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FINAL REPORT

POPULATION STUDIES AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE PROJECT

University of Nairobi, Kenya

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List of Contents

	Page
Preface	1
Introduction	3
Role of the Population Council	7
Kenyanization of the Institute's Staff	10
Research	12
Impact of PSRI Activities on Government of Kenya's Perceptions of the Consequences of Rapid Rate of Population Growth and of Development of Population Policy	14
Seminars and Workshops	15
Relations with Government Ministries and Departments	16
Regional Workshops	17
Relations with Donor Agencies	18
Sources of funding by Institute Activity	19
Institute's viability	21
Conclusion	24
Appendix I: Professional Staff of PSRI	29
Appendix II: Students 1979-1984	30
Appendix III: List of MA/MSc Theses Produced at PSRI Showing Their Subject Areas 1980/81-1984/85	31
Appendix IV: List of Selected Publications	34

Preface

This is the final report submitted by the Population Council to the Agency for International Development for the activities conducted under a contract No. AID/PHA-C-1164 during the period, March 28, 1977 through September 15, 1984.

This contract was awarded to the Population Council in response to a RFP to provide technical support services to the Population Studies and Research Center (now Institute), University of Nairobi, Kenya. During this period, the Population Council provided technical services through staff resident at the Institute, assisted in staff development, in the establishment of the research and training programs, and in the Kenyanization of the Institute.

In African universities, institutional development in the field of population has been and still is rather slow. There have been attempts over the last 20 years to build up a generation of African scholars, but the road towards reaching this end is still quite long. There are a number of reasons for this situation.

One important factor was lack of genuine interest by African social scientists in demography and related population studies. This was particularly true of economists and to some extent of sociologists. In fact the earliest interest in population issues grew amongst geographers. This was true of both West and East Africa. For this reason universities in the region accepted the "newcomer" with some reluctance.

This reluctance was strengthened by a number of other factors. Technical assistance in the field of population was on an ad hoc basis. An expatriate population scientist would be placed in a university department for a certain period without plans for continuity by the local institution. Whatever training that was provided ended with his departure. In view of the low priority given to population studies by African universities, no attempt was made to provide the discipline with established posts. In brief there was lack of long-term commitment by both donors and host universities.

Another factor that strengthened the reluctance referred to above is that research funds that were provided by most donors went into family planning in the shape of KAP studies, while research in the field of fertility, mortality and migration took secondary importance.

In view of the tremendous need for strong African institutions, it is important to describe in detail a successful partnership in institutional development, among government, university, external professional organization and a donor. This constitutes the subject matter of this report.

I. Introduction

Official concern with population issues in Kenya dates back to 1965, when the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Economic Planning and Development requested the Population Council to send an advisory mission to Kenya. The mission had four objectives: "to study the population problems of Kenya with a view to making recommendations on the ideal rate of growth; to recommend a suitable program for effecting the ideal rate of growth; to make recommendations on administration of the program; and to recommend procedures for obtaining funds and technical assistance for carrying out the program."

The advisory mission's report was submitted to the Ministry of Economic Development and planning in August, 1965. Early in 1966, after examining the report and its recommendations, the government issued a statement declaring that it would ". . . pursue vigorously policies designed to reduce the rate of population growth through voluntary means."

The Ministry of Health launched the National Family Planning Program in 1967 by announcing its intention to provide family planning services and information to women who wanted such services in government hospitals and health centers throughout Kenya.

In 1972, the Government of Kenya enlisted the help of the World Bank to evaluate the existing program and to make proposals leading to an expanded and improved family planning program. As a result of the World Bank's review, an expanded five-year program (1975-79) was launched involving major contributions from the Bank, a number of other international donors, as well as a commitment of \$10 to \$14 million by the Government of Kenya.

In its report leading to the five-year MCH/FP program, the World Bank recognized the need to strengthen the Kenya government's capacity to deliver family planning services and also the need to address population policy issues within a more comprehensive framework. The Bank identified a lack of qualified personnel, lack of useful research data, and poor research capabilities as major problems to be overcome in the development of a comprehensive population policy and program in Kenya. In order to address these issues, the Bank recommended the establishment of a Population Studies and Research Center at the University of Nairobi.

There is a need in Kenya for an institutionally-based research and training center which will support Government efforts with population studies involving geographers, demographers, sociologists, anthropologists, economists, medical personnel and psychologists and which will provide useful program inputs. The Population Studies and Research Center will serve such a function . . . train researchers in demography and population at the postgraduate level. The Center will, thus, eventually provide a high-level manpower source on which an expanded national population program can draw. It will also help backstop family planning program efforts by providing much needed information and research findings on the population problem.

As a result of an agreement between USAID and the Government of Kenya, in 1976 the Institute was established.

This document outlines the Institute's goals as they were perceived when it was being established, and shows how it set about reaching them. These goals cover two main areas. The first pertain to its role as an academic institution in a university, whose duty is to provide training and research in the field of population studies. The other is a unique role -- not necessarily shared by other departments or institutes in a university -- that is, providing the country with the necessary atmosphere to formulate and implement a comprehensive population policy.

The first set of activities -- the academic -- are fairly straightforward. The second deserve a little explanation.

From the very beginning the Institute realized that it needed to establish close relations with Government Departments. This was so for a number of reasons. In the first place it felt that its training and research activities had to serve other audiences outside the University: that is, government departments at central and local government levels. Such activities needed to be of direct relevance to the country's developmental efforts. This was important because academic institutions tend to find themselves isolated, completely wrapped in their academic activities and thus become insensitive to the country's immediate development needs, a luxury that a country like Kenya cannot afford at its present stage of economic development.

There was another important reason why the Institute needed to have a close association with government departments. Population studies as a discipline in the social sciences -- unlike sociology, economics, etc. -- is relatively new, at least in the case of African Universities, and thus policymakers, particularly the senior civil service, have not had the chance to be exposed during their training days to population studies (especially the role that population plays in economic and social development). And yet, these same people are the decision makers, whose decisions now will affect the welfare of future generations for many decades to come.

How the Institute set about realizing its goals inside and outside the University is described in the following sections. The role of the Population Council team is outlined in Section II and the process of institutional building and staffing the Institute with qualified Kenyan faculty are described in Sections III and IV. Further, the Institute's academic activities are outlined in Sections IV and V. An important aspect that deserve emphasis, is the relation between the PSRI and the Government and the role that it played

and still plays to create the necessary atmosphere which makes population policy a reality. These are described in Sections VI, VII and VIII. Section IX deals with efforts to strengthen the role of the Institute in the Eastern Africa Region. The PSRI could not -- with Kenya's scarce resources -- serve the University, the Government of Kenya and the surrounding countries, without assistance from donors. This is detailed in Sections X and XI. A very important issue, in fact the most important, is the viability of the Institute and its chances of survival with the departure of the Population Council's advisors. This issue is treated in some detail in Section XII. Building up a new institute in a university meets with inevitable problems, which tend to disappear with the passage of time. Also important are the lessons to be learned from this experiment in institutional development. These are included in the final section.

II. Role of the Population Council

In 1976, when the agreement between the Government of Kenya and USAID was approved, there were few Kenyan professionals in the University trained in population studies to support a training and research program in population. There was, however, a desire by both Government and University to start training and develop a research program as quickly as possible. Accordingly, a contract was negotiated by USAID with the Population Council with the purpose of assisting in establishing the Population Studies and Research Institute at the University of Nairobi. The Population Council provided three senior advisors and other technical services.

