

AN EVALUATION OF THREE YEARS OF RURAL
DEVELOPMENT AND CHANGE AT

SAMIA — KABONDO — BOMET

EXPERIMENTAL PILOT PROJECTS

1965 COMPARED WITH **1968**

RURAL DEVELOPMENT SURVEY

IN THREE AREAS OF KENYA

Prepared for :—

Ministry of Co-operatives and Social Services

Department of Community Development

Prepared by :—

Dr. Gordon M. Wilson,

NAIROBI,

KENYA.

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CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

BASED ON THE

PILOT PROJECTS

A STUDY FINANCED BY THE UNITED STATES AGENCY
FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT MADE AS A FOLLOW-
UP TO THE BASELINE SURVEY OF 1965 COVERING THE
THREE AREAS OF BOMET, KABONDO AND SAMIA WHERE
PILOT PROJECTS WERE CARRIED OUT IN COOPERATION
WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF KENYA, DEPARTMENT OF
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE SURVEY
BASED ON THE PILOT PROJECTS

It is difficult to write a comprehensive report which will be all things to all people. In the first place, any social scientist has an obligation to those who will use the report for comparative purposes in the future. He has the obligation, therefore, to include all relevant technical details as well as a complete set of statistical tables. On the other hand, the author also has an obligation to those who will read and use the report in their practical everyday application to the problems under discussion. This group is less interested in the technical jargon and detailed statistical tables for each schedule. Members of this group are more interested in a brief summary of results and in possible conclusions which they can draw from these results to improve work in the field and from which administration and policy decisions can be made in constructive ways within the limitations of budgetary considerations and establishment.

This first section is designed for the busy administrator, the second group, and will consist of a series of brief highlights all of which are documented in detail in the body of the report. It also contains a few sentences on background, method, adequacy of sample and definitions. All of these are also treated in depth later in the report.

We have not attempted to draw a list of conclusions from these data, except where the data make it obvious. Such conclusions relate to assumptions and hypotheses which we had when planning the pilot projects and first base-line survey in 1965.

A basic assumption was one on methodology. During the base-line survey in 1965, we covered each of the three areas

where a pilot project was to be introduced with a series of questionnaires designed to measure in detail what was happening at a point in time - June-July 1965. At the same time areas were chosen, which surrounded each of the intended pilot areas, where the same questionnaires were administered, so that we could later measure the effects of the pilot projects. We administered the same questionnaires to the same sample in all of these areas again in June-July 1968. In summary, we have the three pilot project areas which we call the "experimental areas", and three other areas, each of which surrounds a pilot project area, which we call the, "control areas".

It was our assumption that all of these six areas would have had the same treatment in terms of the national development effort. The specific difference was that, in addition, the three experimental areas would have a pilot project which was basically the services of a community development officer during the experimental period. Statistical differences, therefore, in the results of the questionnaires between the experimental and control areas, specifically and in total, can be said to have been caused by the fact that the experimental areas had the pilot projects while the control areas did not.

A technical point which must be kept in mind is that differences in observed per cents must be statistically significant differences; with our sample sizes, statistically significant differences are those which are 5% more or less, observed in one sample, experimental, from that observed in the other, control. Actually, in comparing the total experimental with the total control, 2.4% is a significant difference.

We have used a unique method of combining a series of relative factors or items into a score or scale. One example

is in frequency of contact with various extension officers - differences between the responses of the head of household in experimental and control may or may not be excitingly different on any question related to one category of officer, but when all of these were grouped and the responses rated on a score for, "contact with and by extension officers", then the grouped scores show exciting and very significant differences between the experimental and control groups. In combined contact scores, those scoring 6 to 8 points in the experimental areas was 28% as against only 17% in the control areas. We have used these combined tables for all important groups of factors when comparing experimental with control areas - pp. 54 to 64.

It is also important to understand how it is possible to compare two sets of figures, or six sets in total, with the 1965 results and the 1968 results. It is only possible when the samples are perfectly matched. We were able to do this and details are contained in various parts of the report.

Obviously, we would expect to find areas where our results do not show change, either between experimental and control or between 1965 and 1968. Areas such as size of farm, fragmentation, possession of household items, literacy, polygamy, etc. Areas of life little affected by the pilot project and only affected superficially or equally in all areas by national policy or the passage of time. These areas of similarity were also found and are as significant as the areas of differences from a technical point of view.

The value of the pilot projects in accelerating positive social change as measured by statistically significant differences between the experimental and control areas can be documented by these few, and by no means exhaustive examples.

- (a) Participation in approved government programmes by respondents in the experimental areas was much higher and more frequent than in the control areas.
- (b) Contact with Government agents and extension officers was much higher in the experimental areas.
- (c) The degree of participation and contribution to self-help and community development projects and the number of these projects was much higher in the experimental areas than in the control areas.
- (d) More projects were initiated by the people themselves in the experimental areas.
- (e) More respondents in the experimental areas were satisfied with the self-help and community development projects, programmes and the work of the committees than in the control areas.
- (f) Fewer respondents (13%) were dissatisfied with government's understanding of their problems in the experimental areas than in the control areas (25%).
- (g) Fewer respondents (10%) were dissatisfied with extension officers in the experimental areas than in the control areas (24%).
- (h) More respondents had initiated small but effective self-help farming groups in the experimental areas.
- (i) Women had participated more and had greater knowledge about self-help and community development in the experimental areas than in the control areas.
- (j) Over 63% in the experimental areas were satisfied with the progress of development in their location, as against only 47% in the control areas.
- (k) On the scale of food crop diversification, we find that 33% had scores of 7 to 9 in the experimental areas against only 24% in the control areas with these scores.

The above eleven points (a) - (k) are only a few of the more significant facts which illustrate the success of the pilot projects and the research method of using experimental and control groups for this type of measurement over time. The following are more general results arising from the survey.

The prudent, almost cautious use of the limited funds from the U.S. Agency for International Development proved to be an important catalyst in keeping enthusiasm at a high level by avoiding the depths of despair and frustration experienced everywhere when a self-help project could be successfully concluded if only a few hundred shillings or some specific

materials were available. The judicious use of these limited funds, only Shs. 26,000/- over the three year period, acted as a "pump primer" which helped to keep the flow of activity and enthusiasm going.

The presence of a Community Development person provided a focal point for more effective communications with the Region, District and Provincial Administration. A basic frustration in the rural areas is to effect channels of communications which will ensure action within a reasonable period.

We found in our discussions and meeting with the members of self-help development and the Pilot Project committees that a major source of inspiration and encouragement were the several visits to the area by senior V.I.P's of K.A.M.U. and the Kenya Government. This fact is not shown in our tables but should be mentioned here as it appears to have been important particularly to the local leaders as it gave recognition to their efforts by those whom they respected.

A high degree of development, change, diversification of crops, self-help participation, new practices in agriculture has occurred in both experimental and control areas. Moreover, these improvements have probably occurred all over Kenya due to the National Development effort by all Government Departments. We will show in the following report that these have occurred to a higher degree in almost all factors measured in the experimental areas than in the control areas. The difference can only be attributed to the Pilot Project in that it is a direct scientific measurement of their success and the success of this experiment in Community Development.

Most senior officers will have read the important publication on the fundamental requirements for successful rural development. The publication documents the results of the Kericho

(Kenya) Conference. It lists six fundamental points for successful rural development and therefore, we will quote each of these in this section and comment on each from our findings during this survey. In this way, we will establish whether or not the Pilot Project approach successfully meets the, "fundamental requirements for successful rural development."

- (a) "Rural development cannot successfully take place without the desire of many or most of the people in a particular area to take part in development processes. To some extent this arises from a spontaneous desire on the part of the people themselves, but in other cases it has to be fostered and introduced by government officers, politicians, rural leaders and many other means."

Comment

The report on the Pilot Project Follow-up Survey will show that more people in these areas took part in development processes and more frequently and effectively than in the control areas.

- (b) "There must be available adequate planning facilities and lines of communication to relate what is desired by the people, what is desired by government, and what is practically possible in particular areas."

Comment

Planning took place in both experimental and control areas. Communication of the plan and its implementation was more effective in the experimental area because of the presence of the Community Development Officer and because of the greater knowledge of the people of what had been done, had been planned and was to be undertaken in the future. Moreover, there had been greater participation in the committees in the experimental areas, greater knowledge of its members and of the work of the committees.

- (c) "There must be an adequate technical knowledge of the means of effecting development in any particular area."

Comment

Technical knowledge of the means of effecting development had increased in both experimental and control areas but a great deal is left to be done in this regard.

- (d) "There must be a sufficient supply of specialist and high-level manpower of the correct types required to prepare and implement the plan."

Comment

The preparation of the local development plan and its implementation was found to be farther ahead in the experimental areas than in the control areas. Moreover, there was greater confidence and enthusiasm for planning and for participation by the people of the experimental areas than in the control areas.

- (e) "There must be local leadership to participate in both the formulation of development plans and in their implementation. There must be facilities of education and training to assist the people to express their ambitions and to share in the work of implementation."

Comment

There was found to be greater and more frequent participation in both the formulation and implementation of local self-help and development plans in the experimental areas than in the control areas. There was also greater participation in existing facilities of education and training. Moreover, there was expressed greater satisfaction with their effort, more with positive attitudes towards Government and its extension officers and more frequent contact with both in the experimental areas than in the control areas.

- (f) "There must be available the required package of agricultural inputs which are necessary to make firm development a success. By this we mean not only co-ordinated technical services, but the availability at the right time and in the right form of credit, mechanical units, supplies of farm input materials like fertilizer, and so on."

Comment

The above remains the greatest single need in both the experimental and control areas. It is a significant fact that the increase in use of commercial fertilizers, hybrid seeds and technical services was higher in the experimental areas than in the control areas.

The implication of the pilot projects is that:- through the judicious use of very limited funds from agencies, or other

sources, coupled with the direct availability of a Community Development Officer, the experimental areas made more rapid and more effective positive developmental changes than did the control areas. Moreover, and perhaps even more important, the peoples' attitude to development change, self-help and their Government was found to be much more enthusiastic and positive than the attitude of those in the control areas.

What in fact did the experimental areas have that the control areas did not have? They had a modicum of available financial help, less than 10% of what they themselves raised in cash for self-help projects, and they had the presence of a Community Development Officer. The Community Development Officer was in no case the same person throughout the period but the post was there and, after the first six months of the experiment, these posts were, for most of the time, filled by a member of the Community Development establishment. The ability of the individual filling the post varied greatly from place to place and over time in any one place. Lack of continuity and quality staff is a natural concomitant of rapid training and lack of qualified persons, both of which are now largely problems of the past, and will soon be overcome as more highly qualified candidates are now increasingly available. During the Pilot Projects, extension officers from other departments were not available all of the time as was originally anticipated when the projects were planned and instituted. The obvious conclusion, therefore, must be that the outstanding success of the Pilot Projects, as measured by these surveys, was almost entirely due to the presence of the Community Development Officer for most of the project period.

The availability of small amounts of cash and materials from the Agency for International Development certainly had some effect. Coupled with the presence of the Community Development Officer to use it effectively or to have it made available when most needed was, perhaps, even more important. Mr. Myers has been constructively critical in the way this was managed and obviously the method could have been improved. In spite of all

the shortcomings of the Pilot Projects as documented by Mr. Myers, in his section which forms Part Two of this report, the net effect has been a singularly outstanding success.

The outstanding success of the Pilot Projects begs the question:- "What now can be done to extend the idea of closer administration to other areas of rural Kenya?" We think that the answer is obvious; is easily implemented; is within the limited financial resources of the Kenya Government and can be done quickly and practically.

The Kericho Conference report of 1967 states:-

"Strategy should aim at getting the maximum return on the scarcest resources which may be the extension service or overhead capital or foreign exchange. Except in special circumstances this should override considerations of levels of income in different groups or areas." - Para. 16, p. 6.

Paragraphs 24 - 30 of the report go on to elaborate this theme of the extension service and farmer training. Paragraph 31 states specifically, in paraphrase, that all Government Departments have a role to play at some level of the rural development programme and most important, that all parts of the Government service must incorporate the same basic philosophy for rural development which is accepted at the National level. We endorse these conclusions emphatically and suggest that the Pilot Projects provide a method whereby the first steps toward their implementation can be taken immediately, economically and expeditiously.

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Dr. Gordon M. Wilson,
Research Consultant,
P.O. Box 5837,
Nairobi.

PART ONE

DR. GORDON M. WILSON

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PART TWO

DESAIX MYERS

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PART THREE

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BACKGROUND OF THE SURVEYPreamble

We have decided that the most effective way to describe both the background to the 1965 survey and the background to the 1968 survey would be to quote paragraph by paragraph comments made in 1965 and these will be given in single spaced paragraphs and the 1968 material in space and a half, so that the reader will know what was said in 1965 as a background to the study and be able to understand fully our approach in 1968.

Development economists and planners are in theoretical agreement that very little development can take place in the rural sector of any nation's economy so long as the majority of its agricultural production is based on traditional patterns of subsistence farming. In predominantly agrarian countries, a surplus of farm products above those needed to feed the farmer and his family must be supplied to the market if a higher standard of living for rural families, the wellbeing of urban centres, and export earnings for the national economy are to be achieved. Yet, it is estimated that 70 percent of the farmers in developing countries are still producing at a subsistence level despite efforts of their governments to introduce new technologies and farming practices.

I would like to quote from a paper written by Leonard W. Doob, Senior Professor of Psychology at Yale, who was in many ways involved in the base-line surveys in discussion, consultation and by giving very useful advice. In fact it was his suggestion that we should establish comparative control areas, which concept was not part of our original contract in 1965. This approach has proved to be very valuable in the follow-up survey and has made it much more worthwhile. The quotation is taken from his paper entitled "Psychological Aspects of Planned Development Change" which is:

"Any developmental change, whether it be social, economic, or political, involves the modification of old habits and the learning of new ones by some, if not necessarily all, people in society."

We will see from the follow-up survey that we can measure the differential rate of change in the experimental

areas which formed the base-line survey of 1965 when comparing the control areas in 1965 with the experimental and control areas in 1968. You will see that this hypothesis has been proved that there has been modification of old habits by some respondents in both societies - experimental and control - but a much more rapid rate of change in the experimental areas where the pilot projects were operative. Moreover, we can see that Government's efforts to introduce new technologies and farming practices have been singularly successful in all areas sampled. We will also see from this report that there has been a much more rapid rate of change in development in the experimental areas which had the application of the pilot projects. The background to the pilot projects is described in Part II by Mr. Desaix Myers, an A.I.D. fellow, who was assigned to the survey for this purpose.

An understanding of the socio-economic factors operating in the transition from subsistence to commercial farming in developing countries is one of the most intriguing areas of inquiry in the world today and an imperative prerequisite in rural development planning. But not all governments have come to grips with the need for scientific research in the process of analysing and assessing factors of agricultural development in connection with national development plans.

The Kenya Government has always encouraged scientific research in the process of analysing and assessing factors of agricultural development, particularly in connection with its "National Development Plan". Recently a conference was held at Kericho on "Education, Employment and Rural Development" and its findings have been published by the East African Publishing House under this title. This conference included experts on all phases of development and discussion was directed with specific reference to the National Development Plan. One of the participants was Dr. Harry Naylor who used the base-line survey data to illustrate some of the factors involved in rural development, particularly those which indicated that the higher the education of the respondent, the more

progress had been made on his farm and the more individual effort was made in development and self-help. The follow-up survey vindicates the Kenya Government's interest in scientific research on these problems as it illustrates so effectively the value of the pilot project approach. The efforts of extension officers can be made more effective by instituting a programme of closer administration at the locational and regional levels in rural Kenya. The survey of the Pilot Projects proves this beyond any doubt.

The Government of Kenya, however, is not only making a major effort to assist its sub-commercial farmers to modernise their production methods and to provide a climate for rural development in the larger sense of the term, but is subsidising rural research to better understand the dynamics of rural development and the interplay of the factors in the process.

The Kenya Government's interest in rural research, which led to the contract for the first base-line survey, has been extended to include a follow-up survey of the Elgon Nyanza (now Busia and Bungoma) 1962 survey. The A.I.D. provided funds for the initial Baseline survey and has financed this follow-up survey of it. The A.I.D. Consultant to the Kenya Government, Miss Grace Langley, has worked closely with the Elgon Nyanza follow-up and also with the baseline resurvey which was planned to provide comparative data of value in assessing development and self-help projects in the rural areas under review. These areas were chosen from an ethnic and demographic point of view in order to present an adequate cross-section of the Kenya population.

Urged technical change by trained extension agents from all the rural service ministries - educators, agriculturalists, animal husbandrymen, land tenure specialists, co-operative organisers, preventative and curative medicine practitioners, public works engineers, community development workers, and administrators in the rural milieu - along with concomitant facilities as part of the Six Year Development Plan, provides

a socio-economic matrix for the study of change and development, the results of which will be of value to the administrators of the Plan, government economists charged with the responsibility for the allocation of scarce development resources, and the rural service ministries.

You will see in the material provided by Mr. Myers on the background to the pilot projects that it was the original intention to involve as many extension officers from all ministries as possible in the pilot projects. Unfortunately, lack of co-ordination, or interest perhaps, made this impossible. The pilot project basically, therefore, involved only the Community Development Assistant and/or Officer at the locational level where the pilot projects were instituted. It is obvious, however, from our survey that the presence of a Community Development Officer at this level greatly stimulated the population to increased effort and it is also apparent that his presence greatly affected liaison between the location and the efforts of the people and their committees with the District and Provincial Officers involved. Consequently, this liaison greatly facilitated the efforts of the people and made their programmes much more effective than was found to be the case in the control areas where the continual presence of a Community Development Officer was not available. The resources allocated were minimal. The pilot project areas received very little additional economic assistance than did the control areas. The only significant difference was the contribution by the A.I.D. of a small amount of funds, approximately Shs. 30,000/- over the three year period, which acted as a "pump primer", whenever a particular project became frustrated through lack of a small amount of funds.

The impetus for the present research project to study the factors of rural development in three rural areas of Kenya came from the Ministry of Labour and Social Services, with the Minister's desire scientifically to study and to evaluate the effectiveness on a pilot basis of the Ministry's community development programme. Since community development, however, is only one variable along with a host of other variables in rural development, the decision was made to establish a base-

line of rural living with as many parameters as possible, covering physical, economic, organisational, socio-psycho, and knowledge factors of rural life, and to make a subsequent measurement from this baseline in an attempt to pinpoint not only the role of community development in rural development, but to assess the role of other factors bearing on rural development as well, in order to evaluate scientifically total rural development change in these areas over a time period.

The follow-up study was the result of the interest from the Ministry of Co-operatives and Social Services, the Community Development section, as was the original survey. The Ministry appreciated that the value of the original survey would not be fully apparent until the follow-up survey had been conducted and the results of this survey emphasise the importance of this approach of continuing research over time to measure and evaluate scientifically the effects of community development in the field.

To this end, other rural service ministries were invited to participate in formulating the questionnaire for the survey. The Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry submitted the basic questions which made up the body of the economic section of the questionnaire - those concerning cash and food crops, cropping methods, irrigation, soil productivity, animal husbandry, farm tools, and credit services; the Ministry of Lands and Settlement submitted those questions relating to land tenure; conferences were held with officials from the Ministries of Education and Health and Housing on questions concerning education and literacy, health and sickness, and environmental sanitation.

Other ministries and officers from other ministries co-operated in the original survey by submitting type questions to be included in the schedules. The original schedules were the work of a large number of specialists interested in rural development and these same schedules were used in the follow-up surveys. The only modification was the re-arranging of coding and processing in order to facilitate computer analysis later.

Other categories of questions such as the penetration and effectiveness of government services, wealth and investment, channels of communication, labour mobility, achievement motivation, security orientation, and attitudes toward

traditional customs were designed to achieve a definition of the socio-cultural-psychological systems currently in operation.

Two additional schedules were added in 1968 which had been used in other parts of Kenya to measure specifically the effects of community development. These schedules involved a series of questions to leaders in the area and the same questions, slightly modified, were administered to the heads of household to the same sample as the basic schedules. In 1965, community development in these areas was in its infancy and therefore attitudes of persons towards community development and self-help was not an important issue. Today, however, it is the key to co-operation of the people with Government in its programme of rapid rural development through self-help.

The basic assumptions to be tested in the inquiry are derived from a growing body of comparative empirical data held in common by international students of development.

The growing body of comparative empirical data has continued and many surveys have been conducted since 1965 in Kenya by the Ministry of Community Development at Kangundo in Machakos District and Waa in Kwale District, as well as surveys by the F.A.O. in Central Province, by the Land Settlement in the settlement areas and by the Ministry of Economic Planning & Development in many parts of Kenya. Moreover, the recent acquisition of a British technical expert through British technical aid, will involve other areas in Kenya in similar research. Consequently, there is an increasing availability of scientific studies in Kenya specifically on these programmes, so that the modern student has available a wealth of background material to improve and to extend these empirical studies. It is now necessary that Government should seriously consider the production of a rural development handbook for the use of extension officers based on these studies, so that the material contained in them can be made more widely available in

a form which is easily understood to assist extension officers in their work in the rural areas.

Historical Assumption

That the traditional agricultural village (or community farming unit) which has served as a relatively self-contained socio-economic unit for human survival from prehistoric times to the present time in non-industrial societies is rapidly losing utility as a functioning model to meet the rising needs and expectations of rural people in those newly-developing nations striving to achieve increased living standards.

The Ministry of Economic Planning and Development in its new National Development Plan, has emphasised the need to improve conditions in the rural areas and in fact has devoted much time and energy on it, particularly from the results of the Kericho conference and its publication mentioned earlier. The traditional agricultural village and community continues to form the basis of Kenya's economy and the national effort will be measured in a direct ratio to the improvement of conditions and development in these areas. The pilot projects in the three areas surveyed indicate the tremendous value of this approach which is economic and can quite easily be implemented in all other parts of Kenya by more effective use of extension officers. Moreover, it is felt that all extension officers should have the obvious advantage of community development training regardless of their particular interest and speciality. In other words, there is no reason why the veterinary assistant cannot also be an effective Community Development Officer in the area in which he works.

Economic Assumption

That traditional farming methods with low agricultural production, heretofore adequate for human survival, cannot support the demands placed upon the rural sector of the economy by the national establishment if national development is to take place.

The survey has shown very conclusively that improvements to traditional farming methods have taken place, that diversification of crops has taken place, that increase in income and production has also taken place. On the other hand, the survey also shows that the demands on the individual have increased, particularly in the need to provide school fees for a larger number of children who are attending school and for the increased demand to contribute towards self-help and other development projects, all of which must come from increased agricultural production. The only source of revenue in the rural areas is from the small-holding. Moreover, in our discussions with the respondents and at the barazas with the leaders, this was their major concern. The fact that they were willing and anxious to contribute more, particularly in cash and materials, to self-help projects was often frustrated by the lack of markets for produce which they held in surplus and which could provide a regular income through their own efforts if markets were available. The frustration which they felt was largely due to ineffective marketing of surplus produce in all of the areas surveyed.

Progression Assumption

That most rural economies in the newly-developing countries are in various stages of transition from a subsistence type of agricultural production to a cash farming type of agricultural production.

The farming of cash crops is another constant concern in that the market value of certain cash crops fluctuates widely. We found particularly that in 1965 the cash crop sisal was grown by more than half the sample, whereas today very few depend on sisal as a cash crop as the price has fallen so drastically low. Obviously, the Ministry of Agriculture is determined to improve this situation and has been effective in many ways by encouraging farmers to diversify the number of crops which may be used as food and cash crops, thus improving

the general nutrition of the people in the rural areas, as well as providing alternative cash crop outlets.

Social Assumptions

That this transition from subsistence farming to cash farming has profound effects on traditional social structures, beliefs, aspirations and attitudes (since many traditional values and attitudes were derived from and are tightly tied to subsistence farming).

That in this socio-economic transition two opposing forces are apparent:

- a) An effort to preserve traditional social and economic customs and patterns.
- b) An effort to modify traditional patterns to meet new competitive life forces.

Included in the schedules were questions on traditional attitudes and social assumptions and the factors which tend to preserve them and those which tend to modify them. You will see from the survey paper that traditional patterns of life have changed and obviously the rapid increase in education has had tremendous stimulus towards change. The increase in literacy throughout all of the areas sampled is very encouraging. Moreover, it can be seen that these traditional social and economic attitudes have changed in both experimental and control areas but that the rate of change has been greater in the experimental areas.

Rate of Change Assumption

That the rate of change within rural societies is highly sensitive to political, educational, ecological, religious, historical and communication factors.

We have no argument with the above statement which is self-evident but the pilot project specifically was able to measure the rate of change which can be directly attributed to the pilot projects. We will show that the rate of change was greatly accelerated in all aspects of life and particularly in the attitudes of the respondents towards Government's effort through community development and self-help projects.

The effect of the pilot projects has been to increase the rate of change in all aspects of life and most particularly in the participation of the people in their own efforts to improve their own conditions.

Psychological Assumption

That any significant change in the life-ways of a person tends to introduce some degree of instability or disharmony in the way his beliefs and attitudes are organised: tensions mount when old behaviour is found to be inadequate or when new behaviour must be acquired. Reaction to tension causes stresses within a society which may lead to a more rapid assimilation of change or which may lead to non-beneficial social behaviour such as aggression or psychological withdrawal.

The three areas selected for the initial baseline survey were chosen purposefully on the basis of their potential for agricultural development and for the comparative value of studying three distinct tribal groups in the process of transition and change.

The three areas in the pilot projects which we call the experimental areas comprise three very significant ethnic groups. Consequently, the findings of the survey are widely applicable to other parts of Kenya. It should also be remembered that the control areas for each of these pilot project areas are in the immediately surrounding locations, so that the ethnic composition is identical. You will see from the socio-economic data comparison of experimental and control that the samples are statistically identical.

The limitations of the study are two: the size of the sample as compared with the total African farming population of Kenya, and the lack of depth inherent in the survey research method as compared with that of individual tribal ethnographic research. With regard to the first limitation, it is hoped that the sample will be extended to cover other areas of potential agricultural development in Kenya. Concerning the second, while ethnographic research has historically stressed differences between cultures and sub-cultures, in nation building, perhaps similarities of subgroups now need to be delineated and encouragement given to the development of national consciousness.

The same limitations are apparent in the follow-up survey as were in the original base-line survey. On the other hand, the areas selected were approximately the same size by population - e.g. 40,000 persons approximately - and that the

sample was an effective probability sample based on a geographical grid and that the samples from the control areas were selected by the same method. Moreover, since the base-line survey, the Kenya Government has extended this technique to include an area among the Wakamba, an area on the Coast and has financed the follow-up survey in Elgon Nyanza, a district surveyed in 1962, which is now Busia and Bungoma District. Consequently, nine other areas have been surveyed to the same technique and have provided comparative data, which can be used by scholars in the future.

Only the gross statistical analysis of the study can be presented at this time - percentages, some measures of central tendency, and major cross correlations. One of the technical directors of the survey, however, will spend the next year at the Department of Communication, Michigan State University, U.S.A., refining the data and performing the necessary advanced statistical analysis. When the resurvey is made, after perhaps three or more years, the full complement of analysed data from the baseline will be available. While the baseline report itself will be diagnostic for development planning in the areas surveyed, the inquiry will not achieve the status of a scientific formulation until the resurvey is made. The measurement from the baseline will provide definitive insight into the process of socio-economic change over time in this one part of the world. The finished product will be deposited with an international data bank, where it will be available to the international academic community.

Mr. Joseph Ascroft, Project Director of the 1965 base-line survey, was employed by Marco Surveys Limited under the direction of Dr. Gordon M. Wilson. On completion of the survey, he became a graduate student at the Department of Communication, Michigan State University, U.S.A. and did use the basic data of the original survey to provide a computer programme for analysis. In doing so, he provided a new form of questionnaire which included all factors which he felt to be significant from the original material but more important, provided a programme which may be used for analysis of the data of the follow-up survey. Dr. Gordon M. Wilson undertook the follow-up survey under contract to the A.I.D. and the Kenya Government, using the revised schedules and programme of

coding and analysis designed by Mr. Ascroft at Michigan State University. In addition, however, all of the questions which were excluded from that analysis were included in the follow-up survey in order to provide a complete comparison of 1968 to 1965. Moreover, in 1965 the control data were not processed. These have since been processed and compared to the control data 1968. The measurements from the base-line have provided definitive insight into the process of change over this three year period and particularly the effect of the pilot projects.

TECHNICAL NOTES

The findings of this report are based on a personal interview survey conducted among a representative cross-section of 624 African heads-of-household having effective control over family land holdings in the three areas, Samia Location in Busia County, Kabondo Location in South Nyanza County and Location 7, Bomet in Kipsigis County. All interviews were conducted within the dates 7th June, 1965, and 17th August. The following is an explanation of the technical considerations involved in the execution of the survey,

The findings of the 1968 survey are based on personal interviews conducted in the same areas as 1965, using the same grid squares for selecting the homesteads to be sampled. All interviews were conducted between the 1st June, 1968 and the 20th August, 1968, a period of almost exactly three years from the first survey.

Universe of Study

Budgetary considerations have precluded a coincidental geographic coverage of Kenya. Thus the study was restricted to the three areas mentioned above, these having been selected by the Ministry of Labour and Social Services in consultation with its technical adviser. The surveys in each of the areas were conducted simultaneously. Their results are shown independently of each other in this report.

The results of the follow-up survey have been combined to give comparative data rather than be describing each area separately. The method of presentation will be more meaningful

in that the reader will not have to refer back to the 1965 survey but will have the data combined in a way which illustrates effectively each area by 1965, 1968, the total experimental and the total control.

For the purposes of this survey the universe of study is defined as follows:-

Samia Location to include all heads-of-household living and farming within the cartographic boundaries of Samia Location as per map series SK11(Y731), sheet 101/1, edition 3-SK, published by the Survey of Kenya.

Kabondo/Kasipul Location to include all heads-of-household living and farming within the cartographic boundaries of Location 7, as per map series SK11, sheet 131/iv, edition 3 published by the Survey of Kenya.

Bomet Location to include all heads-of-household living and farming within the cartographic boundaries of Bomet Location as per map series Y731, sheet 131/111, edition 4-ESGS, published by the Survey of Kenya.

The maps used are based on aerial photographic surveys of the selected areas and are correct as of 1958, 1961 and 1962 respectively, these being the years in which the latest photographing took place.

In 1968, precisely the same maps were used and precisely the same grid squares sampled.

Sample Size

The sample size is based on a 10% random sample of the cartographic area population of each location as estimated by taking a 10% count of all the homesteads discernible through aerial photography on the maps, the number of interviews assigned to each area being in proportion to its homestead population. In all, 600 interviews were assigned with an additional 43 interviews being assigned to account for normal sampling attrition.

In 1968, we decided to over-sample in order to ensure that attrition in sampling would not affect the results. Fortunately, there was little attrition and we were able to interview, therefore, 755 homesteads, being Kabondo 252, Bomet 253 and Samia 250. We also over-sampled in the control areas, providing an identical comparison to the 1965 data.

Sampling Techniques

Area sampling techniques, based on probability systems of sample selection and conducted in stages, were employed with slight modification suitable to their application in Kenya. Final respondents were selected in stages, each of which is explained below.

Location - The locations to be studied were not randomly selected, these having been purposely chosen as initial areas of investigation by the clients. The limits of each area are defined as the cartographic boundaries surrounding them. Interviews were assigned to each location proportionately, a careful count of all the homesteads appearing on the maps having first been completed. Thus, Samia was allocated 171 interviews, KaBondo 223 and Location 7 Pomet 249 interviews.

Exactly the same procedure was followed in 1968 with the over-sampling mentioned above. We felt that it was essential to over-sample and the method employed was to add one in three or four to each square - in other words, if a grid square in 1965 had a total of three interviews, we would interview four in 1968. If the total in the square was eight in 1965, we interviewed ten in the square in 1968.

Sample Points - Using 1 : 50,000 scale maps, grid squares were constructed on the maps approximately 0°05' intervals. The grid squares were each numbered consecutively in serpentine fashion, whereupon every nth square was selected as a sampling point, the fixed skipping interval between selected grid squares being broken only when two grid squares happened to fall side by side. In such cases, the square was moved one space either to the left or to the right without, however, disturbing the overall skipping cadence. (See sampling maps in the appendices to this report).

You will find the same sample maps in the appendix to this report as were used in 1965. Unfortunately, because of the technical problem of reproducing these maps, all of the control squares are not shown but in explanation, the control squares were selected in the areas immediately surrounding the experimental areas.

The number of homesteads falling within each of the selected grid squares were then carefully counted and clusters of interviews assigned to each grid square on a probability-proportionate-to-population size basis within each grid square. In the actual field situation field supervisors made minor revisions to the cluster sizes upon completion of an on-the-spot check necessitated by the fact that the maps were somewhat out of date. In most cases, however, no changes were necessary.

The same comment applies to 1968 as did in 1965 with the reminder that we did not attempt to find the exact homestead in 1968 as in 1965 but used the same random technique in

selecting them. It was estimated by our field staff from their conversations with respondents that approximately two-thirds of those interviewed in 1968 were the same persons as those interviewed in 1965. It is impossible, however, to identify specific respondents in either survey. The reason for this is that respondents are reluctant to reveal data about income, etc. if their name is recorded specifically on the form. The method of interviewing therefore ensures that the respondent remains anonymous for obvious reasons.

Respondents - Homes to be interviewed within each selected grid square were selected on the basis of skipping every other household, i.e., no interviews were conducted in homesteads which were contiguous with one another. (It must be borne in mind that there few discernible roads, let alone any orderly pattern of homestead arrangements to be found in the Kenyan rural scene). The homes to be interviewed having been thus located, the schedule was then administered to the putative head-of-household (or the person in most effective control in the absence of the head) of the extended family. In the majority of cases, the actual extended family head was interviewed.

The addition of the community development schedules made it necessary to interview one of the wives in the household as well as the head of household. The comment above applies to the basic schedules but in addition, in 1968, the head of household was asked if we might interview his wife and the last 20 to 30 questions of the community development schedule were put to one of the women in the household, usually the senior wife of the respondent.

Control Areas - Inasmuch as this survey is basically a baseline survey (albeit designed to yield information of immediate value) and since, within the areas surveyed, a certain amount of external intensive effort will be provided by Government and other development aid agencies, it was necessary to make provision for control groups for each area. Controls were not included in the terms of reference but the contractors were cognizant of this need and agreed to conduct a further 90 interviews to this end. Thirty interviews were assigned to each area as controls. The sampling point was again the grid square but here the directors departed from strict random systems by purposively selecting the grid squares for the controls in such a way as to cause the location to be surveyed to become encircled, as far as was practicable, by these grid squares. (Complete encirclement was not possible in Samia as this location shared a common border with Uganda and also in

Location 7, Bomet, which adjoined a farm settlement scheme). Furthermore, each control grid square had to be sufficiently distant from the study area to minimise the possibility of emulation of development measures being undertaken in the study areas. A second departure from random sampling involved the selection of only two respondents per grid square, however opulous one selected grid square was than the other.

The comment above applies in 1968 as the same technique was used except for the fact already mentioned that we over-sampled here in the same way as we over-sampled in the experimental areas. Mr. J. Ascroft mentioned above that controls were not included in his terms of reference but at the time through discussion with Professor Doob and Dr. Naylor, it was decided that this would be essential for an effective follow-up survey. We cannot over-emphasise the value of this approach. Without it, it would have been difficult to show more than what the changes had been since 1965, without being able to say with confidence that these changes were due to the pilot project approach. We can now say definitively and conclusively that there have been very important statistical differences in the changes in the experimental areas from the control areas. We are now able to make this conclusion by the fact that the control areas were included in 1965, almost as an afterthought, as they were not originally included in the contract. The control area and the experimental area approach to rural research can be shown to be essential in measuring social change over time.

