

ACTION MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR, PHA

FROM: PHA/POP, R. T. Ravenholt *WJR*

SUBJECT: Population Studies and Research Center-Kenya

615-165

PROBLEM: Since this grant project is less than \$2.0 million and does not exceed a five year project life, your signature is required to authorize the attached project.

DISCUSSION: This paper proposes a five year project with final obligations planned for FY 1980. Planned obligations total \$1.976 million. The GOK input of \$847,000 indicates the degree of host government support to this project. U.S. FY 1976 funding of \$480,000 is within the amount proposed in the FY 1976 Afr Inter-Regional Congressional Presentation, page 111. Programmed obligations of \$240,000 in FY 1977 are within the amount shown in the FY Afr Congressional Presentation, page 62.

As a result of a report submitted to the GOK in 1966 by the Population Council, Kenya was the first tropical African State to officially establish a family planning program. After careful consideration the government decided to pursue policies designed to reduce the rate of population growth. Kenya's 1974-78 Development plan states that the GOK is committed to "providing opportunities and facilities aimed at encouraging the country's efforts to control its population growth in such a way as to ensure that the resources available for development are effectively utilized for raising the welfare of the Kenyans". In 1974 an expanded five year program was initiated to accomplish the goal indicated above. The GOK embarked on a national family planning program established in the Ministry of Health with responsibility for coordinating all public and private population activities in Kenya. AID has been a major external donor to the program with other donor assistance provided by the World Bank, UNFPA and the Governments of Sweden, Germany and Denmark.

The GOK has requested AID assistance in the development of a Kenyan institution that will have the capability of performing high-quality population/family planning training and research

A.I.D.

Reference Center
 Room 1656 NS

required by government ministries, public and private agencies, international organizations and the University of Nairobi.

This paper proposes support to three major segments:

1. Establish at the University of Nairobi a multi-disciplinary, fully operational Population and Studies Research Center (PSRC) staffed by highly educated Kenyan professionals who will provide direct assistance in the area of research and training to the National Family Welfare Center which has direct responsibility for expansion of GOK family planning services in the rural areas.
2. Develop a research segment within the PSRC that will focus the talents and efforts of the Center's staff, students and associate research fellows from the many areas of the University on policy-relevant activities which will provide responses to the research and evaluation needs of government ministries and other organizations involved in population/family planning activities.
3. Develop a training program which will include a post-graduate program and infusion of new population family planning curricula into undergraduate courses in various departments of the University.

This Project Paper has been reviewed and cleared by all AID Offices and Bureaus concerned.

RECOMMENDATIONS: We have considered seriously the wisdom and operational costs of entering into yet another five-year commitment to an institution-building activity with a LDC university. Our major concern is that no deliberate action be taken which could actually impede the early expansion of family planning service delivery throughout Kenya and that

any funded action we take will in fact contribute directly and effectively to the early expansion of service delivery throughout Kenya. While we are discomfited that the university capability to be built under this project is actually needed at this juncture, we are persuaded by the Mission, the Mission Population Officer and the African Division that there is in fact an overriding operational necessity to develop this resource if the GOK is to undertake a stronger, direct effort to expand family planning service delivery. It is in recognition of the importance that the Mission, the Population Officer and Africa Division attach to the operational benefits accruing to this project i.e. the development of Kenyan talent to sustain the GOK effort to expand service delivery without reliance on expatriate expertise, that we recommend your approval of the attached project paper for US support of the proposed Population Studies and Research Center for a period not to exceed five years.

Attachment: Project Paper Population Studies
and Research Center No. 615-0165

APPROVED: *[Signature]*

DISAPPROVED: _____

DATE: 6-11-76

Clearances:

PHA/POP/AFR: CMiracle *[Signature]* Date 6/7/76
 AFR/ESA: HMarwitz *[Signature]* Date 6/7/76
 PPC/DPRE: JWelty *[Signature]* Date _____
 GC/TFHA: JMiller *[Signature]* Date 6/8/76
 PHA/PRS: CDMcMakin *[Signature]* Date 6/10/76
 AA/PHA: AFurman *[Signature]* Date 6/10/76

DRAFTED: LGARDELLA: jhw
6/2/76

PROJECT PAPER

Population Studies and Research Center

615-0165

615-11-590-165

KENYA

May 15, 1976

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AID	Agency for International Development
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
DANIDA	Danish International Development Association
DAP	Development Assistance Plan
FPAK	Family Planning Association of Kenya
PPFW	Family Planning Field Worker
FRG	Federal Republic of Germany
GOK	Government of Kenya
HEU	Health Education Unit
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
IDA	International Development Association
IDS	Institute for Development Studies, University of Nairobi
IPPF	International Planned Parenthood Federation
KAP	Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices
LDC	Less Developed Country
MCH/FP	Maternal-Child Health/Family Planning
MOFP	Ministry of Finance and Planning
MOH	Ministry of Health
NFWC	National Family Welfare Center
NORAD	Norwegian Development Agency
PP	Project Paper
PRP	Project Review Paper
PSRC	Population Studies and Research Center

RED	Research and Evaluation Division (of NFWC)
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
SDP	Service Delivery Point
TA	Technical Assistance
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNFPA	United Nations Fund for Population Activities
U.S.	United States

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AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT PAPER FACESHEET TO BE COMPLETED BY ORIGINATING OFFICE		1. TRANSACTION CODE ("X" appropriate box) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original <input type="checkbox"/> Change <input type="checkbox"/> Add <input type="checkbox"/> Delete		PP DOCUMENT CODE 3
2. COUNTRY/ENTITY Kenya		3. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER		
4. PROJECT NUMBER 615-0165	5. BUREAU a. Symbol AFR b. Code 1		3. ESTIMATED FY OF PROJECT COMPLETION FY 8 1 	
7. PROJECT TITLE - SHORT (stay within brackets) Population Studies & Research Center		8. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION a. INITIAL 6 7 6 mo. yr. b. FINAL FY 8 0 		

9. ESTIMATED TOTAL COST (\$500 or equivalent, \$1 KSh 8.8)						
a. FUNDING SOURCE	FIRST YEAR FY <u>76</u>			ALL YEARS		
	b. FX	c. L/C	d. Total	e. FX	f. L/C	g. Total
AID APPROPRIATED TOTAL	480	-	480	1,648	328	1,976
(Grant)	480	-	480	1,648	328	1,976
(Loan)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other						
1.						
U.S.						
2.						
HOST GOVERNMENT	-	75	75		847	922
OTHER DONOR(S)						
TOTALS	480	75	555	1,648	1,175	2,823

10. ESTIMATED COSTS/AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$500)										
a. Appropriation (Alpha Code)	b. Primary Purpose Code	c. Primary Tech. Code	FY <u>76</u>		FY <u>77</u>		ALL YEARS			
			d. Grant	e. Loan	f. Grant	g. Loan	h. Grant	i. Loan	j. Grant	k. Loan
Pr	410	400	480	-			240			
TOTALS			480	-			240			1,976

11. ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES - - - 259

12. PROJECT PURPOSE(S) (stay within brackets) Check if different from PID/FRP

To create a Kenyan institution capable of performing high-quality population/family planning training and research required by government ministries, public and private agencies, international organizations and the University of Nairobi.

13. WERE CHANGES MADE IN BLOCKS 12, 13, 14, or 15 OF THE PID FACESHEET? IF YES, ATTACH CHANGED PID FACESHEET.

Yes No N/A

ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE Signature: <i>Charles J. Nelson</i> Charles J. Nelson Title: Director, USAID/Kenya	15. Date Received in AID/W, or for AID/W Documents, Date of Distribution Date Signed: mo. day yr. 5 14 76
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I. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A. Face Sheet Data (see above)

B. Recommendations

-- Grant \$1,976,000

C. Description of the Project

The multi-disciplinary Population Studies and Research Center (PSRC) to be established at the University of Nairobi under this project is expected to provide high-quality population/family planning manpower and research required by Government of Kenya ministries, international and private agencies to plan and implement effective MCH/FP policies and programs.

Agency for International Development grant financing will provide three long-term (12 worker years) contract individuals with major responsibilities both in training and research to serve as key staff members of the Center during its early years. Eleven Kenyans will receive long-term academic training in preparation for assuming positions in the PSRC and/or initiating population curricula within courses in other university departments. Short-term consultants and participants will be funded as needed to perform specific functions enhancing the capabilities of the Center. Research funds and student support funds will be made available if needed to augment resources forthcoming from central finances of the University. A population library will be established, and a professional journal will be published.

The Government of Kenya will pay salaries and benefits for the Kenyan academic and operational staff of the PSRC and will provide physical facilities for the Center. Central resources of the University of Nairobi are expected to provide the bulk of student support funds required by the Center and some of the research funds. After the PSRC has been in operation for a few years, it is expected to attract both grant and contract research funds from government ministries and from a variety of other donors. Some of these, such as the Canadian International Development Research Center, have already expressed definite interest but wish to wait until the PSRC is functioning before making commitments. The GOK and AID will share costs of a series of seminars to inform

and motivate civil servants and Kenyan opinion makers with regard to population problems and possibilities for solution.

With these inputs, the PSRC is expected to be able to plan and implement a significant, policy-oriented research effort, a post-graduate population studies program, and a seminar program. It will also assist University departments to include population materials in relevant courses. Participant training inputs will allow all of these activities to be carried out solely by Kenyans before the project ends.

Close coordination between the Center and various GOK ministries and private population-related agencies is vital if the research conducted by the PSRC is to have an impact on action programs and if PSRC-trained university graduates are to be effectively utilized. Many of these entities have long supported the concept of a PSRC. Through the mechanisms of a PSRC Governing Council and a Research and Training Board, on both of which Government and private groups will have representatives, the project ensures their direct participation in determining overall Center objectives, in proposing and selecting research projects, in choosing individuals for participant training, and in suggesting curricula content for PSRC courses and seminars. Additional linkages, particularly in the research area, will be forged as the PSRC begins operations.

Because it implements the nation-wide rural health-MCH/FP program (a multi-donor effort to which AID is deeply committed), the Ministry of Health is expected to be the agency which will utilize the services of the PSRC to the greatest extent and which will be most closely involved with the PSRC to plan and carry out action-oriented research. MOH officials have participated in designing this project and have often provided assurance that they feel establishment of the PSRC is important and that its work could have significant effect upon the activities and success of the national program.

By the end of the project, the Center's academic staff will consist of a Director and four Kenyan professionals trained in differing population-related fields and employed at the senior researcher/lecturer level or above, plus Associate Researchers from other departments and a number of research assistants who are also students at the Center. An ongoing research program will be producing information of value in

improving population activities and will have attracted funding from a variety of sources. A post-graduate program will be in operation, and individuals specializing in population studies will be graduating from the University of Nairobi at the rate of about three MA's and one PhD per year. At least five of them will already be employed in population-related positions. The seminar series will be continuing, and at least eight departments of the University will be including population curricula in some of their courses.

A fully operational, multi-disciplinary Population Studies and Research Center will exist at the University of Nairobi by the end of the project.

D. Summary Findings

Analysis of Kenya's current MCH/FP policy and program needs finds that creation of a university-based institution is the best means of achieving the high-level, country-specific research and training capability required by the GOK in this field. The project design employed to develop this institution is consistent with methods which have proved successful in similar undertakings. The budget has been outlined in coordination with University of Nairobi officials and is believed to include reasonable cost estimates for all of the elements considered necessary to the development of an effective PSRC.

Social analysis indicates that because of cultural diversity and the socio-economic role of population growth, major research efforts are needed to design and implement effective action programs. Because of the sensitivity of some population topics, an institution staffed and operated by Kenyans would be the most socially and politically acceptable organization to carry out research on these topics.

A significant increase in the quantity and quality of manpower available to fill population-related positions within the GOK, private agencies and the University is a major economic benefit of the project. Additional benefits are expected to flow from the improved design and implementation of population programs as PSRC research and PSRC-trained individuals begin to have an impact upon those programs.

Capabilities of the implementing organization and the status of financial and implementation plans are such that the project is considered ready for implementation.

E. Project Issues

In the April 1975 PRP approval cable (Annex A), the AID/W review committee expressed several concerns. The first was related to AID/W's impression of a lack of GOK participation in the preparation of the PRP and a question as to the extent of commitment by the GOK. The GOK has participated in all phases of the preparation of the PRP and this Project Paper, both of which are based on a comprehensive GOK proposal which is included at Annex B, and has made major inputs to them. As indicated in the detailed description of the project, the financial analysis and the implementation plan, the GOK is fully committed to the project in terms of the numbers of people and positions, the amount of collaborative effort, and the equipment and the funds it must devote to the PSRC. The GOK is also on record numerous times in stressing the need for such a Center and advocating its establishment. At a donors' meeting in March 1976, the Permanent Secretary, MOH, publically asked the USAID representatives to express their commitment to the PSRC. Staffs in the Ministries of Finance and Planning and Health have participated in the preparation of this paper and are appraised of its contents.

As indicated elsewhere in this document, certain covenants from the Government will be required, prior to the ProAg signing, covering certain key GOK commitments. No problems in this regard are anticipated.

Requirements for advisory and participant training efforts have been thoroughly reviewed in connection with cabled AID/W comments. The number of long-term advisors believed to be required to assist in accomplishing the many activities expected of the PSRC in its early years has been reduced from four to three. It is felt that three high-quality individuals with backgrounds in sociology/demography, population/economics and public health/family planning can adequately cover the population field, particularly when augmented by the short-term consultants provided in this project. The GOK is anxious for the Center to begin work now, and certainly the needs of Kenya and of its current population problems and its ongoing programs suggest that a functioning PSRC is needed as soon as possible.

As suggested in the cable and as is the practice in some other AID-sponsored projects in Kenya, participants who go to the United States for PhD training will be bonded and will return to Kenya and the PSRC after two years to do research and write their dissertations on Kenya-specific topics. Provision is also made in the project for short-term training which would allow some individuals already on the academic staff of the University to take special courses not available in Kenya and return to incorporate new MCH/family planning materials into curricula within their departments.

Perhaps the most important unresolved issue relating to the operation of the PSRC is the question of whether or not the Center will be able to tap the University's available central research funds to the extent necessary to mount a significant population research effort. Because only experience is expected to provide definitive answers on this issue, AID budgeted funds to allow the PSRC to initiate research in areas it considers high priority and for which it has been unable to secure central research funds. Annual Mission reviews, relying heavily upon the views and experiences of the contract team, will determine if these funds are to be utilized.

From the beginning of the development of this project, Mission staff members have often questioned whether or not students will be attracted to the Center. Evidence of definite interest in the field is shown by the fact that a few students at the University are currently specializing in population studies within the Departments of Sociology, Geography and Economics. Such aspects of the project as provisions for student fellowships (budgeted as student support) and opportunities for carrying out policy-oriented population research are expected to encourage students to join the Center. Other major factors in determining student interest will be the caliber of the contract team, quality of the PSRC courses offered, the enthusiasm and cooperation displayed by staff members of the various departments in making the PSRC multi-disciplinary, and the extent to which students perceive the availability of professional population-related jobs. Until the PSRC has been in operation several years, it will not be possible to determine whether or not student interest is in fact an issue. The Mission will closely monitor the situation.

When the Mission first became involved in developing the PSRC project several years ago, it was felt that the primary issue would be whether or not the Center was to be a truly multi-disciplinary institution. Because major University impetus for the development of the PSRC came from the Department of Geography, there was concern that the Center might be seen within the University as merely an adjunct of that department. As is indicated elsewhere in this PP, this does not now seem to be a significant issue.

A recent meeting with the USAID Director and the Vice Chancellor of the University, and numerous discussions with various heads of departments have convinced other Mission staff that the University has every intention of making the PSRC multi-disciplinary. The University Senate has previously unanimously approved its establishment. The Vice Chancellor speaks of the Center as "viewing the population field in terms of total human experience."

II. Project Background and Detailed Description

A. Background

1. The Population Situation and History in Brief ^{1/}

With an estimated crude birth rate of 49 per 1,000, a natural rate of annual population increase now estimated to approximate 3.5 percent, and a startling total fertility rate (the number of children the average woman will bear throughout her reproductive years) of 7.6,^{2/} Kenya has one of the fastest growing populations in the world.^{2/} According to the 1969 census about 50 percent of the population is under the age of 16, resulting in a large number of dependents who contribute little to the economy while needing to be supported by every productive worker. Such a large dependent population creates heavy demands for social services and, as they enter the labor force, for employment. Because of Kenya's limited high potential land - only 12 percent of the total while 80 percent is marginal or semi-arid-the growing population and rising demand for food has led to severe population pressures on arable land, to increasing pressure on less productive land, and, thus, to potential environmental problems. Kenya also already has significant unemployment and rural-to-urban migration, which facts are also reflective, in part, of its population problem. These problems together have caused the Government of Kenya (GOK) with the assistance of numerous international, national and local groups to adopt a policy and establish a program aimed at reducing the nation's rate of population growth.

The evolutionary process resulting in awareness of Kenya's population problems, concern for the future, and, eventually, action to do something about the problems has spanned nearly 30 years, with concerted action appearing only during the past few years.

The demographic history of Kenya is incomplete until 1948 when the first census which included Africans was held and the total population of the country found to be 5.4 million. The next census in 1962 counted 8.6 million, and the 1969 census showed a total of 10.9 million. Central Bureau of Statistics' projections drawn from the 1969 census place the 1976 population at about 13.85 million people.

^{1/} For an extensive review of population/family planning in Kenya, see the Population/Health Sector Assessment in the Mission's Development Assistance Plan (DAF) and the section, "The Human Population and Land Situation" in the DAF Supplement. 71

^{2/} Unofficial estimates indicate the annual growth rate may be in excess of 3.5 percent per annum.

Although the colonial government never developed an antinatal policy, its concerns with various aspects of the growth and distribution of population in Kenya began to emerge in the mid-1950's. A Royal Commission on "population increase and land" sat from 1953 to 1955. It supported the idea that advice on family planning methods should be made more widely available for those who desired them but strongly disagreed with concerns about too rapid population growth, stating that population growth would stimulate the economy and that population pressures on land in some areas could be resolved by migration and increased opportunities for employment outside of agriculture.

The Family Planning Association of Kenya (FPAK), was formed in 1961 with the union of the Family Planning Committee of Mombasa (founded in 1955) and the Family Planning Association of Nairobi (founded in 1956). FPAK joined the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) in 1962, the first African affiliate to do so. Its role and significance have constantly expanded through the years, and it is presently a major force among groups involved in population/family planning activities in Kenya.

Kenya attained independence in December of 1963. The first concrete indication of the new nation's growing official commitment to a national population policy was published early in 1965 as part of Sessional Paper No. 10, the basic statement of Kenya's goals and philosophy of development. It specified that limited resources and population growth were the two major constraints on development and presented a variety of projections to support this view. The paper concluded, "A high rate of population growth means a large dependent population, reduces the money available for development, lowers the rate of growth and makes exceedingly difficult the task of increasing social services." ^{3/}

Also, in 1965 the GOK requested a Population Council team to survey the population situation and make recommendations. The team concluded that immediate action was required and, among a broad range of suggestions, stated that the government should declare a population policy and make plans to contribute funds, facilities, and personnel to a program; all ministries

3/ Republic of Kenya, African Socialism and Its Application to Planning in Kenya, Sessional Paper No. 10, (Nairobi: Government Printer, 1965), p. 31.

should be involved although services might be provided through only one; cooperation of private agencies should be sought and the program should aim toward a 50 percent reduction in fertility over a 10-15 year period.

In 1966 Kenya became the first African country south of the Sahara to announce a population policy aimed at fertility reduction and, adopting many of the Population Council suggestions, launched a program to be implemented primarily by the Ministry of Health (MOH). The MOH began offering family planning services free of charge on a voluntary basis in 1968 through its own clinics and those operated by FPAK. The early years of the program, while raising to some extent the level of awareness of population problems and of family planning methods, had virtually no impact on the rate of population growth because of low contraceptive acceptor rates (about 60,000 in 1973, or approximately two percent of all women of reproductive age) and dropout rates estimated to be as high as 80 percent in the first year of use.

