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KENYA - Miscellaneous Correspondence



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KEN ~~#9~~ #17-up

Pilot Irrigation Scheme
Kano State

See separate file

**UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT
PROGRAMME**



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GOVERNING COUNCIL
Third session
10-27 January 1967
Agenda item 5

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (SPECIAL FUND)

Recommendation of the Administrator

KENYA

Pilot Irrigation Scheme, Kano Plain

Governing Council earmarking:^{1/} \$778,600

Government's counterpart contribution^{1/}
estimated at equivalent of: \$2,493,000

Duration: Four and one-half years.

Purpose: To establish a pilot irrigation scheme
and expand an agricultural research station
as the forerunners to development of the
whole Kano Plain.

Executing Agency: The Food and Agriculture Organization of the
United Nations

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^{1/} Included in the Governing Council earmarking is an amount estimated at the equivalent of \$66,600, representing 15 per cent of the estimated gross expert cost, which will be paid by the Government as a cash contribution towards local operating costs of the project.

/...

I. Introduction

1. The Administrator submits the following report and recommendations on the application of the Government of Kenya for assistance in a pilot irrigation scheme and improvement of agricultural research facilities in the Kano Plain, Nyanza Province, Western Kenya.

II. Background

2. The Kano Plain, Nyanza Province, lies on the eastern shore of the Kavirondo Gulf, which is an arm of Lake Victoria. The Plain covers 75,000 acres, of which 30,000 are thought to be irrigable. Rainfall in this area averages fifty inches a year, but monthly precipitation is irregular and unpredictable. The Kano Plain is adjacent to the provincial capital of Kisumu, which is serviced by railway, road, lake transport and airline facilities.

3. Despite its accessibility, the Kano Plain is a seriously depressed region: the population density is 530 per square mile and the productivity of the land is poor. There are few labour employment opportunities, and many adult males seek work in Kisumu, Nairobi or even Mombasa. Agricultural activity is devoted to subsistence cultivation of maize, sorghum, beans and cassava; other crops include millet, rice and some fruits. There is a heavy concentration of livestock, consisting of poor grade cattle, sheep and goats. The present gross output generated by agricultural and livestock production is estimated at \$8.40 per acre annually. Of this figure, only a small proportion is represented by cash income.

4. The agricultural development of the Kano Plain is inhibited by the hazards of floods or drought. The Plain is relatively flat and is dissected by the Kibos, Luanda and Nyando rivers which flow into the Kavirondo Gulf. The soils are alluvial and potentially irrigable, but their structure is poor; surface water drainage is impeded, particularly after heavy rain; when dry, the soils become badly cracked and compacted. Cultivation of subsistence and cash crops has been limited by rudimentary tillage practices, drainage problems and irregular rainfall. The first requirements of intensive land use and economic cash crop production are surface water drainage and flood control. These should be combined with irrigation to offset the effects of prolonged droughts.

/...

5. The system of land tenure in Kano Plain, which is inhabited by the Luo people, is a further complicating factor. Under an uncodified system of law and custom, land may be acquired by direct allocation, through inheritance or as a gift; this has resulted in land fragmentation and complex ownership. There is no registration of titles and the land itself is not demarcated. Development of the Kano Plain will require the adaptation of existing tenurial patterns to the demands of modern agriculture.

6. The Government is convinced that the rehabilitation of this over-populated and depressed area is urgent. The successful operation of a pilot irrigation scheme is a prerequisite to the mobilization of investment capital to finance the development of the entire Kano Plain. Accordingly, UNDP (Special Fund) assistance has been requested for this purpose.

III. The Project

7. The purpose of the project, the duration of which will be four and one-half years, is to establish a pilot irrigation scheme in a representative area within the Kano Plain. The project will also assist in the expansion of agricultural research facilities.

8. The pilot irrigation scheme will be established on 1,800 acres at Ahero on the right bank of the Nyando River. Discharge at this point is adequate to supply pumped water to the pilot area on a year-round basis. The site at Ahero has been selected after intense study by qualified consultants provided under a bilateral programme and is typical of conditions in the Kano Plain. The operation of the pilot scheme will enable crop cultivation, irrigation and drainage techniques to be tested on a significant scale. The project will also experiment with new patterns of land tenure, agricultural supervision and credit arrangements, in order to determine their acceptability to the local population.

9. In conformity with Government regulations for irrigation developments, strict supervision and management will be applied. Throughout this pilot scheme, the emphasis will be on economic crop production and gradual introduction of modern cultivation techniques. The first eighteen months will be concerned with the survey, mapping, layout and settlement of the irrigable area, followed by a three-year period of agricultural operations. Each farm holding will consist

/...

of four acres (giving a total of 450 families settled on the scheme), and the farming patterns will be combinations of rice/cotton or sugar cane/rice cultivation. These three basic crops are familiar to the local population and their market prospects are good. The scheme management, on credit, will undertake basic land clearance and preparation and will provide the farmers with seed, fertilizer, transport, warehousing and pest control; these items will subsequently be debited against the proceeds of crop sales, and the balance passed to the individual farmer. Based on conservative crop yields, a net cash income of \$520 per year is projected for each family.

10. Agricultural experimental work will be carried out throughout the project at a Government research station near Ahero. This station, which now covers 63 acres, will be rehabilitated, and expanded by a further 50 acres. Present agronomic work is confined to sugar cane trials, but intensive research on irrigated cotton and rice cultivation will also be undertaken. Research will cover crop/water requirements, improved seed varieties, optimum fertilizer applications, as well as possible new crops. The data derived from this work will subsequently form the basis of cropping patterns and techniques to be applied by farmers on the pilot irrigation scheme. A training programme for junior agricultural extension staff will be carried out at the research station, prior to their assignment to supervision duties on the pilot scheme.

11. The UNDP (Special Fund) will contribute to the project the services of experts and consultants totalling eighteen and one-half man-years in the fields of agricultural production economy, irrigation agronomy, agronomic research, irrigation engineering and layout, soils surveying, rural sociology and land tenure. The UNDP (Special Fund) will provide vehicles, tractors, pumping equipment, implements, agricultural chemicals, fertilizers and improved crop varieties. In view of the lack of housing in the project area, the UNDP (Special Fund) will, as an exceptional measure, finance the provision of basic accommodations for the experts.

12. The Government has recently established a National Irrigation Board as a semi-autonomous agency with its own agricultural, extension, administrative and maintenance staff. The Government's counterpart contribution will be made available through the National Irrigation Board, which will be the Cooperating Government Agency. The contribution will include professional staff, extension

personnel, buildings, agricultural machinery, and maintenance and operation of all equipment. Marketing of crops produced on the pilot scheme will be strictly controlled, and will be handled through Government organizations such as the Kenya Agricultural Produce Marketing Board and the Cotton Lint and Seed Marketing Board.

13. The Government intends to adopt a co-ordinated approach to the development of the entire Kenya Nile Basin, of which the Kano Plain is a part. Close liaison will, therefore, be established with the UNDP (Special Fund) assisted projects for Survey and Pilot Reclamation Schemes for the Yala Swamp^{2/} and the Hydro-meteorological Survey of Lakes Victoria, Kioga and Albert^{3/}. The present project will determine the operating costs and production returns on a closely supervised irrigated settlement scheme, and will indicate the investment required to finance expanded developments. This data will facilitate the feasibility study for the development of the whole Kano Plain, which the Government ultimately hopes to undertake.

IV. Executing Agency

14. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations has indicated its readiness to serve as Executing Agency.

^{2/} Document SF/R.9/Add.21

^{3/} Document DP/SF/R.1/Add.81

V. Financial Provisions

15. It has been estimated that the total Governing Council earmarking will be as follows:

| | Total cost (in \$US) | Phasing of expenditure | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| | | First year | Second year | Third year | Fourth year | Fifth year |
| Experts | 444,000 ^{a/} | 76,000 | 140,000 | 110,000 | 82,000 | 36,000 |
| Equipment | 208,300 | 30,000 | 85,000 | 60,000 | 15,000 | 18,300 |
| Miscellaneous | 26,600 | 3,800 | 9,200 | 7,400 | 4,100 | 2,100 |
| TOTAL GROSS PROJECT COSTS: | 678,900 | 109,800 | 234,200 | 177,400 | 101,100 | 56,400 |
| Executing Agency overhead costs: | 74,700 | | | | | |
| UNDP (Special Fund) direct costs ^{b/} | 25,000 | | | | | |
| GOVERNING COUNCIL EARMARKING: | 778,600 | | | | | |

a/ Gross cost, representing 18 1/2 man-years of expert services.

b/ Includes any expenditure for costs related to project evaluation or operation incurred directly by the Administrator: in this case, an amount of \$25,000 for the provision of housing for the experts.

16. Included in the total Governing Council earmarking is an amount estimated at the equivalent of \$66,600, representing 15 per cent of the estimated gross expert cost, which will be paid by the Government as a cash contribution towards local operating costs of the project. In addition, the Government is expected to make a counterpart contribution estimated at the equivalent of \$2,493,000.

The exact amounts will be determined at the time of signature of the Plan of Operation.

17. To the extent administratively desirable, the Administrator is prepared to include in the gross project budget, subject to the concurrence of the Government, any part of the counterpart contribution which the Government agrees to make in cash directly to the UNDP (Special Fund) and to show the Governing Council earmarking increased accordingly.

/...

VI. Recommendations

18. The Administrator

- (a) Recommends that the Governing Council earmark \$778,600 for this project, of which \$678,900 will be for project costs, \$25,000 for UNDP (Special Fund) direct costs and \$74,700 for clearly identifiable additional costs incurred by the Executing Agency in the execution of the project;
 - (b) Requests the authorization of the Governing Council to conclude the appropriate arrangements.
-

→ UNDP TA - Kenya - Kano Plain
 File S.V.P.
 Copy of amended
 memo letter seen
 & consulted N.R.A.D. + M.I.T. with UNDP
 Several weeks ago - with UNDP
 we provided paper to AF. Dept. copy
 B. We did not have copy
 of original letter before
 November 23, 1966
 R
 11/28/66

No. 464

Mr. David L. Gordon
 Permanent Mission in Eastern Africa
 P. O. Box 30577
 Nairobi
 Kenya

Dear Dave:

Thank you for your letter No. 770 of October 29 describing your discussions in Rome on the Kano Plain Pilot Project. I hope the discussions in Nairobi proved more useful and we look forward to learning of their outcome.

I enclose a copy of the paper on this project submitted to the UNDP Consultative Board. To answer your question, when the Bank expresses its "special interest," and requests that the UNDP make "appropriate arrangements with the Executing Agency reflecting this interest," it means that the UNDP will undertake to arrange with the Executing Agency to have it consult with the Bank about its draft Plan of Operation, terms of reference and choice of consultants, if any.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,

A. G. El Emery
 Director
 Africa Department

Enclosure

cc: Messrs. Horsley (with copy of incoming)
 Rivkin { " " " " } ✓
 Evans { " " " " }

HBThomas:jsc

C O P Y

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

October 29, 1966

No. 770

Mr. A. G. El Emery
Director, Africa Department
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433, USA

Dear Abdel:

Kenya: Kano Plain Pilot Project

Pursuant to my letter No. 756 of October 24, I went to Rome on the night of October 24 and returned on the 26th. I had various discussions on the 25th and the morning of the 26th with the Kenya Government representatives and, together with them, with the FAO people concerned. The results were inconclusive but still, I think, of some value.

FAO's difficulties with the project seem to be of several kinds, which tend to interact:

- a) They feel it is incumbent on them, as Executing Agency, to take real substantive and administrative control of the project, to tailor it to their specifications, which is quite understandable. They are quick to see and resent any implication that the content or method of execution of the project is already settled without their participation; unfortunately, such an implication is to some extent inherent in the history of the project to date, and it has rather been underlined by Bruce McKenzie and his colleagues.
- b) They have quite basically misconstrued the nature of the Kenya Government's proposals, analyzing and treating it as a fairly conventional research project rather than as an operational pilot scheme of sufficient size to provide a valid practical demonstration or test of the feasibility of a large scale irrigation project in the Kano Plain area--including costs and yields under field conditions and with farmers having limited prior experience, organizational and supervisory arrangements, political and sociological reactions, etc. They appear to have little sense of the Government's urgency and little knowledge of what has already been done.
- c) Apart from their natural reaction against being faced with a fait accompli they found it hard to reconcile the role proposed by the

Government for ADS (and ILACO) with their normal procedure of assigning directly hired FAO personnel.

d) Finally there appeared to be considerable differences and jealousies within FAO itself, especially between the Land and Water Resources Division and the Ergas group, with Terver's office maintaining a precarious balance; these differences partly reflect and influence their respective attitudes toward ADS, the Nairobi Office and the Bank as an institution.

The main meeting, attended by 12 or 14 FAO people from various offices, started off on a pretty negative tone. The principal participants from the Land and Water Resources Division initially stated that the specific revisions in deployment of experts proposed by the UNDP--e.g. elimination of the "soil conservationist" (which in fact is a misnomer), the addition of a soil surveyor and a land tenure expert for extended periods, etc.-- could not be altered without going back to the Consultative Board, since the latter's endorsement of the project had been predicated on these specifics; but later it was agreed that there is actually a great deal of flexibility within the broad categories of expenditure (experts, equipment and miscellaneous). They first asserted also that FAO's normal recruitment and operating procedures must be adhered to regardless of the time factor or any other special circumstances, but seemed later to relax this position somewhat. They rather grudgingly agreed that it would be useful for someone from FAO to come to Kenya, to examine on the ground the main features of the project, the work done to date, the qualifications of the people involved (including ADS members), etc., and to discuss what arrangements would be appropriate in the light of these factors; but they thought this would be impossible for a couple of months because of limitations on travel funds.

McKenzie's first reaction to all this was to say "to hell with FAO and the UNDP money". I argued that he should at least await the outcome of the agreed discussions in Kenya, but that these ought to take place as early as possible. He subsequently talked to Dr. Sen and to Mr. Heuser (of Terver's staff?) and obtained agreement that a technical man will come before November 15, to be followed a few days later by a relatively senior administrator/negotiator. It has been decided, I think, that the first of these will be a man named McNair who seemed to be more flexible and sympathetic than his colleagues in the Land and Water Resources Division, and the second may be Heuser himself. Peter Reid and I later talked privately with Heuser, who seemed very reasonable. I feel some optimism that the discussions in Kenya will be of a constructive character. I shall probably be away from Nairobi at the beginning of McNair's visit, which is just as well, but should be available for the final round-up.

Could you please send me a copy of the paper submitted to the Consultative Board on the Kano Plain project. Also could you tell me

October 29, 1966

just what the Bank's "expression of interest" in the project implies. Does it mean FAO undertakes to consult the Bank about the form and mode of execution of the project, or what?

Best regards,

Sincerely yours,

David L. Gordon

cc. Mr. Evans
Mr. Peter Reid

copied to Messrs. Horsley
Rivkin
Evans

UNDP ~~Kenya~~ - Kenya - Kano Plains
A R
Original reference 7.

Not yet
AR
11/8/66

Mr. O. H. Calika

November 3, 1966

Arnold Rivkin

Quarterly Review of FAO and Bank Regional Offices Work Programmes -
Kano Plain

1. I have just read your memorandum to the Files dated August 26 on the above subject, particularly the discussion reported in paragraph 3, in which I participated. I believe there is an unfortunate ambiguity in the paragraph which could be misleading. The reference in the second sentence to "the ADS arrangement" which was thought to be agreed at the Nairobi meeting, following as it does, a sentence which refers to the present FAO difficulty with ADS's advice to the Kenya Government indicating its willingness "to manage the Kano Plain project", could in my judgment create a misleading impression.
2. The "ADS arrangement" reached in Nairobi related to the agreement of all concerned that ADS would prepare a suitable project application, and if needed related documentation, for submission by the Government of Kenya to the UNDP. The "ADS arrangement" in the Nairobi meeting did not deal with the subject of who would "manage" the project. On the contrary, the meeting agreed that FAO would be asked to be the Executing Agency.
3. You will recall that at the meeting that I attended on October 7 in the Bank on the Kano Plain project, I reiterated the position that the "ADS arrangement" was for the preparation of a project application to the UNDP and did not relate to, and certainly did not purport to, impose, any limitation on the discretion of the contemplated Executing Agency for the UNDP project, viz., the FAO. In that connection, I invite your attention to the note on the Kano Plain project discussions in Nairobi which I prepared on my return to Washington (see my memorandum to the Files dated April 20, 1966), and my letter (cleared by the Africa Department and Agriculture Division of the Projects Department) to the UNDP on the Kano Plain project dated September 23, 1966.

cc: Mr. R.H. Demuth
Mr. M.L. Hoffman ✓

ARivkin/mt

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

To: Files

October 26, 1966

From: O. H. Calika

Subject: Quarterly Review of FAO and the Bank Regional Offices
Work Programs

1. Two meetings were held with Messrs. Ergas and de Lusignan on October 6 (morning and afternoon) and another meeting on October 7 in the Africa Department Conference Room (No. 550) on the above. Messrs. Evans, Reid, Threlkeld, Rowe, Veraart and Calika participated in all discussions. Messrs. Gordon, Matter, Storrar, Duncan, Benjenk, Lutolf, Kruithof, Horsley, de la Renaudiere, Billington, Koenig, Ba and Richardson participated in the discussions on countries with which they are primarily concerned. Mr. Rivkin participated in the discussions to which reference is made in para. 3 below. These meetings followed similar review meetings, which took place with attendance by Messrs. Matter and Gordon and the Projects and Africa Departments' staff on October 3 and October 6, to clarify the Bank's position before the discussions with FAO representatives.

2. The following is a country by country summary of the discussions and the conclusions reached:

ALGERIA

- An FAO staff member will participate in the Bank's discussions with the Government which will be held in Algiers around mid-November on the agricultural chapter (in French) of the Bank economic report on Algeria (to review mainly the question of agricultural organization).

BURUNDI

- Mr. Ergas stated that the Burundi Government had withdrawn the proposed project for development of coffee production.
- FAO will send Mr. Heymans (FAO), who was at the time of the discussions in Rwanda, to Burundi to look into Mosso and Ruzizi irrigation projects. (It was later learned that Mr. Heymans had already left Rwanda for Europe and this visit has not materialized).

CAMEROON

- At the time of the discussions, the Abidjan Office staff were shortly to visit Cameroon to give guidance to the authorities in preparing oil palm, cocoa, tea and rice projects. It was agreed that an FAO staff member (Boumendil) would join this mission to give advice on the preparation of Lagone River rice project.

CENTRAL AFRICAN
REPUBLIC

- FAO project identification mission will visit CAR by mid-October for three weeks.
- The Bank economic mission (Mr. Booz) will visit CAR late in October to overlap with FAO visit.

CHAD

- In consultation with the Bank, FAO will follow up the recommendations of its recent livestock project identification mission to Chad (project preparation visit?).
- FAO will also explore the prospects for an agricultural credit project in Chad.

DAHOMY

- The Abidjan Office staff (Mr. Brochu) will visit Dahomey in October to continue to assist the authorities in the preparation of oil palm and coconut projects. One or two members of the Bank appraisal mission to Ivory Coast, which is expected to be there in January 1967, will also visit Dahomey to review progress made with preparation of the oil palm project.
- Development of cotton production is considered of lower priority; nevertheless, the Abidjan Office will look into the cost structure and farmers' input/output to ascertain the prospects for exports.
- FAO plans to send a mission to Dahomey in March, 1967 to explore the prospects for preparing an irrigation project related to the Mono River UNDP study.

ETHIOPIA

- The Nairobi Office will communicate with the Ethiopian authorities urging that by a specified date, data needed for the agricultural credit project should be made available, if Ethiopia desires further Bank/FAO assistance in the preparation of this project.

GABON

- The proposed visit by FAO staff to Gabon in connection with a forestry project (Zone 3) will be deferred to November.

GHANA

- Findings of the Bank/FAO mission, now in Ghana, will be awaited before any further action.

GUINEA

- FAO will supply a member for the Bank economic mission to Guinea (November).

IVORY COAST

- The Abidjan Office has been assisting the authorities in preparing coconut and oil palm projects which should be ready for appraisal in January 1967.
- The Bank appraisal team will review a dossier, to be prepared by the Government in consultation with the Abidjan Office staff (Mr. Haasjes), on a cocoa project and will also examine the Government's proposals for an expanded program for rubber development.
- Development of cotton cultivation is not considered a high priority; nevertheless the Abidjan Office will look into the cost structure and farmers' input/output for an assessment of the export prospects.
- The Abidjan Office (Mr. Haasjes) and a staff member from the Projects Department will be in Ivory Coast in November to assess possible demand for agricultural credit and the existing institutional set up (to assist in determining the basis for a future Bank project).

LIBERIA

- FAO will consider what follow-up will be necessary in Liberia to complete its report on the development potential of the Kle Pujehun region. The Abidjan Office staff (Mr. Haasjes) is expected to join an FAO team in the field.
- FAO proposes to help the Government in preparing a project for agricultural education (College of Agriculture and Forestry). The Bank will consider the proposal.

MALAGASY

- Staff from FAO (Mr. Thomas), the Bank's Projects Department (an agricultural credit expert) and the Nairobi Office (Mr. Groenveld) will visit Malagasy Republic around mid-November to assist in the preparation of a livestock project.

MALAWI

- Mr. van Dijck (Nairobi Office) will visit Malawi briefly in November to assist FAO project preparation staff in the dry-land cotton area of the Shire Valley (mainly to advise on the access road requirements).

MALI

- Members of the proposed Bank appraisal mission (January) to Senegal (groundnuts project), accompanied by Mr. Brochu (FAO), will visit Mali to assess the prospects for groundnuts and cotton projects (in particular, the economics of production and exports).

MAURITANIA

- FAO has been asked to provide staff for an economic planning advisory mission requested by the Government (January). The terms of reference for the mission will be provided to FAO.

MOROCCO

- The Bank will be recruiting consultants for the proposed agricultural organization study which is likely to be launched in December or shortly thereafter. FAO is being kept informed. The Bank will await the Government's reaction to the findings of the study before resuming lending for agricultural projects.

NIGERIA

- The Abidjan Office has been assisting Western Nigeria in preparing a palm oil project. Conditions permitting, Mr. Haasjes will visit Nigeria in November to review the progress of this project and to advise Mid-Western Nigeria on a palm oil project. FAO will be informed of the visit so that Mr. Clark (FAO) may join Mr. Haasjes on this visit.
- Mr. Haasjes will also review the progress made in Western and Mid-Western Nigeria in preparing rubber projects, with a view to an early appraisal visit from the Bank headquarters. Mr. Clark (FAO) may accompany.
- Conditions permitting, FAO will send staff to Nigeria to help the Government in the preparation of fisheries and citrus projects.

RWANDA

- FAO mission in field (now returned to Europe).

SENEGAL

- Before the end of this year, a Bank mission, composed of staff from the Projects Department, the Abidjan Office (Mr. Haasjes), FAO (Mr. Brochu) and probably FAC, will visit Senegal to give guidance in the preparation of a dossier on the economic and technical aspects of a proposed groundnuts (SATEC) scheme with a view to an appraisal visit early in 1967.

SIERRA LEONE

- The Abidjan Office will continue to supervise the consultants' (IRHO) work on an oil palm project.

SOMALIA

- Mr. Groenveld will visit Somalia in November to follow-up the progress of the agricultural credit project; not a high priority.

SUDAN

- Mr. Ergas explained that the Finance Minister of the Sudan had asked FAO to help in:
 - (a) preparing an outline of a program for agricultural investment;
 - (b) advising on development policies in specific fields (development of fisheries, livestock, agricultural processing).

FAO is willing to help if the Bank participates in the effort. It was agreed that this matter should be further considered between FAO and the Bank.

TANZANIA

- The Nairobi Office expects that the preparation of the NDC Ranching scheme would be completed early in 1967.
- FAO will make proposals to the Bank on assistance to the Government in preparing the Sukumaland (land survey and resettlement) project.

TUNISIA

- FAO proposes a reconnaissance visit to Tunisia on an agricultural education (Ecole Superieure de l'Agri-culture) project. The Bank will consider the proposal.

UGANDA

- The Nairobi Office is helping UDC in the preparation of a small ranching scheme (for private or IFC financing).
- FAO will make a proposal on reorientation of the Mubuku project.

UPPER VOLTA

- The Abidjan Office will follow up the findings of the August 1966 visit in respect of groundnuts and cotton development (visit early in 1967).

ZAMBIA

- The Bank will consider the economic priority of projects identified by a previous FAO mission (forestry, agricultural credit, fisheries, drainage, agricultural education); the amounts involved are rather small.

3. With reference to the Kano Plains (UNDP) survey project in Kenya, Mr. Ergas expressed FAO headquarters' disappointment that the Bank (ADS) had indicated to the Kenya Government its willingness to manage this study, although FAO was selected as the executing agency for this scheme and it should have been FAO's prerogative to decide who would be the manager. The Bank staff explained that the ADS arrangement, which they thought had been agreed in high-level discussions by the Kenya Government, FAO and the Bank, was not intended to restrict FAO's right of choice. FAO might discuss the matter with the Kenya Government. The discussions were inconclusive and it was agreed that the matter would be taken up again with FAO after Mr. Ergas' return to Rome.

4. The Bank staff mentioned to Mr. Ergas the view that, for preparing sound livestock projects in Western African countries, the potentialities and requirements of both inland and coastal countries should together be taken into account. Such an integrated approach might require studies based on strips of countries, rather than isolated efforts on a country-by-country basis. Mr. Ergas expressed agreement with this line. The Bank's staff indicated that they would wish to consider the matter further within the Bank, with a view to cooperative action with FAO. A project-oriented study might emerge. (Mr. Matter will draft terms of reference for a joint Bank/FAO study for further consideration within the Bank).

5. In a meeting with Messrs. Evans, Matter, Threlkeld and Calika, Messrs. Ergas and de Lusignan indicated that Mr. Brochu's assignment with the Abidjan Office would terminate by the end of October, but FAO would be willing to give him assignments in the West African region (i.e. Senegal) until the end of the year. It was also agreed that the Bank would accept Mr. Moyaux (FAO), as his successor; Mr. Moyaux would be transferred to Abidjan by January 1, 1967, but FAO would consider assigning him to some Western African projects before the formal transfer takes place.

6. Mr. Ergas expressed his satisfaction that FAO is now receiving all project reports by the Nairobi and Abidjan Offices.

OHC Calika:mk

cc. Messrs. El Emary
Williams (on return)
Larsen/Edelman
Africa Department Divisions

Messrs. Evans/Threlkeld (2)
Baum (2)
Reid (c/o Mr. Evans)
Gordon (Nairobi)
Matter (Abidjan)
Rivkin

Mr. O. H. Calika

November 3, 1966

Arnold Rivkin

Quarterly Review of FAO and Bank Regional Offices Work Programmes -
Kano Plain

1. I have just read your memorandum to the Files dated August 26 on the above subject, particularly the discussion reported in paragraph 3, in which I participated. I believe there is an unfortunate ambiguity in the paragraph which could be misleading. The reference in the second sentence to "the ADS arrangement" which was thought to be agreed at the Nairobi meeting, following as it does, a sentence which refers to the present FAO difficulty with ADS's advice to the Kenya Government indicating its willingness "to manage the Kano Plain project", could in my judgment create a misleading impression.
2. The "ADS arrangement" reached in Nairobi related to the agreement of all concerned that ADS would prepare a suitable project application, and if needed related documentation, for submission by the Government of Kenya to the UNDP. The "ADS arrangement" in the Nairobi meeting did not deal with the subject of who would "manage" the project. On the contrary, the meeting agreed that FAO would be asked to be the Executing Agency.
3. You will recall that at the meeting that I attended on October 7 in the Bank on the Kano Plain project, I reiterated the position that the "ADS arrangement" was for the preparation of a project application to the UNDP and did not relate to, and certainly did not purport to, impose, any limitation on the discretion of the contemplated Executing Agency for the UNDP project, viz., the FAO. In that connection, I invite your attention to the note on the Kano Plain project discussions in Nairobi which I prepared on my return to Washington (see my memorandum to the Files dated April 20, 1966), and my letter (cleared by the Africa Department and Agriculture Division of the Projects Department) to the UNDP on the Kano Plain project dated September 23, 1966.

cc: Mr. R.H. Demuth
Mr. M.L. Hoffman

ARivkin/mt

UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT
PROGRAMME



UNDP

CB.2/SF/1/Add. 31

22 September 1966

CONFIDENTIAL

KEN 16

INTER-AGENCY CONSULTATIVE BOARD
Second Session
13-14 October 1966

Board
Paper

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (SPECIAL FUND)

Recommendation of the Administrator

KENYA

Pilot Irrigation Scheme, Kano Plain

DECLASSIFIED

AUG 05 2022

WBG ARCHIVES

Estimated UNDP (Special Fund) project cost^{1/2/}: \$ 678,900

Estimated Government counterpart contribution^{2/}
at the equivalent of: \$2,493,000

Duration: Four and one-half years.

Purpose: To establish a pilot irrigation scheme
and to expand an agricultural research
station as the forerunners to develop-
ment of the whole Kano Plain.

Proposed Executing Agency: The Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations

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| V. Financial Provisions | 16 - 18 |

^{1/} Excludes Executing Agency overhead costs and UNDP (Special Fund) direct costs.

^{2/} The Government's cash payments towards local operating costs are included under the UNDP (Special Fund) project cost and not in the Government's counterpart contribution.

I. Introduction

1. The Administrator submits the following report and recommendations on the application of the Government of Kenya for assistance in a Pilot Irrigation Scheme and Improvement of Agricultural Research Facilities in the Kano Plain, Nyanza Province, Western Kenya.

II. Background

2. The Kano Plain, Nyanza Province, lies on the eastern shore of the Kavirondo Gulf, which is an arm of Lake Victoria. The Plain covers 75,000 acres, of which 30,000 are thought to be irrigable. Rainfall in this area averages fifty inches a year, but monthly precipitation is irregular and unpredictable. The Kano Plain is adjacent to the provincial capital of Kisumu, which is serviced by railway, road, lake transport and airline facilities.

3. Despite its accessibility, the Kano Plain is a seriously depressed region: the population density is 530 per square mile, and the productivity of the land is poor. There are few labour employment opportunities, and many adult males seek work in Kisumu, Nairobi or even Mombasa. Agricultural activity is devoted to subsistence cultivation of maize, sorghum, beans and cassava; other crops include millet, rice and some fruits. There is a heavy concentration of livestock, consisting of poor grade cattle, sheep and goats. The present gross output generated by agricultural and livestock production is estimated at \$8.40 per acre annually. Of this figure, only a small proportion is represented by cash income.

4. The agricultural development of the Kano Plain is inhibited by the hazards of floods or drought. The Plain is relatively flat, and is dissected by the Kibos, Luanda and Nyando rivers which flow into the Kavirondo Gulf. The soils are alluvial and potentially irrigable, but their structure is poor; surface water drainage is impeded, particularly after heavy rain; when dry, the soils become badly cracked and compacted. Cultivation of subsistence and cash crops has been limited by rudimentary tillage practices, drainage problems and irregular rainfall. The first requirements of intensive land use and economic cash crop production are surface water drainage and flood control. These should be combined with irrigation to offset the effects of prolonged droughts.

5. The system of land tenure in Kano Plain, which is inhabited by the Luo people, is a further complicating factor. Under an uncodified system of law and custom, land may be acquired by direct allocation, through inheritance or as a gift; this has resulted in land fragmentation and complex ownership. There is no registration of titles and the land itself is not demarcated. Development of the Kano Plain will require the adaptation of existing tenurial patterns to the demands of modern agriculture.

6. The Government is convinced that the rehabilitation of this over-populated and depressed area is urgent. The successful operation of a pilot irrigation scheme is a prerequisite to the mobilization of investment capital to finance the development of the entire Kano Plain. Accordingly, UNDP (Special Fund) assistance has been requested for this purpose.

III. The Project

7. The purpose of the project, the duration of which will be four and one-half years, is to establish a pilot irrigation scheme in a representative area within the Kano Plain. The project will also assist in the expansion of agricultural research facilities.

8. The Pilot irrigation scheme will be established on 1,800 acres at Ahero on the right bank of the Nyando River. Discharge at this point is adequate to supply pumped water to the pilot area on a year-round basis. The site at Ahero has been selected after intense study by qualified consultants provided under a bilateral programme and is typical of conditions in the Kano Plain. The operation of the pilot scheme will enable crop cultivation, irrigation, and drainage techniques to be tested on a significant scale. The project will also experiment with new patterns of land tenure, agricultural supervision and credit arrangements, in order to determine their acceptability to the local population.

9. In conformity with Government regulations for irrigation developments, strict supervision and management will be applied. Throughout this pilot scheme, the emphasis will be on economic crop production and gradual introduction of modern cultivation techniques. The first eighteen months will be concerned with the survey, mapping, layout and settlement of the irrigable area, followed by a three-year period of agricultural operations. Each farm holding will consist of four acres (giving a total of 450 families settled on the scheme), and the farming patterns will be combinations of rice/cotton or sugar cane/rice cultivation.

These three basic crops are familiar to the local population, their market prospects are good. The scheme management, on credit, will undertake basic land clearance and preparation and will provide the farmers with seed, fertilizer, transport, warehousing and pest control; these items will subsequently be debited against the proceeds of crop sales, and the balance passed to the individual farmer. Based on conservative crop yields, a net cash income of \$520 per year is projected for each family.

10. Agricultural experimental work will be carried out throughout the project at a Government research station near Ahero. This station, which now covers 63 acres, will be rehabilitated, and expanded by a further 50 acres. Present agronomic work is confined to sugar cane trials, but intensive research on irrigated cotton and rice cultivation will also be undertaken. Research will cover crop/water requirements, improved seed varieties, optimum fertilizer applications, as well as possible new crops. The data derived from this work will subsequently form the basis of cropping patterns and techniques to be applied by farmers on the pilot irrigation scheme. A training programme for junior agricultural extension staff will be carried out at the research station, prior to their assignment to supervision duties on the pilot scheme.

11. The UNDP (Special Fund) will contribute to the project the services of experts and consultants totalling eighteen and one-half man-years in the fields of agricultural production economy, irrigation agronomy, agronomic research, irrigation engineering and layout, soils surveying, rural sociology and land tenure. The UNDP (Special Fund) will provide vehicles, tractors, pumping equipment, implements, agricultural chemicals, fertilizers and improved crop varieties. In view of the lack of housing in the project area, the UNDP (Special Fund) will, as an exceptional measure, finance the provision of basic accommodations for the experts.

12. The Government has recently established a National Irrigation Board as a semi-autonomous agency with its own agricultural, extension, administrative and maintenance staff. The Government's counterpart contribution will be made available through the National Irrigation Board, which will be the Cooperating Government Agency. The contribution will include professional staff, extension personnel, buildings, agricultural machinery, and maintenance and operation of

all equipment. Marketing of crops produced on the pilot scheme will be strictly controlled, and will be handled through Government organizations such as the Kenya Agricultural Produce Marketing Board and the Cotton Lint and Seed Marketing Board.

13. The Government intends to adopt a co-ordinated approach to the development of the entire Kenya Nile Basin, of which the Kano Plain is a part. Close liaison will, therefore, be established with the UNDP (Special Fund) assisted projects for Survey and Pilot Reclamation Schemes for the Yala Swamp^{3/} and the Hydrometeorological Survey of Lakes Victoria, Kioga and Albert^{4/}. The present project will determine the operating costs and production returns on a closely supervised irrigated settlement scheme, and will indicate the investment required to finance expanded developments. This data will facilitate the feasibility study for the development of the whole Kano Plain, which the Government ultimately hopes to undertake.

14. Pending completion of the appraisal, the Administrator's proposals for this project are subject to revision.

IV. Executing Agency

15. The Administrator proposes to recommend that the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations be invited to serve as Executing Agency.

^{3/} Document SF/R.9/Add.21

^{4/} Document DP/SF/R.1/Add.81

V. Financial Provisions

16. It has been estimated that the total Governing Council earmarking will be as follows:

| | Total cost (in \$US) | Phasing of expenditure | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| | | First year | Second year | Third year | Fourth year | Fifth year |
| Experts | 444,000 ^{a/} | 76,000 | 140,000 | 110,000 | 82,000 | 36,000 |
| Equipment | 208,300 | 30,000 | 85,000 | 60,000 | 15,000 | 18,300 |
| Miscellaneous | 26,600 | 3,800 | 9,200 | 7,400 | 4,100 | 2,100 |
| TOTAL GROSS PROJECT COSTS: | 678,900 | 109,800 | 234,200 | 177,400 | 101,100 | 56,400 |
| Executing Agency overhead costs | | | | | | |
| UNDP (Special Fund) direct costs ^{b/} | <u>25,000</u> | | | | | |
| GOVERNING COUNCIL EARMARKING: | | | | | | |

^{a/} Gross cost, representing eighteen and one-half man-years of expert services.

^{b/} Includes any expenditure for costs related to project evaluation or operation incurred directly by the Administrator.

17. Included in the total Governing Council earmarking is an amount estimated at the equivalent of \$66,600, representing 15 per cent of the estimated gross expert cost, which will be paid by the Government as a cash contribution towards local operating costs of the project. In addition, the Government is expected to make a counterpart contribution estimated at the equivalent of \$2,493,000. The exact amounts will be determined at the time of signature of the Plan of Operation.

18. To the extent administratively desirable, the Administrator is prepared to include in the gross project budget, subject to the concurrence of the Government, any part of the counterpart contribution which the Government agrees to make in cash directly to the UNDP (Special Fund) and to show the Governing Council earmarking increased accordingly.

DP/SF/310 KEN 16

September 27, 1966

Mr. Myer Cohen
Assistant Administrator and Director
Bureau of Operations and Programming
United Nations Development Programme
United Nations, New York

Dear Mr. Cohen:

Kenya - Pilot Irrigation Scheme Kano Plain

May I acknowledge your letter of September 23, on the Pilot Irrigation Scheme in the Kano Plain. Your letter crossed in the mail my letter of the same date transmitting the Bank's substantive comments about which you were inquiring.

Sincerely yours,

Arnold Rivkin
Development Services Department

ARivkin/mt
cc: Mr. Evans
Mr. Horsley

UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME



PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES
POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT

AR

UNITED NATIONS
NEW YORK

TELEPHONE: 754-1234

CABLE ADDRESS: UNDEVPRO • NEW YORK

REFERENCE: DP/SF 310 KEN 16

23 September 1966

Dear Mr. Demuth,

Subject: KENYA - PILOT IRRIGATION SCHEME KANO PLAIN

Your ref: Mr. A. Rivkin's letter of 20 September 1966

I am writing further to Mr. Henry's letter dated 17 August, which forwarded a copy of the above request. I also have for acknowledgement Mr. Rivkin's letter dated 20 September.

It would be greatly appreciated if you could forward your substantive comments on this request at a very early date. I am sure you will understand that we are anxious to receive your views, in advance of the forthcoming Inter-Agency Consultative Board meeting.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Myer Cohen".

Myer Cohen
Assistant Administrator
and

Director, Bureau of Operations and Programming

Mr. Richard Demuth
Director of Development Services
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433



TO: [Illegible]

FROM: [Illegible]

[Illegible body text]

[Illegible signature block]

RECEIVED
COMMUNICATIONS
SEP 26 PM 9:43
1966

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR
RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

NY

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
ASSOCIATION

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE
CORPORATION

Mr. Nelson:

I cannot find a memo.
from your Division
expressing "special interest"
as such, but there is a
note to the effect that
the attached letter was
cleared with Mr. Evans.



September 23, 1966

Mr. Paul-Marc Henry
Assistant Administrator and Associate Director
Bureau of Operations and Programming
United Nations Development Program
United Nations, New York

Dear Mr. Henry:

Kenya - Pilot Irrigation Scheme - Kane Plain

I have reference to your letter of August 17, transmitting a summary of the proposed project and various other attachments, and your more recent letter of September 13, transmitting an advance draft of the proposed paper on the project to be submitted by the UNDP to the Inter-Agency Consultative Board in mid-October. In effect, the proposed paper is an evolution of the earlier summary. Hence, it would seem most useful if we commented on the draft Consultative Board paper rather than on the earlier summary.

The proposed Board paper summarizes the substance of the Government application, in the preparation of which the Bank's Agricultural Development Service assisted. As you also note in your letter of August 17, the project was discussed at the meeting in Nairobi in April in which Bank staff participated. We are therefore familiar with and also in substantive agreement with the proposed project as set out in the draft Board paper.

We also note in the draft Board paper that the FAO is proposed as Executing Agency. This, as you also indicate in your letter of August 17, is in keeping with the "general understanding reached in April 1966" at the Nairobi meeting.

We appreciate the opportunity of having a chance to review the draft Board paper. In view of the foregoing comments we have no suggestions to make with respect to possible revisions in the paper before submission to the Consultative Board. We would, however, like to express the Bank's special interest in the project, and would appreciate it if you would make the appropriate arrangements with the Executing Agency reflecting this interest.

Sincerely yours,

ARivkin/mt

Arnold Rivkin
Development Services Department

Clearance and cc: Mr.L.J.C.Evans
Mr.N.Horsley
Mr.R.H.Demuth/M.L.Hoffman (in substance)

cc: David Jordan

DRAFT
ARivkin/mt

DP/SF/310 KEN 16

September 23, 1966

M. Paul-Marc Henry
Assistant Administrator and Associate Director
Bureau of Operations and Programming
United Nations Development Program
United Nations, New York

Dear M. Henry:

Kenya - Pilot Irrigation Scheme - Kano Plain

I have reference to your letter of August 17, transmitting a summary of the proposed project and various other attachments, and your more recent letter of September 13, transmitting an advance draft of the proposed paper on the project to be submitted by the UNDP to the Inter-Agency Consultative Board in mid-October. In effect, the proposed paper is an evolution of the earlier summary. ~~providing, as is customary, additional details and refinements.~~ Hence, it would seem most useful if we commented on the draft Consultative Board paper rather than on the earlier summary.

The proposed Board paper summarizes the substance of the Government application, in the preparation of which the Bank's Agricultural Development Service assisted. As you also note in your letter of August 17, the project was discussed at the meeting in Nairobi in April in which Bank staff participated. We are therefore familiar with and also in substantive agreement with the proposed project as set out in the draft Board paper.

We also note in the draft Board paper that the FAO is proposed as Executing Agency. This, as you also indicate in your letter of August 17, is in keeping with the "general understanding reached in April 1966" at the Nairobi meeting.

We appreciate the opportunity of having a chance to review the draft Board paper. In view of the foregoing comments we have no suggestions to make with respect to possible revisions in the paper before submission to the Consultative Board. X

Sincerely yours,

Arnold Rivkin
Development Services Department

Clearance and cc: Mr. Evans

Mr. Horsley

Mr. Hoffman

LTC
HEN
MR. DRUITZ
(in substance)

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. A. Rivkin

DATE: September 22, 1966.

FROM: L. J. C. Evans *Evans*

SUBJECT: Kano Plain Pilot Irrigation Scheme - Kenya

We have read the advance copy of the draft UNDP paper which will be presented for consideration by the Inter-Agency Consultative Board in October.

The UNDP paper is virtually a summarized form of the Government Application which was prepared with the assistance of ADS. Mr. Mitchell discussed the Government Application with our people in Nairobi and was in agreement with the substance contained therein.

Whilst the UNDP paper only states FAO as Executing Agency, there are a number of points which must be clarified within the Bank before pilot scheme goes into operation.

It is our understanding that the Government wishes ADS to operate the pilot scheme. There has been some talk of a project manager being obtained from ADS and seconded to FAO.

The principle of whether FAO is totally responsible for the scheme, must be decided and agreed with the Government.

If the ADS is to play any part in the operation, then it should be decided what that part is, and clearly understood by the Government, UNDP, Bank and FAO to avoid a repetition of the Malawi situation.

With regard to the project itself, the Bank is particularly interested, and would like to be informed of progress from time to time.

TThrelkeld/er

cc: Mr. Creyke
Mr. Mitchell

Discussed this paper w/ S. Evans who in effect withdrew everything after the Concl. decision in re the outpouring letters to UNDP/BF commenting on the summary application & draft Bank paper. He cleared letters to UNDP which reflects the withdrawal. He also indicated the withdrawal discussion in the Bank on the 7 ADS in this of project & discussion with J. Evans & the annual meeting 9/23/66

*Discussed by MLH;
Also discussed by RHD -
Both agree with and with Evans position that the role of ADS is to separate matters for discussion in Bank - or in fact - or Evans.*

9/23/66

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Norbert Koenig

DATE: March 17, 1966

Re. 3/18

FROM: Mr. Donald S. Mitchell *DSM*SUBJECT: Morocco - UNDP (Special Fund) Project for assistance in carrying out feasibility studies in the Sebou basin and the Western Rif

MOR. 14

Special interest

1. As you know a recent FAO/IBRD mission (Oct. - Nov. 1965) visited Morocco to examine the rural development program of the Western Rif (DERRO) and identify projects which might be suitable for financing by the Bank. The mission concluded that additional studies were required so as to provide a firm basis for investment decision. Four high priority zones were selected for preparation of integrated agricultural development projects. In addition two promising forestry schemes and three medium-sized irrigation projects were identified as suitable for further project preparation. The UNDP (Special Fund) project referred to in documents OP/SF/310 MOR 15 and CB/1/SF/1/Add. 31 includes provision for financing feasibility studies in this connection. We should support this assistance. At the same time we might stress that meaningful results are likely to be achieved only if appropriate procedures for drafting terms of reference, selecting consultants and supervising their work are followed. Bank assistance in this respect is available to the UNDP (Special Fund) executing agency (FAO) through the Cooperative Program.

2. Whereas additional studies for the Western Rif seem warranted, prior to consideration of a project by the Bank, there seems to be little case for undertaking additional detailed studies on the Sebou basin (as suggested by the new UNDP request), until direct discussions about financing are underway. As a matter of fact, our FAO/IBRD mission concluded that a first-phase project for the development of the Sebou river basin might be technically ready for appraisal by mid-1966. Such a project (~~US\$50 million~~) would include ^{and} a multi-purpose dam, an irrigation program for some 30,000 ha, and prior dry-land development in the same area. The project would be presented against the background of a long term development program for the entire basin. I understand that the FAO/IBRD mission provided the ~~Special Fund team~~ ^{for the project} with an outline of the major subjects to be covered in a feasibility report. At the time, no difficulty was foreseen in preparing such a report by June 1966. It may well be that this assessment was ^{too} overoptimistic and that it turned out that more time was required. Nevertheless, some of the work items included in the new UNDP request appear to go in excessive detail: detailed design of irrigation systems, feasibility studies for new industries, detailed planning for implementation of hydro-electric plants clearly go beyond what is required before direct discussions about financing are initiated. *take place.*

Its cost may be estimated at some \$50 million.

3. The presence of the Special Fund ^{development} team in the field would of course be essential for an appraisal of the project to proceed smoothly.

F

UNDP/FAO team studying the agricultural potential of the Sebou River Basin

Mr. Norbert Koenig

March 17, 1966

This is partly because the study team has been staffed exclusively by expatriates and operated in relative isolation from Morocco's agricultural administration. Morocco provided a single counterpart, occupied mainly in administrative chores. Furthermore, more studies might be needed after the appraisal mission develops its findings. The Special Fund team has apparently accumulated valuable experience which Morocco can ill afford to forego. For these reasons, appropriate means should be found to retain the services of the team. But at the present juncture, we are not in a position to comment in detail on the desirable scope of further investigations in the Sebou basin. The following remarks may however be in order. We understand that estimates as to the useful life of the reservoir vary widely because of inadequate data on the erosion and siltation hazard. If so, we would urge prompt and more detailed studies in this connection. We would also stress the importance of assessing the organizational and institutional aspects of the scheme, (administration in charge of the project for construction, operations and maintenance; research, extension and credit organization; land tenure, etc.) and of the desirability of combining the power generation aspects to form a multi-purpose project. This should be done in close coordination with Morocco's power authority. Finally, we would urge the Special Fund team to enter into immediate consultations with the government for the purpose of shaping its report on the important aspects of project organization and management that would be acceptable to Morocco.

H
G

D
B
E

of the proposed development project

4. In view of the above, I would suggest that the terms of reference for additional studies by the Special Fund team be kept broad enough to allow flexibility in future discussions between Morocco and bilateral (or multilateral) financial agencies.

RPicciotto/DSMitchell:ag

IBRD

- CC: Mr. B. Chadenet
- CC: Evans)
- Takahashi)
- Courbois
- Picciotto
- Dumoulin
- Benjenk

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. H. Hansen

DATE: September 22, 1966.

FROM: T. Threlkeld

SUBJECT: DP/SF/310/KEN 16 - Kano Plain - Kenya

Mr. Krishnas comments are very interesting but we feel the project, as proposed, should go forward.

Mr. Gordon will be discussing the various points with Mr. Krishnas.

TThrelkeld/er

Discussed w/ *Le speed*
 (Monday) - w/ draft letter to UNDP/SF
 + that Krishnas's point is a
 separate one to be taken up
 separately w/ Af. Dev. Pat
 appropriate time.
 9/29/66

ROUTING SLIP

Date

9-22-66

NAME

ROOM NO.

Mr. Threlkeld

418

To Handle

Note and File

Appropriate Disposition

Note and Return

Approval

Prepare Reply

Comment

X

Per Our Conversation

Full Report

Recommendation

Information

Signature

Initial

Send On

RE AS DP/SF/310/KEN 16) Kano Plain

Please let me have your comments on the summary request and the draft UNDP Inter-Agency Consultative Board paper for this project at your very earliest convenience - hopefully by noon tomorrow.

Please also comment on paragraphs 3-5 of the attached comments from Mr. Krishna of the Africa Department

From  H. Hansen (2743)

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Arnold Rivkin

DATE: September 21, 1966

FROM: K. G. V. Krishna *RJK**RM 9/27/66*

SUBJECT: Request to the UNDP (Special Fund) from the Government of Kenya for Assistance in the Establishment of a Pilot Irrigation Scheme in the Kano Plain, Central Nyanza District (DP/SF/310/KEN 16)

HIT

1. The agricultural potentialities of the Kano Plain have been under investigation since 1952, and previous studies have suggested that large scale investment in irrigation might be worthwhile. The latest assessment was made by U.S. AID and has led to a formal request from the Kenya Government to the UNDP for assistance in setting up a pilot project at Ahero in the Kano Plain.

2. An obvious implication of the pilot project is that, if successful, it would lead to a massive effort on the part of the Kenya Government to exploit the full potentialities of the area through substantial investment in irrigation schemes. It is logical to assume that the scope of the future irrigation schemes would extend beyond the Kano Plain, and perhaps cover a major part of the Nile Basin lying in Kenya.

3. While the returns from investment in irrigation might prove attractive, it does raise the problem of mobilizing huge amounts of capital in the years to come and of training farmers and extension workers. Much of the capital resources will have to be obtained from outside agencies with presumably the bulk of it coming from IBRD or IDA. Before the Government makes a major commitment in this area, it is perhaps advisable, within the scope of the pilot project, to investigate the full potential of rainfed schemes, on the basis of improved standards of husbandry and better management. This is suggested for two reasons. The first of these is that figures relating to mean rainfall and rainfall reliability in the area are not less favorable than in other parts of Kenya where agricultural productivity has been significantly stepped up through means other than irrigation. Second, previous experiments in rainfed cotton production in the Cotton Research Station at Kibos have shown that with drainage, timely planting and optimum fertilization, yields approaching 2,500 pounds of seed cotton per acre have been achieved. Since the ultimate anticipated output of cotton per acre in the proposed irrigation scheme is not higher than in the rainfed scheme, it may be worth running a parallel scheme in the Ahero Research Station to examine the relative merits of irrigation and rainfed schemes, in respect of a wider range of crops and on the basis of other crop combinations.

4. In the pilot project it is proposed that the Ahero Research Station should be reorganized and expanded. With a relatively larger personnel it might be possible for the Ahero Station and, perhaps the Kibos Station, to undertake a more systematic investigation of the

potentialities of rainfed schemes, concurrently with the exercise in the field of irrigation. If provision is made for parallel studies of the gains from irrigation and rainfed schemes, it might have important implications for future capital commitments for irrigation, the balance between irrigation and rainfed schemes and the suggested crop combinations. If the outcome of experiments in the field of rainfed schemes proves unattractive, the focus of attention could be shifted to irrigation as the major, if not the sole, means of stepping up the agricultural productivity of the Kano Plain.

5. In emphasizing the role of irrigation as a means of raising agricultural productivity, it should be noted that the present poor performance of cultivators in the Kano area also stems from a cumbersome tenurial pattern and the prevalence of archaic methods of land use. Until it is clearly established that irrigation is the sole, or at least the major, means of transforming the economy of the area, it would be worth examining the extent to which this objective could be achieved through a solution of the social and other non-physical problems inherent in the present set-up. In this connection, there may be important lessons to be drawn from schemes of agricultural reorganization that have been successfully carried out elsewhere in Kenya.

6. The organizational basis suggested for the proposed project is far from clear, and, in our view, could lead to administrative problems. However, we understand that the arrangements suggested are acceptable to the Bank, UNDP and FAO.

cleared with and cc: Mr. Horsley

KGVKrishna:jsc

ROUTING SLIP

Date
9-22-66

NAME

ROOM NO.

Mr. Threlkeld

418

To Handle

Note and File

Appropriate Disposition

Note and Return

Approval

Prepare Reply

Comment

X

Per Our Conversation

Full Report

Recommendation

Information

Signature

Initial

Send On

REMARKS DP/SF/310/KEN 16) Kano Plain

Please let me have your comments on the summary request and the draft UNDP Inter-Agency Consultative Board paper for this project at your very earliest convenience - hopefully by noon tomorrow.

Please also comment on paragraphs 3-5 of the attached comments from Mr. Krishna of the Africa Department

From H.Hansen (2743)

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Arnold Rivkin

DATE: September 21, 1966

FROM: K. G. V. Krishna *KVK*

P.M. 9/22/66

SUBJECT: Request to the UNDP (Special Fund) from the Government of Kenya for Assistance in the Establishment of a Pilot Irrigation Scheme in the Kano Plain, Central Nyanza District (DP/SF/310/KEN 16)

[Signature]
HIT

1. The agricultural potentialities of the Kano Plain have been under investigation since 1952, and previous studies have suggested that large scale investment in irrigation might be worthwhile. The latest assessment was made by U.S. AID and has led to a formal request from the Kenya Government to the UNDP for assistance in setting up a pilot project at Ahero in the Kano Plain.
2. An obvious implication of the pilot project is that, if successful, it would lead to a massive effort on the part of the Kenya Government to exploit the full potentialities of the area through substantial investment in irrigation schemes. It is logical to assume that the scope of the future irrigation schemes would extend beyond the Kano Plain, and perhaps cover a major part of the Nile Basin lying in Kenya.
3. While the returns from investment in irrigation might prove attractive, it does raise the problem of mobilizing huge amounts of capital in the years to come and of training farmers and extension workers. Much of the capital resources will have to be obtained from outside agencies with presumably the bulk of it coming from IBRD or IDA. Before the Government makes a major commitment in this area, it is perhaps advisable, within the scope of the pilot project, to investigate the full potential of rainfed schemes, on the basis of improved standards of husbandry and better management. This is suggested for two reasons. The first of these is that figures relating to mean rainfall and rainfall reliability in the area are not less favorable than in other parts of Kenya where agricultural productivity has been significantly stepped up through means other than irrigation. Second, previous experiments in rainfed cotton production in the Cotton Research Station at Kibos have shown that with drainage, timely planting and optimum fertilization, yields approaching 2,500 pounds of seed cotton per acre have been achieved. Since the ultimate anticipated output of cotton per acre in the proposed irrigation scheme is not higher than in the rainfed scheme, it may be worth running a parallel scheme in the Ahero Research Station to examine the relative merits of irrigation and rainfed schemes, in respect of a wider range of crops and on the basis of other crop combinations.
4. In the pilot project it is proposed that the Ahero Research Station should be reorganized and expanded. With a relatively larger personnel it might be possible for the Ahero Station and, perhaps the Kibos Station, to undertake a more systematic investigation of the

potentialities of rainfed schemes, concurrently with the exercise in the field of irrigation. If provision is made for parallel studies of the gains from irrigation and rainfed schemes, it might have important implications for future capital commitments for irrigation, the balance between irrigation and rainfed schemes and the suggested crop combinations. If the outcome of experiments in the field of rainfed schemes proves unattractive, the focus of attention could be shifted to irrigation as the major, if not the sole, means of stepping up the agricultural productivity of the Kano Plain.

5. In emphasizing the role of irrigation as a means of raising agricultural productivity, it should be noted that the present poor performance of cultivators in the Kano area also stems from a cumbersome tenurial pattern and the prevalence of archaic methods of land use. Until it is clearly established that irrigation is the sole, or at least the major, means of transforming the economy of the area, it would be worth examining the extent to which this objective could be achieved through a solution of the social and other non-physical problems inherent in the present set-up. In this connection, there may be important lessons to be drawn from schemes of agricultural reorganization that have been successfully carried out elsewhere in Kenya.

6. The organizational basis suggested for the proposed project is far from clear, and, in our view, could lead to administrative problems. However, we understand that the arrangements suggested are acceptable to the Bank, UNDP and FAO.

cleared with and cc: Mr. Horsley

KGVKrishna:jsc

September 20, 1966

Mr. Paul-Marc Henry
Assistant Administrator and Associate Director
Bureau of Operations and Programming
United Nations Development Programme
United Nations, New York

Dear Mr. Henry:

Kenya - Pilot Irrigation Scheme, Kano Plain

Many thanks for the personal and confidential copy of the draft paper on the Kano Plain Pilot Scheme in Kenya. I have circulated it to the interested departments in the Bank for their information.

Yours sincerely,

Arnold Rivkin
Development Services Department

ARivkin/mt

Mr. Lionel J.C. Evans
Mr. Norman Horsley/Mr. Howard E. Tolley

September 20, 1966

Arnold Rivkin

Kano Plain Pilot Irrigation Scheme, Kenya

Attached hereto please find an advance copy of the draft UNDP paper which will be presented for consideration by the Inter-Agency Consultative Board in October. As you will note from the cover letter transmitting the draft, the paper is tentative and subject to revision, and has been provided to us on a personal and confidential basis. If you have any comments or suggestions to offer, I have been told that if they were transmitted to New York by the end of this week they would be taken into consideration in drafting the final version of the attached paper.

Attachment

cc: Mr.  Smith/Mr. Hoffman 

ARivkin/mt

UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME



PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES
POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT

UNITED NATIONS
NEW YORK

TELEPHONE: 754-1234

CABLE ADDRESS: UNDEVPRO • NEW YORK

REFERENCE: PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

13 September 1966

DECLASSIFIED

AUG 05 2022

Dear Arnold,

WBG ARCHIVES

Subject: Kenya - Pilot Irrigation Scheme, Kano Plain,
Western Kenya

As agreed on the telephone today, I am forwarding a copy of the draft paper which will be presented for consideration by the Inter-Agency Consultative Board in October. I should stress that this paper is tentative, and subject to substantive and editorial revision.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'P. H.', with a curved line extending from the end.

Paul-Marc Henry
Assistant Administrator and
Associate Director, Bureau of Operations and Programming

Mr. Arnold Rivkin
Development Services Department
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20433

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Faint header text, possibly a name or title.

Faint line of text, possibly a subject line.

Faint line of text, possibly a recipient address.

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Faint line of text, possibly a signature or closing.

Faint line of text, possibly a distribution list or routing information.

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AUG 05 2022

WBG ARCHIVES

INTER-AGENCY CONSULTATIVE BOARD
Second Session
13-14 October 1966

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (SPECIAL FUND)

Recommendation of the Administrator

KENYA

Pilot Irrigation Scheme, Kano Plain, Western Kenya

Estimated UNDP (Special Fund) project cost^{1/2/}: \$ 678,900
Estimated Government counterpart contribution^{2/}
at the equivalent of: \$ 2,493,000

Duration:

Purpose: To establish a pilot irrigation scheme and to expand an agricultural research station as the forerunners to development of the whole Kano Plain.

Proposed Executing Agency: The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

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| IV. Executing Agency..... | 15 |
| V. Financial Provisions..... | 16 - 18 |

- ^{1/} Excludes Executing Agency overhead costs and UNDP (Special Fund) direct costs.
^{2/} The Government's cash payments towards local operating costs are included under the UNDP (Special Fund) project cost and not in the Government's counterpart contribution.

I. Introduction

1. The Administrator submits the following report and recommendations on the application of the Government of Kenya for assistance in a Pilot Irrigation Scheme and Improvement of Agricultural Research Facilities in the Kano Plain, in Nyanza Province, Western Kenya.

II. Background

2. The Kano Plain, Nyanza Province, lies on the eastern shore of the Kavirondo Gulf, which is an arm of Lake Victoria. The Plain covers 75,000 acres of which 30,000 acres are thought to be irrigable. Rainfall in this area averages 50 inches a year, but monthly precipitation is irregular and unpredictable. The Kano Plain is adjacent to the provincial capital of Kisumu, which is serviced by railway, road, lake transport and airline facilities.

3. Despite its accessibility, the Kano Plain is a seriously depressed region. The population density is 530 per square mile, and the output of the land is poor. There are few labour employment opportunities, and many adult males seek work in Kisumu, Nairobi or even Mombasa. Agricultural activity is devoted to subsistence cultivation of maize, sorghum, beans and casava. Other crops include millet, rice and some fruits. There is a heavy concentration of livestock, consisting of poor grade cattle, sheep and goats. The present gross output generated by agricultural and livestock production is estimated at \$8.4 per acre annually. Of this figure, only a small proportion is represented by cash income.

4. The agricultural development of the Kano Plain is inhibited by the hazards of floods or drought. The Plain is relatively flat, and is dissected by the Kibos, Luanda and Nyando rivers which flow into the Kavirondo Gulf. The soils are alluvial

/...

and potentially irrigable, but their structure is poor; surface water drainage is impeded, particularly after heavy rain; when dry, the soils become badly cracked and compacted. Cultivation of subsistence and cash crops has been limited by rudimentary tillage practices, drainage problems and irregular rainfall. The first requirements of intensive land use and economic cash crop production are surface water drainage and flood control. These should be combined with irrigation to offset the effects of prolonged droughts.

5. The system of land tenure in Kano Plain, which is inhabited by the Luo people, is a further complicating factor. Under an uncodified system of law and custom, land may be acquired by direct allocation, through inheritance or as a gift. This has resulted in land fragmentation and complex ownership. There is no registration of titles and the land itself is not demarcated. Development of the Kano Plain will require the adaptation of existing tenurial patterns to the demands of modern agriculture.

6. The Government is convinced that the rehabilitation of this over-populated and depressed area is urgent. The successful operation of a pilot irrigation scheme is a prerequisite to the mobilization of investment capital to finance the development of the entire Kano Plain.

III. The Project

7. The purpose of the project, the duration of which will be four and one-half years, is to establish a pilot irrigation scheme in a representative area within the Kano Plain. The project will also assist in the expansion of agricultural research facilities.

8. The pilot irrigation scheme will be established on 1,800 acres at Ahero on the right bank of the Nyando River. Discharge at this point is adequate to supply

/...

pumped water to the pilot area on a year round basis. The site at Ahero has been selected after intense study by qualified consultants, and is typical of conditions in the Kano Plain. The operation of the pilot scheme will enable crop cultivation, irrigation, and drainage techniques to be tested on a significant scale. The project will also experiment with new patterns of land tenure, agricultural supervision and credit arrangements, in order to determine their acceptability to the local population.

9. In conformity with Government regulations for irrigation developments, strict supervision and management will be applied. Throughout this pilot scheme the emphasis will be on economic crop production and gradual introduction of modern cultivation techniques. The first eighteen months will be concerned with the survey, mapping, layout and settlement of the irrigable area, followed by a three year period of agricultural operations. Each farm holding will consist of 4 acres (giving a total of 450 families settled on the scheme), and the farming patterns will be combinations of rice/cotton or sugar cane/rice cultivation. These three basic crops are familiar to the local population, their market prospects are good and they have a reasonable chance of earning a cash income and breaking away from the present subsistence cycle. The scheme management will provide the farmers with basic mechanical cultivation, seed, fertilizer, transport, warehousing and pest control on credit; these items will subsequently be debited against the proceeds of crop sales, and the balance passed to the individual farmer. Based on conservative crop yields, a net cash income of \$520 per year is projected.

10. Agricultural experimental work will be carried out at a Government research station near Ahero throughout the project. This station, which now covers 63 acres, will be rehabilitated and expanded by a further 50 acres. Present agronomic work

/...

is confined to sugar cane trials, but intensive research on irrigated cotton and rice cultivation will also be undertaken. Research will cover crop/water requirements, improved seed varieties, optimum fertilizer applications, as well as possible new crops. The data derived from this work will subsequently form the basis of cropping patterns and techniques to be applied by farmers on the pilot irrigation scheme. A training programme for junior agricultural extension staff will be carried out at the research station, prior to their assignment to supervision duties on the pilot scheme.

11. The UNDP (Special Fund) will contribute to the project the services of experts and consultants totalling eighteen and one-half man-years in the fields of agricultural production economy, irrigation agronomy, agronomic research, irrigation engineering and layout, soils conservation, rural sociology and land tenure. The UNDP (Special Fund) will provide vehicles, tractors, pumping equipment, implements, agricultural chemicals, fertilizers and improved crop varieties.

12. The Government has recently established a National Irrigation Board as a semi-autonomous agency with its own agricultural, extension, administrative and maintenance staff. The Government's counterpart contribution will be made available through the National Irrigation Board which will be the Cooperating Government Agency. The contribution will include professional staff, extension personnel, buildings, agricultural machinery and maintenance and operation of all equipment. Marketing of crops produced on the pilot scheme will be strictly controlled, and will be handled through Government organizations such as the Kenya Agricultural Produce Marketing Board and the Cotton Lint and Seed Marketing Board.

13. The Government intends to adopt a coordinated approach to the development

/...

of the entire Kenya Nile Basin, of which the Kano Plain is a part. Close liaison will be established with the UNDP (Special Fund) assisted projects for Survey and Pilot Reclamation Schemes for the Yala Swamp^{2/} and the Hydrometeorological Survey of Lakes Victoria, Kioga and Albert^{3/}. The present project will determine the operating costs and production returns on a closely supervised irrigated settlement scheme, and will indicate the investment required to finance expanded developments. This data will facilitate a feasibility study for the development of the Kano Plain, and ultimately of the Kenya Nile Basin as a whole.

14. Pending completion of the appraisal, the Administrator's proposals for this project are subject to revision.

^{2/} Document SF/R.9/Add.21

^{3/} Document DP/SF/R.1/Add.81

IV. Executing Agency

The Administrator proposes to recommend that the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations be invited to serve as Executing Agency.

V. Financial Provisions

It has been estimated that the total Governing Council earmarking will be as follows:

| | Total cost (in \$ US) | Phasing of expenditure | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|------------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| | | First year | Second year | Third year | Fourth year | Fifth year | Sixth year |
| Experts | 444,000 a/ | 76,000 | 140,000 | 110,000 | 82,000 | 36,000 | |
| Fellowships | | | | | | | |
| Equipment | 208,300 | 30,000 | 85,000 | 60,000 | 15,000 | 18,300 | |
| Subcontractors | | | | | | | |
| Miscellaneous | 26,600 | 3,800 | 9,200 | 7,400 | 4,100 | 2,100 | |
| TOTAL GROSS PROJECT COSTS: | 678,900 | 109,800 | 234,200 | 177,400 | 101,100 | 56,400 | |
| Executing Agency overhead costs | | | | | | | |
| UNDP (Special Fund) direct costs b/ | | | | | | | |
| GOVERNING COUNCIL EARMARKING: | | | | | | | |

a/ Gross cost, representing $18\frac{1}{2}$ man-years of expert services, including ~~many years at the intermediate level, and including an amount of cost for expert services provided as preparatory assistance to the Governing Council~~

b/ Includes any expenditure for costs related to project evaluation or operation incurred directly by the Administrator.

/...

Included in the total Governing Council earmarking is an amount estimated at the equivalent of \$ 66,500, representing 15 per cent of the estimated gross expert cost, including the foreign personnel component of subcontracts, which will be paid by the Government as a cash contribution towards local operating costs of the project. In addition, the Government is expected to make a counterpart contribution estimated at the equivalent of \$ 2,193,000. The exact amounts will be determined at the time of signature of the Plan of Operation.

To the extent administratively desirable, the Administrator is prepared to include in the gross project budget, subject to the concurrence of the Government, any part of the counterpart contribution which the Government agrees to make in cash directly to the UNDP (Special Fund) and to show the Governing Council earmarking increased accordingly.

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Annex II
EXPLANATORY NOTE

| I. CATEGORY OF ASSISTANCE | | <u>Requested by the Government</u> | <u>Proposed by the UNDP (Special Fund)</u> |
|--|-------------|--|--|
| 1. <u>Experts</u> (Excluding PAG) | 10 1/2 m/y | US\$281,400 | 18 1/2 m/y US\$444,000 |
| Project Manager (Agricultural Production Economist) | 4 1/2 m/y | | 4 1/2 m/y |
| Agronomist (Research) | 4 1/2 m/y | | 4 m/y |
| Agronomist (Irrigation) | - | | 3 m/y |
| Soil Conservationist | 1 m/y | | - |
| Soils Surveyor | - | | 1 m/y |
| Irrigation Layout Specialist | 5/12m/y | | 1 m/y |
| Rural Sociologist | - | | 3 m/y |
| Land Tenure Expert | - | | 1 m/y |
| Appraisal Expert | 1/12m/y | | - |
| Consultants | - | | 1 m/y |
| Gross Expert Costs | | US\$281,400 | US\$444,000 |
| 2. <u>Equipment</u> | | US\$283,600 | US\$208,300 |
| 3. <u>Miscellaneous</u> | | US\$ 35,000 | US\$ 26,600 |
| TOTAL GROSS PROJECT COSTS | | US\$600,000 | US\$668,900 |
| II. GOVERNMENT COUNTERPART CONTRIBUTION | | US\$2,493,000 | US\$2,493,000 |
| III. LOCAL OPERATING COSTS | | (not stated) | US\$ 66,600 |
| IV. DURATION | 4 1/2 years | | 4 1/2 years |
| <u>Breakdown of equipment component</u> | | <u>Requested by the Government</u> | <u>Proposed by the UNDP (Special Fund)</u> |
| (a) <u>Pilot Scheme</u> | | | |
| Housing | | US\$ 21,500 | - |
| Buildings | | US\$ 19,900 | - |
| Vehicles | | US\$ 20,800 | US\$ 20,800 |
| Equipment | | US\$ 52,300 | US\$ 52,300 |
| Machinery | | US\$104,200 | US\$104,200 |
| Maintenance | | US\$ 18,900 | - |

| | <u>Requested by the Government</u> | <u>Proposed by the UNDP (Special Fund)</u> |
|-----------------------------|--|--|
| (b) <u>Research Station</u> | | |
| Housing and Buildings | US\$ 8,000 | - |
| Equipment | US\$ 21,000 | US\$ 21,000 |
| Maintenance | US\$ 7,000 | - |
| (c) <u>Final Report</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>US\$ 10,000</u> |
| TOTAL | US\$283,600 | US\$208,300 |

UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME



PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES
POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT

UNITED NATIONS
NEW YORK

TELEPHONE: 754-1234

CABLE ADDRESS: UNDEVPRO • NEW YORK

REFERENCE: PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

DECLASSIFIED 13 September 1966

AUG 05 2022

WBG ARCHIVES

Dear Arnold,

Subject: Kenya - Pilot Irrigation Scheme, Kano Plain,
Western Kenya

As agreed on the telephone today, I am forwarding a copy of the draft paper which will be presented for consideration by the Inter-Agency Consultative Board in October. I should stress that this paper is tentative, and subject to substantive and editorial revision.

Yours sincerely,

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Paul-Marc Henry
Assistant Administrator and
Associate Director, Bureau of Operations and Programming

Mr. Arnold Rivkin
Development Services Department
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20433

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INTER-AGENCY CONSULTATIVE BOARD
Second Session
13-14 October 1966

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (SPECIAL FUND)

Recommendation of the Administrator

KENYA

Pilot Irrigation Scheme, Kano Plain, Western Kenya

Estimated UNDP (Special Fund) project cost^{1/2/}: \$ 678,900
Estimated Government counterpart contribution^{2/}
at the equivalent of: \$ 2,493,000

Duration:

Purpose: To establish a pilot irrigation scheme and to expand an agricultural research station as the forerunners to development of the whole Kano Plain.

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II. Background

2. The Kano Plain, Nyanza Province, lies on the eastern shore of the Kavirondo Gulf, which is an arm of Lake Victoria. The Plain covers 75,000 acres of which 30,000 acres are thought to be irrigable. Rainfall in this area averages 50 inches a year, but monthly precipitation is irregular and unpredictable. The Kano Plain is adjacent to the provincial capital of Kisumu, which is serviced by railway, road, lake transport and airline facilities.

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^{2/} Document SF/R.9/Add.21

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|--|--------------------------|------------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| | | First year | Second year | Third year | Fourth year | Fifth year | Sixth year |
| Experts | 444,000 a/ | 76,000 | 140,000 | 110,000 | 82,000 | 36,000 | |
| Follow-up | | | | | | | |
| Equipment | 208,300 | 30,000 | 85,000 | 60,000 | 15,000 | 18,300 | |
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| Executing Agency overhead costs | | | | | | | |
| UNDP (Special Fund) direct costs b/ | | | | | | | |
| GOVERNING COUNCIL EARMARKING: | | | | | | | |

a/ Gross cost, representing 18 1/2 man-years of expert services, including ~~man-years of the project to be developed and including amounts of cost for operating expenses provided as preparatory to the start of the project~~

b/ Includes any expenditure for costs related to project evaluation or operation incurred directly by the Administrator.

Included in the total Governing Council earmarking is an amount estimated at the equivalent of \$ 66,500, representing 15 per cent of the estimated gross expert cost, including the foreign personnel component of subcontracts, which will be paid by the Government as a cash contribution towards local operating costs of the project. In addition, the Government is expected to make a counterpart contribution estimated at the equivalent of \$ 2,193,000. The exact amounts will be determined at the time of signature of the Plan of Operation.

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AUG 05 2022

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Attachment to Confidential
Letter of 30 September to
UNDP Resident Representative
Kenya

Annex II

EXPLANATORY NOTE

I. CATEGORY OF ASSISTANCE

| | | <u>Requested by the Government</u> | <u>Proposed by the UNDP (Special Fund)</u> |
|--|-------------|--|--|
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| Agronomist (Research) | 4 1/2 m/y | | 4 m/y |
| Agronomist (Irrigation) | - | | 3 m/y |
| Soil Conservationist | 1 m/y | | - |
| Soils Surveyor | - | | 1 m/y |
| Irrigation Layout Specialist | 5/12m/y | | 1 m/y |
| Rural Sociologist | - | | 3 m/y |
| Land Tenure Expert | - | | 1 m/y |
| Appraisal Expert | 1/12m/y | | - |
| Consultants | - | | 1 m/y |
| Gross Expert Costs | | US\$281,400 | US\$444,000 |
| 2. <u>Equipment</u> | | US\$283,600 | US\$208,300 |
| 3. <u>Miscellaneous</u> | | US\$ 35,000 | US\$ 26,600 |
| TOTAL GROSS PROJECT COSTS | | US\$600,000 | US\$668,900 |
| II. GOVERNMENT COUNTERPART CONTRIBUTION | | US\$2,493,000 | US\$2,493,000 |
| III. LOCAL OPERATING COSTS | | (not stated) | US\$ 66,600 |
| IV. DURATION | 4 1/2 years | | 4 1/2 years |
| <u>Breakdown of equipment component</u> | | <u>Requested by the Government</u> | <u>Proposed by the UNDP (Special Fund)</u> |
| (a) <u>Pilot Scheme</u> | | | |
| Housing | | US\$ 21,500 | - |
| Buildings | | US\$ 19,900 | - |
| Vehicles | | US\$ 20,800 | US\$ 20,800 |
| Equipment | | US\$ 52,300 | US\$ 52,300 |
| Machinery | | US\$104,200 | US\$104,200 |
| Maintenance | | US\$ 18,900 | - |

/...

| | <u>Requested by the Government</u> | <u>Proposed by the UNDP (Special Fund)</u> |
|-----------------------------|--|--|
| (b) <u>Research Station</u> | | |
| Housing and Buildings | US\$ 8,000 | - |
| Equipment | US\$ 21,000 | US\$ 21,000 |
| Maintenance | US\$ 7,000 | - |
| (c) <u>Final Report</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>US\$ 10,000</u> |
| TOTAL | US\$283,600 | US\$208,300 |

Headquarters:
Washington, D.C. 20433, U.S.A.

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION



Permanent Mission in Eastern Africa

Uniafric House - Koinange Street at Sadler Lane - Nairobi, Kenya
P.O. Box 30577 - Telephone 23421 - Cable Address : INTBAFRAD



No. 607

September 2, 1966

Mr. John H. Williams
Deputy Director, Africa Department
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433, U.S.A.

Handwritten notes:
JHW
Copy obtained by DSD
@ 11 minutes after a Bank
discussing letter with a Bank
9/22/66 (P.M.)
R

Dear John:

Re: Relations with FAO

During the past week there have been several communications, from Washington and Rome, bearing on the relations of this Mission, especially the ADS, with FAO. It may be useful to wrap up my reactions in a single package.

1. Malawi - Shire Valley Cotton Project

According to Howard Tolley's telegram 211 you received a copy of Henry Ergas' cable to me on this subject. I enclose a copy of my reply to Ergas (Annex A). Our inclusion of this item as a "possible" ADS was based on Don Mitchell's report when he passed through Nairobi from Malawi last July, to the effect that the Malawi Government had proposed that ADS take on this additional project preparation responsibility and that Bishop seemed favorably disposed. I confess that when I heard this (at second hand, for I was away during Mitchell's visit) I was: (a) very doubtful that Ergas would agree, whatever Bishop said; and (b) not particularly anxious to broaden our unsatisfactory relationship with FAO in the Malawi UNDP Project. But if FAO had asked we would have had to accede, for the Government's sake; I am just as glad they are not doing so. And it may well be useful to have an FAO yardstick to check ADS performance, and vice versa.

2. Kenya-Kano Plains Pilot Project

I agree with the view expressed in your telegram 208 that the arrangements as outlined seem to be Paul Marc Henry's "attempt to square [the] circle". Actually, in my opinion, there is not any real function for FAO to perform as Executing Agency for this project--the ADS paper sets forth a pretty complete operational plan--and it has certainly been Bruce McKenzie's impression that FAO's role would be a rather nominal one, a formal concession to their primacy in the agricultural sector. On the other hand, our discussions on the Malawi business, subsequent to the April meeting here, suggest that FAO is likely to insist on playing an active directing role regardless of its necessity or utility, or their capacity to undertake it--indeed, that their insistence may be in inverse ratio to these latter considerations.

I have therefore been anticipating for some time that we might have trouble agreeing with FAO on a workable division of responsibility on this project. Just

September 2, 1966

Mr. John H. Williams

how serious our differences may be--whether we'll be able to reach an acceptable accommodation--will be clear, I think, only after quite detailed discussions with FAO and UNDP. I have assumed that the week after the Annual Meeting, when Ergas, Storrar and myself will all be in Washington, would be the time when we'd get down to cases.

I do, however, have some preliminary reactions to your cable, as follows:


- a) Seconding ADS members to FAO does not appear consistent with our essential purposes in establishing this Service, nor with maintenance of its morale and effectiveness.
- b) I would have no objection to assigning ADS staff members to work directly for the Kenya Government, subject to general policy direction and review of their conclusions by FAO; but an FAO project manager who would supervise their day-to-day operations would be redundant and irritating.
- c) If FAO did insist on exercising close operational direction I would be inclined to withdraw and let FAO find their own men. This would doubtless produce an explosion by McKenzie (directed mainly at FAO, since I believe he would understand our position), which might be the most effective way of bringing about an arrangement we could accept.
- d) For the present, pending UNDP approval of the project, ADS services are being paid for by the Kenya Government, using PL480 counterpart funds. We are content to ride along on this basis until the end of the year, at least, by which time the future relationship should be clarified. We could of course withdraw earlier, if it becomes clear that the ADS will not be needed or that acceptable arrangements for its employment cannot be agreed.

3. Friendly Gestures

I have just received a letter from Peter Reid (Annex B) and a telegram from Ergas (Annex C), both designed in part, I guess, to improve the atmosphere. I have responded to Ergas that I cannot arrange to stop over in Rome but look forward to seeing him in Washington.

Best regards,

Sincerely yours,


David L. Gordon

c.c. Mr. Evans

Enclosures

ROUTING SLIP

Date

NAME

ROOM NO.

~~Mr. Donuts~~

V J Riley

To Handle

Note and File

Appropriate Disposition

Note and Return

Approval

Prepare Reply

Comment

Per Our Conversation

Full Report

Recommendation

Information

Signature

Initial

Send On

RE .KS

This wasn't cleared with us
before sending.

From

VJR

our file

GORDON
INTRAPRAD
NAIROBI

AUGUST 26, 1966

L/T

KENYA

208

RE KANO PLAIN ARRANGEMENTS STOP ACCORDING TO LETTER DATED AUGUST SEVENTEEN
 FROM PAUL-MARC HENRY TO DEWPTH AND CONFIRMED BY MACKENZIE DURING QUICK VISIT
 TUESDAY ~~XXXXXX~~ KENYA GOVERNMENT RECOMMENDS PROJECT MANAGER WOULD BE APPOINTED
 BY UNDP WITH APPROVAL NATIONAL IRRIGATION BOARD ACTING ON GOVERNMENT BEHALF
 AND THAT HE WOULD BE SECONDED FROM ADS. STOP HENRY COMMENTS THIS IN NO WAY
 MODIFIES GENERAL UNDERSTANDING REACHED APRIL 1966 ON IDENTITY PROPOSED
 EXECUTING AGENCY OR USUAL RESPONSIBILITIES WITH WHICH IT WOULD BE CHARGED STOP
 OUR UNDERSTANDING THIS ATTEMPT TO SQUARE CIRCLE APPEARS INVOLVE IN EFFECT
 ADS SECONDMENT TO FAO COMMA DIRECTLY OR VIA KENYA GOVERNMENT COMMA UNDP
 PAYING ULTIMATELY IN EITHER CASE STOP WE ARE
 AT EFFECTIVE ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ AS ANXIOUS ARRIVE
 AND WORKABLE
 AT EFFECTIVE SOLUTION AS MACKENZIE BUT CONFESS SOME PUZZLEMENT BOTH AS TO
 APPROPRIATENESS
~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ AND SECONDMENT TO FAO AND AS TO HOW FAO INTENDS EXERCISE ITS
 RESPONSIBILITIES STOP BEFORE WE REACT TO UNDP GRATEFUL ANY COMMENT OR
 BACKGROUND

WILLIAMS

J.W. Williams

Africa

cc: Messrs: Tolley
D. Mitchell (& cleared w.)
Riley

JW: sp

ROUTING SLIP

Date

August 24, 1966

NAME

ROOM NO.

Projects Department

340

To Handle

Note and File

Appropriate Disposition

Note and Return

Approval

Prepare Reply

Comment

Per Our Conversation

Full Report

Recommendation

Information

Signature

Initial

Send On

REMARKS

The accompanying papers were left with Mr. Mitchell for the meeting with Mr. McKenzie on August 23.

From

H. Hansen (ext. 2743)

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Projects Department DATE: August 22, 1966

FROM: H. Hansen

SUBJECT: Request to the UNDP (Special Fund) from the Government of Kenya for assistance in the establishment of a Pilot Irrigation Scheme in the Kano Plain, Central Nyanza District (DP/SF/310/KEN 16)

Attached is a summary of a request received by the UNDP (Special Fund) and two additional attachments. The UNDP has asked for our comments on this project. Mr. D.S. Mitchell already has a copy of the full request.

A similar memorandum has been sent to the Bank's Area Department.

Development Services Department will reply to the UNDP in the light of comments received.

