

**AGENCY FOR  
INTERNATIONAL  
DEVELOPMENT**



# **ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION**

## **FY 1977**

### **KENYA**

BEST AVAILABLE

**DEPARTMENT  
OF  
STATE**

JULY 1975



FY 1977

ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

KENYA

June 1975

Prepared By: Charles Nelson, DIR  
Lois Richards, PROG  
Tom Lyons, A/GDO  
Harold Jones, TSS  
Roy Hoffarth, TSS  
Frank Abercrombie, TSS  
Jim Dawson, TSS  
Mike Rugh, PROG  
Bob Bonnafon, EAAC  
Marilyn Collins, PROG  
Irene O'Hare, PROG  
Margaret Odero, TSS  
Grace Khisa, TSS  
Rhab Wambui, TSS

TABLE OF CONTENTS <sup>Ⓢ</sup>

	<u>Page</u>
I. Mission Certification of Continued Validity of the DAP	1
II. Summary Tables	3
A. FY 1976	
B. Interim Quarter	4
C. FY 1977	5
III. FY 1977 Project Identification Documents	
A. Technical Assistance Grant Management Development 615-0167	6
B. Loans	
Agriculture Sector Loan III 615-0169	14
Rural Access Road Program 615-0168	20
IV. Narratives for Ongoing Grant Projects <sup>Ⓢ</sup>	
A. Food Production - Nutrition	
1. Rural Development - Vihiga 615-11-810-147	27
2. Agriculture Credit 615-11-140-148	31
3. National Range and Ranch Development 615-11-190-157	34
4. University of Nairobi Veterinary Faculty 615-11-110-158	42
5. Marginal/Semi-Arid Lands 615-11-120-164	48
B. Population Planning and Health	
1. Population Dynamics - Poplabs 615-11-580-141.2	52
2. Family Planning 615-11-580-161	54

Ⓢ Page references for on-going projects represent project tables to be inserted when printed at a later date. The tables precede the project narratives.

C. Technical Support 615-11-999-000	60
V. P.L. 480	62
A. Title II Narrative	
B. Title II Table	65
C. Plan of Operation - FY 1977	66
VI. Assistance to PVO's and Cooperatives	79

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : AID/W

DATE: June 30, 1975

FROM : Charles J. Nelson  
Director, USAID/Kenya

SUBJECT: Mission Certification of Continued Validity of Kenya DAP

The Mission believes the approach toward assistance to Kenya during 1974-1978 as set forth in the DAP submitted in October 1974 remains valid. That approach contained the following principal elements:

- Emphasis on equity issues through assistance to increase smallholder incomes and through support for the Government of Kenya's five-year family planning program.
- Increased U.S. assistance to be responsive to greater GOK aid requirements; the more complex and sophisticated nature of Kenya's assistance needs, Government emphasis on more equitable income distribution particularly in rural areas, and its ability to use such aid effectively.
- Broadened focus of agriculture assistance efforts to include food production and marginal/semi-arid lands development in addition to on-going programs to support livestock development.
- Limited support to address crucial problems of management capability as they affect assistance activities within the target sectors of agriculture and health/family planning.

The above program emphases were to be underlain by a series of themes to be reflected in all A.I.D. assistance activities in Kenya:

- To utilize as much as possible indigenous institutions as sources of expertise and knowledge in carrying out assistance activities and to seek to foster a closer involvement of these institutions in the development process.
- To provide A.I.D. assistance within a multi-donor context through close coordination with other foreign aid agencies and, as opportunities arise, through implementation of assistance activities in partnership with other donors.



Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

- To integrate loan and grant activities to the degree possible so as to make them mutually reinforcing.
- To focus both bilateral and centrally funded A.I.D. efforts in Kenya on the program emphases identified above.
- To improve design and management of all A.I.D. assistance to Kenya.
- To make U.S. assistance more responsive to Kenya's development priorities and to design and implement A.I.D. activities in close collaboration with appropriate Kenyan ministries and agencies.

Following the Africa Bureau review of the DAP of December 16, 1974, and State 54988 of March 12, 1975, AID/W has required a further elaboration of the Mission's agriculture strategy. A DAP team is being assembled for arrival possibly in June. Assuming the team's arrival at that time, the DAP supplement should be submitted to AID/W o/a September along with PP's for the FY 1976 Agriculture Sector Loan and the Agriculture Planning Project.

SUMMARY TABLE - FISCAL YEAR 1976

(\$000)

	F & N	PP&H	E&HR	SDP	SCO	Dev.Assist. Subtotal	Supporting Assistance	TOTAL
<b>ONGOING GRANTS:</b>								
Rural Development - Vihiga	\$ 229	-	-	-	-	\$ 229		\$ 229
Agriculture Credit	427	-	-	-	-	427		427
National Range & Ranch Development	1,087	-	-	-	-	1,087		1,087
University of Nairobi Vet. Faculty	371	-	-	-	-	371		371
Marginal/Semi-Arid Lands	1,000	-	-	-	-	1,000		1,000
Family Planning		\$306				306		306
Population Dynamics		26				26		26
Technical Support	40	10				50		50
	<u>\$ 3,154</u>	<u>\$342</u>				<u>\$ 3,496</u>		<u>\$ 3,496</u>
<b>SUBTOTAL: Ongoing Grants</b>								
<b>NEW GRANTS: 1/</b>								
Agriculture Planning	\$ 224	-				\$ 224		\$ 224
Health Management	-	159				159		159
Pop. Studies & Research Center	-	480				480		480
	<u>\$ 224</u>	<u>\$639</u>				<u>\$ 863</u>		<u>\$ 863</u>
<b>SUBTOTAL: New Grants</b>								
<b>LOANS:</b>								
ASL II	\$20,000					\$20,000		\$20,000
	<u>\$20,000</u>					<u>\$20,000</u>		<u>\$20,000</u>
<b>SUBTOTAL: Loans</b>								
<b>HIG's (non-add)</b>								
<b>PL 480:</b>								
Title I (non-add)	-					-		-
Title II (non-add)	\$ 831							\$ 831

SUMMARY TABLE - INTERIM QUARTER

(\$000)

	F & N	PP&H	E&HR	SDP	SCO	Dev.Assist. Subtotal	Supporting Assistance	TOTAL
<b>ONGOING GRANTS:</b>								
Rural Development - Vihiga	\$146	-				\$146		\$146
Agriculture Credit	54	-				54		54
National Range & Ranch Development	82	-				82		82
University of Nairobi Vet. Faculty	50	-				50		50
Agriculture Planning	100	-				100		100
Family Planning	-	\$195				195		195
Health Management	-	-				-		-
Pop. Studies & Research Center	-	-				-		-
	<u>\$432</u>	<u>\$195</u>				<u>\$627</u>		<u>\$627</u>
<b>SUBTOTAL: Ongoing Grants</b>		\$195				\$627		\$627

**NEW GRANTS:**

None

**LOANS:**

None

HIG's (non-add)

PL 480:

Title I (non-add)

Title II (non-add)

\$208

SUMMARY TABLE - FISCAL YEAR 1977  
(\\$000)

	F & N	PP&H	E&HR	SDP	SCO	Dev.Assist. Subtotal	Supporting Assistance	TOTAL
<b>ONGOING GRANTS:</b>								
Rural Development-Vihiga	\$ 10					\$ 10		\$ 10
Agriculture Credit	103					103		103
National Range & Ranch Development	1,208					1,208		1,208
University of Nairobi Vet. Faculty	292					292		292
Agriculture Planning	367					367		367
Family Planning		\$ 462				462		462
Health Management		354				354		354
Pop. Studies & Research Center		240				240		240
Technical Support	50					50		50
	<u>\$ 2,030</u>	<u>\$ 1,056</u>				<u>\$ 3,086</u>		<u>\$ 3,086</u>
<b>SUBTOTAL: Ongoing Grants</b>								
<b>NEW GRANTS: 1/</b>								
Management Development				\$242		\$ 242		\$ 242
<b>SUBTOTAL: New Grants</b>								
				\$242		\$ 242		\$ 242
<b>LOANS:</b>								
ASL III	\$15,000					\$15,000		\$15,000
Rural Access Roads	6,000					6,000		6,000
<b>SUBTOTAL: Loans</b>								
	<u>\$21,000</u>					<u>\$21,000</u>		<u>\$21,000</u>
<b>HIG's (non-add)</b>								
<b>PL 480:</b>								
Title I (Non-add)								
Title II (non-add)	\$ 1,165							\$ 1,165

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT  
**PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET**  
 TO BE COMPLETED BY ORIGINATING OFFICE

1. TRANSACTION CODE (NOT APPROPRIATE BOX)  
 ORIGINAL     CHANGE  
 ADD     DELETE

PID  
 DOCUMENT CODE  
 1

2. COUNTRY/REGIONAL ENTITY/GRANTEE  
 Kenya

3. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER

4. PROJECT NUMBER  
 615-0167

5. BUREAU  
 A. SYMBOL AFR    B. CODE 1

6. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT  
 A.  PRP     PP    B. DATE 10 7 5

7A. PROJECT TITLE - SHORT (STAY WITHIN BRACKETS)  
 Mangement Development   

8. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION  
 A. INITIAL FY 77    B. FINAL FY 80

7B. PROJECT TITLE - LONG (STAY WITHIN BRACKETS)

9. ESTIMATED COST (LIFE OF PROJECT)  
 (\$000 OR EQUIVALENT, \$1 = Ksh 7.14)

PROGRAM FINANCING		AMOUNT
A. AID APPROPRIATED		1,379
B. OTHER U.S.		-
C. HOST GOVERNMENT		469
D. OTHER DONOR(S)		-
TOTAL		1,848

10. ESTIMATED COSTS/AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)							11. OTHER U.S. (\$000)		
A. APPRO- PRIATION (ALPHA CODE)	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	C. PRIMARY TECH. CODE	FIRST YEAR		ALL YEARS		A. PROGRAM TYPE	B. FIRST YEAR	C. ALL YEARS
			D. GRANT	E. LOAN	F. GRANT	G. LOAN			
EH			242		1,379				
TOTAL			242		1,379				

12. PROJECT GOAL (STAY WITHIN BRACKETS)  
 To improve GOK ability to implement more effectively development programs.   

13. PROJECT PURPOSE(S) (STAY WITHIN BRACKETS)  
 To strengthen Kenyan capabilities to address management problems.   

14. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (STAFF/FUNDS)  
 1 TDY Consultant for 30 days - \$10

15. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE

SIGNATURE  
 William A. Sigler *William A. Sigler*

TITLE  
 Assistant Director

DATE SIGNED  
 MO. DAY YR.  
 6 23 75

16. DATE RECEIVED IN AID/W,  
 OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS,  
 DATE OF DISTRIBUTION  
 MO. DAY YR.

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT

MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT

615-11-790-167

I. Summary of the Problem to be Addressed and the Proposed Response to the Problem

The Kenya Development Assistance Plan points out the existence of a qualitative manpower constraint with regard to managerial-administrative expertise (page 96) as does Nairobi 671 of January 24, 1975. This problem has been cited by the IBRD as the most serious manpower constraint facing Kenya (Basic Economic Report, Vol. I, page 12, published January 1974) affecting particularly the productive sectors which carry the burden of sectoral strategic decision-making. The problem is manifest in the limited absorptive capacity of the agriculture sector--both in terms of the ability to plan programs, to implement them effectively and in a timely fashion and in terms of the ability to spend the full amounts of approved Government of Kenya development funds. The Ministry of Health, as another example, also has serious managerial-administrative problems (see the PRP for the proposed Health Management Project).

To quote from Annex 5 of the January 1974 IBRD Basic Economic Report (page 2), "Increased management effort is required to mobilize the larger government organization ... and direct it to systematic and disciplined performance of development functions, both in conjunction with new projects and in the execution of ongoing recurrent programs. This will require, in the first instance, detailed planning, programming, and budgeting for the use of the staff."

There is, in addition to the above, another dimension of the overall problem--the organization and approach of operating ministries to all of their programs. This entails such things as management and budgeting by objectives; systematized reporting, data gathering and other forms of information exchange between the "center" and the "field"; personnel supervision at all levels to achieve clearly defined, understood and agreed upon objectives; procurement, manpower, and financial systems which can ensure the availability of all essential inputs at the point where they are needed and at the time when needed; and improved coordination between central GOK ministries or offices and operating ministries in order to facilitate budgeting, establishment of needed positions, hiring of personnel, etc.

The Mission's goal in this area will be a relatively limited one:

To improve GOK ability to implement more effectively development programs particularly in the sectors of concentration having the highest priority for the USAID/Kenya program--agriculture and health/family planning. Achieving this end, however, will necessitate adopting a two-pronged approach through provision of assistance, not only to specific operating ministries with whom the USAID is already involved, but also to central GOK agencies and training facilities which should be supportive of the operational institutions' efforts and/or which may have some existing responsibilities for providing management training and/or advisory services. Examples of the latter might be the Kenya Institute of Administration (KIA) and the Directorate of Personnel Management (DPM). The purpose of this assistance project, then, would be to strengthen Kenyan capabilities to address management problems.

The Mission is not considering a massive, separate and sectoral-wide effort in management at this time but proposes, as indicated in the DAP, to keep its efforts limited and focused on agencies whose operations and activities affect A.I.D. assistance activities in the sectors of concentration. This may involve assistance to develop the consultancy services of the Management Services Section, Directorate of Personnel Management, which assists other GOK ministries to review staffing, analyze their organization of work and structure, and to improve the training capacity of the Kenyan Institute of Administration. It may also entail provision of management consultancies and/or training to such central GOK organizations as the Ministry of Finance and Planning (MFP) or the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) in order to address specific problems in the CBS' collection of statistical data needed by operational and planning bodies, or in meeting the MFP's budgeting and financial management functions. Individual management problems within the areas of concentration will be addressed under existing or proposed projects within those sectors, such as Health Management, while the proposed Management Development activity will be conducted within the Education and Human Resources category outside the areas of concentration and will focus activities of central GOK ministries or agencies.