Sampling Attrition - To account for normal sampling losses due to "not-at-homes", "refused to answer", rejected schedules, etc., a high enough sampling rate was taken to obtain approximately the desired number of interviews after allowing for these losses. Thus, the universe was oversampled by 43 interviews proportionately distributed among the three areas and, in actual fact, 24 interviews more than the contracted number were achieved. The sample performance is as follows:-

	Samia		Kabondo		Bomet	
	<u>1965</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1968</u>
Number originally scheduled	171	260	223	260	249	260
Number successfully completed	165	250	216	252	243	253

	Samia		Kabondo		Bomet	
	1965	1968	1965	1968	1965	1968
Number rejected - unsatisfactory	-	4	4	6	1	2
Number of refusals	6	6	2	2	..	5
Number overflow from over- allocated grid squares	-	-	1	-	5	-

It can be seen above that attrition was similar in 1968 to what it was in 1965 except that our insistence on location of interviews by specific grid squares avoided the problem of interviewing in squares not allocated.

The Questionnaire - The schedule which served as the principal instrument of data collection for this study, is an original questionnaire structured and designed in the offices of the contractors by the two project directors representing the contractors and the Ministry. A working rationale was initially prepared (see Background to the Study). Governmental Ministries with interests in gathering material on specific problems were then invited to submit questions for possible inclusion in the schedule. Several Ministries responded. In addition, the project directors gathered whatever pertinent material was available from external sources, drawing principally on such sources as similar surveys conducted in other parts of the world such as the Phillipines and Iran. A wealth of ideas was collected in this manner, all of which had to be examined and classified in terms of the rationale and some of which resulted in modifications to the rationale. At this stage, the project directors engaged in lengthy conferences with those members of the enumeration staff of Marco Surveys who were indigenous to the Districts within which were located the study areas. By this means, the directors were able to equip themselves with needed insights into the customs, habits, etc., of the peoples in the study areas. Discussions with the Marco enumeration team (all Africans) were maintained throughout the questionnaire-structuring phase when, in consultation with them, each question was carefully evaluated for meaningfulness and facility of application before its inclusion in the schedule. A provisional questionnaire was drawn up which was given a validation pretest in each of the three areas by the actual enumerators who were to participate in the survey. Modifications suggested by this pretest were incorporated into the schedule to produce the final field-worthy instrument, a copy of which is included in the appendices to this report.

We have already mentioned that the schedules used were identical to those used in 1965 except that they contain rearrangements in order of question to conform with the Michigan State University Computer Programme. The question order, therefore, had been changed but all questions were included.

The revised questionnaire had already been pre-tested for its effectiveness at Kangundo and Waa in June 1967 and had been used in the seven locations in the former Elgon Nyanza District, now Busia and Bungoma, earlier this year. Consequently, the new question order, coding method and analysis procedure had been well established before the present follow-up survey. In training, however, all interviewers, who this year were University students with some help from the Community Development Assistants, spent time practising and thus pre-testing the questionnaires for their own use and particularly in effecting an adequate translation to the vernacular which in every case was the mother-tongue of the interviewer.

A copy of the new form of questionnaire is included in the Appendix to this report.

Training Enumerators - The members of the actual enumeration teams were mainly County Council Community Development Assistants. For purposes of training them to collect data called for in the schedules in accordance with prescribed systems of scientific social research, they were gathered together for four days at the Gusii County Adult Training Centre in Kisii, Kenya. The role-playing method of instruction was employed wherein one Community Development Assistant enacted the role of the enumerator and the other the role of the informant. Instructions were conducted by the two project directors aided by trained field supervisors provided by the contractors. During this training period careful attention was given to the manner in which the questions were being translated into the various dialects, the schedule having been produced in English only to avoid the difficulties of achieving semantic constancy of written translations within each dialect. (The contractors have found through experience that there are differing shades of meanings to words and concepts within the same dialects from one area to another. In fact, a simple statement produced in Kisamia to test literacy had to be modified somewhat before it could be administered to the Basamia). The principal concern of the project directors was to get each Community Development Assistant to grasp the message which each question sought to convey and the type of answer it sought to elicit so as to ensure that all questions were being asked uniformly to all informants by all enumerators. Following this intensive training at Kisii, all the Community Development Assistants were required to complete at least three comprehensive protest interviews in areas similar to, but not within, the areas of study. Despite this training the directors continued to maintain a constant vigil over the Community Development Assistants throughout the duration of the survey. Regular visits were made by both directors to each area at which time each schedule was subject to careful scrutiny by one or the other of the directors, these schedules having already been checked once before by the field supervisor.

Discrepancies, errors of omission or commission were in most cases referred to the informant for correction.

Field supervisors for the survey were provided by Kenya Research Services who also were responsible for processing the data after coding. Kenya Research Services has been formed by the senior staff of Marco Surveys Limited, which company has now been dissolved. Dr. Gordon M. Wilson acts as their consultant and supervised the processing of the data. Training of enumerators was conducted in the field by the field supervisors. The technique of bringing all together at a centre was not found to be particularly successful and it was found more advantageous to have a training period in the actual location, particularly to clarify translations and to ensure the ability of the interviewer to understand and read his map references accurately to locate the areas in which he interviewed. Supervision in the field was close and all anomalies were checked by re-interviewing and where this was not possible, that questionnaire was discarded as unacceptable.

On the whole, the enumeration teams acquitted themselves commendably in the execution of a complex and exacting task in respect of which they had little or no previous experience to draw upon. However, there are those without an aptitude for this kind of work and it was found to be necessary to dispense with the services of two Community Development Assistants who produced work of such dubious quality as to endanger the scientific character of this survey. Interviews completed by these two were rejected.

The interviewers in 1968 were found to be exceptionally good in that we have now developed a selection test based on ability to follow instructions and a knowledge of English, the accurate recording of data, etc. and the University students selected were drawn from a large number who were seeking employment during their vacation period. It was not difficult, therefore, to select the best from this group and this was done so that we found that each interviewer was efficient and effective. Very few forms were rejected and some of these need not have been rejected if time had been available to revisit

the area to check on certain questions.

Coding Procedure - A code book providing detailed information of the coding procedure and including frequency counts can be found in the appendices to this report. All information produced by the schedule was coded and punched onto standard eighty column twelve hole I.C.T. machine cards and all phases of coding, punching, machining, percentaging and tabulation were conducted under the direct supervision of the Marco Surveys Project director in consultation with his governmental counterpart. The discerning machine programmer will doubtless note the somewhat cramped coding style that was employed, a style which did not always allow for more detailed categories especially in open end questions. This method was employed primarily because of budgetary considerations but also out of a desire to keep all the basic information on a single card to facilitate cross-tabulations. (It was not envisaged that the information would eventually be computerized). By way of explanation, card one has attempted to take in all the data of a general nature whilst cards two and three are detail cards taking in specific details of crop and animal husbandry operations, and demographic and family structure patterns respectively. All cards have been "cleaned" (a verifier was not used) on the machines to remove obvious coder-puncher-enumerator errors before processing took place.

The Michigan State University computer programme requires three cards, which can be seen from the questionnaire contained in the Appendix. It was necessary, however, to design a fourth card to include those questions omitted in the Michigan Study revision. The same supervision of coding, punching and cleaning was followed in 1968 as in 1965.

Field Considerations

The actual interviews were carried out by Community Development Assistants drawn from within the districts within which each location was situated and who were residents of that district. In overall administrative charge of each team of Locational enumerators was one government Community Development Officer and in overall charge of the technical aspects of the survey within each location was a trained supervisor provided by the contractors. Maintaining continual supervision of the project as a whole were two project directors representing the client and the contractors. The personnel attending the survey are as shown on the following page.

In all three areas the residents had been made aware beforehand of the fact that the survey was to be conducted among them. For this preparatory work, which greatly facilitated the administration of a lengthy probing questionnaire (average time of interview, 2½ hours), the contractors are grateful to the many Government extension agents, the district commissioners, the chiefs, sub-chiefs and ligurus, the District Councils and their agents, without whose help, both before and during the survey, the planned progress of the project would not have been as relatively trouble free as it was. Numerous barazas were held in all three areas to acquaint the people with the needs

of the survey and to put them in a receptive frame of mind for enumeration. They were urged to respond honestly and assured that whatever information they supplied would be treated in the strictest confidence.

All surveys, however, have their own nigglesome unforeseeable problems and this one had its fair share. Enumeration at Kabondo was temporarily immobilized by a strike of County Council workers which included all but one of the Community Development Assistants employed on the project. It is to the credit of these Community Development Assistants that they genuinely did not wish to strike. The contractors are indebted to the District Commissioner at Homa Bay who very kindly made available three clerks from his office staff for the duration of the strike. Samia also suffered a strike of County Council employees but, fortunately, settlement was achieved within a day of its commencement. Samia presented, in addition, its own peculiar problem in that securing respondent co-operation was extremely difficult unless the co-operation of the Ligurus (assistants to locational sub-chiefs) had been previously secured. The Liguru would accompany the field supervisor on the day prior to the interview and would explain to the prospective informants that there was no contra-indication to the questions being answered. This process occasioned certain delays resulting in the fact that the survey in Samia required the longest period of time to complete despite having the fewest number of interviews assigned to it.

Basically the same procedures were followed in 1968 as in 1965 when the supervisory teams met in the field, usually with a District Commissioner, District Community Development Officer, and in some cases, the Provincial Community Development Officer, attending the barazas which were necessary to explain to the people the purposes of the survey. Barazas were held in all areas and the people were asked to co-operate with the interviewers and to assist in any way possible, particularly with accommodation in the field. The areas are remote and accommodation for the interviewers otherwise not available without the co-operation of the local people. We found excellent co-operation throughout all areas and particularly we would like to mention the time and effort spent by the Provincial Community Development Officer in Kisumu. We are grateful for his interest and for the time he personally spent with us in Kabondo. The District Community Development Officers in all areas were exceptionally co-operative and helpful. Moreover, the administration provided as much assistance as

was requested of them in all areas. We found that the addition of an expert to interview Government Officials and senior leaders was a very useful addition in 1968 and Mr. Myers conducted himself extremely well, as you will see from his contribution in Part II of this report. He interviewed in each of the three areas at the district, provincial and local levels - leaders who were involved in the pilot projects to obtain their attitudes and opinions of the success or failure of this project. It is not necessary to enlarge on this point as the reader will be able to measure his contribution in Part II of this report.

COMPARISON EXPERIMENTAL GROUPS
TO CONTROL GROUPS

Preamble

The pilot projects were planned to illustrate development over the past three years in three very different areas of Kenya. The pilot projects were designed to ensure that there would be closer administration by Community Development Officers and other specialist extension officers to see whether or not these pilot projects would produce greater changes than would occur in areas which did not have the same close supervision, guidance and direction.

Obviously, in Kenya as a whole, there has been a continuing and determined effort to effect community development projects, self-help projects, etc. Government's policy has been, through mass media, the provincial and district administrations, the local baraza and local councils, to stimulate the people in all areas to make a greater effort, particularly in the fields of self-help projects and community development. Funds have been made available from many sources to stimulate these projects. We would expect, therefore, to find very effective changes in all parts of Kenya during the past three years. Moreover, we know that major changes have taken place from the basic statistics maintained by the Department of Community Development. How, therefore, are we able to measure differences in change in the pilot areas from that which took place generally? We planned, because of this, identical interviews in the locations surrounding the pilot project areas which would not be affected directly by the close administration of the pilot project areas and to use these as a "control". The pilot project areas we shall refer to as the "experimental group". The sample in the control areas was not large and therefore it is difficult

to compare each area with its control, because the base of control interviews was small. On the other hand, the total control compared with the total experimental is a statistically valid comparison where the standard error is between 4% and 5% which means that, for comparative purposes, differences of more than 5% between the experimental areas and the control areas can be considered to be statistically significant differences.

Field Interviews

During our field work period, we had with us a specialist officer provided by the Agency for International Development, whose task it was to interview Government Officials and local leaders regarding the pilot projects to try to assess subjectively the effect of the pilot projects by this method. His report is included as a separate chapter but at this time we should indicate that the subject of interviews both by himself and myself caused us considerable concern in that there were few obvious differences in the opinion of most respondents between the control and the experimental areas. Moreover local extension officers in these areas were also concerned and the Research section at the ministry was not optimistic that we would find major differences. Because of the general stimulus in community development and self-help projects which had taken place all over Kenya, most experts were of the opinion that the control areas would not show significant differences from the experimental areas. Opinion was expressed in almost every quarter that the pilot areas and their projects in general would not show greater progress in modernisation than had taken place in other parts of Kenya and therefore our measurement between experimental and control would be valueless. This discouraging impression, gained from so many sources:- official, expert and local, caused us a good deal of concern during the field work of this comparative survey. The schedules which most effectively illustrate aspects of

change which can be measured between experiment and control is the head of household Community Development questionnaire and that on the modernisation scales. We will, therefore, use these two schedules to compare significant findings between the control and the experimental group in this section. We shall deal specifically with the facts as they have been presented, using the kinds of questions which most effectively illustrate such differences, if in fact any exist.

Some Hypotheses

We discussed many hypotheses in 1965. These formed the basis of our planning the research schedules and the pilot projects from the beginning. If the pilot project in the experimental areas were effective, then we would expect find more substantial changes in modernisation, attitudes, the number of self-help projects, committee participation, etc. than we would find in the control areas. Specifically, an hypothesis which should prove valid or otherwise is that the modernisation scales should show for the experimental areas a higher degree of modernisation than they do for the control areas. Another hypothesis which should be a valid one if the pilot projects were effective is that attitudes towards those traditional values, which are no longer regarded as beneficial to the country, will be less firmly held in the experimental areas than in the control areas. An example of this type of attitude is toward wealth and status in terms of cattle, new attitudes towards grade cattle as opposed to cattle in general, knowledge about and the implementation of specific procedures to improve grazing or fertility of the soil by the planting of grass or by the use of fertilizers, etc. We should also be able to measure differences in health and welfare attitudes - for example, the number of women who had their children in a clinic as opposed to the number who had them at their own home or that of a friend or by a traditional midwife.

The differences in the experimental and control area who had taken the trouble to build a latrine, to build structures to house their cattle and other animals are important factors when compared with those who continue to use the old traditional methods of no latrine and no fencing or other shelter for their livestock.

These are only some of the ways which can measure modernisation. In other words, we take the known Government's policy of improvement through agriculture, veterinary and general adult education, such as the use of farmers' field days, farmers' courses at the various training centres, etc. and we should be able to see significant differences in the experimental areas in attendance and general participation when compared with that found in the control areas. We can say that the pilot projects have been a success and have aided in more rapid development in the experimental areas if there are significant positive differences because both the experimental and control areas have been exposed to the same pressures of Government through its Provincial and District Administration and its Extension Officers in all parts of Kenya. Differences, therefore, which can be measured in the experimental areas when compared to the control areas can only be accounted for by the fact of the pilot projects as this was the only known variable which can be measured.

Comparison Experiment and Control

Any programme of using experiment and control groups must ensure that the groups are comparable. The homogeneity in any ethnic tribal society is a good deal more relevant to sampling than the selection of various groups in other parts of the world. Consequently, if we choose an experimental area among the Luo at Kabondo and interview other Luos surrounding this area, the basic homogeneity in attitudes, wealth and agriculture potential, etc. is almost exact and

therefore our sample should show and the basic data prove that these groups are nearly identical. It will be seen from the first few pages of the tables presented that the control area and the experimental area are almost identical in terms of such factors as income, land ownership, number of cattle owned, number of other livestock owned, age distribution, head of household by sex, education, literacy, etc. We can say, therefore, that from the basic socio-economic data that the two areas - the experiment and the control - are comparable. Having established the fact that our experiment and control groups are comparable, which we will show in detail later, and as each was composed of the same ethnic backgrounds, and that the areas themselves comprised the same kinds of soils, rainfall, etc., then any differences found must be attributed to the particular effects of the pilot projects since 1965.

Mr. Terry Myers has a chapter in this report based on his interviews with leaders both official and local on the pilot projects. The two main questionnaires on which he has based many of his conclusions are the leadership development questionnaire and the head of household community development questionnaire. In order to illustrate our thesis, however, I shall also use some of this material very briefly in this section to support and to validate some of the hypotheses we have made in the preceding paragraphs.

Rural Evaluation Community Development Head of Household Questionnaire

First, let us examine the similarity of the sample and we shall use the three area experimental groups compared with the three area control groups, using totals by percentages only. Basic similarity of the respondents, who were head of household in the two samples can be found in the following factors:

SEX OF RESPONDENT

	<u>Experimental</u>	<u>Control</u>
Male	94	97
Female	6	3

MARITAL STATUS OF RESPONDENT

	<u>Experimental</u>	<u>Control</u>
Single	3	5
Married	92	90
Widowed	4	3
Divorced	1	2

RELIGION OF RESPONDENT

	<u>EXPERIMENTAL</u>	<u>CONTROL</u>
Traditionalist	33	39
Sectarian	6	4
Christian	61	57
Moslem	-	..

EDUCATION OF RESPONDENT

	<u>Experimental</u>	<u>Control</u>
None	51	51
Some Primary	36	36
Completed Primary	11	12
Some Secondary	1	3
Completed Secondary	1	..
University/College	-	..

LITERACY OF RESPONDENT

	<u>Experimental</u>	<u>Control</u>
English spoken but not read	-	..
Speaks & reads English	20	23
Reads only Kiswahili/Vernacular	35	31
Cannot read or write at all	45	46

(Note: - means less than .5%
 .. means no-one in this category)

It can be seen from the above that the two samples, as described by these socio-economic factors, are statistically identical. We can now argue definitively that as the basic samples are nearly identical, we can draw conclusions that differences between them on other factors can be attributed to the differences which have occurred in these areas since the pilot projects began. The level of significance, as we have already explained, is 5% and therefore differences should be at least 5% to be statistically valid ones. It does, however, validate our sample method, which as you will remember was a probability sample based on a geographical grid system. We were concerned that the general development in Kenya as a whole had been so outstanding in all rural areas that the control groups may not show as much difference from the experimental groups as would otherwise be the case. Moreover, this was expressed by many of the leaders and particularly by the Department of Community Development officials who can see from their experience major changes in all rural areas of Kenya. We will show, however, that the control group technique has been a valid one in that there have been statistically significant differences in responses between those of the control and those of the experimental groups. The head of household community development questionnaire, which measures specific contributions to self-help and community development projects and also attitudes toward community development and self-help by the respondent in each area is particularly interesting for comparative purposes.

The first question on the schedule asked the respondent to name specific community development and self-help projects which have taken place during the past few years. It is very significant to notice that the experimental area respondents were able to name many more projects than the

control area. Moreover, what is more significant is the fact that while the percentage giving contributions of money and materials was almost identical, being 66% and 67% respectively, those naming specific projects were 40% and 22% for self-help on the farms and 45% and 24% for dispensaries, clinics, health centres, etc. and 30% and 26% respectively on roads and bridges. The pattern of development has been basically the same in the demand for money and materials in all parts of rural Kenya but the particular projects close to home such as help on the farm to improve it were almost twice as many in the experimental group as in the control group.

Another question asked whether the individual offered his help with any of these projects in any way and once again a very significant difference is the fact that in the control group area nearly twice as many respondents as head of household worked on the project by himself or herself as in the experimental area; whereas in the experimental area, 73% were involved as a family unit while only 62% were involved in the control area. Moreover, when probed on, "help toward other projects", it was found that 89% of the experimental area had helped on several projects as well as the one mentioned first, while only 46% had done so in the control area.

We asked in connection with this question in what way the individual had helped. Almost identical percentages had donated money or materials towards school buildings but a significant 91% as against 66% of the control had personally worked with their own hands on the project or had helped in some other practical way to build schools, etc.

Another quite striking difference is in the attitudes of the people towards the projects in which they had

participated. We asked the question specifically - "Did those projects in which you participated turn out to be worthwhile?". Only 6% of the experimental group said "no", while 21% of the control group said "no". It is an important fact to note that the principle of closer administration by the continued proximity of a Community Development Officer and his assistants has not only achieved more and involved the people more in these projects but also has built an attitude of success to a much higher degree than in areas which did not have this close attention. Before we left this series of questions on specific projects, we again probed to find out how much the individual knew about specific projects and the table reveals a much higher knowledge by about 20% in the experimental areas than in the control areas. This was due in fact to the larger number of projects in the experimental areas than in the control areas and particularly the type of project such as nursery schools, self-help farm projects, group digging and weeding and 4-K Clubs, which were much more, "grass roots", than those in the control areas.

The next series of questions dealt with how project ideas were initiated, how the individual heard about them and whether his contributions were voluntary or under pressure. Initiation of projects in both areas is almost identical. This augurs well for the future in that part of the criticism of the pilot project was that the presence of Community Development personnel in the pilot areas would tend to make the initiation of projects their responsibility and that involvement of the people would be less in initiating new projects than otherwise. This criticism has been utterly disproved in the answers to Question No. 3. It can be seen that the responses in both areas were statistically identical. Moreover, the table also shows that in both areas the people initiated projects to a percentage of 50% and 47% respectively

and the next highest was the chiefs or traditional leaders, combined percentages of 17% and 18% respectively.

In answer to the question on whether the respondent had worked on the project voluntarily or under pressure, statistically there is very little difference except that higher percentages in the experimental area stated that their effort was made voluntarily when compared with the control area. We can conclude, therefore, that one criticism of the pilot projects that the people were put under pressure by closer administration is disproved and in fact in the control areas more claimed pressure than in the experimental areas, albeit there was very little pressure in either area.

Contributions in cash and materials from the people in the experimental areas were 89% as compared with 73% in the control areas. An interesting side question which was a check on the element of pressure showed that 71% in the experimental area claimed to have made their cash or materials contributions voluntarily, whereas only 59% in the control areas claimed to have made these voluntarily.

Question No. 4 asked about who directed the project and once again it can be seen that development in Kenya as a whole is very satisfactory in that the "direction" came mostly from local leaders and committee members and the percentages are statistically the same - 73% and 70%.

We asked about leadership in Question No. 5 on whether or not there was a formal committee for the project. There were significantly higher affirmative answers in the experimental area - 80% - as against 71% in the control area. It would seem that one contribution of close administration is to assist the people in establishing a committee structure, which is the policy of Government and the basis of sound community development. Questions were asked on the committee structure

and percentages were relatively the same except that in the experimental area a larger number of committee members were appointed to the committee than in the control areas. Another factor which can be seen throughout these tables and particularly in this response is that a higher percentage in the control area had no knowledge and could not answer the questions than in the experimental area. We asked if these committee members were elected or appointed, if so, then by whom? In both areas, 64% stated that they were elected or appointed by "the people". There were no other significantly different answers.

We asked if the respondent was satisfied in the way the committee members handled the project, and again it can be seen that a higher number were satisfied in the experimental area - 81% - as against 71% who claimed to be satisfied in the control areas.

One of the basic concepts of community development and self-help projects is for the people to know to whom they should turn for help to get a project started. The Government has given many directives in this regard and local political and national leaders have made it clear at public barazas and meetings that the people should make an effort themselves and to use community development and extension officers. The responses to this question, therefore, are encouraging in that in both areas the answers are statistically identical, with most people (61% and 59% respectively) stating that they would go to the community development officer. The next highest were the chiefs and sub-chiefs as would be expected.

Knowledge of the community development committee was higher in the experimental area than in the control area. Moreover, participation in a committee for community development was also higher in the experimental area. Knowledge of a particular project of the committee was higher. The answers

to this series of questions indicate that not only was there greater participation in the experimental areas, a greater number of specific projects, greater knowledge about these projects but also a better knowledge about committee structure and participation on the committees in the experimental areas when compared with that in the control areas.

Question No. 11 asked specifically if the respondent or a group to which he belonged had ever tried to start a self-help project. 47% answered affirmatively in the experimental area, as against 39% in the control area. The next question asked what kind of project it was and in this case a larger number in the control area had tried to raise money for schools than in the experimental area. On the other hand, direct initiative and the building of a school was 12% as against 4% of this type in the experimental area. Moreover, self-help farming groups, which will form the basis of future rural development, were hardly started at all in the control area as against 10% in the experimental area. Another significant factor is that 10% of those in the experimental area had tried to initiate a project to build better roads and bridges as against only 3% in the control.

Question 13 asks attitudinal questions about community development and self-help. The respondent was asked whether he was satisfied, neither satisfied nor dissatisfied, or dissatisfied, with various community development projects in his location and district. 73% were satisfied in the experimental area with development in their location as against 68% in the control area. 11% in the experimental area were dissatisfied, as against 19% in the control area.

Question No. 18 asked specifically whether the respondent thought that his location was progressing faster or about the same as or slower than other locations in the district.

This question was to determine the respondent's attitude towards work in his own location and his knowledge about other locations in the district. A significant 63% in the experimental area felt that work had progressed faster or about the same as other locations, while only 47% thought so in the control area. The next question extended to other districts in Kenya and the experimental area thought their district was progressing the same or faster than by 46%, whereas only 35% gave this positive response in the control area.

We asked the respondent to express his satisfaction or otherwise on whether Government understood the needs and the development problems of their location. The answers were very similar in both cases, which indicates that most people are confident that Government understands their needs. On the negative side, however, 25% of the control area expressed dissatisfaction with Government's understanding of their problem as against only 13% in the experimental area. This would indicate that closer administration and the availability of Community Development personnel in close proximity leads to a much better attitude of the people towards its Government.

We asked the people whether they felt that their elected Member understood their problems, and in both areas the percentages were very similar. Over half expressed satisfaction and 21% as against 28% expressed dissatisfaction. We asked specifically about the community development personnel and other extension officers on whether or not the respondent felt that this category of officers understood their needs and development problems. This question shows significant differences - 69% gave positive responses as against 10% negative in the experimental areas, whereas 24% gave a negative response in the control areas.

A series of questions was asked about participation of women on community development projects, committees, etc.

Both areas gave similar responses, which indicated that the respondent felt that the women in the location had a major contribution to make and that they were in fact making it.

While answers were similar and few statistically significant differences existed, the obvious trend is that women in the experimental areas participated more and more frequently than those in the control areas and this shows particularly in Question No. 27 on participation of women's clubs and the frequency of participation. Moreover, these differences show that knowledge about community development and self-help projects, members of committees, etc. is also higher in the experimental areas than in the control areas.

In summary, therefore, all the differences in the community development head of household questionnaires, between the three pilot project areas and the control areas would indicate that the value of closer administration by close contact of Community Development personnel in the field has made an outstanding difference as measured by this survey. It also validates the hypothesis, that closer administration by extension officers, will increase the effort of the people to work harder, to do more, to contribute more in cash and kind and also that it will improve the attitude of the people toward community development, self-help, their Government and their extension officers.

THREE-WAY COMPARISON OF BASIC SCHEDULES
FOR EVALUATION OF MODERNISATION & CHANGE
IN RURAL KENYA

Preamble

We have reviewed the comparative material between the experimental and control groups for the community development schedules which were used in 1965 and this chapter will review and compare the data collected in the basic schedules in 1965 with that of 1968. The three-way comparison is:

- (1) A comparison of total experimental area and total control area 1965.
- (2) The same for 1968; which allows
- (3) A comparison of total control and experimental 1965 with 1968.

A straight run of all questions is contained in a later chapter to this report and therefore this chapter will merely highlight data, extracted from these schedules, primarily dealing with the combined scores and modernisation scales which are summaries of the answers to several questions. We have also included a few basic tables from the socio-economic data in order to illustrate the close correspondence of the samples in each year and to indicate changes which have occurred since 1965.

An explanation should be given at this stage regarding the tables which contain the word "SCORE". A score means that several questions or factors have been combined and have been weighted, one for a positive factor in in some cases two, and zero for a negative response, depending on the question. For these tables, therefore, the left-hand list of factors merely represents those factors included in the weighted scores, and do not refer to the percentage of answers given for any particular factor. The column entitled "score" is from zero to five or more, the percentage of respondents

who have given positive scores adding to that total. We shall illustrate this more clearly when we use the first such score.

COMPARATIVE SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA

Sex of Respondent

	1965		1968	
	<u>Exp.</u>	<u>Cont.</u>	<u>Exp.</u>	<u>Cont.</u>
Male	88	93	94	97
Female	12	7	6	3

Age of Respondent

	1965		1968	
	<u>Exp.</u>	<u>Cont.</u>	<u>Exp.</u>	<u>Cont.</u>
Up to 25 years	4	..	3	4
26 to 35 years	18	8	22	21
36 to 45 years	27	23	36	26
46 to 65 years	35	50	32	42
Over 65 years	16	19	8	7

NUMBER OF WIVES IN THE HOUSEHOLD

	1965		1968	
	<u>Exp.</u>	<u>Cont.</u>	<u>Exp.</u>	<u>Cont.</u>
None	5	2	6	5
One	61	56	67	67
Two	22	19	17	21
Three	7	13	6	4
Four (more)	5	10	3	3

Comment

The above three tables indicate the similarity in the sample when compared with 1965 experimental and control groups. An interesting comment which can be made at this stage is the marked decrease in polygamy. It can be seen that fewer respondents had more than one wife today than they did in 1965, particularly in the control group, when in 1965 42% had two or more wives, whereas only 28% had two or more wives in 1968.

Religion of Respondent

	1965		1968	
	<u>Exp.</u>	<u>Cont.</u>	<u>Exp.</u>	<u>Cont.</u>
Christian	66	78	60	56
Sectarian	3	4	6	4
Traditionalist	31	18	33	40
Moslem	-	..	1	..

Education of Respondent

	1965		1968	
	<u>Exp.</u>	<u>Cont.</u>	<u>Exp.</u>	<u>Cont.</u>
None	71	70	51	50
Some Primary	27	29	36	35
Primary Complete	2	1	11	12
Some Secondary Plus	-	..	2	3

Traditional Education

	1965		1968	
	<u>Exp.</u>	<u>Cont.</u>	<u>Exp.</u>	<u>Cont.</u>
Illiterate	61	53	45	46
Literate Vernacular	34	38	35	31
Literate English & Vernacular	4	8	7	8
Completed Primary	1	1	11	12
Some Secondary Plus	-	..	2	3

Comment

Education and literacy obviously go together and it can be seen from the above tables that in 1965 70% of respondents had no education. Today the number with no education is 50%. Moreover, in 1965, there were hardly any who had completed primary or some secondary, whereas today it was 13% and 15% respectively. The same of course applies to literacy which indicates a much higher standard today than was found in 1965. It must be remembered that we are describing, "Head of Household", only and not a cross-section of adults.

Combined Literacy Schooling Score

	Score	1965		1968	
		Exp.	Cont.	Exp.	Cont.
No School/Illiterate	0	60	53	44	45
Some School/Illiterate	1	1	-	1	1
No School/Literate (vernac)	2	11	17	7	6
Some/Literate (vernacular)	3	23	21	23	25
Literate/Vernac./English	4	4	8	7	8
Primary Complete/Literate	5	1	1	11	12
Some Secondary/Literate	6	-	..	2	3

Comment

This is the first table which represents a scale based on a score number. In this case, all factors dealing with literacy and education were combined in one table with a score of zero to six. Consequently, the factors listed in the left-hand column do not relate to the percentages given in the right-hand column. The percentages given in the right-hand column relate to the percentages having scores zero to six of the combined weighted factors. We are particularly interested in combining as many of the modernisation factors as possible and it can be seen from the above table that it is easier to understand the true picture by dealing with a group of related factors in this way than from the raw data on each factor contained in a later chapter. For example, it can be seen that in 1965, those scoring more than four on the literacy and education score were 5% and 9% respectively and today it is 20% and 23% respectively. This method indicates the tremendous change in literacy and education since 1965 in spite of the fact that the period between the two surveys was only 3 years. The rapid advance in education has occurred in both experimental and control areas and obviously has not been a factor effected by the pilot projects. The three areas are typical of Kenya as a whole and were chosen for this reason.

We can assume, therefore, that this advance has taken place in the rest of Kenya also.

Level of Living Score

<u>Factors Listed</u>	<u>No. Items Score</u>	<u>1965</u>		<u>1968</u>	
		<u>Exp.</u>	<u>Cont.</u>	<u>Exp.</u>	<u>Cont.</u>
Radio	0	10	15	6	7
Cupboard	1	24	17	11	15
Table/Chairs	2	26	26	29	27
Kerosene Lamp	3	17	15	17	14
Clock	4	12	9	15	11
Wristwatch	5	5	12	8	8
Bicycle	6	2	6	8	6
Handmill	7	-	..	10	10

Comment

The level of living scores combine all of the factors in the left-hand column. The scores were made up by the fact that if a respondent owned a radio, he scored one; if he did not own a radio, he scored zero, etc. In the level of living score we can see a very interesting change and also a difference between the experimental group and control group. In 1965, the experimental group respondents were only 7% with a score of five or more. Today, it is 27%. The change is not so great in the control area, where 18% scored more than five in 1965 and 26% today. It does indicate, however, how similar the two groups are with regard to level of living as measured by material goods found in the home.

Home Innovativeness Score

	<u>Score</u>	<u>1965</u>		<u>1968</u>	
		<u>Exp.</u>	<u>Cont.</u>	<u>Exp.</u>	<u>Cont.</u>
Factors included were	0	68	66	66	73
type of toilet and	1	20	18	14	10
garbage disposal	2	9	10	8	7
	3	3	6	12	10

Comment

Health and hygiene is an important aspect of development and this table deals with only three points - the type of toilet and the method of garbage disposal and whether the latter was used for compost or not and whether the toilet was a drop pit with permanent materials or an open pit or none at all. The table indicates that in 1965, 3% had a top score of 3 in the experimental and 6% in the control group. In 1968, the percentages were 12% and 10% respectively. This indicates a very meaningful development in hygiene and sanitation as measured by these factors.

<u>Size of Farm</u>	1965		1968	
	<u>Exp.</u>	<u>Cont.</u>	<u>Exp.</u>	<u>Cont.</u>
Less than 2 acres	3	5	4	5
Two to less than four	12	9	9	7
Four to less than six	16	15	14	12
Six to less than eight	16	16	12	15
Eight to less than ten	13	13	11	13
Ten to less than fifteen	15	16	17	17
Fifteen to twenty-five	14	14	16	18
Over Twenty-five	11	12	17	13

Comment

We would expect to find and in fact do find very similar statistics between 1965 and 1968 on the size of farm. Moreover, farmers have been encouraged from the pilot projects to concentrate on developing the land they have and to ensure that it is fully developed before acquiring more land. You can see from the above table that this has been done effectively in both the experimental and control areas.

Farm Modernisation

	1965		1968	
	Exp.	Cont.	Exp.	Cont.
Completely fenced	62	48	57	46
Partly fenced	22	24	26	23
Not fenced	16	28	17	31
Completely divided	28	19	30	29
Partly divided fields	19	24	38	34
Not divided at all	53	57	32	37

Comment

The above table takes into consideration two factors—fencing and the division of the farm into planned fields. In terms of fencing there has been little change since 1965 and one explanation we received in the field for this was that fencing is an expensive capital expenditure and, whereas development has taken place in many areas which do not require capital, fencing is one area where little change has taken place. The figures are not statistically different for fencing. For planned and divided fields, however, there has been a very significant change. In 1965, over half of those in both experimental and control had not divided their farm at all, whereas in 1968 only one in three had not done so. Moreover, there is a difference between the experimental and control groups of 5% which is only just significant. It may or may not, therefore, be a factor which can be accredited to the pilot projects.

