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## REPORT OF THE SUB-REGIONAL TRAINING COURSE IN RURAL EXTENSION AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT Kabete (Kenya), 5 August - 7 September 1968

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I. Origin and purpose

1. This Course was organized in response to Economic Commission for Africa resolutions 116(VI) and 117(VI) of the sixth session and 134(VII) of the seventh session as well as in connexion with the Commission's sub-regional programme of training of senior personnel in social welfare and rural development.
2. It was also intended to be a follow-up of recommendations made at the Seminar for Social Work Educators in Africa held in Alexandria (UAR) (E/CN.14/SWTA/42/Rev.1).
3. The main purpose of this Training Course, was to give effect to recommendations of the Alexandria Seminar by providing an intensive refresher/training course in the methods and techniques of rural development for government officials engaged in the planning, administration, organization, training or implementation of programmes of rural and community development at the national and sub-regional levels.
4. The Course also focussed attention upon the common features and problems of the East African sub-region and provided an opportunity for senior administrators representing different professional specializations (health, education, agriculture, community development, etc.), involved in the field of rural development who came together, to get acquainted with one another, to share their knowledge and experience and to develop a sense of common purpose and of professional outlook towards an integrated approach to rural development.
5. The Course was jointly sponsored by the Economic Commission for Africa, with the participation and collaboration of the United Nations Division for Social Development, the Food and Agriculture Organization, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the International Labour Organisation, the UNDP (Kenya) and the Government of Kenya.

6. Besides experts and lecturers provided by the sponsors, a wide range of resource personnel were engaged to lead discussions and participated in several topics during the Course. Full use was also made of locally available personnel, both in Government and academic fields, and in each case the topics were handled by persons actually engaged in rural development fields (see Annex II).

## II. Organization and attendance

7. The Course was organized by ECA and the secretariat was responsible for general organization including arrangements for lectures, discussion groups and workshops, production of written assignments, evaluation and review of progress.

8. The Kenya Government provided a liaison officer, conference centre, a staff car, secretarial facilities and arranged for field visits for participants.

9. To share in the running of the Course, the participants resolved themselves into three working committees: steering, entertainment and evaluation. The steering committee liaised with the secretariat staff servicing the Course and assisted in running it; the entertainment committee organized leisure time activities and the evaluation committee kept a watchful eye on the day-to-day progress of the Course.

10. Mr. E.B. Burke, Social Affairs Officer attached to the ECA Sub-regional office in Lusaka was the director of the Course. He was assisted by Miss P. Vakharia, Social Affairs Officer, United Nations, New York and I.K.K. Balaba, Social Affairs Officer, ECA.

11. Twenty-one participants and observers from Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Sudan, Somali, Uganda, Zambia, and Malawi attended the Course (see Annex I).

### (a) Opening ceremony

12. The opening ceremony was presided over by Mr. J.E. Kainuki, Principal, Kenya Institute of Administration and Mr. Burke read an opening address on behalf of the Executive Secretary. Compliments of the Secretary-General of the United Nations were conveyed to the participants by Miss Vakharia.

The Honourable R.G. Ngala, Minister for Co-operatives and Social Services, Kenya, opened the Training Course and on behalf of the Kenya Government welcomed the participants to Kenya and wished them a successful meeting (see Annex II). The Kenya Minister later entertained the participants at a cocktail party at Parliament Building, Nairobi.

(b) Closing session

13. The Honourable T.J. Mboya, Kenya's Minister for Economic Development and Planning addressed the closing session. This address was followed by an official closing ceremony where members of the press, radio and television were in attendance. Two days later, however, a dinner party was organized by Course secretariat and participants in honour of the Minister for Co-operatives and Social Services and other Kenya officials concerned with the Course at Kenya Institute of Administration. Under the chairmanship of Mr. Burke, the activities here included a vote of thanks to the Kenya Government, the Course secretariat and all those who worked to make the Course a success.

III. Evaluation and suggestions for future courses

14. The Course was regarded as a success. The main reason being that it led to the realization that various extension services are part and parcel of a rural service planned for the good of the nation and to be executed as one national service. Other reasons included the acquisition of techniques in the inter-disciplinary approach in reporting projects, supervising and guiding juniors, organizing training courses and evaluating their progress. It was felt that these should help participants, in their work on return to their respective countries.