Basically, the project will entail provision of experts on both a long- and short-term basis to the KIA <sup>and</sup> the Directorate of Personnel Management. The long-term personnel will be used to strengthen these two bodies' management training and consultancy capabilities. Short-term specialists may be utilized to conduct special studies of particular managerial-administrative problems at the request, and on behalf of, these agencies or other GOK ministries. Training in management-administrative skills, both long and short-term in duration, may be made available not only to above-named agencies but to such bodies as the Ministry of Finance and Planning, Central Bureau of Statistics, Public Services Commission, Inland Revenue Department, Exchequer and Audit Department, and so on. The skills areas in which U.S. assistance could have a significant impact are financial management and accounting, statistics, taxation, evaluation, supply and logistics, O&M, public/development administration and personnel management. Provision of the above assistance

might be within a block grant mechanism or within the usual A.I.D. Project Agreement-Project Implementation Order procedure, depending upon the GOK recipient and the magnitude and duration of assistance being provided.

Project outputs might consist of the following:

- a) Management studies completed and recommendations adopted.
- b) Kenyan personnel from various ministries trained in specific management skills.
- c) Increased number of consultancies by the Directorate.
- d) Directorate staff trained/upgraded.
- e) KIA training courses/seminars assisted.
- f) KIA staff upgraded/trained.

It is now estimated that two-to-four long-term advisors may be required per year throughout the duration of the project and about one-to-four consultancies. The number of new participant trainees is tentatively projected at 10, about evenly divided between long and short-term courses. No commodity or equipment support is currently envisaged. Estimated project life is four years with a special evaluation scheduled for the end of the second year after initiation of project implementation.

Major assumptions pertinent to project success are:

- 1) That the GOK will be willing to utilize foreign management experts alone or when they form part of a Kenyan management team to review problems of internal organization, procedures, etc.
- 2) That the "management problem" is widely enough recognized and a source of major concern to officials throughout the Government.
- 3) That A.I.D. will follow through and implement the recommendations of the Hall Task Force set forth in AIDTO CIRC A-187 of March 28, 1975.

Government efforts in the management area to date have been limited. The Directorate, which is part of the Office of the President and which has responsibility for overall GOK personnel administration and training/staff development provides assistance to other GOK ministries in identifying their training needs and in personnel administration and organization. KIA, which falls under the DPM, provides short-term training to GOK personnel in management and other professional skills. The Faculty of Commerce, University of Nairobi, also provides some courses in management as part of its commerce degree programs. Two GOK bodies, in 1971 and 1972, respectively, reviewed

administrative needs as part of broad surveys of training and the Civil Service per Nairobi 671.

Other donors' participation in this area has been minimal with provision by the U.K. of a management consultant to the Office of the President during 1972-1974 being the sole item in this area listed in the latest available edition of the UNDP's Report on Development Assistance to Kenya, December 1973. The WHO study of the Ministry of Health cited in the DAP and the Health Management PID and PRP is another, but Ministry-specific donor inputs addressing management problems have been negligible. In large part the Mission believes this is a reflection of the donors' lack of recognition of the problem (it only began to be acknowledged relatively recently with publication of the IBRD Basic Economic Report) and/or a tendency to establish separate units outside of the GOK structure to manage implementation of individual projects when concern did exist over GOK management-implementation abilities. Another factor may have been a preference for U.S. provision of assistance in this area since the United States is the acknowledged leader in management theory, practice and expertise (see TOAID A-36 of last April 25).

One alternative to the above approach would be to limit A.I.D. involvement management-administration to specific activities in agriculture and health/family planning. The Mission judges that approach to be inadequate. It would not address management/administrative difficulties which impinge upon individual operating ministries but which originate in other GOK agencies. For example, personnel matters are the principal responsibility of the DPM and Public Services Commission. Budget concerns are principally the responsibility of Finance and Planning while the CBS gathers most of the statistical and financial data needed for planning, evaluation and monitoring of projects. Secondly, such an approach would affect only one Ministry's ability to deal with these kinds of problems without strengthening the Government's capability to address such difficulties across-the-board.

Another alternative was to focus solely on KIA and the University of Nairobi. This, too, was rejected on the grounds that training alone would be too limited a response to the problem, which is not just skills needs but one involving also structure and organization. It would also require a relatively long time before any pay-off would become evident.

Another approach might be to provide training and advisory services to selected ministries; however, it was concluded that without attention to developing Kenyan expertise to provide such services, the longer-term management needs would be neglected.

The best approach was considered to be one involving a project of the nature proposed in this PID combined with specific sector projects such as the one already approved in principle by AID/W in Health Management. Needs in the agriculture sector may be addressed to a limited degree under the GOK's

recently developed program for improved agriculture planning in which the USAID and other donors have been asked to participate. (The management aspects of that program may be addressed by other donors, by A.I.D. by the GOK, or by A.I.D. in concert with other donors, depending on future discussions among these three parties. Such an approach will facilitate dealings with central organizations on a broader range of activities than might be possible when the focus is more narrowly limited to one sector.

The major beneficiaries of the proposed activity would be DPM, KIA, and other ministries receiving direct assistance. The indirect beneficiaries will be those GOK agencies who will benefit from KIA and DPM services outside of the project and, more importantly, those Kenyans whom GOK development programs are supposed to reach, but whom have benefitted only in a limited way, or not at all, from such programs because of implementation and administration deficiencies.

The spread effect of the project will principally result from the strengthened capabilities of DPM and KIA to serve clients within the Government and the resultant improvements in management and administration.

## II. Financial Requirements and Plans

Estimated total cost to A.I.D. of this proposed grant project is about \$1.4 million during FY 1977-FY 1980:

### FY 1976

30 Days-Consultant	(\$10,000)
--------------------	------------

### FY 1977

2 LT OPEX (2N)	\$120,000
180 Days Consultants	30,000
5 LT Participants (5N)	39,000
5 ST Participants	<u>52,500</u>
Total FY 1977	\$241,500

### FY 1978

4 LT OPEX (2N, 2C)	\$240,000
270 Days Consultants	45,000
10 LT Participants (5N, 5C)	78,000
5 ST Participants	52,500
Evaluation	<u>20,000</u>
Total FY 1978	\$435,500

FY 1979

4 LT OPEX (2N, 2C)	\$240,000
360 Days Consultants	60,000
10 LT Participants (5N, 5C)	78,000
5 ST Participants	<u>52,500</u>
Total FY 1979	430,500

FY 1980

2 LT OPEX (2C)	\$120,000
360 Days Consultants	60,000
5 LT Participants (5C)	39,000
5 ST Participants	<u>52,500</u>
Total FY 1980	\$271,500

Total FY 1977-FY 1980                    \$1,379,000

GOK contributions to the project are expected to include housing, office space, secretarial and logistics support for OPEX experts. All of the above except housing may also be furnished to consultants. For participants the Government pays one-way international air fare and pays all or 80 percent of their salary throughout their training, depending upon whether the training is short-term or long-term, respectively. The GOK will also bear the cost of the Management Services Section of the DPM, which currently has a staff of six, and for relevant portions of KIA's training program. While specific details of the GOK contribution need to be worked out in the project development process, an approximate figure for the GOK contribution would be \$469,000.

III. Development of the Project

As indicated above and in the referenced USAID messages few studies have been done to date on the problem and there is little expertise in this particular subject within the USAID or REDSO/EA. We believe a more in-depth analysis needs to be made of the nature of Kenya's management problem, of KIA's and the DPM's capabilities, as well as of training and consultancy needs, and that probably this analysis should be conducted as part of the PRP preparation. This survey/analysis will need to be carried out over about a four-week period and prior to the PRP submission date of October 31. The Mission proposes either A.I.D. direct-hire personnel be utilized per State 138582, if qualified experts are available, or IQC or other contract sources. The expert chosen should preferably be familiar with Kenya; however, this is not a sine qua non governing selection. It may also be appropriate for him to have some background in systems analysis. The Mission proposes the expert come to Kenya NLT mid-September and, preferably, o/a September 1. The Mission believes this expertise at the PRP stage should be sufficient to enable

Mission and REDSO personnel to complete the project planning process through the PP stage. Estimated cost of this TDY is \$10,000.

As indicated above, the PRP is to be submitted October 31, 1975. The PP should be submitted March 31, 1976.

#### IV. Issues

The key issue is currently considered to be the extent of GOK recognition of the seriousness of its managerial-administrative difficulties, especially as these are reflected in organizational, systems concerns rather than training needs. Another issue may be the nature of the expanded role KIA and DPM might play. (Their relationship and linkages to other GOK bodies is not an issue since these ties already exist and are of long standing-- a fact which is one of the central elements in the Mission's decision to utilize the approach set forth above.) A final issue might be the nature and extent of the actual impact which can be expected from direct assistance, i.e. consultants and training, to operating ministries, as distinguished from assistance through KIA and DPM.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT  
**PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET**  
 TO BE COMPLETED BY ORIGINATING OFFICE

1. TRANSACTION CODE (CHECK APPROPRIATE BOX)  
 ORIGINAL     CHANGE  
 ADD     DELETE

PID  
 DOCUMENT CODE  
 1

2. COUNTRY/REGIONAL ENTITY/GRANTEE  
 Kenya

3. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER

4. PROJECT NUMBER  
 615-0169

5. BUREAU  
 A. SYMBOL AFR    B. CODE 1

6. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT  
 A.  PRP     PP    B. DATE MO. 12 YR. 75

7A. PROJECT TITLE - SHORT (STAY WITHIN BRACKETS)  
 [ Agriculture Sector Loan III ]

8. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION  
 A. INITIAL FY [ 77 ]    B. FINAL FY [ 77 ]

7B. PROJECT TITLE - LONG (STAY WITHIN BRACKETS)  
 [ ]

9. ESTIMATED COST (LIFE OF PROJECT)  
 (\$000 OR EQUIVALENT, \$1 = 7.14)

PROGRAM FINANCING		AMOUNT
A. AID APPROPRIATED		15,000
B. OTHER U.S.		
C. HOST GOVERNMENT		NA
D. OTHER DONOR(S)		
TOTAL		NA

10. ESTIMATED COSTS/AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)							11. OTHER U.S. (\$000)		
A. APPROPRIATION (ALPHA CODE)	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	C. PRIMARY TECH. CODE	FIRST YEAR		ALL YEARS		A. PROGRAM TYPE	B. FIRST YEAR	C. ALL YEARS
			D. GRANT	E. LOAN	F. GRANT	G. LOAN			
FN				15,000		15,000			
TOTAL				15,000		15,000	TOTAL		

12. PROJECT GOAL (STAY WITHIN BRACKETS)  
 [ To improve the welfare of the small farmer. ]

13. PROJECT PURPOSE(S) (STAY WITHIN BRACKETS)  
 [ To transfer resources to agriculture sector in support of one or more programs to increase smallholder incomes. ]

14. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (STAFF/FUNDS)  
 None

15. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE

SIGNATURE  
 William A. Sigler *William A. Sigler*

TITLE  
 Assistant Director

DATE SIGNED  
 MO. 6 DAY 2 YR. 75

16. DATE RECEIVED IN AID/W, OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION  
 MO. DAY YR.

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT

FY 1977, AGRICULTURE SECTOR LOAN III

I. Summary of Problems to be Addressed and Proposed Response

Agriculture is the dominant sector in the Kenyan economy, providing a livelihood for about 85 percent of the population, over 30 percent of GDP, and 60-70 percent of overseas commodity exports. In real terms, the sector grew at a respectable 4.7 percent during 1964-1973, exceeding the population growth rate of 3.0-3.4 percent during the period, and was projected to grow at an even faster rate (5.2 percent) in the 1974-1978 Development Plan period. Actual sector growth during 1974 was below this level, however, and instead was about the same rate as in 1973, according to the recently published Economic Survey 1975, due to drought conditions and other economic factors. In fact, growth in the non-monetary sector slightly exceeded that in the monetary sector.

The GOK Development Plan recognized the need for a change from the "cash crops for export" strategy followed during the first 10 years of Kenya's independence and, consequently, proposed a new strategy having the following emphases:

- A. Maintaining a strong rate of agricultural growth with farmers increasing their marketed production.
- B. Increasing domestic production of imported food products, particularly sugar and wheat.
- C. Diversifying and increasing agricultural exports.
- D. Addressing equity concerns so as to raise incomes and the quality of life in the rural areas, particularly of small farmers and pastoralists.

Implementing the above strategy will be difficult as nearly all the high potential land resources are already being exploited by an estimated 1.2 million smallholder families. Reaching these smallholders and stimulating or enabling them to raise low production/productivity levels requires special programs and, perhaps, reorientation of personnel working in the sector as well as additional resources.

The IBRD in its 1973 Agriculture Sector Survey and its 1974 Basic Economic Report has stressed the importance of providing measures to increase

incomes and employment by intensifying land use in heavily populated areas, mainly through integrated area-based programs. The need is also emphasized for an integrated approach to smallholders which will combine results of research with effective farmer training and design of an integrated delivery service for credit and farm inputs.

The Kenya DAP also stresses the need for agriculture development to increase smallholder incomes, and agriculture is the premier sector among the two areas of concentration identified in the DAP. That document proposes a broadening of AID agriculture assistance efforts to include activities in food production and in marginal/semi-arid lands development in addition to ongoing projects in livestock. The DAP proposes a series of annual agriculture sector loans (ASL's) of which the FY 1977 loan would be the third, to increase the flow of resources to the agriculture sector and to expand its absorptive capacity.