In view of our previous connection with this request (Messrs. Evans and Mitchell of your Department), please note the comments in the attached covering letter from the UNDP and please let me have at your earliest convenience the comments of your Department.

Attachment

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Tolley, Africa Department

DATE: August 22, 1966

FROM: H. Hansen

SUBJECT: Request to the UNDP (Special Fund) from the Government of Kenya for assistance in the establishment of a Pilot Irrigation Scheme in the Kano Plain, Central Nyanza District (DP/SF/310/KEN 16)

Attached are a copy of the full request, a copy of the summary of a request received by the UNDP (Special Fund) and two additional attachments. The UNDP has asked for our comments on this project.

A similar memorandum enclosing a copy of the full request has been sent to the Projects Department.

Development Services Department will reply to the UNDP in the light of comments received.

In view of our previous connection with this request please note the comments in the attached covering letter from the UNDP and please let me have your comments at your earliest convenience.

Attachment

UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME



PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES
POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT

UNITED NATIONS
NEW YORK

TELEPHONE: 754-1234

CABLE ADDRESS: UNDEVPRO • NEW YORK

*Return
Room 844*

REFERENCE: DP SF 310 KEN 16

17 August 1966

Dear Mr. Demuth,

Kenya - Pilot Irrigation Scheme in the Kano Plain, Central
Nyanza District

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
I attach one copy of an Application by the Government of Kenya for funds to develop a pilot irrigation scheme on the Kano Plain. I also attach copy of the Minister of Finance's letter to the Resident Representative dated 12 July 1966, which is the Government's formal request to the United Nations Development Programme (Special Fund) to undertake this project. In addition I attach a resumé of supplementary information which was supplied by the Government to the Resident Representative on 29 July 1966. Despite the unusual format and presentation of the main Application for Funds (dated June 1966) these three documents are being held by the UNDP to constitute the completed request, and should be read together. I take this opportunity of forwarding two copies of a resumé of this request.

I understand that you have already received copy of the main Application dated 'June 1966' which was prepared by the IBRD Office in Nairobi.

I should be grateful for any comments which the IBRD may wish to make on this request. As you know, the project was discussed at a high level meeting between members of the Kenya Government, IBRD staff from Washington and Nairobi, representatives of the UNDP, and the Ambassadors of interested Governments, on 12 April 1966.

You will note that the Organization chapter of the main Application (page 23) is not absolutely clear on the management of the project. In a letter dated 29 July the Government has amplified the original submission, and has recommended that the Project Manager (financed by the UNDP) should be seconded from the ADS/IBRD office in Nairobi, and that the Government Co-Manager should be the General Manager of the National Irrigation Board. We confirm that the terms

Mr. Richard Demuth
Director of Development Services Department
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20433

/.....



- 2 -

of the request and the Government's subsequent clarification in no way modify the general understanding reached in April 1966 on the identity of the proposed Executing Agency, or the usual responsibilities with which it would be charged. Subject to favourable review by the Inter Agency Consultative Board in October 1966, the Administrator would expect to recommend that the Food and Agriculture Organization should be designated as Executing Agency.

As the project is being considered by the Administrator for possible inclusion in the programme which he proposes to submit to the Inter-Agency Consultative Board in October and we wish to complete our evaluation by 1 September, it would be most helpful if your comments could be forwarded at the earliest possible date.

This request is also being referred to other interested Agencies for comment.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "P. M. Henry", written over a horizontal line.

Paul-Marc Henry
Assistant Administrator and
Associate Director, Bureau of Operations and Programming.



UNITED NATIONS
NEW YORK

TELEPHONE: 754-1234

CABLE ADDRESS: UNDEVPRO • NEW YORK

REFERENCE: DP SF 310 KEN 16

17 August 1966

Dear Mr. Demuth,

Kenya - Pilot Irrigation Scheme in the Kano Plain, Central
Nyanza District

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Mr. Richard Demuth
Director of Development Services Department
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20433

/....

RECEIVED
GENERAL FILES
COMMUNICATIONS

1966 AUG 19 AM 9:00

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, [illegible]
SUBJECT: [illegible]

[Faded typed text, likely the start of a memorandum or letter.]

[Faded typed text, likely the middle of a memorandum or letter.]

[Faded typed text, likely the end of a memorandum or letter.]

[Faded typed text, possibly a list or a series of short paragraphs.]

[Faded typed text, possibly a signature line or a closing.]

[Faded typed text, possibly a date or a reference.]

[Faded typed text, possibly a date or a reference.]

[Faded typed text at the bottom of the page, possibly a footer or a reference.]



- 2 -

of the request and the Government's subsequent clarification in no way modify the general understanding reached in April 1966 on the identity of the proposed Executing Agency, or the usual responsibilities with which it would be charged. Subject to favourable review by the Inter Agency Consultative Board in October 1966, the Administrator would expect to recommend that the Food and Agriculture Organization should be designated as Executing Agency.

As the project is being considered by the Administrator for possible inclusion in the programme which he proposes to submit to the Inter-Agency Consultative Board in October and we wish to complete our evaluation by 1 September, it would be most helpful if your comments could be forwarded at the earliest possible date.

This request is also being referred to other interested Agencies for comment.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "P M Henry".

Paul-Marc Henry
Assistant Administrator and
Associate Director, Bureau of Operations and Programming.



Supplementary Information Submitted by the Government of Kenya
to the UNDP on 29 July 1966

The Government of Kenya was asked to amplify certain aspects of the basic application dated June 1966 for finance for a Pilot Irrigation Scheme in the Kano Plain, Central Nyanza District. The main items were as follows:

"Expert Services

(a) Appraisal and Planning - £7000

(Details to be found on page 8 of Appendix III)

- (i) Project preparation - £1000
This is the cost of the professional services rendered by the ADS of the IBRD in the preparation of the project.
- (ii) 1 Engineer for 5 months at £1200 per month - £6000
This is for a man trained and experienced in irrigation layout who is required to design and plan the actual layout. It is proposed that he should be supplied by ILACO.

(b) Layout of Works - £8000

(For details see page 9 of Appendix III)

This amount, spread over two years, is to pay for the services of an experienced Soil Conservation Officer, well versed in detailed irrigation ground layout and the supervision of heavy construction equipment. He would be supplied by the ADS, as the Kenya Government has no suitable person available.

(c) Other Expert Services required throughout the period of the pilot project.

- (i) Agronomist - Research Station - (£40,500)
The role of this expert is described on Pages 22 and 27 of the application. He is required to put into operation a research programme capable of supplying to the pilot scheme management details of irrigation techniques, water requirement, fertilizer requirements, etc. It is proposed that he also should be supplied by ILACO.

/...



- 2 -

(ii) Project Manager - (£45,000).

The role of this man is described on Pages 23 and 26 of the application. The Kenya Government is unable to supply a manager experienced in irrigation and such a man would be supplied from the resources of the ADS.

Organization

As regards the position of the Project Manager, ... we do not propose that he should be appointed by the National Irrigation Board or from part of the Government's counterpart contribution. Rather we envisage that the Project Manager will be appointed in the usual way by UNDP with the approval of the National Irrigation Board acting on behalf of the Government, and that this expert will be seconded from the ADS of the IBRD. Further, we propose that the General Manager of the National Irrigation Board shall be appointed Co-Manager (part-time). As indicated on page 26 of the text of the main application, the Government's plan then is that an Agricultural Officer should be employed full-time on the scheme as Deputy Manager. These two officers will form part of the counterpart contribution. You are aware that at the present time the General Manager, National Irrigation Board is provided under the OPEX programme".

COPY

DECLASSIFIED

AUG 05 2022

DP/SF 310 KEN 16

WBG ARCHIVES

RESTRICTED
5 August 1966

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
(SPECIAL FUND)

Official Request from the Government of Kenya
for assistance in the Establishment of a Pilot Irrigation Scheme
in the Kano Plain, Central Nyanza District

SUMMARY*

| | |
|--|----------------------------|
| Date Request Received: | 19 July 1966 |
| Proposed Duration: | 4-1/2 years |
| Amount Requested from the UNDP (Special Fund): | US\$ 600,000 |
| Proposed Government Counterpart Contribution: | US\$2,493,000 |
| Local Operating Costs: | (not stated) |
| Proposed Government Cooperating Agency: | Ministry of Agriculture |

I. Background.

1. The Kano Plain is in the Central Nyanza District of Kenya. It lies on the eastern shore of the Kavirondo Culf, which is an arm of Lake Victoria. The Plain covers roughly 75,000 acres, of which 30,000 acres are thought to be irrigable. The population is currently estimated at 62,000 and increasing at 3% per annum. Rainfall in this area averages 50 inches a year, but monthly precipitation is irregular and unpredictable. The Kano Plain has excellent communications, and is adjacent to railway, road, lake transportation and airline facilities.

2. Despite its accessibility, the Kano Plain is a seriously depressed region. The population density is roughly 530 per square mile, and the output of the land is poor. There are few opportunities for the employment of labour in the Plain, and many adult males seek work in Kisumu, Kericho or Nairobi. The bulk of the agricultural activity is concentrated on subsistence cultivation, mainly of maize, sorghum, beans and cassava. Other crops include millet, rice and some fruits. This cultivation is frequently handled by the womenfolk. There is a heavy concentration of livestock, consisting of poor grade cattle, sheep and goats. The present gross output generated by agricultural and livestock production in the Kano Plain is estimated at \$8.4 per acre annually. Of this figure, only a small proportion is represented by cash income.

/...

* PLEASE NOTE THAT THIS DOCUMENT IS A SUMMARY OF THE GOVERNMENT'S REQUEST AS SUBMITTED AND DOES NOT REPRESENT THE VIEWS OF THE UNDP (SPECIAL FUND) ON THE MERITS OF THE REQUEST.

3. The basic factors which inhibit agricultural development in the Kano Plain are the alternating afflictions of floods or drought. These have a dominant effect on the soils, which are generally derived from alluvial materials. Although the soils are potentially irrigable, their structure is poor; surface water drainage is impeded, particularly after heavy rain; when dry, the soils become badly cracked and compacted. In the past, cultivation of cash crops has been limited by the reluctance of the people to participate, as well as by obstacles such as rudimentary tillage practices, drainage problems and the irregular rainfall. The first requirements of more intensive land use and economic cultivation of cash crops are surface water drainage and flood control. This should be allied with irrigation, to offset the present effects of prolonged droughts. The Government is convinced that the development of the natural resources of this overpopulated and depressed area is urgent.

4. The Luo People, who inhabit the Kano Plain, have a complicated system of land tenure. The social structure contains family units, authorities controlling groups of family units and an overall authority called the 'Jakakwaro'. The head of a family unit may allocate land either to members of that unit, or to accepted strangers; the secondary authority may allocate land to individual family units. An individual may acquire land by allocation, inheritance or as a gift. The rights to the land are not extinguished by failure to cultivate it, or even by its abandonment. In addition to the fragmentation of land and its complex ownership, there is no registration of titles and the land itself is not demarcated. However, in recent years the Luo people have expressed a willingness to relinquish the previous pattern of land tenure and to become tenants on Government irrigation schemes. This would involve setting aside the designated land, compensating the owners with cash payments, vesting the rights to the land in the Government, and placing the land under productive agriculture.

5. The Government considers that pilot development of 2,400 acres should be undertaken in the Kano Plain, so as to test the practicability of introducing irrigation, systematic cropping, marketing facilities and an altered system of land tenure. This pilot scheme would provide experience on which the development of the whole Kano Plain could be based. This in turn would serve as a forerunner of the overall development of the Kenya Nile Basin. The Government has requested the assistance of the UNDP (Special Fund) in establishing the pilot project.

II. The Project.

6. The purposes of the project, which will be located at Abero on the right bank of the Nyando River, Kano Plain, are:

(a) To establish a pilot irrigation scheme, which will test crop cultivation, irrigation and drainage techniques, and improved crop varieties on a significant field scale.

/...

(b) To experiment with new patterns of land tenure, agricultural supervision, crop marketing, and credit facilities, in order to test their acceptability to the local population.

(c) To set up an irrigation research station within the project area, which would build up basic data on crop/water requirements, possible new crops, cultural treatments and optimum fertilizer applications.

(d) To provide practical training for Kenya supervisory staff and technicians in the planning and execution of irrigation schemes.

(e) To make systematic projections of capital costs, and of operating costs and returns on production, for an irrigated settlement scheme. This will enable investment requirements to be determined, and form a sound basis for a comprehensive feasibility study in due course.

7. The pilot irrigation scheme will be established on an area of 2,400 acres, of which 1,800 are deemed to be irrigable. The site at Ahero has been selected after intense study, and is typical of conditions in the Kano Plain. The discharge of the Nyando River at Ahero is held to adequate for the pilot scheme on a year round basis. It is intended that each holding will consist of 4 acres (giving a total of 450 holdings), and that the farming system will be devoted to rice/cotton or sugar cane/rice. The Government wishes to start with these three basic crops as they are familiar to the local population, the market prospects are good, and they offer a reasonable chance of earning a sound cash return and of breaking away from the present subsistence cycle.

8. Agricultural experimental work will be carried out at the Government research station at Ahero. This station, which now covers 63 acres, will be rehabilitated and expanded by a further 50 acres. Present agronomic work is confined to sugar cane trials, but it is proposed that intensive research on cotton and rice cultivation should also be undertaken. The data derived from this work will subsequently form the basis of cropping patterns and techniques to be applied by peasant farmers on the pilot irrigation scheme. Research will also be conducted on other crops. It is intended that agronomic experiments at this station will later facilitate agricultural development throughout the Kenya Nile Basin.

9. The Government intends to make its counterpart contribution through the recently formed National Irrigation Board. Agricultural extension, administrative and maintenance staff will be provided, in addition to the necessary buildings, equipment, supplies and marketing facilities. The Government recognizes that solution of the land tenurial obstacles in the Kano Plain is a condition of success in this pilot endeavour. It is also considered that the operation of a viable and well disciplined pilot scheme is a prerequisite to the attraction of development finance for the Kenya Nile Basin as a whole.

III. Financial DataA. Contribution Requested from the UNDP (Special Fund).

| | <u>Total Man- Months</u> | <u>Total Costs (in US\$)</u> |
|--|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <u>Experts</u> | | |
| Project Manager | 54 | 126,000 |
| Agronomist | 54 | 113,400 |
| Soil Conservationist | 12 | 22,400 |
| Irrigation Layout Specialist | 5 | 16,800 |
| Appraisal Expert | <u>1</u> | <u>2,800</u> |
| | 126 | 281,400 |
| <u>Pilot Scheme</u> | | |
| Housing | | 21,500 |
| Buildings | | 19,900 |
| Vehicles | | 20,800 |
| Equipment | | 52,300 |
| Machinery | | 104,200 |
| Maintenance | | <u>18,900</u> |
| | | 247,600 |
| <u>Research Station</u> | | |
| Housing & Buildings | | 8,000 |
| Equipment | | 21,000 |
| Maintenance | | <u>7,000</u> |
| | | 36,000 |
| <u>Contingencies</u> | | |
| | | <u>35,000</u> |
| Total Amount requested from the UNDP (Special Fund) | | 600,000 |

B. Proposed Government Counterpart Contribution (US\$ equivalent).

| | |
|-------------------------------|------------------|
| Professional Staff | 72,000 |
| Other Staff | 509,000 |
| Buildings and Housing | 121,000 |
| Equipment | 720,000 |
| Running and Maintenance Costs | <u>1,071,000</u> |
| | 2,493,000 |

C. Local Operating Costs - contribution not stated.

R. BOOTH/dg



12th July, 1966.

Dr. B.T.G. Chidzero,
Resident Representative,
United Nations Development Programme,
Agip House,
NAIROBI.

Dear Dr. Chidzero,

As you are aware, the Government of Kenya attaches the highest degree of importance and urgency to developing irrigated agriculture on the Kano Plain, an area of some 150 square miles located to the east of Kisumu, approximately in the centre of the Kenya Nile Basin. (See the Revised Development Plan, 1966-1970, pp 142-143). With a view to establishing a solid base for such development, it is proposed to undertake a Pilot Scheme at Shero, on an area of approximately 2,400 acres of which 1,800 acres are deemed to be irrigable, and to reorganise and expand the Research Station that already exists within this area. Together these two operations constitute the Kano Plain Pilot Project, which it is proposed to carry out over approximately five years, starting in July 1966.

In accordance with previous discussions between the Kenya authorities and officials of the U.N. Development Programme, I am now sending you this application for financing from the Programme in the amount of US \$600,000 (£215,000) to cover certain requirements of the Pilot Project for personnel and equipment over the five year period, which the Government of Kenya is unable to provide. This amount represents slightly less than 30% of the total estimated cost. A detailed breakdown of cost estimates is contained in the attached project description and operational plan, which has been prepared on behalf of the Government by the Agricultural Development Service (ADS) of the World Bank - a semi-autonomous unit attached to the Bank's Regional Office for Eastern Africa, specifically concerned with the development, organisation and management of agricultural projects in this region.

The Government of Kenya envisages the purposes of the Kano Plain Pilot Project as follows:

- a) To test in practical fashion and on an adequate field scale the most promising crops, varieties, means of cultivation and drainage.
- b) To ascertain reliably the investment required, operating costs and returns of production on an irrigated settlement scheme, which would provide a sound basis for a comprehensive feasibility study at a later date.
- c) To devise and test new patterns of tenure, supervision, marketing and credit arrangements, in order to ascertain the reactions of the population and be able to anticipate future difficulties and find possible solutions, as a basis for planning the comprehensive development of the Kano Plain area (and ultimately of all the Kenya Nile Basin).
- d) To give practical training and experience to Kenya technicians and staff who could undertake the development of irrigation on a wide scale.
- e) To set up, within the project area, an irrigation research station to supply basic information on crop water requirements, varieties and cultural treatments, possible new crops, optimum fertiliser requirements, etc.

It is expected that toward the end of the five year period, when the pilot operations have yielded sufficient information on which to base realistic judgments as to the practicability, costs and returns of a major irrigation development comprising the entire Kano Plain area, a full feasibility study of such development will be undertaken. Given the availability of data deriving from the pilot phase, the cost of this feasibility study should be relatively small, and it could perhaps be financed through a supplemental allocation to the Pilot Project. In any case, this question can be dealt with at a later time, after it has been established that a full feasibility study is appropriate and justified. The present request includes no allowance for that purpose.

The major categories of expenditure for which UNDP financing is requested are as follows (the references are to Appendix III of the ADS report, which sets out full details of the cost estimates):

- (1) Consultant services for detailed engineering and construction supervision of the Abero Pilot Scheme (page 4, items 2(c) and (e)) - approximately 21 man-months

\$ 42,000

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| (2) Expertise executive and consultant services for operation of the Research Station and Pilot Scheme (page 23, items 1(a) and 2(a); page 25, items 1(a) and 2(a)) - approximately 120 man-months | £ 240,000 |
| (3) Construction and equipment for the Research Station (page 2) | 30,000 |
| (4) Construction and equipment for the Pilot Scheme (page 4, Sections 1 and 2, except items (c) and (e) included under (1) above | 181,000 |
| (5) Tillage equipment for Pilot Scheme (page 4, Section 3) | 104,000 |
| (6) Supplementary equipment and replacements for Research Station and Pilot Scheme, over five years (page 23, items 1(c) and 2(c), and page 25, items 1(c) and 2(c)) | 25,000 |
| | <u>680,000</u> |
| (7) Allowance for general contingencies | 15,000 |
| | <u>695,000</u> |
| | Grand Total: £ 695,000 |

The Kenya Government's contribution to the Kano Plain Pilot Project, on a comparable basis, would amount to over £1.4 million. In this connection, the following points are worth noting:

- (a) The Government contribution does not include the very substantial value of earlier studies of the area which are the property of the Kenya Government, and which provide the underlying data for the Pilot Project now proposed.
- (b) In the interest of maximum efficiency and economy in the development of the Pilot Scheme, it is planned to utilize the organization and equipment of the Kenya Soil Conservation Service to carry out the land preparation and to employ local contractors for as much as possible of the building and other construction work, rather than use foreign contractors or import new construction equipment especially for these purposes. Thus the cost of these construction operations, although they will involve very substantial foreign exchange expenditures, are included in the Kenya Government's share.

It will be of interest to the U.S. Development Program to know that the Government proposes to use counterpart funds arising from the importation of foodstuffs from the United States under P.L. 480 arrangements towards the local costs of the Pilot Scheme. This has already received the approval of the Nairobi office of US/IDA.

The U.N.D.P. will also wish to know that there is a possibility that bilateral aid may be obtained towards the cost of any additional machinery which may be required by the Government's Soil Conservation Service and which may be used for this project. In addition bilateral assistance has been received from US/AID in the form of a team from the U.S. Department of the Interior who made recommendations leading to the selection of Ahero as the site of the pilot scheme, and a short-term consultant water engineer has been requested from the same source.

During recent months the Kenya authorities have had informal discussions with the World Bank and with representatives of several aid-giving governments about the Kano Plain project. We are assured of their sympathetic interest in helping to finance the eventual development of irrigation on a large scale in this area, provided that the Pilot Project shows satisfactory results. The capital investment required for full development of the Kano Plain is estimated roughly at \$30 million. Such development would undoubtedly be conducive to still further expansion of irrigated agriculture in adjacent areas of the Nile Basin, both within Kenya and in neighbouring countries. Thus the proposed Pilot Project could be the key to a fundamental transformation of this important region.

I hope the information submitted herewith will be sufficient to enable the UNDP to consider and approve this project at the meeting of the Governing Council scheduled for January 1967. As you know already, the Government of Kenya attaches absolute priority to this Pilot Scheme which it wishes to take precedence over all other applications which the Government has made for assistance from the U.N.D.P./S.F.. If any further explanations or data are required, the Kenya Government or the ADS will be happy to provide them.

Yours sincerely,

(J.S. GICHURU)
MINISTER FOR FINANCE.

Copies to: Hon. B.E. McKensie, D.S.O.,
D.P.C., M.P.,
Minister for Agriculture,
Nairobi.

Hon. T.J. Mboya, M.P.,
Minister for Economic Planning & Development,
Nairobi.

Hon. C.M.G. Argwings Kodhek, M.P.,
Minister for Natural Resources,
Nairobi.

Dw file

Miss Helga Steeg

May 23, 1966

A. G. El Emery

Kenya - Kano Plains Project

Please refer to your memorandum of April 20 concerning the possible participation of the Bank in the Kano Plains project. Since the meeting of February 8 to which you referred, the Bank has had discussions on the project with Kenyan officials and the UNDP. The Bank was also represented at a meeting in Nairobi convened by the Kenya Minister of Agriculture on April 12, where there were present representatives of the UN Development Programme, FAO, several embassies (United States, United Kingdom, Federal Republic of Germany and Netherlands), as well as members of various ministries of the Kenya Government.

As a result of these discussions and meetings, we understand that the project will proceed as follows. An application for financing of a feasibility study will be prepared and submitted to the UNDP for consideration at the January 1967 meeting of the Governing Council. The project will probably be called the Nile River Basin Project, which will include the 30,000 acre Kano Plains as well as several other areas totalling some 110,000 acres in the Nile River Basin of Kenya. We understand that FAO will be appointed Executing Agency for the project. Pending approval of the project by UNDP, work will be started immediately on two pilot irrigation schemes in the Kano Plains. We understand that the consulting firm of Kaiser Engineering has already been retained to do the engineering work on the pilot schemes. The Government hopes that the expenditures incurred on these pilot studies will be recovered from the proposed UNDP grant after its approval in January 1967.

The Bank would be associated with the project in the following ways. Firstly, through arrangements now being made to second one or two members of our Agricultural Development Service to the Government of Kenya to assist with the preparation and supervision of the two pilot schemes and with the preparation of the application to UNDP and to continue to represent the Government's interests after approval of the project by UNDP. Second, the Bank would be associated with the project through the invocation of its "special interest" arrangement with the UNDP under which the Executing Agency would be required to consult with the Bank at all stages of the project, including the preparation of a Plan of Operation and terms of reference, and selection of consultants.

From the above, you will see that the project is still in a very early pre-investment stage. Various pilot studies and complex feasibility studies need to be carried out before a construction project would be ready for financing. However, the Bank will be in close touch with the project throughout the pre-investment phase.

HETolley:di

- cc: Mr. Evans
- Mr. Mitchell (cleared with)
- Mr. Koenig (cleared with) ✓

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| ROUTING SLIP | | Date <i>May 23</i> |
| NAME <i>Mr. Koenig</i> <i>our file</i> | | ROOM NO. <i>841</i> |
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| REMARKS <i>Would appreciate your comments by the close of business today - if possible called him. N.N.</i> | | |
| From <i>Howard E. Tolley</i> | | |

DRAFT
HETolley:di
May 23, 1966

To: Miss Helga Steeg
From: A. G. El Emery
Subject: Kenya - Kano Plains Project

Please refer to your memorandum of April 20 concerning the possible participation of the Bank in the Kano Plains Project. Since the meeting of February 8 to which you referred, the Bank has had discussions on the Project with Kenyan officials and the UNDP. The Bank was also represented at a meeting in Nairobi convened by the Kenya Minister of Agriculture on April 12, where there were present representatives of the UN Development Programme, FAO, several embassies (United States, United Kingdom, West Germany and Dutch), as well as members of various ministries of the Kenya Government.

As a result of these discussions and meetings, we understand that the Project will proceed as follows. An application for financing of a feasibility study will be prepared and submitted to the UNDP for consideration at the January 1967 meeting of the Governing Council. The project will probably be called the Nile River Basin Project, which will include the 30,000 acre Kano Plains as well as several other areas totalling some 110,000 acres in the Nile River Basin of Kenya. We understand that FAO will be appointed Executing Agency for the project. Pending approval of the project by UNDP, work will be started immediately on two pilot irrigation schemes in the Kano Plains. We understand that the consulting firm of Kaiser Engineering has already been retained to do the engineering work on the pilot schemes. The Government hopes

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that the expenditures incurred on these pilot studies will be recovered from the proposed UNDP grant after its approval in January 1967.

The Bank would be associated with the project in the following ways. First, arrangements are being made to second one or two members of our Agricultural Development Service to the Government of Kenya to assist with the preparation and supervision of the two pilot schemes and with the preparation of the application to UNDP and to continue to represent the Government's interests after approval of the project by UNDP. Second, the Bank would be associated with the project through the invocation of its "special interest" arrangement with the UNDP under which the Executing Agency would be required to consult with the Bank at all stages of the project, including the preparation of a Plan of Operation and terms of reference, and selection of consultants. And third, with the FAO as Executing Agency, we would automatically be informed regarding the project through the Bank-FAO Cooperative Agreement.

From the above, you will see that the project is still in a very early pre-investment stage. Various pilot studies and complex feasibility studies need to be carried out before a construction project would be ready for financing. However, the Bank will be in close touch with the project throughout the pre-investment phase.

cc: Mr. Evans
Mr. Mitchell
Mr. Koenig

2
Holk
to
Evans

ROUTING SLIP

Date

NAME

ROOM NO.

~~Mr. Evans~~

~~Mr. Tolley~~

~~Mr. Barkin~~ 5/1/66

~~Mr. Dematt, M. Hoggan~~ *MS*

MR. RIVKIN → File FA-Kenya - Kans Planis

To Handle

Note and File

Appropriate Disposition

Note and Return

Approval

Prepare Reply

Comment

Per Our Conversation

Full Report

Recommendation

Information

Signature

Initial

Send On

REMARKS

Mrs. Lark, Birds
~~signed~~ *JK*

From

W. P. Gordon

F. A. Standard
April 28/66

U.N. help sought for Kano Plains development plan

UNITED Nations' aid is being sought to help finance the Kano Plains development scheme, for which Russian aid was recently rejected by the Kenya Government.

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank) is taking over as managing agent for the project. An application for money to finance the development programme has been accepted by the U.N. Development Fund and will go before its board for approval.

Finance is being made available for a pilot irrigation scheme to start immediately.

Kenya's Minister for Agriculture, Mr. McKenzie, announcing the new arrangements on his return to Nairobi yesterday after a three-day visit to Rome and London, said the bank would act in conjunction with the Kenya Government.

LOOSE ENDS TIED UP

Earlier this year the Government declined a Russian-sponsored irrigation scheme for the Kano Plains in Western Kenya because of conditions imposed on the loan money by the U.S.S.R. Government.

Mr. McKenzie described his Rome meetings with World Bank and Food and Agricultural Organisation representatives as "tying up loose ends", and said they were very successful.

He said the world food programme authorities had agreed to Kenya seeking a grant of 1,000,000 dollars worth of free food to carry out a livestock experiment designed to produce super quality beef for export.

The Minister also disclosed that the last £100,000 equity of the multi-million pound Chemelili Sugar Corporation had been taken up by a large British commercial concern, and the last difficulties in the way of the Turkwell irrigation scheme in Turkana — jointly sponsored by the Catholic Church in Germany, the F.A.O. and the Kenya Government — had been removed. Initial expenditure on the project would be about £350,000.

Kenya's Minister for Finance, Mr. Gichuru, who returned to Nairobi with Mr. McKenzie, declined to reveal the substance of his talks with the British Minister for Overseas Development, Mr. Greenwood.

He said, however, that they were connected with agriculture but had no bearing on the £18,000,000 interest free loans which Britain has already agreed to give Kenya during the next four years.

The Ministers were met at the airport by the Minister for Economic Planning and Development, Mr. Mboya.

MOTOR VEHICLES AND MOTORING REQUISITES

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ARROW MOTORS LTD'S SHOWROOMS are in Koinange Street, behind Municipal Market. Phone 25150. P.O. Box 11326, Nairobi. **ARROW MOTORS**. We buy cars for cash.

ARDEALERS, Muindi Mbingu and Malik Streets, for buying and selling selected cars. Hire-purchase and part-exchange facilities available. P.O. Box 5450 phone 26695/21059. d/1c

DOD MOTORS. Mercedes 220SE. 1962.

DOD MOTORS. Peugeot 404. 1963.

DOD MOTORS. VW 1960/1962.

DOD MOTORS. Mercedes 190. 1963.

DOD MOTORS. Peugeot 403. 1961.

DOD MOTORS, Koinange Street. Kenya House. Phone 27627. d/1c

DOD MOTORS has bargains and plenty cheap runners. d/30

SHAH MOTORS LTD., P.O. Box 8615, Phone 25382. Nairobi. Well known for selected used car, insurance and Hire-Purchase arranged. We also buy good clean cars for cash. d/1c

THE LEYLAND MOTOR CORPORATION (E.A.) Limited, P.O. Box 30122, Uhuru Highway, Nairobi. Hours of business: 8.15 a.m. - 12.45 p.m., 2 p.m. - 5 p.m. Saturdays: 8.15 a.m. - 12.45 p.m. Open every Sunday morning from 10 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

USED CARS

1962 Triumph 1200 saloon, one owner, excellent condition. £350

1963 Zephyr Zodiac, one owner, excellent condition. £675

1965 Saab Sport 3,000 miles, as new. £925

1962 Ford Consul 375, estate car. £425

1957 Porsche Super 1600 saloon. £450

1963 Opel Rekord saloon with radio, one owner, excellent condition. £625

1961 Triumph TR3 sport, hard top. £475

1960 Buick Electra saloon, only 15,000 miles, diplomat's car in new condition. £875

1964 Triumph Spitfire 4, hard top, many extras including over-drive. £750

1961 International station wagon with over-drive. £575

1959 Wolseley 15/60 saloon. £350

1962 Land-Rover 109 pick-up low mileage. £675

1961 Land-Rover, one owner, hard top. £625

1965 Saab 96 saloon, one owner low mileage, 3-month guarantee. £675

1964 Triumph 2000 saloon 3-month guarantee. £750

1964 Ford Taunus 17M one owner, new condition. £725

1964 Morris Mini Cooper, 1275 c.c. £650

1965 Citroen ID19 Confort, 14,000 miles new condition, 3-month guarantee. £1,050

1959 Vanguard station wagon. £275

1958 Standard 10 van. £130

1956 Austin 850. £165

1957 Ford Consul Mark II. £d30

WIDE SELECTION of cheap and expensive sports, saloons and station wagons at Dod Motors, Koinange Street, Kenya House, telephone 27627. d/30

Private

A TOYOTA CORONA, registered 1965, owner leaving the country, £625 or nearest offer. Ring 22971 office hours or 66682 evenings. d/29

WANTED

A CALL TO ODD JOBS will sell what you don't need. Telephone 25498. Malik Street. d/1c

REQUIRED bicycles for girl of six and a boy of 12 years. Details to Voucher EAS/6432 d/28

VOLKSWAGEN ENGINE for Kombi, not earlier than 1963, good condition essential. State price. Phone Landelis, 21271, mornings. d/27

WANTED KNOWN

A LIGHT TRANSPORT PROBLEM? Ring Odd Jobs, telephone 25498 25/- per trip. d/1c

GIVE THAI SHINE with Lord polish — available at all grocers. d/1c

KOHINOOR CRISPS are second to none. Available at all grocers. d/1c

PUBLIC AUCTIONS

LEOS AUCTION MART LIMITED

Auctioneers, Official Brokers, Bailiffs, Valuers, Land and Estate, Commission Agents, General Merchants and Court Brokers.
Campos Ribeiro Avenue
P.O. Box 10564, Nairobi

Under the instructions received from Mr. Rasik K. Shah, advocate for Mr. A. G. Seth the landlord of Mr. A. S. Suleman, to sell his goods by public auction for arrears of rent due in respect of the premises occupied by the said Mr. A. S. Suleman on Plot No. L.R. 208/2389/73 Northview Road, Nairobi. We shall sell the under-mentioned articles by public auction at our salesroom at Campos Ribeiro Avenue, Nairobi

TODAY, APRIL 28, at 10.30 a.m.

Schedule: One mvuli wardrobe, one three-piece settee, one dining table with chairs, one Usha hand-sewing machine, one Rexine chair.

In the H.C.C.C. 937 of 1965

C. D. PATEL

(Plaintiff)

v.

MOHANLAL MALDE

(Defendant)

Pursuant to the order of the court, we will sell by public auction the under-mentioned articles at our salesroom at Campos Ribeiro Avenue, Nairobi

TODAY, APRIL 28, at 10.30 a.m.

Schedule: One wooden chest of drawers, one Rexine armchair, one wooden chair, one Philips electric radio. 6250

UPLANDS BACON FACTORY (KENYA) LIMITED

Wanted

Small-goods supervisor with experience in all types of sausages, pie manufacture and general meat-canning techniques.

Applicant must be used to controlling staff and organising and planning production routines.

This is a senior appointment and carries a salary commensurate with the responsibility. Benefits include housing with hard furniture, medical scheme and provident fund.

All applications will be treated in confidence and should be addressed to the General Manager, Uplands Bacon Factory (Kenya) Limited, P.O. Box 1, Uplands.

T. SMITH,
Company Secretary,
Uplands Bacon Factory (Kenya) Limited.

PUBLIC AUCTION

LEOS AUCTION MART LIMITED

Auctioneers, Official Brokers, Bailiffs, Valuers, Land and Estate, Commission Agents, General Merchants and Court Brokers.

Campos Ribeiro Avenue
P.O. Box 10564, Nairobi.

In the H.C.C.C. 1119 of 1965

NATIONAL AND GRINDLAYS BANK LIMITED

(Plaintiff)

v.

WASHINGTON WYCLIFFE ONGALO ASOKA

(Defendant)

Pursuant to the order of the court, we will sell by public auction the under-mentioned articles at our salesroom at Campos Ribeiro Avenue, Nairobi

TODAY, APRIL 28, at 10.30 a.m.

Schedule: One Peugeot 404 Reg. No. KCW 423, one Vespa scooter Reg. No. KKA 604, one Omega radiogram, one wardrobe, one kitchen cupboard with utensils, one wrist watch, one lot clothing apparel.

VELO Land Estate & M

P.O. Box 30282, Livingstone Ho
opp. New Sta

MUTHAIGA: A modern split-level approximately two acres freehold land terraced garden. Accommodation 6 bathrooms/toilets en-suite, large lounge, well-appointed kitchen and st

Files

April 25, 1966

Arnold Rivkin

Kenya - Kano Plains UNDP Project

Mr. Rodger Booth of the UNDP called late this afternoon to report briefly on the meeting of Minister McKenzie with FAO officials on Friday, April 22. Apparently Minister McKenzie had a very brief private meeting with Dr. Sen, Director General of FAO on which there is no report available. Mr. McKenzie then met with Mr. Souema, Director of the Lands and Water Division of FAO and members of his staff and representatives of other interested divisions. Apparently Mr. McKenzie outlined the status of the Kano Plains project, reporting generally what had transpired at the Nairobi meeting of April 12 (on which I have already reported in a memo to Files).

Although Mr. McKenzie did not explicitly raise in the meeting with Mr. Souema and his colleagues the question of FAO being executing agency, I understand from Mr. Booth that this was the general assumption on which the discussions proceeded. (Mr. Olsen of the FAO, who attended the UN Res. Repts. meeting in Nairobi but departed before the April 12 meeting, was present at Mr. McKenzie's meeting with the FAO, and he is certainly fully aware of all of the aspects and nuances pertaining to the question of executing agency.) The UNDP, according to Mr. Booth, is now operating on the principle that FAO will be executing agency if, as, and when the formal request arrives from Kenya for a Kano Plains study project, and that in principle FAO will be agreeable to acting in this capacity.

cc: Mr. Demuth/Mr. Hoffman
Mr. El Emery/Mr. Williams
Mr. D.S. Mitchell/Mr. Tolley

ERivkin/mt

Pl. return to R

April 22, 1966

The Honorable
Bruce R. McKenzie
Minister of Agriculture
and Animal Husbandry
P.O. Box 30028
Nairobi
Kenya

Dear Mr. Minister:

Thank you for your letter of April 2 in which you enclosed copies of your April 1 Memorandum to representatives of governments and agencies interested in the Kenya Nile Basin Irrigation project. I have waited to answer your letter until I heard the outcome of your April 12 meeting in Nairobi, at which the Bank was represented by Messrs. Gordon, Rivkin and Storrer.

I understand that considerable progress was made at that meeting and that all are now agreed that the Food and Agriculture Organization would be the Executing Agency for the proposed UNDP (SF) technical assistance project for the Kano Plains, and that you are to discuss this with the Director General of FAO on your current trip to Rome. We are agreeable to this arrangement. As we discussed when you were in Washington in March, such an arrangement is fully consistent with the Bank's playing an active role in assisting the Government of Kenya with this project. As I see it, our cooperation will be evidenced in three ways. First, the Bank would be associated with the project from its inception through the invocation of its "special interest" arrangements with the UNDP by which the Executing Agency would be required to consult with the Bank at all stages of the project, including the preparation of a Plan of Operation, terms of reference, and selection of consultants. Second, through the existing Agreement between the Bank and FAO, which I mentioned to you. And third, through the secondment to the Kenya Government of one or two members of our Agricultural Development Service who would assist the Government in the preparation and carrying out of the proposed project.

The Hon. B.R. McKenzie

- 2 -

April 22, 1966

I know you attach the greatest importance to this project, and I am pleased that the Bank will be able to play a part in carrying it forward. We will keep in close touch with the project and follow its progress carefully. I will, of course, arrange for the Bank to be represented at the meeting which you propose to convene in Nairobi in June 1966, after the completion of the USAID "Windshield Survey".

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,

George D. Woods

HETolley:di
April 22, 1966

Cleared and cc: Messrs. El Emery/Williams
Evans/Mitchell
Rivkin ✓

cc: Mr. Wishart

Robert A. Hoffman

Files

April 20, 1966

Arnold Rivkin

*File in office
copy S.V.P.
R 4/22/66*

Note on Meeting on Proposed Nile River Basin Project, April 11, 1966

1. The Minister of Agriculture of Kenya, Mr. Bruce McKenzie, convened a meeting on Tuesday, April 12, 1966 at the Ministry of Agriculture. In addition to the large delegation, perhaps 12-15 people, from various ministries of the Kenya Government, there were present representatives of the UN Development Programme (SF), FAO (including the head of the FAO Yala Swamp mission), the Bank (Gordon, Storrar and myself), and representatives of several embassies, i.e., the American (including a representative of AID), the United Kingdom, West German and Dutch, and members of the special US Bureau of Reclamation "windshield mission".

2. A good part of the meeting was taken up with an opening statement by the Minister, recapitulating the background and history of the present proposed project for the Kenya section of the White Nile River Basin, which is not summarized here as it has been set out in a variety of other documents and communications already in the file.

3. Several noteworthy points emerged from the discussion which ensued following the Minister's opening statement. The first one came immediately after the Minister spoke. M. Paul-Marc Henry (UNDP) clearly delineated the position with respect to the status, form, content, and procedures relating to the proposed UNDP(SF) project for the Nile River Basin. M. Henry's remarks were prompted by several statements made by the Minister in the course of his opening remarks, which appeared to conflict with the understanding M. Henry had on these points and which are recorded in my cable no.1 to the Bank (April 7). M. Henry reiterated the position set out in cable no.1: that the UNDP was prepared to undertake a Nile River Basin technical assistance project with all speed; that if a project application was in hand before the end of July, it could be processed to be ready for the Consultative Board meeting in October 1966, and the Governing Council meeting of January 1967; that the FAO would in keeping with normal practice be requested by the UNDP to be the executing agency; that the Bank could and undoubtedly would be associated with the project from its inception through the invocation of its "special interest" arrangements with the UNDP, pursuant to which the executing agency would be required to consult with the Bank at all stages in the project, including the preparation of a Plan of Operations, terms of reference and selection of consultants, through the Bank's cooperative agreement arrangements with the FAO, and through the assignment of one or two members of the Bank's ADS to the Kenya Government to assist it in discharging its responsibilities in connection with a UNDP project; that the UNDP would be prepared to consider ways to incorporate such aspects of the pilot scheme(s) in the Kano Plains, which might be undertaken prior to the approval of the UNDP project in January 1967; and that the UNDP, IERD and FAO were already in close contact on the proposed project, and that the foregoing points were mutually agreeable to all there.

4. The second interesting point was made by the head of the US special Bureau of Reclamation "windshield mission". He made a statement soon after the Minister completed his remarks. As with the statement of M. Henry, the statement of the chief of the "windshield mission" was prompted by remarks by the Minister in his opening statement. The Bureau of Reclamation representative clearly delineated the terms of reference of his mission, which he emphasized were confined to a reconnaissance in "a once-over-lightly manner" of the 30,000 acres of the Kano Plains with a view to preparing a report on the feasibility of one or two pilot schemes in the area and the locus of such schemes, and making such suggestions as his team felt warranted with respect to possible studies in connection with or subsequent to the undertaking of a pilot scheme(s). The Bureau of Reclamation representative then went on to say that his team would be looking briefly at other areas (totalling some 110,000 acres) in the Nile River Basin area only from the point of view of insuring that any recommendations made in connection with the Kano Plains would not be inconsistent or incompatible with possible studies of or development schemes for such other areas. In other words, the Bureau of Reclamation team was not studying the half-dozen or more areas indicated by the Minister as part of an overall "Nile River Basin Study", but only the Kano Plains.

5. The Minister accepted both of the above points. In connection with the first point, viz. the structure and execution of the UNDP project, the Minister stated that he intended to visit Rome on April 22, with a view to meeting with the Director-General of FAO, to arrange for FAO to be executing agency.

In connection with the second point, viz. the scope of the "windshield mission" study, and therefore in a determining way the scope of any UNDP project which it was assumed would be developed out of the findings of the "windshield mission", the Minister agreed to the interpretation of the Bureau of Reclamation representative as to the scope of his terms of reference.

Thus, as a result of the statements of M. Henry and the chief of the "windshield mission" and the Minister's acceptance of both statements, the structure and scope of the proposed UNDP project has now been established.

6. With respect to timing the following points were made in the course of the meeting:

- (a) The report of the "windshield mission" would not be available before the end of June or early July (an oral or draft version of the report, however, would probably be available at the time the fieldwork of the mission is completed late in May);
- (b) The Kenya Government with the assistance of one or two staff members of the ADS would start to prepare a draft of a project application to the UNDP (the FAO is to be brought into the picture as the draft starts to take form at the earliest possible date);
- (c) In keeping with a "letter of intent" signed by the Minister of Development and Planning, Mr. Mboya, the Kaiser Company, which is consultant to the Government on engineering aspects of the pilot scheme(s), would be asked to prepare the engineering design for the proposed pilot scheme(s), and to submit a proposal for the "engineering phase" of the

pilot scheme(s), (ILACO, a Dutch consulting agricultural company, is to be consultant to the Government on agricultural aspects of the pilot scheme(s).) This step would probably await the "windshield mission" report, at least in draft form.

- (d) By July the draft project request would be available for submission to the UNDP for handling at the October Consultative Board meeting and the January 1967 Governing Council meeting.

7. In light of the foregoing timetable, it seems unlikely that the pilot scheme(s) would get very far underway before the UNDP project comes into effect in January 1967. To the extent that the pilot scheme(s) does get underway, it is expected that US FL 480 currency will be available for financing the scheme(s). Nonetheless, even if the pilot scheme(s) do not get very far underway before the end of 1966, a good deal of work in connection with the scheme(s) could be undertaken before the end of the year, including the preparation of an engineering design for the scheme(s) and the submission of an engineering proposal, both by the Kaiser Company, and the preparation of the draft request to the UNDP for financing the pilot scheme(s) and related studies (if any). Assuming the pilot scheme(s) gets underway in late 1966 or early 1967, it would seem that an investment project(s) growing out of the pilot scheme would not mature before 1969 or 1970. To some degree, it would depend on whether an investment project could be developed directly from the pilot scheme experience or whether other supplementary studies or tests would be necessary before preparation of an investment project could go forward.

8. At the end of the discussion of the Kano Plains project, which was as a de facto matter what the proposed Nile River Basin project had become, there was a brief discussion of the Yala Swamp project, which is underway and being financed by the UNDP, with the FAO acting as executing agency. It appears that in order to go forward with some of the research and study contemplated in the Yala Swamp project some capital works will have to be undertaken, e.g., building of diversion channels, and that additional funds are likely to be required. At this point the Minister declared that to the extent that there was any conflict or competition for resources, the Kano Plains "had a clear priority" over the Yala Swamps. There was then some additional discussion which suggested that the two areas might be complementary in that the Kano Plains area is densely populated and the Yala Swamp area has little or no population. Hence, if population transfers became desirable from the Kano Plains, the Yala Swamp area might afford an outlet. There was then some inconclusive discussion about the possible relationship between the two areas and the two studies. M. Henry suggested that what appeared to be in sight was a long-term, possibly 5-10 years, study period, including feasibility studies and pilot schemes, leading to another 5-10 year period of possible resettlement schemes, involving drainage, irrigation, etc. He then concluded that anything of this magnitude would certainly have to be undertaken in stages and that the first stage apparently had become the Kano Plains pilot scheme(s) and possibly some sort of related feasibility study. M. Henry's summing-up seemed to be generally accepted. In any event, no comments were offered at the meeting dissenting from the summing-up statement. Thus, once again, the scope of the pending UNDP technical assistance project was delimited to the Kano Plains, and within the Plains primarily to one or two pilot schemes, now in view, with possibly some sort of related feasibility study.

9. It was agreed that a small working party of interested parties, e.g., the Kenya Government, the UNDP resident representative, the Bank's ADS, the AID and others would meet regularly, starting the next day, in an attempt to push ahead with formulation of a UNDP project request, pilot scheme(s) frame of reference, etc. It was also agreed that there would be a larger grouping of interested parties, e.g., the foregoing parties plus representatives of interested embassies, which would meet periodically for an exchange of information and views on how the Kano Plains project was evolving. FAO is also to be represented in these two bodies in a suitable way, in a manner which has to be determined.

cc: Mr. Richard H. Demuth/Mr. M.L.Hoffman ✓
Mr. Abdel El Emery/Mr. John Williams
Mr. David Gordon (Permanent Mission, Eastern Africa)
Mr. Howard Tolley

ARivkin/mt

COPY

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY
P.O.Box 30028, Nairobi

REF. McK.2

16 April 1966

George D. Woods, Esq.
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
Washington DC. 20433

Dear Mr. Woods,

Thank you for your letter of 8th April, 1966.

M/s. Rivkin and Gordon will no doubt have reported the successful round of meetings which we have had out here in Nairobi on the Kano Plain Irrigation project. Many thanks indeed for the Bank's support in this matter.

What I am really writing to ask you about is whether you would be able to let me know in the near future if it would be possible for you and your good lady to visit Kenya along the lines we discussed when I was last in Washington i.e. the latter part of August or early September.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

B.R.McKenzie
Minister

ROUTING SLIP

Date APR 12 1966

| NAME | ROOM NO. |
|---------------------------|----------------|
| ① Mr. Demuth | 845 |
| ② Mr. Hoffmann | |
| ③ Mr. Rivkin | |
| ④ Mr. Demuth | |
| ⑤ Mr. Rivkin | |

| | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| To Handle | Note and File |
| Appropriate Disposition | Note and Return |
| Approval | Prepare Reply |
| Comment | Per Our Conversation |
| Full Report | Recommendation |
| Information | Signature |
| Initial | Send On |

REMARKS

Note para 4 on p. 2 of
McKenzie's memo.

[Handwritten signature]

I think subsequent
events, reported in my 2 cables, have overshadowed
this memo, and I think any reply ought to

From

A. G. El Emery

APR 12 1966

ROUTING SLIP

STATE clearly the current position AS STATED in my two CABLES, and NOT attempt a point by point comment on the memo. See my memo on April 12th meeting. I have spoken to Tolley and MLH separately along these lines. They seemed to agree to this approach. AR 4/20/66

After discussion in MLH suggested revision to Tolley draft of 4/21/66. AR 4/21/66

See Woods letter to McKeizin dated 4/21/66. AR 4/26/66

UNDP / Kenya - Kona Plains

APR 8 - 1966

Pl. return to RR

(Routing slip)

C O P Y

Mr. El Emary:

Please consider attached memorandum from Mr. Bruce McKenzie in consultation with other appropriate Departments -- especially with Mr. Demuth regarding the UNDP proposal.

Please let me have an appropriate response to send.

(Signed)

G. D. Woods

C O P Y

Telegrams: "MINAG", Nairobi
Telephone: 21701-21705
When replying please quote
Ref. No. McK.2 and date

Ministry of Agriculture and
Animal Husbandry
P.O. Box 30028, Nairobi

2nd April, 1966

C O N F I D E N T I A L

The President,
International Bank for
Reconstruction and Development,
1818 H. Street, N. W.,
Washington 25, D. C.
U. S. A.

DECLASSIFIED

AUG 05 2022

WBG ARCHIVES

KENYA NILE BASIN IRRIGATION

I have pleasure in enclosing, for your kind consideration, five copies of my memorandum on the Kenya Nile Basin Irrigation Project. I am also sending copies to the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, the Ambassadors of Netherlands, the Federal Republic of Germany and the United States of America and the High Commissioner for the United Kingdom.

I hope that you, or your representative, will be able to attend the meeting which I propose to convene in Nairobi in June, 1966; after the completion of the U.S.A.I.D. "windshield survey".

Yours sincerely,

(Signed)

B. R. McKenzie
Minister

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AUG 05 2022

WBG ARCHIVES

MEMORANDUM FROM HON. B.R. MCKENZIE, MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE, TO REPRESENTATIVES OF GOVERNMENTS AND AGENCIES INTERESTED IN THE KENYA NILE BASIN IRRIGATION PROJECT.

1. Following the meeting on February 8th 1966, at which Hon. T.J. Mboya and I outlined the Kenya Government's problems and plans with regard to development of the Kenya Nile Basin including the Kano Plains, the Government have been discussing with the various interested parties arrangements for proceeding with the project in orderly fashion. I myself have recently returned from a visit to New York, Washington and London, during which several important questions relating to the project were covered. The purpose of this memorandum is to bring everyone concerned up to date, and to indicate the procedure and phasing which we propose to follow for further work on the project.

2. We envisage four quite well-defined phases:

- (a) A 'windshield survey' by USAID will commence on 4th April, 1966 to justify site and estimate the cost of the pilot or inaugural schemes at Kibos and possibly Ahero and to suggest the extent, timing and possible cost of justifiable further studies and design work throughout the entire project area.
- (b) Pilot operations on an area extensive enough to provide reliable data on production costs and returns, and to develop and test the necessary changes in land tenure, cultivation practices, supervision and marketing arrangements, to train middle grade staff for duties on the major project and other irrigation development projects in Kenya and so on.
- (c) A definitive feasibility study, which would bring together evaluate and supplement the results of prior surveys and pilot operations for the Kenya Nile Basin as a whole; to examine the future development of the area in relation to the national economy as a whole, and to other major development projects envisaged by the Government.
- (d) The execution of the larger projects in appropriate stages. Each of the later phases would be started only when their justification had been adequately established by the results of the prior phase. For the present, therefore, we are concerned only with the initial pilot operations.

3. We are requesting that the U.N. Development Programme assists with the financing of the foreign exchange costs of the second phase- including engineering and other consultant services for the planning and design of the pilot scheme and for the supervision of the necessary physical works; execution of these physical works, for the pilot stage; and the technical and managerial reinforcement required for these pilot operations and for the training of National Irrigation Board staff. A formal application to the U.N.D.P. will be prepared in the near future, and they have already agreed to consider it for inclusion in the program to be approved in January, 1967. Because of the urgency attached to this project, however, the Government will initially bear the costs of planning the pilot scheme. The U.S. Government has agreed to permit use of PL-480 counterpart funds for this purpose, and the U.N.D.P. agrees that part of these preliminary expenditures, corresponding to the foreign exchange component of the advance planning work, could be reimbursed or accepted as Kenya Government counterpart, once its grant is formally approved.

4. The Government of Kenya has suggested that the World Bank be designated executing agency for the U.N.D.P. project, and both the Special Fund staff and the Bank are agreeable. To provide continuity throughout the pilot phase, the Government proposes to designate as its own "managing agents", to supervise the initial planning work prior to the inception of the Special Fund project, the Agricultural Development Service of the World Bank (ADS), a special unit attached to the Permanent Mission in East Africa centered in Nairobi. The ADS may also serve as consultants to the U.N.D.P. in their review of the project application. Thus a single agency will be assisting the Government through every stage in the evolution of the pilot scheme; in preparing the application for the Special Fund, in selecting consultants and defining their terms of reference, in obtaining suitable technical and managerial reinforcements to the Government's own staff, in evaluating the progress and results of the pilot operations, etc.

5. Another U.N.D.P. study, of the potential development of the Yala Swamp area, is already underway. Work on the Kanó Plains pilot project will be closely coordinated with that on the Yala Swamp. It is our hope that the Special Fund will eventually be prepared to assist the comprehensive feasibility study of the Upper Nile Basin, but no commitment has been made or can be expected at this stage.

6. The technical services for which the Government has proposed to employ Kaiser Engineers will be limited at this stage to the planning, design and construction supervision of the pilot scheme, and we propose to negotiate with Kaiser Engineers on this basis. For the agricultural aspects of the pilot scheme we propose to employ ILACO. The two firms might form an ad hoc association; this is a matter for discussion with them. If they do not, their work would be coordinated by the ADS.

7. Representatives of the World Bank and U.N.D.P. are expected to be in Nairobi during the week of April 11, and will meet with the Kenya Government officials and others concerned to approve these procedural arrangements.

8. The time schedule, we hope, will be roughly as follows:

- April 4 1966 - start of the U.S. AID "windshield survey"
- April 12-15 1966 - discussion with the World Bank and Special Fund representatives, to consider procedural arrangements and terms of reference.
- Early May, 1966 - Confirmation of pilot site by U.S.A.I.D. "windshield" survey and opening of negotiations for acquisition of land.
- Early June, 1966 - completion of U.S. AID "windshield survey".
- Late June, 1966 - negotiations with consultants for design of pilot scheme etc.

- January, 1967 - Special Fund Governing Council approval of grant for the pilot scheme.
- January, 1967 - completion of engineering studies and design, and of initial decisions on organization, staffing, etc. for the pilot scheme.

The construction phase of the pilot scheme would require perhaps a year from the time contracts are let,

9. Arrangements will be made by the Government in cooperation with the World Bank, to assure that the representatives in Kenya of the governments and agencies interested in assisting the Kenya Nile Basin Irrigation Project will be kept fully informed. Consultations will be initiated with all interested parties after the completion of the "windshield survey" on ways and means of obtaining financial and technical assistance for the implementation of all stages of the project.

Ministry of Agriculture & Animal
Husbandry,

P.O. Box 30028,
NAIROBI.
KENYA.

1st April, 1966.

RDWB/RRP.

~~OR~~

[Handwritten signature]
~~PA~~
MT

April 8, 1966

Dear Mr. Minister:

Thank you for your letter of March 26; I am glad that you felt your visit here to be helpful. I certainly enjoyed our discussion.

You should have received by now Mr. El Beary's letter of March 30 setting out our general understanding of how matters stand at the moment. That letter should re-emphasize our desire to be as helpful as possible.

I note your wish that Mr. Williams should attend the Nairobi meeting on April 12. I am sorry that he will be unable to leave Washington at that time but I am confident that Mr. Gordon and Mr. Rivkin, who are fully informed about our position, will be very well able to represent us.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) George D. Woods
George D. Woods

The Honorable
E. R. McKenzie
Ministry of Agriculture
and Husbandry
P. O. Box 30028
Nairobi, Kenya

cc: Messrs. Knapp, Aldewereld, Demuth, Gordon (Nairobi), Calika, Evans

JHWilliams:sma

April 6, 1966

WSD files

✓

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AUG 05 2022

CONFIDENTIAL

WBG ARCHIVES

No. 1

March 31, 1966

Mr. Arnold Rivkin
c/o Permanent Mission in
Eastern Africa
P.O. Box 30577
Nairobi, Kenya

Dear Arnold:

I talked to Mr. Woods today to be sure that the letter from Mr. El Emery to Bruce Mackenzie was consistent with Mr. Woods' instructions to me that he did not want any jurisdictional matters to interfere with our assistance to Kenya. Mr. Woods has agreed that the letter should go forward and it is attached hereto for you to hand to Mr. Mackenzie. Confirming our telephone conversation this afternoon, however, you should be guided by the following in negotiating further on this matter:

1. Although Mr. Woods has not specifically committed the Bank to becoming executing agency for the proposed UNDP project, he has agreed that the Bank will assist in pushing the project forward as promptly as possible and he wants to be sure that we maintain that posture.
2. Mr. Woods does not want any jurisdictional issue with FAO to delay the project, although he would be pleased if FAO could be brought into the picture and no jurisdictional issue were raised.
3. Mr. Woods says that the thing that Mackenzie emphasized in his discussions in Mr. Woods' office was the work to be done in carrying forward the pilot projects before the UNDP project was formally approved. Presumably what this would mean would be the selection of a consulting firm or firms (economic as well as technical) and agreement on their terms of reference in order to assure that there was a continuous flow of work both in the pre-UNDP and post-UNDP phases. If agreement is reached that FAO is to be the executing agency, it should, of course, be a party to the selection of the firm or firms and the writing of the terms of reference.
4. If the Kenya government is firm that it does not want FAO in the picture, I believe that this ought to be stated to the

Mr. Arnold Rivkin

- 2 -

March 31, 1966

UNDP so that, if we should then be asked to go ahead with the project without FAO, the record would be clear that we had proposed FAO participation and the government had decided otherwise.

Please show this letter to Dave Gordon and emphasize to him Mr. Woods' conviction that it is important that we do give the Kenyans such assistance as is necessary for the projects to be carried out promptly.

Sincerely yours,

Richard H. Demuth
Director
Development Services Department

RHD:tf

cc: Messrs. El Emary, Hoffman, Tolley and Reid (Rome)

Mr. H.E.Tolley

April 21, 1966

Arnold Rivkin

Draft letter on Kano Plains Project (Kenya Nile River Basin)

I have reviewed your proposed draft letter from Mr. Woods to Mr. McKenzie, Kenya Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, and have a series of suggested revisions to offer. It seems simpler to prepare a proposed revised draft than to attempt to list a whole series of changes. Accordingly, I have taken the liberty of re-wording your draft and attach a suggested revised draft hereto.

Attachm.

DRAFT

April 21, 1966

The Honourable
Bruce R. McKenzie
Minister for Agriculture
and Animal Husbandry
P.O. Box 30028
Nairobi
Kenya

Dear Mr. Minister:

Thank you for your letter of April 2 in which you enclosed copies of your April 1 Memorandum addressed "to representatives of governments and agencies interested in the Kenya Nile Basin Irrigation Project". I have waited to answer your letter until I heard the outcome of your April 12 meeting in Nairobi, at which the Bank was represented by Messrs. Gordon, Storrar and Rivkin.

I understand that considerable progress was made at that meeting and that several modifications were made in the arrangements outlined in your Memorandum. I understand that all are now agreed that the Food and Agricultural Organisation would be the Executing Agency for the proposed UNDP(SF) technical assistance project for the Kano Plains, and that you are to discuss this with the Director General of FAO during your current trip to Rome. We think this arrangement an agreeable one, and as we had occasion to explain to you, such an arrangement is fully consistent with the Bank playing an active role in assisting the Government of Kenya with this project. As I see it, our cooperation would be evidenced in three ways. First, the Bank would be associated with the project from its inception through the invocation of its "special interest" arrangements with the UNDP, under which the Executing Agency would be expected to consult with the Bank at all stages of the project, including the preparation of a Plan of Operation, and terms of reference, and selection of consultants. Second,

through the existing Bank-FAO cooperative agreement, which I already mentioned to you. And third, through the secondment to the Kenya Government of one or two members of our Agricultural Development Service, in keeping with its regular practices, who would assist the Government with its part in the preparation of and continuing association with the proposed project.

I know you attach the greatest importance to this technical assistance project, and therefore I am pleased that the Bank, in association with the UNDP and FAO, will be able to play a part in carrying it out. We will keep in close touch with the project and follow its progress carefully. I will, of course, arrange for the Bank to be represented at the meeting which you propose to convene in Nairobi in June 1966, after the completion of the USAID "windshield survey".

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,

George D. Woods

For clearance to: Messrs. El Emery
Williams
Evans/Mitchell
Rivkin

Mr. Abdel El Emary

April 20, 1966

John G. de Wilde *JCW*

Investigation into Kano Plains Irrigation in Kenya

In briefing myself on recent developments in East Africa I read the file relating to a study of irrigation for the Kano Plains of Central Nyanza, Kenya. This area, as you may recall, was included in our case studies of agricultural development, and I think it might be useful for those concerned with irrigation possibilities to take note of the observations made in our case study which was circulated some time ago. (A revised edition of all the Kenya case studies is being circulated today.)

First of all, I think it important to bear in mind the many complex (non-technical) problems that must be resolved before irrigation can be effectively introduced in this area. It is always more difficult to apply irrigation in an area that is already rather densely settled and that has land tenure, settlement and land utilization patterns which must be drastically altered if irrigated farming is to be introduced. It is important that there be a careful socio-economic survey of the existing situation in the Central Nyanza plains. No one knows today exactly what the land tenure pattern is. Our interviews with farmers disclosed a substantial degree of fragmentation and probably considerable differences in the size of land holdings. If it should be confirmed that there are indeed large differences in the size of holdings, should and could land be taken over from the existing holders on an extremely long-term lease involving an annual rental payment to the lessor (as in the Gezira, though with a much larger rental payment since the land is much more valuable) and then redistributed among farm families with each family getting an allotment of a size that it could manage under intensive cultivation? Also, would it be necessary to give each farmer under irrigation a share in each crop rotation rather than a single consolidated holding, and would people be prepared to accept this? Finally, would the people be prepared to give up their scattered homestead type of settlement in favor of settlement in villages if that should be necessary under irrigation?

Apart from the problems in land tenure and settlement, account must be taken of the adjustments in cropping and livestock practices that may be involved. The Luo of Central Nyanza still attach great importance to their livestock though these are not very productive. The question ^{arises} therefore to what extent livestock must be accommodated on an irrigation scheme and whether provision must be made for fodder (such as lubia, which was introduced into the Gezira) or grass leys. If cattle are to be economically incorporated into an irrigation scheme, greatly improved breeds must be introduced and a revolution in animal husbandry must be effected. Similarly, the extent to which provision must be made for food subsistence crops under irrigation will need to be examined. The principal food crops at present are sorghum

and maize. It is doubtful that these require much if any irrigation, but if they are to be continued on non-irrigated fields on the periphery of the irrigated fields, the apportionment of land between irrigated and non-irrigated crops will have to be carefully considered.

Secondly, I think it important that the study consider a number of alternatives. For instance, the possible output under irrigation should not be simply compared with the output of the traditional agriculture and livestock herding of the past. In the last few years people have become much more aware of the agricultural potential of the plains, even if not irrigated, than in the past. After all, the Kano Plains have an annual rainfall of 30-40 inches, and although this is admittedly erratic, it is clear that we are hardly dealing with a desert area. The group cotton farming schemes (organized by kinship groups) which we saw in 1964 were demonstrating the potentialities of greatly increasing yields of cotton under dry-farming conditions; and similar schemes were getting quite a large output of sugar cane in some areas without irrigation. In the past there has also been considerable rice growing on the edges of Lake Victoria, but this has greatly diminished because of floods in recent years. In Sukumaland, bordering Lake Victoria in Tanzania, where ecological conditions are in large part not very different from those in the Central Nyanza plains, the cultivation of cotton under dry-farming has expanded enormously and there are still considerable potentialities for an increase in yields. Thus I would suggest that the benefits and costs of irrigation be compared with the benefits and costs of a systematic campaign to improve crop and animal husbandry under dry-farming conditions. The possibilities of "improvements" should include the possibility of mechanizing cultivation of the rather difficult, heavy soils of the Kano Plains and of protecting the land against the danger of floods from the river flowing from the Nyando escarpment.

I cannot emphasize too strongly that a proper approach to agricultural development in Central Nyanza requires the collaboration of a sociologist or social anthropologist. I would suggest that one or two be included in any survey team. I would heartily recommend for such an assignment Thayer Scudder, a social anthropologist who worked with me on our case studies of East African agriculture and who is now at Caltech. Another possibility is William L. Sytek, now with the University of Chicago, who has done work in Central Nyanza.

JCW:ecb

CC: Messrs. Tolley, Calika and Gordon (Nairobi), and Hoffman

TA-Kenya - Kans Plains

[Handwritten signature]
[Handwritten signature]

INTBAFRAD
NAIROBI

April 14, 1966

Full Rate

KENYA

84

FOR GORDON REURCAB 91 OUR PRESENT THINKING PROPOSED SECONDMENT
WOULD BE CHARGEABLE KENYA GOVERNMENT WITHOUT PREJUDICE AS TO WHERE
GOVERNMENT OBTAINS FUNDS TO MEET COSTS

EL EMARY

Mr. El Emary
Africa

cc and cleared with Mr. Twining
cc. Messrs. Demuth, Evans/Mitchell,
Calika, Tolley

Cable

A/C 227

Apr. 12/66 LETTER TELEGRAM

INBBAFRAD WASHINGTON DC (USA)

TWO FOR DEMUTH AND ELEMARY FROM RIVKIN AT MEETING 12 APRIL
WITH MINISTER AND STAFF REPRESENTATIVES US COMMA UK COMMA
FEDREP AND DUTCH EMBASSIES COMMA US BUREAU OF RECLAMATION
COMMA UNDP COMMA FAO AND BANK COMMA HENRY CLEARLY REITERATED
POSITION OUTLINED MY CABLE ONE STOP MINISTER THEN STATED ~~HIS~~
INTENTION VISIT DIRECTOR GENERAL FAO 22 APRIL STOP EYE WILL
REPORT DETAILS ON 12 APRIL MEETING ON MY RETURN TO WASHINGTON
AND THEREAFTER GORDON WILL REPORT ON DETAILED DISCUSSIONS

Page 2

STARTING 13 APRIL ON PREPARATION FIRST PHASE UNDP PROJECT
COVERING KANO PLAINS PILOT SCHEME(S) STOP REGARDS

over file

INCOMING CABLE

DATE AND TIME
OF CABLE:

APRIL 12, 1966

1650

LOG NO.:

RC4 - APR 13

TO:

INTBAFRAD

FROM:

NAIROBI

ROUTING

| | |
|-------------------|--------------|
| ACTION COPY: | MR. DEMUTH |
| | MR. EL EMARY |
| INFORMATION COPY: | MR. WILLIAMS |
| DECODED BY: | |

TEXT:

2 FOR DEMUTH AND EL EMARY FROM RIVKIN
 AT MEETING 12 APRIL WITH MINISTER AND STAFF REPRESENTATIVES
 US, UK, FEDREP AND DUTCH EMBASSIES, US BUREAU OF RECLAMATION,
 UNDP, FAO, AND BANK, HENRY CLEARLY REITERATED POSITION OUT-
 LINED MY CABLE 1. MINISTER THEN STATED THIS INTENTION VISIT
 DIRECTOR GENERAL FAO 22 APRIL. I WILL REPORT DETAILS ON
 12 APRIL MEETING ON MY RETURN TO WASHINGTON AND THEREAFTER
 GORDON WILL REPORT ON DETAILED DISCUSSIONS STARTING 13 APRIL
 ON PREPARATION FIRST PHASE UNDP PROJECT COVERING KANO PLAINS
 PILOT SCHEME(S). REGARDS

 AS RECEIVED.

MP

TYPED

GENERAL FILES COMMUNICATIONS

APR 13 9 10 AM 1966

TO DIRECTOR

FROM SAC, NEW YORK (100-100000)

RE: [Illegible text]

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| SERIALIZED BY: | FILED BY: |
| APR 13 1966 | FBI - NEW YORK |

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RIVKIN INTBAFRAD NAIROBI (KENYA VIA WUI) ONNE

REURCAB 88 GOOD WORK

DEMUTH

COL 88 RPT 88

UNABLE EFFECT
TELEPHONE DELIVERY

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NAIROBI

APRIL 8, 1966

NLT

KENYA

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REURCAB 38 GOOD WORK

DEMUTH

Richard H. Demuth
Development Services

RD:tf

INCOMING CABLE

DATE AND TIME
OF CABLE:

APRIL 7, 1966

1650

LOG NO.:

RC8 - APR 8

TO:

INTBAFRAD

FROM:

NAIROBI

ROUTING

| | |
|-------------------|--------------|
| ACTION COPY: | MR. DEMUTH |
| | MR. EL EMARY |
| INFORMATION COPY: | MR. WILLIAMS |
| DECODED BY: | |

TEXT:

88 FOR DEMUTH AND EL EMARY FROM RIVKIN

Kano Plain

1

EL EMARY LETTER RECEIVED AND DELIVERED APRIL 7 GORDON PRESENT. MINISTER EXPRESSED THANKS AND DESIRE STUDY LETTER. HENRY UNDP HAS SINCE INFORMED OLSEN FAO AND ME THAT HE ADVISED MINISTER FAO WOULD BE EXECUTING AGENCY UNDP PROJECT WITH BANK ASSOCIATED THROUGH SPECIAL INTEREST ARRANGEMENT WITH UNDP AND ASSIGNMENT ONE OR TWO ADS STAFF TO KENYA GOVERNMENT AND THAT MINISTER AGREED THIS ARRANGEMENT. HENRY ALSO ADVISES MINISTER INTENDS ON FORTHCOMING TRIP ROME TO ASK FAO ACT AS EXECUTING AGENCY. INTER-AGENCY COOPERATION EXCELLENT. NO REPEAT NO JURISDICTIONAL PROBLEMS HAVE ARISEN. MINISTER HAS SCHEDULED MEETING APRIL 12 FOR GENERAL DISCUSSION OF PROJECT. GORDON AND I WILL ATTEND. HENRY AND OLSEN CONCUR THIS CABLE. REGARDS.

MP

GENERAL FILES
COMMUNICATIONS

APR 8 8 37 AM 1966

• • •

RECEIVED

ON APRIL 8 1966 AT 8 37 AM - FROM THE COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

RE: [Illegible]

[Illegible text follows, including phrases like "TO THE DIRECTOR", "FROM THE COMMUNICATIONS SECTION", "URGENT", "PRIORITY", "ACTION REQUIRED", "FOR INFORMATION", "AS A MATTER OF COURTESY", "PLEASE ADVISE", "YOUR OFFICE", "BY RETURN MAIL", "IF POSSIBLE", "BY APRIL 10 1966", "YOUR OFFICE", "FOR INFORMATION", "AS A MATTER OF COURTESY", "PLEASE ADVISE", "YOUR OFFICE", "BY RETURN MAIL", "IF POSSIBLE", "BY APRIL 10 1966"]

RECEIVED

TO THE DIRECTOR

FROM

[Illegible]

BY

[Illegible]

DATE

APR 8 1966

CLASS

[Illegible]

FILE NO.

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| INDEXED | [Illegible] |
| FILED | [Illegible] |
| APR 8 1966 | [Illegible] |
| FBI - [Illegible] | [Illegible] |

RECORDED - 3745

Cable

A/C 227

April 7/66 LETTER TELEGRAM

INTBAFRAD WASHINGTON DC (USA)

88 FOR DEMUTH AND ELEMARY FROM RIVKIN ONE ELEMARY LETTER RECEIVED
AND DELIVERED APRIL 7 GORDON PRESENT STOP MINISTER EXPRESSED THANKS
AND DESIRE STUDY LETTER STOP HENRY UNDP HAS SINCE INFORMED OLSEN
FAO AND ME THAT HE ADVISED MINISTER FAO WOULD BE EXECUTING AGENCY
UNDP PROJECT WITH BANK ASSOCIATED THROUGH SPECIAL INTEREST ~~ARRANGEMENT~~
ARRANGEMENT WITH UNDP AND ASSIGNMENT ONE OR TWO ADS STAFF TO KENYA
GOVERNMENT AND THAT MINISTER AGREED THIS ARRANGEMENT STOP HENRY
ALSO ADVISES MINISTER INTENDS ON FORTHCOMING TRIP ROME TO ASK FAO
ACT AS EXECUTING AGENCY STOP INTER-AGENCY COOPERATION EXCELLENT

continued

(page 2)

STOP NO REPEAT NO JURISDICTIONAL PROBLEMS HAVE ARISEN STOP
MINISTER HAS SCHEDULED MEETING APRIL 12 FOR GENERAL DISCUSSION
OF PROJECT STOP GORDON AND EYE WILL ATTEND STOP HENRY AND
OLSEN CONCUR THIS CABLE STOP REGARDS

JK
Kenya
April 1, 1966

No. 117

Mr. David L. Gordon
Resident Representative I.B.R.D.
P.O. Box 30577
Nairobi, Kenya

Dear Dave:

Please find enclosed a copy of a letter which I have written to Mr. Bruce McKenzie regarding the Kano Plain Project. I am also sending a copy of Tolley's memorandum to Files dated March 23 (in case you did not receive the copy which was despatched to you by mail last week), a copy of a letter from Mr. Woods to President Kenyatta dated March 21 (also sent to you last week) and a copy of Arnold Rivkin's memorandum to Files dated March 23.

In our view, the sequence of events for carrying out the Kano Plain Project should be first, the two pilot projects; second, such further economic and engineering studies which are indicated by the findings from the pilot projects and third, and only third, considering in the light of all the facts, including all our commitments in Kenya at that time, appraising for possible finance the construction of whatever project has been worked out. Our willingness to consider assisting the project in the immediate future is thus limited to the pilot projects, and we so indicated in our discussions with McKenzie. Keeping the above sequence in mind, the Bank wishes to take a positive attitude toward assisting the project and we would like you to keep in close touch with all aspects as it progresses. That is, being positive and letting the Bank's name be used in a situation where Kenya needs to show alternative sources of sympathy is fine, subject to our not going overboard on the scheme and pushing it ahead faster than is justified by its own merits, basic timetable of study and preparation, and balance of investment in Kenya.

As my letter and Tolley's note indicates, ADS help in providing someone to head a possible managing unit looks from here potentially useful. Perhaps you could begin thinking about the secondment of one of the members of the Agricultural Development Service to the Ministry of Agriculture, if and when satisfactory arrangements for the administration and supervision of the pilot studies are worked out. As to the question whether the Bank might be Executing Agency for the project once it is approved by UNDP, Arnold Rivkin will explain the position.

April 1, 1966

We assume that Rivkin will have arrived in Nairobi by the time you receive this letter and that he will have filled you in on the various discussions that have taken place. He will also be showing you letter No.1 to him from Dick Demuth which was mailed care of your office today. Demuth's letter deals primarily with the Executing Agency question.

Sincerely yours,

HETolley:JHWilliams/fc

A. G. El Emery
Director
Africa Department

Enclosures

cc: ✓ Mr. Demuth
Mr. Williams
Mr. Calika
Mr. Evans/Mr. Mitchell
Mr. Tolley

*Transmitted
4/9/66
by
Mckenzie
with 7 words*

DECLASSIFIED

AUG 05 2022

WBG ARCHIVES

MEMORANDUM FROM HON. B.R. MCKENZIE, MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE, TO REPRESENTATIVES OF GOVERNMENTS AND AGENCIES INTERESTED IN THE KENYA NILE BASIN IRRIGATION PROJECT.

1. Following the meeting on February 8th 1966, at which Hon. T.J. Mboya and I outlined the Kenya Government's problems and plans with regard to development of the Kenya Nile Basin including the Kano Plains, the Government have been discussing with the various interested parties arrangements for proceeding with the project in orderly fashion. I myself have recently returned from a visit to New York, Washington and London, during which several important questions relating to the project were covered. The purpose of this memorandum is to bring everyone concerned up to date, and to indicate the procedure and phasing which we propose to follow for further work on the project.

2. We envisage four quite well-defined phases:

- (a) A 'windshield survey' by USAID will commence on 4th April, 1966 to justify site and estimate the cost of the pilot or inaugural schemes at Kibos and possibly Ahero and to suggest the extent, timing and possible cost of justifiable further studies and design work throughout the entire project area.
- (b) Pilot operations on an area extensive enough to provide reliable data on production costs and returns, and to develop and test the necessary changes in land tenure, cultivation practices, supervision and marketing arrangements, to train middle grade staff for duties on the major project and other irrigation development projects in Kenya and so on.
- (c) A definitive feasibility study, which would bring together evaluate and supplement the results of prior surveys and pilot operations for the Kenya Nile Basin as a whole; to examine the future development of the area in relation to the national economy as a whole, and to other major development projects envisaged by the Government.
- (d) The execution of the larger projects in appropriate stages. Each of the later phases would be started only when their justification had been adequately established by the results of the prior phase. For the present, therefore, we are concerned only with the initial pilot operations.

3. We are requesting that the U.N. Development Programme assists with the financing of the foreign exchange costs of the second phase- including engineering and other consultant services for the planning and design of the pilot scheme and for the supervision of the necessary physical works; execution of these physical works, for the pilot stage; and the technical and managerial reinforcement required for these pilot operations and for the training of National Irrigation Board staff. A formal application to the U.N.D.P. will be prepared in the near future, and they have already agreed to consider it for inclusion in the program to be approved in January, 1967. Because of the urgency attached to this project, however, the Government will initially bear the costs of planning the pilot scheme. The U.S. Government has agreed to permit use of PL-480 counterpart funds for this purpose, and the U.N.D.P. agrees that part of these preliminary expenditures, corresponding to the foreign exchange component of the advance planning work, could be reimbursed or accepted as Kenya Government counterpart, once its grant is formally approved.

4. The Government of Kenya has suggested that the World Bank be designated executing agency for the U.N.D.P. project, and both the Special Fund staff and the Bank are agreeable. To provide continuity throughout the pilot phase, the Government proposes to designate as its own "managing agents", to supervise the initial planning work prior to the inception of the Special Fund project, the Agricultural Development Service of the World Bank (ADS), a special unit attached to the Permanent Mission in East Africa centered in Nairobi. The ADS may also serve as consultants to the U.N.D.P. in their review of the project application. Thus a single agency will be assisting the Government through every stage in the evolution of the pilot scheme; in preparing the application for the Special Fund, in selecting consultants and defining their terms of reference, in obtaining suitable technical and managerial reinforcements to the Government's own staff, in evaluating the progress and results of the pilot operations, etc.

5. Another U.N.D.P. study, of the potential development of the Yala Swamp area, is already underway. Work on the Kano Plains pilot project will be closely coordinated with that on the Yala Swamp. It is our hope that the Special Fund will eventually be prepared to assist the comprehensive feasibility study of the Upper Nile Basin, but no commitment has been made or can be expected at this stage.

6. The technical services for which the Government has proposed to employ Kaiser Engineers will be limited at this stage to the planning, design and construction supervision of the pilot scheme, and we propose to negotiate with Kaiser Engineers on this basis. For the agricultural aspects of the pilot scheme we propose to employ ILACO. The two firms might form an ad hoc association; this is a matter for discussion with them. If they do not, their work would be coordinated by the ADS.

7. Representatives of the World Bank and U.N.D.P. are expected to be in Nairobi during the week of April 11, and will meet with the Kenya Government officials and others concerned to approve these procedural arrangements.

8. The time schedule, we hope, will be roughly as follows:

- April 4 1966 - start of the U.S. AID "windshield survey"
- April 12-15 1966 - discussion with the World Bank and Special Fund representatives, to consider procedural arrangements and terms of reference.
- Early May, 1966 - Confirmation of pilot site by U.S.A.I.D. "windshield" survey and opening of negotiations for acquisition of land.
- Early June, 1966 - completion of U.S. AID "windshield survey".
- Late June, 1966 - negotiations with consultants for design of pilot scheme etc.

- January, 1967 - Special Fund Governing Council approval of grant for the pilot scheme.
- January, 1967 - completion of engineering studies and design, and of initial decisions on organization, staffing, etc. for the pilot scheme.

The construction phase of the pilot scheme would require perhaps a year from the time contracts are let.

9. Arrangements will be made by the Government in cooperation with the World Bank, to assure that the representatives in Kenya of the governments and agencies interested in assisting the Kenya Nile Basin Irrigation Project will be kept fully informed. Consultations will be initiated with all interested parties after the completion of the "windshield survey" on ways and means of obtaining financial and technical assistance for the implementation of all stages of the project.

Ministry of Agriculture & Animal
Husbandry,

P.O. Box 30028,
NAIROBI.
KENYA.

1st April, 1966.

RDWB/RRP.



INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

Cable Address - INTBAFRAD

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

Cable Address - INDEVAS



1818 H Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20433, U.S.A.

Area Code 202 • Telephone - EXecutive 3-6360

CONFIDENTIAL

DECLASSIFIED

No. 1

March 31, 1966

AUG 05 2022

Mr. Arnold Rivkin
c/o Permanent Mission in
Eastern Africa
P.O. Box 30577
Nairobi, Kenya

WBG ARCHIVES

Dear Arnold:

I talked to Mr. Woods today to be sure that the letter from Mr. El Emary to Bruce Mackenzie was consistent with Mr. Woods' instructions to me that he did not want any jurisdictional matters to interfere with our assistance to Kenya. Mr. Woods has agreed that the letter should go forward and it is attached hereto for you to hand to Mr. Mackenzie. Confirming our telephone conversation this afternoon, however, you should be guided by the following in negotiating further on this matter:

1. Although Mr. Woods has not specifically committed the Bank to becoming executing agency for the proposed UNDP project, he has agreed that the Bank will assist in pushing the project forward as promptly as possible and he wants to be sure that we maintain that posture.
2. Mr. Woods does not want any jurisdictional issue with FAO to delay the project, although he would be pleased if FAO could be brought into the picture and no jurisdictional issue were raised.
3. Mr. Woods says that the thing that Mackenzie emphasized in his discussions in Mr. Woods' office was the work to be done in carrying forward the pilot projects before the UNDP project was formally approved. Presumably what this would mean would be the selection of a consulting firm or firms (economic as well as technical) and agreement on their terms of reference in order to assure that there was a continuous flow of work both in the pre-UNDP and post-UNDP phases. If agreement is reached that FAO is to be the executing agency, it should, of course, be a party to the selection of the firm or firms and the writing of the terms of reference.
4. If the Kenya government is firm that it does not want FAO in the picture, I believe that this ought to be stated to the

Mr. Arnold Rivkin

- 2 -

March 31, 1966

UNDP so that, if we should then be asked to go ahead with the project without FAO, the record would be clear that we had proposed FAO participation and the government had decided otherwise.