15. Some participants suggested that personal and official contacts established during the Course should be maintained. The ECA should also maintain follow-up activities with the participants in their countries and the secretariat should explore ways and means of establishing an exchange programme or system where community development officers of the same rank could work and observe problems in different countries at least for six months at a time.

16. Future course content should be broadened with health, planning and supervisory services receiving more attention. The relationships between theory and practice be made more visible in the future courses. To this end, field trip programmes should be well planned and satisfactorily synchronized with lectures and group discussions.

17. It was also suggested that it would be beneficial if more residential tutors were used, the number of participants increased, more field trips arranged and evenly spread, more lecture time allowed for in all disciplines and the duration of the course extended to eight weeks. The residential arrangements were regarded to be ideal.

#### IV. Follow-up action

18. It is advisable that organized follow-up action be arranged in the form of a training course based on a project employing the integrated approach. Such a project is already being considered by the Africa Regional Inter-agency Committee.

ANNEX I

COURSE PROGRAMME

Daily Programme of Work

Monday, August 5, 1968

Morning

Arrival of participants.

Afternoon

Reception, registration; briefings; issue of documents; and preliminary course arrangements.

Tuesday, August 6, 1968

9.30 a.m.

Official opening of the Course by the Hon. R.G. Ngala, Minister of Co-operatives and Social Services.

12.00 noon

Appointment of Course study groups and special committees; and briefing on daily programme of work.

Section 1. Introduction to East Africa

2.30 - 4 p.m.

(1) East African economic and social background (Mr. M. Wheeler, Institute for Development Studies, University College, Nairobi).

4.15 - 5. p.m.

(2) Rural development problems in East Africa in relation to development trends in Africa (Mr. M. Wheeler).

Wednesday, August 7, 1968

(3) Approaches to rural development in East African countries - the philosophy, strategy and objectives, in national development plans (Presentation of papers by each country delegation, to be followed by discussion).

Morning

9.30 - 12 noon

Kenya and Malawi.

Afternoon

2.30 - 5 p.m.

Tanzania and Zambia.

Thursday, August 8, 1968

Morning

9.30 - 12 noon

Ethiopia and Botswana.

Afternoon

2.30 - 5 p.m.

Somalia and Lesotho.

Friday, August 9, 1968

Morning

9.30 - 12 noon

Uganda and Sudan.

Afternoon

2.30 - 5 p.m.

(4) Group discussions on Introduction to East Africa - rural development problems, strategy and objectives:

Group 1: Rural development problems;

Group 2: Comparative approaches, strategies and objectives in plans.

Saturday, August 10, 1968

Morning

9.30 - 12 noon

Continuation of group discussions and preparation of group reports.

Afternoon

Free.

Sunday, August 11, 1968

Free.

Section II. Integrated Approach to Rural Development

Monday, August 12, 1968

9 - 10.30 a.m.

(1) Concept of the integrated approach; the work of the Africa Regional Inter-agency Committee on Rural Development; guiding principles and strategy (Mr. E. Burke).

10.45 - 12 noon

(2) The work of the United Nations Inter-agency Committee on Rural and Community Development and its relevance to regions of ECA, ECAFE, ECLA and ECE (Miss Vakharia, Regional and Community Development Section - New York).

Monday, August 12, 1968 (cont'd)

2.30 - 5 p.m.

- (3) Presentation of group reports on  
(a) rural development problems and (b)  
approaches and strategies.

Section III. Community Development and Rural Development

Tuesday, August 13, 1968

9 - 10.30 a.m.

- (1) Basic issues in community development - background, concepts, principles, leadership and scope (Mr. Burke).

10.45 - 12 noon

- (2) Nature and objectives of community development - an approach of programme (Miss Vakharina).

2.30 - 4 p.m.

- (3) Goals of community development - institution building, communication, popular participation, etc. (Mr. Burke).

4.15 - 5 p.m.

Symposium on (1) - (3) above with discussion leaders.

Wednesday, August 14, 1968

9 - 10.30 a.m.

- (4) Methods of community development - surveys and programming, co-operative action, etc. (Mr. Burke).