Farm Fragmentation Score

Score	1965		1968		
	Exp.	Cont.	Exp.	Cont.	
By number of pieces	1	66	53	59	53
of land	2	19	25	18	23
	3	6	8	8	5
	4	3	2	5	8
	5	1	7	2	1
	6	5	5	7	9

Comment

The problem of fragmentation of farms has continued. It is unfortunate that this problem has not yet been resolved, but land consolidation in these areas has not been fully implemented and obviously through development and inheritance, fragmentation has continued. The two sets of figures are not significantly different between the experimental 1965 and experimental 1968 or between control 1965 and control 1968. In both cases, however, there is a higher degree of fragmentation than formerly.

Total Implement Possession Score

<u>Type of Implement</u>	<u>Score</u>	1965		1968	
		<u>Exp.</u>	<u>Cont.</u>	<u>Exp.</u>	<u>Cont.</u>
Fork	0	43	51	35	29
Spade	1	41	34	35	50
Plough	2	11	11	16	10
Wheelbarrow	3	4	2	10	7
Harrow/Cultivator	4	1	2	4	4
Oxcart or tractor	5	..	..	-	..

Comment

The above is a weighted score combining all of the factors in the left-hand column in the scoring principle already explained. It can be seen that there have been very significant differences in the possession of implements useful in cultivation on the farm. For example, of the implements listed, in 1965 43% and 51% had none of these, whereas in 1968, the percentages were 35% and 29% respectively. From the other end of the scale, those who had three or more, in 1965 were 5% and 4% and today is is 14% and 11%.

Social Participation Score

<u>Types of Items</u>	<u>Score</u>	1965		1968	
		<u>Exp.</u>	<u>Cont.</u>	<u>Exp.</u>	<u>Cont.</u>
Co-operative Society	0	16	9	16	30
Home Economics	1	51	55	31	41
Farmers Training	2	25	31	33	17
4-K Youth Club	3	6	2	12	8
Self-Help Group	4	2	2	5	3
	5	-	1	3	1

Comment

Participation in societies and clubs such as those listed above has been encouraged throughout all rural areas of Kenya, and obviously more in the pilot areas where closer administration was effected. The pilot project therefore can be considered to have been responsible for the very great increase in participation in these types of activities. Of those, for example, in the experimental areas who participated in three or more of these activities the figure was only 8% in 1965 but 20% in 1968. The increase was much less, although significant, in the control areas, being 5% and 12% respectively. It can be seen, therefore, that general participation in these types of activities has increased throughout Kenya but has increased more significantly in the pilot project areas.

Agricultural Participation Score

<u>Items Included</u>	<u>Score</u>	1965		1968	
		<u>Exp.</u>	<u>Cont.</u>	<u>Exp.</u>	<u>Cont.</u>
Farmers' Field Days	0	74	65	71	76
Agricultural Demonstrs.	1	13	13	10	11
Animal Husbandry Dems.	2	9	19	9	6
	3	4	3	10	7

Comment

Participation in demonstrations through farmers' field days, agricultural demonstrations and animal husbandry demon-

strations is a technique which has been used for many years to improve standards of agriculture in Kenya. It is disappointing that there have been so few who have participated; although in the experimental areas there was a larger number in 1968 than in 1965, the number participating in the control areas in 1968 was much smaller than it was there in 1965. Of those who had participated twice or more the figures were 13% and 19% for the experimental areas and 22% and 13% for the control areas. Once again, it can be demonstrated that the experimental area participation in this type of programme was significantly higher than in the control areas where participation was less than in 1965.

Agent Initiated Contact Score

<u>List of Agents</u>	<u>Score</u>	1965		1968	
		<u>Exp.</u>	<u>Cont.</u>	<u>Exp.</u>	<u>Cont.</u>
Agriculture Officer	0	27	23	26	43
Veterinary	1	23	12	28	21
Community Development	2	21	23	14	11
Chief/Sub-Chief	3	20	25	13	12
	4	9	17	24	13

Self Initiated Agent Contact Score

<u>List of Agents</u>	<u>Score</u>	1965		1968	
		<u>Exp.</u>	<u>Cont.</u>	<u>Exp.</u>	<u>Cont.</u>
Agriculture Officer	0	42	35	33	46
Veterinary	1	34	40	25	23
Community Development	2	15	12	14	9
Chief/Sub-Chief	3	5	7	11	7
	4	4	6	17	15

Combined Agent Contact Score

<u>List of Agents</u>	<u>Score</u>	1965		1968	
		<u>Exp.</u>	<u>Cont.</u>	<u>Exp.</u>	<u>Cont.</u>
Agriculture Officer	0	24	23	20	34
Veterinary	1	12	6	11	12
Community Development	2	17	10	17	16

Combined Agent Contact Score (contd)

	<u>Score</u>	1965		1968	
		<u>Exp.</u>	<u>Cont.</u>	<u>Exp.</u>	<u>Cont.</u>
Chief/Sub-Chief	3	16	21	8	6
	4	12	13	10	9
	5	8	8	6	6
	6	5	9	10	4
	7	3	5	3	2
	8	3	5	15	11

Comment

The Kenya Government has encouraged farmers to initiate contact with extension officers in all fields. Moreover, extension officers are expected to contact farmers in the rural areas without being asked. The schedules provided for answers to these two alternatives. We have combined these two alternatives into a weighted score described as, "Combined Agent Contact Score". It is the opinion of those who planned the initial survey and the pilot projects that a definitive measurement of success or failure would be in the degree of contact between the farmers and the extension officers. The combined score above illustrates very definitively that the pilot project has nearly doubled this contact in the experimental areas, whereas in the control area, contact was less in 1968 than it was in 1965. It is our opinion that this table is perhaps the most significant in the report in that it illustrates so effectively how important the pilot project has been when we consider the small amount of money expended on it, either by Central Government or by the A.I.D.

MASS MEDIA EXPOSURERadio

	1965		1968	
	<u>Exp.</u>	<u>Cont.</u>	<u>Exp.</u>	<u>Cont.</u>
Never exposed	34	32	16	12
More than once a month	15	16	20	19

Radio (contd)

	1965		1968	
	<u>Exp.</u>	<u>Cont.</u>	<u>Exp.</u>	<u>Cont.</u>
Several times a month	12	7	9	10
Several times a week	16	9	23	22
Regularly (today/yesterday)	22	36	32	37

Cinema (Mobile & Commercial)

	1965		1968	
	<u>Exp.</u>	<u>Cont.</u>	<u>Exp.</u>	<u>Cont.</u>
Never	62	72	29	38
Hardly Ever	28	23	53	51
Several times a month	7	3	13	7
Several times a week	3	2	4	2
Regularly	..	..	1	2

Daily Newspaper

	1965		1968	
	<u>Exp.</u>	<u>Cont.</u>	<u>Exp.</u>	<u>Cont.</u>
Never	83	80	59	60
Hardly Ever	5	7	16	7
Several times a month	4	2	6	5
Several times a week	6	6	11	15
Regularly	2	5	8	13

Magazines/Weekly Papers

	1965		1968	
	<u>Exp.</u>	<u>Cont.</u>	<u>Exp.</u>	<u>Cont.</u>
Never Exposed	83	78	80	70
Ever Exposed	17	22	20	30

TOTAL MASS MEDIA EXPOSURE SCORE

	Score	1965		1968	
		<u>Exp.</u>	<u>Cont.</u>	<u>Exp.</u>	<u>Cont.</u>
Rating all factors by	0	27	27	12	10
percent of sample -	1	11	13	9	13
maximum score is over 6	2	14	8	13	9
	3	13	7	12	10
	4	14	23	12	10

TOTAL MASS MEDIA EXPOSURE SCORE (Contd)

	1965		1968		
	Score	Exp. Cont.	Exp.	Cont.	
	5	9	10	14	11
	6 and over	12	12	28	37

Comment

A method of adult education and general education toward development in Kenya has been the increased facilities of mass media - radio, cinema, newspapers, magazines, etc. The above tables are given for each medium and the final table combines these to a scale or score for all media. The scores were weighted depending on the frequency of contact or exposure. The total mass media exposure score is over six possible positions and if we compare 1965 to 1968, we see very great differences in both experimental and control, with much more significant differences in the experimental area. For example, if we take those who have been exposed to mass media to a rating of four points or more, in 1965 it was 39% and 45%, while in 1968, it was 54% and 53% - an increase of 19% in the experimental area and 13% in the control area. Obviously exposure is also partly due to the increase in education and literacy which we described earlier. On the other hand, the significance of radio shows that this is the most effective mass medium today, showing that in 1965 one in three were never exposed to radio, whereas today this figure is one in six in both experimental and control areas who are never exposed to radio. At the other end of the scale, the percentages who were exposed regularly to radio were 38% and 45% in 1965 as against 55% and 59% today. The increased use of mobile cinema vans can be seen in that table, where almost twice as many people are regularly exposed to this medium as were in 1965. Readership has more than doubled in both areas.

Cash Crop Diversification Score

<u>Cash Crops Included</u>	<u>Score</u>	1965		1968	
		<u>Exp.</u>	<u>Cont.</u>	<u>Exp.</u>	<u>Cont.</u>
Tea	0	32	41	49	57
Pyrethrum	1	46	45	45	35
Coffee	2	20	14	5	8
Sisal	3	2	..	1	..
Cotton	4	-	..	..	..

Comment

At first glance, the cash crop diversification scores were disappointing and therefore we pursued this matter further to indicate why this had happened. The following table gives the explanation if we exclude sisal. Sisal in 1965 was a cash crop of nearly 50% of the sample, whereas today it is a cash crop with few if any participants as the price of sisal has fallen so low. The following table, therefore, gives a more accurate picture of the cash crops which were included in this question - tea, pyrethrum, coffee and cotton and from this table it can be seen that fewer people grow these cash crops in 1968 in the control areas than in 1965 while significantly more grow them in the experimental areas today than did formerly.

Actual Crop by %

	1965		1968	
	<u>Exp.</u>	<u>Cont.</u>	<u>Exp.</u>	<u>Cont.</u>
Tea, Pyrethrum	2	-	-	4
Coffee	9	16	11	8
Cotton	27	39	35	34

Food Crop Diversification Score

Percentage who grow by number of different crops.

<u>Number of Crops</u>	<u>Score</u>	1965		1968	
		<u>Exp.</u>	<u>Cont.</u>	<u>Exp.</u>	<u>Cont.</u>
Different crops	0	-	1	-	1
included were: maize,	1	5	1	4	3
bananas, millets, sugar-cane,	2	14	24	8	16
beans, sweet potatoes,	3	13	6	9	17
English potatoes, cassava,	4	16	27	14	13
vegetables, any other	5	18	20	16	13
	6	18	10	16	13
	7	8	7	13	12
	8	4	2	10	11
	9	3	2	10	1

Comment

The diversification of food crops has been very encouraging. The Kenya Government has put tremendous pressures on the rural farmer to increase his food crops for many reasons - to avoid famine and to diversify the diet of the family in order to increase the number of vegetables, fruits, etc. available, particularly for young children as there still exists a protein deficiency in Kenya. The pilot projects concentrated on this programme through constant informal education. The success of the pilot projects in this regard can be seen in the very significant increase in those who have seven or more of these food crops. In 1968 it was 33% while only 15% in 1965. Even in the control areas, however, the success of Government's widely based programme can be seen in the fact that percentages increased from 11% to 24% of those who were growing seven or more of these crops which are listed in the left-hand column.

Total Fruit Crop Diversification Score

<u>Fruit Crops Included</u>	<u>Score</u>	1965		1968	
		<u>Exp.</u>	<u>Cont.</u>	<u>Exp.</u>	<u>Cont.</u>
None	0	48	44	38	11
Oranges	1	11	15	15	25
Lemons	2	16	24	19	24
Guavas	3	10	9	12	6
Pawpaws	4	9	4	8	3
Pincapples	5	3	3	5	-
Mangoes	6	3	1	2	1
Grenadillas	7	-	..	1	..
Any others					

Comment

Government has also encouraged the rural farmer to increase the number of fruits which he grows, particularly with a view to improving the health of the younger children in the family. Moreover, these fruits given can also be used as cash crops and obviously help in times of famine. The fruits listed in the left-hand column were those included in the score and it can be seen that while fewer grow none at all, particularly in the experimental areas, a significant difference of 10%, changes throughout the score are not statistically significant, although there were increases in the experimental areas.

Total Fruit/Food Crop Diversification

	<u>Score</u>	1965		1968	
		<u>Exp.</u>	<u>Cont.</u>	<u>Exp.</u>	<u>Cont.</u>
Number of crops	0	-	..	-	2
Combining all items in	1	5	..	3	1
the above two tables	2	13	19	7	12
	3	9	7	7	12
	4	9	18	9	11
	5	12	11	11	13

Total Fruit/Food Crop Diversification (Contd)

	<u>Score</u>	1965		1968	
		<u>Exp.</u>	<u>Cont.</u>	<u>Exp.</u>	<u>Cont.</u>
	6	12	10	12	11
	7	10	13	8	10
	8	7	9	10	11
	9	7	4	8	6
	10	6	4	7	6
More than 10	10	10	5	18	5

Comment

When combining the fruit and food crop diversification items, the table above has the score rating on a scale of more than ten points. Significant changes can be seen to have occurred in both experimental and control areas but a more significant positive difference has occurred in the experimental area.

Innovativeness in Growing Food and Cash Crops Score

	<u>Score</u>	1965		1968	
		<u>Exp.</u>	<u>Cont.</u>	<u>Exp.</u>	<u>Cont.</u>
Factors included were	0	1	1	1	1
the practices of:	1	..	1	4	3
crop rotation, selects	2	-	17	7	15
seeds, uses commercial	3	3	13	8	12
seeds, uses farmyard	4	10	7	11	11
manure, uses commercial	5	15	27	13	15
manure, fertilisers,	6	29	10	13	12
insecticides, plants in	7	31	13	13	10
rows, weeds more than	8	9	5	12	9
once, sells part of	9	1	3	8	11
crop commercially	10	-	2	7	..
Over 10	10	..	1	2	1

Comment

One of the methods of measuring modernisation is through the increased application of new innovations in the practice of farming. All of the factors included in the above score are listed in the left-hand column which produced a score of over ten. We can see that very significant changes took place in both the experiment and control area but once again the degree of change in the experimental area was statistically higher than in the control area. The actual percentage of those who practised 8 or more of these innovations was 10% and 29% in the experimental areas and 11% and 21% in the control areas when the two years are compared.

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CHAPTER 4

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CHAPTER 5

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DISCUSSION OF THE FOUCHEUR SURVEYby DEBRAH LYNN

One of the earliest stated aims of the pilot projects was to provide data on the processes involved in self-help and community development. Responding to the general need for research and analysis, the Department of Community Development and AID set out to provide the necessary background studies for future programming. In their first survey were included an area outside the pilot locations to serve as control against the later sample. In addition, the survey team carried two new questionnaires in the second survey, one directed to leaders in the pilot location such as education officers, teachers, chiefs, and councillors, and the second, which conducted along with the central sample, addressed 10 percent of the heads of households in each of the three locations. While the new surveys sought to measure the response to community development efforts and to check the degree of self-help participation, organizational technique, and view of project administration, the control offered a chance for comparing relative attitudes and changes in similar areas. The general conclusions from these studies can best be grouped under a series of separate headings.

Awareness

The first questions asked sought to measure the degree of awareness among the people and the leaders. Were they acquainted with the principles of self-help; did they know of any community development projects in their area. People and leaders were both generally very much aware of self-help projects in their areas; almost 100 percent of the leaders responded affirmatively and while twice as many people in the control, as in the pilot area, did not know of projects (8% vs 4%), still over 90 percent knew of specific items underway in their location. Respondents were generally best acquainted with the larger, more major projects, secondary schools, water projects and dams, or health centers and dispensaries. The drive to build harambee secondary schools affected everyone, leaders and heads of households, pilot areas and control. Lesser projects such as nursery centers, however, remained the interest primarily of people in the pilot areas; three

times as many people in the pilot areas as in the control areas answered that they knew most about nursery centers and twice as many as among the leaders. Farm projects, self-help weeding groups etc., while not presenting a primary area of interest, were things in which leaders and people both had basic knowledge. Here, and in the construction of dispensaries, the control areas seem to have had a good deal less involvement than the pilot areas. Where the cries for secondary schools and cattle dips seem to have affected control and pilot locations equally, twice as many pilot people have their chief knowledge in work on self-help dispensaries and clinics. Similarly, twice as many know about group farming and co-operative weeding. The measure of awareness is of course a measure of interest and leads directly to questions of participation.

Participation

The quantitative responses to questions of participation and contribution do not differ greatly from those of awareness. Leaders most aware of community development, also provide the most participation and the greatest contribution. Projects receiving the greatest concern are again the major projects, secondary schools, dispensaries and clinics, cattle dips and water projects. The pilot areas show a much higher degree of activity, 30 percent higher in nursery centers, 400 percent higher in self-help farming, twice as high in mandeleo and women's clubs, twice as high in health centers.

In secondary schools the control areas have kept pace, as they have in cattle dips. Relatively, the Kipsicis appear to be the greatest participators in self-help, as 78 percent of the heads of household testified to their work on cattle dips, and a phenomenal 97 percent of the leaders. Not only in dips, but also in schools, Bomet kindled the most enthusiasm. Ninety percent of the leaders, against 74 and 72 percent in Samia and Kabondo, respectively, contributed in some way to the building of the secondary school at Siror. On some projects, however, Samia and Kabondo were able to elicit a greater response than in Bomet. Bomet lagged in health center development, her one health center was a project promoted largely by the Asian community, which tended to involve few of the household heads. In Samia and Kabondo on the other hand, work on large health centers developed as a major community project and represented an area of great interest among the people and leaders.

Finally, it is important to note the lack of involvement in projects such as community centers, youth centers, social groups. In each of the three pilot areas, as in the control, there was virtually no participation in such projects. In Bomet with four adult education classes sponsored by the central government, less than 1 percent mentioned participation in such classes. Only in Kabondo did Maendeleo, or other women's organizations achieve any degree of success. Groups working on access roads and group farming were traditional and had a steady response from the people in the areas, but more modern craft or social groups drew minimal interest. A principal reason for this was the lack of qualified personnel, instructresses, advisors and the dearth of equipment. The lack of variety in programs offered by such groups is often stultifying and could offer slight substitute for more traditional activities.

Contribution

Participation on projects could come in a variety of ways, through individual labour, supplying of materials, oxen, equipment, or through a straight shilling contribution. Most of those interviewed donated money or materials. More heads of households worked in practical ways, donating manual labour and work time than did leaders. Control areas also contributed principally through donation of materials or money to the buildings in the project; the percentage of material contribution in the control areas equalled that in the pilot projects, although the people in control were far less willing to participate by working with their hands. In Kabondo, for example, 39 percent worked with their own hands on the project, while in the adjoining area only 9 percent. Thirty-nine percent of the people in the pilot locations made a practical contribution against 29 percent from the control groups. Twenty-nine percent in Kabondo compared to less than 1 percent in her control. The willingness of the pilot areas to make some small contribution, some practical donation through individual labour provided, demonstrates the growing understanding of self-help and harambee goals. In Kabondo and Saris comparative statistics show strong differences in project participation. Only in Bomet did the control participation come close to keeping pace with the pilot area.

Control

In analyzing the comparative participation and contribution in the various pilot locations, we would do well to

make some comments about control. Despite the Miron-Nyanza study rejection of the importance of the demonstration effect in rural development, there is little doubt that the pilot project has had a large effect on surrounding areas. In Bomet Location 4 was originally scheduled to be included in the pilot project. It was, in the end, excluded, and the initial controversy increased awareness and encouraged jealousy and competition between pilot Location 7 and the surrounding areas. Location 5's chief was outspoken in his defence of his area's progress (relative to the pilot location) since the project began. Similarly, officers at division and district levels pointed out the competition between locations and the desire to show that one location without help could do as much or more on its own as one with help.

In addition to the increased competitiveness, the reliability of control should be further hampered by the changes that have been occurring all over Kenya on a national scale. From the early calls of Harambee after uhuru, leaders and politicians have gone throughout the country encouraging self-help projects and spreading the self-help ideals. AID itself has been a participant in the self-help boom; she has made lump sum donations of \$3,000 to harambee secondary schools, or \$4,000 grants to harambee health centers. There should be few areas still untouched by self-help and the areas set aside for control around the original pilot projects should be no exception. For this reason, a statistic such as that already cited for Kabondo's labour contribution can be termed doubly significant. The people within the pilot area had learned to make substantial personal contribution to the projects, while those in the control group were far more disinclined.

View of Project Administration

One of the more important things which the recent surveys tried to assess was the view of the project administration from the local level. How did the people participating view the decision-making above them? What had they learned about project administration? Who did they see as project leaders, project pushers? How did they view their own participation?

The majority of the sample felt that the ideas for a project came first from the people themselves. In Bomet, among the leaders, the enthusiasm was most manifest, as 84 percent

of the Kipsigis leaders thought that the project idea had been the people's. Among the heads of households also, Bomet again showed the highest response for the popular idea, 67 percent versus 52 percent in Samia and 30 percent in Kabondo. Kabondo, on the other hand, placed a high emphasis on local leaders, 20 percent, and on the MP, Presidential call, the Government, 15 percent, a response quite understandable given the political nature of South Myanza and government efforts to increase Luo affection for the majority party. Also Kabondo does have efficient chiefs and is largely Seventh Day Adventist, it might be assumed that local and church leaders would be more influential in this area than in others. While Kabondo's control group shows strong influence from local/church leaders, it does not show a corresponding influence from the MP/Presidential call. The pilot area seems to be reflecting the increased visits, speeches from Nairobi officials and concern of provincial officers which were awarded with the pilot project. Lastly, it is interesting to note that among the household heads, only in Bomet did people feel that they themselves were the originator of the idea. In Bomet 2 percent responded that the idea was "my own". The feeling of participation which seems to have been strongest in Bomet where in fact they did have the greatest amount of control. The great majority of the projects were cattle dips, affecting each and every Kipsigis directly, and answering to what he felt was his most important need. By confining itself to dips, the Pilot Committee may have been guilty of over-concentrating its resources and allowing itself to be dominated by popular desire rather than definite development need. Nevertheless, the result is clear, Bomet has, to a greater extent than any of the other areas, been able to involve her people in self-help projects. What remains to be seen now, however, is whether in the future she can channel this enthusiasm into other areas and other projects.

The idea for a project was generally first heard in a meeting of some sort, either a chief, or sub-chief's baraza, or another type of local meeting, although Bomet reflected the strong influence of the "administrative officials" probably the veterinary officer. If they had an idea themselves, the heads of household, both pilot and control, answered that they would take it to the Community Development Officer. In both Kabondo and Bomet the response ran over two-thirds, but in Samia 41 percent would have carried their plans to the chief or sub-chief. This reaction could

be justified by the position and prominence of the ex-senior chief in Samia. By far the most capable leader in the location, he was at the same time the chairman of the pilot project committee. His approval of an idea would not only assure the approval of the committee, but of the entire community. The leaders, however, were more limited in their response, and the great majority, 96 percent, would have gone directly to the Community Development Officer or Assistant.

Once the project was communicated and organized, the people and leaders joined in. While a greater percentage of leaders than people were apt to participate in the projects, among the heads of household at least two-thirds participated in some way. Participation was viewed largely as voluntary, although members of the control group were more apt to claim some sort of pressure. In Kabondo control this feeling was especially high, with 49 percent of the respondents reporting that they had felt some sort of pressure from the sub-chief. In Kabondo pilot 20 percent answered that they had worked under the sub-chief's pressure. Part of this might be attributed to Luo custom and obligations, but part also probably results from the increasing politicization of Nyanza.

Asked whether their cash contribution had been voluntary or pressured, a slightly larger number answered that they had given under pressure from the sub-chief, or a local leader. Kabondo was again the high pressure area, with the control group reporting 45 percent against 18 percent in the pilot area. In both contribution and participation, however, it is important to remark that the pilot areas stated far more frequently that their donation of money or labor had been voluntary. In participation 67 percent in Kabondo pilot said that they had worked voluntarily, against 45 percent in control. In Domet and Samia the difference was not as defined, but existed, nevertheless. Eighty-two percent in Location 7 felt that their cash contribution was voluntarily given, against 76 percent in control. In Samia the relative responses were 67 percent and 48 percent. The responses pointed to the fact that money and material are more easily pressured than are participation and personal labor. In Samia particularly, negligent participation might lead to material confiscation, a chicken or goat, as repayment for extended absences on a group work project. It is significant that pilot areas not only participated more actively in body, but also in spirit, feeling generally that theirs was a voluntary service.

The projects were directed by a committee of local leaders. No-one attributed directorship to the District Officer, although occasionally a group thought that the Community Development Officer was the guiding force (18 per cent among the Samian leaders).

The pilot areas were more sure than the control that the committee existed (80 - 71), although the control areas were more certain that existing committees had been elected. In Kabondo, particularly, the people felt that their committees had been appointed, although they later responded that they had been appointed by the people. How this differs from election is not altogether clear, although, because most Luo clans are sure of their leaders before nominating representatives, the process often entails more selection than election.

Bomet was overwhelming in its popular view of the committee-making process. Eighty-one percent answered that the committees were elected, 80 percent by the people, and virtually no other response was given. In Samia, on the other hand, 2 percent thought the committees were chosen by the sub-chief's baraza, or Community Development Officer and 4 percent by a parents' association or school committee. Among the leaders the differences of opinion were greater. Bomet again responded with 96 percent saying the committees were elected, 88 percent by the people but in Kabondo 53 percent of the leaders did not confirm their knowledge of a committee and in Samia 29 percent thought their committee had been selected by the locational committee. In fact, this last comment is possible, since many members of Samia's locational committee were also members of the pilot committee; the two often held joint meetings, and the administration of truck and tractor often changed between the two committees.

The survey asked three final questions concerning attitude to project administration. Who should be the person or group to suggest a project? Who should begin the projects? Who should push? Samia, both in the responses of the leaders and those of the household heads, felt that the principal responsibility for suggestion lay with the people (66 percent leaders, 70 percent household). In the other two pilot areas, however, responses wavered between the people, the M.P., the Community Development Officer, government, and sub-chief. It seems unusual to find that only 5 percent among the Kipsigis felt that the people should suggest the project. (Among the leaders the percentage dropped to 33 percent). This, together with their

emphasis on the Community Development Officer (40 percent among the leaders, 38 percent among the people) demonstrates the very thin line that existed between the local leadership, the people and the administrative officers, the veterinary or livestock officer and the Community Development Officer.

The decisions made by each group were similar; all responded to the heart-felt need for dips. The Community Development Officer followed directly the desires of the people and so the people, while maintaining in one response that they are responsible for the ideas, can in a second state that ideas should come from the Community Development Officer. In Kabondo the 15 percent response that the government should suggest, coupled with 22 percent favouring the M.P., again reflects the influence of the central authorities in that area. The leaders supported the heads of household with responses of 16 percent for the government, 20 percent for the M.P., and the similarity of the answers shows the degree to which the impact of the government has been felt throughout the various levels of the community. The overall percentage favouring suggestion from the people does not differ between pilot and control.

In deciding who should begin the projects, however, Bomet has once again resumed its popular stance: 84 percent of the heads of households felt that this was the responsibility of the people. Samia remained with its original 72 percent and Kabondo while shifting some of the burden from the M.P., now placed it on the chief, sub-chief and the government. (51 percent say the people should begin the project, 17 percent the sub-chief, 35 percent the government). The leaders now, however, are much more outspoken in the positioning of the project beginning. Ninety-six percent of Bomet leaders say the people, 79 percent in Samia and 48 percent in Kabondo. Virtually all the leaders negate the responsibility of the government and M.P., in this area, although 40 percent of the leaders interviewed in Kabondo place the burden with the chief and sub-chiefs.

In the third phase of project development, the actual pushing of the project, the leadership takes a definite shift to the shoulders of the government. Reflecting the feeling that if the government helps those who help themselves, and with the knowledge that the people have suggested and begun the project, the third response places the project pushing burden on government participation. 45 percent of the heads of households in Samia, 44 percent in Kabondo and 36 percent in Bomet place major responsibility with the government.

The leaders in these areas are more apt to distribute the leadership in a variety of areas, in Samia 60 percent with the Community Development Officer, in Domet 34 percent with the Community Development Officer, in Kabondo 53 percent with the people. It is interesting that after putting much of the leadership in other quarters for the first two phases, in the third phase 67 percent of the Kabondo interviewees state that the push for the project should come from the people, but the denominator seems to come in the final question of participation attitudes - "who should provide funds for development and self-help"?

Over two-thirds of those interviewed, leaders and households, believe that the money and material for development and self-help should come from the government and the people equally. Very few feel that the government should bear the full burden, 22 percent, and even fewer that the people should, 6 percent. What is difficult to measure in all of these attitudes is the clear cut difference between pilot and control attitudes. For example, in Samia 8 percent of the interviewed would have the people provide all, against none in control; in Kabondo 4 percent think the people, against 18 percent in control. Although there are some wide differences in certain areas, there is no seeming continuity and in the overall averages, control appears very similar to the pilot areas. The attitudes towards participant responsibility varies more from area to area than from pilot to control, and the general conclusions must surmise that the pilot scheme itself has not made a large difference in who should push and who should spend the money. The nationwide program of self-help has gone far enough to force these questions in the control areas just as the pilot has in her locations.

Progress - Success - Failure

If control and comparative changes are difficult to assess in dealing with general attitudes toward responsibility, they are much easier to see in the responses to the success of the projects themselves.

85 percent of those interviewed in the pilot areas felt that the projects with which they had been acquainted were worthwhile; in the control areas only 51 percent. Enthusiasm ran as high as 96 percent among the Domet leaders, and 91 percent among the Iuo heads of households in Kabondo, to as low as 54 percent in the Kipsigis control group. The largest single complaint was that the projects were unfinished,

and in the Samia and Bomet control groups the number of unfinished projects was three times as high as in the pilot areas. The pilot areas also showed a greater degree of satisfaction in the way in which the projects were handled, than did the control groups, 81 percent against 71 percent. A common complaint might have been the lack of participation by the government in the control locations, but significantly, lack of government aid was cited less than 1 percent of the time among both control and pilot interviewees.

In a more general response, control and pilot locations stated that they were moderately pleased with the pace of development and self-help in their area since Uhuru. Although the pilot areas were slightly more satisfied overall, 73 percent to 68 percent, the difference does not seem significant especially since a larger percentage of the control groups were very satisfied, than were pilot areas (32 percent to 22 percent). The leaders vary in their degree of satisfaction. Bomet was by far the highest with 97 percent either satisfied or very satisfied, and Kabondo the lowest with 38 percent satisfied. It is difficult to explain Kabondo's lack of enthusiasm given their competent Community Development Officers and interested District Officers unless it can be attributed to the disappointment of higher expectations which had been engendered by local and national politicians. Among complaints expressed by the Bomet control group, a group which offered a wide variety of complaints, were lack of water and lack of project success. Lack of leadership was a chief complaint among all control groups, more prevalent than among the pilot locations. In an expression of need, control groups at Samia and Kabondo cited the need for schools, a need much greater than that found in the adjoining pilot areas. It is interesting that the pilot areas emphasize water projects while the control areas tend to ignore water problems. Water, like dirt and poverty, may be ignored because one grows up with it. It takes identification of the want from the outside, from an extension officer or Community Development Officer to persuade the populace of its possible eradication.

The control groups clearly demonstrated the need for health improvement, a need which was expressed three times as often among the control people as among the pilot who had already begun to work on health center development. There was little concern for future development of community centers, but general interest in road improvement and transportation. As obstacles to future development, people in Samia and

Kabondo saw lack of finance, in Bomet famine and drought. Bomet, an area still viewing wealth largely in terms of cattle, would be more apt to recognize the cause rather than the effect. Kabondo, leadership-conscious, cited the lack of leadership and skills as a major drawback, while Bomet gave high priority to marketing and transportation deficiencies.

Finally, despite the drawbacks to future development, the people interviewed were generally optimistic in their outlook for future progress. Sixty-five percent of the leaders interviewed felt that their location was progressing much faster than other locations in the district, although the percentage dropped to 25 among the heads of households. 45 percent of the leaders stated that their district was moving faster than other districts in Kenya. In both cases, the Kipsigis were the most confident of their relative progress, while the Luo were least optimistic. Only 9 percent in the pilot scheme felt that Kabondo was progressing faster than other locations and only 7 percent that Nyanza was ahead of other districts. It is significant that Kabondo, both control and pilot, is the only area which felt that it was progressing at a slower rate than the areas around it. At the same time, the pilot area in Kabondo expressed as great a degree of satisfaction with its M.P., the Community Development Officer and extension officers, and the government as any of the other three.

The people in each of the three pilot areas were generally more satisfied that the government understood the needs and development problems in their location than were the people in the control groups. There was no substantial difference in response to the elected M.P., although the pilot areas were again more satisfied with their Community Development Officer and extension personnel (69 percent versus 55 percent). The leaders, on the other hand, were often more dissatisfied with the performance of the government and the elected M.P. than they were pleased, and it was only in referring to the Community Development Officer and extension personnel that they (66 percent) were either satisfied or very satisfied. It is evident that the work performed by extension staff in the pilot project did not go unnoticed, and that despite the tremendous surge of harambee and community development around the nation, the concentration of effort in the pilot areas has had an impact.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PILOT PROJECTSTHE PILOT PROJECTSPurpose:

The purpose of the pilot projects as described in an early Agency for International Development memorandum was:

... to demonstrate what Community Development could be expected to produce when trained people were given adequate finance to do the job. The second purpose was to develop quantitative measures by which the results of a community development programme could be examined. There were other questions which need pressing answers from the pilot project like:- What are the pre-conditions for a good community development programme? Research in advance of a field project? Accessibility to adult education institutions? What is the unit of area and population in which community development can best be done? ...

It was hoped that the pilot projects would serve as demonstration areas, answering these questions and supplying the incentive for a national Government of Kenya programme of Community Development. The aims, therefore, were threefold:-

1. To provide an example of community development effectiveness with the overall goal of the establishment of a national programme.
2. To provide the Department with basic data and information relevant to the administration of community development in the field. To provide background material for future planning, to give a point of reference, and to begin the necessary office of research and evaluation.
3. To provide other ministries, such as Agriculture, Education, Co-operatives, with data relating to rural development.

Framework:

As the project had three purposes, so it was divided into three phases. The first phase began with the selection of the locations and the launching of the initial benchmark survey. The pilot areas were chosen from locations with different background, people, climate, crops and geography. Samia in Busia District, Western Province, is Luhya, dry and bush country; Kabondo-Kasipul, in South Nyanza District, Nyanza Province, is Luo, land conscious, some cattle, fairly dry; Bomet, Location 7 in Kericho District, Rift Valley Province, is Kipsigis, pastoralist, and traditional. Each of the three areas contains about one hundred square miles and at the start of the project, 26,000 people.

Once the areas had been chosen, interested ministries began work on a questionnaire; the Ministry of Lands and Settlement was interested in the prevailing attitudes of the farmers concerning land consolidation; the Ministry of Agriculture wanted to know what percentage of farm produce was being marketed and to what extent new farming techniques were being adopted; the Ministry of Education asked which language farmers preferred their children to learn, and the Ministry of Labour and Social Services was, of course, interested in measuring possible community development programmes. The end product included questions covering education, health, sanitation, cropping techniques, soil productivity, farm tools, credit services, channels of communication, labour mobility, traditional attitudes, a wide range of subjects, all socio-economic factors affecting rural change.