The association between the Population Council and the University of Nairobi did not start with the establishment of the Institute in 1977. It started as early as 1964 when the Council had a resident demographer in the Department of Sociology of the University of Nairobi. Further, the Council's representative in Eastern Africa had been visiting Nairobi on a regular basis since 1970 and had established good working relations with several departments in the University: Economics, Sociology, Geography, Community Medicine, Institute for Development Studies and with the University Administration. These early activities made the Population Council an obvious candidate to help establish the present Institute, particularly also because of its long experience in the field of institutional development in the rest of the continent:

The Population Council team was made up of the following (also given is their period of service at the Institute):

Dr. Roushdi Henin, team leader, and the Population Council's Representative, Eastern Africa.
economist/demographer, from 1977 to 1984

Dr. David Sly, sociologist/demographer 1977/1978
Currently Professor of Sociology, Florida State University

- Dr. Frank Mott, sociologist/demographer 1978/1979
Currently Professor of Sociology, Ohio State University
- Dr. Henry Mosley, epidemiologist/demographer 1979/1981
Currently Chairman, Department of Population Dynamics, Johns Hopkins University
- Dr. Thomas Dow, sociologist/demographer 1980/1982
Currently Dean Social Sciences, New York State University.

The Population Council also provided a number of consultants. Dr. Martin Gorosh and Dr. James Foreit, both operations research consultants, helped with training personnel from the Research and Evaluation Division of the National Family Welfare Center, Ministry of Health.

The Population Council team had, in cooperation with their counterparts, the following tasks which were also the set goals of the Institute:

- a. The Kenyanization of the staff of PSRI.
- b. The creation or expansion of formal training programs at the undergraduate and postgraduate levels that are designed to meet the immediate needs for trained personnel within the University and the Government.
- c. The development of a multifaceted research program that is designed to serve as a vehicle for the training program and to provide the basis for the formulation of population policies in Kenya.
- d. The development of seminar programs that are designed to deepen and spread awareness among Government officials of significant impacts of population dynamics on Kenya's development goals.

As discussed in some detail below, the Council team has succeeded in accomplishing the above tasks and in leaving behind a viable institution. It is possible to identify three stages or periods in which these activities were undertaken. The first period was occupied by selecting candidates for Ph.D. training abroad and designing graduate training at the Institute.

During the second period, the Population Council team concentrated on training graduates (five batches of candidates completed their M.A./M.Sc. training under Population Council team supervision); conducting jointly with Kenyan counterparts, policy-oriented research; organizing workshops and seminars for senior civil servants and opinion leaders; and, most importantly, establishing strong working relationships with Government Departments. The third period was primarily occupied by working with Kenyan faculty who started returning to the Institute after completing their Ph.D. training at U.S. universities.

As mentioned earlier institutional development is a slow process which requires sustained efforts. It is in this respect that the last stage of working with the young Kenyan faculty was unfortunately cut short by lack of funding. Only the team leader was left to handle the last part of this crucial stage, alone. This, at a time when an evaluation team appointed by USAID had recommended in 1982 that all three members of the team should continue for a further five-year period.

However, the Population Council team has left behind a viable, national and regional institute with established graduate training and research programs. The institute is well respected in the University, the Government and the international professional community. The Population Council team has managed to leave behind a completely Kenyanized institution with 11 professional and five support staff.

III. Kenyanization of the Institute's Staff

The specific interdisciplinary character of the Institute was underlined by the University Senate in its early consideration of an interdisciplinary team of academic personnel involving demographers, geographers, sociologists, anthropologists, economists, and other relevant disciplines. This is reflected in the composition of the Institute's Kenyan staff which is given in Appendix I.

In addition, the current staffing establishment provides for eight supporting and technical staff, including the post of administrative officer, publications editor, a senior technician, computer demonstrator, assistant computer demonstrator, and secretaries. These supporting staff are in addition to other ancillary staff.

The Institute accepts ten Kenyan and five foreign M.A./M.Sc. students every year. In addition, it is planned to enroll about 12 candidates from the civil service to its newly established diploma program.

IV. Training

In this section attention will be given to both training abroad (Staff Development) and training at the PSRI for Ph.D., M.A., M.Sc. and Diploma programmes.

(a) Training Abroad (Staff Development)

(i) Ph.D. Training

The Institute had started in 1978 to send abroad successful candidates to study for the degree of Ph.D. at Universities in the United States. Six out of seven candidates have completed their Ph.D. work and returned to the University of Nairobi: four joined the PSRI, one joined the Institute for Development Studies and one the Department of Community Medicine. The seventh is expected to complete his training in 1985 and return to the Central Bureau of Statistics. A complete list is given below:

<u>Candidate</u>	<u>University</u>	<u>Return Date</u>
Dr. W. Mbuqua	University of Pennsylvania	July, 1983
Dr. E. Khasiani	Florida State University	December, 1982
Dr. T. Gatara	Florida State University	January, 1983
Dr. R. Musyoki	Florida State University	January, 1983
Dr. Z. Muganzi	Florida State University	September, 1984
Dr. M. Kanyiri	Florida State University	September, 1984
Dr. J. Kekovole	University of Pennsylvania	Expected return 1987

(ii) Post-doctoral Training

A plan was developed by which staff members from University departments would go for a one-year, post-doctoral fellowship to a United States-based population studies centre. Two members of staff from the Department of Mathematics, University of Nairobi passed one year each at the Office of Population Research at Princeton University and a third from the PSRI had one year at the University of North Carolina. These post-doctoral fellowships were supported by the Ford Foundation. A list of post-doctoral fellows is given below.

Dr. J. B. Ottieno -- Office of Population Research, Princeton University
 Dr. B. C. Oyuke -- Office of Population Research, Princeton University
 Dr. J. Oucho -- University of North Carolina

In addition to the returning Ph.Ds, the post-doctoral fellows also assist in teaching at the Institute.

(b) Local Graduate Training

(i) Ph.D. Training

Four Ph.D. candidates joined the programme: Dr. John Oucho completed his work in June, 1981 and Dr. H. Ayiamba in October, 1985.

(ii) M.A./M.Sc. Training

One of the aims of the Institute is to provide the different government ministries with population specialists (e.g.: Agriculture, Labor, Economic Planning and Development, Education and Health). This strategy is vital for a successful population programme in the country.

So far, four batches of M.A./M.Sc. students have joined the Institute, that is, in 1979, 1980, 1981 and 1983 (I). A full list of these students is given in Appendix 2.

To ensure comparable standards with regard to training, the first three batches of graduate students were externally examined by leading professors in the field of population studies: Professor A. Coale (Princeton University), Professor W. Brass (University of London) and Professor Etienne van de Walle (University of Pennsylvania). Their reports on the quality of teaching were quite favorable.

(iii) The Diploma Program

While the M.A./M.Sc. and Ph.D. programs provide needed relatively high academic skills, there are needs for middle level training. This is provided by a diploma program (started in 1984). Its aim is to reach as many civil servants as possible.