10.45 - 12 noon

- (5) Organizational and administrative aspects of community development (Mr. J. Njenga) (Ministry of Co-operatives and Social Services).

2.30 - 4 p.m.

- (6) Training for community development workers at all levels (Miss A. Gethi, K.I.A.).

4.15 - 5.30 p.m.

- (7) General Discussion on (4), (5), and (6) (Mr. Burke, Miss Vakharina and Kenya Government Officials).



Thursday, August 15, 1968

9 - 10.30 a.m.

(8) Economic aspects of community development - agricultural development, improvement of infrastructures, etc. (Mr. S.S. Heyer, Ministry of Economic Planning).

10.45 - 12 noon

(9) Social aspects of community development - social goals place and function of social welfare workers in community development, social work methods and skills in community development and social welfare activities in community development, etc. (Miss Vakharia).

2.30 - 4 p.m.

(10) Other supporting or related fields in community development -  
Health - Dr. M. Bohdel - WHO  
Nutrition - Dr. Savina - FAO

4.15 - 5 p.m.

(11) Co-ordination and administrative problems (Mr. J.K. Ndoto - Office of the President).

Friday, August 16, 1968

9 - 12 noon

(12) Group discussions:

Group 1: Nature, methods and goals of community development.

Group 2: Relations with other disciplines and co-ordination.

Saturday, August 17, 1968

9.30 - 1 p.m.

(13) Group reporting.

Sunday, August 18, 1968

Free.

Section IV. Agricultural Development, Organization and

Extension Services in East Africa

Monday, August 19, 1968

9 - 10.30 a.m.

(1) Discussion, for clarification, of the document: "Economic Survey of East African Agriculture". (Mr. A.J. Botelho Neya - FAO).

10.45 - 12 noon

(2) The essentials for agricultural development. The farmer and the farm business. (Mr. A.J. Botelho Neya - FAO).

2.30 - 4 p.m.

(3) Education for development. Meaning and objectives of Agricultural Extension. (Mr. A.J. Botelho Neya - FAO).

4.15 - 5.30 p.m.

(4) Principles and techniques of Agricultural Extension. (Mr. A.J. Botelho Neya - FAO).

Tuesday, August 20, 1968

9 - 10.30 a.m.

(5) Group discussion, on selected points of lectures (2), (3) and (4) (Mr. A.J. Botelho Neya - FAO).

10.45 - 12 noon

(6) The participation of women and youth in rural development. Home Economics and Rural Youth Work, (Miss Brgstrom).

2.30 - 4 p.m.

(7) Financing the production process (Agricultural Credit) (Mr. J. Bochet/ECA/FAO).

4.15 - 5.30 p.m.

(8) Availability of supplies and equipment (Mr. J. Bochet/ECA/FAO).

Wednesday, August 21, 1968

9 - 10.30 a.m.

(9) Marketing of farm products. Production incentives for farmers. (Mr. J. Bochet/ECA/FAO).

Wednesday, August 21, 1968 (cont'd)

10.45 - 12 noon

(10) Group action by farmers. Co-operative Organization (Mr. J. Bochet/ECA/FAO).

2.30 - 4 p.m.

(11) Group discussion, on selected points of lectures (7), (8), (9), and (10). (FAO Specialists).

4.15 - 5.30 p.m.

(12) The integrated approach to the economic sector of rural development (FAO regular programming officer).

Thursday, August 22, 1968

9 - 12 noon

(13) Group discussion on the integrated approach to the economic sector of rural development. (FAO, Mr. Burke and Miss Vakharina).

2.30 - 4 p.m.

(14) Symposium on basic health and nutrition aspects of rural development - problems of health and nutrition in East African countries; approaches; co-ordination; extension services; relations with community development and other agencies.

(FAO and WHO - Dr. Savina or Bohdel, Miss Vakharina and Mr. Burke).

4.15 - 5.30 p.m.

(15) The place of Family planning in Rural Development (Dr. D. Speed).

Section V. Adult Education and Mass Communications

Friday, August 23, 1968

9 - 11 a.m.

(1) Adult education and rural development (Mr. E. Bjerre - Institute of Adult Studies).

11.15 - 12 noon

(2) The role of mass media in rural development (Mr. E. Bjerre).

