1959/60, making a revised scheme total of £27,751,028.

3. To facilitate comparison with the original Sessional Paper, the same Ministerial grouping of expenditure is being followed, although in the 1959/60 Estimates certain changes have been made in connexion with the accounting for expenditure on housing, Government offices and Community Development. In Chapter III and in footnotes to Table 1, explanations are given of the major variations made, since those previously reported to the Legislative Council in approving the 1957/58 and 1958/59 Development Estimates.

4. The revised plan is summarized by the original Ministerial portfolios in Table 2, and a similar analysis by economic classifications is given in Table 3.

Table I.—Revised Scheme Values Three Year Development Plan, 1957/60

(Revision of Table 9 in Sessional Paper No. 77 of 1956/57)

Col. 1	Col. 2	Col. 3	Col. 4	Col. 5	Col. 6	Col. 7	Col. 8	Col. 9
No.	Portfolio and Expenditure Head	Original 1957/60 Allocation	Carry-over from 1954/57 Programme	Adjustments made for 1957/58 Estimates + or -	Adjustments made for 1958/59 Estimates + or -	Adjustments made for 1959/60 Estimates + or -	Revised Net Scheme Value 1957/60	Notes on Col. 7
	<i>Chief Secretary</i>							
1	Staff Housing	510,000	+91,447	—	—	+63,893	665,340	x
2	Government Offices	50,000	+13,433	—	+500,000	-13,442	549,991	
3	Parliament Buildings	15,000	—	—	—	-5,546	9,454	
4	Broadcasting	300,000	—	—	-151,000	—	351,000	
	<i>Legal Affairs</i>							
5	Judicial Buildings	7,250	+3,861	—	—	+24,424	35,535	x1
	<i>African Affairs</i>							
6	Administration Buildings	148,000	+37,442	—	—	-31,894	153,548	
7	Sociological Research	2,020	—	—	+900	-200	2,720	x2
8	E.A. School of Co-operation	380	—	—	—	-380	—	

x. Increase to allow for the Special Staff Housing Scheme £250,000 covered by a mortgage from the Sceptre Trust, Ltd.

x1. Increase to allow for the Nakuru Court House £30,000 provisional estimate.

x2. C.D. & W. Research Schemes R.556 and R.894 revised estimate £700.

TABLE 1.—REVISED SCHEME VALUES THREE YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLAN, 1957/60—(Contd.)

Col. 1	Col. 2	Col. 3	Col. 4	Col. 5	Col. 6	Col. 7	Col. 8	Col. 9
No.	Portfolio and Expenditure Head	Original 1957/60 Allocation	Carry-over from 1954/57 Programme	Adjustments made for 1957/58 Estimates + or -	Adjustments made for 1958/59 Estimates + or -	Adjustments made for 1959/60 Estimates + or -	Revised Net Scheme Value 1957/60	Notes on Col. 7
	<i>Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Natural Resources</i>							
9	Agricultural Services	1,085,000	+111,919	+30,650	+68,608	-244,796	1,051,381	x
10	Veterinary Services	140,000	+26,860	—	+90,000	+21,111	277,971	x1
11	Water Development	729,000	+185,912	—	—	+2,111,144	3,026,056	x2
12	Land Development Loans	550,000	—	—	—	-224,125	325,875	x3
13	Produce Storage	75,000	+12,009	—	—	-64,414	22,595	
14	Swynnerton Plan	4,378,000	+14,848	+6,880	+59,137	+4,567	4,463,432	x4
15	Accelerated Swynnerton Plan	1,358,000	—	+983,000	+252,000	+22,173	2,615,173	x5
	<i>Internal Security and Defence</i>							
16	Police	300,000	+272,624	—	—	-57,033	515,591	x6
17	Prisons	323,000	+192,621	—	—	-127,818	387,803	x6
18	Army	747,000	+181,078	—	—	-276,918	651,160	x6
19	Navy	—	+46	—	—	—	46	

x. Appropriations-in-Aid deducted to produce Net Scheme Value includes £11,060 on C.D. & W. Research Schemes (R.746 and R.983).

x1. Increased Wellcome Trust Grant £20,000.

x2. Loans to Mombasa Pipeline Board, £2,310,000.

x3. Demand for loans not so great as anticipated.

x4. See Table 4 for details.

x5. See Table 5 for details.

x6. Slower rate of development than anticipated, particularly on Command and Reserve Projects.

TABLE 1.—REVISED SCHEME VALUES THREE YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLAN, 1957/60—(Contd.)

Col. 1	Col. 2	Col. 3	Col. 4	Col. 5	Col. 6	Col. 7	Col. 8	Col. 9
No.	Portfolio and Expenditure Head	Original 1957/60 Allocation	Carry-over from 1954/57 Programme	Adjustments made for 1957/58 Estimates + or -	Adjustments made for 1958/59 Estimates + or -	Adjustments made for 1959/60 Estimates + or -	Revised Net Scheme Value 1957/60	Notes on Col. 7
	<i>Local Government, Health and Town Planning</i>							
20	Local Government Loans Author- ity	2,080,000	—	—	—	-1,445,000	635,000	
21	African Housing	880,000	+35,131	+429,663	+413,286	-127,805	1,630,275	x
22	Social Service Grants	50,000	—	—	—	+650	50,650	
23	Medical Services	612,000	+230,811	+132,150	—	-207,240	767,721	
24	Hospital Capital Grants	95,999	—	-34,500	—	+16,281	77,780	x1
25	Sewerage Schemes	32,000	+435	—	—	-22,000	10,435	
26	Welfare Projects	1	—	—	—	-1	—	
27	Medical Research Schemes	—	+58	+46,350	-3,761	+15,057	57,704	x2
	<i>Education, Labour and Lands</i>							
28	European Education	322,900	+170,285	—	—	-64,580	428,605	
29	Asian Education	467,400	+241,160	—	—	-93,698	614,862	
30	Arab Education	36,331	+22,088	—	—	-6,996	51,423	
31	African Education	928,375	+123,271	—	—	-194,465	857,181	
32	Technical and Trade Education	145,100	—	—	—	+35,980	181,080	x3
33	Education Special Schemes	37,594	+30,831	+1,150	+17,649	-2,778	84,446	
34	Labour Department	17,300	—	—	—	-3,460	13,840	
35	Survey Department	45,000	—	—	—	-9,000	36,000	

x. Central Housing Board Programme not proceeding as rapidly as originally estimated.

x1. Increase due to the Catholic Mission Nursing Home Scheme.

x2. Medical Research C.D. & W. Schemes, R.482, R.684 and D.1901.

x3. Kenya Technical Institute C.D. & W. Scheme, £65,000 less economies on other schemes.

TABLE 1.—REVISED SCHEME VALUES THREE YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLAN, 1957/60—(Contd.)

Col. 1	Col. 2	Col. 3	Col. 4	Col. 5	Col. 6	Col. 7	Col. 8	Col. 9
No.	Portfolio and Expenditure Head	Original 1957/60 Allocation	Carry-over from 1954/57 Programme	Adjustments made for 1957/58 Estimates + or -	Adjustments made for 1958/59 Estimates + or -	Adjustments made for 1959/60 Estimates + or -	Revised Net Scheme Value 1957/60	Notes on Col. 7
	<i>Forest, Game and Fisheries</i>							
36	Forestry	126,400	+4,371	—	—	+65,208	195,979	x
37	Game	16,000	—	—	—	-3,690	12,310	
38	Fisheries	8,600	—	—	—	+4,641	13,241	x1
39	National Parks	33,000	—	—	—	-6,600	26,400	
	<i>Commerce and Industry</i>							
40	Post Office Renewals Fund ..	73,500	—	—	+36,750	—	110,250	
41	Geological Survey	100,000	—	—	—	-1,932	98,068	
42	Industrial Development	3	—	—	—	+9,997	10,000	x2
43	Nyeri Electricity Supply	159,497	—	—	—	-61,997	97,500	
44	Malindi Electricity Loan	50,000	—	—	—	-50,000	—	x3
45	Nairobi Airport	803,000	+178,005	+25,000	—	+119,963	1,125,968	x4
46	Embakasi Housing Estate	8,000	—	+30,000	—	-11,001	26,999	x5
47	Mombasa Airport	250,000	—	-55,000	—	-195,000	—	x6
48	Aerodromes	6,000	+8,108	—	—	—	14,108	

x. Increase of £100,000 Development of Plantations partially offset by economies.

x1. Increase due to purchase of Fisheries Vessel *Anajah*.

x2. Increase due to development at Karatina.

x3. Development to be financed by E.A.P. & L., Ltd.

x4. Reported in the 1st Development Supplementary Estimate, 1958/59.

x5. Major payments fall in 1960/61.

x6. See Chapter III, paragraph 43.

TABLE 1.—REVISED SCHEME VALUES THREE YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLAN, 1957/60—(Contd.)

Col. 1	Col. 2	Col. 3	Col. 4	Col. 5	Col. 6	Col. 7	Col. 8	Col. 9
No.	Portfolio and Expenditure Head	Original 1957/60 Allocation	Carry-over from 1954/57 Programme	Adjustments made for 1957/58 Estimates + or -	Adjustments made for 1958/59 Estimates + or -	Adjustments made for 1959/60 Estimates + or -	Revised Net Scheme Value 1957/60	Notes on Col. 7
	<i>Works</i>							
49	Ministry of Works	375,000	+20,032	—	-25,000	-75,931	294,101	
50	Roads	2,000,000	—	—	—	+250,000	2,250,000	x
51	Public Works Non-Recurrent	750,000	—	—	—	-158,920	591,080	
52	General Works Staff	1,082,900	+136,004	—	—	—	1,218,904	
	<i>Community Development</i>							
53	Field Projects	45,675	+12,192	+53,346	—	+4,700	115,913	x1
54	Jeanes Schools	60,000	+31,304	—	—	-17,431	73,873	
55	Juvenile Remand Homes	6,800	+10,640	—	—	—	16,294	
56	Approved Schools	7,525	—	—	+478	-1,624	7,525	
57	Probation Hostels	6,300	—	—	-478	+478	6,300	
	<i>Finance and Development</i>							
58	Stores and Transport Organization	143,600	+127,942	—	—	-2,000	269,542	
59	Land Bank	750,000	—	—	—	-175,000	575,000	x2
	TOTAL	23,329,450	+2,526,768	+1,648,689	+1,460,569	-1,214,448	27,751,028	

x. Increase due to the Contractor—Finance Roads Project.

x1. Increase due to additional I.C.A. grant.

x2. Savings due to Land Bank being allowed to finance part of the expenditure from deposits.