Government departments in the past have always been reluctant to release civil servants for training. For this reason the duration of the Diploma program is for twelve months only (as compared with two years for the M.A./M.Sc. programs). The contents of the program are less theoretical and are of a more applied nature as compared with the M.A./M.Sc. program. One innovative feature of this program, which brings together the government departments and the Population Studies and Research Institute, is that towards the end of the course, the candidate works on a short research project which is jointly agreed upon by his/her department and the academic staff of the Institute.

V. Research

The Central Bureau of Statistics in Kenya is probably the most active statistical office in data collection in Sub-Saharan Africa. In the period

between 1977 (when the PSRI was established) and 1984 (when the last team member left the country), the Bureau conducted six demographic enquiries and a number of socio-economic surveys. From the outset the Population Council Team Leader succeeded in making the PSRI the analytical arm of the Central Bureau of Statistics.

Using data from these surveys, the PC team produced a number of policy-oriented papers. One of these papers (prepared in 1978), using data from the 1977 National Demographic Survey, established for the first time that Kenya has one of the highest rates of population growth in the world. Other policy-oriented papers followed relating the country's population structure and growth to its development program. Further, a number of papers using data from the Kenya Fertility Survey were published by the World Fertility Survey.

The PSRI also prepared several papers at the request of the Government. For example, the Presidential Committee on Unemployment requested a paper on unemployment in Kenya. A number of papers were prepared at the request of the National Council for Population and Development for the Country's Population Policy Guidelines.

In addition, population projections and profiles have been prepared for all the Districts of Kenya; these will no doubt be very useful for the District Focus Strategy for Rural Development, which the government has recently introduced as a means to bring development planning and its implementation activities to the grassroot level.

To introduce graduate students to undertaking team research, two large research projects were launched. One was on the "Determinants of Mortality" prepared for the U.N. Population Division and the other on "Fertility Determinants" prepared for the U.S. National Academy of Sciences.

Both staff and students (see Appendix 3 for these titles) worked in the following areas: Population and Development; population policy and programs; population and educational planning; family planning evaluation; determinants of fertility; mortality and morbidity; labor force studies; population and agricultural change; the roles and status of women as related to development.

A list of selected publications by the PSRI staff is given in Appendix 4.

VI. Impact of PSRI Activities on Government of Kenya's Perceptions of the Consequences of Rapid Rate of Population Growth and the Development of Population Policy

While the primary aim of this project was to establish an academic institution to provide the necessary training of population specialists, it was felt that there was another important mission to be carried out by the Institute: namely, creating the necessary infra-structure for formulating and implementing a comprehensive population policy in the country.

Population studies as a discipline is relatively new. Naturally, the present generation of civil servants, particularly those responsible for policy making, had not been exposed to any kind of population education at the time when they were undertaking their university training (prior to joining the civil service); thus, there was need to create awareness and provide them with a certain amount of population education. Further, it was important to attract the attention of the leadership to the close relationships between population growth and human welfare. For this reason the Institute produced a number of policy oriented papers and organized a number of workshops and seminars for senior civil servants.

It is difficult to measure the direct impact of research on programs and policies, particularly in the short run. However, the PSRI has certainly been

a prominent participant in the national dialogue on the consequences of population growth.

The PSRI drew attention to the extraordinarily high population growth rate and helped to make it a matter of national concern. In his speech on the anniversary of the Achievement of Self-Government Day, June 1, 1981, President Moi spoke at length about the staggering implications of population growth, noting that "without new attitudes which would promote family planning the population will be more than 30 million by the year 2000." He specified in detail the anticipated consequences of this growth for development goals, employment, health care, food supply, housing, education and living standards in general.

The early PSRI publications (particularly those that dealt with demographic trends in Kenya as related to the country's five-year development plan) were probably responsible for the steps taken by the Ministry of Economic Planning to initiate the establishment of the National Council on Population and Development.

VII. Seminars and Workshops

Even if the leadership is aware that high rates of population growth can be detrimental to human welfare, those who are responsible for the day-to-day affairs of Government do not know in depth these relationships to the degree that ensures their support for the Country's population program.

For this reason six workshops -- covering the whole country -- were organized for senior civil servants at province and district levels, not only to create awareness about the interrelations between economic development and population change, but also to introduce them into the use of population data in economic planning at the district level. This was particularly important in view of the increasing importance of decentralized economic planning and the

emergence of the district as a planning unit. These seminars had a great policy impact on civil servants. Between 50 and 60 civil servants participated in each workshop.

VIII. Relations with Government Ministries and Departments

(a) Ministry of Economic Planning and Development

From its inception, the Institute realized that it has to establish close relations with government departments if it is to succeed in having an impact on policy. With this aim in mind, jointly with the Rural Planning Division of the Ministry, it organized the workshops referred to above. It also assisted with the production of guidelines for the preparation of the district five-year plans. As part of this exercise the PSRI has, jointly with the Central Bureau of Statistics, produced a set of population projections for each district covering the period 1980 - 2000.

(b) Central Bureau of Statistics

Since its inauguration, the Institute has built up a close consultative relationship with this important department. It provided important services through its analytical capacity and technical knowledge, and took part in the analysis of two demographic surveys, the 1979 Population Census, a contraceptive prevalence survey and a number of integrated rural surveys. The analytical reports from these surveys, which were policy oriented, have been published by the Central Bureau of Statistics.

(c) Ministry of Agriculture

From the point of view of population policy, the Ministry of Agriculture plays an important role. It was therefore necessary to establish a dialogue with its Planning Division. For example, the PSRI provided population data to the Division to produce a Food Policy paper. Further, one of the graduate students

worked on a thesis dealing with population and food production. A number of research activities for the year 1984/85 are of great policy interest to the Ministry.

(d) Ministry of Health -- National Family Welfare Centre

Two major reports have been prepared for this Ministry and short-term advisors provided by the Institute to undertake in-service training programmes for the research officers of the Research and Evaluation Division of the National Family Welfare Center. In addition, the NFWC staff have attended seminars and lectures given at the Institute. With the establishment of the National Council for Population and Development, the Institute has played a very important role in the preparation of the Council's Population Policy Guidelines.

(e) Ministry of Transport and Communications

The Institute completed a research project on "The Impact of Rural Access Roads on Migration and Family Planning Patterns." The report has been submitted to the Ministry of Transport and Communications.

IX. Regional Workshops

In its attempts to get regional recognition the PSRI organized three regional workshops. The first was jointly organized with the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) in September, 1980. It lasted for two weeks and was on the use of population data in agricultural and rural development. The participants were professionals from university departments and ministries of agriculture from Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Somalia and Ethiopia. A second regional workshop was also organized in April, 1981. The topic was "Agricultural Settlements, Agricultural Development and Population Change." It was sponsored by the PSRI with funding from the Ford Foundation. The participants were scholars from Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan, Tanzania and the United States.

The third regional meeting was organized for the World Fertility Survey to consider some of the African countries' first country reports and plans for further analysis. There were participants from a number of African countries that participated in the W.F.S. and was also attended by leading professors from Britain and U.S.A.

Further, USAID Washington and USAID Nairobi asked PSRI to host a workshop for participants from African Anglophone countries on "Indirect Estimation Techniques" in July, 1984. Also, the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population organized jointly with the PSRI a training workshop funded by I.U.S.S.P. and attended by 30 participants from African Anglophone countries. The workshop was the responsibility of Professors E. Van de Walle, J. Trussell and J. Hobcraft and PSRI faculty. It was scheduled to take place in May, 1985.