Since issuance of the DAP a number of significant developments have occurred which will affect AID's assistance to the sector:

1. In May 1975 the GOK issued Sessional Paper No. 4, "On Economic Prospects and Policies." That paper stated that balance of payments (BOP) problems and world-wide inflation had produced:
  - a. A price squeeze in which import prices were rising more rapidly than export prices.
  - b. A commodity squeeze in which imports had to decrease while exports rose thus leaving fewer goods available for domestic consumption.
  - c. A credit squeeze in which Kenya had to borrow more abroad to finance residual BOP deficits.

This situation would necessitate a reduction in Plan projections of development expenditure but with a concomitant shift in such expenditure "toward agriculture and rural development, toward early maturing and quickly productive projects, and toward projects with low import requirements and high employment potential." In addition to a significant increase in agricultural spending above existing Plan targets, "Government will carefully monitor its pricing policies to assure producers a net return sufficient to stimulate supply and to set consumer prices at levels consistent with farm prices but without the intervention of excessive profits in distribution." It should be noted that between June 1973 - January 1975, the GOK raised producer prices five times for wheat and maize, more than doubling the prices for both during this period. Price increases/changes were also announced last January for beef, milk, sugar and rice.

2. The 1975/76 budget tabled before Parliament June 12 proposed total gross development expenditures of Kf 136 million, an over 50 per-

cent increase over estimated expenditures for 1974/75 of Kf 88 million. Ministry of Agriculture development expenditures were projected at Kf 21.4 million, up from Kf 15.8 million in 1974/75, while the Ministry of Water Development is to spend Kf 14.9 million, compared to Kf 5.7 million in 1974/75. Although the Sessional Paper proposed Ministry of Agriculture development expenditures for 1975/76 at Kf 25.9 million, the lower figure in the budget may reflect either a more realistic estimate of what this Ministry can actually implement or agriculture's share of the overall budget reduction. On the whole, the Mission believes the 1975/76 budget reflects a conscientious attempt by Government to follow through on the revised economic strategy outlined in Sessional Paper No. 4. That budget, however, clearly acknowledges the requirement for increased foreign aid flows to finance development activities.

3. To facilitate implementation of its agriculture strategy and to address some aspects of sectoral absorptive capacity the GOK has over the last several months made an in-depth examination of its agricultural planning mechanisms and proposed a significant restructuring and strengthening be undertaken with donor support. The USAID had previously moved to support this needed change, and the PP for the Agricultural Planning project will be submitted shortly reflecting the GOK's revised approach.
4. In mid-June, AID authorized Agricultural Sector Loan I for \$13.5 million to provide increased agriculture credit availabilities and to develop a model integrated delivery system for farm inputs and marketing services in selected rural districts and aimed at "non-progressive" small farmers who previously have not had access to such services. In State 73794 AID/W proposed, and the Mission subsequently concurred, that the FY 1977 ASL be premised on the experience of the FY 1975 ASL, the proposed FY 1976 IBRD loan for integrated agriculture development (formerly integrated crop production), and the results of the A.I.D.-financed marginal/semi-arid lands study to identify the agriculture potential of these areas and development activities to maximize and realize that potential. Implementation of the FY 1975 sector loan may not begin until o/a September and the marginal/semi-arid lands study may begin about the same time.
5. In mid-June an IBRD Appraisal Team arrived in Kenya to begin discussions with the GOK and to review its proposal for the integrated agricultural development (IAD) program. This effort has only just begun at the time of this writing, and implementation of the program may, consequently, not begin until late CY 1975 or early CY 1976.

In the light of the above it is impossible at this time to be specific as to the nature of this FY 1977 sector loan. It may involve expansion of the "non-progressive" small farmer component of ASL I; it may provide A.I.D. inputs to support in collaboration with the IBRD the integrated agriculture program; it may support development activities "spun off" for implementation by the marginal/semi-arid lands study, or it may finance a combination of two or more of these. In recognition of these uncertainties AID/W extended the PRP submission date to December 31, 1975 per State 108468. Even so, however, to meet the PRP deadline, the Mission may also consider provision of an FY 1977 loan which would be directed to aggregate or sectoral level concerns as will be the case in the FY 1976 ASL II.

Following from the above, there appear to be only two alternatives at this time--to proceed to develop an ASL III loan proposal or to defer ASL III until the shape i.e., purpose, outputs, assumptions, other donor and GOK inputs, etc., of the loan is clearer, which would mean until FY 1978 given documentation requirements and deadlines for the Congressional Presentation, etc. The Mission finds the latter alternative unacceptable for several reasons. First, it may well interrupt in FY 1978 the flow of financing for, and continued implementation or expansion of, the non-progressive small farmer activity initiated by ASL I (this is the time when funding under the FY 1975 loan should be exhausted) until FY 1979 (when the FY 1978 ASL should begin disbursing), thus leaving a gap of about up to a year. The impact of such a gap in funding and activity would probably be fatal to this small farmer program. Second, such an interruption in A.I.D. financing for activities related to GOK Development Plan efforts may well occur at a time when Kenya's assistance requirements for agriculture development, are still extensive, particularly if balance of payments and other economic problems persist throughout the Plan period and beyond. To proceed as outlined above in the PID, remaining flexible as to the specific nature of the loan, would ensure resources being available and program continuity. With the Interim Quarter falling between FY 1976 and FY 1977 there also exists a little more time to complete the project development process than would otherwise be the case.

The major intended direct beneficiaries of the loan are the smallholders, i.e., farmers and pastoralists, living in the high potential and marginal areas affected by the various programs which may be included within the proposed ASL III. This group falls generally within the lowest income category in Kenya, and part of the 77 percent of total Kenyan householders cited by the ILO/UNDP pilot employment mission in 1972 as earning less than \$336 per year (or about \$67 per person, assuming an average of five members per household).

## II. Financial Requirements and Plans

The Mission is tentatively using a planning figure for this FY 1977 loan of \$15 million with disbursements to be spread over FY 1978-FY 1980. The anticipated GOK contribution is a minimum of 25 percent of total cost although a more precise estimate along with information on other donor participation must await preliminary results of the ASL I "non-progressive" small farmer

program, the IAD program, and the marginal/semi-arid lands study.

### III. Development of the Project

Based on the best information available in early November, the USAID and REDSO/EA will then develop a PRP setting forth the proposed content, scope, and objectives of the FY 1977 ASL. The PRP will then be submitted to AID/W by next December 31 so that the maximum information possible can be available from ASL I, IAD, and marginal lands activities. Work on the PP should not begin until about October 1976, i.e. the beginning of the Interim Quarter and about one full year after implementation of these various programs. A tentative target date for PP submission would be December 31, 1976, or nine months prior to the end of FY 1977. Needs for outside assistance to prepare the PP, if any, will depend upon the actual content of the loan and, hopefully, can be identified more clearly at the time of PRP submission.

### IV. Issues

None

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT <b>PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET</b> TO BE COMPLETED BY ORIGINATING OFFICE	1. TRANSACTION CODE (IX) APPROPRIATE BOX <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL <input type="checkbox"/> CHANGE <input type="checkbox"/> ADD <input type="checkbox"/> DELETE	PID DOCUMENT CODE 1
---	---	------------------------------

2. COUNTRY/REGIONAL ENTITY/GRANTEE Kenya	3. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER
---	-----------------------------

4. PROJECT NUMBER 615-0168	5. BUREAU A. SYMBOL AFR	B. CODE 1	6. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT A. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRP <input type="checkbox"/> PP    B. DATE
-------------------------------	-------------------------------	--------------	--

7A. PROJECT TITLE - SHORT (STAY WITHIN BRACKETS) [ Rural Access Road Program ]	8. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION A. INITIAL FY [ 77 ]    B. FINAL FY [ 77 ]
---	---

7B. PROJECT TITLE - LONG (STAY WITHIN BRACKETS) [ ]	9. ESTIMATED COST (LIFE OF PROJECT) (\$000 OR EQUIVALENT, \$1 = _____)
--	---

PROGRAM FINANCING	AMOUNT
A. AID APPROPRIATED	6,000
B. OTHER U.S.	-
C. HOST GOVERNMENT	28,000
D. OTHER DONOR(S)	42,200
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>76,200</b>

10. ESTIMATED COSTS/AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)							11. OTHER U.S. (\$000)		
A. APPROPRIATION (ALPHA CODE)	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	C. PRIMARY TECH. CODE	FIRST YEAR		ALL YEARS		A. PROGRAM TYPE	B. FIRST YEAR	C. ALL YEARS
			D. GRANT	E. LOAN	F. GRANT	G. LOAN			
FN				6,000		6,000			
<b>TOTAL</b>				6,000		6,000	<b>TOTAL</b>		

12. PROJECT GOAL (STAY WITHIN BRACKETS) [ To improve the welfare of the small farmer. ]	
--	--

13. PROJECT PURPOSE(S) (STAY WITHIN BRACKETS) [ To provide all-weather farm-to-market access roads; encourage shifts in land use by promoting crop diversification; identify small, poor farmers having the potential to move from subsistence to money economy; improve the quality of rural life by making basic services more accessible, and provide expanded rural employment opportunities. ]	
--	--

14. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (STAFF/FUNDS) None	
--	--

15. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE	16. DATE RECEIVED IN AID/W, OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION
SIGNATURE William A. Sigler <i>William A. Sigler</i>	MO. DAY YR.   6   23   75
TITLE Assistant Director	
DATE SIGNED	MO. DAY YR. 

Project Implementation Document

Rural Access Road Program

I. Summary of the Problem to be Addressed and the Proposed Response to the Problem

The Kenya DAP proposes, among other things, that U.S. assistance strategy lay emphasis on increasing assistance to the small farmer, enhancing agricultural production and achieving greater income distribution, particularly among the rural poor.

One aspect of the problem of reaching the poorer, small farmers in an attempt to fulfill this strategy is accessibility to markets and social services. Kenya in the past has considered it most important to achieve a major trunk road network with associated primary road works. The result has been to neglect the small-scale rural access roads needed to effectively reach the small farmers with agriculture, health and other government services. The small, unreached farmer consequently has remained relatively untouched by development, subsisting on traditional agriculture without the incentives, inputs or access to markets which would provide him an opportunity to profit substantially from his efforts.

In recognition of this problem, the GOK is undertaking a Rural Access Roads Program. The Ministry of Works is deemphasizing major road construction to concentrate on rural roads and the interconnecting road system. Sessional Paper Number 4 of 1975, "On Economic Prospects and

Policies," set out a revised road construction program for 1975/76-1977/78 under which 45 percent of funds allocated will be spent on secondary and minor road construction compared to 22 percent in FY 1973 and FY 1974. This increase is occurring simultaneously with a proposed reduction in overall expenditures for roads, bridges and buildings from 21 percent in the 1974-78 Development Plan to 18 percent of total development expenditures.

The purpose of the rural roads program may be summarized as follows:

- a. To provide all-weather access roads between higher-potential farming areas and market centers.
- b. To provide meaningful and expanded employment opportunities during the off agricultural season to the people in whose areas the program is being implemented.
- c. To encourage shifts in land use by promoting production diversification towards cash crops and food crops.
- d. To identify small poor farmers who have the potential to move from the subsistence economy into the money economy.
- e. To improve the quality of rural life by making accessible on a year-round basis basic government services.

The duration of the rural access roads program is estimated to be five years with a geographical coverage of 22 districts primarily in the medium to high potential areas of Kenya. In terms of output, this highly labor intensive program is expected to produce 120-125 kms. of road construction per year for each district, or a total of 13,200 kms. over the five-year period. This production is based on having at full implementation four construction units per district, or a total of 88 such units with each

unit producing 30 km. of road per year. The 30 km. per year figure is a preliminary projection. Under the pilot program now under way, a pilot unit is producing at an annual rate of 60 km. per year. This fact aside, the 30-km. per year figure is maintained for illustrative purposes related to program outputs until sufficient experience has been gained and work on the pilot units has been appraised by an IBRD appraisal mission scheduled for September 1975. The current projection of results to be obtained from implementation of the rural access roads program is a) 14,000 km. of road construction, b) total cost K L27.2 million (\$76.2 million), c) generation of employment for 154,000 man/years of casual labor, and d) generation of employment for 13,640 man/years of supervisory staff and skilled labor.

A construction unit is presently envisaged to be equipped with four tractors, eight low-level trailers, one seven-ton truck, one water tanker, one water pump, one four-wheel drive vehicle, and hand tools. Each unit will have a cadre of supervisory personnel and will employ 400 laborers. One engineer will ultimately supervise eight construction units, covering about two districts.

Because no camping equipment or transportation will be provided, the labor force will essentially be a shifting one, coming from an area within walking distance of the construction site. The first year costs to establish and operate a unit are estimated at K L75,000 (\$210,000). Second year and subsequent costs are K L30,000 (\$140,000) annually per unit.

The GOK will select the districts in which the rural roads program will be undertaken. Selection of individual roads to be built, however,

will be a responsibility of District Development Committees in cooperation with the Rural Access Roads Engineer. This procedure, which allows for fuller participation by rural people in decision making, should stimulate interest in the program. This is particularly important since an assumption related to the success of the program is the availability of surplus/employable labor in the rural areas capable and willing to engage in labor intensive road construction. An additional assumption is that once the road is built, the Government will undertake a positive program in terms of the provision of various agriculture, health and educational services to the target group, together with the inputs necessary to enhance their productive capacity, including assistance in the marketing of farm produce.