Table 2.—Summary of Revised Plan, 1957/60 by Ministries

(Revision of Table 8 of Sessional Paper No. 77 of 1956/57)

No.	Ministry	Original Allocation		Revised Allocation		Notes
		£	%	£	%	
1	Chief Secretary	875,000	3.75	1,575,785	5.68	Includes £665,340 (2.40%) transferred to Housing and £549,991 to Works (1.98%).
2	Legal Affairs	7,250	0.03	35,535	0.13	
3	African Affairs	150,400	0.65	156,268	0.56	
4	Agriculture, etc. (excluding Land Bank)	8,315,000	35.64	11,782,483	42.46	Includes £1,626,001 (5.86%) transferred to Housing. Transferred to African Affairs.
5	Defence	1,370,000	5.87	1,554,600	5.61	
6	Local Government, Health and Town Planning.	3,750,000	16.08	3,229,565	11.64	
7	Education, Labour and Lands ..	2,000,000	8.57	2,267,437	8.16	
8	Forests, Game and Fisheries	184,000	0.78	247,930	0.90	
9	Commerce and Industry	1,450,000	6.22	1,482,893	5.34	
10	Works	4,207,900	18.03	4,354,085	15.69	
11	Community Development	126,300	0.54	219,905	0.79	
12	Finance and Development (including Land Bank).	893,600	3.84	844,542	3.04	
	TOTAL £	23,329,450	100.00	27,751,028	100.00	

Table 3.—1957/60 Expenditure Summary by Economic Classifications
(Revised Table 11 of Sessional Paper, 1956/57 excluding Works Charges)

No.	Classification	Original Net Allocation		Revised Net Allocation	
		£	%	£	%
A	ECONOMIC SERVICES				
1	COMMUNICATIONS—				
	Post Office Renewals	73,500	0·31	110,250	0·40
	Roads	2,000,000	8·57	2,250,000	8·11
	Nairobi Airport	811,000	3·48	1,152,967	4·14
	Aerodromes	256,000	1·10	14,108	0·05
	TOTAL A.1	3,140,500	13·46	3,527,325	12·70
2	NATURAL RESOURCES—				
	Agriculture (including Land Bank)	8,336,000	35·73	9,331,427	33·63
	Water	729,000	3·12	3,026,056	10·90
	Forests, Game and Fisheries	184,000	0·79	247,930	0·90
	Mineral Development	100,000	0·43	98,068	0·35
	TOTAL A.2	9,349,000	40·07	12,703,481	45·78
3	INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT	3	—	10,000	0·04
4	ELECTRICITY	209,497	0·90	97,500	0·35
5	LOCAL GOVERNMENT WORKS	2,032,000	8·71	625,435	2·25
	TOTAL ECONOMIC SERVICES	14,731,000	63·14	16,963,741	61·12
B	SOCIAL SERVICES				
1	EDUCATION—				
	General	1,755,006	7·52	1,952,071	7·03
	Technical and Trade	145,100	0·62	181,080	0·65
	Special Schemes	37,594	0·16	84,446	0·31
	Adult (including C.D.)	105,675	0·45	189,786	0·69
	Total B.1	2,043,375	8·75	2,407,383	8·68
2	HEALTH	708,000	3·03	903,205	3·26
3	BROADCASTING	300,000	1·29	351,000	1·26
4	AFRICAN HOUSING	880,000	3·77	1,630,275	5·87
5	MISCELLANEOUS SOCIAL SERVICES	132,020	0·57	73,370	0·26
	TOTAL SOCIAL SERVICES	4,063,395	17·41	5,365,233	19·33

Table 3.—1957/60 Expenditure Summary by Economic Classifications
(Revised Table 11 of Sessional Paper, 1956/57 excluding Works Charges)

No.	Classification	Original Net Allocation		Revised Net Allocation	
		£	%	£	%
C	SECURITY SERVICES				
1	INTERNAL SECURITY—				
	Police	300,000	1.29	515,591	1.85
	Prisons	323,000	1.38	387,803	1.40
	Remand, Probation and Approved Schools	20,625	0.09	30,119	0.11
	Total C.1	643,625	2.76	933,513	3.36
2	DEFENCE (ARMY AND NAVY) ..	747,000	3.20	651,206	2.35
	TOTAL SECURITY SERVICES .. £	1,390,625	5.96	1,584,719	5.71
D	GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES				
1	Staff Housing	726,500	3.12	838,849	3.03
2	Government Offices and Buildings ..	441,430	1.89	918,960	3.32
3	Public Works Non-Recurrent ..	750,000	3.22	591,080	2.13
4	General Works Staff	1,082,900	4.64	1,218,904	4.39
5	Stores and Transport Organization	143,600	0.62	269,542	0.97
	TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES £	3,144,430	13.49	3,837,335	13.84
	GRAND TOTAL .. £	23,329,450	100.00	27,751,028	100.00

*Works Charges have not been apportioned out for comparative purposes, but they are divided as follows:—

	£	£
Economic Services	360,400	420,000
Social Services	276,900	330,000
Security Services	162,200	180,000
Administrative Services	283,400	288,904
£	1,082,900	1,218,904

CHAPTER III—PROGRESS OF EXPENDITURE

5. In this chapter it is proposed to summarize, by the main expenditure heads, the achievements of the programme to date. The financial aspects of these achievements are set out in Table 6 at the end of this chapter. References to the paragraphs in brackets relate to the outline and analysis of the programme in Sessional Paper No. 77 of 1956/57.

Staff Housing (paragraphs 100-106)

6. The following staff quarters shown by Provinces are expected to be completed from Colony Loan Funds up to 30th June, 1959:—

PROVINCE	Grades III-V (Over £2,800 each)	Grades VI-VII (£1,000- £2,800)	Grades VII-IX (£1,000 and under)
Nairobi	5	—	76
Coast	3	4	22
Central	5	5	29
Nyanza	1	4	28
Rift Valley	4	2	14
Northern	2	6	Nil
Southern	Nil	Nil	21
TOTAL .. £	20	21	190

Under the special housing scheme of £250,000 covered by a mortgage to the Sceptre Trust Ltd., it is intended to erect during the period 1958-60 the following houses:—

PLACE	Grade IV	Grade V	Others
Nairobi ..	12	14	8 Mayfair (terraced-type) houses.
Mombasa ..	9	—	—
Nakuru ..	4	4	—
Kisumu ..	4	4	—

Contracts have already been let for the houses to be built under this scheme at Kisumu and Nakuru. It is expected that contracts will be let for the projects at the other towns before 30th June, 1959, but it is not expected that any of the houses will be completed until early in the new financial year. The majority of the houses will be offered for sale to civil servants on a tenant purchase scheme.

Government Offices (paragraphs 107-110)

7. The expenditure incurred to date includes Government's share of the cost of the roadworks in Coronation Avenue (£13,409), and the start of new offices at Fort Hall, the total cost of which is estimated at £32,400, and the work is scheduled for completion in 1959/60. The three major projects are the new Crown Law Offices (work started, total contract £87,313), the new Lands Office (contract signed £73,885) and the new Ministry of Works Office, work on which is planned to start in June, 1959. These three projects are financed by a mortgage from the Barclays Overseas Development Corporation up to a total of £500,000.

Parliament Buildings (paragraph 111)

8. Improvements to the acoustics and ventilation in the Chamber were completed at a total cost of £9,454.

Broadcasting (paragraphs 112-119)

9. The Government's plan for the establishment of the Kenya Broadcasting Service, set out in Sessional Paper No. 4 of 1957/58, is making excellent progress so far, and all the capital works, with the exception of the Nairobi Studio Centre, are on or ahead of schedule. The total scheme value of £351,000, two-thirds of which is chargeable to a special Colonial Development and Welfare allocation, is mostly committed, although expenditure to 30th June, 1959, is estimated at only £123,385. The major works completed or nearing completion relate to improved broadcasting facilities not only from Nairobi, but also from Kisumu and Mombasa. There have been two modifications to the original proposals, to include receiving equipment at both Mombasa and Kisumu and the acquisition of the Kisumu studios. The new service is expected to commence operation on 1st October, 1959.

Judicial Buildings (paragraphs 120-123)

10. Expenditure of £5,535 has been incurred on the completion of the Eldoret Court House and on improvements to the Mombasa Court House. It has been possible to restore the Nakuru Court House to the programme, although the estimate of £30,000 for 1959/60 is only provisional. The new Crown Law Office is included under Government offices.

Administration Buildings (paragraphs 124-130)

11. Of the 32 substations listed in paragraph 129, 29 have been established, the three exceptions being Garba Tulla, Northern Province; Ndhiwa, South Nyanza; and Mweiga, Central Province. Additional substations were set up at Dandora in the Nairobi Extra-Provincial District, at Mwea in Embu District and at Hola in the Tana River District. The Ndhiwa project has been abandoned in favour of a new substation at Homa Bay. Expenditure has also been incurred on chiefs' offices, and staff housing at locational centres. It is proposed to concentrate on the development of existing substations in the remaining period of this three-year plan, together with the new commitment for extensions and improvements to African court houses and court staff housing, resulting from Government's assumption of the responsibility from African District Councils at the beginning of 1958.

Sociological Research (paragraphs 131-133)

12. The Mombasa Social Survey and work on Luo Customary Law have been completed, and work is continuing on a social study of the Samburu tribe.

East African School of Co-operation (paragraph 134)

13. No additional expenditure has been incurred or is anticipated on this item.

Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Water Resources (including the Swynnerton and Accelerated Swynnerton Plans).

14. (a) **AGRICULTURAL SERVICES** (Ordinary Development) (paragraphs 152-162)

(1) *Soil Conservation Services*.—The area protected in 1957 and 1958 was 76,113 acres, bringing the total area protected since 1941 to 325,660 acres. The revenue from fees excluding sums taken to Colony revenue, was £40,393 in 1957/58 and is estimated at £20,000 in 1958/59. The mechanical units have, in addition to constructing terraces and similar works, built 117 small dams and waterholes.

(2) *Dam Construction Units.*—The heavy units had constructed between 1955 and 1958 15 dams impounding 689,000,000 gallons of water. The number of units in operation has been reduced from three to one, although the one remaining unit is capable of being split into two. During the period the equipment has been used extensively for earth moving on the irrigation schemes and has proved invaluable.

(3) *Farm Planning and Development.*—To date 212,266 acres have been planned in the non-African areas. The allocation concerned has also financed drainage experiments mainly in the construction of camber beds, together with some mole drainage in the Thika, Kinangop and Londiani areas.

(4) *Research and Investigations.*—In addition to the recurrent provision for staff on all research schemes, capital works completed at the mixed farming research centres include new pig-houses and extensions to the dairy at Ol Joro Orok and Kitale, experimental cheap farm buildings at Eldoret and sundry improvements at the Molo Pyrethrum Station. At the Molo Horticultural Research Centre, capital works include a processing and canning laboratory, experimental "packing" facilities, staff housing and the installation of irrigation equipment. The Thika station has become the headquarters of the Horticultural Research Section.