A. Relations With Donor Agencies

Apart from the contract with the Population Council to provide three senior advisors and other technical services, USAID provided the bulk of financial support from 1977 to 1984. Funds were provided to the University to support Ph.D. training abroad, also funds for research by the PSRI as well as other University Departments. Further, financial support was provided for graduate training at the University of Nairobi.

The United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) provided approximately \$90,000 in 1978 to enable the Institute to undertake workshops for planners at provincial and district levels. UNFPA also provided funding for six graduate students for two years.

The Rockefeller Foundation provided financial support for four graduate students for a period of two years and is in the process of providing further funding for graduate training.

The Ford Foundation provided financial support for three post-doctoral fellowships in the field of population to three members of staff at the University. The Foundation is also funding the Diploma program for an initial period of two years. The grant amounts to \$200,000 U.S. dollars.

The International Development Research Centre (Canada) provided a grant to support six graduate students for a two-year period and also to support research projects by the staff of the Institute. The total grant amounted to about \$200,000 U.S. dollars.

XI. Sources of Funding by Institute Activity

As can be seen from the above, support for the PSRI comes from a variety of sources and in a variety of forms. The Council's team leader has been active in securing funds from donors. He was assisted by the Institute's Kenyan faculty whose role in fund raising has been increasing in recent years. Given the growing demands on the University budget, external support for expatriate staff, research, fellowships, supplies and equipment may be required for several years.

(a) Foreign Training

Students are sent abroad for doctoral and post-doctoral training whether or not they are destined for posts at the PSRI. The effectiveness of the PSRI depends, in part, on the presence of Kenyans trained in population in the government agencies and in related departments of the University. USAID supported seven Ph.D. fellowships and the Ford Foundation three post-doctoral fellowships.

(b) Expatriate Staff

The Population Council team has been supported by the USAID. The Belgian Government provided the services of two mathematical demographers for a period of six weeks.

(c) Fellowships for M.A./M.Sc. Graduate Training

The breakdown of donor-supported fellowships was as follows at the time of preparing this document.

<u>Donor Agency</u>	<u>Number of Students</u>
UNFPA	10
IDRC	6
ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION	6
GOVERNMENT OF KENYA	6
UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI	6
DAAD (Germany)	4
UNTCO	1
GILDERSLEEVE (U.S.)	<u>1</u>
TOTAL	40

(d) Facilities and Equipment

The Ministry of Health has provided three project vehicles. Office space is available for PSRI staff at the NFWC.

(e) Research

The Central Bureau of Statistics and the Ministry of Health provide access to data and computer services. In other words, these two departments provide the data and the PSRI undertakes the research.

(f) Seminars and Workshops

The UNFPA and USAID supported the seminars and workshops conducted by the PSRI. The participants were province and district planning officers, provincial medical officers, provincial commissioners and other civil servants at province and district levels.

(g) Regional Workshops

These were funded by FAO, the Ford Foundation, USAID Washington and the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population.

(h) PSRI Kenyan Faculty, Administrative Staff, Office Space & Equipment

The University is committed to provide suitable space for the Institute and fund as many as 12 academic posts. Posts will be added as the workload increases and the financial situation eases. When adequate space is found for the Institute's library, a qualified librarian has been promised by the University librarian to organize and manage the library.

XII. Institute's Viability

The Population Council's experience in institution building, like other institutions in this field, has not, in the past, been entirely encouraging with regard to the establishment of population studies institutes in Africa and the PSRI is possibly an exception. The Council's experience is that population units established in universities in the late sixties and early seventies disappeared -- though not completely -- with the departure of foreign advisors. The reason for the Institute's survival probably lies in its viability as an institution.

(i) Demand for Skills

One aspect of the Institute's viability is the continued demand for its services, which the Institute itself has helped to create. For example, the Ministry of Finance and Planning started a Population Unit at the Ministry, as a result of earlier discussion between the Institute and the Ministry of Economic Planning. The Unit was soon joined by one of the Institute's graduates, who immediately made it his responsibility to help in writing the population chapter in the current five year plan. However, one person is not enough and there is, therefore, demand for more personnel. This Unit should be able to play a very important part in the economic and social planning exercise, carry out population research needed for planning purposes and should be able to provide

the Ministry with guidelines on development programmes as they affect population change if it has the necessary number of staff.

The World Bank had, in the early seventies, provided assistance to establish the National Family Welfare Centre which runs the family planning programme in Kenya. The Evaluation and Research Division of the NFWC is manned by only one person, who, on his own, cannot do either research or evaluation.

In 1983 the National Council for Population and Development was established (again as a result of early activities by the PSRI). This Council is responsible for coordinating all population activities in the country. The Government is doing its utmost to provide the different divisions of the Council with the necessary staff to make it functional. But the bottleneck which is recognized by all concerned, in and outside the Council, is again the dearth of qualified personnel.

(ii) Status in the University

A second aspect of its viability is that it is now -- like any other department or institute -- part of the University and is completely absorbed by the University system. The University has absorbed all salaries of both academic and support staff. Being part of the University's regular budget, the Institute is catered for in the University's current and capital budgets and also in its five-year plans. The Institute's "Staff Development Plan" aims at increasing the number of academic staff from 12 (at present) to 21.

Further, the Institute has a Governing Board and a Training and Research Committee, members of which are heads of relevant academic departments in the University and heads of relevant government departments.

(iii) Demand for its services

A third aspect of its viability is the continuous and almost insatiable demand for the Institute's Kenyan Staff's services as consultants. Even during the first few months of their appointment at the PSRI (after their return from Ph.D.

training in the USA) they had their hands full with research activities and consultancies. Some helped in producing the National Population Policy Guidelines on the request of the Chairman of the National Council for Population and Development. Others reviewed population and family planning education in Kenya, assisted the Ministry for Social Services in evaluating the women's program, helped the National Family Welfare Centre in evaluating the Family Health Field Educators program, and evaluated two community-based family planning programmes. Others are involved in collaborative efforts with the Department of Economics in an "Agricultural Development and Population Change" research project. Others are engaged in several research areas, jointly with government departments (Ministry of Agriculture) or U.S. universities (Princeton University).

Other demands for the services of the PSRI staff include preparation of reports of varying nature. Several papers were prepared for such bodies as: The Presidential Committee on Unemployment, the National Council on Population and Development, non-governmental organizations and donor agencies. Advice is provided to the Central Bureau of Statistics and the National Family Welfare Center.

(iv) Close Cooperation with Government Departments

The viability of the Institute has been enhanced by the fact that it has established itself as the analytical arm of the Central Bureau of Statistics. The CBS has become a major data producer in the demographic, social and economic fields, not equalled anywhere else in sub-Saharan Africa. The Council's team have started this tradition and have undertaken the analysis of data from several surveys.

Government departments have also been taking great interest in the Institute's development and its training and research activities. These relations have been strengthened in recent years when employment was found for the Institute's graduates in several ministries and government departments;

e.g., the Ministry of Economic planning, the Central Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Health, National Council on Population and Development, Institute of Development Studies, the Registrar General's Office, the Medical Research Council, etc. The sheer existence of population specialists in these ministries and departments is creating more demand for their skills.