Please show this letter to Dave Gordon and emphasize to him Mr. Woods' conviction that it is important that we do give the Kenyans such assistance as is necessary for the projects to be carried out promptly.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Richard H. Demuth". The signature is stylized with a large, looped initial "R" and a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Richard H. Demuth
Director
Development Services Department

Attach.

Kenya

March 30, 1966

The Honorable
Bruce McKenzie
Minister for Agriculture
P.O. Box 30028
Nairobi, Kenya

Dear Mr. Minister:

I was very sorry to have missed you when you visited the Bank on March 18. However, I gather from Mr. Woods and Mr. Williams that you had interesting and constructive discussions, and I wish to take this opportunity to set forth our understanding of the position regarding the Kano Plain project as a result of those discussions.

Mr. Woods indicated that he appreciated the position the Kenya Government found itself in as a result of the cancellation of earlier arrangements for carrying out the project, that he was sympathetic to the Kenya Government's approach to the Bank in these circumstances and although he did not indicate precisely what form the assistance would take, he assured we could work out the details in due course.

So far as the immediate future is concerned, we understand that you have arranged for a Bureau of Reclamation team to arrive in Kenya shortly to review the Sir Alexander Gibb studies, particularly with respect to the continuing validity of their recommendations on the two pilot areas to be put in hand as a first step, and to express such other views as they may have on the scope of follow-up studies to be based on the experience gained in the pilot studies. The Kenya Government would then prepare a request to the UNDP for consideration by the Consultative Committee in October 1966 and if approved, submission to the Governing Council of UNDP for its decision in January 1967. You explained that, in order to ensure more rapid action, the Government of Kenya plans to start the two pilot projects as soon as the areas have been confirmed and has obtained agreement in principle by the U.S. Government for the use of PL 480 funds to finance expenditures on the pilot schemes during 1966 with the hope that these expenditures would be reimbursed in due course by the UNDP.

Mr. Williams tells me that your discussions with the UNDP were designed to ensure that these interim measures for 1966 would be compatible with UNDP procedures, that you had expressed the desire that the Bank be Executing Agency for the UNDP, and that in the interest of continuity you accordingly wished the Bank to be associated with the supervision of the studies from the beginning. As I believe Mr. Williams pointed out to you, the question of Executing Agency could not be settled without reference to the existing agreement between the Bank and FAO, which makes explicit our respective responsibilities for preparation and appraisal of agricultural projects. Under our arrangements with FAO,

The Honorable
Bruce McKenzie

- 2 -

March 30, 1966

it would normally be Executing Agency for UNDP-financed agricultural projects unless in special circumstances FAO agreed that the Bank should be Executing Agency. However, even with FAO as Executing Agency, the Bank would remain associated with the study. Until we have had time to review this matter and discuss it with FAO, you will appreciate that I cannot say more at the moment.

In the course of your discussions with Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Williams on how the Kenya Government would handle the pilot studies prior to UNDP action, I gather that you expressed the view that for various reasons it would be difficult for your Ministry, even with additional staff, to handle pilot studies as part of its normal operations. The idea was tentatively advanced of setting up a small unit, directly responsible to your Ministry, specially charged with organizing and supervising the work required to prepare and manage the pilot studies. In the course of the meeting with Mr. Woods it was suggested that it might be possible for a member of the Bank's Agricultural Development Service to be seconded to the Kenya Government to head up this unit, which would be responsible for working out the detailed arrangements with, and supervising and coordinating the work of, the various consultants involved in carrying out the pilot schemes. We would certainly be happy to explore that possibility further as soon as you have been able to clarify the administrative and organizational aspects involved. Moreover, if arrangements for some kind of managing unit are worked out, we would be happy to consult with you and the head of the unit, as may be helpful, on any matter which may assist in the conception and execution of these pilot schemes and whatever further studies flow from them.

Finally, you asked whether the Bank would send a representative to a meeting in Nairobi during the week April 4-11 when representatives of UNDP will be there to discuss arrangements for carrying out the two pilot projects, subject presumably to the outcome of the Bureau of Reclamation mission. It happens that Mr. Rivkin of the Bank's Development Services Department is attending the U.N. Resident Representatives conference in Nairobi from April 4 to 11. As you know, he is particularly competent to discuss all aspects of the Bank's collaboration with the UNDP. I have therefore asked him to hand this letter to you and take part in discussions with UNDP representatives as may be helpful to you. I have also written to Mr. Gordon who will collaborate in discussions with Mr. Rivkin and will keep closely in touch with you on all other aspects of the Bank's assistance in connection with the pilot schemes and in particular will stand ready to work out possible arrangements for the use of our Agricultural Development staff in helping to supervise them.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

A. G. El Emery
Director
Africa Department

HE:Tolley:JH:Williams/fc
cc: Mr. Woods, Mr. Knapp, Mr. Demuth, Mr. Williams
Mr. Gordon (Nairobi),
Messrs. Evans/Mitchell, Calika, Tolley, Scott & Elliott
Cleared with Mr. Demuth

ROUTING SLIP

Date

3/30

NAME

ROOM NO.

~~Mr. Protein~~

844

File (w/ this route slip attached)

To Handle

Note and File

Appropriate Disposition

Note and Return

Approval

Prepare Reply

Comment

Per Our Conversation

Full Report

Recommendation

Information

Signature

Initial

Send On

REMARKS

Discussed w/ J. Williams first (before this draft) the general situation. Then, on arrival, discussed this draft w/ RH Demuth who made several suggestions re ¶ 4 (i.e., omit all reference to Paul Hoffman's alleged statement, & make point that normally FAD is executing agency on aq. projects clearer & stronger than draft does). Conveyed this points & one or two other suggestions to Tolley this morn. R 3/30/66

F Howard E. Tolley

Kenya - Kano Plain + Nile River Basin

DRAFT

HETolley/JHWilliams:fc:sma

March 30, 1966

~~RHO~~
A

The Honorable
Bruce McKenzie
Minister for Agriculture
Nairobi, Kenya

Dear Mr. Minister:

1. I was very sorry to have missed you when you visited the Bank on March 18. However, I gather from Mr. Woods and Mr. Williams that you had interesting and constructive discussions, and I wish to take this opportunity to set forth our understanding of the position regarding the Kano Plain project as a result of those discussions.

2. Mr. Woods indicated that he appreciated the position the Kenya Government found itself in as a result of the cancellation of earlier arrangements for carrying out the project, that he was sympathetic to the Kenya Government's approach to the Bank in these circumstances and that if he was not in a position to say precisely what form the assistance could take, he assumed we could work out the details in due course.

3. So far as the immediate future is concerned, we understand ^{that} you have arranged for a Bureau of Reclamation team to arrive in Kenya shortly to review the Sir Alexander Gibb studies, particularly with respect to the continuing validity of their recommendations on the two pilot areas to be put in hand as a first step and to express such other views as they may have on the scope of follow-up studies to be based on the experience gained in the pilot studies. The Kenya Government would then prepare a request to the UNDP for consideration by the Consultative Committee in October 1966 and if approved, submission to the Governing Council of UNDP for its decision in January 1967. You explained that, in order to ensure more rapid action, the Government of Kenya plans to start the two pilot projects as soon as the areas have been confirmed and has

obtained agreement in principle by the U.S. Government for the use of PL 480 funds to finance expenditures on the pilot schemes during 1966 with the hope that these expenditures would be reimbursed in due course by the UNDP.

4. Mr. Williams tells ^{me} that your discussions with the UNDP were designed to ensure that these interim measures for 1966 would be compatible with UNDP procedures, that you had expressed the desire that the Bank be Executing Agency for the UNDP, that ^{Mr.} ~~Paul~~ Hoffman had agreed in principle with this, and that in the interest of continuity you accordingly wished the Bank to be associated with the supervision of the studies from the beginning. As I believe Mr. Williams pointed out to you, the question of Executing Agency could not be settled without reference to the existing agreement between the Bank and FAO, which makes explicit our respective responsibilities for supervision and appraisal of agricultural projects. Until we have had time to review this matter and discuss it with FAO, I cannot say more at the moment, other than to note that it would be unwise to assume that the question is in any way settled.

In the course of your discussions with Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Williams on how the Kenya Government would handle the pilot studies prior to UNDP action, I gather that you expressed the view that for various reasons it would be difficult for your Ministry, even with additional staff, to handle pilot studies as part of its normal operations. The idea was tentatively advanced of setting up a small unit, directly responsible to your Ministry, specially charged with organizing and supervising the work required to prepare and manage the pilot studies. In the course of the meeting with

Mr. Woods it was suggested that it might be possible for a member of the Bank's Agricultural Development Service to be seconded to the Kenya Government to head up this unit, which would be responsible for working out the detailed arrangements with, and supervising and coordinating the work of, the various consultants involved in carrying out the pilot schemes. We would certainly be happy to explore that possibility further as soon as you have been able to clarify the administrative and organizational aspects involved. Moreover, if arrangements for some kind of managing are worked out, we would be happy to consult with you and the head of the unit, as may be helpful, on any matter which may assist in the conception and execution of these pilot schemes and whatever further studies flow from them.

Finally, you asked whether the Bank would send a representative to a meeting in Nairobi during the week April 4-11 when representatives of UNDP will be there to discuss arrangements for carrying out the two pilot projects, subject presumably to the outcome of the Bureau of Reclamation mission. It happens that Mr. Rivkin of the Bank's Development Services Department is attending the U.N. Resident Representatives conference in Nairobi from April 4 to 11. As you know, he is particularly competent to discuss all aspects of the Bank's collaboration with the UNDP. I have therefore asked him to carry this letter to Kenya and take part in discussions with UNDP representatives as may be helpful to you. I have also written ^{to} Mr. Gordon who will collaborate in discussions with Mr. Rivkin and who will keep closely in touch with you on all other aspects of the Bank's assistance in connection with the pilot schemes and in particular will stand ready to work out possible arrangements for the use of our Agricultural Development staff in helping to supervise them.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

A. G. El Emery

Arnold Rivkin

Kenya: "Kano Plain Irrigation Project"

1. It would not seem fruitful to attempt to reconstruct in detail the series of meetings I participated in at the UNDP on Thursday, March 17, in connection with the "Kano Plain Irrigation Project". It would seem more appropriate to summarize the principal points resulting from a preliminary inter-agency meeting consisting of Mr. Roberto M. Huertematte, Associate Director, UNDP, Mr. Paul-Marc Henry, Assistant Director, UNDP, and myself, a subsequent meeting with the foregoing three people plus Mr. Bruce MacKenzie, Minister of Agriculture of Kenya, and one of his staff members, and a further meeting of myself and Mr. Marcel Schwob of the UNDP staff.

The following enumeration of more or less agreed concepts represents a distillation of some hours of discussion and represents a considerable re-direction of Mr. MacKenzie's opening "bargaining" position, which included, inter alia, a Bank-financed, "supervised", and executed technical assistance project, as a first step in a Bank-arranged and chaired consortium (including the U.S., West Germany and the Netherlands) for financing a series of drainage, flood control, and irrigation schemes in the Kenya Nile Basin, starting with the politically important Kano Plain project (see para. 2 below). It was agreed by the UNDP staff and myself and apparently accepted by Mr. MacKenzie that:

- a) Any request for technical assistance with respect to a series of contemplated pilot schemes, feasibility studies, surveys, etc., in the Kenya Nile River Basin (which includes the Kano Plain, but extends far beyond it) would be most appropriately submitted to the UNDP(SF), and not to the Bank;
- b) The two pilot projects in the Kano Plain which the Government of Kenya is apparently committed to undertake in any event, irrespective of the availability of external assistance, and to defray the costs of from local currency generated by the sale of PL 480 agricultural commodities, could and would, if possible, be covered into at a later date a possible UNDP project for the Kenya Nile River Basin;
- c) The title "Kano Plain Irrigation Project" was a misnomer as the Plain covers about 31,000 acres of a total area contemplated for study of something on the order of 110,000 acres, made up of 4 or 5 segments, in the Kenya Nile Basin, (the Yala Plain is already the subject of a separate UNDP project and is not included in this discussion);

- d) The forthcoming US "windshield" mission at the beginning of April appears to have as its function something in the nature of a reconnaissance to delineate the types of feasibility and other technical assistance studies required to update, complement, or fill in gaps with respect to knowledge and background on the Kano Plain area and all the other identified segments in the Kenya Nile Basin, totaling an approximate 110,000 acres, and that the US mission is expected to render its report in late May;
- e) On the basis of the US mission report, it should be possible to prepare a project request to the UNDP for an integrated series of feasibility and other studies in the Kenya Nile Basin, incorporating, if at all possible, the two pilot projects in the Kano Plain, and that the Kenya Government would do so;
- f) Such a request from the Kenya Government would be sympathetically considered by the UNDP, with a view to having it ready for the October Consultative Board meeting and the January 1967 Governing Council meeting, and that, if at all possible, the two pilot schemes already mentioned would be incorporated, retroactively if that proved feasible, and that feasibility and other studies incorporated in the project would be related to and timed to take account of the ongoing results of the two pilot schemes;
- g) The FAO would be the logical executing agency, and not the Bank, for any such project, but that under recent arrangements between the UNDP and Bank the UNDP would be prepared to request the FAO to consult with the Bank at all stages in the preparation of the Plan of Operations, terms of reference, etc., involved in the contemplated UNDP project;
- h) On the one hand, it was an open question as to whether the FAO would be willing to subcontract all or any part of the work involved in the contemplated project, and, on the other, whether the Bank's Agricultural Development Service in Eastern Africa (ADS) would be considered by the FAO as a possible subcontractor and if so considered, whether the Bank would be willing for it to serve in this capacity;
- i) It was not at all clear, even assuming FAO willingness, that the Bank would be in a position to have the ADS act as a subcontractor for the contemplated project, but that in any event the ADS might be associated with the project in the normal course of its activities, i.e., by the Kenya Government employing a few members of the ADS on a reimbursable basis as advisers or on special assignment with the Kenya Ministry of Agriculture in connection with the latter's responsibilities in developing and carrying out the contemplated project;
- j) However, the ADS was new and there were not as yet many precedents governing its activities, and that how it might be associated with the contemplated project would have to be considered, including the foregoing tentative views (subparagraph i)), and that Mr. MacKenzie certainly should explore this aspect of the situation in his meetings the next day in Washington at the Bank; and

- k) The forthcoming meeting of Resident Representatives of the UNDP in Nairobi during April, would provide an opportunity to review the various steps involved in preparation of a UNDP project with the UNDP "high command" which would be in Nairobi, the US "windshield" mission, which also would be there, the Bank's East Africa office, the Kenya Government and the writer, who would be attending the "Res.Rep." meeting on behalf of the Bank.

2. A brief note on the multiple political issues raised by Mr. MacKenzie would also seem appropriate to provide background against which all of the foregoing points should be read. Apparently, as part of the increasing disenchantment and falling-out of the Government of Kenya with the Soviet Union, a preliminary "survey report" by a Russian team of a Kano Plain project was rejected by the Kenya Government as "inadequate". In addition, the Kenya Government reached an impasse with the Soviet Union and broke off discussions under an existing bilateral aid agreement, which included contemplated financing for a Kano Plain project. The difficulties apparently arose on two major issues: (a) the length of the proposed Soviet loan; and (b) defraying local currency costs of the project. The Kenya Government apparently considered the standard Soviet lending period of 12 years as far too brief for the amortization of the loan "unless it employed slave labor". Apparently, also, the Kenya Government objected to the Soviet proposal requiring the Kenya Government to import a range of Soviet consumer goods for sale in Kenya as a way to generate local currency for the project.

In addition to the above difficulties at the inter-governmental level, within Kenya itself, the issue of Kenya-Soviet relationships has been involved in an internecine struggle for power within Kenya's one party, KANU, between the President of Kenya and of KANU, Mr. Jomo Kenyatta, and the Vice-President of Kenya and then Deputy Vice-President of KANU, Mr. Oginga Odinga. Mr. Odinga has long been identified as "left wing" and "pro-Communist". He has recently been reorganized out of his position as Deputy Vice-President of KANU and has also failed to obtain election to one of the eight new party vice-presidencies. Odinga has withdrawn from KANU, and has reportedly become associated with a new break-away party. In addition to the "ideological" aspect of the dispute, Mr. Odinga is one of the prominent leaders of the Luo tribe, one of the two major Kenya tribes, which occupies the land area adjacent to Lake Victoria (Kenya Nile Basin), where the projected Kano Plain project and the other related additional Kenya Nile Basin projects are located. Thus, the urgency in finding an international agency umbrella for the project or projects in the Kenya Nile Basin to replace the "ejected" Russian project and the "ejected" local politician, Odinga, who was publicly linked to Russian aid, to minimize any tribal implications that might be drawn, and, also at the same time, any ideological implications which might be drawn. Finally, although not alluded to by Mr. MacKenzie, a factor implicit in the entire situation is that Mr. Mboya, the Minister of Development, and also a Luo, has long been at odds with Mr. Odinga for influence and control in the Luo tribe. Mr. Mboya has supported Mr. Kenyatta in his mounting confrontation with Mr. Odinga.

3. I communicated the substance of this memorandum to Mr. Tolley (Africa Dept.) on Thursday afternoon, March 17, during a lengthy telephone conversation from the UNDP.

cc: Mr. Demuth/Hoffman
Mr. El Emery/Williams
Mr. Tolley

ARivkin/mt

M. Jordan

Files

March 23, 1966

Arnold Rivkin

Kenya: "Kano Plain Irrigation Project"

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The following enumeration of more or less agreed concepts represents a distillation of some hours of discussion and represents a considerable re-direction of Mr. MacKenzie's opening "bargaining" position, which included, inter alia, a Bank-financed, "supervised", and executed technical assistance project, as a first step in a Bank-arranged and chaired consortium (including the U.S., West Germany and the Netherlands) for financing a series of drainage, flood control, and irrigation schemes in the Kenya Nile Basin, starting with the politically important Kano Plain project (see para. 2 below). It was agreed by the UNDP staff and myself and apparently accepted by Mr. MacKenzie that:

- a) Any request for technical assistance with respect to a series of contemplated pilot schemes, feasibility studies, surveys, etc., in the Kenya Nile River Basin (which includes the Kano Plain, but extends far beyond it) would be most appropriately submitted to the UNDP(SF), and not to the Bank;
- b) The two pilot projects in the Kano Plain which the Government of Kenya is apparently committed to undertake in any event, irrespective of the availability of external assistance, and to defray the costs of from local currency generated by the sale of PL 480 agricultural commodities, could and would, if possible, be covered into at a later date a possible UNDP project for the Kenya Nile River Basin;
- c) The title "Kano Plain Irrigation Project" was a misnomer as the Plain covers about 31,000 acres of a total area contemplated for study of something on the order of 110,000 acres, made up of 4 or 5 segments, in the Kenya Nile Basin, (the Yala Plain is already the subject of a separate UNDP project and is not included in this discussion);

- d) The forthcoming US "windshield" mission at the beginning of April appears to have as its function something in the nature of a reconnaissance to delineate the types of feasibility and other technical assistance studies required to update, complement, or fill in gaps with respect to knowledge and background on the Kano Plain area and all the other identified segments in the Kenya Nile Basin, totaling an approximate 110,000 acres, and that the US mission is expected to render its report in late May;
- e) On the basis of the US mission report, it should be possible to prepare a project request to the UNDP for an integrated series of feasibility and other studies in the Kenya Nile Basin, incorporating, if at all possible, the two pilot projects in the Kano Plain, and that the Kenya Government would do so;
- f) Such a request from the Kenya Government would be sympathetically considered by the UNDP, with a view to having it ready for the October Consultative Board meeting and the January 1967 Governing Council meeting, and that, if at all possible, the two pilot schemes already mentioned would be incorporated, retroactively if that proved feasible, and that feasibility and other studies incorporated in the project would be related to and timed to take account of the ongoing results of the two pilot schemes;
- g) The FAO would be the logical executing agency, and not the Bank, for any such project, but that under recent arrangements between the UNDP and Bank the UNDP would be prepared to request the FAO to consult with the Bank at all stages in the preparation of the Plan of Operations, terms of reference, etc., involved in the contemplated UNDP project;
- h) On the one hand, it was an open question as to whether the FAO would be willing to subcontract all or any part of the work involved in the contemplated project, and, on the other, whether the Bank's Agricultural Development Service in Eastern Africa (ADS) would be considered by the FAO as a possible subcontractor and if so considered, whether the Bank would be willing for it to serve in this capacity;
- i) It was not at all clear, even assuming FAO willingness, that the Bank would be in a position to have the ADS act as a subcontractor for the contemplated project, but that in any event the ADS might be associated with the project in the normal course of its activities, i.e., by the Kenya Government employing a few members of the ADS on a reimbursable basis as advisers or on special assignment with the Kenya Ministry of Agriculture in connection with the latter's responsibilities in developing and carrying out the contemplated project;
- j) However, the ADS was new and there were not as yet many precedents governing its activities, and that how it might be associated with the contemplated project would have to be considered, including the foregoing tentative views (subparagraph i)), and that Mr. MacKenzie certainly should explore this aspect of the situation in his meetings the next day in Washington at the Bank; and

- k) The forthcoming meeting of Resident Representatives of the UNDP in Nairobi during April, would provide an opportunity to review the various steps involved in preparation of a UNDP project with the UNDP "high command" which would be in Nairobi, the US "windshield" mission, which also would be there, the Bank's East Africa office, the Kenya Government and the writer, who would be attending the "Res.Rep." meeting on behalf of the Bank.

2. A brief note on the multiple political issues raised by Mr. MacKenzie would also seem appropriate to provide background against which all of the foregoing points should be read. Apparently, as part of the increasing disenchantment and falling-out of the Government of Kenya with the Soviet Union, a preliminary "survey report" by a Russian team of a Kano Plain project was rejected by the Kenya Government as "inadequate". In addition, the Kenya Government reached an impasse with the Soviet Union and broke off discussions under an existing bilateral aid agreement, which included contemplated financing for a Kano Plain project. The difficulties apparently arose on two major issues: (a) the length of the proposed Soviet loan; and (b) defraying local currency costs of the project. The Kenya Government apparently considered the standard Soviet lending period of 12 years as far too brief for the amortization of the loan "unless it employed slave labor". Apparently, also, the Kenya Government objected to the Soviet proposal requiring the Kenya Government to import a range of Soviet consumer goods for sale in Kenya as a way to generate local currency for the project.

In addition to the above difficulties at the inter-governmental level, within Kenya itself, the issue of Kenya-Soviet relationships has been involved in an internecine struggle for power within Kenya's one party, KANU, between the President of Kenya and of KANU, Mr. Jomo Kenyatta, and the Vice-President of Kenya and then Deputy Vice-President of KANU, Mr. Oginga Odinga. Mr. Odinga has long been identified as "left wing" and "pro-Communist". He has recently been reorganised out of his position as Deputy Vice-President of KANU and has also failed to obtain election to one of the eight new party vice-presidencies. Odinga has withdrawn from KANU, and has reportedly become associated with a new break-away party. In addition to the "ideological" aspect of the dispute, Mr. Odinga is one of the prominent leaders of the Luo tribe, one of the two major Kenya tribes, which occupies the land area adjacent to Lake Victoria (Kenya Nile Basin), where the projected Kano Plain project and the other related additional Kenya Nile Basin projects are located. Thus, the urgency in finding an international agency umbrella for the project or projects in the Kenya Nile Basin to replace the "ejected" Russian project and the "ejected" local politician, Odinga, who was publicly linked to Russian aid, to minimize any tribal implications that might be drawn, and, also at the same time, any ideological implications which might be drawn. Finally, although not alluded to by Mr. MacKenzie, a factor implicit in the entire situation is that Mr. Mboya, the Minister of Development, and also a Luo, has long been at odds with Mr. Odinga for influence and control in the Luo tribe. Mr. Mboya has supported Mr. Kenyatta in his mounting confrontation with Mr. Odinga.

3. I communicated the substance of this memorandum to Mr. Tolley (Africa Dept.) on Thursday afternoon, March 17, during a lengthy telephone conversation from the UNDP.

cc: Mr. Demuth/Hoffman
Mr. El Emery/Williams
Mr. Tolley✓

ARivkin/mt

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Files

FROM: Howard E. Tolley *HET*

SUBJECT: KENYA: KANO PLAIN PROJECT

DATE: March 23, 1966

MZ 3/23/66

Rec'd 3/29/66

R

1. Mr. Bruce McKenzie, Minister of Agriculture of Kenya, called on Mr. Woods on March 18 at 2.30 pm. Mr. McKenzie was accompanied by Mr. David Betts of the Kenya Ministry of Agriculture. Mr. John Williams, Mr. Donald Mitchell and Mr. Tolley were also present.
2. Mr. McKenzie handed Mr. Woods a letter from President Kenyatta which stressed the Government's wish to proceed as a matter of urgency with the Kano Plain irrigation scheme.
3. Mr. McKenzie explained that the Kenya Government had recently felt obliged to turn down Russian proposals for helping with the pre-investment studies and the financing of the execution of the Kano Plains project. To fill the resulting vacuum, the Government was exploring new avenues. A U.S. Bureau of Reclamation team will arrive in Kenya at the beginning of April. This mission will review feasibility studies prepared several years ago by Sir Alexander Gibb and Partners and will make recommendations on pilot studies and the next steps to prepare for a full feasibility study. The report of this mission, scheduled for completion by June 1, would be the basis for a project to be submitted to the UNDP for consideration by the Consultative Committee of UNDP in October 1966 and decision by the Governing Council of UNDP in January 1967. Meanwhile, the Government of Kenya proposes to press forward immediately with two pilot projects in the Kano Plain area as soon as the Bureau of Reclamation team confirms its agreement with the locations recommended by Sir Alexander Gibb and in the light of any further proposals by the team for associated studies. Pending UNDP action the Kenya Government has obtained agreement in principle from the U.S. Government to utilize PL 480 funds to finance work on the pilot schemes in the expectation that these expenditures would be reimbursed from the UNDP grant. Kenya would retain Kaiser Engineers.
4. Mr. McKenzie explained that his Ministry needed assistance in carrying out both the pilot schemes and the overall project. He felt that the experts in the Bank's Agricultural Development Service were particularly well qualified to assist the Kenya Government and he expressed the hope that one or more of these experts might become associated from the very beginning with the pilot projects and continue on the job until all the pre-investment studies were completed. Mr. McKenzie then asked whether the Bank would agree to become the "Managing Agent" for the project immediately, on behalf of the Kenya Government and then become Executing Agency after the scheme is approved by the UNDP in January 1967.
5. Mr. Williams outlined to Mr. Woods the tentative conclusions of the discussions that morning with Mr. McKenzie from which it appeared that

March 23, 1966

a possible approach would be the creation by the Kenya Government of a small unit of perhaps four or five experts responsible to the Ministry of Agriculture specially charged with organizing and supervising the work required to engineer and manage the pilot studies. It might be that a member of the ADS could be seconded to the Kenya Government to head up this unit and that this unit would in due course work with the Executing Agency at such time as UNDP took over financing of these studies. It was pointed out to Mr. McKenzie that the question of Executing Agency required further consideration given the existing agreement between the Bank and FAO.

6. Mr. Woods replied that he understood the position the Kenya Government found itself in as a result of the Russian rejection and was sympathetic to the Kenya Government's approach. He felt the Bank should consider in what way it could assist. He could not say at this point precisely what form the assistance would take, but that could be worked out later. Mr. McKenzie said that he would like to have a meeting in Nairobi about April 11 to discuss a course of action. At that time the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation team and representatives of the UNDP will be in Nairobi, and Mr. McKenzie asked whether the Bank could send a senior official to attend. Mr. Woods indicated that the Bank could be represented by Mr. Gordon, or alternatively someone sent from Washington especially for the purpose.

7. On March 21, Mr. T. J. Mboya, Minister for Economic Planning and Development, accompanied by Mr. Peter M. Echaria, Counselor, Embassy of Kenya, called on Mr. El Emary. Mr. Williams and Mr. Tolley were also present.

8. During the discussion it emerged that Mr. Mboya contemplated that the proposed meeting in Nairobi about April 11 would be for the purpose of discussing the overall feasibility study of the Kano Plains and the financing of the execution of the project; representatives of friendly governments who are expected to participate in the financing of the project would be invited to attend. Mr. Mboya was informed that our discussions with Mr. McKenzie were concerned solely with pre-investment studies and, for the immediate future, specifically with possible Bank assistance for two pilot irrigation schemes in the Kano Plain. It was suggested that the prospective donor countries could be kept informed of the progress of the pre-investment studies but as far as the Bank was concerned, there was no question at this point of considering the financing of the execution of the project. Regarding the pilot projects it was noted that a number of questions both as to the timing and organization of the work remained to be settled after further consideration by the interested parties, particularly the Kenya Government, the Bank and the UNDP.

9. Mr. Woods acknowledged President Kenyatta's letter, saying that the Bank staff would be in touch with Mr. McKenzie and his officials. The Africa Department is preparing a letter to Mr. McKenzie setting out our understanding of the position as it stands following the discussions with Mr. McKenzie and Mr. Mboya.

cc: Messrs. Knapp, Aldewereld, El Emary, Williams, Hoffman (2), Wishart
Mr. D. Gordon (Nairobi), Mr. P. Reid (Rome), Mr. Evans & Mr. Mitchell

1/ A copy of Mr. Woods letter to President Kenyatta dated March 21 is attached.

COPY

March 21, 1966

Dear Mr. President:

Thank you very much for your letter of March 14 which your Minister of Agriculture handed to me last Friday afternoon. Having listened to Mr. McKenzie, I can well understand the priority that you attach to improving the conditions for agriculture through irrigation on the Kano plains and why you are looking to the World Bank.

As I said to Mr. McKenzie, the World Bank and the International Development Association have made substantial efforts to help advance the economic development of Kenya. I hope that we shall continue to do so, whether alone or in collaboration with other agencies and sources of development finance. To achieve successful results with the Kano plains scheme will call for thorough planning and preparation. We shall give the most serious thought here in the Bank as to how we can play an effective role and we shall be in close contact with Mr. McKenzie and his officials to work out the details of our collaboration with all who will be involved.

I greatly appreciated your gracious invitation to visit Kenya. Nothing would please me more. For a number of reasons that I discussed with Mr. McKenzie, it is difficult for me to make firm plans at this time. However, it is my very sincere wish to visit you, Mr. President, to see something of Kenya's development and to glimpse your most beautiful country, if at all possible before another year comes around. Thank you very much.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

/s/ George D. Woods

His Excellency
The Honorable
Mzee Jomo Kenyatta
President of the Republic of Kenya
State House
P.O. Box 530
Nairobi, Kenya

MWD
✓

March 21, 1966

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I greatly appreciated your gracious invitation to visit Kenya. Nothing would please me more. For a number of reasons that I discussed with Mr. McKenzie, it is difficult for me to make firm plans at this time. However, it is my very sincere wish to visit you, Mr. President, to see something of Kenya's development and to glimpse your most beautiful country, if at all possible before another year comes around. Thank you very much.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

George B. Woods

His Excellency
The Honorable
Mzee Jomo Kenyatta
President of the Republic of Kenya
State House
P. O. Box 530
Nairobi, Kenya

cc: Messrs. Knapp
Aldewereld
Demuth ✓
Wishart
Evans
Tolley

JHWilliams:sma March 21, 1966

Mr. George D. Woods

HET
W. P. White
March 18, 1966

J. H. Williams

KENYA: Irrigation Projects in the Kenya Nile Basin

1. Mr. Bruce McKenzie, Minister of Agriculture of Kenya, will hand a letter to Mr. Woods from President Kenyatta. We assume the letter is requesting Bank assistance in development of the Kenya Nile Basin (in the vicinity of Lake Victoria).
2. Two reconnaissance studies of irrigation and reclamation possibilities of the Kenya Nile Basin (253,000 acres) were carried out by Sir Alexander Gibb and Partners in 1954-56 and 1960-61. The U.S.S.R. recently concluded a further survey and offered to finance a development scheme. The Kenya Government was dissatisfied with the Russian survey and has rejected the method of financing proposed, whereby Kenya would buy Russian goods.
3. The Kenya Government recently signed a Letter of Intent with Kaiser Engineering for a further comprehensive feasibility study. Also in response to a request from the Government of Kenya, a US Bureau of Reclamation mission, arranged by the A.I.D. is scheduled to go to Kenya in April. The purpose is to update the cost estimates of the Sir Alexander Gibb studies and to lay the groundwork for a full scale feasibility study. Mr. McKenzie has also discussed with UNDP assistance in the study and development of the entire Kenya Nile Basin. Among the five or six proposed irrigation schemes in the Basin, he emphasized that the Kano Plain is the most imperative from the political point of view. It is also the largest of the schemes (30,000 acres).
4. The Kenya Government apparently wants the Bank to organize a consortium to finance the execution of the irrigation projects once defined.
5. While the Bank Survey Mission to Kenya (1962) commented favourably on irrigation in general and supported the Kano Plain Pilot Project, there have been a number of changes in the economic picture since that time, notably the prospect for surplus of sugar in East Africa. Sugar was one of the major crops proposed for the irrigated areas. Secondly, a great deal of work would be required on soil conditions and agronomic aspects before further large scale engineering studies would be justified. We have expressed these views through Mr. Gordon informally in Nairobi and in discussions with the UNDP.
6. The following tentative course of action appears to have emerged from the discussions at UNDP:
 - (a) The Kenya Government will proceed immediately with two pilot projects in the Kano area (probably financed from US P.L.480 funds).

- (b) The report of the forthcoming AID mission will be used as a basis for an application to the UNDP for assistance in financing feasibility studies of the Kenya Nile Basin.
- (c) This application will be considered by the Consultative Committee of UNDP in October and, if recommended by the Committee, will be ready for approval at the January 1967 meeting of the Governing Council.
- (d) The UNDP would appoint FAO as Executing Agency for the studies. (Mr. McKenzie suggested that FAO should subcontract its work as Executing Agency to our Agricultural Development Service).

7. As you will see Mr. McKenzie has followed a pattern we have seen earlier of trying his luck with a number of people at the same time, and in part because of his long-standing distaste for FAO, will probably continue to try to involve the Bank from the beginning. However I see no exceptional circumstances which would justify Bank instead of UNDP financing at this stage. And it is certainly too early for the Bank to get committed to financing the construction of the projects.

8. The Kenya Government has irrigation projects in other areas under study, in addition to a very ambitious resettlement and development program in dry farming areas (for which Bank assistance on a large scale has already been requested). Until we have available the conclusions of our Economic Mission in Depth planned for August-September we do not know how much in total Kenya can expect to carry out in the agricultural sector, how present proposals fit into overall development priorities, how large the total external financing bill would be and what part of it the Bank and IDA could reasonably commit.

9. Since a major purpose of the Economic Mission in Depth is to prepare for eventual formation of a Consultative Group for the three East African countries, we would automatically have the framework in which "consortium" financing for any large project could be organized and, what I consider very important, we would have a forum in which to determine what priority for external financing any particular project should have.

10. As you probably know, Mr. McKenzie is as ebullient as he is picturesque and used to getting his own way. As a former South African who is now a Kenya citizen, he is in a delicate position between the dominant Kikuyu elements in the Government, including President Kenyatta, and the Luo and Wakamba supporters of the recently displaced left wing Vice President Oginga Odinga. The projects under discussion are in the latter's territory which is certainly backward, and the political pressures to show action there are understandably very strong. This is not however an argument for

Mr. George D. Woods

-3-

March 18, 1966

our being involved in emergency shotgun procedures, and I strongly recommend that Mr. McKenzie be told that given our present and prospective commitments in Kenya are quite large, there is no question of our support for Kenya's development effort. However, we consider a careful step-by-step approach is essential and fully support the program set out in paragraph 6.

JHWilliams:HE Tolley:fc

f 31,000,000
Kans

- ① Reaching limits of 1000/10A / can capacity
- ② Yala Tanna R. KAND Plain? — } How + unjaded } How many irrigation projects can K. handle?
- ③ Surgeon's Report - dry farming - Bank financing already on hand
- ④ Aug/Sept - Bank "in-depth" ev. mission - Bank does not want to prejudge ag. int before
- ⑤ No justification or special reason for Bank doing —
- ⑥ US/AID - sending mission out end of March - to look @ + a project - (imp. for Don Mitchell)
- ⑦ Soil drainage problem - need heavy equipment to break up - not suitable for smallholders —

* Tolley - 202 - Du. 1 - 2813
 Williams 2801
 Hoffman 2173

① Return
 ② Lunch acceptable
 Friday -> 1 P.M. @ Bank

③ Williams 11:30 P.M. 552
 ④ Wood (?)

Graham
 3/14/66

Now limited to:
 KAISER Engineering of pilot project designed
 provide agronomic data & prepare staff for
 possible main scheme. Later would depend results
 pilot phase reviewed in conjunction Bank and/or UNDP/SF.

ILACO - Dutch ago / few firm - working in
 K. on UNDP/SF project — V.P. Pasovick / Kaiser —
 not the organizer of project (?)

ICIAS - in Kaiser - 2,000 acres —
 Ahero - not mentioned 500 acres —

Ex. 3-
 100-6360
 100- Van...
 400- State / Ad
 200- Williams

Kano

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. J. Burke Knapp

FROM: J.H. Williams *J.H.*

SUBJECT: KENYA: Kano Plain Irrigation Project

DATE: February 28, 1966

1. The Government of Kenya is likely to approach IDA for a credit to cover the external costs of updating a technical and feasibility study and organization of a pilot irrigation project on the Kano Plain, which forms part of the Kenya Nile Basin. Subsequently, we may be approached to organize joint financing of 30,000 acre irrigation scheme. ~~Copies of letters and a cable from Mr. Gordon are attached.~~
2. In 1954-56 and 1960-61, Sir Alexander Gibb and Partners made two reconnaissance studies of irrigation and reclamation possibilities of the Kenya Nile Basin (253,000 acres) amongst other areas and recommended that the Kano Plain area, which has an irrigation potential of 30,000 acres, should receive first priority amongst the possibilities in the Nile Basin area. Irrigation would be provided by pumping from Lake Victoria, supplemented by gravity flow from rivers. In the first Report the two main crops proposed were sugar and rice; in the second Report only sugar was recommended. They also proposed that an experimental farm be established to study the growing of sugar under irrigation and the construction of pilot schemes to provide agronomic information and to determine cropping systems and the size of holdings best suited to small-scale irrigated farming. The pilot schemes have not been carried out and we do not know whether the proposed experimental farms have been established.
3. As Mr. Gordon reports, the U.S.S.R. have made a further survey, but Mr. Mboya characterizes their report as "useless". It has since been rejected by the Government. We have copies of the Sir Alexander Gibb reports^{1/}, but not of the Russian report.
4. The Bank Survey Mission to Kenya (1962) commented favorably on irrigation in general and supported the Kano Plain pilot project. Out of a total land area in Kenya of 225,000 square miles only 13% receives a rainfall consistently above 30 inches per annum and is therefore suitable for intensive livestock and crop production or mixed farming. The rate of increase of the Kenya population is high - 3.1% per annum - and there is considerable population pressure in some areas. Kenya is not self-sufficient in food and adverse weather conditions can create famine conditions, as has occurred in 1965/66. Although the areas suitable for dry-land farming have not been fully exploited and the population pressure problem has been relieved somewhat through the resettlement schemes in the former Scheduled Areas, it was considered that irrigation might offer good possibilities for further resettlement.

^{1/} "Kenya Nile Basin Water Resources Survey, 1954-1956", Sept. 1956;
Extension of Kenya Nile Basin Water Resources Survey, 1960-61" in March 1961.

253,000
less 4000
which is
about

February 28, 1966

5. With regard to the Kano Plain area there are, however, some sociological and political factors which should be taken into account.
6. The Economic Survey Mission to Kenya reported that irrigation of the Kano Plain would involve a major reallocation of land rights and property boundaries and would necessitate the movement of some of the inhabitants to homes elsewhere to provide holdings of economic size for those who remain and a reduction in the number of livestock now maintained. The Mission further reported that "the tribesmen have shown a reluctance so far to accept these changes". However, this was before Independence, and the Kenya Government has since gained considerable experience in resettlement.
7. It is clear that political factors are at work in the approach by the Kenya Government, not only because the Russian survey and promise of aid received considerable publicity, but because the tribesmen inhabiting the Kano Plains are Luo and both the Vice President, who is left-wing, and the Minister of Planning, who is more moderate, are Luo. Mr. Mboya and Mr. McKenzie are doubtless under pressure to find something to replace the Russian offer.
8. Economic conditions have changed since the Gibb reports were presented. East Africa is approaching self-sufficiency in sugar, world market conditions are unfavorable for the export of sugar and sugar is one of the main crops proposed for irrigation. Moreover, hitherto Uganda has exported the bulk of her sugar crop to Kenya, and she is going to suffer from this lack of regional specialization. We do not know whether or not other crops would be suitable for irrigation. It seems doubtful whether any further general engineering studies would be of more than marginal benefit at this stage; agricultural and marketing surveys appear more important and should be undertaken to determine the best crops to experiment with on the proposed pilot project.
9. On page 2, paragraph (d) of his letter, Mr. Gordon says: "The ultimate cost of the project might be in the order of £15 million, of which perhaps £1 million would be for feasibility study, engineering and pilot operations". Both the capital cost and the cost of the feasibility study and pilot operation appear very high. The Bank Mission to Kenya estimated the cost of the Pilot Project to be £70,000. Prices have risen since then, but not by all that much. A feasibility study of a Kafue Flats irrigation project in Zambia in 1965 on a similar acreage estimated the total capital cost to be £4.6 million and this estimate included a township and its amenities. The methods of irrigation are different but the difference between £4.6 million and £14 million is striking.
10. With regard to the draft terms of reference of Kaisers, which is attached to Mr. Gordon's second letter (February 16), Part III of the "Proposed Scope of Services" would appear to be premature. It is questionable whether it would be timely to proceed with a fairly elaborate general study of the whole of Kenya Nile Basin before the results of the pilot project are known, particularly when a general study has already been carried out.
11. To summarize, we do not have sufficient information to form a proper judgment as to the importance and priority of the proposed project. The

February 28, 1966

information which we do have indicates that the capital cost would be high, there are doubts, both from the agronomic and economic points of view, about which crops should be grown under irrigation and another general feasibility study of the whole of the Kenya Nile Basin seems premature. The logical sequence of work would be:

- (a) Agro-economic determination of crops most likely to prove suitable for irrigation.
- (b) Pilot Project preparation and implementation (Parts I and II of "Proposed Scope of Service".)
- (c) Appraisal of the results of the Pilot Project and, if favorable;
- (d) Preparation of Development Project (which would include Part III of "Proposed Scope of Service".)
- (e) Financing and implementation.

12. On such information as we have we cannot support the project as presently conceived and, if it should be considered by the United Nations Development Program, we would have to inform UNDP of our views. The approach to the Bank for financing and coordinating the preliminary studies was probably motivated by the thought that we would become morally committed to finance the project when it reaches the construction stage. We do not wish to be committed in any form under the present plan.

13. I see no exceptional circumstances in this case which would justify Bank instead of UNDP financing the preparatory work on this project. Moreover UNDP is already financing studies of the nearby Yala Swamp Reclamation Project; if UNDP would do the Kano Plains studies the possibility of conflict and overlapping would be avoided, as the Yala Swamp area is included in Kaiser's "Proposed Scope of Services". The UN team has just commenced work on the Yala Swamp Project. Under its new set-up UNDP may be able to consider a request expeditiously - without the usual six months time lag - if a special case can be made out.

14. In view of what has been said above, the question of coordinating the studies and organizing the financing of the project, which is raised by Mr. Gordon in his first letter, does not arise at this stage. If the Bank is to be consulted on the terms of reference we would be reluctant to comment on them and give them our endorsement unless we were also consulted as to the consultants who would carry out the work. The adequacy of the work would depend more on the mobilization of the right men than on having the right terms of reference. The Kenya Government would be wise not to enter into an agreement with Kaiser or any other firm on the basis of terms of reference alone. They should require a pretty detailed proposal including particularly details of the experience of the personnel to be allocated to the work.

15. On the supposition that the Bank will not finance the proposed studies, the question of the acceptability of Messrs. Kaiser and I.L.A.C.O. may not arise. However, the Projects Department have said that they would consider an association of these two firms acceptable. It should be noted that neither the Letter of Intent nor the draft Terms of Reference make any mention of I.L.A.C.O.

February 28, 1966

It is doubtful whether we would consider Kaiser by themselves suitable to undertake work which calls for as much agricultural as engineering expertise. If the Bank's advice had been asked, we would of course have recommended the Government to invite proposals from several firms before making a selection.

Attachments

~~Classified with~~ *Wans*

Headquarters:
Washington, D.C. 20433, U.S.A.

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION



Permanent Mission in Eastern Africa
Uniafric House - Koinange Street at Sadler Lane - Nairobi, Kenya
P.O. Box 80577 - Telephone 23421 - Cable Address : INTBAFRAD



No. 69

February 16, 1966

Mr. John H. Williams
Deputy Director, Africa Department
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433, USA

Kano Plains Irrigation Project

Dear John:

I enclose a copy of the letter of intent which the Government of Kenya signed with Kaiser Engineers last Friday, and the appended terms of reference. I have emphasized to the Government people concerned that the Bank, if it were to provide preproject financing, would wish to review and perhaps modify these terms of reference, and I believe they fully understand our position. I had a talk also on Friday with the Kaiser Vice Presidents, Messrs. Oppenheim and Peacock, who expressed themselves as quite amenable to discussing and agreeing with the Bank's experts the content, emphasis and phasing of the proposed studies. So I think we are fairly free to suggest appropriate changes.

I have a few preliminary comments on the terms of reference as they now stand:

- 1) It seems reasonable to give first priority to certain pilot operations, since the validity of the feasibility study will depend, to some extent at least, on practical results achieved on the ground. Kaiser seem to be assuming that the technical justification of the project can be established through extrapolation--in effect by a computer comparison of data on local soils, climate, crop varieties, yields, etc. with those available from irrigation projects in other countries--to obtain an optimum combination of factors and a useable estimate of prospective costs and returns without lengthy or extensive field trials. How valid is this assumption I don't know. Does the Bank have any experience or views on the adequacy of such analytical techniques as applied elsewhere?
- 2) My impression is that Kaiser's competence has been demonstrated mainly on large engineering and industrial, rather than strictly agricultural, projects. I mentioned in my letter No. 60 that the Kenya Government felt that they should be reinforced on the agricultural side by ILACO. The present arrangement, however, contemplates that Kaiser would be responsible for all aspects of planning and preparation of the project. The Government may wish to employ ILACO as agricultural advisers to review Kaiser's studies and recommendations, or to assist in the operation and management of the Pilot Farm. If the Bank agrees to finance the

preparatory phase of the project, it too will presumably want to assign or employ some agricultural expertise. This, however, would not obviate the need for a fully adequate agricultural component in the Kaiser team, to ensure realistic planning and projections.

3) In any case I suspect that the crucial problem is not technical, but sociological or psychological: how to get the people to accept necessary changes in land rights and farming practices, the screening of tenants and relocation of some of the present population that is unsuitable, a fairly rigorous discipline for those that remain or are brought in, the payment of water charges and flood control taxes and so on. The Kaiser terms of reference hardly mention such questions; the negotiating team they had here last week was not unaware of their importance but was not equipped to deal with them. This, I think, is an area where Storrar and his colleagues might make a very useful contribution; Bruce McKenzie agrees.

4) The proposed feasibility study for the Upper Nile Basin is defined to include all the 134,000 acres of irrigable land covered in the 1954-56 study by Sir Alexander Gibb. However, the Special Fund has recently approved a survey of the Yala Plains area (some 22,000 acres) at the northern end of the Kenya portion of the lake shore. The Special Fund Project Manager arrived about a month ago, after considerable delay, and an initial investigation, to determine whether this project is worth following through, is supposed to be completed by the end of 1966. For Kaiser to redo, or do simultaneously, what the Special Fund is undertaking might cause some friction, to say the least. On the other hand, it would be desirable that the studies of both areas be done on a comparable basis. I should think this could be taken care of through consultation; the respective terms of reference need to be reviewed carefully.

5) Of the remaining 112,000 acres, some 70,000 are located in the Chemilil and Muhoroni areas, on which rainfed sugar production is planned and being developed, and which will be served by our sugar roads project. Again, it would be useful for the Kaiser study to take account of their potential and compare their yields with those expected from adjacent irrigated areas, to permit a clear-cut assessment of the benefits from irrigation. But this should not require any intensive restudy of the 70,000 acres in question.

6) Finding appropriate crops, of sufficient value to support the costs of irrigation, may pose a real problem. The Gibb report focusses on sugar, rice and cotton, which seems sensible; incidentally, surplus processing capacity for all three crops is within reach. But how much more sugar and rice the Kenya market will absorb, beyond the capacity already under development, may be open to question; and export markets are highly competitive to say the least. The Gibb report recommends cotton, for which market possibilities are favorable, but considers that at a yield of 1000 lbs/acre it may be marginal. All this underlines the need for varied field trials.

A further example of overlap (and of McKenzie's well-known tendency to seek help from as many sources as possible) is that the US Interior Department has undertaken to send out two experts to make a "windshield study"--I gather this is the latest AID jargon for the investigation phase prior to a "reconnaissance study"--of the Kano Plains area. As a result of the Kenya Government's urging and the U.S. political assessment, their coming has been expedited, and they are expected to

February 16, 1966

arrive well before the end of February. Presumably they will give an opinion as to whether, prima facie, the Kano Plains development is or is not technically feasible, and perhaps can make some useful comments on the proposed terms of reference. However, the number of cooks surrounding this broth seems a bit excessive.

Best regards,

Sincerely yours,



David L. Gordon

Enclosure

KAISER ENGINEERS

Regal House,
London Road,
Twickenham,
Middlesex,
England.

February, 11, 1966.

The Hon. Mr. T.J. Mboya,
Minister for Economic Planning & Development,
NAIROBI.

Dear Mr. Mboya,

With reference to the discussions which have been held with you, the Hon. James Gichuru, the Hon. Bruce McKenzie, and the staff of the Ministries concerned during the period 5th through 11th February, it is our understanding that it is the desire of your Government to have Kaiser Engineers assist by furnishing engineering services relating to the development of irrigated agriculture in the Upper Nile Project Area starting in the vicinity of the town of Kisumu.

Discussions have also been held with the staff and technical advisers of the Ministries and Departments concerned, from which a program of services and terms of reference have been established. The overall program encompasses five parts -

- Part I - Development of the Kibos Pilot Farm.
- Part II - Kibos Flood Protection.
- Part III - Feasibility Study for the whole Upper Nile Area.
- Part IV - Technical Assistance during Financing.
- Part V - Detail Design, Contract Documentation, Resident Engineering and Construction Supervision.

The terms of reference and scope of services are set out in Annexure "A" attached to this letter and made a part hereof. We believe that the performance of the services described herein is the most appropriate way in which your Government may reach an early decision as to the merits of this program as a whole and of its component parts.

It is our understanding that the first priority is to be accorded to the earliest practicable development of a 2,000 acre pilot farm in the Kibos area near Kisumu in order to acquire the experience of the establishment of irrigated agricultural techniques and the sociological problems related thereto in an area hitherto not acquainted with irrigation. Concurrently with the establishment of this pilot farm - but in such a manner that work on the pilot farm is in no way delayed - Kaiser Engineers will initiate and proceed with a full-scale feasibility study to international engineering standards required and recognized by world-wide financing agencies.

The study would cover an area of approximately 134,000 acres of irrigable land of the Kenya Nile Basin in the Nyanza Region, and the study would lead to the establishment, in consultation with the Government, of orders of priority for the implementation of the various components of the entire project.

...../2.

The project has been made the subject of extensive previous engineering study to a reconnaissance standard, many of the results of which will prove to be of value. A summary of the areas concerned is set out in Annexure "B" attached to this letter and made a part hereof.

We propose to furnish our services on the basis of the reimbursement to use of all costs and expenses properly incurred by us in the performance of such services in Kenya, in the Kaiser Design Office in London, and in other regularly established offices of Kaiser Engineers, plus a fee to cover corporate overheads and profit.

The detailed terms and conditions for the performance of our services would be set forth in a mutually agreeable contract to be negotiated between us at the earliest possible date.

We propose that the performance of our services should be initiated by the assignment to Kenya of an initial compliment of staff in approximately two weeks from the date of execution of the definitive contract between us, and the completion of the necessary financial arrangements to be incorporated therein.

We are most sincerely appreciative of the confidence of the Government of Kenya in our organization and wish to assure you that this important program will receive our closest attention.

If this letter correctly reflects the understanding between us, please so indicate by signing and returning two copies of this letter.

Yours very truly,

L.H. OPPENHEIM,
Vice President and General Manager.

Accepted and Agreed

This day of 1966

On behalf of the Government of the Republic of Kenya

by

(Signed by T.J. Mboya on February 11, 1966)

KAISER ENGINEERS INTERNATIONAL INC.

THE UPPER NILE IRRIGATED AGRICULTURE PROJECT

TERMS OF REFERENCE

(In these terms of reference and the attached Scope of Services, references to the Ministry of Agriculture include such other Governmental Agencies as may be designated by the Minister of Agriculture, and Kaiser Engineers International, Inc. is referred to as "Kaiser Engineers").

PART I - DEVELOPMENT OF THE KIBOS PILOT FARM

The design and construction supervision of the Kibos Pilot Farm of approximately 2,000 acres net irrigated area is to be accorded top priority. The farm is to be managed and operated by the Ministry of Agriculture with such advisory technical assistance from Kaiser Engineers as may be desired by the Ministry.

PART II - KIBOS FLOOD PROTECTION

Insofar as the Kibos Pilot Farm may require flood protection, the required protective works shall be designed and construction supervised; for the balance of the Kibos area, outline design of flood control works to feasibility study standards will be performed.

PART III - FEASIBILITY STUDY FOR THE WHOLE UPPER NILE AREA

The Feasibility Study will cover approximately 134,000 acres of the Upper Nile area, approximately as studied in the Gibb Reports. The study will be to full semi-detail standards to meet criteria and requirements of international financing agencies.

PART IV - TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE DURING FINANCING

Kaiser Engineers will render to the Government of Kenya technical assistance during approaches to and negotiations for loan financing from international financing agencies, including such additional studies, calculations or designs as may be required to meet specific requirements of individual agencies.

PART V - DETAIL DESIGN, CONTRACT DOCUMENTATION, RESIDENT ENGINEERING AND CONSTRUCTION SUPERVISION

Kaiser Engineers will render services covering the implementation of the project, when financing has been secured, including detail design, specifications, and preparation of contract tender documents, bid analyses, contract management, resident engineering services, construction supervision, procurement, expediting, inspection and testing of major equipment items, progress and final payment certification, and final overall acceptance tests and certification.

It is recognized and understood that highest priority is to be accorded to services covering the earliest practicable bringing into operation of the Kibos Pilot Farm. Parts I, II and III as described above would proceed concurrently, but work on Parts II and III would be accorded second priority after Part I, and work on these would be pursued only to the extent that no delay to the completion of the Pilot Farm would result.

The scope of the services which Kaiser Engineers would render is set out on the following pages, "Proposed Scope of Services".

PROPOSED SCOPE OF SERVICES

THE UPPER NILE IRRIGATED AGRICULTURE PROJECT

Kaiser Engineers proposes to render to the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of the Republic of Kenya, the services set out below:

PART I - DEVELOPMENT OF THE KIBOS PILOT FARM

In connection with the development of the proposed Kibos Pilot Farm of approximately 2,000 acres, the following services will be rendered -

1. Selection of the site of the proposed pilot farm, in consultation with the Ministry of Agriculture, in the Kibos area near Kisumu with a view to selection of a representative area; in assessing the merits of various alternatives, Kaiser Engineers will make use of data already contained in the Gibb Report and subsequently obtained by the Ministry and interested Departments.

2. Preparation of detailed topographic surveys of the Pilot Farm, of selected diversion, main, lateral and feeder canals as appropriate. Standards of topography will be -

For the Pilot Farm area; including canal, feeders, drains lines:

Scale 1 : 3,600 - 1 foot VI contours

For major structure sites:

Scale 1 : 1,000 - 1 foot VI contours.

3. Detailed soil survey of the land of the Pilot Farm utilizing photo-interpretation techniques and field sampling, with test pits at approximately 1 per 10 acres, approximately 6 feet deep; preparation of soils logs and classification of soils to USDA standards. Laboratory analysis of soil samples at 3 per pit for 100% of the pits to show -

Surface texture 0 - 30 cm. (measured)

Soil texture (average) 30 - 60, 60 - 130, 130 - 200 cm. (Measured)

Soil depth in cm. to 200 cm. minimum

Bulk density (an adequate number to check correlation with texture; if there is poor correlation, one surface sample per log.)

pH and slope in percent

Existing cover (if clearing required)

Smoothing or levelling requirement in m³/hectare of soil to be moved

Soil permeability in cm/hr. for 0 - 60, 60 - 130 and 130 - 200 cm.

4. Preparation of soils maps to USBR standards and other maps showing test pit locations and water table levels.

5. Geological and foundation studies at sites of major structures, main canal lines, and housing and roads areas to establish engineering design criteria, need for canal lining, and foundation parameters.

6. Study of Pilot Farm area drainage requirements, if any, and establishment of optimum drain layouts.
7. In consultation with the Ministry of Agriculture, establishment of cropping patterns, crop rotations, and water requirements.
8. In consultation with the Ministry of Agriculture, establishment of estimated optimum tenant farm sizes appropriate to the crop rotations established under 7 above.
9. Preparation of detailed layouts of on-farm irrigation and drainage, access roads, village housing, school and other communal facilities and utilities for the Pilot Farm.
10. Preparation of detail designs for main irrigation and drainage facilities and structures, including checks, syphons, drops, turnouts and control structures as appropriate to the Pilot Farm area.
11. Preparation of contract bid documents, including specifications and bills of quantities, for the construction of all facilities including land clearing and levelling, housing and infrastructure, canals and irrigation structures, and on-farm distribution systems.
12. Preparation of detail capital costs estimates for the whole development of the Pilot Farm.
13. If the Government of Kenya decides that the work should be let to contract, issue invitations to tender on a competitive basis, evaluate tenders received for conformity and price, and submit recommendations to the Ministry of Agriculture as to the award of contract.
14. Supervision of construction of all facilities, including resident engineering, issue of progress payment certification, and completion certificates, as appropriate.
15. Procurement, expediting and inspection of any major items of equipment purchased for the Pilot Farm other than through normal Government channels.
16. Inspection and testing supervision for all items of equipment during and after installation, including any pumps, gates, controls, pipe-lines, utilities, or other facilities included in the Pilot Farm project.
17. Provision of assistance to the Ministry of Agriculture in connection with the management of the Pilot Farm, as desired by the Ministry.
18. Provision of technical assistance to the Ministry of Agriculture in connection with the operation and management of the Pilot Farm, as desired by the Ministry.

PART II - FLOOD CONTROL ON THE KIBOS RIVER BASIN

Kaiser Engineers understand that flood problems may arise in connection with the Pilot Farm and in connection with the overall Kibos Area Irrigable lands. In this connection, Kaiser Engineers will render the following services -

1. Evaluate and study all existing data for the Kibos River and for neighboring rivers, examine physical evidence of high flood levels, and climatic and rainfall data, with a view to preparing estimates of peak flood levels for various flood frequencies.
2. Prepare detail designs for the necessary structures to protect the Pilot Farm and associated village and infrastructure from the "project design flood". The project design flood shall be established by direction of the Ministry of Agriculture on receipt of the estimates prepared under 1 above. Such designs will include necessary bridge works on the Kisumu-Ahero main road.
3. Prepare outline designs for the necessary protection works, including drains, levees, outflow clearing and dredging, and other appropriate facilities, to protect the whole of the Kibos irrigable area from the project design flood.
4. In the preparation of the designs described in 2 and 3 above, Kaiser Engineers will undertake or have performed by others the necessary hydrologic, meteorologic, topographic, soils, geological and foundation studies and the preparation of the required maps and plans.
5. Prepare detail capital costs estimates, bills of quantities, specifications and tender documents for the construction of the flood protection works for the Pilot Farm.
6. Prepare outline capital costs estimates for the flood protection works for the whole Kibos irrigable area.
7. Prepare operating and maintenance costs estimates for both schemes of flood protection.
8. The estimates so prepared will be incorporated in the economic calculations included in the Feasibility Study described in Part III below. In the event that the estimated project design flood frequency is such that floods exceeding this level would be liable to have a significant effect upon the productivity of irrigated agriculture in the Kibos area, such effect will be taken into account in the preparation of the economic analyses to be included in the Feasibility Study.

PART III - FEASIBILITY STUDY FOR UPPER NILE BASIN

The purpose of the Feasibility Study for the whole of the Upper Nile Basin area comprising approximately 134,000 acres of irrigable land is to establish, to standards and with criteria recognized by international financing agencies, whether the project, and its component parts, are technically practicable, sociologically acceptable and economically viable.

The study would include not only the development of irrigated agriculture, per se, but also the provision of the essential infrastructure including roads, housing and agro-industrial and marketing facilities. The scope of work comprised in performing such a Feasibility Study follows:

1. Topography

To the extent such topography is not already available the entire area will be surveyed and maps produced at a scale of 1:10,000 with 3 foot vertical contour intervals (except for very steep slopes where 6 foot or 10 foot contours will be sufficient). It is envisaged that topographic survey and mapping will be performed by sub-contract utilizing where possible Kenya-based organizations skilled in aerial photogrammetry. Additional areas which appear promising for irrigated agriculture (such as the strip of land south of the Kisumu railway) will be included.

2. Soils Survey and Analysis

Soils data already existing from previous studies will be evaluated for compatibility with international standards for semi-detail feasibility studies, and additional test pits, pedologic study, soils logs and laboratory analysis will be performed, utilizing photo-interpretation to bring the soils data coverage up to the coverage required for semi-detail study, i.e. one pit per Km² or equivalent. Areas which indicate zones of mixed or transition soils may, if appropriate, be more intensively studied. Resulting from the above, soils maps will be prepared showing soils classifications, from which in turn land suitability maps will be prepared. Laboratory soils analyses will be performed covering representative samples (normally three samples per pit for every fourth pit) and soil permeability, structure, and chemical composition will be analysed. USBR and USDA standards will normally be applied. It is envisaged that laboratory facilities available to the Ministry of Agriculture will be made available to Kaiser Engineers for this purpose.

3. Hydrology and Climatology

Existing river flow, rainfall, and climatic data will be studied and evaluated; where reliable extrapolation would be appropriate, existing records will be supplemented by such methods. Recommendations as to the establishment of additional river gauging stations, meteorological stations, and ground water observation wells will be made to the Ministry of Agriculture for data collection. Isohyetal maps and ground water maps where necessary will be furnished.

4. Flooding and Drainage Conditions

Existing hydrologic and meteorologic records and data, and physical examination of flood water marks, local hearsay information, and any other reasonably reliable source of information will be studied and evaluated with a view to the establishment of flood frequency forecasts, elevations, and volume for the various river basins in the project area. If the area's climatology offers promise of reasonable reliable correlation with similar areas around the shores of Lake Victoria, such correlation will be calculated as a source of potential additional information.

The outfalls of each river into Lake Victoria, including swamp areas, will be studied to assess potential for improving egress of flood waters into the Lake, and design criteria will be established.

Based upon the project design flood frequency for the overall area, design criteria will be established for optimum flood protection and most economic and effective drainage of low-lying areas.

5. Existing Land Utilization and Cultivation Methods.

Existing data and physical observation will be used to establish base parameters for economic evaluation purposes, and to establish potential benefits from land use with and without irrigation. The present methods and extent of cultivation, harvesting and marketing will be studied to assess their adaptability to irrigated agriculture on a peasant-farmer basis. Estimates of total yields and costs of production of existing crops will be prepared.

6. Swamp Reclamation

To the extent that this is not the subject of studies presently being performed by others, Kaiser Engineers will study the technical and economic aspects of reclaiming land presently not usable due to swamp conditions. It is recognized that the pressure of population in the area is such that all usable land should be reclaimed if practicable and not unduly costly.

7. Property Law and Structure

The present Governmental, statutory and tribal law and custom governing land and water rights will be studied with a view to assessing the degree of modernization of agricultural practices which may be achieved within the existing framework, the effect of such a framework upon the viability of the project and the most appropriate and economic methods of introducing the necessary changes. It is recognized that no irrigated agricultural project can succeed without the full and active cooperation of the people, and that this problem may prove of overriding importance to the success of the entire project.

8. Economic Activities of the Area

Existing and proposed industrial, agro-industrial, and marketing activities of the area will be studied with a view to assessing the most appropriate methods of insuring the distribution of the additional produce to be developed from the implementation of the project, including the influence of any existing large-scale plantations, existing markets and existing processing facilities. The impact of the project on the foreign exchange position of Kenya will also be assessed.

9. Market Study

Based upon statistics and criteria to be established in consultation with the Ministry of Agriculture, a market

market study will be performed to assess for all major produce the local, regional, country-wide and export market potential, taking into account proposed projects for additional agricultural development. Market forecasts covering the life of the project where appropriate or to the extent necessary to cover the projected production will be prepared based upon market trends, existing statistics, and world-wide market forecasts.

10. Foundation Exploration, Geology and Materials

Following on reconnaissance studies of proposed sites for the required storage or other major structures, to select an order of priority for investigations, the selected sites will be drilled to determine the adequacy of foundation conditions upon which to found the required structures and to establish design criteria. If no suitable facilities exist in Kenya, a soils laboratory will be established to test the engineering properties of materials required for such structures.

11. Cropping Programs, Water Requirements and Operating Costs

Cropping programs for each unit of development, alternative crop rotations and water requirements for each area will be studied and optimum programs developed. Close consultation with the Ministry of Agriculture will be maintained during the preparation of these studies. Estimates of the recurrent costs of management and operation of each unit of development will be prepared, including estimates of the operating and maintenance costs of the common facilities prorated to each unit, in order that an assessment of the economics of each development unit may be prepared.

12. Preliminary Design and Costs Estimates

Based upon the studies described in paragraphs 1 through 9 above, preliminary designs adequate for purposes of the feasibility study will be prepared covering irrigation structures, storage dams, hydroelectric facilities if appropriate, main, lateral and distribution canals, drainage and swamp reclamation works, flood protection works, associated infrastructure works, village housing and utilities and amenities, and preliminary typical farm layouts. Related capital costs estimates and construction schedules will also be prepared. The overall project will be subdivided into cohesive units for development purposes, and the capital costs of the development of each will be estimated.

13. Development Priorities

In the light of the results of the foregoing studies, a recommended order of priorities for development will be prepared and discussed with the Ministry of Agriculture. It is recognized that the Government may apply to the order of priority factors other than those of purely engineering or economic validity. An agreed order of priorities and time schedule for development will then be prepared.

14. Economic and Financial Feasibility

Based upon the agreed order of priorities for development and the time schedule for the implementation of each unit of development, the results of the market, agronomic, irrigation and engineering studies, and the cost of associated village and infrastructure development, an economic and financial feasibility analysis will be prepared.

This will include cash flows, possible types and sources of financing, and internal rates of return or benefit/cost ratios for each of the recommended units of development and for the project as a whole. Incorporated in the estimates forming this analysis will be estimated financial returns to the farmer from the recommended crops and the estimated rates of repayment and revenue to Government.

15. Feasibility Report

The results of the above studies will be incorporated in a Feasibility Study Report, in the English language and using units of measurement and currency commonly in use in Kenya, and twenty copies of the Report will be submitted to the Minister of Agriculture.



INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

1818 H Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20433, U.S.A.

Area Code 202 • Telephone - EXecutive 3 6360 • Cable Address - INTBAFRAD

No. 60 ✓

P.O.Box 30577
Nairobi, Kenya

February 9, 1966

Mr. John H. Williams
Deputy Director, Africa Department
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433, USA

Dear John:

I am addressing this to you since I assume that Abdel will have left Washington by the time it reaches there.

I was invited to a meeting yesterday, called by Tom Mboya and Bruce MacKenzie. The other participants were the American, Dutch and German Ambassadors, the U.K. Acting High Commissioner, his Economic Counsellor and the U.S. A.I.D. Director. The subject of discussion was the scheme for the irrigation of the Kano Plains, along the edge of Lake Victoria south of Kisumu, which has been under discussion for several years.

A reconnaissance study of irrigation and reclamation possibilities in this area and several others near Lake Victoria, totalling some 135,000 acres, was made by Sir Alexander Gibb & Partners over ten years ago. When the Kenya Government sought aid from the USSR in 1964, the Russians settled on the Kano Plains area (about 30,000 acres) as the most promising; they undertook to bring the Gibb report up to date and shape up a project and financing plan. They presented their report about two months ago. Mr. Mboya characterized it as useless. Apart from important technical deficiencies, the method by which they proposed to finance the costs (preponderantly local) of the scheme is considered quite impractical. They offered credits for the Kenya Government to purchase certain categories of Russian consumer goods, which would be sold in the Kenya market to generate the necessary funds. The Kenya Government said that they had no organization for such trading operations (except in certain agricultural commodities) and no desire to set one up; as an alternative they suggested that the Russians themselves might undertake to sell their goods in the Kenya market, in competition with other suppliers, and apply the proceeds to financing the Kano irrigation scheme, but this was rejected. Thus the Soviet-Kenya Aid Agreement is to be suspended as regards the Kano project although some smaller projects are to be continued and financed through limited imports of Russian sugar.

The Government will have to announce shortly the breakdown of the Kano arrangements. In view of the precarious conditions of livelihood in the Nyanza region, its political touchiness and the hopes that had been raised there by the well-publicized Russian aid agreement and studies, the Government are most anxious to be able at the same time to announce some moves toward alternative provision for the Kano Plains scheme. Messrs. Mboya and MacKenzie outlined their present thinking as follows:

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- a) They would like the principal aid-givers to Kenya to consider forming a consortium or other joint financing arrangement, to carry out the scheme.
- b) They would like to include, in addition to the Kano Plains project, a number of smaller schemes for irrigable pockets along the Lake shore—most of them, I gather, covered by the earlier Gibb study. The irrigation of these small pockets in isolation would cost an estimated 2-3 times as much as if they were undertaken as integral parts of a comprehensive program. This approach might also facilitate the suggested consortium financing, by permitting some aid-givers to tie their contributions to specific self-contained areas, if further studies showed this to be feasible.
- c) They recognized that they could not expect any formal commitments for capital financing until fully adequate feasibility and engineering studies had been completed and perhaps some pilot operations carried out. The Government had had preliminary discussions with Kaiser Engineers, with a view to employing them as consultants for this work (taking advantage of whatever is useable from the Gibb and the Russian reports). Kaiser has not previously worked in East Africa, but the Government was very favorably impressed by the enterprise and speed of action which they had shown in other areas and by the way in which they proposed to deal with the Kano Plains and related projects. The Government felt, however, that Kaiser might be somewhat weak on agricultural aspects of the project, and proposed that they associate themselves with ILACO (Koninklijke Nederlandsche Heidemaatschappij) who are working with Acres International on the Tana River Basin Project, financed by the U.N. Special Fund, and (reportedly) have performed outstandingly on that project.
- d) The U.S. Government was agreeable to the use of PL480 counterpart funds to finance the initial phase of the required engineering studies, but the Government felt that these preparatory costs should eventually be funded into the ultimate project financing. (The real resources represented by the PL480 funds have already been absorbed into the Kenya economy; the counterpart is already committed to Kenya for some purpose; so its use to finance consulting services for this project would really be a Kenya Government expenditure, but avoiding budgetary restrictions.) The ultimate cost of the project might be on the order of £15 million, of which perhaps £1 million would be for feasibility study, engineering and pilot operations.

Asked for their reactions, the several ambassadors said they obviously could not make any commitments at this stage. However, they felt that their governments would be interested, in principle, in the project; and they supported the idea of joint financing. They expressed no objection to the indicated choice of Kaiser and ILACO as consultants. The two ministers undertook to try to round up copies of the Gibb and Russian reports for all the external aid agencies represented, to keep them informed of further developments and particularly to solicit their comments on terms of reference for the consultants.

I have not seen the Gibb or the Russian reports, and have no knowledge of the project beyond the sketchy information set forth above. The following comments are therefore very tentative:

- (1) There is no doubt as to the importance which the Government attaches to this area and project; the reasons, especially for the sense of urgency, are partly political--and these were stressed to the ambassadorial participants in yesterday's meeting--but there appear to be good economic grounds also.
- (2) Joint financing, as you have good reason to know, is a complicated business at best; and yesterday's meeting never got down to cases on how it might be organized or what rules would prevail for the project in question. Doubtless it is premature to try to settle definitively the modus operandi of a still hypothetical "consortium"; but I think Messrs. Mboya and MacKenzie may assume a little too blithely, because of the polite and generally sympathetic reception which the aid-givers' representatives accorded their presentation, that a joint financing operation would have clear sailing.
- (3) The question of how our requirement of international tenders and the tied financing policies of most of the bilateral aid-givers could be reconciled was touched on only glancingly. The Niger Dam model is one possibility, or a series of separate projects might be worked out within an overall program; the alternatives and their respective merits ought to emerge more clearly from the feasibility studies now proposed, and may be affected by changing national aid policies, so the issue doesn't have to be resolved now--but it needs to be kept in mind to prevent its being prejudiced by interim decisions.
- (4) If there is general agreement that joint financing would be desirable, some agency needs to be assigned leadership or coordinating responsibility from a quite early stage. The obvious candidate is the Bank. I did not, of course, volunteer at yesterday's meeting, but I think the Government may ask us to take on this responsibility.
- (5) Financing of the preparatory phases of the project--feasibility studies, design and pilot operations--raises other and different problems, which will have to be faced shortly. MacKenzie assumed that the Government's payments to Kaiser and ILACO could be refunded in the project financing, and no one contradicted him. I presume he expects the U.S. would pick up the Kaiser portion and the Dutch that of ILACO. I understand, however, that the U.S. could not do so because the proposed employment of Kaiser doesn't follow their contracting procedures, which are much more rigid than ours for consultant services. MacKenzie will presumably learn this soon, and may approach us for preproject financing.

I expect to see MacKenzie tomorrow, and to get one or both of the relevant reports. Perhaps in a day or two, therefore, I'll have a better picture of what is in prospect, but I thought it best to put you on notice, as early as possible, of a proposal that is likely to move pretty fast. In particular, I'd appreciate the Bank's view, by cable if possible, on

- (a) the acceptability of Kaiser and ILACO as consultants;
- (b) whether we'd be receptive to coordinating the studies and organization of finance for this project; (subject to all the usual reservations), if asked to do so; and

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(c) whether we would consider financing the feasibility and preparatory studies, also if requested.

I'll keep you informed of further developments. I don't know Abdel's schedule prior to coming here. If I receive word of his plans I'll send him a copy of this letter and any subsequent messages; otherwise you may wish to send it on to him.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Dave".

David L. Gordon

KEN 15

**UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT
PROGRAMME**



Distr.
GENERAL

DP/PROJECTS/292/Corr.1
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1 October 1974

ENGLISH/FRENCH/RUSSIAN/
CHINESE

LARGE-SCALE PROJECT APPROVED FOR THE
GOVERNMENT OF KENYA

Corrigendum

Miscellaneous component of the UNDP contribution should read as follows:

| | <u>Previously approved</u> | <u>Present approval</u> | <u>Total approved</u> |
|---------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| | \$ US | \$ US | \$ US |
| Miscellaneous | 51 000 | 18 000 | 69 000 |

cc: Messrs. R.A. Hornstein (C.P.I., E. Africa)
D. Ballantine (Director, Ed. Dept.)
G. Pennisi (Education, Proj. Dept.)
Research Files
IRD

u MR. R.A. HORNSTEIN (C. P. I, E. AFRICA)
MR. G. PENNISI (EDUCATION PROJ. DEPT)
MR. D.S. BALLANTINE (DIRECTOR, ED. DEPT)
RESEARCH FILES.
✓ IRD



UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT
PROGRAMME



Distr.
GENERAL

DP/PROJECTS/292
(KEN/67/515)
5 August 1974

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LARGE-SCALE PROJECT APPROVED FOR THE
GOVERNMENT OF KENYA

| | |
|--|---|
| Project title and number: | <u>Training of secondary school teachers, Faculty of Education, University of Nairobi (Supplementary Assistance) (KEN/67/515)</u> |
| Executing Agency: | United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) |
| Duration: | One year and five months ^{1/} |
| Date of approval: | April 1974 |
| Estimated starting date for project operations: | April 1974 ^{2/} |
| Government co-operating agency: | Faculty of Education (Ministry of Education) |
| Estimated value of the Government's contribution expressed in US dollars: | \$202 000 (In kind) |
| Estimated UNDP contribution: | \$455 400 |
| Sector and code: | Education (15) |
| Subsector and code: | School and teacher training (1520) |

I. Background

1. In June 1967, the Governing Council approved a five-year project of assistance to the Department of Education, University College, Nairobi, which was one of three constituent colleges of the then University of East Africa. The Plan of Operation was signed on 18 July 1968. Subsequently in July 1970, an independent University of Nairobi was created and the project was therefore charged with the task of strengthening the Faculty of Education and in particular with improving its capacity to train both secondary school teachers and teacher trainers and to

^{1/} Total project duration including the period previously approved will be seven years.

^{2/} Project operations started originally in August 1968.

/...

conduct research in Education. The project experienced considerable delay in implementation largely as a result of accommodation difficulties and a slowness in recruiting all of the experts provided for under the original allocation. Eventually the project moved into new facilities and staffing completed.

2. By the end of 1973, the project had largely succeeded in meeting its essential goals as indicated by the vast increase in the output of graduate secondary school teachers and through the in-service training of teachers. Nevertheless there remained a considerable imbalance between the output of arts teachers as opposed to those in sciences and mathematics. Furthermore, the dramatic increase in students enrolled in the Bachelor of Education and post-graduate Diploma Course led the Faculty to request the introduction of certain innovations in educational technology including a micro-teaching programme utilizing closed-circuit television (CCTV). The Faculty also wished to see its programme in educational statistics and curriculum development further strengthened.

II. The project

3. The supplementary assistance being provided to the project will involve the extension of the chief technical adviser by seventeen months. The expert in audio-visual materials and methods and the expert in physics are each being extended by five months. A chemistry teaching adviser and a number of associate experts in mathematics and the sciences are being introduced. New posts in educational technology including a CCTV production specialist and a micro-teaching adviser are also being introduced as are posts in curriculum development and educational statistics. The supplementary assistance will therefore equip the Faculty to respond effectively to the deficit mathematics/science teaching situation in the Kenya secondary schools.

4. The expenditure components of the UNDP contribution are as follows:

| | <u>Previously Approved</u> | | <u>Present Approval</u> | | <u>Total Approved</u> | |
|---------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| | m/m | \$ US | m/m | \$ US | m/m | \$ US |
| Experts | 585 | 1 253 700 ^{a/} | 129 | 391 800 ^{a/} | 719 | 1 645 500 ^{a/} |
| Training | 258 | 141 600 | (49) | 15 900 | | 157 500 |
| Equipment | | 125 500 | | 29 700 | | 155 200 |
| Miscellaneous | | | | | | |
| | | 1 571 800 | | 455 400 | | 2 027 200 |

^{a/} Including administrative support personnel.

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

UNDP SF PROJECT

NC/KEN.15/3

file

TRAINING OF SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHERS FACULTY OF EDUCATION

UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI

KENYA

NOTE OF COMMENT

KEN-15 - Chief Technical Adviser's Report 1 August 1970 to 31 January 1971

The most significant feature in the development of the project has been the move into the new Faculty of Education building with the possibility of developing new methods and techniques of teacher training. It would seem that the project is now at a point where it can begin to have a strong impact in the country.

2367/RMS/RS/EDS

TRAINING OF SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHERS

UNIVERSITY OF ALGERIA

ALGERIA

TECHNICAL STAFF

UNESCO - Office Technical Staff (UNESCO) - 1971

The most significant feature in the development of the project has been the move into the new field of technical staff and the possibility of developing the staff in new techniques of teaching. It would seem that the staff is now at a point where it can begin to have a strong impact in the country.

TECHNICAL STAFF

SECTION
COMMUNICATIONS
1971 APR -5 PM12:24

RECEIVED

October 28, 1969

KEN. 15

Report for period

Feb. 1 - July 31 1969

Received from Unesco

and sent on to

Education Dept.

P

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL,
SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

UNDP - SPECIAL FUND

*Recd. fr. Unesco
Oct. 13/69.*

STATISTICAL REPORT

Country : KENYA
Project : Training of Secondary School Teachers Dept of Education University College, NAIROBI (KEN.15)

Executing Agency : UNESCO
Period covered : 1 January - 30 June 1969

*file
KEN:15*

I. EXPERTS

1. Experts on duty during reporting period

| Name | Nationality | Title of post | Duration of contract | Date arrived | Date depart. |
|----------------------|-------------|--|----------------------|--------------|--------------|
| M.W. PRITCHARD (Mr.) | British | Chief Techn. Advisor | 2 Yrs | 16.7.68 | - |
| V. LANNOY (Mrs) | Indian | Senior Lectur. Educat. Psychol. | 2 Yrs | 19.5.68 | - |
| B. RAJU (Mrs) | Indian | Senior Lect. Educat. Planning Develop. & Admin. | 2 Yrs | 15.9.68 | - |
| J.C. DeGRAFT | Ghanaian | Senior Lecturer English as a second language | 2 Yrs | 12.3.69 | - |
| J.F. HEAPS | British | Senior lecturer Audio-visual materials & Teaching aids | 2 Yrs | 31.3.69 | - |

2. Experts appointed but not on duty by end of reporting period

| Name | Nationality | Title of Post | Date expected on duty |
|---------------|--------------|---|-----------------------|
| L.E. PALMIERI | American | Librarian | September 1969 |
| F. BARTELS | Ghanaian | Senior lecturer General Methods & Teaching practice | January 1970 |
| A.N. NILSSON | Swedish | Senior lecturer Biological Sciences | September 1969 |
| E.C. JACOBSEN | American | Senior lecturer Mathematics | September 1969 |
| W.C.E. YOUNG | Sierra Leone | Lecturer in Exam. and statistics | September 1969 |

II. SERVICE CONTRACTS WITH FIRMS OR ORGANIZATIONS
(Since commencement of operations)

| Sub-contractor | Headquarters (country) | Cost of contract | Date start. | Estimated duration | Nature of services |
|----------------|---------------------------|---------------------|----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
|----------------|---------------------------|---------------------|----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|

NONE

III. EQUIPMENT

1. (a) Total cost of equipment ordered up to end of reporting period \$ 40
- (b) Country of Procurement Cost
- U.K. \$ 40
2. Total cost of equipment delivered to project site
- (a) Up to beginning of reporting period \$
- (b) During reporting period \$ 40

IV. FELLOWSHIPS AWARDED
(Since commencement of operations)

| Name of recipient | Subject of study | Country and Institution of study | Date commenced | Date returned |
|-------------------|------------------|--|-------------------|------------------|
|-------------------|------------------|--|-------------------|------------------|

NONE

V. GOVERNMENT COUNTERPARTS CONTRIBUTIONS

(In kind and in cash)

| | Number assigned during reporting period | Estimated cost in US dollar equivalents | |
|--|---|---|---|
| | | During reporting period | Cumulative as at end of reporting period ⁺ |
| 1. Personnel | | | |
| (a) Senior technical personnel | 6 | 20,622 | 35,972 |
| (b) Senior administrative personnel | - | - | - |
| (c) Other technical personnel | - | - | - |
| (d) Other administrative personnel | 2 | 1,815 | 3,581 |
| (e) Labour and service personnel | 1 | 242 | 492 |
| Sub-total | 9 | 22,679 | 40,045 |
| 2. Equipment and supplies | | 5,602 | 6,615 |
| 3. Services | | 5,602 | 7,322 |
| 4. Estimated value of buildings, plant, and facilities put in place and/or rental value of buildings, etc., used for project | | 1,681 | 4,181 |
| Total | | 35,564 | 58,163 |

+ Cumulative figure is obtained by adding cumulative figure given in previous statistical report to figure for present reporting period

VI. STUDENT ENROLMENT (Academic Year 1968-69)

Distribution of students by sections (e.g. Arts, Sciences, Mechanics, etc.) and by year of study as of the end of Reporting Period.