The basic allocation of £60,000 has been augmented by grants from the Cereals Producers' Board to increase the technical staff in an effort to solve the rust problem in wheat. The main station at Njoro has been enlarged by the addition of 200 acres; an overhead irrigation system has been installed; new laboratories, stores, workshops and staff housing have been built and the station water supply has been improved. At Kitale the maize breeding programme has been assisted by the construction of a large plant breeders' laboratory, together with staff housing. Staff housing, office and laboratory extensions have been built at the Kitale Pasture Research Station, and equipment purchased and farm buildings constructed at Marindas.

(5) *Coffee Services.*—Research on coffee berry disease is financed in part by a contribution from the Coffee Board of Kenya. The team of specialists has made progress in devising methods of control. In addition to the staff financed under the Coffee Berry Disease Research Scheme, the Coffee Board of Kenya has contributed to the capital expenditure on the Coffee Investigational Services. New buildings at the Jacaranda Headquarters include offices, laboratory extensions, a greenhouse for pot culture and farm buildings for experimental work. At Cianda a substation with staff housing and the necessary farm buildings has been established.

(6) *Other Projects.*—The machinery testing unit has been fully employed on a programme of machinery testing at the request of manufacturers and has produced some valuable recommendations. A market research officer has been engaged with an assistant. They are actively employed in collecting data and investigating marketing problems. Fencing of the boundaries between African Land Units and the settled areas has been undertaken in the Cherangani, Elgeyo-Marakwet, Elgon Nyanza, Samburu-Laikipia and Nandi areas.

(b) VETERINARY SERVICES (Ordinary Development) (paragraphs 163-171)

(1) *Biological Research.*—The use of the infected small animal house has enabled work to be carried out on highly infective conditions, some of which are transmissible to man. This addition to the facilities has been most important, particularly in work on Rift Valley fever, Newcastle disease of poultry

and rabies. New laboratory apparatus has been used mostly in the virology section and instruments such as the roller drum and major centrifuge have enabled rapid progress in research to be made. A vaccine for lumpy skin disease has recently been produced, the early tests of which have been extremely encouraging.

(2) *Naivasha Stock Farm Research Station*.—The funds provided for this station were to be used on capital improvements, both in respect of buildings and equipment. These improvements are well in hand, and expenditure is going according to the original plan.

(3) *Livestock Improvement and Animal Industry Centres*.—The Sahiwal breeding programme predominates in the policy of producing improved stock for issue to African areas, but attention is given also to selective breeding of the indigenous Zebu. The demand for Sahiwal breeding stock has reached a stage where stud herds are no longer capable of keeping pace with requirements. It has become necessary to retain a greater proportion of female progeny for testing and to place more emphasis on the establishment of bull camps, where bulls from the highest producing dams are made available for service. Greater use is being made of the Artificial Insemination Service to spread the Sahiwal among African stockowners.

The programme of grading up to pure Sahiwal has made good progress. A gradual rise in production is being recorded with higher grading and the breed is exhibiting adaptability to environment, comparable to the indigenous Zebu. A total of 293 females, and 102 young bulls were issued to approved African farmers during 1958.

The new centre at Cherbororwa will come into production in the coming year to serve the Elgeyo country. This will complete the cover of livestock improvement centres for African areas, bringing the total to 15 centres. Revenue from sale of dairy produce and stock totalled £24,954 in 1958.

(4) *Stock Routes and Holding Grounds*.—Work has been proceeding steadily throughout the period and the following works have been completed; Mukogodo stock route, Isiolo quarantine and the Pesi outspan. The Lukenya stock route, which stretches from Komo Rock to Athi River, has been started.

(5) *Tsetse Reclamation*.—In Solai-Subukia approximately 200 European-owned cattle are grazed in the Ghusa Luger Valley where clearing took place in 1956 and 1957. In April, 1958, slides were taken from 80 of these animals and no parasites were seen, and later out of 161 blood smears only four showed *T. vivax*. These results are encouraging, for *G. pallidipes* are known to exist downstream a few miles away in the uncleared areas, and a few cases of trypanosomiasis must be expected. Anticyde prosalt inoculations to protect cattle in the Ithanga hills have been continued, with encouraging results; and many gullies have been cleared. The main task at the Trans Mara Fly Barrier was to keep the "half-mile strip" clear of regrowth from the Mara river to Gelegele, a distance of 17 miles. To keep infected game from crossing the "half-mile strip" a three-mile game fence was erected. Bush was also cleared along some streams in the Sotik European areas.

(6) *Offices and Staff Housing*.—During the first half of the three-year plan it has been possible to build three Grade IV houses, forty-six Grade IX and X houses, two offices and six stores. It is planned to build a further ten Grade X houses before the end of the 1958/59 financial year.

(7) *Purchase of Beef Stud*.—Purchases for the Central Artificial Insemination Station and the construction of accommodation are going according to the original plan.

(8) *Foot-and-Mouth Vaccine Institute*.—At 31st March, 1959, the work on the Institute building was up to schedule, and had reached roof level. The plans and details for the animal houses, boiler-house, and other plant were completed as a variation on the original contract.

(9) *Development of Animal Products*.—Work has continued in the campaigns for better quality and increased production of beeswax and honey; the production of bone meal and fish meal; the use of blood drying equipment in rural abattoirs; and on casein, dried milk and refined ghee production at Mariakani.

(c) WATER DEVELOPMENT (paragraphs 172-176)

(1) *Township Water Supplies*.—A very high percentage of the financial provision has been devoted to extending and augmenting existing water supplies at townships which are expanding rapidly. Major augmentations have been necessary at Nyeri, Kitui, Machakos, Malindi and Bungoma and some 15 other works have been augmented on a lesser scale. Five comparatively small new supplies which were commenced in the previous planning period were completed and two small new supplies are to be constructed in the last year of the present period.

(2) *Mombasa Water Supply*.—The provision for extensions to the distribution system has not been fully utilized, as the rate of expansion of the town is not as great as originally estimated.

(3) *Non-Gazetted Water Supplies*.—Five minor schemes which were commenced in the previous planning period have been completed, and five new supplies have been constructed and two supplies have been augmented in this period. It has been found that when a supply has been completed, public demand for water follows, and it is then economic to gazette the works as a public water supply.

(4) *Rural Water Supplies*.—The provision for borehole and dam subsidies has not been utilized to the extent anticipated, but this service is becoming more popular. Three rural pipeline schemes in non-African areas which were commenced in the previous period have been completed and one new scheme may be commenced in 1959/60.

(5) *General Investigations*.—The many minor investigations which have been carried out have provided most useful information for future use. It has also been possible to investigate modern advances in water treatment under local field conditions and to design a simple but efficient solar distillation apparatus for producing pure water from highly mineralized well or other natural waters in remote regions.

(6) *Hydrological Survey*.—Investigations have proceeded according to the programme, but there is a considerable backlog awaiting investigation.

(d) LAND BANK AND LAND DEVELOPMENT LOANS (paragraphs 177-178)

The demand for land development loans did not reach the estimated level, possibly due to high interest rates over most of the period, but recent changes in the purposes for which land development loans may be made are now raising the demand. The Land Bank were permitted to accept up to £1,000,000 in deposits and did not need to draw the whole allocation.

(e) PRODUCE STORAGE (paragraph 179)

The Eldoret wheat store has been completed, together with the railway siding. The Naivasha and Thomson's Falls wheat stores have been provided with all-weather roads of access.

(f) THE SWYNNERTON PLAN (paragraphs 180-183). A financial summary of the plan is given in Table 4.

(1) *Agricultural Department.*—To achieve the aims and objects of the "Plan to Intensify the Development of African Agriculture in Kenya", the following staff is maintained:—

Research Division—

- 8 Agricultural Research Officers.
- 9 Assistant Agricultural Research Officers.
- 27 Technical Assistants, Clerical Staff and Drivers.

General Field Division—

- 4 Agricultural Officers.
- 113 Assistant Agricultural Officers.
- 458 Technical Assistants, Clerical Staff and Drivers.

In addition there are some 400 subordinate staff mainly in the grade "Assistant Agricultural Instructor".

Field Services.—The objects of the plan are being progressively achieved. The value of African produced cash crops is closely following the forecast made at the beginning of the three-year plan and is now at the £2,500,000 mark. The rapid development of land consolidation in the Central Province and to a lesser extent in other Provinces has enabled field staff to persuade African farmers to adopt methods of good husbandry and increase the acreage of higher-priced cash crops. The preservation and build up of fertility in the land is also being achieved as a result of the consolidation of fragments and enclosures. In areas of high potential, where consolidation has not yet been achieved, overall measures of soil conservation are undertaken and the principles of good husbandry are instilled.

I.C.A. Aided Projects.—An experimental station for the irrigation of the Kano Plains has now been laid out near Ahero and the necessary buildings and staff houses are being erected. An investigation station adjoining the main Mwea Irrigation Scheme has been established and the major capital developments are completed, including staff housing farm buildings and irrigation channel layouts. The two I.C.A. finance farmers' training centres, namely Kaimosi in the Rift Valley Province and Kabianga in the Nyanza Province, are nearing completion. The former is in operation as a staff training centre, at the same time holding farmers' courses; the latter will come into full operation next year. Two centres for pasture research have been established in the drier areas, one at Machakos and the other for the Kamasia area. The main centre for horticultural crops has been established at Thika. The land has been cleared, soil conservation measures constructed and an irrigation system installed. Buildings comprise staff housing, an office, packing shed and implements and tractor sheds.

Research Services.—A new station dealing with food and cash crops such as coconuts, mangoes, coffee and citrus fruits has been developed at Mtwapa in the Coast Province and staff housing provided. A general investigation station at Katumani has been developed and additional staff housing provided. Coffee substations in the African areas have been developed at Marriani in the Meru District and at Kisii. Additional staff housing and farm buildings have been constructed at Kabianga.

Buildings.—The number of field staff houses built since 1st July, 1957, is as follows:—

				<i>Grade V and above</i>		<i>Grade VI and below</i>
Nyanza Province	..	..	..	8	..	34
Rift Valley Province	..	..	..	—	..	35
Central Province	..	..	..	6	..	21
Southern Province	..	..	..	3	..	42
Coast Province	..	..	..	6	..	36

(2) *Loans for Cash Crop Development.*—Loans totalling £36,525 were issued in 1957/58, mainly to co-operative societies in Nyanza Province for coffee factories, but £9,500 went to the Central Province for tea development and £4,500 was issued for sugar development in Nyanza. During 1958/59 it is expected that about £30,000 will be issued for tea, coffee and sugar projects.