Relations with Government Departments are being further strengthened with the introduction of the Diploma Program. This program will constitute a bridge between government departments and the Institute as it entails a continuous dialogue between them. In the first place candidates for the Diploma Program are nominated by Government Departments from amongst the civil service. Secondly, there will be continuous discussions about the kind of research that needs to be carried out by the Institute, jointly with the departments. Finally, the Institute will need to acquaint itself with the kind of skills that are needed by the Departments.

It may be added that the Institute staff are members of the Demographic Trends Working Group of the Central Bureau of Statistics and the Evaluation and Research Committee of the Ministry of Health.

XIII. Conclusion

The PSRI as a successful experiment in institutional building was not without limitations. As with any new department that is being established in a university, there is always that feeling of anxiety that is felt by other interested departments. For example, there was some teaching of population studies in other departments of the University when the Institute arrived. Under the circumstances, the Population Council advisors had hoped that they would have joint appointments in the PSRI and the relevant departments in the University. This did not materialize and, therefore, had some grave results. It was also hoped that students from other departments would attend lectures in population studies at the PSRI, while

students from the Institute would attend lectures in economic development, rural sociology, statistics, econometrics, etc. in the departments. This also did not materialize. It should have been possible for the Institute to make use of the existing infrastructure in other departments, like economics, sociology, geography, community medicine, agricultural economics, agriculture, etc. Such an approach is not only cost effective but also reflects the inter-disciplinary nature of training and research in the broad field of population studies.

It must be added, however, that these problems are starting to disappear as there are more interrelations between the Institute and the Departments than before.

However, as can be seen from the last section, the Population Studies and Research Institute is now a viable institution and it is obvious that it has established itself firmly both as a national and a regional institution, with eleven qualified Kenyan faculty, and a successful training and research program.

Little can be done in Africa in the field of population planning without creating a sound population policy. But a sound population policy can only be born if the country has people with the necessary skills in government departments who first see the population problem as an issue and then sit down to formulate and then implement the population policy. This is what the Kenyan experience tells us. Kenya had a declared population policy for about 20 years, yet the rate of population growth is now 4 percent per annum and the proportion of women who use contraceptives of the total women in the reproductive age is extremely low. Something must have been missing. The PSRI has succeeded in creating awareness amongst the leadership, the policy makers and the civil servants, about the importance of the population issue for human welfare. But this is not enough, it needs also to provide the necessary tools -- that is the skills -- to translate the awareness into action.

And now, what lessons can we learn from this experiment in institutional building? What ingredients are needed to ensure its development?

There are five important ingredients necessary to ensure sound institution building:

- A sound political climate
- Support of Government
- Support of University
- Development of meaningful and sustained relationships between the Institute and the Government Departments
- Substantial and sustained institutional funding

A sound political climate can be demonstrated in many ways. A declared population policy which should be comprehensive in coverage and which should emphasize the need to consider population planning as part and parcel of the overall development program is crucial. Statements by the leadership are, of course, important, but then they should be backed by practical steps to get all influential segments of the civil service to follow the steps of the leadership. It is the senior civil service that handles everyday government business.

The support of government departments is important because of other reasons. They are the providers of the data that the institute uses for production of policy-oriented research, they are the consumers of the institute's research output and they are the potential employers of the institute's graduates.

Central statistical offices are in most cases protective of data they collect. Three elements were needed to ensure a successful marriage between the Institute, the producers of the data and the consumers of research based on these data. Firstly, Government support -- as mentioned above -- ; secondly,

the senior advisors needed to identify the kind of research output required by Government; and thirdly, senior advisors had to be willing to have their work published in the name of the Government department rather than in their own names. In brief, a good deal of pioneering work has to be done both inside the Institute and in the Government Departments, to help the "newcomer" to be accepted as part of the system.

Nor was it easy, in the early stages, to convince Government Departments of the usefulness of population specialists. It took time, and perseverance to get employment for the Institute's graduates in such departments as economic planning, education, agriculture and health.

Ironically, the acceptance of the "newcomer" in the university is probably the most difficult task that meets institution building.

The writer had experience with three universities when attempting to introduce population studies. Starting a department of demography is both impractical and unrealistic. So the demographer or the population scientists have to get themselves attached to say a department of sociology, social anthropology, economics or statistics. We need to remember that in Africa we are essentially dealing with young universities. It may be claimed that in such circumstances changes of curricula would be easier than in an old established department. Far from it. In the first place, a relatively young department (10-20 years old) is staffed by primarily indigenous young scholars who are immersed in their own specializations and are by nature unwilling to go beyond the well-established frontiers of their discipline. The sociologist or economist may, with a good deal of convincing, accept the "newcomer" but at best all that he offers is some lip service. And, with the departure of the expatriate population scientist, all training courses disappear with him.

The solution, therefore, is patience and persistence by the donors with continued and sustained support until the infant grows up. This kind of activity should be supplemented (again by the donors) with fellowships for indigenous potential faculty for Ph.D. training abroad.

An added difficulty is that the average African university, being relatively poor (no endowments), is entirely dependent upon government. Establishing a post of demographer -- for example -- has to compete for the scarce resources with other long-established disciplines like history, geography, sociology, economics, etc. What is needed, therefore, is patience, perseverance and sustained support by the donor agencies, to building a nucleus of population scientists. This support needs to be for a period long enough to enable the young scholars to get themselves established in the university system.

APPENDIX I

PROFESSIONAL STAFF OF PSRI

Director: Ominde, S.H., E.B.S.
M.A. (Aberdeen)
Ph.D. (London)
Dip. Ed. (E.A. and Edin.)
F.R.G.S.

Senior Lecturers: Oucho, J.O., B.A., M.A., Ph.D. (Nairobi)
Ocholla-Ayayo, A.B.C., Dip. M.A. (Prague)
Ph.D. (Uppsala)
Ottieno*, J.A.M., B.Sc., M.Sc., Ph.D. (Nairobi)
Oyuke**, B.C., B.Sc. (Clark College, Atlanta)
M.Sc. (Illinois) Dip. Ed.
Ph.D. (Nairobi)

Lecturers: Gatara, T.H., B.A., M.A., (Nairobi)
Ph.D. (Florida)
Khasiani, S.A. (Ms.), B.A., M.A. (Nairobi)
Ph.D. (Florida)
Wariara, M. (Ms.), B.A. (Princeton)
M.A., Ph.D. (Pennsylvania)
Muganzi, Z., B.A. (NBI)
M.A. (RIPS)
Ph.D. (Florida)

Tutorial Fellow: Oyieng, J.C., B.Sc. (Nairobi)
M.Sc. (George Washington)

**Senior Admin.
Assistant** Onyango, R.P., Dip. Ed. (London)

* A staff member of the Department of Mathematics, University of Nairobi, who teaches part-time at PSRI.

** A staff member of Kenyatta University who teaches part-time at PSRI.

APPENDIX II

STUDENTS 1983/84

Nduati, Richard	M.Sc.
Malia, Stephen Mutungi	M.Sc.
Lukhando, Moses Mbasu	M.Sc.
Kizito, Mikhala Lumula	M.Sc.
Omagwa, Joseph Moindi	M.Sc.
Juma, Alex	M.Sc.
Mbaya, M.K.M.	M.Sc.
Ojakaa, David Masika	M.Sc.
Odallo, Dan Odhiambo	M.A.
Masinde, Mabel (Ms.)	M.A.
Ikamari, Lawrence Denis Emurgat	M.A.
Aswani, Frederick Junior	M.A.
Nyambati, Willie Makori O.	M.A.
Oloo, Jerry Washington Odhiambo	M.A.
Nyagero, Josephat Machuki	M.A.