The GOK's commitment to and support for the population program was officially re-stated in May 1973 in Sessional Paper No. 3 on "Employment" and in the 1974-78 Development Plan. Further, to overcome these problems and increase the priority of the then existing program, the GOK had enlisted during CY 1972-73 the assistance of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) with an intensive five-year program to provide family planning and information services nationwide. This 1975-79 program, initially developed by the GOK, revised by the World Bank and announced in early CY 1974, includes participation by the IBRD and its sister organization, the International Development Association (IDA), AID, the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA), the Norwegian Development Agency (NORAD), the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), the Danish International Development Association (DANIDA), and the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG). These donors and the GOK's contributions for the life of the program are summarized as follows:

IBRD	\$12.0 million loan
SIDA	5.4 million grant
USAID	3.5 million grant
UNFPA	3.0 million grant
NORAD ^{4/}	1.8 million grant

^{4/} NORAD withdrew from the program in March 1975 but reprogrammed its commitment to construction for the rural health program.

FRG
GOK

\$ 0.9 million grant
\$10.1 - 14.3 million

\$36.7 - \$40.9 million

Briefly, the five-year program as originally designed is to create a national infrastructure composed of the following major elements:

- A National Family Welfare Center (NFWC) consisting of four divisions: Clinical Services; Training; Information/Education; and Research and Evaluation.
- Associated facilities including a training center, a demonstration family planning clinic, and a Health Education Unit.
- Thirty rural health centers.
Eight community nurse training schools.
- Forty-six nurse trainer/supervisor (NT/S) offices.
- Forty-six Family Planning Education Field offices.

This national infrastructure was, then, to serve the following:

- (1) 400 full-time Service Delivery Points (SDP's) staffed by 400 trained enrolled or community nurses and 800 Family Planning Field Workers (FPFW's) would be offering total MCH/FP care on a daily basis.
- (2) 190 part-time SDF's served by 17 mobile units staffed with 17 enrolled or community nurses and 17 Family Planning Field Workers would be offering MCH/FP care on a part-time basis.
- (3) Employment in the program would reach the following limits:
 - (a) 417 Community Nurses employed,
 - (b) 817 Family Planning Field Workers employed,
 - (c) 92 Supervisory/Professional workers employed,
 - (d) 19 NFWC Administrative Personnel employed,
 - (e) 99 Health Education Unit (HEU) workers employed.

Assuming the existence of the above at the end of the five-year program in 1979, it was anticipated that the program would have recruited 640,000 contraceptors and reduced the population growth rate by 0.3 percent. It would also have laid the basis for more significant reductions in future years.

In developing this significant multi-donor effort, the IBRD identified a lack of qualified personnel, inadequate management, a lack of useful research data and poor research utilization as major problems to be overcome in the development of a viable population program in Kenya. Among other actions, it recommended that action be taken to establish a Population Studies and Research Center at the University of Nairobi, stating, "There is a need in Kenya for an institutionally-based research and training center which will support Government efforts with population studies involving geographers, demographers, sociologists, anthropologists, economists, medical personnel and psychologists and which will provide useful program inputs. The Population Studies and Research Center will serve such a function....train researchers in demography and population at the postgraduate level. The Center will, thus, eventually provide a high-level manpower source on which an expanded national population program can draw. It will also help backstop family planning program efforts by providing much needed information and research findings on the population problem."^{5/}

2. History and Development of the Proposal

The concept of creating an effective population research and training facility in Kenya took form long before the IBRD recommendations were made and is the outcome of a long standing concern about the population element in development problems both within the country and at the international level.

A number of meetings have been held since 1970 in Kenya and overseas which have underlined the need for institutionalization of population research and teaching. The first was a series of consultative meetings with the population experts

^{5/} IBRD/IDA, Kenya Population Sector Survey Report: The Five-Year Population Program, FY 1975-79, Report No. 267a-KE, Feb. 28, 1974, p.69.

from the Economic Commission for Africa between 1970 and 1971 on the possibility of the University of Nairobi accommodating the United Nations Regional Demographic Center for English-Speaking Africa. The major obstacle was the scarcity of trained manpower in the population field, and the facility was eventually established in Ghana.

The second meeting, under the auspices of the United Nations Development Program in Kenya, gathered together representatives of government ministries and donor agencies interested in population activities. The meeting recommended the establishment of a university-based Population Studies and Research Center as a necessary support and focus for the growing interest in the field.

The third and most important meeting was an Expert Working Group called by the Secretary General of the United Nations in France in June 1971 to consider population research and training in national institutions. The meeting, which included 62 directors and scholars engaged in population research and teaching, provided a forum for a valuable exchange of ideas with representatives of major donor countries and organizations involved in that field in many different parts of the world. Some concrete proposals for the development of a PSRC were worked out at that meeting.

The intensive discussions at these meetings, plus subsequent informal talks with interested donor agencies, prepared the ground for a proposal by the University of Nairobi to establish a Population Studies and Research Center. Major support for the Center, including construction of a facility to house it, was envisioned as being provided by the Population Council through a subgrant to be charged against an AID contract. Numerous University and Population Council discussions on the subject led to a May 1973 proposal which was endorsed by the Ministry of Finance and Planning and supported by the Ministries of Health and Education. In November 1973 the University Senate approved the proposal to establish a PSRC. The basic rationale for the Center at that time was much the same as that of the current project.

Also, in November 1973 the University of North Carolina through its Population Dynamics Project contract with AID was considered as an alternate source of funding for the project. UNC personnel had traveled to Kenya and discussed a possible role in the Center several times with University and Mission officials.

From the beginning, the Mission has considered the project important and worthwhile. However, after careful study, the Mission decided against the earlier proposals in favor of designing a bilateral project which would have the major advantages of closer collaboration with the various government entities whose support of, interest in, and use of the PSRC are so vital to its success. It is felt that the current approach will diminish possible coordination problems the new Center might have with regard to overall multi-donor population activities in Kenya, better ensure the PSRC's role as an adjunct to the Government's Rural Health Maternal and Child Health/Family Planning (MCH/FP) efforts, and provide for closer involvement of Mission and GOK objectives in the policies and activities of the Center. A bilateral program was first recommended by the Mission in November 1973, and was agreed upon in a series of Mission-AID/W cables between that time and mid-June 1974.

The University of Nairobi through the Ministry of Finance and Planning, submitted a revised proposal to USAID/Kenya in November 1974 (Annex B). It is that document, further modified through consultation between Mission staff and interested parties in the University, which provided the basis for the February 1975 Project Review Paper (PRP) and this Project Paper (PP).

A PRP was submitted to AID/W February 14, 1975, and approval was cabled to the Mission April 17, 1975 (Annex A). It was expected that a PP would be forthcoming within a few months. However, the May 1975 departure of the then Population Officer and his full-time replacement only in November 1975, the press of other Mission business, and lack of manpower to prepare the documentation has resulted in long delays. A Mission-arranged mid-summer 1975 TDY by an experienced AID advisor stationed in Ethiopia was useful in further clarifying the project but was far too short to complete a PP. With the assignment of a new Population Officer and the assignment of a resident-hire Program Assistant in March 1976 work on the PP was at last able to proceed.

Although unplanned this delay has, in fact, proven to be beneficial in some respects. A number of different departments within the University have had an opportunity to continue discussion on their probable roles within the PSRC -- what the departments and individuals could provide to the Center and what it could do for them. Also, as a Ministry of Finance and Planning (MOFP) official remarked at a March 1976 meeting,

"The Population Studies and Research Center has a much higher priority today than when it was first proposed or even last year. Now we have an operating family planning program to which the Government is heavily committed. We see the Center as a very important supporting organization for the national program."

3. Relevance to Other AID Activities and the DAP

Development of a Population Studies and Research Center at the University of Nairobi will contribute directly to AID's objectives as set out in the Population/Health Sector Assessment in the Kenya Mission's Development Assistance Plan. This is in one of two sectors targetted for major AID efforts. It was specifically cited in the DAP (pg. 84 and pgs. 89-90) as a means to support and strengthen other activities in the sector since its primary purposes - the training of high-quality manpower and the production of relevant research-directly address two of the major constraints identified by the DAP as hindrances to progress in the population area: 1) Limited manpower availability and capability and 2) lack of general knowledge of the concepts of family planning among both adopters and policy makers.

The project is responsive to the Government of Kenya's development priorities and needs as indicated above and in conversations with the MOH and as stated in the GOK 1974-78 Development Plan. It will be implemented in close coordination with GOK entities concerned with population problems and programs --in particular, the Ministries of Health and Finance and Planning. The Mission already has strong ties and close working relationships with those Ministries.

To date the major effort of AID in the population/health sector has been the Family Planning Project, 615-11-580-161. That project is to support the five-year GOK program and has basically the same objectives as that multi-donor effort. As originally conceived, it was to provide the MOH/NFWC with technical advisors, participant training, equipment and support for GOK recurrent costs in the areas of the health education, clinical services, administration, and research/evaluation. For further details the reader is referred to the project PROP submitted to AID/W in April 1974 and approved the following December.

Other significant AID activities have included the joint Mission-AID/W funded Poplabs activity (615-11-580-141.2) and the AID/W-financed DUALabs effort, both of which have supported the Central Bureau of Statistics' (CBS) data gathering and processing activities. Both are directly relevant to the GOK's five-year program with the

DUALabs effort particularly so since it is developing with the MOH a means for the CBS' providing computer processing and data generation of health and family planning statistics needed by the MOH and NFWC. Such information will also be available and useful to the PSRC.

An April USAID staff paper utilizing an early CY 1976 evaluation of the Family Planning project proposed a broadening of AID activities in the health/family planning area to focus more on rural health delivery. The basic justification for such a change was first, that achievement of the demographic goals of the GOK's five-year program could not be demonstrated and, second, that rural health delivery objectives and comprehensive efforts in this field were more appropriate since the MOH family planning is an integral part of a larger MCH program which, in turn, constitutes the essence of the Government's 10-year rural health program. Therefore, while described separately and even justified differently within various parts of the GOK, the rural health and MCH/FP programs were, in fact, being implemented as one using the same clinic sites, professional and paramedical personnel, MOH leadership, and basic philosophy.

Proposed AID support for the Population Studies and Research Center is relevant for this new expanded program thrust even though it had its origins at a time when Mission efforts were more narrow in their scope. Many of the trained personnel produced by the Center will work in the rural health-MCH/FP program. Much of the socio-economic research, whether primarily focussed on FP, MCH, medical, legal or other questions, will be of benefit to that program. We believe this will be the case even when the training and/or research are very narrowly defined in terms of FP subjects given the integral relationship between FP, MCH and rural health. The more directly demographic research and training may have less, but still some utility, for health planning.

At the same time specific family planning knowledge and training will continue to be needed to enable the GOK to move ahead with the successful implementation of its family planning activities within the context of its overall rural health program. This the PSRC, the USAID believes, can and will do.

4. Rationale for the Population Studies and Research Center

The five-year national MCH/FP program has built into it a limited capacity to deal with (1) the research backstopping necessary to manage such a complex, ambitious program and (2) the training for the necessary non-medical skills required throughout Government for dealing with the multi-dimensional population problem. As indicated in Section II.A.1., the plan designers took account of these limitations by proposing the Population Studies and Research Center as one method of providing to Government, and especially to the Ministry of Health, the necessary research backstopping and trained professional manpower. It was, and still is, envisaged that the PSRC would have a special relationship to the Research and Evaluation Division of the National Family Welfare Center.

As originally designed, the five-year program was to include a research and evaluation function to be implemented only in part by the NFWC Research and Evaluation Division (RED). The Division was to work closely with other organizations - the CBS, the MOH Epidemiology and Statistics Unit, the Office of the Registrar General, and the University of Nairobi PSRC - in implementing a three-pronged evaluation strategy:

1. The Evaluation and Research Division to be responsible principally for continuous monitoring of the program and for collecting and analyzing service statistics.
2. The CBS (Demographic Studies Unit) and the Office of the Registrar General to provide in-depth analysis of demographic data for whose collection these two agencies are responsible.
3. The PSRC to conduct sociological, anthropological, legal, biological and behavioral science research in areas having broader implications for, and solutions to, the population problem and to provide post-graduate training in demography and population.

A recently published GOK/UNFPA document ^{6/} sets forth a scope of work for the Division and an approach for the program which

6/ GOK Ministry of Health in cooperation with the United Nations Office of Technical Co-Operation and the UNFPA, Kenya: Past and Present, A Profile of Family Planning Program Implementation, March 1976, Chapter 4.

does not differ substantially from the above. It also identifies some specific areas of research which are to be the Division's primary, but not exclusive obligation and which are focussed on operational and administrative data on MCH/FP. These areas include: Measurement of contraceptive acceptance and continuation rates; characteristics of both acceptors and non-acceptors; reasons for contraceptive discontinuance; measurement or projections of births averted; effectiveness of FP motivators; information on client satisfaction/dissatisfaction with MCH/FP services, and performance of clinic personnel to name just a few. Additionally, the Division has recently been instructed by the March 1976 IBRD supervision mission to include broader health statistics in its research activities.

By contrast, research to be carried out by outside sources, including the PSRC, is identified as including the following: cost-benefit analyses; determinants of fertility; relative effectiveness of various FP models; and impact of FP on socio-economic status of acceptors (principally women). In broader population subject areas research topics are identified as migration and rapid urbanization; economic impact of rapid population growth; impact of high population growth on land and resources; problems attendant to policy implementation; manpower surveys; surveys of knowledge of family planning, attitudes toward FP and the practice of contraception or child spacing among the population, and attitudes of Kenyan males toward fertility regulation.

In the evaluation area the MOH/UNFPA report points out the need for five types of evaluation:

- 1) Need for the program.
- 2) Plans or design (feasibility).
- 3) Performance (production).
- 4) Effects (immediate and direct effects).
- 5) Impact (less immediate and indirect effects).

While the report indicates that all of these are the primary responsibility of the Division, the document is careful to point out that the RED will have to rely on others, such as the CBS for demographic statistics and the research and studies described above, to fulfill this responsibility. The Mission believes that the PSRC can also serve as an outside agent to carry out periodic, special, in-depth evaluation of the five-year program in addition to making an input through its research activities.

It is clear from discussion with MOH, MOFP and University officials that all view the PSRC as a complementary and auxiliary organization to the RED. It is also clear that the Division does not have the current or planned capacity to achieve its scope of work. While PSRC assistance in this regard may be limited in the short run and in part dependent upon the rapidity and effectiveness with which the Center becomes fully operational, over the longer-term the Center should contribute significantly to the Division's operations through the training of manpower for RED as well as other parts of the MOH and NFWC and for the University and other private and GOK organizations whose efforts will support directly and indirectly the Division and the overall program.

Finally, for the GOK's rural health-MCH/FP program to be successful, data and other information necessary for program design and implementation will have to be available. Even though Kenya probably has a more comprehensive data base than many other LDC's, there are still tremendous gaps in the FP subject areas. One example is the incompleteness in demographic data described in the USAID's TOAID A-40 (April 2, 1976). Even more serious is the rudimentary and often very dated information available on socio-economic and cultural factors - a fact of which the USAID is increasingly made aware as it attempts to do social soundness analyses which apply to differing assistance activities operating in different geographical areas. Administrative boundaries in Kenya largely reflect tribal-cultural divisions which means that significant differences exist between provinces and, often, even districts (of which there are 40). Therefore, for a program as sensitive to such considerations as the GOK's five-year effort, the research to be carried out by the PSRC has added significance and urgency.

B. Detailed Description

1. Sector Goal

The goal of the population/health/nutrition sector, to which this project relates, is to assist and supplement the efforts of the Government of Kenya in realizing its Rural Health objectives and targets, one of which is the provision nationwide of family planning services. Part of the Government's rural health goal is to create an MCH/FP infrastructure capable of

providing enough MCH/FP services so that by the end of five years 640,000 contraceptors will have averted 150,000 births, which will, in turn, have the demographic impact of reducing the population growth rate. While the GOK anticipates an 0.3 percent reduction in the annual growth rate, as stated previously, USAID believes the demographic impact anticipated in five years is neither achievable nor verifiable. (For an additional explanation, see: Staff Paper: Rural Health/Maternal and Child Health/Family Planning, USAID, Nairobi, Kenya, April 1976.)

It has long been recognized in Kenya (and, indeed, in population/family planning programs throughout the world) that the lack of qualified personnel and lack of useful research information to guide programs and make them more meaningful to larger and larger numbers of people are major obstacles to the creation of a family planning program capable of making a significant impact on fertility. Therefore, a vital subgoal to the health/population/nutrition sector would be: Provide policy-effective, professional manpower and research to guide multi-faceted population/family planning activities in Kenya. The PSRC project specifically addresses this subgoal.

Measurements of achievement of the subgoal would include: (1) a follow-up survey of PSRC graduates and other PSRC-trained individuals to determine the extent of their leadership in the field and their effect on the management and general policies of population/family planning activities in Kenya, and (2) a review of all research and training materials produced by the PSRC, along with a study of their impact on population activities (changes in the program, increase in acceptor rates, changes in legislation, etc.).

2. Project Purpose

The purpose of this project is to create a Kenyan institution capable of performing high-quality population/family planning training and research required by government ministries, public and private agencies, international organizations and the University itself.

There is no doubt that population matters, with their complicated interrelationships to economic social and political areas of development, are vitally important to the future of Kenya. A successful attack on the problems of rapid population growth and on the growth itself requires talents

and efforts from many sources. The multi-disciplinary PSRC is expected to focus the broad range of University skills and resources on the population field and provide much-needed support for the efforts of other organizations. Being outside of the formal government structure, it can remain independent while at the same time maintaining close ties with affected agencies. It can bring to bear a measure of scientific objectivity and creative thought to the population issues facing the country. In addition, as an institution located in Kenya, directed by Kenyans, and focussed on Kenya-specific questions, it is far more likely than any external organization to be culturally and politically acceptable and to be able to act as an innovative force in the sensitive population field.

3. End-of-Project Status

At the end of the project, a multi-disciplinary, fully operational Population Studies and Research Center staffed by highly educated Kenyan professionals will exist at the University of Nairobi. If the project achieves its objectives, the following conditions will apply at that time:

- a. A Governing Council which meets at least once a year with an agenda and minutes to determine broad policies and provide high-level guidance for the PSRC. Membership would include:

- The Vice-Chancellor, University of Nairobi
- Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Education, or his designee
- Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Health, or his designee
- Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Finance and Planning, or his designee
- Director, PSRC
- Senior Staff, PSRC;
- Head, Department of Economics
- Head, Department of Geography
- Head, Department of Sociology
- Head, Department of Educational Planning and Curriculum Development
- Head, Department of Community Health
- Head, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology
- Director, Institute for Development Studies
- Director, Institute of African Studies
- Director, Family Planning Association of Kenya

The composition of this Council is similar to that of the existing Institute for Development Studies. In practice, lower-level representatives often attend meetings of the Board.

- b. A core staff which includes a director and four senior researcher/lecturers (or a deputy director in place of one of the latter). They would represent differing population-related disciplines and direct the teaching and research activities of the Center in those fields. One is to review all Center activities with regard to their linkages to family planning, and policy-oriented projects to ensure that this remains a central focus of work undertaken by the PSRC.
- c. An ongoing research program responsive to requests of ministries and concerned agencies which attracts funds from a variety of sources and which is a respected and well utilized service of the Center.
- d. A Research and Training Board which meets regularly. All research proposals selected for funding through the Center should first be reviewed and approved by a majority of the Board. The Board also would suggest possible research topics, recommend courses to be taught at the PSRC, and make suggestions regarding curricula content for special seminars and the groups or individuals invited to attend. The Board would provide an operational, decision-making role for those organizations which could have a direct interest in the activities and accomplishments of the PSRC. In this regard, members should be empowered as spokesmen and decision-makers for their organizations and should be intimately involved with projects for which PSRC research and training is required. Membership would include:
 - Director, PSRC
 - Senior Staff, PSRC
 - Representatives of all University Departments and institutes listed as members of the Governing Board and any additional departments which may request and be approved for membership.

- Representatives from the Ministry of Finance and Planning (particularly from the Planning Division and the Central Bureau of Statistics); the Ministry of Health (particularly the Divisions of Health Education and of Research and Evaluation within the National Family Welfare Center), and the Ministry of Education.
- A representative of FPAK.

Additional members or observers may be invited at the discretion of the Director or upon petition of six Board members.