2.30 - 4.30 p.m.

(3) Functional literacy and UNESCO experiments in East Africa - (Mr. G. Gardiner - UNESCO).

Saturday, August 24, 1968

Sunday, August 25, 1968

Monday, August 26, 1968  
(From Monday, 26 -  
Wednesday August 28).

Thursday, August 29, 1968

Friday, August 30, 1968

Saturday, August 31, 1968

Sunday, September 1, 1968

Monday, September 2, 1968

Morning

Afternoon

Tuesday, September 3, 1968

9 - 11 a.m.

11.15 - 12 noon

2.30 - 5 p.m.

Free.

Free.

Field trips of observation begin: two teams will visit various rural development projects and 2 selected provinces.

Projects will include re-settlement schemes, co-operatives; extension services, community development, etc., (arranged by Kenya Government).

General Discussion on projects observed.

Group (two teams) meeting to consider and draft reports on field observation.

Free.

Free.

Presentation and consideration of Team A's report.

Presentation and consideration of Team B's report.

Popular participation in rural development - broad social groups, youth and women (Mr. Burke).

General Discussion on Rural youth work and women's groups in East African countries - led by Participants (ECA/ILO).

Participation of voluntary organizations in rural development (Discussion by participants to be led by Mrs. D. Luseno Deputy Director K.N.C.S.S.)

Wednesday, September 4, 1968

One-day seminar on integrated and interdisciplinary approach to rural development in East Africa - discussion leaders to be drawn from participants. Conclusions and suggestions to be recorded for presentation. (All discussion leaders and lecturers to attend and participate under chairmanship of Director).

Thursday, September 5, 1968

International Co-operation for Rural Development

9 - 10.30 a.m.

United Nations agencies and rural development (Miss C. Davis - UNDP)

10.45 - 11.45 a.m.

I.L.O.'s activities and programme in Rural Development in Africa (Mr. Pickett)

12.00 - 12.45 p.m.

Group discussions on multilateral technical assistance. (UNDP).

12.45 p.m.

Break for lunch.

2.30 - 4.30 p.m.

Bilateral assistance and rural development (country experiences).

Group discussion (bilateral assistance).

Friday, September 6, 1968

Morning

Presentation of draft conclusions and suggestions from seminar.

Afternoon

Evaluation of the Course - questionnaire and discussion.

5.00 p.m.

Closing Session.

ANNEX II

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

ETHIOPIA	Mr. M. Baysassie	Director for Awassa Community Development Training and Demonstration Centre, Ministry of National Community Development and Social Affairs, P.O. Box 2056, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.
	Mr. T. Haile	Regional Community Development Officer for the Province of Begemder, Gojjam and Tigre, Ministry of National C.D. and Social Affairs, P.O.Box 2056, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.
KENYA	Mrs. C. Kuria	Lecturer in Community Development, K.I.A. Kenya Institute of Administration, Kabete.
	Mr. B.N. Munyeki	Senior Community Development Officer Ministry of Co-operatives and Social Services, Nairobi, Kenya.
LESOTHO	Mr. J. Bofelo	District Community Development Officer and Instructor in C.D. Ministry of the Interior, P.O.Box 174, Maseru, Lesotho.
	Mr. K. Ntsekhe	Chief Poultry Officer, Ministry of Agriculture, Maseru, Lesotho.
SUDAN	Mr. Ibrahim Abdel-Hafiz	Assistant Under-Secretary for Community Development, Ministry of Local Government, Khartoum, Sudan.
	Mr. K. Mohamed Karam	Community Development Officer, Ministry of Local Government, Khartoum, Sudan.
SOMALIA	Mr. A. Sheikh Mohamed Essa	Director-General, Ministry of Rural Development and Self-help schemes, Mogadiscio, Somalia.
	Mr. Mohamed Abdi Hashi	Director of Community Development, Ministry of Rural Development and Self-help schemes, Mogadiscio, Somalia.
UGANDA	Mr. C.E. Iteba	Community Development Officer, Ministry of Culture and Community Development, Kampala, Uganda.