1981/82

Nyokangi, J.J.	M.Sc.
Bunyasi, I.S.	M.Sc.
Ojoo, D.A. (Ms.)	M.A.
Otieno, M.A. (Ms.)	M.A.

1980/81

Bukenya-Juuko, J.M.T.	M.A. (Ugandan)
Mukasa, D. (Ms.)	M.A. (Ugandan)
Katende, J. (Ms.)	M.A. (Ugandan)
Rupia, W.M.	M.A.
Obonyo, B.J.	M.Sc.
Khata, P.	M.Sc.
Koyugi, B.O.	M.Sc.

1979/80

Abdel Rehman, I.	M.A. (Sudanese)
Gaitta, S.K.	M.A.
Masaviru, R. (Ms.)	M.A.
Kisanje, M. (Ms.)	M.A. (Ugandan)
Mwobobia, I.	M.A.
Omondi, D.P.T. Ahawo	M.A.
Opinya, N.O.	M.A.
Sempebwa, N.E.K.N. (Ms.)	M.A. (Ugandan)
Kibet, M.K.T.	M.Sc.
Murungaru, K.	M.Sc.
Ronoh, J.K.	M.Sc.

Appendix III

List of MA/MSc Theses Produced at PSRI Showing
Their Subject Areas 1980/81-1984/85

	Name of Student		Title of Thesis	Subject Area
1977/78	MA	Margaret Manjuju Kanji	Urban-rural fertility differentials: a case study in Nairobi & Central Province	Fertility
1979/80	MA	I. Abdel Rehman (Sudanese)	Regional fertility levels & rural-urban fertility differentials in the Sudan	Fertility
	"	S.K. Guitta	Women's labour force participation and fertility in Kenya	Fertility and Development
	"	R. Masaviru (Mrs.)	Population trends and the provision of primary education in Nairobi	Population Growth and Educational Development
	"	Molly Misanje (Ms.) (Ugandan)	Some aspects of population growth and health services in Uganda	Population Growth and Health
	"	I. Mwobobia	Fertility differentials in Kenya	Fertility
	"	D.P.T. Ahawo Omondi	Adolescent fertility and family planning in Kenya	Fertility
	"	E. Sempebwa (Ms.) (Ugandan)	Breast feeding and family planning in an urban population	Family Planning
	"	N.O. Opinya	Population pressure on urban housing: The case of Nairobi	Population and Housing
	MSC	M.K.T. Kibet	Differential mortality in Kenya	Mortality
	"	K. Murungaru	Family planning and fertility in Kenya	Family Planning and Fertility
	"	J.K. Ronoh	A study of indirect methods of estimating mortality with reference to Kenyan data	Mortality

Appendix III

		Name of Student	Title of Thesis	Subject Area
1980/81	MA	J.M.T. Bukena-Juuko	People on the move: demographic characteristics of the low income migrants and their housing needs in Nairobi	Migration and Housing Development
	"	D.K. Mukasa (Mrs.) (Ugandan)	Some aspects of population growth and maize production in Kenya	Population and Food Production
	"	Josephine Katende (Ms.) (Ugandan)	Housing conditions and some of their related socio-economic and demographic aspects: a case study of Bushenyi District, Uganda	Demographic Aspects of Housing
	MSC	Ben J. Obonyo	Intra-urban mobility and urban transportation: a case study of Nairobi, Kenya	Urban Population Mobility and Transportation
	"	Pancras Khata	A case study of infant and child mortality differentials in Kenya at the micro-level	Mortality
	"	B.O. Koyng	Mortality and health conditions in Siaya district, Kenya	Mortality and Health
	"	F.S. Nyamwange	Medical technology: socio-economic status, demographic factors and child mortality: the case of child mortality differentials Nairobi, Kenya	Mortality and Development
1982/83	MA	M.A. Othieno (Ms.)	Migrant selectivity and the growth of Nairobi, Kenya	Migration and Urbanization
		Dorothy A. Ojoo (Ms.)	The impact of population growth on land use and availability: a case study of Siaya District, Kenya	Population and Land Pressure
	MSC	Sioniyo Bunyasi	Seasonality patterns of causes of death in Kenya	Mortality Pattern and Causes
		J.J. Nyokarji	Estimates of death probabilities by causes of death in various districts in Kenya	Mortality

Appendix III

		Name of Student	Title of Thesis	Subject Area
1983/84	MA	Mabel Masinde (Ms.)	Nuptiality estimation for Kenya using census data	Nuptiality
	"	Dab Idguanbi	The effect of agro-industrialisation on migrant selectivity in rural-rural migration: a case study of Mumias and Nzoia sugar schemes	Migration and Development
	"	Josephat M. Nyagero	Determinants of rural-rural labour migration: a case study of Mumias Sugar Company in Western Kenya	Migration and Development
	"	Willie M.O. Nyambiti	The nutritional status and infant and child mortality: a macro-level analysis	Infant Mortality and Nutrition
	"	Frederick Junior Aswani	Mortality differentials by causes of death: an urban population: Nairobi	Mortality
33	"	Lawrence D.E. Ikamari	Determinants of Contraceptive Use in Kenya	Family Planning
	MSC	David Masika	The determinants of contraceptive discontinuation in Kenya	Family Planning
	"	M.K.M. Mbayaa	Analysis of age at first marriage patterns and the applicability of nuptiality models in Kenya	Nuptiality
	"	Alex Juma	The study of health expenditures and its relation to rapid population growth in Kenya	Health, Population and Development
	"	Joseph M. Omagwa	The influence of socio-economic and demographic factors in fertility levels in Nairobi	Fertility and Development
1983/84	MSC	Mikhala L. Kizito	The estimation of adult mortality at district levels in Kenya using the life table technique	Mortality
	"	Moses Mbasu Lukhando	The demographic analysis of Kenya's National Social Security Fund: a case study of demography of the aging	Demography of the aging
	"	Stephen M. Malia	Duration specific marital fertility variation in Kenya	Nuptiality

APPENDIX IV

List of Selected Publications

<u>Author(s)</u>		<u>Title of Publication/Paper</u>
1. Professor S. H. Ominde		
	1977	Spatial population change: Kenya case study; Pergannon Press
	1978	(A) Population growth and resource development in Africa: A Kenya case study; IGU Conference, Lagos, Nigeria
		(B) Population change and development challenge; Kenya National Academy of Science.
	1980	(A) Population issues in Kenya. First Annual Medical Scientific Conference of KIMRI and KETRI.
		(B) Science and technology for development in Kenya. Third UN Development Decade, National Council for Science and Technology.
		(C) Implications of urban growth to Kenya. The Kenya Economic Association.
		(D) The Rift Valley Province. Population patterns, 1962-1979. PSRI.
	1981	(A) Population change and agricultural development in Kenya: A Kenyan case study: Proceedings of a Workshop on Agricultural Settlement, Agricultural Development and Population Change. PSRI.
		(B) Population and Family Planning: the African dimension. PSRI.
		(C) The second university; working party on the second university in Kenya.
	1982	Demographic overview: Central Bureau of Statistics. PSRI.
	1983	(A) Report on Kisumu population, health, nutrition and family planning. (with A.B.C. Ocholla-Ayayo and J.C. Oyieng). PSRI.