(3) *Co-operative Societies.*—The additional staff financed from Development Funds to supplement the normal Colony staff, has played a vital part in the expansion of cash crops in the African areas, providing the necessary assistance over marketing and co-operative production. The total value of production through the societies has risen from £669,000 in 1956, and £1,000,000 in 1957 to an estimated £1,500,000 in 1958.

(4) *Livestock Improvement.*—Many hundreds of progeny now bear witness to the success of artificial insemination in the Central Province. The importation of exotic cross cattle was kept in step with the pace of establishing African smallholders on consolidated farms. But it became difficult to provide the professional attention required by these animals. A method of supplying professional services to these areas needs to be devised. In Central Province, 822 calves were born to artificial insemination during the year. Each of the districts of Central Province has a holding ground where Boran heifers from the Northern Province and Waterfalls are inseminated. These holding grounds have been equipped jointly by the African District Councils and the Veterinary Department, but throughput has been somewhat disappointing.

In the Rift Valley Province, progress was quite satisfactory. In the Nandi District land enclosure has proceeded rapidly with widespread cleansing of cattle by spraying. There are now in this district five bull camps where stockowners may utilize the services of good Sahiwal bulls. In Elgeyo the Chepkorio artificial insemination scheme took on a new lease of life with 38 new enrolments of farmers, when it was announced that the scheme would close down unless it received better support. In Nyanza Province the Kipsigis made most progress and their locational councils have set aside land and funds for the establishment of more bull camps. There are 12,600 fenced smallholdings in the Province including 12,000 in the Kipsigis District alone.

The pig industry suffered a recession, and the bacon factory became unable to take all pigs on offer. But the local consumption of pork was encouraged with some success.

In the Machakos District of the Southern Province, the development of smallholdings went ahead quite well. Over 60 farms approached the minimum standards of management prescribed to qualify for the introduction of improved stock.

In the Rift Valley Province the farm building programme at the new Livestock Improvement and Animal Industry Centre at Chebororwa was completed, and a school block with dormitory and kitchen was built. Three hundred head of stock were grazed and dipped to clean up the land. Sahiwal-cross-Boran heifers were inseminated with deep freeze semen from Kabete.

Cattle cleansing continued to be popular in Central Province, and with the Kipsigis.

Grazing control schemes have progressed well, and the Masai have shown considerable support by producing large sums of money to improve their land in this way.

(5) *Loans to Individual Farmers.*—Only £8,737 was issued during 1957/58 compared with £22,628 in 1956/57. The decrease was due partly to the high rate of interest during the first half of 1958, partly to an embargo being placed on districts which were seriously overdue with repayments, and partly to District Agricultural Committees being more selective when choosing farmers for loan issues. During 1958/59 it is expected that about £30,000 will be issued. With enclosure and land consolidation going ahead rapidly, there is a growing demand for more loan capital.

(6) *Rural Water and Irrigation Department.*—The allocation under this heading provides staff and their Other Charges expenditure, together with vehicles and camp equipment to augment the Hydraulic Engineer's staff and enable him to carry out investigations and execute works for water supplies arising out of the General Swynnerton Plan, and in particular the design and layout of irrigation works under the Accelerated Swynnerton Plan. Without this augmentation of staff and facilities, it would have been impossible to undertake the volume of water development achieved and the irrigation schemes which have been developed in the last two years.

(7) *Water Development.*—Every African area in the Colony has received some assistance during the period. In high potential areas such as Nandi, Kericho and Elgeyo most of the work involves piping water from the valleys to the ridges in order to reticulate it to individual holdings. Considerable progress was made with spring protection and well-digging. For instance, during 1957/58 in Nandi District, 67 wells were dug and 581 springs were boxed in.

In the drier pastoral areas the emphasis shifted from borehole construction (only six have been drilled since June, 1957) to increased surface water supplies—these include dams, tanks, subsurface dams, rock catchment with storage tanks, and piping schemes. ALDEV now has two dam construction units working in Nyanza Province. Since July, 1957, No. 1 Unit has constructed 13 medium-sized dams in Elgon Nyanza District. No. 2 Unit formed in July, 1958, has so far constructed 15 small dams in South Nyanza District. In many districts there is now an adequate framework of permanent water; smaller sources of supply (small dams, sub-surface dams, etc.) are now required to fill in the gaps. More than 50 subsurface dams have been constructed in Machakos since June, 1957.

In many cases the injection of Government capital has stimulated local self-help. An increasing number of issues are on a £ for £ basis with the local people, the African district council being reimbursed by ALDEV for half the expenditure on approved projects. In other cases the ALDEV contribution is by way of loan only.

(8) *Settlement, Ranching and Tsetse Reclamation.*—There are 23 schemes in the 1958/59 financial year. Several new grazing schemes were started in West Suk, Baringo, Samburu and Kajiado Districts. The settlement schemes at Makueni (Machakos District), Sarora and Kaimosi (Nandi District), Kimulot and Itembe (Kericho District), and Giaki (Meru District) developed well, but the demand for plots at Shimba Hills (Kwale District) and Lambwe Valley (South Nyanza District) fell off and no new development is at present being undertaken on these projects. At Makueni, due to good rains, the tsetse fly menace has increased and funds have had to be devoted to bush clearing.

The soil conservation and betterment schemes in Machakos, Kitui, Teita and Nyanza, an essential preliminary to further development, absorbed large sums of the total voted provision.

The ALDEV Technical Branch has continued to give very useful service to districts in connexion with water development, surveys on settlement schemes, and general engineering advice.

(9) *African Livestock Marketing Organization.*—Activities were restricted in Samburu and Central Province by foot-and-mouth disease, and stock sales to local farmers were only on a small scale, although supplies to the Kenya Meat Commission were maintained by controlled movement under vaccination at an average of 1,000 head of cattle and 7,000 sheep and goats per month. The majority of this stock came from the Northern Province, stock from other areas, in the main, going to the abattoirs. In addition, a market was being built up through the Kenya Meat Commission agency for heavy bulls for Tanganyika Packers; the average monthly sales being 100 head. Supplies of sheep and goats throughout the year were transported by lorry to Athi River with a marked improvement in their condition on arrival.

Archer's Post field abattoir maintained full production but the position at Baringo field abattoir was disappointing due to a lack of stock to process. The stock processed at the two abattoirs was:—

	Cattle	Sheep and Goats	Others	Tons of Products Sold
Archer's Post	7,198	7,444	1,949	884
Baringo	365	244	80	173

In 1958 the stock purchased by ALMO included 21,682 cattle, 120,120 sheep and goats and 1,968 camels and donkeys.

(10) *Tsetse Survey and Control.*—Steady progress was made in all fields, particularly in the use of insecticides in laboratory and field trials, with trypanocidal drugs and in mechanical bush-clearing. Regrowth has become a serious problem in the maintenance of tsetse barriers, since an economic method for its control has yet to be devised.

The Kuja-Migori river system in South Nyanza has remained free of *G. palpalis*, the vector of Gambian sleeping sickness, throughout 1958. The greater proportion of the Kabuoch forest has now been sprayed and the fly numbers greatly reduced in all the sectors treated. About 600 acres of fly bush in West Suk were cleared with tractors as an experiment. 2,570 acres of bush were cleared for cultivation on the agricultural settlement scheme in the Meru area. There was a good growth of grass over the whole area of the Athi-Tiva Scheme and the burning programme in September proceeded satisfactorily.

In the Makueni settlement, a strain of trypanosome resistant to antrycide and ethidium appeared in the perimeter farms nearest the fly bush. About 1,500 head of cattle were involved and plans were made to evacuate them and to clear more bush.

At Simba, an experiment to discover whether *G. pallidipes* could be reduced by insecticidal spraying, was successfully initiated.

Extensive tests were carried out in the laboratory with various drugs against many strains of trypanosomes and a special study was made of those showing drug resistance.

The new trypanocidal substance, M. & B. 4404 (metamidium) was tested at Athi-Tiva in a comparative experiment with antrycide pro-salt. In the Lambwe Valley, field trials in an area of high fly density were conducted with a breeding herd injected with antrycide pro-salt.

Studies into the blood meals of *G. longipennis* and *G. swynnertoni* were continued and it was confirmed that *G. longipennis* feeds mainly on rhinoceros and *G. swynnertoni* on warthog.

In Masai on the Ol Choro Orowa ranch, an experiment aided by Colonial Development and Welfare funds was carried out with tractors in light evergreen forest to increase the amount of grazing on the ranch, in order to gain experience in the use of machines in this type of country, and to study the incidence of regrowth after mechanical clearing.

(11) *Forest Development*.—The schemes in Machakos, Kitui, North Nyanza, Baringo (Perkerra Catchment) and West Suk District continued to develop satisfactorily. For instance, since July, 1957, in Machakos District, approximately 20,000 acres of new African district council forest estate have been demarcated and surveyed, and about 2,500 acres of this have been planted up. Opposition to the Maseno-Kisiani Scheme was encountered from the local people and the Central Nyanza African District Council, and the project was abandoned. In the Teita Hills, opposition to "setting aside" held up progress in two locations but plantings in the Ronge area of the district continued according to plan.

At Lambwe, where growing conditions are so difficult and where grass fires are such a menace, no successful establishment technique has yet been evolved and results have been very poor; the project is continuing as a small-scale experiment.

(g) THE ACCELERATED SWYNNERTON PLAN (paragraph 184). A financial summary of this plan is given in Table 5.

(1) *Surveys for Planned Farming and Land Consolidation*.—The work of the African Lands Branch of the Survey of Kenya is to provide the surveys necessary to implement schemes under the two Swynnerton Plans, which aim at a permanent consolidation of fragmented holdings and the establishment of sound land use patterns. The staff of the branch consisted of 20 surveyors, 80 junior survey assistants and 36 draughtsmen, and the ancillary staff necessary to support and supervise these technical officers.

Base maps at 1:2,500 scale were produced covering all of Kiambu and Fort Hall Districts and part of Nyeri District totalling 750,000 acres. Base maps were also produced for other areas in Central, South and Rift Valley Provinces totalling 350,000 acres. Early in 1958 a start was made on producing accurate maps of the consolidated plots from 1:12,500 photography. Except for certain pilot schemes, work in Nyanza Province was concentrated on the triangulation breakdown, which is necessary for controlling future surveys for registration and farm planning.

(2) *Land Consolidation*.—Although a start was made in 1956/57 on land consolidation in Central Province, and to a small extent in Nyanza Province, it was not until the 1957/58 Development Programme that full provision has been included for this work. The progress achieved in the Central Province has been beyond the original expectations, where in Kiambu the whole district has been consolidated, demarcated and registered, and in Nyeri the work is nearing completion. In 1959/60 efforts will be concentrated mainly in the districts of Fort Hall and Embu, which are scheduled for completion during 1960/61. Similarly, in Meru where, to date, the work has been mainly on new settlement schemes, an expansion of consolidation on existing holdings is in hand.