Current contemplated donor participation is as follows:

Federal Republic of Germany - Future funding (1976) initially of DM 10 million (\$4.3 million).

SIDA - Will participate and this activity is included in the Swedish program without a level of magnitude established. SIDA has already provided K Shs. 2 million (\$280,000) for local costs.

IBRD - Will finance a training program for supervisors and part of the residual cost of the total program. (Level of financing unknown).

UNDP - Technical assistance - engineers. (TA costs not yet established).

United Kingdom - Three pilot units, including equipment, tools, local costs, etc. UK £ 250,000 (\$575,000). Future allocation to the program for the same purposes is being projected at UK £ 750,000 (\$1,725,000).

GOK - 1974-78 Development Plan - K £ 10 million (\$28 million).

The alternatives to the rural access road program are to have the small farmers live in continued isolation or to use capital intensive technology, the cost of which would be prohibitive. The latter approach, would run counter to the GOK's stated Plan goal of increasing rural incomes and fostering more equitable distribution of incomes.

The Rural Access Roads program would directly benefit those at the lowest end of the economic order--the rural poor majority. The program is in keeping with the ILO report on incomes, in that landless laborers and poor farmers would not only have a money income but, in the case of the latter, an opportunity to move from subsistence agriculture to market oriented agriculture. Other Kenya citizens should benefit through increased availabilities of food products and livestock.

The proposed program is in the main an outgrowth of techniques developed as part of the labor intensive road experiment carried out in the Vihiga SRDP and supported by A.I.D.

## II. Financial Requirements

Total cost: K £ 27.2 million (\$76.2 million)

A.I.D. share proposed FY 1977 loan (equipment/local costs): K £ 1.8 million (\$5-6 million).

LDC and other share - see above which is best projection of financing to date.

## III. Project Development

The project is now in a pilot stage. Based on the appraisal by the World Bank in September 1975, to be participated in by interested donors,

the project will be elaborated in terms of its goals, financial requirements, equipment, outputs and implementation procedures. This appraisal should provide specific insights for further project preparation and implementation.

PRP - October 1975

PP - February 1976

All future project documentation will be prepared by the USAID staff assisted as necessary by REDSO, GOK and the roads engineer supplied by A.I.D. and working in the Vihiga project. No other assistance is required.

#### IV. Issues

- GOK manpower and organization capacity to carry out a program of this proposed magnitude.
- Maintenance of equipment and roads.
- Trade off between use of rural labor for agricultural production activity and road construction.
- Progress and funding of the graveling program to complete the network to which rural access roads must tie in.

PROJECT NARRATIVE

RURAL DEVELOPMENT - VIHIGA

615-11-810-147

A detailed description of current implementation progress on this project is contained in (1) Project Appraisal Report (PAR 75-2) dated February 24, 1975, and (2) P.P. Revision No. 5 which was submitted to AID/W for review and approval in May, 1975. Both the budget and implementation schedule set forth in the P.P. Revision are considered accurate and valid with respect to this submission.

Adherence/Relevance to Congressional Mandate and Percy Amendment

P.P. Revision No. 5 was the result of an outside, in-depth evaluation of the Vihiga Project in late 1974 which attempted to ascertain, among other things, if the project was reaching its intended beneficiaries and was responsive to Congressional intent re assistance to the "rural poor" and integrating women into development. Following the evaluation, the following specific actions were taken to improve the overall project focus with respect to these two guidelines:

- The termination of U.S. support to the Maize Credit sub-project. The evaluation determined that this activity was not benefiting the small, non-progressive farmer. However, reflows from loans made in prior years will continue to be available for lending to small farmers in the Vihiga/Hamisi Division.
- The redesign of the Extension sub-project into an Extension/Demonstration sub-project which focuses primarily on the small, non-progressive farmer.
- The formulation of selection criteria which provide that at least 25 percent of the participants in the Extension/Demonstration program must be women.

However, it should be noted that women already play a significant role in the development process in Vihiga. A combination of high population density, land shortage, and a relatively high level of education has resulted in a major migration of the men from the area to larger urban centers in search of employment. The 1969 census showed a ratio of 1.44 adult females to each adult male in the population. This imbalance is substantiated by empirical research data which indicates that 36 percent of the heads of families reside outside the division. This has created a unique situation wherein women play a more dominant role in the development process than is

common throughout the country. While cash remittances received from males working outside the division are used primarily to cover such major expenses as school fees, capital improvements to the home or farm, and meeting family emergencies, it is generally through the increased earnings of the women from the family farms that such things as overall family health and nutrition are improved.

Project records and reports have not in the past been maintained or prepared in such a way as to adequately document the role of women in Vihiga development, but from available material we are able to determine the following:

- Women comprise 37% of the farm managers in Vihiga
- During the last four years of the maize program there has been a significant increase in the percentage of women receiving loans: 3 percent in 1972, 23 percent in 1973, 32 percent in 1974, and 29 percent in 1975.
- Approximately 30 percent of the small businesses receiving advice and assistance are run by women.

#### Future Year Funding Issues

Major program actions proposed in FY 1976 include:

1. Funding second year contract costs of a rural development Program Analyst presently funded centrally under a TAB contract with Development Advisory Inc. (\$43,000).
2. Final funding (\$13,000) for the grant to Partnership for Productivity, a U.S. private voluntary organization, covering three months of operation (March 31, 1976-June 30, 1976) after which financing for PFP activity in Vihiga will come from its own resources.
3. Reimbursement to the GOK for local recurrent project costs estimated at \$173,000.

Major program actions proposed for the interim quarter include:

1. Final funding for the rural roads engineer (\$22,000).
2. Final funding for the extension specialist and the evaluator/economist (\$66,000).
3. Final funding for the rural development Program Analyst (\$7,000).
4. Reimbursement to the GOK for local recurrent project costs, estimated at \$51,000.

FY 1977 funding consists solely of reimbursement to the GOK of local recurrent project costs.

PROJECT NARRATIVE

AGRICULTURE CREDIT

615-11-140-148

PAR 75-3 concerning this project was submitted in June 1975 citing project progress and adherence to PP schedule. A PP revision based on the project appraisal was to be submitted in June 1975, showing changes in project implementation and revised funding needs.

Adherence and Relevance to Congressional Mandate

The project activity is relevant to the congressional mandate to the extent that it addresses the farm credit needs of smallholders. (FYI, the AFC defines a small farmer loan as being a loan for less than KSh 15,000 while the more widely accepted Central Bureau of Statistics criterion is farms between 0.2 ha. and 12.0 ha. and which are located outside the former "Scheduled Areas", i.e., those reserved for expatriates during the colonial period.)

~~One objective of the project is increased and more timely provision of credit to the small-scale farmer through improving AFC's efficiency of operation and transferring authority for approving smallholder loans to AFC branch offices located throughout the country. To date approximately 15,000 loans have been provided to small farmers. The average annual increase in number of loans approved for this group is 2,000-4,000. The AFC also provides credit for the development and operation of large cooperatives and company farms composed of from 22 to several hundred owners or shareholders and to established large ranching activities by groups of up to 30 pastoralist families. Both of these larger-scale lending efforts also benefit from project activities.~~

Relevance to Percy Amendment

Women play a major role in the agriculture development process in Kenya, particularly in the heavily-populated and predominately small farm areas of Kenya. For the women who manage small farms, the AFC is one source of credit for seasonal crop production loans and farm improvement loans. The percentage of women farm managers who receive credit is steadily increasing, and varies from 10 to 35 percent of the total number of recipients in some areas. Several women own ranches and large farms and have received credit for development and recurrent costs from the Agricultural Finance Corporation.

Future Year Funding Issues

In FY 1976 the Mission proposed to obligate contract funds to finance the services of three new ACDI contract specialists in financial management analysis, credit examination and computer programming in addition to the three ACDI area managers already on-board. Addition of these new staff, who are expected to serve for two years, was recommended by two Farm Credit Administration staff as the result of a survey made in early CY 1975 and endorsed by the USAID in its FY 1975 project evaluation. As set forth in the PP revision additional participants will also be programmed for training during the remainder of the project. The final year of obligation remains FY 1977 and project activities will also end as previously scheduled in FY 1978.

Additionally, the USAID determined in the evaluation to finance in FY 1976 a special study of agricultural credit in Kenya (\$50,000), a management review of AFC (\$50,000), and a special project evaluation (\$50,000). The first two will be conducted by outside contractors in FY 1976 while the evaluation, also to be carried out by contract personnel, will take place during the interim quarter.

PROJECT NARRATIVE  
NATIONAL RANGE RANCH DEVELOPMENT

615-11-190-157

Introduction

A special evaluation of the NRRD project was carried out during March-May 1975 under a contract with Utah State University. A draft copy of the three-man USU team's report was forwarded to AID/W May 30, and the final version is expected to be ready by July 1. That report should be read in conjunction with the following and is incorporated herein by this reference to it, particularly the lengthy Summary, Recommendations and Alternatives Section.

Although discussions with the GOK on the report is to be begin shortly, for the purposes of the ABS exercise the Mission has budgeted as if all recommendations have been accepted and will be implemented during FY 1976. A PP revision submitted by USU is undergoing further refinement within the USAID and will be submitted in early FY 1976 after full agreement is reached with GOK on its provisions.

For those unfamiliar with the project it should be kept in mind that the NRRD project is the A.I.D. technical assistance counterpart of the FY 1974 \$9.6 million livestock loan. Both these A.I.D. inputs contribute to the objectives of the GOK's Livestock Phase II program in which a number of donors are participating--the IBRD, SIDA, UK, CIDA and A.I.D.

The Project Manager has provided the following as a supplement to the USU evaluation report.

Project Progress Toward Planned Outputs, Purposes, Goal

- A. The original outputs stated in the PROP were:
1. Detailed plans for range, ranch and water development in all range areas. These would include detailed planning for development and management of grazing and water resources on at least 20 million acres and approximately 250 ranches encompassing another 10 million acres. These ranches will be developed and placed in operation during the project period. In addition, there will be organized grazing around 150 grazing groups, cooperatives, and grazing associations.

2. Approximately 400 boreholes drilled, and reservoirs, pans and pipelines installed as required to support the integrated range and water management schemes to be developed under the project.
3. Approximately 5,000 miles of access roads and tracks developed throughout the range/ranch areas.
4. Eight Agricultural Economists, 12 Range Management Specialists and 2 Hydrologists trained to the Master's level and posted in responsible Ministry of Agriculture positions related specifically to range and ranch development programs, and six soils specialists trained to the BS level in agriculture engineering.

A brief study of the resources committed by USAID to this project will reveal the limited extent to which this project alone will result in the outputs shown above. Only when the several assumptions which commit very substantial inputs from other sources are considered do the outputs become feasible. In this sense the overall project includes all the inputs from other sources assumed to be available in a logical sequence and time frame.

The inputs of the USAID project are intended to provide a limited number and quantity of essential ingredients within a limited time frame and which will allow the entire project to progress towards the conditions expected to exist in 8-to-10 years at the end of the project. The time frame of four years within which the initial phase of USAID project was limited (1973 thru 1976) at the time of PRO authorization cannot and was not intended to provide the time necessary to reach the final objectives of the overall livestock development effort. Instead it provided for a phased effort, at the end of the first stage of which progress was to be closely examined and a determination made concerning additional types and amounts of inputs required. (That examination was done by the above-mentioned USU team in 1975 to enable planning for the future course of project activities to be completed in early FY 1976 and to be implemented during that same year).

It must be noted, however, even within the limited scope of this examination that all presently committed resources by all participants were not intended to achieve outputs 1 and 2 above. The overall GOK Livestock Phase II program as appraised by the IBRD in FY 1973 was designed to achieve approximately 70% of the above mentioned outputs. Since the appraisal, inflation has seriously eroded the resources made available. During the coming month or so a recosting of the project will be carried out to determine what part of the originally planned objectives can reasonably be expected to be accomplished under present conditions.

The time frame for Phase I and Phase II of the GOK's program should be established prior to any attempt to measure progress. For the purposes of this narrative Phase II will be considered to have started at the time Phase I development loan funds were exhausted, or during the September to November

period 1973. Other documents from various other sources/dealing with this subject may consider various dates ranging from June 1974-December 1974 as Phase II start up dates.

B. It is within this time frame and material input scope that implementation progress to date (end FY 1975) will be examined. The following is coded to the PROP outputs listed above:

1. Detailed plans for development of about 35 ranches encompassing approximately 2 million acres have been completed. Plans for the development and management of approximately 5 million acres of range land have been prepared with development work under way on about 3 million acres.
2. Construction of reservoirs has been completed over much of this area; however, the first contract for drilling of boreholes was not let until April 1975 due to non-availability of Ministry of Water Development (MOWD) funds. Grazing management committees have been formed in all range areas under development; however implementation of grazing plans cannot take place until development is completed.
3. Over 1500 miles of access roads, fire breaks and tracks have been completed. (The 5,000 miles projected in the PROP output indicators is probably a conservative figure which should be increased by at least 30%).
4. At present there are two participants completing MSc. degrees in agriculture economics, one completing a BSc in agriculture economics, five participants are completing BSc degrees in Range Management. Three additional long-term and five short-term participants have been nominated to undertake training programs in FY 1975 and early FY 1976. Three short-term participants have completed observational tours in the U.S. To date no candidates for Agriculture Engineering or hydrogeology degrees have entered training due to failure by MOWD to nominate qualified candidates.

C. Factors which have affected progress of the period are to a considerable degree time-related. When the project was initiated in FY 1973, it was anticipated that capital assistance from the multi-donor Phase II program would be available within one year to support the physical development activities.