APPENDIX IV

- (B) Kenya's population trends; National Seminar on Human Settlement, Nairobi.
- 1984 (A) Population and development in Kenya. Heinemann Educational Publications Ltd. Nairobi.
- (B) Population explosion in Kenya: a reality or a myth? Seminar on Population and Development - Mwea Lodge, Queen Elizabeth National Park, Uganda.
- (C) Spatial population change as framework for rural-urban interaction; Keynote Address to the Seminar on Migration Remittances and Rural Development in Kenya. Sponsored by IDRC and Ford Foundation.
- S. H. Ominde Current/On-going research
- (A) Work is continuing on population distribution maps using the 1979 census data. Base maps, one on a sub-locational basis, have been completed. The categorizations for the two maps are also complete.
- (B) Writing up the material for Kisumu Metropolitan Regional Development Plan.
- (C) Agriculture - Population interrelationships in Kenya. (Funded by IDRC).
2. Professor R. Henin
- 1978 (A) Population Profiles for the Districts of Kenya. PSRI.
- (B) Alternative Population Projections for Kenya, PSRI, University of Nairobi.
- 1979 (A) Government Approaches to the Population Change Issue in Population Education Source Book for Sub-Saharan Africa, Heinemann, London, Ibadan, pp. 184-199.

APPENDIX IV

- (B) Population Education Source Book for Sub-Saharan Africa (co-editor), Heinemann, Educational Books, London, Ibadan.
- (C) Effect of Economic Development on Fertility and Mortality Trends in East Africa (paper read for the meeting of the American National Academy of Sciences, held in Nairobi).
- (D) Population, Development and Economic Planning: Proceedings of First Population Planning Seminar on the use of Population Data in Economic and Social Planning, PSRI, University of Nairobi, August 1979 (Editor).
- (E) Recent Demographic Trends in Kenya and their Implication for Economic and Social Development, PSRI, University of Nairobi.
- (F) Population Projections in Regional Economic Planning. Prepared for the International Union for Scientific Study of Population Committee on Urbanization and Population Re-distribution, Oulo, Finland.
- 1980
- (A) With Mott, S. Impact of Current and Future Population Growth Rates on the Short Term Social and Economic Development in Kenya, PSRI, University of Nairobi.
- (B) Sample of Methods for Estimating Basic Demographics Indices from Incomplete Data, PSRI, University of Nairobi.
- (C) Institutionalization of Population as a Discipline in the Social Sciences with Special Reference to Public Policy. Italy, Bellagio, Conference on Strengthening Social Science Capacity in the developing areas, October, 1980, organized by The Rockefeller Foundation.
- (D) Population and Agricultural/Rural Planning. Proceedings of a meeting sponsored by the Food and Agricultural Organization of the U.N. (FAO), held in Nairobi, September 1980 (Editor).

APPENDIX IV

- 1981 (A) The Interrelationship between Agricultural Settlement, Agricultural Development and Population Change in selected Eastern Africa Countries. Proceedings of a meeting sponsored by The Ford Foundation, held in Nairobi, April 1981 (Editor).
- (B) The Importance of Population Phenomenon in Regional and National Development Strategies. Paper read as a keynote speech for the meeting of African Parliamentarians organized by the Inter-Parliamentary Union, Geneva, held in Nairobi in July 1981.
- (C) Characteristics and Development Implications of a Fast Growing Population in Studies in the Economics of Africa. Papers on the Kenyan Economy. Performance, Problems and Policies. Edited by Tony Killick, Heinemann, London, 1981, pp. 193-207.
- (D) Marital Habits and Fertility in Kenya. PSRI, University of Nairobi.
- (E) Fertility, Infertility and Sub-Fertility in Sub-Saharan Africa. Proceedings of the International Union for Scientific Study of Population meeting in Manila, Philippines, December 1981, pp. 667-697.
- 1982 (A) Population, Economics and Unemployment: An Economic Demographic Analysis. Paper prepared for the Presidential Committee on Unemployment, Population Studies and Research Institute (PSRI), University of Nairobi.
- (B) With Werner, L.H. and Kortén, A. Evaluation of Birth Histories: A Case Study of Kenya. World Fertility Survey, International Statistical Institute London. Scientific Reports, No. 36, October.
- 1984 (A) Population and Development in Kenya. Co-Editor with S.H. Ominde, Heinemann, Nairobi, London, Ibadan.

APPENDIX IV

- 1985 (A) An Assessment of Kenya's Family Planning Program 1975-1979. Proceedings of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population meeting, Florence.

3. Professor W.H. Mosley

- 1980 (A) Contraceptive distribution in Bangladesh - some lessons learned. (with others). Studies in Family Planning, Vol. XI, 191-201.
- (B) The Matlab family planning health services project. (with others). Studies in Family Planning, Vol. XI, 202-212.
- (C) Social determinants of infant and child mortality: some considerations for an analytical framework. Regional Papers. The Population Council West Asia and North Africa.
- (D) Biological contamination of the environment by man. Proceedings of the IUSSP Seminar on Biological and Social Aspects of Mortality.
- (E) The dynamics of birth spacing and marital fertility in Kenya. (with L. Werner and S. Becker).
- (F) Population growth, family size expectations and the level of contraceptive practice among married couples - implications for strategy and planning of the National Family Planning Programme in Kenya. PSRI.

4. Professor T. Dow

- 1981 (A) A note on fertility and mortality in Sierra Leone. (with J. Blacker) Jimlar Mutane.
- (B) Estimates of infant and child mortality in the administrative areas of Sierra Leone. (with H.B.S. Kandeh). Population Studies.

APPENDIX IV

- (C) Continuity and change in metropolitan and rural attitudes towards family size and family planning in Kenya between 1966/67 and 1977/78. (with L. Werner). Social Perspectives, Central Bureau of Statistics, Vol. 5.
- (D) Modern, transitional and traditional demographic and contraceptive patterns among Kenyan women: 1977-1978. (with L. Werner). Studies in Family Planning. Vol. 3, No. 1, January 1982
- (E) Some proposals for the future development of the Kenya Family Planning Program. (with L. Werner). Social Perspectives, Central Bureau of Statistics, Vol. 6, No. 3.
- (F) A note on the future development of the Kenya Family Planning Program. (with L. Werner). Social Perspectives, Central Bureau of Statistics, Vol. 6, No. 3.
- (G) Mortality in Sierra Leone. (with H.B.S. Kandeh). WHO Mortality Monograph Series.

5. Professor F.L. Mott

1980

- (A) Infant Mortality in Kenya: evidence from the Kenya fertility survey. PSRI.
- (B) The rural labour force of Kenya. PSRI.

6. Dr. Ocholla-Ayayo

1980

- (A) Prehistoric origin of the Nilotic people. Quarterly Journal of Folklore Research Centre, Khartoum.
- (B) Marriage and cattle exchange among the Southern Luo. Paideuman, Reprint.
- (C) A reconstruction of material culture pattern of African traditional society. Franz Steine Verlag Wiesbaden Germany.
- (D) Population and food; fishing techniques of the Nile Valley. Quarterly Journal of Folklore Research Centre, Khartoum, Sudan.