In Nyanza Province, in spite of some early setbacks, the current signs of progress and co-operation from the landowners towards voluntary consolidation are encouraging. In the district of Elgon-Nyanza 80 per cent of the land has been enclosed and in both Central and North Nyanza consolidation by agreement has covered large areas, and the registration of these holdings is proceeding.

In the Rift Valley Province, work has been progressing steadily in the districts of Nandi and Elgeyo-Marakwet, and there are signs of a growing demand in parts of Baringo and West Suk Districts.

The collection of fees which is supposed to cover the cost, exclusive of the General Supervisory staff, has not proceeded as rapidly as originally estimated, but the outstanding balances from individuals are expected to be collected in the near future.

(3) *Irrigation and Swamp Reclamation*.—By the end of 1958, 1,477 acres had been levelled on the Perkerra Scheme and 1,195 acres prepared for irrigation. The main canal work was finished in 1956. 241 Tugen and Njemps have been settled on four-acre holdings but are not proving entirely satisfactory as they seem disinclined to take full advantage of the facilities offered.

On the Mwea/Tebere scheme, 2,090 acres of black soil have been levelled and 1,750 prepared for irrigation. 372 tenants have been settled on four-acre holdings. The main canal and irrigation works were completed in 1956.

At Hola, 1,000 acres have been cleared and are now ready for irrigation. A further 400 acres are in the process of treatment and another 1,500 have been opened up. Holdings have been allocated to 122 settlers on 398 acres. The main canal is some 10 miles long and the headworks were completed in 1958.

(4) *Nyanza Accelerated Development of Special Areas*.—Owing to reluctance on the part of some African farmers to co-operate fully with the Agricultural Department, it has been difficult to make as much progress in the Special Areas as had been planned. Staff have been engaged to persuade farmers to adopt better methods.

Old buildings from a former training establishment have been adapted and new buildings erected for the intake of 100 student farmers at a time on short courses of instruction at a new farmers' training centre at Bukura.

Police (paragraphs 189-191)

15. The new Colony Police Headquarters (£230,000) was occupied in August, 1957, and the Kingsway Rank and File flats were completed at a total cost of £58,598. New dining quarters at the Police Training School, Kiganjo, were finished, and the new C.I.D. Special Branch Training School was opened. Other

completed projects include the Nairobi Airport post, the Vihiga and Ahero Police Stations and Lines and the new Mwea Police Station Unit. Todenyang Fort was completed and all the smaller forts in the Northern Province, excluding Turkana, are nearly finished.

Projects started in this period include the Loldiani Repeater Station, housing and offices for Special Branch in the Northern Province, the Thika Lines, and G.S.U. housing at Embakasi.

Work has started on the new Fingerprint Bureau at C.I.D. H.Q., and the second phase of the African housing at stations and posts in Nyanza is under way. Four forts in Turkana are nearing completion, and the last one at Lokichoggio has been started. A start has been made on the African Lines at Marsabit (£10,000).

Major projects scheduled for the latter half of the current plan include the first phase of £90,000 Nyeri Lines scheme; extensions to Kisumu Provincial H.Q. (£10,000); further extensions to C.I.D./S.B. Training School; and Malindi Police Station and Lines.

Prisons (paragraphs 192-196)

16. The following works have been completed, or are nearing completion: Mombasa (Shimo-la-Tewa) Prison; Nyeri Prison; and sundry staff quarters at 15 centres throughout the Colony. Work is continuing steadily on the Shikusa Training Centre, where the construction is part of the training of the inmates. At Kamiti Prison, the workshops, the administration block, and some of the senior staff houses have been completed, and the remaining works are planned for completion in 1959/60. A modified scheme for African housing and a Cap 80 detention camp at Mombasa has been completed.

Military (paragraphs 197-201)

17. Work is nearing completion on Lugard Barracks for the K.A.R. at Nanyuki, the final cost in this three-year plan being estimated at £318,822, and it is proposed to start the African housing at Langata in 1959/60, but the bulk of the Langata work will be submitted for inclusion in the 1960/63 Plan.

For the Kenya Regiment garages and workshops are nearly complete at a cost of £7,300. Work is at present in progress on African Lines at Regimental Headquarters and on Company Headquarters at Nakuru and Kitale. It is proposed to build an operations room at Regimental Headquarters in 1959/60.

For Command Reserve projects, Kenya's share of the Jinja Barracks is £16,000 and of the Tabora Barracks £22,000. The conversion of existing quarters for the Reserve Battalion at Nakuru (£90,000) and the main external services at Langata Cantonment (£117,000) remain in the overall scheme, but the proposed conversion of the Field Records Offices for Headquarters, East Africa Command, has been dropped.

Local Government Loans Fund (paragraphs 204-206)

18. As a result of the policy of allowing local authorities to deposit money with this revolving Fund, and the delay over some major projects, the Local Government Loans Authority has not required anything like the total £1,030,000 voted in the years 1957/58 and 1958/59, and estimated expenditure for these two years is £135,000. The operation of the Fund has however been satisfactory, and a total of £605,000 has been issued in loans from 1st July, 1957, to 31st March, 1959, and it is estimated that a similar amount (£600,000) will be issued in the remaining 15 months of the Plan.

African Housing (paragraphs 207-209)

19. The contract for the Nairobi Ofafa Scheme was signed on the 11th of June, 1957, and was completed on the 19th of February, 1959. The joint project between Government and the Nairobi City Council consists of 1,400 houses which will be handed over to the City Council in July, 1959. The estimated cost of the Scheme financed by a loan from the Colonial Development Corporation is £626,000, including the cost of the contracts, materials, supervision and claims, but not loan charges.

Details of other local authority schemes in respect of which money has been issued since July, 1957, are given below. In some cases only part of the loan was paid in this period, so it is not possible to equate the money issued to the houses built.

SCHEME	Buildings	Money Loaned in the Period
		£
Eldoret	40 houses	14,000
Kisumu Tenant Purchase	32 houses	30,000
Kitale	254 houses	58,030
Nairobi City Council (The sum shown is only part of a loan of £250,000)	Employers' housing	20,000
Nairobi Eastern R.D.C. Working Class Housing—Athi River	120 houses	41,000
Naivasha Business-cum-Residential Premises	6 houses 9 shops	3,215
Nakuru Somali Housing	3 shops 34 houses	10,000
Nakuru Rental Housing, Phase IV	312 houses	43,988
Thika U.D.C., Business-cum-Residential Premises	12 shops and flats	18,300
Phase II—Thika Rental (this is the last payment of a loan of £60,500 to build 192 houses)		11,500
Kapsabet (part of a total loan of £7,300)	36 houses	3,150
Nandi Hills (part of a total loan of £3,300)	20 houses	3,000

In the Kiambu satellite villages there are at present 55 houses under construction and the services are 75 per cent complete; £26,800 of the total £47,000 available has been advanced. The remainder will be paid over during the next six months. Some 50 per cent grants for services have been made, but the Central Housing Board prefers local authorities to seek loans for the whole cost of services in tenant purchase schemes. A loan for services is not normally given where a 50 per cent grant has been obtained.

Social Service Grants (paragraph 210)

20. The expenditure under this Vote covers assistance to local authorities for a wide range of projects such as playing fields, village halls, social centres, sports stadiums, nursery schools and children's playgrounds. During the financial year 1957/58, 20 such projects were assisted, and it is anticipated that 34 will be completed during 1958/59. A similar programme is envisaged for 1959/60.

Medical Services (paragraphs 211-220)

21. For improvements to the King George VI Group Hospital, £51,311 was allocated. The first commitment on these funds was the completion of the consultative clinic, and adjacent to this a large efficient X-ray department was

developed. A new casualty department was built to deal not only with casualties but to act as an admission centre and to provide a ward for patients requiring short-term care. The kitchen has been improved by the installation of steam cooking and a modern laundry installed. The last three projects planned for this development period are a kitchen and lift in the Rahimtulla Wing, the children's wards to be divided into cubicles—a measure to reduce cross-infection, and extensions to the sterile preparation unit. This unit produces preparations for use throughout the country at a considerably lower cost than they can be purchased.

The Coast Province General Hospital, Mombasa, which has been constructed from Colonial Development and Welfare (Scheme D.1905) and Colony funds, has progressed well. Phase II, consisting of the main ward block and kitchen, was completed early in 1957. In Phase III a 70-bed ward block, a laundry and a mortuary were completed in 1958. The old European ward is being converted into sisters' flats. A new block of six sisters' flats will be started shortly. In 1959/60 a new isolation ward will be built at Port Reitz.

At the Mathari Hospital improvements have been made to the administrative block and the laundry. The water reticulation has been improved and sewerage is under construction. Steam cooking will shortly be installed in the kitchen.

The Infectious Diseases Hospital, Nairobi, was constructed in 1955/56 from Colonial Development and Welfare funds (Scheme D.1821). An experimental scheme of flats built of pumice block was completed. A further two blocks of conventional African flats were built. At present two semi-detached bungalows for assistant matrons are being built. The remainder of the funds in the Scheme will be used in constructing a part of a block of 21 flats for senior female staff.

To assist the Nairobi City Council to take over the city out-patient services, a grant of £20,000 was made towards the construction of health centres. A dispensary is being built in conjunction with the Veterinary Department in Rhodes Avenue.

Grants for part of the cost of construction by African district councils have been made for health centres at Migwani, Chepkorio, Kericho, Kilgoris, Mariakani, Mbooni, Maragat, Mukogodo, Ngong, Tigania and Kaptumo.

The Medical Training School Scheme, costing £136,368, is now complete, except for a block of six staff flats which are to be started shortly. The school comprises dormitories, classrooms, laboratories, lecture hall, library and dining hall, housing 300 students.

The Vote for the Improvements and Extensions to Medical Institutions has been of great value in improving conditions in hospitals throughout the Colony. Expenditure has been incurred on sanitation blocks, laundries, kitchens, operating theatres, small wards, X-ray departments, electricity installations, offices and assistance to mission hospitals for minor capital improvements.

African staff housing has been constructed at 18 centres throughout the Colony. Sisters' quarters have been built at Eldoret, Kilifi, Kajiado and Meru and are under construction at Kitui. A medical officer's house was reconstructed at Kangundo and Kapsabet. In Nairobi a block of African flats is under construction and work on two further blocks will start shortly. An extension to the Mary Griffin Nurses' Home, giving accommodation for an extra 60 female students is planned.

A grant of £12,000 was made by the Wellcome Trust for additions to the library at the Medical Research Laboratory and over this library an extension to the laboratory is being built from Colony funds.

The tuberculosis project financed by the Government, the World Health Organization and the City Council is now proceeding smoothly and is obtaining much useful information. The survey will continue into the next planning period.