This assistance did not, in fact, become available until mid-FY 1975. As a result the physical accomplishments anticipated in the PROP have been seriously delayed. It has been possible to proceed with planning for development (the activity with which this project is principally involved); however, the rate of progress has been reduced due to inadequate support in the form of transport, track construction, test drilling etc.

Another factor which delayed progress in ranch planning was late recruitment, by over one year, of one essential member of a planning team.

Participant training, the second principal activity of the project, is proceeding reasonably well in the fields of range management and agriculture economics although the numbers to be trained to the MSc level have been reduced in favor of the earlier return of participants with bachelor's degrees in range management. There was a delay in the start of new agriculture economics participants in FY 1975 when the candidates received scholarships from another source.

The training of hydrogeologists and agriculture engineers has to date been unsuccessful. It is felt that the responsible government department has to date made a less than adequate effort to nominate qualified candidates. At the same time it is recognized that there is insufficient inducement for well qualified candidates to enter government service to work in remote areas at present government pay scales. The problem has been taken up with the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Water Development.

D. In summary, the inputs of this specific project are an essential factor in accomplishment of the stated project goals and more specifically the project outputs. The outputs cannot, however, be evaluated in isolation from the much greater volume of inputs required from other sources.

When considered in this context progress is fairly good; however, in view of delays from other inputs it appears that the project may need to be extended beyond the projected 1982 project conclusion date. It is anticipated that emphasis should be altered from a primary responsibility of planning to one of assisting with the technical aspects of implementation.

#### Assessment of Adherence to P.P. Schedules

The PP lists nineteen "Key Action Items" in the implementation of the project. Of the nineteen, five are activities that continue through the life of the project to 1982. Another eight are activities on which initial actions should have been completed by the end of FY 1975. Of these only one could be considered actually complete, others are in varying stages of completion as follows:

##### A. Technical Assistance Team and Counterparts Assigned and in Place by the End of FY 1973

Most of the PASA team arrived during or before early FY 1974. However, one position was not filled until mid-FY 1975. Of two new positions created by amendment to the PROP one is filled while the other is under recruitment. There is one position for which there has never been a counterpart, and another which has only occasionally had an assigned counterpart.

**B. PASA Team and GOK Set Priorities and Goals Within Time Frame of Outputs**

To date priorities for ranch development have been on a piece-meal, sporadic basis. This has been due to slow and somewhat erratic adjudications between agencies and to jurisdictional disputes among several government agencies with varying interests in the project.

**C. Track Construction Equipment Purchased and Operating**

The only track equipment in use to date are units procured under Phase I and some track and firebreak work contracted by ranchers. Additional equipment has been on order for about six months.

**D. Heavy Equipment Purchased and Operating or Work Contracted for Reservoir Construction**

Only Phase I equipment available for construction of reservoirs to date. The first borehole contract was let in late FY 1975.

**E. GOK Technical Staff Posted with Equipment and Support**

Most of the required staff have been assigned but in general are poorly equipped and supported.

**F. Maintenance Equipment Purchased and Operating**

Only equipment purchased under Phase I or earlier is now available.

**G. Actions which are to continue beyond FY 1975 (or throughout the project life) are progressing reasonably well with two notable exceptions:**

1. No suitable candidates for training in Hydrogeology or Agriculture Engineering have been nominated.
2. The implementation of range management plans in the Phase I area were interdicted by massive influx of livestock into the area from surrounding drought-stricken areas in early 1974. It should be noted however that approx. 17,000 animals were marketed from this area that would probably have been lost in the facilities of the area had not been available. This is a considerable achievement.

**Assessment of Adequacy of P.P. Budget Estimates**

The FY 75 and 76 personnel budgets are approximately double those anticipated in the PP. Part of this difference may result from the inclusion of Mission support budgets which were not reflected in the PP. There have also been two additional PASAs' budgeted for the project.

The commodity budget has also been multiplied 2-3 times its original estimate, due largely to the necessity of unanticipated early replacement of vehicles, and inflationary price increases.

#### Adherence/Relevance to Congressional Mandate

The estimated 3 million pastoralists who are, or will benefit from this project are at the bottom of the rural income scale in Kenya. They have to date survived on a subsistence basis receiving little or none of the social services available in the more developed areas of the country.

#### Relevance to Percy Amendment

Women may benefit and participate in share ownership of ranches being developed. In some cases women are sole owners of ranches.

#### Future Year Funding Issues FY 1976

Major program actions for FY 1976 include:

- Funding for eight long-term academic new start participants, three continuing participants, and short-term studies at local institutions (\$104,000) per the USU recommendations.
- \$900,000 to fund PASA's with the USDA and USGS, including Mission support costs. These costs include house rents, per diem for local travel, education allowances, one-way international travel originating at post. Funding is for the full complement of fifteen PASA technicians, as recommended by the Utah State evaluation.
- \$40,000 for five replacements for project vehicles.
- \$43,000 in other costs for consultant services recommended by the USU team.

#### Interim Quarter

During the IQ \$82,000 will be obligated for partial recurring PASA support costs, i.e., rents, education allowances etc. which fall due during this period. Although the proposed obligations is higher than the CP figure of \$50,000, the Mission estimate of \$82,000 represents the minimum obligation possible to support the PASA staff.

#### FY 1977

Major program actions for FY 1977 include:

- Continued funding for eight long-term participants and short-term studies at local institutions (\$87,000).

- \$1,051,000 to fund PASA's with the USDA and USGS, including Mission support costs. Funding is for the full complement of fifteen PASA technicians.
- \$50,000 for four vehicles.
- \$20,000 in other costs for consultant services.

PROJECT NARRATIVE  
UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI VETERINARY FACULTY  
615-11-110-158

Project Progress Toward Planned Outputs, Purpose, Goal

The last PAR submitted for this project was Number 74-1 dated September 15, 1973. A special evaluation by Dr. Charles York and Dr. Nels Konnerup was subsequently completed in December 1973. The next scheduled PAR submission is July 31, 1975. No PAR was submitted for this project during FY 1975 due to limited Mission staff and heavy workload and in light of the intensive evaluation efforts in FY 1974.

The outputs as stated in the PROP are:

1. Maintaining and improving presently achieved levels of undergraduate training.
2. Expanding research and graduate training.
3. Africanization of academic staff.

Progress toward achieving these objectives has been as follows throughout the life of the project:

(1) The project has been largely responsible for firmly establishing and giving stature and importance to clinical medicine in the overall undergraduate program of the Faculty. The overall curriculum has been revised several times to accommodate clinical medicine courses which all undergraduate students are required to take regardless of their area of specialization. The clinical medicine program provides the bulk of the practical field training for most of the students and is the major linkage between the School of Veterinary Medicine and livestock producers.

Per the latest contract semi-annual report, the 1974/75 school year (which effectually only began in January 1975 due to the August closure of the University of Nairobi following student disturbances) had an intake of 79 undergraduate students, only slightly less than the projected maximum enrollment of 86. The following is a break-down by nationality of the first-year students: Kenya, 5; Uganda, 5; Tanzania, 19; and other African countries, 4. There are 303 undergraduate students presently enrolled.

Since project inception 237 students have been awarded DVM degrees. These include Uganda, 99; Kenya, 65; Tanzania, 39; and other African countries, 34.

The distribution of undergraduates meets reasonably well the project purpose of training veterinary manpower for English-speaking countries of Eastern and Southern Africa. The widespread acceptance of the Faculty's graduates in overseas postgraduate training programs is indicative of the present standard and level of training in the undergraduate faculty.

The PROP raised several concerns about the composition of the student body-- it was then heavily Ugandan and Kenyans had been under-represented. This situation no longer exists. The number of Kenyan bachelors degrees within the Faculty's student body has steadily risen from 37 in 1972/73 to 45 in 1974/75 as compared to the PROP's projection of 25 Kenyans out of a target annual intake of 80 by the mid-1970's cited in the PROP.

(2) The existing system of graduate training and research has in some way been a deterrent to achievement of the project's objective in this area. However, changes in the graduate system are beginning to emerge, and more and more course work is being combined with research. One of the provisions of the FY 1975 Project Agreement is that post graduate participants sponsored by A.I.D. return to Kenya to fulfill PhD research requirements under relevant local conditions.

Increased exposure to the U.S. system of university research is gradually bringing about attitudinal changes important to increasing research as part of veterinary training. There are 23 postgraduate students enrolled within the Faculty - 13 PhD and 10 Masters degree candidates. An additional 8 postgraduate students are enrolled in U.S. universities under A.I.D. and Rockefeller Foundation financing.

Eight research projects have been started by faculty members in FY 1975, one of which has been completed. All projects focus on diseases and animal production problems common to East Africa. Four of the activities are researching various aspects of Trypanosomiasis, two with Theileriasis, one with artificial insemination and one with blood parasites. Six additional new research projects are in various stages of planning and preparation.

Returned participants are continually encouraged by the administration and faculty to conduct research to fulfill PhD dissertation requirements. It is difficult to assess the percentage of time the CSU staff devote to graduate research and training.

Tentative formal arrangements have been made to link the Faculty research program with ILRAD (International Laboratory for Research on Animal Diseases),

the first of the centers for animal research to be set up as part of the international research network.

(3) With respect to Africanization of staff, there are presently 66 permanent staff positions in the Faculty of which 36 positions are held by Africans. Per the PROP at project initiation in FY 1971 28 of 53 academic staff were expatriates. There is a sufficient number of Africans in postgraduate training to have at least 80 percent of the faculty Africanized by end of the project period. A May 23 letter from the Dean to the USAID Director identifies one-to-three counterparts for each Colorado State University faculty member, and all of the positions being held by USAID technicians are expected to be fully Africanized at the project's conclusion.

Four of the 10 participants funded to date have returned from the U.S. and joined the faculty, six are now in training in the U.S. (four of whom return to Kenya in July), and three more may enter U.S. universities in January 1976. Under the existing PROP only 13 participants are proposed for training under this project. However, the University recently requested six additional scholarships which the Mission has agreed to consider funding, but prospects for student availability to meet this extra quota are not at present encouraging. The six-months closure of the University during FY 1975 affected student response to scholarship programs, and inadequate levels of participant support paid by the University in the past have made it difficult for Kenyans with families to accept A.I.D. training grants. One June 4 the USAID was advised by the University that the University Council had approved the Mission's proposal that the Faculty adopt the standard GOK policy of paying 80 percent of a participant's salary while he/she is in long-term academic training.

#### Assessment of Adherence to PP Schedule

The time frame and material input scope have been satisfactorily adhered to, to date. Six qualified contract technical specialists in clinical medicine, parasitology and microbiology have been continuously provided on a timely basis throughout the life of the project by Colorado State University. Two of the present CSU positions will be phased out in June 1976 with the four remaining to continue through conclusion of the project in June 1978. Limited commodity inputs, mainly laboratory equipment, teaching aids, and books have been purchased and are being satisfactorily utilized in teaching and research although there reportedly is a problem regarding spare parts and maintenance of some equipment.

The participant training program has proceeded reasonably well and is contributing to Africanization of the staff. Student disturbances have put the training schedule slightly behind the projected target; however, sufficient trainees have returned or are in training to adequately replace all CSU staff by the end of the project in FY 1978.

The original PROP authorized in February 1971 expressed concern over a then-existing proposal to increase the Faculty's annual intake of students to 125 and the probable effect this might have on requirements for faculty and Africanization. As indicated, current intake is a maximum of 86 new students per year, and present classroom and dormitory facilities at the University do not permit any further increase in student intake. Given the need to increase student housing to accommodate the University's current enrollment in all faculties and the recent GOK sessional paper's proposals to restrict the growth of education funding, one could assume expansion of the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine may not occur until the 1980's. Also, while the total number of faculty has increased by 13 since the PROP was written, i.e. from 53 to 66 per the above, the increase in expatriates has been only two, i.e. from 28 expatriates in 1971 to 30 in 1975.

#### Assessment of Adequacy of PP Budget Estimates

Cumulative obligations to the end FY 1975 approximate \$1.9 million as compared to about \$1.7 million estimated in the original PROP. The increase is due solely to higher contract costs for personnel, travel and training. Total cost of the project may be increased over the original PROP figure of \$2,325,000 to a revised estimate of about \$2,412,000 based on preliminary estimates of FY 1976, IQ and FY 1977 funding needs available at the time of this writing. The PROP, while it assumed lower than actual expenditures through FY 1975 projected later phase out dates for contract personnel than will be the case. The FY 1976 Congressional Presentation estimates total cost at \$2,890,000. If an increase in participants over PROP projections is warranted, a minor PP revision will be issued in early FY 1976, including refined and revised funding estimates for the balance of the project's life. The evaluation scheduled for July will review this element as well as a recent proposal by the Dean of the Faculty for increased commodity support.

#### Adherence/Relevance to Congressional Mandate

The project is relevant to the rural poor in terms of providing trained veterinary manpower necessary to establish a delivery system of veterinary services for related research and animal disease control. Three million pastoralists, almost all of whom live at the lower end of Kenya's rural income level, will have a better chance of profitability from their herds as a result of disease control campaigns carried out by the Veterinary Services Division. In addition, small farmers throughout the country are being encouraged to keep grade cattle, poultry flocks and other livestock units as a means of improving their subsistence and cash income levels. The success of this program will also depend on the disease control program of the Ministry of Agriculture, Veterinary Services Division, which is the largest employer of the project's graduates.

#### Relevance to the Percy Amendment

The Veterinary Faculty has admitted a number of qualified women students. Also, there are six women employed on the teaching staff. Four are

expatriates representing U.K., Sweden, Germany and Canada, one Kenyan, and one is an American married to a Kenyan. Eighteen women students are enrolled in the undergraduate program. Two women participants are undergoing postgraduate training in U.S. universities under A.I.D. sponsorship. Both are scheduled to replace USAID technicians.