- e. An institutionalized, post-graduate degree program from which at least five graduates have been employed in population-related activities within government, private agencies or the University.
- f. Associate researcher/lecturers from at least eight departments of the University involved in population research activities funded through the PSRC and/or using population/family planning curricula within undergraduate courses taught in their own departments.
- g. Regularly scheduled seminars being held for opinion leaders, civil servants, secondary school teachers, and others.

Most of these end-of-project conditions can be verified by direct observation and by examination of PSRC and University training and research records. The responsiveness of the research program can be ascertained by a review of requests and of completed research reports. A more thorough verification might involve studying the reports and their utilization by the affected entities, plus interviewing government and agency personnel, to arrive at a determination of the value of the research efforts to on-going activities in the population field and their impact on those projects.

4. Outputs and Magnitude

The division of time and effort within the PSRC is expected to be about equally weighted between its two major functions of research and training. The research segment will focus the talents and efforts of Center staff, students, and associate

research fellows from many areas of the University on policy-relevant research activities. Prompt, useful responses to the research and evaluation needs of government ministries and other organizations involved in MCH/family planning programs will be particularly important as will the widespread dissemination of research findings.

The training segment includes a post-graduate program, infusion of new population/family planning curricula into undergraduate courses in various departments of the University, seminars for civil servants and opinion leaders. As a spinoff of its other activities the PSRC will probably become involved to some extent in the preparation and pre-testing of health/population education materials for secondary schools in cooperation with Government and private entities already active in this area. A population library will serve both the University and the public.

a. Research

To avoid overextension, provide the services expected by Government entities and private agencies, assure high quality work, and maintain its priorities, the Center must be extremely selective in its choice of research projects. However, a minimum of six discussion papers and/or research reports on population program and policy-relevant topics are expected to be published and disseminated each year by the third year. Many will be included in a semi-annual PSRC Journal to be published beginning in the third year of the project.

As often as possible, major research projects will be designed by the Center to provide a variety of data which could be used to satisfy a number of research requests. The PSRC will aim toward early completion of several major multi-disciplinary research projects which would make a significant contribution to the policy-making process and would provide wide visibility and recognition for the Center at an early stage of its development. Such projects would also help the Center establish professional contacts with a wide range of population-related groups and individuals.

At every possible stage of research, the Center will make a continuing and determined effort to involve the organizations concerned with utilization of the research results. Participation of policy-making and program-implementing entities on the Governing Council and Research and Training Board will assure that those groups know what research activities are undertaken by the Center, have a voice in suggesting and approving research proposals and in reviewing questionnaires

and methods, and have a forum for discussing progress and interim results of research. PSRC staffers will meet often with the Council and the Board on various aspects of the research projects and will encourage their participation in many phases of the research. Such close coordination, although requiring much time and effort, is expected to produce significant results in converting research results and recommendations into program actions.

As for types of research which might be undertaken, research agendas adopted at post-World Population Conference regional consultations held in July 1975 observed that research areas requiring special attention in Africa included patterns, trends, and differentials in morbidity, mortality, fertility, infertility and sub-fertility, population distribution and migration. Also traditional medicine, attitudes to family size, family planning and factors affecting its operation and success, the interrelationships between population variables and socio-economic development, and population policies and factors influencing their formulation and implementation. As far as possible, this research should be oriented to African development problems with special emphasis on rural development.

Several areas of needed research and evaluation, as set out by the University of Nairobi proposal for the PRSC, include:

1. Determinants of fertility. Very little is known of the factors determining fertility in Kenya, particularly in the rural setting. Knowledge of these factors and how they operate is important for the success of any family planning program. It is important to know, for example, the factors affecting the decisions of couples in rural areas regarding family size, why some women practice birth control while others do not, what traditional methods are used; why certain methods are preferred to others, etc. Several KAP (knowledge, attitudes, practices) studies have been conducted in Kenya since 1966, but they have been limited in scope and conducted on highly selected segments of the population. They are useful studies but were not intended to serve as baseline information for a national family planning program. Further KAP surveys are needed to collect the information necessary to measure changes in fertility, attitudes, knowledge, motives and use of

contraception among the general population over time. These surveys will provide valuable data about the persons who are not utilizing family planning centers.

- ii. Population Change and Economic Development. Only limited research has been carried out so far in Kenya on the interrelationship of economic and demographic factors. The impact of population growth on savings, capital formation, income, employment, unemployment, foreign trade etc., needs to be studied. The PSRC will also attempt to determine the impact of changes in some of the latter variables upon population growth. Attention will be given to the traditional sector as well as the modern one.
- iii. Evaluation of the Rural Health MCH/FP Program. The successful implementation of the Rural Health MCH/FP Program depends in large part upon the establishment of a system to monitor progress, suggest alternative strategies to meet program goals, and assess program impact. To a major extent the Ministry of Health will itself perform this function. However, in the interests of objectivity and to provide greater opportunities for ensuring that research findings are incorporated into program activities, it is proposed that the PSRC be a resource for evaluation of the Program. Obviously, the Ministry of Health will determine whether this will be done, and if so, how it will be done.

One of the very early projects for Center students will obviously need to be a compilation and review of the numerous population/family planning studies that have already been completed by many organizations and individuals. This task will assist in identifying important gaps in knowledge and make it possible to avoid repetition of efforts. It will also serve to identify sources of information and research expertise which might be tapped in connection with later research projects undertaken by the Center.

In outlining research possibilities for the PSRC, an assumption is made that the agencies already involved in collecting demographic data -- the Central Bureau of Statistics and the Office of the Registrar-General -- will continue to expand and improve the quality and comprehensiveness of their statistics and the methods of collection and processing. With programs underway in both units aimed at these objectives, there is good reason to believe the assumption is valid. Center involvement in this

type of research would only be undertaken at the request of, and in cooperation with, these organizations. An example might be possible PSRC cooperation with the Central Bureau of Statistics in phases of the upcoming World Fertility Survey or the 1979 Kenya Census. The PSRC will also utilize data collected by these organizations in its research studies.

It appears that there will be no lack of appropriate research topics. Clear definition of priorities and careful selection of projects will be vital to the success of the PSRC and to the operational usefulness of its research efforts. The setting of such priorities and selection of projects will be the responsibility of the Center's Governing Council and its Research and Training Board.

b. Trained Academic Staff for Center and University Departments

Six Kenyan PhD's and five MA's will be trained to take population-related positions with the University. Four of these PhD's will join the academic staff of the PSRC, replacing the expatriate advisors. The four will represent differing disciplines, such as public health/family planning, sociology/demography, economics/population statistics, population/geography. Two additional PhD's are being trained to allow for attrition. If all six receive their degrees and the PSRC is unable to absorb them, their population skills will be in demand elsewhere in the University or in Government or private agency posts. Training to the PhD level is required in order to assure a PSRC core staff equal in caliber and prestige to other departments and institutes. The MA returnees are expected to provide population skills and interests within other departments of the University.

c. Post-Graduate Program

The post-graduate program in population studies instituted at the Center will be the breeding-ground for providing indigenous, top-quality manpower to staff population/family planning activities within the government and private agencies involved in those activities and within the academic community. At least three PSRC-trained MA's and one PhD per year are expected to be graduating by the fourth year of the project. In addition, students participating in this program will carry out much of the research undertaken by the PSRC and will play a role in developing materials for special workshops and seminars.

d. Teaching

Courses taught at the Center will be determined by the Senate, the PSRC staff, the Governing Council and Research and Training Board, and the talents and interests of Associate Researcher/Lecturers from other departments having joint appointments at the Center. A representative list of topics under which courses can be expected to develop might include, among many others:

- Economics of population growth
- Socio-cultural factors in population growth
- Biological limitations to growth, including environmental considerations
- Demography and statistics
- Formulation of population policies
- Management of population programs
- Information, education and communication theories and techniques in population programs
- Techniques of fertility control
- Urbanization and migration
- Environmental consequences of population growth

Many of these courses, if not all, would be open to undergraduates and to post-graduates enrolled in complementary academic disciplines. They might take the Center courses as electives or as part of their regular schedule. The courses would also be available to individuals in government service or in the private population-related agencies under sponsorship by their employing organizations.

PSRC-trained students graduating from the University are expected to have a variety of job opportunities when they are ready to begin their careers. Although it is not possible for the employment sources to state exactly what their needs will be in the future, the following are just a few of the organizations which have indicated a need or willingness to hire individuals with population/family planning skills: the Ministries of Health, Finance and Planning, Education, Housing and Social Services, Information and Broadcasting, Labor, Cooperative Development, and Lands and Settlement. The Central Bureau of Statistics and the Office of the Registrar-General are seeking additional personnel, and, as has already been stated, so is the University of Nairobi. The list of international and private agencies is extensive, but to name a few: Family Planning Association of Kenya, National Christian Council of Kenya, International Planned Parenthood Federation,

UNFPA, UNDP and the United Nations Environmental Program. Of course, employment possibilities could extend far beyond the borders of Kenya to regional posts elsewhere in Africa or to international posts in Europe or the United States. However, the main thrust of this program is to prepare Kenyans to fill Kenyan posts. Large numbers of population-related positions in the country at the present time are being filled by expatriates or are vacant.

e. Population Curricula in Undergraduate Programs

The rationale for financing efforts to include population/family planning curricula in undergraduate studies within a number of the University's departments is that University students, whatever their fields of interest, are tomorrow's leaders in Kenya as elsewhere. Ensuring that they are exposed to population information could pay valuable dividends in the not-too-distant future. Dispersed throughout much of the country and involved in a wide variety of business and social activities, they may carry with them a general knowledge of the effect of population growth upon national and family interests and, it is expected, a favorable orientation toward population/family planning activities. As local and national opinion leaders, their views will have authority and credibility. They can be expected to influence beliefs and practices far beyond their family circles.

Some undergraduate population-related courses are currently being taught at the University of Nairobi. The 1975-76 university calendar lists:

- Department of Economics - Demography
- Department of Geography - Population Geography (2 courses) and Demography
- Department of Sociology - Demography
- Faculty of Medicine - Reproduction, Pediatrics and Child Health, and Obstetrics and Gynecology

PSRC staff members might work with lecturers in these departments and a number of others to upgrade, update and make more country-specific the courses already taught. As a possible alternative in some cases where courses seem to be a duplication of effort, some multidisciplinary courses might be taught at the Center. Curriculum input would come from the participating departments, and each might grant credit to students taking the courses.

PSRC staff members should assist and encourage lecturers in many departments to introduce new population/family planning curricula into many relevant courses. Departments tentatively targetted as recipients of such assistance include: Geography, Sociology, and Economics (mentioned above), History, Government, Educational Planning and Curriculum Development, Law, Community Health, Pediatrics, Obstetrics and Gynecology, Mathematics, and Urban, Rural and Regional Planning. Curricula are expected to be established in at least eight, and preferably all, of these departments by the end of the project.

f. Seminars for Civil Servants, etc.

During the last half of the second year of the project, the Center will begin a series of special one-and two-week seminars for civil servants and other middle-level Government workers. These seminars will be held about twice a semester, and each is anticipated to be attended by up to 25 people.

Initially, the seminars will be aimed at civil servants and international and private agency workers whose jobs are directly related to population/family planning activities. Major responsibility for project implementation and eventual project success often rests upon these individuals, yet studies in Kenya and elsewhere have shown that they frequently are poorly motivated and poorly informed.

PSRC seminars would provide workers with basic information about the rationale for and objectives of the MCH/FP program as it relates to family life and national development in Kenya. The Center will not attempt to teach them the mechanics of the jobs to which they are assigned. Other programs, most notably training carried out by the Ministry of Health through the National Family Welfare Center, are already underway or are being scheduled to do that. The Center will strive to give workers an understanding of the population situation and realization of the worth and the importance of the role they have to play.

Later seminars will branch out to include teachers, the wide range of civil servants whose areas of interest such as labor, education or agriculture are affected by the rate of population growth, and other interested individuals.

The PSRC staff and the Research and Training Board will determine the content of these seminars, but they are expected to draw heavily on the research work underway at the Center in order to make them up-to-date and clearly relevant to the Kenya situation. One segment of the seminars might be designed to acquaint field personnel with basic research techniques and objectives. Such training would allow them to better observe conditions within the program, encourage them to seek answers for some of the questions raised by their observations, and give them a sound basis for making policy recommendations to higher level managers.

g. Seminars for Opinion Makers

By the third year of the program -- and perhaps as early as the second year -- the Center will begin sponsoring a series of two or three-day population seminars for opinion makers. These are the people who determine national policies and whose views can affect the beliefs and practices of many others.

Recognizing the importance of this audience, the PSRC plans to mount an all-out effort in its seminars (and in research reports and public discussions as well) to convince opinion makers that population problems are important and immediate and to enlist their support for activities aimed toward solving them. As many as 150 opinion makers are expected to participate in these seminars by the end of the project.

The high-level staff and the prestige of the Center as part of the focal point of learning and knowledge in Kenya, combined with hard-hitting presentations drawing upon the country-specific research it will be conducting, should make the PSRC an effective organization for this task.

h. Population Education Materials

Though not a high priority activity for the Center, the development of population education materials for use in secondary schools is a natural offshoot of the research program, a needed function, and an area which offers the Center great opportunities for coordination with and assistance to other agencies.

It is by no means universally agreed in Kenya that population education in the schools is a good thing. However, a number of groups, including the Kenya National Union of Teachers, are

strong supporters of the concept. The National Christian Council of Kenya has already instituted family life education programs in some church-related secondary schools. The FAO-supported Program for Better Family Living is developing curriculum materials, as are the Health Education Unit of the Ministry of Health and the Information/Education Division within the National Family Welfare Center. In the preparation and pretesting of materials, PSRC data and expertise could be of great help to these organizations. Because of the number of groups already active in this area the PSRC role, if any, will be limited to a supportive one rather than a direct curriculum writing one.

1. Population Library

A population library with holdings of an estimated 2,000 - plus books and periodicals is to be an integral part of the new Center. It is important both for training and for research aspects of the PSRC. Data gathered in all PSRC-funded research will be deposited in the library after the completion of the research. It will then be available to other researchers and could be an important part of additional studies.

Although it has not yet been discussed with the other organizations involved, the population library at the Center could conceivably perform an additional important function. Designation of a repository for information and data compiled by the far-flung and varied population/family planning activities underway in Kenya is long overdue. As a Kenyan entity separate from but closely involved with the projects of governmental, international and private organizations, the PSRC could prove the most acceptable repository of data for such groups. It might also be the quickest, easiest place from which to retrieve information. The possibility will definitely be explored in greater detail as the Center is established.

5. Inputs and Implementation Targets

AID inputs to the project are in the major categories of technical advisors, participant training, commodities, student support and research financing, and other costs. Included are:

- a. Three long-term advisors (144 worker-months) who will serve as senior staffers for the Center while Kenyans are being trained for the posts. Advisors will represent different disciplines, one each for sociology/

demography, population/economics and public health/family planning. Each advisor will have a PhD degree and will be fully qualified to direct research and training in his field. Advisors will be responsible for teaching a variety of post-graduate courses at Center, assisting in the development of population/family planning materials for incorporation in undergraduate courses in various departments of the University, cooperating with students and other University faculty members in population research activities and in the preparation of research reports, discussion papers and the PSRC Journal (to be established), and helping to organize a variety of population seminars. They will serve on the PSRC Research and Training Board, thus participating in the review and approval of research activities to be funded through the Center, in the determination of courses to be taught at the Center, selection of participants for overseas training, and organization of special workshops. When the senior staff participants return from training to assume their PSRC posts, advisory team members will remain as their counterparts for up to a year.

- b. Up to 30 total worker-months of service by a number of short-term advisors engaged as indicated. It is anticipated that some would help to incorporate population/family planning materials into curricula of undergraduate courses taught within such university departments as Economics, Law, Sociology, Geography, Urban, Rural, and Regional Planning, Community Medicine, Advanced Nursing, Agriculture, Gynecology and Obstetrics and Education. Short-term consultants might also work with the PSRC in specialized areas, such as program administration and management, research methodology and analysis, and theories and practice of population information, education, and communications, should the PSRC organize special seminars in these areas. Several consultants will be hired to carry out special evaluations of the PSRC project at the end of the second year and at the end of the project.
- c. Eleven long-term participants who will be sent to the United States for advanced degree training in population studies. Six will be PhD candidates who will specialize in such varied population-related

disciplines as demography, population geography, economics of population growth and development, public health and family planning, sociology of population growth and development and population education. All will be required to complete some coursework in program administration and management and in information, education, and communications. It is anticipated that each individual will return to Kenya to do research and prepare a thesis following two years of U.S. coursework. Thus, a significant part of the training will be specifically applicable to the Kenyan situation, and participants will contribute to the work of the PSRC even before their formal training is completed.

The other five long-term participants will be MA candidates who will return to join departmental staffs within the University or will serve as junior research fellows at the PSRC while continuing work at the Center toward their Ph.D degrees.

AID will also provide:

- d. Up to 10 short-term participants who will be selected to receive special training as the needs of the project dictate. Among this group are expected to be some senior university staff members who might take various types of intensive population training and return to incorporate their new knowledge into research activities and courses taught within their own departments or for the PSRC.

Other individuals might be sent for information, education and communication courses such as those taught by the University of Chicago or the East-West Center at the University of Hawaii. Still others might take short-term demography or census and survey methods courses, such as those offered by the U.S. Census Bureau. Another possibility is that some individuals from the Ministry of Finance and Planning, the Ministry of Education or other GOK entity (but excluding the Ministry of Health because AID funds for participant

training are already available to the MOH under Project 161) might attend courses at the PSRC for a semester, be sponsored by the Center for intensive training in the United States, and return to be granted an MA through the Center. This would quickly provide some population-trained manpower needed by Government while the PSRC course program is just beginning.

- e. Commodities, such as typewriters, small electronic calculators, and office equipment in addition to that which the University will make available. Books and periodicals to stock a population library are expected to be the largest item in this category. Costs for 2,000-plus books and periodicals are estimated to be about \$21,000.
- f. Financial support for three graduate students per year in population studies at the PSRC beginning the second year of the project (see description under GOK inputs section below). The Mission believes that adequate funds may be available through the University's central fellowship program to provide for most student support required by the PSRC. If so, AID funds will not be used for this purpose. The first annual Mission evaluation of the project will make that determination which will be reviewed during subsequent evaluations.
- g. Financial support for research carried out by or through the PSRC. Similarly, research funds are expected to be available to the Center through the University's central research program although it is unclear whether these will be adequate to meet the Center's full requirements. However, funds are budgeted in case central funds prove unavailable, or available to only a limited extent, for all the research the PSRC wishes or is asked to undertake. The Mission will closely monitor this situation and will make an annual determination of supplementary research funding needed by the Center. Also, it is assumed that after a few years, the PSRC will have begun to make a name for itself, attracting research funds from other donors and from various GOK entities.

- h. Other costs, including funds for seminars and workshops, computer costs, and printing and distribution costs for the proposed semi-annual PSRC Journal.

Inputs to the Population Studies and Research Center from the Government of Kenya include:

- a. A Director(part-time) for the Center. To be selected as soon as possible following the signing of the Project Agreement, the Director would be the academic and administrative head of the PSRC. He would serve as Executive Secretary of the PSRC Governing Council and Chairman of the Research and Training Board. He will also teach, supervise some research activities, and be the chief spokesman for the PSRC in dealings within the University and with outside entities.
- b. Four senior-level posts established within the PSRC after the third year of the project for core staff members returning from training in the United States.
- c. Associate researcher/lecturer positions established for academic staff members from other University departments. Given joint appointments, these individuals would spend an estimated 50 percent of their time on population-related research and training activities within the Center. Their numbers are expected to increase from four the first year of the project to six the second year to an average of eight per year during the final three years of the project and beyond.
- d. Facilities to house the Center, including adequate office space for academic and operational staff members and for research assistants and associates, a library, classrooms and workshops, and a room suitable for the planned seminars. A rental estimate has been assigned for these facilities as part of the GOK contribution to the project. In fact, the University has made tentative plans for constructing a building to house the PSRC. The Ministry of Works has made cost estimates (see Annex K), but no architectural drawings, definitive plans, or decisions on whether or not to construct are expected to be made until after the PSRC project is itself approved.

- e. Salaries for administrative, clerical and service personnel, to include an executive officer, secretaries, clerk/typists, a librarian, a duplicating/photostat machine operator, a messenger, three drivers, and office cleaners.