The second phase of the pilot programme, the actual demonstration project in community development, began in September with the stationing of Assistant Community Development Officers (ACDOs) in the three locations. The officer, normally in charge of an area of between 60,000 and 500,000, was now placed in a location of 20,000 to 30,000. (Average in pilot schemes was 26,000). He would work with a pilot project committee, a central committee drawn from local leaders, encouraged to create a development plan for the areas, designed to co-ordinate self-help projects in the location, and charged with the allocation of outside aid. A.I.D. was to provide modest capital assistance, motor cycles, vehicles for staff transport, tools and wheelbarrows for self-help groups, and audiovisual aids. Suggestions for the length of the project varied from two to three years; in the end three years was generally accepted, although the

projects started late and eventually only ran two and a half years.

The third phase of the project, the follow-up survey, would begin after the close of the projects themselves. It was designed to provide statistical description of the degree of change, the factors affecting change, the changing attitudes, the problems, the obstacles, and the relative effectiveness of government programmes, particularly the Department of Community Development's pilot scheme. CD planners hoped that it would demonstrate the need for a national policy while planners throughout the ministries expected it to contribute useful background material for their own priority decisions.

Evaluation of Pilot Projects:

A national Community Development programme was accepted in 1964. At that time the establishment of Community Development Officers was increased to 89 from 27. The pilot projects had been planned originally to prove the need for a national programme and were intended to:-

Demonstrate to planners, treasury officials, representatives, regional authorities, county council officials, and local leaders, the potential benefits of community development. Out of the results of these demonstrations the Government of Kenya will be in a better position to make its decision as to whether or not a full nation-wide programme of community development is desirable for Kenya.

The early plans for the pilot projects, as conceived in 1963, were not entirely shelved by Government's timely recognition of the need for a National Community Development Programme. On the contrary, the new policy merely changed the emphasis to one of an experimental exercise to measure the effects of community development expertise and techniques when applied to a limited area for an extended period of time. It was necessary, however, to re-think the pilot project technique to be employed because of this change in policy.

It was no longer necessary to demonstrate the need for expanded community development and, therefore, new aims for the pilot project were sought. Rather than viewing the schemes as the moderate experiment in community development, as they were originally visualised, the projects were interpreted as a co-ordinated thrust to move rural communities from subsistence to modern agriculture. In describing phase two, it

was suggested that special efforts would be made by all government extension agents and administrators during the three year period. All aspects of rural development would be encouraged with the increase of agricultural production (over subsistence) being emphasised in an attempt to accelerate rural progress. This interpretation of aims was described in the foreword to a booklet (printed in a 5,000 copy running and distributed throughout administrative levels to inform officers of the project and its purposes) on the three pilot projects:-

An action experiment to accelerate rural development; Community Development practitioners have joined hands with technical extension personnel from the other rural service Ministries and officers in the administrative services in a co-ordinated attempt ... over the next three years particular effort will be made by the Government's extension services and the administrative structure, that is the district teams, county councils, chiefs and sub-chiefs.

The project, then, had grown in the minds of some planners from a simple demonstration of community development to a much greater programme of co-ordinated and intensive co-operation in assistance to the area. Unfortunately, despite the desire to achieve these larger goals, the basis of the project was not changed, the actual project structure. The ACDO remained the only senior extraordinary officer in the pilot areas, which had the normal complement of other technical extension personnel, and, while far more demanding aims were accepted, new machinery to help implement the necessary co-ordination was not set up. Reliance was placed in the co-ordination implicit in existing administrative arrangements augmented by the Community Development Co-ordinating Committee.

The question of purpose and planning was not one of desirability, for the aims of a co-ordinated effort in rural growth was as desirable then as it is now. The continual references to the pilot project as a co-operative effort by administrators and politicians throughout the three years reflected the hope that it would become a co-ordinated programme. The problem, however, was one of preparation and planning.

Difficulties Experienced:

Almost every department in the Kenya Government experienced organizational problems following Independence. Rapid Africanization, experiments in regionalisation, and the reorganisation of Ministries was necessary and accomplished over a comparatively short period. The Department of Community Development was no exception to this and was, perhaps, even more troubled by this rapid transition because its expansion was threefold and its role and function was in the process of definition. The years 1964 and 1965 were occupied by administrative adjustments, recruiting and training new staff and other demands created by the new policy of a National Programme. It is understandable, therefore, that in the early days of the projects, which got under way in September 1965, there could be little direction provided from above. It was for this reason that the ACDOs were left pretty much on their own with the pilot project committees.

PHASE IImplementation:

Through the co-operative consultation of various Ministries, the questionnaire was drawn up and completed, thus clearing the way for the first phase of the project, the baseline survey. Community Development Assistants, four for each area, were trained in interview methods, and began work in the field in June 1965. Each CDA was responsible for approximately 75 interviews, the sample covering 10% of the heads of households in the locations and including a smaller number of families outside the pilot areas to serve as a control group for the second round of interviews. The team experienced many problems which delayed the work. The most serious of these was an unofficial Local Government Servants' strike.

The tabulated results of this survey pointed to the growing number of farmers making the transition from subsistence to cash crops, and while the farmers were generally satisfied with co-operative marketing arrangements, they were strongly in favour of greater credit institutions, water improvement, and expanded use of farm tools. The report demonstrated the importance of education and the effectiveness of extension personnel. It concentrated on the attitudes and techniques effecting agricultural development, and produced 94 pages of tables and statistics.

The report was published in October 1965 and distributed to the various ministries of rural extension in Kenya,

to AID/Washington, and to selected members of the academic communities in many overseas countries. Although the initial reaction was favourable from those directly involved in rural development, nearly 100 pages of statistical tables and analysis made dull reading for even the interested layman. During the next year, the survey report was popularised in a version illustrating the more important statistics. Completed in September 1966, it was given wider distribution to members of the National Development Committee, the development committees at district and provincial levels, selected Members of Parliament, rural extension officers, and local newspapers.

PHASE II

Structure and Operation:

The ACDO who was to be responsible for each pilot project had first to be found and secondly to be posted, housed and acquainted with the area. It took time and much consideration as officers of this experience were in great demand not only in Community Development but also in almost every other extension service of Government. It took time therefore to begin the pilot projects and the Department was able to complete the task in each case before the end of 1965. Considering all of the other priorities and pressures this was a commendable achievement. It is significant to note that all of the pilot project committees were established, well functioning, and had an embryonic plan and kept records before the end of 1965.

The basic training and experience of the ACDOs was from the Kenya Institute of Administration courses on Community Development techniques, administration and programming. Consequently each interpreted his role as one to facilitate this experiment in democratic planning and concentrated self-help.

Proposals for future projects in rural development should include intensive training and extensive orientation as to the goals of the project itself. Administrators must have some technical competence, just as the technicians must have an understanding of administrative problems, or the willingness to submit to an administrator's interference. In the pilot scheme, administration was left to the single ACDO, and consequently, development was largely limited to standardised self-help. The ACDOs were not pushed, nor equipped to experiment, and for the most part they stayed within standard lines. In projects such as primary extension, harambee

schools, dips, they were quite successful; in other areas, especially social organisations, they were less so.

Besides lacking interdisciplinary training, staff also lacked preparation for research and analysis. One CDO admitted the meaninglessness of the baseline statistics as far as his planning was concerned. The baseline needed to be made relevant by interpretation of figures which would then have been set forth in specific proposals or guidelines. Despite the summary-analysis in the first 75 pages of the survey report, administrators were unable to find a means of using the results.

Finally they lacked guidelines for their individual participation. Because of lack of specific definition, because no structure required their participation, some extension departments chose to remain outside, or at least beyond any more than usual commitment to the area.

On the local level, greater preparation was required. The ACDO himself could have used some training in analysis and evaluation of self-help. Evaluation reports submitted on a quarterly basis supplied a myriad of statistics, but scanty analysis, and failed to offer up a real explanation of community development. As a DC pointed out, a list of five cattle dips says very little as does a listing of 51 nursery centres. What does this really mean? How many people are involved? How has participation been effected, affected? Are they still in use?

The Committees:

A pilot committee was formed, meetings held, and priorities discussed. Self-help was not new to these areas; one location had as many as 97 self-help groups operating at the beginning of the pilot scheme; and the ACDO sought to organise the self-help leaders, chiefs, and sub-chiefs into a pilot project self-help co-ordinating committee.

The committees varied in size from location to location, the average number of members being fifteen. The Bomet committee, for example, automatically included the five sub-chiefs, the chief, and the ACDO. Also on the committee were the division Veterinary Scout and Agricultural Assistant. Five self-help representatives were selected from each sub-location and a final member from Sigor, the location centre. (Selected rather than elected, because the traditional working groups generally know their leaders already; there

is little competition in a baraza, and the baraza selects a member to represent it.) Although originally with no regular meetings, the committee usually was to meet once a fortnight, and sometimes more often if extraordinary meetings were required.

The committees in the other two locations were formed in much the same way. Traditional leadership composed a good part of the membership, although the new leaders, teachers and headmasters were also well represented. The Chairman of the Borot committee was the headmaster of a primary school; teachers were prominent on all three committees. During the course of the three years the membership of committees was fairly stable, with no real, significant change of leadership.

Once formed, the committees began their meetings. Initially, they sought to establish the priorities for location projects; in each of the three cases, the committees selected water as the prime obstacle to further development. The Kipsigis asked for a large waterscheme which would pump water from the river basin to a hill from which it could be distributed to town and school by reticulation. An example of how the Administration was involved in some of these projects was a meeting in Sigor in January 1966, when the District Commissioner and the county engineer rejected the water scheme as too expensive, and the committee then redirected itself to cattle dips as the next most pressing need. In Borot, the committee concentrated on dips, in Samia on primary schools and nursery centres, roads and bush clearing, and in Kabondo on a wide variety of social groups and services. Without special assistance from district departments or technicians it was impossible for the committees to attack any major agricultural projects, and so they acted, restricted by practicality, to develop along typical self-help lines - schools, dips, health centres, nurseries, roads. Perhaps the leadership of the ACDO also guided people along somewhat traditional lines.

The ACDO and the Revolving Fund:

All three ACDOs regarded their post as they would have any other. The fundamental difference was the size of the area and its smaller population as well as the attention given to it by outsiders. In other words, each could only bring to bear in the pilot project areas what other officers were attempting to do elsewhere in much larger areas with less concentrated effort and less frequent contact. They did have

two valuable tools, however; the committee and the ACDO, if he was the original project ACDO, had the initial benefit of advice, guidance and liaison with the A.I.D. Research and Evaluation Advisor. Moreover he could always turn for advice to the A.I.D. Community Development Advisor attached to the Department.

Equally important, however, was the commodity assistance and the revolving fund which he administered and which was provided by A.I.D. These gave him a special status and facilitated his being able to offer practical help at critical times when projects would otherwise be frustrated.

The revolving fund (originally to be 5,000 dollars to each location, but later cut to Shs. 26,000/-) was given to be used as an incentive to self-help development. Neither A.I.D. nor the Department of Community Development seems to have placed any official limits on the spending of the fund, but left the allocation of resources directly to the ACDO and his pilot committee. The initial payment to the fund was Shs. 11,500/-, and was followed in 1967 by Shs. 10,000/- and in 1968 by Shs. 4,000/-.

Without any instructions as to priority setting or division of aid, the committees set out in January of 1966 to distribute incentives and organise groups. The expenditure from the revolving fund was guarded and conservative. If the committee did not always focus on what might appear to be the greatest priority, it could certainly not be termed frivolous. For example, the Kabondo committee's first allocation was spent as follows:

- 15 bags of cement and 150 CI sheets to Ringa Harambee Secondary School
- 15 bags of cement to Oriang Primary School
- 14 bags to Othoro Health Centre
- 6 bags to a baraza hall
- Hardwood for a bridge
- Water tank for the location hall, etc.

Each of the three had a fairly wide range of projects, from nursery centres and access roads to health centres and cattle dips. Priorities were not determined by a national plan, because, until this year the national plan did not include district targets or development goals for the lower administrative units. That is why most projects were based on the intimate local felt needs of the people rather than practical needs of a wider area.

The idea of self-help projects through a local committee structure was quite new to Kenya in 1965. The Central

Government had been pressing the people to take this new responsibility and the theme of its approach was "the Government helps those who help themselves". Obviously there would be mistakes at the local level, both in administration of the projects by the committee, and in emphasis, priorities and attitudes to types of projects. In Bomet, for example, the committee was preoccupied with "cattle dips", a natural concomitant of the Kipsiris cattle culture. Cattle dips are expensive projects for communities new to the idea of self-help. The average dip cost Shs. 10,000/- but is the type of project in this society which was accepted enthusiastically by the people. Difficulties arose when it came to distributing available resources equitably. A cattle dip can only service a limited area and inevitably other sections of the community also wanted one of their own.

The committee learned by its mistakes. It spent most of its available funds on the first two dips and could not meet the pressing requests from other sections of the community. This experience underlines the need for long-term planning for projects of this type. Moreover, it also underlines the need for the ACDO in the field to advise and assist the committee to think in terms of the overall needs of its constituency rather than tackling each project piecemeal.

A major problem all over Kenya in the completion of self-help projects is the expectancy of the people for outside financial help, particularly at the finishing phase of the projects. Some ACDOs in the field tended to encourage their committees in this belief that help was "just around the corner". Funds are available from many sources but obviously the wise ACDO is the one who shepherds his funds for emergency relief rather than encouraging expectations which often do not materialise.

Local preparation should have included a series of meetings to help explain the purposes and limits of the project. We have already made mention of the problems in misinterpretation of government responsibility in self-help. It seems to be a common problem in aid distribution of any kind. There may be a thin line between aid as incentive and aid as disincentive, at which the aided becomes more dependent rather than self-reliant. It is important that a type of education accompany the aid, that the thin line must be drawn, taught, and understood. Aid must be limited, defined, and the definition made clear to the recipients. The brunt of

the responsibility for this preparation falls on the ACDO and his assistants.

In Bonet the list of priorities also changed in the third year, and now included a bridge, well, health centre, and social hall, as well as the familiar cattle dips. Also significant was the growing realization by the "wazoo" themselves of the need for tighter controls. In a meeting held to appraise the pilot projects, they stated that they had discovered the need to finish projects before starting new ones. Training in decision-making must always entail a certain degree of waste and inefficiency, but more important is the growing ability to recognise mistakes and to correct them. The ACDO and the pilot committees weathered the early questions of priorities and allocation; mistakes in choice of the one incident of challenged appropriation brought quick reaction and correction; the use of the revolving fund was in all but a few cases efficient and effective.

Administrative Problems:

Following the interministerial visit to the pilot projects in July 1967, the Department of Community Development suggested that among the things already learned from the scheme were the need for specialized training of a staff team and the absolute necessity of staff continuity. In the first case, many departmental officers did not know how to make use of the research results; in the second, DC's were operating with only a second or third hand interpretation of the project and its aims. The Department also cited the need for lower echelon technical training, and the need for greater clarity in the definition of autonomy to be given the project. A more recent Departmental study of the strengthening of self-help proposes the strengthening of local, divisional, and district committees, increased technical assistance through roving technical units, controls on groups requiring recurrent expenditure, and the enlarging of CD staff with the creation of fifty new posts. These observations reflect knowledge gained through the experiment of the pilot project; they present suggestions to combat basic problems in the project itself.

The greatest single problem facing the pilot project was the more general question of definition. What were the limits of pilot project objectives, what were the position, rank and status of the newly appointed ACDO, what was the

responsibility of the district and locational officer ? Beneath this vague umbrella of definition and purpose settled the more specific questions of continuity, training, contact and outside aid.

The pilot committees, like the ACDO and the DCDO, had little concept of how the pilot areas differed from other locations. All that they understood, in fact all they had been told, was that the results from their projects would be studied, and the conclusions used elsewhere. They realized that it involved a measurement of the degree of impact effected by a CD programme, but they didn't know what, if anything, was expected of them beyond the normal self-help participation. Soon after the committee was formed, a meeting was held with speeches by the district officer; knowing as little about the project as did the people themselves, the speakers impressed upon their listeners "their luck" at having been chosen for the pilot project, and making references to the large grants to be involved.

This was the beginning of outside participation in the pilot areas, through visits and speeches, which encouraged the people's work, but also increased their feeling of self-importance and the idea that government was obligated to contribute greater assistance to them, the location which had accepted the pilot project. While a similar negative attitude has been reported throughout Kenya due to a misinterpretation of the declaration that the government will help them who help themselves, the situation was aggravated in the pilot schemes because they were told more often by more V.I.P's. This early lack of understanding of the limits and the purposes of the aid that they were receiving made it difficult for local leaders and people to understand their own responsibility in the pilot scheme. As one District Officer observed early in the project:

"In all the barazas that I had with the people it was quite evident that they did not understand what was self-help. They thought what was required from them was purely labour or collection of stones and the gathering of sand, then the Government did everything."

They viewed community development as they did other departments. Aid given by other departments, through agriculture or veterinary or health extension workers, did not require a great deal of popular participation or commitment. Community development differed from other departments in that

its aims extended beyond the individual projects to spill-over effects, organizational and planning skills; it was important that this difference be communicated to the people to be involved in CD projects.

Difficulty in district-local-provincial relations was raised by the ambiguous nature of the rank of ACDO. While not a full CDO, the ACDO was trained and often filled the position of CDO in district officers. Problems then arose with the posting of ACDOs at the locational level. Who was their immediate superior? To whom should they file their reports? And on the part of the District Community Development Officers the position was equally ambiguous. He was not sure to what degree he should participate in the project, and was hesitant to interfere in his colleague's area. The pilot project structure had generally by-passed the district level and in doing so, lost some of the technical help and administrative co-ordination which was needed.

For similar reasons, there existed a lack of communication between the county councils and the projects. Although represented by councillors, the pilot locations were unable to create a closer bond with councils. Some councillors in reaction to the outside aid being received by the pilot areas, felt that council aid should be concentrated in areas other than the pilot scheme. They, like the district administration, tended to view the project as the sole responsibility of community development.

The needs of the area as defined by the baseline survey of water, credit and marketing, did not prove to be the felt needs of the people themselves when it came to the practical test of action and self-help.

Dependent on the county and local councils for staff and transport funds the pilot committees received neither, both because of lack of council funds and also because the county councils had not been drawn in on the projects. While one of the richer councils, Buncombe for example, was able to increase its staff to one CDA for each of its forty sub-locations, Samia had only two for the whole location and Kabondo and Bomet were limited to one each.

People, unknowing, or just not realising the size of the grant, overestimated its capability. The projects needed well-prepared ACDOs, supported in turn by competent CDAs who could explain to local groups the limits of the programme and their participation.

A.I.D. Contributions:

In addition to the Shs. 26,000/- given to the revolving fund in the pilot location, A.I.D. also made a contribution estimated at \$ 30,000 in commodity aid. Original specifications envisaged the following kinds of equipment in support of the pilot projects:-

Tractors, trucks, ploughs, generator electric plants, step-down transformers, home cinema screens, slide projectors, film strips, block-making machines, hand pumps, pipes, well-digging augurs, gasoline water pumps, back pack sprayers, sewing machines, corrugated steel, corrugated ridge rolls.

Also included were wheelbarrows, assorted hand tools, picks, shovels, jembes, brick-makers and crowbars, etc. Certain modifications and changes were later made to the original specifications.

Some difficulties arose from the type of commodity aid supplied to the individual projects. Tools, for the most part, were easily employed and proved useful to the individual groups but, for example, the use of such equipment as hand pumps and well-digging augurs was limited by their suitability or adaptation to the local terrain. Also, the use of equipment and materials requiring technical skill, such as water pipes and generators, was dependent on sufficient explanation and supervision being given to their operation or usage. Maintenance of the vehicles proved to be expensive and spares, such as tyres for the tractors, difficult to obtain. Successful and maximum utilization of the equipment was dependent largely on the resourcefulness and experience of the recipients.

The allocation of other commodities was easier and was effected quite successfully. Wheelbarrows and jembes were in high demand, and brick-making machines passed from house builder to builder. On the whole, the handling of material loans was well done. A letter from the ACDO in one location, for example, told a self-help group that they could have a block-maker only after they had gathered sand and cement. In another area, CI sheets were held until the final stages of a centre's construction. The committees' strictness helped the groups to better organisation, and careful allocation served its incentive purpose.

PHASE IIIThe Pilot Projects and Self-Help:

The third phase of the pilot project, the follow-up survey and comparative analysis began in mid-June. At this time of writing, although the survey itself is completed and data processed, the analysis is still going on. For this reason, the discussion of the third phase will be limited, unable to pursue the changes in agricultural attitudes and techniques, but discussing rather generally the findings in self-help.

One of the earliest stated aims of the pilot projects was to provide data on the processes involved in self-help and community development. Responding to the general need for research and analysis, the Department of Community Development and A.I.D. set out to provide the necessary background studies for future programming. In their first survey, Marco Surveys Limited included an area outside the pilot locations to serve as control against the later sample. In addition, the survey team carried two new questionnaires in the second survey, one directed to leaders in the pilot location such as education officers, teachers, chiefs, and councillors, and the second, which, conducted along with the central sample, was addressed to 10% of the heads of household in each of the three locations. While the new surveys sought to measure the response to community development efforts and to check the degree of self-help participation, organisational technique, and view of project administration, the control offered a chance for comparing relative attitudes and changes in similar areas. A more complete analysis of these surveys on self-help is included in the appendix, but for our purposes it will be easier to discuss project development in more general terms.

The Projects:

Each of the three areas had a fairly wide range of projects, from nursery centres and access roads, to health centres and cattle dips. The Kipsigis, preoccupied with cattle, built mainly dips. Costing between Shs. 4,000/- and 12,000/-, twelve dips were started in Borot during the pilot project, and by July 1963, seven had been completed. Samia, with a tradition of education and the disadvantage of tsetse fly, concentrated on primary schools, nursery centres and bush clearing. Kabondo involved itself in a wide variety of projects from health centres and secondary schools to community organisations and women's clubs. There were

certain projects common to all three: each had at least one Harambee secondary school and health centre started during the project period; smaller projects such as nursery centres, primary school extensions, and roads of access were numerous. The smaller projects, relying on past experience and traditional groups, were easiest to get started and capitalised quickly on self-help spirit. The larger projects, spurred by national development plans and obvious need, required greater organisation, committee formation, and drew upon the local leadership. Both required and enabled a good degree of participation in individual labour and material contribution, and both encouraged the development of a committee and the structuring of self-help priorities.

Nursery centres were some of the most common projects. When asked about their emphasis on nursery centres, people in Samia replied that they were important as a preparation for primary school. Feeling that nursery centres would enable their children to do better in primary school, they were willing to make the sacrifices required to build them. There are realistic, as well as idealistic reasons for a pre-occupation with nursery centres, however. (Samia had 25, Kabondo 9, and Bonet over 50). The ease of construction provides a quick proof of community success. A mud pack nursery centre could go up in a number of days. Children in centres released mothers to the shamba, and in some cases, nursery centre's lower fees (relative to primary schools) attracted parents who felt that one school was as good as another.

The ease of the original project belies the ensuing complications. In some areas such as Kabondo, with a limited number of nurseries, they have been fairly successful. Although a January report cited 14 in operation, by June this had been cut to 9. Instructresses were trained through in-service training centres, and children taught simple numbers and the alphabet. In Bonet, however, the nursery centres far outnumbered the apparent need. While Kabondo had a paid county council social worker and trained nursery instructresses, Bonet suffered from a lack of women staff, either council sponsored social workers or community development staff members. Reports repeated the need for a nursery supervisor, the lack of women staff, but the problem remained, and by July of 1968, only 21 of the 51 centres were in operation. Instructresses were either volunteers or with small local payment.

The problems of nursery centres are echoed in other projects. Just as women's clubs are limited by lack of equipment and variety in programme, so are nursery centres kept to the most basic items. Women's clubs offer little other than sewing; nurseries offer singing, numbers, and alphabet. The lack of variety carries over in some degree to the farm training centres, where repetition in curriculum finally drops farmer interest, and today in Bonet, a centre with a thirty farmer capacity averages only ten per week. To be effective self-help training or nursery centres need guidance from the county level, a woman CDA, a travelling technician, equipment that would enable them to introduce some variety in the programmes. While they may be easy projects to get started, they are difficult ones in which to maintain enthusiasm and participation.

The ideas for the projects, as shown in the survey statistics, come largely from the people themselves. The idea of a nursery centre might come from a single organizer or several parents; they would enlist support from traditional groups, groups working jointly in farm labour or on access roads. In Samia, for example, sub-locations were divided into smaller units called "miguru"; each "miguru" met once a week on a regularly established day. When the group was not involved in a greater sub-locational or locational project, they would automatically return to the never-ending chores of bush clearing or road making. The clearing would continue until the group decided to join with others to work on a different project, sometimes pausing to build a nursery centre, or moving with other groups to construct a health centre. In Bonet, the "wazee" stated that once a member of a group, one remained a member for life, although occasionally one combines his efforts with other groups on larger activities. Traditional work projects, bush clearing, house raising, and road construction would be paid in beer, although today pombe payment no longer plays such a persistent part.

Traditional leadership seems to demote projects such as road construction, although when working together on a health centre or secondary school, groups might be led by a school teacher, headmaster or local councillor. The extension of primary schools and the construction of Harambee secondaries has brought the teachers into self-help and integrated them into a position of leadership which often challenges that of the more traditional elders.

While the suggestion for a nursery centre or a cattle dip in Bomet might come as a spontaneous idea, the suggestion of primary school extension comes most often from the school's headmaster, board of governors, or local parents. Existing primary schools provide the base for Harambee secondary schools. Sigor in Bomet, Ringa in Kabondo, and Nangina in Samia, were all originally primary schools. Primary school teachers serve as staff during the early years of the Harambee secondary, and the headmaster often becomes the secondary school's headmaster as well.

Primary extension, the building of new classrooms, staff houses, and kitchens, and the starting of secondary schools, demand a more sophisticated effort on the part of the community than do nursery centres or access roads. Committees are formed in charge of fund raising, barazas must be held, and a good deal of co-operation is required. Sigor Secondary School, for example, has annual expenses of Shs. 171,000/-; to cover costs each householder in the location is assessed 15/- and collections are made by a central government tax collector. Consequently, in Bomet 90% of the people responded that they had participated in the Sigor project.

Although each man is asked to pay, the issue is not forced. The "wazee" insisted that no man was forced to contribute; if he refused, they felt that he must be educated to feel the responsibility. Exactly what direction his education took was not made clear, but they insisted that everyone paid voluntarily, that no one had refused, and that chickens, cattle, or goats were not taken if the payment was not forthcoming. The claim to voluntarism was supported by the response on the survey in which 80% of the 83% Kipsigis who had worked on projects said that their participation and contribution had been voluntary. -

The Luos in Kabondo also stressed the voluntary aspect of contributions. To raise money for Ringa Secondary School, the board of governors first called a general meeting, inviting all members of the location through the baraza line of communication. They also considered it very important to ask speakers from Nairobi, and to invite all important people and large potential donors by personal letter. At the open meeting donation promises were made, and the social pressure forced the wealthier to make larger contributions. Approximately 20% of the people interviewed, however, felt that the pressure was more than social and answered that their contribution to projects had come under pressure from the sub-chiefs

or local leaders. Local leaders play an important role in Kabondo, and throughout the survey references Kabondo heads of household make reference to their authority and that of the Member of Parliament.

The Samians, slightly more practical, admit that they assess directly the members of self-help groups, taking goats or chickens by force if the members do not participate. Members of farm groups are prompted to regular weekly attendance by the knowledge that three consecutive absences may signal the disappearance of a chicken. Despite this, the great majority responded that their participation was voluntary. Accustomed to the traditional duties of contribution, they do not seem to view possible confiscation as pressure.

It is significant that in all cases, in each of the three pilot areas participation on self-help projects was greater than in the control areas. In Kabondo, for example, 61% in the pilot area answered that they worked in a project as against 41% in the control. Also, in each of the three pilot areas, those interviewed more often felt that their participation, whether in material or physical contribution, had been donated voluntarily. In Kabondo, 67% worked voluntarily vs. 41% in the control; in Samia, 70% vs. 66% in the control; 67% felt that their cash contribution had been voluntary as against 48% in control. The pilot area had succeeded not only in getting more people to participate, but also in feeling that their participation had come voluntarily.

Fund raising is generally done on an ad hoc basis, and barazas for that purpose have become significant supplements to the political forums offered by weekly chief and sub-chief barazas. The harambee barazas bring important members of the community back into local participation, involve Members of Parliament in their constituency, or doctors and businessmen in the communities they have left behind. They offer a community-wide forum involving a greater variety of people than do the meetings with chiefs and sub-chiefs which, generally limited to traditional leaders, tend to exclude young men and women. Self-help leaders are selected (usually on a clan basis), presented at the barazas, and then drawn into the project committee. Because self-help projects often related to education, teachers become leaders in the new organisations. The project committees offer a new channel for leadership development through direct participation.

In the follow-up survey, 70% of those interviewed even responded that their committees were open to women. The role of women as indicated in the survey is still somewhat limited especially among the more traditional Kipsigis. In Bonet, the women did not traditionally participate in the organisation of the community; women did not attend meetings or help in the community decisions. Thus Maendeleo has had an especially difficult time in the Kipsigis areas, although women's organisations may find it easier in the future. (87% of the Bonet heads of households responded that women can help in development).

The second survey pointed not only to the difficulties of the women's organisations, but to any organisation or community social group. One ACDO stated that the people in his area were much more interested in projects with visible returns than in community organisations such as youth clubs, maendeleo, or adult education. Responses showed very little or no participation in social organisations, and a definite lack of participation in building such projects as community or youth centres. If the people are interested in pragmatic self-help, it is important that community development co-operate directly with agriculture in channelling community activity to more lucrative projects, projects demonstrating visible returns. In Bonet the cattle dips provided such a channel, and judging from the registered satisfaction, the degree of interest, and the percentage of contributors, the project results did much to create a sense of development in the community. Nevertheless, social meetings can play and could have played a much greater part in the education and co-ordination of the community. Group organisation could have been greatly assisted by the use of visual aids. Mobile visual aid units have vast potential as aids in creating social cohesion, but also in making demonstrations of new development techniques.

Besides the actual construction of projects, however, the pilot programme did make a contribution to the development of local leadership. One ACDO commented on the growing importance of self-help leaders. Members of certain clans cared very much about how well their representatives served the pilot committee; his people were interested in his effectiveness, and asked the ACDO about his work. Although the Bonet elders felt that most leaders were born rather than created, they agreed that participation on self-help projects had helped develop leadership qualities and

identify as leaders men whom they had not noticed before. There are occasional examples of members of the pilot committees now using their experience as a basis for their county council candidacy, and the decision-making responsibilities of the pilot committee members teach them some of the difficulties in administration, giving them a better understanding of county and central government difficulties.

The secondary schools represent a tremendous undertaking, forcing consideration of recurrent expenditure, an annual budget, and maintenance costs. Cattle dips and health clinics also require major financial commitments. Cattle dips in Bomet cost between 8,000/- and 12,000/-; people contributed 10,000/- to the Siport Health Centre and 11,000/- to the Nabuku Clinic in Sania. In Kabondo the 12,000/- already contributed to the Othoro Centre is but a fraction of what it will cost to complete the centre. The size of the projects forces proper planning and preparation. Communication with the county council must be made prior to the start of construction, and a certain amount of money collected in advance of difficulties. Occasionally, the projects come too close together as seen in a statement by the Kapekosie Dispensary Committee, who refer to their participation in other areas, school buildings, nurseries, etc. and hence their inability to complete their project.

The importance of the new decisions reflects the growing necessity for new local leaders, for training in local planning, and for the development of local bodies capable of making long range plans. The significance of the pilot committees and their revolving fund lies in the in-service training experience they produced. After the pilot projects close, if they have been allowed to continue long enough, there should remain a greater knowledge of problem planning and a better understanding of the difficulties facing planners on other levels. The immediate reaction after Independence was "everything now" and the harambee spirit urged immediate results. Experiments such as the pilot projects help to bring a new realism to the people at the local level, to give them a chance to view long range needs. It has become necessary to incorporate inexperienced local leaders into the planning process to teach them of problems outside their own. Participation on a locational level, a committee such as the pilot project committee, brought sub-locational and self-help leaders to see beyond their own individual demands and to recognise other priorities beyond

their own desires. Unless local people are to be included in some decision-making in the future, development plans distributed from above could arouse a bitterness from lack of understanding. The pilot project created a type of experimental local planning commission which was forced to make decisions as to limited priorities. Obviously the initial experience did not always produce idyllic results; cattle dips in Bomet continued to the exclusion of other equally, if not more important, items such as the co-operative and marketing facilities. Kabondo spent much time on primary school extension. Because missionaries of varying denominations had been active in the area, a variety of schools remained after Independence and with them the group desire for each to have its own primary. It would have been wiser to combine the schools and to use the additional resources for more pragmatic things such as water development, bloc farming, or experimental planning. The success of the pilot project cannot be estimated only in terms of the projects it produced, however. The mistakes made and the new ideas gained can be considered equally important.

The pilot project then has contributed a great deal both to the people in the specific areas and to the planners in the ministries. There should be much information to be gleaned from the second survey's statistics on agriculture, and, from the point of view of the Department of Community Development, already much has been learned. In planning for the new series of pilot projects the Department now realises the absolute necessity for proper training, for complete planning, for organised co-ordination, for continuity, for sufficient supervision. On a different level is the necessity to provide more equipment, visual aid units, and more technical staff. The need of greater co-ordination between field staff and the community development officer, and a better definition of individual responsibility, is evident. At the same time, the Department is better prepared to offer statistics and data to support its requests for aid or for specific approaches to new experiments in rural development. The three projects in Western Kenya, while not ostentatious in their individual success, offer a good deal of information for future planning, and it is in this area that they make their greatest contribution.

PART THREE

A P P E N D I C E S

APPENDIX ONE

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APPENDIX TWO

LEADER/OFFICIAL VERSION
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APPENDIX THREE

BASIC TABLES CARD ONE pp. 1 - 10

APPENDIX FOUR

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APPENDIX SIX

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT QUESTIONNAIRE
HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD VERSION

APPENDIX SEVEN

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT QUESTIONNAIRE
LEADER/OFFICIAL VERSION

APPENDIX EIGHT

BASIC QUESTIONNAIRE : ALL SCHEDULES

APPENDIX NINE

SAMPLE AREA MAPS

KENYA GOVERNMENT
RURAL EVALUATION SURVEY
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND SELF HELP PROJECTS

Q.1 Community development and self help projects are important to the development of our country. Can you tell me if there have been any such projects in your location since Independence?

Q.1(a) If 'yes' to Q.1, could you tell me what they were?

PROJECTS	SAMIA	KABONDO	BOMET	EXP. TOTAL	CONT. TOTAL
Contribution of money/materials/self help towards Harambee schools and teachers' houses	55	76	66	66	67
Nursery School projects	70	41	66	59	52
Self help farming projects/4K club/group digging and weeding/land consolidation	34	53	33	40	22
Building of dispensary/clinic/health centre	58	50	26	45	24
Building of community or youth centres/social hall/church	6	-	2	3	2
Building of roads/bridges	44	12	33	30	26
Adult Literacy classes	8	5	-	4	1
women's clubs/Maendeleo ya wanawake	4	39	-	14	11
Building of water projects/dips/spray	25	6	91	41	41
Others	3	6	10	6	3
Said 'No' to Q.1	3	3	6	4	8
TOTAL%	310	291	333	318	257

* Note: Totals may add up to more than 100% as some respondents gave more than one answer.