ZAMBIA	Mr. C.K. Banda	Community Development Officer, Ministry of Co-operatives, Youth and Social Development, Lusaka, Zambia.
MALAWI	Mr. A. Sakah Mr. D.W.M. Mwanja	Regional Community Development Officer. Ministry of Education, Limbe, Malawi.
KENYA	Dr. Z. Onyango	Ag. Assistant Director of Medical Services, Ministry of Health, Nairobi.
	Mr. J. Githuku	Senior Education Officer, Ministry of Education, Nairobi.
	Rev. Andrew Hake	Industrial Adviser, National Christian Council of Kenya.
	Mr. G.K. Mambo	Industrial Adviser, National Christian Council of Kenya.
	Mr. J. Dearden	Agricultural Adviser, National Christian Council of Kenya.
	Mrs. Jael Mbogo	Deputy Executive Secretary, Freedom from Hunger Committee of Kenya.
	Mrs. M. Mugo	National General Secretary, Young Women's Christian Association.

ANNEX III

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

- I. Policy Issues Concerning Future Evolution of Community Development [United Nations, New York, 1966].
- II. Community Development and Economic Development [ECAFE/FAO, Bangkok, 1960].
- III. Social Research on Problems Affecting Rural Africans under Agricultural Development and Industrialization [E/CN.14/SDP/10].
- IV. Study Kit on Training for Community Development [United Nations, New York, 1957].
- V. The Community Development Approach to Land Settlement [United Nations, New York, 1966].
- VI. The Report on a Study of Problems and Prospects of Rural Development in Mali, Niger, Upper Volta [E/CN.14/SWCD/29].
- VII. Report on Evaluation of Community Development in Ghana [E/CN.14/SWCD/31].
- VIII. Social Aspects of African Development Planning [E/CN.14/SDP/7].



ANNEX IV

OPENING SPEECH BY THE HON. R.G. NGALA, E.G.H., MINISTER FOR  
CO-OPERATIVES AND SOCIAL SERVICES, KENYA

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I take special pleasure in welcoming you all to Kenya and to the Sub-regional Training Course in Rural Extension and Community Development. I say special pleasure since I sincerely believe there is great relevance and significance in our meeting together during the next five weeks to discuss and to learn from each other the most appropriate objectives and effective methods and techniques of extension work and community development in our rural areas. There is great relevance for - I do not need to remind you - the development of our rural areas is no less than the total development of our respective countries- we are essentially rural people. Whilst you are here no doubt you will appreciate and enjoy the delights of our capital city. You will enjoy - I hope - the facilities provided for you here at Kabete. But Nairobi you will appreciate is not Kenya. Whilst it would be wrong to overlook the problems of our rapidly expanding urban areas, the concern and attention during our weeks together will be centred on the rural environment. Indeed, it may well be, though it may sound paradoxical, that the solutions to many of urban problems are to be found in that rural environment. The rapid economic and social development of our rural areas cannot help but redress the growing pressure building up in our towns and cities.

There is further, great significance in our meeting together for I believe that there is inestimable value in African technicians meeting together to discuss common African problems on African soil. And in making such an occasion possible we must be especially grateful to the members of the Economic Commission for Africa who initiated this course to give effect to the recommendation of the Social Work Educators' Seminar held in Alexandria. This should be especially challenging to us - or rather to you - since you are the technicians, the professionals, the practical exponents in our field of activity. The challenge lies in

our ability to learn from each other, to learn from our speakers, to learn from the material which has been assembled here with the ultimate objective and this we must not lose sight of - of improving our field practice and bringing about that much needed socio-economic revolution in our rural areas which we all so much desire to see. However experienced we are, however senior in our various services, we can never afford to stop learning or to cease exposing ourselves to new ideas and new experiences or to making a critical reassessment of our own roles in public life and the personal contribution which each of us has it in his power to make.

I would like to draw your attention to the opening address which Mr. Robert Gardiner gave to the meeting of African Ministers of Social Affairs in Cairo in April of last year. Mr. Gardiner spoke of his misgivings because he thought "that the social aspect of the developments which are now taking place in Africa today present us with the most difficult challenges". He went on to say "you cannot develop or modernize your economy without modernizing the entire society which that economy should fit: and yet, we approach social work with a tradition which at best can be described as negative" .....He then goes on ..... "The social services are not only the hand-maid of change, they constitute the engine of change because unless the attitudes of our people change, I am afraid that most of the hopes that we are putting on economies will not be realized." No doubt if you have not already done so, you will have an opportunity of studying the complete address. I heartily commend it to you for its hard-hitting, candid and unfortunately - one must confess - all too soundly based critique of our approach to socio-economic problems.