The GOK will also provide:

- f. Financial support for one graduate student in population studies at the PSRC the first year, three the second year, five the third year, eight the fourth year, and nine at the end of the project, for a total of 26 man-years. These individuals will be the Research Assistants (students working toward their Master's degrees) and Research Fellows (students with MA's working toward their PhD's) who, under the supervision of the senior staff, will carry out much of the research undertaken by the PSRC.
- g. Three vehicles for use primarily in carrying out field research on a variety of topics.
- h. Commodities, including office furniture, typewriters, calculators, books, stationery and supplies, etc.
- i. Other costs, including financing (shared with AID) for the special seminars and workshops to be held at the Center and for the PSRC Journal.

III. PROJECT ANALYSES

A. Technical Analysis

According to Handbook 3, Chapter 6, the overall purpose of this section is to address the issue of whether the project is technologically sound and reasonably priced and designed

The project described in this paper is a traditional institution building effort, and as such has no identifiable technological implications. However, the project's need and appropriateness of approach are important issues which are part of a sound Technical Analysis.

Numerous documents ^{7/}, publications, personnel and Government Ministries have identified the lack of trained manpower and the lack of information as major constraints to more effectively dealing with Kenya's complex population-related problems. Essentially the solving of these problems takes place at two discrete, but inter-related levels. On the one hand, there is a need for research and skilled personnel at the level of understanding the all-pervasive impact of population growth and distribution on the country's development aspirations and designing appropriate responses (policies), and on the other hand, there is a need for research and skilled manpower at the level at which these responses are actually implemented (action programs).

In the case of Kenya, the country is well into its demographic transition and exhibits all the earmarks of a country in the throes of demographic disequilibrium; i.e., a country with a declining mortality rate and remarkably high (even increasing) fertility rate; a large dependency ratio which will increase in the next few years due primarily to decreasing infant mortality and increasing life expectancy at birth. Superimposed on this demographic picture is widescale poverty, high unemployment, demand for social services, lack of sufficient productive land, urbanization and an overall demand for speedy modernization.

^{7/} See for example: USAID/Kenya's Development Assistance Plan and IBRD/IDA Reports No. 266a-Ke and No. 267a-KE, February 1974.

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In this kind of situation, it is obvious that the human equation (those born and those yet to be born) is causing serious problems throughout a Government which places a high premium on planning for the future. Part of the problem-solving process in this economic-demographic milieu is the fact that a sizeable portion of opinion leaders and policy makers misunderstand, are not aware of, or do not believe the seriousness of Kenya's population problems.

The Population Studies and Research Center is designed to deal with this level of population problems: (1) by providing broad-gauged, Kenya-specific research on many of the problems affecting the country; (2) by providing trained manpower who will seek employment in those GOK agencies which deal with population impact problems; (3) by educating the decision makers of tomorrow through their own disciplines in the University; (4) by providing elite-awareness seminars; (5) by informing and training in population matters, mid-and upper-level civil servants who are the primary implementers of political decisions; and (6) by educating opinion leaders about this subject.

At the level of action programs there are similarly serious constraints to effective execution of fertility reduction efforts. As explained elsewhere, the GOK through its Ministry of Health is embarking on a massive, complex and costly program to build in five years a nationwide infrastructure of MCH/FP services which will, if successful, reduce both mortality and fertility. The demographic impact of these efforts can be simply stated: in the short run the population growth problem will be exacerbated and in the long run, health will improve and fertility will decline. This complex process is little understood and often not appreciated. In addition, the implementing agency for these action programs, the MOH, is in constant need of longitudinal research and evaluation data which will permit it to assess its progress, understand the program's impact, identify social, cultural and other factors affecting its efforts and, in the interest of sound and efficient management, re-adjust the administration of its programs.

The Population Studies and Research Center is designed to assist the Ministry of Health (and those in the private sector who are partners with the Ministry in these efforts) in comprehending and solving the intricate problems of: (1) understanding human behavior and designing programs to change that behavior when called for; (2) understanding the clients to whom the program

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is offering services and to re-adjust the program if necessary, based on that understanding; (3) assessing the efficiency of the program's change agents assigned to the clinics. In addition, the Center will provide a broad range of research and evaluation backstopping to the Ministry's program and will supplement the training efforts of the Ministry of Health through specialized workshops and seminars for MOH personnel.

It is quite natural the GOK and other donors should look to AID for leadership in this institution building endeavor inasmuch as AID has played a major role in this area for more than two decades and perhaps has more experience in this area than any other agency in the world. In the population field, especially, AID has been involved worldwide in virtually all the institution building. One report estimates that between 1969 and 1972 AID provided well over 95 percent of the total bilateral aid contributed for institutional development programs related to demography and/or family planning.^{8/}

In developing this project the GOK and the Mission have examined the literature, reviewed recommendations for successfully implementing similar projects, and taken into consideration some of the lessons learned in previous projects. One article reviewed lists a series of characteristics shared by most of the successful institution building projects initiated over the years. Projects classified as successful tended:

- "-to be assisted by direct-hire (expatriate technical) personnel,
- to be newly created organizations,
- to have initially involved technical assistance personnel in operational positions,
- to have switched technical personnel from operational to advisory status later in the project,
- to have had technical assistance personnel involved in a variety of ways,
- to have had transition plans for leadership,
- to have included early emphasis on training indigenous leadership,
- to have had technical assistance efforts directed toward giving support to institutional leadership

8/ Barron, Barnett F., "Institutional Development for Population Training and Research," The Population Council, Inc., April 1975, p.13.

- to have had doctrine emphasized by the technical assistance personnel throughout the life of the project;
- to have shifted dependence for resource inputs from the technical assistance group to the host institution's environment at a relatively early stage, and
- to have had technical assistance with a wide rather than narrow focus."^{9/}

Virtually all of Pooler and Duncan's characteristics of successful institutions are incorporated in the design of this project. Similarly, the Mission has reviewed material made available on other projects. Therefore, this project's design and implementation plan takes into account AID's wide experience in multidisciplinary institution building, as well as the experiences of others as related in the relevant literature. Consequently, the Mission believes the rationale and plans for the Center reflect the most advanced state of the art of institution building and are fully appropriate to the Kenyan situation at this time.

Handbook 3 guidelines for Project Paper preparation require an assessment of the environmental implications of the project. As an institution building (technical assistance (TA), training, publications, research) project, the Population Studies and Research Center will not directly impact on Kenya's fragile environment.

However, the population situation in Kenya - including serious land/man/resource ratios - has the potential in an unchecked situation of taking the country to the brink of environmental disaster. Population pressures (caused by natural increase and migration) on the land are intense. The most productive land is occupied by increasing human settlements, and it is observed that in some cases populations are increasingly moving to marginal lands, causing even more serious environmental problems due to uncontrolled land clearing and inappropriate cultivation. Wildlife sanctuaries and livestock grazing areas are increasingly being occupied by an expanding population, and the Government is receiving increasing pressure to open parts of national forests and parks for human settlement.

^{9/} Pooler, William S., and Duncan, Richard L., "Technical Assistance Institution Building: An Empirical Test," p.27.

While this project neither contributes to nor solves this deteriorating environmental situation, it may in several respects contribute to the prevention of an ecological calamity. As discussed in several sections of this paper, the project will contribute to a higher level of awareness and understanding of the demographic equation in Kenya's development problems among policy makers and opinion leaders. It will provide research of such a nature that those who understand the seriousness of the problems will have intelligent choices, and will create the means whereby the producers of research and the users of research on Kenya's problems can be brought together. Additionally, while it is understood that this project will not directly affect the required decline in the annual rate of population increase, it will assist in a meaningful way those who are charged with bringing about the required fertility decline.

It should be noted that this project will likely be headed by a population-geographer whose own intellectual pursuits have gone far in trying to create an understanding of the people-carrying capacity of his own country.

Project Paper instructions require the Technical Analysis to cover project cost estimates as well as the applicability of FAA Section 611 (a) and (b). Inasmuch as this is a traditional institution building, technical assistance project involving mainly technicians, participant training, research and the provision of small scale commodities (books and light office equipment), Section 611 does not apply. The costs of this project are simple, self-explanatory and straight forward and are discussed in detail in Section D, Financial Analysis and Plan.

B. Economic Analysis

This project focusses on developing institutional research planning and training capabilities through the build up of human capital, establishing a new institution, and supporting existing institutions. Because this project does not generate any identifiable income stream, it does not lend itself to conventional cost/benefit analysis, nor is the project suitable for cost-effectiveness analysis since there are no economic outputs which can be meaningfully quantified. The project's economic feasibility must be described and discussed in non-quantitative terms; a subjective analysis of relevant project benefits and cost will be undertaken which, in concert with the detailed description of project goals in Section II.B, should establish the project's economic feasibility. The principal economic benefits generated by this project are the development of human capital, the increased mobilization of human and financial resources, and the socially efficient allocation of human and financial resources. Indirect benefits flow from the improved design and implementation of family planning programs attributable to this project.

The GOK has embarked on a national Rural Health MCH/FP program, described in Kenya Population Sector Survey Report: The Five Year Population Program, FY 1975-79, IBRD, 1974 ^{9/}. Manpower and institutional constraints, as described in Section II and in the DAP, prevent the full mobilization and efficient allocation of resources into the health/family planning sector. This project aims at providing the necessary professional-level training, research, and planning focus required by the Ministry of Health, other ministries, and other agencies in carrying out principally the training and the family planning component of the national Rural Health MCH/FP program although some research should be applicable to, and have relevance for, other parts of the program as well. In meeting this objective the project should also contribute to laying the base for an expanded long-range population policy and program.

This project will significantly increase Kenya's stock of trained and experienced population/family planning specialists through formal and non-formal participant and local training programs. Education will be provided to the PhD level for six candidates, to the M.A. level for five students, and short-term training for 10 students in various disciplines,

^{9/} See also: Non-Capital Project Paper (PROP), Project No. 615-11-580-161, December 3, 1975 and Staff Paper, USAID, Nairobi, Kenya, April 1976.

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and in-service training will be offered through specialized seminars for approximately 350 trainees from relevant ministries. The degree and other training provided to University students at both the graduate and undergraduate levels is also part of this overall training effort. The expansion in human capital will represent a quantum jump in the quantity and quality of Kenyans trained in population and family planning. Furthermore, the trained participants will form the nucleus of a Kenyan based and operated institution for the training of population and family planning specialists for years into the future.

While these benefits can not be meaningfully quantified, the nature of the benefits can be compared to the known costs. Total costs for the participant training, local student fellowships and seminars components are estimated at \$337,400 over the life of the project, as against the benefits that would flow from a significant increase in the quantity and quality of Kenyans working in and with MCH/family planning and concentrating on the design, implementation, and evaluation of policies and programs. Indirect benefits will eventually result from the anticipated improvements in program coverage and effectiveness which can be directly attributed to project-trained personnel.

The development and utilization of relevant research data is a sine qua non for the formulation of effective and socially efficient MCH/FP programs. The Population Studies and Research Center will provide a focus for research activities designed to develop demographic, socio-economic and other variables which might be incorporated into planning and the funding of appropriate activities in such Ministries as Agriculture, Finance and Planning, Education, Health, Lands and Settlement, and the Office of the Attorney General. A research effort can investigate such issues as the relationship of population growth to Kenya's socio-economic development, the impact of migration on fertility, the measurement and analysis of infant mortality rates, the analysis of differential fertility patterns, and socio-cultural variables of desired family size, to mention just a few. The incremental benefits generated by a move to the socially efficient allocation of family planning resources can only be identified and the magnitude implied. The identified costs include the technical assistance, commodities, and other costs, approximating \$1.9 million

over the life of the project, which are required to establish the Research Center and begin a comprehensive research and evaluation program.

The project's initial impact on income and employment is limited to project participants and minor staff increases in those ministries interfacing with the Research Center. Indirect income and employment effects are tied to the efficient allocation and utilization of resources through improved MCH/FP, particularly in the case of women. While the project's direct benefits are limited to the Research Center, the Center's existence has been identified by the IBRD as a crucial ingredient in the successful development, implementation, and impact of Kenya's national rural health-MCH/FP efforts.

C. Social Soundness Analysis

1. The Land and the People

Kenya lies astride the equator on the east coast of Africa. Its area of about 225,000 square miles is comparable to that of France or Texas. The country has a wide range of physical and climatic variation. The northern three-fifths of the country is arid and almost waterless; the coastal region to the south is tropical; and much of the rest of the country consists of plateaus ranging from about 3,000 to 10,000 feet in altitude with Mount Kenya, the highest point, reaching over 17,000 feet. Climate varies largely as a function of altitude, and rainfall varies from 100 inches per year in mountainous areas to only 10 inches in the northern desert. Almost all economic activity and nearly 90 percent of the people are located in the southern two-fifths of the country.

The African population in Kenya (98 percent of the total) is composed of 41 ethno-linguistic groups, according to the 1969 census. They can be combined into three major linguistic groups - Bantu, Nilotic and Cushitic. There are extensive cultural differences among and within the groups. However, in all of the groups in Kenya, descent is traced through the male line (patrilineal), and leadership of clan, sub-tribe or modern political administrative units is overwhelmingly male. An age-set system involving a variety of political, judicial, military and economic functions is the dominant

social system in traditional life among most Kenyan tribes while lineage or territorial units traditionally carried out these functions for other groups. Polygamous families are common.

KAP studies and a number of other research surveys in Kenya have invariably found that most people at all levels of society believe that having many children is a good thing and that they would like to have "as many as possible". When asked why, the following reasons were mentioned most often.

- to continue the line; to honor and receive blessings from ancestors.
- to have many people to help work the land and do tasks which would increase the wealth and status of the family.
- to provide help and a home in old age.

The concept of family planning --the idea that individuals can and should consciously plan the number of children they will have and when they will have them -- is new to Kenya, as it is to most of the world. Yet among almost every ethno-linguistic group, there were many traditional practices and beliefs and outside influences which, in fact, served to limit births. Some were designed to avoid childbearing under certain circumstances; others had entirely unrelated purposes, yet achieved the same result. These factors varied widely among culturally diverse groups, yet often included (and in many societies still include) the following:

- Post-partum sexual abstinence practiced until after weaning, which could be as long as from two-to-five years.
- Abstinence on many special occasions, such as mourning, various ceremonial events, or holidays.
- Belief that a mother and daughter should not conceive at the same time, or that a mother should have no more children after her son's marriage.
- Harsh health conditions and poor diet of traditional life, both of which are thought to have had some effect in depressing overall birth rates and, certainly, had a major effect on the survival of children after birth.

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- Custom of sleeping in separate huts.
- Polygyny, which, despite widespread belief to the contrary, has been shown in a number of studies to result in the birth of fewer children. Although the man in a polygynous marriage often had a large number of children, the key to a high fertility rate is the number of children born to each woman. The physical demands of polygynous marriages, false beliefs about the most opportune times for conception, and the practice of old men marrying young wives tended to limit the number of births otherwise desired and possible.
- Abortion.

In recent years, birth rates have increased dramatically while death rates have declined with the introduction of large-scale medical improvements. Many researchers believe that a major cause of the acceleration of population growth may be the breakdown of traditional ways of life, with the resulting disappearance of many of the restraints which formerly limited births.

Almost all KAP studies show that on a personal and family level people are becoming increasingly aware of the economic strains brought by a large number of children. Difficulties in paying school fees and in providing food are most mentioned.

At the same time, many of the reasons individuals give for having large numbers of children -- reasons which might have made sense in times when land was virtually unlimited and a family's wealth depended on the amount of areas its members could work or when it was necessary to have many children in order to try to guarantee the survival of any -- are no longer valid. Yet the desire for having many children persists.

2. The Population Problem

The current population of Kenya is estimated to be about 13.8 million^{10/}. Almost 50 percent are children under the age of 16.

^{10/} GOK, "Population Projections by District, "1970-1980," Kenya Statistical Digest, Central Bureau of Statistics, Sept. 1972, p.3.

The population growth rate is estimated to be at least 3.5 percent per year, one of the highest in the world. Recent information indicates that the death rate is now between 10 and 13 per thousand.

Population is inextricably related to the development of Kenya. There is a direct relationship to future landholdings, migration patterns, education, and the labor force. These areas are discussed below.

More than 90 percent of Kenya's people earn their livelihood from agriculture, the principal source of labor for which is Kenya's women. The vast majority are engaged in subsistence agriculture supplemented by some cash cropping. Others are pastoralists and nomads. But only 12 percent of the country's land area is classified as high potential, (receiving at least 34 inches of rain per year), and only another six percent is classified as medium potential (receiving 24-33 inches of rain per year). Much of that area is already densely populated. For example, 47 percent of Kenya's people live in Central, Western and Nyanza Provinces, all of which have large proportions of high and medium potential land. The combined land area of those three provinces, however, is only five percent of Kenya's total land area.

In 1965 Kenya had an estimated 4.2 acres of potentially productive land per person, a very low figure in comparison to other countries in Africa. According to calculations based on current population growth trends, the figure will be 2.6 acres in 1980 (it is already lower than that in some densely populated areas), and 1.3 acres by the year 2000.

Population, livestock and wildlife are engaged in competition for the use of limited good land. As the population increases, the competition is likely to become even keener. Kenya has already witnessed conflict between human populations and alternative land uses. For example, Masai pastoralists have been moved from areas adjoining the Amboseli Game Reserve to make more room for wildlife, which as a tourist attraction brings considerable foreign exchange revenue to the country. On the other hand, in densely populated areas of Western Kenya, wildlife have been totally supplanted by settled agriculture.

As a result of great population pressure, continuous subdivision of a fixed amount of land among more and more people, and a lack of formal sector employment opportunities, there is a great deal of out-migration from the densely populated areas into the urban areas or marginal lands. Men migrate far more frequently than women, and the likelihood of migration (especially rural-urban) increases as the level of education rises. This selective migration leaves behind the very young, the very old, the uneducated, and a disproportionate number of women. According to the 1969 census, Kenya has 525,000 rural households headed by women, 400,000 of which are estimated to be those whose male members are away from the area working in towns or other rural areas.

One result of migration in Kenya, as elsewhere, has been increased urbanization. It is estimated that more than 10 percent of the population lives in town of more than 2,000. This is about double the number at Independence. People seeking greater opportunities, or simply new means of living, stream into the cities, particularly Nairobi and Mombasa, and often find only unemployment, very poor housing conditions, and a continuing hand-to-mouth existence. This urbanization creates great pressures on the Government to provide jobs, housing and social services for the new city dwellers. It is also a potential source of political and social problems, as reflected in the growing statistics on crime and delinquency, problems less frequently found in the rural setting.

Social services such as education are highly valued. Education is seen as the way to a better life, not only for the educated individual, but for the entire family. If the present rate of population growth were to continue, the school age population would increase from 4.5 million in 1975 to an estimated 10.3 million in the year 2000. Given that the Government now spends nearly 35 percent of its recurrent budget on education, the financial implications of the existing rate of population increase are significant.

By the year 2000 the labor force may rise to about 10.7 million from a 1974 base of 4.1 million. Even with a highly effective MCH/FP program the labor force would still approximate about 10.4 million, a difference of only 300,000. As noted earlier in the discussion on migration, there is already significant unemployment in the urban areas. But population growth is only one cause of Kenya's unemployment (and underemployment)

problems; there are other factors, such as an education system that fosters greater demand for modern sector employment, the attraction of the cities, limited land availability, and the inability of the modern sector to create as many jobs as are needed. Kenya's success in coping with the employment problem will depend on its ability to successfully deal not only with family planning programs, but also agricultural and rural modernization, including rural industries that spread employment and equity, and a revamping of the educational system with more emphasis on vocation education.

3. Role of Women

Women constitute an estimated two-thirds of Kenya's rural population, and an estimated one-third of all rural household heads. This group provides an estimated 80% of the labor necessary for food production and a significant portion of that for cash crop production. By contrast, although the absolute numbers of women in wage employment have increased from 100,300 in 1971 to 121,300 in 1974, their relative share of such employment has fallen slightly from 15 percent to 14.7 percent for the same years.

Employment, whether on the farm or elsewhere, is in addition to women's traditional responsibilities in the home and for the well-being of the family. These responsibilities, in fact, have been growing greater and her tasks more difficult over the past few decades. A woman's labor increases when male family members migrate in search of employment. It also increases when she is deprived of the help of her children because free education is provided and when, recognizing the importance of education, major sacrifices are made to pay school fees and to keep children in school as long as possible.