Comparison between number of students foreseen in P O and actual enrolment.

| Section or speciality as in the Plan of Operation | Total in each year | |
|---|---|----------------|
| | P O | Actual |
| Preparatory year | | |
| 1st | | 51 |
| 2nd | | 52 |
| 3rd | | 24 |
| Total Undergraduates | 127 | |
| | | Total students |
| | | P O Actual |
| | | 127 |
| Number of graduates during the reporting period | 30 ^x x Students taking postgraduate diploma in Education | Total students |
| | 5 ^y y M.A. Students (by thesis under supervision) | P O Actual |
| | | 30 + 5 |



1KEN.15
united nations educational, scientific and cultural organization
organisation des nations unies pour l'éducation, la science et la culture

place de Fontenoy, Paris-7^e

566-5757
téléphone : 782-9876
câbles : Unesco Paris
téléc : 27 602 Paris

référence : RIO/PRG/I/262I

-7 JUL 1969

ack. July 7

Dear Miss Powell,

In response to your letter of 20 May concerning progress reports on UNDP /SF assisted projects being carried out by Unesco, I am sending you herewith the following two reports :

- * - Inception report on the Secondary Teacher Training School (University of San Carlos), Guatemala (GUA 11) ;
- * - Report for the period 1 August 1968 to 31 January 1969 for the project for the Training of Secondary School Teachers, Department of Education, University College, Nairobi, Kenya (KEN 15).

Other reports which you have requested will be sent on to you as they are issued.

Yours sincerely,

Michel Doo Kingue
Director,
Bureau of Relations with International
Organizations and Programmes

Miss E. Powell,
Development Services Department,
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development,
1818 H Street, N.W.,
Washington, D.C. 20433,
U.S.A.

P.S. - Inception Report on the Higher
Teacher Training Institute,
* Phase II, Omdurman, Sudan
also attached.

* Sent to Education Dept.

ROUTING SLIP

Date

6/26/69

NAME

ROOM NO.

Mr. D. S. Ballantine

C-313

To Handle

Note and File

Appropriate Disposition

Note and Return

Approval

Prepare Reply

Comment

Per Our Conversation

Full Report

Recommendation

Information

Signature

Initial

Send On

RE: S

Attached please find copy of an incoming letter from UNDP dated June 18, 1969 and two copies of the semi-annual progress report on the Training of Secondary School Teachers in Kenya.
(DP/SF/310/KEN 15(2))

From

E. Cambouris

UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME



PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES
POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT

UNITED NATIONS
NEW YORK

TELEPHONE: 754-1234

CABLE ADDRESS: UNDEVPRO • NEW YORK

REFERENCE: DP/SF 310(2) IBRD
DP/SF 310(2) KEN 15

18 June 1969

Dear Mr. Demuth,

Subject: Semi-annual progress report covering the period
1 August 1968 - 31 January 1969
KENYA (KEN 15): Training of Secondary School
Teachers, Department of Education,
University College, Nairobi

.....
Attached are 3 copies of the semi-annual progress report on the above-
noted project received from UNESCO for the period 1 August 1968 -
31 January 1969 for the use of IBRD.

We are requesting UNESCO to send future reports directly to the Bank.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Rajendra Coomaraswamy".

For: Rajendra Coomaraswamy
Assistant Administrator and Director
Bureau of External Relations, Evaluation and Reports

Mr. Richard H. Demuth
Director
Development Services Department
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433



UNITED NATIONS
NEW YORK

DATE: 1969 JAN 23

TELEPHONE: 359-1234

18 June 1969

REFERENCE: DP/SR 310(S) IRBD
DP/SR 310(S) KEN 12

Dear Mr. Demuth,

Subject: Semi-annual progress report covering the period
1 August 1968 - 31 January 1969
KENYA (KEN 12): Training of Secondary School
Teachers, Department of Education,
University College, Nairobi

Attached are 5 copies of the semi-annual progress report on the above-
noted project received from UNESCO for the period 1 August 1968 -
31 January 1969 for the use of IRBD.

We are requesting UNESCO to send future reports directly to the Bank.

Yours sincerely,

For: Rajendra Coomaraswamy
Assistant Administrator and Director
Bureau of External Relations, Evaluation and Reports

Mr. Richard H. Demuth
Director
Development Services Department
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433

1969 JUN 23 11:01

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GENERAL FILES

UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT
PROGRAMME



Distr.
RESTRICTED

DP/SF/R.4/Add.59
25 April 1967

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GOVERNING COUNCIL
Fourth session
6-23 June 1967
Agenda item 5

KEN-15

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (SPECIAL FUND)

DECLASSIFIED

Recommendation of the Administrator

AUG 05 2022

KENYA

WBG ARCHIVES

Training of Secondary School Teachers
Department of Education, University College, Nairobi

| | | |
|--|---|-------------|
| Governing Council earmarking: | <u>1/</u> | \$1,492,500 |
| Government's counterpart contribution estimated at equivalent of: | | \$2,218,000 |
| Duration: | Five Years | |
| Purpose: | To provide pre-service and in-service training for secondary school teachers, and facilities for research in education. | |
| Executing Agency: | The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). | |

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | <u>Paragraphs</u> |
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| IV. Executing Agency | 14 |
| V. Financial Provisions | 15 - 17 |
| VI. Recommendations | 18 |

1/ Included in the Governing Council earmarking is an amount estimated at the equivalent of \$156,600, representing 15 per cent of the estimated gross expert cost, which will be paid by the Government as a cash contribution towards local operating costs of the project.

/...

I. Introduction

1. The Administrator submits the following report and recommendations on the application of the Government of Kenya for assistance in developing the Department of Education, University College, Nairobi.

II. Background

2. One of the main obstacles to the development of Kenya is a lack of trained personnel to meet the country's growing demands for high-level and middle-level manpower. A manpower survey conducted in 1965 by the Ford Foundation as part of the Government Development Plan 1964-70 showed the need for an additional 54,380 persons with secondary education and specialized training during the planning period 1964-70. The amended Government Development Plan 1964-70 accordingly calls for the opening of a total of 233 new first year secondary (Form I) classes between 1965 and 1970, and a total increase in the enrolment of Forms I to VI from 33,500 to 65,500 during the same period.

3. This planned increase in secondary school enrolment requires a corresponding expansion of facilities for secondary teacher training. Teachers certificated to teach in the lower and middle forms of secondary schools are trained in the Kenyatta College and the Kenya Science Teachers College. For many years, however, the only source of locally trained graduate teachers to teach in the upper forms of secondary schools has been Makerere College in Uganda, and more recently the University College, Dar-es-Salaam, which together with University College, Nairobi, constitute the University of East Africa. The Kenya Education (Ominde) Commission Report 1964-65, estimating a shortfall of 1,698 graduate secondary school teachers over the planning period 1964-70, urged that University College, Nairobi, should establish a Department of Education to supply some of the graduate teachers required. Accordingly, a one-year Post-graduate Diploma Course was begun in January 1966, and a three-year B.A. and B.Sc. Course in education in September 1966.

4. The Government seeks UNDP (Special Fund) assistance to build up this Department of Education.

III. The Project

5. The purpose of the project, the duration of which is five years, is to assist the Government of Kenya in developing the facilities of the Department of Education for training graduate secondary school teachers and for research in education. The Department of Education will be accommodated in new buildings, adjacent to existing buildings of University College, which when completed will accommodate about 500 students.
6. The pre-service training will be carried out at two levels: a three-year course leading to a B.A. or B.Sc. degree in education for secondary school leavers who have satisfactorily completed the VI Form, and a one-year course for holders of a bachelor's degree leading to a post-graduate diploma in education.
7. Students taking the course leading to a B.A. or B.Sc. degree in education will take a number of education courses and be trained to teach in Forms I to VI two related subjects in the following seven fields: biology, chemistry, English, geography, history, mathematics and physics. They will also take an eight weeks' course in methods of teaching their special subjects, and then serve one term as intern teachers. Those taking the Post-graduate Diploma Course will devote two terms to courses similar to those in the undergraduate programme in education, followed by practice teaching and one term of internship.
8. It is expected that by 1970 the output of the B.A. and B.Sc. courses in education will be over 100 graduate teachers a year, and the output of the Diploma Course approximately thirty trained teachers per year.
9. To supply adequate enrolment for the undergraduate training provided by the Department of Education, the Government intends to take suitable measures to ensure that the required proportion of Kenya's state supported university entrants shall serve for specific terms as teachers.
10. With respect to in-service training the Department of Education will participate in a programme for upgrading secondary school teachers at two levels. First, suitable graduates of Kenyatta College and the Kenya Science Teachers College, who already hold an SI teaching certificate, will be given an opportunity of earning a B.A. or B.Sc. degree through evening, Saturday, vacation and correspondence courses and teaching practice. Secondly, in co-operation with the Kenya Institute

/...

of Education and the Curriculum Development Centre, the Department of Education will draw up and carry out a programme of in-service teacher training, aimed at upgrading underqualified teachers teaching in the lower and middle forms of secondary schools. Plans for these two programmes will be developed during the first year of the project.

11. The research programme of the project will concentrate on four areas during the period of international assistance as follows:

(a) Efficiency of education in Kenya, in all its aspects;

(b) Educational needs in a changing society;

(c) Selection procedures and certification;

(d) Content of secondary education with a view to improving courses

in secondary schools and to developing the manipulative skills and positive attitudes to practical work.

The results of this research will be fed back into the teacher training programmes of the country.

12. To implement the project, the UNDP (Special Fund) will supply expert services, including consultant services for school curriculum construction, fellowships and equipment. Eleven expert posts totalling forty-two man-years will include posts in mathematics, biological science, general pedagogy, the teaching of English as a second language, sociology and audio-visual aids. One of the experts will serve as Project Manager. Twelve two-year fellowships will be provided to enable the national counterparts to pursue further studies abroad. The UNDP (Special Fund) will also supply teaching equipment, audio-visual aids and library books.

13. The Government will provide buildings, teaching staff to complete the Department of Education establishment, including staff supplied under Foundation and bi-lateral assistance, counterpart teaching staff, general service personnel, equipment and all running costs, and ensure the continuation of the project after the termination of UNDP (Special Fund) assistance. The Co-operating Government Agency will be University College, Nairobi, Kenya.

IV. Executing Agency

14. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization has indicated its readiness to serve as Executing Agency.

/...

V. Financial Provisions

15. It has been estimated that the total Governing Council earmarking will be as follows:

| | Total cost (in \$ US) | Phasing of expenditure | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|------------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| | | First year | Second year | Third year | Fourth year | Fifth year |
| Experts | 1,044,000 | ^{a/} 201,000 | 273,000 | 273,000 | 225,000 | 72,000 |
| Fellowships | 108,000 | - | 13,500 | 40,500 | 40,500 | 13,500 |
| Equipment | 130,000 | 70,000 | 30,000 | 25,000 | - | 5,000 |
| Subcontracts | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Miscellaneous | <u>62,600</u> | <u>12,000</u> | <u>16,400</u> | <u>16,400</u> | <u>13,500</u> | <u>4,300</u> |
| TOTAL GROSS PROJECT COSTS: | 1,344,600 | 283,000 | 332,900 | 354,900 | 279,000 | 94,800 |
| Executing Agency overhead costs | 147,900 | | | | | |
| UNDP (Special Fund) direct costs ^{b/} | <u>-</u> | | | | | |
| GOVERNING COUNCIL EARMARKING: | 1,492,500 | | | | | |

^{a/} Gross cost, representing 43 1/2 man-years of expert services, including 1 1/2 man-years for consultant services.

^{b/} Includes any expenditure for costs related to project evaluation or operation incurred directly by the Administrator.

16. Included in the total Governing Council earmarking is an amount estimated at the equivalent of \$156,600, representing 15 per cent of the estimated gross expert cost, including the foreign personnel component of subcontracts, which will be paid by the Government as a cash contribution towards local operating costs of the project. In addition, the Government is expected to make a counterpart contribution estimated at the equivalent of \$2,218,000. The exact amounts will be determined at the time of signature of the Plan of Operation.

17. To the extent administratively desirable, the Administrator is prepared to include in the gross project budget, subject to the concurrence of the Government, any part of the counterpart contribution which the Government agrees to make in

/...

cash directly to the UNDP (Special Fund) and to show the Governing Council earmarking increased accordingly.

VI. Recommendations

18. The Administrator

- (a) Recommends that the Governing Council earmark \$1,492,500 for this project of which \$1,344,600 will be for project costs, and \$147,900 for clearly identifiable additional costs incurred by the Executing Agency in the execution of the project;
- (b) Requests the authorization of the Governing Council to conclude the appropriate arrangements.



united nations educational, scientific and cultural organization
 organisation des nations unies pour l'éducation, la science et la culture

*UNDP/KAF Kenya
 Education*

1. Mr. Rivkin
2. " Dallantini?
3. " Rivkin

place de Fontenoy, Paris-7^e

téléphone : ~~566-57.57, 705-97.49, 705-99.48~~
~~783-98.70, 783-86.00, 705-99.48~~
 câbles : Unesco Paris
 télex : 27 602 Paris

référence : RIO/PRG/OL/15/1415

16 November 1966

[Signature]
*See in point number
 Mb 4+5*

Dear Myer,

Subject : Training of Secondary School Teachers, Department of Education, University College, Nairobi, Kenya

I refer to Paul-Marc Henry's letter DP/SF/310/KEN 15 of 24 August 1966, as well as to Mr. Rivkin's letter to you, dated 29 September 1966, concerning the above-mentioned subject. Your letter of 27 October 1966 has also been received.

I. The project-request

We have now studied the official request from the Government of Kenya, and following consultations with the Principal of the University College, Nairobi, we give you hereunder our comments on the request. We have respected the order of the questions as set out in your letter of 24 August.

The need for increased number of Secondary School graduates

The figures of actual enrolment in Secondary Schools in Kenya in 1966 are as follows:-

| Form | Age (approx) | | |
|----------|--------------|--------|--|
| Form I | 13-14 | 24,108 | |
| Form II | " " | 18,503 | |
| Form III | " " | 11,210 | |
| Form IV | " " | 7,068 | |
| Form V | " " | 2,304 | |

In each age group the number of children in the country is approximately 500,000. In this connection it should be noted that these figures include pupils in Private or "Harambee" schools.

Mr. Myer Cohen,
 Assistant Administrator and Director,
 Bureau of Operations and Programming,
 United Nations Development Programme,
 United Nations,
 New York, N.Y.
 U. S. A.

.../



Division of Education
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
300 East 47th Street
New York, N.Y. 10017

18 November 1988

UN/ED/OL/15/ML/1

Dear Sir,

Subject: Training of Secondary School Teachers, Department of Education, University College, Nairobi, Kenya

I refer to Paul-Jean Henry's letter UN/ED/OL/15/ML/12 of 24 August 1988 as well as to Mr. Sivika's letter to you dated 29 September 1988, concerning the above-mentioned subject. Your letter of 29 October 1988 has also been received.

I. The subject-matter

We have now studied the original report from the Government of Kenya and following consultation with the Principal of the University College Nairobi, we give you herewith our comments on the report. We have requested the order of the questions set out in your letter of 29 October.

The need for increased supply of secondary school teachers

The figure of actual expenditure in secondary schools in Kenya in 1987 was as follows:

| Form V | Form IV | Form III | Form II | Form I | Age (approx) |
|--------|---------|----------|---------|--------|--------------|
| 17-18 | 16-17 | 15-16 | 14-15 | 13-14 | 13-14 |
| 1.351 | 1.021 | 1.121 | 1.821 | 1.921 | 24,115 |

In each age group the number of children in the country is approximately 200,000. In this connection it should be noted that since 1980 the population has grown by 10 per cent.

Mr. Peter G...
Assistant Secretary-General
Division of Education and
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
New York, N.Y.

Feasibility of proposed expansion of secondary school education

The present salary range of graduate teachers is as follows:-

Starting salary: £804, rising by annual increments of £43 to a maximum of £1,710.

Qualified teachers with professional training rate as follows:-

Starting salary: £847, rising by annual increments of £43 to a maximum of £1,710.

These rates are exactly the same as Civil Service rates. Opportunities for promotion to headships, deputy headships and other responsible posts in the educational administration which carry additional salary are very similar to promotion opportunities in other fields of Government service.

Adequacy of present facilities for teacher training

The number of graduate teachers trained for Kenya schools at Makerere University College, Kampala, and at the University College, Dar es Salaam, is slight at the present time. A number of expatriate students, taking the post-graduate Diploma in Education at Makerere can give only limited service (rarely more than three to four years) in Kenya, and their number is estimated at fifteen to twenty per year. The majority of graduate teachers for Kenya schools will, as you assume, be trained at the University College, Nairobi.

In 1966, assistance from overseas donors to the University College, Nairobi, has come from the Carnegie Corporation which has assisted in setting up the Department of Education. It is expected that the Carnegie Corporation will continue its assistance until the Department of Education is fully established.

The project

There is a possibility that the source of recruitment of post-graduate students may dry up in due course; however, evidence this year shows that this danger is not imminent.

In 1966, there were 91 applicants between the ages of 21 to 50 who obtained their degrees in different countries: Kenya (14), Uganda (8), India (46), Pakistan (4), U.S.A. (11), United Kingdom (4), United Arab Republic (1), Sudan (1), Canada (1), Ireland (1).

It would appear from this year's experience that for some time to come, graduates who have obtained degrees overseas and who wish to take up secondary school teaching will have to be trained at the University College, Nairobi. Many of these may enter the teaching profession after several years' work elsewhere. Furthermore, a number of students may elect at the end of the three-year course to enter the teaching profession in addition to those who have taken an education option as part of their under-graduate course.

Content of the course

The part of the course connected with educational planning and with the economics of education is intended to prepare future teachers for their rôle in a developing society, rather than to prepare them as administrators. They will need to understand the problems and priorities of education to avoid disappointments and frustrations.

It is hoped that the special course in methods and teaching practice may be carried out in two periods of four weeks each during the session of the school, but during University vacation. This is a problem of a practical nature which depends largely on arrangements for term and year dates.

The intern teacher will normally be remunerated during his period of internship and failure rate at this stage is considered to be a very remote possibility. On the basis of practical teaching it should be possible to withhold the award of the degree in certain cases until the internship has been concluded.

It is hoped that the experts will be available to help plan in-service courses and, whenever possible, to teach during such courses. Some of these courses may be run by the Department at University College, in which case experts would teach there as part of their normal functions. Increasing co-operation between the Department, the Kenya Institute of Education and the Curriculum Development Centre will naturally lead to greater mutual assistance between the three institutions.

UNDP (Special Fund) Contribution

On the question of experts, we agree with your suggestion to have one or two international lecturers in Science and Arts (similar to the Salisbury project now relocated in Lusaka), provided they can be added to the number of experts already requested, for a period of at least three years, by which time the first batch of students will have completed their academic training. At present the Education Department receives teaching assistance from other departments and faculties of the University College.

While we appreciate your point of view regarding the Project Manager, the Kenya authorities have expressed strong preference for a project leader whose professional experience qualifies him for guiding his team of international experts to take note in their work of the facts of educational advance as an integral part of overall economic and social development. Emphasis has been placed on the social and economic side of educational studies and, for this reason, they would like to see the request maintained. We consider these arguments advanced by the Kenyan authorities as valid, and they have our support. A post description is being established.

Concerning the fellowship in general methods and practice teaching, the guidance of the expert in this field will be required for the practical organization of work with schools and other institutions, the development of new teaching methods, the adaptation to the Kenyan situation of research in other countries, etc. The expert in general methods and practice teaching occupies, in fact, a key post in the integration of all practice teaching and it is anticipated that the post will in the future be held by an African who, by means of the proposed fellowship, will acquire the necessary experience abroad.

Your suggestion that "visual aids and teaching devices" should include the cost of a language laboratory is accepted.

As far as buildings are concerned, a number of possibilities are at present under consideration and we hope to be able to provide further information in the near future.

Counterpart Staff

The University of East Africa has established a roster of students at present studying abroad for higher degrees, associated in some way with education. Among these are eleven Kenya citizens, doing either Master's degrees or Doctorates, and these may well represent a source of recruitment for a number of counterpart posts. The University College, Nairobi, is aware of the quality of these students and considers some of them as valuable and suitable candidates.

The payment of 50 percent of the fellows' local salary during the period of the fellowship appears to be working out satisfactorily at present. However, the matter may have to be reconsidered if future evidence were to prove contrary to present experience.

II. The views of the Bank

We have read with considerable interest Mr. Rivkin's letter to you, dated 29 September 1966, relating to the subject under discussion. We are glad to know that the Bank considers the proposed project to be complementary

to the recent IDA credit which will provide physical facilities for secondary level expansion, and that the project would thus help supply qualified teachers for the effective utilization of the physical facilities provided in part by IDA.

We wish to offer some comments on Mr. Rivkin's letter in which we are following the numerical order established by him.

(i) There appears to be no real danger of duplication, since the Kenya-Swedish Institute, as well as Kenyatta College, provides training for the first cycle of secondary schools (first three or four forms), whereas the proposed UNDP (Special Fund) project is concerned with graduates who will be qualified to teach in upper forms.

(ii) This point is covered by the preceding paragraph.

(iii) The teachers of technical subjects will continue to be trained at the Kenya Polytechnic Institute and at Kenyatta College.

(iv) The source of staff for non-education subjects will be found in the existing faculties. Staff, already available, will provide a proportionate amount of teaching time to students from the Department of Education in fields not covered by the international experts. It is now proposed, as indicated earlier, to add to this number posts in Science and Arts.

(v) With regard to the proposed output of the Diploma course, we feel that this point is largely covered by the paragraph relating to the adequacy of present facilities for teacher training (see page 2. of this letter).

(vi) The question of relationship between the Department of Education, the Institute of Education and the Curriculum Development Centre is a matter for co-operation between the Institute and the Centre. The Institute of Education is administratively responsible for examinations, whereas the Curriculum Development Centre is responsible for studies concerning study methods and techniques. Discussions are at present underway with a view to amalgamating these bodies under the auspices of the University College, but no firm decisions on this matter have so far been taken.

III. Time-table for future work

We are aware of the favourable indications given to the Government of Kenya by Paul-Marc Henry during his visit to that country in April 1966, to the effect that it was then thought possible to consider a pre-project approval in January 1967 and final approval at the June 1967 session of the Governing Council.

We were therefore taken aback by your letter of 27 October 1966 which states that it is not at all certain whether the project can, in fact, be presented to the Governing Council in June 1967. We can only assume that the wishes of the Government of Kenya in this respect are being taken into account. On our part, we wish to assure you that we are ready to execute the project.

I am copying this letter to our partners in Washington and to the Resident Representative for their information.

Yours sincerely,

Paul Bertrand
Director
Bureau of Relations with
International Organizations
and Programmes

UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME



PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES
POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT

UNITED NATIONS
NEW YORK

TELEPHONE: 754-1234

CABLE ADDRESS: UNDEVPRO • NEW YORK

REFERENCE: DP/SF/310/KEN 15

7 October 1966

Dear Mr. Demuth,

Subject: Training of Secondary School Teachers,
Department of Education, University
College, Nairobi

We acknowledge with thanks Mr. Rivkin's letter of 29 September 1966. We appreciate your detailed comments which will be taken into account in our further work on the request.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Myer Cohen".

Myer Cohen
Assistant Administrator
and
Director, Bureau of Operations and
Programming

Mr. Richard H. Demuth
Director of Development Services
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433

cc Mr Ballantine, Mr Harsley

September 29, 1966

DP/SF/310/KEN 15

Mr. Myer Cohen
Assistant Administrator and Director
Bureau of Operations and Programming
United Nations Development Programme
United Nations, New York

Dear Mr. Cohen:

Please refer to the request from the Government of Kenya for assistance in building up a Department of Education, University College, Nairobi.

The proposed project appears to be complementary to a recent IDA credit, which will provide physical facilities for secondary level expansion. The proposed project would thus help supply qualified teachers for the effective utilization of the physical facilities in part provided by the IDA credit.

In view of the substantial increase in student numbers expected by 1970, particularly in Forms V and VI, we believe it important to increase the output of teachers qualified to teach this level. Both the Makerere University College in Uganda and the University College in Tanzania have facilities for training teachers for Forms V and VI levels, and have in the past contributed substantially to the supply of such teachers for Kenya. However, the projected increase in students in Forms V and VI in Kenya is so large that a stepped-up effort to produce teachers within the country would seem to be needed. The facilities of the two institutions will also in the next five years be called upon to meet the increasing demand for teachers within Uganda and Tanzania.

We believe, therefore, that the proposed project would meet a clear need in Kenya and that it deserves support. There are, however, some points which are not entirely clear to us from the summary and we would therefore like to raise them for your consideration:

- (i) The danger of duplication of courses and dispersion of key staff as between the Department of Education and the Kenya-Swedish Institute;
- (ii) The role of Kenyatta College as a training institution of secondary school teachers in the developing situation;
- (iii) Where teachers of technical subjects for expansion purposes will be trained;
- (iv) The source of staff for the Department for the proposed expansion (Few of the experts asked for would be involved in the teaching program);
- (v) Whether the proposed output of the Diploma course will be adequate (The idea of first degree courses in Education to break through the present shortage of qualified graduates for secondary level teaching in ex-British territories is in line with recommendations made by various commissions and advisers, including the Kenya Education (Ominde) Commission, 1964-65. The danger is that such teachers may be accepted as adequately qualified to deal with the GCE Advanced level studies. The present Project does not appear to meet the estimated requirements of teachers to cope with the expanded population of the advanced level classes; quality of education at this level may be adversely affected; action may be required to ensure that more graduates of the other faculties of the University are attracted into the Department to take the Diploma course);
- (vi) And the nature of the relationship between the Department of Education, the Institute of Education and the Curriculum Development Centre (The research aspects of the project seem to overlap with the activities in which presumably the Institute of Education and the Curriculum Development Centre are engaged. Is it, for example, proposed to set up a School or Faculty of Education in which the Department, the Institute and the Curriculum Development Centre are amalgamated?).

We have offered these somewhat lengthy comments because of the importance we attach to this project.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Paul Bertrand, Director
Bureau of Relations with International
Organizations and Programmes
UNESCO
Place de Fontenoy
Paris VIIe, France

Arnold Rivkin
Development Services Department

HHansen/kb

cc: Messrs. Ballantine
Krishna
Bertrand, UNESCO

53

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. H. Hansen

DATE: September 23, 1966

FROM: K.G.V. Krishna

SUBJECT: Request to the UNDP (Special Fund) from the Government of Kenya for assistance in building up a Department of Education, University College, Nairobi (DP/SF/310/KEN 15)

1. The broad framework of the proposed project needs to be examined in conjunction with the recent IDA credit of \$7 million (93-KE) to Kenya. The IDA-assisted project would facilitate the construction of new, and the expansion of existing, general secondary, technical and teacher training schools. In the area of primary teacher training, the IDA project would add 950 places and increase the output by 485 teachers per year. In view of the fact that 30 per cent of all primary teachers in Kenya are untrained, and over 75 percent have only studied up to primary school level, the augmentation of trained primary teachers by 485 per year will be a qualitatively significant contribution. However, the IDA credit does not include a provision for stepping up the output of qualified secondary teachers. The project which has been submitted for the consideration of the UNDP is concerned solely with increasing the number of secondary school teachers and, in particular, teachers who will be adequately equipped to teach at the Forms V and VI level. The two projects could, therefore, be regarded as complementary.

2. The enrolment targets for secondary schools in Kenya during the period 1965-70 are shown in the following table:

| Form | Enrolment in Maintained and Assisted Schools | | |
|--------------|--|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | 1965 Actual | Enrolment 1970 Planned | Percentage increase 1965-70 |
| I | 11,500 | 17,600 | 53 |
| II | 8,700 | 15,800 | 82 |
| III | 6,100 | 14,300 | 134 |
| IV | 5,400 | 13,000 | 141 |
| Total I - IV | 31,700 | 60,700 | 91 |
| V | 1,100 | 2,500 | 127 |
| VI | 700 | 2,300 | 228 |
| Total V - VI | 1,800 | 4,800 | 167 |
| Total I - VI | 33,500 | 65,500 | 96 |

Note: The figures in this table have been taken from the Kenya Development Plan (Revised version). The 1970 figures are higher than those projected in the IDA Appraisal Report, and also those in the Kenya Education Report - Part II. No allowance has been made for a possible increase in enrolment in unassisted schools, but this is not likely to be a significant factor in respect of Forms V and VI.

3. Secondary school teachers in Kenya are of two broad categories: (a) those who have studied up to the School Certificate level (Form IV), and have followed it up with a three-year period of training leading to a teacher's certificate, and (b) university graduates who either take education as one of their courses of study for the degree, or who obtain a diploma in education following their graduation. Teachers in the former category handle courses in the lower and middle forms of secondary schools, while a university degree (preferably with an education content, but not always so) or a general degree plus a diploma in education is normally stipulated as a minimum requirement for teachers at the Forms V - VI level. The proposed project is aimed at stepping up the output of teachers in the second category.
4. In view of the very substantial increase in student numbers in Forms V and VI that is anticipated by 1970, it is a matter of urgency that the output of teachers with the requisite qualifications to teach at this level be stepped up. Hence the project to build up the Department of Education in Nairobi is both timely and appropriate.
5. It should be noted that both the Makerere University College in Uganda and, more recently, the University College in Tanzania have facilities for training teachers to teach at the V and VI Form levels, and have contributed significantly to the supply of such teachers in Kenya. However, the projected increase in student numbers in Forms V and VI in Kenya is so large (from 1800 in 1965 to 4800 in 1970) that this necessitates a vastly stepped-up effort to produce teachers within the country. An additional factor would be that a similar bulge in student numbers is expected also in Uganda and Tanzania, and the university colleges in those countries might be called upon increasingly to cope with the problem of teacher shortages at this level, within their own frontiers.
6. The proposed project in Kenya may be regarded as a logical sequel to the project which has recently received the support of IDA. The absence of such a project would complicate and, perhaps, impede the progress of the IDA assisted project. I feel we should indicate our firm support to the project and comment it for the UNDP's consideration.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. H. Hansen

DATE: September 6, 1966.

FROM: D. S. Ballantine *DSB*

SUBJECT: Government of Kenya Request to UNDP (Special Fund) for assistance in building up a Department of Education, University College, Nairobi (DP/SF/310/KEN 15).

1. The proposed project may be taken as complementary to the project to be partly financed by an IDA development grant of \$7 million (August 1966). The latter project provides the physical facilities for secondary level expansion; the former ensures a supply of qualified teachers for the effective utilization of the IDA project items.

2. The Project aims at providing qualified teachers for the secondary schools in order, in accordance with government policy,

- (a) to lessen dependence on expatriate teachers,
- (b) to meet the demands for teachers consequential upon expansion of the secondary school system.

In addition, facilities are provided for in-service teacher education.

3. Planned expansion of the secondary level by 1970 is for an additional 32,300 students (of whom the IDA project takes care of 12,990) requiring, according to Kenya estimates, an additional 1,250 teachers (excluding making good wastage and replacement of expatriates).

4. The Project would generate a supply of 180 teachers per annum as from 1969, hardly enough to meet commitments as from 1969; presumably the output of the Kenya-Swedish Science Teachers' Institute (just established) and of the Kenyatta College should be counted in to make good wastage—the output of these two colleges will be about 200.

5. In the Project Request, as we have it, it is not clear how the deficiencies and demands will be made good in the meantime (para. 5 of the Request is vague about phasing and timing). *Z*

6. The fact remains, however, that the Kenya educational system will easily absorb the output of the Department of Education and to this extent the Request should receive sympathetic consideration if the following points have been examined:

- (i) The danger of duplication of courses and dispersion of key staff as between the Department of Education and the Kenya-Swedish Institute.
- (ii) The role of Kenyatta College as a training institution of secondary school teachers in the developing situation.

- (iii) Where are the teachers of technical subjects for expansion purposes to be trained?
- (iv) Source of staff for the Department for the proposed expansion; few of the experts asked for would be involved in the teaching program.
- (v) Is the proposed output of the Diploma course adequate?
- (vi) What is the relationship between the Department of Education, the Institute of Education and the Curriculum Development Centre?

Points (v) and (vi) are elaborated below.

7. The idea of first degree courses in Education to crash through the present shortage of qualified graduates for secondary level teaching in ex-British territories is in line with recommendations made by various commissions and advisers, including the Kenya Education (Ominde) Commission, 1964-65. The danger is that such teachers may be accepted as adequately qualified to deal with the GCE Advanced level studies. The present Project does not appear to meet the estimated requirements of teachers to cope with the expanded population of the advanced level classes; quality of education at this level may be adversely affected; action may be required to ensure that more graduates of the other faculties of the University are attracted into the Department to take the Diploma course.

8. The research aspects of the project seem to overlap with the activities in which presumably the Institute of Education and the Curriculum Development Centre are engaged. Is it proposed to set up a School or Faculty of Education in which the Department, the Institute and the Curriculum Development Centre are amalgamated?

cc: Mr. Chadenet

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Projects Department

TO: ~~IFC, Engineering Department~~

DATE: August 22, 1966

FROM: H. Hansen

SUBJECT: Request to the UNDP (Special Fund) from the Government of Kenya for assistance in building up a Department of Education, University College, Nairobi (DP/SF/310/KEN 15)

Attached is a summary of a request received by the UNDP (Special Fund). The UNDP has asked for our comments on this project.

Please let me have at your early convenience a memorandum giving your Department's comments, or indicating that your Department has no comments to offer.

A similar memorandum has been sent to the Bank's Area Department

Development Services Department will reply to the UNDP in the light of comments received.

If you consider that this project is of special interest to us and therefore wish to see the full governmental request to the UNDP before offering comments, please let me know and I will ask them for the full text.

Attachment

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Africa Department

DATE: August 22, 1966

FROM: H. Hansen

SUBJECT: Request to the UNDP (Special Fund) from the Government of Kenya for assistance in building up a Department of Education, University College, Nairobi (DP/SF/310/KEN 15)

Attached is a summary of a request received by the UNDP (Special Fund). The UNDP has asked for our comments on this project.

Please let me have at your early convenience a memorandum giving your Department's comments, or indicating that your Department has no comments to offer.

A similar memorandum has been sent to the Projects Department/IFC - Engineering Department.

Development Services Department will reply to the UNDP in the light of comments received.

If you consider that this project is of special interest to us and therefore wish to see the full governmental request to the UNDP before offering comments, please let me know and I will ask them for the full text.

Attachment

RESTRICTED
15 August 1966UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
(SPECIAL FUND)

DECLASSIFIED

Official Request from the Government of Kenya
for assistance in building up a
Department of Education, University College, Nairobi

AUG 05 2022

WBG ARCHIVES

SUMMARY*

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Date Request Received: | 21 June 1966 |
| Proposed Duration: | Five years |
| Amount Requested from the UNDP (Special Fund): | US\$1,162,250 |
| Proposed Government Counterpart Contribution: | US\$2,217,953 |
| Local Operating Costs: | US\$ 132,780 |
| Proposed Government Co-operating Agency: | - |

I. Background

1. Kenya has an area of about 224,960 square miles and had in 1964 an estimated population of 9,104,000. In recent years a number of governmental surveys and commission reports have emphasized the urgency of expanding the output of secondary schools and higher education to meet the growing demands for high-level and middle-level manpower. A manpower survey conducted in 1965 by the Ford Foundation as part of the Government Development Plan 1964-70 showed the need for an additional 54,380 persons with secondary education and specialised training during the planning period 1964-70. The amended Development Plan accordingly calls for the opening of a total of 233 new first year secondary (Form I) classes by 1970.
2. This policy will provide a 53 per cent increase in Form I (Grade 9) enrolment, and a 140 per cent increase in Form IV (Grade 12) enrolment between 1965 and 1970. In Forms V and VI the opening of 8 new Forms V each year and an increase in class size from the present average of 18 to an average of 25 students will make possible a 214 per cent increase in Form VI output from 700 in 1965 to 2,200 in 1970. Total enrolment of Forms I to IV is now 31,700 and of Forms V and VI 1,800. The planned figures for 1970 are 60,700 and 4,800 respectively.

* PLEASE NOTE THAT THIS DOCUMENT IS A SUMMARY OF THE GOVERNMENT'S REQUEST AS SUBMITTED AND DOES NOT REPRESENT THE VIEWS OF THE UNDP (SPECIAL FUND) ON THE MERITS OF THE REQUEST.

3. Indicative of the importance the Government attaches to the expansion and improvement of the secondary school system is its provision of \$4,466,000 for recurrent costs of secondary education in 1965-66. This amount represents 35.5 per cent of the total allocation for education, which in turn represents 9.2 per cent of the Government's total budget for recurrent expenses. Further, to provide a growing base for increasing the supply of middle and high-level manpower, the Government has eliminated fees for Forms V and VI in low cost schools, and reduced the fees in high cost schools.

4. The planned increases in secondary school enrolment require a corresponding expansion of facilities for secondary teacher training. In March 1966, there were 2,494 teachers in maintained, aided and unassisted secondary and technical schools. Of these only 27.1 per cent or 677 were Kenya citizens, of whom only 9.7 per cent were qualified graduates and 17.3 per cent holders of the SI teaching certificate. The SI certificate qualifies holders to teach in the lower and middle forms of secondary schools, and is awarded to students who successfully complete a three-year course of training after being admitted to the course on the results of the School Certificate Examination taken in Form IV. The Kenya Science Teachers College, established jointly by Kenya and the Government of Sweden, and Kenyatta College offer courses leading to the SI certificate.

5. The Revised Development Plan 1966-70 estimates that the total number of teachers needed in maintained and assisted secondary schools in the year 1970 will be 2,950. Of these the Ministry of Education envisages that 2,770 will be supplied as follows: Kenya graduates 515; Kenya non-graduates 1,050; expatriates 625; Asians 360; missionaries 220; leaving a shortfall of 180. Fifty of the trained Kenya graduates are expected to come from overseas, the rest from the University of East Africa, with the majority graduating from the Department of Education, University College, Nairobi.

6. University College, Nairobi, is one of the three constituent Colleges of the University of East Africa, the other two being Makerere University College in Uganda and the University College of Dar-es-Salaam in Tanzania. For many years Kenya's only source for locally trained teachers qualified to teach in the upper forms of secondary schools has been Makerere University College, and more recently the University College, Dar-es-Salaam. These sources are now inadequate to produce the numbers of fully qualified teachers required for the expanding system, particularly when the magnitude of the problem of Africanization and of the need for upgrading teachers is taken into account.

7. In order, therefore, to augment available facilities for training of teachers for the post-primary level of education, and in keeping with the recommendations of the Kenya Education (Ominde) Commission Report 1964-65, University College decided to establish a Faculty of Education beginning with a Department of Education in the academic year 1965-66. Accordingly, a one year Post-graduate Diploma Course was begun in January 1966, and B.A. and B.Sc. courses in education are planned to begin in September 1966.

8. The Government seeks the assistance of the UNDP (Special Fund) to build up this Department of Education of University College, Nairobi, as from the beginning of the academic year 1967-68.

.../

II. The Project

9. The purpose of the project is to expand rapidly the facilities of the Department of Education for training secondary school teachers and for research in education. The Department of Education will be accommodated in new buildings, adjacent to existing buildings of University College, which when completed will accommodate about 500 students.
10. The project will operate at two levels: a three-year course leading to a B.A. or B.Sc. degree in education for secondary school leavers who have satisfactorily completed the VI Form, and a one-year course for holders of a bachelor's degree leading to a post-graduate diploma in education. Students will be trained to teach in Forms I to VI two related subjects initially in the following seven areas: biology, chemistry, English, geography, history, mathematics and physics. Students will also take education courses including Educational Psychology, Theory and Practice of Education with special reference to East Africa, Principles and Methods of Instruction, and History and Administration of Education in East Africa.
11. After the course leading to a B.A. or B.Sc. degree in education, students will take an eight-week course in methods of teaching specific subjects, and will serve one term as intern teachers. During the internship students will be under the supervision of College tutors.
12. The B.A. and B.Sc. courses in education will begin in September 1966 with an expected approximate enrolment of 111 first year and 65 second year students. When the Department is functioning fully the intake for these courses is expected to be about 160 students per year.
13. The Post-graduate Diploma Course, already begun in January 1966 with an enrolment of 30, will devote two terms to education courses followed by teaching practice and one term of internship. The second course will start in September 1966, the beginning of the academic year. The annual intake of the Diploma Course will remain at approximately 30 students per year.
14. The research aspects of the project will focus on the identification of urgent educational needs and the formulation of programmes to meet them. During the period of international assistance research is planned in four areas: productivity of education in Kenya; the Kenya child and teacher in their changing society; selection procedures and certification; and the content of secondary education. In carrying out this research the Department of Education will work in close cooperation with the Kenya Institute of Education and the Curriculum Development Centre.
15. During the first year plans will be developed for evening, vacation and correspondence courses to enable non-degree teachers to work for a degree, and for courses to upgrade secondary school teachers and instructors from primary teacher training colleges. These plans will be carried out in the second and third years of the training programme.

16. To ensure adequate enrolment for the undergraduate training provided by the Department of Education, the Government intends to bond some of Kenya's state supported university entrants to serve for specific terms as teachers. Thirty per cent of university entrants with secondary school science certificates and 50 per cent of those prepared in Arts courses will thus be expected to follow teaching as a career.

17. The UNDP (Special Fund) is requested to provide over a period of five years experts' services, fellowships, equipment and miscellaneous expenditures.

18. The Government will provide the necessary site and buildings, counterpart teaching staff, administrative staff and services, furniture and other equipment.

III. Financial Data

A. Contribution requested from the UNDP (Special Fund)

1. Experts

| <u>No. of experts</u> | <u>Title or Field</u> | <u>man/years</u> | <u>Estimated Cost US\$</u> |
|-----------------------|---|------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 | Educational sociology (Project Manager) | 5 | \$ 120,000 |
| 1 | Educational development planning and admin. | 5 | 120,000 |
| 1 | Educational psychology | 5 | 120,000 |
| 1 | English as a second language | 4 | 96,000 |
| 1 | Audio-visual materials and materials | 4 | 96,000 |
| 1 | General methods and practice teaching | 3 | 72,000 |
| 1 | Examinations and statistics | 3 | 72,000 |
| 1 | Reading methods and materials | 4 | 96,000 |
| 1 | Librarian | 3 | 55,200 |
| <u>9</u> | | <u>36</u> | <u>847,200</u> |
| | Consultants e.g. School Curriculum Construction | | 38,000 |
| | | | <u>\$885,200</u> |

.../

2. Fellowships

| <u>No.</u> | <u>Field of Study</u> | <u>man/</u> <u>years</u> | <u>Estimated</u> <u>Cost US\$</u> |
|------------|---|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 | Educational sociology | 2 | 9,000 |
| 1 | Educational development planning and admin. | 2 | 9,000 |
| 1 | Educational psychology | 2 | 9,000 |
| 1 | English as a second language | 2 | 9,000 |
| 1 | Audio-visual materials and methods | 2 | 9,000 |
| 1 | General methods and practice teaching | 2 | 9,000 |
| 1 | Examinations and statistics | 2 | 9,000 |
| 1 | Reading methods and materials | 2 | 9,000 |
| 1 | Librarian | 2 | 9,000 |
| 1 | School Curriculum Construction | 2 | 9,000 |
| <hr/> | | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| 10 | | 20 | \$90,000 |
| <hr/> | | <hr/> | <hr/> |

3. Equipment

| <u>Items</u> | |
|---|-----------|
| Equipment for Methods of teaching science | 45,000 |
| Visual Aids and Teaching Devices | 30,000 |
| Language Laboratory | 15,000 |
| Instructional Materials Library | 40,000 |
| Other Equipment, e.g. calculators, etc. | 10,000 |
| Final Report | 5,000 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$145,000 |
| | <hr/> |

4. Miscellaneous

| | |
|-----------------|----------|
| Car | 4,000 |
| Car maintenance | 4,200 |
| Driver | 4,850 |
| Secretary | 13,000 |
| Typist Clerk | 11,000 |
| Communications | 5,000 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$42,050 |
| | <hr/> |

Total amount requested from the UNDP (Special Fund) \$1,162,250

.../

B. Proposed Government Counterpart Contribution

| | <u>Estimated Cost</u> <u>in US\$</u> |
|---|---|
| Cost of building for Department of Education | 294,117 |
| Cost of two Halls of Residence | 319,328 |
| Equipment and consumable stores | 49,019 |
| Transport, etc. | 42,016 |
| Regular staff | 210,406 |
| College salaries debitable to Department of Education | 1,238,095 |
| Fellowships | 64,972 |
| | <hr/> <u>\$2,217,953</u> |

C. Local Operating Costs

The Government proposes to pay an amount estimated at US\$132,780 as a cash contribution toward Local Operating Costs of the project.

K.D. LUKE

UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME



PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES
POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT

UNITED NATIONS
NEW YORK

TELEPHONE: 754-1234

CABLE ADDRESS: UNDEVPRO • NEW YORK

REFERENCE: DP/SF/310/KEN 15

17 August 1966

Dear Mr. Demuth,

....

I attach three copies of a résumé of a request received from the Government of Kenya for assistance from the United Nations Development Programme (Special Fund) for building up a Department of Education, University College, Nairobi.

I should be grateful for any comments which the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development may wish to make on this request.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Myer Cohen', with a stylized flourish above the name.

Myer Cohen
Assistant Administrator
and

Director, Bureau of Operations and Programming

Mr. Richard H. Demuth
Director of Development Services
International Bank for Reconstruction and
Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20433

12 SEP 1966
COMMUNICATIONS
SECTION

RECEIVED
GENERAL FILES
COMMUNICATIONS

1966 AUG 19 AM 10:16

Mr. [Name] D. C. [Name]
[Name] H. [Name] M. M.
Delegation
International Bank for Reconstruction and
Director of Delegation Services
Mr. [Name] H. [Name]

Director, Bureau of Operations and Programming
and
Assistant Administrator
[Name] Cohen

[Handwritten signature]

Yours sincerely,

for reconstruction and development and also to make on this subject.
I should be pleased to see you commence under the International Bank
for ~~the purpose of a Department of Education, University College, and other~~
assistance from the United Nations Development Programme (Special Fund)
Government of Kenya for
I attach three copies of a letter of a letter received from the
Dear Mr. [Name]

REFERENCE: DB/SE/370/KEN 12

13 August 1966

TELEPHONE: 224-1234

CABLE ADDRESS: UNOGENE & NEW YORK

NEW YORK
UNITED NATIONS

DELEGATION BUREAU
UNITED NATIONS



BUREAU DE LA DELEGATION
BUREAU DES NATIONS UNIES

KEN 14

KEN-14

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR
RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
ASSOCIATION

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE
CORPORATION

Also see Separate Blue files:

- (1) TRYPANOSOMIASIS & GLOSSINA
(RAF/74/035)

UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT
PROGRAMME



Distr.
RESTRICTED

DP/SF/R.3/Add.30
18 November 1966

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GOVERNING COUNCIL
Third Session
10-27 January 1967
Agenda Item

KEN 14

DECLASSIFIED

AUG 05 2022

WBG ARCHIVES

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (SPECIAL FUND)

Recommendation of the Administrator

KENYA

Operational Research on Human and Animal Trypanosomiasis
Eradication in the Nyanza and Western Provinces

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|-------------|
| Governing Council earmarking: | ^{1/} | \$1,211,600 |
| Government's counterpart contribution | ^{1/} | |
| estimated at equivalent of: | | \$1,945,000 |

Duration: Three years

Purpose: To devise effective and economic methods for control of human and animal trypanosomiasis with a view to development of reclaimed areas and application of the improved techniques to other tse-tse infested regions.

Executing Agency: The World Health Organization

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^{1/} Included in the Governing Council earmarking is an amount estimated at the equivalent of \$113,800, representing 15 per cent of the estimated gross expert cost, which will be paid by the Government as a cash contribution towards local operating costs of the project.

I. Introduction

1. The Administrator submits the following report and recommendations on the application of the Government of Kenya for assistance in operational research in the eradication of human and animal trypanosomiasis in the Nyanza Province and parts of the Western Province.

II. Background

2. In the greater part of the Nyanza and Western Provinces of Kenya, the tse-tse fly constitutes a most serious obstacle to economic development. This insect is the main vector of sleeping sickness caused by trypanosoma gambiense and trypanosoma rhodesiense in man, and trypanosomiasis in cattle caused mainly by trypanosoma congolense. Where these conditions are prevalent, human settlements run grave risks while animal husbandry becomes entirely uneconomical or even impossible in the more heavily infested regions; large tracts of potentially productive land are thus rendered unsuitable for occupation and exploitation.

3. Two tse-tse fly species are responsible for this situation: the riverine tse-tse fly (glossina fuscipes) and the savannah fly (glossina pallidipes). In the past decade, the riverine fly has been effectively controlled in western Kenya by large-scale spraying with insecticides of the vegetation in the infested river systems. In recent years, however, the fly appears to have adapted to small and isolated habitats associated with populated areas and at some distance from its normal riverine environment. Furthermore, it has now become a vector of the more virulent rhodesiense type of sleeping sickness; in 1964, for example, a serious outbreak involving several hundred cases of this disease occurred in the Alego District of Central Nyanza, and this epidemic has recently spread to the surrounding areas.

4. While the riverine tse-tse fly is mainly responsible for the transmission of the sleeping sickness in man, the savannah fly is capable of transmitting both human and animal trypanosomiasis. As the latter shows more versatility in its habitat, it is more difficult to control than the riverine tse-tse fly. So far,

the eradication of the savannah fly has been successfully achieved only in small-scale operations - involving insecticide ground sprays and bush-clearing - in isolated pockets of infestation. Large parts of Kenya's rangeland remain infested by this savannah fly, and the danger of the spread of sleeping sickness into new areas cannot be overlooked.

5. Unless early action is taken, the gains obtained in the last decade at considerable cost and effort may be lost. Economic and effective measures should, therefore, be devised as soon as possible, aimed at the large-scale eradication of both the riverine and savannah tse-tse fly in western Kenya.

6. UNDP (Special Fund) assistance has been primarily requested for a savannah fly control pilot project which will be considered as the first stage of a land-use and settlement scheme in the Lambwe Valley. This Valley, situated in South Nyanza, covers an area of 127 square miles, about half of which is suitable for arable agriculture. While the surrounding areas are densely populated, the presence of tse-tse flies infected both with human and animal trypanosomiasis has so far prevented the effective occupation of this potentially productive Valley. The Lambwe Valley is particularly suitable for operational research on savannah fly eradication since it constitutes an extended area where the infestation is clearly demarcated.

7. In 1964, a joint WHO/FAO trypanosomiasis survey team financed under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance visited Kenya and assisted the Government in the preparation of its sleeping disease eradication scheme as well as the present project. The request has been reviewed by a team of experts from WHO, FAO and the UNDP (Special Fund) under Preparatory Assistance to the Government.

III. The Project

8. The purpose of this project, the duration of which will be three years, is to assist the Government in devising effective and economic methods of control of human and animal trypanosomiasis through tse-tse fly eradication in Nyanza Province and certain of the infested parts of the Western Province,

with a view to subsequent development of the reclaimed areas. On the UNDP (Special Fund) side, emphasis will be laid on the control of the savannah fly and attempts will be made to eradicate it in the Lambwe Valley. Methods of control of this insect will be further developed for application in larger scale eradication schemes elsewhere in Kenya and in other parts of Africa.

9. The project will undertake the following activities:

- (a) Epidemiological and epizootiological field surveys on human and animal trypanosomiasis;
- (b) Research on improved laboratory and field diagnostic methods for human and animal trypanosomiasis;
- (c) Studies on the ecological associations between vegetation, tse-tse, man, game and domestic animals;
- (d) Attempts to isolate selected pockets of infestation by the insecticidal barrier method;
- (e) Field research on methods of ground and aerial applications of insecticides;
- (f) Studies of the effects on the biological balance of herbicide and insecticide applications;
- (g) Follow-up checks in the experimentally cleared areas;
- (h) Studies on the persistence of animal trypanosomiasis after tse-tse eradication; and
- (i) In-service training of personnel in the techniques of control of tse-tse and of human and animal trypanosomiasis.

10. During the period of the project, the Government, as part of its counter-part contribution, will continue the current programme of routine operations aimed at the eradication of tse-tse and trypanosomiasis in Nyanza Province and parts of Western Province. These operations will be coordinated as closely as possible with the operational research carried out under the project. Included among the Government's activities will be: the establishment of new - and the maintenance of existing - insecticidal barriers to prevent reinfestation of the tse-tse cleared areas; the continuation of its tse-tse eradication and bush-

clearing projects already initiated or planned; and the execution of follow-up surveys in the areas already cleared.

11. After the project has been in operation for eighteen months, an evaluation of results will be made in order to advise the Government on future measures to be undertaken subsequent to the project; these measures may include either the continuation of trypanosomiasis control or the development of the experimentally reclaimed land.

12. The administrative headquarters of the project will be in Nairobi, while operations will be centered in Kisumu, the capital and main town of Nyanza Province; additional field headquarters will be established in the Lambwe Valley. Research work will be undertaken jointly with the East African Trypanosomiasis Research Organization in Tororo, Uganda. Close liaison will also be maintained with the UNDP (Special Fund) supported Yala Swamp Reclamation project^{2/} and the Range Management Scheme^{3/}. The Government Trypanosomiasis Committee - composed of representatives of the various interested governmental agencies including the Ministry of Health - will act as the co-ordinating body for this project, while the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Industry, through its Tse-Tse Control Unit, will be the Co-operating Government Agency.

13. The UNDP (Special Fund) will provide thirty-five man-years of expert services, which will include those of a Project Manager, an epidemiologist, an entomologist, a veterinary investigation officer, a physical chemist, three laboratory technicians specialized respectively in entomology, protozoology and immunology, two field technicians experienced in entomological and epidemiological techniques, an administrative officer, and short-term consultant services in various fields. The UNDP (Special Fund) will also supply four and a half man-years of fellowships; equipment, including vehicles, ground spray equipment, pesticides and herbicides, drugs for animal treatment; miscellaneous services and contingencies; and sub-contracts for helicopter and fixed wing aircraft spraying.

^{2/} See document SF/R.9/Add.21

^{3/} See document DP/SF/R.1/Add.37

14. The Government will provide professional counterpart staff and auxiliary and ancillary personnel, facilities for in-service training of personnel, office buildings and laboratory space, vehicles and other equipment. A contribution will also be made by the Government to the operating costs of the East African Trypanosomiasis Research Organization and the Tropical Pesticide Research Institute, which will be engaged in evaluating the chemicals to be used on the project, and to the cost of experimental aerial sprays.

15. Towards the conclusion of the project and depending upon the results attained, the attention of the Government will be directed towards the complete eradication of tse-tse from the remaining infested areas of Nyanza Province, in order to ensure that no re-infestation of the reclaimed areas occurs.

✓ see document DP/SF/R.30.31
✓ see document DP/SF/R.30.32

IV. Executing Agency

16. The World Health Organization has indicated its readiness to serve as Executing Agency.

V. Financial Provisions

17. It has been estimated that the total Governing Council earmarking will be as follows:

| | Total cost (in \$ US) | Phasing of expenditure | | |
|---|--------------------------|------------------------|----------------|---------------|
| | | First year | Second year | Third year |
| Experts | 747,100 ^{a/} | 254,300 | 246,400 | 246,400 |
| Fellowships | 27,000 | 18,000 | 9,000 | - |
| Equipment | 239,000 | 184,000 | 25,000 | 30,000 |
| Subcontracts | 34,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | - |
| Miscellaneous | 44,400 | 14,800 | 14,800 | 14,800 |
| TOTAL GROSS PROJECT COSTS: | 1,091,500 | 488,100 | 312,200 | 291,200 |
| Executing Agency overhead costs | 120,100 | | | |
| UNDP (Special Fund) direct costs ^{b/} | - | | | |
| GOVERNING COUNCIL EARMARKING | 1,211,600 | | | |

a/ Gross cost, representing 35 man-years of expert services, including 18 man-years at the intermediate level, and including an amount of \$7,900 for expert services provided as Preparatory Assistance to the Government.

b/ Includes any expenditure for costs related to project evaluation or operation incurred directly by the Administrator.

/...

18. Included in the total Governing Council earmarking is an amount estimated at the equivalent of \$113,800, representing 15 per cent of the estimated gross expert cost, including the foreign personnel component of subcontracts, which will be paid by the Government as a cash contribution towards local operating counterpart contribution estimated at the equivalent of \$1,945,000. The exact amounts will be determined at the time of signature of the Plan of Operation.

19. To the extent administratively desirable, the Administrator is prepared to include in the gross project budget, subject to the concurrence of the Government, any part of the counterpart contribution which the Government agrees to make in cash directly to the UNDP (Special Fund) and to show the Governing Council earmarking increased accordingly.

VI. Recommendations

20. The Administrator

- (a) Recommends that the Governing Council earmark \$1,211,600 for this project, of which \$1,091,500 will be for project costs (including \$7,900 for Preparatory Assistance to the Government) and \$120,100 for clearly identifiable additional costs incurred by the Executing Agency in the execution of the project;
- (b) Requests the authorization of the Governing Council to conclude the appropriate arrangements.

**UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT
PROGRAMME**



CB.2/SF/1/Add.30
22 September 1966

CONFIDENTIAL

KEN.14

INTER-AGENCY CONSULTATIVE BOARD
Second Session
13-14 October 1966

DECLASSIFIED

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WBG ARCHIVES

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (SPECIAL FUND)

Recommendation of the Administrator

KENYA

Operational Research on Human and Animal
Trypanosomiasis Eradication in the Nyanza
and Western Provinces

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Estimated UNDP (Special Fund) project cost ^{1/2/} : | \$ 1,091,500 |
| Estimated Government counterpart contribution ^{2/} at the equivalent of: | \$ 1,970,000 |

| | |
|-----------|--|
| Duration: | Three years |
| Purpose: | To devise effective and economic methods for control of human and animal trypanosomiasis with a view to development of reclaimed areas and application of the improved techniques to other, larger tse-tse infested regions. |

| | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Proposed Executing Agency: | The World Health Organization |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|

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^{1/} Excludes Executing Agency overhead costs and UNDP (Special Fund) direct costs.

^{2/} The Government's cash payments towards local operating costs are included under the UNDP (Special Fund) project cost and not in the Government's counterpart contribution.

66-48030

I. Introduction

1. The Administrator submits the following report and recommendations on the application of the Government of Kenya for assistance in operational research in the eradication of human and animal trypanosomiasis in the Nyanza Province and parts of the Western Province of Kenya.

II. Background

2. In the greater part of the Nyanza and Western Provinces of Kenya, the tse-tse fly constitutes a most serious obstacle to economic development. This insect is the main vector of sleeping sickness caused by trypanosoma gambiense and trypanosoma rhodesiense in man, and trypanosomiasis in cattle caused mainly by trypanosoma congolense. Where these conditions are prevalent, human settlements run grave risks while animal husbandry becomes entirely uneconomical or even impossible in the more heavily infested regions; large tracts of potentially productive land are thus rendered unsuitable for occupation and exploitation.

3. Two main tse-tse fly species are responsible for this situation: the riverine tse-tse fly (glossina fuscipes) and the Savannah fly (glossina pallidipes). In the past decade, the riverine fly has been effectively controlled in western Kenya by large-scale spraying with insecticides of the vegetation in the infested river systems. In recent years, however, the fly appears to have adapted to small and isolated habitats associated with populated areas and at some distance from its normal riverine environment. Furthermore, it has now become a vector of the more virulent rhodesiense type of sleeping sickness; in 1964, for example, a serious outbreak involving several hundred cases of this disease occurred in the Alego District of Central Nyanza, and this epidemic has recently spread to the surrounding areas.

4. While the riverine tse-tse fly is mainly responsible for the transmission of the sleeping sickness in man, the Savannah fly is capable of transmitting both human and animal trypanosomiasis. As the latter shows more versatility in its habitat, it is more difficult to control than the riverine tse-tse fly. So far,

/....

the eradication of the Savannah fly has been successfully achieved only in small-scale operations - involving insecticide ground sprays and bush-clearing - in isolated pockets of infestation. Large parts of Kenya's rangeland remain infested by this Savannah fly, and the danger of the spread of sleeping sickness into new areas cannot be overlooked.

5. Unless early action is taken, the gains obtained in the last decade at considerable cost and effort may be lost. Economic and effective measures should, therefore, be devised as soon as possible, aimed at the large-scale eradication of both the riverine and Savannah tse-tse fly in western Kenya.

6. UNDP (Special Fund) assistance has been primarily requested for a Savannah fly control pilot project which will be considered as the first stage of a land-use and settlement scheme in the Lambwe Valley. This Valley, situated in South Nyanza, covers 127 square miles, about half of which is suitable for arable agriculture. While the surrounding areas are densely populated, the presence of tse-tse flies infected both with human and animal trypanosomiasis has so far prevented the effective occupation of this potentially productive Valley. The Lambwe Valley is particularly suitable for operational research on Savannah fly eradication since it constitutes both an extended area and one where the infestation is clearly demarcated.

7. In 1964, a joint WHO/FAO trypanosomiasis survey team financed under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, visited Kenya and assisted the Government in the preparation of its sleeping disease eradication scheme as well as the present project. The request has been reviewed by a team of experts from WHO, FAO and the UNDP (Special Fund) under Preparatory Assistance to the Government.

III. The Project

8. The purpose of this project, the duration of which will be three years, is to assist the Government in devising effective and economic methods of control of human and animal trypanosomiasis through tse-tse fly eradication in Nyanza Province and certain of the infested parts of the Western Province,

with a view to subsequent development of the reclaimed areas. On the UNDP (Special Fund) side, emphasis will be laid on the control of the Savannah fly and attempts will be made to eradicate this fly in the Lambwe Valley. Methods of control of this insect will be further developed for application in larger scale eradication schemes elsewhere in Kenya and in other parts of Africa.

9. The project will undertake the following activities:

- (a) Epidemiological and epizootiological field surveys on human and animal trypanosomiasis;
- (b) Research on improved laboratory and field diagnostic methods for human and animal trypanosomiasis;
- (c) Studies on the ecological associations between vegetation, tse-tse, man, game and domestic animals;
- (d) Attempts to isolate selected pockets of infestation by the insecticidal barrier method;
- (e) Field research on methods of ground and aerial applications of insecticides;
- (f) Studies of the effects on the biological balance of herbicide and insecticide applications;
- (g) Follow-up checks in the experimentally cleared areas;
- (h) Studies on the persistence of animal trypanosomiasis after tse-tse eradication; and
- (i) In-service training of personnel in the techniques of control of tse-tse and of human and animal trypanosomiasis.

10. During the period of the project, the Government, as part of its counterpart contribution, will continue the current programme of routine operations aimed at the eradication of tse-tse and trypanosomiasis in Nyanza Province and parts of Western Province. These operations will be coordinated as closely as possible with the operational research carried out under the project. Included among the Government's activities will be: the establishment of new, and the maintenance of existing insecticidal barriers to prevent reinfestation of the tse-tse cleared areas; the continuation of its tse-tse eradication and bush-

....
/.....

clearing projects already initiated or planned; and the execution of follow-up surveys in the areas already cleared.

11. After the project has been in operation for eighteen months, an evaluation of results will be made in order to advise the Government on future measures to be undertaken subsequent to the project; these measures may include either the continuation of trypanosomiasis control or the development of the experimentally reclaimed land.

12. The administrative headquarters of the project will be in Nairobi, while operations will be centered in Kisumu, the capital and main town of Nyanza Province; additional field headquarters will be established in the Lambwe Valley. Research work will be undertaken jointly with the East African Trypanosomiasis Research Organization in Tororo, Uganda. Close liaison will also be maintained with the UNDP (Special Fund)-supported Yala Swamp Reclamation^{3/} and the Range Management^{4/} Schemes. The Government Trypanosomiasis Committee-composed of representatives of the various interested governmental agencies including the Ministry of Health-will act as the co-ordinating body, for this project, while the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Industry, through its Tse-Tse Control Unit, will be the Co-operating Government Agency.

13. The UNDP (Special Fund) will provide thirty-four and three-quarter man-years of expert services, which will include those of a Project Manager, an epidemiologist, an entomologist, a veterinary investigation officer, a physical chemist, three laboratory technicians specialized respectively in entomology, protozoology and immunology, two field technicians experienced in entomological and epidemiological techniques, an administrative officer, and short-term consultant services in various fields. The UNDP (Special Fund) will also supply four and a half man-years of fellowships; equipment, including vehicles, ground spray equipment, pre-fabricated structures, laboratory field and mapping materials and equipment, pesticides and herbicides, drugs for animal treatment; miscellaneous services and contingencies; and sub-contracts for helicopter and fixed wing aircraft sprays.

/....

^{3/} See document SF/R.9/Add.21

^{4/} See document DP/SF/R.1/Add.37

14. The Government will provide professional counterpart staff and auxiliary and ancillary personnel, facilities for in-service training of personnel, office buildings and laboratory space, vehicles and other equipment. A contribution will also be made by the Government to the operating costs of the East African Trypanosomiasis Research Organization and the Tropical Pesticide Research Institute, which will be engaged in evaluating the chemicals to be used on the project, and to the cost of experimental aerial sprays.
15. Towards the conclusion of the project and depending upon the results attained, the attention of the Government will be directed towards the complete eradication of tse-tse from the remaining infested areas of Nyanza Province, in order to ensure that no re-infestation of the reclaimed areas occurs.
16. Pending completion of the appraisal, the Administrator's proposals for this project are subject to revision.

See document SF/2/Add.31
See document SF/2/Add.32

IV. Executing Agency

17. The Administrator proposes to recommend that the World Health Organization be invited to serve as Executing Agency.

V. Financial Provisions

18. It has been estimated that the total Governing Council earmarking will be as follows:

| | Total cost (in \$ US) | <u>Phasing of expenditure</u> | | |
|---|--------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| | | <u>First year</u> | <u>Second year</u> | <u>Third year</u> |
| Experts | 747,100 ^{a/} | 254,300 | 246,400 | 246,400 |
| Fellowships | 27,000 | 18,000 | 9,000 | - |
| Equipment | 239,000 | 184,000 | 25,000 | 30,000 |
| Subcontracts | 34,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | - |
| Miscellaneous | <u>44,400</u> | <u>14,800</u> | <u>14,800</u> | <u>14,800</u> |
| TOTAL GROSS PROJECT COSTS: | 1,091,500 | 488,100 | 312,200 | 291,200 |
| Executing Agency overhead costs | | | | |
| UNDP (Special Fund) direct costs ^{b/} | | | | |
| GOVERNING COUNCIL EARMARKING: | | | | |

^{a/} Gross cost, representing 35 man-years of expert services, including 18 man-years at the intermediate level, and including an amount of \$7,900 for expert services provided as Preparatory Assistance to the Government.

^{b/} Includes any expenditure for costs related to project evaluation or operation incurred directly by the Administrator.

/....

19. Included in the total Governing Council earmarking is an amount estimated at the equivalent of \$113,800, representing 15 per cent of the estimated gross expert cost, including the foreign personnel component of subcontracts, which will be paid by the Government as a cash contribution towards local operating costs of the project. In addition, the Government is expected to make a counterpart contribution estimated at the equivalent of \$1,970,000. The exact amounts will be determined at the time of signature of the Plan of Operation.

20. To the extent administratively desirable, the Administrator is prepared to include in the gross project budget, subject to the concurrence of the Government, any part of the counterpart contribution which the Government agrees to make in cash directly to the UNDP (Special Fund) and to show the Governing Council earmarking increased accordingly.

| | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------|
| 113,800 | 113,800 | 113,800 | 113,800 | Expert costs |
| 9,000 | 9,000 | 9,000 | 9,000 | Fellowships |
| 25,000 | 25,000 | 25,000 | 25,000 | Salaries |
| 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | Subcontracts |
| <u>14,800</u> | <u>14,800</u> | <u>14,800</u> | <u>14,800</u> | Miscellaneous |
| 1,970,000 | 1,970,000 | 1,970,000 | 1,970,000 | TOTAL BUDGET |
| | | | | UNDP (Special Fund) |
| | | | | Government |
| | | | | GOV. EARMARKING |

a) Includes any expenditure for costs related to project evaluation or operation incurred directly by the Administrator.

b) Includes staff, representing 25 man-years of expert services, including 18 man-years at the intermediate level, and including an amount of \$7,900 for expert services provided as temporary assistance to the Government.

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME



CB.1/SF/1/Add.26
22 February 1966

CONFIDENTIAL

KENYA

INTER-AGENCY CONSULTATIVE BOARD
First session
22-23 March 1966

DECLASSIFIED

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (SPECIAL FUND)

AUG 05 2022

Recommendation of the Administrator

WBG ARCHIVES

KENYA

Operational research on Tse-Tse
Eradication in Nyanza Province

Estimated UNDP (Special Fund) project cost^{1/2/} \$ 647,800

Estimated Government counterpart contribution^{2/}
at the equivalent of: \$ 739,000

Duration: Two years

Purpose: To develop, through operational research,
economic methods of large-scale eradi-
cation of tse-tse flies.

Proposed Executing Agency: The Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations

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| V. Financial Provisions | 15 - 17 |

1/ Excludes Executing Agency overhead costs and UNDP (Special Fund) direct costs.

2/ The Government's cash payments towards local operating costs are included under the UNDP (Special Fund) project cost and not in the Government's counterpart contribution.

I. Introduction

1. The Administrator submits the following report and recommendations on the application of the Government of Kenya for assistance in carrying out a pilot scheme for the eradication of tse-tse flies, as a first stage in the settlement of the Lambwe Valley and in the control of sleeping sickness in the Nyanza Province.

II. Background

2. In the Nyanza Province of western Kenya, the tse-tse fly constitutes a most serious obstacle to economic development. This insect is the main vector of sleeping sickness caused by trypanosoma gambiense and trypanosoma rhodesiense in man, and trypanosomiasis in cattle caused mainly by trypanosoma congolense. Where these conditions are prevalent, human settlements run grave risks of being decimated while animal husbandry becomes entirely uneconomical or even impossible in the more heavily infested regions. Large tracts of potentially productive land are thus rendered unsuitable for occupation and exploitation.

3. There are two main tse-tse fly species responsible for this situation: the riverine tse-tse fly, or glossina fuscipes, and the Savannah fly, or glossina pallidipes. In the past decade, G. fuscipes has been effectively controlled by large-scale spraying of the riverine vegetation in the infested river systems. In recent years, however, the fly appears to have adapted to small and isolated biotopes at some distance from its normal riverine habitat and associated with densely populated areas. Furthermore, it has now become a vector of the more virulent rhodesiense type of sleeping sickness. In 1964, a serious outbreak involving several hundred cases occurred in the Alego District in Central Nyanza, and in recent months this epidemic has spread to the surrounding areas.

4. While the riverine tse-tse fly is mainly responsible for the transmission of the sleeping sickness in man, the Savannah fly is capable of transmitting both human and animal trypanosomiasis. As this insect shows more versatility in its habitat, it is more difficult to control. So far, the eradication of G. pallidipes has only been successfully achieved in small-scale operations

involving isolated pockets of infestation, by insecticide ground sprays and bush clearing methods. Large parts of the Kenya range-land remain infested by this fly. The danger of the spread of sleeping sickness into new areas cannot be overlooked.

5. Financial stringency has caused the Government to interrupt the large-scale campaigns initiated to control G. fuscipes in Nyanza. Unless early action is taken, the gains which have been obtained in the last decade at the cost of considerable expenditure and effort may be lost. It is therefore important that economic and effective measures be devised as soon as possible, aimed at the large-scale eradication of the tse-tse fly in western Kenya. UNDP (Special Fund) assistance has been requested for a pallidipes control pilot scheme which will be considered as the first stage of a land-use and settlement scheme in the Lambwe Valley and for some operational research on the control of G. fuscipes in Central Nyanza. The Lambwe Valley, situated in South Nyanza, covers 127 square miles, about half of which are suitable for arable agriculture. While the surrounding area is densely populated, the presence of tse-tse flies infected both with human and animal trypanosomiasis has so far prevented the effective occupation of this potentially productive area.

6. In 1964, a joint WHO/FAO trypanosomiasis survey team financed under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance visited Kenya and assisted the Government in the preparation of the present project and the sleeping disease eradication scheme^{3/}.

III. The Project

7. The main purpose of this first stage project, which has a duration of two years, is to develop tse-tse eradication methods through operational research so that sleeping sickness can be effectively and economically controlled, and the Lambwe Valley made suitable for human settlement and animal breeding. It is envisaged that the methods developed under this programme might set a pattern for similar eradication schemes in other tse-tse infested areas in the country and in other parts of Africa.

/...

^{3/} See document AFR/TRYP/7

8. To attain this goal, surveys of the incidence of human and animal trypanosomiasis will be carried out and studies will be made on the ecological associations between the vegetation, the tse-tse fly, man, wildlife and domestic animals, taking into account accumulated relevant data. Experiments will be carried out on vector control through bush clearing, ground and aerial sprays, and the most economical methods of insecticide and herbicide application will be determined. Possible disturbances in biological balance produced by these methods will be studied. Attempts will be made to isolate tse-tse infested zones by the insecticide barrier method and to determine the minimum effective width of such barriers. Experiments on new methods of biological control might also be carried out. The mechanical transmission of trypanosomiasis by biting flies, other than tse-tse and methods for their control will be investigated; the eradication by known techniques, of the tse-tse fly in small infested pockets both in South and Central Nyanza will also be attempted.

9. These activities will be closely co-ordinated with the survey and research programme of the Range Management scheme, which is sponsored by the UNDP (Special Fund)^{4/}, and with the research work at the East African Common Services Organization in Tororo, Uganda, the Tropical Pesticide Research Institute in Arusha, Tanzania, and with the prospective Regional Project for Research on tse-tse fly in Africa. The Government Trypanosomiasis Committee will act as the co-ordinating body while the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Industry, through the Tse-Tse Control Unit, will be the Government Co-operating Agency for this project. The Headquarters of the project will be in Nairobi.

10. The UNDP (Special Fund) will provide eighteen man-years of expert services in the following specialized fields: A Project Manager, a tse-tse ecologist, an entomologist, a veterinary investigation officer, three laboratory technicians specialized respectively in entomology, protozoology and serology, a field technician responsible for day-to-day logistics of the operations who will also act as the administrative officer, and short-term consultant services in various fields, such as epidemiology, medical matters, botany and aerial spray techniques. The UNDP (Special Fund) will also provide three six-month fellowships in tse-tse

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^{4/} See document DP/SF/R.1/Add. 37

ecology, entomology and specialized laboratory techniques; equipment, including vehicles, ground spray equipment, prefabricated structures, laboratory, field and mapping materials and equipment, pesticides, drugs for animal treatment; and miscellaneous services and contingencies.

11. The Government will provide professional counterpart staff and auxiliary and ancillary personnel, facilities for in-service training of personnel, office buildings and laboratory space, vehicles and other equipment. A contribution will also be made by the Government to the operating costs of the East African Trypanosomiasis Research Organization and the Tropical Pesticide Research Institute, and to the cost of experimental aerial sprays.

12. Depending on the results obtained, this project - in which special responsibilities with regard to the operational research programme on human trypanosomiasis will be assumed by WHO - may provide the basis for further operational research schemes or in the adoption of large-scale control measures. If the former is the case, further research on tse-tse fly control or in further research on human trypanosomiasis control measures may be requested of the UNDP (Special Fund).

13. Pending completion of the appraisal, the Administrator's proposal for this project are subject to revision.

IV. Executing Agency

14. The Administrator proposes to recommend that the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations be invited to serve as Executing Agency.

/...

V. Financial Provisions

15. It has been estimated that the total Governing Council earmarking will be as follows:

| | Total cost (in \$ US) | Phasing of expenditure | |
|---|--------------------------|------------------------|----------------|
| | | First year | Second year |
| Experts | 387,200 ^{a/} | 193,600 | 193,600 |
| Fellowships | 9,000 | 6,000 | 3,000 |
| Equipment | 228,400 | 200,000 | 28,400 |
| Miscellaneous | 23,200 | 11,600 | 11,600 |
| TOTAL GROSS PROJECT COSTS: | 647,800 | 411,200 | 236,600 |
| Executing Agency overhead costs | | | |
| UNDP (Special Fund) direct costs <u>b/</u> | | | |
| GOVERNING COUNCIL EARMARKING: | | | |

a/ Gross cost, representing eighteen man-years of expert services, including eight man-years at the intermediate level.

b/ Includes any expenditure for costs related to project evaluation or operation incurred directly by the Administrator.

16. Included in the total Governing Council earmarking is an amount estimated at the equivalent of \$58,100, representing 15 per cent of the estimated gross expert cost, which will be paid by the Government as a cash contribution towards local operating costs of the project. In addition, the Government is expected to make a counterpart contribution estimated at the equivalent of \$739,000. The exact amounts will be determined at the time of signature of the Plan of Operation.

17. To the extent administratively desirable, the Administrator is prepared to include in the gross project budget, subject to the concurrence of the

/...

Government, any part of the counterpart contribution which the Government agrees to make in cash directly to the UNDP (Special Fund) and to show the Governing Council earmarking increased accordingly.

Dur file

February 23, 1966

REF: DP/SF/310/KEN/14

Mr. Myer Cohen
Assistant Administrator and Director
Bureau of Operations and Programming
United Nations Development Programme
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Cohen:

We have no special comments to offer with respect to the proposed project for assistance for human and animal trypanosomiasis eradication other than to note that in view of the serious population pressure on the land in Kenya any reasonable approach to land reclamation seems worthy of appropriate support. In connection with the present project in Kenya, we believe that the problem of controlling infested border areas in Tanzania and Uganda in order to avoid the reinfesting of cleared areas in Kenya should be considered. It is possible that a regional approach to this problem would be a useful one.

Yours sincerely,

Arnold Rivkin
Development Services Department

ARivkin/mt

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Norbert Koenig

DATE: February 17, 1966

FROM: L.J.C. Evans *SL*

SUBJECT: Request to the UN Special Fund from the Government of Kenya for assistance for Human and Animal Trypanosomiasis Eradication
DP/SF/310/KEN 14

This is not of special interest to us and we have no opinion to offer on the merits or otherwise of the request.

GFDarnell/cq
IBRD

cc: Mr. B. Chadenet

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Norbert Koenig

DATE: February 16, 1966

FROM: Africa Department *gk*SUBJECT: Request to UNDP (SF) from the Government of Kenya for assistance
for Human and Animal Trypanosomiasis Eradication. (DP/SF/310/KEN 14)

1. In view of the high population pressure persisting in Kenya, the Bank accords high priority to programs of land-reclamation.
2. 20% of Kenya's land is affected by tsetse fly. This is divided into 4,000 square miles in Nyanza which receive more than 35 inches of rainfall annually and 51,000 square miles elsewhere which receive only 20-35 inches.
3. Reclamation of the former would increase Kenya's high potential agricultural land by some 10%; reclamation of the latter would nearly double the land susceptible for ranching projects (short of introducing irrigation).
4. Kenya would certainly benefit in the long run from tsetse fly eradication campaigns. New land would be gained to resettle farmers from overcrowded parts of the country; agricultural and livestock production could be increased to improve the diet of the population and to increase foreign exchange earnings from the export of meat.
5. When implementing the five-year program care should be taken to safeguard that similar programs are carried through simultaneously in those tsetse-fly infested territories of Tanzania and Uganda which are bordering Kenya. Otherwise, the ever-present danger of reinfesting the cleared land might spoil the achievements of the operation.
6. The proper division of the East African Common Services Organisation should, therefore, be consulted to assure well concerted programs and activities in the area around Lake Victoria.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

#33

TO: Africa Department

DATE: February 10, 1966

FROM: Norbert Koenig

SUBJECT: Request to the UN Special Fund from the Government of Kenya for assistance for Human and Animal Trypanosomiasis Eradication.
(DP/SF/310/KEN 14)

Attached is a summary of a request received by the UN Special Fund. The Special Fund has asked for our comments on this project.

Please let me have at your early convenience a memorandum giving your Department's comments, or indicating that your Department has no comments to offer.

A similar memorandum has been sent to the Projects Department/
~~IEG - Engineering Department.~~

Development Services Department will reply to the Special Fund in the light of comments received.

If you consider that this project is of special interest to us and therefore wish to see the full governmental request to the Special Fund before offering comments, please let me know and I will ask the Special Fund for the full text.

Attachment

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Projects Department
~~IFC Engineering Department~~

DATE: February 10, 1966

FROM: Norbert Koenig

SUBJECT: Request to the UN Special Fund from the Government of Kenya for assistance for Human and Animal Trypanosomiasis Eradication.
DP/SF/310/KEN 14.

Attached is a summary of a request received by the UN Special Fund. The Special Fund has asked for our comments on this project.

Please let me have at your early convenience a memorandum giving your Department's comments, or indicating that your Department has no comments to offer.

A similar memorandum has been sent to the Bank's Area Department.

Development Services Department will reply to the Special Fund in the light of comments received.

If you consider that this project is of special interest to us and therefore wish to see the full governmental request to the Special Fund before offering comments, please let me know and I will ask the Special Fund for the full text.

Attachment

AUG 05 2022

DP/SF/310/KEN 14

WBG ARCHIVES

RESTRICTED

25 January 1966

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
(SPECIAL FUND)

Official Request from the Government of Kenya for
assistance in Human and Animal Trypanosomiasis Eradication

Summary*

| | |
|--|---|
| Date Request Received: | 30 December 1965 |
| Proposed Duration: | Five years |
| Amount Requested from the UNDP (Special Fund): | US\$ 2,338,500 |
| Proposed Government Counterpart Contribution: | US\$ 3,480,000 |
| Local Operating Costs: | - |
| Proposed Government Co-operating Agency: | The Trypanosomiasis Committee of Kenya |

I. Background

1. In Western Kenya (Nyanza Province), as in many other parts of Africa South of the Sahara, sleeping disease in humans and animal trypanosomiasis, both transmitted mainly by tse-tse flies, constitute a most serious obstacle to the economic development. The prevalence of these conditions makes large tracts of potentially productive land unsuitable for human occupation, agricultural activity and livestock industry. It has been roughly estimated that the current expenditure for the control of the diseases and the loss of potential benefits amount to about 2 1/2 million dollars yearly not to speak of the suffering of a large number of people who contract sleeping sickness.
2. Trypanosomiasis in man is caused by two distinct blood parasites: trypanosoma gambiense and trypanosoma rhodesiense. The prognosis of the disease caused by the latter type is more serious as the evolution is more rapid and the parasite less responsive to conventional trypanocide drugs. The former type is mainly transmitted by glossina fuscipes, a tse-tse fly whose normal habitat are the shores of, and islands in Lake Victoria and the banks of in-flowing rivers. From 1955 on, large scale insecticide spraying campaigns of this riverine areas have succeeded in considerably reducing the G. fuscipes infested area with a subsequent lowering of the endemicity of the T. gambiense sleeping disease.
3. Until fairly recently, glossina pallidipes was considered as the chief vector of the other type of sleeping sickness, caused by T. rhodesiense, and animal trypanosomiasis, mainly caused by T. congolense. This fly is more versatile in its habitat and is therefore more difficult to control. So far,

/...

*PLEASE NOTE THAT THIS DOCUMENT IS A SUMMARY OF THE GOVERNMENT'S REQUEST AS SUBMITTED AND DOES NOT REPRESENT THE VIEWS OF THE UNDP (SPECIAL FUND), ON THE MERITS OF THE REQUEST.

the eradication of G. pallidipes has only been successfully achieved in small-scale operations and large areas in west and east Kenya remain infested by this tse-tse fly.

4. The conventional views about the transmission of human trypanosomiasis have recently been shattered by the alarming discovery, in Central Nyanza, of isolated cases and serious outbreaks of sleeping disease of the rhodesiense type, shown to be transmitted by G. fuscipes. This tse-tse fly appears to have adapted to biotopes (places where the conditions are favourable for the multiplication of the tse-tse flies) at some distance of its normal riverine habitat and associated with dense human population.