Mr. Gardiner's misgivings are my misgivings. The challenges are enormous, pure economics alone will not solve our problems; our attitudes - the attitudes of our people - have to change if more sophisticated economic processes are to function anything like effectively. I would like to draw your attention to another very relevant piece of study material which will help you in your deliberations and that is the report of the high-level Kericho Conference held about eighteen months ago here in Kenya on

"Education, Employment and Rural Development." I draw your attention especially to the very comprehensive conclusions of the conference which it appears to me provide a very practical framework within which specific objectives for social policy can be identified. These conclusions, amongst many others, pay special attention to the fundamental requirements for rural development; priority in rural development, agriculture, extension service and farmer training, community leadership and adult education.

For example, the seventieth conclusion - I mentioned the conclusions were very comprehensive! Reads "it may be unusual to treat adults education before the formal educational system and youth services, but the conference adopted this order because, in its opinion, a more significant contribution to rural development can be made by a much strengthened, more clearly thought-out and co-ordinated educational service to adults, than by alterations in or expansion of the existing system of primary and secondary schools." Another conclusion discusses the merits of consolidating the community development and extension services. These are but two of the many problems of rural development which will be exercising your minds over the next few weeks and the whole conference proceedings are well worth studying and should help you a great deal.

If we accept the fact that rural development is perhaps the most pressing problem facing Africa today - and I cannot see how we can fail to do so - then we as community development and extension technicians have a fundamental and central role to play. Economists have for many years been exercising their minds on the problem of development. At one stage, they fastened on capital as being the missing component, vital to development. But injections of economists' capital alone has not so far done the trick. More and more, economists have been forced to redefine their basic requirements for a self-generating, upward spiralling economic momentum in terms of economic infrastructure and human capital. More and more within their own discipline they have moved towards a social approach to the economic solution of their problems. People have to want to innovate, have to have confidence in themselves, be capable of adapting old methods and techniques to new situations, be capable of and desire to adopt new

ways. They must be able to participate and wish to participate in all the various processes of change at each and every one of the many stages. The economists need this prerequisite to development in order to initiate economic growth. In this sense, the social and economic services are indistinguishable. In this sense Ministries and Departments of Community Development or Social Development are "Economic" Ministries as much as Ministries of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry, and Labour. The economists are asking social questions and they expect help in finding answers to those questions from those technicians working in the social field - from us! from you! from you! - I wonder if we are as ready as we might be to answer those questions. Robert Gardiner may well be right when he says that our approach to social work can at best be described as negative. How do we change attitudes? How can we best organize ourselves to achieve this end? What kind of training is best given to those whose prime change it is to achieve this? What kind of institutions are best suited to gain this end? Who are the best people to spearhead the effort? What are the stages? What are the priorities? Do we know the answers? Have we thought seriously about the questions? It may well be that our own inherited specialist structure of ministerial divisions itself is ill-suited to find the most appropriate solutions to such a problem as that of rural development. Perhaps we need a ministry of extension services. I say perhaps because I feel one of the real stumbling blocks to rural development everywhere is the problem of co-ordination and co-operation at ground level. If we are even to have the steady and co-ordinated co-operation which is basic to rural development; community development, agricultural extension, health education, co-operatives; rural trading; veterinary services; literacy, women's movements; youth; inservice training then working as one is essential. The services are all part of the same process and the qualities and skills of those engaged in rural development at this fundamental level are of a very similar nature, so similar that all the different arms must work as from one body with - most important of all - one mind to achieve maximum effect. And you know we cannot afford to achieve anything but maximum effect. In these terms we can perhaps think of the community development worker as the pioneer inspirer - the catalyst - preparing the ground for the ready reception of new approaches and ideas to be followed by the educational processes in agriculture,

co-operatives, health, trading, family and social responsibilities - but all part of one process with clearly defined and integrated aims and priorities.