Q.2 Did you yourself, or any other person from this household help with any of these in any way? If 'yes', who helped?

WHO HELPED	SAMIA	KIBONDO	BOMET	EXP. TOTAL	CONT. TOTAL
Myself only	12	16	6	11	21
Wife only	4	3	2	3	2
Self and Wife	48	58	36	47	42
Self and son/daughter only	1	-	-	-	-
Wife and son/daughter only	1	-	1	1	-
Self and rest of adult family	21	15	43	26	20
Other	1	-	1	1	1
Not Stated	2	1	2	2	1
Said 'no' to Q.2	7	3	3	4	5
Said 'no'/Don't know to Q.1	3	3	6	4	8
TOTAL%	100	100	100	100	100

Q.2(a) If 'yes', to Q.2, which ones and in what way did you help?

AI-2

	SAMIA	KABONDO	BOMET	EXP. TOTAL	CONT. TOTAL
Contribution of money/materials/self help towards Harambee schools and teachers' houses	32	59	44	45	48
Nursery School projects	48	28	36	37	24
Self help farming projects/4K club/group digging and weeding/land consolidation.	18	26	24	23	6
Building of dispensary/clinic/health centre	41	32	13	29	16
Building of community or youth centres/social hall/church	1	-	1	1	-
Building of roads/bridges	22	9	16	16	15
Adult literacy classes	2	2	-	1	1
Women's clubs/Maendeleo ya Wanawake	-	26	-	9	4
Building of Water projects/dips/sprays	17	3	78	33	32
Other	-	2	4	2	2
Not stated/none	1	-	1	1	-
Not applicable	10	6	9	8	13
TOTAL%	193	194	226	205	161

Q.2(a) Conts

HELPED IN WHAT WAY	SAMIA	KABONDO	BOMET	EXP. TOTAL	CONT. TOTAL
Donated money/material toward school building	63	58	76	66	65
Helped in building school/nursery	1	-	-	-	-
Physical work/offered labour	56	39	58	52	39
Helped practically in building school/nursery	50	29	37	39	27
Organized/encouraged people to work through barazas	-	1	-	-	1
Other	-	4	-	1	1
Not Stated	15	21	12	16	18
Not applicable	10	6	9	8	13
TOTAL%	195	158	192	183	164

Q.2(b) If 'yes' to Q.2, did the project/s turn out to be successful?

	SAMIA	KABONDO	BOMET	EXP. TOTAL	CONT. TOTAL
Yes	81	91	84	85	61
No	8	3	5	6	21
Not stated.	1	-	2	1	5
Not applicable.	10	6	9	8	13
TOTAL%	100	100	100	100	100

Note:- Totals may add up to more than 100% as some gave more than one answer.

Q.2(c) If 'no' to Q.2(b), why not?

AI-5

REASON NOT SUCCESSFUL	SAMIA	KABONDO	BOMET	EXP. TOTAL	CONT. TOTAL
Project is not yet complete	5	1	5	4	14
Project not completed because of lack of money.	-	-	2	1	-
Lack of organisation/personnel	1	-	-	1	1
School/Hospital/Dispensary was burned	-	-	-	-	3
We failed to finish the project	1	-	-	-	-
Other	2	-	-	1	2
Not stated	-	-	-	-	1
Not applicable	91	97	93	93	79
TOTAL %	100	100	100	100	100

('Yes' to Q.2(b), but project uncompleted - included in Q.2c)

Q.2(d) If 'yes' to Q.2, which one of the projects mentioned in Q.2(a) do you know more about than any others?

PROJECT	SAMIA	KABONDO	BOMET	EXP. TOTAL	CONT. TOTAL
Contribution of money/material/self help toward school building and teachers' houses.	16	42	26	28	31
Nursery school projects	24	17	18	26	9
Self help farming projects/4K club/group digging and weeding	8	12	21	10	4
Building of dispensary/clinic/health centres	25	15	4	15	8
Building of community or youth centres/social hall/church	-	-	-	-	-
Building of roads/bridges	6	4	12	7	8
Adult literacy classes	2	-	-	1	1
Muendeleo ya Wana wake	-	15	-	5	4
Building of water projects/cattle dips	5	1	62	23	26
Other	-	1	2	1	1
Not stated	6	1	4	4	4
Not applicable	10	6	9	8	13
TOTAL %	102	114	158	128	109

Note: Some Totals may add up to more than 100% due to the fact that some Respondents gave more than one answer.

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Q.3(i) Now about this particular project mentioned in Q.2(d), can you tell me how it was started?

Whose idea was it?

	SAMIA	KABONDO	BOMET	EXP. TOTAL	CONT. TOTAL
Chief/Sub-Chief	9	9	5	8	9
People	52	30	67	50	47
Govt. administrators/External Officers/ C.D.O.	8	5	6	6	4
County Council chairman/committee	1	-	-	-	-
Govt./Presidential call/M.P.	6	15	-	7	3
My own	-	-	2	1	-
Parents' Association	-	-	-	-	-
Teachers/School Elders/School Committee	1	3	1	2	3
Local Leader/Church Leader	4	20	2	9	9
Other	2	4	-	2	5
Don't know	4	8	5	6	4
Not applicable	6	7	13	12	16
Total %	105	101	102	103	100

Q.3(ii) Where did you first hear about it?

	SAMIA	KABONDO	BOMET	EXP. TOTAL	CONT. TOTAL
Chief/sub-chief/his officer/baraza	39	34	17	30	22
Local leader/neighbour/people	21	27	10	19	17
Administrative officers/C.D.O./External Officers	1	11	22	15	16
County Council meetings	1	-	1	1	-
Government	-	-	3	1	2
Public meeting/political party/ Self Help meeting	1	1	30	11	10
Radio	-	1	-	-	-
KANU branch chairman/M.P.	-	4	-	1	-
School committee/Teachers	4	3	-	2	2
Other	4	10	8	7	11
Don't know	13	1	4	6	3
Myself	-	-	-	-	-
Not applicable	16	7	13	12	17
Total %	100	100	108	105	100

Note: Totals may add up to more than 100% as some respondents gave more than one answer.

3 (iii) Did you work on it?

AI-5

	SAMIA	KABONDO	BOMET	EXP. TOTAL	CONT. TOTAL
Yes, worked on project	72	61	83	72	66
No, contributed money/materials	-	7	3	3	-
No, C.D.O./people worked on it	5	25	1	11	16
Not stated	7	-	-	2	1
Not applicable	16	7	13	12	17
TOTAL %	100	100	100	100	100

Q. 3(iv) If so, was this work voluntary or under pressure?

	SAMIA	KABONDO	BOMET	EXP. TOTAL	CONT. TOTAL
Worked voluntarily	71	67	80	73	65
Under pressure by Sub-chief/Liguru	2	20	3	8	12
Under pressure by Local Leader	-	1	-	-	-
Did not work on it	4	4	4	4	4
Not stated	7	1	-	3	2
Not applicable	16	7	13	12	17
TOTAL %	100	100	100	100	100

Q. 3(v) Did you contribute cash or materials?

	SAMIA	KABONDO	BOMET	EXP. TOTAL	CONT. TOTAL
Contributed cash	57	81	86	75	69
Contributed material	8	21	13	14	4
Supplied labour	11	1	1	4	2
Contributed nothing	6	8	1	5	8
Not stated	7	-	-	2	2
Not applicable	16	7	13	12	17
TOTAL %	105	118	114	112	102

Q. 3(vi) If so, was this cash or material contribution voluntary or under pressure?

	SAMIA	KABONDO	BOMET	EXP. TOTAL	CONT. TOTAL
Contributed cash voluntarily	67	62	82	71	59
Under pressure by Liguru	1	4	2	2	1
Under pressure by Local Leader	3	18	1	7	12
Supplied labour voluntarily	-	-	-	-	-
Contributed nothing	6	9	2	6	8
Not Stated	7	-	-	2	3
Not Applicable	16	7	13	12	17
TOTAL %	100	100	100	100	100

Note. Totals may add up to more than 100% as some respondents gave more than one answer.

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Q.4

Who was it that directed the project?

AI-6

	SAMIA	KABONDO	BOMET	EXP. TOTAL	CONT. TOTAL
District Commissioner	1	-	-	-	-
District Officer/District Agriculture Officer	-	1	-	-	-
Community Development Assistant/C.D.O.	6	2	-	3	1
Local leader/School committee chairman/Headmaster/Church leader	67	78	73	73	70
Locational committee chairman	-	1	2	1	-
Members' committee chairman	-	-	5	2	3
People themselves	-	1	-	1	-
Chief/sub-chief	7	8	8	8	9
Other	1	1	-	1	-
Not stated	5	2	1	3	1
Not applicable	16	7	13	12	17
Total %	104	102	103	104	101

Q.5

Was there a committee?

	SAMIA	KABONDO	BOMET	EXP. TOTAL	CONT. TOTAL
Yes	73	83	84	80	71
No	4	5	1	3	10
Don't know	7	5	2	5	2
Not applicable	16	7	13	12	17
Total %	100	100	100	100	100

Q.6

If "yes" to Q.5, how was the committee chosen?

	SAMIA	KABONDO	BOMET	EXP. TOTAL	CONT. TOTAL
Elected	61	36	81	59	64
Appointed	3	46	1	17	7
Volunteered	6	-	-	2	-
Don't know	3	1	3	2	1
Not applicable	27	17	16	20	23
Total %	100	100	100	100	100

Note: Totals may add up to more than 100% as some respondents gave more than one answer.

105-

ELECTED/APPOINTED BY:	SAMIA	KABONDO	BOMET	EXP. TOTAL	CONT. TOTAL
The people	56	55	80	64	64
Chief/ Chief's baraza/C.D.O.	2	17	1	7	4
Locational chairman/local leader/ Church leader	-	5	-	2	2
Parents' association/School committee	4	2	-	2	1
Other	1	3	-	1	-
Not stated	-	-	-	-	-
Not applicable	36	18	19	24	29
Total %	100	100	100	100	100

Q.6(a) Were you satisfied about how the project was handled?

	SAMIA	KABONDO	BOMET	EXP. TOTAL	CONT. TOTAL
Yes	77	84	83	81	71
No	4	4	1	3	4
Don't know	3	5	3	4	8
Not applicable	16	7	13	12	17
Total %	100	100	100	100	100

Q.6(b) If "no" to Q.6(a), why not?

	SAMIA	KABONDO	BOMET	EXP. TOTAL	CONT. TOTAL
Govt. failed to give help it promised	-	-	-	-	-
No further help, no fruits coming from the project	-	-	-	-	1
Project not in use/not completed	-	1	-	-	1
Not completed due to lack of unity	1	1	-	1	-
Peoples property sold without their consent	-	-	1	-	1
People are forced to contribute money and labour	2	-	-	1	1
Money donated swindled by leader	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	2	-	1	-
Not applicable	96	96	99	97	96
Total %	100	101	101	101	100

Note: Totals may add up to more than 100% as some respondents gave more than one answer.

Q.7 If you and your neighbours had an idea for a self help project, to whom would you go for help to get it started? AI-8

	S..M.I..	K..BONDO	BOMET	EXP. TOTAL	CONT. TOTAL
District Commissioner	4	1	-	2	4
District Officer	2	2	11	5	6
Community Development Officer	36	75	71	61	59
Agriculture Officer	1	3	7	4	1
Local Leaders	11	-	-	4	2
Chief/sub-chief	41	16	13	23	21
C.D.A./County Council	1	-	-	-	-
Other	2	-	-	1	3
Don't know	7	4	6	6	7
Total %	105	102	108	106	103

Q.8 Is there a Community Development committee in your location?

	S..M.I..	K..BONDO	BOMET	EXP. TOTAL	CONT. TOTAL
Yes	70	91	80	80	73
No	1	3	7	4	7
Don't Know	29	6	13	16	20
TOTAL %	100	100	100	100	100

Q.9 If 'yes' to Q.8, are you a member of it?

	S..M.I..	K..BONDO	BOMET	EXP. TOTAL	CONT. TOTAL
Yes	5	22	24	17	12
No	65	69	56	65	62
Not Applicable	30	9	20	20	26
TOTAL %	100	100	100	100	100

Q.10 If 'no' to Q.9, do you know any member of it?

	SAMIA	K..BONDO	BOMET	EXP. TOTAL	CONT. TOTAL
Yes	49	63	52	54	49
No	16	6	4	7	13
Not Applicable	35	31	44	37	38
TOTAL %	100	100	100	100	100

Note: Totals may add up to more than 100% as some respondents gave more than one answer.

Q.11

Have you, or a group of which you are a member, ever tried to get a self help project started in the past?

AI-9

	SAMIA	KABONDO	BOMET	EXP. TOTAL	CONT. TOTAL
Yes	24	70	47	47	39
No	73	27	45	48	57
Don't know	3	3	8	5	4
Total %	100	100	100	100	100

Q.12 If "yes" to Q.11, tell me about it - what did you do and what happened?

DESCRIPTION	SAMIA	KABONDO	BOMET	EXP. TOTAL	CONT. TOTAL
Formed a Self help group and started to build a school	2	18	17	12	4
Formed a self help group and started to build a nursery school	6	11	3	7	7
Met and held a baraza which contributed money/material to work on school/ to these projects	6	13	18	12	19
This group started work on a clinic handing bricks to masons	1	8	2	4	2
Gathering together and working in gardens on self help basis/farming machinery	3	-	1	2	2
Formed a self help farming group which is improving	4	12	15	10	1
Working in our chambas/cultivating together	-	1	-	-	1
Organised a local group and worked on a cattle dip/water dam	-	2	12	5	5
Self help towards building of good roads and bridges	2	10	18	10	3
Started Adult education/Maendeleo Club	1	1	-	1	-
Other	3	10	12	8	7
Not stated	-	1	1	1	-
Not applicable	76	30	53	53	61
Total%	105	117	152	125	110

Q.13 Tell me how satisfied you are with how development and self help has been going in your location since Independence?

	SAMIA	KABONDO	BOMET	EXP. TOTAL	CONT. TOTAL
Very satisfied	20	12	35	22	32
Satisfied	55	60	36	51	36
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	8	13	15	12	7
Dissatisfied	6	9	7	7	12
Very dissatisfied	3	4	4	4	7
Don't know/Refused to answer	8	2	5	4	6
Total %	100	100	100	100	100

Q.14 If dissatisfied or very dissatisfied (Q.13), why are you not satisfied with the way development and self help has been going in your location?

REASONS NOT SATISFIED	SAMIA	KABONDO	BOMET	EXP. TOTAL	CONT. TOTAL
No notable change/Govt. has done nothing	4	6	1	4	1
Very little has been achieved/no fruits from the few projects	-	1	2	1	2
Bridges impassable to vehicles	-	-	1	-	2
Lack of secondary school in the location	-	-	1	-	-
No project has ever succeeded	-	-	1	-	-
Lack of water supply	-	-	-	-	2
Lack of leadership/organisation	2	2	3	2	9
Tribalism in the present administration	-	-	-	-	2
Project failing due to lack of money/money stolen	-	1	-	-	-
Other	1	2	1	1	1
Not stated	2	3	2	2	2
N/A applicable	91	87	89	89	81
Total %	100	102	101	100	102

Q.15 Can you name three things which are needed to be done as self help or Community Development projects right here in your location?

FIRST ANSWER	SAMIA	KABONDO	BOMET	EXP. TOTAL	CONT. TOTAL
Building of schools/technical schools/nurseries/adult education/teachers' houses/libraries	27	18	10	19	26
Building good houses/youth centres/churches/latrines/sports grounds/social halls/women clubs	-	6	10	5	3
Self help Co-operative Society	-	1	-	-	-
Raised funds for scholarships/farm credit finance clubs/trading and market centres/omnibuses	1	5	1	2	5
Group farming/modern farming/farming machinery/graded cattle/improved livestock/cattle dips/farmers training centres/clearing forests	21	14	6	14	8
Hospitals/clinic/dispensary/health centres	10	12	12	11	16
Water projects	20	24	34	26	26
Unity among ourselves/committee for the project	-	-	4	1	-
Assistance from Govt./financial aid	-	4	-	2	-
Good roads/bridges	10	10	19	13	11
Other	-	2	2	1	2
None	12	4	2	6	3
Total %	101	100	100	100	100

SECOND ANSWER	SAMIA	KABONDO	BOMET	EXP. TOTAL	CONT. TOTAL
Building of schools/technical schools/nurseries/adult education/teachers' houses/libraries	17	22	18	19	14
Building good houses/youth centres/churches/latrines/sports grounds/social halls/women clubs	2	10	7	6	3
Raised funds for scholarships/farm credit finance clubs/trading and markets centres/omnibuses	1	6	6	4	-
Group farming/modern farming/farming machinery/graded cattle/improved livestock/cattle dips/farmers training centres/clearing forests	13	16	8	12	9
Hospitals/clinics/dispensary/health clinics	10	9	10	10	31
Water Projects	11	14	17	14	11
Unity among ourselves/committee for the project	-	-	1	-	-
Assistance from Govt./financial aid	-	3	-	1	-
Good roads/bridges	14	10	26	17	23
Other	4	2	2	3	1
No second answer	28	8	5	14	8
Total %	100	100	100	100	100

Q.15 (cont.)

THIRD ANSWER	SAMIA	KABONDO	BOMET	EXP. TOTAL	CONT. TOTAL
Building of schools/technical schools/nurseries/adult education/teachers' houses/libraries	12	24	24	20	14
Building good houses/youth centres/churches/latrines/sports grounds/social halls/women clubs	3	8	4	5	-
Self help cooperative society	-	2	-	1	-
Raised funds for scholarships/farm credit finance clubs/trading and market centres/clearing forests	1	3	4	2	-
Group farming/modern farming/farming machinery/graded cattle/improved livestock/cattle dips/farmers training centres/clearing forests	7	10	11	9	9
Hospitals/clinics/dispensary/health centres	18	9	12	13	14
Water Projects	8	10	8	9	14
Assistance from Govt./financial aid	-	3	-	1	1
Good roads/bridges	8	10	14	11	19
Other	4	6	4	5	3
No third answer	51	23	19	31	28
Total %	112	108	100	107	102

Note: Totals may add up to more than 100% as some respondents gave more than one answer.

Q.16 Is there anything which would prevent the people of your location from starting on any of the self help or Community Development projects which you have mentioned?

FACTORS WHICH PREVENT STARTING PROJECTS	SAMIA	KABONDO	BOMET	EXP. TOTAL	CONT. TOTAL
Lack of unity/co-operation/mistrust	5	7	1	4	4
Lack of finance/material/loans from Govt.	67	55	33	52	43
Poverty/famine/drought/water supply	3	4	49	19	14
Illiteracy	5	3	5	4	1
Lack of leadership/skilled labour/advisors	9	32	12	18	21
Lack of marketing facilities/transport	-	-	21	7	7
Backbiting/fitina	-	1	-	-	-
Lack of farming machinery	9	1	1	4	2
Nothing	14	12	1	9	12
Other	6	8	16	10	6
Not stated/not applicable	12	5	17	11	21
Total %	130	128	156	138	131

Q.17 Who should be the person or group to suggest, to begin and to push Community Development or self help projects?

TO SUGGEST	SAMIA	KABONDO	BOMET	EXP. TOTAL	CONT. TOTAL
Government	7	15	8	10	8
District Commissioner/Officer	-	2	2	1	2
Community Development Officer	3	17	38	19	23
Member of Parliament	1	22	15	13	14
Chief/sub-chief	19	2	10	10	8
The People	70	38	50	53	53
Local leader	1	-	-	-	-
Don't know	4	4	7	5	6
Total %	105	100	130	111	114

Q.17 (cont.)

TO BEGIN	SAMIA	KABONDO	BOMET	EXP. TOTAL	CONT. TOTAL
Government	7	35	19	20	19
District Commissioner/Officer	-	-	1	-	-
Community Development Officer	11	3	2	5	13
Member of Parliament	-	4	-	1	1
Chief/sub-chief	10	17	8	12	8
The People	72	51	84	69	64
Don't know	4	5	8	6	7
Total %	104	115	122	113	112

Note: Totals may add up to more than 100% as some respondents gave more than one answer.

TO PUSH	SAMIA	KABONDO	BOMET	EXP. TOTAL	CONF. TOTAL
Government	45	44	36	42	47
District Commissioner/Officer	-	1	11	4	4
Community Development Officer	32	4	22	19	20
Member of Parliament	-	2	19	7	11
Chief/sub-chief	36	1	40	26	21
The People	5	67	27	33	25
Local leader	1	-	-	-	-
Don't know	4	5	7	5	8
Total %	124	124	162	136	136

Q.18 How do you think your location is progressing in comparison to other locations in this District?

	SAMIA	KABONDO	BOMET	EXP. TOTAL	CONF. TOTAL
Much faster	31	9	35	25	22
About the same	27	58	27	38	25
Much slower	12	19	23	18	29
Don't know	29	12	14	18	24
Refused to answer	1	2	1	1	-
Total %	100	100	100	100	100

Q.19 How do you think this District is progressing in comparison to other Districts in Kenya?

	SAMIA	KABONDO	BOMET	EXP. TOTAL	CONF. TOTAL
Much faster	22	7	27	19	19
About the same	18	50	14	27	16
Much slower	7	16	17	13	19
Don't know	52	26	41	40	45
Refused to answer	1	1	1	1	1
Total %	100	100	100	100	100

Note: Totals may add up to more than 100% as some respondents gave more than one answer.

Q.20 Who should provide the money for development and self help projects?

	SAMIA	KABONDO	BOMET	EXP. TOTAL	CONT. TOTAL
The People	8	4	13	3	8
The Government	27	15	19	20	22
Both equal shares	63	77	66	69	67
Don't know	2	2	2	2	3
Refused to answer	-	2	-	1	-
Total %	100	100	100	100	100

Q.21 How satisfied are you that the Government understands your needs and the development problems in your location?

	SAMIA	KABONDO	BOMET	EXP. TOTAL	CONT. TOTAL
Very satisfied	10	10	18	13	18
Satisfied	52	53	39	48	33
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	8	25	25	19	19
Dissatisfied	9	8	11	9	17
Very dissatisfied	4	2	5	4	8
Don't know/Refused to answer	17	2	2	7	5
Total %	100	100	100	100	100

Q.22 How satisfied are you that your elected Member understands your needs and the development of your location?

	SAMIA	KABONDO	BOMET	EXP. TOTAL	CONT. TOTAL
Very satisfied	6	15	13	11	12
Satisfied	25	61	34	40	43
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	23	16	25	21	8
Dissatisfied	15	5	18	13	15
Very dissatisfied	15	1	8	8	13
Don't know	16	2	2	7	9
Total %	100	100	100	100	100

Q.23 How satisfied are you that the Community Development personal and other extension officers understand your needs and the development problems of your location?

	SAMIA	KABONDO	BOMET	EXP. TOTAL	CONT. TOTAL
Very satisfied	32	13	34	26	29
Satisfied	38	58	31	43	26
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	4	17	13	11	13
Dissatisfied	3	6	16	8	16
Very dissatisfied	1	2	2	2	7
Don't know/Refused to answer	22	4	4	10	9
Total %	100	100	100	100	100

Q.24

Are there any women members on your location or District development committees?

AI-15

	SAMIA	KABONDO	BOMET	EXP. TOTAL	CONT. TOTAL
Yes	76	86	52	72	67
No	-	4	24	9	18
Don't know	24	10	24	19	15
Total %	100	100	100	100	100

Q.25

Do you think women as members of such committees can help with development problems?

	SAMIA	KABONDO	BOMET	EXP. TOTAL	CONT. TOTAL
Yes	90	92	87	90	88
No	2	3	7	4	6
Don't know	8	5	6	6	6
Total %	100	100	100	100	100

Q.26

Have you ever belonged to a women's group or club in this location?

	SAMIA	KABONDO	BOMET	EXP. TOTAL	CONT. TOTAL
Yes	39	41	20	33	32
No	19	28	22	23	31
Women not available	42	31	58	44	37
Total %	100	100	100	100	100

Q.26 (cont.) If "yes" which one?

	SAMIA	KABONDO	BOMET	EXP. TOTAL	CONT. TOTAL
Maendeleo ya Wanawake	4	19	13	12	5
Women's club	4	20	2	9	6
Women's committee on schools	7	7	1	5	5
Adult Literacy classes	-	-	2	1	-
Women self help groups	-	1	2	1	-
Women Farming groups	32	1	9	14	19
Women Welfare Association	-	1	-	-	-
Needle Work groups	-	-	1	-	1
Home Economic Club	-	-	-	-	-
Other	5	2	2	3	10
Not applicable	61	59	80	67	68
Total %	114	111	112	112	114

Note: Totals may add up to more than 100% as some respondents gave more than one answer.

114

Q.27 Are you still a member of any of these clubs or groups?

AI-16

	SAMLA	KABONDO	BOMET	EXP. TOTAL	CONT. TOTAL
Yes	32	39	19	30	28
No	7	2	1	3	4
Not applicable	61	59	80	67	68
Total %	100	100	100	100	100

Q.27 (cont.) If "yes" to Q.27, which ones?

	SAMIA	KABONDO	BOMET	EXP. TOTAL	CONT. TOTAL
Maendeleo ya Wanawake	3	18	11	11	3
Women's clubs	4	19	1	8	5
Women's Committee on schools	5	5	1	4	3
Adult Literacy classes	-	-	2	1	-
Women self help groups	-	-	1	-	-
Women farming groups	26	-	6	11	14
Women Welfare Association	-	1	-	-	-
Needle Work Group	-	-	2	1	1
Home Economic Club	-	-	-	-	-
Other	4	2	2	3	8
Not applicable	68	61	81	70	72
Total %	111	117	107	110	106

Q.28 If still a member, how often do you attend meetings of the club or group?

	SAMIA	KABONDO	BOMET	EXP. TOTAL	CONT. TOTAL
Once a week	11	29	16	18	13
Once a fortnight	3	7	2	4	6
Once a month	3	1	1	2	3
Less often	6	2	-	3	3
Not stated	9	-	-	3	3
Not applicable	68	61	81	70	72
Total %	100	100	100	100	100

Note: Totals may add up to more than 100% as some respondents gave more than answer.

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Q.29 What one thing do they do at this club or group which you like best?

	SAMIA	KABONDO	BOMET	EXP. TOTAL	CONT. TOTAL
Contribution of Money	2	-	1	1	6
Co-operate in working together	1	1	-	1	-
Learn domestic science	1	21	-	7	6
Home Economics Course	-	2	-	1	-
Learning sewing/knitting/spinning	2	18	10	10	5
Traditional dancing/modern singing	2	8	3	4	3
Adult literacy	-	10	-	3	2
Digging/weeding together	14	2	6	7	10
Nothing concrete	2	-	-	1	1
Other	11	4	5	7	5
Not stated	2	-	-	1	2
Not applicable	68	61	81	70	72
Total %	105	128	107	113	112

Q.30 Has any of the clubs to which you belong ever sponsored a self help project?

	SAMIA	KABONDO	BOMET	EXP. TOTAL	CONT. TOTAL
Yes	10	21	15	15	15
No	21	15	3	13	13
Don't know	1	3	1	2	-
Not applicable	68	61	81	70	72
Total %	100	100	100	100	100

Q.30(cont.) If "yes" what was it?

	SAMIA	KABONDO	BOMET	EXP. TOTAL	CONT. TOTAL
School/nursery building	5	10	13	9	11
Digging/weeding together	1	-	1	1	-
Mudding/building houses	-	3	-	1	-
Contribution of money	-	2	4	2	2
Participating in self help projects (N.M.S.)	-	4	-	1	-
Working on the project (N.M.S.)	-	2	-	1	-
Nursery school teaching	1	-	-	-	-
Other	2	2	-	1	2
Not stated	-	-	-	-	2
Not applicable	90	79	85	85	85
Total %	100	103	104	102	102

Note: Totals may add up to more than 100% as some respondents gave more than one answer.

Q.31 Did you yourself help with this project?

	SAMIA	KABONDO	BOMET	EXP. TOTAL	CONT. TOTAL
Yes	10	21	15	15	15
No	-	-	-	-	-
Not applicable	90	79	85	85	85
Totals %	100	100	100	100	100

Q.31(cont.) If "yes", in what way?

	SAMIA	KABONDO	BOMET	EXP. TOTAL	CONT. TOTAL
Contributed money	4	5	13	7	13
Participated/Practically worked on the project	2	2	4	3	-
Contributed materials	1	3	9	4	5
Offered labour	2	10	2	5	4
Farming/digging together	1	-	-	-	-
Teaching people/children how to read	1	-	-	-	-
Smearing houses	-	2	-	1	-
Encouraging/Organising other women	1	-	-	-	-
Other	2	1	-	1	2
Not stated	1	-	-	-	-
Not applicabl.	90	79	85	85	85
Total %	105	103	114	107	109

Q.32 Are there any women members of your locational development committee

	SAMIA	KABONDO	BOMET	EXP. TOTAL	CONT. TOTAL
Yes	25	53	21	33	28
No	-	3	8	4	9
Don't know	33	13	13	19	26
Not applicable	42	31	58	44	37
Total %	100	100	100	100	100

Q.33 Do you think women as members of such committees can help with development problems?

	SAMIA	KABONDO	BOMET	EXP. TOTAL	CONT. TOTAL
Yes	40	63	31	43	41
No	1	1	-	1	1
Don't know	17	5	11	12	21
Not applicable	42	31	58	44	37
Total %	100	100	100	100	100

Note: Totals may add up to more than 100% as some respondents gave more than one answer.

Q.34 Is there anything women can do to help with the development of your location?

	SAMIA	KABONDO	BOMET	EXP. TOTAL	CONT. TOTAL
Yes	26	63	22	37	34
No	2	1	1	1	-
Don't know	30	5	19	18	29
Not applicable	42	31	58	44	37
Total %	100	100	100	100	100

Q.35 If "yes" to Q.34, what can they do?

	SAMIA	KABONDO	BOMET	EXP. TOTAL	CONT. TOTAL
By contributing money/materials for building	-	6	14	7	11
Could help in building self help schools/nurseries and teaching in them	2	10	3	5	5
Could help by providing new methods of domestic science	5	15	1	7	6
Could help by cultivating/weeding together	7	4	2	4	4
Could help by teaching adults/children how to read and write	1	1	-	1	1
Participating in self help projects and assisting the men	3	23	6	11	9
Could help in dress making/knitting/sewing	-	-	-	-	1
Encourage other women to take part in Women clubs	7	10	-	6	4
Could help in the development of our country	2	4	-	2	-
To care for the orphans/child welfare	-	1	-	-	1
Other	4	6	2	4	5
Not stated	-	3	-	-	1
Not applicable	74	37	78	63	66
Total %	106	120	106	110	114

Q.36 If "no" to Q.34, why not?

	SAMIA	KABONDO	BOMET	EXP. TOTAL	CONT. TOTAL
Our husbands don't allow us	-	-	-	-	-
No time due to domestic affairs	1	-	-	-	-
Not stated	1	-	1	1	-
Not applicable	98	99	99	99	100
Total %	100	100	100	100	100

Note: Totals may add up to more than 100% as some respondents gave more than one answer.

KENYA GOVERNMENT
RURAL EVALUATION SURVEY
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND SELF HELP PROJECTS

Q.1 Community Development and self help projects are important to the development of our country. Can you tell me if there have been any such projects in your location since Independence?

	Samia	Kabondo	Bomet	Total
Yes	100	98	100	99
No	-	2	-	1
TOTAL %	100	100	100	100

Q.1(a) If 'yes' to Q.1, could you tell me what they were?

	SAMIA	KABONDO	BOMET	TOTAL
Contributions of money/materials/Self help towards Harambee Schools	74	72	90	79
Nursery School projects	45	5	67	39
Farming projects/4K club/ cultivating together/Dairy.	18	57	58	44
Building of dispensary/clinic/health centre	77	47	15	46
Building of community centre	-	2	-	1
Building of roads and bridges	37	35	25	32
Donation of money/materials toward self help projects	-	2	-	1
Womens' clubs/maendeleo ya wanawake	2	20	-	7
Building of water projects/cattle dips	50	17	97	55
Other	34	7	9	17
Not applicable	-	2	-	1
TOTAL%	337	266	360	322

Q.2 Did you, yourself, participate in any way with any of these projects.

	SAMIA	KABONDO	BOMET	TOTAL
Yes	84	85	96	88
No	16	13	4	11
Not applicable	-	2	-	1
TOTAL %	100	100	100	100

Note; Some respondents gave more than one answer, therefore, some totals may add up to more than 100%

Q.2(a) Which one/s and in what way did you participate?

All-2

PROJECTS/CONTRIBUTION	SANIA	KABONDO	BONET	TOTAL
Contributed to Self Help Harambee schools	19	18	70	36
Contributed to nursery schools	11	2	9	7
Participated in building water projects /cattle dips	2	-	57	20
Encouraged and Organised people to start on these projects.	5	10	-	5
Encouraged and Organised people to start on a Dispensary/H.C.	5	3	4	4
Donated money/materials toward the projects	42	18	81	47
Worked physically on the projects	15	18	1	11
Participated in the projects	2	8	1	4
Supplied labour to the projects	27	12	57	32
Participated in building roads/bridges	3	3	1	2
Self help farming projects/cultivating together.	10	-	7	6
Other	16	10	3	10
Not Applicable	16	15	4	12
TOTAL %	173	117	295	196

Q.2(b) If "yes" to Q.2, did the project/s turn out to be successful?

	SANIA	KABONDO	BONET	TOTAL
Yes	82	78	96	85
No	2	7	-	3
Not applicable.	16	15	4	12
TOTAL %	100	100	100	100

Q.2(c) If 'no' to Q.2(b), why not?

REASON	SANIA	KABONDO	BONET	TOTAL
There was no Govt. Support	2	-	-	1
Lack of organisation	-	7	-	2
Project uncompleted due to financial problems	-	2	-	1
Not applicable	98	93	100	97
TOTAL %	100	102	100	101

Note: Some totals may not add up to more than 100% as some respondents gave more than one answer.

Q.2(d) If 'yes' to Q.2, which of these projects mentioned in Q.2(a) did you anticipate in most actively? AII-1

PROJECT	SANIA	KABONDO	BOHET	TOTAL
Contribution of money/materials/self help towards Harambee schools	31	37	69	46
Nursery school projects	15	2	19	12
Self help farming projects/4K club/cultivating together/Dairy	-	25	30	18
Building of dispensary/clinic/health centre	35	18	4	19
Building of roads/bridges	10	10	12	11
Donation of money/materials towards self help projects	-	3	1	1
Women's clubs/maendeleo ya Wanawake	-	-	1	-
Building of water projects/cattle dips	15	-	61	25
Other	8	2	3	4
Not stated	2	-	-	1
Not applicable	16	15	4	12
TOTAL %	132	112	204	149

Q.3 Now about this particular project, tell me how it was started.
(i) Whose idea was it?

WHOSE IDEA	SANIA	KABONDO	BOHET	TOTAL
Chief/Sub-Chief	6	8	3	6
The people/public/community	60	23	84	56
D.C/D.O./C.D.C/A.O./Teacher	5	10	1	5
Locational Idea	-	-	1	-
Community Development Committee	2	2	3	2
My own idea	2	2	-	1
Parents	2	-	-	1
Local Leader's/M.P.	-	40	3	14
The Government	3	-	1	1
Other	8	3	-	4
Not applicable	16	15	4	12
TOTAL %	104	103	100	102

(ii) Where did you first hear about it?