5. In South Nyanza, where gambiense type sleeping disease has been brought completely under control by riverine spray campaigns against G. fuscipes, cases of the rhodesiense type have been diagnosed in increasing numbers, mainly as a result of human settlement in areas infested by G. pallidipes, particularly, in the Lambwe Valley. The heavily populated Nyanza Province is an important labour reservoir for the rest of the country and the prevalence of sleeping disease there constitutes a permanent threat to the public health in the eastern territories. There is a real danger that the disease may be established by itinerant labourers in the eastern tse-tse fly belts which have so far remained uninfected. These areas include most of the game parks and the spread of sleeping disease into these could deal a crippling blow to the tourist industry which constitutes an important source of revenue and foreign exchange earnings for the country.

6. Animal trypanosomiasis severely affects several areas in west, central and southern Nyanza. In these zones, constant veterinary control and treatment are required. This renders animal husbandry unproductive, uneconomical and even impossible in the more heavily infested areas and constitutes a major obstacle to the implementation of livestock improvement scheme or the introduction of improved breeds. It does seriously affect the country's economy and causes the loss of much-needed sources of protein for the population.

6. It is therefore urgent that the programme commenced in 1954 with a view to eliminate G. fuscipes be continued and that economical and effective means be devised with a view of eradicating G. pallidipes. The requirements for such a vast programme lie far beyond the present means of the Kenya Government. The problem has therefore been brought to the attention of the first expert committee on trypanosomiasis of the World Health Organization (WHO). This organization and the Food and Agriculture of the United Nations (FAO) have agreed on a joint programme of work for trypanosomiasis and the tse-tse control. In 1964, a joint WHO/FAO trypanosomiasis survey team visited Kenya in this connexion. Their report, coupled with the preliminary request to WHO forms the basis of the present application, formulated with the assistance of WHO in consultation with FAO. Another request envisaging a land settlement and livestock development scheme in the Lambwe Valley is presently being prepared for submission with the assistance of experts of the UNDP (Special Fund) East African Livestock Survey Team.

7. The responsibility for the control of, and research on trypanosomiasis in Kenya is divided between the Division of Insect-borne Disease and the Provincial Medical Service of the Ministry of Health and the Tse-Tse Control Unit and the Provincial Veterinary Service of the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry. These services operate in collaboration with the research institutions of the East African Common Services Organization (EACSO), namely, the East African Trypanosomiasis Research Organization (EATRO) in Teroro, Uganda and the Tropical Pesticides Research Institute (TPRI) in Arusha, Tanzania. Close contacts are also maintained with international organizations and other scientific institutions. All the activities related to trypanosomiasis and tse-tse are supervised and co-ordinated by a Government Trypanosomiasis Committee.

II. The Project

A. Objectives of the Project:

The overall objectives of this scheme, the duration of which would be five years, is to support the efforts of the tse-tse control unit in Kenya in controlling the present epidemic spread of human sleeping disease and to open new areas for agricultural settlement and livestock production.

1. Immediate Objectives

- a) Control of the vectors: continuation and intensification of the eradication campaign of G. fuscipes - pilot schemes for small scale eradication campaigns of G. pallidipes using known techniques,
- b) Medical Control of the disease: continuation and intensification of prevention and treatment of the disease in man and animals.
- c) Research: epidemiological and epizootiological investigations - investigations into the nature of man fly contacts under various ecological and sociological conditions - determination of infection rates in man, animals and vectors - follow-up of chemotherapeutical treatments in man and animals with a view to early detection of drug resistance - experiments on vector control through bush clearing.
- d) Training of national counterparts and students from Kenya and other countries in the field, in the established research centres and through fellowships abroad.

2. Long-term objectives

Reclamation and settlement schemes of the land presently infested by tse-tse, and application of the experience gained in G. pallidipes eradication campaigns to other land reclamation schemes in Africa.

B. Location of the project:

The project Headquarters would be in Nairobi, with an operational Headquarters in Kisumu.

C. Programme of work:

1. Control operations: establishment and maintenance of barriers to prevent tse-tse re-infestation - systematic elimination of G. fuscipes from the river systems, swamps and islands which have remained infested - eradication of small G. pallidipes belts - eradication of the large G. pallidipes belt in the Lambwe Valley.
2. Field Surveys: continuation of the surveys on the incidence of human and animal trypanosomiasis in the Alego epidemic area and in other areas where no vector control has been carried out - studies on disturbances in biological balance through herbicide and insecticide applications and on ecological associations between vegetation, tse-tse, man, game and domestic stock - detailed survey on possible animal hosts of trypanosoma rhodesiense in the Lambwe Valley (trypanosoma brucei?).
3. Field and Laboratory Research: experiments on insecticide and herbicide applications for the control of G. pallidipes and G. fuscipes - research on insecticidal barriers, biological control of tse-tse, "blanket treatment" methods for the control of animal trypanosomiasis and improved diagnostic methods in man and animals - investigation on mechanical transmission of trypanosomes by biting flies other than tse-tse - studies on re-invasion by tse-tse and trypanosomiasis and on possible control methods - feasibility studies of eradication programmes in other areas.

D. Timetable:

Most of the preliminary investigations would be carried out in the Lambwe Valley. During the first two years, the chief task will be to complete the eradication of G. fuscipes and to extend the area of G. pallidipes control, simultaneously studying the most economical means of achieving these objectives. Surveys of the extent and instance of trypanosomiasis in man and animals would also be completed during this period. From the third year, the eradication of G. fuscipes would be undertaken in the off-shore islands of Lake Victoria, as well as the eradication of G. pallidipes in the more difficult areas.

E. Assistance Requested:

The UNDP (Special Fund) is requested to provide the services of the following experts: A project manager, 1 physician-epidemiologist

logist; 1 physician-clinician; 1 tse-tse ecologist; 1 entomologist; 1 veterinary investigation officer; 4 laboratory technicians, specialized respectively in medical biochemistry, protozoology, entomology and serology; 2 field technicians who would be responsible for logistics and operations respectively in the field of pathology and entomology; 1 administrative officer and short-term consultants in the fields of botany, medical subjects and other fields dependent on the development of the project. The UNDP (Special Fund) is also requested to provide, 4 fellowships in the fields of epidemiology, clinical matters, tse-tse ecology and entomology, as well as equipment and supplies, including vehicles, spray, bush clearing, mapping and camping equipment; prefabricated structures, laboratory glassware and equipment, chemicals, drugs and pesticides, miscellaneous services and contingencies.

F. Government's Contribution:

The Government would contribute with professional counterpart staff and other auxiliary and ancillary personnel. It would also provide in-service training of local personnel, equipment and supplies, including sub-contracts to contributing institutions (EATRO and TPRI), experimental aerial spraying and miscellaneous services.

III. Financial Data

A. Contribution Requested from the UNDP (Special Fund)

| | US \$ |
|-------------------------|--------------|
| 65 expert man-years | 1,446,000 |
| 4 ten-month fellowships | 16,000 |
| Equipment and Supplies | 795,700 |
| Miscellaneous | 80,800 |
| | \$ 2,338,500 |

B. Proposed Government Counterpart Contribution

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| Professional and other staff | 1,677,100 |
| In-service training programme | 23,200 |
| Land and buildings | 689,800 |
| Equipment and supplies | 252,800 |
| Sub-contracts | 817,100 |
| Transport and handling of equipment | 20,000 |
| | \$ 3,480,000 |

UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME



PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES
POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT

UNITED NATIONS
NEW YORK

TELEPHONE: 754-1234

CABLE ADDRESS: UNDEVPRO • NEW YORK

REFERENCE: DP/SF/310 /KEN 14

3 February 1966

Dear Mr. Demuth,

.....

I attach three copies of a résumé of a request received from the Government of Kenya for assistance from the United Nations Development Programme (Special Fund) for Human and Animal Trypanosomiasis Eradication.

I should be grateful for any comments which the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development may wish to make on this request.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Myer Cohen".

Myer Cohen
Assistant Administrator
and

Director, Bureau of Operations and Programming

Mr. Richard H. Demuth
Director of Development Services
International Bank for Reconstruction and
Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20433

RECEIVED 1966 FEB 10

RECEIVED
GENERAL FILES
COMMUNICATIONS

1966 FEB -7 AM 9:10

International Bank for Reconstruction and
Development
Director of Development Relations
Mr. Stewart H. Danner

Director, Bureau of Operations and Programming
and
Assistant Administrator
New York

[Handwritten signature]

Very sincerely,
[Signature]

For Reconstruction and Development Bank New York to make on this request.

I should be grateful for any comments with the International Bank

for Human and Vital Development Programme

assistance from the United Nations Development Programme (Special Fund)
Government of Kenya for

I attach three copies of a letter of a request received from the

World Bank Director

REFERENCE: DB/SB/370/1001 17

3 February 1966

TELEPHONE: 224-1234

NEW YORK

STAKE HOLDERS: DIRECTOR - NEW YORK

UNITED NATIONS

DELEGATION BOSCANNIE
UNITED NATIONS



BUREAU DE DELEGATION
BOSCANNIE DES NATIONS UNIES

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Projects Department
~~Engineering Department~~

DATE: February 10, 1966

FROM: Norbert Koenig *N.K.*

SUBJECT: Request to the UN Special Fund from the Government of Kenya for assistance for Human and Animal Trypanosomiasis Eradication.
DP/SF/310/KEN 14.

H. E. E. E.
PK
Feb 10

Attached is a summary of a request received by the UN Special Fund. The Special Fund has asked for our comments on this project.

Please let me have at your early convenience a memorandum giving your Department's comments, or indicating that your Department has no comments to offer.

A similar memorandum has been sent to the Bank's Area Department.

Development Services Department will reply to the Special Fund in the light of comments received.

If you consider that this project is of special interest to us and therefore wish to see the full governmental request to the Special Fund before offering comments, please let me know and I will ask the Special Fund for the full text.

Attachment

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
(SPECIAL FUND)Official Request from the Government of Kenya for
assistance in Human and Animal Trypanosomiasis Eradication

Summary*

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| Date Request Received: | 30 December 1965 | DECLASSIFIED AUG 05 2022 WBG ARCHIVES |
| Proposed Duration: | Five years | |
| Amount Requested from the UNDP (Special Fund): | US\$ 2,338,500 | |
| Proposed Government Counterpart Contribution: | US\$ 3,480,000 | |
| Local Operating Costs: | - | |
| Proposed Government Co-operating Agency: | The Trypanosomiasis Committee of Kenya | |

I. Background

1. In Western Kenya (Nyanza Province), as in many other parts of Africa South of the Sahara, sleeping disease in humans and animal trypanosomiasis, both transmitted mainly by tse-tse flies, constitute a most serious obstacle to the economic development. The prevalence of these conditions makes large tracts of potentially productive land unsuitable for human occupation, agricultural activity and livestock industry. It has been roughly estimated that the current expenditure for the control of the diseases and the loss of potential benefits amount to about 2 1/2 million dollars yearly not to speak of the suffering of a large number of people who contract sleeping sickness.
2. Trypanosomiasis in man is caused by two distinct blood parasites: trypanosoma gambiense and trypanosoma rhodesiense. The prognosis of the disease caused by the latter type is more serious as the evolution is more rapid and the parasite less responsive to conventional trypanocide drugs. The former type is mainly transmitted by glossina fuscipes, a tse-tse fly whose normal habitat are the shores of, and islands in Lake Victoria and the banks of in-flowing rivers. From 1955 on, large scale insecticide spraying campaigns of this riverine areas have succeeded in considerably reducing the G. fuscipes infested area with a subsequent lowering of the endemicity of the T. gambiense sleeping disease.
3. Until fairly recently, glossina pallidipes was considered as the chief vector of the other type of sleeping sickness, caused by T. rhodesiense, and animal trypanosomiasis, mainly caused by T. congolense. This fly is more versatile in its habitat and is therefore more difficult to control. So far,

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the eradication of G. pallidipes has only been successfully achieved in small-scale operations and large areas in west and east Kenya remain infested by this tse-tse fly.

4. The conventional views about the transmission of human trypanosomiasis have recently been shattered by the alarming discovery, in Central Nyanza, of isolated cases and serious outbreaks of sleeping disease of the rhodesiense type, shown to be transmitted by G. fuscipes. This tse-tse fly appears to have adapted to biotopes (places where the conditions are favourable for the multiplication of the tse-tse flies) at some distance of its normal riverine habitat and associated with dense human population.

5. In South Nyanza, where gambiense type sleeping disease has been brought completely under control by riverine spray campaigns against G. fuscipes, cases of the rhodesiense type have been diagnosed in increasing numbers, mainly as a result of human settlement in areas infested by G. pallidipes, particularly, in the Lambwe Valley. The heavily populated Nyanza Province is an important labour reservoir for the rest of the country and the prevalence of sleeping disease there constitutes a permanent threat to the public health in the eastern territories. There is a real danger that the disease may be established by itinerant labourers in the eastern tse-tse fly belts which have so far remained uninfected. These areas include most of the game parks and the spread of sleeping disease into these could deal a crippling blow to the tourist industry which constitutes an important source of revenue and foreign exchange earnings for the country.

6. Animal trypanosomiasis severely affects several areas in west, central and southern Nyanza. In these zones, constant veterinary control and treatment are required. This renders animal husbandry unproductive, uneconomical and even impossible in the more heavily infested areas and constitutes a major obstacle to the implementation of livestock improvement scheme or the introduction of improved breeds. It does seriously affect the country's economy and causes the loss of much needed sources of protein for the population.

6. It is therefore urgent that the programme commenced in 1954 with a view to eliminate G. fuscipes be continued and that economical and effective means be devised with a view of eradicating G. pallidipes. The requirements for such a vast programme lie far beyond the present means of the Kenya Government. The problem has therefore been brought to the attention of the first expert committee on trypanosomiasis of the World Health Organization (WHO). This organization and the Food and Agriculture of the United Nations (FAO) have agreed on a joint programme of work for trypanosomiasis and the tse-tse control. In 1964, a joint WHO/FAO trypanosomiasis survey team visited Kenya in this connexion. Their report, coupled with the preliminary request to WHO forms the basis of the present application, formulated with the assistance of WHO in consultation with FAO. Another request envisaging a land settlement and livestock development scheme in the Lambwe Valley is presently being prepared for submission with the assistance of experts of the UNDP (Special Fund) East African Livestock Survey Team.

7. The responsibility for the control of, and research on trypanosomiasis in Kenya is divided between the Division of Insect-borne Disease and the Provincial Medical Service of the Ministry of Health and the Tse-Tse Control Unit and the Provincial Veterinary Service of the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry. These services operate in collaboration with the research institutions of the East African Common Services Organization (EACSO), namely, the East African Trypanosomiasis Research Organization (EATRO) in Tororo, Uganda and the Tropical Pesticides Research Institute (TPRI) in Arusha, Tanzania. Close contacts are also maintained with international organizations and other scientific institutions. All the activities related to trypanosomiasis and tse-tse are supervised and co-ordinated by a Government Trypanosomiasis Committee.

II. The Project

A. Objectives of the Project:

The overall objectives of this scheme, the duration of which would be five years, is to support the efforts of the tse-tse control unit in Kenya in controlling the present epidemic spread of human sleeping disease and to open new areas for agricultural settlement and livestock production.

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- a) Control of the vectors: continuation and intensification of the eradication campaign of G. fuscipes - pilot schemes for small scale eradication campaigns of G. pallidipes using known techniques.
- b) Medical Control of the disease: continuation and intensification of prevention and treatment of the disease in man and animals.
- c) Research: epidemiological and epizootiological investigations - investigations into the nature of man fly contacts under various ecological and sociological conditions - determination of infection rates in man, animals and vectors - follow-up of chemotherapeutical treatments in man and animals with a view to early detection of drug resistance - experiments on vector control through bush clearing.
- d) Training of national counterparts and students from Kenya and other countries in the field, in the established research centres and through fellowships abroad.

2. Long-term objectives

Reclamation and settlement schemes of the land presently infested by tse-tse, and application of the experience gained in G. pallidipes eradication campaigns to other land reclamation schemes in Africa.

B. Location of the project:

The project Headquarters would be in Nairobi, with an operational Headquarters in Kisumu.

C. Programme of work:

1. Control operations: establishment and maintenance of barriers to prevent tse-tse re-infestation - systematic elimination of G. fuscipes from the river systems, swamps and islands which have remained infested - eradication of small G. pallidipes belts - eradication of the large G. pallidipes belt in the Lambwe Valley.
2. Field Surveys: continuation of the surveys on the incidence of human and animal trypanosomiasis in the Alego epidemic area and in other areas where no vector control has been carried out - studies on disturbances in biological balance through herbicide and insecticide applications and on ecological associations between vegetation, tse-tse, man, game and domestic stock - detailed survey on possible animal hosts of trypanosoma rhodesiense in the Lambwe Valley (trypanosoma brucei?).
3. Field and Laboratory Research: experiments on insecticide and herbicide applications for the control of G. pallidipes and G. fuscipes - research on insecticidal barriers, biological control of tse-tse, "blanket treatment" methods for the control of animal trypanosomiasis and improved diagnostic methods in man and animals - investigation on mechanical transmission of trypanosomes by biting flies other than tse-tse - studies on re-invasion by tse-tse and trypanosomiasis and on possible control methods - feasibility studies of eradication programmes in other areas.

D. Timetable:

Most of the preliminary investigations would be carried out in the Lambwe Valley. During the first two years, the chief task will be to complete the eradication of G. fuscipes and to extend the area of G. pallidipes control, simultaneously studying the most economical means of achieving these objectives. Surveys of the extent and instance of trypanosomiasis in man and animals would also be completed during this period. From the third year, the eradication of G. fuscipes would be undertaken in the off-shore islands of Lake Victoria, as well as the eradication of G. pallidipes in the more difficult areas.

E. Assistance Requested:

The UNDP (Special Fund) is requested to provide the services of the following experts: A project manager, 1 physician-epidemiologist

logist; 1 physician-clinician; 1 tse-tse ecologist; 1 entomologist; 1 veterinary investigation officer; 4 laboratory technicians, specialized respectively in medical biochemistry, protozoology, entomology and serology; 2 field technicians who would be responsible for logistics and operations respectively in the field of pathology and entomology; 1 administrative officer and short-term consultants in the fields of botany, medical subjects and other fields dependent on the development of the project. The UNDP (Special Fund) is also requested to provide, 4 fellowships in the fields of epidemiology, clinical matters, tse-tse ecology and entomology, as well as equipment and supplies, including vehicles, spray, bush clearing, mapping and camping equipment; prefabricated structures, laboratory glassware and equipment, chemicals, drugs and pesticides, miscellaneous services and contingencies.

F. Government's Contribution:

The Government would contribute with professional counterpart staff and other auxiliary and ancillary personnel. It would also provide in-service training of local personnel, equipment and supplies, including sub-contracts to contributing institutions (EATRO and TPRI), experimental aerial spraying and miscellaneous services.

III. Financial Data

A. Contribution Requested from the UNDP (Special Fund)

| | US \$ |
|-------------------------|---------------|
| 65 expert man-years | 1,446,000 |
| 4 ten-month fellowships | 16,000 |
| Equipment and Supplies | 795,700 |
| Miscellaneous | <u>80,800</u> |
| | \$ 2,338,500 |

B. Proposed Government Counterpart Contribution

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|
| Professional and other staff | 1,677,100 |
| In-service training programme | 23,200 |
| Land and buildings | 689,800 |
| Equipment and supplies | 252,800 |
| Sub-contracts | 817,100 |
| Transport and handling of equipment | <u>20,000</u> |
| | \$ 3,480,000 |

KEN 13

Kenya
13 blue

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO:

Area + Projects

DATE:

5/1/72

FROM:

Technical Assistance Division, Development Services Department

SUBJECT:

UNDP: Large-Scale Project Reports Derestricted - October 1971 - March 1972

The following report has been derestricted by the Government:

22. KENYA - National Industrial Vocational Training Scheme
(KEN/67/513). Technical Report No. 1 - Kenya: The organisation and
development of the national industrial vocational
training scheme. Geneva, September 1971.

Executing Agency: International Labour Organisation.

Research Files

January 31, 1972

Vincent J. Riley

KENYA: National Industrial Vocational Training Scheme (KEN-13)

Attached is a copy of Technical Report No. 1, "The National Industrial Vocational Training Scheme," prepared by the International Labor Organization in September 1971 as Executing Agency for this project which is being financed by the UNDP.

Attachment

cc: Messrs. Kaji
John Stewart (Education)

VJRiley:rlu

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME



Distr.
RESTRICTED

DP/SF/R.4/Add.22
25 April 1967

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GOVERNING COUNCIL
Fourth session
6-23 June 1967
Agenda item 5

KEN-13

DECLASSIFIED

AUG 05 2022

WBG ARCHIVES

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (SPECIAL FUND)

Recommendation of the Administrator

KENYA

National Industrial Vocational Training Scheme

| | |
|--|---|
| Governing Council earmarking: ^{1/} | \$924,600 |
| Government's counterpart contribution estimated at equivalent of: | \$370,000 |
| Duration: | Four years |
| Purpose: | To assist in establishing an industrial training scheme for instructors, supervisors and skilled workers. |
| Executing Agency: | The International Labour Organisation (ILO). |

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | <u>Paragraphs</u> |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
| I. Introduction | 1 |
| II. Background | 2 - 6 |
| III. The Project | 7 - 14 |
| IV. Executing Agency | 15 |
| V. Financial Provisions | 16 - 18 |
| VI. Recommendations | 19 |

^{1/} Included in the Governing Council earmarking is an amount estimated at the equivalent of \$90,400, representing 15 per cent of the estimated gross expert cost, which will be paid by the Government as a cash contribution towards local operating costs of the project.

/...

I. Introduction

1. The Administrator submits the following report and recommendations on the application of the Government of Kenya for assistance in establishing a National Industrial Vocational Training Scheme.

II. Background

2. The Government of Kenya is in the course of implementing its Six-Year Plan (1964-70), the aims of which include acceleration of the industrialization process in close co-operation with the private sector. The Plan calls for a total investment of \$370 million in the public sector and \$98 million in private enterprise.

3. A manpower survey conducted by the Government with the help of the Ford Foundation has indicated that, during the six-year period, approximately 7,000 additional skilled workers will be needed to fill the requirements of the industrialization programme. With existing facilities, however, mainly at the technical and trade schools of the Ministry of Education, only 2,000 skilled workers can be trained during this period.

4. On the basis of, inter alia, studies performed by the Ministry of Economic Planning and Development and by an expert from the International Labour Organisation, the Government has decided to take vigorous measures to meet the additional training needs. The existing Industrial Training Act will be revised to permit the expansion of training activities, including the formal training of workers in industry. The revised law will provide the administrative framework for a comprehensive industrial vocational training scheme. Incentives will be introduced to encourage private employers to expand and improve in-plant training programmes for skilled manual personnel. Agreements will be concluded with all new firms to be established in Kenya to ensure the training of Kenya nationals for the majority of skilled occupations.

5. UNDP (Special Fund) assistance has been requested in implementing part of the above programme, notably in connexion with the establishment of the industrial vocational training scheme. Bilateral assistance in the provision of buildings and equipment for the Scheme has already been forthcoming.

/...

6. The request was revised with the aid of experts from the International Labour Organisation under Preparatory Assistance to the Government.

III. The Project

7. The purpose of the project, the duration of which is four years, is to assist the Government of Kenya in establishing a National Industrial Vocational Training Scheme consisting of a National Council of Industrial Vocational Training, an Industrial Training Department in the Ministry of Labour and a Pilot Training Centre.

8. Over-all planning and organization of the Scheme will be the responsibility of the National Council of Industrial Vocational Training, a tripartite body composed of representatives of the Government, employer associations and labour unions. Through the Council, all industrial training activities conducted by the Ministry of Labour and the Ministry of Education will be co-ordinated and integrated. Trade Committees, which will function under the Council, will determine the curricula for the training courses foreseen under the Scheme, as well as the type of equipment best suited for use in the workshops.

9. The Industrial Training Department will be responsible for implementing the trade-testing and in-plant training programmes, including apprenticeship, and will organize the Pilot Training Centre. Moreover, it will undertake vocational training surveys to determine future trained manpower requirements, and will prepare the necessary teaching materials for the training programmes of the Pilot Centre.

10. The Pilot Training Centre will be housed in a new building adjoining the existing facilities of the trade-testing centre of the Ministry of Labour in Nairobi. In addition to its main task of training instructors for the trade schools and supervisors and skilled workers for local concerns, the Centre will undertake the following activities:

- (a) Promoting industrial vocational training throughout the country;
- (b) Providing direction and guidance to industrial undertakings and existing educational institutions in the training of technical personnel;
- (c) Demonstrating new methods and techniques for the training of instructors, supervisors and skilled workers;

(d) Establishing norms and standards for workshop organization and management; and

(e) Preparing teaching materials for various vocational training programmes.

11. The Scheme will be implemented in close collaboration with the Ministry of Education. Basic preliminary technical education will be included in the first two years of the curricula of the secondary trade schools run by the Ministry of Education. After the successful completion of the second year, trainees will be enrolled at the Pilot Centre in a one-year artisan course, which will provide intensive practical training in a selected trade. Instructor courses will have a duration of six months and will include instruction in teaching methods and techniques, as well as practical workshop activities. Upgrading courses for supervisors and skilled workers will be organized and will vary according to the individual needs of each group. When in full operation, the Centre expects to graduate approximately 940 trainees per year as follows: 40 instructors, 100 supervisors, 400 workers and 400 apprentices.

12. To implement the project, the UNDP (Special Fund) will provide twenty-four man-years of expert services, including a Project Manager, a number of experts in in-plant training, instructor training and apprenticeship, the preparation of teaching materials, and a team of six instructors in various industrial trades. In addition to their participation in the activities described in the preceding paragraphs, the experts will advise the Government on the revision of the Industrial Training Act. Twelve fellowships totalling six man-years will be granted in order to enable the counterpart staff to complete their training abroad. Equipment in the form of workshop machinery, tools, teaching aids and spare parts will also be provided.

13. The Government counterpart contribution will include the purchase of land and the construction of the building premises for the Centre. The Government will also provide office furniture and supplies; and equipment to supplement that provided by the UNDP (Special Fund). It will designate the necessary technical and administrative staff and cover all running costs of the Training Department and the Centre. The Ministry of Labour will be the Co-operating Government Agency.

14. The Government will assume full responsibility for the continuation of the Scheme when UNDP (Special Fund) assistance is completed.

IV. Executing Agency

15. The International Labour Organisation has indicated its readiness to serve as Executing Agency.

V. Financial Provisions

16. It has been estimated that the total Governing Council earmarking will be as follows:

| | Total cost (in \$ US) | Phasing of expenditure | | | |
|---|--------------------------|------------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| | | First year | Second year | Third year | Fourth year |
| Experts | 602,400 ^{a/} | 122,400 | 144,000 | 216,000 | 120,000 |
| Fellowships | 36,000 | 9,000 | 18,000 | 9,000 | - |
| Equipment | 160,000 | 100,000 | 40,000 | 15,000 | 5,000 |
| Miscellaneous | <u>34,600</u> | <u>5,800</u> | <u>8,600</u> | <u>13,000</u> | <u>7,200</u> |
| TOTAL GROSS PROJECT COSTS: | 833,000 | 237,200 | 210,600 | 253,000 | 132,200 |
| Executing Agency overhead costs | 91,600 | | | | |
| UNDP (Special Fund) direct costs ^{b/} | <u>-</u> | | | | |
| GOVERNING COUNCIL EARMARKING: | 924,600 | | | | |

^{a/} Gross cost, representing 24 man-years of expert services, including an amount of \$26,400 for expert services provided as Preparatory Assistance to the Government.

^{b/} Includes any expenditure for costs related to project appraisal or operation incurred directly by the Administrator.

17. Included in the total Governing Council earmarking is an amount estimated at the equivalent of \$90,400, representing 15 per cent of the estimated gross expert cost, which will be paid by the Government as a cash contribution towards local operating costs of the project. In addition, the Government is expected to

/...

make a counterpart contribution estimated at the equivalent of \$370,000. The exact amounts will be determined at the time of signature of the Plan of Operation.

18. To the extent administratively desirable, the Administrator is prepared to include in the gross project budget, subject to the concurrence of the Government, any part of the counterpart contribution which the Government agrees to make in cash directly to the UNDP (Special Fund) and to show the Governing Council earmarking increased accordingly.

VI. Recommendations

19. The Administrator

- (a) Recommends that the Governing Council earmark \$924,600 for this project, of which \$833,000 will be for project costs and \$91,600 for clearly identifiable additional costs incurred by the Executing Agency in the execution of the project;
 - (b) Requests the authorization of the Governing Council to conclude the appropriate arrangements.
-

SF 310 KEN 13

November 2, 1965

Mr. Myer Cohen
Director, Bureau of Operations
United Nations Special Fund
United Nations, New York

Dear Mr. Cohen:

Please refer to the request of the Government of Kenya for assistance from the Special Fund in the Development of an Apprenticeship Training Centre.

The background information given in the summary request is in accordance with our information relating to manpower needs in Kenya. We also believe that vocational training facilities should be expanded, and we would support the proposed establishment of an Apprenticeship Training Centre.

We have one specific comment to offer. We understand that Kenyatta College, in conjunction with the Polytechnic, is considering the introduction of courses to train technical teachers and instructors. If the proposed Center should also offer technical school teacher training courses, the danger of unnecessary duplication might arise. We would suggest that the Special Fund review this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Arnold Rivkin
Development Services Department

NKoenig:ms

cc: Mr. Ballantine
Mr. Galika

Mr. Berthaud, Unesco

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Norbert Koenig DATE: October 29, 1965

FROM: O. H. Calika *CEL*

SUBJECT: Request to the UN Special Fund from the Government of Kenya
for assistance in the Development of an Apprenticeship Training
Centre (SF 310 KEN 13)

1. I refer to your memorandum dated September 28, 1965 on the above.
2. The shortage of skilled African workers in Kenya needs to be overcome if the future development of industry in that country is not to be impaired. The proposed project, for which assistance from the Special Fund is requested, could be of value towards this end and, in general, merits the Bank's support.

CEL
BQLan/OHCalika/rb

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Norbert Koenig

DATE: October 1, 1965

FROM: D. S. Ballantine *DSB*

SUBJECT: Request to the UN Special Fund from the Government of Kenya for Assistance in the Development of an Apprenticeship Training Centre (SF 310 KEN 13)

The background as described in the summary is, as far as the Bank Mission to Kenya knows, correct. The existing training facilities (vocational) must be expanded; therefore, the project is sound.

Minor objections are:

Opportunities offering satisfactory apprenticeship training in industry are limited; particularly in trades with reasonably large technological content (e.g., electronics). This type of trade basic training should be given in existing trade schools.

but they are bad.

[Kenyatta College, in conjunction with the Polytechnic, is considering ~~the proposal for training technical teachers and instructors. If the proposed Center, administered by the Ministry of Labor, also offers teacher training, there might be a duplication.~~ *would*

(A)

technical school

Theoretical portions of part-time or evening course apprentice studies should be administered under the auspices of the Ministry of Education (not the Ministry of Labor).

] 2

Attachment

cc: Mr. Chadenet

Oct. 25 - Called Caliba

sent # of PA comments. Done Oct. 26

A.L.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Projects Department

DATE: September 28, 1965

FROM: Norbert Koenig *N. K.*SUBJECT: Request to the UN Special Fund from the Government of Kenya for Assistance in the Development of an Apprenticeship Training Centre (SF 310 KEN 13)

Attached is a summary of a request received by the UN Special Fund. The Special Fund has asked for the Bank's comments on this project.

Please let me have at your early convenience a memorandum giving your Department's comments, or indicating that your Department has no comments to offer.

A similar memorandum has been sent to the Area Department.

Development Services Department will reply to the Special Fund in the light of comments received.

If you consider that this project is of special interest to the Bank and therefore wish to see the full governmental request to the Special Fund before offering comments, please let me know and I will ask the Special Fund for the full text.

Attachment

UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL FUND

Official Request from the Government of Kenya for Assistance
in the Development of an Apprenticeship Training Centre

Summary

| | |
|---|--------------------|
| Date Request Received: | 22 July 1965 |
| Proposed Duration: | Four years |
| Amount Requested from the Special Fund: | \$707,800 |
| Proposed Government Counterpart Contribution: | \$523,700 |
| Local Operating Costs: | \$91,200 |
| Proposed Government Cooperating Agency: | Ministry of Labour |

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AUG 05 2022

WBG ARCHIVES

I. Background

1. The Government of Kenya with the assistance of an ILO expert surveyed the country's manpower requirements in relation to the 1964-70 Development Plan to assess the existing training facilities in order to recommend the most appropriate action to fill the manpower requirements of the economy. This survey, carried out during the latter part of 1964 and early 1965, concentrated on the work force required by industry rather than agriculture. The study concluded that about 12 engineers, 60 technicians and 1,200 skilled workers were needed annually to supplement the industrial technical manpower already available.
2. The Engineering Faculty of the University College and the Polytechnic - both located in Nairobi - are training the required engineers and technicians with Special Fund assistance. There are also various trade schools in the country, under the Ministry of Education, which offer two-year courses for semi-skilled workers. It appears however that the training provided in these schools is not of sufficient quality to meet the requirements of industry and therefore many graduates cannot find employment in the country's industrial concerns.
3. In order to remedy this situation, it is planned to convert these trade schools into secondary trade schools offering four-year courses. The training scheme to supply the required skilled workers annually consists of a two-year basic vocational course for all students with an estimated annual output of about 500 students. The top 25 percent, or 125 annually, will continue for a further period of two years of training in these schools in order to qualify as junior technicians. The other 75 percent (375) will be given an intensive training for one year in a craft followed by apprenticeship under the supervision of the Ministry of Labour. The balance of 700 skilled workers required annually will be trained in various vocational and apprenticeship training schemes in industry also under the supervision of the Ministry of Labour.

/...

II. The Project

4. The Government of Kenya has consequently requested Special Fund assistance in establishing a training centre to train instructors for apprentices, in preparing technical school teachers and providing theoretical training for apprentices themselves on a day release or "sandwich" basis. Advisory assistance is also requested in establishing and later raising the standards for skilled workers.

5. The number of apprentices trained under this scheme will progressively rise from 200 in the first year to about 1,000 in the fifth and together with the graduates of the four-year course given at the trade schools, will supply the skilled workers required by the economy. The training will be given in twenty apprenticeship trades as identified by the manpower survey. It is proposed that industry should be charged Shs. 100 for a one month full-time course; this fee being in line with the present practices established in the country.

6. The request does not indicate the number of instructors and technical teachers to be trained under the proposed scheme.

III. Financial Data

A. Contribution Requested from the Special Fund

Eight internationally recruited experts have been requested in the following fields: one in apprenticeship organization for a four-year period, one in in-plant training of apprentices for two years, one in trade committees for two years and five expert-instructors for a cumulative period of fifteen man-years.

| | <u>Amount Requested*</u> | <u>Special Fund Pro-forma</u> |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Experts: 23 man-years | \$607,800 | \$499,100 |
| Fellowships: 22 of six months each | 78,600 | 66,000 |
| Equipment | 21,400 | 22,900 |
| Miscellaneous | — | <u>29,900</u> |
| Totals | \$707,800 | \$617,900 |

*The contribution requested was expressed in UK£ for a total of £198,200 and not in EA Shillings.

B. Proposed Government Counterpart Contribution

The Government will provide the land, buildings, salaries for the teachers, clerical and other staff and the local salaries of the teaching staff while on fellowships abroad. It will also provide the equipment, office furniture and supplies necessary to supplement that provided by the Special Fund.

/...

| | <u>Local currency*</u> <u>(EA Shillings)</u> | <u>Dollar</u> <u>equivalent**</u> |
|------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| Land and buildings | 306,000 | \$ 42,900 |
| Office equipment and supplies | 306,000 | 42,900 |
| Salaries of Professional Personnel | 2,686,000 | 376,200 |
| Other salaries | <u>440,000</u> | <u>61,700</u> |
| Totals | SH. 3,738,000 | \$523,700 |

*In the request this amount was expressed in UK£ but has been converted into EA Shillings.

**Calculated at the existing UN rate of exchange of U.S.\$1 = 7.14 EA Shillings.

C. Local Operating Costs

The Government proposes to pay an amount estimated at US\$91,200 as a cash contribution towards local operating costs of the project.

L. BORGHESE

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Projects Department

DATE: September 28, 1965

FROM: **Norbert Koenig**SUBJECT: Request to the UN Special Fund from the Government of **Kenya for Assistance**
in the Development of an Apprenticeship Training Centre (SF 310 KEN 13)

Attached is a summary of a request received by the UN Special Fund. The Special Fund has asked for the Bank's comments on this project.

Please let me have at your early convenience a memorandum giving your Department's comments, or indicating that your Department has no comments to offer.

A similar memorandum has been sent to the Area Department.

Development Services Department will reply to the Special Fund in the light of comments received.

If you consider that this project is of special interest to the Bank and therefore wish to see the full governmental request to the Special Fund before offering comments, please let me know and I will ask the Special Fund for the full text.

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OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: **Africa Department** DATE: **September 28, 1965**

FROM: **Norbert Koenig**

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Attachment

SPECIAL FUND



FONDS SPECIAL

UNITED NATIONS
NEW YORK

TELEPHONE: PLAZA 4-1234

CABLE ADDRESS: SPECFUND NEW YORK

REFERENCE: SF/310/KEN 13


21 September 1965

Dear Mr. Demuth,

.....
I attach three copies of a résumé of a request received from the Government of KENYA for assistance from the Special Fund for the development of an Apprenticeship Training Centre.

I should be grateful for any comments which the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development may wish to make on this request.

Yours sincerely,


Myer Cohen

Director
Bureau of Operations

Mr. Richard Demuth,
Director, Technical Assistance and Liaison Staff,
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development,
1818 H Street, N.W.,
Washington 25, D. C.

UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL FUND

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in the Development of an Apprenticeship Training Centre

Summary

| | |
|---|--------------------|
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AUG 05 2022

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2. The Engineering Faculty of the University College and the Polytechnic - both located in Nairobi - are training the required engineers and technicians with Special Fund assistance. There are also various trade schools in the country, under the Ministry of Education, which offer two-year courses for semi-skilled workers. It appears however that the training provided in these schools is not of sufficient quality to meet the requirements of industry and therefore many graduates cannot find employment in the country's industrial concerns.
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/...

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| Totals | SH. 3,738,000 | \$523,700 |

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**Calculated at the existing UN rate of exchange of U.S.\$1 = 7.14 EA Shillings.

C. Local Operating Costs

The Government proposes to pay an amount estimated at US\$91,200 as a cash contribution towards local operating costs of the project.

L. BORGHESE

KEN II

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Area Projects

DATE: Oct. 7, 1971

FROM: Technical Assistance Division, Development Services Department

SUBJECT: Reports on UNDP Projects

The following report has been derestricted by the Government:

KENYA - Range Management Division of the Ministry of Agriculture and
Animal Husbandry

(AGP:SF/KEN 11). Technical Report No. 1 - Kenya: Range Management
Division of the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal
Husbandry; Bush Control. Rome, 1970.

Executing Agency: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.
The report may be obtained from: Distribution and Sales Section, FAO,
Via delle Terme di Caracalla, Rome, Italy.

**UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT
PROGRAMME**

Distr.
RESTRICTED

DP/SF/R.12/Add.31/Corr.1
16 March 1971

ENGLISH ONLY

GOVERNING COUNCIL
Twelfth session
7-25 June 1971
Agenda item 3 (a) and (b)

DECLASSIFIED

AUG 05 2022

WBG ARCHIVES

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (SPECIAL FUND)

Assistance to the Government of

KENYA

Supplementary Assistance to the Range Management
Division of the Ministry of Agriculture (KEN 11)

CORRIGENDUM

1. On page 1, the Governing Council earmarking should read: "\$859 400".
2. On page 4, subparagraph 10 (b) should read:
"Under the training component of the project, fellowship training for one counterpart, leading to a doctorate degree;"
3. Subparagraph 10 (c) should read:
"Under the equipment component of the project, fencing and water supply equipment, films, special imported feeds and sundry laboratory equipment;"
4. The following subparagraph 10 (d) should be added:
"Under the subcontract component of the project, provision for capture of young animals."

/...

5. On page 4, Chapter III Governing Council Earmarking should read:

| | Total cost (in \$ US) | Phasing of expenditure | |
|---|--------------------------|------------------------|----------------|
| | | First year | Second year |
| Experts (25 man-years) | 620 000 | 331 100 | 288 900 |
| Training | 20 000 | 10 000 | 10 000 |
| Equipment | 78 000 | 63 000 | 15 000 |
| Subcontracts | 19 000 | 10 000 | 9 000 |
| Miscellaneous | <u>37 200</u> | <u>15 400</u> | <u>21 800</u> |
| TOTAL GROSS PROJECT COSTS: | 774 200 | 429 500 | 344 700 |
| Participating and Executing Agency overhead costs | 85 200 | | |
| UNDP (Special Fund) direct costs | - | | |
| GOVERNING COUNCIL EARMARKING: | 859 400 | | |

6. On page 5, subparagraph 11 (a) should read:

"Recommends that the Governing Council earmark \$859,400 for this project;"



UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT
PROGRAMME



Distr.
RESTRICTED

DP/SF/R.12/Add.31
11 March 1971

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

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AUG 05 2022

WBG ARCHIVES

GOVERNING COUNCIL
Twelfth session
7-25 June 1971
Agenda item 3 (a) and (b)

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (SPECIAL FUND)

Assistance to the Government of

KENYA

Supplementary Assistance to the Range Management
Division of the Ministry of Agriculture (KEN 11)

| | |
|---|------------|
| Estimated equivalent value of the Government's counterpart contribution to the project: | \$ 129 000 |
| Governing Council earmarking: ^{1/} | \$ 787 200 |

Duration: Two years

Participating and Executing Agency: The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

I. Objectives

1. The purpose of the supplementary assistance is to continue to assist the Government in the strengthening of the Range Management Division in the Ministry of Agriculture, to enable it to carry out land use surveys as a basis for detailed range development planning to promote the pastoral development of the vast Kenya range area.

^{1/} Included in the Governing Council earmarking is an amount of \$ 93,000 representing 15 per cent of the estimated gross expert costs, which will be paid by the Government as a cash contribution towards local operating costs of the project.

/...

2. At its first session in January 1966, the Governing Council approved a project for the development of a Range Management Division of the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry.^{2/} The project was designed to intensify and expand the range management training, research and extension programme of the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry. The project envisaged development in three main areas of work: (a) land use survey and planning; (b) education; and (c) research.
3. The Participating and Executing Agency for the project is the FAO. The project became operational on 1 November 1966 and is scheduled to be completed on 31 October 1971.
4. Work has proceeded satisfactorily, and by the termination date the work planned under the education component will be completed. Due to the difficulty in locating suitable counterparts, however, the fellowship programme of the survey component is behind schedule. The survey team cannot complete the field training of their counterparts and hand over the work to them since the experts are scheduled to depart before their counterparts return. Under the research component, important investigational work has been carried out, but it remains to be related to the long-term development plans of the country. Supplementary assistance is required to allow for the completion of these two components.

II. Execution

5. The project activities will consist of the following:
- (a) Provision of a multi-disciplinary team to undertake land use surveys and planning;
 - (b) Provision of on-the-job training for national counterpart staff newly returned from fellowship training;

^{2/} See document DP/SF/R.1/Add.37.

(c) Review of the results of range research in Kenya and the preparation of a detailed research proposal, including staff and cost implications, which can be used by the Government to attract funds from various sources to carry out a long-term programme at the Range Research Station, Kiboko.

6. The survey team will continue the large-scale land use survey work and will thus fulfil the pre-investment requirements of the livestock development programme being financed through the International Development Agency (IDA) and the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA). The work will include a study of the comparative economics of alternate systems of producing, transporting and marketing cattle from the northern regions of Kenya, which is the area the Government now wishes to give priority for the survey team work.

7. The data gathered by the team will be analyzed to help prepare a long-range research programme in order to identify and select from among the many possible research topics those possessing the greatest economic potential for range and livestock development.

8. The Government Co-operating Agency will be the Ministry of Agriculture. To facilitate the timely operation of the project, the Government will provide:

(a) A Project Co-Manager and counterpart personnel in the fields of range ecology, water development, livestock improvement and agricultural economics;

(b) Office and laboratory accommodation and other administrative support which is required for the implementation of the project;

(c) Facilities for field trials in the Kiboko Range Station and at other locations in the country.

9. The value of the Government's counterpart contribution to the project has been estimated at the equivalent of \$129,000, of which approximately \$89,000 represents expenditures arising directly from the project.

/...

10. To assist in the execution of the project, FAO, in its capacity as Participating and Executing Agency for the UNDP (Special Fund), has agreed to provide:

- (a) Under the expert component of the project:
- (i) The services of a Project Manager who will be an expert in range management;
 - (ii) Experts in the fields of range ecology, water development, animal husbandry, agricultural economics, and range economics;
 - (iii) Consultant services, including the field of rural sociology;

(b) Under the equipment component of the project, fencing and water supply equipment, special imported feeds and sundry laboratory equipment.

III. Governing Council Earmarking

| | Total cost (in \$ US) | Phasing of expenditure | |
|---|--------------------------|------------------------|----------------|
| | | First year | Second year |
| Experts (25 man-years) | 620 000 | 331 100 | 288 900 |
| Equipment | 52 000 | 37 000 | 15 000 |
| Miscellaneous | <u>37 200</u> | <u>15 400</u> | <u>21 800</u> |
| TOTAL GROSS PROJECT COSTS: | 709 200 | 383 500 | 325 700 |
| Participating and Executing Agency overhead costs | 78 000 | | |
| UNDP (Special Fund) direct costs | <u>-</u> | | |
| GOVERNING COUNCIL EARMARKING: | 787 200 | | |

/...

IV. Recommendations

11. The Administrator

- (a) Recommends that the Governing Council earmark \$787,200 for this project;
 - (b) Recommends that the Governing Council establish the Government's obligation to make a cash contribution towards local operating costs of this project at 15 per cent of the estimated gross expert costs;
 - (c) Requests the authorization of the Governing Council to conclude the appropriate arrangements.
-

File

Messrs. Hornstein and Fransen

March 15, 1971

Eileen Powell

KENYA: UNDP assistance to the Range Management Division of the Ministry of Agriculture. (DP/SF/310 KEN 11)

UNDP is proposing to allocate an additional \$787,200 as supplementary assistance to this project. (The original allocation was \$1,704,000.) A copy of the Governing Council paper is attached. Please note particularly paragraph 6. In view of our "special interest" in the project, would you let me know whether we have any comments on the proposal by Wednesday next, March 17, please?

Attachment

EPowell/pme

Schwarzer corp
"In principle, would support project. These coordination with Ad's work"
J

KEN-11 - RANGE MANAGEMENT DIVISION

Following her memo of 11/18/70, E.P. discussed this project with Franssen and it was decided that it would continue to be of "special interest" to the Bank.

When the mid-term review reports are received, send to Agriculture & Livestock Div. - with a note saying that if we don't hear from them by X-date, we will assume that they have no comments on the Report.

* * * *

11/20/70 - Hornstein (Area Dept.) strongly believes that this is of "special interest" and would like to see anything that we receive on the progress of this project.
E.W.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Miss Eileen Powell

DATE: November 20, 1970

FROM: Roger A. Hornstein

SUBJECT: KENYA: UNDP Study No. DP/SF/310 KEN 11

I refer to your memorandum of November 18, 1970. As we discussed on the telephone the other day, I feel very strongly that we should remain in our role of showing "special interest" in the Range Management Division of the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry study, especially in view of our deep involvement in Kenya livestock.

Please do not take any official action on this without consulting me personally.

RAHornstein:nfr

cc: Mr. Stoops



file
KENYA

Mr. James Fransen

November 18, 1970

Eileen Powell

KENYA:

UNDP/SF - Range Management Division of the Ministry of Agriculture and
Animal Husbandry DP/SF/310 KEN 11

I refer to the UNDP mission report which my colleague, Mrs. Williams, sent to your Department for comments last June. Mrs. Williams tells me that you have no comments on the report and that, furthermore, your Division does not have a "special interest" in this project.

On March 25, 1966, the Bank wrote the UNDP expressing a "special interest" in this project. This was done on the basis of discussions with the Area and Projects Departments, reflected in memoranda dated September 8, 1965 and March 17, 1966 from Mr. McMeekan (Agriculture Projects) and Mr. Tolley (Area) respectively to Mr. Koenig (Development Services). As recently as March 25, 1970, in a memorandum prepared by Mr. Dumoulin (Agriculture Projects), this project was again listed as of "special interest" and, as such, was discussed at the last annual review meeting held between the UNDP, FAO and the Bank.

If it is now decided that the project is no longer of "special interest", then we should officially inform UNDP and FAO. Otherwise, they will continue to send us reports and other material for comments. I would therefore appreciate a brief memorandum from your Department, cleared with Area, to the effect that "special interest" is discontinued. I will then officially inform UNDP and FAO.

EPowell/pme

cc: Messrs. Hornstein
Dumoulin
Veraart

KEN-11

Fransen (Agr. Projects)
called 11/17/70 and
has no comments on
the report.

Answer to UNDP not
necessary.

DW

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Miss Eleftheria Cambouris
FROM: Roger A. Hornstein
SUBJECT: KENYA: Range Management Division, Ministry of Agriculture
(DP/SF/310/KEN 11)

DATE: June 18, 1970

Thank you for your memorandum of June 16, 1970 and the attached UNDP report. We have no comments to offer on this report.

Pro
PROELOFFS: jm

cc: Mr. Stoops

East

JUN 18 REC'D

UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME



PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES
POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT

UNITED NATIONS
NEW YORK

TELEPHONE: 754-1234

CABLE ADDRESS: UNDEVPRO • NEW YORK

REFERENCE: DP/SF/310/KEN 11

MAY 28 1970

Dear Mr. Demuth,

Subject: KENYA - Range Management Division, Ministry
of Agriculture

.....
.....
In February 1970, we conducted a mid-term review of the above-mentioned project. We enclose two copies of the mission's report and would be most grateful to receive any comments on their recommendations, which you may care to make.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Sergije Makiedo'.

Sergije Makiedo
Officer-in-Charge
Bureau of Operations and Programming

Mr. Richard H. Demuth
Director of Development Services
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433

MAY 10 1970

PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES
POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT



DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
UNITED NATIONS

UNITED NATIONS
NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS: UNDEVRRO & NEW YORK

TELEPHONE: 764-1234

REFERENCE: DP/ST/20/1000 II

MAY 28 1970

Dear Mr. Dornth,

Subject: KENYA - Range Management Division, Ministry
of Agriculture

In February 1970, we conducted a mid-term review of the
above-mentioned project. We enclose two copies of the mission's
report and would be most grateful to receive any comments on
their recommendations, which you may care to make.

Yours sincerely,

Gertrude M. Madsen
Officer-in-Charge
Bureau of Operations and Programming

Mr. Richard H. Dornth
Director of Development Services
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433

RECEIVED

MAY 1 0 1970

MAY 28 1970

RECEIVED

Mr. Roger Rowe

June 16, 1970

Eleftheria Cambouris

KENYA: Range Management Division, Ministry of Agriculture (DP/SF/310/KEN 11)

I attach a copy of UNDP's report of the mid-term review mission and will appreciate any comments you may have thereon.

A copy of this report has also been sent for comments to Mr. Myhrer of the Eastern Africa Department. Development Services Department will reply to the UNDP in the light of comments received from both departments.

*Rowe sent it to Franssen
Franssen's sec will check & call*

*11/6
11/16*

ECambouris:mh

Mr. O. M. Myhrer

June 16, 1970

Eleftheria Cambouris

KENYA: Range Management Division, Ministry of
Agriculture (DP/SF/310/KEN 11)

I attach a copy of UNDP's report of the mid-term review mission and will appreciate any comments you may have thereon.

A copy of this report has also been sent for comments to Mr. Rowe of Agriculture Projects Department. Development Services Department will reply to the UNDP in the light of comments received from both departments.

ECambouris:mh

File KEN 11
X file FAO
coop
MAR 4 RECD prog.

TO:- I.H. Ergas
Director
FAO/IBRD Cooperative Programme

17 February 1970

FROM:- D. McFarlane DM

SUBJECT:- Mid-term Review of UNDP/FAO Project: KEN.11
Composition of Mission: Messrs. Phillips and Francis (UNDP);
Johnson (Consultant); Hartley and McFarlane (FAO)
Back-to-office and Full Report

Terms of Reference: Project KEN.11: The promotion of pastoral range development through the strengthening of the Range Management Division of the Department of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry in the main sectors of range usage surveys, pre-investment studies, education and research.

SF Costs: US\$ 2 million; Staff No. 16 cost: US\$ 1.4 million;
Equipment US\$ 0.25 million.

Terms of Reference of Mission

Review land use and economic studies and development plans. Assess counterpart training, the project's usefulness to the Investment Programme of the IBRD and other lending organizations, and the educational and research impacts of the project. Evaluate the degree of cooperation within the project and with other projects and agencies. Recommend any modifications to the Plan of Operation and any follow-up that may be required.

General

In conception and in execution the project must be judged as a major success. The effectiveness of the multidisciplinary approach was very evident.

Land Usage Surveys to provide a basis for Range Pastoral Development

Substantial areas have been surveyed; the interaction of livestock and wildlife has been studied. It is estimated that to complete the surveys of rangeland would require a further 7 - 9 years at the present rate of progress.

Pre-investment Studies have been carried out in those areas selected by the government for future ranch development. The work done and the methods developed in collaboration with the Range Department of the Agricultural Finance Corporation, which handles the IBRD/SMIDA loan, have proven to be highly satisfactory.

SF 4/1 KEN.11

DM:dg

cc. All Team Members
IBRD, Washington (3)

/...

The educational section of the project is producing the necessary teaching and extension material. Counterpart training is at present inadequate. The field extension programme is made difficult through the absence of suitable material, the lack of adequate technical assistance and ongoing development in the range areas.

In the research sector those aspects of the work dealing with observational studies, constituting the major part, have been well done and, in fact, complement the studies of the land use surveys. Most of the controlled experimental work is of doubtful value due to the scarcity of facilities for this type of work and the absence of counterpart staff. Exception should be made of work on bush control through charcoal production with the salvage of the aromatic byproducts.

Counterpart Training in general is far from satisfactory, despite the best efforts of government. The problems have been a shortage of suitable graduates, unattractive conditions of appointment and the absence overseas of trainees, whose return will be too late for effective inservice training. The age and potential experience of counterpart staff will not enable them effectively to take over the work of the project at its scheduled termination.

Cooperation within the project between the three main groups leaves much to be desired. Regular meetings to discuss policies proposed, current and completed work with their opportunities for discussion, generally accepted as being valuable to senior and junior staff alike, were not a satisfactory feature of the project. Cooperation with other groups in the country was patchy.

It was recommended that:-

- a) the team be strengthened in sociology, economics and animal production;
- b) the research staff should be used to complement the work of the land use survey group;
- c) the research staff should assist the government in the planning of the proposed Kiboko Range Research Station;
- d) the continuation of the current forage production studies, bush control, combined with charcoal and other byproduct production and some other aspects of bush control should be assured.

/...

The comments which follow are intended to be constructive and to provide a basis for improving future projects of this nature. Further views are offered on aspects of possible general importance to the future formulation of related UNDP/FAO projects.

The following items are not in order of priority:-

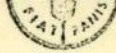
1. In the absence of government policy on the division of range usage between livestock and wildlife, planning for pastoral range usage is difficult.
2. The failure to establish whether the divisions of the Department of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry should be essentially uni- or multidisciplinary similarly creates difficulties and delays.
3. The project, as intended, is strengthening the technical competence of the Range Management Division (RMD). It is difficult to assess when the RMD will be able to carry out these functions without assistance. Certainly not within the life of the project. To withdraw assistance too early would be to run the risk of losing the gains already made.
4. In the pursuance of a nationalisation policy, it is doubtful whether the government has an adequate realisation of the technical and numerical weakness in the staffing situation.
5. The importance of pre-investment studies is not mentioned in the Plan of Operation. In view of the widespread lack of understanding of this sector by field officers, it is felt that in the Plan of Operation pre-investment should be emphasized and the necessary staff be nominated.
6. A sociologist is considered to be an essential member of this type of project staff because effective land usage must be based on existing traditional tribal rights and customs, and there are many similar areas in the world requiring assistance.
7. In many of the technically more advanced countries, research finance is made available only on the basis of adequately prepared projects, proven technical competence and, subsequently, on satisfactory results. The machinery developed for successful administration has been based on professional scientists of proven and accepted competence. UNDP/SF/FAO now allocate considerable sums of money for research, without taking those precautions now generally considered necessary for the effective use of technical resources, thus laying themselves open to serious and valid criticism. It is felt that this problem should be the subject of special study.

/...

8. It is suggested that once a project has been identified, a preparation mission on which the project leader and possibly his senior technical staff would be represented, should spend at least six months in the country concerned reviewing the work done in the project area nationally and internationally. They should prepare a review of this work and a series of projects to be submitted for approval to the UNDP.
9. Pastoral Range Development, through the financing of ranches, must depend on the availability of managerial skills. At present there is, and in the foreseeable future there will continue to be a limiting shortage of trained personnel.
10. The areas of responsibility of the lending institutions and the RMD have not been clarified with regard to pre-investment studies, managerial and supervisory responsibilities.
11. National and Agricultural Research programmes have not yet been evolved. There is considerable confusion in the organisation of research within the Department of Agriculture.
12. In view of the large number of countries requiring assistance on land use planning and pre-investment studies and the established and growing competence of the K.M.I.I staff in this work, it is suggested that this group, suitably strengthened and tailored for the purpose, should be maintained as a semi-permanent training organisation.

KENYA 11 - Range Management, Division of the Ministry of Agriculture and
Animal Husbandry

The Bank was satisfied with the contribution this project has made to livestock development and complimented FAO/UNDP on this. CP noted excellent working relations between project and the Development Bank. They commented on the difficulties of finding sufficient counterparts and stressed the valuable training role of project; they also drew attention to the land tenure problems hindering international investment in the Taita block.



FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

KEN-11

Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100-ROME

Cables: FOODAGRI ROME

Telex: 61181 FOODAGRI

Telephone: 5797

Ref. BK 3/1 sf 2
SF 4/1 Gen.

Projects Dept. Correspondence

Letter No. 80355

ANS'D BY _____

DATE _____

JUN. 18 1970

Dear Noel,

Enclosed are ten copies of the draft minutes of the last FAO/UNDP/Bank Annual Review Meeting, prepared by us. The verbatim report of this meeting will be sent to you by UNDP Headquarters in due course.

We would appreciate receiving any alterations you may eventually wish to make. However, if you have no comments to make on this paper, you can consider it as final.

Yours sincerely,

J.S. Spears

J.S. Spears
Chief, Operations, Planning and Coordination
Unit
Investment Centre

Mr. Noel McIvor
Deputy Director
Agricultural Projects Dept.
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433.
U.S.A.

*One Error
Dir. Cliffs
Demoulin
Riley (DD) ✓*

27 projects



~~28~~
file

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100-ROME

Cables: FOODAGRI ROME

Telex: 61181 FOODAGRI

Telephone: 5797

Ref. KEN-11

Projects Dept. Correspondence

00053

ANS'D BY _____

DATE _____

FEB. 26 1968

Dear Jim,

Subject: UNDP/SF Project "Range Management Division
of the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal
Husbandry" KENYA-11.

Not enclosed

...
...

I have the pleasure to enclose copy of the Plan of Operations,
and the last semi-annual report of the above mentioned UNDP/SF
project, covering the period between 1 May 1968 - 31 October 1968.

The project manager, Mr. Vic Bunderson, has recently informed
us about the activities of the project in relation to the operations
of the IBRD/IDA livestock development loan.

The following is a summary of UNDP project activities.

The UNDP Range Management Project became operational on
26 October 1966 and the Land Use and Planning Survey section of the
Range Management Project was immediately assigned to survey priority
areas, i.e. those areas designated as likely first recipients for
ranch loans under the IDA/Swedish Programme.

The survey team was handicapped by late arrivals of key members,
with the economist putting in his first appearance in September 1967.
He accompanied the Kenya team to Washington for the final loan
negotiations and continues to act in a coordinating capacity at
meetings with IBRD, APC and Government.

Basic resource assessments of the UNDP team stresses range,
water and animal evaluations which form the basis for the planning
and financial analysis of each proposed ranch and of the area to
which the ranch belongs.

Mr. L.J.C. Evans,
Director, Agriculture Department,
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development,
1818 H Street N.W.
Washington D.C. 20433.

Riley ✓
Hendry /...
Stops
Tolley

The survey team has completed detailed plans for ranch development in the Kaputiei section (800.000 acres approximately) which is high on the priority list for credit. A minimum requirement for permanent water (one for each three-mile radius) plus some additional temporary water has been planned and costed. The grazing capacities of the ranches have been determined and the requirements for purchased-in stock have been estimated. Thus the working capital and that required for development are known within reasonable limits.

Enumerations of humans and animals have been accomplished and an attempt made to arrive at the family as well as herd structures. The present animal and grazing resources available per adult equivalent on each ranch has been determined and related to the post-development potential.

The methodology of this procedure has been explained to AFC personnel who have accepted the production projections and who are now giving instructions to new personnel to follow the same procedures and format in future appraisals.

On completion of an area survey Government is given range, water, livestock and wildlife development proposals for each ranch. In presenting final area reports the UNDP Project advises on required levels of development and working capital requirements. This gives Government and IBRD a sounder basis for continuing negotiations and a better insight into the timing of future loans.

The survey of the second priority area (Taita District over one million acres) which is also high on the list to receive loans, is nearly completed. The same kind of information on vegetation, water and animals, their potentials and costs of development are to be provided to the Government and AFC.

Other areas have been assigned priorities by the Government and will be surveyed in turn.

I hope this information will be useful to you. We will be only too pleased to keep you posted on further progress of this project.

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,



I.H. Ergas
Director
FAO/IBRD Cooperative Programme.

AUG 26 P.M.

UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME



PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES
POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT

UNITED NATIONS
NEW YORK

TELEPHONE: 754-1234

CABLE ADDRESS: UNDEVPRO • NEW YORK

REFERENCE: DP SF 310 KEN 11

24 August 1966

Dear Mr. Demuth,

Subject: Kenya - Range Management Division of the Ministry
of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry

We acknowledge with thanks receipt of Mr. N. Koenig's letter of 2 June 1966 relating to the above-mentioned project.

We note that in the future the Bank wishes that the Executing Agency would consult with the Bank Headquarters in Washington in preparing the Plans of Operation, in formulating the terms of reference for consultants and in selecting the consultants for UNDP (Special Fund) projects in which the IBRD indicates its "special interest". We are writing the Food and Agriculture Organization accordingly.

Yours sincerely,

Paul-Marc Henry
Assistant Administrator
and
Associate Director, Bureau of Operations and Programming

Mr. Richard Demuth, Director
Development Services Department
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington 25, D. C.

RECEIVED
GENERAL FILES
COMMUNICATIONS
1966 AUG 26 AM 11:27

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR
FROM THE ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL
SUBJECT: [Illegible]

Reference is made to the memorandum dated [Illegible] and the [Illegible] of [Illegible].

Very truly yours,
[Illegible Signature]

The [Illegible] of the [Illegible] is [Illegible]. The [Illegible] of the [Illegible] is [Illegible]. The [Illegible] of the [Illegible] is [Illegible].

Very truly yours,
[Illegible Signature]

[Illegible Text]

[Illegible Text]

[Illegible Text]

[Illegible Text]

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[Illegible Text]

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION



DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

AUG 19 P.M.

File

AR

UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME



PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES
POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT

UNITED NATIONS
NEW YORK

TELEPHONE: 754-1234

CABLE ADDRESS: UNDEVPRO • NEW YORK

REFERENCE: DP/SF/310 KEN 11

18 August 1966

Dear Mr. Demuth,

KENYA: Range Management Division of the Ministry
of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry

We acknowledge with thanks receipt of Mr. N. Koenig's letter of 2 June, relating to the above-mentioned project.

We have duly noted your request that the Executing Agencies should consult with your Headquarters in Washington in preparing the Plans of Operation, in formulating the terms of reference for consultants and in selecting the consultants for UNDP projects in which the Bank indicates its special interest.

We are writing the Executing Agencies in this connection.

Yours sincerely,

Paul-Marc Henry
Assistant Administrator
and

Associate Director, Bureau of Operations and Programming

Mr. Richard H. Demuth
Director, Development Services Department
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433

1966 AUG 19 11 1:03
COMMUNICATIONS

RECEIVED
GENERAL FILES
COMMUNICATIONS

1966 AUG 19 PM 1:07

Mr. [Name] [Address]
[Address]
[Address]
[Address]
[Address]

Dear Sir,
[Text]

[Handwritten mark]

[Text]

[Text]

[Text]

[Text]

[Text]

[Text]

[Text]

REFERENCE: [Text]

[Text]

TELEPHONE: [Text]

NEW YORK

YOUR OFFICE: [Text]

UNITED NATIONS

DELEGATION BOSCUMME
UNITED NATIONS



BUREAU DE LA DELEGATION
BOSCUMME DES NATIONS UNIES

[Handwritten initials]

AUG 19 66

| | | |
|----------------------------|--|----------------|
| ROUTING SLIP | | Date 6/1/66 |
| NAME | | ROOM NO. |
| Mr. T. C. Drake | | 428 |
| Mr. J. Dumoulin | | 517 |
| Mr. N. Koenig | | 841 |
| | | |
| | | |

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | To Handle | <input type="checkbox"/> | Note and File |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Appropriate Disposition | <input type="checkbox"/> | Note and Return |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Approval | <input type="checkbox"/> | Prepare Reply |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Comment | <input type="checkbox"/> | Per Our Conversation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Full Report | <input type="checkbox"/> | Recommendation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Information | <input type="checkbox"/> | Signature |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Initial | <input type="checkbox"/> | Send On |

REMARKS

We (Agrie. Div. - G. Darvell -
McMeekan) suggested
the Nairobi arrangement
for this project as transmit-
ted to UNDP New York in
Bank's letter last ^{September} ~~November~~
16, 1965.
Do you agree on the new draft?

From

J. Dumoulin

FORM No. 75
(2-60)

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR
RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE
CORPORATION

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
ASSOCIATION

ROUTING SLIP

Date

6/1/66

NAME

ROOM NO.

Mr. Duvonlin

To Handle

Note and File

Appropriate Disposition

Note and Return

Approval

Prepare Reply

+ Comment

X Per Our Conversation

Full Report

Recommendation

Information

Signature

Initial

Send On

REMARKS

From

N. Koenig

June 1, 1966

DP/SF/310/KEN 11

June 1, 1966

Mr. Myer Cohen
Assistant Administrator and
Director, Bureau of Operations and Programming
United Nations Development Programme
United Nations, New York

Dear Mr. Cohen:

KENYA: UNDP (Special Fund) Assistance to Range Management Division of the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry

Thank you very much for your letter of April 26, 1966 informing us that the draft Plan of Operation for this project has been submitted by the Executing Agency to the FAO/IBRD Cooperative Program and that "the representative of the Bank in Kenya has been included in the Co-ordinating Committee listed in the Plan of Operation". We appreciate your having seen to it that these arrangements have been made, and we are satisfied that they meet the request made in Mr. Rivkin's letter of March 25, 1966.

We would, however, like to take this opportunity to ^{suggest} ~~point out~~ that, while we agree to these procedures of consultation ~~with~~ in the present case, we would normally expect that, in ^{the case of those} ~~accordance with the arrangements~~ ~~agreed upon by Messrs. Hoffman and Demuth concerning~~ UNDP projects in which the Bank ^{indicates its} ~~has a~~ (special interest, the UNDP instruct the Executing Agency to consult with Bank headquarters in Washington in preparing the Plan of Operation for executing the project, in formulating terms of reference for consultants, and in selecting the consultants.

Yours sincerely,

cc: Messrs. ~~Gregory~~/Dumoulin (cleared with)
Threlkeld
Tolley
Rfd, ROME
Gordon, NAIROBI

Norbert Koenig
D S D

ROUTING SLIP

Date

May 27, 1966

NAME

ROOM NO.

Mr. L. Evans

425

Mr. Coyle

To Handle

Note and File

Appropriate Disposition

Note and Return

Approval

Prepare Reply

Comment

Per Our Conversation

Full Report

Recommendation

Information

Signature

Initial

Send On

REMARKS

KENYA: UNDP/SF (KEN 11): Range Management
Division of the Ministry of Agriculture
and Animal Husbandry

With reference to your memorandum to Mr. Rivkin
of May 16, please find attached a draft letter
to the UNDP for your clearance.

N. Koenig
Norbert Koenig

From

May 27, 1966

DP/SF/310/KEN 11

May 27, 1966

Mr. Myer Cohen
Assistant Administrator and
Director, Bureau of Operations and Programming
United Nations Development Programme
United Nations, New York

Dear Mr. Cohen:

KENYA: UNDP (Special Fund) Assistance to Range Management Division of the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry

Thank you very much for your letter of April 26, 1966 informing us that the draft Plan of Operation for this project has been submitted by the Executing Agency to the ~~Team under the~~ FAO/IBRD Cooperative Program. We appreciate this, but we do not believe that this answers the request made in Mr. Rivkin's letter of March 25, 1966. We would therefore like to reiterate ^{our} ~~this~~ request, that, in accordance with the arrangements agreed upon by Messrs. Hoffman and Demuth concerning UNDP projects in which the Bank has a special interest, the UNDP should instruct the Executing Agency to consult with the Bank in preparing the Plan of Operation for executing the project, in formulating terms of reference for consultants, and in selecting the consultants.

Yours sincerely,

Norbert Koenig
Development Services Department

NKoenig:Jem

cc: Messrs. Evans (cleared with)
Creyke/Threlkeld
Tolley
Reid, ROME
Gordon, NAIROBI

Mr. Dunon has brought this up on May 31 and said that the VNO's letter of April 26, 1966, was alright. It should be consulted. New draft dated 6/1 is result. N.K.

UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME



PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES
POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT

UNITED NATIONS
NEW YORK

TELEPHONE: 754-1234

CABLE ADDRESS: UNDEVPRO • NEW YORK

23 May 1966

REFERENCE: DP SF 130(3) IBRD

Dear Mr. Demuth,

I refer to Mr. Riley's letter of 12 May, enumerating seven projects approved by the UNDP's Governing Council in which the IBRD has a "special interest" and asking us to ensure that the Executing Agency in each case had been requested to consult with the Bank in the preparation of the Plan of Operation, in the formulation of terms of reference for the subcontractors and in the selection of the latter.

The situation in each case is as follows:

✓ KENYA - Range Management Division of the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (KEN 11). Following Mr. Rivkin's letter to us of 25 March expressing the Bank's "special interest" in this project, we wrote to FAO on 29 March requesting the latter to hold the necessary consultations with the Bank. FAO informed us on 14 April that the first draft of the Plan of Operation had been submitted to the joint IBRD/FAO group before being sent to the UNDP, that the IBRD Representative in Kenya had been included in the Coordinating Committee described in the draft Plan, and that it would consult with the Bank if the need should arise for a consultant. Our letter of 26 April conveyed this information to you.

MOROCCO - Pilot Development and Agricultural Training in Selected Rural Zones of the Western Rif (MOR 14)

NEPAL - Feasibility Study of Irrigation Development in the Terai Plain (Phase II) (NEP 7)

PAKISTAN - Hydrological Survey in East Pakistan (Phase II) (PAK 29)
In the light of the Bank's "special interest" affirmed in Mr. Riley's letter of 12 May, we are writing separate letters to FAO for each of the above-mentioned projects asking the latter to consult with you in connexion with the items mentioned in the final paragraph of Mr. Riley's letter.

/...

Mr. Richard H. Demuth, Director
Development Services Department
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20433



- 2 -

- INDIA - Assistance to the Calcutta Metropolitan Water and Sanitation Authority (IND 65). While we have formally taken note of the Bank's "special interest" in this project, we are not writing separately to WHO in view of the latter's awareness of the Bank's interest and the extensive correspondence on this project which has already taken place between the Government, UNDP, WHO and the Bank.
- UNITED KINGDOM (British Guiana) - Power Development Survey (UK 43). Although the Plan of Operation for this project was signed on 7 April, we are writing a separate memorandum to the United Nations to inform them of the Bank's "special interest" and to request that the desired consultations take place.
- INDIA - Pre-investment Survey of Fishing Harbours (IND 55). Since the Fishery Development Mission presently in India was sent under the joint FAO/IBRD Agreement, there would seem to be little difficulty in ensuring close consultation with FAO in connexion with the UNDP-assisted project which the latter is executing. Just for the record, however, we will write to FAO to stress the importance of close consultations with the IBRD. Since the UNDP is already involved in the fishery field in India, we would appreciate the opportunity of discussing with the Bank the preliminary findings of the joint IBRD/FAO sponsored Mission. If this is not possible, we would be grateful to receive copies of the Mission's reports as soon as possible.

I trust that these actions will facilitate close cooperation between the Bank and the Executing Agencies for the above-mentioned projects to which we attach considerable importance.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Myer Cohen".

Myer Cohen
Assistant Administrator
and
Director, Bureau of Operations and Programming

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. A. Rivkin

DATE: May 16, 1966

FROM: L. J. C. Evans

SUBJECT: KENYA: UNDP/SF (KEN-11): Range Management Division of the
Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry

1. With reference to Mr. Myer Cohen's letter of April 26, 1966 addressed to Mr. Demuth, we are of the opinion that this is not a satisfactory answer.
2. We had specifically asked that the Executing Agency (FAO) should consult with the Bank (in Washington) as well as with the FAO/IBRD Cooperative Program (in Rome) on the Plan of Operation for executing the project and on formulating terms of reference for consultants and others.
3. We feel that UNDP/SF should be reminded of our previous request and of our present reaction.

JDumoulin:vmm

cc: Messrs. B. Chadenet
T. C. Creyke/T. Threlkeld

Mr. Norbert Koenig

September 8, 1965

C.P. McMeekan

U.N. Special Fund Assistance to the Government of Kenya for a Range Management Project (SF/310/KEN 11)

In collaboration with Mr. T.V. Anderson, a member of the Bank Office - Nairobi, a project for range management is now being prepared in the Ministry of Agriculture by Mr. John Peberdy for submission to the Bank.

Coordination between this project and the closely related SF/310/KEN 11 and also the larger UNSF East African Livestock Development Survey is considered essential to prevent overlap and duplication of effort. You may wish to inform the UNSF so that their local representatives can be informed officially of the proposed project.

GFDarnell/cq
IBRD

cc: Mr. Galika

UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME



PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES
POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT

AR

UNITED NATIONS
NEW YORK

TELEPHONE: 754-1234

CABLE ADDRESS: UNDEVPRO • NEW YORK

REFERENCE: DP/SF/310/KEN 11

26 April 1966

Dear Mr. Demuth,

KENYA: Range Management Division of the Ministry
of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry

Further to our letter of 29 March 1966, we have been informed that the draft Plan of Operation for the above-mentioned project has been submitted by the Executing Agency to the joint FAO/IBRD group. The representative of the Bank in Kenya has been included in the Co-ordinating Committee listed in the Plan of Operation which also mentions the application of a loan submitted to IBRD by the Kenya Government. The Plan of Operation also calls for close co-ordination with the IBRD, USAID and other schemes in Kenya.

We trust this will answer satisfactorily the request made in your letter of 25 March 1966.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Myer Cohen".

Myer Cohen
Assistant Administrator
and

Director, Bureau of Operations and Programming

Mr. Richard Demuth
Director of Development Services
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington 25, D.C.

Copies sent to Messrs. Tolley and Chadenet

UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME



PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES
POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT

UNITED NATIONS
NEW YORK

TELEPHONE: 754-1234

CABLE ADDRESS: UNDEVPRO • NEW YORK

REFERENCE: DP/SF/310/KEN 11

29 March 1966

Dear Mr. Demuth,

KENYA: Range Management Division of the Ministry of
Agriculture and Animal Husbandry

We acknowledge with thanks receipt of Mr. A. Rivkin's letter of 25 March 1966, expressing your interest in the above-mentioned project.

In an earlier letter to FAO, we had already drawn the attention of the Executing Agency to the necessity of closely co-ordinating the UNDP (Special Fund) sponsored scheme with the range management programme being prepared in the Kenya Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry for submission to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. We are writing again, suggesting FAO to consult with the Bank in connexion with this project.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Myer Cohen".

Myer Cohen
Assistant Administrator
and

Director, Bureau of Operations and Programming

Mr. Richard H. Demuth
Director, Development Services Department
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C., 20433

J. M. ... ?

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Norbert Koenig

DATE: March 17, 1966

FROM: Howard E. Tolley *HET*

SUBJECT: KENYA - UNDP (Special Fund) Assistance to Range Management
Division of the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry

This will reply to your memorandum of March 2 to Mr. El Emary on the above subject. We agree that the Development Services Department should write to the UNDP requesting them to instruct the Executing Agency to consult with us in preparing the working plan for executing the project, in formulating the terms of reference for consultants, and in selecting the consultants.

| | |
|---------------------|------|
| ROUTING SLIP | Date |
|---------------------|------|

| NAME | ROOM NO. |
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| 2. NK | |
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| <input type="checkbox"/> To Handle | <input type="checkbox"/> Note and File |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Appropriate Disposition | <input type="checkbox"/> Note and Return |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Approval | <input type="checkbox"/> Prepare Reply |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Comment | <input type="checkbox"/> Per Our Conversation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Full Report | <input type="checkbox"/> Recommendation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Information | <input type="checkbox"/> Signature |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Initial | <input type="checkbox"/> Send On |

REMARKS

Do you agree ?

I have sent similar memos to the other area departments concerned.

N.K.

h 9 3

From

Mr. Abdel G. El Emary

March 2, 1966

Norbert Koenig

KENYA - UNDP (Special Fund) Assistance to Range Management Division
of the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry

1. This project was approved by the UNDP Governing Council in January 1966. A copy of a project description is attached. As you will see from it, FAO is the Executing Agency for the project.

2. We commented on the Government request in our letter to the UNDP of September 16, 1965 as follows: "We wish to inform you that in collaboration with Mr. T. V. Anderson, a member of the Bank's Permanent Mission to East Africa, a project for range development is now being prepared in the Ministry of Agriculture by Mr. John Peberdy, Chief of the Range Management Division, for submission to the Bank. We believe that coordination between this project and the closely related proposed Special Fund project and also the larger current East African Livestock Development Survey is essential to prevent overlap and duplication of effort. As we understand from Mr. Anderson, such coordination has already been established in the field."

3. At our recent review meeting with the UNDP it was agreed that we could express a "special interest" along the lines of the Hoffman/Demuth agreement also in UNDP projects which were approved in January 1966. This project in Kenya is one of them, and the Projects Department is of the opinion that it holds out sufficient prospect of eventual financing by the Bank/IDA to justify our expressing such a special interest in it.

4. If you agree, DSD would write to the UNDP requesting them to instruct the Executing Agency to consult with us in preparing the working plan for executing the project, in formulating the terms of reference for consultants, and in selecting the consultants. Please advise.

NKoenig:Jem

March 25, 1966

Mr. Myer Cohen
Assistant Administrator and Director
Bureau of Operations and Programming
United Nations Development Programme
United Nations
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Cohen:

Kenya - UNDP(SF) Assistance to Range Management
Division of the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal
Husbandry

May I invite your attention to the Bank's letter to the UNDP of September 16, 1965 in which we expressed our interest in the subject project. The Bank departments concerned have reviewed the project once again since its approval at the January 1966 meeting of the UNDP Governing Council, and have come to the conclusion that the Bank has a "special interest" in the project along the lines of the exchange of letters between Messrs. Hoffman and Demuth of November 24, 1965, and January 6, 1966. Accordingly, I am now writing to ask if you would be good enough to request the executing agency to consult with the Bank in preparing the working plan for executing the project and formulating the terms of reference for consultants, etc.

We would appreciate it if you could confirm that the requested arrangements have been made.

Yours sincerely,

Arnold Rivkin
Development Services Department

cc: Projects Department
Mr. Tolley

ARivkin/mt

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME



Distr. RESTRICTED

DP/SF/R.1/Add.37
25 November 1965

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GOVERNING COUNCIL
First session
6-14 January 1966
Agenda item 8

KEN 11

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME/SPECIAL FUND

DECLASSIFIED

Recommendation of the Administrator

AUG 05 2022

KENYA

WBG ARCHIVES

Range Management Division of the Ministry of Agriculture
and Animal Husbandry

| | |
|--|---|
| Governing Council earmarking: ^{1/} | \$2,056,800 |
| Government's counterpart contribution ^{1/} estimated at equivalent of: | \$1,704,000 |
| Duration: | Five years |
| Purpose: | To intensify and expand the range management training, research and extension programme of the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry |
| Executing Agency: | The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations |

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| IV. Executing Agency | 12 |
| V. Financial Provisions | 13 - 15 |
| VI. Recommendations | 16 |

^{1/} The Government's cash payments towards local operating costs are included under the Governing Council earmarking and not in the Government's counterpart contribution.

I. Introduction

1. The Administrator submits the following report and recommendations on the application of the Government of Kenya for assistance in strengthening the Range Management Division of the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry.

II. Background

2. The range area of Kenya, totalling about 170,000 square miles, covers approximately 80 per cent of the country and is inhabited by 1.5 million people, mainly pastoralists and subsistence cultivators. The economic potential of this area lies primarily in its livestock-carrying capacity and wildlife resources. Although its present salable surplus in livestock production is only \$8.4 million per annum, the potential animal surplus has been estimated at \$33.6 million.

3. The current low productivity of the range area is due to such natural factors as general aridity, diversity of climatic conditions and animal disease hazards, including tsetse, as well as to mismanagement, over-population and over-grazing. The interaction of these human and environmental factors has resulted in a number of problems peculiar to this area, the nature of which is not fully understood and which require further investigation. It is certain, however, that livestock production can be greatly improved through proper management.

4. Problems of the range area were handled by the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry's regular staff until 1963, when a separate Range Management Division was established within the Ministry for this purpose. The Division has embarked on a large-scale range development programme, covering 5.5 million acres. Some technical personnel are already in the field, and one centre for training farmers in animal husbandry techniques is operating in the area, at Kajiado; the Government intends to build two more farmer training centres, one in Narok and the other in the north-east. Research on range problems is being carried out at the Katumani experimental farm near Machakos and at several sub-stations. This programme has met with an encouraging response from the people in the range area.

5. However, the existing resources of the Range Management Division in terms of technical personnel and equipment are insufficient to carry out such extensive schemes at the desired pace. The survey of the whole range area needs to be

accelerated, while research as well as the training of local range officers and farmers must be intensified if this vast area is to be fully developed and sound long-term management plans implemented. Accordingly, the Government has requested UNDP/Special Fund assistance in strengthening the Range Management Division of the Ministry of Agriculture.

6. The request has been prepared in consultation with the team of experts working under the UNDP/Special Fund sponsored East African Livestock Plan.^{2/}

III. The Project

7. The over-all purpose of this project, the duration of which is five years, is to promote the pastoral development of the vast Kenyan range area. Its specific objective is to strengthen and expand the Range Management Division of the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry to enable it to carry out land-use surveys as a basis for detailed range development planning; to provide training for range officers, field instructors and technicians as well as extension services for range farmers and pastoralists; and to intensify applied research on specific problems of range development and productivity.

8. The Range Management Division will be strengthened by building up three fully staffed sections:

(a) The Land-Use Survey and Planning Section will include two teams of international experts and their national counterparts in the fields of range ecology, water development, range economics and wildlife biology. These teams will survey the range resources in relation to the local sociological environment; they will prepare land-use maps, range budgets and detailed development plans, including the planning of group ranches and location schemes for pastoralists and subsistence cultivators, range feasibility surveys and game management schemes. Basic information will also be furnished for the projected schemes to establish large commercial ranches, mainly in the coastal area.