If my argument is correct then the field extension workers in the toughstone for successful rural development. His or her ability to communicate, ability to teach, ability to be accepted as a community leader, ability to give himself to his task will determine the degree of success which is these field workers must be able and encourage to work together which may presuppose that they are trained together: they must be of the highest calibre both in their professional training and in their dedication to their community work. And they themselves must get the inspirational leadership which they deserve from their vocational superiors. The problem of co-operation and integration of government services and of co-operation between government services and voluntary organizations must be one of the important aspects of extension work on which you will exercise your minds here. I need your answers but the answers must be realistic and specific. All our countries need your answers. We cannot afford the wastages which occur upon duplication, overlapping non-co-operation. Our countries have nothing to waste. Then you will have certainly to review the whole methods which we use for training our field staff. Is there profit to be gained from common training? What are the common elements of such training? Do we pay enough attention to fields like techniques of communication and rural psychology in our training of extension workers? Of what value are multi-purpose training centres? Have we not in the past perhaps paid too much attention to the academic excellence of our professional quality and too little to the means of communicating and to the approach of the extension worker within the rural community. Again we need practical answers to these questions for although our field workers have already achieved much to their credit, there is still room for vast improvement. I look forward to hearing your suggestions.

I have looked at the excellent programme that has been prepared for you and I shall be watching your progress with great interest - not just academic interest but real practical interest for what you will be discussing

is central to the work of my Ministry, to our Government, to all our governments and not least to the ECA. Your success will be our success.

Whilst you are here you will have an opportunity to see and evaluate some of our work here in Kenya. I have no intention of listing sets of achievements. These you can make up your minds about yourselves as you progress through the course. I might draw your attention however to the statement of national policy of community development which gives a comprehensive survey of our aims, objectives and progress so far. I might also draw your attention to our statutory board of adult education whose work it is to try and achieve that co-ordination of extension services, adult education and community development which I feel is important and about which I have already spoken.

I might draw your attention to our pattern of farmers training centres and rural training centres, to our pattern of co-ordinating countryside development committees and the work of our department of agriculture, Ministry of Economic Planning and Ministry of Health.

I hold up none of these for adulation for we are well aware of our vital need for improvements but I offer them to you simply as examples of possible ways of attempting to achieve studies forward in this prime field of rural development. What approaches and methods you find satisfactory I hope you will take away with you. What you find that could be improved I would like to hear about. Above all, I would like to make a plea that you discuss your business practically and in a down to earth manner during the weeks ahead. I feel that I have loaded you with heavy responsibilities. And that indeed they are heavy. But I trust that the weight of these responsibilities will not be too burdensome and you will have time to relax and enjoy yourselves whilst you are staying with us in Kenya. You will find, I am sure, that Kenya takes its work seriously but that we do not disregard the lighter side of life, and in this we hope you will participate fully for we are very pleased to have you with us. And now, may I wish you well in your work. May I say how pleased I am that this course has been initiated. May I thank

all of those who have been concerned in the preliminary arrangements for the mounting of the course. And may I hope that its success will ensure that this but the first part of our ongoing process of assessment evaluation, re-training and refreshing of field workers and technicians in this perplexing field of the socio-economic development of our rural areas.

Thank you.

ANNEX V

ADDRESS ON BEHALF OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL, UNITED NATIONS

(Read by Miss Parin Vakharia, Social Development Division,  
United Nations, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.)

Mr. Chairman, the Honourable Minister, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is both an honour and a pleasure for me to be in your midst and to extend to you compliments of the Secretary-General of the United Nations. I am also to convey the deep interest of the Offices of Technical Co-operation and of the Social Development Division, especially that of the Regional and Community Development Section in this training course which epitomizes the aspirations of the participant countries and represents an important aspect of our work in the United Nations.