SOURCE	SANIA	KABONDO	BOHET	TOTAL
Chief/Sub-chief/Chief's Baraza	10	10	12	11
Local leader/Neighbours	8	22	9	13
Administrative/Extention officers	-	-	34	11
Government/President's call	3	-	25	9
Public/Local Meetings	5	37	7	16
School committee/School meeting	-	8	1	3
Sania (no more stated)	47	-	-	16
Education Department	-	5	7	4
Myself	2	2	-	1
Other	11	5	1	6
Not stated	2	-	-	1
Not applicable	16	15	4	12
TOTAL %	104	104	100	103

	SAMIA	KABONDO	BOMET	TOTAL
Yes	82	65	96	81
No	2	20	-	7
Not applicable.	16	15	4	12
Total %	100	100	100	100

(iv) Was the work voluntary?

	SAMIA	KABONDO	BOMET	TOTAL
Yes	82	65	96	81
No	2	20	-	7
Not applicable.	16	15	4	12
Total %	100	100	100	100

(v) Who contributed cash and materials ?

	SAMIA	KABONDO	BOMET	TOTAL
I contributed cash	13	37	69	40
I did not contribute anything	2	3	-	2
I contributed materials	-	12	27	13
I supplied labour/worked with my hands	13	18	36	22
The people/community gave cash	61	5	25	30
The Locational/County councils	3	-	-	1
The Govt. assisted with cash	29	-	-	10
Parents	2	-	-	1
I don't know, I just helped in the organization	3	8	-	4
Other	6	18	-	8
Not stated	5	-	-	2
Not applicable	16	15	4	12
TOTAL %	153	116	161	145

(vi) Was the contribution voluntary?

	SAMIA	KABONDO	BOMET	TOTAL
Yes voluntary	79	82	96	85
Under pressure	3	-	-	1
Not applicable	18	18	4	14
TOTAL %	100	100	100	100

Q.4 Who directed the project?

	SAMIA	KABONDO	BOMET	TOTAL
County Council	-	2	-	1
D.C./D.O./D.A.O./A.E.O.	2	7	-	3
C.D.O.	18	3	-	7
Local Leader/Group leader/W.P.	56	57	90	68
Parents association	2	-	-	1
Locational Committee Chairman	2	2	-	1
Cordinating Committee Chairman	8	2	-	3
Teacher/School committee Chairman	3	5	-	3
Chief/Sub-Chief	8	13	-	7
Other	3	2	-	2
Church/Schoolcommittee/Priest	6	5	-	4
Not Stated	-	-	6	2
Not applicable	16	15	4	12
TOTAL %	124	113	100	114

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Q.5 Was there a committee for the project?

AII-5

	SAMIA	KABONDO	BOMET	TOTAL
Yes	79	47	96	74
No	5	20	-	3
Not Applicable.	16	15	4	12
Don't Know ,	-	18	-	6
TOTAL %	100	100	100	100

Q.6 If 'yes' to Q.5, how was the committee chosen?

	SAMIA	KABONDO	BOMET	TOTAL
Elected	72	39	96	69
Appointed	5	8	-	4
Volunteered	2	-	-	1
Not applicable	21	53	4	26
TOTAL %	100	100	100	100

If elected or appointed, by whom?

	SAMIA	KABONDO	BOMET	TOTAL
The people	38	35	88	54
D.C./M.P./Local leaders/Chief	2	5	-	2
Locational Committee	29	-	-	10
Parents association	3	-	-	1
Priest	2	-	-	1
Other	2	7	8	6
Not stated	1	-	-	-
Not applicable	23	53	4	26
TOTAL %	100	100	100	100

Q.6(a) Do you think the project was handled successfully?

	SAMIA	KABONDO	BOMET	TOTAL
Yes	84	75	96	35
No	-	10	-	3
Not Applicable.	16	15	4	12
TOTAL %	100	100	100	100

Q.6(b) If 'no' to Q.6(a), why not?

	SAMIA	KABONDO	BOMET	TOTAL
Not enough money	-	3	-	1
We lacked qualified staff	-	2	-	1
There was no full time professional to look after it	-	2	-	1
Lack of organized skill	-	3	-	1
Not applicable	100	90	100	96
TOTAL %	100	100	100	100

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Q.7 If the people of your location had an idea for a self help project to whom would they go for help in getting it started?

AII-6

PERSON	SAMIA	KABONDO	BOMET	TOTAL
District Commissioner	-	3	1	1
District Officer	5	5	2	4
C.D.O/C.D.A.	77	60	97	78
A.O.	-	7	-	2
Locational leaders/Sub-locational chairman	10	7	-	6
Chief/sub-chief	19	12	-	10
Village co-ordinating committee	2	-	-	1
Other	5	7	-	4
Health assistant	2	-	-	1
Intiate it by themselves	-	2	-	1
TOTAL %	120	103	100	108

Q.8 Is there a Community Development Committee in your location?

	SAMIA	KABONDO	BOMET	TOTAL
Yes	100	40	96	79
No	-	3	1	1
Don't Know.	-	57	3	20
TOTAL %	100	100	100	100

Q.9 If "yes" to Q.8, are you a member of it?

	SAMIA	KABONDO	BOMET	TOTAL
Yes	37	17	58	38
No	63	23	38	41
Not applicable.	-	60	4	21
TOTAL %	100	100	100	100

Q.10 If 'no' to Q.9, do you know any number of it?

	SAMIA	KABONDO	BOMET	TOTAL
Yes	57	23	36	39
No	6	-	2	3
Not applicable.	37	77	62	58
TOTAL %	100	100	100	100

Q.11 Have any of the people or group of people of your location tried to get a self help project started in the past?

	SAMIA	KABONDO	BOMET	TOTAL
Yes	68	52	97	72
No.	30	3	2	12
Not stated.	2	45	1	16
TOTAL	100	100	100	100

Note: Totals may add up to more than 100% as some respondents gave more than one answer.

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PROJECT ATTEMPTED	SAMIA	KABONDO	BOMET	TOTAL
Formed self help group, started to build school	34	17	54	35
Formed self help group, started to build nursery school	8	2	10	7
Building of roads/bridges/water projects/dips	16	10	39	22
Started work on clinic/social hall	2	7	-	3
Organised group of voluntary members	3	2	4	3
Supplied labour	2	2	7	4
Self help work on 'shamba'	11	3	31	15
Self help on water project Irrigation schemes	2	3	19	8
Dairy farming scheme	-	3	1	1
Other	24	15	37	25
Kisii-Kabondo coffee growers group	-	3	-	1
Not applicable	32	48	4	28
*TOTAL %	134	115	206	152

Q.13 Do you think the people in your location are satisfied with how development and self help is going on since Independence.

	SAMIA	KABONDO	BOMET	TOTAL
Very satisfied	16	15	70	33
Satisfied	66	23	27	38
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	-	33	2	12
Dissatisfied	18	25	1	15
Very dissatisfied	-	2	-	1
Don't know	-	2	-	1
TOTAL %	100	100	100	100

Q.14 If 'dissatisfied' or 'very dissatisfied' to Q.13, why do you think they are not satisfied with the way development and self help has been going in your location?

REASON	SAMIA	KABONDO	BOMET	TOTAL
Because my area/location has not participated in many projects/has been neglected by the Government.	8	15	-	8
We lack full-time professionals to man the project	-	3	-	1
There is not enough money/important projects	5	2	1	3
Cash and materials not distributed evenly	-	2	-	1
The Govt. leans on one side politically	-	2	-	1
No Project has ever succeeded	2	-	-	1
We lack leadership	-	3	-	1
Lack of co-operation	2	2	-	1
Other	-	3	-	1
Not stated	3	-	-	1
Not applicable	82	73	99	84
*TOTAL %	102	105	100	103

* Some gave more than one answer

Q.1f Do you think there are any projects that could be done as self help or community development project in your location? If so, name three. AII-8

FIRST CHOICE	S.MIA	K.BONDO	BONET	TOTAL
Building of Harambee schools/Training centres/Nursery schools/Adult education classes and Teachers' houses.	27	43	15	28
Building of chiefs' camp	2	-	-	1
Self help co-Operative societies	2	-	2	1
Marketing/credit societies/Fishing Industry	5	2	-	2
Dairy farming/Agricultural loans/produce factory/Irrigation/Improved livestock/4K clubs/cotton plantations/Land consolidation.	5	15	7	9
Hospital/Dispensary/Health Centre/clinic	5	15	13	11
Water Projects	21	-	42	21
Community centre/Youth centre	-	2	-	1
Good Roads/Bridges/Transport	26	22	3	17
Other	8	-	18	9
None	2	2	-	1
TOTAL %	103	101	100	101

SECOND CHOICE	S.MIA	K.BONDO	BONET	TOTAL
Building of Harambee schools/Training centres/Nursery schools/Adult education classes and Teachers' houses.	29	29	12	23
Self help co-operative societies	3	3	2	3
Marketing/credit societies/Fishing Industry	-	2	-	1
Dairy farming/Agricultural loans/produce factory/Irrigation/Improved livestock/4K clubs/cotton plantations/Land consolidation.	10	15	6	10
Hospital/Dispensary/Health Centre/clinic	13	8	15	12
Water projects	8	7	13	9
Community centre/Youth centre	-	-	2	1
Good Roads/Bridges/Transport	27	20	31	26
Other	8	3	19	10
No Other	8	13	-	7
TOTAL %	106	100	100	106

Note: Some Totals may add up to more than 100% as some respondents have given more than one answer.

THIRD CHOICE	SAMIA	KABONDO	BOMET	TOTAL
Building of Harambee schools/Training centres/Nursery schools/adult education classes and Teachers' houses.	23	7	14	14
Self help co-operative societies	2	-	-	1
Marketing/credit societies/Fishing Industry	-	2	-	1
Dairy farming/Agricultural loans/produce factory/Irrigation/Improved livestock/4K clubs/cotton plantations/Land consolidation.	2	3	14	6
Hospital/Dispensary/Health Centre/clinic	16	12	16	14
Water projects	10	10	9	10
Local Bar	-	2	-	1
Good Roads/Bridges/Transport	13	7	21	14
Other	3	-	10	4
No Other	44	58	16	39
TOTAL %	113	101	100	104

Q.16 Is there anything that could prevent the people in your location from starting any of these projects you mentioned? If so, what are they?

REASON	SAMIA	KABONDO	BOMET	TOTAL
Lack of unity/organization	10	13	-	8
Lack of finance	79	85	13	59
Lack of marketing facilities	2	-	9	4
Illiteracy	-	5	-	2
Lack of leadership/skilled labour	2	25	-	9
Draught	-	-	19	6
Lack of materials	3	2	12	6
Poverty/Famine	2	2	22	9
Nothing can prevent them	10	-	-	3
Other	13	2	21	12
Not stated	3	5	36	14
TOTAL %	124	139	132	132

Q.17 Who should be the person or group to suggest, to begin and to push community development and self help projects?

PERSON	SAMIA	KABONDO	BOMET	TOTAL
Government	6	3	16	8
District Commissioner/Officer	2	7	2	4
Community Development Officer	8	15	40	21
M.P.	3	20	-	8
Chief/sub-chief	21	23	9	18
The people	66	32	33	44
Other	2	-	-	1
Not stated	5	-	-	2
TOTAL %	113	100	100	106

Note: Totals may add up to more than 100% as some respondents gave more than one answer.

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	SAMIA	KABONDO	BOMET	TOTAL
Government	2	-	-	1
District Commissioner/Officer	-	2	-	1
Community Development Officer	8	7	7	7
M.P.	2	-	-	1
Chief/sub-chief	16	40	-	19
The people	79	48	93	73
Local Leader	-	3	-	1
TOTAL%	107	100	100	103

(To push)

	SAMIA	KABONDO	BOMET	TOTAL
Government	21	18	36	25
District Commissioner/Officer	8	8	-	5
Community Development Officer	60	10	34	35
M.P.	2	3	-	2
Chief/sub-chief	26	7	16	16
The People	3	53	25	27
Local Leaders	2	-	-	1
..nybody	-	8	-	3
Other	-	2	-	1
Not Stated	3	-	-	1
TOTAL %	125	109	111	115

Q. 18 How do you think your location is progressing in comparison to other locations in this District?

	SAMIA	KABONDO	BOMET	TOTAL
Much faster	56	55	85	65
About the same	18	24	12	18
Much slower	21	8	2	11
Don't Know	5	13	1	6
TOTAL %	100	100	100	100

Q.19 How do you think your District is progressing in comparison to other Districts in Kenya?

	SAMIA	KABONDO	BOMET	TOTAL
Much faster	34	27	75	45
About the same	35	35	13	28
Much slower	15	20	3	13
Don't know	16	18	9	14
TOTAL %	100	100	100	100

Q.20 Who should provide the money for development and self help projects?

	SAMIA	KABONDO	BOMET	TOTAL
The people	13	8	15	12
The Government	10	35	9	18
Both, equal share	77	57	75	70
Don't know	-	-	1	-
TOTAL%	100	100	100	100

Some totals add to more than 100% as some have given more than one answer.

12

Q.21 Do you think the people of your location are satisfied that their Government understands their needs and development problems?

	SAMLA	KARONDO	BOMET	TOTAL
Very satisfied	15	12	52	27
Satisfied	54	17	34	35
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	15	53	10	26
Dissatisfied	8	15	2	8
Very dissatisfied	8	3	2	4
TOTAL %	100	100	100	100

Q.22 Do you think the people of your location are satisfied that their elected Member understands their needs and development problems?

	SAMLA	KARONDO	BOMET	TOTAL
Very satisfied	6	18	31	18
Satisfied	44	28	37	37
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	24	39	23	29
Dissatisfied	15	7	3	8
Very dissatisfied	8	8	6	7
Don't know/refused to answer	3	-	-	1
TOTAL %	100	100	100	100

Q.23 Do you think that the people of your location are satisfied that Community Development personnel and other extension officers understand their needs and development problems?

	SAMLA	KARONDO	BOMET	TOTAL
Very satisfied	40	10	54	35
Satisfied	44	25	25	31
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	6	48	19	24
Dissatisfied	8	5	2	5
Very dissatisfied	2	12	-	5
TOTAL %	100	100	100	100

Q.24 Do you think that the women of your location are doing all they can towards the development of the location?

	SAMLA	KARONDO	BOMET	TOTAL
Yes	76	58	69	68
No	24	30	30	28
Don't know.	-	12	1	4
TOTAL %	100	100	100	100

Q.25 If "no" to Q.24, what could they do to make a greater contribution?

All-12

	S.M.I.	K.BONDO	BOMET	TOT.L
Form women's groups/Maendeleo ya Wanawake	16	5	3	8
Attend meetings/help give ideas	-	-	3	1
Co-operate with the men	2	-	-	1
Improve standard of education in their clubs/schools	5	17	-	7
Should be actively engaged in Self-help projects	-	7	4	4
Know more about domestic science	-	-	18	6
Know more about child welfare	-	-	6	2
Other	6	5	7	6
Not applicable	76	70	70	72
TOTAL %	105	104	111	107

Q.26 Do you think women in general can help by being members of the various development committees in the District?

	S.M.I.	K.BONDO	BOMET	TOT.L
Yes	100	72	99	91
No	-	25	-	8
Not stated	-	3	1	1
TOTAL %	100	100	100	100

POSITION OF RESPONDENT	S.M.I.	K.BONDO	BOMET	TOTAL
Church elder/Priest	-	5	2	2
Education officer/Teacher/School clerk	21	20	18	19
Member/Chairman/Sub-locational committee of self help project/maendeleo ya wanawake	2	15	22	13
Local leader/Councillor/H.F.	8	7	27	14
C.D.O./C.D.A./D.O./H.O./Dresser	10	7	3	7
Marketing officer	-	-	2	1
Chief/sub-chief/Administrative Police	32	12	15	19
KANU/KPU official	-	5	-	2
Agricultural/veterinary/Lands officer	5	3	7	5
Clerk to cashier	2	-	-	1
Other	20	26	4	17
TOTAL %	100	100	100	100

Note: Totals may add up to more than 100% as some respondents have given more than one answer.

1/20

Appendix III

COL.17 Card I

FUNCTIONAL EDUCATION	SAMIA		KABONDO		BOMET		TOTAL EXPER.		TOTAL CONTROL	
	65	68	65	68	65	68	65	68	65	68
Illiterate	57	52	59	33	65	50	61	45	53	46
Literate only vernacular	41	34	33	33	30	37	34	35	38	31
Literate English and vernacular	1	4	6	16	4	2	4	7	8	8
Complete Primary	1	9	1	15	1	9	1	11	1	12
Some Secondary Plus	..	1	1	3	..	2	-	2	..	3
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

COL.18 To 25 Card I Q.17

LEVEL OF LIVING										
No radio	87	84	92	62	91	83	90	76	87	78
Radio	13	16	8	38	9	17	10	24	13	22
No cupboard	70	59	77	44	80	59	76	54	70	63
Cupboard	30	41	23	56	20	41	24	46	30	37
No Tables/chairs	33	6	31	12	21	20	28	13	30	24
Tables/chairs	67	94	69	88	79	80	72	87	70	76
No kerosine lamp	39	41	63	10	10	10	36	20	38	25
Kerosine lamp	61	59	37	90	90	90	64	80	62	75
No clock	88	90	83	66	94	89	89	82	86	83
Clock	12	10	17	34	6	11	11	18	14	17
No wrist watch	84	77	84	67	83	77	84	74	87	78
Wrist watch	16	23	16	33	17	23	16	26	13	22
No bicycle	42	52	67	44	74	58	63	52	61	52
Bicycle	58	48	33	56	26	42	37	48	39	48
No handmill	99	98	98	97	86	83	94	93	93	83
Handmill	1	2	2	3	14	17	6	7	7	17
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
BASE (All Interviews)	165	250	216	252	243	253	624	755	88	102

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TOTAL LEVEL OF LIVING SCORE	SAMIA		K.BONDO		BOMET		TOTAL EXPER.		TOTAL CONTROL	
	65	68	65	68	65	68	65	68	65	68
0	10	5	19	6	2	6	10	6	15	7
1	20	19	35	2	17	13	24	11	17	15
2	22	27	16	23	38	23	26	24	26	27
3	21	14	9	20	20	17	17	17	15	14
4	14	14	9	12	12	18	12	15	9	11
5	5	9	5	8	5	8	5	8	12	8
6	5	8	5	6	4	10	4	8	6	6
7	3	4	2	21	2	3	2	10	...	10
8	..	-	-	2	..	2	-	1	..	2
TOTAL %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Cols. 27-30 CardI Q.18

AGENT INITIATED CONTACT	S.MIA		K.BONDO		BOMET		TOTAL EXPER.		TOTAL CONTROL	
	65	68	65	68	65	68	65	68	65	68
No Contact Agricultural Officer	64	60	39	40	40	35	46	45	35	62
	36	40	61	60	60	65	54	55	65	38
No Contact Veterinary Officer	88	92	68	68	32	35	59	65	47	77
	12	8	32	32	68	65	41	35	53	23
No Contact Community Development officer	85	88	75	59	84	41	81	63	74	76
	15	12	25	41	16	59	19	37	26	24
No Contact Chief/Sub-chief	65	57	48	44	53	27	54	43	42	55
	35	43	52	56	47	73	46	57	58	45
TOTAL %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Col. 31

TOTAL AGENT INITIATED CONTACT SCORE

0	44	36	25	22	18	19	27	26	23	43
1	28	37	24	25	18	7	23	23	12	21
2	17	15	19	17	27	11	21	14	23	11
3	7	10	20	12	28	18	20	13	25	12
4	4	2	12	24	9	45	9	24	17	13
TOTAL %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
BASE (ALL INTERVIEW)	165	250	216	252	243	253	624	755	88	102

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COLS. 32-35 Card I Q.19

SELF-INITIATED CHANGE AGENT CONTACT	SAMIA		KABONDO		BOMET		TOTAL EXPER.		TOTAL CONTROL	
	65	68	65	68	65	68	65	68	65	68
No contact Agricultural Officer	84 16	74 26	52 48	62 38	78 22	45 55	71 29	60 40	72 28	71 29
No contact Veterinary Officer	91 9	92 8	74 26	77 23	44 56	30 70	67 33	66 44	55 45	71 29
No contact Community Development Officer	93 7	90 10	89 11	67 33	95 5	49 51	92 8	69 31	93 7	78 22
No contact Chief/Sub-Chief	76 24	60 40	62 38	51 49	88 12	35 55	76 24	49 31	73 27	58 42
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

COL.36

TOTAL SELF-INITIATED CONTACT SCORE

0	65	51	34	31	33	17	42	33	35	46
1	22	26	32	33	45	15	34	25	40	23
2	7	14	19	13	18	14	15	14	12	9
3	3	7	9	9	3	17	5	11	7	7
4	3	2	6	14	1	37	4	17	6	15
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

COL.37

COMBINED CHANGE AGENT CONTACT SCORE

0	40	32	21	17	18	13	24	20	23	34
1	21	18	10	8	8	6	12	11	6	12
2	16	22	20	23	14	6	17	17	10	16
3	9	8	12	9	24	3	16	8	21	6
4	5	10	13	13	16	9	12	10	13	9
5	4	4	8	8	11	6	8	6	8	6
6	1	4	8	7	6	20	5	10	9	4
7	3	1	3	3	2	6	3	3	5	2
8	1	1	5	12	1	31	3	15	5	11
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
BASE(All Interviews)	165	250	216	252	243	253	624	755	88	102

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COLS.38-42 Card I, Q.20

SOCIAL PARTICIPATION	SAMIA		KABONDO		BOMET		TOTAL EXPER.		TOTAL CONTROL	
	65	68	65	68	65	68	65	68	65	68
No Participation Co-operative Society Meeting	42	53	55	56	95	56	67	55	57	77
	58	47	45	44	5	44	33	45	43	23
No Participation Home Economics Course	92	99	84	87	96	87	91	91	83	92
	8	1	16	13	4	13	9	9	17	8
No Participation Farmers Training Course	89	93	87	75	90	67	88	76	90	84
	11	7	13	25	10	40	12	24	10	16
No Participation 4K Youth Club	97	89	100	83	100	97	99	90	99	93
	3	11	-	17	..	3	1	10	1	7
No Participation Self-Help Group meeting	52	31	24	19	12	13	27	21	35	36
	48	69	76	81	88	87	73	79	65	64
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

COL.43 Card I

TOTAL SOCIAL PARTICIPATION SCORE

0	29	23	13	13	9	13	16	16	9	30
1	29	30	39	32	76	31	51	31	55	41
2	30	39	35	32	14	26	25	33	31	17
3	8	7	11	12	1	18	6	12	2	8
4	3	1	2	4	..	10	2	5	2	3
5	1	-	..	7	..	2	-	3	1	1
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

COLS.44-46 Card I

AGRICULTURAL DEMONSTRATION PARTICIPATION

No Participation Farmers Field Day	79	88	91	78	95	88	89	85	82	92
	21	12	9	22	5	12	11	15	18	8
No Participation Agricultural Demonstration	64	78	78	72	86	75	77	75	70	77
	36	22	22	28	14	25	23	25	30	23
No Participation Animal Husbandry Demonstrations	87	95	91	75	90	78	89	82	86	87
	13	5	9	25	10	22	11	18	14	13
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
BASE (All Interviews)	165	250	216	252	243	253	624	755	88	102

Col.47 CardI Q.20

TOTAL PARTICIPATION IN AGRICULTURAL DEMONSTRATION SCORE.

	S.MLA		K.BONDO		BOMET		TOTAL EXPER.		TOTAL CONTROL	
	65	68	65	68	65	68	65	68	65	68
0	58	77	75	65	84	71	74	71	65	76
1	20	11	15	12	7	6	13	10	13	11
2	17	9	5	6	7	14	9	9	19	6
3	5	3	5	17	2	9	4	10	3	7
TOTAL %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Cols.48-50 Q.21 Card I

COSMOPOLITNESS

None visited Capital cities visited at least once in a life time	22	28	51	37	44	53	41	39	40	40
	78	72	49	63	56	47	59	61	60	60
None Visited Commercial centres visited at least once in life time.	7	12	8	5	15	9	10	9	9	13
	93	88	92	95	85	91	90	91	91	87
None visited Small towns visited at least once in life time	16	16	34	41	64	47	41	35	24	48
	84	84	66	59	36	53	59	65	76	52
TOTAL %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Col.51 CardI Q.21

TOTAL COSMOPOLITNESS

0	.2	4	4	2	10	8	6	5	3	6
1	1	6	..	11	2	22	1	13	13	18
2	13	31	30	54	52	42	34	42	37	46
3	84	59	66	33	36	28	59	40	47	30
TOTAL %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Col.52 Q.32 Card I

ASPIRATION FOR SONS EDUCATION

None	..	..	1	..	..	1	-	-	..	..
Up to 4yrs.	..	..	3	-	..	1	1	-	..	..
Up to 7yrs.	1	-	3	4	-	1	2	2	..	..
Up to 10yrs.	2	-	8	3	3	3	4	2	2	2
11 years schooling and over	18	21	50	20	38	10	37	17	29	16
University/College	79	78	35	73	59	84	56	78	69	82
TOTAL%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
BASE (ALL INTERVIEWS)	165	250	216	252	243	253	624	755	88	102

COL.53 Card I Q.33

ASPIRATION FOR DAUGHTERS EDUCATION	SAMIA		KABONDO		BOMET			TOTAL EXPER.		TOTAL CONTROL	
	65	68	65	68	65	68		65	68	65	68
None	2	..	2	-	2	4		2	1	..	..
Up to 4 years schooling	..	1	3	..	2	2		2	1	..	..
Up to 7 years schooling	7	10	6	2	8	12		7	8	3	8
Up to 10 years schooling	14	20	13	6	14	4		13	10	14	13
11 years schooling and over	18	25	50	21	33	14		35	20	30	12
University/College	59	44	26	71	41	64		41	60	33	67
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100		100	100	100	100

COL.54 Card I, Q.33

LEVEL OF EDUCATION

None	70	56	64	35	79	63		71	51	70	50
Some Primary up to 7 years	29	34	32	47	20	26		27	36	29	35
Primary complete 7 yrs. completed	1	9	3	15	1	9		2	11	1	12
Some Secondary +	..	1	1	3	..	2		-	2	..	3
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100		100	100	100	100

COL.55 Card I Q.33

FUNCTIONAL LITERACY

Illiterate	57	52	59	33	65	50		61	45	54	45
Literate in vernacular	41	34	33	33	30	38		34	35	36	32
Literate in English and vernacular	2	14	8	34	5	12		5	20	10	23
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100		100	100	100	100
BASE (All Interviews)	165	250	216	252	243	253		624	755	88	102

Cols.56-62 CardI Qs.30,31,34-37

	S.M.M.I.		K..BONDO		BOMET			TOT..L EXPER.		TOT..L CONTROL	
	65	68	65	68	65	68		65	68	65	68
Positive	97	97	96	86	99	94		98	92	99	95
Negative	3	3	4	14	1	6		2	8	1	5
Negative	10	2	16	14	3	6		9	8	7	6
Positive	90	98	84	86	97	94		91	92	93	94
Negative	5	14	14	21	4	5		8	13	9	11
Positive	95	86	86	79	96	95		92	87	91	89
Positive	95	95	75	89	81	94		83	92	84	92
Negative	5	5	25	11	19	6		17	8	16	8
Negative	31	24	22	15	58	15		38	18	34	20
Positive	69	76	78	85	42	85		62	82	66	80
Negative	5	18	13	28	2	23		7	23	5	22
Positive	95	82	87	72	98	77		93	77	95	78
TOTAL%	100	100	100	100	100	100		100	100	100	100

Col.63 CardI

RELIGION

Christian	84	83	81	72	41	28		66	60	78	56
Sectarian	3	2	5	11	..	4		3	6	4	4
Traditionalist	13	15	14	16	59	68		31	33	18	40
Moslem	..	-	..	1	..	-		..	1	..	..
TOTAL%	100	100	100	100	100	100		100	100	100	100
BASE (ALL INTERVIEWS)	165	250	216	252	243	253		624	755	88	102

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COLS.65-66 CardI Qs.14 and 15

FARM ORGANIZATION

	S.M.L.A.		KIBONDO		BOMET		TOTAL EXPER		TOTAL CONTROL	
	65	68	65	68	65	68	65	68	65	68
Completely fenced	16	23	71	59	84	91	62	57	48	46
Partly fenced	30	34	24	34	15	9	22	26	24	23
Not at all fenced	54	43	5	7	1	..	16	17	28	31
TOTAL%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Completely divided into fields	3	5	11	23	59	60	28	30	19	29
Partly divided into fields	7	32	9	48	57	35	19	38	24	34
Not at all divided into fields	90	63	80	29	4	5	53	32	57	37
TOTAL %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Col67 CardI

SEX

Male	91	96	91	90	83	95	88	93	93	97
Female	9	4	9	10	17	5	12	7	7	3
TOTAL %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Col 68 CardI

COMBINED FUNCTIONAL LITERACY/EDUCATION SCORE

No Schooling/ No Literacy	57	50	57	33	64	51	60	44	53	45
Some Schooling/ No Literacy	1	2	2	..	1	..	1	1	..	1
No Schooling/Literate in vernacular only	13	6	6	2	14	12	11	7	17	6
Some Schooling/ Literate in ver- nacular only	27	28	27	31	6	25	23	28	21	25
Some Schooling/ No education/ Literate in ver- nacular and Eng.	1	4	6	16	4	2	4	7	8	8
Primary completed/ English and Ver.	1	9	1	15	1	8	1	11	1	12
Some Secondary/ English and Ver.	..	1	1	3	..	2	-	2	..	3
TOTAL %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Col.69 Card I Q.I

FARM FRAGMENTATION

One Piece	57	64	66	43	73	71	66	60	53	54
Two Pieces	19	17	16	16	22	21	19	18	25	23
Three Pieces	7	10	7	8	4	7	6	8	8	5
Four Pieces	5	5	5	9	1	-	3	5	2	8
Five Pieces	1	2	1	4	..	-	1	2	7	1
Six Pieces and more	11	2	5	20	..	-	5	7	5	9
TOTAL %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
BASE (ALL INTERVIEWS)	165	250	216	252	243	253	624	755	88	102

SIZE OF FARM

	SAMIA		K.BONDO		BOMET		TOTAL EMPER		TOTAL CONTROL	
	65	68	65	68	65	68	65	68	65	68
Two Acres minus										
Two Acres minus	4	7	5	2	2	2	3	4	5	5
Four acres minus	13	12	14	10	10	5	12	9	9	7
Six acres minus	16	15	19	15	13	13	16	14	15	12
Eight acres minus	10	11	23	12	14	13	16	12	16	15
Ten acres minus	12	12	13	12	13	10	13	11	13	13
Fifteen acres minus	13	13	13	21	19	16	15	17	16	17
Twenty-five acres minus	12	12	9	19	18	17	14	16	14	18
Twenty-six acres plus	20	18	4	9	11	24	11	17	12	13
TOTAL %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Cols 71-75 Q.16

FARM IMPLEMENTS POSSESSION SCORE

	SAMIA		K.BONDO		BOMET		TOTAL EXPER		TOTAL CONTROL	
	65	68	65	68	65	68	65	68	65	68
No fork Fork	95 5	73 27	58 42	54 46	95 5	79 21	82 18	69 31	86 14	73 27
No spade Spade	88 12	86 14	85 15	61 39	92 8	89 11	88 12	79 21	87 13	90 10
No plough Plough	97 3	92 8	54 46	35 65	27 73	20 80	55 45	48 52	65 35	40 60
No Wheelbarrow Wheelbarrow	96 4	93 7	94 6	85 15	99 1	94 6	96 4	91 9	91 9	92 8
Don't have any of harrow cultivator hand/Ox cart, or tractor	98	100	98	95	100	98	99	98	100	99
Have one of the mentioned four	2	-	2	5	..	2	1	2	..	1
TOTAL %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Base (ALL INTERVIEWS)	165	250	216	252	243	253	624	755	88	102
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12/1

COL.76 Card I, Q.16.