Future Funding Issues

There are no issues regarding funding projections for FY 1976, the IQ and FY 1977, all of which funds will continue CSU contract services through the conclusion of the contract. Per this budget submission the final year of obligations will be FY 1977 rather than FY 1978.

AID/W should note that all contract funds budgeted for the IQ will be applied to contract personnel costs rather than to direct participant funding as shown in the FY 1976 CP. All participants financed under this project are financed from contract funds.

PROJECT NARRATIVE

SEMI-ARID LANDS

615-11-120-164

Background

The Government of Kenya has requested USAID to participate in a study for the identification and subsequent design of projects for development of marginal and semi-arid lands. The request to USAID emphasized the problem of environmental degradation in marginal lands of Kenya and was submitted as part of a request for AID drought recovery and rehabilitation (R&R) funds. It was noted that this basic problem had been exacerbated by severe drought conditions in recent years.

It is proposed by GOK that the initial efforts be concentrated in Machakos, Kitui and those parts of Embu, Meru, Kirinyaga, and Murang'a districts which display similar ecological conditions. A second area of major concern centers on Baringo district and parts of Elgeyo Marakwet, which comprises part of the Kerio Valley. The GOK expectation is that the study will propose specific action programs for the development and rehabilitation of the affected areas.

The GOK and AID have agreed on a phased approach to the work of the study team or teams. These phases might be conceived in both functional and geographical terms. The proposal calls for the preparation of terms of reference, including a scope of work and manpower requirements by a joint USDA/SCS/AID (includes SCS personnel and IQC contractor), GOK, USAID/Kenya Team.

After approval of the scope of work three action programs will follow:

1. A resource inventory conducted on the proposed area from which base line data will be sufficient to identify projects for design about mid-stream to the completion of the overall resource inventory and land capability classification.
2. A number of projects will be identified in the associated multiple land use of the replenishable natural resources. These identified projects will be submitted to GOK for their consideration and for establishing priorities in their design and selection of donors for their implementation.

3. Those projects selected by GOK for design by USAID will be negotiated, and upon agreement USAID will field a second team, or teams, for project design. It is anticipated projects will include food crop production, soil conservation, and surface and ground water development.

#### Project Progress Toward Planned Outputs, Purpose, Goal

Following several months of USAID-GOK discussions and the not wholly satisfactory results of an University of Arizona pre-planning feasibility study in March, this project is currently still in its Phase I planning stage. The USDA/Soil Conservation Service personnel and an IQC contractor began work on June 23, 1975, and will likely complete the study design by July 4, 1975. The Team was joined by representatives of various GOK Ministeries and USAID personnel.

Outputs, Purpose, Goal have not yet been identified and agreed upon, but it is anticipated a preliminary project design will be completed by the end of July, and the PP will be ready by early-to mid-August.

#### Adherence/Relevance to Congressional Mandate

While project purpose, goal and design has yet to be completed, it is the condition of the poorest of the rural poor which is the concern of the USAID in identifying this project as high priority. It is the poorest rural poor who are first (and most permanently) forced to move from the more productive to the marginal and semi-arid lands, only to find there a life less hospitable to human and animal survival. While the current Phase I study will more clearly identify this social/economic/human aspect, the final results of the project are expected to result in the following (all of which will increase the quality of life to Kenya's disadvantaged rural majority): (1) increased arable land; (2) increased (quantity and quality) animal production; (3) increased marketable products with resulting higher per capita income; (4) increased crop productivity; (5) increased social services and amenities the foregoing will bring. Other more concrete benefits will become apparent as the project design progresses.

#### Relevance to Percy Amendment

It is not absolutely clear at this time the direct and immediate impact this project will have on women and their role in development, other than the obvious fact that their health and well-being will be affected, as will the total population of the area. Additionally women are intimately involved (physically, financially and traditionally) in crop production, an area which will benefit from the project, and are responsible for hauling all the water needed for the family, its farm and livestock, often long distances from the water sources to the site where it will be used. More specific areas which impact on women will be identified in the study design.

Future Year Funding Issues

Approximately \$1 million has been reserved from the special "no-year" drought relief, recovery and rehabilitation appropriation by the Congress to finance the study and some of the AID projects that may follow from it. Funding requirements which exceed this sum will be met, the Mission assumes, from regular food production and nutrition monies. The financing for the University of Arizona team and the SCS/IQC group was financed in FY 1975 from separate food production and nutrition funds allotted to the Mission.

PROJECT NARRATIVE

POPULATION DYNAMICS - POPLABS

615-11-580-141.2

A special evaluation for the POPLAB project was carried out in April 1975 by Robert Voit which concluded that progress toward the project's purpose and goal was satisfactory, and that the project should be continued until its previously planned conclusion of activities in FY 1977. (See also Nairobi 3577.)

Future Funding Issues

At one time the Mission's understanding was that Mission funds would be used solely for local recurring costs and that FY 1975 would be the final year of Mission funding. All other costs (participants, contract, commodities) were to be financed under an A.I.D./W-funded contract with the University of North Carolina. Therefore, in June 1975 the Mission obligated the remaining life-of-project local support costs. Subsequently, STATE 131386 requested the Mission to obligate funds for three participants in FY 1975. In anticipation of a need for continuation funding for these trainees in FY 1976, the Mission plans an FY 1976 obligation of \$26,000.

Previous Page Blank

ABS NARRATIVE

FAMILY PLANNING

615-11-580-161

Background: The Family Planning Project is designed to assist the Ministry of Health to implement its five-year national family planning/maternal and child health (FP/MCH) program. Per the PROP, A.I.D.'s anticipated five-year (FY 75-FY 79) contribution to this project is \$3.8 million. The Government of Kenya (GOK) is expected to contribute approximately \$14.3 million, or about 30 percent of the projected total of \$39-41 million. Other donors with their estimated contributions are: IBRD/IDA (\$12.0 million), UNFPA (\$3.5 million); Sweden (\$5.4 million); Norway (\$1.8 million); Denmark (\$0.6 million), and Germany (\$0.9 million).

It has been planned that A.I.D. funds will be used for (1) technical services, (2) participant training, (3) commodities, and (4) selected recurring expenditures for local personnel costs on a declining basis. Each of the donors have similarly indicated program areas where their contributions will be used, although most with less specificity than has A.I.D. The PROP was authorized December 3, 1974 and the initial ProAg was signed June 16, 1975.

Project Progress Toward Planned Outputs, Purpose, Goal

While it is possible to look analytically at each of the first year outputs and anticipated actions and accomplishments, it can be stated simply that virtually none of the critical GOK inputs (PROP, pp. 47-48) have been forthcoming. Additionally, most of the GOK actions relating specifically to A.I.D. inputs have likewise been remiss (PROP, pp. 6-7). Achievements as of March 15, 1975 are:

1. 45 family planning Service Delivery Points (SDP's) were in position, out of an estimated 110 SDP's programmed to be completed by June 30, 1975.
2. 12 Registered Nurse/Trainer Supervisors had been trained in family planning. (Target: 34)
3. 143 Enrolled/Community Nurses had been trained in family planning and were assigned to clinics. (Target: 105)

With respect to the A.I.D. contribution to the first year output target, USAID has provided \$52,000 for the training of five long-term participants-- four (District Medical Officers) and one Provincial Medical Officer for MPH degrees. Training emphasis will be on (1) management and planning of basic, rural health services; (2) MCH/FP programs; (3) delivery of public health services. With funds from other sources, A.I.D. has also contributed the following to the project's outputs:

1. A full-time direct-hire A.I.D. technician continued to work with the Health Education Unit.
2. A full-time Health Education Specialist (HEW/PASA) was assigned to the HEU until December 31, 1974.
3. Training of six nurses at Downstate Medical Center has been completed, and follow-up training in Kenya started in May 1975.
4. Long-term training of three District Medical Officers began in September 1974.
5. Approximately 5000 gross of condoms were provided to the program.

The goal of the project is to reduce Kenya's population growth from 3.3 percent to 3.0 percent in five years. This can only be done when births are averted by contracepting couples. Progress toward this goal in the first year is not known.

The purpose of the project is to assist the national family planning program to provide the services to couples to avert the births necessary to meet Kenya's five-year demographic goal. The organization, planning, management and personnel needed to achieve the purpose has been slow in building. For example, it had been hoped that A.I.D. could obligate funds in FY 75 for local recurring costs (personnel), but the MOH has not been able to hire these personnel. It was also hoped that an FY 1975 obligation for commodities could be made, but construction of the HEU building to house the commodities (mainly information, education and communications) has not begun, and the personnel trained to use them have not materialized.

It is correct to point out that due to the above reasons the Kenya national family planning program is one-year behind schedule.

The Mission plans to reassess the project in January 1976, and to determine at that time what, if any, A.I.D.'s future course should be.

#### Assessment of Adherence to PP Schedule

It is obvious from the above that first year targets have not been met. Of particular significance are the following:

1. Personnel, especially at the administrative level, have not been hired.
2. An insufficient number of nurses, family planning field workers, family planning field officers, Health Education Unit (HEU) employees, and nurse trainers have been identified and/or placed in the program.

Production and distribution of educational materials is behind schedule, but in fairness to the HEU, films, posters, exhibits, booklets, pamphlets, calendars, and handouts have been produced, distributed and are being used. The adequacy of these materials has been questioned, however.

#### Assessment of Adequacy of PP Budget Estimates

\* It was anticipated that USAID's financial input in the first year (FY 75) would be \$926,000 in the areas of (1) Direct hire, contract and/or PASA personnel; (2) Participant training; (3) Commodities; (4) Recurrent Costs (National Family Welfare Center personnel salaries and some supplies). USAID obligated \$52,000 for long-term participant training in FY 1975. Due to the slippage in project implementation, there necessarily will be revision to the budgetary inputs.

#### Relevance to Percy Amendment

If the Kenyan national family planning program becomes administratively viable and operationally sound, it will provide direct family planning services to nearly a million couples and indirect health services to several million other men, women and children. Most of the anticipated 640,000 contraceptors at the end of five years will be women, and therefore, women will be the major beneficiaries of the program. While the program is designed to cover the entire country, principal areas of extension of services will be to rural communities. Indeed, the Government's FP program is seen as an integral part of the MCH component of the GOK 10-year program to expand delivery and coverage of rural health services.

While women's traditional role in Kenyan society will not be set aside by this project, it can be said that women will by and large be the key action agents in the delivery of family planning/maternal and child health services. Traditional male roles (e.g., physicians) will continue, but A.I.D. has detected no reluctance on the part of Kenyan authorities to appoint qualified women within the program. Concerted and effective IE&C efforts will have to be made to expand the numbers of males practicing contraception.

In summary, family planning can be a key change agent for the status of women in any society.

#### Future Year Funding Issues

It is obvious that given the speed with which the program is progressing, A.I.D. is at a distinct disadvantage in proposing future year funding. USAID feels that long-term funding not be proposed at this time, and that short-term (FY 76) funding should aim for a conservative minimum. This conservative approach appears to be justified because: (1) of past program progress; (2) current MOH plans; (3) slowness of MOH staff increases; (4) construction has not begun on the building for the HEU.

The Ministry of Health has informed the Mission that all contraceptives in FY 1976-77 will be provided by another donor. However, the Mission feels that the issue is not completely settled in the MOH. Therefore, if the MOH does request AID-supplied condoms, AID/W will be notified immediately and the ABS contraceptives tables shall be completed and forwarded to AID/W.

Major program actions proposed in FY 1976 include:

1. Support for continuation of a direct-hire technician assigned to the Health Education Unit (\$64,000). This assumes a decision (which is still under review) is made to continue his services.
2. It is anticipated that five additional physicians will begin long-term training for the MPH degree, and ten short-term participants (mainly nurses and/or health educators) will be trained or begin training during period (\$121,600).
- 3: Other costs include MOH personnel (additions), support costs for the National Family Welfare Center, Health Education Unit, Supervisory Offices (Provincial level) and for the Service Delivery Points (stationary and mobil clinics). These costs will be approximately \$85,000.

It should be noted that if the direct hire technician is not returned to the HEU for another two-year tour, his support costs for FY 1976 will be reduced to \$36,000.

Major funding/program actions proposed in the IQ include:

1. Approximately 67 percent of the IQ obligation (\$131,000) will be obligated for Health Education Unit commodities, such as film equipment, projectors, printing equipment, etc. It is expected that construction of the HEU building will begin in October 1975 and will be completed in September/October 1976, so that commodities should be on hand for the completion of the building.

Major funding/program actions proposed in FY 1977 include:

1. Support for the direct-hire technician and increasing use of consultants advisors for the HEU when it will be necessary to make the new HEU building fully operational (\$116,000).
2. Participant training will continue at approximately the same rate as in FY 1976; i.e., five long-term and ten short-term participants (\$121,600).
3. Approximately \$100,000 (or about one-fourth of the entire FY 1977 budget) will go for support of MOH personnel expected to be hired for the program.

FY 1976 proposed funding may be adjusted upward or downward following the Mission review of the project in January 1976. At that time the Mission will assess the attitudes of the GOK, other donors and A.I.D. with respect to the project, and measure progress in terms of GOK budget support, GOK personnel on board, program personnel trained and assigned, construction of the HEU building, participants identified, and family planning acceptors.

PROJECT NARRATIVE

TECHNICAL SUPPORT

615-11-999-000

The Mission proposes to use this project to fund approximately ten man-months of consultant services each in FY 1976 and FY 1977 for program development activities. No funding for consultant services is contemplated for the interim quarter. The Mission estimates \$5,000 per man-month, i.e., \$50,000 each in FY 1976 and FY 1977.

