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SUBJECT - NONCAPITAL PROJECT PAPER (PROP)
POPULATION DYNAMICS - 615-11-580-141 - Amend. No. 2

REFERENCE - A. M.C. 1025.1 B. TOAID A-194 —
C. TOAID A-600 —

The attached PROP is being submitted although an official request from the GOK has not yet been received. We anticipate such a request in the near future. It is hoped that this PROP will allow preliminary discussions with the Census Bureau so that recruiting delays may be avoided when a request is received. Other portions of this project have been severely retarded due to our inability to supply technical services requested by the GOK.

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DRAFTED BY	OFFICE	PHONE NO.	DATE	APPROVED BY:
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Country: Kenya

Project No. 615-11-580-141

Submission Date: February 14, 1970

Amendment No. 2

Project Title: Population Dynamics

U.S. Obligation Span: FY 1969 through FY 1974

Physical Implementation Span: FY 1969 through FY 1975

Gross Life-of-Project Financial Requirements:

U.S. dollars

649,229

A. Summary Description of Project

1. General

This proposed project amendment is designed to strengthen the demographic component of the ongoing Population Dynamics Project. The Kenya Government officially recognizes the urgency of the population problem as related to the economic welfare of the people and urgently requires current measures of magnitude of the problem. Technical assistance in the preparation of the 1969 Census is presently being provided under this project. This is a beginning. Official recognition of the family planning program has not yet led to the formulation of a comprehensive plan of action. There is still a lack of commitment in many official areas. Hard demographic facts and population projections are needed to demonstrate the urgency of the problem. Many in Kenya believe that unrestricted population growth will only begin to be a problem in the following decades. Information must be provided to convince the people of Kenya of the economic and social consequences of not engaging in timely and expanded action programs of family planning.

2. Justification

The rate of population growth between 1962 and 1969 was 3.3 per cent which means about half of the rate of economic growth is ineffective. With such a relationship between economic and population growth, knowledge of current year to year changes are basic to sound developmental planning.

3. Project Goals

a. To provide annual and semi-annual estimates of urban and rural population growth against which the U.S. Mission and the Government of Kenya

can evaluate the rate of progress in country development in many fields such as education, health, family planning, rural development, employment, etc.

b. To encourage the government to develop and improve the coverage and accuracy of registration of vital events (births, deaths and marriages) as a substitute in the long run for population change surveys.

c. To provide a basic field survey organization which can be used for KAP and other family planning oriented studies.

4. Minimum Levels of Output Necessary for Continuation of U.S. Support

a. Annual estimates of the components of change in population (births, deaths and migration) released not later than one year after the date to which they refer.

b. At least one additional District each year completely covered by vital statistics registration.

5. Plan of Action

a. U.S. will provide the technical assistance needed to achieve the objectives, amounting to 4 man-years of a regular adviser and approximately 3/4 of a man-year of TDY assistance. The adviser will assist in developing survey plans including the sample design, setting up the field organization, assist in tabulation and analysis of data and advise on registration techniques. U.S. will also provide practical training facilities at the Bureau of Census for promising project staff personnel.

b. Kenya will supply the manpower necessary for the survey work and for the improvement of the registration system, review existing registration legislation making changes where necessary.

c. U.N. Demographic and Sample Survey advisers posted at ECA will be available for consultation in these fields. U.N. Demographic Training facilities now in the planning stages will be used to increase the number of trained demographers available.

B. Setting of Environment

1. This project will contribute directly to Mission strategy in the area of Population Sector and is a logical continuation of the Population Dynamics Project under which technical assistance is being

provided for completing the 1969 Population Census. The Census will provide benchmark data on population, size and characteristics and the proposed project expansion will provide current information on annual ~~manufacture~~ changes. Data on annual changes in turn will provide a yardstick against which progress in family planning can be measured. Progress in other development programs particularly education, health, rural development and industrial growth also can be measured against population growth and movement.

2. Difficulties to be overcome in getting the project underway include training of staff particularly as to technical competence and operational control. The cultural and social patterns existing in the nomadic areas, constitute a major difficulty in establishing a consistent panel of respondents. In such areas special techniques must be developed for selecting a sample of households that can be interviewed for each round of the survey wherever they are located at that time, instead of selecting fixed geographic sample areas as in other parts of Kenya. Lack of adequate maps in the settled areas will make the selection of small sample areas time consuming and costly.

C. Strategy

The Population Change Surveys can contribute to:

- (1) Agricultural and industrial development.
- (2) Improved personal welfare (through health and family planning)
- (3) Improved educational programs by providing current and reliable data on which to ~~make~~ base plans and evaluation.

In each of these areas evaluation of the progress made cannot be fully meaningful without a standard against which to compare the progress. Measures of the rate of population growth and movement between urban and rural areas provide such standards. Migration data is especially needed because of the increased emphasis on Rural Development in the Kenya Development Plan. Another instance of such an application is in the field of national income. Per capita income may actually get smaller even though total income may be increased markedly through AID and other donor inputs to agricultural and industrial production. Equally important is the knowledge as to whether inputs to a family planning program have in fact reduced the birth rates sufficiently to counteract the net population growth resulting from improved health facilities. To be effective in a rapidly changing economy these measures are needed annually. Projections from a decennial census do not provide a dependable substitute.