The Rehabilitation Centre, Nairobi, is being financed from Colonial Development and Welfare funds. To date only £2,700 of the £55,000 scheme has been spent, on the purchase of X-ray apparatus. The main ward block, estimated to cost £40,000, will be started at the beginning of the next financial year.

The Obstetric Training Unit, Nairobi (£28,000), and the Health Education Unit, Nairobi (£12,000), have been deferred.

Hospital Capital Grants (paragraphs 221-223)

22. Grants were paid on a £ for £ basis for approved projects at the Nairobi European Teaching Hospital, the Lady Grigg Asian Maternity Home, the Nakuru War Memorial Hospital, the Pandya Memorial Clinic, the Nanyuki Cottage Hospital, the Kitale European Hospital and the Mount Kenya Hospital. A grant of £15,000 for the new Catholic Mission Nursing Home is proposed for 1959/60, in addition to further small grants for some of the other institutions:

Township Sewerage Schemes (paragraphs 224-225)

23. It has only been possible to include the Bungoma scheme, at a cost of £10,435. The scheme for Limuru has been completed by the Kiambu African District Council, and the schemes for Voi and Kisii have been deferred.

Welfare Projects (paragraph 226)

24. No expenditure has been incurred or is anticipated under this head.

European Education (paragraphs 237-239)

25. Of the primary education projects listed in Table 23 of Sessional Paper No. 77 of 1956/57, the new boarding block at Nyeri and the new tuition block at Nakuru were omitted. The need for increased places was met by additions, which were completed, to the following schools: Westlands, Nyeri, Molo, Lugard (Nakuru), and a new single-stream school was opened at Karen in September, 1958.

In secondary education, work was completed as planned on the Delamere High School for Girls, and on the new Delamere School for Boys. At the Highlands School, Eldoret, work is continuing and the final boarding block will be completed in 1959.

Asian Education (paragraphs 240-242)

26. Two new primary schools at Kisumu and Nakuru have been completed and work is starting on two more, one in Nairobi and the other in Mombasa. Before the end of the planning period, work will start on another school in both Nairobi and Mombasa, making a total of six new primary schools.

For secondary schools, extensions have been completed at Mombasa, Eldoret, Kisumu, Thika and at the Duchess of Gloucester School, Nairobi, and extensions have been started at Nakuru. Some £40,000 is committed to boarding blocks at

the Highridge and Nairobi Teacher Training Colleges, of which only £7,000 remains to be expended. Aided schools have received over £55,000 in grants for capital works. Work on the hostels at Thika and the Duke of Gloucester School Nairobi, is under way.

Arab Education (paragraphs 243-244)

27. The major work to be completed was the Girls' Primary School at Mombasa, and work has started on additional boarding and tuition accommodation at the Mombasa Boys' Secondary School. Grants have been made to schools at Kisumu and Kitui, the latter being a combined Arab/Asian school.

African Education (paragraphs 245-250)

28. In the primary and intermediate range, completed works include 11 new schools in Nairobi; a Somali school at Naivasha; extensions at Garissa and Wajir; the Kericho Girls' School; and the Kijabe and Kapropita Mission Girls' School in the Rift Valley Province. Work has also been completed on the building of Girls' schools at Kikuyu and Kiminini. The building teams for the technical and trade schools have been invaluable in reducing building costs, without to great a lowering of standards.

Nine Government and six aided secondary schools have had their accommodation increased in order to provide for two classes doing a four-year course for the Cambridge School Certificate.

But the greatest expansion was in the field of teacher training where over £220,000 was spent in 1957/58, mainly on the new Women's Centre at Machakos. Work elsewhere has been concentrated on the main Government centres at Siriba, Kagumo and Kabianga, and on some 17 smaller mission centres throughout the Colony.

Technical and Trade Education (paragraphs 251-255)

29. Work is continuing on the conversion of the Machakos Rural Training Centre to a full technical trade school, the extension of Sigalagala and Kabet and the Kwale School. Work on the Kenya Technical Institute is planned to start in 1959.

Education—Special Schemes (paragraphs 256-257)

30. Excluding the £ for £ grant to the Kenya Society for the Blind for the education of the blind, the major works have been Kenya's share of the expansion of the Makerere Veterinary School at Kabete, and extensions to the Royal Technical College, the latter having just started.

Labour Department (paragraph 258)

31. The Labour Office at Nanyuki has been completed and the Kisii office nearly complete. It is planned to construct the Nandi Hills office and housing in 1959/60.

Survey Department (paragraph 259)

32. Work on African housing at the Field Headquarters is scheduled for the latter half of the three-year plan.

Forestry (paragraphs 263-268)

33. The major variation has been the provision in 1959/60 of £100,000 from Development Funds towards the cost of developing plantations up to the stage of the first thinning, previously financed from the normal Colony Vote.

The original plan made provision for two new forest stations and the South Mount Elgon Station is at present being built, but the Lembus Forest Station has been postponed to the 1960/63 development period. This has become

necessary because of difficulties which have arisen over the change in the status of the forest from a Crown to an African District Council forest. The remainder of the plan is concerned with the provision of additional buildings, water supplies, roads and equipment at various established forest stations. In general, work is proceeding as planned.

Game Department (paragraph 269)

34. In 1958/59 provision was made for the game control headquarters at Maralal and this is now being built by the Ministry of Works. The headquarters at Garissa will be built in 1959/60. The completion of the headquarters at Kapenguria, and additional housing for Game Scouts have been deferred.

Fisheries (paragraphs 270-275)

35. The rehabilitation of trout streams and river research stations has been deferred but the remainder of the plan is proceeding satisfactorily. The fish drying shed at Malindi is under construction. The purchase of a motor fishing vessel from the Zanzibar Government at a cost not exceeding £6,000, including any modifications which may be required, has been approved.

National Parks (paragraphs 276-278)

36. In general, development is proceeding in accordance with the plan, although economies have been made in the purchase of road plant. There have been minor variations in the allocations for roads. An increase of £500 to £1,000 for a game-proof fence round the Treetops salient to prevent damage to agricultural crops was agreed. A new water supply at the Tsavo West Park, to replace two boreholes which failed, was approved at an estimated cost of £1,000.

Post Office Renewals Fund (paragraph 280)

37. The final payments of £110,250, terminating Government's liability to this fund, have been made.

Geological Survey (paragraphs 281-284)

38. Survey work has progressed steadily, and it is estimated that one-half of the total area of the Colony will have been mapped by the end of the 1958/59 financial year. Recent work has been in the Central Rift Valley, an area north of Kitale, and to the north-east of Mount Kenya. Minerals under current investigation include gold, radio-active deposits and graphite. The surveys have disclosed various deposits of interest and value, but their inaccessibility in relation to their size and value has precluded any immediate development.

It is planned to continue the work in the remainder of the current period and again in the 1960/63 Programme.

Industrial Development (paragraphs 285-287)

39. An allocation of £10,000 for land compensation was made to the African Industrial Estates Development Fund, to enable development at Karatina to go ahead.

Electricity (paragraphs 288-292)

40. The new Sagana Falls dam for the Nyeri undertaking, designed to equalize the river flow, has been completed, and the generating station now has a capacity of 1,500 kilowatts, consisting of two 500 kw. hydro sets and one diesel set. It is anticipated that this capacity will be adequate for the foreseeable future demands.

Construction work on the Malindi Electricity Project by the East African Power and Lighting Company Limited is well advanced, but the company intends to finance the work from its resources and will not require the £50,000 loan offered by Government.

Nairobi Airport (paragraphs 293-297)

41. The scheme value in the current three-year plan was increased to £1,135,964, as reported in the Development Supplementary Estimate No. 1 of 1958/59. Certain minor improvements, and an animal holding station, have been made. The airport was opened ahead of schedule in March, 1958, and the total cost from start to finish is estimated at £2,587,960.

Embakasi Housing Estate (paragraphs 298-299)

42. The Nairobi County Council are taking up the balance of £7,000 loan money earmarked for the 1957/60 programme, to assist the Council in the planning organization necessary for the development at Embakasi. Expenditure on housing in the temporary village in the current period is estimated at £20,000 and this was completed shortly after the opening of the airport. Work on Government staff housing in the permanent village is nearing completion and part is already occupied. Payments for this work will be made on 1st July, 1960.

Other Aerodromes (paragraphs 300-303)

43. Tenders for the reconstruction of Mombasa Airport have been invited and it is hoped that the work will be completed by the end of May, 1960.

Works on aerodromes executed during the period include improvements to terminal buildings at Kisumu and Port Reitz, a passenger shelter at Malindi, and runway improvements at Kisumu and Malindi. The Government is obtaining advice on the works necessary to bring Malindi up to all-weather Dakota standard. Minor improvements at Thomson's Falls and other small airfields are planned for 1959/60.

Ministry of Works (paragraphs 306-311)

44. **STAFF HOUSING.**—One block of flats at Shauri Moyo has been completed at a cost of £17,500 and a second block is in course of construction. A small number of quarters for artisans and labour has been built at Nakuru, Bungoma, Eldoret and Molo. With the completion of the Kisumu yard and offices it is planned to direct the main effort in 1959/60 to staff housing.

YARDS AND OFFICES.—Work on the new Kisumu yard and offices, which was started in August, 1956, was continued in the current plan, and they were completed and occupied in November, 1958. Work on the unallocated stores has been started and it is expected that these stores will be completed in the middle of 1959.

Work on the new yard and offices at Shimanzi for the Divisional Engineer, Coast Province, started, and the unallocated stores buildings will be ready for occupation in May, 1959. Work will then start on the mechanical workshops.

The Timber Seasoning Yard (£15,000) and Cement and Water Chemicals Store (£14,000) have been omitted from the programme on the grounds of economy.

Roads (paragraphs 311-312 and Table 36)

45. The provision for roads has been increased to allow for advance payments to the contractors whose financial proposals for the £4,000,000 road contract have been accepted. Negotiations on rates are now proceeding. The

addition of this project to the original programme has led to modifications in the Road Authority's plans.

Major works completed or in progress include the following:—

Kericho-Kedowa-Mau Summit road.

Earth works on the Mau-Summit-Eldoret road.

Additional bituminization Mombasa-Mariakani (£69,327).

Three bridges on Turbo-Broderick Falls road (£32,000 estimated).

Grants to local authorities for the three years total £554,298, subdivided as to municipalities (£92,720), county councils (£290,753), and African district councils (£170,825). Compensation commitments total £71,917, the increase relating to the Malindi-Mombasa and the Kericho-Kedowa roads.

Community Development (paragraphs 325-330)

46. The revised allocation for 1957/60 for community development and ancillary projects is £238,482, of which it is anticipated that reimbursement from I.C.A. sources during the three-year period will be £71,417.