(b) The Education Section will consist of two training experts and their national counterparts. They will organize and conduct specialized courses and

^{2/} See documents SF/R.10/Add.61 and SF/R.9/Add.20.

guest lectures for professionals in veterinary and agricultural sciences at the graduate and post-graduate levels at the University, and periodic training courses for pastoralists and junior range staff at the existing and planned farmer training centres at Kajiado, Narok and in North-east Kenya. Mobile education units will also operate in the range area for the benefit of pastoralists unable to attend the courses at the above-mentioned centres.

(c) The Research Section will include six international experts and their national counterparts in the fields of range research, bush control, range ecology and management, physiology, wildlife biology and livestock improvement. Its function will be to investigate the possibilities of improving rangeland productivity through bush control and increasing herbage productivity through grazing and agronomic techniques. Special attention will be given to wildlife research. The Katumani station will be used as the main research station, but experimental work will also be carried out, as required, at other laboratories and sub-stations, training centres and control plots. Consideration is being given to the possibility of establishing a new range research station in another area.

9. To implement this project, the UNDP/Special Fund will provide fifty-eight and one-half man-years of expert services, including two man-years for consultants' services, and a similar amount for an internationally recruited administrative officer; twenty man-years of fellowships; vehicles, a portable weighbridge, camping, mapping and other equipment for the survey teams and mobile units; teaching equipment, chemical spray and fire control equipment, spray races, weighbridges, laboratory items and smaller equipment for the research stations, including the projected new station.

10. The Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry of Kenya, as the Co-operating Government Agency, will provide the necessary professional counterpart and auxiliary personnel, land and building, as well as running and maintenance expenses for the research laboratories, experimental stations, sub-stations and teaching centres; locally available equipment, miscellaneous services and facilities.

11. At the conclusion of the UNDP/Special Fund assistance, the Government will assume full responsibility for financing and administering the Range Management Division and for continuing the programme developed during the project.

IV. Executing Agency

12. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations has indicated its readiness to serve as Executing Agency.

V. Financial Provisions

13. It has been estimated that the total Governing Council earmarking will be as follows:

| | Total cost (in \$ US) | Phasing of expenditure | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|------------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| | | First year | Second year | Third year | Fourth year | Fifth year |
| Experts | 1,434,100 ^{a/} | 218,100 | 328,300 | 343,500 | 332,600 | 211,600 |
| Fellowships | 110,000 | 20,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | - |
| Equipment | 222,900 | 101,500 | 50,700 | 15,000 | 40,100 | 15,600 |
| Miscellaneous | 86,000 | 17,300 | 17,300 | 17,300 | 17,300 | 16,800 |
| TOTAL GROSS PROJECT COSTS: | 1,853,000 | 356,900 | 426,300 | 405,800 | 420,000 | 244,000 |
| Executing Agency overhead costs | 203,800 | | | | | |
| UNDP/Special Fund direct costs ^{b/} | - | | | | | |
| GOVERNING COUNCIL EARMARKING: | 2,056,800 | | | | | |

^{a/} Gross cost, representing fifty-eight and one-half man-years of expert services, including two man-years at the intermediate level, plus an amount of \$55,000 for safari allowance.

^{b/} Includes any expenditure for costs related to project evaluation or operation incurred directly by the Administrator.

14. Included in the total Governing Council earmarking is an amount estimated at the equivalent of \$215,100, representing 15 per cent of the estimated gross expert cost, which will be paid by the Government as a cash contribution towards local operating costs of the project. In addition, the Government is expected to make a counterpart contribution estimated at the equivalent of \$1,704,000. The exact amounts will be determined at the time of signature of the Plan of Operation.

/...

15. To the extent administratively desirable, the Administrator is prepared to include in the gross project budget, subject to the concurrence of the Government, any part of the counterpart contribution which the Government agrees to make in cash directly to the UNDP/Special Fund, and to show the Governing Council earmarking increased accordingly.

VI. Recommendations

16. The Administrator

(a) RECOMMENDS that the Governing Council earmark \$2,056,800 for this project, of which \$1,853,000 will be for project costs and \$203,800 for clearly identifiable additional costs incurred by the Executing Agency in the execution of the project:

(b) REQUESTS the authorization of the Governing Council to conclude the appropriate arrangements.

Our file

DP/SF/310/KEN 11

June 2, 1966

Mr. Myer Cohen
Assistant Administrator and
Director, Bureau of Operations and Programming
United Nations Development Programme
United Nations, New York

Dear Mr. Cohen:

KENYA: UNDP (Special Fund) Assistance to Range Management Division of the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry

Thank you very much for your letter of April 26, 1966 informing us that the draft Plan of Operation for this project has been submitted by the Executing Agency to the FAO/IBRD Cooperative Program and that "the representative of the Bank in Kenya has been included in the Co-ordinating Committee listed in the Plan of Operation". We appreciate your having seen to it that these arrangements have been made, and we are satisfied that they meet the request made in Mr. Rivkin's letter of March 25, 1966.

We would like to take this opportunity to suggest that, while we agree to these procedures of consultation in the present case, we would normally expect that, in the case of those UNDP projects in which the Bank indicates its "special interest", the UNDP instruct the Executing Agency to consult with Bank headquarters in Washington in preparing the Plan of Operation for executing the project, in formulating terms of reference for consultants, and in selecting the consultants.

Yours sincerely,

Herbert Koenig
Development Services Department

HKoenig:Jen

cc: Messrs. Grayke/Dunoulin (cleared with)
Turekeld
Tolley
Reid, ROME (with copies of earlier correspondence)
Gordon, NAIROBI " " " "

FORM No. 75
(2-60)

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR
RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE
CORPORATION

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
ASSOCIATION

ROUTING SLIP

Date

Sept. 9/68

NAME

ROOM NO.

Mr. Chasnet *MC* 340

Mr. Koenig 841

To Handle

Note and File

Appropriate Disposition

Note and Return

Approval

Prepare Reply

Comment

Per Our Conversation

Full Report

Recommendation

Information

Signature

Initial

Send On

REMARKS

From

C. P. McMeekan

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Norbert Koenig

DATE: September 8, 1965

FROM: C.P. McMeekan *Wm*

SUBJECT: U.N. Special Fund Assistance to the Government of Kenya for a Range Management Project (SF/310/KEN 11)

(A)

Mission to East Africa

In collaboration with Mr. T.V. Anderson, a member of the Bank's Permanent Office - Nairobi, a project for range management is now being prepared in the Ministry of Agriculture by Mr. John Peberdy for submission to the Bank. *development* *Chief of the Range Management Division*

current

(B)

Coordination between this project and the closely related SF/310/KEN 11 and also the larger UNSF East African Livestock Development Survey is considered essential to prevent overlap and duplication of effort. You may wish to inform the UNSF so that their local representatives can be informed officially of the proposed project.

GFDarnell/cq
IBRD

cc: Mr. Calika

1) SF = Proj. - no description
being
many

→ 2) What is Anderson's Project
Map - 106
Re

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR
RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
ASSOCIATION

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE
CORPORATION

Memorandum to Mr. H. Loeving
from Mr. C.P. McCreckan
dated Sept. 8, 1965
re: KEN-11

is with Mr. P. Nelson
April 12, 1967
pntk.

Called Kasahara +
spoke also to Rubin
Monday - July 9

- ① East African livestock study
meaning completion;
- ② already formulated
main pol. conclusion,
i.e. strengthening of
Rays. May. Div. - 11.
- ③ may go into form. pro-
gram.

N.4.

Mr. C. P. McMeekan

April 29, 1965

Norbert Koenig

Kenya--Request for UNSF assistance in a Range Management Project (SF 310 KEN 11).

Please refer to Mr. Calika's memorandum to me of April 16, a copy of which was sent to Mr. Evans. I understand from Mr. Calika that Mr. Evans also participated in the discussions referred to in para. 2 of this memorandum.

If you agree with Mr. Calika's proposal to make comments now, would you please let me have your views so that we can communicate them to the Special Fund. The file and the request from the Government of Kenya are attached.

*Spoke to McMeekan - 5/28
He still believes we should wait.
He will write a memo to us.
N.G.*

NKoenig:fph

cc: Files

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. N. Koenig

FROM: O. H. Calika

SUBJECT: Kenya - Request for UNSF assistance in a Range Management Project (SF 310 KEN 11)

DATE: July 7, 1965

With reference to Mr. McMeekan's memorandum of May 28, 1965 (which you sent to me today), I have the following quotation from Mr. T. V. Andersen's letter No. 26, dated June 17, 1965, to Mr. Evans on his activities during the month of May, 1965:

The status of the Kenya projects is as follows:

(a) The project on ranch development is being written by Mr. John Peberdy, Chief Range Management Division. I have discussed the outline with him. The preparation of the report will take some time, all depending on how much time Mr. Peberdy can spend on it. However one or two months should get it out of the Ministry of Agriculture and I expect in a fairly good shape. This would mean that the following review by the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Economic Development would be easier. I do not expect that we would need outside help to this project."

I do not know how the "ranch development project", which Mr. Andersen has been helping the Kenya Government to prepare, would fit in the present East African livestock study and the proposed UN Special Fund project. I suggest that Mr. Andersen's comments on the proposed UN Special Fund project would be very useful before the Bank takes a position on it. ↓

7/9 - McMeekan will do. Sent file to him.

cel
OHC Calika:mk
cc. Mr. McMeekan
2279

7/12 - informed Calika.

8/11 - spoke to McMeekan - will let me know by - tomorrow.

2395

September 16, 1965

SF 310 KEN 11

Mr. Myer Cohen
Director, Bureau of Operations
Special Fund
United Nations
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Cohen:

Please refer to the request of the Government of Kenya for assistance from the Special Fund for a range management project.

We wish to inform you that in collaboration with Mr. T. V. Anderson, a member of the Bank's Permanent Mission to East Africa, a project for range development is now being prepared in the Ministry of Agriculture by Mr. John Peberdy, Chief of the Range Management Division, for submission to the Bank.

We believe that coordination between this project and the closely related proposed Special Fund project and also the larger current East African Livestock Development Survey is essential to prevent overlap and duplication of effort. As we understand from Mr. Anderson, such coordination has already been established in the field.

Yours sincerely,

Arnold Rivkin
Development Services Department

NK:ms

cc: Mr. Calika
Mr. McMeekan/Mr. Darnell
Mr. T. V. Anderson, Nairobi
Mr. Reid, Rome

Mr. B. Chadenet

May 28, 1965

C.P. McMeekan

KENYA - Request for UNSF assistance in a Range Management Project (SF 310 KEN 11).

Despite Mr. Calika's memo of April 16, I am still of the opinion that the Special Fund should defer decision on this request pending the findings of the Special Fund East African Livestock Study. It is not sufficient to assume that the proposals under SF 310 KEN 11 would be integrated with the findings of the main study. It is not inconceivable that this might not be possible.

I am confirmed in this view after discussion with Sir Donald MacGillivray, the leader of the main study group, who is conscious of the need to define priorities in livestock development in the zone concerned. Nearly \$2 million of Special Fund finance are involved in the proposal. It could well be that alternative uses could be made of this amount.

CPMcM:vr

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. C. P. McMeekan

DATE: April 29, 1965

FROM: Norbert Koenig *N.K.*SUBJECT: Kenya—Request for UNSF assistance in a Range Management
Project (SF 310 KEN 11).

Please refer to Mr. Calika's memorandum to me of April 16, a copy of which was sent to Mr. Evans. I understand from Mr. Calika that Mr. Evans also participated in the discussions referred to in para. 2 of this memorandum.

If you agree with Mr. Calika's proposal to make comments now, would you please let me have your views so that we can communicate them to the Special Fund. The file and the request from the Government of Kenya are attached.

NKoenig:fph

cc: Files

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. N. Koenig

DATE: April 16, 1965

FROM: O. H. Calika *ell*SUBJECT: Kenya - Request for UNSF Assistance in a Range Management Project (SF 310 - KEN 11).

1. I refer to your memorandum dated April 9, 1965 on the above.
2. I understand from our recent discussions at the Bank with the Kenya Ministers of Finance and Agriculture that the Government attaches great importance to the proposed Special Fund project. It is very likely that the new study would complement the current FAO study on the East African livestock development and may not get underway before the FAO findings are known (by November 1965). Unlike the previous Tanzanian case, the FAO study should now be at an advanced stage, so that coordination of these two studies should not be too difficult. The project document on the FAO study (SF/R.9/Add.50, dated April 20, 1964) makes provision for the amalgamation of national studies in the broader FAO East African livestock study.
3. For the Bank's reaction to the Special Fund on the proposed study, I wonder whether we cannot give our substantive comments now, on the understanding that the new study would be coordinated with the current FAO study as soon as this can be done. This approach would avoid undue delays.

OHCalika:se

cc: Mr. Evans
Africa "D" files

Mr. Hursit Calika

April 9, 1965

Norbert Koenig

Request to the UN Special Fund from the Government of Kenya for assistance for a range management project. (SF/310/KEN 11)

Please refer to my memo of February 24, 1965, particularly the addition to the first paragraph. The Projects Department has made the following comments on the project:

"We think the comments made in respect to the comparable Tanzania project apply - that comments and action be deferred until the Special Fund East African Livestock Development Study report is available."

Please let me know whether you agree, and we will inform the Special Fund accordingly.

NKoenig/mt

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Projects Department

DATE: February 24, 1965

FROM: Norbert Koenig

SUBJECT: Request to the UN Special Fund from the Government of Kenya for assistance for a range management project. (SF/310/KEN 11)

Attached is a copy of the full request received by the UN Special Fund, together with a summary. The Special Fund has asked for the Bank's comments on this project. *)

Please let me have at your early convenience a memorandum giving your Department's comments, or indicating that your Department has no comments to offer.

A similar memorandum enclosing the summary of the request only has been sent to the Area Department.

Development Services Department will reply to the Special Fund in the light of the comments received.

Attachment

- *) I would like to point out that a number of the objectives of the project seem to cover problems which are also dealt with in the East African Livestock Development Study. You will recall that in the case of a somewhat similar project in Tanzania, Pilot Ranching and Training Project at Kongwa, we proposed to the Special Fund to defer our comments until the results of the East African Livestock Study are known, which we understand to be about November 1965. On the other hand, the project description of the East African Livestock Development Study states that the need for coordinating specific national projects, which may be undertaken simultaneously in the countries of the region with support from the Special Fund, will be taken into account.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Africa Department

DATE: February 24, 1965

FROM: Norbert Koenig

SUBJECT: Request to the UN Special Fund from the Government of Kenya for assistance for a range management project. (SF/310/KEN 11)

Attached is a summary of a request received by the UN Special Fund. The Special Fund has asked for the Bank's comments on this project. *)

Please let me have at your early convenience a memorandum giving your Department's comments, or indicating that your Department has no comments to offer.

A similar memorandum enclosing a copy of the full request has been sent to the Projects Department.

Development Services Department will reply to the Special Fund in the light of the comments received.

Attachment

- *) I would like to point out that a number of the objectives of the project seem to cover problems which are also dealt with in the East African Livestock Development Study. You will recall that in the case of a somewhat similar project in Tanzania, Pilot Ranching and Training Project at Kongwa, we proposed to the Special Fund to defer our comments until the results of the East African Livestock Study are known, which we understand to be about November 1965. On the other hand, the project description of the East African Livestock Development Study states that the need for coordinating specific national projects, which may be undertaken simultaneously in the countries of the region with support from the Special Fund, will be taken into account.

SPECIAL FUND



FONDS SPECIAL

UNITED NATIONS
NEW YORK

TELEPHONE: PLAZA 4-1234

CABLE ADDRESS: SPECFUND NEW YORK

REFERENCE: SF/310/KEN 11

27 January 1965

Dear Mr. Demuth,

.....

I attach three copies of a résumé of a request received from the Government of KENYA for assistance from the Special Fund for a range management project as well as copy of the request.

I should be grateful for any comments which the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development may wish to make on this request.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Myer Cohen".

Myer Cohen
Director
Bureau of Operations

Mr. Richard Demuth,
Director, Technical Assistance and Liaison Staff,
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development,
1818 H Street, N.W.,
Washington 25, D. C.

FONDS SPECIAL

SPECIAL FUND



UNITED NATIONS
NEW YORK

NEW YORK OFFICE, DEPARTMENT OF STATE

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

27 January 1965

ST/IO/EN II

Dear Mr. [Name]

I attach three copies of a report of a study of a project received from the Government of KENYA for assistance from the Special Fund for a range management project as well as copy of the report.

I should be pleased for any comments which the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development may wish to make on this report.

Yours sincerely,
[Signature]
Director
Bureau of Operations

Mr. Richard [Name]
Director, Technical Assistance and Liaison Staff,
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development,
1818 R Street, N.W.,
Washington 25, D. C.

1965 JAN 29 AM 9:27

RECEIVED
GENERAL FILES
COMMUNICATIONS

UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL FUND
 Request from the Government of Kenya
 for assistance in a
Range Management Project

DECLASSIFIED

AUG 05 2022

WBG ARCHIVES

Summary

| | |
|--|--|
| Date request received: | 7 January 1965 |
| Amount requested from the Special Fund: | US\$1,918,700 |
| Government counterpart contribution estimated at the equivalent of: | US\$1,704,000 ^{1/} |
| Duration: | Five years. |
| Type of assistance requested: | Experts, fellowships and equipment. |

Background.

1. Kenya has a vast range area, over 170,000 sq.miles or four-fifths of the country's total area, which is inhabited by approximately 1½ million people. The economic potential of this range area mainly lies in its livestock carrying capacity and wildlife resources. Although the area is potentially capable of producing annually at least \$33.6 million of salable livestock products, the present salable surplus is only \$8.4 million per annum, and approximately half of this amount is from a small area developed by the European communities.
2. The low productivity of the remainder of the range area, which is populated mainly by subsistence cultivators and livestock farmers, is due partly to such natural factors as its very size, general aridity, and diversity of conditions. It is obvious, however, that through proper management the situation can be improved greatly, resulting in a substantial increase in cash sales as well as in subsistence consumption.
3. The Government, in 1963, established a Range Management Division within the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry with a view to implementing range development programmes. The Division has embarked on a programme involving 5½ million acres and has received encouraging reactions from the people in the range areas. It is obvious, however, that the technical resources in the country are insufficient to carry out extensive schemes. With the assistance of the Special Fund, the Government wishes to

^{1/} Not including the cash contribution towards local operating costs.

conduct a five-year project to expand the activities of the Range Management Division and implement programmes for pre-investment surveys, training and research.

Purpose of the Project.

4. The objectives of the project are:

- a) to expand the Range Management Division to facilitate the implementation of range development programmes;
- b) to carry out surveys to provide a basis for detailed planning;
- c) to provide the education and training of officers, instructors, and technicians, as well as extension services to range farmers; and
- d) to strengthen research efforts by expanding the scientific staff and facilities.

Description of the Project.

5. The Range Management Division will be strengthened to have four fully staffed sections: Education, Extension, Survey and Research.

6. Two teams, each consisting of three international experts and their national counterparts, will carry out detailed surveys to provide basic information required for planning. The team will first produce a general land-use and resource map of the entire area. This will be followed by detailed maps indicating possibilities and requirements for development in each area. One team will be based in Nairobi to work in the eastern and coastal regions, and the other in Nakuru (100 miles northwest of Nairobi) to work mainly in Masai, Samburu, and other districts.

7. Education and training will be carried out at various levels, including higher technical training for officers and instructors, and training and extension services for range farmers. In addition to training at several centres, four mobile education units will be provided to cover wide areas of the pastoral districts. Two international experts will be employed to supervise training schemes.

8. Six international experts experienced in such fields as bush-control, animal physiology, range management, wildlife biology, livestock improvement and veterinary research, will carry out research programmes and train their counterparts. The Katumani Experimental Farm will be used as the main research station with sub-stations distributed among different areas. Consideration is being given to the possibility of establishing a new research station with external financial assistance.

Assistance requested from the Special Fund.

9. The Special Fund is requested to provide approximately 68 man-years of expert services; vehicles; equipment for survey, research and training; and

52 man-years of fellowships.

Government Contribution.

10. The Government will contribute to the project the counterpart staff, land and buildings, all running and maintenance expenses, locally available equipment, and miscellaneous services and facilities.

11. Financial Provisions.

SPECIAL FUND CONTRIBUTION (in US\$):

| | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| Experts (68 man-years) | 1,416,100 ^{1/} |
| Fellowships (52 man-years) | 260,000 |
| Equipment | 242,600 |
| | <hr/> |
| Total:- | 1,918,700 |

GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTION (US\$ equivalent):

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Counterpart personnel (survey, training and research) | 396,400 |
| Land and buildings, running and maintenance costs and equipment | 383,600 |
| Extension services | 924,000 |
| | <hr/> |
| Total:- | 1,704,000 |

^{1/} Fifteen per cent of this amount will be paid by the Government in local currency.

H. KASAHARA/mrc
26 January 1965

KEN 10

UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT
PROGRAMME



Distr.
RESTRICTED

DP/SF/R.10/Add.26
17 March 1970

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GOVERNING COUNCIL
Tenth session
9 - 26 June 1970
Agenda item 3

DECLASSIFIED

AUG 05 2022

WBG ARCHIVES

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (SPECIAL FUND)

Assistance to the Government of

KENYA

Supplementary Assistance to the Management Training and
Advisory Centre, Nairobi (KEN 10)

| | |
|--|---|
| Estimated equivalent value of the Government's counterpart contribution to the project: | \$ 59,000 |
| Governing Council earmarking: ^{1/} | \$ 175,500 |
| Duration: | One year |
| Participating and Executing Agency: | The International Labour Organisation (ILO). |

I. Objectives

1. The purpose of the project is to assist the Government in the continuation and reinforcement of the Management Training and Advisory Centre, Nairobi.
2. At its fourteenth session in June 1965, the Governing Council of the Special Fund approved a project for establishing the Management Training and Advisory Centre.^{2/} The project which is being implemented by the ILO, became operational

^{1/} Included in the Governing Council earmarking is an amount estimated at the equivalent of \$21,300, representing 15 per cent of the estimated gross expert cost, which will be paid by the Government as a cash contribution towards local operating costs of the project.

^{2/} See document SF/R.11/Add.21.

in February 1966 and will terminate in February 1971. It provides advisory and information services and training in management and productivity development to existing and new enterprises, including public utilities and services, as well as to Government departments, employers and trade union associations.

3. The Centre has conducted ninety courses and seminars involving a total of 1,905 participants. Approximately forty management consultancy assignments have been completed and a management information and research service is in its initial phase of development.

4. The heavy demand for management training, however, has absorbed more resources than envisaged, reducing the Centre's capacity to undertake consultancy assignments and train and provide experience to counterparts in management consultancy. Furthermore, counterpart staff also requires further training to undertake independently other activities currently performed by the Centre. These developments have necessitated the extension of the project's duration and expansion of its activities.

II. Execution

5. Project activities will consist of the following:

(a) Continuing and expanding the training programme in all aspects of management, with special reference to production planning and control, quality control, inventory control, value engineering, management accounting, financial management, export marketing;

(b) Expansion of consultancy operations, with special emphasis on training of counterpart staff in management consultancy; and

(c) Development and expansion of management information and research service.

6. Because of their complementary nature, these activities will be carried out simultaneously. However, management consultancy will receive priority attention.

/...

7. The Government Co-operating Agency will be the Ministry of Labour. To facilitate the timely operation of the project, the Government will provide

- (a) Counterpart professional and administrative personnel; and
- (b) Supporting services.

The value of the Government's counterpart contribution to the project has been estimated at the equivalent of \$59,000, most of which represents additional expenditures directly related to the project.

8. To assist in the execution of the project, the ILO, in its capacity as Participating and Executing Agency for the UNDP (Special Fund), has agreed to provide:

- (a) Under the expert component of the project;
 - (i) The services of a Project Manager; and
 - (ii) Experts in the fields of personnel management, management accounting, marketing, office management, industrial engineering and supervisory training;
- (b) Under the equipment component of the project;
 - (i) Books, periodicals, etc.

9. Towards the end of the project, the Government, the ILO and the UNDP (Special Fund) will carry out a detailed review of the work accomplished. On the basis of this review, the Administrator will consider whether further support to the Management Training and Advisory Centre, Nairobi is required.

/...

III. Governing Council Earmarking

| | Total cost (in \$ US) | <u>Phasing of expenditure</u> First year |
|--|--------------------------|---|
| Experts (5 1/2 man-years) | 141,900 | 141,900 |
| Training | - | - |
| Equipment | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| Miscellaneous | 8,500 | 8,500 |
| TOTAL GROSS PROJECT COSTS: | 155,400 | 155,400 |
| Participating and Executing Agency Overhead costs: | 17,100 | |
| UNDP (Special Fund) direct costs: | 3,000 | |
| GOVERNING COUNCIL EARMARKING | 175,500 | |

IV. Recommendations

10. The Administrator

- (a) Recommends that the Governing Council earmark \$175,500 for this project ;
 - (b) Recommends that the Governing Council establish the Government's obligation to make a cash contribution towards the local operating costs of this project at 15 per cent of the estimated gross expert costs ; and
 - (c) Requests the authorization of the Governing Council to conclude the appropriate arrangements.
-

UNITED NATIONS
SPECIAL FUND



Distr.
RESTRICTED

SF/R.11/Add.21
5 April 1965

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GOVERNING COUNCIL
Fourteenth session
1-7 June 1965
Agenda item 5

SF/ KEN10

Recommendation of the Managing Director

DECLASSIFIED

KENYA

AUG 05 2022

Management Training and Advisory Centre, Nairobi

WBG ARCHIVES

| | |
|--|---|
| Governing Council earmarking: ^{1/} | \$754,100* |
| Government's counterpart contribution ^{1/} estimated at equivalent of: | \$354,000 |
| Duration: | Five years |
| Purpose: | To establish a centre to provide advisory and information services, as well as training in management development and productivity improvement to existing and new enterprises, including public utilities and services |
| Executing Agency: | The International Labour Organisation |

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| IV. Executing Agency | 16 |
| V. Financial Provisions | 17 - 19 |
| VI. Recommendations | 20 |

^{1/} The Government's cash payments towards local operating costs are included under the Governing Council earmarking and not in the Government's counterpart contribution.

* See note under Section VI.

I. Introduction

1. The Managing Director submits the following report and recommendations on the application of the Government of Kenya for assistance in establishing the Management Training and Advisory Centre.

II. Background

2. Although Kenya is basically an agricultural country, the net output of its manufacturing industries was about \$65 million in 1962. The country is well provided with basic infra-structure, has undergone considerable economic expansion since the Second World War, notably in industry, and has achieved a relatively high level of investment.

3. In mid-1963, manufacturing and repair work provided employment for 41,000 people and commerce for another 42,000, while 24,000 worked for the East African Railways and Harbours Administration. The number of enterprises employing fifty to ninety-nine persons was about 900, between 100 and 499 persons about 600, and over 500 persons about 100.

4. The Government has prepared a Six-Year Development Plan (1964-1970) in which close co-operation between the Government and the private sector is a key element. Steps will be taken through the Development Finance Corporation of Kenya to stimulate a level of private investment of about \$98 million in each of the six years of the Plan in the hope of achieving a rate of growth approaching 6 per cent.

5. The shortage of well-trained personnel, however, is the main limiting factor. In 1961, there were 35,700 people employed in Kenya in high-level capacities, of whom 14,300 were Europeans, 16,300 Asians while only 5,100 were Africans. Considering the planned economic and industrial expansion, the present shortage of high-level personnel and the necessity to replace departing expatriates, it is estimated that more than 100,000 specialized personnel will be needed by 1970.

6. To help meet part of this shortage, the Government is seeking Special Fund assistance in establishing a management training and advisory centre which will prepare graduates from universities and technical and secondary schools for positions in business and industry and, at the same time, train and upgrade personnel already in employment.

/...

7. This request was prepared with the assistance of the International Labour Organisation and evaluated by a mission of consultants to the Managing Director.

III. The Project

8. The Management Training and Advisory Centre to be established in Nairobi, under the guidance of the Ministry of Labour and Social Services and with the advice of international experts, will assist in training managerial, specialized, technical and supervisory personnel.

9. The Centre will provide advisory services and conduct management and specialist courses for managers, entrepreneurs, supervisors and specialized staff of private and public enterprises, including public utilities and services, as well as for members of the trade unions. It will also, through the dissemination of information, promote the understanding and use of modern management and productivity methods. The Centre will have three main sections:

- (a) Management Consulting;
- (b) Management Development, Supervisory Training and Workers' Education; and
- (c) Promotion of Modern Management and Productivity.

10. In its early stages, the Centre is expected to give about fifty courses per year in general and middle management, industrial engineering, management accounting, personnel management, marketing and sales, supervisory training and workers' education. About 750 participants are expected to enrol annually. In addition, the Centre will offer consultant services and practical assistance in improving performance to private and public industries and utilities. The activities of the Centre will expand as national counterpart personnel are trained to take over the programme.

11. The policy and programmes of the Centre will be determined by a National Council whose membership will include the Minister for Labour and Social Services, as well as representatives from other ministries and organizations concerned with the work of the Centre, including the Federation of Kenya Employers and the Kenya Federation of Labour. An Executive Board of tripartite character will be responsible for implementing the policy and programmes.

12. The Federation of Kenya Employers has indicated its readiness to use the services of the Centre and to pay the fees for participants nominated by its members.

/...

13. Assistance to be provided by the Special Fund over a period of five years will consist of twenty-eight and a half man-years of expert services, eight fellowships of six months each, and equipment to be used in management and productivity training, including audio-visual aids, books and library materials.
14. The Government will provide the necessary land and buildings, as well as the services of a Director and seven other professional counterparts, administrative staff and operating costs.
15. When Special Fund assistance comes to an end, the Government will continue to operate the Centre at the same level.

IV. Executing Agency

16. The International Labour Organisation has indicated its readiness to serve as Executing Agency.

V. Financial Provisions

17. It has been estimated that the total Governing Council earmarking will be as follows:

| | Total cost (in US\$) | Phasing of expenditure | | | | |
|--|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| | | First year | Second year | Third year | Fourth year | Fifth year |
| Experts | 590,000 ^{a/} | 62,100 | 155,300 | 165,600 | 144,900 | 62,100 |
| Fellowships | 24,000 | - | 3,000 | 3,000 | 12,000 | 6,000 |
| Equipment | 30,000 | 15,000 | 10,000 | - | - | 5,000 |
| Miscellaneous | <u>35,400</u> | <u>3,700</u> | <u>9,300</u> | <u>10,000</u> | <u>8,700</u> | <u>3,700</u> |
| TOTAL GROSS PROJECT COSTS: | 679,400 | 80,800 | 177,600 | 178,600 | 165,600 | 76,800 |
| Executing Agency overhead costs * | 72,300 | | | | | |
| Special Fund direct costs ^{b/} | <u>2,400</u> | | | | | |
| GOVERNING COUNCIL EARMARKING: * | 754,100 | | | | | |

a/ Gross cost, representing twenty-eight and a half man-years of expert services.

b/ Includes any expenditure for costs related to project evaluation or operation incurred directly by the Managing Director.

* See note under Section VI.

18. Included in the total Governing Council earmarking is an amount estimated at the equivalent of \$88,500, representing 15 per cent of the estimated gross expert cost, which will be paid by the Government as a cash contribution towards local operating costs of the project. In addition, the Government is expected to make a counterpart contribution estimated at the equivalent of \$354,000. The exact amounts will be determined at the time of signature of the Plan of Operation.
19. To the extent administratively desirable, the Managing Director is prepared to include in the gross project budget, subject to the concurrence of the Government, any part of the counterpart contribution which the Government agrees to make in cash directly to the Special Fund, and to show the Governing Council earmarking increased accordingly.

VI. Recommendations

20. The Managing Director:

(a) RECOMMENDS that the Governing Council earmark \$754,100* for this project, of which \$679,400 will be for project costs, \$2,400 for Special Fund direct costs and \$72,300* for clearly identifiable additional costs incurred by the Executing Agency in the execution of the project; and

(b) REQUESTS the authorization of the Governing Council to conclude the appropriate arrangements.

* NOTE

In the event that the Governing Council should approve at the present session the recommendations of the Managing Director on the level of reimbursements for Executing Agency overhead costs (see document SF/L.119), the provision for this item in the project budget will be increased to \$74,700 and the Governing Council earmarking will thus be raised to \$756,500.



UNITED NATIONS
SPECIAL FUND



CB.13/2/Add. 21
16 February 1965
CONFIDENTIAL

KEN 10

DECLASSIFIED

AUG 05 2022

WBG ARCHIVES

CONSULTATIVE BOARD
Thirteenth meeting
5 March 1965

Recommendation of the Managing Director

KENYA 10

Management Training and Advisory Centre, Nairobi

| | |
|--|------------|
| Estimated Special Fund project cost ^{1/2/} : | \$ 679,400 |
| Estimated Government counterpart contribution ^{2/} at the equivalent of: | \$ 354,000 |

Duration: Five years

Purpose: To establish a centre to provide advisory and information services, as well as training in management development and productivity improvement to existing and new enterprises, including public utilities and services.

Proposed Executing Agency: The International Labour Organisation

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| V. Financial Provisions | 18 - 20 |

^{1/} Excludes Executing Agency overhead costs and Special Fund direct costs.

^{2/} The Government's cash payments towards local operating costs are included under the Special Fund project cost and not in the Government's counterpart contribution.

...

I. Introduction

1. The Managing Director submits the following report and recommendations on the application of the Government of Kenya for assistance in establishing the Management Training and Advisory Centre.

II. Background

2. Although Kenya is basically an agricultural country, the net output of its manufacturing industries was about \$65 million in 1962. The country is well provided with basic infrastructure services, has undergone considerable economic expansion since the Second World War, notably in industry, and has achieved a relatively high level of investment.

3. In mid-1963, manufacturing and repair work provided employment for 41,000 people and commerce for another 42,000, while 24,000 worked for the East African Railways and Harbours Administration. The number of enterprises employing 50 to 99 persons was about 900, between 100 and 499 persons about 600, and over 500 persons about 100.

4. The Government has prepared a Six-Year Development Plan (1964-1970) in which close co-operation between the Government and the private sector is a key element. Steps will be taken through the Development Finance Corporation of Kenya to stimulate a level of private investment of about \$98 million in each of the six years of the Plan in the hope of achieving a rate of growth approaching 6 per cent.

5. The shortage of well-trained personnel, however, is the main limiting factor. In 1961, there were 35,700 people employed in Kenya in high-level capacities, of whom 14,300 were Europeans, 16,300 Asians and only 5,100 were Africans. Considering the planned economic and industrial expansion, the present shortage of high-level personnel and the necessity to replace departing expatriates, it is estimated that more than 100,000 specialized personnel will be needed by 1970.

6. To help meet part of this shortage, the Government is seeking Special Fund assistance in establishing a management training and advisory centre which will prepare graduates from universities and technical and secondary schools for positions in business and industry and, at the same time, train and upgrade personnel already in employment.

7. This request was prepared with the assistance of the International Labour Organisation and evaluated by a mission of consultants to the Managing Director.

III. The Project

8. The Management Training and Advisory Centre to be established in Nairobi, under the guidance of the Ministry of Labour and Social Services and with the advice of international experts, will assist in training managerial, specialized, technical and supervisory personnel.

9. The Centre will provide advisory services and conduct management and specialist courses for managers, entrepreneurs, supervisors and specialized staff of private and public enterprises, including public utilities and services, as well as for members of the trade unions. It will also, through the dissemination of information, promote the understanding and use of modern management and productivity methods. The Centre will have three main sections:

- (a) Management Consulting;
- (b) Management Development, Supervisory Training and Workers' Education;
and
- (c) Promotion of Modern Management and Productivity.

10. In its early stages, the Centre is expected to give about fifty courses per year in general and middle management, industrial engineering, management accounting, personnel management, marketing and sales, supervisory training and workers' education. About 750 participants are expected to enroll annually. In addition, the Centre will offer consultant services and practical assistance in improving performance to private and public industries and utilities. The activities of the Centre will expand as national counterpart personnel are trained to take over the programme.

11. The policy and programmes of the Centre will be determined by a National Council whose membership will include the Minister for Labour and Social Services, as well as representatives from other ministries and organizations concerned with the work of the Centre, including the Federation of Kenya Employers and the Kenya Federation of Labour. An Executive Board of tripartite character will be responsible for implementing the policy and programmes.

12. The Federation of Kenya Employers has indicated its readiness to use the services of the Centre and to pay fees for participants nominated by its members.

13. Assistance to be provided by the Special Fund over a period of five years will consist of twenty-eight and a half man-years of expert services, eight fellowships of six months each, and equipment to be used in management and productivity training, including audio-visual aids, books and library materials.
14. The Government will provide the necessary land and buildings, as well as the services of a Director and seven other professional counterparts, administrative staff and operating costs.
15. When Special Fund assistance comes to an end, the Government will continue to operate the Centre at the same level.
16. Pending completion of the evaluation, the Managing Director's proposals for this project are subject to revision.

IV. Executing Agency

17. The Managing Director proposes to recommend that the International Labour Organisation be invited to serve as Executing Agency.

V. Financial Provisions

18. It has been estimated that the total Governing Council earmarking will be as follows:

| | Total cost (in US\$) | Phasing of expenditure | | | | |
|--|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| | | First year | Second year | Third year | Fourth year | Fifth year |
| Experts | 590,000 ^{a/} | 62,100 | 155,300 | 165,600 | 144,900 | 62,100 |
| Fellowships | 24,000 | --- | 3,000 | 3,000 | 12,000 | 6,000 |
| Equipment | 30,000 | 15,000 | 10,000 | --- | --- | 5,000 |
| Miscellaneous | 35,400 | 3,700 | 9,300 | 10,000 | 8,700 | 3,700 |
| TOTAL GROSS PROJECT COSTS: | 679,400 | 80,800 | 177,600 | 178,600 | 165,600 | 76,800 |
| Executing Agency overhead costs | | | | | | |
| Special Fund direct costs ^{b/} | | | | | | |
| GOVERNING COUNCIL EARMARKING: | | | | | | |

^{a/} Gross cost, representing twenty-eight and a half man-years of expert services.

^{b/} Includes any expenditure for costs related to project evaluation or operation incurred directly by the Managing Director.

19. Included in the total Governing Council earmarking is an amount estimated at the equivalent of \$88,500, representing 15 per cent of the estimated gross expert cost, which will be paid by the Government as a cash contribution towards local operating costs of the project. In addition, the Government is expected to make a counterpart contribution estimated at the equivalent of \$354,000. The exact amounts will be determined at the time of signature of the Plan of Operation.

20. To the extent administratively desirable, the Managing Director is prepared to include in the gross project budget, subject to the concurrence of the Government, any part of the counterpart contribution which the Government agrees to make in cash directly to the Special Fund, and to show the Governing Council earmarking increased accordingly.

October 12, 1964

Reference: SF 310 KEN 10 ✓
SF 310 UGA 6
SF 310 TAN 11

Mr. Myer Cohen
Director - Bureau of Operations
United Nations Special Fund
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Cohen:

Please refer to your three letters of September 28 concerning:

- a) a request from the Government of Kenya for assistance in the establishment of an Industrial Training and Productivity Center in Nairobi;
- b) a request from the Government of Uganda for assistance in the establishment of an Industrial and Management Training Center in Kampala; and
- c) a request from the Government of Tanganyika for assistance in the establishment of a Labor Productivity Institute in Dar es Salaam.

All three projects have somewhat similar objectives: to improve industrial management techniques and to increase productivity. Training in these fields is important for East Africa and the aims of the proposed projects certainly merit support. Taking into account the present close economic ties between these three countries and their cooperation in industrial planning, one wonders whether a common East African productivity center could not be established instead of three separate institutions. It may be that the governments concerned have some valid objections to this which are not apparent from the present papers, but as a minimum, if this proves impossible, it appears highly desirable that there should be adequate provision for the three national institutions to coordinate their efforts and to direct them towards achieving compatible East African objectives.

We have no detailed comments on the proposed Industrial Training and Productivity Center in Nairobi or the proposed Labor Productivity Center in Dar es Salaam, but we do feel that the scope of the assistance proposed

for the Industrial and Management Training Center in Kampala seems unduly ambitious. This Center is somewhat unusual since it includes equipment for "a technological unit covering metal, electrical and automotive engineering and wood products processing."

Industrial and management training centers customarily include accommodation for lectures, discussions, seminars, visual aids, offices and stores, together with a small workshop for making demonstration equipment for assembly methods and work study experiments. To deal with production methods on a larger scale, access is sought to the local technical college or school and to the workshops and production units of local firms. Productivity and management courses are usually of six to twelve weeks duration and time is not available for training in skills.

The Center as proposed appears to intend to provide training in management and production methods for people in managerial and supervisory posts together with technical or vocational training for adult workers in a variety of trades.

While we feel that the Industrial and Training Center could be of benefit to Uganda and that Special Fund support for the supply of experts is justified, we think that perhaps you might wish further inquiries to be made before substantial expenditure for equipment for training workshops is approved to ensure that the facilities required for the practical side of the work cannot be provided by other existing institutions.

Yours sincerely,

R. A. Clarke
Development Services Department

RAC/wct

cc Messrs. Calika
Armstrong
Ballantine

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR
RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
ASSOCIATION

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE
CORPORATION

See S.F. file on
Agenda on Tanganyika
for comments to M. Cohen
of Oct. 12

ROUTING SLIP

Date

Oct. 6, 1964

NAME

ROOM NO.

~~Mr. W. J. Armstrong~~

~~371~~

Mr. B. Chadenet *ml*

340

Mr N. Koenig

To Handle

Note and File

Appropriate Disposition

Note and Return

Approval

Prepare Reply

Comment

Per Our Conversation

Full Report

Recommendation

Information

Signature

Initial

Send On

REMARKS

*we have no
comments to make
my Armstrong*

From

D. S. Ballantine

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. B. Chadenet (via Mr. W. J. Armstrong) DATE: October 5, 1964

FROM: Duncan S. Ballantine *DSB*

SUBJECT: Request to the U.N. Special Fund from the Government of Kenya for assistance for the establishment of an Industrial Training and Productivity Center in Nairobi (SF 310 KEN 10)

The Education Division has no special interest in the abovementioned project but considers that the plan for an Industrial Training and Productivity Center as set out in the summary could be of great help to industrial development in Kenya. It follows a common, well-tried pattern and appears to be economical in design. It is therefore considered suitable for Special Fund support in the amount requested.

Encls.

Mr. B. Chadenet (via Mr. W. J. Armstrong)

October 5, 1964

Duncan S. Ballantine

Request to the U.N. Special Fund from the Government of Kenya
for assistance for the establishment of an Industrial Training
and Productivity Center in Nairobi (SF 310 KEN 10)

The Education Division has no special interest in the abovementioned project but considers that the plan for an Industrial Training and Productivity Center as set out in the summary could be of great help to industrial development in Kenya. It follows a common, well-tried pattern and appears to be economical in design. It is therefore considered suitable for Special Fund support in the amount requested.

Encls.

SJGBurt:dcp

Request from the Government of Kenya
for assistance in establishing the
Kenya Industrial Training and Productivity Centre

Summary

| | | |
|---|---------------------|--|
| Date request received (unofficially): | | 21 August 1964 |
| Amount requested from the Special Fund: | | \$ 675,000 |
| Government contribution in kind: | | \$ 354,000 |
| Duration of the project: | DECLASSIFIED | Five years |
| Type of assistance requested: | | Experts, fellowships, audio-visual aids, library |

AUG 05 2022

WBG ARCHIVESBackground

1. The basic activity of Kenya is agriculture, employing approximately 75% of the African population. This mainly agricultural economy has a dual character: besides a bulk of population devoting their work to meet their minimum subsistence needs, a modern monetary sector based on specialised production for cash is estimated to contribute more than three-quarters of the value of the total production of the country.
2. Kenya is well provided with basic infrastructure services. The railway is the backbone of transportation and joins Kenya with neighbouring Uganda and Tanganyika. Mombasa is a chief harbour to the three countries constituting the East African Common Market. Kenya is the most industrialised of the three countries, and most of the industrial, financial and commercial firms have their headquarters in Nairobi which now occupies a focal position in the economy of East Africa.
3. Since the Second World War, Kenya has enjoyed considerable economic expansion notably with regards to industry, and has achieved a relatively high level of investment.
4. The Government has prepared a Six-Year Development Plan starting from 1964 in which close co-operation between the Government and the private sector will be a key element. Steps will be taken through the Development Finance Corporation of Kenya to stimulate a level of private investment of about £35 million in each of the six years of the Plan to achieve a rate of growth approaching 6%.
5. A crucial and possibly limiting factor to the expected growth of the economy is the shortage of highly trained and educated local manpower, the needs of which appear to be considerable. In 1961 there were about 35,700 people employed in Kenya in high level capacities, of whom 14,260 were Europeans, 16,230 Asians and only 5,210 Africans. It is foreseen that by 1970 a gross number of about 104,000 will be required. Taking into account all the various factors involved, this will mean a shortage in high-level manpower of about 47,000 persons.
6. The Government intends to make major efforts in the educational field at all levels. Secondary and technical education will be expanded. The Kenya Polytechnic, the University College and the Kenya Institute of Public Administration will

also expand to meet, as far as feasible, the technical and general educational requirements of economic and industrial development. The Government is also opening at Nakuru with bilateral assistance, a Small Industry Research and Training Centre.

7. It appears, however, that in addition to these efforts, measures should be taken urgently to establish sound management and productivity programmes to assist the practicing managers, functional specialists, supervisors, etc., within the 1,600 companies employing over 50 workers, out of which 102 employ over 500. In doing so, an emphasis will be placed on the training of locally born personnel to replace expatriates and to meet the demands of economic growth.

8. In view of these pressing needs, the Government of Kenya is requesting the assistance of the United Nations Special Fund in establishing and operating a Kenya Industrial Training and Productivity Centre which, under the guidance of the Ministry of Labour and Social Services and with the advice of international experts, will assist in training and developing managerial, functional, technical, specialised and supervisory personnel essential for the development of the country. By its very nature the Centre would not duplicate any work or activity carried out by educational institutions or other public or private organisations. By its practical approach it complements their activities and will work in co-operation with them.

9. The Centre would provide consulting services, conduct management and specialist courses for managers, entrepreneurs, supervisors and specialised staff of private and public enterprises including public utilities and services, as well as for leaders, representatives and members of the trade unions, and promote modern management and productivity through the dissemination of information. It would have three operational sections:

- a) Management Consulting,
- b) Management Development, Supervisory Training and Workers' Education; and
- c) Promotion of modern management and productivity.

10. The policy and programmes of the Centre will be determined by a National Council. An Executive Board of tripartite character will be responsible for implementing them.

Participation of the Government

11. In addition to the 15% of the expert costs, due under the Special Fund regulation, the Government undertakes to provide suitable premises, office equipment to accommodate the experts and the local professional and administrative personnel.

12. The estimated cost of the Government contribution in kind is as follows:

| <u>Personnel</u> | Equivalent (US\$) |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| Professional | 180,000 |
| Administrative | 78,000 |
| <u>Land and Building</u> | 56,000 |
| <u>Equipment and Supplies</u> | 33,000 |
| <u>Miscellaneous</u> | 7,000 |
| Total | 354,000 |

Special Fund Allocation

13. The Special Fund is requested to contribute \$ 675,000 to be utilized as follows:

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Experts: 8 posts, 342 man-months ^{1/} | 590,000 |
| Fellowships: 8 fellowships, each 6 months | 24,000 |
| Equipment | 28,000 |
| Miscellaneous | <u>33,000</u> |
| Total | 675,000 |

1/ Experts are requested in the following fields:

| | <u>Man</u> <u>Years</u> | <u>1st</u> <u>year</u> | <u>2nd</u> <u>year</u> | <u>3rd</u> <u>year</u> | <u>4th</u> <u>year</u> | <u>5th</u> <u>year</u> |
|---|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Chief of Project (General Management) | 5 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| 2. Industrial Engineering | 5 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
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| 4. Management Accounting | 4 | 6 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 6 |
| 5. Office Management | 2 1/2 | --- | 12 | 12 | 6 | --- |
| 6. Marketing and Sales | 3 | 6 | 12 | 12 | 6 | --- |
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| 8. Workers' Education | <u>3</u> | <u>6</u> | <u>12</u> | <u>12</u> | <u>6</u> | <u>---</u> |
| Total | 28 1/2 | 36 | 90 | 96 | 84 | 36 |

RRR/rm
14 September 1964

SPECIAL FUND



FONDS SPECIAL

UNITED NATIONS
NEW YORK

TELEPHONE: PLAZA 4-1234

CABLE ADDRESS: SPECFUND NEW YORK

REFERENCE: SF/310/KEN 10

28 September 1964

Dear Mr. Demuth,

...

I attach three copies of a summary of a request from the Government of Kenya for assistance from the Special Fund for the establishment of an Industrial Training and Productivity Centre in Nairobi.

I should be grateful for any comments which the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development may wish to make on this request.

As it is our expectation that this project will be included in our next programme, we would be grateful to receive your comments as soon as possible.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Myer Cohen".

Myer Cohen
Director
Bureau of Operations

Mr. Richard Demuth
Director, Development Services Department
International Bank for Reconstruction and
Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington 25, D. C.

Request from the Government of Kenya
for assistance in establishing the
Kenya Industrial Training and Productivity Centre

Summary

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DECLASSIFIED

AUG 05 2022

WBG ARCHIVES

Background

1. The basic activity of Kenya is agriculture, employing approximately 75% of the African population. This mainly agricultural economy has a dual character: besides a bulk of population devoting their work to meet their minimum subsistence needs, a modern monetary sector based on specialised production for cash is estimated to contribute more than three-quarters of the value of the total production of the country.
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3. Since the Second World War, Kenya has enjoyed considerable economic expansion notably with regards to industry, and has achieved a relatively high level of investment.
4. The Government has prepared a Six-Year Development Plan starting from 1964 in which close co-operation between the Government and the private sector will be a key element. Steps will be taken through the Development Finance Corporation of Kenya to stimulate a level of private investment of about £35 million in each of the six years of the Plan to achieve a rate of growth approaching 6%.
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| 8. Workers' Education | <u>3</u> | <u>6</u> | <u>12</u> | <u>12</u> | <u>6</u> | <u>---</u> |
| Total | 28 1/2 | 36 | 90 | 96 | 84 | 36 |

KEN 7

ROUTING SLIP

Date

December 19, 1966

NAME

ROOM NO.

Mr. Tolley

559

To Handle

Note and File

Appropriate Disposition

Note and Return

Approval

Prepare Reply

Comment

Per Our Conversation

Full Report

Recommendation

Information

Signature

Initial

Send On

REMARKS

KENYA 7 - Animal Health and Industry Training
Institute, Kabete

Would you be good enough to let me
have the information requested in paragraph
2 so that I can prepare a response to the UNDP
Thanks.

From

A. Rivkin

UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME



PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES
POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT

UNITED NATIONS
NEW YORK

TELEPHONE: 754-1234

CABLE ADDRESS: UNDEVPRO • NEW YORK

8 December 1966

REFERENCE: DP/SF/310 KEN 7
DP/SF/214 KEN 7
DP/SF/310 KEN 11
DP/SF/214 KEN 11

Dear Mr. Demuth,

Subject; KENYA, Animal Health and Industry Training Institute, Kabete

Reference is made to your letter of 22 September relating to the expansion of the above mentioned Institute.

FAO has now submitted a budget revised with the view to intensifying our support to AHITI. It would be extremely helpful if you could brief us on the findings of the IBRD mission who visited Kenya in the second half of October to review a possible project for training of staff for the Government's agriculture and veterinary services.

It would be greatly appreciated if you could send us a copy of the report of this mission.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Myer Cohen', written over a printed name.

Myer Cohen
Assistant Administrator
and

Director, Bureau of Operations and Programming

Mr. Richard Demuth
Director of Development Services
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433

Copies sent to Messrs. Evans and Tolley

File blue
Ken 7

September 22, 1966

DP/SF/310/214/KEN 7
DP/SF/214/310/KEN 11

Mr. Myer Cohen
Assistant Administrator and Director
Bureau of Operations and Programming
United Nations Development Programme
United Nations, New York

Dear Mr. Cohen:

Thank you for Mr. Henry's letter of August 23 concerning the Animal Health and Industry Training Institute in Kenya.

The Bank will be sending an economic mission "in depth" to Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda, during the second half of October. The mission, which will include an agricultural education specialist, will, in cooperation with the Bank's Nairobi office, also review a proposed Kenya Agricultural Credit project and a possible project for training of staff for the Government's agricultural and veterinary services. The findings of the mission in connection with these two proposals may be useful for your own prospective review of the Animal Health and Training Institute in Kabete.

We shall therefore write to you after the mission has returned.

Sincerely yours,

Arnold Rivkin
Development Services Department

HHansen/kb

cc: Messrs. Evans
Tolley

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

blue - Kenya 7

TO: Mr. H. Hansen

FROM: Howard E. Tolley *HET*

SUBJECT: Kenya - Animal Health and Industry Training Institute

DATE: September 13, 1966

Thank you for sending us a copy of Mr. Paul-Marc Henry's letter on the above subject, in which he mentions a possible IDA credit for the construction of additional facilities for this Institute.

The position is that included in the Kenya Agricultural Credit project were various elements of staff training, including the training of staff for the Government's agricultural and veterinary services. The latter was cut out of the main Agricultural Credit project and is expected to form a separate project. Because we shall have an agricultural education specialist attached to our forthcoming economic mission "in depth" to Kenya, which will be in the field in the second half of October, we have suggested to Mr. Gordon, Chief of our Permanent Mission to Eastern Africa, that our Nairobi office review the position when the economic mission is in the field.

The proposed Agricultural Credit project includes the establishment of two milk production schemes, and this would involve the building up of a stock of some 4,700 heifers. The efficient management of this stock would naturally require a careful review of provisions for animal health and training. The desire of the Kenya Government to expand the activities of the UNDP (Special Fund)-sponsored Animal Health and Training Institute in Kabete would presumably come within this review and the UNDP might wish to see the results of this review before committing itself finally to an extension.

CBruce:KKrishna:di

file

UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME



PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES
POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT

UNITED NATIONS
NEW YORK

TELEPHONE: 754-1234

CABLE ADDRESS: UNDEVPRO • NEW YORK

REFERENCE: DP/SF/310/214/KEN 7
DP/SF/214/310/KEN 11

23 August 1966

Dear Mr. Demuth,

Kenya: Animal Health and Industry Training Institute

The Government of Kenya has recently expressed the wish to expand the activities of the UNDP (Special Fund) sponsored Animal Health and Training Institute in Kabete. An application for additional support is being prepared in this connection. We understand that the Government has also applied for an IDA credit for the construction of additional facilities and that an official of the Bank will study this application in the course of September.

We find the progress made in the implementation of the present project highly satisfactory and are well disposed to intensifying UNDP (Special Fund) support in 1967 and, subject to the Government being prepared to assume the necessary additional obligations, to consider at a convenient moment, perhaps in January 1968, asking the Governing Council to approve an additional Special Fund allocation to intensify and extend project operations.

We thought you might find this information helpful. We would certainly appreciate being informed, in due course, of the Bank's decision concerning the IDA application.

Yours sincerely,

Paul-Marc Henry
Assistant Administrator
and

Associate Director, Bureau of Operations and Programming

Mr. Richard Demuth
Director of Development Services
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20433

cc: Mr. Tolley
Mr. Evans
Original to files 8/29/66

UNITED NATIONS
SPECIAL FUND



CB.14/2/Add.36
27 September 1965

CONFIDENTIAL

KEN 7

DECLASSIFIED

AUG 05 2022

WBG ARCHIVES

CONSULTATIVE BOARD
Fourteenth meeting
15 October 1965

Recommendation of the Managing Director

KENYA

Range Management Division of the Ministry
of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry

Estimated Special Fund project cost^{1/2/}: \$1,727,500

Estimated Government counterpart contribution^{2/}
at the equivalent of: \$1,704,000

Duration: Five years

Purpose: To intensify and expand the range
management training, extension and
research programme of the Ministry
of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry.

Proposed Executing Agency: The Food and Agriculture Organization of
the United Nations

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| III. The Project..... | 7 - 11 |
| IV. Executing Agency | 12 |
| V. Financial Provisions..... | 13 - 15 |

/...

^{1/} Excludes Executing Agency overhead costs and Special Fund direct costs.

^{2/} The Government's cash payments towards local operating costs are included under the Special Fund project cost and not in the Government's counterpart contribution.

I. Introduction

1. The Managing Director submits the following report and recommendations on the application of the Government of Kenya for assistance in strengthening the Range Management Division of the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry.

II. Background

2. The range area of Kenya, totalling about 170,000 square miles, covers approximately 80 percent of the country and is inhabited by 1.5 million people, mainly pastoralists and subsistence cultivators. The economic potential of this area lies primarily in its livestock-carrying-capacity and wildlife resources. Although its present saleable surplus in livestock production is only \$8.4 million per annum, the potential annual surplus has been estimated at \$33.6 million.
3. The current low productivity of the range area is due to such natural factors as general aridity, diversity of climatic conditions and animal disease hazards, including tsé-tsé, as well as to mismanagement, over-population and over-grazing. The interaction of these human and environmental factors has resulted in a number of problems peculiar to this area, the nature of which is not fully understood and which require further investigation. It is certain, however, that through proper management livestock production can be greatly improved.
4. Problems of the range area were handled by the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry's regular staff until 1963, when a separate Range Management Division within the Ministry was established for this purpose. The Division has embarked on a large-scale range development programme, covering 5.5 million acres. Some technical personnel are already in the field, and one centre for training farmers in animal husbandry techniques is operating in the area, at Kajiado; the Government intends to build two more farmer training centres, one in Narok and the other in the northeast. Research on range problems is being carried out at the Katumani experimental farm near Machakos and at several sub-stations. This programme has met with an encouraging response from the people in the range area.
5. However, the existing resources of the Range Management Division in terms of technical personnel and equipment are insufficient to carry out such extensive schemes at the desired pace. The survey of the whole range area needs to be

/...

accelerated, while research as well as the training of local range officers and farmers must be intensified if this vast area is to be fully developed and sound long-term management plans implemented. Accordingly, the Government has requested Special Fund assistance in strengthening the Range Management Division of the Ministry of Agriculture.

6. The request has been prepared in consultation with the team of experts working under the Special Fund sponsored East African Livestock Plan.^{3/}

III. The Project

7. The overall purpose of this project, the duration of which is five years, is to promote the pastoral development of the vast Kenyan range area. Its specific objective is to strengthen and expand the Range Management Division of the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry to enable it to carry out land-use surveys as a basis for detailed range development planning; to provide training for range officers, field instructors and technicians as well as extension services for range farmers and pastoralists; and to intensify applied research on specific problems of range development and productivity.

8. The Range Management Division will be strengthened by building up three fully staffed sections:

(a) The Land-Use Survey and Planning Section will include two teams of international experts and their national counterparts in the fields of range ecology, water development, range economics and wildlife biology. These teams will survey the range resources in relation to the local sociological environment; they will prepare land-use maps, range budgets and detailed development plans, including the planning of group ranches and location schemes for pastoralists and subsistence cultivators, range feasibility surveys and game management schemes. Basic information will also be furnished for the projected schemes to establish large commercial ranches, mainly in the coastal area.

(b) The Education Section will consist of two training experts and their national counterparts. They will organize and conduct specialized

courses and guest lectures for professionals in veterinary and agricultural sciences at the graduate and post-graduate levels at the University, and periodic training courses for pastoralists and junior range staff at the existing and planned farmer training centres at Kajiado, Narok and in Northeast Kenya. Mobile education units will also operate in the range area for the benefit of pastoralists unable to attend the courses at the above-mentioned centres.

- (c) The Research Section will include six international experts and their national counterparts in the fields of range research, bush control, range ecology and management, physiology, wildlife biology and livestock improvement. Its function will be to investigate the possibilities of improving rangeland productivity through bush control and increasing herbage productivity through grazing and agronomic techniques. Special attention will be given to wildlife research. The Katumani station will be used as the main research station, but experimental work will also be carried out as required, at other laboratories and sub-stations, training centres and control plots. Consideration is being given to the possibility of establishing a new range research station in another area.

9. To implement this project, the Special Fund will provide fifty-eight and one-half man-years of expert services, including two man-years each for consultants and for an internationally recruited administrative officer; twenty man-years of fellowships; vehicles, a portable weighbridge, camping, mapping and other equipment for the survey teams and mobile units; teaching equipment, chemical spray and fire control equipment, spray races, weighbridges, laboratory items and smaller equipment for the research stations, including the projected new station.
10. The Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry of Kenya, as the Co-operating Government Agency, will provide the necessary professional counterpart and auxiliary personnel, land and building as well as running and maintenance expenses for the research laboratories, experimental stations, sub-stations and teaching centres, locally available equipment and miscellaneous services and facilities.
11. At the conclusion of the Special Fund assistance, the Government will assume full responsibility for financing and administering the Range Management Division and for continuing the programme developed during the project.

IV. Executing Agency

12. The Managing Director proposes to recommend that the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations be invited to serve as Executing Agency.

V. Financial Provisions

13. It has been estimated that the total Governing Council earmarking will be as follows:

| | Total cost (in \$ US) | Phasing of expenditure | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|------------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| | | First year | Second year | Third year | Fourth year | Fifth year |
| Experts | 1,315,700 ^{a/} | 188,900 | 308,300 | 323,500 | 312,600 | 181,400 |
| Fellowships | 110,000 | 20,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | - |
| Equipment | 222,900 | 101,500 | 50,700 | 15,000 | 40,100 | 15,600 |
| Miscellaneous | <u>78,900</u> | <u>15,800</u> | <u>15,800</u> | <u>15,800</u> | <u>15,800</u> | <u>15,700</u> |
| TOTAL GROSS PROJECT COSTS: | 1,727,500 | 326,200 | 404,800 | 384,300 | 398,500 | 212,700 |
| Executing Agency overhead costs | | | | | | |
| Special Fund direct costs ^{b/} | | | | | | |
| GOVERNING COUNCIL EARMARKING: | | | | | | |

^{a/} Gross cost, representing fifty-eight and one half man-years of expert services, including two man-years at the intermediate level, plus an amount of \$55,000 for safari allowance.

^{b/} Includes any expenditure for costs related to project evaluation or operation incurred directly by the Managing Director.

14. Included in the total Governing Council earmarking is an amount estimated at the equivalent of \$197,400, representing 15 per cent of the estimated gross expert cost, which will be paid by the Government as a cash contribution towards local operating costs of the project. In addition, the Government is expected to make a counterpart contribution estimated at the equivalent of \$1,704,000. The exact amounts will be determined at the time of signature of the Plan of Operation.

15. To the extent administratively desirable, the Managing Director is prepared to include in the gross project budget, subject to the concurrence of the Government, any part of the counterpart contribution which the Government agrees to make in cash directly to the Special Fund, and to show the Governing Council earmarking increased accordingly.

UNITED NATIONS
SPECIAL FUND



Distr.
RESTRICTED

SF/R.9/Add.20
20 April 1964

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

DECLASSIFIED

KEN 7

AUG 05 2022

WBG ARCHIVES

GOVERNING COUNCIL
Twelfth session
15-22 June 1964
Agenda item 5

Recommendation of the Managing Director

KENYA

Animal Health and Industry Training Institute, Kabete

| | |
|--|--|
| Governing Council earmarking: ^{1/} | \$453,800 |
| Government's counterpart contribution ^{1/} estimated at equivalent of: | \$473,000 |
| Duration: | Five years |
| Purpose: | To train middle-grade technicians and field workers in animal health and husbandry |
| Executing Agency: | The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations |

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| VI. Recommendations | 16 |

^{1/} The Government's cash payments towards local operating costs are included under the Governing Council earmarking and not in the Government's counterpart contribution.

I. Introduction

1. The Managing Director submits the following report and recommendations on the application of the Government of Kenya for assistance in establishing an Animal Health and Industry Training Institute in Kabete.

II. Background

2. One of the largest and more promising sectors of the economy of Kenya is the livestock industry. The Government estimates that the country now has about 6 million head of cattle, mainly zebu but including over 50,000 head of European breeds, over 5 million sheep, goats and pigs, more than a million camels and about 4 million head of poultry. The industry is unevenly developed, being perhaps most advanced in the commercial dairy field, where some of the most modern methods of animal husbandry are in use. The beef, pig and poultry industries also utilize modern methods, although this is true to a lesser extent among the small livestock raisers.

3. An important requisite for the growth of the livestock industry is the development of adequate veterinary services to ensure disease control and maintain high standards of animal health and productivity. Such services are needed not only for the commercial livestock centres but also for the more remote areas.

4. Although institutions have recently been established in East Africa for training veterinary and animal husbandry personnel at advanced levels, there is a need for facilities for training middle grade technicians and field staff to assist in the administration of the necessary veterinary services, and to teach modern methods and skills to the traditional livestock owners in the less developed regions of Kenya and other countries in East Africa. These include such personnel as veterinary assistants and scouts, meat inspectors and graders, mobile demonstration unit operators and extension officers. There is also a need to provide refresher courses for livestock and veterinary officers. For these reasons the Government wishes to establish an appropriate training institute.

5. The request for Special Fund assistance was prepared by the Government following consultations with a Special Fund mission which visited East Africa in 1963.

III. The Project

6. The project will assist the Government over a five-year period in the establishment and initial operation of the Animal Health and Industry Training Institute. The Institute will be located on land adjacent to the Veterinary Laboratories at Kabete on the outskirts of Nairobi. It is expected to have an initial enrolment of fifty students but, during the course of the project, will expand its capacity to approximately 150 places.
7. The Institute's curriculum will consist of practical training courses in the following fields: animal health, including tsetse control; poultry raising; artificial insemination; meat hygiene; and hides and skins processing. The courses will be of varying duration, ranging from two weeks for refresher courses to up to two years for hides and skins processing personnel and veterinary assistants.
8. The academic qualifications for admission will depend on the level of the posts for which the students are to be trained. It is envisaged that the trainee will be recruited in many cases from in-service personnel, not only from Kenya but also from other countries in the region, and that their fees will be paid by their sponsoring Governments.
9. The Institute will have a full-time teaching staff consisting of a Principal and four training officers and a part-time staff consisting of instructors drawn from various Government departments and private organizations. The Special Fund allocation will provide the services of the principal and three training officers, specialists in the fields covered by the Institute's curriculum, for the equivalent of sixteen man-years. During the year before the expiration of the term of each of these experts, they will be understudied by suitable qualified local candidates who will replace them upon the completion of their service. It is envisaged that the understudies will be drawn from personnel in various Government agencies and private organizations and from graduates of the veterinary schools of the University of East Africa. The Special Fund will also provide laboratory and library facilities, vehicles and other miscellaneous items of equipment.
10. The Government's contribution will consist primarily of capital outlays for the establishment of the Institute's plant and other physical facilities, salaries of supplementary senior and junior staff, and recurrent costs of the Institute.
11. The project is part of a wider scheme for the development of the livestock industry in East Africa on a regional basis which the Special Fund is also

supporting through another project currently before the Governing Council.^{2/} Although the immediate plans are for the Institute to be operated under the auspices of the Government in Kenya, its facilities will be made available to other countries in the region.

IV. Executing Agency

12. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations has indicated its readiness to serve as Executing Agency.

V. Financial Provisions

13. It has been estimated that the total Governing Council earmarking will be as follows:

| | Total cost (in \$US) | Phasing of Expenditure | | | | |
|--|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| | | First year | Second year | Third year | Fourth year | Fifth year |
| Gross project costs: | | | | | | |
| Experts | 331,200 ^{a/} | 82,800 | 82,800 | 82,800 | 62,100 | 20,700 |
| Equipment | 60,800 | 40,000 | 8,000 | 5,300 | 4,500 | 3,000 |
| Miscellaneous | 19,900 | 4,000 | 4,000 | 4,000 | 4,000 | 3,900 |
| TOTAL | 411,900 | 126,800 | 94,800 | 92,100 | 70,600 | 27,600 |
| Executing Agency overhead costs | 40,400 | | | | | |
| Special Fund direct costs ^{b/} | 1,500 | | | | | |
| GRAND TOTAL | 453,800 | | | | | |

a/ Gross cost, representing sixteen man-years of expert services.

b/ Includes any expenditure related to project evaluation or operation incurred directly by the Managing Director.

14. Included in the total Governing Council earmarking is an amount estimated at the equivalent of \$49,700, representing 15 per cent of the estimated gross expert

^{2/} See document SF/R.9/Add.50.

cost, which will be paid by the Government as a cash contribution towards local operating costs of the project. In addition the Government is expected to make a counterpart contribution estimated at the equivalent of \$473,000. The exact amounts will be determined at the time of signature of the Plan of Operation.

15. To the extent administratively desirable, it is the intention of the Managing Director, subject to the concurrence of the Government, to include in the gross project budget any part of the counterpart contribution which the Government agrees to make in cash directly to the Special Fund, and to show the Governing Council earmarking increased accordingly.

VI. Recommendations

16. The Managing Director

(a) RECOMMENDS that the Governing Council earmark \$453,800 for this project, of which \$411,900 will be for project costs, \$1,500 for Special Fund direct costs and \$40,400 for clearly identifiable additional costs incurred by the Executing Agency in the execution of the project; and

(b) REQUESTS the authorization of the Governing Council to conclude the appropriate arrangements.

SPECIAL FUND



FONDS SPECIAL

UNITED NATIONS
NEW YORK

TELEPHONE: PLAZA 4-1234

CABLE ADDRESS: SPECFUND NEW YORK

REFERENCE: SF/310/KEN 7
SF/310/REG 4,5
SF/310/TAN 8

15 April 1964

Dear Mr. Demuth,

Thank you very much for Mr. Clarke's letter of 1 April providing IBRD's comments on the proposed Animal Health and Industry Training Institute in Kabete, Kenya; the Southern Highlands Sheep Pilot Project in Tanganyika; and the Plan for the Development of the Livestock industry in East Africa. We are pleased to note your endorsement of the Animal Health and Industry Training Institute project, which we are recommending to the June session of the Governing Council. We also find ourselves in agreement with the points you make on the Southern Highlands Sheep Pilot project and shall take them into account in our future handling of the request.

Your offer to help prepare the terms of reference of the consultant group which will form part of the East African Livestock Plan is most welcome, and I am taking the liberty of forwarding a copy of Mr. Clarke's letter to FAO with our full endorsement of your proposal. This entails, as we understand it, the formulation of a terms of reference which would seek to ensure the integration of the proposed survey into a workable development programme; place greater emphasis on the production aspects of the industry; and be of sufficient precision to pinpoint the specific types of experts required.

I am pleased to inform you, in this connexion, that the advance appointment of the General Manager of the Plan now appears imminent, and that we are sending FAO, together with the copy of Mr. Clarke's letter, our comments and relevant documentation with a request that they proceed to organize the project as soon as possible. It is encouraging that we shall have the benefit of IBRD's competence and experience in East Africa in undertaking this project, and I wish to thank you for your generous cooperation in this matter.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Myer Cohen", is written above the typed name.

Myer Cohen
Director
Bureau of Operations

Mr. Richard H. Demuth
Director, Development Services Department
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
1818 H Street
Washington 25. D.C.

CC: MR WILLIAMS
MR EVANS

For other correspondence
see REG 45

Reference: SF/310/KEN 7
SF/310/REG 45
SF/310/TAN 8

April 1, 1964

Mr. Paul-Marc Henry
Associate Director
Bureau of Operations
United Nations Special Fund
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Henry:

This is in reply to Mr. Cohen's letter of February 4 in which he asked for the Bank's comments on three project requests concerned with the development of livestock in East Africa. I will set out our comments on each in turn.

A. Animal Health and Industry Training Institute in Kabete, Kenya

In our opinion the Africanization of the last two years period of the European operated dairy and sheep industry itself (particularly the splitting of large dairy herds and sheep flocks into small units under African small-holder control) and also of the technical services has given rise to serious problems in the staffing of the animal production services. The objectives of the project itself seem to us to be soundly based, particularly in view of the great need for middle-grade technicians and field staff in these services. The existing facilities of the veterinary laboratory at Kabete are substantial and would certainly provide a suitable location for the proposed Training Institute. Moreover, the staffing proposals appear adequate. In our view, therefore, this project should be supported.

B. East African Livestock Development Plan

We feel that the project in general is sound but might perhaps be improved in some respects. In particular it seems to us that the project as described in the original summary request appeared to place considerable emphasis on the research, education, processing and marketing aspects of the livestock industry but very little emphasis on the production aspects. It is true that the project description contained in the recommendation of the Managing Director to the Consultative Board (CB.11/2/Add.50)

goes some way to correct this situation insofar as the proposed studies are concerned, but the list of proposed experts and consultants does not make specific mention of production experts.

Supported by studies and recommendations of several Bank missions to East Africa, we feel strongly that the urgent need is for the planning of specific development programs for each of the major forms of livestock production for which the different areas of the region are either known or considered to be suited. We feel that the terms of reference should make clear this would be the major objective of the project and avoid giving any impression that this is "just another survey." We would be prepared to assist in drafting the terms of reference if you so desired. In fact, as Mr. Cohen's letter noted, we have already been approached informally by FAO as to whether we would be able to assist in this project in any way.

An added advantage of more precise definition of the terms of reference is that this would help in selecting the group to do the work who, in view of the vital importance of the livestock development program to the three countries, must not only be of the highest caliber but also have wide practical experience so as to devise a workable development program.

G. Southern Highlands Sheep Pilot Project

Clearly, in view of the caliber of the three advisers - one of whom, in particular, has been very successful in combining sheep and wheat in comparable areas in Kenya, the project must be technically feasible. Furthermore, there appears to be a sound case for attempting to introduce wool sheep to the environment concerned.

We have, however, certain reservations, particularly on the organizational aspects. The proposal really involves the establishment of a state sheep and wheat farm. While we appreciate that in the circumstances of Tanganyika this might be inevitable, in our experience this approach has frequently not been of great success in countries where it has been tried. Almost by definition government organization is not usually well fitted to pioneer work of this type and costs have a tendency to rise to very high levels. In this case the estimate of US\$1.8 million as the total cost over five years to develop 5,000 acres with 10,000 sheep seems to be very high, especially since Mr. R. Wilson developed a unit of comparable size as a private venture in Kenya for only a fraction of this cost. On the other hand, we appreciate that a substantial part of the cost is the inevitable result of establishing a well equipped demonstration unit with potentials for training as well as sheep testing and multiplication.

We wonder whether it is really necessary to employ a veterinary full-time to care for and study the relatively small number of sheep involved. Furthermore, there is no indication of what income might be expected from wheat and the sheep stock or even whether such income would be retained within the project.

Subject to these reservations, we feel that the project is certainly worthy of support.

Yours sincerely,

RAC/mct

R. A. Clarke

cc Messrs. P. A. Reid
Calika

KEN 7
~~KEN 7~~
REG-45

Mr. R. A. Clarke

March 11, 1964.

P. A. Reid

Request to the U.N. Special Fund from the Governments of Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda for the Development of Livestock (SF/310/KEN 7, /REG 45, /TAN 8).

I support the following comments which have been made by Mr. C. P. McKeenan:

A. Animal Health and Industry Training Institute, Kabete

The objectives of this proposal are soundly based. From the Bank's experience in Kenya over the last two years it has become clear that the Africanization of the European operated dairy and sheep industry, together with the Africanization of the technical services, raises pressing problems of staffing of animal production services. The proposal to establish a training center at Kabete could help materially toward meeting the need for an increasing number of sub-professional level staff. The splitting of large dairy herds and sheep flocks into small units under African smallholder control increases considerably the numbers of such personnel that are required.

The existing basic facilities at Kabete are substantial and would provide a suitable location for such a training institute. The staffing proposals appear adequate. The project should be supported.

B. East African Livestock Development Plan

As described this project appears to place considerable emphasis on marketing, research, education and processing aspects of the livestock industry all of which are of course important; but insufficient emphasis seems to be placed upon the production aspects. It is difficult to decide whether this is really the intention since the background documents take a broad view. It seems significant, however, that the list of proposed experts and consultants makes no mention of production personnel.

In view of the studies and recommendations of World Bank missions to this sector of Africa it is not unreasonable to suggest that the urgent need is for the planning of specific development programs for each of the major forms of livestock production for which the different areas of the country concerned are either known or considered to be suited.

The terms of reference should make this clear as the major objective of the project rather than give the impression of involving just another survey. We believe that much more thought should be given to drafting terms of reference. The Bank could well offer to assist in this. (Personal letter of Feb. 19 to H. R. Reid of FAO is attached.)

The importance of the program to the three countries is so great that the group selected to do the work must be not only of high calibre but likely, through specific experience in the development field, to come up with workable programs. More precise definition of terms of reference would also help in

selecting the operating team.

The idea behind the project is sound, and with the reservations noted, should be supported.

C. Southern Highlands Sheep Pilot Project

In view of the calibre of the three advisers, Strong, Wilson and Carroll, this proposal must be accepted as technically feasible. Wilson, in particular, has been very successful in combining sheep and wheat in comparable areas in Kenya.

There also appears to be a sound case for attempting to introduce wool sheep to the environment concerned.

We have reservations as to organisational aspects. The proposal really involves the establishment of a State sheep and wheat farm. While any alternative is probably out of court for political reasons, this is not an approach that has been of great success in countries where it has been tried. Government organization is not usually well fitted to pioneer work of this type. Costs tend to rise to very high levels. This is apparently appreciated in this case. The estimate of US\$1.8 million as the total cost over five years, to develop 5,000 acres with 10,000 sheep seems very high. Wilson spent only a fraction of this in introducing and developing a unit of comparable size as a private operator in Kenya. It is appreciated that the result of the project would be the establishment of a well-equipped 'demonstrational' unit with potentials for training, as well as sheep testing and multiplication. This, however, is responsible for substantial infra-structure costs not really essential to test the suitability of the area for sheep production and provide a source of sheep stock.

On the question of staffing, the need for a veterinarian full time to care for and study the small numbers of sheep involved is questionable. This was not found necessary in Kenya.

There is no indication of the income expected from wheat and stock or as to what happens to this. Is farm income to be used within the project for its operation and maintenance or do all returns go to the Government? The project cost study should bring out these points, so that a balanced judgement on the net cost of the project can be made.

With these reservations, the project appears worthy of support.

PARoid/sed.
Bank

C
O
P
Y

February 19, 1964.

Mr. N. R. Reid,
Section of Tropical Veterinary Medicine
Animal Health Branch
Animal Production and Health Division
FAO, Via delle Terme di Caracalla,
Rome, Italy.

Dear Reid:

With reference to your letter of February 6, we had already received copies of the documents enclosed, along with other material, from the U.N. Special Fund authorities for comment.

The main point upon which your letter requires an answer is the question as to whether I would personally be prepared to be associated with the project. I have discussed this with the Bank and it would appear that there is very little chance of my giving such more assistance than 1) helping draft terms of reference should this be desired, 2) consultation with the survey team in the field if and when I am in East Africa during 1963-64, and 3) reviewing the draft report before it is finalized.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) C. P. McKeekan

31A

RAC

SPECIAL FUND



FONDS SPECIAL

UNITED NATIONS
NEW YORK

TELEPHONE: PLAZA 4-1234

CABLE ADDRESS: SPECFUND NEW YORK

REFERENCE: SF/310/KEN 7

4 March 1964

Dear Mr. Demuth,

With his letter of 4 February, Mr. Cohen forwarded for your comments three copies of a résumé of a request from the Government of Kenya for assistance in the establishment and initial operation of the Animal Health and Industry Training Institute in Kabete. I should be grateful for any comments which the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development may wish to make on this request.

Yours sincerely,

Paul-Marc Henry
Associate Director
Bureau of Operations

Mr. Richard Demuth
Director, Technical Assistance and Liaison Staff
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington 25. D.C.

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RECEIVED

RECEIVED
GENERAL FILES
COMMUNICATIONS

1964 MAR -6 PM 1:40

Washington 25 D.C.
1818 N Street N.W.
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
Director, Economic Assistance and Projects Staff
Mr. Richard Dennis

Director of Operations
Associate Director
Paul-Marie Henry

Yours sincerely,

My wife to make on this regard.

Comments under the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
and including training Institute in Europe. I should be grateful for any
assistance in the establishment and initial operation of the Institute. Herewith
three copies of a letter of a request from the Government of Kenya for

with the letter of a request, Mr. Cohen forwarded for your comments

Best Mr. Dennis

REFERENCE: SE/310/KEI Δ

A request for

TELEPHONE: 963424-4-1224

CABLE ADDRESS: UNCLIO NEW YORK

NEW YORK
UNITED NATIONS

SPECIAL FUND



FUND SPECIAL

314

31A



UNITED NATIONS
SPECIAL FUND



CB.11/2/Add. 19
14 February 1964

CONFIDENTIAL

KEN 7

CONSULTATIVE BOARD
Eleventh Meeting
6 March 1964

DECLASSIFIED

Recommendation of the Managing Director

KENYA

AUG 05 2022

Animal Health and Industry Training Institute, Kabete

WBG ARCHIVES

| | | |
|--|------------|-----------|
| Estimated Special Fund project cost ^{1/2/} : | \$ 411,900 | } 884,900 |
| Estimated Government counterpart contribution ^{2/} at the equivalent of: | \$ 473,000 | |

Duration: Five years

Purpose: To assist in the establishment and initial operation of the Animal Health and Industry Training Institute in Kabete

Proposed Executing Agency: The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

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^{1/} Excludes Executing Agency overhead costs and Special Fund direct costs.
^{2/} The Government's cash payments towards local operating costs are included under the Special Fund project cost and not in the Government's counterpart contribution.

I. Introduction

1. The Managing Director submits the following report and recommendations on the application of the Government of Kenya for assistance in establishing an Animal Health and Industry Training Institute in Kabete.

II. Background

2. One of the largest and more promising sectors of the economy of Kenya is the livestock industry. The Government estimates that the country now has about six million head of cattle, mainly zebu but including over 50,000 head of European breeds, over five million sheep, goats and pigs, more than a million camels and about four million head of poultry. The industry is unevenly developed, being perhaps most advanced in the commercial dairy field, where some of the most modern methods of animal husbandry are in use. The beef, pig and poultry industries also utilize modern methods, although this is true to a lesser extent among the small livestock raisers.
3. An important requisite for the growth of the livestock industry is the development of adequate veterinary services to ensure disease control and maintain high standards of animal health and productivity. Such services are needed not only for the commercial livestock centres but also for the more remote areas.
4. Although institutions have recently been established in East Africa for training veterinary and animal husbandry personnel at advanced levels, there is a need for facilities for training middle grade technicians and field staff to assist in the administration of the necessary veterinary services, and to teach modern methods and skills to the traditional livestock owners in the less developed regions of Kenya and other countries in East Africa. These include such personnel as veterinary assistants and scouts, meat inspectors and graders, mobile demonstration unit operators and extension officers. There is also a need to provide refresher courses to livestock and veterinary officers. For these reasons the Government wishes to establish an appropriate training institute.
5. The request for Special Fund assistance was prepared by the Government following consultations with a Special Fund mission which visited East Africa in 1963.

III. The Project

6. The project will assist the Government over a five-year period in the establishment and initial operation of the Animal Health and Industry Training Institute. The Institute will be located on land adjacent to the Veterinary Laboratories

at Kabete on the outskirts of Nairobi. It is expected to have an initial enrolment of 50 students but, during the course of the project, will expand its capacity to approximately 150 places.

7. The Institute's curriculum will consist of practical training courses in the following fields: animal health, including tsetse control; poultry raising; artificial insemination; meat hygiene; and hides and skins processing. The courses will be of varying duration, ranging from two weeks for refresher courses to up to two years for hides and skins processing personnel and veterinary assistants.

8. The academic qualifications for admission will depend on the level of the posts for which the students are to be trained. It is envisaged that the trainees will be recruited in many cases from in-service personnel, not only from Kenya but also from other countries in the region, and that their fees will be paid by their sponsoring Governments.