The Government of Kenya has, in some cases, created and supported programs aimed at improving women's place in the economy. For example, the Ministry of Agriculture Extension Service trains women for home demonstration work and accepts women in a variety of field training courses, for instance at farmer training centers. In 1975 the Government of Kenya legally abolished wage differentials based on sex for the same work performed. No information is currently available on how widely this legal requirement is now being applied. That information may be appropriate for collection by a proposed Women's Bureau to be established in the Ministry of Housing and Social Services.

Enrollments at all levels of schooling are open to women without any restriction except that exercised by parents still clinging to traditional attitudes about women's role and who are, therefore, unwilling to "waste" the school fees which could, otherwise, be spent on male children, and by the girls' abilities to pass the necessary qualifying examinations to go on to higher levels of education. The girls' time and ability to study, however, may also be reduced by their having to perform "after school" the traditional home-farm work which is their lot while boys are exempted from similar tasks. As a result of these factors women now represent 18 percent of the total University enrollment, about 34 percent of secondary school pupils, and approximately 44 percent of primary level enrollers despite the fact they are half of Kenya's total population.

Women in rural areas constitute with their children the overwhelming majority of users of rural health services, whether preventive or curative. Men, by contrast, make much more use of hospitals. In 1968 for every 100 women making out-patient visits to hospitals there were 89 men, and with regard to hospital admissions, if those for normal maternal deliveries are excluded, male admissions exceed those of women.

As is clear from the wage employment statistics cited above, women do not yet play a role in the modern economy commensurate with either their role in the rural economy or their proportion of the population. This reflects a variety of factors, some of which include lack of education, traditional attitudes about hiring women of a male-dominated society as these have been reinforced in some areas and distorted in others by colonial-period influence, channelling women into jobs seen in the West as being reserved for women (secretaries, teachers and nurses), and by women's own reluctance to avail themselves of the opportunities which are open to them. For example, in the case of extension agent training, in the past, half of the available places for women at Egerton College were reserved for students from outside Kenya. This may be changing since none were filled last year. Reportedly, however, there has been difficulty in filling all the places available to Kenyans because many women do not yet perceive these job opportunities as being either open to them or appropriate areas for their employment.

4. The University of Nairobi

The University has an academic staff of more than 700, plus numerous visiting lecturers; an undergraduate enrollment of about 4,400 and a post-graduate enrollment of nearly 600 (Annex E). Its ten major faculties are sub-divided into 63 departments (Annex F), and the University also encompasses the Institute for Development Studies, Institute of African Studies and Institute of Computer Sciences, a School of Advanced Nursing, and a School of Journalism.

The University stretches over five campuses, four of which are within the City of Nairobi. The Main Campus (see map, Annex G) is near the city center and houses the Faculties of Architecture, Design and Development, Arts, Commerce, Education, Engineering and Law, the School of Journalism and the Institute for Development Studies. It is the probable site for the PSRC.

Kenyan President Jomo Kenyatta is the Chancellor of the University. The academic and administrative head of the University is the Vice-Chancellor, Prof. J.N. Karanja. The Council of the University includes government as well as university membership and, among its many powers, receives donations and grants and disburses them to the designated University units.

The Senate of the University includes representatives from all departments and institutes. Its duties are:

- (a) to satisfy itself regarding the content and academic standard of any course of study in respect of any degree, diploma, certificate or other award of the University, and to report its findings thereon to the Council;
- (b) to propose regulations to be made by the Council regarding the eligibility of persons for admission to any such course of study;
- (c) to propose regulations to be made by the Council regarding the standard of proficiency to be gained in each examination for a degree, diploma, certificate or other award of the University;

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- (d) to decide which persons have attained such standard of proficiency and are otherwise fit to be granted such degree, diploma, certificate or other award;
- (e) to initiate proposals relating to the conduct of the University generally, and to discuss any matter relating to the University and to make representations thereon to the Council;
- (f) to make rules governing such other matters as are within its powers in accordance with provisions of the Act or of the Statutes.

By virtue of these powers, both the Senate and the Council will have important functions in the establishment and operation of the PSRC, with the Senate playing a much more direct role because of its responsibilities with regard to accreditation of courses and approval of degrees. The University Senate has unanimously approved the establishment of the PSRC, and continued support is expected.

The University is a long-standing body having its origins in a technical-commercial institute nearly 30 years ago and finally becoming the University of Nairobi in 1964. Through its various faculties and research institutes, such as IDS, it has developed an active teaching and research program using both Kenyan and expatriate expertise. The University Dean's Committee, which allocates the University's budgetted research funds, has over the last four years, i.e. through June 1975, approved almost KSh. 3.1 million for research by the various faculties. The principal users of these funds have been the Faculties of Veterinary Medicine, Medicine, Science, Agriculture, and Arts. (See Annex L.)

AID has recognized and supported the University's research efforts both in veterinary medicine (USAID/Kenya project 615-11-110-158) and in social science (AFR/RA project 698-11-995-402/3). The latter involves an FY 1974 grant to the Faculty of Arts for research in a number of social science subjects, one of which is population policy and practice. This subject has been touched on in three of the 15 research projects initiated to date. For further information on the Social Science Research Grant see TOAID A-138 of December 5, 1975 (and its attachments) reporting on the latest evaluation of the grant.

The University did during CY 1974-75 experience considerable student unrest which resulted in its closure for about six months. The cause of the unrest was student dissatisfaction with housing, food services and other basically administrative problems, most of which resulted from an unusually large enrollment that year and the consequent over-taxing of University facilities. There has been no repetition of these incidents during the current academic year, and none are expected because of the measures taken to find housing, etc. and because of a lower level of enrollments.

5. Analysis

The immediate beneficiaries of this project are the University of Nairobi, its staff members and students who will have the opportunity to take advantage of the funds, training and research opportunities offered by the PSRC. Next come the governmental, international and private population-related entities which will benefit from the availability of high quality manpower graduating from the Center to staff their organizations, which will have opportunities to use PSRC research funding to improve their ongoing rural health-MCH/FP activities and initiate new ones, and which will have a centrally located national institution where personnel can attend special seminars and training programs. Finally, when the results of this training and research are translated into action programs which improve family health and encourage more individuals to limit their fertility, benefits should accrue to most of Kenya's people.

With specific regard to the University, the creation of the PSRC has already been formally approved by the Senate and, as indicated in Section II, numerous discussions have already been held within the University among interested parties and faculties and agreement reached on its role and function. Support for the PSRC has also been expressed to USAID by the Vice-Chancellor.

At this point the only expression of institutional concern has come from IDS which, because of its past role in evaluating the GOK's Special Rural Development Program, sees a similar function for itself re the rural health-MCH/FP effort. It is the Mission's view that the decision as to outside evaluations of this program and the choice of evaluators will rest with the MOH/NFWC. Also, as IDS and the Faculty of Arts have come to a modus vivendi regarding

joint and individual research activities (see the above referenced airgram) so, too, can the PSRC, IDS and other bodies at the University. Therefore, this concern is not seen as a potentially serious problem for the PSRC.

Another possible problem might be the ability of the Center to attract students and faculty into the Center's teaching, research, and degree programs. As indicated elsewhere in this PP, University faculty have been most supportive in a variety of fora of the proposed Center. The University has been a principal source of what population-MCH/FP related research has been carried out in Kenya to date, and there are already some courses on these subjects being taught in various departments. While one can not be assured that the magnitude of the research and teaching activities envisaged for the PSRC by its supporters will actually come to pass, there certainly exists now a substantial need and demand for them, particularly the research.

To the Mission's mind a more serious concern is whether students will choose population-related courses and fields for specialization. We believe the job opportunities exist but whether the students are aware of them or consider population-related fields as valid ones in which to work is unknown. To a degree the PSRC's success in attracting students will be a function of its success in stimulating such interest through its teaching efforts, the reputation it may achieve for itself within the University community, and its ability to publicize its subject.

With specific regard to women, in the first instance, institutionalization of the Population Studies and Research Center would benefit most those women who might be selected to receive advanced degree training in the United States and return as staff members of the Center. Also, women students who take advantage of the research and training opportunities offered by the Center would have new chances to secure positions in population-related fields with the Government of Kenya, international or private agencies, or the University.

Female enrollment in the University is about 18 percent, so there is good reason to expect that some of the staff members and students involved with the PSRC will be women.

AID's interest in this area has been communicated to University of Nairobi officials, several of whom have stated that they believe attracting high-caliber women to the PSRC and to population-related activities is vital to the success both of the project and of national programs.

With regard to the national program, rapid population growth threatens to erode Kenya's foundation -- the land and the agrarian lifestyle upon which more than 90 percent of her people depend for their existence. It diminishes efforts to improve social services and achieve economic progress. It promotes rural-urban migration with all of the attendant pressures and strains. It is inseparably linked both with national and family development and, as such, deserves, and is beginning to receive, interest and attention at high levels. Establishment of the Population Studies and Research Center is expected to be both a manifestation of this interest and a contribution and catalyst for continued action in the field.

Researchers have stated that if population/family planning programs are to bring about changes, the programs must first be aware of the underlying attitudes, motives and values of the people they are to influence, and must then develop a rationale acceptable to these people. Major research efforts in this area are called for. Such research, to be effective, must of necessity be country-specific and in Kenya even group-specific given existing cultural diversity. The PSRC, perhaps working in conjunction with IDS and the Institute for African Studies, would appear to be the ideal organization to provide the information as necessary for adequate policy formulation and program implementation.

Group differences and variations within groups often make the collection of data very difficult and yet extremely important. If population/family planning programs are to be successful, they must be able to determine what influences or messages are going to be acceptable, meaningful, and have the greatest probability of being put into practice.

The PSRC is the logical setting for broad-gauged research because it will be able to draw upon the multi-disciplinary resources of the various academic departments of the University. Past research into population-related matters in Kenya has tended to be carried out by expatriates, designed to address very specific areas of interest to the researcher, thus

resulting in material of little use to policy makers and to program planners. The Center will, of course, gather together the research of the past (and even evaluate it) but, more importantly, the Center with its Kenyan identification and largely Kenyan staff will be able to provide the required information and interpretations in a fashion more coordinated with and appropriate to program needs. Inclusion of GOK and FPAK on the Governing Board and the Research and Training Board is one specific means for creating this linkage.

The Center's ability to perform such a service function will depend in large part on the nature of its relationship with the MOH. As is clear from Section II.A.4. and Annex B there is agreement between the MOH and NFWC, especially the RED, as to the division of responsibilities, and there is also recognition by RED that it must utilize outside sources to conduct the full range of needed research and special studies. These two factors lay a sound basis on which to proceed which might only be eroded by changes in key personalities either in RED or the PSRC in the very short-term - which are not expected - or the failure by the Center to live up to its promise and potential - which cannot be foretold at this point. Therefore, to the best of the Mission's and University's knowledge there is no potential source of opposition to creation of the PSRC.

D. Financial Analysis

1. Summary

This section considers the Population Studies and Research Center from a financial viewpoint. An analysis will be made of the project's financial viability, including an assessment of the University of Nairobi budget. The financial plan and budget tables will be presented.

2. Implementing Agency

The Population Studies and Research Center will be a part of the University of Nairobi. The financial linkages of the project with other GOK organizations will be minimal, being limited to some participant training from Ministries, attendance at seminars and workshops, and contract research work.

The budget analysis of the implementing agency will, therefore, confine itself to the University of Nairobi. The Government is the main source of income for the University, which receives funds annually through the Ministry of Education vote from Parliament. The Ministry of Finance and Planning also provides small amounts of funds directly to the Institute for Development Studies, primarily for workshops, seminars, and special research projects. Another source of income to the University is fees paid by students; a final source is donor aid. Although figures for external aid to the University are not available, it is known that most of the aid provided is for expatriate teachers and research money.

In recent years, the Education vote has represented about 60-to-80 percent of the University's expenditures. A "Summary of Expenditures" (recurrent) of the University is presented in Annex I along with similar information on capital or development spending.

Between FY 1972 and FY 1977, the recurrent expenditures of the University grew at the rate of 16.9 percent per annum, or at about the same rate as the entire Ministry of Education's budget. It should be noted that the FY 1977 figures in Annex I are the University's estimates and do not reflect what the Ministry of Finance and Planning will submit to Parliament in June. The Government has not yet presented its budget for FY 1977; therefore, the actual amount that the Government will make available to the University is not known. Projections for the University budget for FY 1978 and beyond are similarly not available.

Sessional Paper No. 4 issued in May 1975 announced that after 1975/76 the growth of recurrent expenditure in the Ministry of Education would be no greater than that for all GOK recurrent expenditures and that by 1980 recurrent spending on education would take no more than 29 percent of the total recurrent budget. The University proposed to the MOFP a recurrent budget for 1976/77 totalling \$17.7 million, which included expenditure for academic departments of \$10.4 million and for central services, \$2.1 million. This proposal represents about a \$3.3 million increase, or almost 25 percent, over 1975/76. As this greatly exceeds the 6.3 percent target growth rate set by the Sessional Paper both for GOK recurrent and educational recurrent spending, it is highly unlikely in the Mission's view that the University will receive anything like its proposed budget level. Until the 1976/77 budget becomes available we cannot obtain any information on the exact budget level but can only assume it should

include about a six percent increase over 1975/76, or an increase of about \$860,000.

In late February 1976 the GOK announced severe curbs on Government-wide expenditure during the rest of 1975/76 as a result of the spending by various GOK ministries in 1974/75 of Kf 12.7 million on top of a total of Kf5.4 million in 1973/74 above levels approved by Parliament. The most serious problem occurred on the recurrent budget side (Kf9.9 million in 1974/75 and Kf 2.5 million in the previous year). (The Ministry of Education was reported to have expended Kf 525,159 - a relatively modest sum compared to many other ministries - above its 1974/75 development budget only.) Measures announced to date include a freeze on new hiring, careful examination of proposed pre-service training, and a halt in vehicle and other procurement for the remainder of 1975/76. Measures to be applied in 1976/77 are unknown but will probably be included in the next budget. According to the MOFP, full recurrent and development budget support is to continue for projects which are more than 60 percent donor financed (see "Financial Plan" section below).

The addition to the budget of the Population Studies and Research Center will be modest - a net gain over the life of the project of four academic positions and nine subordinate (charged to "central services") positions. The net cost of the thirteen positions in FY 1977 through FY 1980 is \$36,000 (FY 1977), \$38,000 (FY 1978), \$49,000 (FY 1979), and \$66,000 (FY 1980). These are modest and well within the range of recurrent budget increases which can be anticipated in light of current GOK spending guidelines. Also, it is expected that new hiring of academic personnel should not begin until 1978.

Indeed, the bulk of the University's personnel contribution shall come from appointments to the PSRC of staffers already on its rolls.

3. Financial Plan

A summary of the funding for the Population Studies and Research Center is presented below:

	Foreign Exchange	Local Currency	Total	Percent
USAID(grant)	\$1,648	328	\$1,976	70
GOK	-	\$ 847	\$ 847	30
Total	\$1,648	\$1,175	\$2,823	100

The "Summary Cost Estimate and Financial Plan" (Table I) on the following page shows the details of source and use of funding. AID will provide grant financing for approximately 15 worker-years of TA advisors, 30 years of participant training, funds for seminars and workshops, commodities (books and office equipment), and possibly, funds for research. The GOK will provide US \$847,000 mostly as staff support and office space for the Center. Since the GOK's inputs are 30 percent of total inputs, the minimum host government contribution required by FAA Section 110 (A) is satisfied. The GOK's contributions are considered reasonable and adequate for each element of the project.

Table II and III of this financial analysis detail the obligation schedule and the costing of project inputs/outputs respectively. (See Annex H.)

TABLE I: SUMMARY COST ESTIMATE AND FINANCIAL PLAN (\$000)

<u>USE</u>	<u>AID (Grant)</u>		<u>GOK</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>FX</u>	<u>LC</u>	<u>FX</u>	<u>LC</u>	<u>FX</u>	<u>LC</u>	
Personnel	\$1,032	-	-	\$477	\$1,032	\$477	\$1,509
Participants	269	-	-	21	269	21	290
Commodities	34	-	-	52	34	52	86
Research Funds	100	275 ^{2/}	-	13	100	288	388
Seminars	-	10	-	4	-	14	14
Rent	-	-	-	105	-	105	105
	<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>
SUBTOTAL	\$1,435	285	-	\$672	\$1,435	\$957	\$2,392
Contingency/ Inflation ^{1/}	213	43	-	175	213	218	431
	<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>
TOTAL	\$1,648	\$328	-	\$847	\$1,648	\$1,175	\$2,823

^{1/} Contingency/Inflation calculated at 10 percent per annum.

^{2/} Assumes University funds not available in adequate amounts.

TABLE II: AID OBLIGATION SCHEDULE - POPULATION STUDIES AND RESEARCH CENTER

	<u>FY 1976</u>	<u>FY 1977</u>	<u>FY 1978</u>	<u>FY 1979</u>	<u>FY 1980</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
1. PSRC Team Leader	\$154	-	\$ 83	\$ 85	\$ -	\$ 322
2. PSRC Team Members (2)	282	-	146	150	-	578
3. Consultants (Short-term)	26	-	52	27	27	132
4. Participants	13	80	92	70	14	269
5. Research funds	-	120	171	42	42	375
6. Seminars, workshops	-	2	4	2	2	10
7. Commodities	5	16	7	4	2	34
SUBTOTAL	<u>\$480</u>	<u>\$218</u>	<u>\$555</u>	<u>\$380</u>	<u>\$ 87</u>	<u>\$1,720</u>
Contingency/Inflation	-	22	110	86	38	256
TOTAL	<u>\$480</u>	<u>\$240</u>	<u>\$665</u>	<u>\$466</u>	<u>\$ 125</u>	<u>\$1,976</u>

TABLE III. COSTING OF PROJECT INPUTS/OUTPUTS

<u>INPUTS</u>	<u>OUTPUTS</u>	<u>COST (\$000)</u>
AID: 1. Long-term advisors	Research	450
2. Long-term advisors	Special seminars, post-grad programs	450
3. Short-term advisors	Post-grad program, curricula develop- ment, seminars	132
4. Participant training	Trained staff	269
5. Commodities	Library, research, training	34
6. Funds for seminars	Seminars for civil servants and opinion-makers	10
7. Funds for research and student support	Research reports	375
GOK: 1. PSRC staff (academic)	Research, seminars, post-grad programs	347
2. Student support	Research	38
3. Center facilities (including operating staff)	Physical establish- ment of PSRC	235
4. Commodities (vehicles, office equipment)	Research	52
	Contingency/Inflation (10 percent)	<u>431</u>
	TOTAL --	\$ 2,823

IV. IMPLEMENTATION PLANNING

A. Administrative Arrangements

1. University of Nairobi

The University of Nairobi will bear primary responsibility for establishing and institutionalizing the Population Studies and Research Center proposed in this Project Paper. The University is an administratively sound organization with a prestigious staff and a steadily growing budget (Annexes E, F, G, and I). With some additional financial assistance from a variety of donors, it has proved fully capable of supporting two respected research institutes, the Institute for Development Studies and the Institute of African Studies, in addition to an extensive roster of faculties and departments.

The impetus for this project came from the University (see Section II.A.2.) in CY 1973 which was subsequently revised in late CY 1974. A copy of that revision is included in Annex B. Project design has also included numerous discussions with University, MOH and MOFP personnel at all levels so that USAID is confident that sufficient University and GOK support exists and will continue to exist to make this a viable project.

Although the Director of the Center is still to be appointed by the Vice-Chancellor of the University, he is expected to be Prof. S.H. Ominde, head of the Department of Geography. Dr. Ominde is a distinguished scholar with a world-wide reputation and a long-term interest in population problems and solutions. Among his many written works in this field are a specially commissioned study for the World Population Year, "The Population of Kenya-Uganda-Tanzania"; a widely used text entitled, Population Growth and Economic Development in Africa; surveys of population distribution, structure and mobility in Kenya; and others. He has been the major force behind the PSRC within the University from the beginning of discussions five years ago and has been the primary University contact for the Project Paper team today. There is no question about his ability or his interest in providing leadership for the Center. He will serve half-time as the Center's Director while continuing as head of the Department of Geography.