The Community Development Projects Vote has financed the salaries and expenses of 21 community development officers and 21 drivers. In addition some £19,999 is being used on non-recurrent expenditure such as housing and vehicles, and some £8,000 for capital grants-in-aid for the construction of district training centres. Housing has been completed at Bungoma, Kericho, Kisii, Kapsabet, Tambach, Kabarnet, Machakos, Kitui, Kwale and Meru, and women's training centres have been built at Bungoma and Kisii. Some £30,000 has been provided for equipment and materials in support of self-help schemes to assist with the construction of women's and youth clubs, for the purchase of tools, adult literacy equipment, visual aids and other items used by these schemes.

A sum of £60,800 was allocated in the 1954/57 programme to enable dilapidated buildings at Jeanes School, Kabete, to be replaced by permanent buildings, and to provide certain essential new buildings and sanitation. The full replacement programme is estimated to cost £260,000. Only £29,446 was spent on this programme in 1954/57 and some £31,000 was, therefore, carried forward to the 1957/60 development period. It is anticipated that some £61,000 will be spent in 1957/60 on the provision of staff quarters, dormitory blocks, administrative offices and classrooms, and a sewage scheme costing £15,000.

A further sum of £22,000 was allocated in 1957/60 for the Maseno Jeanes School in order to increase the capacity of this school from 50 to 100 before 1960. This work has not yet started, but it is hoped to carry out work amounting to £12,315 in 1959/60, leaving a balance of some £9,700 to be done in 1960/63 period.

Juvenile remand homes received an original allocation of £6,800 to provide homes at Nakuru and Kisumu at a cost of £3,400 each. The 1957/60 scheme value was increased to £17,440 by a re-vote from 1954/57 to complete the remand home at Kabete. The Kisumu Remand Home has been deferred to the 1960/63 programme, and only the Kabete and Nakuru homes will be completed in 1957/60.

Work has now started on much needed improvements at the Kabete and Dagoretti approved schools.

It is planned to provide a probation hostel in Nairobi, where the need is particularly acute, to be completed in 1959/60 at a cost of £6,300.

Table 4—Summary of the Swynnerton Plan

	Revised Scheme Value	ACTUAL EXPENDITURE, 1957/58			ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE 1958/59			1959/60 FORECAST			Vote Number D.
		C.D. & W. Funds	Other Funds	Total	C.D. & W. Funds	Other Funds	Total	C.D. & W. Funds	Other Funds	Total	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
A.—LAND OF HIGH POTENTIAL											
1. (a) Agricultural Department, Scheme A.	1,462,594	469,358	6	469,364	510,058	—	510,058	—	493,230	493,230	4-6, Items 1-7 and 9.
(b) Agricultural Department, Scheme B.	357,010	34,442	42,208	76,650	88,049	84,778	172,827	—	97,475	97,475	
Agricultural Department, Total £	1,819,604	503,800	42,214	546,014	598,107	84,778	682,885	—	590,705	590,705	
B.—LANDS OF HIGH POTENTIAL (OTHER DEPARTMENTS)											
2. Grants and Loans for Cash Crops and Marketing.	156,941	—	64,775	64,775	—	73,596	73,596	—	18,570	18,570	4-5, Item 2.
3. Development of Co-operative Societies.	100,063	27,913	—	27,913	35,000	—	35,000	—	37,150	37,150	3-3.
4. Livestock Improvements	213,450	69,175	—	69,175	3,712	66,428	70,140	—	74,135	74,135	4-7, Item 1.
5. I.C.A. Loans to Co-operatives and Individuals.	100,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100,000	100,000	4-5, Item 3.
Votes not repeated	16,743	—	14,093	14,093	—	2,650	2,650	—	—	—	
Sub-Total Other Departments . . . £	587,197	97,088	78,868	175,956	38,712	142,674	181,386	—	229,855	229,855	

TABLE 4.—SUMMARY OF THE SWYNNERTON PLAN—(Contd.)

	Revised Scheme Value	ACTUAL EXPENDITURE, 1957/58			ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE 1958/59			1959/60 FORECAST			Vote Number D.
		C.D. & W. Funds	Other Funds	Total	C.D. & W. Funds	Other Funds	Total	C.D. & W. Funds	Other Funds	Total	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
C.—WATER SUPPLIES AND IRRIGATION											
6. Rural Water and Irrigation Department.	126,699	39,769	—	39,769	43,500	—	43,500	—	43,430	43,430	13-5, Item 1.
7. Water Development—Grants and Loans.	301,603	77,884	14,481	92,365	—	123,346	123,346	—	85,892	85,892	4-5, Item 1.
8. Water Conservation, Northern Province (Dixey).	45,448	18,606	16,350	34,956	—	10,000	10,000	—	492	492	13-5, Item 2.
Sub-Total Water and Irrigation £	473,750	136,259	30,831	167,090	43,500	133,346	176,846	—	129,814	129,814	
D.—SEMI-ARID PASTORAL AREAS											
9. Settlement Ranching and Tsetse Reclamation; Aldev H.Q. and D.C.U.	708,850	236,634	11,111	247,745	—	225,153	225,153	30,000	205,952	235,952	4-5, Items 4, 5 and 6.
10. Tsetse Control, Stock Control and Livestock Marketing.	754,046	—	220,514	220,514	179,803	97,538	277,341	—	256,191	256,191	4-7, Item 2.
11. Forest Development Grant and Loans (including Game).	119,985	—	44,919	44,919	—	32,721	32,721	—	42,345	42,345	11-5.
Sub-Total Semi-Arid Pastoral Areas£	1,582,881	236,634	276,544	513,178	179,803	355,412	535,215	30,000	504,488	534,488	
GRAND TOTAL£	4,463,432	973,781	428,457	1,402,238	860,122	716,210	1,576,332	30,000	1,454,862	1,484,862	

Table 5.—Summary of the Accelerated Swynnerton Plan

(Note.—No C. D. & W. Funds are involved)

	Revised Scheme Value	Actual Expenditure, 1957/58	Estimated Expenditure, 1958/59	1959/60 Estimates	Vote Number
	£	£	£	£	
ACCELERATED SWYNNERTON PLAN					
1. Surveys for Planned Farming and Land Consolidation	605,487	183,811	200,000	221,676	D.10-2.
2. Land Consolidation	595,400	192,800	184,000	218,600	D.3-4.
3. Irrigation and Swamp Reclamation	1,335,093	480,818	335,785	518,490	D.4-5, Item 7.
4. Nyanza Special Areas	79,193	22,748	17,115	39,330	D.4-6, Item 8.
TOTAL	£ 2,615,173	880,177	736,900	998,096	

Table 6.—Summary by Votes for each Year of the Three-Year Plan, 1957/60

Vote No. D.	ALLOCATION	Revised Scheme Value, 1957/60	Actual Expenditure, 1957/58	Revised Estimates, 1958/59	ESTIMATES, 1959/60			Notes
					Loan	Other	Total	
		£	£	£	£	£	£	
	<i>Chief Secretary</i>							
1-3	Broadcasting	351,000	16,401	106,984	75,872	151,743	227,615	
	Parliament Buildings	9,454	8,758	696	—	—	—	
	TOTAL	£ 360,454	25,159	107,680	75,872	151,743	227,615	
	<i>Legal Affairs</i>							
2	Judicial Buildings	35,535	5,535	—	30,000	—	30,000	
	TOTAL	£ 35,535	5,535	—	30,000	—	30,000	
	<i>African Affairs</i>							
3-1	Administrative Buildings	153,548	58,621	49,927	45,000	—	45,000	
3-2	Sociological Research	2,720	1,100	1,470	—	150	150	x
14-1	Community Development Project	115,913	40,513	47,700	16,000	11,700	27,700	
14-2	Jeanes Schools	73,873	12,212	20,346	41,315	—	41,315	
14-3	Probation Hostels	6,300	—	160	6,140	—	6,140	
	Votes not repeated	23,819	12,094	11,725	—	—	—	
	TOTAL	£ 376,173	124,540	131,328	108,455	11,850	120,305	

x. See footnote x on the last page of this Table 6.

TABLE 6.—SUMMARY BY VOTES FOR EACH YEAR OF THE THREE-YEAR PLAN, 1957/60—(Contd.)

Vote No. D.	ALLOCATION	Revised Scheme Value, 1957/60	Actual Expenditure, 1957/58	Revised Estimates, 1958/59	ESTIMATES, 1959/60			Notes
					Loan	Other	Total	
		£	£	£	£	£	£	
	<i>Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Water Resources</i>							
4-1	Agricultural Services	1,051,381	360,682	336,142	228,272	126,285	354,557	x
4-2	Veterinary Services	277,971	50,877	147,131	49,753	30,210	79,963	
4-3	Land Development Loans	325,875	75,875	100,000	150,000	—	150,000	
4-4	Produce Storage	22,595	20,177	2,318	100	—	100	
4-8	Water Development	3,026,056	174,544	2,395,109	316,403	140,000	456,403	
	Swynnerton Plan	4,463,432	1,402,238	1,576,332	1,354,862	130,000	1,484,862	x1
	Accelerated Swynnerton Plan	2,615,173	880,177	736,900	289,056	709,040	998,096	x2
	TOTAL£	11,782,483	2,964,570	5,293,932	2,388,446	1,135,535	3,523,981	
	<i>Defence</i>							
5-1	Police	515,591	207,932	160,547	147,112	—	147,112	
5-2	Prisons	387,803	96,693	111,900	179,210	—	179,210	
5-3	Military	651,160	243,524	228,886	178,750	—	178,750	
	Navy	46	46	—	—	—	—	
	TOTAL£	1,554,600	548,195	501,333	505,072	—	505,072	

x. See footnote x on the last page of this Table 6.

x1. See Table 4 for details.

x2. See Table 5 for details.

TABLE 6.—SUMMARY BY VOTES FOR EACH YEAR OF THE THREE-YEAR PLAN, 1957/60—(Contd.)

Vote No. D.	ALLOCATION	Revised Scheme Value, 1957/60	Actual Expenditure, 1957/58	Revised Estimates, 1958/59	ESTIMATES, 1959/60			Notes
					Loan	Other	Total	
		£	£	£	£	£	£	
<i>Local Government, Health and Town Planning</i>								
6-1	Local Government Loans Authority	635,000	135,000	—	500,000	—	500,000	
6-3	Social Service Grants	50,650	7,646	28,004	15,000	—	15,000	
6-4	Town Planning	4,274	574	2,900	800	—	800	
7-1	Medical Services	767,721	258,491	228,478	235,797	44,955	280,752	
7-2	Hospital Capital Grants	77,780	46,122	10,658	21,000	—	21,000	
7-3	Medical Research Schemes	57,704	4,909	695	—	52,100	52,100	x
	Sewerage Schemes, etc.	10,435	135	10,300	—	—	—	
	TOTAL	£ 1,603,564	452,877	281,035	772,597	97,055	869,652	
<i>Housing</i>								
1-1	Staff Housing	665,340	104,835	241,505	319,000	—	319,000	
6-2	African Housing	1,626,001	270,396	785,405	560,000	10,200	570,200	
	TOTAL	£ 2,291,341	375,231	1,026,910	879,000	10,200	889,200	

x. See footnote x on the last page of this Table 6.