9. The Institute will have a full-time teaching staff consisting of a Principal and four training officers and a part-time staff consisting of instructors drawn from various Government departments and private organizations. The Special Fund allocation will provide the services of the principal and three training officers, specialists in the fields covered by the Institute's curriculum, for the equivalent of sixteen man-years. During the year before the expiration of the term of each of these experts, they will be understudied by suitable qualified local candidates who will replace them upon the completion of their service. It is envisaged that the understudies will be drawn from personnel in various Government agencies and private organizations and from graduates of the veterinary schools of the University of East Africa. The Special Fund will also provide laboratory and library facilities, vehicles and other miscellaneous items of equipment.

10. The Government's contribution will consist primarily of capital outlays for the establishment of the Institute's plant and other physical facilities, salaries of supplementary senior and junior staff, and recurrent costs of the Institute.

11. The project is part of a wider scheme for the development of the livestock industry in East Africa on a regional basis which the Special Fund is also supporting through another project currently before the Consultative Board. ^{1/}

Although the immediate plans are for the Institute to be operated under the auspices of the Government in Kenya, its facilities will be made available to other countries in the region.

^{1/} See document CB.11/2/Add.26.

IV. Executing Agency

12. The Managing Director proposes to recommend that the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations be invited to serve as Executing Agency for the project.

V. Financial Provisions

13. It has been estimated that the total Governing Council earmarking will be as follows:

| | Total cost (in \$US) | Phasing of Expenditure | | | | |
|--|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| | | First year | Second year | Third year | Fourth year | Fifth year |
| Gross project costs | | | | | | |
| Experts | 331,200 ^{a/} | 82,800 | 82,800 | 82,800 | 62,100 | 20,700 |
| Equipment | 60,800 | 40,000 | 8,000 | 5,300 | 4,500 | 3,000 |
| Miscellaneous | 19,900 | 4,000 | 4,000 | 4,000 | 4,000 | 3,900 |
| TOTAL | 411,900 | 126,800 | 94,800 | 92,100 | 70,600 | 27,600 |
| Executing Agency overhead costs | | | | | | |
| Special Fund direct costs ^{b/} | | | | | | |
| GRAND TOTAL | | | | | | |

a/ Gross cost, representing sixteen man-years of expert services.

b/ Includes any expenditure related to project evaluation or operation incurred directly by the Managing Director.

14. Included in the total Governing Council earmarking is an amount estimated at the equivalent of \$49,700, representing 15 per cent of the estimated gross expert cost, which will be paid by the Government as a cash contribution towards local operating costs of the project. In addition the Government is expected to make a counterpart contribution estimated at the equivalent of \$473,000. The exact amounts will be determined at the time of signature of the Plan of Operation.

/....

15. To the extent administratively desirable, it is the intention of the Managing Director, subject to the concurrence of the Government, to include in the gross project budget any part of the counterpart contribution which the Government agrees to make in cash directly to the Special Fund, and to show the Governing Council earmarking increased accordingly.

REG 45

31A, B+C

KEN 7

Department of Technical Operations

February 10, 1964

R. A. Clarke

Request to the U.N. Special Fund from the Governments of Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda for the Development of Livestock (SF/310/KEN 7, /REG 45, /TAN 8).

Attached is a copy of a transmittal letter ^{of Feb. 4, 1964} to Mr. Demuth from the Director, Bureau of Operations of the Special Fund, which is self-evident, together with two copies each of the summaries and one copy of the full request, for each of the three projects referred to in the transmittal letter. In addition, I attach a copy of the draft request of 20 December 1963 to which reference is made in the third paragraph of the transmittal letter.

I should be grateful for your early comments, since the Special Fund is contemplating presenting the request from Kenya for the establishment of the Animal Health and Industry Training Institute in Kabete, together with the request from the three Governments for the preparation of an East African Livestock Development Plan, to the next meeting of the Consultative Board due to be held early in March.

Would you please return the full requests, together with the draft request of 20 December 1963, with your comments. You may retain the summaries for your files.

A similar request has been sent to the Africa Department.

RAC:mn
Encls. *mn*

cc: Department of Operations - Africa

COPY

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES
NEW YORK

KEN 7

~~REG 45~~

SF/310/KEN 7
SF/310/REG 45
SF/310/TAN 8.

4 February 1964

Dear Mr. Demuth,

I am writing to request your comments on the following project requests, which we have recently received from East Africa:

Kenya. Animal Health and Industry Training Institute in Kabete (SF/310/KEN 7).

Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda. East African Livestock Development Plan (SF/310/REG 45).

Tanganyika. Southern Highlands Sheep Pilot Project (SF/310/TAN 8).

I attach the texts^{*} of the requests for the above-mentioned projects together with six copies of summaries of each request.

We have not found it possible to write to you sooner concerning these requests, the first two of which we are thinking of presenting to the next meeting of the Consultative Board, as they were received only recently and were subject to further changes and refinements on the basis of subsequent correspondence which we have had with the Directors of Special Fund Programmes in Kenya and Tanganyika and discussions held with the Minister of Agriculture of Kenya, Mr. Bruce McKenzie, last week. In the case of the proposed Animal Health and Industry Training Institute and the East African Livestock Plan, you will note that the summaries contain certain information not shown in the texts of the Governments' submissions. These data have been incorporated following these consultations.

As may be noted from the above-mentioned material, the three projects would form part of an integrated regional scheme, the East African Livestock Development Plan providing an "umbrella" over the two others. There are, in addition, a number of requests from the region which are still being processed at the Special Fund headquarters, which might be incorporated into the regional scheme and which we will be forwarding to you for comment at a future date. I would be grateful if, in addition to your evaluation of

Mr. R. H. Demuth
Director, Development Services Department
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
1818 H Street
Washington 25. D.C.

* to Open Files

each individual project request, you could provide us with further comments on our concept of an integrated regional scheme and on its possible relationship to the Bank's plans and activities in the region. To give you a better idea of our proposed regional approach, I attach a draft request dated 20th December 1963 for assistance in developing the livestock industry in East Africa which was prepared by a Special Fund mission which recently visited the region. Although the draft request has not been officially submitted by the Governments, a number of its proposals are reflected in the requests from East Africa we have received thus far and further requests which we expect to be submitted in the future.

It is my understanding that Dr. Neil Reid of FAO and Mr. William T. Mashler of the Special Fund visited the Bank on 18 October 1963 and discussed the possibility of assisting the East African Livestock industry with Messrs. Benjenk, Lutholf, Kordik and McMeekon, and that further discussions were subsequently held with Mr. Reid of the Bank staff and your representative in East Africa, Mr. Willoughby, by Sir Robert Jackson, Dr. Kesteven and Mr. Ralph Townley.

Yours sincerely,

Myer Cohen
Director
Bureau of Operations

Original sent to Operational Files
cc: TOD
Dept. of Operations - Africa
DSD

31A

SPECIAL FUND



FONDS SPECIAL

UNITED NATIONS
NEW YORK

TELEPHONE: PLAZA 4-1234

CABLE ADDRESS: SPECFUND NEW YORK

REFERENCE: SF/310/KEN 7.

4 February 1964

Dear Mr. Demuth,

.....

I attach three copies of a résumé of a request received from the Government of Kenya for assistance from the Special Fund for the establishment and initial operation of the Animal Health and Industry Training Institute in Kabete.

I should be grateful for any comments which the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development may wish to make on this request.

Yours sincerely,

Myer Cohen
Myer Cohen
Director
Bureau of Operations

Mr. Richard Demuth,
Director, Technical Assistance and Liaison Staff,
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development,
1818 H Street, N.W.,
Washington 25, D. C.

RECEIVED
GENERAL FILES
CORRESPONDENCE

1964 FEB -6 AM 10:30

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Faint text at the bottom left, possibly a date or reference number.

Faint text at the bottom right, possibly a name or signature.

REG. 1000
UNION STATION

СЪЕСИУГЪ БЛИД



БОИДСЪ СЪЕСИУГЪ

417

DECLASSIFIED

AUG 05 2022

SF/310/KEN 7

RESTRICTED

WBG ARCHIVES

UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL FUND

Request from the Government of Kenya for assistance in the establishment and initial operation of the Animal Health and Industry Training Institute in Kabete.

SUMMARY

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| Date request received: | 16 January 1964 |
| Special Fund contribution requested: | \$ 352,200 |
| Government contribution estimated at the equivalent of: | \$ 523,141 |
| Total cost of project: | \$ 875,341 |
| Duration: | Five years |

I. Introduction

1. With his letter of 10 January 1964 the Director of Special Fund Programmes in Kenya forwarded a request from the Government for assistance in the establishment and initial operation of the Animal Health and Industry Training Institute in Kabete. The request was prepared by the Government following consultations with a Special Fund mission which visited East Africa in November and December 1963, and the proposed project forms part of a wider scheme for the development of the East African livestock industry on a regional basis which the Special Fund is being requested to support through other projects. This summary is based on the text of the request and certain revisions subsequently introduced by the Government.

II Background

2. One of the largest and more promising sectors of the Kenyan economy is the livestock industry. The Government estimates that the country presently has over six million head of cattle, mainly zebu cattle but including over 50,000 head of European breeds, over six million sheep, goats, camels and pigs and about four million head of poultry. The industry is in an uneven stage of development being perhaps most advanced in the commercial dairy field, where some of the most modern methods of animal husbandry are in use. The beef, pig and poultry industries also utilize modern methods, although this is true to a lesser extent, particularly among the small farmers and pastoralists.

3. An important requisite for the growth of the livestock industry is the development of adequate veterinary services to ensure disease control and maintain high standards of animal health and productivity. Such services are needed not only for the commercial livestock centres but also for the small farmers and pastoralists in the more remote areas, who use traditional, less productive methods of animal husbandry.

4. Although institutions have recently been established in East Africa for training veterinary and animal husbandry personnel at advanced levels, there is a need for facilities for training middle grade technicians and field staff to assist in the administration of the necessary veterinary services, and to teach modern methods and skills to the traditional farmers and pastoralists in the less developed regions of Kenya and other countries in East Africa. These include such personnel as veterinary assistants and scouts, meat inspectors and graders, mobile demonstration unit operators and extension officers. There is also a need to provide refresher courses to livestock and veterinary officers. It is for the purpose of meeting the more practical needs of the livestock industry that the Government wishes to establish the Animal Health and Industry Training Institute.

III The Project

5. The Institute's curriculum will consist of practical training courses in the following fields: animal health, including tsetse control; poultry raising; artificial insemination; meat hygiene; and hides and skins processing. The courses will be of varying duration, ranging from two weeks for refresher courses to up to two years for hides and skins processing personnel and veterinary assistants.

6. The academic qualifications for admission will depend on the level of the posts for which the students are to be trained. It is envisaged that the trainees will be recruited in many cases from in-service personnel, not only from Kenya but also from other countries in the region, and that their fees will be paid by their sponsoring Governments.

7. The Institute will have a full-time teaching staff consisting of a Principal and four training officers and a part-time staff consisting of instructors drawn from various Government departments and private organizations. The Special Fund allocation will provide the services of the Principal and three training officers, specialists in the fields covered by the Institute's curriculum for the equivalent of sixteen man-years. During the year before the expiration of the term of each of these experts, they will be understudied by suitable qualified local candidates who will replace them upon the completion of their service. It is envisaged that the understudies will be drawn

from personnel in various Government agencies and private organizations and from graduates of the veterinary schools of the University of East Africa. The Special Fund will also provide laboratory and library facilities, vehicles and other miscellaneous items of equipment.

8. The Government's contribution will consist primarily of capital outlays for the establishment of the Institute's plant and other physical facilities, supplementary senior and junior staff, and recurrent costs of the Institute.

IV Financial Provisions

9. Special Fund Contribution

| | |
|---|---------------|
| Experts (for 16 man-years) | US \$331,200 |
| Equipment | 60,800 |
| Miscellaneous | <u>9,900</u> |
| TOTAL | 401,900 |
| Less Government contribution toward local costs of project | <u>49,700</u> |
| Special Fund Contribution | 352,200 |

10. Government Contribution

| | |
|--|--------------------------|
| Capital expenditure | \$196,000 |
| Senior and Junior counterpart staff | 96,281 |
| Operating costs | <u>181,160</u> |
| Total counterpart contribution | 473,441 |
| Plus Government contribution toward local cost of project | <u>49,700</u> |
| TOTAL GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTION US | <u><u>\$523,141.</u></u> |

KEN 6

Carleton
Superior Manitoba

**UNITED NATIONS
SPECIAL FUND**



Distr.
RESTRICTED

SF/R.9/Add.21
20 April 1964

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GOVERNING COUNCIL
Twelfth session
15-22 June 1964
Agenda item 5

KEN 6

Recommendation of the Managing Director

DECLASSIFIED

KENYA

AUG 05 2022

Surveys and Pilot Demonstration Schemes leading to
Reclamation of the Yala Swamp

WBG ARCHIVES

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|------------|
| Governing Council earmarking: | <u>1/</u> | \$ 649,000 |
| Government's counterpart contribution | <u>1/</u> | |
| estimated at equivalent of: | | \$ 316,000 |
| Duration: | Five years | |
| Purpose: | To establish and operate a pilot reclamation scheme in the Bunyala area and another in the Yala Swamp and through topographical, hydrological and soil surveys and preliminary engineering designs to assess the cost of reclamation of the Yala Swamp. | |
| Executing Agency: | The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations | |

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| III. The Project | 8 - 14 |
| IV. Executing Agency | 15 |
| V. Financial Provisions | 16 - 18 |
| VI. Recommendations | 19 |

1/ The Government's cash payments towards local operating costs are included under the Governing Council earmarking and not in the Government's counterpart contribution.

I. Introduction

1. The Managing Director submits the following report and recommendations on the application of the Government of Kenya for assistance in pre-investment surveys, and pilot demonstration schemes leading to reclamation of the Yala Swamp.

II. Background

2. Development of the agricultural sector in Kenya is essential for an improvement in levels of living. The distribution and rate of growth of the population makes it necessary not only to improve existing practices, but also to open up new areas. In particular, the lowlying areas of the Kenya Nile basin in the neighbourhood of Lake Victoria offer interesting possibilities for highly productive irrigated agriculture. However, the inadequacy of rainfall in this basin is a limiting factor.

3. Over much of the central Nyanza area on the north-west shore of Lake Victoria, the average annual rainfall is about forty inches, poorly distributed and unreliable. In addition, flooding and poor drainage reduced the productivity of the land. Some areas of the lake-shore lowlands, such as the Kano plains, are densely populated, while others like the Yala Swamp are almost empty. Some redistribution of population both within the lowlands and between the lowlands and the densely populated upland areas is desirable both from the point of view of population distribution and to achieve improved production based on modern methods with a high income return.

4. In 1954-56 a survey of the water resources of the Kenya Nile basin was carried out by Sir Alexander Gibb and Partners at the Government's request. The consultants recommended that the Kano plain should receive first priority in the development of the basin as a whole. The irrigation potential of this plain was then assessed at 30,000 acres, and development was proposed on the basis of two main crops, sugar-cane and rice.

5. Following upon these recommendations an experimental farm was started in the Kano plain but the prevailing system of land ownership and cultivating and grazing rights has proved to be a major hindrance to the establishment of any efficient system of irrigation even on the basis of a limited pilot scheme.

6. Under these conditions, the Government of Kenya has decided to follow up an alternative suggestion presented by the consultants which would consist of exploring the feasibility of reclaiming and irrigating the almost uninhabited Yala Swamp south of the mouth of the Nzoia river and some sixty miles west-north-west of the **Kano** plain. If the technical and economic feasibility of the scheme can be established by means of demonstration schemes and if the reluctance of the local population to embark on the practice of irrigated agriculture can be overcome, it is hoped that it may be possible to reclaim the entire Swamp and to relieve the population pressure in the Kano plain by encouraging the transfer of population to the newly reclaimed areas.

7. The Government considers this project as urgent, and has already committed finance for planning the work. It is anxious to implement a systematic programme for the development of irrigated agriculture, of which this **project** is a part. In this connexion it is recalled that the Special Fund has already approved in Kenya a survey of the irrigation potential of the lower Tana river basin in the eastern part of the country.^{2/}

III. The Project

8. Two pilot schemes would be established, one at Bunyala, located between the Nzoia river and the Yala Swamp, and one within the Swamp itself. Both localities have ready access to rail transport and potentially to lake transport as well.

9. The area at Bunyala, 500 acres in extent, will be used to demonstrate the feasibility of irrigated agriculture, and to provide the essential basic data on soils, water needs for various crops, suitable systems of rotation, and optimum size of farm unit. This area, being subject to periodic flooding from the Nzoia river on its northern flank, would call for the design and construction of adequate flood protection works.

10. The purpose of the second pilot scheme, of approximately fifty acres near the Yala river, would be to explore the methods required to undertake drainage of the Swamp itself. This will require construction of drains and levees in the

^{2/} See document SF/R.5/Add.37.

Swamp, and bank protection and river regulation works on the Yala river, which will be used to provide the irrigation water once the reclamation is done.

11. The information derived from both pilot schemes will be used to prepare designs and cost estimates for reclamation of 15,000 acres of Swamp near Bunyala, and, as a further step, to provide tentative engineering designs and an assessment of the total cost of reclamation of the whole Swamp.

12. During the five years of the project, training will be given to local Government personnel in the operation and management of the schemes, and to farmers in the techniques of irrigated agriculture.

13. The Special Fund will provide thirteen and three-quarters man-years of experts in the following fields: flood protection and reclamation, hydrographic survey, farm management under irrigation, irrigation design and control, and economics, including services of short-term consultants in the fields of irrigation and drainage, marshland reclamation, irrigated cropping, and health aspects. It is envisaged that most of the experts will have completed their work in three years, but that the services of the irrigation agronomist will be needed for an additional two years, in order to continue the testing and demonstration work. Three man-years of fellowships will be granted for training abroad certain key counterparts of the experts. Equipment to be supported by the Special Fund will include pumps, flood-gates, earthmoving equipment, agricultural machinery, a dredger, transport vehicles, and medical supplies.

14. The Government contribution will comprise counterpart technical and other staff, construction of flood protection levees, services and facilities.

IV. Executing Agency

15. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations has indicated its readiness to serve as Executing Agency.

V. Financial Provisions

16. It has been estimated that the total Governing Council earmarking will be as follows:

| | <u>Total cost (in \$US)</u> | <u>Phasing of expenditure</u> | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| | | <u>First year</u> | <u>Second year</u> | <u>Third year</u> | <u>Fourth year</u> | <u>Fifth year</u> |
| Gross project costs: | | | | | | |
| Experts | 326,000 ^{a/} | 88,000 | 103,500 | 93,100 | 20,700 | 20,700 |
| Fellowships | 15,000 | - | 10,000 | 5,000 | - | - |
| Equipment | 241,500 | 130,500 | 92,000 | 19,000 | - | - |
| Miscellaneous | 19,600 | 5,600 | 5,800 | 5,800 | 1,200 | 1,200 |
| Total | 602,100 | 224,100 | 211,300 | 122,900 | 21,900 | 21,900 |
| Executing Agency overhead costs | 46,900 | | | | | |
| Special Fund ^{b/} direct costs | - | | | | | |
| Grand Total | 649,000 | | | | | |

^{a/} Gross cost, representing fifteen and three-quarters man-years of expert services.

^{b/} Includes any expenditure for costs related to project evaluation or operation incurred directly by the Managing Director.

17. Included in the total Governing Council earmarking is an amount estimated at the equivalent of \$48,900 representing 15 per cent of the estimated gross expert cost which will be paid by the Government as a cash contribution towards local operating costs of the project. In addition the Government is expected to make a counterpart contribution estimated at the equivalent of \$316,000. The exact amounts will be determined at the time of signature of the Plan of Operation.

18. To the extent administratively desirable, it is the intention of the Managing Director, subject to the concurrence of the Government, to include in the gross project budget any part of the counterpart contribution which the Government agrees to make in cash directly to the Special Fund, and to show the Governing Council earmarking increased accordingly.

VI. Recommendations

19. The Managing Director

(a) RECOMMENDS that the Governing Council earmark \$649,000 for this project, of which \$602,100 will be for project costs and \$46,900 for clearly identifiable additional costs incurred by the Executing Agency in the execution of the project; and

(b) REQUESTS the authorization of the Governing Council to conclude the appropriate arrangements.

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Y

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UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL FUND
NEW YORK

SF 310 KEN 6

28 February 1964

Dear Mr. Demuth,

I thank you for Mrs. Boskey's letter to Mr. Cohen of 28 January conveying the Bank's comments on the request by the Government of Kenya for Special Fund assistance in Surveys and Pilot Demonstration Schemes Leading to Reclamation of the Yala Swamp.

We are glad that the Bank supports the agricultural development in Central Nyanza although it has some apprehensions regarding success of the scheme because of the fear of conservatism of the Luo tribesmen.

We have since had a report of a meeting addressed by the Minister of Home Affairs in Kenya in which the people hailed the Government's plan to develop the Nyanza region and pledged co-operation in such development. The Minister was confident that the scheme would become popular when fully implemented.

In view of the above, therefore, it seems to be heartening that the project will have good chances of success

Yours sincerely

Paul-Marc Henry
Associate Director
Bureau of Operations

Mr. Richard Demuth
Director, Development Services Department
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington 25, D.C.

UNITED NATIONS
SPECIAL FUND



CB.11/2/Add.20
14 February 1964
CONFIDENTIAL

KEN 6

CONSULTATIVE BOARD
Eleventh Meeting
6 March 1964

DECLASSIFIED

AUG 05 2022

WBG ARCHIVES

Recommendation of the Managing Director

KENYA

Surveys and Pilot Demonstration Schemes leading
to reclamation of the Yala Swamp

| | |
|--|---|
| Estimated Special Fund project cost ^{1/2/} : | \$602,100 |
| Estimated Government counterpart contribution ^{2/} at the equivalent of: | \$316,000 |
| Duration: | Five years |
| Purpose: | To establish and operate a pilot reclamation scheme in the Bunyala area and another in the Yala swamp and through topographical, hydrological and soil surveys and preliminary engineering designs to assess the total cost of reclamation of the Yala swamp. |
| Proposed Executing Agency: | The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. |

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| V. Financial Provisions | 16 - 18 |

^{1/} Excludes Executing Agency overhead costs and Special Fund direct costs.

^{2/} The Government's cash payments towards local operating costs are included under the Special Fund project cost and not in the Government's counterpart contribution.

I. Introduction

1. The Managing Director submits the following report and recommendations on the application of the Government of Kenya for assistance in pre-investment surveys and pilot demonstration schemes leading to reclamation of the Yala Swamp.

II. Background

2. Developments in the agricultural sector of Kenya are essential for the improvement in levels of living. The distribution and rate of growth of the population makes it necessary not only to improve existing practices, but also to open up new areas. In particular, the low lying areas of the Kenya Nile basin in the neighbourhood of Lake Victoria offer interesting possibilities for highly productive irrigated agriculture. However, the inadequacy of rainfall in this basin is a limiting factor.

3. Over much of the central Nyanza area on the northwest shore of Lake Victoria, the average annual rainfall is about forty inches, poorly distributed and unreliable. In addition, flooding and poor drainage reduced the productivity of the land. Some areas of the lake-shore lowlands, such as the Kano plains, are densely populated, while others are almost empty like the Yala swamps. Some redistribution of population both within the lowlands and between the lowlands and the densely populated upland areas is desirable both from the point of view of population distribution and to achieve improved production based on modern methods with a high income return.

4. In 1954-56 a survey of the water resources of the Kenya Nile basin was carried out by Sir Alexander Gibb and Partners at the Government's request. The consultants recommended that the Kano plain should receive first priority in the development of the basin as a whole. The irrigation potential of this plain was then assessed at 30,000 acres, and development was proposed on the basis of two main crops, sugar cane and rice.

5. Following upon these recommendations an experimental farm was started in the Kano plain but the prevailing system of land ownership and cultivating and grazing rights has proved to be a major hindrance to the establishment of any efficient system of irrigation even on the basis of a limited pilot scheme.

/...

6. Under these conditions, the Government of Kenya has decided to follow up an alternative suggestion presented by the consultants which would consist of exploring the feasibility of reclaiming and irrigating the almost uninhabited Yala swamp south of the mouth of the Nzoia river and some 60 miles west northwest of the Kano plain. If the technical and economic feasibility of the scheme can be established by means of demonstration schemes and if the reluctance of the local population to embark on the practice of irrigated agriculture can be overcome, it is hoped that it may be possible to reclaim the entire swamp and to relieve the population pressure in the Kano plain by encouraging the transfer of population to the newly reclaimed areas.

7. The Government considers this project as urgent, and has already committed finance for planning the work. It is anxious to implement a systematic programme for the development of irrigated agriculture, of which this project is a part. In this connexion it is recalled that the Special Fund has already approved in Kenya a survey of the irrigation potential of the lower Tana river basin in the eastern part of the country.^{1/}

III. The Project

8. Two pilot schemes would be established, one at Bunyala, located between the Nzoia river and the Yala swamp, and one within the swamp itself. Both localities have ready access to rail transport and possibly to lake transport as well.

9. The area at Bunyala, 500 acres in extent, will be used to demonstrate the feasibility of irrigated agriculture, and to provide the essential basic data on soils, water needs for various crops, suitable systems of rotation, and optimum size of farm unit. This area, being subject to periodic flooding from the Nzoia river on its northern flank, would call for the design and construction of adequate flood protection works.

10. The purpose of the second pilot scheme, of approximately fifty acres near the Yala river, would be to explore the methods required to undertake drainage of the swamp itself. This will require construction of

^{1/} SF/R.5/Add. 37

drains, and levees in the swamp, and bank protection and river regulation works on the Yala river, which will be used to provide the irrigation water once the reclamation is done.

11. The information derived from both pilot schemes will be used to prepare designs and cost estimates for reclamation of 15,000 acres of swamp near Bunyala, and, as a further step, to provide tentative engineering designs and an assessment of the total cost of reclamation of the whole swamp.

12. During the five years of the project, training will be given to local Government personnel in the operation and management of the schemes, and to farmers in the techniques of irrigated agriculture.

13. The Special Fund will provide thirteen and three-quarters man-years of experts in the following fields: flood protection and reclamation, hydrographic survey, farm management under irrigation, irrigation design and control and economics, including services of short-term consultants in the fields of irrigation and drainage, marshland reclamation, irrigated cropping, and health aspects. It is envisaged that most of the experts will have completed their work in three years, but that the services of the irrigation agronomist will be needed for an additional two years, in order to continue the testing and demonstration work. Three man-years of fellowships will be granted for training abroad certain key counterparts of the experts. Equipment to be supported by the Special Fund will include pumps, floodgates, earthmoving equipment, agricultural machinery, a dredger, transport vehicles, and medical supplies.

14. The Government contribution will comprise counterpart technical and other staff, construction of flood protection levees, services and facilities.

IV. Executing Agency

15. The Managing Director proposes to recommend that the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations be invited to serve as Executing Agency.

V. Financial Provisions

16. It has been estimated that the total Governing Council earmarking will be as follows:

| | <u>Total cost (in \$US)</u> | <u>Phasing of expenditure</u> | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| | | <u>First year</u> | <u>Second year</u> | <u>Third year</u> | <u>Fourth year</u> | <u>Fifth year</u> |
| Gross project costs: | | | | | | |
| Experts | 326,000 ^{a/} | 88,000 | 103,500 | 93,100 | 20,700 | 20,700 |
| Fellowships | 15,000 | - | 10,000 | 5,000 | - | - |
| Equipment | 241,500 | 130,500 | 92,000 | 19,000 | - | - |
| Miscellaneous | 19,600 | 5,600 | 5,800 | 5,800 | 1,200 | 1,200 |
| Total | 602,100 | 224,100 | 211,300 | 122,900 | 21,900 | 21,900 |
| Executing Agency overhead costs | | | | | | |
| Special Fund direct costs ^{b/} | | | | | | |
| Grand Total | | | | | | |

^{a/} Gross cost, representing fifteen and three-quarters man-years of expert services.

^{b/} Includes any expenditure for costs related to project evaluation or operation incurred directly by the Managing Director.

17. Included in the total Governing Council earmarking is an amount estimated at the equivalent of \$48,900 representing fifteen per cent of the estimated gross expert cost which will be paid by the Government as a cash contribution towards local operating costs of the project. In addition the Government is expected to make a counterpart contribution estimated at the equivalent of \$316,000. The exact amounts will be determined at the time of signature of the Plan of Operation.

18. To the extent administratively desirable, it is the intention of the Managing Director, subject to the concurrence of the Government, to include in the gross project budget any part of the counterpart contribution which the Government agrees to make in cash directly to the Special Fund, and to show the Governing Council earmarking increased accordingly.

Your Ref: SF 310 UK-KEN 6

January 28, 1964

Mr. Myer Cohen, Director
Bureau of Operations
United Nations Special Fund
New York 17, New York

Dear Mr. Cohen:

I am replying to your letter of November 11, 1963, in which you invited the Bank's comments on a request from the Government of Kenya for assistance from the Special Fund for pre-investment surveys and pilot demonstration schemes leading to reclamation of the Yala Swamp.

The project is designed to evaluate the desirability of reclaiming 15,000 acres in the Yala Swamp, with the object of releasing population pressure in the nearby Kano Plain and making 30,000 acres in the Plain available, through irrigation, for the production of sugar cane and rice.

The Bank would support the desirability of agricultural development in Central Nyanza. However, the information available to us does not permit a judgment concerning the likelihood that the proposed project would achieve its purpose of opening up the Kano Plain for irrigation, or whether it is of high priority on its own merits. As to the latter, we have some doubt that the Yala area itself would be as suitable for the production of sugar cane as certain other areas under investigation in Kenya.

It may, moreover, be relevant to take account of the difficulties which have been encountered in attempting to establish a pilot irrigation project on the Kano Plain. This project was strongly supported by the general survey mission which was organized by the Bank in late 1961. It had been proposed by consulting engineers as a means of determining the cropping systems and size of holdings best suited to small-scale irrigated farming, and also of demonstrating the advantages of irrigation to the local Luo tribesmen. But, as is noted in the summary of the Government's request to the Special Fund for the project now under consideration, the extreme conservatism of the tribesmen has so far proved a major obstacle to the setting up of any pilot scheme on the Plain. It occurs to us to wonder whether the chances of success for a similar scheme in the Yala Swamp area are likely to be any greater, since here again the cooperation of Luo tribesmen would have to be enlisted.

Cleared w/and cc:

Mr. Kordik
Mr. Kalderen
cc: Files
SEB:ml

Sincerely yours,

Shirley Boskey
Development Services Department

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. J. E. Twining, Jr.

DATE: January 23, 1964

FROM: L. Kalderen *lk*SUBJECT: Kenya - UNSF pre-investment surveys and pilot demonstrations schemes leading to reclamation of the Yala Swamp.

1. This is in reply to your memorandum of November 14, 1963, regarding the above.
2. The Bank's Economic Survey Mission strongly supported the proposal to establish a pilot irrigation project on the Kano Plains, designed to determine the cropping systems and size of holdings best suited to small-scale irrigated farming, and to demonstrate the advantages of irrigation to the reluctant Luo tribesmen of the areas. The Mission accepted the assessment by consulting engineers of the irrigation potential of the Plains i.e. 30,000 acres. There is no mention in the Mission's report of the Yala Swamp project, now supposed to yield 15,000 acres. The present switch in the government's interest from the Plains to the Swamp can presumably be explained by the difficulties encountered in launching even a pilot scheme among the Luos of the Plains. The application indicates that the government hopes with the aid of the 15,000 acres Swamp project to drain off enough population pressure from the Kano Plains to be able to push on with the 30,000 acre scheme.
3. The information available to us support the desirability of agricultural development in Central Nyanza, but it does not permit a judgement whether or not the Yala Swamp project as outlined in the application would achieve its purpose with regard to opening up the Kano Plains for irrigation, nor that it would be of high priority on its own merits. Our position on the proposal should, therefore, be generally favorable, but we should not take the lead in sponsoring it.

LKalderen:se

cc.: Mr. Kordik

ROUTING SLIP

Date

January 16, '64

NAME

ROOM NO.

Mr Thalwitz

TOD comments
sent to
Josa / Jan 17

To Handle

Note and File

Appropriate Disposition

Note and Return

Approval

Prepare Reply

Comment

✓

Per Our Conversation

Full Report

Recommendation

Information

Signature

Initial

Send On

REMARKS

As promised, attached are some comments on the UNSF Yala Swamp-Kenya proposal.

WR/KEN 6
YALA

From

L/C Evans

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. L.J.C. Evans

DATE: January 14, 1964

FROM: H. Kordik

SUBJECT: U.N.S.F. - Pre-Investment Survey Leading to the
Reclamation of the Yala Swamp

1. The Government of Kenya has requested U.N.Special Fund assistance in carrying out a pre-investment survey for the eventual reclamation of the Yala swamp in the Kenya-Nile Basin. The project area is relatively small; the application mentions a reclaimable area of only 15,000 acres.
2. The survey as devised by the Kenya Government seems to exceed the usual scope of UN.Special Fund pre-investment studies because about 40% of the costs relate to what is really the first stage of a development project.
3. The Bank Survey Mission's report recommended irrigation development of about 30,000 acres of the nearby Kano Plain. Establishment of a pilot scheme has so far been impossible, because of the local tribesmen's conservatism. There is no evidence that a pilot scheme in the Yala swamp with the same Luo tribesmen could be more successful.
4. It is mentioned in the application that the development costs of an eventual project would be rather high, but would be justifiable on high returns of rice and sugar cane, the main crops expected to be cultivated by the settlers. It seems doubtful whether the Yala area would be as suitable for the production of sugar cane as some other areas which have been under investigation in Kenya.

HK:gm

WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT CENTRE

UNITED NATIONS  NATIONS UNIES

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. E. Lopez-Herrarte
International Bank for Reconstruction and
Development and International Development
Association

Date: 2 December 1963

FILE NO.: SF 310 UK-KEN

FROM: J. Dumoulin, Technical Secretary,
Water Resources Development Centre *J.D.*

SUBJECT: Pre-Investment Surveys and Pilot Scheme for
Reclamation of Yala Swamp - KENYA

.....

I am attaching for your information the comments of
the Water Resources Development Centre to the Special Fund
concerning the above-mentioned project.

UNITED NATIONS



INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

2 December 1963

SE 310 UK-KEN

Mr. E. Lopez-Herrera
International Bank for Reconstruction and
Development and International Development
Association

J. Dumoulin, Technical Secretary
Water Resources Development Centre

Pre-Investment Surveys and Pilot Scheme for
Reclamation of Yala Swamp - KENYA

I am attaching for your information the summary of
the Water Resources Development Centre to the Special Fund
concerning the above-mentioned project.

1963 DEC -3 PM 3:23

RECEIVED
GENERAL FILES
CORRESPONDENCE

WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT CENTRE

JET IBRD Liaison Office
Info Copy

Mr. Myer Cohen, Director
for Special Fund Operations

2 December 1963

SF 310 UK-KEN

J. Dumoulin, Technical Secretary
Water Resources Development Centre

Pre-Investment Surveys and Pilot Scheme for
Reclamation of Yala Swamp - KENYA

.....

I am attaching for your information the comments of
the Water Resources Development Centre to the Special Fund
concerning the above-mentioned project.

Copies of this memo also sent to:

Father E.S. de Breuver, UN
Mr. A. Goldschmidt, UN
Mr. A.P. Ewing, ECA
Mr. J. de Meredieu, FAO
Mr. B.R. Payne, IAEA
Mr. E. Lopez-Herrarte, IBRD
Mr. N. Batisse, UNESCO
Dr. P.I. Miljukov, WMO
Mr. Paul Bierstein, WHO

Mr. Myer Cohen, Director
for Special Fund Operations

2 December 1963

SF 310 UK-KEN

J. Dumoulin, Technical Secretary
Water Resources Development Centre

J.D.

Pre-Investment Surveys and Pilot Scheme for
Reclamation of Yala Swamp - KENYA

1. Although the request refers several times to a survey carried out by Sir Alexander Gibb and Partners, and the recommendations of these consultants, we have been unable to obtain a copy of this report and therefore are unable to comment on how the present proposals fit in with the recommendations.
2. The World Bank report on Kenya (1963) "strongly supports the proposal to establish a pilot irrigation plant on Kano Plain" but, unfortunately, does not refer to the Yala Swamp area.
3. From the information given in the request and obtainable elsewhere the object of the proposals appears sound, though details given are scanty, particularly in respect of follow-up action to put the lessons learnt in the pilot projects into large scale practice. Nor, in the absence of more detail, can we comment on the financial side of the request, or the allocation of the various specialists called for.
4. One omission in the request is any reference to liaison with the Meteorological Services. Proposals of this description, in an area of low and erratic rainfall particularly, require very complete meteorological and hydrological investigation, and as flood protection works form a part of the request, such basic knowledge becomes even more urgent. We would recommend that the W.M.O. should be asked to advise on the necessary observations to be carried out for this purpose.
5. It is also noted that, although this area is one where a high incidence of bilharzia is reported there is little reference to this serious problem in the request, other than a rather vague reference to "health aspects" when consultants are mentioned. Since this disease can be greatly increased in extent and intensity by irrigation works if adequate precautions are not taken in the original designs it is recommended that W.H.O should be asked to advise on this aspect, as well as on such other factors as sanitation, malaria control and community water supplies within the area.

6. An unusual feature of this request is the absence of any provision for fellowships or other form of training of local staffs. Does this mean that the Government are satisfied that there are sufficient adequately-trained men available within the country to put into practice the lessons learnt on the pilot projects? If they are sure of this, then it is agreed that training elements are unnecessary.

7. In this same connection it is noted that \$115,000 has been allocated for the purchase of earthmoving and agricultural equipment and of a cutter section dredger. No reference is made, in the description of the Government counterpart contribution, to operators for this machinery. Will no training be required for these men - for the dredger operator in particular?

8. Provided that these two organizations (WMO and WHO) are consulted on these points, we would suggest FAO as the most suitable agency to carry out the project.

ROUTING SLIP

Date

Nov. 15

NAME

ROOM NO.

~~Mr. Reed~~

424

~~Mr. McMeekin~~

Mr. Egan

Mr. Korbik

To Handle

Note and File

Appropriate Disposition

Note and Return

Approval

Prepare Reply

Comment 2 copies, pls.

Per Our Conversation

Full Report

Recommendation

Information

Signature

Initial

Send On

REMARKS

I do not know the area of
the problem.

From

A. D. SPOTTSWOOD

Agin Div for comment
285

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Department of Technical Operations DATE: November 14, 1963

FROM: J. E. Twining, Jr. *JET*

SUBJECT: Request to the U.N. Special Fund from the Government of Kenya (SF 310 UK-KEN 6) for assistance for Pre-investment Surveys and Pilot Demonstration Schemes Leading to Reclamation of the Yala Swamp

Attached is a summary of a request received by the United Nations Special Fund. The Special Fund has asked for the Bank's comments on this project.

Please let me have a memorandum containing your department's comments, or indicating that there are no comments to be passed on to the Special Fund.

If you consider that this project is of special interest to the Bank and therefore wish to see the full governmental request to the Special Fund before offering comments, please let me know and I will ask the Special Fund for the full text.

JET/mct
Attachment

A similar memorandum is being sent to the Dept. of Operations - Africa.

Request from the Government of Kenya for assistance in
Pre-Investment Surveys and Pilot Demonstration Schemes
Leading to Reclamation of the Yala Swamp

SUMMARY

| | | |
|---|---------------------|-----------------------|
| <u>Date request received: (revised)</u> | | 25 October 1963 |
| <u>Amount requested from the Special Fund:</u> | | \$487,050 |
| <u>Government counterpart contribution equivalent of:</u> | | \$250,000 |
| <u>Duration of the project:</u> | DECLASSIFIED | Three years |
| <u>Type of assistance requested:</u> | AUG 05 2022 | Experts and equipment |
| <u>Objectives of the Project:</u> | WBG ARCHIVES | |

The purpose of the project is to assess the advisability of reclaiming 15,000 acres of fertile land in the Yalla swamps, in order to release the population pressure in the nearby Kano Plain thus making available about 30,000 acres of land for irrigation for the production of rice and sugar cane if the current land tenure system could be modified. To achieve this it is intended to have a 500 acre demonstration pilot scheme in the Bunyala area and another 50 acre pilot scheme in the Yalla swamp.

Background:

Over much of the central Nyanza area of the Kenya Nile Basin the average annual rainfall is about 40 inches but erratic and unevenly distributed. Of this the effective annual rainfall contributing to plant growth may not exceed 20 inches which is not sufficient to ensure successful growth of crops. In addition the high incidents of flooding and poor drainage greatly reduce the productive capacity of the land. The area is densely populated with an intensity approaching 500 persons per square mile. A reasonable standard of living for the agricultural community cannot, therefore, be achieved without providing irrigation facilities. In 1954-56 Sir Alexander Gibb and Partners carried out a water resources survey of the Kenya Nile Basin and recommended first-stage development of about 30,000 acres on the Kano Plain and another 15,000 acres in the Yalla swamp. Although the scheme was reported as generally profitable, due to lack of adequate information on the crops to be irrigated in the area, the establishment of an experimental farm to study the growing of sugar cane under irrigation and of a pilot scheme to determine watering and cropping systems and the size of holdings best suited to the introduction of efficient methods of irrigation, farming on a village scale, was recommended. This experimental farm has been in operation for some years but the extreme conservatism of the local tribesmen has so far proved a major obstacle to the setting up of a pilot scheme on the Kano Plain.

Along the northern edge of the swamp Sir Alexander Gibb and Partners recommended 1,200 acres of land as immediately irrigable for paddy, lagoon and grain crops by pumping water from the Nzoia river. This is the Bunyala area. This area could be used as a pilot area with a view to the reclamation of 15,000 acres in the Yalla swamp, and eventually to the development of 30,000 acres on the Kano Plain. The area has been surveyed in detail to a scale of 1:1,200 and detailed plans have been drawn up for the development of the first 500 acres.

As the area is subject to periodic flooding from the Nzoia river, extensive flood protection levees will be necessary. The cost of development of this small area is therefore expected to be high. If, however, this project is successful it is likely that development of over 15,000 acres in the adjacent Yalla swamp area would follow, leading to the absorption of surplus population from the Kano Plain. The gross annual return per holding is estimated to be about £300,000 for the 15,000 acre area. Schemes of this magnitude are considered by the Government as of the greatest importance to the national economy and the necessity for the successful establishment of a pilot project such as is now envisaged is fully recognized.

The Project:

The Bunyala area lies to the south of Nzoia river slightly above the point at which it enters lake Victoria. The pilot area would require pumped irrigation from the Nzoia. The Yalla swamp lies a little further to the south and could be irrigated by gravity from run-of-river flow in the Yalla river. Both are within 40 miles of existing rail head at Butere and are served with a fair network of earth roads. The function of the project will be:

- (a) to design and construct adequate flood protection works for the protection of the area against flood from the Nzoia river;
- (b) to develop the 500 acres pilot area as outlined in the Gibb report;
- (c) to plan and develop a 50 acre pilot scheme in the Yala Swamp;
- (d) to manage and operate both schemes when fully developed and to train local Government personnel in their operation and management;
- (e) to carry out topographic, hydrological and soil surveys, and tentative engineering designs for the reclamation of the Yala Swamp;
- (f) to construct pilot drains, levees, bank protection and river regulation works in the Yala Swamp and the Yala River;
- (g) to assess the total cost of reclamation of the whole swamp.

The construction of the pump house, maintenance and control structures would be done by the Government. Special Fund assistance will be required for the provision of pumping plant and other equipment and for the preparation of the irrigable fields and the subsequent management and operation of experimental work on the project.

Administrative and Financial Data:

(a) Special Fund Contribution -

| | <u>Total</u> | <u>1st year</u> | <u>2nd year</u> | <u>3rd year</u> |
|---|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Experts - 144 man-months | *\$244,800 | \$ 81,600 | \$ 81,600 | \$ 81,600 |
| Consultants - 10 man-months | + 10,250 | - | 5,125 | 5,125 |
| Equipment - | | | | |
| Pumps for two pilot areas | 30,000 | 30,000 | - | - |
| Gates and other irrigation devices | 8,500 | 6,000 | 2,500 | - |
| Earth moving and land levelling equipment (motor grader, tractor, scraper, ditcher, etc.) | 35,000 | 35,000 | - | - |
| Agricultural machinery | 10,000 | 7,000 | 3,000 | - |
| Cutter suction dredger for operating drainage ways to Lake Victoria | 70,000 | - | 70,000 | - |
| Transport vehicles (4 Land Rovers and 2 lorries) | 18,500 | 18,500 | - | - |
| Preparation and printing of reports | 10,000 | 2,500 | 2,500 | 5,000 |
| Medical supplies | 42,000 | 14,000 | 14,000 | 14,000 |
| Miscellaneous | <u>8,000</u> | <u>2,000</u> | <u>2,000</u> | <u>4,000</u> |
| | \$487,050 | 196,600 | 180,725 | 109,725 |

*Experts will be flood protection and land reclamation specialist, hydrographic surveyor, farm management specialist and irrigation technician and economist.

+ Consultants will be in the field of irrigation and drainage, marshland reclamation and irrigated cropping, including health aspects.

(b) Government counterpart contribution -

| | |
|---|---------------|
| Preliminary Surveys | \$ 14,000 |
| Construction of flood protection levee | 56,000 |
| Provision of staff housing and farm buildings etc. | 44,000 |
| Provision of medical facilities for staff and tenants (capital cost only) | 6,000 |
| Construction of canals and structures, etc. and preparation of land | 92,000 |
| Counterpart Staff (includes construction foremen for 2 years, assistant agricultural officer and junior agricultural development staff and health assistants for 3 years, maintenance of station not included). | <u>38,000</u> |
| | \$250,000 |

In addition the Government will pay 15 per cent of the expert costs, estimated at \$38,260.

/...

Urgency of the Project:

One-third of the population of Kenya lives in the area of high population density near Lake Victoria. Intensive agriculture can only be introduced in the Kanb Plain, which offers the highest irrigation potential, after population pressure has been relieved there. For this, the best possibility lies in the reclamation of the Yala Swamp. Although some preliminary studies were made of this scheme by Sir Alexander Gibb and Partners, its execution cannot be undertaken before making a complete assessment of the potentialities of this large scale operation. Government has now committed funds on preliminary work which should be continued in the next financial year, starting in July 1964. This project should be prepared in time to direct the efforts which the Kenya Government is now making and would be willing to continue.

| | | | |
|------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1963 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| 1964 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| 1965 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| 1966 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| 1967 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| 1968 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| 1969 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| 1970 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| 1971 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| 1972 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| 1973 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| 1974 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| 1975 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| 1976 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| 1977 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| 1978 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| 1979 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| 1980 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| 1981 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| 1982 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| 1983 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| 1984 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| 1985 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| 1986 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| 1987 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| 1988 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| 1989 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| 1990 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| 1991 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| 1992 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| 1993 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| 1994 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| 1995 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| 1996 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| 1997 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| 1998 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| 1999 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| 2000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 |

S.R. Vasudev/vcd
8 November 1963

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Department of Operations - Africa
DATE: November 14, 1963

FROM: J. E. Twining, Jr.

SUBJECT: Request to the U.N. Special Fund from the Government of Kenya
(SF 310 UK-KEN 6) for assistance for Pre-investment Surveys
and Pilot Demonstration Schemes Leading to Reclamation of
the Yala Swamp

Attached is a summary of a request received by the United Nations Special Fund. The Special Fund has asked for the Bank's comments on this project.

Please let me have a memorandum containing your department's comments, or indicating that there are no comments to be passed on to the Special Fund.

If you consider that this project is of special interest to the Bank and therefore wish to see the full governmental request to the Special Fund before offering comments, please let me know and I will ask the Special Fund for the full text.

JET/mct

Attachment

A similar memorandum is being sent to TOD.

SPECIAL FUND



FONDS SPECIAL

UNITED NATIONS
NEW YORK

TELEPHONE: PLAZA 4-1234

CABLE ADDRESS: SPECFUND NEW YORK

REFERENCE: SF 310 UK-KEN 6

11 November 1963

Dear Mr. Demuth,

.....

I attach three copies of a résumé of a request received from the Government of Kenya for assistance from the Special Fund for Pre-Investment Surveys and Pilot Demonstration Schemes Leading to Reclamation of the Yala Swamp.

I should be grateful for any comments which the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development may wish to make on this request.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Myer Cohen".

Myer Cohen
Director
Bureau of Operations

Mr. Richard Demuth,
Director, Technical Assistance and Liaison Staff,
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development,
1818 H Street, N.W.,
Washington 25, D. C.

FONDS SPECIAL



SPECIAL FUND

UNITED NATIONS
NEW YORK

TELEPHONE PLAZA 3125

TELETYPE UNIT 3125

11 November 1963

ST 310 UN-AM 6

Dear Mr. Demuth,

I attach three copies of a report of a survey received

from the Government of Kenya

for assistance from the Special Fund for Investment Surveys
and Pilot Demonstration Schemes leading to Expansion of the Yala Scheme.

I should be grateful for any comments which the International

Bank for Reconstruction and Development may wish to make in reply

request.

Yours sincerely,
Director
Division of Operations

Mr. Richard Demuth,
Director, Technical Assistance and Liaison Staff,
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development,
1818 R Street, N.W.,
Washington 25, D. C.

1963 NOV 14 AM 9:04
RECEIVED
GENERAL FILES
CORRESPONDENCE

Request from the Government of Kenya for assistance in
Pre-Investment Surveys and Pilot Demonstration Schemes
Leading to Reclamation of the Yala Swamp

SUMMARY

| | | |
|---|---------------------|-----------------------|
| <u>Date request received:</u> (revised) | | 25 October 1963 |
| <u>Amount requested from the Special Fund:</u> | | \$487,050 |
| <u>Government counterpart contribution equivalent of:</u> | | \$250,000 |
| <u>Duration of the project:</u> | DECLASSIFIED | Three years |
| <u>Type of assistance requested:</u> | AUG 05 2022 | Experts and equipment |
| <u>Objectives of the Project:</u> | WBG ARCHIVES | |

The purpose of the project is to assess the advisability of reclaiming 15,000 acres of fertile land in the Yalla swamps, in order to release the population pressure in the nearby Kano Plain thus making available about 30,000 acres of land for irrigation for the production of rice and sugar cane if the current land tenure system could be modified. To achieve this it is intended to have a 500 acre demonstration pilot scheme in the Bunyala area and another 50 acre pilot scheme in the Yalla swamp.

Background:

Over much of the central Nyanza area of the Kenya Nile Basin the average annual rainfall is about 40 inches but erratic and unevenly distributed. Of this the effective annual rainfall contributing to plant growth may not exceed 20 inches which is not sufficient to ensure successful growth of crops. In addition the high incidents of flooding and poor drainage greatly recude the productive capacity of the land. The area ia densely populated with an intensity approaching 500 persons per square mile. A reasonable standard of living for the agricultural community cannot, therefore, be achieved without providing irrigation facilities. In 1954-56 Sir Alexander Gibb and Partners carried out a water resources survey of the Kenya Nile Basin and recommended first-stage development of about 30,000 acres on the Kano Plain and another 15,000 acres in the Yalla swamp. Although the scheme was reported as generally profitable, due to lack of adequate information on the crops to be irrigated in the area, the establishment of an experimental farm to study the growing of sugar cane under irrigation and of a pilot scheme to determine watering and cropping systems and the size of holdings best suited to the introduction of efficient methods of irrigation, farming on a village scale, was recommended. This experimental farm has been in operation for some years but the extreme conservatism of the local tribesmen has so far proved a major obstacle to the setting up of a pilot scheme on the Kano Plain.

Along the northern edge of the swamp Sir Alexander Gibb and Partners recommended 1,200 acres of land as immediately irrigable for paddy, lagoon and grain crops by pumping water from the Nzoia river. This is the Bunyala area. This area could be used as a pilot area with a view to the reclamation of 15,000 acres in the Yalla swamp, and eventually to the development of 30,000 acres on the Kano Plain. The area has been surveyed in detail to a scale of 1:1,200 and detailed plans have been drawn up for the development of the first 500 acres.

As the area is subject to periodic flooding from the Nzoia river, extensive flood protection levees will be necessary. The cost of development of this small area is therefore expected to be high. If, however, this project is successful it is likely that development of over 15,000 acres in the adjacent Yalla swamp area would follow, leading to the absorption of surplus population from the Kano Plain. The gross annual return per holding is estimated to be about £300,000 for the 15,000 acre area. Schemes of this magnitude are considered by the Government as of the greatest importance to the national economy and the necessity for the successful establishment of a pilot project such as is now envisaged is fully recognized.

The Project:

The Bunyala area lies to the south of Nzoia river slightly above the point at which it enters lake Victoria. The pilot area would require pumped irrigation from the Nzoia. The Yalla swamp lies a little further to the south and could be irrigated by gravity from run-of-river flow in the Yalla river. Both are within 40 miles of existing rail head at Butere and are served with a fair network of earth roads. The function of the project will be:

- (a) to design and construct adequate flood protection works for the protection of the area against flood from the Nzoia river;
- (b) to develop the 500 acres pilot area as outlined in the Gibb report;
- (c) to plan and develop a 50 acre pilot scheme in the Yala Swamp;
- (d) to manage and operate both schemes when fully developed and to train local Government personnel in their operation and management;
- (e) to carry out topographic, hydrological and soil surveys, and tentative engineering designs for the reclamation of the Yala Swamp;
- (f) to construct pilot drains, levees, bank protection and river regulation works in the Yala Swamp and the Yala River;
- (g) to assess the total cost of reclamation of the whole swamp.

The construction of the pump house, maintenance and control structures would be done by the Government. Special Fund assistance will be required for the provision of pumping plant and other equipment and for the preparation of the irrigable fields and the subsequent management and operation of experimental work on the project.

/...

Administrative and Financial Data:

(a) Special Fund Contribution -

| | <u>Total</u> | <u>1st year</u> | <u>2nd year</u> | <u>3rd year</u> |
|---|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Experts - 144 man-months | *\$244,800 | \$ 81,600 | \$ 81,600 | \$ 81,600 |
| Consultants - 10 man-months | + 10,250 | - | 5,125 | 5,125 |
| Equipment - | | | | |
| Pumps for two pilot areas | 30,000 | 30,000 | - | - |
| Gates and other irrigation devices | 8,500 | 6,000 | 2,500 | - |
| Earth moving and land levelling equipment (motor grader, tractor, scraper, ditcher, etc.) | 35,000 | 35,000 | - | - |
| Agricultural machinery | 10,000 | 7,000 | 3,000 | - |
| Cutter suction dredger for operating drainage ways to Lake Victoria | 70,000 | - | 70,000 | - |
| Transport vehicles (4 Land Rovers and 2 lorries) | 18,500 | 18,500 | - | - |
| Preparation and printing of reports | 10,000 | 2,500 | 2,500 | 5,000 |
| Medical supplies | 42,000 | 14,000 | 14,000 | 14,000 |
| Miscellaneous | <u>8,000</u> | <u>2,000</u> | <u>2,000</u> | <u>4,000</u> |
| | \$487,050 | 196,600 | 180,725 | 109,725 |

*Experts will be flood protection and land reclamation specialist, hydrographic surveyor, farm management specialist and irrigation technician and economist.

+ Consultants will be in the field of irrigation and drainage, marshland reclamation and irrigated cropping, including health aspects.

(b) Government counterpart contribution -

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Preliminary Surveys | \$ 14,000 |
| Construction of flood protection levee | 56,000 |
| Provision of staff housing and farm buildings etc. | 44,000 |
| Provision of medical facilities for staff and tenants (capital cost only) | 6,000 |
| Construction of canals and structures, etc. and preparation of land | 92,000 |
| Counterpart Staff (includes construction foremen for 2 years, assistant agricultural officer and junior agricultural development staff and health assistants for 3 years, maintenance of station not included). | <u>38,000</u> |
| | \$250,000 |

In addition the Government will pay 15 per cent of the expert costs, estimated at \$38,260.

/...

Urgency of the Project:

One third of the population of Kenya lives in the area of high population density near Lake Victoria. Intensive agriculture can only be introduced in the Kano Plain, which offers the highest irrigation potential, after population pressure has been relieved there. For this, the best possibility lies in the reclamation of the Yala Swamp. Although some preliminary studies were made of this scheme by Sir Alexander Gibb and Partners, its execution cannot be undertaken before making a complete assessment of the potentialities of this large scale operation. Government has now committed funds on preliminary work which should be continued in the next financial year, starting in July 1964. This project should be prepared in time to direct the efforts which the Kenya Government is now making and would be willing to continue.

S.R. Vasudev/vcd
8 November 1963

KEN H.



UNITED NATIONS
SPECIAL FUND



Distr.
RESTRICTED

SF/R.8/Add.44/Corr.1
12 December 1963

ENGLISH ONLY

GOVERNING COUNCIL
Eleventh session
13-20 January 1964
Agenda item 5

KEN 4

Recommendation of the Managing Director

KENYA

Mineral Resources Survey in Western Kenya

Corrigendum

DECLASSIFIED

AUG 05 2022

WBG ARCHIVES

In view of the fact that Kenya has become independent on 12 December 1963
the title of this project has been changed to read as above.

UNITED NATIONS
SPECIAL FUND



Distr.
RESTRICTED

SF/R.8/Add.44
18 November 1963

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GOVERNING COUNCIL
Eleventh session
13-20 January 1964
Agenda item 5

UK(KEN)4

DECLASSIFIED

AUG 05 2022

WBG ARCHIVES

Recommendation of the Managing Director

UNITED KINGDOM: KENYA

Mineral Resources Survey in Western Kenya

Governing Council earmarking:^{1/} \$539,900

Government's counterpart contribution^{1/}
estimated at equivalent of: \$365,000

Duration: Two and one half years

Purpose: To carry out geochemical, geophysical
and geological surveys for the
purpose of assessing the mineral
potential of a promising area, selected
on the basis of earlier reconnaissance

Executing Agency: The United Nations

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| V. Financial Provisions | 14 - 16 |
| VI. Recommendations | 17 |

^{1/} The Government's cash payments towards local operating costs are included under the Governing Council earmarking and not in the Government's counterpart contribution.

I. Introduction

1. The Managing Director submits the following report and recommendations on the application of the Government of Kenya for assistance in a mineral resources survey.

II. Background

2. Kenya's economy is at present based upon subsistence agriculture, and its potential mineral resources are still relatively unexplored. However, Nyanza Province, in western Kenya on the shores of Lake Victoria, is believed to hold out good prospects for future mineral development. In the past it has been a sizeable gold producer, its peak output being 104,000 ounces in 1959, and there is a large copper mine which has been in operation for the last ten years in the northwestern part of the project area. However, there has been no detailed mineral exploration beyond the boundary of the present mine.

3. Since the end of the Second World War, the Kenya Geological Survey has concentrated on providing initial geological maps, which now cover approximately 60 per cent of the country, and in 1959-60 the United Kingdom Government financed an airborne geophysical survey of an area where copper indications were wide-spread. Following this survey which revealed a number of anomalies, electro-magnetic ground checks were carried out but with no conclusive result, though limited geochemical tests did show that many of the anomalies were related to iron and copper mineralization.

4. The Government of Kenya has accordingly decided to carry out an intensive investigation of its mineral resources, and following a favourable report by two United Nations experts, the Government is seeking Special Fund assistance in carrying out the exploration of a selected area. This area lies in the central western part of the country which borders the Lake Victoria and includes the gold district of Kavirondo, the copper-rich zone in central Nyanza Province and the Migori Belt on the Tanganyika border where occurrences of gold are known.

5. The project area is almost ideal for prospecting: rock exposures are wide-spread and overburden is shallow. The area is well served by roads and by a railroad which runs from Kisumu to Mombasa.

/...

6. In addition to helping to train Kenyans in modern techniques of mineral exploration, it is hoped that the findings of the project will attract international capital investment.

III. The Project

7. The purpose of the project is to assess in detail certain areas that might yield important revenue-earning minerals. Complete sets of aerial photographs and topographic and geological maps of the project area will be provided by the Kenya Government.

8. The proposed project area, covering 9,000 square miles, is one in which two distinct types of mineralization are encountered: copper, gold, silver, iron and other associated minerals of the Pre-Cambrian Age; and pyrochlore, nepheline, apatite, rare earths and carbonatite minerals of more recent formation.

9. The exploration programme will proceed as follows:

(a) Completion of geochemical tests for base and precious metals in the anomalies already revealed by geophysical surveys in the Migori area;

(b) Geophysical work by ground magnetometer, followed by a search for metallic minerals by prospecting methods supported by electro-magnetic surveys;

(c) Resistivity survey of gold reefs, particularly in the Migori Belt and the Kavirondian formation in areas where gold has been extracted by open-cast methods in the past;

(d) Geological exploration of the carbonatites;

(e) Sampling of off-shore sands and gravels in Kavirondo Bay and in the main body of Lake Victoria;

(f) Investigation of all interesting anomalies and surface finds by diamond drilling. In the Migori Belt, where several thousand feet of sustained drilling must be done in a relatively small area, the work will be done by contract; all other anomalies will be investigated by the project staff;

(g) Throughout the project, existing maps and photographs will be constantly analysed as a check on the efficient conduct of the operations. The results of the investigations will be mapped and evaluated.

/...

10. The assistance to be provided by the Special Fund over a period of two and one half years will consist of thirteen man-years of expert services including a project manager, one geophysicist, one geochemist, two economic geologists, a chief driller and short-term consultants; four man-years of fellowships; equipment including vehicles, diamond drills and instruments; and that part of the drilling programme which is to be subcontracted. Provision is also made in the budget for the services of a financial adviser, to be provided directly by the Special Fund, to assist the Government if it so wishes in investigating the possibilities of mobilizing the external capital required for development subsequent to the project.

11. The Government, as its counterpart contribution, will provide technical and administrative personnel, labour, office space and furniture, warehousing and garaging, maintenance of project equipment, printing of maps and reports and all mineral analyses required except those to be made in the field.

12. The Special Fund has now under evaluation a request from the Government of Tanganyika for assistance in a mineral survey of an area contiguous to the present project area, and of apparently similar mineralogical character. If approved, the Tanganyika project will be undertaken in close co-ordination with the Kenya one.

IV. Executing Agency

13. The United Nations has indicated its readiness to serve as Executing Agency for the project.

V. Financial Provisions

14. It has been estimated that the total Governing Council earmarking will be as follows:

| | Total cost (in \$US) | Phasing of expenditure | | |
|--|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------|---------------|
| | | First year | Second year | Third year |
| Gross project costs: | | | | |
| Experts | 269,100 ^{a/} | 119,000 | 134,600 | 15,500 |
| Fellowships | 20,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | - |
| Equipment | 131,800 | 95,000 | 25,000 | 11,800 |
| Subcontracts | 56,000 | 20,000 | 36,000 | - |
| Miscellaneous | 16,100 | 7,100 | 8,100 | 900 |
| Total | 493,000 | 251,100 | 213,700 | 28,200 |
| Executing Agency overhead costs | 40,300 | | | |
| Special Fund direct costs ^{b/} | 6,600 | | | |
| Grand Total | 539,900 | | | |

a/ Gross cost, representing thirteen man-years of expert services.

b/ Includes any expenditure for costs related to project evaluation or operation incurred directly by the Managing Director.

15. Included in the total estimated project costs is an amount estimated at the equivalent of \$43,200 representing 15 per cent of the estimated gross expert cost, including the expert component of subcontracts, which will be paid by the Government as a cash contribution towards local operating costs of the project. In addition, the Government is expected to make a counterpart contribution estimated at the equivalent of \$365,000. The exact amounts will be determined at the time of signature of the Plan of Operation.

16. To the extent administratively desirable, it is the intention of the Managing Director, subject to the concurrence of the Government, to include in the gross project budget any part of the counterpart contribution which the Government agrees to make in cash directly to the Special Fund, and to show the Governing Council earmarking increased accordingly.

VI. Recommendations

17. The Managing Director

(a) RECOMMENDS that the Governing Council earmark \$539,900 for this project, of which \$493,000 will be for project costs, \$6,600 for Special Fund direct costs and \$40,300 for clearly identifiable additional costs incurred by the Executing Agency in the execution of the project; and

(b) REQUESTS the authorization of the Governing Council to conclude the appropriate arrangements.

UNITED NATIONS
SPECIAL FUND



CB.10/2/Add.37
30 September 1963
CONFIDENTIAL

KEN 4

CONSULTATIVE BOARD
Tenth meeting
18 October 1963

DECLASSIFIED

Recommendation of the Managing Director

AUG 05 2022

UNITED KINGDOM : KENYA

WBG ARCHIVES

Mineral Resources Survey

Estimated Special Fund project cost^{1/}: \$ 488,900

Estimated Government counterpart contribution at the equivalent of: \$ 365,000

Duration: Two and one half years

Purpose: To carry out geochemical, geophysical and geological surveys for the purpose of assessing the mineral potential of a promising area, selected on the basis of earlier reconnaissance.

Proposed Executing Agency: The United Nations

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| V. Financial Provisions..... | 14 - 16 |

^{1/}Excluding Executing Agency overhead costs and Special Fund direct costs.

I. Introduction

1. The Managing Director submits the following report and recommendations on the application of the Government of Kenya for assistance in a mineral resources survey.

II. Background

2. Kenya's economy is at present based upon subsistence agriculture, and its potential mineral resources are still relatively unexplored. However, Nyanza Province, in western Kenya on the shores of Lake Victoria, is believed to hold out good prospects for future mineral development. In the past it has been a sizeable gold producer, its peak output being 104,000 ounces in 1939, and there is a large copper mine which has been in operation for the last ten years in the northwestern part of the project area. However, there has been no detailed mineral exploration beyond the boundary of the present mine.

3. Since the end of the second World War, the Kenya Geological Survey has concentrated on providing initial geological maps, which now cover approximately 60 per cent of the country, and in 1959-60 the United Kingdom Government financed an airborne geophysical survey of an area where copper indications were widespread. Following this survey which revealed a number of anomalies, electro-magnetic ground checks were carried out but with no conclusive result, though limited geochemical tests did show that many of the anomalies were related to iron and copper mineralization.

4. The Government of Kenya has accordingly decided to carry out an intensive programme of its mineral resources, and following a favourable report by two United Nations experts, the Government is seeking Spécial Fund assistance in carrying out the exploration of a selected area. This area lies in the central western part of the country which borders the Lake Victoria and includes the gold district of Kavirondo, the copper-rich zone in central Nyanza Province and the Migori Belt on the Tanganyika border where occurrences of gold are known.

5. The project area is almost ideal for prospecting: rock exposures are

widespread and overburden is shallow. The area is well served by roads and by a railroad which runs from Kisumu to Mombasa.

6. In addition to helping to train Kenyans in modern techniques of mineral exploration, it is hoped that the findings of the project will attract international capital investment.

III. The Project

7. The purpose of the project is to assess in detail certain areas that might yield important revenue-earning minerals. Complete sets of aerial photographs and topographic and geological maps of the project area will be provided by the Kenya Government.

8. The proposed project area, covering 9,000 square miles, is one in which two distinct types of mineralization are encountered: copper, gold, silver, iron and other associated minerals of the Pre-Cambrian Age; and pyrochlore, nepheline, apatite, rare earths and carbonatite minerals of more recent formation.

9. The exploration programme will proceed as follows:

- (a) Completion of geochemical tests for base and precious metals in the anomalies already revealed by geophysical surveys in the Migori area;
- (b) Geophysical work by ground magnetometer, followed by a search for metallic minerals by prospecting methods supported by electro-magnetic surveys;
- (c) Resistivity survey of gold reefs, particularly in the Migori Belt and the Kavirondian formation in areas where gold has been extracted by open-cast methods in the past;
- (d) Geological exploration of the carbonatites;
- (e) Sampling of off-shore sands and gravels in Kavirondo Bay and in the main body of Lake Victoria;
- (f) Investigation of all interesting anomalies and surface finds by diamond drilling. In the Migori Belt, where several thousand feet of sustained drilling must be done in a relatively small area, the work will be done by contract; all other anomalies will be investigated by the project staff;

(g) Throughout the project, existing maps and photos will be constantly analyzed as a check on the efficient conduct of the operations. The results of the investigations will be mapped and evaluated.

10. The assistance to be provided by the Special Fund over a period of two and one half years will consist of thirteen man-years of expert services including a project manager, one geophysicist, one geochemist, two economic geologists, a chief driller and short-term consultants; four man-years of fellowships; equipment including vehicles, diamond drills and instruments; and that part of the drilling programme which is to be subcontracted.

11. The Government, as its counterpart contribution, will provide technical and administrative personnel, labour, office space and furniture, warehousing and garaging, maintenance of project equipment, printing of maps and reports and all mineral analyses required except those to be made in the field.

12. The Special Fund has now under evaluation a request from the Government of Tanganyika for assistance in a mineral survey of an area contiguous to the present project area, and of apparently similar mineralogical character. If approved, the Tanganyika project will be undertaken in close co-ordination with the Kenya one.

IV. Executing Agency

13. The Managing Director proposes to recommend that the United Nations be invited to serve as Executing Agency for the project.

V. Financial Provisions

14. It has been estimated that the total Governing Council earmarking will be as follows:

| | Total cost (in \$US) | Phasing of expenditure | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------|---------------|
| | | First year | Second year | Third year |
| Gross project costs: | | | | |
| Experts | 265,200 ^{a/} | 117,300 | 132,600 | 15,300 |
| Fellowships | 20,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | - |
| Equipment | 131,800 | 95,000 | 25,000 | 11,800 |
| Subcontracts | 56,000 | 20,000 | 36,000 | - |
| Miscellaneous | 15,900 | 7,000 | 8,000 | 900 |
| Total | 488,900 | 249,300 | 211,600 | 28,000 |
| Executing Agency overhead costs | | | | |
| Special Fund direct costs | | | | |
| Grand Total | | | | |

^{a/} Gross cost, representing thirteen man-years of expert services.

15. Included in the total estimated project costs is an amount estimated at the equivalent of \$42,300 representing 15 per cent of the estimated gross expert cost, including the expert component of subcontracts, which will be paid by the Government as a cash contribution towards local operating costs of the project. In addition, the Government is expected to make a counterpart contribution estimated at the equivalent of \$365,000. The exact amounts will be determined at the time of signature of the Plan of Operation.

16. To the extent administratively desirable, it is the intention of the Managing Director, subject to the concurrence of the Government, to include in the gross project budget any part of the counterpart contribution which the Government agrees to make in cash directly to the Special Fund, and to show the Governing Council earmarking increased accordingly.

April 22, 1963

Your ref: SF 310 UK (Ken) 4

Mr. Myer Cohen
Director
Bureau of Operations
United Nations Special Fund
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Cohen,

This is in reply to your letter of April 5, 1963 in which you requested the Bank's comments on a request received from the Government of the United Kingdom (Kenya) for assistance in connection with a Mineral Resources Exploitation Survey.

We have no detailed comment to submit on this request, but believe that the project is useful and quite sound technically. You might wish to look into two minor administrative points, namely:

- a) The cost for the six short-term technicians appears low. If the cost of transportation of \$1,000 is considered for each of the consultants, it would leave only \$9,000 for their actual services.
- b) Under the item "Equipment and Supplies" is the cost of transportation expenses included? Will the Government exempt this equipment from import taxes, etc?

Yours sincerely

Munir P. Benjenk
Development Services Department

MPB:fph

cc. TOD
Africa
Central Files with full text of request (3 pp mimeo'd plus Appendix A, B, C, 4 and map); Bulletin No. 2 (Geology and Mineral Resources of Kenya);
Summary of request

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Department of Operations - Africa

DATE: April 16, 1963

FROM: J. E. Twining

SUBJECT: Request to the U.N. Special Fund from the Government of the United Kingdom (Kenya) (KEN 4) for assistance in a Mineral Resources Exploitation Survey.

Attached is a copy of the full text of a request together with a summary received by the United Nations Special Fund. The Special Fund has asked for the Bank's comments on this project.

Please let me have a memorandum containing your department's comments, or indicating that there are no comments to be passed on to the Special Fund.

TOD's comments are attached for your information.

Please return the full text of the request, ^{and} TOD's comments with your comments.



Mr. Twining

we have no
~~substance~~ about utility and
 in view of TOD's comment
 we have nothing to add

JTW

ROUTING SLIP

Date

4/10

NAME

ROOM NO.

~~Mr. Armstrong~~

~~Mr. Spottswood~~

Mr. Tunney

To Handle

Note and File

Appropriate Disposition

Note and Return

Approval

Prepare Reply

Comment

Per Our Conversation

Full Report

Recommendation

Information

Signature

Initial

Send On

REMARKS

From

A. D. SPOTTSWOOD

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. W. J. Armstrong

DATE: April 11, 1963

FROM: Harry C. Phillips, Jr.

SUBJECT: Comments on U.N. Special Project - Mineral Sources Survey, Kenya

Technically the project appears quite sound. The preliminary work such as complete sets of aerial photographs, topographic maps and geological maps supplied by the Mines and Geology Department of Kenya has enabled the U.N. technical consultants, Messrs. Carman and Jaffee, to formulate and pinpoint a comprehensive project.

The present financial difficulties of the Government of Kenya, pointed out in the project presentation, would make it necessary for an advanced guarantee of the availability of counterpart support funds. The intention of the Government to support the project is not questioned, only its ability to financially make the money available when necessary during the project and for the follow-up and promotion of any commercially exploitable geological finds. The project costing brings up several comments and questions, namely:

1. Does the cost for foreign technicians for the project include the anticipated expenses for such items as housing and transportation for the technician and his family?
2. The cost for the six short-term technicians [also] appears low. If the cost of transportation of \$1,000 is considered for each of the consultants, it would leave only \$9,000 for their actual services.
3. The item entitled "Fellowships" does not specify the number of participants or whether it includes transportation costs.
4. Under the item "Equipment and Supplies" is the cost of transportation expenses included? Will the Government exempt this equipment from import taxes, etc?
5. In "Miscellaneous" (contingency), funds appear quite low for a project of this type. A 10 or 15% contingency reserve could be recommended.

HCPPhillips:nmm

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Technical Operations Department

DATE: April 9, 1963

FROM: J. E. Twining

SUBJECT: Request to the U.N. Special Fund from the Government of the United Kingdom (Kenya) (KEN 4) for assistance in a Mineral Resources Exploitation Survey.

Attached is a copy of the full text of a request together with a summary received by the United Nations Special Fund. The Special Fund has asked for the Bank's comments on this project.

Please let me have a memorandum containing your department's comments, or indicating that there are no comments to be passed on to the Special Fund.

Please return the full text of the request with your comments.

SPECIAL FUND



FONDS SPECIAL

UNITED NATIONS
NEW YORK

TELEPHONE: PLAZA 4-1234

CABLE ADDRESS: SPECFUND NEW YORK

REFERENCE: SF 310 UK (KEN) 4

5 April 1963

Dear Mr. Demuth,

.....
.....
I attach a copy of a request received from the Government of the United Kingdom (Kenya) and three copies of a résumé of that request which is for a Mineral Resources Exploitation Survey.

I should be grateful for any comments which the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development may wish to make on this request.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Myer Cohen".

Myer Cohen
Director
Bureau of Operations

Mr. Richard Demuth, Director
Technical Assistance and Liaison Staff
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
1818 H Street, N. W.
Washington 25, D. C.

TOD

DECLASSIFIED

AUG 05 2022

WBG ARCHIVES

Request from the Government of Kenya
for assistance in a
MINERAL RESOURCES EXPLOITATION SURVEY

SUMMARY

| | |
|--|--|
| <u>Date request received:</u> | 5 February 1963 |
| <u>Amount requested from the Special Fund:</u> | \$497,940* |
| <u>Government counterpart contribution:</u> | \$365,400 |
| <u>Duration of the project:</u> | 2 1/4 years |
| <u>Type of assistance requested:</u> | Experts, equipment, fellowships and subcontracts |

*Including \$42,620 to be contributed by the Government toward meeting local operating costs.

Objectives of the project:

The ground survey of the western pre-Cambrian zone of Kenya covering about 9,000 square miles is the target. This is an area which has already been prospected by geological, geophysical, topographic and aerial photographic surveys. Different anomalies and occurrences have been found.

Background:

The Government of Kenya has paid a great deal of attention to the mining development of the country. The Mining and Geological Department was established in 1933. Since the last war the Kenya Geological Survey has provided geological mapping (scale 1:125,000) for 60% of the country, an unusual record.

Two distinct types of mineralization are encountered in the project area: copper, gold, silver, iron and others which are of the pre-Cambrian age, and pyrochlore, nepheline, apatite and other carbonatite minerals related to tertiary.

In 1959-60 the Government of the United Kingdom financed an airborne geophysical survey of the area where copper indications were widespread. Three electro-magnetic systems were employed and revealed a number of anomalies. Subsequent electro-magnetic ground checks did not produce any practical results, however, limited geochemical tests revealed that a considerable number of these anomalies had been caused by sulphide mineralization. Perhaps diamond drilling will reveal an important copper-gold ore body.

At one time, in 1939, Nyanza Province was an important gold producing area. This industry has never fully recovered from the effects of the Second World War. In the past, only the most accessible minerals were extracted. There is a strong possibility of finding gold mineralization in the depth. Some carbonatite centres have been located. In these deposits are apatite and pyrochlore, the world's largest potential source of columbium. Very little study has been carried on to ascertain their economic possibilities. Elsewhere in the project area there are a large number of intrusive veins whose margin explorations offer interesting possibilities of binding contact-deposits.

/...

As a result of the above work there appears to be a very interesting pre-Cambrian area in western Kenya, the Nyanza Province, which would now warrant further detailed ground investigation, employing such modern methods as geophysics, geochemistry and diamond drilling. The project is an essential prerequisite to the stimulation of economic interest in Kenya and the attraction of capital investment.

In addition to its mineral possibilities Nyanza Province is almost ideal country for prospecting. Rock exposures, which are widespread, and over-burdens are in general shallow. There is a high incidence of waterways with most of the rivers flowing throughout the dry season providing water for drilling and showing stretches of exposures of fresh rock.

There are many roads and tracks, and the Province is bisected by a railroad running from Kisumu to Mombasa.

Already working in one zone, in the north-west of the project area, is an important mine, the Macalder Copper Mine. Its concentrates are transported by boat from Mohuru Bay, on the Victoria Lake, to Kisumu and thence by rail to Mombasa, on the Indian Ocean. This mine became operational ten years ago but there has been very little opportunity to undertake explorations beyond its boundaries.

The advantages from the opportunity for the officials of the Mining and Geological Department to acquire valuable experience during the life of the project and the training of personnel under Kenya's fellowships through the scope of the Special Fund contribution should be stressed.

The request has been prepared by Mr. Carman and Mr. Jaffee, UN experts.

The Project:

The ground survey of the above-mentioned 9,000 square miles will be carried on by

- (1) Geochemical testing of interesting zones and anomalies revealed by the geophysical surveys already completed in the Migori area.
- (2) Geophysical work by ground magnetometer to trace the contacts between intrusive and intruded rocks. Having located these the search for metallic minerals will be pursued by electro-magnetic survey.
- (3) Resistivity survey of gold reefs, particularly in the Migori belt and Kavirondian Systems, where gold was extracted by open-cast methods in the past.
- (4) Geological exploration of the carbonatite area, and
- (5) Sampling of offshore sands and gravels in Kavirondo Bay and Lake Victoria.

Contribution of the Special Fund

| A. <u>Personnel</u> | <u>Man-months</u> | <u>Amount</u> | <u>Total</u> |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1 project manager | 27 | \$50,040 | |
| 1 geophysicist | 24 | 42,220 | |
| 1 geochemist | 24 | 42,220 | |
| 2 economic geologists | 48 | 84,440 | |
| 1 driller | 24 | 42,220 | |
| consultants | 6 | 15,000 | |
| | <u>153</u> | | <u>\$284,140</u> |
| 4 fellowships | 48 | \$16,000 | \$ 16,000 |
| B. <u>Equipment</u> | | | |
| (a) <u>Vehicles</u> | | | |
| 4 land rovers) | | | |
| 2 power wagons) | | \$21,000 | |
| (b) <u>Drills</u> | | | |
| diamond drills and accessories | | \$29,000 | |
| diamond drills, bits | | 20,000 | |
| rock drills, gasoline power | | 3,000 | |
| drill, steel | | 1,800 | |
| (c) <u>Prospection</u> | | | |
| geophysical instruments | | \$13,000 | |
| geochemical implements | | 11,000 | |
| radios | | 6,000 | |
| camping | | 9,000 | |
| (d) <u>Offices</u> | | | |
| office and drafting | | \$ 5,000 | |
| printing of maps | | 10,000 | |
| | | | <u>\$128,800</u> |
| C. <u>Sub-contracts</u> | | | |
| diamond drilling, 7,000 feet | | | \$ 56,000 |
| D. <u>Miscellaneous</u> | | | |
| | | | <u>\$ 13,000</u> |
| | | | <u>\$497,940</u> |

This total includes \$42,620 to be paid by the Government as its contribution toward local operating expenses.

Government contributionA. In Kind

| (a) <u>Personnel</u> | <u>Amount</u> | <u>Total</u> |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 4 geologists | \$84,000 | |
| 4 technical assistants | 24,000 | |
| 6 drilling assistants | 45,000 | |
| 1 prospector | 7,000 | |
| 1 surveyor | 7,000 | |
| 2 drillers | 16,000 | |
| 2 draughtsmen | 9,000 | |
| 2 secretaries | 11,000 | |
| 6 drivers | <u>14,400</u> | \$217,400 |
| | | |
| (b) <u>Offices and garages</u> | | |
| offices and garages | <u>\$27,000</u> | \$ 27,000 |
| | | |
| (c) <u>Analysis</u> | | |
| Mineral analysis | \$20,000 | |
| Metallurgical testing | <u>10,000</u> | \$ 30,000 |
| | | |
| (d) <u>Contingencies</u> | | \$ 20,000 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | \$294,400 |

B. In Cash

| (a) <u>Personnel</u> | <u>Man-months</u> | <u>Amount</u> | <u>Total</u> |
|---|-------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| common labour | 360 | \$10,800 | |
| | | | |
| (b) <u>Materials</u> | | | |
| explosives, fueling maintaining vehicles | | \$24,000 | |
| | | | |
| (c) <u>Facilities</u> | | | |
| printing of maps and reports | | \$30,000 | |
| | | | |
| (d) <u>Miscellaneous</u> | | <u>\$ 6,200</u> | \$ 71,000 |

KEN 3

See separate file
for KEN. 3 and
KEN. 29

KEN 2

Black
Superior Manitold

**UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT
PROGRAMME**



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AUG 05 2022

WBG ARCHIVES

GOVERNING COUNCIL
Eighth session
16 June - 3 July 1969
Agenda item 3

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (SPECIAL FUND)

Assistance to the Government of

KENYA

Supplementary Assistance to the Kenya Polytechnic, Nairobi (KEN 2)

| | |
|--|--|
| Estimated equivalent value of the Government's participation in the project: | \$1,913,000 |
| Governing Council earmarking: ^{1/} | \$ 919,400 |
| Duration: | Three and one-half years |
| Participating and Executing Agency: | United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). |

I. Objectives

1. The purpose of the project is to assist the Government in further strengthening the Kenya Polytechnic in Nairobi, by emphasizing the training of national and East African counterpart personnel to qualify them to occupy additional and higher teaching positions on the staff, and by developing certain higher-level technical courses which have recently been introduced by the Polytechnic.

^{1/} Included in the Governing Council earmarking is an amount estimated at the equivalent of \$96,800, representing 15 per cent of the estimated gross expert cost, which will be paid by the Government as a cash contribution towards local operating costs of the project.