In the past decade, a development of great significance to the United Nations and indeed to humanity at large is the emergence of many African Countries and their entry into the family of free nations. At the inaugural meeting of the First Session of the Economic Commission for Africa, His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I, Emperor of Ethiopia had wisely reflected that the occasion marked the beginning "of a new and splendid Period in the Continent's history". In that hour of attainment he also reminded all who were present that "the tasks are immense" and that "much labour and toil will be demanded" in discharging the responsibilities placed upon the shoulders of the member Governments. Since that memorable event ten years ago, much has come to pass. And while the path to progress has not been smooth, determined effort has continued both internally and with external assistance to improve the lot of the common man. The development process which can be set in motion with the partnership of the people and the Government is outlined in the Development Plan 1966-1970 of the Republic of Kenya - "Self-help is the basis of community development. Self-help projects were always part of the traditional way of life in Kenya but in recent decades the tradition



has tended to wane. It is now being revived in a new form and is giving added impact to the pace of development. Seen in isolation a single self-help project may appear insignificant. But when thousands of self-help projects are added together they make a very important contribution to the development of the nation. More important than the numbers of projects completed is the tangible evidence of the people's support for development. Self-help projects cannot be set out in detail as part of a national Development Plan. However, administrative arrangements ensure that self-help projects contribute to economic development by supporting at the local level the national Plan".

From the beginning, leaders of African Countries have been aware that in order to take their rightful place in and make their full contribution to the progress of man, it is essential to bridge the gap not just of decades but of several centuries. With the vast resources of this great continent and the exuberance of its youthful population, the eventual potentialities are immeasurable. In the present and the immediate future lies the task of nation building in social and economic spheres. The eagerness for speedy progress in the social spectrum was displayed in the very first session of the Economic Commission for Africa which recommended that the Executive Secretary "should convene in 1959 a small conference or workshop for African Countries now receiving technical assistance from the United Nations in the organization of national Community Development programmes and for other interested countries and territories". The following year, in September 1959, the Workshop of Community Development was held in Ethiopia. In his welcoming address the Executive Secretary, ECA, set the tone for the Workshop and the others that have followed. He stated that the Economic Commission for Africa "regards Community Development as a very necessary aspect of economic development. In Africa, where the countries and territories are predominantly rural, the people still have a healthy communal spirit and ability to co-operate and are eager to work themselves on improving their economic and social conditions. In the great task which lies ahead of African nations, the efforts of Governments can succeed only if they are supplemented by self-help efforts of tens of thousands of local communities. The untapped resources of voluntary labour can become an important source of Capital Formation".

These words strike the keynote, also for the training course that is about to commence. The very title of the training course suggests several important themes. Recognizing that a major lag in Africa's development is the shortage of technically trained manpower, this course is organized as one in a series whereby Senior personnel in neighbouring countries could be helped to identify common problems, consider solutions and with mutual co-operation attempt to build a healthy society. A vast majority of the population in East Africa, as in the rest of the continent, is rural and therefore it is important that the focus of this course be on extension services in rural areas. The tradition of self-help and mutual aid in this part of the world lends itself to adopting Community Development as a method and an approach to bring about socio-economic change.

With the advent of political independence this ancient land is reawakened with zeal and enthusiasm to get ahead and achieve in a short span of a few years what has taken decades and centuries elsewhere. It also has the benefit of the experience of others. An encouraging feature in developmental programmes initiated and supported by ECA and its sub-regional offices is the concentration on the development of human resources as the most valuable potential wealth. In this technologically oriented jet age, social changes are taking place faster than any government can prepare a society for. Old orders and traditions of generations are breaking down and in the process heavy toll is exacted of the human being who is unable to keep pace with the oncoming changes. It poses perhaps the greatest challenge to workers in community development to help build new sociological institutions which in turn may bring about orderly social evolution. This and other important topics will no doubt be discussed at length in the weeks ahead. However, it may be mentioned here that the sub-regional and the interdisciplinary character of this training course will facilitate intensive and meaningful discussions on the contribution that community development can make to the development of human resources, particularly in the context of East African Countries. In expressing our appreciation to the Government of the Republic of Kenya for its generosity in hosting this training course and for accommodating us on the premises of the Kenya Institute of Administration, Kabete,

we extend the hope that the deliberations which will take place in the weeks to follow will mark a new dimension in understanding and co-operation among the participant countries to train workers with an integrated approach to community development. It needs hardly be added that the United Nations and particularly the substantive department of the Regional and Community Development Section will be eager, at all times, to support and to participate in your endeavours to the best of our ability. While wishing every success to this programme and others in the future, we extend the hope that this ancient land not far from where we stand, which marked the beginning of human race, may in its newly acquired vitality contribute to the betterment of all mankind.