TABLE 6.—SUMMARY BY VOTES FOR EACH YEAR OF THE THREE-YEAR PLAN, 1957/60—(Contd.)

Vote No. D.	ALLOCATION	Revised Scheme Value, 1957/60	Actual Expenditure, 1957/58	Revised Estimates, 1958/59	ESTIMATES, 1959/60			Notes
					Loan	Other	Total	
		£	£	£	£	£	£	
	<i>Education, Labour and Lands</i>							
8-1	European Education	428,605	147,340	191,945	89,320	—	89,320	
8-2	Asian Education	614,862	115,195	213,096	286,571	—	286,571	
8-3	Arab Education	51,423	12,367	22,198	16,858	—	16,858	
8-4	African Education	857,181	348,160	275,520	208,501	25,000	233,501	
8-5	Trade and Technical Education	181,080	23,759	38,000	54,321	65,000	119,321	
8-6	Special Schemes Education	84,446	35,018	31,847	17,581	—	17,581	
9	Labour Department Buildings	13,840	1,685	3,305	8,850	—	8,850	
11-1	Survey Department Buildings	36,000	—	5,000	31,000	—	31,000	
	TOTAL	£ 2,267,437	683,524	780,911	713,002	90,000	803,002	
	<i>Forests, Game and Fisheries</i>							
11-1	Forestry	195,979	31,889	33,260	130,830	—	130,830	
11-2	Game	12,310	2,070	5,120	5,120	—	5,120	
11-3	Fisheries	13,241	4,316	7,415	1,510	—	1,510	
11-4	National Parks	26,400	8,800	8,800	8,800	—	8,800	
	TOTAL	£ 247,930	47,075	54,595	146,260	—	146,260	

TABLE 6.—SUMMARY BY VOTES OF EACH YEAR OF THE THREE-YEAR PLAN, 1957/60—(Contd.)

Vote No. D.	ALLOCATION	Revised Scheme Value, 1957/60	Actual Expenditure, 1957/58	Revised Estimates, 1958/59	ESTIMATES, 1959/60			Notes
					Loan	Other	Total	
		£	£	£	£	£	£	
<i>Commerce and Industry</i>								
12-1	Geological Survey	98,068	30,565	31,700	35,803	—	35,803	
12-2	Nairobi Airport	1,125,968	890,037	235,930	1	—	1	
12-3	Embakasi Housing Estate	26,999	12,763	14,235	1	—	1	
12-4	Aerodromes	14,108	8,905	2,000	3,203	—	3,203	
	Votes not repeated	217,750	171,000	46,750	—	—	—	
	TOTAL	£ 1,482,893	1,113,270	330,615	39,008	—	39,008	
<i>Works</i>								
1-2	Government Offices	549,991	4,208	90,000	455,783	—	455,783	
13-1	Ministry of Works	294,101	78,445	71,456	144,200	—	144,200	
13-2	Roads	2,250,000	610,000	708,000	800,000	132,000	932,000	
13-3	Public Works Non-Recurrent	591,080	191,080	200,000	—	200,000	200,000	
13-4	General Works Staff	1,218,904	500,000	328,904	390,000	—	390,000	
	TOTAL	£ 4,904,076	1,383,733	1,398,360	1,789,983	332,000	2,121,983	

TABLE 6.—SUMMARY BY VOTES FOR EACH YEAR OF THE THREE-YEAR PLAN, 1957/60—(Contd.)

Vote No. D.	ALLOCATION	Revised Scheme Value, 1957/60	Actual Expenditure, 1957/58	Revised Estimates, 1958/59	ESTIMATES, 1959/60			Notes
					Loan	Other	Total	
		£	£	£	£	£	£	
	<i>Finance and Development</i>							
15	Land Bank	575,000	—	275,000	300,000	—	300,000	
	Stores and Transport Organization	269,542	140,155	129,387	—	—	—	
	TOTAL	844,542	140,155	404,387	300,000	—	300,000	
	GRAND TOTAL	27,751,028	7,863,864	10,311,086	7,747,695	1,828,383	9,576,078	

x. Includes the following items outside the Programme on C.D. & W. Research Schemes:—

	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60	
	£	£	£	
3-2. Sociological Research	250	300	150	R.556 and R.894.
4-1. Mealy Bugs	1,515	1,565	1,650	R.746.
4-1. Farm Research	—	—	6,330	R.983.
7-3. Medical Research	4,909	695	52,100	R.482, R.684 and D.1901.
TOTAL	6,674	2,560	60,230	

CHAPTER IV—THE FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE DEVELOPMENT FUND

47. Table 7 sets out development expenditure and revenue over the period of the plan, and the debit balance at the 1st July, 1957, has been adjusted to take account of money drawn from the Exchequer but not spent at that date. Similarly, the debit balance at the 1st July, 1958, has been adjusted to allow for money drawn from the Exchequer but not spent, and also to allow certain revenue received into the Government's account with the Crown Agents in June, 1958, but not credited to the Exchequer until July.

48. Table 8 shows how it is expected that the expenditure of £27,751,028 will be financed, and the comparative figures from Sessional Paper No. 77 of 1956/57 are also shown. The increase in the plan of £4,421,578 is more than fully accounted for by the inclusion in the plan of £2,170,000 for the Mombasa Water Supply Major Project; expenditure of £1,649,961 financed from Emergency funds; and expenditure of £950,000 covered by loans from Barclays Overseas Development Corporation for Government offices, the Sceptre Trust for staff housing and Unilever for the contractor finance road project.

49. Table 9 shows the breakdown of the £5,500,000 Colonial Development and Welfare allocation for the intensified development of African agriculture.

Table 7.—Development Account Summary

	£	£
Balance as at 1st July, 1957		Dr. 1,043,949
Actual Out-turn, 1957/58:—		
Expenditure	7,863,862	
Less Revenue	6,998,914	
		864,948
Balance as at 1st July, 1958		Dr. 1,908,897
Estimated Out-turn, 1958/59:—		
Expenditure	10,311,086	
Less Revenue	6,902,953	
		3,408,133
Estimated Balance as at 1st July, 1959 ..		Dr. 5,317,030
1959/60 Estimates:—		
Revenue	10,513,483	
Less Expenditure	9,576,078	
		Cr. 937,405
Estimated Balance as at 30th June, 1960, to be covered by Short-term Borrowings, etc.	£	Dr. 4,379,625

Table 8.—Statement of the Funds Financing the Three-Year Programme

As per Table 7 of Sessional Paper No. 77 of 1956/57		ITEM	Revised Plan	
£	£		£	£
350,000		1. FEES FOR DEVELOPMENT SERVICES—		
260,000		(a) Land Registration	305,397	
150,000		(b) Dam Construction	240,460	
—		(c) Soil Conservation	60,393	
	760,000	(d) Miscellaneous	39,484	
		Total		645,734
	250,000	2. GRANTS FROM INTERNATIONAL CO- OPERATION ADMINISTRATION ..		1,034,195
		3. COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT AND WEL- FARE GRANTS—		
200,000		(a) Broadcasting	234,000	
—		(b) Research Schemes	69,464	
548,000		(c) Territorial Block Grant ..	1,087,163	
1,240,000		(d) £5.5 million Swynnerton ..	2,015,455	
15,000		(e) Dixey Scheme	95,017	
	2,003,000	Total		3,501,099
	—	4. COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORA- TION LOAN		826,800
		5. TRANSFERS FROM COLONY REVENUE		
235,000		(a) Military	—	
750,000		(b) Public Works Non-Recurrent	570,000	
34,000		(c) Emergency Funds	1,649,961	
—	1,019,000	(d) Other	142,363	
		Total		2,362,324
		6. OTHER MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE		
		(a) Grant from Wellcome Trust	110,000	
		(b) Transfer from Treasury Main Clearance Account	300,000	
		(c) Mombasa Water Supply Re- newals Fund	140,000	
		(d) Motor-car Advances Fund ..	50,000	
		(e) Deferred Emoluments Fund	306,527	
		(f) Mechanical Transport and Plant Renewals Fund ..	200,000	
		(g) Ministry of Works, Supplies and Services Fund	201,510	
		(h) Other Miscellaneous	269,663	
	—	Total£		1,577,700
	4,032,000	Total C/F ..		9,947,852

TABLE 8.—STATEMENT OF THE FUNDS FINANCING THE THREE-YEAR PROGRAMME
—(Contd.)

As per Table 7 of Sessional Paper No. 77 of 1956/57		ITEM	Revised Plan	
£	£		£	£
	4,032,000	Total <i>B/F</i> ..		9,947,852
		7. LOANS		
		(a) Loans Received	5,517,500	
		(b) Remaining Loan Programme	8,000,000	
		(c) Special Project Loans ..	950,000	
	18,000,000	Total		14,467,500
		8. CAPITAL GAP COVERED BY SHORT- TERM BORROWINGS, ETC. ..		3,335,676
	1,297,450			
	<u>£23,329,450</u>	GRAND TOTAL	£	<u>27,751,028</u>

Table 9.—Statement of Net Expenditure of the C.D. & W. £5·5 Million Grant (Swynnerton)

DEPARTMENT	C.D. & W. & I.C.A. SWYNNERTON EXPENDITURE						Less Total I.C.A.	£5·5 Million C.D. & W. only
	1954/55	1955/56	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59	Total		
African Land Development	628,406	479,717	211,018	195,266	71,871	1,586,278	—	1,586,278
Agricultural Services	236,461	549,247	456,332	524,212	658,360	2,424,612	142,952	2,281,660
Co-operative Societies	14,482	35,340	36,050	27,913	36,770	150,555	—	150,555
Veterinary Services	176,742	259,146	240,800	68,346	185,310	930,344	12,581	917,763
Ministry of Works (Water)	29,577	38,612	41,995	57,963	43,778	211,925	—	211,925
Survey	36,763	103,519	169,605	104,251	—	414,138	218,582	195,556
Forests	—	37,757	31,929	41,415	—	111,101	—	111,101
TOTAL£	1,122,431	1,503,338	1,187,729	1,019,366	996,089	5,828,953	374,115	5,454,838

NOTE.—The estimated C.D. & W. balance for 1959/60, is £45,162, but until the actual figure for 1958/59 is known, this is only provisional. See Table 4 for further details of the Swynnerton Plan, 1957/60, including revenue and loan funds.