2. At its eighth session in May 1962 the Governing Council of the Special Fund approved a project for assistance in expanding the facilities of the Kenya Polytechnic in order that it might train larger numbers of technicians and also introduce training at higher levels.^{2/} The Participating and Executing Agency is UNESCO. The project became operational in June 1963, and is scheduled to be completed in June 1969.
3. The Polytechnic has received extensive aid from a bilateral source for the construction of new buildings and the extension of the workshops. In addition, a special link has been established between the Polytechnic in Nairobi and the Regent Street Polytechnic in London, whose Director of Education periodically visits the Institute. It is expected that this bilateral assistance will continue during the course of the proposed supplementary programme.
4. Teaching activities have developed satisfactorily and the project was successful in:
- (a) Consolidating the preliminary Technicians' courses, developing the Intermediate and Final stages of the Technicians' courses and the Ordinary and Higher Certificate courses, as well as introducing the Ordinary and Higher Diploma courses in Mechanical, Electrical and Civil Engineering. All the above courses follow the curricula and syllabi of the City and Guilds of London Institute:
 - (b) Increasing the enrolment and graduation of students at all levels of the Technical courses assisted by the project well above that anticipated. For example, 1,423 students were enrolled in June 1968 compared with 1,215 foreseen in the Plan of Operation.
5. On the other hand, the training of national and East African staff to replace the international experts has fallen seriously behind schedule. This is because in the first years of operation the recruitment of counterparts was necessarily limited to the very small number of East African nationals who had been trained overseas and who were willing to accept teaching positions which were economically much less attractive than those offered by industry. With the increasing production of graduates by the Polytechnic and the Faculty of Engineering of the University College at Nairobi, the recruitment possibilities began to improve in recent years.

^{2/} See document SF/R.5/Add.36.

6. It is expected that the extension of the project's activities will result in:
- (a) A significant increase in the proportion of East African citizens on the staff of the Polytechnic, and particularly in the number holding senior positions;
 - (b) Upgrading the Technicians' courses and the gradual transfer of lower levels of instruction to the newly-established Secondary Technical Schools.

II. Execution

7. The supplementary assistance to be provided by the UNDP (Special Fund) under the extension of the project will concentrate on:
- (a) Training national and East African counterpart personnel, both by working with the experts and through fellowships; and
 - (b) Developing higher-grade Technicians' courses, introducing a greater degree of specialization within the basic fields of Mechanical, Electrical and Civil Engineering as well as project work organized in collaboration with industry.
8. Because of their interrelated nature, these activities will be carried out simultaneously by the full team of experts already present in Nairobi. Selection of candidates for the award of fellowships locally or abroad will receive early attention, so that the return of the fellows to take up teaching positions can be co-ordinated with the departure of the experts which will begin early in the second year of the supplementary programme.
9. The Government Co-operating Agency will be the Ministry of Education. To facilitate the timely operation of the project, the Government will continue to provide:
- (a) All operating costs of the Polytechnic;
 - (b) Counterpart personnel. The Government has agreed to carry out the necessary measures, including the provision of adequate scale of salaries, to make available qualified national and East African counterpart staff in sufficient numbers;
 - (c) Equipment and supplies as required;
 - (d) The existing buildings housing the Polytechnic; and
 - (e) All support services.

The value of the Government's participation in the project has been estimated at the equivalent of \$1,913,000, all of which represent expenditures arising directly from the project.

10. To assist in the execution of the project, UNESCO, in its capacity as Participating and Executing Agency for the UNDP (Special Fund), has agreed to provide:

(a) Under the expert component of the project:

(i) The services of a Project Manager;

(ii) Experts in the fields of mechanical engineering (power plant, applied mechanics and machines, workshop technology, design); electrical engineering (power and machines, workshop technology); electronics and telecommunications, civil engineering and structures, and construction and surveying; and

(iii) Consultant services for specialized advice on training and to contribute to the existing departmental courses;

(b) Under the training component of the project, sixteen fellowships for sixteen man-years to train counterpart personnel in all aspects of the programme;

(c) Under the equipment component of the project:

(i) Laboratory and workshop equipment for training purposes; and

(ii) Books, publications and audio visual aids.

11. A detailed review of the work carried out will take place at midway of the additional period of assistance; this assessment will be undertaken jointly by the Government, UNESCO, and the UNDP (Special Fund).

III. Governing Council Earmarking

| | Total cost (in \$ US) | <u>Phasing of expenditure</u> | | | |
|---|--------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| | | <u>First year</u> | <u>Second year</u> | <u>Third year</u> | <u>Fourth year</u> |
| Experts | 645,000 ^{a/} | 258,000 | 219,300 | 141,900 | 25,800 |
| Training Component | 92,800 | 46,400 | 34,800 | 11,600 | - |
| Equipment | 50,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| Miscellaneous | 38,700 | 15,500 | 13,100 | 8,500 | 1,600 |
| TOTAL GROSS PROJECT COSTS: | 826,500 | 339,900 | 287,200 | 167,000 | 32,400 |
| Participating and Executing Agency overhead costs | 90,900 | | | | |
| UNDP (Special Fund) direct costs | 2,000 | | | | |
| GOVERNING COUNCIL EARMARKING: | 919,400 | | | | |

^{a/} Gross cost represents 25 man-years of expert services.

IV. Recommendations

12. The Administrator:

- (a) Recommends that the Governing Council earmark \$919,400 for this project, of which \$826,500 will be for project costs, \$2,000 for UNDP (Special Fund) direct costs and \$90,900 for clearly identifiable additional costs incurred by the Participating and Executing Agency in the execution of the project;
- (b) Requests the authorization of the Governing Council to conclude the appropriate arrangements.

DP/SF/310 KEN 2 (EXT)

152
November 6, 1968

Mr. Myer Cohen
Assistant Administrator and Director
Bureau of Operations and Programming
United Nations Development Programme
United Nations, New York 10017

Dear Mr. Cohen:

We refer to Kenya's request for an extension of assistance to the Kenya Polytechnic in Nairobi.

The International Development Association made a credit to Kenya for an education project in 1966. A second project is shortly to be considered. This second project includes a proposal for the upgrading of the Mombasa Technical Institute to polytechnic level. Such a proposal would be studied in the light of current and proposed activities at the Kenya Polytechnic. We would therefore suggest that the UNDP, before reaching a decision on the Government's request for an extension, might await further information on the relative loading of the Kenya and Mombasa polytechnics to see whether this could lead in turn to a better distribution of assistance by the inclusion of support for the Mombasa institute, as well as for the Kenya Polytechnic, in the extension to the existing UNDP project.

The Kenya Polytechnic is well equipped for the training of technicians up to "diploma" level and there is a risk of duplicating the work of the University Faculty of Engineering if more advanced equipment and more advanced courses are introduced. Close liaison and collaboration between the Polytechnic and the University is therefore important.

In view of the continuing shortage of counterpart personnel, emphasis should be placed on measures to correct this situation during the second phase and it would seem advisable to obtain firm assurances from the Government that the counterpart contribution shall include an adequate number of qualified and sufficiently salaried counterpart staff.

We note from paragraph 3 of the summary that only four of the ten available fellowships have so far been awarded. Consequently, we would question the need to allocate five more fellowships in the second phase.

Sincerely yours,

Eileen Powell
Development Services Department

EPowell/pme

cc: Messrs. Burt

Bruce

Mr. Alfonso de Silva - Acting Director, UNESCO

ROUTING SLIP

Date

October 31, 1968

NAME

ROOM NO.

Mr. C. Bruce

559

To Handle

Note and File

Appropriate Disposition

Note and Return

Approval

Prepare Reply

Comment

Per Our Conversation

Full Report

Recommendation

Information

Signature

Initial

Send On

REMARKS

When commenting on this project you said that Africa Department "has no specific comments to make and generally supports the request". Education Division's comments are attached. Would you go along with these, particularly the last paragraph?

Nov. 1 - Bruce entirely agrees w/ Burt's comments.

From

Eileen Powell (2743)

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Miss Eileen Powell

DATE: September 17, 1968

FROM: *J. Stewart*
S.J.G. BurtSUBJECT: KENYA - Request to the UNDP (Special Fund) from the Government for an extension of the KEN-2 project establishing the engineering department at the Kenya polytechnic, Nairobi, Kenya -
DP/SF/310 KEN 2 (EXT)

The Education Division already has an education project being implemented in Kenya and a second project for education is likely to be prepared during November, 1968.

In regard to the proposed UNDP project, the Kenya Polytechnic is well equipped for the training of technicians up to "diploma" level and there is a danger of duplicating the work of the University if more advanced equipment and more advanced courses are introduced. This argues for closer liaison and collaboration between the University Faculty of Engineering and the Polytechnic.

With regard to staffing, the College has leaned heavily upon technical assistance and will continue to do so until a more realistic recruitment policy is adopted by the authorities concerned. The college has been in existence for eight years, has received technical assistance in respect of staff for six years and still reports lack of counterparts to the Unesco experts. It would seem essential that a second project should include firm assurances concerning the provision of an adequate number of qualified and sufficiently salaried counterpart staff, able to assume the tasks of the experts at the conclusion of the project.

The desirability of approving yet more fellowships is doubtful when, over a period of 3-6 years, only four of the existing ten fellowships have been taken up.

Perhaps of greatest importance, the education project shortly to be considered by the International Development Association, included a proposal for the upgrading of Mombasa Technical Institute to polytechnic level. Such a proposal would be studied in the light of current and proposed activities at Kenya Polytechnic. The Bank/FAO project identification mission due to arrive in Nairobi about September 25, 1968, will therefore pay special attention to the Kenya Polytechnic. It might therefore be useful for the UNDP to suspend a decision about the proposed project until the relative loading of the Kenya and Mombasa polytechnics has been considered. This might in turn lead to a better distribution of the proposed technical assistance by including support for the Mombasa Institute as well as the Kenya Polytechnic.

MHultin/SJGBurt:vct

cc: Messrs. Piccagli
Ballantine
Stewart
Tolley

UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME



PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES
POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT

152

UNITED NATIONS
NEW YORK

TELEPHONE: 754-1234

CABLE ADDRESS: UNDEVPRO • NEW YORK

REFERENCE: DP/SF/310/KEN 2 (EXT)

28 August 1968

Dear Mr. Demuth,

.....

I attach three copies of a résumé of a request received from the Government of Kenya for assistance from the United Nations Development Programme (Special Fund) for the Kenya Polytechnic, Nairobi, (extension).

I should be grateful for any comments which the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development may wish to make on this request.

Yours sincerely,


Myer Cohen
Assistant Administrator
and

Director, Bureau of Operations and Programming

Mr. Richard H. Demuth
Director of Development Services
International Bank for Reconstruction and
Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20433

Sent to:
Projects — Sept. 5
Area — Sept. 5

1200 2EB -7 BH 1:50

COMMUNICATIONS
RECEIVED
RECEIVED

RECEIVED
GENERAL SALES
COMMUNICATIONS

1968 SEP -4 PM 1:20

Handwritten notes:
over
for [unclear] [unclear]
[unclear] [unclear]

International Bank for Reconstruction and
Development
Director of Development Services
Mr. Richard H. Danner

Director, Bureau of Operations and Programming

and
Assistant Administrator
Paul Cohen

Handwritten signature:
[unclear]

Paul Cohen

for reconstruction and development and also to make on this regard:

I should be grateful for any comments with the International Bank

for the Kenya Agricultural Sector (extension)

assistance from the United Nations Development Programme (Special Fund)

Government of Kenya for

I attach three copies of a letter of a request received from the

Dept. Mr. Danner

REFERENCE: DB\28\370\KEM 5 (EXL)

58 August 1968

TELEPHONE 324-1524

CABLE ADDRESS: UNDEVALMO - NEW YORK

NEW YORK

UNITED NATIONS

DELEGATION BROSRIAMME
UNITED NATIONS



BUREAU DE DELEGATION
BROSRIAMME DES NATIONS UNIES

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AUG 05 2022

DP/SF/310/KEN 2 (EXT)

RESTRICTED
12 August 1968

WBG ARCHIVES

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
(SPECIAL FUND)

Official Request from the Government of Kenya
for an extension of the KEN-2 project establishing
the Engineering Department at the Kenya Polytechnic,
Nairobi, Kenya

| | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Date Request Received: | 15 May 1968 |
| Proposed Duration: | 3-1/2 years |
| Amount requested from UNDP (Special Fund): | US\$837,000 |
| Proposed Government Counterpart Contribution: | US\$2,325,500 |
| Local Operating Costs: | US\$92,250 |
| Proposed Government Co-operating Agency: | Ministry of Education |

I. Background

1. The Kenya Polytechnic was opened in 1960 by the Government to train technicians in collaboration with, and to serve the needs of industry. At its eighth session in March 1962 the Governing Council of the Special Fund approved a project for expanding the facilities of the Polytechnic Engineering and Building Departments and establishing a close liaison with industry to provide the student with in-course training and to provide for the development of a school curriculum which reflected the needs of industry. ^{1/} Special Fund assistance, which is scheduled to terminate in June 1969, consists of ten experts, ten fellowships, and equipment totalling US\$1,313,532: the Government is supplying staff, buildings, equipment and miscellaneous costs for a counterpart contribution of US\$3,257,116.

2. Considerable success has been achieved to date. All scheduled courses have been developed and introduced, and enrolment targets have been reached and exceeded. The close liaison with industry has resulted in the introduction of needed courses and the up-grading of some existing courses. In order to accommodate the expansion to date, and to provide for similar future growth, the Polytechnic needs experts to develop additional new courses as requested by industry; equipment to allow for increasing enrolment, course diversification and course sophistication; books and audio-visual aids;

^{1/} Document No. SF/R.5/Add.36

* PLEASE NOTE THAT THIS DOCUMENT IS A SUMMARY OF THE REQUEST AS SUBMITTED AND DOES NOT REPRESENT THE VIEWS OF THE UNDP (SPECIAL FUND) ON THE MERITS OF THE REQUEST

fellowships (in addition to those granted under the current Plan of Operation) to train the additional counterpart staff needed as a result of increased enrolment, increased course diversification, and an unbalanced ratio of local to expatriate staff; and additional student accommodation.

3. The main problem encountered in the project implementation is the persistent difficulty in recruiting counterpart staff: this is due in part to the higher salaries paid in private industry. The withdrawal of the Unesco specialists in 1969 would create a teacher shortage which would make it difficult for the Engineering Department to maintain its achievements to date. It is also necessary to allow more time to complete the existing programme of fellowships for training of counterpart staff as only four of the ten available fellowships have been awarded to date (1968).

4. As a long term solution to the problem of suitable polytechnic teacher candidates the Government will initiate (January 1968) a teacher training programme providing secondary school leavers with a five year bursary to allow three years of study at the Polytechnic, one year in industry, and one year at the teacher training school. In order to improve the technical capabilities of secondary school graduates, the Government also plans to assess and up-grade the present secondary trade and technical school staff with the help of the Polytechnic and international experts. However, the effective development of these programmes requires experts to assist in establishing the pre-service and up-grading programmes, and to advise on secondary trade and technical school curricula, and laboratory and workshop layouts.

5. In the light of the above needs, and of the increasing need for technical personnel indicated by recent Korean manpower surveys, the Government requests an extension of UNDP (Special Fund) assistance.

II. The Project

6. The major objectives of the extension, the duration of which is 3-1/2 years, are:

- (a) to provide facilities for the training of an adequate number of Engineering and Building Technicians to meet the national needs in the early 1970's;
- (b) to introduce and develop higher level and more specialized courses of study; and
- (c) to augment the programme for training national technical teaching staff.

7. Implementation of this proposal will require an extension of the project on much the same scale as that provided by the current programme, until the end of 1972. However, it is expected that the nature of the work currently being done by the experts will change as a result of the

/...

completion of the Polytechnic extension (whose design and construction took a high proportion of the team's working time); the new objective of improving the training programmes at the secondary schools; the increasing need for more specialized advice on the new higher level courses; the proposed recruitment of numerous highly qualified counterpart staff; and, the decreasing need for project staff to "sell" the benefits of the programme to industry as graduates prove their worth.

8. To implement this project the Government will provide salaries for professional and other staff, salaries for fellows, bursaries for students, buildings, equipment and supplies, and a contribution to local costs, totalling US\$2,417,740.

9. The UNDP (Special Fund) is requested to provide 10 experts for a total of 366 man-months of service, 5 fellowships of 12 man-months each, equipment, and miscellaneous costs to an estimated total of US\$837,000.

Since the effectiveness of any further fellowships is contingent upon the successful completion of the current fellowship programme, the Government also requests permission to award the unused fellowships granted for the current project after the official termination date (June 1969).

III. Financial Data

A. Contribution Requested from the UNDP (Special Fund)

| | | |
|--|--------|-------------|
| 1. <u>Experts</u> - 10 experts, 30-1/2 man-years | | US\$615,000 |
| Chief Technical Adviser and Senior Specialist in Mechanical Engineering | 42 m/m | |
| Specialist in Mech. Eng. (Workshops) | 42 m/m | |
| Specialist in Mechanical Engineering | 30 m/m | |
| Specialist in Engineering Science (Heat Engines) | 36 m/m | |
| Specialist in Engineering Science (Applied Maths and Physics) | 30 m/m | |
| Senior Specialist in Electrical Engineering | 42 m/m | |
| Specialist in Telecommunications and Radio | 30 m/m | |
| Specialist in Electrical Engineering (Workshops) | 36 m/m | |
| Senior Specialist in Civil Eng. and Building | 42 m/m | |
| Specialist in Civil Engineering and Building | 36 m/m | |
| 2. <u>Fellowships</u> - 5 posts, 5 man-years | | US\$24,000 |
| Mechanical Engineering | 12 m/m | |
| Mechanical Engineering (Workshop) | 12 m/m | |
| Civil Engineering and Building | 12 m/m | |
| Electrical Engineering | 12 m/m | |
| Telecommunications | 12 m/m | |

/...

| | | | |
|----|---|-------------|-------------|
| 3. | <u>Equipment</u> | | US\$160,000 |
| | Laboratory and Workshop Equipment | US\$125,000 | |
| | Books and Teaching aids | 30,000 | |
| | Final Report | 5,000 | |
| 4. | <u>Miscellaneous</u> | | US\$38,000 |
| | TOTAL AMOUNT REQUESTED FROM THE UNDP (SPECIAL FUND) | | US\$837,000 |

B. Proposed Government Counterpart Contribution

| | |
|---|---------------|
| Salaries (professional and other staff) | US\$1,608,310 |
| Fellowships and bursaries | 38,620 |
| Buildings | 412,990 |
| Equipment and Supplies | 163,950 |
| Miscellaneous | 101,620 |
| TOTAL GOVERNMENT COUNTERPART CONTRIBUTION | US\$2,325,490 |

C. Local Operating Costs

The Government proposes to pay an amount estimated at US\$92,250 as a cash contribution towards local operating costs of this project.

J.D. SPROULE

KEN.2

SF

UNITED NATIONS
SPECIAL FUND



Distr.
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SF/R.5/Add.36
22 March 1962

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GOVERNING COUNCIL
Eighth session
Agenda item 5

KEN 2

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Recommendation of the Managing Director

AUG 05 2022

UNITED KINGDOM: KENYA

WBG ARCHIVES

The Kenya Polytechnic, Nairobi

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Governing Council earmarking: ^{1/} | \$1,428,100 |
| Government's counterpart contribution ^{1/} estimated at equivalent of: | \$ 880,000 |

Duration: Six years

Purpose: To expand the facilities of the Kenya Polytechnic in order that the Polytechnic may train larger numbers of technicians and also introduce training at higher levels than heretofore provided.

Executing Agency: The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

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^{1/} The Government's cash payments towards local operating costs are included in the Governing Council earmarking and not in the Government's counterpart contribution.

I. Introduction

1. The Managing Director submits the following report and recommendation on the application of the Government of the United Kingdom on behalf of the Government of Kenya for assistance in expanding the Kenya Polytechnic at Nairobi.

II. Background

2. The Polytechnic opened in January 1961. Its purpose is to fill the gap in the technical education system in Kenya between the training of skilled craftsmen and that of university engineers. Skilled craftsmen and artisans are being trained in existing technical and trade schools, while the Royal College at Nairobi, which is also the object of a recommendation by the Managing Director,^{1/} provides university courses in engineering, not only for Kenyans but also for students from Tanganyika and Uganda.

3. The courses at the Polytechnic begin at a level equivalent to the upper grades of secondary schooling. It is at this level that courses have been given during the first year. It is intended that courses at the post-secondary level be introduced gradually, preparing students for supervisory posts at the sub-professional level and for positions as instructors for the existing technical and trade schools.

4. If the school develops according to schedule, it is expected that a complete programme of courses will be established by 1967, and will then be in a position to meet at least part of the estimated demand for technicians below the university level.

5. The expansion of the course programme and the concomitant increase in enrolment will require more teaching staff and equipment than are available at present. It is to help finance this expansion that the Government has requested assistance from the Special Fund.

III. The Project

6. Under the project, the facilities of the Polytechnic will be expanded in the fields of mechanical, electrical and civil engineering in order to enable the school to offer the courses required for the Higher National Certificate for

^{1/} See SF/R.5/Add.35.

technicians and the Final Certificate for craftsmen of the City and Guilds of London Institute. In addition, a science course will be instituted, preparing students for entrance to the Royal College at Nairobi.

7. In the course of the project period, courses at higher levels than those now being given and new subjects in the fields mentioned will be introduced. The Polytechnic's own teaching staff will increase from six in the present school year to 16 at the end of the project. Present enrolment is 102 students; for the school year 1967-1968 it is expected to be 430, excluding evening and part-time trainees.

8. The Special Fund will, over a period of six years, provide 44 man-years of expert services for approximately ten posts. The tasks of the experts will be to initiate new courses, improve existing ones, and train counterpart staff to take over at the end of the project. The Special Fund will also supply equipment for several workshops and laboratories. Finally, the Special Fund will enable a number of counterpart staff to complete their training abroad by granting fellowships totalling ten man-years.

9. The Government's counterpart contribution will cover counterpart staff, part of the instruction equipment, scholarships, and all further running costs. No new building construction is required because the existing premises were planned for the growing enrolment.

10. The Government will specifically undertake to make available duly qualified counterpart teaching staff in the course of the project so that, at the end of the six years, when the international experts have left, the Institute can carry on with its own staff at the level established under the project.

IV. Executing Agency

11. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization has indicated its readiness to serve as Executing Agency.

V. Financial Provisions

12. It has been estimated that the total Governing Council earmarking will be as follows:

| | Total cost (in \$US) | <u>Phasing of Expenditure</u> | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | | <u>1st Year</u> | <u>2nd Year</u> | <u>3rd Year</u> | <u>4th Year</u> | <u>5th Year</u> | <u>6th Year</u> |
| Experts | 884,400* | 100,500 | 180,900 | 201,000 | 201,000 | 120,600 | 80,400 |
| Fellowships | 50,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | - |
| Equipment | 340,000 | 40,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | - | - |
| Miscellaneous | <u>53,100</u> | <u>6,000</u> | <u>10,900</u> | <u>12,100</u> | <u>12,100</u> | <u>7,200</u> | <u>4,800</u> |
| Total project cost | 1,327,500 | 156,500 | 301,800 | 323,100 | 323,100 | 137,800 | 85,200 |
| Executing Agency overhead cost | <u>100,600</u> | | | | | | |
| Total Governing Council earmarking | 1,428,100 | | | | | | |

* Gross cost, representing 44 man-years of experts' services.

13. Included in the total Governing Council earmarking is an amount estimated at the equivalent of \$132,700, representing 15 per cent of the estimated gross expert cost, which will be paid by the Government as a cash contribution towards local operating costs of the project. In addition, the Government is expected to make a counterpart contribution estimated at the equivalent of \$880,000. The exact amounts will be determined at the time of signature of the Plan of Operation.

14. To the extent administratively desirable, it is the intention of the Managing Director, subject to the concurrence of the Government to include in the gross project budget any part of the counterpart contribution which the Government agrees to make in cash, and to show a Special Fund allocation increased accordingly.

VI. Recommendations

15. The Managing Director

(a) RECOMMENDS that the Governing Council approve an earmarking of \$1,428,100 for this project, of which \$1,327,500 will be for project costs and \$100,600 for clearly identifiable additional costs incurred by the Executing Agency in the execution of the project; and

(b) REQUESTS the authorization of the Governing Council to conclude the appropriate arrangements.

AUG 05 2022

UNITED NATIONS
SPECIAL FUNDWBG ARCHIVES CB.7/2/Add.38
5 February 1962
CONFIDENTIALCONSULTATIVE BOARD
Seventh meeting
16 February 1962REN 2United Kingdom (Kenya): The Kenya Polytechnic, Nairobi

1. The Government of the United Kingdom, on behalf of the Government of Kenya, has requested assistance from the Special Fund for expanding the Kenya Polytechnic at Nairobi.
2. The Polytechnic, which opened in January 1961, was established to meet the growing demand in Kenya both for secondary schooling of technicians and for post-secondary training at the sub-university level. Enrolment is expected to increase more than fourfold between the present school year and 1967-68. According to recent plans, 430 full-time students will be in the school by the latter year. In addition, the Polytechnic will give evening and part-time courses.
3. In order to accommodate the expected higher number of students, the present facilities of the school will have to be rapidly enlarged in the fields of mechanical, electrical and civil engineering. The present request is for assistance in completing that part of the expansion which concerns post-secondary training.
4. Under the project, facilities for the following courses will be established or expanded: Higher National Certificate Course and Full Technicians' Course of the City and Guilds of London Institute, and a science course preparing students for entrance to the Royal College, Nairobi.
5. The assistance requested from the Special Fund amounts to \$1,064,000 for the services of experts in the fields listed in paragraph 3, fellowships for the counterpart staff, and equipment for laboratories and workshops. The Government's proposed contribution would be the equivalent of \$880,000. The proposed project period is six years.
6. The request has been evaluated in consultation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. The proposals given below are conditional on assurances from the Government that counterpart staff in sufficient numbers and with the required ability will be made available in the course of the project to ensure the continuation of the Polytechnic at the level established under the project.

7. The Managing Director proposes to request that the Governing Council authorize an amount of \$1,327,500 to cover the estimated project costs of this project over a period of six years. Of this, \$884,400 would be for forty-four man-years of expert services, \$50,000 for ten fellowships of one year each, \$340,000 for equipment and \$53,100 for miscellaneous costs. The Government's counterpart contribution is estimated at \$880,000, and in addition the Government will be expected to contribute in cash a sum equivalent to fifteen percent of the expert services.
8. The Managing Director proposes to recommend that the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization be invited to serve as Executing Agency for the project.

file

Your Ref: SF/310/KEN 2

August 25, 1961

Mr. Myer Cohen, Director
Bureau of Operations
United Nations Special Fund
New York, New York

Dear Myer:

In your letter of August 16 you asked for our comments on the request received from the Government of Kenya for assistance to the Kenya Polytechnic in Nairobi.

While we have no particular information concerning the project, it would be our general opinion that the training of the type envisioned under this project will be increasingly important in Kenya.

Sincerely yours,

Kenneth R. Iverson
Assistant Director
Technical Assistance and Planning Staff

KRI:mo
cc: TOD
E.A. & A.
Central files

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Kenneth R. Iverson

DATE: August 23, 1961

FROM: O. H. Calika

SUBJECT: Kenya - U.N. Special Fund Project for Assistance to the
Kenya Polytechnic, Nairobi

We have no additional information on the proposed project.

In the coming period of self government and eventual full independence, training of Africans in various skills will be very important in Kenya and also in Uganda and Tanganyika. The proposed project seems to be of high priority.

I suggest that the Bank should take a favorable attitude.

PLEon:OHCalika:eb

cc: Messrs. Cope/Cheek
Thompson

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TOD

TO: Department of Operations - Europe, Africa and Australasia DATE: August 17, 1961

FROM: Kenneth R. Iverson

SUBJECT: Request to U.N. Special Fund from the Government of Kenya (KEN 2) for assistance to the Kenya Polytechnic, Nairobi.



Attached is a resume of a request received by the United Nations Special Fund. The Special Fund has asked for any comments which the Bank might wish to make on this project.

Please let me have any views which would be useful for us to pass on to the Special Fund. If there are no comments, I would also appreciate a note to that effect in order that we can reply promptly to the request.

Kw Calhoun

| | | |
|---|--|----------------------|
| ROUTING SLIP | | Date |
| NAME | | ROOM NO. |
| <i>Mr Young</i> | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| <i>Mr Van Helden</i> | | |
| To Handle | | Note and File |
| Appropriate Disposition | | Note and Return |
| Approval | | Prepare Reply |
| Comment | | Per Our Conversation |
| Full Report | | Recommendation |
| Information | | Signature |
| Initial | | Send On |
| REMARKS | | |
| <p><i>any comment?</i> <i>If this school is for</i> <i>African, it is badly</i> <i>needed.</i></p> | | |
| From | | <i>V.A</i> |

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR
RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

| | | | |
|---|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| ROUTING SLIP | | Date August 18, 1961 | |
| NAME | | ROOM NO. | |
| Mr. Spottswood  | | | |
| Mr. Ripman | | 313 | |
| Mr. Van Helden | | | |
| Mr. Reid | | | |
| | To Handle | | Note and File |
| | Appropriate Disposition | | Note and Return |
| | Approval | | Prepare Reply |
| X | Comment | | Per Our Conversation |
| | Full Report | | Recommendation |
| | Information | | Signature |
| | Initial | | Send On |
| REMARKS No comment, particularly ly in absence of equip. lists. No comment <u>HSR</u>  | | | |
| From P.J. Squire | | | |

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TOD ✓

TO: Department of Operations - Europe, Africa and Australasia DATE: August 17, 1961

FROM: Kenneth R. Iverson

SUBJECT: Request to U.N. Special Fund from the Government of Kenya (KEN 2) for assistance to the Kenya Polytechnic, Nairobi.

Attached is a resume of a request received by the United Nations Special Fund. The Special Fund has asked for any comments which the Bank might wish to make on this project.

Please let me have any views which would be useful for us to pass on to the Special Fund. If there are no comments, I would also appreciate a note to that effect in order that we can reply promptly to the request.

SPECIAL FUND



FONDS SPECIAL

UNITED NATIONS
NEW YORK

TELEPHONE: PLAZA 4-1234

CABLE ADDRESS: SPECFUND NEW YORK

IN REPLY REFER TO

REFERENCE: SF/310/KEN 2

16 August 1961

Dear Mr. Demuth,

..... I attach three copies of a résumé of a request received from the Government of Kenya for assistance from the Special Fund ~~for~~ to the Kenya Polytechnic, Nairobi.

I should be grateful for any comments which the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development may wish to make on this request.

Yours sincerely,

Myer Cohen
Myer Cohen
Director
Bureau of Operations

Mr. Richard Demuth,
Director, Technical Assistance and Liaison Staff,
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development,
1818 H Street, N.W.,
Washington 25, D.C.

*FOD 6,
EAT 6
Aug 17/61*

RECEIVED
BANK MAIL ROOM

1961 AUG 17 PM 2: 10

1961 AUG 17 12 33 PM

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[Faint, illegible text]

[Faint, illegible text]

[Faint, illegible text]

UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL FUND

Request from the Government of Kenya for assistance to the

KENYA POLYTECHNIC, NAIROBI

Summary

| | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| Date request received: | 7 August 1961 |
| Amount requested from the Special Fund: | \$1,064,000 |
| Government contribution (including cash payments towards local operating costs): | \$ 980,840 |
| Duration: | Six years |
| Type of assistance requested: | Experts, fellowships and equipment |

Background

The Kenya Polytechnic opened in Nairobi in January 1961. It provides courses at the technician level in mechanical, electrical, automobile and civil engineering, in building, science, home economics and commercial subjects. The total enrolment of full-time students in September 1961 will be 102. This number is expected to rise to 430 in the year 1967-68. For part-time day-time students the figure is expected to rise from 366 to 1,770 between the same two dates, and for evening students the corresponding figures are 298 and 895. This amounts to a total number of trainees of 3,095 in the year 1967-68.

This compares with a total of 2,500 trainees in technical and trade schools run by the Government and by industry at the present time. By 1964 this number is expected to rise to 8,000. At that time the total enrolment at the Polytechnic is expected to be around 2,000.

It is estimated that for each university trained engineer industry needs ten technicians of the Polytechnic level. While there are no figures showing that the achievement of this relationship underlies the present request, it is stated that the project submission has been designed to enable the Polytechnic to keep pace with the expected increased demand for technicians. A complete manpower survey establishing demand with some precision is not available. There is, however, attached to the request an analysis of professional and technical posts in the Government service, containing estimates through 1965.

Entrance requirements for the regular courses are the possession of a Kenya Preliminary Examination Certificate with at least two years further secondary education. Junior courses on a day release basis are conducted for those candidates whose prospects are promising but who fall short of the above requirements.

Figures on the availability of suitable candidates are lacking.

/...

Objective of the project

To enable the Kenya Polytechnic at Nairobi to expand its training facilities to meet part of the increased demand for technicians in Kenya's industry.

Description of the project

Assistance is sought for the departments of Mechanical Engineering (including Automobile and Production), Electrical Engineering (including Telecommunications), Civil Engineering (including Building and Carpentry), and Science; and also for a Materials Testing Laboratory serving both the departments of Mechanical Engineering and Building.

During the first one or two years of the project, the training will still be aimed exclusively at the "Ordinary Level", i.e., the City and Guilds ordinary certificate or the Intermediate Level of a Technicians' Course. After that, courses for the Higher Certificate or full Technicians' level are planned.

The duration of the courses is not given.

The expansion of the course programme and the growing student body will necessitate an increase in teaching staff. The Polytechnic's own teaching staff is scheduled to increase from 6 in the academic year 1962-63 to 16 in the year 1967-68. The latter number presumably includes the counterparts to take over from the Special Fund experts, whose number and timing is shown below.

Equipment is already on order for several departments of the Polytechnic and during the years of the project further equipment to a total value of \$397,600 will be ordered.

Contribution of the Government

The Government contribution to the project is planned as follows:

| | |
|---|----------------|
| Equipment | \$ 56,000 |
| Staff | 664,720 |
| Bursaries, etc. | 29,400 |
| Running costs | <u>129,920</u> |
| Total counterpart contribution | \$880,040 |
| Contribution towards local operating costs | <u>100,800</u> |
| Grand total | \$980,840 |

/...

Contribution requested from the Special Fund

Forty eight man-years of expert services as follows:

| | <u>Total</u> | <u>1962-63</u> | <u>1963-64</u> | <u>1964-65</u> | <u>1965-66</u> | <u>1966-67</u> | <u>1967-68</u> |
|---------------------------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| <u>Mechanical Engineering</u> | | | | | | | |
| Education Officer to lecture to | | | | | | | |
| Ordinary Level | 9 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Advanced Level | 9 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| <u>Electrical Engineering</u> | | | | | | | |
| Education Officer to lecture to | | | | | | | |
| Ordinary Level | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Advanced Level | 6 | - | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | - |
| <u>Civil Engineering</u> | | | | | | | |
| Education Officer to lecture to | | | | | | | |
| Ordinary Level | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Advanced Level | 3 | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - |
| <u>Science</u> | | | | | | | |
| Education Officer to lecture to | | | | | | | |
| (Physics/Chemistry) | | | | | | | |
| Ordinary Level | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| (Physics) | | | | | | | |
| Advanced Level | <u>3</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>1</u> | <u>1</u> | <u>1</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>-</u> |
| | 48 | 5 | 9 | 11 | 11 | 7 | 5 |

Equipment to a total value of \$341,600 for the several workshops and laboratories are requested. Lists are attached to the request.

The one-year fellowships are distributed as follows:

/...

1962/63 1963/64 1964/65 1965/66 1966/67 1967/68

Mechanical
Engineering

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Engineering Production & Metallurgy | - | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| Workshop Technology | 1 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Heat engines and Applied thermo- dynamics | - | - | - | 1 | - | - |
| Automobile Engineering | 1 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Civil Engineering (Building) | - | - | 1 | - | - | - |
| Electrical machines | - | - | - | - | 1 | - |
| Radio | - | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| Television | - | - | 1 | - | - | - |
| Electrical Transmission | - | - | - | 1 | - | - |
| Physics | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |

These items have been costed as follows:

| | <u>Government costing</u> | <u>Our pro forma</u> |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| Experts, 48 man-years | \$ 672,000 | \$ 811,200 |
| Fellowships, 10 of 1 year | 50,400 | 50,000 |
| Equipment | <u>341,600</u> | <u>341,600</u> |
| | \$1,064,000 | \$1,202,800 |

J.P. Prins/jb
15 August 1961

KEN 1

3000

Superior

UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT
PROGRAMME



Distr.
RESTRICTED

DP/SF/R.7/Add. 58
4 October 1968

✓ NFA.
(not asked
to comment)

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GOVERNING COUNCIL
Seventh session
9-23 January 1969
Agenda item 4

DECLASSIFIED

AUG 05 2022

WBG ARCHIVES

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (SPECIAL FUND)

Recommendation of the Administrator

KENYA

Supplementary Assistance to the Faculty of Engineering,
University College, Nairobi (KEN 1)

Estimated value of the Government's
participation (counterpart contribution): \$2,686,000

Governing Council earmarking: ^{1/} \$ 793,500

Duration: Three years

Purpose: To continue and complete the training of the national
and regionally recruited teaching staff of the
Faculty of Engineering, University College, Nairobi.

Participating and Executing Agency: The United Nations Educational,
Scientific and Cultural
Organization (UNESCO).

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| V. Financial Provisions | 14 - 15 |
| VI. Recommendations | 16 |

^{1/} Included in the Governing Council earmarking is an amount estimated at the equivalent of \$70,100, representing 15 per cent of the estimated gross expert cost, which will be paid by the Government as a cash contribution towards local operating costs of the project.

/...

I. Introduction

1. The Administrator submits the following report and recommendations on the application of the Government of Kenya for continued assistance in strengthening the Faculty of Engineering, University College, Nairobi.

II. Background

2. At its eighth session in May 1962, the Governing Council of the Special Fund approved the Managing Director's recommendation for a project to assist in the improvement and expansion of the facilities of the Faculty of Engineering of the Royal College (presently University College) at Nairobi^{2/}. The principal aim of this assistance is the training of professional engineers to meet the growing manpower needs of Kenya and other East African countries. The Participating and Executing Agency is the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. The project, which became operational on 5 July 1963, should have been completed in July 1968 but was extended to January 1969. Important bilateral assistance has also been provided to the project.

3. Since its inception, the project has developed satisfactorily. The Faculty of Engineering now offers courses in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering and Land Survey. The enrolment and graduation of students has been in excess of that foreseen with a total enrolment amounting, in the academic year 1967/68, to 301 students. Fifty-two students graduated in 1967. Graduates are in great demand and find ready employment in Government organizations and local industry.

4. Despite these encouraging results and the Faculty's prospects for rapid and continued growth, it must be noted that the training of national and East African staff who are to take over from the international experts has fallen seriously behind schedule. Until the courses at Nairobi began to produce graduates the recruitment of counterparts was by necessity limited to the relatively small number of East African nationals returning from overseas after obtaining a degree. As a consequence, many of the

^{2/} See document SF/R.5/Add.35.

/...

staff positions at the Faculty of Engineering had to be filled by expatriates working, in most cases, without counterpart staff. While this personnel is highly qualified, the Government believes that it is essential, to ensure a solid foundation to the Faculty of Engineering, that a substantial proportion of its staff be composed of qualified East African nationals. It is to reach this objective and complete the training of this counterpart staff that it has requested a continuation of the project.

5. A joint UNDP (Special Fund)/UNESCO mission assisted the Government in the elaboration of this request.

III. The Project

6. The purpose of the project, the duration of which is three years, is to assist the Government of Kenya in further strengthening the Faculty of Engineering, University College, Nairobi, by completing the training of national and East African counterpart personnel to qualify them to occupy higher and/or additional teaching positions on the staff and to upgrade the level of some of the courses provided by the Faculty.
7. The present number of Faculty staff is 38. With the increase of student enrolment the number of teaching posts will be increased to 43 in 1969 and 47 in 1970. The number of East African citizens on the staff is now 15, most of whom have been recently appointed to the position of Assistant Lecturer. It is not expected that in the short duration of the project a conversion to a totally East African staff can be achieved; however it will be possible to increase significantly the present number of East African citizens now holding such positions as well as to upgrade some of the incumbents to higher teaching posts. The Government has agreed to carry out the necessary measures, including the provision of adequate scale of salaries, to make available qualified national counterpart teaching staff in sufficient numbers.
8. During this Supplementary Assistance to the project the existing links of the Faculty with the Civil Engineering Department of King's College, London University, the Electrical Engineering Departments of Trondheim

University, Norway, and the Dundee University, Scotland, the Mechanical Engineering Department, Leeds University, and with the Department of Geodesy and Survey, Oxford University, will be continued and hopefully expanded to assist in the upgrading of the local courses. A connexion has been initiated also with the Civil Engineering Department of the University of Wales, Swansea.

9. To implement this project, the Government will continue to provide the cost of operating the Faculty. This cost is estimated at \$2,686,000 for the three years' extension and covers emoluments for personnel, new machinery and tools, supplies and miscellaneous.

10. The Government Co-operating Agency continues to be the Ministry of Education of the Government of Kenya.

11. To assist in this additional phase of the project the UNDP (Special Fund) will provide expert services, including those of a Chief Technical Adviser, in the fields of mechanical, civil, agricultural and sanitary engineering, telecommunications and electronics, electrical power and land surveying, consultants' services and fellowships for twenty-seven and one-half man-years. Some special equipment for civil, mechanical and electrical engineering and land surveying and miscellaneous items will also be provided.

12. The Government will take full responsibility for continuing the activities of the project after the period of UNDP (Special Fund) assistance.

IV. Participating and Executing Agency

13. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, a Participating and Executing Agency of the UNDP, has indicated its readiness to execute this project.

V. Financial Provisions

14. It has been estimated that the total Governing Council earmarking will be as follows:

| | Total cost (in \$ US) | Phasing of expenditure | | |
|---|--------------------------|------------------------|----------------|---------------|
| | | First Year | Second Year | Third Year |
| Experts | 467,400 <u>a/</u> | 172,200 | 166,000 | 129,200 |
| Training Component (Fellowships) | 159,500 | 40,600 | 78,300 | 40,600 |
| Equipment | 60,000 | 3,000 | 52,000 | 5,000 |
| Miscellaneous | <u>28,000</u> | <u>10,300</u> | <u>10,000</u> | <u>7,700</u> |
| TOTAL GROSS PROJECT COSTS: | 714,900 | 226,100 | 306,300 | 182,500 |
| Participating and Executing Agency overhead costs | 78,600 | | | |
| UNDP (Special Fund) direct costs <u>b/</u> | <u>-</u> | | | |
| GOVERNING COUNCIL EARMARKING | 793,500 | | | |

a/ Gross cost, representing 19 man-years of expert services.

b/ Includes any expenditure for costs related to project appraisal or operation incurred directly by the Administrator.

15. Included in the total Governing Council earmarking is an amount estimated at the equivalent of \$70,100, representing 15 per cent of the estimated gross expert cost, which will be paid by the Government as a cash contribution towards local operating costs of the project. In addition, the Government is expected to make a counterpart contribution estimated at the equivalent of \$2,686,000. The exact amounts will be determined at the time of signature of the Plan of Operation.

/...

VI. Recommendations

16. The Administrator

- (a) Recommends that the Governing Council earmark \$793,500 for this project, of which \$714,900 will be for project costs and \$78,600 for clearly identifiable additional costs incurred by the Participating and Executing Agency in the execution of the project:
- (b) Requests the authorization of the Governing Council to conclude the appropriate arrangements.

DP/SF/310 KEB 1

April 23, 1968

Mr. Myer Cohen
Assistant Administrator and Director
Bureau of Operations and Programming
United Nations Development Programme
United Nations, New York 10017

Dear Mr. Cohen:

We refer to the request from the Government of Kenya for assistance to the Faculty of Engineering, University College, Nairobi (Phase II).

Manpower data which was analysed for the donor conference for East Africa in 1967 indicated that there would be persistent shortages of engineers in Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania during the coming decade. There can be little doubt of the need to expand in this field, and we believe that the expansion of the Faculty of Engineering should be regarded as a high priority project for the East African region as a whole.

We have particularly noted that the request for assistance comes from the Government of Kenya only, although the purpose of the project, as stated in paragraph 5 of the summary, is to complete the original assistance program of Phase I and to provide a further degree of East Africanization in the staffing of the teaching positions. In view of the possibility that the University of East Africa might be reorganized into three separate national universities, it would seem worthwhile investigating whether the Faculty of Engineering in Nairobi would continue to serve the needs of the East African region as a whole or only the needs of Kenya in the long run. We do not know of any plans of Uganda and Tanzania to establish faculties of engineering at Makerere and Dar es Salaam, but if the establishment of such faculties is a long range objective the expansion of the Nairobi faculty should be carefully reviewed and planned. We would suggest that full consultation and coordination with the Governments of Uganda and Tanzania be maintained.

Sincerely yours,

Arnold Rivkin
Development Services Department

EPowell/pme

cc: Messrs. Burt/van Dijk
Bruce

Director
Bureau of Relations with International
Organizations and Programmes
UNESCO
Place de Fontenoy
Paris VIIe, France

ROUTING SLIP

Date

March 15 - 1968

NAME

ROOM NO.

Miss E. Powell

To Handle

Note and File

Appropriate Disposition

Note and Return

Approval

Prepare Reply

Comment

Per Our Conversation

Full Report

Recommendation

Information

Signature

Initial

Send On

REMARKS

Please see comments by our Mr. van Dyk

From

SJBent

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. S.J.G. Burt

DATE: March 15, 1968

FROM: C.P. van Dijk

SUBJECT: Request from Government of Kenya for UNDP assistance to the Faculty of Engineering, University College, Nairobi

The expansion of the Faculty of Engineering is a high-priority project for the East African region as a whole. Manpower data, analysed for the donor conference last year, indicated persistent shortages of engineers in Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania for the coming decade and there can be little doubt about the urgency of the need to expand in this field. In view of the likelihood that the University of East Africa might disintegrate in three separate, national universities, however, it would be worthwhile to investigate whether the Faculty of Engineering will continue to serve the needs of the East African region as a whole or, in the long run, only the needs of Kenya. We do not know about any plans of Uganda and Tanzania to establish faculties of engineering at Makerere and Dar es Salaam, but if the establishment of such faculties would be a long range objective the expansion of the Nairobi faculty should be carefully planned. It should be noted that the request for UNDP assistance originates from the Government of Kenya only, but the justification is given in terms of the "manpower requirements of East Africa" (para. 3). Some consultation with the two other governments would appear desirable.

CPvanDijk/ms

cc: Mr. Tolley
Mr. Piccagli
Divisional Files (2)

FORM NO. 75
(2-50)

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR
RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE
CORPORATION

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
ASSOCIATION

ROUTING SLIP

Date

March 12, 1968

NAME

ROOM NO.

~~Mr. Ballantine~~

350

Mr van Dijk

To Handle

Note and File

Appropriate Disposition

Note and Return

Approval

Prepare Reply

Comment

Per Our Conversation

Full Report

Recommendation

Information

Signature

Initial

Send On

REMARKS

Any comments? ~~On suggestions~~
~~on who else should look~~
~~at this?~~ please

From

~~MARIO FISCAGLI~~

S/S Burt

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Projects Department
TO: ~~IFC/Engineering Department~~

DATE: March 12, 1968

FROM: Eileen Powell

*Recd 3/12
Bi*

SUBJECT: Request to the UNDP (Special Fund) from the Government of Kenya for
assistance to the faculty of engineering, University College, Nairobi (Phase II)
DP/SF/310 KEN 1.

Attached is a summary of a request received by the UNDP (Special Fund). The UNDP has asked for our comments on this project.

Please let me have at your early convenience a memorandum giving your Department's comments, or indicating that your Department has no comments to offer.

A similar memorandum has been sent to the Bank's Area Department

Development Services Department will reply to the UNDP in the light of comments received.

If you consider that this project is of special interest to us and therefore wish to see the full governmental request to the UNDP before offering comments, please let me know and I will ask them for the full text.

Attachment

EPowell/pme

DECLASSIFIED

AUG 05 2022

DP/SF/310/KEN 1

WBG ARCHIVES

RESTRICTED
29 February 1968

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
(SPECIAL FUND)

Official Request from the Government of Kenya
for assistance to the Faculty of Engineering,
University College, Nairobi (Phase Two).

SUMMARY *

| | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Date request received: | 27 November 1967 |
| Proposed duration: | Three years |
| Amount requested from UNDP(SF): | \$834,600 |
| Proposed Government Counterpart Contribution: | \$2,686,000 |
| Local operating costs: | \$77,250 |
| Proposed Government Co-operating Agency: | Ministry of Education |

I. Background

1. The three East African countries of Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania are carrying on large development programmes which depend strongly upon the engineering profession for their planning, design and development, execution and final operation. The High Level Man Power Report prepared by the Ministry of Economic Planning and Development for Kenya estimated that in 1964 there were over 800 engineers employed in the country, but only 5.5% were Africans. Taking into account a policy of progressive East Africanization and an expansion of industrial activity, the report estimated that nearly 700 engineers would be required between the years 1964/70.
2. Degree courses in Engineering were initiated in 1961 at what is now the University College in Nairobi. Initially the courses were based upon the London External Degree, but degrees in Engineering of the University of East Africa have been awarded since 1965. At the finalization of the 1966/67 session 52 engineering students were graduated. It can be expected that the graduation per annum will approach 100 by 1970.
3. In March 1962 the Governing Council of the United Nations Special Fund approved a programme for assistance to the Faculty of Engineering, University College of Nairobi of \$832,600. A subsequent amendment increased the Special Fund allocation to \$955,000. The object of this project was to improve and

* PLEASE NOTE THAT THIS DOCUMENT IS A SUMMARY OF THE GOVERNMENT'S REQUEST AS SUBMITTED AND DOES NOT REPRESENT THE VIEWS OF THE UNDP (SPECIAL FUND) ON THE MERITS OF THE REQUEST.

expand the Faculty of Engineering for the purpose of training professional engineers to meet the manpower requirements of East Africa. To this end the project provided for (a) experts in various engineering disciplines (b) fellowships for training abroad for some of the counterpart personnel appointed by the Government who should take over the duties of the experts after their leaving (c) equipment for the technical laboratories. This project is scheduled to be completed in August 1968.

4. Since the inception of the above Special Fund project the Faculty of Engineering has developed as intended with the institution of courses in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering and Land Survey. With regard to the number of students entering and qualifying, progress has been slightly in excess of that foreseen. On the other hand the programme for recruitment of East African staff to act as understudies to the international experts has fallen seriously behind schedule. As a result the experts on duty throughout the project have functioned as full members of the faculty, carrying a full teaching load in addition to their other duties as experts. Furthermore, many of the fellowships provided for in the Plan of Operation have not been used, or if they were, the fellow will not return to Nairobi until after the end of the project so that there would be no opportunity for an adequate handing over of responsibilities. It can reasonably be expected that the improvement in the local staff recruitment situation experienced in 1966 and 1967 will continue as more candidates become available as a result of the expansion of the degree courses at Nairobi and with the return of many East Africans from abroad.

II. The Project

5. The purpose of the requested second phase of the project is to complete the original assistance programme of Phase I and to provide a further degree of East Africanization in the staffing of the teaching positions of the Faculty of Engineering.

6. To this end assistance from UNDP (Special Fund) is requested for a follow-up operation to cover the period mid-1968 to mid-1971, consisting of three components:

(a) The provision of seven expert posts for a total of 21.5 man-years. These posts are a continuation of the expert posts of the current project, namely: agricultural, mechanical, civil and sanitary engineering, telecommunications and electronics, electric power, and land surveying. Their duties will comprise: teaching the undergraduate courses and training counterpart staff to take over at the end of the project.

(b) Fellowships for a total of 39.5 man-years. This number includes the unfilled fellowships of the current project and 26.5 man-years for new ones. It is requested that the duration of each fellowship be from two to three years. The request separates the fellowships into overseas fellowships for study abroad and local ones tenable in Nairobi with the intention that the recipients should undergo on-the-job training and study

for their M.Sc., both at the Faculty of Engineering. It is further requested that, should it prove necessary, the long duration fellowships be tenable beyond the termination of the project.

(c) Equipment for a total amount of \$100,000. The need for additional equipment arises from the fact that the attendance of larger numbers of students at practical laboratory courses makes it necessary to duplicate some equipment and also because of the heavy demand upon instrumentation and relatively sophisticated equipment for the students' required final year project.

7. The Government counterpart contribution will consist of the current costs for staffing and running the Faculty of Engineering.

III. Financial Data

A. Contribution requested from the UNDP (Special Fund)

| | | | |
|----|--|----------|-----------------|
| 1. | <u>Experts</u> - 7 posts for 21.5 man-years | | \$515,000 |
| | Agricultural Engineering | 36 m/m | |
| | Mechanical Engineering (Production) | 36 m/m | |
| | Telecommunications and Electronics | 37 m/m | |
| | Civil Engineering (Soil Mechanics) | 37 m/m | |
| | Electrical Power Engineering | 38.5 m/m | |
| | Land Surveying | 36 m/m | |
| | Sanitary Engineering | 34 m/m | |
| | Consultants | 3 m/m | |
| 2. | <u>Fellowships</u> - 18 posts for 39.5 man-years | | \$197,500 |
| 3. | <u>Equipment</u> | | \$100,000 |
| | Civil Engineering | \$16,000 | |
| | Mechanical Engineering | \$16,000 | |
| | Electrical Engineering | \$16,000 | |
| | Land Survey | \$52,000 | |
| 4. | <u>Miscellaneous</u> | | <u>\$22,100</u> |
| | TOTAL AMOUNT REQUESTED FROM UNDP (SPECIAL FUND) | | \$834,600 |

B. Proposed Government Counterpart Contribution

Operating costs and personnel services \$2,686,000

C. Local Operating Costs

The Government proposes to pay an amount estimated at \$77,250 as a cash contribution towards local operating costs of the project.

... of the ...

... 25,000,000

...

... 3,331,000

... 3,331,000

... 3,331,000

cc Mr. Tolley
Mr. Scaglia
Mr. J. (2)

... 2,000,000

...

...

...

...

...

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Miss Eileen Powell
DATE: March 14, 1968

FROM: Colin Bruce *CB*

SUBJECT: Request to the UNDP (Special Fund) from the Government of Kenya for assistance to the Faculty of Engineering, University College, Nairobi (Phase II). DP/SF/310 KEN 1

The Africa Department has no particular comment to make on the above project, and is in general agreement with it.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: **Africa Department**DATE: **March 12, 1968**FROM: **Eileen Powell**SUBJECT: Request to the UNDP (Special Fund) from the Government of **Kenya for assistance**
to the faculty of engineering, University College, Nairobi (Phase II)
DP/SF/310 KEN 1.

Attached is a summary of a request received by the UNDP (Special Fund). The UNDP has asked for our comments on this project.

Please let me have at your early convenience a memorandum giving your Department's comments, or indicating that your Department has no comments to offer.

A similar memorandum has been sent to the Projects Department/
~~IFC Engineering Department~~

Development Services Department will reply to the UNDP in the light of comments received.

If you consider that this project is of special interest to us and therefore wish to see the full governmental request to the UNDP before offering comments, please let me know and I will ask them for the full text.

Attachment

EPowell/pme

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Projects Department

TO: ~~IFC/Industrial Development~~

DATE: March 12, 1968

FROM: Eileen Powell

SUBJECT: Request to the UNDP (Special Fund) from the Government of Kenya for assistance to the faculty of engineering, University College, Nairobi (Phase II)
DP/SF/310 KEN 1.

Attached is a summary of a request received by the UNDP (Special Fund). The UNDP has asked for our comments on this project.

Please let me have at your early convenience a memorandum giving your Department's comments, or indicating that your Department has no comments to offer.

A similar memorandum has been sent to the Bank's Area Department

Development Services Department will reply to the UNDP in the light of comments received.

If you consider that this project is of special interest to us and therefore wish to see the full governmental request to the UNDP before offering comments, please let me know and I will ask them for the full text.

Attachment

EPowell/pme

UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME



PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES
POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT

UNITED NATIONS
NEW YORK

TELEPHONE: 754-1234

CABLE ADDRESS: UNDEVPRO • NEW YORK

REFERENCE: DP/SF/310/KEN 1

6 March 1968

Dear Mr. Demuth,

.....
I attach three copies of a résumé of a request received from the Government of Kenya for assistance from the United Nations Development Programme (Special Fund) for the Faculty of Engineering, University College, Nairobi (Phase Two).

I should be grateful for any comments which the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development may wish to make on this request.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Myer Cohen".

Myer Cohen
Assistant Administrator
and

Director, Bureau of Operations and Programming

Mr. Richard H. Demuth
Director of Development Services
International Bank for Reconstruction and
Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20433

PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES
POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT



UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

UNITED NATIONS
NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS: UNDEVPRD X NEW YORK

TELEPHONE: 304-1234

6 March 1968

REFERENCE: DP/SF/310/KEN I

Dear Mr. Dantsh,

I attach three copies of a résumé of a request received from the Government of Kenya for assistance from the United Nations Development Programme (Special Fund) for the Faculty of Engineering, University College, Nairobi (Phase Two).

I should be grateful for any comments which the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development may wish to make on this request.

Yours sincerely,

Myer Cohen
Assistant Administrator
and
Director, Bureau of Operations and Programming

Mr. Richard H. Dantsh
Director of Development Services
International Bank for Reconstruction and
Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20433

1968 MAR 11 10:28

NEW YORK

DECLASSIFIED

AUG 05 2022

DP/SF/310/KEN 1

WBG ARCHIVES

RESTRICTED
29 February 1968

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
(SPECIAL FUND)

Official Request from the Government of Kenya
for assistance to the Faculty of Engineering,
University College, Nairobi (Phase Two).

SUMMARY *

| | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Date request received: | 27 November 1967 |
| Proposed duration: | Three years |
| Amount requested from UNDP(SF): | \$834,600 |
| Proposed Government Counterpart Contribution: | \$2,686,000 |
| Local operating costs: | \$77,250 |
| Proposed Government Co-operating Agency: | Ministry of Education |

I. Background

1. The three East African countries of Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania are carrying on large development programmes which depend strongly upon the engineering profession for their planning, design and development, execution and final operation. The High Level Man Power Report prepared by the Ministry of Economic Planning and Development for Kenya estimated that in 1964 there were over 800 engineers employed in the country, but only 5.5% were Africans. Taking into account a policy of progressive East Africanization and an expansion of industrial activity, the report estimated that nearly 700 engineers would be required between the years 1964/70.
2. Degree courses in Engineering were initiated in 1961 at what is now the University College in Nairobi. Initially the courses were based upon the London External Degree, but degrees in Engineering of the University of East Africa have been awarded since 1965. At the finalization of the 1966/67 session 52 engineering students were graduated. It can be expected that the graduation per annum will approach 100 by 1970.
3. In March 1962 the Governing Council of the United Nations Special Fund approved a programme for assistance to the Faculty of Engineering, University College of Nairobi of \$832,600. A subsequent amendment increased the Special Fund allocation to \$955,000. The object of this project was to improve and

* PLEASE NOTE THAT THIS DOCUMENT IS A SUMMARY OF THE GOVERNMENT'S REQUEST AS SUBMITTED AND DOES NOT REPRESENT THE VIEWS OF THE UNDP (SPECIAL FUND) ON THE MERITS OF THE REQUEST.

expand the Faculty of Engineering for the purpose of training professional engineers to meet the manpower requirements of East Africa. To this end the project provided for (a) experts in various engineering disciplines (b) fellowships for training abroad for some of the counterpart personnel appointed by the Government who should take over the duties of the experts after their leaving (c) equipment for the technical laboratories. This project is scheduled to be completed in August 1968.

4. Since the inception of the above Special Fund project the Faculty of Engineering has developed as intended with the institution of courses in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering and Land Survey. With regard to the number of students entering and qualifying, progress has been slightly in excess of that foreseen. On the other hand the programme for recruitment of East African staff to act as understudies to the international experts has fallen seriously behind schedule. As a result the experts on duty throughout the project have functioned as full members of the faculty, carrying a full teaching load in addition to their other duties as experts. Furthermore, many of the fellowships provided for in the Plan of Operation have not been used, or if they were, the fellow will not return to Nairobi until after the end of the project so that there would be no opportunity for an adequate handing over of responsibilities. It can reasonably be expected that the improvement in the local staff recruitment situation experienced in 1966 and 1967 will continue as more candidates become available as a result of the expansion of the degree courses at Nairobi and with the return of many East Africans from abroad.

II. The Project

5. The purpose of the requested second phase of the project is to complete the original assistance programme of Phase I and to provide a further degree of East Africanization in the staffing of the teaching positions of the Faculty of Engineering.

6. To this end assistance from UNDP (Special Fund) is requested for a follow-up operation to cover the period mid-1968 to mid-1971, consisting of three components:

(a) The provision of seven expert posts for a total of 21.5 man-years. These posts are a continuation of the expert posts of the current project, namely: agricultural, mechanical, civil and sanitary engineering, telecommunications and electronics, electric power, and land surveying. Their duties will comprise: teaching the undergraduate courses and training counterpart staff to take over at the end of the project.

(b) Fellowships for a total of 39.5 man-years. This number includes the unfilled fellowships of the current project and 26.5 man-years for new ones. It is requested that the duration of each fellowship be from two to three years. The request separates the fellowships into overseas fellowships for study abroad and local ones tenable in Nairobi with the intention that the recipients should undergo on-the-job training and study

for their M.Sc., both at the Faculty of Engineering. It is further requested that, should it prove necessary, the long duration fellowships be tenable beyond the termination of the project.

(c) Equipment for a total amount of \$100,000. The need for additional equipment arises from the fact that the attendance of larger numbers of students at practical laboratory courses makes it necessary to duplicate some equipment and also because of the heavy demand upon instrumentation and relatively sophisticated equipment for the students' required final year project.

7. The Government counterpart contribution will consist of the current costs for staffing and running the Faculty of Engineering.

III. Financial Data

A. Contribution requested from the UNDP (Special Fund)

| | | | |
|----|--|----------|-----------------|
| 1. | <u>Experts</u> - 7 posts for 21.5 man-years | | \$515,000 |
| | Agricultural Engineering | 36 m/m | |
| | Mechanical Engineering (Production) | 36 m/m | |
| | Telecommunications and Electronics | 37 m/m | |
| | Civil Engineering (Soil Mechanics) | 37 m/m | |
| | Electrical Power Engineering | 38.5 m/m | |
| | Land Surveying | 36 m/m | |
| | Sanitary Engineering | 34 m/m | |
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| 2. | <u>Fellowships</u> - 18 posts for 39.5 man-years | | \$197,500 |
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| | Civil Engineering | \$16,000 | |
| | Mechanical Engineering | \$16,000 | |
| | Electrical Engineering | \$16,000 | |
| | Land Survey | \$52,000 | |
| 4. | <u>Miscellaneous</u> | | <u>\$22,100</u> |
| | TOTAL AMOUNT REQUESTED FROM UNDP (SPECIAL FUND) | | \$834,600 |

B. Proposed Government Counterpart Contribution

Operating costs and personnel services \$2,686,000

C. Local Operating Costs

The Government proposes to pay an amount estimated at \$77,250 as a cash contribution towards local operating costs of the project.

KEN. 1



UNITED NATIONS
SPECIAL FUND



Distr.
RESTRICTED

SF/R.5/Add.35
22 March 1962

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GOVERNING COUNCIL
Eighth session
Agenda item 5

KEN 1

DECLASSIFIED

AUG 05 2022

WBG ARCHIVES

Recommendation of the Managing Director

UNITED KINGDOM: KENYA

Training of Engineers for East Africa

Governing Council earmarking:^{1/} \$832,600

Government's counterpart contribution^{1/}
estimated at equivalent of: \$924,000

Duration: Five years

Purpose: To expand the facilities of the Faculty of Engineering of the Royal College, Nairobi to provide training for students from Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda

Executing Agency: The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | <u>Paragraphs</u> |
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| II. Background | 2 - 4 |
| III. The Project | 5 - 11 |
| IV. Executing Agency | 12 |
| V. Financial Provisions | 13 - 15 |
| VI. Recommendations | 16 |

^{1/} The Government's cash payments towards local operating costs are included in the Governing Council earmarking and not in the Government's counterpart contribution.

I. Introduction

1. The Managing Director submits the following report and recommendations on the application of the Government of the United Kingdom on behalf of the Government of Kenya for assistance in expanding the facilities of the Faculty of Engineering of the Royal College at Nairobi.

II. Background

2. The Royal College was established in 1954 and, together with Makerere College at Kampala, Uganda, and the University College at Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika, will constitute the University of East Africa from 1963 on. Each of the three branches specializes in certain fields and is open to students from all three countries. Among the faculties at Nairobi is one for Engineering, and it is for this Faculty that Special Fund assistance has been requested.^{1/} The College was started and is operating at present under a special arrangement with the University of London.

3. The Department within the Faculty of Engineering for which Special Fund assistance has been requested are already in operation. However, lack of qualified staff, premises, and equipment have until now prevented them from covering a number of subjects which are considered essential for the needs of the developing economy of East Africa. The Department of Civil Engineering needs facilities for training in soil mechanics required for road construction; the Department of Electrical Engineering should be further developed in the field of telecommunications and high voltage techniques; the Department of Mechanical Engineering should expand its training facilities in the special field of agricultural engineering; and the Department of Land Surveying needs general strengthening.

4. The Faculty of Engineering has been, and still is, the recipient of assistance from bilateral sources, primarily in the form of buildings and equipment.

^{1/} Expansion of the Kenya Polytechnic at Nairobi to allow for the training of a larger number of technicians is the object of a recommendation of the Managing Director in SF/R.5/Add.37..

III. The Project

5. The purpose of the project is the detailed planning and execution of an expansion of the training facilities of the Faculty of Engineering of the Royal College at Nairobi.
6. The expansion will concern both the number of subjects covered and the number of students attending. The yearly enrolment of first-year students is expected to increase from the present number of 51 to more than 100 in the academic year 1966-1967. Of these, almost half will study civil engineering, the rest mechanical and electrical engineering and land surveying. Taking into account a total drop-out rate estimated at 30 per cent, approximately 75 engineers will be graduated each year from 1969 on. This number constitutes the minimum urgently needed in Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda.
7. To broaden the scope of the instruction offered, it is proposed to fill the gaps noted in paragraph 3 above and to strengthen the teaching in civil and mechanical engineering.
8. The degree courses will take three years. Entering students must have completed their secondary education.
9. The Special Fund will, over a period of five years, provide 25 man-years of expert services for six posts. The task of the experts will be to advise on planning of curricula and syllabuses, plan workshop and laboratory layouts, draw up lists of equipment, teach, prepare instruction material, and train counterpart staff to take over at the end of the project. The Special Fund will also supply laboratory equipment, books, and audio-visual aids. Finally, the Special Fund will enable a number of counterpart staff to complete their training abroad by granting 12 man-years of fellowships.
10. The Government's counterpart contribution will cover buildings, furnishings, part of the equipment, counterpart and other personnel, and other running costs.
11. The Government will specifically undertake to make available duly qualified counterpart teaching staff in the course of the project so that, at the end of the five years, when the international experts have left, the Institute can carry on with its own staff at the level established under the project.

/...

IV. Executing Agency

12. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization has indicated its readiness to serve as Executing Agency.

V. Financial Provisions

13. It has been estimated that the total Governing Council earmarking will be as follows:

| | <u>Total cost</u> (in \$US) | <u>Phasing of Expenditure</u> | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | | <u>1st Year</u> | <u>2nd Year</u> | <u>3rd Year</u> | <u>4th Year</u> | <u>5th Year</u> |
| Experts | 502,500* | 100,500 | 120,600 | 120,600 | 100,500 | 60,300 |
| Fellowships | 60,000 | - | 10,000 | 25,000 | 25,000 | - |
| Equipment | 180,000 | 50,000 | 100,000 | 30,000 | - | - |
| Miscellaneous | <u>30,200</u> | <u>6,000</u> | <u>7,300</u> | <u>7,300</u> | <u>6,000</u> | <u>3,600</u> |
| Total project cost | 772,700 | 156,500 | 237,900 | 182,900 | 131,500 | 63,900 |
| Executing Agency overhead cost | <u>59,900</u> | | | | | |
| Total Governing Council earmarking | 832,600 | | | | | |

* Gross cost, representing 25 man-years of experts' services.

14. Included in the total Governing Council earmarking is an amount estimated at the equivalent of \$75,400, representing 15 per cent of the estimated gross expert cost, which will be paid by the Government as a cash contribution towards local operating costs of the project. In addition, the Government is expected to make a counterpart contribution estimated at the equivalent of \$924,000. The exact amounts will be determined at the time of signature of the Plan of Operation.

15. To the extent administratively desirable, it is the intention of the Managing Director, subject to the concurrence of the Governments, to include in the gross project budget any part of the counterpart contribution which the Government agrees to make in cash, and to show a Special Fund allocation increased accordingly.

/...

VI. Recommendations

16. The Managing Director

(a) RECOMMENDS that the Governing Council approve an earmarking of \$832,600 for this project, of which \$772,700 will be for project costs and \$59,900 for clearly identifiable additional costs incurred by the Executing Agency in the execution of the project; and

(b) REQUESTS the authorization of the Governing Council to conclude the appropriate arrangements.

SF

UNITED NATIONS
SPECIAL FUND



CB.7/2/Add.37
5 February 1962
CONFIDENTIAL

KEN 1

CONSULTATIVE BOARD
Seventh meeting
16 February 1962

United Kingdom (Kenya): Faculty of Engineering, Royal College, Nairobi

1. The Government of the United Kingdom, on behalf of the East Africa High Commission, has requested assistance from the Special Fund in expanding the facilities of the Faculty of Engineering of the Royal College at Nairobi, Kenya.
2. The Royal College was established in 1954 and, together with Makerere College at Kampala, Uganda, and the University College at Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika, will from 1963 constitute the University of East Africa. Each of the three branches specializes in certain fields and is open to students from all three territories. Among the faculties at Nairobi is the one for Engineering, and it is for this Faculty that Special Fund assistance has been requested. The College was started and is operating at present under a special arrangement with the University of London.
3. Under present development plans, yearly enrolment of first-year students is expected to increase from the present number of 51 to more than a hundred in 1966-1967. Of these, almost half will study civil engineering, the rest studying mechanical and electrical engineering and land surveying. Considering a total drop-out rate estimated at 30 percent, approximately 75 engineers will be graduated each year from 1969 on. This number constitutes the minimum urgently needed by the growing economies of Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda.
4. The assistance requested from the Special Fund amounts to \$695,100 for the services of experts in civil, mechanical and electrical engineering; fellowships for the counterpart staff; equipment for the departments of civil, electrical and mechanical engineering and land surveying; and books and films for the library. The Government's proposed contribution would be the equivalent of \$924,200.

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5. The project has been evaluated in consultation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. The proposals given below are conditional on assurances from the Government that counterpart staff in sufficient numbers and with the required ability will be made available in the course of the project to ensure the continuation of the Institute at the level established under the project.

6. The Managing Director proposes to request that the Governing Council authorize an amount of \$772,700 to cover the estimated project costs of this project over a period of five years. Of this, \$502,500 would be for twenty-five man-years of expert services, \$60,000 for twelve man-years of fellowships of different durations up to a maximum of two years, \$180,000 for equipment and \$30,200 for miscellaneous costs. The Government's counterpart contribution is estimated at \$924,000, and in addition the Government will be expected to contribute in cash a sum equivalent to fifteen percent of the expert services.

7. The Managing Director proposes to recommend that the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization be invited to serve as Executing Agency for the project.

File

September 18, 1961

Your Ref: SF 310 KEN 1

Mr. Myer Cohen, Director
Bureau of Operations
United Nations Special Fund
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Cohen:

I am replying to your letter of August 16, 1961 to Mr. Demuth in which you ask for the Bank's comments on the request from the Government of Kenya for assistance from the Special Fund to the Royal College, Nairobi.

The Royal Technical College will serve Kenya and the neighboring East African territories of Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar. In all these territories, Africanization programs promoted by the governments have increased greatly the need for properly educated and trained Africans for high positions in both government and business.

Certainly the kind of facilities proposed are particularly needed for advanced technical education in this part of Africa and should be encouraged. It is doubtful, however, that original research as described in the project will produce useful results and have as direct a bearing on the countries' economic development as might be achieved should Special Fund assistance be directed to other channels.

Sincerely yours,

J. E. Twining, Jr.
Technical Assistance and Planning Staff

JET:ias
cc TOD
E. E. & A.
Central Files

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR
RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

Mr ~~Diverson~~ ^{JET}

Ken -

We have done our best for you
- which may not be very convincing -

I think our view could best be summarised
by saying that we believe that the sort of
facilities proposed are really needed for
advanced technical education in this
part of Africa (and other parts) and
not too much stress should be laid
on the prospects of useful results from
original research towards economic development.



OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Mario Piccagli

DATE: September 11, 1961

FROM: L. Gray Marshall *LSM*

SUBJECT: Request to U.N. Special Fund from the Government of Kenya (KEN 1) for assistance to the Royal College, Nairobi

Inasmuch as I knew that John Lithgow had acted in an advisory way to the Royal College at Nairobi I had him make up the following:

The East Africa territories of Kenya and Uganda have probably one of the highest isokeraunic levels in the world. This is particularly important to the electric supply industries in the territories and, of course, to the whole engineering world and any facilities requested to increase the study of this phenomena would have a world-wide value. The suggestion, therefore, of research into ionospheric and lightning phenomena is interrelated and would be valuable. *#2*

Internal combustion engine and road vehicle performance would be valuable in the sense that Kenya and Uganda can provide some of the worst terrain for vehicle operation plus high altitude roads all within 100 miles of the college. Even now some of the well-known manufacturers operate their own research programs centered on Nairobi. Obviously college laboratory facilities would be a useful adjunct to manufacturers' private efforts. *#3*

I would imagine that reference to solar energy really means the use of solar energy for domestic services rather than large scale use, i.e. cooking, water distillation, etc., similar to work being done at the India Research Institute.

Isokeramic level = number of days per year on which thunder is heard.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. P. J. Squire

DATE: August 25, 1961

FROM: P. A. Reid

SUBJECT: Request to U.N. Special Fund from the Government of Kenya (KEN 1) for assistance to the Royal College, Nairobi.

I feel that the departmental comments on this project will more appropriately come from one of the engineering divisions. However, I share Mr. Groenveld's skepticism concerning the realism of provision for ionospheric, lightning and solar energy research in Kenya. A further consideration is that we are sending a general survey mission to Kenya next month and would be in a position to make authoritative comments about the end of the year.

Mr Van Helden

would you care to add your comments, if any.

J no

Mr Sprounwood

ditto

J

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR
RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

Mr. Reid.

I agree with H. Young that this
Royal College is urgently needed.

However: are ionospheric
research and lightning research
the things most needed in
E. Africa.

I do not know what
economic history is.

E.

| | | | |
|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| ROUTING SLIP | | Date August 18, 1961 | |
| NAME | | ROOM NO. | |
| Mr. van Helden | | | |
| <i>any comments?</i> | | | |
| Mr. Reid | | 400 | |
| Mr. Spottswood | | 300 | |
| <i>Mr. Squire</i> | | 304 | |
| | | | |
| | To Handle | | Note and File |
| | Appropriate Disposition | | Note and Return |
| | Approval | | Prepare Reply |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Comment | | Per Our Conversation |
| | Full Report | | Recommendation |
| | Information | | Signature |
| | Initial | | Send On |
| REMARKS <i>This type of institution is urgently needed & from American (see 4th Para) Haynes</i> | | | |
| From <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 5px;">P.J. Squire</div> | | | |

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: TOD ✓
Department of Operations - Europe, Africa and Australasia

DATE: August 17, 1961

FROM: Kenneth R. Iverson

SUBJECT: Request to U.N. Special Fund from the Government of Kenya (KEN 1) for assistance to the Royal College, Nairobi.

Attached is a resume of a request received by the United Nations Special Fund. The Special Fund has asked for any comments which the Bank might wish to make on this project.

Please let me have any views which would be useful for us to pass on to the Special Fund. If there are no comments, I would also appreciate a note to that effect in order that we can reply promptly to the request.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Kenneth R. Iverson

DATE: August 23, 1961

FROM: O. H. Calika

SUBJECT: Kenya - U.N. Special Fund Project for Assistance to the
Royal College, Nairobi

We have no additional information to offer on the proposed project.

The Royal Technical College will serve Kenya and the neighboring East African territories of Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar. In all these territories, Africanization programs promoted by the governments have increased greatly the need for properly educated and trained Africans for high positions in both government and business.

I suggest that the Bank should take a favorable attitude.

OHC: Calika: eb

cc: Messrs. Cope/Cheek
Thompson

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TOD
TO: Department of Operations - Europe, Africa and Australasia DATE: August 17, 1961
FROM: Kenneth R. Iverson
SUBJECT: Request to U.N. Special Fund from the Government of Kenya (KEN 1) for assistance to the Royal College, Nairobi.

Attached is a resume of a request received by the United Nations Special Fund. The Special Fund has asked for any comments which the Bank might wish to make on this project.

Please let me have any views which would be useful for us to pass on to the Special Fund. If there are no comments, I would also appreciate a note to that effect in order that we can reply promptly to the request.

KR Iverson

SPECIAL FUND



FONDS SPECIAL

UNITED NATIONS
NEW YORK

TELEPHONE: PLAZA 4-1234

CABLE ADDRESS: SPECFUND NEW YORK

IN REPLY REFER TO

REFERENCE: SF/310/KEN 1

16 August 1961

Dear Mr. Demuth,

..... I attach three copies of a résumé of a request received from the Government of Kenya for assistance from the Special Fund ~~for~~ to the Royal College, Nairobi.

I should be grateful for any comments which the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development may wish to make on this request.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Myer Cohen".

Myer Cohen
Director
Bureau of Operations

Mr. Richard Demuth,
Director, Technical Assistance and Liaison Staff,
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development,
1818 H Street, N.W.,
Washington 25, D.C.

~~EDD~~
~~EAA~~
Aug 17/61

RECEIVED
BANK MAIL ROOM

1961 AUG 17 PM 2:09

UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL FUND

Request from the Government of Kenya for assistance to the
ROYAL COLLEGE, NAIROBISummary

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| <u>Date request received (unofficial):</u> | 27 July 1961 |
| <u>Amount requested from the Special Fund:</u> | \$630,100 |
| <u>Proposed Government contribution</u> (including cash payments towards local operating costs): | \$977,150 |
| <u>Duration of project:</u> | Five years |
| <u>Type of assistance requested:</u> | Experts, fellowships, technicians, and equipment |

Background

The Royal Technical College of East Africa was established in 1954 and designed to serve Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar. In January 1961 it was transformed into the Royal College, Nairobi, with the status of a University College. The expansion necessitated by this transformation is now in full progress.

There are to be five faculties, viz. Arts, Science, Engineering, Art and Architecture, and Special Professional Studies.

Together with two other university colleges, Makerere College and the University College at Dar-es-Salaam, the Royal College, Nairobi, will constitute the University of East Africa.

Special Fund assistance is being requested for the development of the Faculties of Engineering and of Science of the College in Nairobi. These faculties have been planned taking into consideration both the growing demand for engineers accompanying the economic development of the region, and the Government's africanization programme for the rapid replacement of expatriate staff. As regards the former, by 1965 there are expected to be as a minimum 135 engineering vacancies. As regards the latter, there are 190 engineer posts in the Kenya Ministry of Public Works, none of which are occupied by Africans. The number of expatriate engineers in all of East Africa is estimated at 700.

Attached to the request is a statistical analysis showing the estimated vacancies for university-trained professionals in all fields through 1965.

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In addition to training needs, there are felt to be research needs, notably in the following fields: agricultural processing, mechanization of agriculture, irrigation, uses of solar energy, handling of motor vehicles at high altitudes and under other hardship conditions peculiar to East Africa, performance of internal combustion engines at high altitudes, etc. Generally speaking, a need is felt for research into the specific problems of East Africa as determined by climate, geography, etc.

The Faculty of Engineering has been the recipient of considerable assistance from other sources. ICA has contributed \$450,000 for a new building and equipment. A new building for civil engineering and new premises for the Faculty of Science will be financed with Colonial Development and Welfare funds.

In spite of this assistance and existing facilities, there are still serious gaps in the equipment required, and it is partly for this reason that assistance from the Special Fund is being requested.

Objectives of the project

To assist the Faculties of Engineering and Science of the Royal College at Nairobi in expanding their research and training capacities to cope with the increasing demands resulting from the country's economic development.

Description of the project

1. In the Mechanical Engineering Department training and research facilities will be set up or expanded in the fields of road vehicle performance and performance of internal combustion engines in general.
2. In the Electrical Engineering Department training and research facilities for ionospheric research and a lightning research station are to be set up.
3. In the Department of Agricultural Engineering and Economic Botany, training and research facilities product processing (notably coffee) and in economic botany will be set up.
4. In the Department of Civil Engineering and Land Surveying training and research facilities in these two fields are to be established.
5. Finally, research facilities for solar energy are planned.

The student body for the two Faculties concerned for the next five academic years is estimated as follows:

| | <u>Engineering</u> | <u>Science</u> |
|---------|--------------------|----------------|
| 1961/62 | 163 | 78 |
| 1962/63 | 190 | 110 |
| 1963/64 | 235 | 125 |
| 1964/65 | 280 | 140 |
| 1965/66 | 300 | 170 |

The annual intake is given for the College as a whole, but not separately for the faculties concerned.

Government contribution

The Government proposes to contribute to the project as follows:

A. Capital Expenditure

| | | |
|--|-----------|-----------|
| (i) <u>Buildings:</u> | | |
| Mech. Engineering Workshops (part) | \$ 10,000 | |
| Civil Engineering building | 85,200 | |
| Electrical Engineering building (part) | 50,000 | |
| Physics building (part new building) | 190,000 | |
| Botany (extension Main building) | 6,000 | |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | \$341,200 |
| (ii) <u>Equipment</u> | | |
| Engineering (Civil) | \$ 85,000 | |
| Engineering (Electrical) | 50,000 | |
| Engineering (Mechanical) | 50,000 | |
| Physics | 35,000 | |
| Botany | 10,000 | |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | \$230,000 |

B. Recurrent Expenditure

| | | |
|---|-----------|-------------|
| (a) Counterpart personnel paid by the Royal College, Nairobi (25 man/years) at Senior Lecturer status or above. | \$213,000 | |
| (b) Assistant personnel (30 man/years) at technician level. | 140,000 | |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | \$353,000 |
| | | <hr/> |
| Total | \$924,200 | <hr/> <hr/> |

The Government estimates its contribution towards local operating costs at \$52,950, which brings the total to \$977,150.

Assistance requested from the Special Fund

Expert services, equipment and fellowships for the several fields covered are requested as follows:

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EXPERTS (man-years)

| <u>Field</u> | <u>Total</u> | <u>1962/63</u> | <u>1963/64</u> | <u>1964/65</u> | <u>1965/66</u> | <u>1966/67</u> |
|--|--------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Mechanical | | | | | | |
| Engineering | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Elec. Engineering | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - |
| Ionospheric research | 4 | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Agric. Engineering and Economic Botany | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - |
| Civil Engineering and land surveying | 4 | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Solar energy research | 4 | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | <u>25</u> | <u>3</u> | <u>6</u> | <u>6</u> | <u>6</u> | <u>4</u> |

FELLOWSHIPS (man-years)

| | | | | | | |
|--|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Elec. Engineering and ionospheric research | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - |
| Agric. Engineering and Economic Botany | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | - | - |
| | <u>8</u> | <u>2</u> | <u>3</u> | <u>2</u> | <u>1</u> | <u>-</u> |

EQUIPMENT

| | |
|--|------------------|
| Mech. Engineering | \$ 42,100 |
| Elec. Engineering and ionospheric research | 37,700 |
| Agric. Engineering and Economic Botany | 14,900 |
| Civil Engineering and land surveying | 25,000 |
| Solar energy research | 20,000 |
| Library and reference books | 5,400 |
| | <u>\$145,100</u> |

Total Amount of Special Fund Contribution

| | |
|--------------------------|------------------|
| Experts, 25 man-years | \$425,000 |
| Technicians, 8 man-years | 20,000 |
| Fellowships, 8 man-years | 40,000 |
| Equipment | 145,100 |
| Total | <u>\$630,100</u> |

There is no further specification of the 8 man-years of technician services. It is to be noted that their salaries amount to only \$5,000 per man-year.

Application of our pro-forma costing figures results only in a reduction of the total cost of experts by \$2,500.