In the long run an alternative to a Population Change Survey Program is an effective vital statistics registration system. This takes many years to perfect. This project includes support of such a program. In addition,

the survey organization provides a vehicle for special types of family planning surveys such as knowledge of and attitudes toward family planning and family planning practices (KAP).

The principal Kenyan support for this project will be through the Ministry of Economic Planning and Development since that agency requires information on current population changes for effective planning and development. Other ministries such as Agriculture, Health and Education have similar needs for such information and will give supplemental support. In addition there are a number of private organizations such as the Planned Parenthood Association, who support and require accurate measures of population change.

Implementation of the project will be the responsibility of the Office of Chief Statistician of the Ministry of Economic Planning and Development and carried out by the Census Office under his overall jurisdiction.

D. Planned Targets, Results and Outputs

Part of the first year will be devoted to establishing the field organization, training staff, selecting, mapping and listing sample areas and initiating the first rounds of the survey. It is anticipated that at least six months will be devoted to preparatory work. The survey for one quarter of the sample would start about the seventh month. At the end of the first year sufficient data will be gathered to do the analysis for a preliminary release. Final result releases would be prepared after the end of each full year of survey work.

The basic releases would contain estimates of the number of births and deaths for total urban and total rural areas, fertility rates, net population increases, population growth rates, adjustments to population projections (from the 1962 and 1969 censuses) and migration data. Because of the anticipated difficulties in developing sampling procedures for nomadic population groups, certain portions may be omitted from the early releases.

In addition to the output of needed statistical data on population changes, the project will have the very essential subsidiary result of maintaining at least a skeletal census organization between decennial census from which future censuses can be more effectively planned and executed.

Ad hoc censuses of the past are not reliable vehicles for an accurate census of population.

It is anticipated that the USAID technical support could be phased out at the end of four years of operation. At that time procedures and techniques would be sufficiently routine to be handled by the Census

Office staff which by then would have enough trained demographers and junior staff to carry on the operations and analysis. By that time there should be a minimum of three fully qualified demographers on the staff and six to eight others with basic demographic training on practical experience.

E. Course of Action

The input for this project is confined to personnel, participant training and to a small extent, a research component.

Personnel input consists of one operations expert for the life of the project. This technical advisor, while concentrating primarily on survey and analysis operations also should have an understanding of broad demographic concepts. His responsibility will be to advise on organizational and administrative format of the survey organization, on training of staff, on setting operational procedures and controls in field collection and processing and on general management of the project.

Technical assistance on the basic planning of the survey will be done by the Demographic Adviser, now assigned to the 1969 Census operation, as a part time responsibility. His counterparts in this planning function will be the Chief Statistician and the Census Officer of the Ministry of Economic Planning and Development. Advisory assistance in demographic techniques and sample survey techniques also will be available from the ECA staff in Addis Ababa. For special problems a limited amount of TDY assistance may be required.

Participant training under USAID will probably be limited to short term practical training course for about four participants. It is anticipated that the proposed UN Demographic Training Center will be relied upon for academic training although it is possible that it will be necessary to send one academic trainee to the States the first year.

The proposed research component would consist of two parts:

- (1) Research into methods of designing an effective sampling plan for nomadic households and
- (2) research on methods of improving the existing vital registration system. Advisory assistance needed would be a sampling expert and a specialist in registration methods each of whom would serve on short TDY consultation tours.

The surveys project operation in brief, and subject to modification, will consist of a permanent field survey organization to collect data on

population changes from a random sample of about 12,000 households. All Districts will be represented with probability proportionate to population size. Sufficient representation will be made for places having 5,000 persons or more to produce separate urban and rural estimates. In order to reduce the element of memory bias every household in the sample will be interviewed once every quarter year to collect data on demographic changes with additional detail of the year-end interview.

Except in nomadic areas the primary sampling unit will be sublocations, the smallest civil unit. Within each sublocation selected, one or more small cluster samples will be defined to reduce travel costs.

Anticipated Kenyan staff requirements will be about 20 full-time enumerators who will be supervised by demographic survey supervisors working out of existing regional statistics offices under the Office of the Chief Statistician. The Census Office at Headquarters will have demographers as indicated above, an operational adviser or director, an overall field supervisor, processing supervisors and a clerical staff of about ten persons. Data processing equipment available to the Ministry will be utilized.

With respect to the improvement of the existing registration system, the responsibility for action will be in the Office of the Registrar General. USAID will give only intermittent advisory assistance as to techniques and administration. Efforts to improve the coverage and quality of the system are already under discussion by the Kenyan Government but the extent of progress or kinds of ~~mak~~ changes to be made are not known at present. TDY advisory assistance is needed to evaluate the existing system and plans in order to make recommendations as to a specific course of action.

The appropriateness of the proposed size and scope of the survey operation is indicated by the fact that Kenya has many diversified characteristics as to land, climate and population resources. The land types vary from tropical coast lands to deserts and dry passlands to fertile highland valleys and high mountains with parallel climatic differences. There are in excess of fifty separate tribes in addition to many subtribes. A current survey that provides representation of such diversity is the only way to provide immediate measures of population growth.

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