Additional Kenyan senior staff members are scheduled to be trained under this project for their positions through study in the United States. When they return, staff leadership below the level of the Director will be the responsibility of three contract team members from the United States and of Associate Researcher/Lecturers from other departments of the University who accept joint appointments at the Center and undertake PSRC-sponsored research. The University has a number of full professors who have taken an active interest in the establishment of the Center, have previously carried out research in population-related areas and who might be interested in serving joint appointments. Among them are:

Prof. J.K. Maitha, Department of Economics, with experience in population statistics and demography, economic effects of population change;

Prof. J.K.G. Mati, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, fertility, contraceptive technology, and pregnancy wastage; and

Prof. P.M. Mbithi, Department of Sociology, land and population, social consequence of social change.

At the slightly lower level of Senior Lecturer, the list could include one or more individuals from almost every faculty of the University.

The USAID believes the Center will be given full support by the University leadership and will operate as a vital part of the University with all of the benefits and responsibilities of other units. Consequently, there should be no difficulty in attracting highly qualified individuals from other departments to play a role in the research and training undertaken by the Center. The Vice-Chancellor and the Senate of the University have given full approval to the concept of the PSRC and have indicated that they will grant it continued support and status.

Linkages with government, international and private agencies are ensured through the mechanisms of the PSRC Governing Council and the Research and Training Board described at length in Section II of this paper. Other linkages are forged by the agencies' requirements for PSRC research, for

skilled manpower graduated from the Center, and for high quality PSRC seminars to inform and motivate their workers and efforts to build a service-orientation into the PSRC.

As indicated in the Section III.C. and III.D. the availability of human and financial resources may present some problems but the magnitude cannot now be predicted. With regard to human resources, the Mission's principal concern is the Center's ability to attract students into degree and research programs. In part this will also be dependent on the ability of GOK and private agencies to publicize their job availabilities and to offer attractive enough salaries to University students and graduates so as to stimulate their interest in this professional area. It appears unlikely that such difficulties will occur regarding faculty appointments.

Financial resources may, too, become a problem in light of the GOK's current financial situation which in part reflects the general economic slow-down of the last two years due to inflation and the high costs of energy. As indicated in Section III.D. the Center's "new" demands on the University recurrent budget should be modest and well within currently predictable budget increases. Also, sufficient research and fellowship funds within the existing budget now appear to be adequate to support the PSRC's proposed student fellowships and research programs; however, should this prove not to be the case the project budget (Annex H) includes AID funds for years two-through-five of the project's obligation period. Assuming the Center achieves the targets and status projected for it, it should be able to draw financial support from its client agencies and from the University. Also, overall GOK financial constraints should have been overcome by about budget years 1978/79 or 1979/80.

At the PRP stage of project design, the Mission stated that the GOK might, in the initial years of the Center, construct a building to house the PSRC. While the GOK still plans to build a structure, it now seems likely that this will not occur if at all until the latter stages of the project in view of the GOK's self-imposed budget restraint for this, and probably the next one or two, fiscal years. The Mission anticipates that the GOK's near-term budgets will be especially severe in such areas as physical plant expansion.

One indication of the University's and the GOK's continuing interest (in addition to vocal support) in a PSRC building is that the accommodation schedule (Annex J) has recently been reexamined as to its validity, and the cost estimates (Annex K) have been updated.

Until such time as a building is constructed, the University will set aside space on its campus or rent facilities for offices, classrooms, seminar and workshop rooms, and supporting facilities so that the Center may open as planned in the implementation schedule.

2. AID

No unusual role for AID is envisioned in this project. The Mission Population Officer has been designated as the Project Manager and will carry out these responsibilities in accordance with AID/W guidance and the existing Mission Order on project management, a copy of which is available from AFR/ESA.

Day-to-day implementation of the project will be the responsibility of the contractor, particularly the Chief of Party who may serve as deputy to the Center's Director. Implementation will follow the plan set forth below modified, if necessary, by specific work plans to be requested by USAID, from the contract field team.

Contractor selection shall be by standard AID procedures. To the Mission's mind there are a range of U.S. institutions which might be fully capable of successfully implementing the project. However, based on the Mission's knowledge of AID experience elsewhere, the USAID feels that qualities that need to be given careful consideration in the selection process are past experience in operating or assisting with development of comparable centers and ability to add the responsibility for this project to the potential contractor's existing activities. There may be other criteria as well of which PHA/POP is aware from its experience.

B. Implementation Plan

As soon as this Project Paper is dispatched to Washington for review, the Mission will begin work on a draft Project Agreement. The ProAg will be ready for signing whenever project approval and an allotment of funds are received and, presumably, not later than June 30, 1976.

Within a month of signing the Agreement, the Governing Council for the Center will be established by the University, and the Vice-Chancellor will appoint the PSRC Director. The Director will proceed immediately to hire some clerical and administrative staff and to award a few positions for Research Assistants and Research Fellows.

In the meantime, AID/W will be in the process of selecting a contractor to provide the long-term technical assistance required for the program. It is hoped a contract can be signed by the end of September 1976 and no later than December 1976. It would be desirable for the Team Leader to begin work in Kenya as soon as possible after the contract signing but, in any event, by not later than the end of January 1977. An earlier TDY trip, say in October, if possible, might be scheduled to allow the Team Leader to assist in the administrative activities of setting up the Center from the earliest possible time. This would also allow the Team Leader to work with the Director and AID in initiating prompt procurement of equipment and books for the Center. Some procurement may be made directly by AID to speed up actual delivery.

By February 1977, the PSRC Research and Training Board will be established and will begin functioning to review early research proposals and make suggestions for research and training activities. After the first meeting of the Board, no funds from any source will be committed to PSRC research projects without the specific approval of the Board. Until that time, some funds might be made available through the University's central research fund or from donors other than AID to undertake some research.

Also, approval of the Board is required for selection of participant trainees nominated by the Director. (The Director may select up to two short-term participant trainees at his own discretion before establishment of the Board, in order to permit some training to begin during the first year of the project.) Participant nominations will follow the normal GOK/USG procedures: all nominations will be forwarded to USAID by the University through the Directorate of Personnel Management, Office of the President.

Most senior staff participants will begin training in September 1977 so as to allow them one full school year of overlap with two of the American advisors and a semester's overlap with the

third, following the participants' return from training. The last possible starting date for senior staff training would be September of 1978. By completing PhD coursework in May of 1981, that participant could return before the end of the project.

As is the case with the on-going bilateral Faculty of Vet Medicine project being implemented under a contract with Colorado State University, PhD participants shall return to Kenya to carry out their dissertation research which is to be on a Kenyan-specific topic. Funds for travel, either for the trainee to return to the U.S. to defend his/her dissertation or for his/her U.S. advisor to come to Kenya to participate on the dissertation committee with University of Nairobi professors, are included in the project budget.

Additional long-term and short-term participants will be selected and sent for training as needed, as explained in Section II of this paper.

The remaining two members of the contract team will arrive by the end of July 1977 and will assist in final administrative arrangements and development of curricula in preparation for PSRC classes to begin in late September.

Commodities such as typewriters, calculators, and some books for the library will be available from the beginning of the project and others are expected to arrive by the end of August, and the three vehicles to be provided by the GOK for use of the PSRC will be available then (although they are actually expected to be available at the beginning of the project).

The first post-graduate students in training at the PSRC will begin coursework in September 1977. Courses will also be open to graduate students specializing in subjects other than those relating directly to population studies and to Government and private agency individuals who need such courses for their work and who are sponsored by their agencies.

By the end of October multi-disciplinary research efforts will have been mounted by the PSRC. Preliminary findings of these efforts and/or of the research begun earlier will be published and disseminated before the end of the school

year in order to demonstrate progress of Center activities and to attempt to have an early effect upon population/family planning program.

PSRC-sponsored seminars for civil servants are scheduled to begin February 1978 and continue at the rate of two per semester (four per calendar year). An estimated 350 people will attend over the life of the project.

The first issue of the semi-annual PSRC Journal is scheduled for publication in October 1978. A special evaluation of the PSRC project will also take place in October.

From the beginning of the project, assistance in the form of participant training opportunities and technical advisory services will be made available to other departments of the University to assist them in developing related population/family planning curricula for inclusion in courses already taught by those departments or for use in instituting new courses. By October 1978, there should be some evidence of new materials in use in at least three departments. Two years later, at least eight departments should be involved.

By October of 1978, when the Center has had time to become established in coursework, begin making significant contributions in research, and become experienced in the conduct of middle-level seminars, it will institute a series of seminars for opinion makers. These will be held once a semester (twice a year.) An estimated 150 people will attend over the life of the project.

By September of 1979, it is expected that high-quality research work and rapid, thorough response to research requests will have earned the Center an excellent reputation and resulted in significant research funding from the GOK and other donors.

In May of 1979 the first PSRC-trained graduates should receive their degrees.

By September of 1980, the PSRC senior staff should be fully Kenyanized. Contract team members will have relinquished their staff posts as their counterparts returned from training. They will remain as advisors and continue teaching and research activities as needed until the end of their contracts.

A final evaluation will be scheduled for May 1981 as the project draws to a close and leaves behind a multi-disciplinary, Kenyan staffed, fully operational Population Studies and Research Center. An ex post facto evaluation about 18 months later (budgeted from some other AID source), would determine continuing progress and changes in scope and direction for further reference in planning future projects of this type.

To recapitulate:

- | | | |
|-----------------------|---|--|
| <u>1976</u> - June 30 | - | ProAg signed |
| July | - | PSRC Governing Council established |
| July | - | PSRC Director appointed |
| August | - | Up to 2 short-term participants selected for training beginning ASAP |
| September | - | Associate researchers from as many as four different departments of the University begin work on PSRC-sponsored activities (number increases to a total of eight per year by the end of the project) |
| September | - | Limited research and compilation of data from many sources begins. |
| September | - | Technical Assistance contract signed by AID/W and contractor, to be followed as quickly as possible by TDY of Team Leader |
| October | - | Commodity procurement initiated |
| <u>1977</u> - January | - | Team Leader on site |
| January | - | First PSRC senior staff participant begins training |
| February | - | PSRC Research and Training Board established |

IV-9

- July - Remaining contract team members on site
- August - Bulk of PSRC senior staff participants begin training
- August - Adequate rental facilities available for self-contained PSRC research and training activities
- August - Vehicles provided by GOK for PSRC
- August - Commodities arrive
- September - Degree courses begin
- October - Significant research efforts mounted
- 1978 - February - Seminars for civil servants begin
- May - Early research results published and disseminated
- September - Final PSRC senior staff participant begins training
- October - First issue of the PSRC Journal is published
- October - Special evaluation of PSRC
- October - New population/family planning curricula being taught in three university departments
- October - Seminars for opinion makers begin
- 1979 - May - First PSRC-trained students graduate
- September - Significant outside funding is received
- 1980 - January - First PSRC senior staff participant returns to join the Center

IV-10

- September - PSRC senior staff fully Kenyanized; contract team members remain as advisors
- September - New population/family planning curricula taught in at least eight university departments
- 1981 - May - Final evaluation
- June - Fully operational PSRC
- 1982 - December - Ex post facto evaluation

C. Evaluation Plan

The PSRC project is scheduled for three major evaluations, probably with the assistance of outside consultants, after the second year, at the end of the project, and 18 months later. The Mission Population Officer will evaluate the project annually in coordination with other Mission staff, the contract team, and the University, in addition to assessing the project on a continual basis.

The evaluations should focus primarily on the functions of the PSRC and how well they are being carried out. The first evaluation will give special attention to the adequacy of the implementation plan, and recommend adjustments to that plan if called for. Contractor performance will be similarly looked at. End of project and ex post facto evaluations will examine in-depth the impact the Center is having on (1) the achievement of the Sector Goal, and (2) the solutions to Kenya's wide-ranging and serious population related problems.

In all evaluations special attention will be given to research. For example, the most important topic for evaluation at the end of the first two years is the responsiveness of the Center to research requests of the Government of Kenya, and the relevance of all research to the needs of the country and the National Family Welfare Center.

Another aspect of the research program which should be evaluated is the degree to which it is truly multi-disciplinary, and the extent to which faculty other than the Center staff have been able to utilize the Center and its resources.

Among the myriad other topics for evaluation are Center staff, organization, facilities, library acquisitions, extent of assistance provided and projectives accomplished in instituting population/family planning curricula within other departments, etc.

D. Conditions, Covenants and Negotiating Status

Prior to the signing of the Project Agreement, the Mission will request the University to officially confirm a number of points.

University officials will be asked to covenant that at least four positions at the senior lecturer level or above will be established in the PSRC for Kenyans returning from participant training. These positions are to have conditions of tenure, salary, benefits, and status equal to those of academic staff positions in other departments. Similarly, intentions need to be stated with regard to granting faculty posts to the long-term technical advisors who will staff the PSRC for the first few years of its existence.

The University will convey in writing the composition of the PSRC Governing Council, and this will be agreed upon before signing the ProAg. The University also must covenant that adequate facilities, including offices, classrooms, a seminar area and library space, will be made available to house the PSRC.

The Mission will seek official acknowledgement by the University and the MOH of the PSRC's policy-oriented role in relation to and cooperation with GOK ministries and international and private agencies. Also, a statement of University commitment to ensuring that the Center becomes a truly multi-disciplinary institution will be requested.

As for negotiating status, the University of Nairobi has participated in all phases of the development of this Project Paper and is in basic agreement with its provisions. The GOK Ministries of Health, Finance and Planning, and Education support the project and have stated that they feel it is important in the development of Kenya.

IV-12

As soon as the draft Project Agreement is ready, the USAID will begin discussions on its contents with appropriate entities. Should AID/W approval not yet have been received, appropriate cautionary statements shall be made. The University has already been informed of the need for AID/W approval of the PP before any commitment of AID support can be made.

AID will provide funding only up to five years for this project.

In keeping with collaborative style, research projects will be approved by the Research and Training Board which will include the USAID Population Officer as a member. These terms will be included in the annual Project Agreements (ProAgs).

615-185

ACTION: AID - MIX ~~REP~~
INFO: AIB DC, AIB ADN

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DIR A/D ~~CONT~~ EXO RF CHRON

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FM SECRETARY USAID/DC
TO AMEMBASSY WASHINGTON CIGR
BT
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ACTION TAKEN

NRB 1-336

DATE ANSWER DUE

4-21-75

INITIALS

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AIDAC

E.O. 11652: N/A

SUBJECT: POPULATION STUDIES RESEARCH CENTER PRP

REF: AF STATE 28800
BY OAIROB1 2713

1. THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE APPROVED PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND AUTHORIZED PREPARATION OF PROJECT PAPER (PP). HOWEVER, THE REVIEW IDENTIFIED SEVERAL ISSUES WHICH REQUIRE FULLER EXPLORATION AND FREED TO AND BUREAU TEAM STUDY. THESE NEED TO BE ADDRESSED BY BUREAU AND SIGNIFICANT REVISIONS IN PROJECT SCOPE OF CONCEPT SHOULD BE COMMUNICATED TO AID/W AS DESIGN PROGRESS AND FINANCING DEVELOPED.
2. A MAJOR CONCERN WAS THE APPARENT LESS THAN FULL PARTICIPATION BY THE GOV. IN THE PREPARATION OF THE PRP. DISCUSSIONS OF DESIGN TEAM'S FOCUSED ON THE EXTENT OF COMMITMENT BY THE GOV. AND THE COORDINATION OF RESEARCH ACTIVITIES WITH MINISTRIES OTHER THAN HEALTH OR THE NATIONAL FAMILY WELFARE COUNCIL. REALISTICALLY, INCREASED COMMITMENT TO THE PROJECT BY, AND COORDINATION WITH, HOST COUNTRY OFFICIALS AND INSTITUTIONAL PERSONNEL IS PART OF THE PLANNING PROCESS WHICH MUST ACCOMPANY PROJECT DEVELOPMENT.
3. ANOTHER AREA OF CONCERN CENTERED ON THE LONG-TERM ADVISORY PARTICIPANT TRAINING EFFORT. THE NECESSITY FOR FOUR EXHIBITIVE, LONG TERM, (4 YEARS) ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR LEVEL ADVISORS TO COMPRISE SENIOR LEVEL STAFF OF THE PERC WHILE RESEARCH AND TRAINING SHOULD BE REVIEWING. THE DESIRED INSTITUTIONALIZATION OF THIS PROGRAM IS DEPENDENT UPON THE AVAILABLE POSSIBLE FUNDING ALTERNATIVES THAT ALTERNATIVES TO THE NUMBER OF STAFFS IS BEING EXTENDED TO THE 5 YEARS; OUT-OF-COUNTRY TRAINING PROGRAMS MUST BE VIGOROUSLY PURSUED. THE POSSIBILITY OF DESIGNING A DESIGN PROGRAM,

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WHEREIN THE PARTICIPANT WOULD RETURN TO THE PSRC, AFTER TWO YEARS OF TRAINING AND COMPLETES HIS THESIS/RESEARCH IN KENYA, SUGGESTS ITSELF AS ONE ALTERNATIVE MEASURE. ALSO THE FEASIBILITY OF NON-DEGREE TRAINING IN POPULATION OR DEMOGRAPHY FOR KENYAN ASSOCIATE PROFESSORS WHO WOULD RETURN IN 1 YEAR WITH THE POPULATION EXPERTISE NECESSARY TO INCORPORATE POPULATION OR DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES INTO HIS DEPARTMENTAL CURRICULA, SHOULD BE DISCUSSED WITH APPROPRIATE UNIVERSITY AND GOK OFFICIALS.

4. IN ADDITION TO THE COMMENTS PROVIDED IN REF A, PLUS THOSE OBTAINED ABOVE, OTHER CONSIDERATIONS THAT NEED TO BE ADDRESSED IN PREPARING THE PP ARE, (1) AN EVALUATION PLAN, (2) PERCY AMENDMENT, AND (3) POOREST MAJORITY AND/OR BENEFICIARY STATEMENT.

5. REGARDING SCOPE OF WORK FOR CONSULTANT ASSISTANCE: AS IN THE CASE OF THE HEALTH MANAGEMENT PRP REVIEW, BELIEVE SCOPE OF WORK OF TEAM SHOULD BE CAREFULLY DEVELOPED IN ADVANCE TO (A) PROVIDE SPECIFIC FOCUS FOR ANALYSIS (B) DESCRIBE SPECIFIC PRODUCT EXPECTED FROM TEAM, E.G. EXTENT OF ANALYSIS OF KEY QUESTIONS; TYPE OF REPORTS EXPECTED OF MANAGERIAL, FINANCIAL, MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS/ AVAILABILITY AND OTHER SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF SITUATION; FORM OF REPORTS RELATED TO UNIVERSITY, GOK AND AID NEEDS. BASED ON SCOPE OF WORK BOTH SKILLS AND TIME REQUIREMENTS FOR TEAM CAN BE BETTER ASSESSED. FURTHER, TEAM OF CONSULTANTS CANNOT BE EXPECTED TO DRAFT ACTUAL PP. THEIR REPORT SHOULD BE INPUT FOR USE IN DRAFTING OF PP ITSELF. PERSONS IDENTIFIED FOR DRAFTING PP SHOULD BE AVAILABLE TO WORK CLOSELY WITH TEAM WHEN IT ARRIVES. SUGGEST EXPLORATION UNIVERSITY, GOK STAFF AVAILABILITIES DURING CONSULTANCY TO ASSURE MAXIMUM COLLABORATIVE INPUT INTO PP.

6. INFORMATION RE AID SUPPORTED UNIV OF GHANA/UNC POPULATION DYNAMICS PROGRAM AND POP COUNCIL PROJECTS TO STRENGTHEN AND EXPAND INDIVIDUAL UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENTAL, BUREAU PROGRAMS IN NIGERIA AND TANZANIA BEING ASSEMBLED. WILL BE POUNDED ASAP.