APPENDIX IV

- 1981 (A) Marriage and wealth movement among patrilineal exogamous societies in South Nyanza.
- (B) The nature of traditional African culture in Kenya. Conference on Philosophy and Cultures. Nairobi University.
- 1982 (A) Socio-Cultural factors of fertility: the effect of excess population on development with reference to the Rift Valley. PSRI.
- (B) Socio-cultural dynamics of reproduction among the pastoral societies in North Eastern Province of Kenya. PSRI.
- 1983 (A) Material culture patterns of Kenya. Masena Diocesan Conference.
- (B) Marketing co-operative and peasants. Torben Safer, Ethos, 1983 - 1-2. pp. 109-113, Sweden.
- (C) The structure of Kenya culture centres: their historical and educational importance. ICOM, Paris.
- 1984 Ethics, customs and fertility control in Kenya: a search for customary rules of conduct for the regulation of heterosexual relations. Social reproduction. Marriage and family life in Kenya.
- 1985 Social-cultural aspects of development planning; paper presented at the Ministry of Labour (MPDP), Population Institute, Nairobi, and ILO Seminar on Population and Human Resources Development and Planning, Kisumu, Kenya.
- Current/On-going research
- (A) The impact of religious and socio-cultural values on rural transformation: an anthropological study of the Kano Plains (with funds from the National Council for Science and Technology).
- (B) Socio-cultural determinants of infant mortality in Kenya. (with Muganzi, Z). (Ford Foundation Funds).

APPENDIX IV

7. Dr. J. O. Oucho

- (A) Population movements in Kenya. a review and analysis. Journal of Eastern African Research and Development. Vol. 9, Nos. 1 and 2, pp. 78-90, 1979.
- (B) Urban migration field: a study of the spatial migration system of Kisumu Town, Kenya. Jimilar Mutane (forthcoming).
- 1979 (A) A geography of Africa for beginners. Kenya Literature Bureau, Nairobi.
- (B) Population and economy of Kenya. Case Studies Series 1, ECA, Addis Ababa.
- 1980 (A) Insights into the inter-relationship between population studies and adult studies. Paper presented at the Staff Seminars Institute of Adult studies, Kikuyu.
- (B) Population problems in the African environment: a challenge for environmental education. African Adult Education Association, 7th Biennial Conference, Luyengo, Swaziland.
- 1981 (A) Labour migrations in a dual economy: a Kenyan case study. University Press of America.
- (B) Housing policies and the management of urban settlement, urban management. Seminar of Eastern and Southern African Management Institute, Arusha, Tanzania.
- 1982 (A) Migration differentials in early transitional phase of mobility. transition hypothesis: the Kenyan case.

APPENDIX IV

- (B) Prospects for fertility in rural Kenya. A comment on T.E. Dow and Linda H. Werner publication: Prospects for fertility in rural areas.
- (C) Kenya: demographic and development trends. Seminar in Department of Health Policy and Administration, School of Public Health, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
- 1983 (A) Some demographic measures of a migrant population in agricultural employment in the Kenya Highlands.
- (B) Urban-rural transfers and rural development in Kisumu and Siaya District, University of Nairobi.
- 1984 The consequences of out-migration on rural development policy: implications and research agenda for Kenya.
- 1985 (A) Resource mobilization and household economy in Kenya. (with S. Mukras and Bamberger). Canadian Journal of African Studies.
- (B) Some demographic measures of rural migrants in Kenya based on survey data. (with S. Mukras and M. Bamberger). Genus, Vol. XLI.
- (C) Population and development: the Kenyan case. Paper presented at the Kenya Energy Non-governmental Organization (KENGO) Journalist Workshop on Environment and Development, Homa Bay, Kenya.
- (D) Traditional family planning technology in Kenya: retrospect and prospect. Paper presented at the Seminar on Traditional Technology, Nairobi.
- (E) 1. Approaches to population planning. 2. Migration and labour market analysis. 3. Demographic determinants of the labour force. Papers presented at the National Seminar

APPENDIX IV

on Population, Human Resources Development and Planning. Tom Mboya College, Kisumu. February, 1985; repeated in Nyeri, October, 1985. (forthcoming proceedings).

Current/on-going research

- (A) Migration, income and technological transfers: inter-community investments and rural development in Kenya. (with M.S. Mukras). Phase II of IDRC Funded Project in Maputo.
- (B) The impact of population growth on universal primary education in Kenya.

8. Dr. (Ms.) Wariara Mbugua

1984

Rural economic policy and fertility in Kenya. (with Wayne Schutjer) Republic of Kenya, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development. Development Planning Section.

1985

- (A) 1. Fertility: theoretical considerations and practical implications. 2. Factors associated with the structure of mortality. 3. Population growth and structure: the current demographic situation. Papers presented at the National Seminar on Population, Human Resources Development and Planning. Held at the Tom Mboya Labour College, Kisumu, Kenya, UNFPA/ILO (forthcoming proceedings of seminar).
- (B) Women's employment patterns, discrimination and the promotion of equality in Kenya: country case study. ILO, JASPA, Addis Ababa, (forthcoming).

APPENDIX IV

Current/On-going research

- (A) Polygyny and fertility in Africa: a comparative study of six African countries (with Wayne Schutjer) - 18 month project funded by the Population Council, New York. Jointly undertaken with Dr. Anne Peibly, Princeton University.
- (B) Transformation of family life in Kenya: a case study. Ford Foundation-supported research project at PSRI.
- (C) Assisting in the analysis and report writing of the Kenya Contraceptive Survey, organized by the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS), Kenya.

9. Dr. (Ms.) S.A. Khasiani

1981 Population policy and development in Zambia: an evolutionary perspective. African Social Research, No. 3. June, 1981, pp. 27-47.

1985 Population policy and development in Kenya. African Journal of Sociology. (forthcoming).

In Progress

- (A) The impact of the sugar industry on fertility levels in Western Kenya. (i.e., tests the proposition that the sugar industry creates employment for women leading to role incompatibility between mother and worker, thus depressing fertility).
- (B) The role of the sugar industry in rural-to-rural migration in Kenya: a study of increased labour migration into the sugar belt in Kenya. (i.e., tests the hypothesis that the establishment of the sugar scheme in

APPENDIX IV

Kenya has generated employment opportunities, and subsequently increased labour migration within and from outside into the sugar belt).

(C) The sugar industry, poverty and increased mortality in Western Kenya. (i.e., tests the assumption that sugar cane, as a cash crop, has been established at the expense of food crops. The resulting food deficit coupled by a situation where farmers are not successfully engaging in sugar production is leading to poverty and increased mortality).

(D) Adolescent fertility in Kenya: causes and consequences. (i.e. identifies the changing Kenyan society as the source of constraints leading to inaccessibility by adolescents to contraceptive and reproductive health information and services; some of the consequences examined include poverty, marginality, and high rates of secondary school drop out).

10. Dr. T.H. Gatara

Current/on-going research

(A) A manual on introduction to demographic techniques.

(B) Determinants of infant mortality in Kenya.