TOTAL IMPLEMENTS POSSESSION SCORE	SAMIÄ		KABONDO		BOMET		TOTAL EXPER.		TOTAL CONTROL	
	65	68	65	68	65	68	65	68	65	68
0	83	64	33	25	25	16	43	35	51	29
1	11	24	36	24	65	56	41	35	34	50
2	3	6	20	19	7	22	11	16	11	10
3	2	4	8	20	3	6	4	10	2	7
4	..	2	3	11	..	-	1	4	2	4
5	1	..	..	1	..	..	-	-	..	..
6										
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

COL.77 Card I, Q.26

OCCUPATIONAL SATISFACTION (PERCIEVED THROUGH ADVICE GIVEN TO YOUNG MEN)

Go into farming	45	42	65	49	70	61	62	51	66	56
Do something else	55	58	35	51	30	39	38	49	34	44
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

COL.78 Card I, Q.27

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS (PERCIEVED NEED FOR HIGHER EDUCATION FOR AVERAGE FARMER)

Better off with more schooling	71	86	75	75	98	83	83	81	84	87
Much schooling not necessary	29	14	25	25	2	17	17	19	16	13
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

COL.79 Card I, Q.28

ORIENTATION TOWARDS TRIBAL CUSTOMS

Discard old tribal customs	26	20	29	33	1	35	17	30	13	36
Retain old tribal customs	74	80	61	67	99	65	83	70	87	64
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

COL. 80 Card I, Q.29

ORIENTATION TOWARDS A SPECIFIC TRIBAL CUSTOM

Discard Polygamy	45	21	50	60	28	54	40	43	5	43
Retain Polygamy	55	79	50	40	72	46	60	57	95	57
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
BASE (All Interviews)	165	250	216	252	243	253	624	755	88	102

Appendix IV

COL.18 Card II, Q.7

MAIZE CROP ACREAGE IN PAST YEAR	SAMIA		KABONDO		BOMET		TOTAL EXPER.		TOTAL CONTROL	
	65	68	65	68	65	68	65	68	65	68
2 acres minus	6	54	3	55	9	52	6	54	68	47
4 acres minus	53	12	71	27	37	32	53	23	13	28
Over 4 acres	32	4	20	12	41	15	32	10	9	6
Don't know	9	30	6	6	13	1	9	13	10	19
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

COL. 19 Card II, Q.7

PERCENTAGE OF MAIZE CROP SOLD IN PAST YEAR

None	59	50	74	44	85	79	74	58	68	68
25% minus	3	4	8	7	10	6	8	6	10	9
50% minus	15	21	13	20	3	9	9	17	8	13
75% minus	8	17	2	14	1	3	3	11	8	8
100% minus	15	8	3	15	1	3	6	8	6	2
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

COL.20 Card II, Q.7

NUMBER OF MAIZE HARVESTS IN PAST YEAR

None	5	6	2	7	3	4	3	6	8	4
One	78	49	41	49	91	89	70	62	61	79
Two or more	17	45	57	44	6	7	27	32	31	17
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

COL.21 Card II, Q.7

MAIZE CROP INNOVATIVENESS ROTATION

Does not rotate	25	18	37	21	40	69	35	36	34	56
Rotates crop	75	82	63	79	60	31	65	64	66	44
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
BASE (All Interviews)	165	250	216	252	243	253	624	755	88	102

COL.22 Card II, Q.7

SEED SELECTION	SAMIA		KABONDO		BOMET			TOTAL EXPER.		TOTAL CONTROL	
	65	68	65	68	65	68		65	68	65	68
No seed selection practiced	18	6	3	6	15	22		12	11	14	12
Selects best own seed	80	90	97	50	84	65		87	68	68	71
Buys improved variety	2	4	..	44	1	13		1	21	18	17
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100		100	100	100	100

COL.23 Card II, Q.7

No fertilizer used at all	71	88	26	17	31	42		40	49	41	48
Uses farmyard fertilizer	28	10	73	52	66	51		58	38	56	40
Buys commercial fertilizer	1	2	1	31	3	7		2	13	3	12
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100		100	100	100	100

COL.24 Card II, Q.7

No insecticides used	98	96	89	68	99	98		96	87	98	91
Insecticides used	2	4	11	32	1	2		4	13	2	9
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100		100	100	100	100

COL. 25 Card II, Q.7

Scatters seed	42	40	47	31	1	27		28	33	23	36
Plants in rows	58	60	53	69	99	73		72	67	77	64
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100		100	100	100	100

COL. 26 Card II, Q.7

Weeds once	42	32	52	33	5	7		31	24	26	26
Weeds twice	53	59	45	57	88	87		64	68	65	61
Weeds thrice and more	5	9	3	10	7	6		5	8	9	13
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100		100	100	100	100
BASE (All interviews)	165	250	216	252	243	253		624	755	88	102

COL. 27 Card II, Q.7

TOTAL MAIZE CROP INNOVATIVENESS SCORE

	SAMIA		KABONDO		BOMET		TOTAL EXPER.		TOTAL CONTROL	
	65	68	65	68	65	68	65	68	65	68
1	-	..	..	..	..	..	-	..	1	3
2	13	7	10	4	1	7	7	6	3	11
3	17	19	16	10	5	12	12	14	10	15
4	35	17	21	11	24	23	26	17	14	12
5	19	39	29	20	19	39	23	33	27	30
6	12	14	17	12	45	12	26	13	35	16
7	3	2	6	6	5	4	5	4	9	2
8	..	1	1	10	-	2	-	4	1	4
9	1	1	..	27	-	1	..	9	..	7
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

COL.28, 29 Card II, Q.7

NONE-OPINIONATEDNESS

00	46	6	74	35	36	3	52	15	7	8
01	25	9	16	29	30	9	24	15	39	14
02	16	47	6	17	23	38	15	34	27	37
03	9	29	2	12	8	29	6	23	17	18
04	..	9	1	6	3	19	2	11	9	20
05	1	..	..	1	..	1	-	1	1	3
06	1	..	..	..	..	..	-	..	..	..
07	..	..	1	..	..	-	-	..	..	..
08	..	..	..	..	..	-	..	..	..	..
09	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	-	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

COL.31 Card II, Q.22

EXPOSURE TO RADIO

Never exposed	36	18	27	4	40	26	34	16	32	12
Hardly ever (Longer than a month)	15	21	21	31	11	9	16	20	16	19
Few times per month least once a month	15	13	11	4	11	8	12	9	7	10
Few times per week least once a week	17	27	15	19	17	25	16	23	9	22
Regularly/today/yesterday	17	21	26	42	21	32	22	32	36	37
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
BASE (All interviews)	165	250	216	252	243	253	624	755	88	102

COL. 32 Card II, Q.23

EXPOSURE TO CINEMA MOBILE AND COMMERCIAL

	SAMIA		KABONDO		BOMET		TOTAL EXPER.		TOTAL CONTROL	
	65	68	65	68	65	68	65	68	65	68
Never exposed	72	40	59	25	58	25	62	29	72	38
Hardly ever	18	45	39	60	24	54	28	53	23	51
Few times per month	7	14	1	7	15	16	7	13	3	7
Few times per week	3	1	1	7	3	4	3	4	2	2
Regularly	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	2
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

COL. 33 Card II, Q.23

TOTAL ELECTRONIC MEDIA EXPOSURE SCORE

0	33	17	23	3	31	17	29	12	29	10
1	13	12	10	5	12	10	12	9	14	16
2	13	12	21	28	12	9	15	17	8	8
3	17	13	17	10	11	9	15	12	11	15
4	12	17	16	18	15	20	14	18	25	17
5	7	13	12	23	12	21	10	19	9	24
6	3	10	..	8	5	10	3	9	2	6
7	2	1	1	4	2	3	2	3	2	2
8	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	2
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

COL. 34 Card II, Q.24

DAILY NEWSPAPER EXPOSURE SCORE

Never exposed	76	68	74	42	96	68	83	59	80	60
Hardly ever exposed	8	10	8	17	2	19	5	16	7	7
Few times per month	6	6	7	4	-	8	4	6	2	5
Few times per week	9	14	7	15	2	3	6	11	6	15
Regularly	1	2	4	22	..	2	2	8	5	13
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
BASE(All interviews)	165	250	216	252	243	253	624	755	88	102

COLS.41-50 Card II. Qs.10-12 & 13

AGRICULTURAL KNOWLEDGEABILITY (UNAIDED RECALL)

	SAMIA		KABONDO		BOMET		TOTAL EXPER.		TOTAL CONTROL	
	65	68	65	68	65	68	65	68	65	68
Does not mention crop weeding	41	90	74	97	99	98	75	95	75	92
Mentions crop weeding	59	10	26	3	1	2	25	5	25	8
Does not mention overstocking	83	94	66	69	58	56	70	73	82	75
Mentions over- stocking	13	6	34	31	42	44	20	27	18	25
Does not mention soil erosion	22	31	45	54	58	63	44	49	34	37
Mentions soil erosion	78	69	55	46	42	37	56	51	66	63
Does not mention fertilization	15	18	2	31	2	20	6	23	6	18
Mentions ferti- lization	85	82	98	64	98	80	94	77	94	82
Does not mention crop rotation	54	44	50	45	36	34	46	41	34	57
Mentions crop rotation	46	56	50	55	64	66	54	59	66	43
Does not mention burning grass	92	90	91	85	97	85	93	87	95	84
Mentions burning grass	8	10	9	15	3	15	7	13	5	16
Does not mention overcropping	57	82	62	81	23	55	46	73	100	76
Mentions overcropping	43	18	38	19	77	45	54	27	..	24
Does not mention paddocking	95	88	91	62	79	58	87	69	83	76
Mentions paddocking	5	12	9	38	21	42	13	31	17	24
Does not mention deep cultivation	94	66	99	95	100	76	98	79	92	90
Mentions deep cultivation	6	34	1	5	..	24	2	21	8	10
Does not know of artificial insemi- nation	44	25	41	26	20	40	33	30	30	29
Knows about arti- ficial insemination	56	75	59	74	80	60	67	70	70	71
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
BASE (all interviews)	165	250	216	252	243	253	624	755	88	102

COL.57 Card II

HOME INNOVATIVENESS SCORE

	S.M.T.A		K.BONDO		BOMET		TOTAL EXPER.		TOTAL CONTROL	
	65	68	65	68	65	68	65	68	65	68
0	71	78	52	37	81	83	68	66	66	73
1	16	13	30	19	13	8	26	14	18	10
2	11	7	11	12	5	6	9	8	10	7
3	2	2	7	32	1	3	3	12	6	10
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

COLS.58,59

SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD UNIT

01	2	4	..	..	1	1	1	2	..	4
02	5	11	6	3	2	1	4	5	1	6
03	3	5	11	5	11	2	9	4	5	4
04	8	11	12	11	10	3	10	8	3	6
05	13	14	10	12	12	6	11	10	9	10
06	9	8	14	13	13	13	12	11	15	10
07	8	12	18	12	10	7	12	10	19	11
08	10	8	9	11	10	15	10	11	7	11
09	9	6	6	7	10	9	8	7	8	8
10	10	5	3	8	7	11	7	8	6	6
11	7	2	4	3	6	7	5	4	7	11
12	6	2	3	4	3	8	4	5	5	1
13	3	3	1	2	1	4	2	3	1	2
14	2	2	1	-	1	4	2	2	1	4
15 plus	5	7	2	9	3	9	3	10	13	6
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
BASE(All interviews)	165	250	216	252	243	253	624	755	88	102

COLS.35,36 Card II, Q. 24

TOTAL MASS MEDIA EXPOSURE SCORE

	SAMIA		KABONDO		BOMET		TOTAL EXPER.		TOTAL CONTROL	
	65	68	65	68	65	68	65	68	65	68
00	30	17	22	3	31	17	27	12	27	10
01	14	12	8	4	12	9	11	9	13	13
02	12	11	16	19	12	8	14	13	8	9
03	12	14	16	12	11	9	13	12	7	10
04	10	13	16	8	14	15	14	12	23	10
05	6	10	8	15	10	16	9	14	10	11
06	9	6	5	4	6	13	6	7	3	8
07	3	4	4	8	2	6	3	6	3	9
08	1	4	1	5	1	3	1	4	1	7
09	1	8	2	13	-	3	1	8	5	7
10	2	1	1	5	-	-	1	2	..	2
11	..	..	1	3	..	1	-	1	..	2
12	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	-	..	2
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

COL.38 Card II, Q.8

INCOME FROM FOOD CROPS

None	30	36	23	22	62	54	40	37	46	47
100/= minus	44	48	46	11	23	31	34	30	28	26
200/= minus	18	8	17	17	7	4	13	10	9	14
300/= minus	4	4	9	10	4	4	6	6	5	4
400/= minus	2	1	3	7	..	2	2	3	3	1
500/= minus	1	2	2	6	1	1	2	3	2	4
600/= minus	1	2	6	28	3	4	3	11	7	4
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
BASE (All interviews)	165	250	216	252	243	253	624	755	88	102

VOLS.39, 40 Card II, Q.8

HOUSEHOLD INCOME FROM ALL SOURCES

	SAMIA		KABONDO		BOMET		TOTAL EXPER.		TOTAL CONTROL	
	65	68	65	68	65	68	65	68	65	68
100/= minus	14	35	18	12	3	10	11	19	17	25
200/= minus	16	25	13	4	6	6	11	11	10	11
300/= minus	10	13	15	4	9	7	11	8	8	8
400/= minus	9	6	13	6	10	5	11	6	10	5
500/= minus	10	5	8	7	11	11	10	8	6	6
600/= minus	12	3	9	8	16	13	12	10	15	6
1,000/= minus	9	3	9	12	16	16	12	10	12	12
1,500/= minus	5	3	4	13	11	18	7	12	7	8
2,000/= minus	3	3	2	10	7	6	4	6	5	12
3,000/= minus	3	4	3	7	6	4	4	5	3	2
3,001/= minus	9	-	6	17	5	4	7	7	7	5
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
BASE(All interviews)	165	250	216	252	243	253	624	755	88	102

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COL.51 Card II, Qs.10-12 & 13

TOTAL AGRICULTURAL KNOWLEDGEABILITY SCORE

	SAMIA		KABONDO		BOMET		TOTAL EXPER.		TOTAL CONTROL	
	65	68	65	68	65	68	65	68	65	68
0	1	3	..	5	..	1	-	3	..	3
1	5	4	1	3	..	5	2	4	1	5
2	6	9	10	16	4	8	7	11	5	14
3	30	24	32	28	18	16	26	23	40	23
4	27	33	29	24	37	27	31	28	35	30
5	16	17	24	4	30	27	24	16	17	8
6	10	9	4	18	9	8	7	12	1	17
7	5	1	-	1	2	8	3	3	1	..
8	..	-	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

COL.53 Card II

AGE LEVEL OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

25 years minus	2	6	2	..	7	3	4	3	..	4
35 years minus	7	15	19	30	24	20	18	22	16	21
45 years minus	21	23	28	37	31	35	27	32	30	23
65 years minus	38	34	40	25	29	38	35	32	45	42
66 years plus	32	22	11	8	9	4	16	11	9	10
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

COL.55-56 Card II

HOME INNOVATIVENESS

No toilet	84	81	78	48	88	90	83	73	80	75
Open pit toilet	11	12	15	13	9	4	11	9	11	13
Closed pit toilet	5	7	9	39	3	6	6	18	9	12
Throw out garbage	78	94	58	53	89	89	75	79	74	83
Deposits in compost pit	22	6	42	47	11	11	25	21	26	17
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
BASE (All interviews)	165	250	216	252	243	253	624	755	88	102

	SAMIA		KABONDO		BOMET		TOTAL EXPER.		TOTAL CONTROL	
	65	68	65	68	65	68	65	68	65	68
<u>COLS.63-65 Card II</u>										
Proportion of children 16 yrs. minus in household	100	78	99	89	98	92	99	86	94	88
<u>COLS.66-68 Card II</u>										
Proportion of literates 12 yrs. plus in household	81	72	72	95	75	85	76	84	92	85
<u>COLS.69&70 Card II</u>										
Proportion of deaths in household	23	40	22	19	9	32	17	30	8	25
<u>C LS.71-73 Card II</u>										
Proportion of school goers (6-15 years)	70	59	57	78	64	75	63	71	74	69

COL.74 Card II

NUMBER OF CHILDREN 16 YEARS PLUS AND ATTENDING SCHOOL

None	77	75	81	48	81	51		80	57	67	62
One	19	16	14	13	14	15		15	15	24	10
Two	4	6	3	19	4	16		4	14	7	18
Three	..	1	2	14	1	6		1	7	2	6
Four	..	-	..	4	..	10		..	5	..	2
Five	..	1	..	2	..	1		..	1	..	1
Six plus	..	-	..	-	..	..		..	1	..	1
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100		100	100	100	100

COL.75 Card II

NUMBER AWAY ATTENDING SCHOOL

None	80	88	91	77	100	42		91	69	86	70
One	12	10	6	2	..	13		5	8	5	15
Two	6	1	3	13	..	11		3	9	8	7
Three	1	1	-	4	..	16		-	7	1	2
Four	1	..	..	2	..	7		-	3	..	3
Five	-	..	..	-	..	4		..	1	..	2
Six plus	..	..	..	2	..	7		..	3	..	1
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100		100	100	100	100
BASE(all interviews)	165	250	216	252	243	253		624	755	88	102

COL.76 Card II

NUMBER AWAY WORKING

	SAMIA		KARONDO		BOMET		TOTAL EXPER.		TOTAL CONTROL	
	65	68	65	68	65	68	65	68	65	68
None	62	68	75	61	81	66	74	65	70	70
One	27	19	19	27	17	15	20	20	22	13
Two	7	9	4	10	2	7	4	8	8	11
Three	2	2	2	1	..	6	1	3	..	5
Four	2	1	..	1	..	2	1	1	..	1
Five plus	..	1	..	-	..	4	..	3	..	..
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

COL.77 Card II

NUMBER OF HOUSEWIVES IN HOUSEHOLD

None	5	10	5	5	6	4	5	6	2	5
One	45	59	56	70	75	74	61	67	56	67
Two	27	19	27	15	15	16	22	17	19	21
Three	13	7	8	7	2	4	7	6	13	4
Four	8	3	2	2	2	2	4	2	7	3
Five	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	..
Six plus	1	1	1	..	..	..	-	1	2	..
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

COLS. 78 & 79 Card II

AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD (ACTUAL NUMBER OF YEARS).

00	1	9	1	4	3	-	2	4	..	3
25 minus	1	6	1	..	6	2	3	3	..	4
30 minus	2	10	7	10	13	10	8	10	6	11
35 minus	5	6	13	21	12	10	11	12	10	10
40 minus	6	15	17	17	16	20	14	17	14	14
45 minus	14	8	11	19	13	15	13	14	14	9
50 minus	14	13	15	14	15	15	13	14	14	24
55 minus	12	7	11	4	8	12	10	8	0	5
60 minus	13	11	14	2	5	5	10	6	14	9
65 minus	10	2	2	4	5	6	5	4	9	4
70 minus	10	12	5	5	2	4	5	7	5	6
75 minus	3	1	-	..	..	-	1	1	3	..
76 plus	9	..	3	-	2	..	5	-	2	1
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
BASE (ALL INTERVIEWS)	165	250	216	252	243	253	624	755	88	102

Appendix V

Col.6-8 CardIII Q.3

INTENSIFICATION OF TILLAGE PROPORTION OF ACREAGE UNDER CULTIVATION

	SAMI		KABONDO		BONET			TOTAL EXPER		TOTAL CONTROL	
	65	68	65	68	65	68		65	68	65	68
00%	1	32	-	1	1	3		1	12	1	20
01 - 10%	7	1	1	2	16	12		9	5	2	6
11 - 20%	12	6	11	8	38	39		22	18	18	16
21 - 30%	10	5	11	16	22	23		15	15	12	14
31 - 40%	14	8	15	19	14	16		15	14	17	13
41 - 50%	17	10	21	19	8	5		15	11	14	11
51 - 60%	9	4	14	12	-	1		7	6	8	5
61 - 70%	10	7	11	9	..	..		6	5	14	1
71 - 80%	8	7	12	6	-	..		6	4	2	4
81 - 90%	4	6	4	3	..	-		2	3	5	3
91 - 100%	8	14	..	5	..	1		2	7	7	7
TOTAL %	100	100	100	100	100	100		100	100	100	100

Col. 18-22 CardIII Q.4

CASH CROP DIVERSIFICATION

None Tea and Pyrethrum	100 ..	100 -	98 2	100 -	98 2	100 ..		98 2	100 -	100 ..	96 4
None Coffee	95 5	98 2	79 21	69 31	100 ..	100 -		91 9	89 11	84 16	92 8
None Sisal	52 48	88 12	9 91	81 19	75 25	97 3		46 54	88 12	82 18	95 5
None Cotton	9 91	10 90	91 9	87 13	100 ..	98 2		73 27	65 35	61 39	66 34
CASH CROP DIVERSIFICATION SCORE											
0	4	9	6	42	74	95		32	49	41	57
1	52	79	66	53	25	5		46	45	45	35
2	51	10	26	5	1	..		23	5	14	8
3	5	2	1	..	..	..		2	1	..	..
4	..	..	1	..	..	..		-	..	..	..
TOTAL %	100	100	100	100	100	100		100	100	100	100
B.S.E (..LL INTERVIEWS)											
	165	250	216	252	243	253		624	755	88	102

126

Cols.23-29 Card III Q.5

CASH CROP INNOVATIVENESS

	SAMBIA		KAMBONDO		BOMET		TOTAL EXPER.		TOTAL CONTROL		
	65	68	65	68	65	68	65	68	65	68	
Does not rotate	20	24	93	87	99	100		76	71	70	69
Rotates at least one crop	80	76	7	13	1	..		24	29	30	31
Does not use farmyard fertilizer	79	91	73	60	99	100		85	83	76	92
Uses farmyard fertilizer	21	9	27	40	1	-		15	17	24	8
Does not use Commercial fertilizer	99	97	98	70	100	100		99	89	99	93
Uses commercial fertilizer	1	3	2	30	..	-		1	11	1	7
Does not use insecticides	72	85	79	56	100	100		85	80	75	80
Uses insecticides	28	15	21	44	..	-		15	20	25	20
Does not row crops	10	13	91	86	99	100		73	67	64	63
Row crops	90	87	9	14	1	..		27	33	36	37
Sells no cash crops	10	12	76	49	94	100		66	54	60	60
Sells at least part of crop commercial	90	88	24	51	6	-		34	46	40	40
CASH CROP INNOVATIVENESS SCORE											
Does not grow cash crops	4	9	6	42	74	95		32	48	48	57
Adopted one of above practices	5	4	61	2	20	4		30	4	4	2
Adopted two of above practices	..	11	5	10	5	1		4	7	10	6
Adopted three of above practices	11	56	8	25	..	..		6	27	26	17
Adopted four of above practices	44	15	11	13	..	-		15	10	9	12
Adopted five of above practice	25	4	5	7	-	..		9	3	3	6
Adopted six of above practices	11	1	4	1	..	..		4	1	..	..
TOTAL %	100	100	100	100	100	100		100	100	100	100
B.A.S.E (ALL INTERVIEWS)	165	250	216	252	243	253		624	755	88	102

INCOME FROM CASH CROPS

	SAMIA		K.BONDO		BOMET			TOTAL EXPER		TOTAL CONTROL	
	65	68	65	68	65	68		65	68	65	68
None sold	10	12	8	48	74	100		34	53	60	60
100/= Sold minus	6	50	69	12	20	..		34	21	10	27
200/= Sold minus	30	22	8	16	4	..		12	13	15	2
300/= Sold minus	25	7	8	6	2	-		10	4	2	2
400/= Sold minus	15	5	3	6	..	..		5	4	6	2
500/= sold minus	8	2	3	4	..	..		3	2	2	2
501/= plus	6	2	1	8	..	..		2	3	5	5
TOTAL %	100	100	100	100	100	100		100	100	100	100
B.I.S.E (ALL INTERVIEWS)	165	250	216	252	243	253		624	755	88	102

Cols. 31-42 Card III Q.6

FOOD CROP DIVERSIFICATION

	S.M.I.		K.BONDC		BOMET		TOTAL EXPER		TOTAL CONTROL	
	65	68	65	68	65	68	65	68	65	68
None	8	4	3	4	1	1	3	3	5	1
Maize	92	96	97	96	99	99	97	97	95	99
None	55	42	26	23	98	99	62	55	80	78
Groundnuts	45	58	74	77	2	1	38	45	20	22
None	31	36	27	40	75	68	47	48	45	72
Bananas	69	64	73	60	25	32	53	52	55	28
None	5	4	3	6	19	31	13	14	9	18
Millet	95	96	97	94	81	69	87	86	91	82
None	88	92	85	82	90	83	88	86	87	86
Sugarcane	12	8	15	18	10	17	12	14	13	14
None	87	88	96	97	100	99	95	95	93	96
Sim-sim	13	12	4	3	..	1	5	5	7	4
None	36	28	68	69	75	52	53	50	68	59
Beans	64	72	32	31	25	48	37	50	32	41
None	63	36	28	42	79	47	57	42	65	55
Sweet potatoes	37	64	72	58	21	53	43	58	35	55
None	93	97	90	97	67	66	82	87	89	80
English potatoes	7	3	10	3	33	34	18	13	11	20
None	7	3	14	33	99	100	45	45	50	56
Cassava	93	97	86	67	1	-	55	55	50	44
None	99	92	95	93	91	99	95	95	94	94
Other	1	8	5	7	9	1	5	5	6	6
None	89	29	96	52	96	56	93	46	97	46
Vegetables	11	71	4	48	4	44	7	54	3	54
TOTAL %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

BASE (ALL INTERVIEWS)	165	250	216	252	243	253	624	755	88	102
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Cols.43,44 Card III Q.6

TOTAL FOOD CROP DIVERSIFICATION SCORE

	SAMIA		KABONDO		BOMET		TOTAL EXPER		TOTAL CONTROL	
	65	68	65	68	65	68	65	68	65	68
00	1	..	-	..	-	1	-	-	1	1
01	..	1	..	-	12	10	5	4	1	3
02	1	2	2	6	35	16	14	8	24	16
03	12	4	8	10	18	15	13	9	6	17
04	22	7	11	16	16	20	16	14	27	13
05	20	14	22	20	12	15	18	16	20	13
06	21	23	30	14	5	11	18	16	10	13
07	13	17	14	13	-	7	8	13	7	12
08	7	17	7	8	1	5	4	10	2	11
09	2	13	5	10	-	..	3	8	2	..
10	..	2	..	1	..	-	..	1	..	1
11	..	..	1	2	..	..	-	1	..	..
12	1	..	..	..	..	..	-	..	..	..
TOTAL %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base (All interviews)	165	250	216	252	243	253	624	755	88	102

10/11

FRUIT CROP DIVERSIFICATION

	S.M.H.A.		K.BONDO		BOMET		TOT.L EXPER		TOT.L CONTROL		
	65	68	65	68	65	68	65	68	65	68	
None Oranges	43 57	53 47	44 56	49 51	83 17	70 30		59 41	57 43	59 41	76 24
None Lemons	67 33	68 32	47 53	59 41	83 17	70 30		66 34	66 34	70 30	81 19
None Guavas	81 19	78 22	81 19	74 26	100 ..	100 -		88 12	84 16	93 7	97 3
None Paw Paws	60 40	52 48	80 20	75 25	99 1	99 1		82 18	75 25	85 15	75 25
None Pineapples	65 35	79 21	67 33	74 26	98 2	98 2		79 21	84 16	84 16	92 8
None Mangoes	35 65	41 59	87 13	83 17	100 ..	100 ..		78 22	75 25	81 19	80 20
None Grenadillas	99 1	93 7	99 1	98 2	98 2	93 7		99 1	95 5	100 ..	96 4
None Others	99 1	98 2	100 -	98 2	100 -	96 4		100 -	97 3	100 ..	93 7
TOTAL %	100	100	100	100	100	100		100	100	100	100
TOT.L FRUIT DIVERSIFICATION SCORE											
0	17	22	34	31	82	61		48	38	44	41
1	16	16	11	17	9	12		11	15	15	25
2	21	19	21	20	7	18		16	19	24	24
3	15	17	16	12	-	7		10	12	9	6
4	16	11	12	10	1	2		9	8	4	3
5	9	8	3	8	..	..		3	5	3	..
6	5	6	3	1	-	..		3	2	1	1
7	1	1	-	1	..	..		-	1	..	..
TOTAL %	100	100	100	100	100	100		100	100	100	100
BASE (..LL INTERVIEWS)											
	165	250	216	252	243	253		624	755	68	102

TOTAL FRUIT/FOOD CROP DIVERSIFICATION SCORE

	S.MI..		K.BONDO		BOMET		TOTAL EXPER		TOTAL CONTROL	
	65	68	65	68	65	68	65	68	65	68
00	-	..	..	..	-	1	-	-	..	2
01	..	-	..	-	12	9	5	3	..	1
02	1	1	1	6	33	15	13	7	19	12
03	4	2	5	4	16	14	9	7	7	12
04	6	3	5	8	15	15	9	9	18	11
05	11	9	14	14	11	10	10	11	11	13
06	15	8	17	16	5	10	12	12	10	11
07	13	10	12	6	5	9	10	8	13	10
08	10	13	12	9	1	7	7	10	9	11
09	11	11	12	8	-	4	7	8	4	6
10	11	11	9	8	1	3	6	7	4	6
11	8	13	4	5	..	2	4	6	1	3
12	5	6	4	6	..	-	3	4	2	1
13	2	6	3	6	-	-	2	4	..	..
14	2	3	1	3	-	..	1	2	2	..
15	1	3	..	-	..	..	-	1	..	..
16	..	1	..	-	..	..	..	1	..	1
18	..	..	1	..	..	..	-	..	..	..
TOTAL %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
BASE(ALL INTERVIEWS)	165	250	216	252	243	253	624	755	88	102

103

FOOD CROP INNOVATIVENESS

	S.M.I.		K.BCNDG		BOMET		TOTAL EXPER		TOT.L CONTROL	
	65	68	65	68	65	68	65	68	65	68
Does not rotate at least one crop	15	11	32	16	28	54	26	27	24	37
Rotates at least one crop	85	89	68	84	72	46	74	73	76	63
Does not select best seed for at least one crop	19	2	6	9	12	22	12	11	11	13
Select best seed for at least one crop	81	98	94	91	88	78	88	89	89	87
Does not use commercial seed at least one crop	98	94	99	54	99	74	99	74	99	72
Commercial seed used at least one crop	2	6	1	46	1	26	1	26	1	28
Does not use farmyard fertilizer at least one crop	79	92	31	17	31	45	44	51	42	52
Farmyard fertilizer used at least one crop	21	8	69	83	69	55	56	49	58	48
Does not use commercial fertilizer at least one crop	99	98	98	66	97	92	98	85	95	85
Commercial fertilizer used at least one crop	1	2	2	34	3	8	2	15	5	15
Does not use insecticides at least one crop	98	97	89	67	99	97	96	87	97	91
Insecticides used for at least one crop	2	3	11	33	1	3	4	13	3	9
Does not plant in rows for at least one crop	20	29	39	23	2	13	20	21	15	24
Plants in rows at least one crop	80	71	61	77	98	87	80	79	85	76
Does not weed each crop at least once	1	-	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	2
Weeds each crop at least once	97	89	95	82	94	89	95	86	93	75
Weeds only some crops at least once	2	11	4	16	4	9	3	12	6	23
Does not sell at least part of crop commercially	31	36	24	20	63	54	41	37	47	47
Sells at least part of crop commercially	69	64	76	80	37	46	59	63	53	53
TOTAL %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
BASE ALL INTERVIEWS	165	250	216	252	243	253	624	755	88	102

Cols.67,68 CardIII Q.8

TOTAL FOOD CROP INNOVATIVENESS SCORE

	S.MIA		K.BONDO		BOMET		TOTAL EXPER		TOTAL CONTROL	
	65	68	65	68	65	68	65	68	65	68
00	1	..	1	..	-	2	1	1	1	1
01	..	-	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2
02	2	2	-	2	..	-	1	1	1	4
03	5	6	5	4	4	9	4	6	5	9
04	14	14	13	9	14	17	14	14	13	12
05	16	26	18	9	12	25	15	20	20	25
06	14	43	24	15	46	21	30	26	33	17
07	47	6	36	21	23	15	34	14	24	12
08	1	1	2	9	-	8	1	6	3	9
09	..	2	-	9	..	1	-	4	..	2
10	..	..	..	22	-	-	-	7	..	7
TOTAL%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Cols.69,70 CARD III Q.9

TOTAL FOOD/CASH CROP INNOVATIVENESS

	S.MIA		K.BONDO		BOMET		TOTAL EXPER		TOTAL CONTROL	
	65	68	65	68	65	68	65	68	65	68
00	1	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	1
01	..	1	..	1	..	11	..	4	1	3
02	1	1	1	3	..	17	-	7	17	15
03	1	2	3	9	4	14	3	8	13	12
04	2	4	12	10	13	19	10	11	7	11
05	15	7	18	17	12	15	15	13	27	15
06	17	12	21	16	45	12	29	13	10	12
07	45	20	28	12	25	5	31	13	13	10
08	15	17	15	12	-	5	9	12	5	9
09	3	17	1	7	..	1	1	8	3	11
10	..	13	..	9	-	..	-	7	2	..
11	..	5	..	2	..	-	..	2	1	..
12	..	-	..	1	..	..	..	-	..	1
13	...	..	..	-	..	..	..	-	...	..
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
BASE ALL INTERVIEWS	165	250	216	252	243	253	624	755	88	102

Cols.71-75 CardIII

PROPORTION OF FOOD CROP SOLD:

	SAMIA		K.BONDO		BOMET		TOTAL EXPER		TOTAL CONTROL	
	65	68	65	68	65	68	65	68	65	68
<u>M.LIZE</u>										
None	59	50	75	44	85	79	75	58	68	69
25% minus	3	4	8	7	10	6	8	6	10	9
50% minus	15	21	13	19	3	9	9	16	8	11
75% minus	8	17	1	15	1	3	3	11	8	8
100% minus	15	8	3	15	1	3	5	9	6	3
TOT.L%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<u>GROUNDNUTS</u>										
None	94	90	75	52	100	100	91	80	91	87
25% minus	..	1	3	5	..	..	1	2	..	1
50% minus	4	5	15	8	..	..	5	4	4	1
75% minus	1	2	9	6	..	..	3	3	2	2
100% minus	1	2	..	29	..	-	-	11	3	9
TOT.L%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<u>MILLETS</u>										
None	83	86	90	88	99	98	91	91	94	91
25% minus	7	4	5	3	-	1	4	2	2	5
50% minus	8	7	5	2	-	-	4	3	4	2
75% minus	1	-	-	1	..	..	-	1	..	..
100% minus	1	3	..	6	..	-	-	3	..	2
TOT.L%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<u>SIM SIM</u>										
None	95	97	99	96	100	100	98	98	97	99
25% minus	..	..	-	1	-	..	-	-	1	1
50% minus	1	..	..	1	..	..	-	-	2	..
75% minus	1	1	-	-	..	-	-	1	..	..
100% minus	3	2	-	2	..	..	1	1	..	..
TOT.L%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<u>BEANS</u>										
None	75	88	84	82	90	88	84	86	86	88
25% minus	..	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	..	2
50% minus	13	2	6	2	3	..	7	2	8	4
75% minus	4	4	2	5	2	-	2	2	2	1
100% minus	8	5	7	10	4	10	6	9	4	5
TOT.L%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
BASE (ALL INTERVIEWS)	165	250	216	252	243	253	624	755	88	102

ols 76-78 CardIII

PROPORTION OF FOOD CROP SOLD:

	S.M.H.L.		K.BONDO		BGMET			TOTAL EXPER		TOTAL CONTROL	
	65	68	65	68	65	68		65	68	65	68
<u>SWEET POTATOES</u>											
None	100	100	82	87	95	94		93	94	98	99
25% minus	..	..	1	3	2	1		1	1	..	..
50% minus	..	..	7	2	2	-		3	1	1	..
75% minus	..	..	6	3	-	..		2	1	..	..
100% minus	..	..	4	5	-	5		1	3	1	1
TOTAL %	100	100	100	100	100	100		100	100	100	100
<u>ENGLISH POTATOES</u>											
None	97	99	99	97	81	89		93	95	91	93
25% minus	..	..	..	1	1	1		-	1	..	..
50% minus	1	..	-	1	5	1		2	1	2	1
75% minus	..	-	..	-	6	-		2	-	5	1
100% minus	2	1	1	1	7	9		3	3	2	5
TOTAL %	100	100	100	100	100	100		100	100	100	100
<u>PROPORTION OF TOTAL FOOD CROP SOLD</u>											
None	45	40	44	23	67	65		54	43	55	50
25% minus	27	19	25	16	20	11		23	15	18	18
50% minus	21	23	24	23	11	11		18	19	14	19
75% minus	6	12	7	20	2	5		5	12	7	8
100% minus	1	6	-	18	..	8		-	11	6	5
TOTAL %	100	100	100	100	100	100		100	100	100	100

Col.79 CardIII Q.25

EXPOSURE TO ALKALINES

Never exposed	79	86	80	69	88	87		83	80	78	70
Ever exposed	21	14	20	31	12	13		17	20	22	30
TOTAL %	100	100	100	100	100	100		100	100	100	100
BASE (ALL INTERVIEWS)	165	250	216	252	243	253		624	755	88	102

KENYA GOVERNMENT
RURAL EVALUATION SURVEY

QUESTIONNAIRE NO.	...	...	Cols.
			1,2,3
AGE:		BIRTH PLACE:	
Less than/25 years	.. 1	Born in this Location	1
26 - 35 years	.. 2	Born in other Location	
36 - 45 years	.. 3	but in this District	2
46 - 65 years	.. 4	Born outside this	
Over 66 years	.. 5	Location	3 - 5
Don't know	.. 6		
	_____ 4		
TRIBE/SUB TRIBE:			
Samia	.. 1	Luhya/Amakura	.. 6
Luo	.. 2	Luhya/Kisoko	.. 7
Kipsigis	.. 3	Luhya/Elukhari	.. 8
Luhya/N. Kulisiru	.. 4	Luhya/Ndivisi	.. 9
Luhya/Siboti	.. 5	Sabot/Kapsakwany	.. 0
		Other (STATE)	.. X
			_____ 6
SEX:		MARITAL STATUS:	
Male	.. 1	Single	.. 1
Female	.. 2	Married	.. 2
	_____ 7	Widowed	.. 3
		Divorced	.. 4
			_____ 9
RELIGION:		EDUCATION:	
Traditionalist	.. 0	None	.. 1
Secterian	.. 1	Some Primary	.. 2
Christian	.. 2	Completed Primary	.. 3
Moslem	.. 3	Some Secondary	.. 4
	_____ 10	Completed Secondary	.. 5
		University/College	.. 6
			_____ 11
LITERACY:			
English spoken but not read	.. 1	Reads only Kiswahili/Vernacular	.. 3
Speaks and reads English	.. 2	Cannot read/write at all	.. 4
			_____ 12
OCCUPATION (MAIN):			
Farmer/Cultivator	.. 1	Clerk/Salesman	.. 7
Herdsmen	.. 2	Businessman	.. 8
Housewife	.. 3	Labourer/Domestic	.. 9
Skilled Artisan	.. 4	Govt. Official	.. 0
Small Merchant	.. 5	Unemployed	.. X
Student/Scholar	.. 6	Other	.. Y
			_____ 13
OCCUPATION (OTHER/SUBSIDIARY):			
	CODE as in Col 13		
	"None" CODE Dash (-)		_____ 14
TOTAL INCOME/CASH FROM ALL SOURCES:			
Shs. 100/- Minus	.. 1	Shs. 1000/- Minus	.. 7
200/- "	.. 2	1500/- "	.. 8
300/- "	.. 3	2000/- "	.. 9
400/- "	.. 4	3000/- "	.. 0
500/- "	.. 5	Over 3000/-	.. X
700/- "	.. 6	Refused answer/	
		Don't know	.. Y
			_____ 15

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND SELF HELP PROJECTS

Q.1 Community Development and self help projects are important to the development of our country. Can you tell me if there have been any such projects in your location since Independence?