Consultants as needed will work with Mission, REDSO/EA and GOK staff in analyzing specific subsectors of concentration and in assisting in the preparation of project documentation, such as PRP's and PP's, as appropriate. The consultants will have expertise in the following areas, which are those where Mission and REDSO technical skills are currently minimal:

- (a) Non-formal Education: For assistance in developing background knowledge of such activities now ongoing in Kenya and for work in relation to the DAP-proposed nonformal education project.
- (b) Management Development: For a management organization study of the GOK, as requested by the GOK Directorate of Personnel Management.
- (c) Population Economics and Research: To assist in the completion of the PP for the Population Studies Research Center.
- (d) Social Science: To conduct research into women's role in rural development and agriculture for use in program development in the food and nutrition category, i.e. for sector loans, etc.

The Mission has no other mechanism under which to finance program development activities which fall outside the scope of existing projects. FYI, FY 1976 and FY 1977 consultancy services relating to existing activities are budgeted within individual projects.

This project is again included in the budget submission (see page 96 of FY 1976 Field Budget Submission for Kenya) in light of the Mission's actual experience in FY 1975 and its understanding of allowable charges to the MOB. (See State 87653, Nairobi 3167, State 126771, para. 5, and V.B.2 of AIDTO CIRC A-2304, "FY 1977 Mission Operating Expenses Budget (MOB)" of May 23.)

ABS NARRATIVE

P.L. 480, Title II

The FY 1977 PL 480 Title II program in Kenya, administered by the Catholic Relief Services, is projected to feed a total of 94,000 recipients. Although the FY 1977 request represents an increase of 24,000 over the FY 1976 program plan, the Mission supports the CRS request. The Mission endorsement is, however, contingent upon the ability of CRS to properly manage and supervise the FY 1976 program, since CRS administration has, in the past, been a matter of concern to both the Mission and AID/W. It should be noted that the Mission management audit in early FY 1975 had no adverse findings on the CRS/Kenya program. To ensure continued improved performance, the Mission plans to request the Area Auditor General's office (AAG) to audit the program on or about December 1975. The audit should specifically address past program concerns relating to feeding center reporting, supervisory visits to feeding centers, and end-use checks. If the audit concludes that CRS management is still deficient, the Mission's will advise AID/W of its assessment of what size program CRS can manage.

GOK Nutrition Policy and Title II

The Mission is encouraged by the GOK's increased attention to nutrition, the highlight of this attention being the May 1975 "Workshop on a Food and Nutrition Strategy for Kenya." Although none of the Workshop papers have been released, the following observations were made by the Mission staffer attending some of the sessions: The Workshop separated the question of a food and nutrition strategy into short-run and long-run time frame; for the short-run, the Workshop acknowledged that intervention-type feeding programs are necessary, but only until the effects of the long-run nutrition strategy begin to take hold; at such time feeding programs should cease except in disaster or other emergency situations. A time frame for implementation of the overall strategy was neither discussed nor recommended.

Most attention at the Workshop focused on the desired elements of a long-term food and nutrition strategy. From the Mission's observations of the proceedings at the Workshop, it is likely that the final recommendations will contain the following three separate identifiable elements of a long-term strategy:

- (a) A strategy for rural development that fosters widespread improvements in productivity and output and which is designed to address equity issues.

- (b) Measures to influence the combination of foods produced and processing techniques employed so as to improve the quality of the diet. Consideration may also be given to the effects that Governmental price controls, food distribution mechanisms, and import-export policies have on nutrition.
- (c) Nutrition-related health education.

The CRS feeding program is supportive of both the short-term and long-term nutrition strategies. Through feeding programs PL 480 foods are channeled to the maximum extent possible through GOK clinics. Health education, a component of the long-term strategy, is already an important part of the MCH feeding programs.

Although lack of a CRS-GOK agreement has not hampered operation of the existing programs, the Mission believes that such an agreement is desirable. We will continue our efforts in assisting CRS work out an acceptable agreement with the GOK which will, hopefully, state clearly the relationship of CRS efforts to the long and short-term strategies. To date, however, the GOK has been unwilling to conclude such an agreement on the grounds that the program is operating smoothly without such an agreement and, therefore, none is needed.

CRS Staffing: With the addition of one more American to the CRS/Kenya staff in FY 1975, the Mission feels that CRS is in a better position than has been the case in the past to carry out adequate supervision of the FY 1976 PL 480 program.

Maternal/Child Health: CRS proposes a recipient level of 75,000 pre-school children, an increase of 26,000 over the FY 1976 Program Plan of Operations. The Mission supports the increase in this highest priority category. As noted above, our endorsement, however, is contingent upon CRS's ability to properly manage the FY 1976 program.

The Government of Kenya agrees that the pre-school infant is the most vulnerable age group. Where possible, CRS feeding programs are operated in conjunction with Government of Kenya clinics and hospitals. In FY 1976, in a first-time effort to integrate CRS and GOK programs, CRS programmed 9,000 of 49,000 MCH recipients for GOK institutions. The comparable figure for FY 1977 is 13,000 of 75,000. This disproportionate increase relative to the total increase reflects the lack of GOK-operated clinics, as most clinics in Kenya are privately-operated. The Mission feels that the FY 1977 request for 75,000 MCH recipients should represent a "peak" in U.S. support to feeding programs, since the GOK may pay increasing interest and attention to nutrition, an area they themselves describe as completely neglected in the past, and since future GOK emphasis will not be on intervention feeding programs, but rather toward the long-

run strategies posited in the recent nutrition Workshop. This assumes implementation of the GOK strategy within a reasonable time, however.

School Feeding: The Mission concurs in the CRS proposal to feed 8,000 school-age children in FY 1977. This is a reduction of 2,000 from FY 1976 levels and is an on-schedule continuation of the CRS phase-out plan for this lowest priority activity. Phase out for school feeding was first detailed in the FY 1976 Program Plan of Operations.

Other Child Feeding: The Mission supports the FY 1977 recipient level of 11,000 for orphanages, nurseries, and homes for the physically disabled, including the deaf, dumb and blind. CRS foods are often the only substantive meal for these mostly pre-school age children who for various reasons cannot avail themselves of foods from the MCH or school feeding program.

Ration levels are consistent with the suggested maximum rates as set forth in AIDTO CIRC A-1690 of December 14, 1972. Adjustments have been made to compensate for the lack of NFDM.

Kenya PL 480 Title II FY 1977

(Recipients, Quantities, Dollars all expressed in thousands)

Catholic Relief Services

A. Maternal and Child Health Total Recipients: 75

<u>No. of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
75	CSB	4,230	\$ 500.0
75	Bulgur	2,700	218.7
75	Oil	900	315.0
		<u>7,830</u>	<u>\$1,033.7</u>

B. School Feeding Total Recipients: 8

<u>No. of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
8	CSB	316.8	\$ 37.4
8	Oil	28.8	10.0
		<u>345.6</u>	<u>\$ 47.4</u>

C. Other Child Feeding Total Recipients: 11

<u>No. of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
6-Institutions	CSB	196	\$ 23.2
6-Institutions	Oil	60	21.0
5-Nurseries	CSB	198	23.4
5-Nurseries	Oil	18	6.3
		<u>472</u>	<u>\$ 73.9</u>

Total Recipients: 94

Kenya Total: \$1,155.0

PLAN OF OPERATION - FISCAL YEAR 1977

A. IDENTIFICATION:

1. Name of Distribution Agency: Catholic Relief Services-USCC
2. Country : Republic of Kenya
3. Date Submitted : June 3, 1975
4. Name and Address of Agency counterparts in foreign country:
  - a. Ministry of Health
  - b. Ministry of Housing & Social Services, Box 45958, Nairobi
  - c. Eleven C.R.S. "Area Coordinators" and 24 Sub-Area Coordinators
5. American citizen representative: Mr. Matthew C. Heim, Director  
CRS, Box 49675, Nairobi, Kenya

B. AGENCY AGREEMENTS:

1. Catholic Relief Services does not operate under a "Blanket" agreement negotiated between the Kenya Government and the U.S.G.
2. Catholic Relief Services' written agreement with Kenya Government relating to Title II food distributions has expired. However, the provisions of the original agreement are still honored whereby the Government of Kenya:
  - a. Provides for duty-free entry of P.L. 480 foods and other relief supplies.
  - b. Provides that the Kenya Government through an annual grant-in-aid, pays a portion of the cost of food handling at the port and inland transportation. Receiving agencies bear other costs that exceed the Kenya Government's grant-in-aid.
  - c. Gives CRS and its counterpart agencies freedom of action and permits close supervision.
  - d. Enables CRS to confiscate foods found in unauthorized channels.

- e. Provides that recipient agencies may be informed as to the categories of people who should be included in our program so as not to affect the economy of the country.
  - f. Provides U.S. Government and CRS inspectors authority at all times to control and inspect foods at any stage of the distribution process.
  - g. Allows appropriate publicity to inform people that the foods are a gift from the American people to the people of Kenya.
3. With the cooperation and assistance of USAID/Kenya, Catholic Relief Services is currently negotiating a CRS/GOK agreement through the Ministry of Finance and Planning.
  4. Recent public statements by a Kenya government minister included the following comments which can be taken as elements of a national nutrition policy:
    - a. "Expanded food production must be supplemented by other policies and programs. Such policies include measures to improve the economic well-being of the lower-income groups: food fortification, distribution and marketing; educational programs on family planning and family life; changes in dietary habits; preventative and curative health strategies; and direct intervention measures to protect the groups at greater risks".
    - b. "A major need at the moment is to increase the major sources of protein in our traditional diets. (We have) embarked on a program of promoting production of beans and other sources of protein in order to assist families in improving the quality of their diet when purchasing power restricts the consumption of milk and other expensive animal protein foods."
    - c. "There are several voluntary organizations involved in nutrition activities in this country whose existence is recognized and appreciated by the Government."
  5. In our judgment, the CRS/Kenya operation, as detailed herein, is complementary and supportive of GOK policy in general and specifically as follows:
    - a. It is targeted to lower income groups
    - b. It provides nutritious, low-cost foods
    - c. It encourages curative and preventative health strategies
    - d. It aims to change dietary habits

- e. Through demonstration (kitchen) gardens (maintained at 40 pre-school clinics) it stimulates the production of high protein foods as well as the raising of chickens and rabbits for home consumption.

C. AREA - SCOPE - CONDITIONS OF OPERATIONS:

1. The program is nation-wide. A general listing of centers by type and geographical location is attached as "Enclosure No. 1."
2. Categories of recipients include pre-school aged children, school children and other child feeding. Mothers of pre-school children participate in the nutrition education phase of this program.
3. By means of a quarterly review of all feeding categories with the eleven area co-ordinators and 24 sub-area co-ordinators, not only is the entire listing of the various centers adjusted as necessary, but also means taken to improve the actual flow of supplies.
4. The Government of Kenya pays inland transportation and port handling costs to the extent of funds voted by Parliament for such purposes.
5. No other U.S. Volags operate P.L. 480 food programs in Kenya.

D. CONTROL RECORDS - RECEIPTING PROCEDURE/AUDITING:

1. Prior to actual arrival of foods at port, each receiving agency receives an advance notice of the foods he can shortly expect to receive.
2. CRS forwards distribution instruction with other shipping documents to the forwarding agent for filing with the customs at least four days prior to the notified date of arrival of foods at port.
3. When foods arrive the forwarding agent moves the food inland according to CRS distribution. He sends duplicate copies of the waybill to the CRS office in Nairobi and on receiving these CRS mails one copy of the waybill to the receiving agent along with a receipt form to be completed and signed upon the actual receipt of food and returned to the CRS office in Nairobi. It is thereby assured that the foods are sent according to CRS instructions and in proper quantities. Copy of the waybill sent to the receiving agent is intended to assist him in making inquiries at his receiving and in case of delay in receiving his supplies.
4. CRS maintains the right to audit the food program at any agency at any level at any time with or without notice. This right is also reserved for United States Government inspectors.

5. Losses during and after discharge are handled in the following manner:-

- a. Short-landed packages. These are recorded on the survey.
- b. Packages landed in defective or damaged condition are taken to "breakage room" for resewing or bagging. After these have been weighed and recorded on the survey, port examination vouchers, copies of which CRS/Kenya forwards to CRS/New York for the purpose of claims against the carriers are issued.
- c. Railroad Delivery - Differences between quantities shipped and received are settled with the railways.
- d. Area Warehouses - Monthly Report "Central Warehouse Control Record."
- e. Individual Center - "Monthly Inventory Report" or "Quarterly Inventory Report."
- f. End-Use Checking.

In case of "a" the clearing agent, on CRS' behalf follows up queries in the first instance and lodges claims with the port authority. Finally, when the port authority officially declares short-landing, CRS files non-receipt declaration with the carriers' agents.

In the case of "c" claims control record is maintained for follow-up. Any funds accruing from the settlement of these inland claims are transferred to USAID/Kenya in accordance with the M.O. instruction.

**E. PORT FACILITIES - PRACTICES:**

1. Off-loading facilities at Mombasa are adequate to handle food required.
2. Cargo surveys are conducted on all Title II shipments.

**F. STORAGE FACILITIES:**

1. Storage will only be done at the major distribution centers. No foods will be stored at the port. There is no storage problem.
2. C.R.S. retains control of all foods in storage.

**G. INLAND TRANSPORTATION:**

1. Rail and trucking facilities are available for inland distribution.

2. As in most African countries, inland transportation costs are high.

H. PROCESSING:

No foods are used to produce a new end-product.