7. ADVISE RESULTS ESPECIALLY ON SPECIFIC NEEDS US CONSULTANTS. KASSINGER

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
TELEGRAM

ANNEX 2

625-165

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ACTION: AID - POP

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INFO: AMB DCM ECEN ADM
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1 FEB 75 09:44

R 010228Z FEB 75
FM SECSTATE WASHDC
TO AMEMBASSY NAIROBI 9127
BT
UNCLAS STATE 023830

ACTION TAKEN 1181-1272

DATE ANSWER DUE 2-6-75

INITIALS _____ DATE _____

AIDAC

E.O. 11652: N/A

SUBJECT: UNIVERSITY POPULATION STUDIES AND RESEARCH CENTER

REF: STATE 10277; AIDTO CIRC A-633

CONSENSUS OF REVIEWERS (REF A) IS THAT SUBJECT PROPOSAL IS WITHIN AREA OF CONCENTRATION AS DESCRIBED IN DAP SECTOR ANALYSIS AND THEIR RESPONSE WAS GENERALLY POSITIVE. IMPROVED DEMOGRAPHIC DATA AND STATISTICS STEMMING FROM PROPOSED RESEARCH ACTIVITY PLUS GREATER NUMBER OF HIGH LEVEL PROFESSIONAL MANPOWER, OF VARIOUS DISCIPLINES, WITH POPULATION ORIENTED TRAINING SHOULD PROVIDE A SOUND BASIS FOR FUTURE DEVELOPMENT PLANNING WHICH WOULD INCLUDE THE IMPACT OF POPULATION GROWTH ON THE DIFFERENT ECONOMIC VARIABLES.

IN ADDITION TO GUIDELINES PROVIDED REF B FOR COMPLETING THE PRP SPECIFIC COMMENTS, MADE BY THE REVIEWERS OF SUBJECT PROPOSAL, WHICH SHOULD BE ADDRESSED IN THE PRP ARE LISTED BELOW:

1. A STRENGTHENING OF DEFINITION, AND SUPPORTIVE DETAIL, AT PROJECT PURPOSE LEVEL, I.E., A CLEAR, CONCISE STATEMENT OF PROJECT PURPOSE AND END OF PROJECT CONDITIONS.
2. WHAT IS INSTITUTIONAL BUILDING EFFECT? IS THE PROPOSED CENTER ALREADY ESTABLISHED? IS IT OR WILL IT BE

INCORPORATED AS PART OF THE UNIVERSITY ORGANIZATION/OPERATION

3. WHAT IS ORGANIZATION, STAFFING OF CENTER?
4. ONE OF THREE PROPOSED RESEARCH/TEACHERS IS EXPATRIATE. SALARY LEVEL FOR OTHER TO INDICATES THESE ALSO WILL BE EXPATRIATE. WHAT PROVISIONS FOR TRANSFER TO, OR CONTINUA-

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TELEGRAM

PAGE 2...

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TION BY, KENYAN NATIONALS?

5. ANY COMMITMENTS BY THE UNIVERSITY OR ANY MINISTRY TO PROVIDE RENT OR CONSTRUCTION OF CENTER PHYSICAL FACILITY AFTER PROJECT TERMINATES?

6. ANY PROPOSED FUNDING SOURCES FOR SUSTAINING INCREASED NUMBER OF RESEARCH GRANTS AFTER AID INPUTS?

7. IDENTIFY SOURCE OF FUNDING FOR WORKSHOPS AND SEMINARS.

8. RE INTRODUCTION OF POPULATION EDUCATION INTO SECONDARY SCHOOLS. IDENTIFY SOURCE OF STAFF TO PREPARE DESIGN, PRINT AND DISTRIBUTE.

9. FOR GREATEST IMPACT RESEARCH PROJECTS SHOULD CONTRIBUTE TO NEEDS OF NFWC. DOES MECHANISM EXIST FOR CENTER RESEARCH PROJECTS TO BE RESPONSIVE TO AND/OR COORDINATED WITH NFWC AND AVOID DUPLICATION? NOTE THAT NFWC CONTAINS AN EVALUATION AND RESEARCH DIVISION.

TO ENABLE PHA/POP TO PRESENT SUBJECT PROPOSAL IN FY 76 CP FOR AUTHORIZATION IN NEXT FISCAL YEAR (FY 76) REQUEST CABLE ASAP THE FOLLOWING:

A. CONFIRMATION OF FUNDING LEVEL REQUIREMENT PRESENTED IN SUBJECT PROPOSAL AND THAT YEAR ONE AND TO APPLICABLE TO FY 76 AND 77 RESPECTIVELY.

B. PROJECT TARGET AND COURSE OF ACTION STATEMENT FOR USE IN THE CP GRANT ACTIVITY DATA SHEET. KISSINGER

HF

FORM FS-412(H)
11-72

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REPUBLIC OF KENYA
MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND PLANNING

~~678-400/3~~
ANNEX B

Telegraphic Address:
FINANCE-NAIROBI
Telephone: 24261-72
When replying please quote
Ref. No. MEM/SD.72/18/01
and date



THE TREASURY
P.O. Box 30007
NAIROBI
KENYA

13th January, 1975

Miss Lois Richards,
Programme Officer,
USAID
Nairobi.



*Will
prepare
draft
and
send to
ref once
OK*

Dear Lois,

Application for Financial Assistance to support
the Population Studies and Research Centre at
the University of Nairobi.

I have been informed by Prof. Ominde that he has
already re-submitted to you a revised application for the
above-mentioned project incorporating the modifications
suggested by your office.

I would be grateful if the application could now be
processed.

Your Sincerely,

(Alfred Vienna)

cc: Prof. Simeon H. Ominde,
University of Nairobi,
P.O. Box 30197,
NAIROBI.

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UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI
DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY

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Mappe - 20/11/65
Pls make 2 copies and for P1006 + A/D. With + forward on this to
SA. Das 50267 Nairobi Kenya
Telephone 52244
Telegrams Kenya
11th November, 1974

The Regional Director,
United States A.I.D to Kenya,
Harambee Avenue,
P.O. Box 50261,
NAIROBI.



Attachment enclosed. Send to
ADDITION OFFICE

Dear Sir,

I enclose a copy of the Application for Financial Assistance for the Population Studies and Research Centre at the University of Nairobi. At our last meeting it was agreed that I should submit a redrafted application to the Ministry of Finance and Planning for re-submission to Washington. I was also advised to forward a copy of this application in advance to your office.

I have now forwarded the re-drafted copy to the Ministry of Finance and Planning and I have great pleasure in making this copy available to your office and I hope that the re-drafted application will meet with the approval of all concerned.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours sincerely,

Simeon H. Ominde
Professor of Geography
and Head of Department

Handwritten notes and initials in a box, including 'P.P.P.' and 'C. Ominde'.

UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI

APPLICATION FOR FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO SUPPORT
THE POPULATION STUDIES AND RESEARCH CENTRE
AT THE UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI

1. BACKGROUND:

The need for development of research and training facilities outlined in this document is the outcome of a growing concern with the population element in development problems both in Kenya and at the international level. A number of meetings have been held since 1970 in Kenya and overseas which have underlined the urgent need for institutionalisation of population research and teaching. The first of these were a series of consultative meetings with the population experts from the Economic Commission for Africa between 1970 and early 1971 on the possibility of the University of Nairobi accommodating the United Nations Regional Demographic Centre for English-speaking Africa. The major obstacle that emerged at the time of the discussions was the scarcity of trained manpower in the field of population.

The second meeting, under the auspices of the UNDP in Kenya, gathered together representatives of government ministries and donor agencies interested in population activities. The meeting considered and supported the idea of a University based Population Studies and Research Centre as a necessary support and focus for the growing interest in the field.

The third and most important meeting was an Expert Working Group by the Secretary General of the United Nations in Lyon, France, from 3-11 June, 1971, to consider Population Research and

training in National Institutions. The meeting which included 62 directors and scholars engaged in population research and teaching also provided a forum for valuable exchange of ideas with representatives of major donor countries and organisations supporting population research and training in different parts of the world.

The Working Party was concerned with the specific problems of national population research institutions and support needed for demographic and related research in developing countries of the world. Its terms of reference were:

- (a) to discuss research in the demographic, economic, social and cultural aspects of population in the light of the experience of national research institutes, highlight major gaps in existing demographic and related knowledge and consider priority research programmes at the national level;
- (b) to examine the needs for additional national population research facilities with particular reference to the developing countries;
- (c) to consider means of achieving closer co-operation in population research among national institutions; and
- (d) to consider the contribution of population research to the World Population Year, 1974 and the ways and means in which national institutions could participate in activities related to the year.

These meetings and subsequent informal discussions with interested donor agencies have prepared the ground for the proposals which were presented and endorsed by the Ministry of Finance and Planning. The proposed centre is expected to fill an important gap experienced in Kenya. A recent survey by the United Nations indicated that national

population institutions were known to exist in only one-third of the 127 Member States of the United Nations and that most of the countries without such facilities belong to the developing group where the population element is even more crucial to success of development efforts.

II. GENERAL FRAMEWORK

The National Population Research and training institutions that have developed in other parts of Africa and the rest of the world reflect the variety of institutional settings in which they operate. However, majority of them conform to 6 basic types:

- (i) Government institutions specialising in population research.
- (ii) Centres at University institutions or attached to them.
- (iii) Autonomous institutions.
- (iv) Institutions or committees of academics of science.
- (v) Population research units or programmes in national statistical offices or in the bureau of census or in other government departments.
- (vi) Population research and training units or programmes in University departments of demography, economics, geography, sociology, anthropology, statistics and others.

These diverse forms of institutional organisation which research and training have taken in most cases reflect the historical factors and other local circumstances which have affected the development of activities in the field of population. Scarcity of development resources and lack of trained manpower have been the main drawbacks.

Financial Support

Because of the variety of institutional setting, existing national population research and training centres draw their support from a number of sources. The major sources include governmental budgets, university funds, research contracts and grants from private foundations as well as multilateral governmental assistance programmes. The most common pattern of support is a combination of governmental or university resources with those provided by either private foundations or governmental programmes on a project basis.

On a long term basis it is the general view now that the financing of such centres must be flexible and must provide for well rounded research programmes reflecting the national priorities. Increased financial resources and national commitment in support of population research is, therefore, an essential part of the long term policy.

Supply and Demand for Staff

Shortage of staff has been one of the major limitations facing the existing centres. There is a worldwide shortage of demographers. Expansion of national training and research facilities will, therefore, depend on training more demographers and population analysts at the national and international levels.

Assistance to Governments

Experience of existing institutions have shown that demand for services to government has increased considerably, as more and more governments begin to take the population factor into account in planning and policy making. Assistance to government is, therefore,

an important contribution that research services of such a centre can make. However, the main target of such an institution is to provide experts in demographic aspects in all appropriate areas of concern.

III. FACILITIES AND RESOURCES NEEDED

Among the most important problems in developing countries of the world is the absence of sound and adequate basic data for population research and training. In particular, there is often an absence of accurate population and vital statistics and also no satisfactory basis for the conduct of sample surveys of population. The building up of efficient data collecting agency, the involvement in testing the quality of data, liaison with governments through the national data collecting agencies on types and quality of data to be collected are among the most important areas of activities.

National research and training centres can play a vital role in undertaking analysis and research to highlight the application of the data gathered in terms of economic, social and population policy of country.

Because of limitation of resources, national data collecting agencies often prepared and/or published only very limited tables from censuses and other surveys. In a number of cases there have been long delays in publishing the information collected. Valuable information collected from various sample surveys has remained untouched and, therefore, out of reach for those engaged in training and research in the field of population.

The existence of such gaps in most needy countries has raised the question as to whether there is a minimum level of research which must be locally organised. It is now generally recognised that there should be a programme of population research in each country however small. Because of this growing and general concern with the

adequacy of research and training facilities at the national level, most countries have now begun to consider actively the establishment of such centres at the national level. Of particular importance is the role of the universities in demographic research. Where a national research centre exists, apart from the national university, it is recognised that the university institution would be complimentary and would give greater emphasis to theoretical and fundamental studies.

The importance of training of researchers in demographic and teaching fields has already been underlined as a limiting factor. In this area, a distinction must be made in the need;

- (a) for professional demographers for teaching and fundamental research,
- (b) for population analysts or persons with a major training in other disciplines, but with a sound knowledge of demography. Such persons play a significant role in the broader-based-inter-disciplinary research especially needed at national institutions where these exist separately.

Existing facilities in Kenya

Training in population studies at the University of Nairobi is not new. There has always been several courses in population geography at the under-graduate and post-graduate levels from which 2 students have obtained M.A. degrees in population. Further the Department of Sociology, assisted by sociologist/demographers provided by the Population Council, has also had courses in population studies not only for under-graduates and also for post-graduates. Both the University of Nairobi and the Population Council provided fellowships for graduate students who were interested to pursue further training in this area.

However, while from the supply side attempts were made by the University to provide the necessary manpower, demand for that manpower had been growing at a much faster rate than the supply. In other words, while the Government realises and appreciates the role the population factor plays in economic and social development, there was little that could be done to meet this growing demand from such ministries as Health, Education, Economic Planning, Treasury as well as Local Government.

Outside the University there is Demographic Statistics Unit in the Ministry of Finance and Planning as part of the Central Bureau of Statistics. The Unit is headed by the Government Demographer who is the only qualified demographer in the C.S.O. The needs cover a variety of demographic data and studies from the Ministries including the Family Planning, Evaluation Unit in the Ministry of Health. Such requests could not be met because of the scarcity of manpower.

Further the presence of the United Nations Environment Organization in Nairobi has indeed added to the mounting requests for population studies of different types. There is also a great need for an inter-censal demographic survey, which cannot be carried out for lack of personnel. Nor is Kenya intending to participate in the World Fertility Survey for similar reasons.

Apart from the need for demographers in the Central Government there is need for demographic assistants by the local Government at the provincial and district levels to provide statistical returns covering several aspects of population statistics.

Further while the country has a declared population policy, manpower shortages present the main bottleneck to achieve the aims and goals of a successful population policy.

Attempts to deal with this bottleneck have, up to the present time, been on a make-shift basis. For example there was a need for an evaluation unit at the Ministry of Health to measure the

success, and the failure of the different components of the family planning program. The unit was established in the Ministry, technical assistance was made available, a number of expatriates were provided for a certain period. However, the expatriates left and little is available in the way of evaluation.

It is obvious from this example that there is a need for continuity which can only be assured by providing local manpower through training at the University and elsewhere. Such local manpower can then provide the specialized skills for all relevant sections, divisions and departments of the different ministries.

Apart from the specialised manpower which is needed by specialized departments in the Government Departments, there is also great need to get the population factor and the role it plays in the different sectors of the economy, to be understood by the all University graduates, who will soon join the public as well as the private sectors.

Relationship to other Activities

The Population Studies and Research Centre will be established on the basis of already existing population interests among current university staff, and the recruitment of three additional senior staff to be described below. University of Nairobi's interests in population date back at least to 1962, when following the census taken that year, a series of 1:1 million population maps were prepared by Professors W.I. Morgan and S.H. Ominde. A monograph incorporating the data contained in these maps was published in 1966. In the same year, D.M. Etherington of the Economics Department did a population projection analysis of the urban and rural population of Kenya and examined the implication for development policy.

In preparation for the 1969 census, the Geography Department at the request of the Ministry of Economic Planning and Development, assisted in the preparation of large scale maps covering the entire country. The efficiency of the census operations was significantly strengthened because it was possible to have detailed records of boundaries of enumeration districts down to the sub-location level. Another major contribution was a seminar on population Growth and Economic Development in Africa held at the University in 1968, from which emerged a volume of the same title in 1972, edited by S.H. Ominde and C. Ejioogu. The first detailed work on population movements in Kenya was published by Professor Ominde in 1969.

Work on fertility, vital registration systems and clinical utilization was begun in the Department of Sociology by Heisel, Crmer and Fordyce (seconded to the University by the Population Council).

In the Faculty of Medicine, Professor F. Schofield has done work on the health aspects of various types of contraceptives. The Faculty of Agriculture has shown interest in conducting research relating to population growth rates, the availability of arable land and food production. Similarly the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine has indicated an interest in the relationship of population growth rates and the availability of protein sources necessary to sustain such rates of growth.

Contribution of other Donors

A. The Population Council

Financial and other support provided by the Population Council to the Government of Kenya and the University date back to 1965 when the Council was invited by the Ministry of Finance and Planning to send a team of experts to undertake a survey to

- (a) study the population program and make recommendations on the ideal rate of growth.
- (b) recommend a suitable program.
- (c) make suggestions on the administration of the program; and
- (d) recommend procedures for obtaining funds and technical assistance for carrying out the program.

Following the Population Council's report, the government of Kenya announced the adoption of family planning as part of its development policy.

Subsequently the Population Council provided the services of Dr. James Russel who was an advisor to the Ministry of Health, and Dr. Donald Heisel a sociologist/demographer who was assigned to the Department of Sociology, University of Nairobi.

To help institutionalizing training and research at the University of Nairobi, Dr. Heisel was followed by two other sociologist/demographers, namely Dr. H. Cramer and Dr. J. Fordyce. They introduced a number of new courses in demography and related population studies at the under-graduate and post-graduate levels.

Apart from a number of grants to support research in different areas, the Population Council has recently provided several grants as well as other support.

- (1) 36,000 dollars to support 3 post-graduate students in the Departments of Geography, Sociology and Economics in population studies. The aim of the M.A. program is to provide the initial base of high level manpower which the development of the field at the University requires.

As a result, a number of Kenyan candidates (supported by the Council and the University of Nairobi) have completed their M.A. training. Some of them are completing their Ph.D. training abroad,

others are registered for Ph.D. training at the University of Nairobi. Still others have joined such organizations as the Family Planning Association of Kenya (e.g. Mr. J.O. OUCHO, who recently joined the Association as a research officer).

- (ii) 25,000 dollars (in July, 1974), for partial support of a sociologist/demographer in the Department of Sociology, as well as for the purpose of supporting a number of M.A. and Ph.D. candidates.
- (iii) Two vehicles and several items of furniture.
- (iv) The Population Council has also provided the services of Professor R.A. Henin, the Council's Representative (Demographic Division) in East Africa, on a visiting (part-time) basis to advise the Population Studies and Research Centre, and assist as needed, with curriculum, research planning and supervision of post-graduate students. Visits of several days or as much as a full work week, as needed, on a monthly basis during the 1974/75 academic year are being contributed.

B. Ford/Rockefeller Foundation

In 1973 the Rockefeller Foundation awarded a total of \$29,535.00 to Professor S.H. Ominde in support of the Kisumu Multi-purpose Survey extending over a period of 2 years. The Survey designed to gather and process basal information to test the impact of rural-urban migration in the growth of towns has now entered its final phase. The second part of the survey is planned for March, 1975. It is expected that the survey will yield vital policy information on which the urban development strategy can be planned.

C. ILO Fertility and Employment Research

Another demographic research has brought in support from the International Labour Organisation. The Kenya Fertility and Employment Research is aimed at investigating the effect of employment on fertility.

The programme under the direction of Professor S.H. Ominde is being conducted by Mr. J.N. Muinde. The programme covers a number of randomly selected districts, locations and sub-locations throughout Kenya. Preliminary training and strategy for the survey has been worked out with the assistance of provincial administration staff.

D. International Development Research Centre (OTTAWA)

Negotiations between the Population Studies Centre and IDRC have been going on for sometime. IDRC has shown willingness to support a number of research projects in the field of migration, urbanization and micro-determinants of fertility. Such research projects will also contain a built-in program for institutional development. In other words the research projects will also serve as research grounds for M.A. and Ph.D. candidates.

The activities of the centre are described below under two main headings, namely training and research.

Training Facilities

It needs to be emphasized at the outset that training at the under-graduate and post-graduate levels are important prerequisites for the development of high level manpower in the different disciplines related to population.. At the present time, under-graduate courses in demography and related population studies are available at the under-graduate levels in the Departments of Geography and Sociology. The intention is to increase the number of courses provided in these two departments and introduce new courses e.g.

economic demography in the Department of Economics, formal demography for statisticians (the output of statisticians would eventually staff the Evaluation Unit in the Ministry of Health, the Manpower Planning Unit in the Ministry of Education, etc.), as well as relevant population studies courses in the Department of Community Medicine, at the Faculty of Medicine.

The intention at the under-graduate level, is to ensure that students who complete their under-graduate training, should leave the University with as much understanding of the population question (and the role it plays, in the economic system, in health, education, etc.) as possible.

Other population oriented courses at the post-graduate level need to be introduced in the Departments of Geography, Economics, Political Science, Sociology, Education as well as relevant departments in the Faculty of Medicine. The importance of population oriented post-graduate training stems from the fact that the output will provide the pool of professional manpower, for the Population Studies Centre, other departments in the University, Senior posts in government departments and the National Family Planning Program.