Yes 1 No 2

Q. 1a (IF 'YES' TO Q.1): Could you tell me what they were?

(WRITE IN): _____

(WRITE ON BACK)

16

Q.2 Did you yourself, or any other person from this household, help with any of these in any way? Yes _____ No _____

(IF 'NO' SKIP TO QUESTION Q.7)

IF 'YES': ASK - "Who helped?"

- Myself only .. 1
- Wife only .. 2
- Self and Wife .. 3
- Son or Daughter only .. 4
- Self, Son or Daughter only .. 5
- Wife, Son or Daughter only .. 6
- Self and Rest of Adult Family .. 7
- Other (STATE) _____ .. 8
- Not stated .. 9

17

Q.2a (IF 'YES' TO Q.2): Which ones and in what way did you help?

(WRITE IN): _____

18

19

Q.2b (If 'YES' TO Q.2): Did the project/s turn out to be worthwhile?

Yes 1 No 2 N.S. 3 N/A --

20

Q.2c (IF 'NO' TO Q.2b): Why not? (PROBE)

(WRITE IN): _____

21

22

Q.2d (IF 'YES' TO Q.2): Which one of the projects mentioned in Q.2a do you know more about than any others?

(WRITE IN): _____

23

164

Q.3 Now about this particular project, (MENTION PROJECT IN Q.2d), can you tell me how it was started? (AND RECORD BELOW)

(WRITE IN/PROBE): _____

(PROBE TO FIND OUT THE FOLLOWING: RECORD ANSWERS BELOW)

- i) Whose idea was it?
- ii) Where did respondent first hear about it?
- iii) Did the respondent work on it?
- iv) If so, was this work voluntary or under pressure?
- v) Did the respondent contribute cash or materials to it?
- vi) If so, was this cash or material contribution voluntary or under pressure?

1. Whose idea?	_____	_____	24
2. First hear	_____	_____	25
3. Work on it	_____	_____	26
4. Voluntary _____	If under pressure, by whom?	_____	27
5. Contribute cash _____		_____	28
6. Voluntary _____	If under pressure, by whom?	_____	29

Q.4 Who was it that directed the project? (DETERMINE BY TITLE)

(WRITE IN): _____ 30
D.C., D.A.O., Local Leader, etc. NOT NAME

Q.5 Was there a committee?

Yes 1 No 2 D.K. 3 N/A -- _____ 31

Q.6 (IF 'YES' TO Q.5): How was the Committee chosen?

Elected	.. 1	By whom?	_____	
Appointed	.. 2	By whom?	_____	
Volunteered	.. 3			
D.K.	.. 4			_____ 32

Q.6a Were you satisfied about how the project was handled?

Yes 1 No 2 D.K. 3 N/A -- _____ 33

Q.6b (IF 'NO' TO Q.6a): Why not?

(WRITE IN): _____
_____ 34

11/1

Q.7 If you and your neighbours had an idea for a self-help project, to whom would you go for help to get it started?

- District Commissioner .. 1
- District Officer .. 2
- Community Development Officer .. 3
- Agriculture Officer .. 4
- Other: (WRITE IN) _____
- D.K. .. 9

_____ 35

Q.8 Is there a Community Development Committee in your location?

- Yes 1
- No 2
- D.K. 3

_____ 36

Q.9 (IF 'YES' TO Q.8): Are you a member of it?

- Yes 1
- No 2
- N/A --

_____ 37

Q.10 (IF 'NO' TO Q.9): Do you know any member of it?

- Yes 1
- No 2
- N/A --

_____ 38

Q.11 Have you or a group of which you are a member ever tried to get a self-help project started in the past?

- Yes 1
- No 2
- D.K. 3

_____ 39

Q.12 (IF 'YES' TO Q.11): Tell me about it - what did you do and what happened?

(WRITE IN): _____

_____ 40

Q.13 Tell me how satisfied you are with how development and self-help has been going in your location since Independence?

- Very satisfied .. 1
- Satisfied .. 2
- Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied .. 3
- Dissatisfied .. 4
- Very dissatisfied .. 5
- D.K. / R.A. .. 6

_____ 41

Q.14 (IF 'DISSATISFIED' OR 'VERY DISSATISFIED' IN Q.13): Why are you not satisfied with the way development and self help has been going in your location?

(WRITE IN AND PROBLE): _____

_____ 42

Q.15 Can you name three things which are needed to be done as self-help or Community Development projects right here in your location?

(WRITE IN): 1. _____ 43
 .. 2. _____ 44
 3. _____ 45

Q.16 Is there anything which would prevent the people of your location from starting on any of the self-help or Community Development projects which you have mentioned?

(WRITE IN AND PROBE): _____ 46

Q.17 Who should be the person or group to suggest, to begin and to push Community Development or self-help projects?

	<u>To suggest</u>	<u>To begin</u>	<u>To push</u>	
Government	.. 1	1	1	
DC/DO	.. 2	2	2	
CDO	.. 3	3	3	
Member, House of Representatives	.. 4	4	4	47
Chief/Headman	.. 5	5	5	
The people	.. 6	6	6	48
Other (STATE):	..			49
D.R. / R.A.	.. 9	9	9	

Q.18 How do you think your location is progressing in comparison to other locations in this District?

Much faster .. 1
 About the same .. 2
 Much slower .. 3
 Don't know .. 4
 Refused to answer .. 5 _____ 50

Q.19 How do you think this District is progressing in comparison to other Districts in Kenya?

Much faster .. 1
 About the same .. 2
 Much slower .. 3
 Don't know .. 4
 Refused to answer .. 5 _____ 51

Q. 20 Who should provide the money for development and self-help projects?

The people .. 1
 The Government .. 2
 Both equal shares .. 3
 Don't know .. 4
 Refused to answer .. 5 _____ 52

147

- Q.21 How satisfied are you that the Government understands your needs and the development problems in your location?
- | | | |
|------------------------------------|------|----------|
| Very satisfied | .. 1 | |
| Satisfied | .. 2 | |
| Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied | .. 3 | |
| Dissatisfied | .. 4 | |
| Very dissatisfied | .. 5 | |
| D.K. / R.A. | .. 6 | _____ 53 |
- Q.22 How satisfied are you that your elected Member understands your needs and the development problems of your location?
- | | | |
|------------------------------------|------|----------|
| Very satisfied | .. 1 | |
| Satisfied | .. 2 | |
| Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied | .. 3 | |
| Dissatisfied | .. 4 | |
| Very dissatisfied | .. 5 | |
| D.K. / R.A. | .. 6 | _____ 54 |
- Q.23 How satisfied are you that the Community Development personnel and other Extension Officers understand your needs and the development problems of your location?
- | | | |
|------------------------------------|------|----------|
| Very satisfied | .. 1 | |
| Satisfied | .. 2 | |
| Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied | .. 3 | |
| Dissatisfied | .. 4 | |
| Very dissatisfied | .. 5 | |
| D.K. / R.A. | .. 6 | _____ 55 |
- Q.24 Are there any women members on your locational or District development committees?
- | | | |
|------|------|----------|
| Yes | .. 1 | |
| No | .. 2 | |
| D.K. | .. 3 | _____ 56 |
- Q.25 Do you think women as members of such committees can help with development problems?
- | | | |
|------|------|----------|
| Yes | .. 1 | |
| No | .. 2 | |
| D.K. | .. 3 | _____ 57 |

NOTE:-

NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOUR WIFE A FEW
QUESTIONS ABOUT THESE PROBLEMS - CALL
WIFE OR AN ADULT WOMAN IN HOUSEHOLD:-

16

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND SELF-HELP PROJECTS

26 Have you ever belonged to a women's group or club in this location?

- Yes .. 1
- No .. 2
- Woman not available .. 3

_____ 58

(IF YES): Which one? _____

_____ 59

Any Other _____

(PROBE "OTHER") _____

Q.27 Are you still a member of any of these clubs or groups?

- Yes .. 1
- No .. 2
- N/A .. 3

_____ 60

(IF YES): Which ones? _____

Any other _____

_____ 61

(PROBE FOR OTHER): _____

Q.28 If still a member: How often do you attend meetings of _____

(STATE CLUB OR GROUP)

- Once a week .. Code 1
- Once a fortnight .. Code 2
- Once a month .. Code 3
- Less often .. Code 4
- Not Stated .. Code Y
- N/A .. Code --

_____ 62

Q. 29 What one thing do they do at this club or group which you like best?

_____ 63

Q. 30 Has any of the clubs to which you belong ever sponsored a self-help project?

- Yes .. 1
- No .. 2
- D.K. .. 3
- N/A .. --

_____ 64

(IF YES): What was it?

(DESCRIBE) _____

_____ 65

(PROBE ANY OTHER): _____

169

Q.31 (IF PROJECT): Did you yourself help with this project?
Yes .. 1
No .. 2
N/A .. -- _____ 66

(IF 'YES'): In what way? _____
_____ 67

Q.32 Are there any women members of your locational development committee?
Yes .. 1
No .. 2
D.K. .. 3
N/A .. -- _____ 68

Q.33 Do you think women as members of such committees can help with development problems?
Yes .. 1
No .. 2
D.K. .. 3
N/A .. -- _____ 69

Q.34 Is there anything women can do to help with the development of your location?
Yes .. 1
No .. 2
D.K. .. 3
N/A .. -- _____ 70

Q.35 (IF 'YES' TO Q.34): What?

_____ 71

Q.36 (IF 'NO' TO Q. 34): Why not?

_____ 72

BASIC QUESTIONNAIRE NO. _____

NAME OF INTERVIEWER _____

Q.5. Cash Crops

Code: (1) if Yes to at least one crop

" (0) if No to all crops

	Tea	Pyre- thrum	Coffee	Sisal	Cotton	CARD 01	CARD 02	CARD 03
If mentioned Cotton or Pyrethrum. Do you ever rotate this crop? ...								23
Have you ever used fertilizer on (crop) since last June? ...								
If Yes:								
Farmyard Fertilizer -...								24
Commercial Fertilizer -...								25
Have you used Insecticide on (crop) since last June? ...								26
If mentioned Cotton or Pyrethrum - do you plant (crop) in rows? ...								27
How much money did you receive from mentioned (crop) <u>alt. other</u> since last June?								28
TOTAL INCOME FROM CASH CROPS - SHS.								30

CODE:

If no money received from the mentioned (crop) since last June - - - CODE - 0

If some cash received since last June
CODE - 1

171

Q.13 Have you heard about artificial
insemination for breeding livestock ?

Yes 1
No 0

TOTAL I.G. Knowledge Score

Q.14 Is this land completely fenced,
partly fenced, or not at all fenced ?

Completely fenced 2
Partly fenced 1
Not at all fenced 0

Q.15 Is this land completely divided into fields,
partly divided or not at all divided ?

Completely divided into fields .. 2
Partly divided into fields .. 1
Not at all divided .. 0

Q.16 Which farm implements/machines do you
have on this land right now ?

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
Fork	1	0
Spade	1	0
Plough	1	0
Wheelbarrow	1	0
(Harrow	1	0
Cultivator	1	0
Hand/Ox Cart	1	0
Tractor	1	0

(Coder: Don't have any of Harrow, Cultivator
or Tractor or Hand/Ox Cart .. 0

Have one of the above
four mentioned 1

TOTAL SCORE

CARD 01	CARD 02	CARD 03
		50
		51
65		
66		
71		
72		
73		
74		
75		
76		

Q.17 Do you or any member of the household possess any of the following ?

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
Radio ...	1	0
Cupboard ...	1	0
Table/Chairs ...	1	0
Kerosene Lamp ...	1	0
Clock ...	1	0
Wrist Watch ...	1	0
Bicycle ...	1	0
Handmill ...	1	0
<u>TOTAL SCORE</u>		

CARD 01	CARD 02	CARD 03
18		
19		
20		
21		
22		
23		
24		
25		
26		

Q.18 Which of the following people have visited this farm at any time since June last year ?

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
Agricultural Officer	1	0
	1	0
Community Development Officer	1	0
Chief/Sub-Chief	1	0
<u>TOTAL SCORE</u>		

27		
28		
29		
30		
31		

Q.19 And which of the following people have you or any member of this household visited for information at any time since last June ?

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
Agricultural Officer	1	0
Veterinary Officer	1	0
Community Development Officer	1	0
Chief/Sub-Chief	1	0
<u>TOTAL SCORE</u>		

32		
33		
34		
35		
36		

TOTAL SCORE 1st. AND 2nd. PART

37

		CARD 01	CARD 02	CARD 03
Q.22	When was the last time you listened to the Radio ?			
	Never			
	Longer than one month ago			
	At least once in past month			
	At least once in past week			
	To-day/Yesterday		31	
Q.23	When was the last time you attended a Cinema ?			
	Never			
	Longer than one month ago			
	At least once in past month			
	At least once in past week			
	To-day/Yesterday		32	
			33	
	TOTAL EXPOSURE TO MEDIA			
Q.24	When was the last time you read a Newspaper ?			
	Never			
	Longer than one month ago			
	At least once in past month			
	At least once in past week			
	To-day/Yesterday		34	
			35	
	TOTAL MEDIA SCORE		36	
Q.25	Do you ever read any weekly Newspapers ?			
	Yes			
	No			79
Q.26	Now I have a few general questions to ask you. First, supposing a young man about 16 from this area who has just finished primary schooling came to you for advice about whether he should go into farming or do something else, What would you advise him to do ?			
	Go into farming			
	Do something else		77	

		CARD 01	CARD 02	CARD 03
Q.27	Some people say that the more schooling a person gets, the better off he will be, and others say that more schooling may be a fine thing for some people, but it is not necessary for the average farmer. What do you say ? Better off with more schooling 1 More schooling not necessary 0		76	
Q.28	Some people say that in a country where many modern things are being adopted, there is no room for many old tribal customs, others say that even in a country which is adopting new ways of doing things many old tribal customs are still valuable and should be retained, What do you say ? Discard old tribal customs 1 Retain old tribal customs 0		79	
Q.29	(FOR EITHER ANSWER) Which old tribal customs do you think should be (discarded)(retained)? What do you say ? (FACBE) Any others? (Code: If mentioned - Polygamy code: Discard Polygamy 1 Retain Polygamy 0		80	
Q.30	Supposing a man comes from a very poor family but always he works very hard and he tries his best to get ahead in life, do you think that such a person can finally succeed in improving his conditions or will he probably remain poor until the day he dies ? Can finally succeed 1 Always remain poor/DK 2		56	
Q.31	Do you think that children should be taught that there are many difficulties in life that can never be overcome or should children be taught that most difficulties in life can be overcome if they keep trying hard to overcome them ? Can never overcome difficulties/DK 1 Can overcome if he tries hard 2		57	

- Q.32 How many years of schooling do you feel a boy of your family should receive ?
- None 0
 Up to 4 years 1
 5 to 7 years 2
 7 to 10 years 3
 11 years or over 4
 Univ./College 5
- Q.33 How many years of schooling do you feel a girl of this family should receive ?
- None 0
 Up to 4 years 1
 5 to 7 years 2
 7 to 10 years 3
 11 years or over 4
 Univ./College 5
- Q.34 Two little boys were playing together. They were trying to cut down a tree which was too big for boys of their age to cut down. The father of one of the boys said to them, "This tree is too big for small boys to cut down. Why don't you wait until you are old enough to do this big work?" The father of the other boy said, "Keep on trying and even small boys like yourselves can eventually find a way to cut this big tree down"
- 1st. Father /DK 1
 2nd. Father 2
- Q.35 Two young men were discussing an idea to make an acre of land produce more maize than it usually did. The fathers of these two boys heard them talking. One father said to them "That seems to be a good idea, go ahead and try it". But the other father said to them "It is safer to grow maize in the way we have always grown it in this village, than to try new ideas which might fail and leave us without any crops". Which father spoke the wiser words to the two young men ?
- 1st. Father 1
 2nd. Father /DK 2

CARD 01	CARD 02	CARD 03
52		
53		
58		
59		

Religion of Respondent

Christian	2
Sectarian	1
Traditionalist	0
Muslim	3

Sex of Respondent

Male	1
Female	0

Total Household Income From All Sources

Up to	Shs. 100/-	01
101 "	Shs. 200/-	02
201 "	Shs. 300/-	03
301 "	Shs. 400/-	04
401 "	Shs. 500/-	05
501 "	Shs. 700/-	06
701 "	Shs.1,000/-	07
1001 "	Shs.1,500/-	08
1501 "	Shs.2,000/-	09
2001 "	Shs.3,000/-	10
3001 "	and over	11

Age of Head of Household _____ Years

Short Code:

Up to 25 Years	1
26 to 35 "	2
36 to 45 "	3
46 to 65 "	4
66 and over	5

CARD 01	CARD 02	CARD 03
63		
67		
	39.40	
	78/79	
	53	

Total Size of Household Unit : _____

* No Adults (16+) in Household _____

* No Children(-16) in Household _____

* No Literates in Household _____

No School goers (6-15) in Household _____

No (16+) attending School in Household _____

No 'Away' at School _____

No 'Away' Working _____

No Housewives in household _____

No Deaths in Household since last June _____

CARD 01	CARD 02	CARD 03
	58.59	
	60	
	61	
	62	
	63	
	64	
	65	
	66	
	67	
	68	
	71	
	72	
	73	
	74	
	75	
	76	
	77	
	69	
	70	
	55	
	56	
	57	

(Coder: for each of above categories Calculate % to Total Size and Code in Columns opposite)

Toilet Facilities

No Toilet 0

Open Pit Toilet 1

Closed Pit Toilet 2

Garbage Facilities

Throws out Garbage 0

Deposits in Compost heap 1

SCORE OF TOILET/GARBAGE

CODERS ONLY - SPECIAL CODES
REFER TO CODE BOOK

Functional Education:

- Illiterate
- Literate Vernacular only
- Literate English and Vernacular
- Completed Primary
- Some Secondary

Combined Literacy/Education Codes (See Code Book)

Cash Crop Innovativeness : Score

- Does not grow any Cash Crops 0
- Adopted **One** of above practices 1
- " 2 " " " 2
- " 3 " " " 3
- " 4 " " " 4
- " 5 " " " 5
- " 6 " " " 6

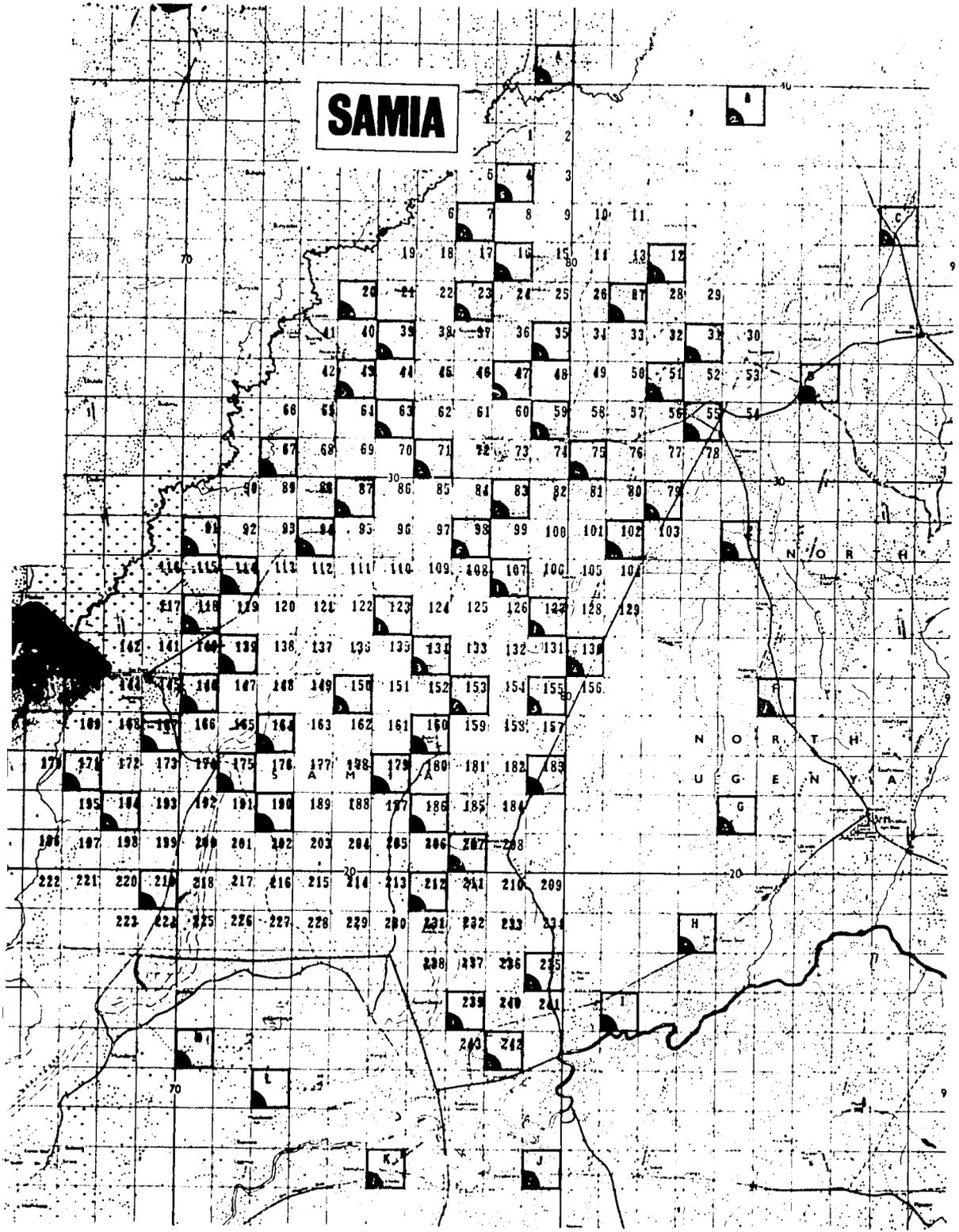
Calculate Proportion of following:
Sold by taking amount sold as a % of Total
amount grown and Code as Code Book.

- Maize
- Groundnuts
- Millet
- Sim Sim
- Beans
- Sweet Potatoes
- English Potatoes

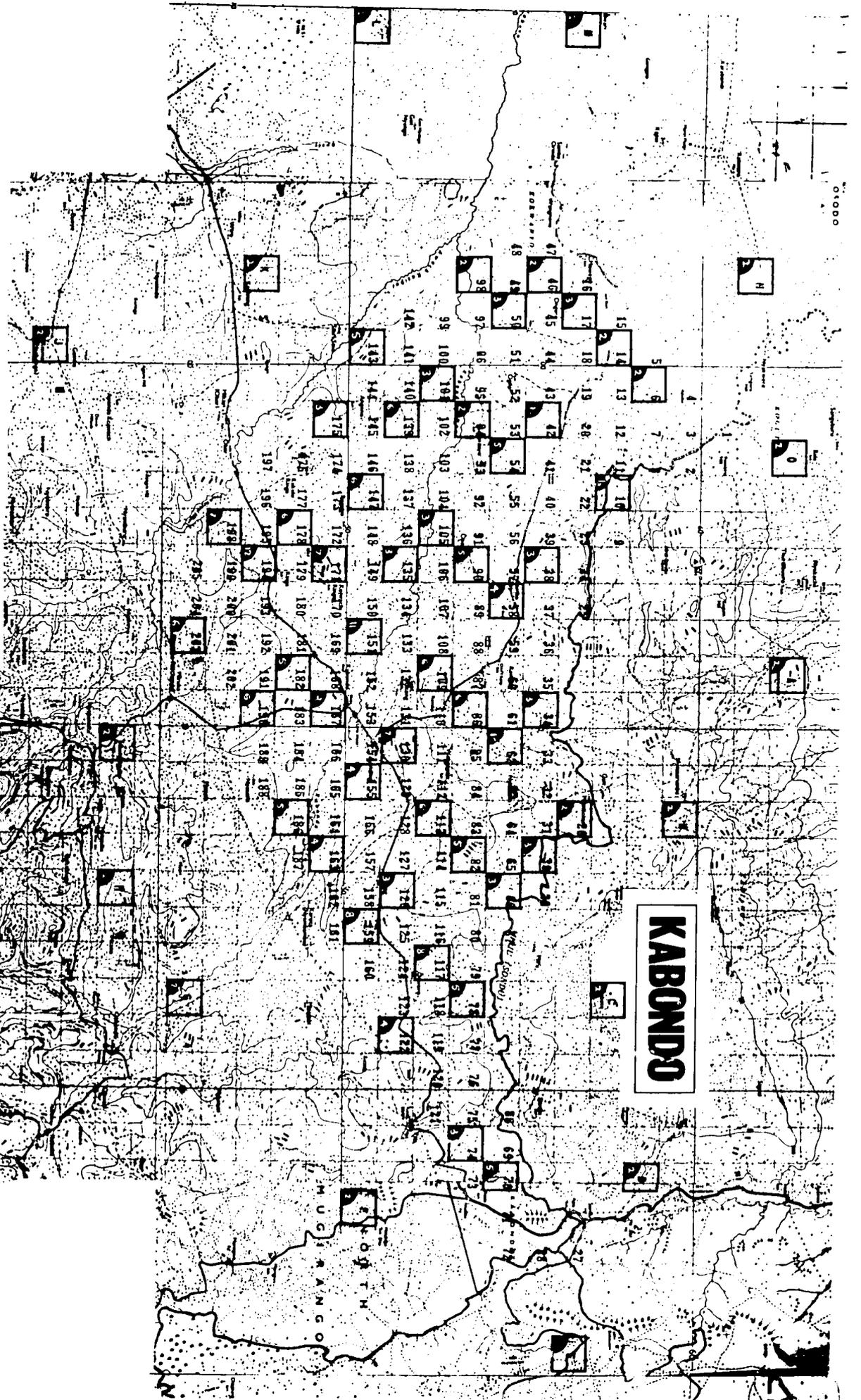
Prop. of TOTAL FOOD CROPS SOLD

	CARD 01	CARD 02	CARD 03
	17		
	68		
			29
			71
			72
			73
			74
			75
			76
			77
			78

SAMIA



KABONDO



M U G I R A N G O

Q1 Now let us turn our attention to livestock such as cows, goats, sheep, chickens, etc.; counting all the livestock possessed by the owner of this land, i.e. counting also the livestock which is not being kept on this land at the moment, how many cattle, goats, sheep, pigs, fowls does the owner possess altogether? (PROBE) Any other kinds of livestock? (IF DOES NOT POSSESS ANY LIVESTOCK WHATSOEVER, SKIP TO Q6)

Cattle	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Pigs	Chickens		Others (SPECIFY)
					Local	Graded	
19	20	41	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34

Q1a How many of these (MENTION LIVESTOCK) are on this land right now?

Q1b Since June of last year, how many (MENTION LIVESTOCK) have you:

Slaughtered for home use?							
Slaughtered for sale?							
Sold alive?							
Given in bride-price?							
Given away to sons/relatives?							
How many were stolen?							
How many died? (IF ANY DIED) Of what disease?							

Q1c Since June of last year, how many (MENTION LIVESTOCK) have you:

Bought?							
Received in bride-price?							
Received from father/relatives?							
How many were born?							

Q1d And since June of last year, how much money did you receive from (MENTION LIVESTOCK) for:

Meat sold?							
Live animals sold?							
Hides and skins sold?							
Milk/Eggs sold?							

(IF NO CATTLE, GOATS, OR SHEEP ARE OWNED, SKIP TO Q6.)

35
36
37

Q2 Where do the cattle/goats/sheep normally graze - only on this land or where?

Owner's land	Communal land	Friend's/Relative's land	Elsewhere (SPECIFY)
1	2	3	

Q3 What kind of fodder crops or special grasses, if any, have been grown to feed the animals on this land since last June?

Q4 What kind of supplementary foods, if any, have been given to animals on this land since last June?

Q5 Where do you keep livestock on this land during the night?

	Roofed	Open	Open	Fowl	Run in	House	Outhouse	In the Field	Elsewhere (SPECIFY)
a. Cattle	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
b. Sheep/Goats	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
c. Fowls			X	Y					

38
39
40
41
42
43

Q6 Which farm implements/machines do you have on this land right now?

	Hoe	Fanga	Fork	Spade	Plough	Wheel	Marrow	Collar	Planter	Cart	Tractor	Truck	Other (SPECIFY)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	X	Y		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	X	Y		

Q7 Which of these are you able to hire or borrow when you need them?

Q8 Which of these have you used on this land since last June?

Q9 Since June of last year, what labour have you used on this land for the following things?

	Wages of Family Unit	Hired Labour Specify cost	Self-help Group Specify number	Other (SPECIFY)
a. Land Clearing				
b. Land Breaking/Ploughing				
c. Planting				
d. Weeding/Pruning				
e. Harvesting				

44
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50
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Q10 TYPE OF HOUSE

Permanent	Traditional	Other (SPECIFY)
1	2	3

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Q13 BIRTH PLACE:

Born in this Location	1
Born in some other Location but in this District	2
Born outside this District	...	...	3

Q14 TOTAL CASH INCOME: (write in exact figure)

58

Q11 TOILET FACILITIES

Name	Open pit	Flush latrine	Other (SPECIFY)
1	2	3	4

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Q15 SKILLS: TRADITIONAL

Roof thatcher	...	1
Sedive maker	...	2
Grain storage maker	...	3
Basket/mat maker	...	4
Herbalist/Vaccine maker	...	5
Dancer/Musician	...	6
Circus/leiser	...	7
Rain maker/stopper	...	8
Midwife	...	9
Animal doctor	...	X
Potter	...	Y
Stone/wood carver	...	
Other (SPECIFY)	...	

Q16 SKILLS: ACQUIRED

Carpenter	...	1
Builder/mason	...	2
Leather worker	...	3
Shoemaker	...	4
Tailor/dressmaker	...	5
Bicycle repairer	...	6
Driver/Car/tractor	...	7
Barber	...	8
Motor mechanic	...	9
Blacksmith	...	0
Other (SPECIFY)	...	

Q17 OCCUPATION

Farmer/Cultivator	...	1
Herdsman	...	2
Housewife	...	3
Skilled artisan	...	4
Small merchant	...	5
Student/scholar	...	6
Clark/Salesman	...	7
Businessman	...	8
Laborer/Domestic	...	9
Govt. official	...	0
Unemployed	...	X
Other (SPECIFY)	...	

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61
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Q12 WASTE DISPOSAL

Throw out	Compost pit	Other (SPECIFY)
1	2	3

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Q 16 Do you know of any local farmer living in this area who is better off than other people? Yes .. 1 (PROCEED WITH Q. 17) No .. 2 (SKIP TO Q. 17.)

Q 17 What does this local farmer possess which makes you consider him to be better off than other people?

Much land	Many Cattle	Many Wives	Many Daughters	Cash Crops	Business concerns	Farm Machinery	Banking Capital	Income from Savings/Relatives	Income from other Employment	High position in Location	Graded Cattle	Other (SPECIFY)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	X	Y	

Q 17 Let us suppose that you have harvested your crops and, after selling your harvest and paying all your debts including school fees, taxes, etc., you are left with a balance of money: what would you do with this extra money or where would you put it for safe keeping?

Deposit in Post Office	Deposit in Bank	Deposit with shop/duka	Buy more livestock	Buy more land	Buy more oxen	Buy more machinery	Buy more land	Buy more shares in cooperative	Invest in business	Buy more land	Graded cattle	Others (SPECIFY)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	X	Y	

Q 17 Do you in fact have a banking or post office savings account at the moment? Bank .. 1 Post Office .. 2 Neither .. 3

Q 18 Supposing any member of this household became slightly ill, let us say, with stomach ache or head ache, what medicine would this person be given for treatment? (Use traditional African medicine .. 1 (PROCEED WITH Q. 19) Don't give any treat .. 2 (PROCEED WITH Q. 19) Don't 3 (SKIP TO Q. 19))

Q 18a Where do you go to get this medicine when you need it?

Self/Locally Prepared	Market/Local Medicine shop	Physician	Shop/Duka	Dispensary	Health Centre	Hospital
4	5	6	7	8	9	

Q 18b And now supposing any member of this household became seriously ill, say with malaria or pneumonia, what medicine would this person be given for treatment or where would he be taken to receive this treatment?

1	2	3	4	5	6
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Q 18c How many people say a person can become ill by being bewitched. If such a thing were to happen to a member of this household, what could be done to cure this person of this illness?

1	2	3	4	5	6
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Q 19 Thinking now of the last child to be born to any member of this household, where did this birth take place? At home or where?

At Home	Friend's Home	Dispensary	Health Centre	Hospital	Elsewhere (SPECIFY)
1	2	3	4	5	

Q 19 (IF 'AT HOME' OR 'FRIEND'S/RELATIVE'S HOME') Who assisted the mother to deliver this child?

Traditional Births	Trained Births	Friends/Relatives	Other (SPECIFY)
8	9	0	

Q 20 We are interested to learn the different sources where people in this area get their information about such things as farming, livestock, market prices, news, etc. Let us take farming for instance: to whom do you go or from where do you get your information about farming? (PROBE) Any other place? What about information on livestock? Where do you get this kind of information? (PROBE) Any other place? What about... (CONTINUE THROUGH THE LIST)

No source of information	Friends Neighbours	Old of north	Old of south	Extension Officer	Teacher	Local Coop	Radio	Station	News-paper	Others (SPECIFY)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	

Q 20a Farming

Q 20b Livestock

Q 20c Land Consolidation

Q 20d Cash crop market prices

Q 20e Self-help activities

Q 20f News about Kapsa

Q 21 Have you or any member of this household attended or participated in any of the following activities since last June?

Old of's Baraza	Young People's Meeting	Home Economics	Farmer's Field day	Agricultural Demonstration	Animal Husbandry Demonstration	Farmer's Training Course	AK Youth Club	Self-help Group Meeting	Other (SPECIFY)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	

Q 21 Which of these have helped this farm most?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
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Q 22 Do you ever listen to the radio? Yes ... 1 ... (PROCEED WITH Q. 23) No ... 2 ...

Q 22a (IF 'YES' TO Q. 22) When was the last time you listened to the radio?

Today	Yesterday	More than one day ago but within past week	More than one week ago but within past month	More than a month ago	Don't know
3	4	5	6	7	8

LOCATION	GRID NUMBER	INTERVIEWER	CHECKER	DATE
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