PRE-SCHOOL CENTERS BY AREA:

<u>NAIROBI</u>		<u>MACHAKOS</u>		<u>MERU</u>	
Kirithimo Clinic	300	Kanzalu Clinic	1,000	Eiriamorai	400
Nazareth Hospital	1,100	Kiteta Clinic	700	Kigumo	400
Mangu Dispensary	1,500	Kilungu Clinic	600	Siakago	400
Makadara Clinic	500	Mbitini Clinic	300	Gitoro	500
Ngarariga Clinic	800	Mutituni Clinic	700	Nkabune	400
Assumption Sisters	700	To be Added:	3,500	Tigania	1,100
Kalimoni Est. Clinic	700	<u>TOTAL:</u>	<u>6,800</u>	Kyeni	900
Oaklands Est. Clinic	100	<u>KISUMU</u>		Mikinduri	500
Ruera Est. Clinic	100	Butula Clinic	300	Karaba	400
Mchana Est. Clinic	100	Misikhu Clinic	500	To be Added:	3,000
St. Mary's Clinic	300	Kima Clinic	600	<u>TOTAL:</u>	<u>8,000</u>
Mji wa Huruma Clinic	300	Mukumu Clinic	600	<u>NYERI</u>	
Kiambu Clinic	700	Nangina Clinic	600	Nanyuki Dispensary	400
Liala Clinic	600	Rangala Clinic	600	Kiriani	900
Kereita Clinic	300	Mumias Clinic	600	Karatine & Kabei	900
Karuri Clinic	600	Kabujoi Clinic	400	Bellevue Clinic	600
Ngewa Clinic	400	Mwihila Clinic	600	Thego Clinic	400
Russegeti	400	Lwak Clinic	600	Kiganjo Clinic	300
To be Added:	3,500	Kolonya Clinic	500	Mathari Hosp.	900
<u>TOTAL:</u>	<u>13,000</u>	Iregi Clinic	300	Sagana Clinic	1,000
<u>NGONG</u>		Nambale	500	Mugoiri Clinic	500
Olosoise Clinic	400	To be Added:	3,300	Tetu Clinic	300
Ngong Clinic	300	<u>TOTAL:</u>	<u>10,000</u>	Karima Clinic	600
Ngong Red Cross Clinic	600	<u>MOMBASA</u>		Ngandu Clinic	600
Kiserian	400	Kinango Hosp.	300	Naro Moru	600
Rombo	300	Ngao Clinic	400	Mweiga Clinic	300
To be Added:	1,000	Bura Clinic	300	Ichagaki	500
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>3,000</u>	Likoni Clinic	400	Karaba Clinic	400
<u>KITUI</u>		To be Added:	1,600	Kariua Clinic	400
Mutoma Clinic	400	<u>TOTAL:</u>	<u>3,000</u>	To be Added:	3,400
Mutune Clinic	600	<u>GATANGA</u>		<u>TOTAL:</u>	<u>13,000</u>
Muthale Clinic	600	Gatanga	500	<u>NAKURU</u>	
Limangao Clinic	400	Ruchu	600	Nakuru	1,000
Mutito Clinic	300	Kitito	500	Eldama Ravine	400
To be Added:	3,700	Gaicanjiro	500	N. Kinangop Hosp.	400
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>6,000</u>	St. Mary's, Thk.	300	N. Kinangop Mission	800
		To be Added:	1,000	To be Added:	1,400
		<u>TOTAL:</u>	<u>3,400</u>	<u>TOTAL:</u>	<u>4,000</u>

KISII

Homa Bay Clinic	300
Sengera Clinic	400
Kilgoris Clinic	300
Ibeno Clinic	400
Rapogi Clinic	400
Rakwaro Clinic	400
Asumbi Clinic	400
To be Added:	1,400
<u>TOTAL:</u>	<u>4,000</u>

NORTHEAST

Mandera Clinic	600
To be Added:	200
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>800</u>

---

---

SCHOOL LUNCH RECIPIENTS BY AREA:

Kisumu: 2,000	Meru: 500	Marsabit: 3,000	Kisii: 1,000
Eldoret: 300	Kitui: 300	Machakos: 800	Mombasa: 100

---

---

COMBINED OTHER CHILD REEDING RECIPIENTS BY AREA:

Kisumu: 900	Marsabit: 2,000	Machakos: 300	Mandera: 400
Isiolo: 1,000	Kyeni: 200	Njabibi: 600	Wajir: 400
Meru: 800	Nairobi: 1,600	Nyan'goma: 1,000	Turkana: 400
Kitui: 300	Nakuru: 300	Kisii: 200	

I. FINANCING:

It is important to note the cash and kind contribution of local agencies which make possible the implementation of CRS/Kenya's PL 480 program. A comparison between the value of the food and the local input is presented below:

P.L. 480 Commodities (Est. CCC full reimbursement value)	\$1,155,000
Ocean freight (USA/Mombasa for 4,021 tons)	562,940
	<hr/>
USG Input:	\$1,717,940
Volagency - General Administration:	64,000
Volagency - Preschool Administration:	30,000

Inland Transport of foods:	\$309,000
Preschool Clinics: Supervisory Staff:	106,000
Schools and OCF = Food Preparers:	44,000
Additional Food Inputs:	220,000
Additional Medical Inputs:	150,000
	<u>\$923,000</u>
	=====

J. ACCEPTABILITY OF AVAILABLE FOODS & RATION LEVEL:

Bulgur, Corn Soya Blend and Oil have all been used previously in the CRS/Kenya program and have been found acceptable.

The following ration level has been requested:

<u>CATEGORY</u>	<u>CSB</u>	<u>OIL</u>	<u>BULGUR</u>
Mothers/Preschool Aged Children	4.7	1.0	3.0
School Feeding	4.4	.4	
Other Child Feeding (Institutions)	6.6	1.0	
Other Child Feeding (Nurseries)	4.4	.4	

The ration for the pre-school aged children has been based on tables available from F.A.O. which gave the following "recommended intake of protein calories" for East Africa.

<u>CHILDREN</u>	<u>PROTEIN</u>	<u>CALORIES</u>
5 - 6 years	50	1,400
3 - 4 years	45	1,200
1 - 2 years	40	1,000
6 - 12 months	3 per kg of body weight	120 per kg of body weight

An acceptable ration has been computed as follows:

<u>COMMODITY</u>	<u>POUNDS @ MONTH</u>	<u>GRAMS @ DAY</u>	<u>PROTEIN CONTENT</u>	<u>CALORIES</u>
C.S.B.	4.7	70	14	262
Bulgur	3.0	45		163
Veg. Oil	1.0	15		136
<u>DAILY TOTAL:</u>		<u>130</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>561</u>
=====				

K. PROGRAM PUBLICITY:

Recipients are informed of the source of foods through periodical issuance by CRS of information bulletins and through personal visits by CRS field representatives. News releases in the local press also

serve to inform recipients of the origin of the U.S. donated food.

L. MOTHERS/PRE-SCHOOL AGED CHILDREN:

This category of recipients is served through selected voluntary agency and government sponsored centers who conduct a specialized program in pre-school health and nutrition education.

CRS/Kenya's present emphasis is in the above named group. An essential part of the program is the education and training, especially of the mothers, to make them better able to utilize available resources to the best advantage of each member of the family, particularly its most vulnerable members, the small children. This program, therefore, is directed to mothers who will attend organized clinic sessions together with all of their children up to the age of five years. The following methods of operation have been adopted:-

- a. Registration of children in the 0 - 5 age group.
- b. Weighing of each child, and recording the weight on a health and weight chart which is kept by the mother and returned at each monthly visit.
- c. Interpretation of the data to the mothers. The chart serves as an educational device, indicating to the mother whether or not the growth of her child is satisfactory; she is given relevant individual advice accordingly.
- d. The general appearance of the child is checked; minor ailments are treated and, if necessary, the child is referred to a hospital or dispensary for further examination or treatment. Illnesses and diseases are recorded on the charts.
- e. Innoculations and immunizations are administered and anti-malarials provided to the children in accordance with the recommendations of medical authorities. These are also recorded on the charts.
- f. Education of mothers is given through lessons in nutrition, hygiene and child-care and through practical demonstrations in preparing food that is particularly valuable for young children. Emphasis is placed on local foods, supplemented by foods made available through CRS, which might best be used in this age group. Mothers are encouraged to participate in this preparation and serving of the food; they are also encouraged to grow more of the nutritionally valuable foods for their families' use.
- g. Distribution of P.L. 480 foods (CSB, bulgur wheat and oil) to serve as a supplement to the common diet of the children.
- h. Mothers and their pre-school aged children are expected to attend these clinic sessions at monthly intervals.

- i. Each participating mother contributes U.S.\$0.28 per child, per visit; these funds are used to pay transport charges from the port of entry to the respective center; they are also used to defray the cost of personnel engaged in the pre-school program.

EVALUATION OF PROGRESS: Satisfactory implementation of the program and the continuous evaluation of its effectiveness, calls for periodic supervision of its various aspects to be carried out by trained and experienced personnel. To be sure that the mothers understand the instructions and are able to apply in their own homes the advice given to them, follow-up visits need to be made. Discussions with the mothers help to determine whether the advice given at the clinics is being followed and if there is need for adjustment in methods of approach.

The extent to which mothers adopt the recommended foods in feeding their children helps to determine the educational aspects of the program. Changes in food production and types of food being produced and consumed will indicate whether the advice given has been acceptable to the people and is within the possibility of implementation.

It is difficult at this time to provide statistical evidence of the effectiveness of this program on the health and well-being of the children and the socio-economic development of the community and nation; certain means, however, need to be employed to determine the success of the methods used. Among those to be considered in evaluating the pre-school health/nutrition education program are:-

- i. The number and percentage of regular attendance of mothers and their children.
- ii. The number and types of immunizations carried out.
- iii. Determination of the differences in child mortality rates prior to and after the introduction of this program, whenever it is possible to gather this data.
- iv. The weight charts in themselves serve as indications of the rate of growth of the child and also as indicators of the success of the program.

Essential data of relevance to the program, concerning the child's status of health and the socio-economic conditions of the family, will be gathered through survey and home visits in order to provide a basis for the continuous evaluation of the program as it develops and expands.

M. SCHOOL FEEDING:

CRS/Kenya is continuing with the phase-out of the school lunch program as described in the Plan of Operation for FY 1976. The following is a re-statement of that schedule:

FY 1977: 8,000 participants (reduction of 20% of FY 1976 levels)  
FY 1978: 6,000 participants (reduction of 25% of FY 1977 levels)  
FY 1979: Complete phase-out

N. OTHER CHILD FEEDING:

1. Nurseries

It has become an accepted practice, especially in areas of high concentration of population, that a child should have attended a nursery school as a condition for acceptance into a primary school. Further, other nursery schools have been established so that working mothers can leave their children in proper day-care centers. CRS/Kenya encourages and supports these activities which, as yet, have received no government assistance, by providing one nutritious meal per child per day.

2. Institutions

There are a number of specialized boarding institutions throughout Kenya that care for the medical, social and educational needs of the younger child. Of particular interest to CRS are the orphanages and homes for the physically disabled including the deaf, dumb and blind. Most receive a minimum vote of government funds annually and must supplement their budgets with grants and donations from various voluntary agencies. The P.L. 480 foods which they receive through CRS is often the single factor responsible for their remaining in operation.

STATISTICAL SUPPLEMENT FOR  
VOLUNTARY AGENCIES AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS  
FY 1977 TITLE II PROGRAMS

I. Maternal/Child Health

- A. Number of mothers participating - 44,000.
- B. Number of children participating (age 5 and under) - 75,000.
- C. Number of persons served prepared foods through health clinics and nutritional education centers - NONE.
- D. Number of persons served bulk commodities for home consumption through clinics and nutrition education centers - 75,000.

II. School Feeding

Number of participants in:

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>A. <u>Primary Schools</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Public - 8,000</li><li>2. Private - NONE</li></ul> <p>B. <u>Secondary Schools</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Public - NONE</li><li>2. Private - NONE</li></ul> | <p>C. <u>Boarding Schools</u></p> <p>PRIMARY AGE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Public - NONE</li><li>2. Private - NONE</li></ul> <p>SECONDARY AGE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Public - NONE</li><li>2. Private - NONE</li></ul> |
|--|---|

III. Other Child Feeding (Pre-School and School Age)

List the outlets by type and cite the number of participants in each age group (i.e. preschool, primary, secondary school age):

	<u>Preschool/ Age</u>	<u>Primary/ Age</u>	<u>Secondary/ Age</u>	<u>Total</u>
1. Nurseries	5,000			<u>5,000</u>

2. Orphanages	2,500	750		3,250
Home for Disabled	300	800	750	1,850
Training Centers			900	900
				<u>6,000</u>

The breakdown in paragraph 2 is an estimate as CRS records do not show actual division of age groups.

IV. Family Planning

Estimate the number of participants receiving Title II food who are engaged in family planning programs carried out by the co-operating sponsor:

CRS administers no family planning programs nor does it record related health programs carried out by private clinics and dispensaries collaborating in the CRS Pre-School Health/Nutrition Education Program.

Signed in draft by USAID/Kenya and CRS representatives.

SUMMARY TABLE

A.I.D. Financial Support for Private Voluntary Organizations  
(\$ 000)

Country <u>Kenya</u>	<u>FY 1976</u>	<u>INT. QTR.</u>	<u>FY 1977</u>
<u>ONGOING GRANTS:</u>			
A. Ongoing OPG (initiated FY 75)			
CARE Water Development	\$150	\$38	\$122
B. Non-OPG	-	-	-
<u>NEW GRANTS:</u>			
A. OPGs			
CRS Kitui Sheep and Goat	-	27	27
B. Non-OPG	-	-	-
<u>LOANS:</u>	-	-	-