Workshops

It is not enough to cater for future generations with regard to training in population studies (that is University graduates) but there is need to introduce the population question and its economic and social implications not only to those who are responsible for policy making but also to other strata in the civil service.

The Population Studies and Research Centre, therefore, plans to conduct a number of workshops and seminars, specifically tailored to different groups of civil servants, both in Nairobi and at the provincial level. Different workshops will be organized for planners in the fields of health, education, manpower for rural administrators, community development etc.

Population Education

In the near future the government of Kenya should seriously consider introducing population education and family life education in the secondary schools system. The Institute for Development Studies is currently conducting research on the attitudes and knowledge of Kenyan teachers about population and human reproduction. Several modest studies of secondary school students have already been conducted by various researchers in Kenya.

The Population Studies and Research Centre in co-operation with the Information and Education Division of the National Family Welfare Centre and the Department of Education at the University of Nairobi, will attempt to develop and pre-test teaching materials, course outlines, hand outs etc.

Nick

Research

The following is an outline of the main components of the Centre's Research Program.

(a) Population Change and Economic Planning

Very little research has been carried out so far in Kenya, on the interrelation of economic and demographic factors. The impact of population growth on savings, capital formation, income, employment, unemployment, foreign trade etc. need to be studied. Kenya's 5 year plans has not so far given enough importance to the role played by the population factor, for the purpose of economic planning. Emphasis will be given not only on the impact of population growth on the different economic variables, but also the effect of changes in these variables on population change. Further,

attention will be given not only to the modern sector but also to the more important traditional sector.

(b) Determinants of Fertility

Very little is known of the factors determining fertility in the African rural setting. Knowledge of these factors and how they work, are important for the success of any family planning program. It is important to know the factors affecting the decisions of couples in rural areas regarding family size, why do some women practise birth control, while others do not. What are the traditional methods used? Why are certain traditional methods preferred to others? etc.

Several KAP-type studies have been conducted in Kenya since 1966, but they have been limited in scope and conducted on highly selected groups of population. They are useful studies, but were not intended to serve as baseline for a National Family Planning Program. Further KAP surveys are needed to collect the information necessary to measure changes in fertility, attitudes, knowledge, motives and use of contraception among the general population over time. As such, these surveys provide valuable data about the persons who do not come to family planning centres.

(c) Evaluation of the Family Planning Program

The successful implementation of the Family Planning Program depends in large part upon the establishment of a system of constantly monitor

progress, suggest alternative strategies to meet program goals and assess program impact. There is a need to institutionalize an on-going evaluation mechanism to explain to program administrators the results of the various studies. Attention will also be given to undertaking analysis of demographic and vital statistical data for measuring the impact of the Family Planning Program.

Essential data on the continuation rates of various contraceptive methods and characteristics of acceptance (average duration of lactation and postpartum amenorrhea, average birth intervals, etc.) and the motivations for having or not having children is not available. Research is needed to disclose factors related to acceptance and nonacceptance of Family Planning, continuity and dropout rates of the methods accepted, and to determine better program approaches for recruiting more family planning acceptors.

To assess the impact of Family Planning Program a three-fold evaluation strategy could be applied based on establishing general evaluation and research priorities.

- (i) continuous monitoring of program performance and the collection and analysis of service statistics.
- (ii) carrying out sociological, anthropological, biological, legal and behavioral science research on the broader implications and solutions to the population problem and

- (iii) co-operation with the Central Bureau of Statistics to provide in-depth analyses of population data collected by the Bureau.

In the past, although research relevant to the management of the Family Planning Program has been conducted in Kenya, its impact has generally been minimal. Much attention has been devoted to this problem of research utilisation and feedback. One of the requirements for more effective use of research results and for more action oriented research is the constant interaction between Government and University personnel involved in population related research.

- (d) Other Research Areas will cover:
 - (i) Demographic aspects of urbanization and internal migration.
 - (ii) Population and environment.
 - (iii) Mortality, health, nutrition and morbidity and
 - (iv) International migration.

Staff Development Program

In the first part of this section an account is given of the Faculty members engaged in population training and research. The second part deals with added requirements to produce the necessary manpower needed to staff the relevant sections dealing with population issues in the different Government departments, in the areas of health, education, planning etc., as well as the University itself.

(a) Available staff at the University of Nairobi

At the present time faculty members engaged in population training and research include the following:

(i) Permanent Staff

<u>DEPARTMENT</u>	<u>STAFF</u>	<u>AREAS OF RESEARCH</u>
Geography	Professor S.H. Ominde	Population distribution structure and mobility in Kenya and census mapping.
	Dr. R.S. Odingo	Population and Agricultural land.
	Mr. J.N. Muinde	Regional variations in fertility and mortality.
	Mr. E.H.O. Ayiomba	Migration and population growth.
Sociology	Dr. K. Ndeti	The sociology of fertility.
	Miss Walji	Fertility and family planning.
	Dr. E. Muga	Population and crime rate.
	Dr. Abbila	Population projection, Population and manpower planning.
Institute for Development Studies.	Dr. M. Gachui	Fertility studies with special reference to family planning.

(ii) Staff Recruited for the Population Studies and Research Centre

Ms. Monsted, Department of Sociology, supported for one year by the Population Council.

(iii) Other Staff

Dr. Rao and Dr. Knowles. They are consultants seconded by I.L.O. Support is expected to continue for a further 1 year at no cost to the University.

(b) Joint Appointments

The list of person engaged in population studies has been given above. It is intended that this core would provide the initial University basis from which future expansion can be made.

(i) Research Personnel: Deputy Director

The Population Council agreed to provide the services of Professor R.A. Henin (Population Council Demographic Division Regional Representative, East Africa) to assist the Director in matters of curricular and research planning and in the development of joint activities between the Centre representatives of the University and the Government and supervision of Post-graduate students. Professor Henin's services have been provided on a visiting (part-time) basis. Visits of several days or as much as a full work week, as needed on a monthly basis during the 1974/75 academic year are being contributed by the Population Council at no money cost to the Centre.

Financial Implications

The Population Council has - as mentioned above - agreed to provide advisory services of Professor Henin through 1974/75. We are confident that the Population Council who has been supporting this University in institutional building since 1965, will continue to do so during the coming years until the Centre reaches the take off stage. We are therefore not budgeting for this post until it is filled by a Kenyan.

(ii) Research Personnel: Senior Level I

A post of Statistician/demographer. Apart from teaching formal demography at the under-graduate level, he will supervise two to three post-graduates. His research activities will be in the area of evaluation of the Family Planning Program and will therefore have close relationships with the Evaluation Unit at the Ministry of Health. This post needs to be filled in the second year of the program.

Financial Implications

USAID to provide funds for the second and third years
as follows:-

Second year - \$31,000

third year - \$32,000

(iii) Research Personnel: Senior Level II

A post of economist/demographer. This person will hold a joint appointment in the Centre and the Department of Economics. He will introduce a course in economic - demography in the Department of Economics, will supervise two or three post-graduate students and will undertake research in the area of population change and economic planning. His research activities will be closely co-ordinated with the activities of the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning. The research material will also be used by his post-graduate students.

Similarly to the post of statistician/demographer, this post needs to be filled in the second year of the program, for 2 years.

Financial Implications

USAID to provide funds for the second and third years
as follows:-

second year - \$31,000

third year - \$32,000

(iv) Research Personnel : Senior Level III

A post of Sociologist/demographer. This person will hold a joint appointment in the Centre and the Department of Sociology. This person will be responsible for under-graduate training in the Department of Sociology, will supervise two or three post-graduate students and will undertake research in the field of social

demography e.g. factors determining fertility, KAP type of enquiries etc. This post is filled during the 1974/75 academic year by Ms. M. Monsted, a Danish Sociologist/demographer, and is partially supported by the Population Council.

While Ms. Monsted is supported by the Population Council for the first year (her salary is also being topped up by DANIDA), financial support is needed for the following two years.

Financial Implications

(1) USAID

second year - \$31,000

third year - \$32,000

(2) Population Council

\$10,000 for the first year only.

NOTE

(1) Recruitment

It is hoped that the Population Council, with its long experience in the field of Institutional building and its wide knowledge of people working in the different population fields will help us in identifying the right type of personnel to fill the above posts.

(2) Support by the University

Apart from the staff currently supported by the University, the above post will be absorbed by the University's budget by the end of the third year of the grant.

(v) Research Personnel: Research Fellows:

Appointments as research fellows will normally be made for staff who hold the M.A. and are working toward Ph.D. degrees.

The University will provide from its own resources for the appointment of two such research fellows from the first year onwards and will increase the number gradually. The aim is to have 3 persons in Ph.D. study the first year, 4 in the second year, and not less than 5 in the third year. Some of these will be supported by their Departments. The number is considered important because these are the persons who will be supervised by senior staff and will provide the pool of professional manpower out of which to promote to the senior ranks in subsequent years.

Financial Implications are costed on the basis of \$5,000 per year for stipend and housing benefits.

- (1) University contribution through the Centre and Department for the three years will cover 2, 2, and 3, persons respectively; \$10,000; \$10,000 and \$15,000.
- (2) USAID for the three years to support NIL, 2 and 3 students respectively
NIL, \$10,000, \$15,000.
- (3) The Population Council is supporting one person for Ph.D. for one year: \$5,000.

(vi) Research Personnel: Research Assistants

The personnel in this category will normally be M.A. students. They also will be supported from University sources, the Population Council and USAID. The target numbers for supervision, including students from departments will be in the three years: 6, 8, 9. At present there are several such M.A. students in Sociology and Geography and this plan will steadily increase the number.

Financial Implications costs are estimated on a student-year basis of 3000 per student including housing allowance.

- (1) University contribution through Centra and Departments for three years to cover 3, 5, and 7 students respectively: 9,000, 15,000, 21,000.
- (2) USAID for the three years to support NIL, 3, and 2 respectively at the M.A. level: NIL, 9,000, 6,000.
- (3) The Population Council is supporting 3 M.A. students for the first year: 9,000.

Training Abroad

It may be valuable during the training of Ph.D. students to send selected persons abroad for short courses, or for one-year non-degree study, at centres where specialized experience not available in Kenya can be obtained.

Financial Implications:

The amount of this training will increase in later years with the number of Ph.D. students. Initially USAID contribution for the three years is proposed as follows: \$4,000, \$14,000, \$14,000.

Centre Accommodation

The University plans to rent accommodation in a private building very near to the main campus at an estimated yearly cost of f6,000 (\$16,000). In his letter of November, 22nd 1973 Mr. Yaa of the Ministry of Finance and Planning indicated that the Government will seek funding for building construction at the University from other sources. USAID will provide funds for rent for year one and year two.

Financial Implications

Year one - \$15,000

Year two - \$15,000

Equipment for Centre

The Centre requires in addition to University equipment already in hand or to be found from other sources, an initial investment by USAID of \$9,000. This is the estimated cost for 2 electronic calculators, 1 double carriage typewriter, 1 standard typewriter, 1 mathematical typewriter, 1 duplicating machine, and related cabinets, tables and chairs. In addition, the Population Council has transferred ownership of a Jeep personnel carrier, a volkswagon and electronic calculator and furniture owned by the Council in Nairobi to the Centre.

Financial Implications

- (1) University to provide basic furniture and equipment presently in its possession at estimated value of \$15,000.
- (2) USAID for years 1 as follows:
\$9,000.
- (3) Population Council's vehicles, calculator furniture are estimated at \$7,000.

Technical and Secretarial Personnel

The Centre requires one first-class secretary and two copy-tyist, plus three machine operators, and other clerical, messenger, driver and custodial staff. The University is prepared to carry an increasing proportion of these costs from the first year but requires some time to absorb these positions into the establishment budget.

Financial Implications

There are estimated to be approximated as follows for the University and USAID respectively:

- (1) University and others \$6,000, \$10,000, \$15,000
- (2) USAID \$10,000, \$8,000, \$5,000.

Computer and Office Costs

Expenses not chargeable to particular research projects must be covered under the categories of computer time (\$2,000 per year), communications and supplies (\$1,000 per year), and maintenance of vehicles and equipment (1,000 per year). These are budgeted on a shared basis.

Financial Implications

- (1) University \$1,000, \$2,000, \$4,000
- (2) USAID \$3,000, \$3,000, \$1,000

Research and Training Projects

The hearth of training and the acquisition of new knowledge about population and its relationship to social and economic development is research projects. USAID will budget a small sum for projects. Again it is hoped that the Population Council staff will be available to assist in the past in the design of projects. The main use of this money is to have flexibility for rapid implementation when needed and the funds will supplement other sources.

Financial Implications

USAID will budget for the three years:
\$10,000 , \$15,000, \$20,000.

Summary of Budget

We have concentrated on the program and financial implications so far as the University budget and USAID contribution are involved. Other resources are available and will become available in the future particularly in relation to special research projects and possibly for University construction of buildings. Although those are not mentioned below, they are extremely important. The budgetary plan for the University, USAID and other donors is shown below:

Population Studies and Research Centre Budget
for three years in thousand dollars

	University			A I D			Population Council
	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year
	1	2	3	1	2	3	1
Director (part-time)	-	-	-	5	5	5	-
Deputy Director	-	-	-	-	-	-	-*
Senior Research Fellow (joint with Math.)	-	-	-	-	31	32	-
Senior Research Fellow (joint with Economics)	-	-	-	-	31	32	-
Senior Research Fellow (joints with Sociology)	-	-	-	-	31	32	10
Research Fellows	10	10	15	-	10	15	5
Research Assistants	9	15	21	-	9	6	9
Sub Total	19	25	36	5	117	122	24
Research and Training Projects	-	-	-	10	15	20	-
Centre's Accom. Rental	-	-	-	15	15	-	-
Equipment for Centre	15	-	-	9	-	-	7
Tech. and Secret. Personnel	6	10	15	10	8	5	-
Computer and Office Costs	1	2	4	3	3	1	-
Sub Total	41	37	55	52	158	148	31
Training abroad of Ph.D's for short periods	-	-	-	4	14	14	-
GRAND TOTAL	41	37	55	56	172	162	31

wow!

* See text regarding Professor R.A. Menin.

OUTPUT

A. Training

(a) Under-graduate training

Over and above the courses already available in the Departments of Geography and Sociology, more courses will be introduced in Economics, Community Medicine and Education.

(b) Top level Manpower

With the graduate program referred to above between 24 and 32 graduates with Ph.D. or M.A. will be available by the end of our plan period of five years. Of these about 10 (presumably Ph.D.) will be retained by the University partly to meet the increased demand for these skills in such Faculties as medicine, agriculture and education. The remaining 14 to 22, particularly the M.A. graduates will be absorbed by the Government sector as follows:-

- (i) four by the Central Statistical Office.
- (ii) four by the Ministry of Health.
- (iii) three by the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning.
- (iv) three by the Ministry of Education.
- (v) The balance by the Ministry of Agriculture, Local Government and the private sectors.

(c) Workshops and Seminars

These will be organized for senior and junior civil servants from several government Departments.

(d) Population Education

The Centre will help introduce population education in the secondary school system by providing teaching material, course outline, handouts etc.

B. Research

The Centre's Research Master Plan covers the following areas:

- (a) Evaluation of the Family Planning Program.
- (b) Determinants of Fertility.
- (c) Population Change and Economic Planning.
- (d) Urbanization, Internal and International Migration, Population and Environment, Mortality, Health, Nutrition, Morbidity.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion the following is a summary of the role that the Population Studies and Research Centre can play in developing training research in different areas of population studies.

- (a) the Centre will be a vehicle to establish population studies training in the Departments of the University both at the under-graduate and post-graduate levels.
- (b) the Centre's research plan will be used for a dual purpose
 - (i) to fill in gaps in our knowledge about the Kenyan population,
 - (ii) to be a training ground for the graduate students.
- (c) to act as a leader and an advisor for all interested institutions in the country.

- (d) to set as one of its aims the co-ordination of activities of the relevant institutions.
- (e) will not monopolize research but will encourage and give expert advice to researchers in other departments of the University.
- (f) will give advise to the relevant ministries of population issues, until these ministries have their own population specialists.
- (g) the Centre will not only attempt to satisfy existing demand for population specialists but will also see to it that demand is created where that is necessary.

AID 1049-20 (11-73)
SUPPLEMENT 1

PROJECT DESIGN SUMMARY

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Population Studies and Research

Project Title & Number: Center - University of Nairobi

615-11-570-165

(INSTRUCTION: THIS IS AN OPTIONAL
FORM WHICH CAN BE USED AS AN AID
TO ORGANIZING DATA FOR THE PAR
REPORT. IT NEED NOT BE RETAINED
OR SUBMITTED.)Life of Project:
From FY 76 to FY 80Total U.S. Funding: \$1,976,000Date Prepared: May 1976

PAGE 1

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	IMPORTANT ASSUMPTIONS
<p>Program or Sector Goal: The broader objective to which this project contributes: (A-1)</p> <p>Assist and supplement efforts of GOK in Rural Health, including provision of family planning services nationwide to avert births and reduce the population growth rate.</p> <p><u>Sub-goal:</u></p> <p>Provide policy-effective, professional manpower and research for multi-faceted national family planning efforts.</p>	<p>Measures of Goal Achievement: (A-2)</p> <p>At least 150,000 contraceptive acceptors per year by 1979</p> <p>PSRC graduates or PSRC-trained individuals in leadership positions in population-related agencies</p> <p>Research and training materials making an impact on population/family planning activities</p>	<p>(A-3)</p> <p>Acceptor data collected by MOH</p> <p>Census surveys</p> <p>Direct observation.</p> <p>Interviews with agency personnel</p> <p>Review of research and subsequent effects on policy</p> <p>Follow-up study of graduates and trainees</p>	<p>Assumptions for achieving goal targets: (A-4)</p> <p>Well-educated, highly motivated personnel working in the population/family planning field, plus new insights gained through research, will result in effective dissemination of information on the reasons for and methods of fertility reduction, influencing thousands of individual family planning decisions.</p> <p>Center graduates and research would be able to make an impact on population/family planning programs, guiding them in ways most likely to result in successful activities and in an eventual decline in fertility.</p>

PROJECT DESIGN SUMMARY
LOGICAL FRAMEWORKLife of Project: _____ to FY 80
From FY 76
Total U.S. Funding: \$1,976,000
Date Prepared: May 1976

Population Studies and Research

Project Title & Number: Center - University of Nairobi 615-11-570-165

PAGE 2

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	IMPORTANT ASSUMPTIONS
<p>Project Purpose: (B-1)</p> <p>Create a Kenyan institution capable of performing high-quality population/family planning training and research required by Government Ministries, public and private agencies, international organizations and the University itself.</p>	<p>Conditions that will indicate purpose has been achieved: End-of-Project status. (B-2)</p> <p>Governing Board sets broad policies and high-level guidance</p> <p>PSRC staffed by director and four Kenyan professionals of differing population-related disciplines</p> <p>Ongoing research program responsive to requests and has attracted funds from other resources</p> <p>Research & Training Board for research selection, voice in operational decision-making</p> <p>Post-graduate degree program -- at least 5 graduates employed</p> <p>Associate researcher/lecturers from at least 8 University departments</p> <p>Regularly scheduled seminars held for opinion leaders, civil servants etc.</p>	<p>(B-3)</p> <p>Direct observation</p> <p>Direct observation</p> <p>Review PSRC records to list requests, then study completed research - financial records of PSRC</p> <p>Direct observation</p> <p>Examination of PSRC and university records -- follow up survey of graduates</p> <p>Direct observation</p> <p>Direct observation</p>	<p>Assumptions for achieving purpose: (B-4)</p> <p>Ministries and agencies will hire PSRC graduates</p> <p>Positions and salaries will be attractive to graduates</p> <p>Ministries and agencies take active interest in PSRC; make requests and suggestions for research and training</p>

PROJECT DESIGN SUMMARY
LOGICAL FRAMEWORKHHS PROJECT NUMBER
SUPPLEMENT 1

Population Studies and Research

615-11-570-165

Project Title & Number: Center - University of NairobiLife of Project: 6 to FY 80
From FY 6 to FY 80
Total U.S. Funding: \$1,976,000.
Date Prepared: May 1976

PAGE 3

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	IMPORTANT ASSUMPTIONS
Project Outputs: (C-1)	Magnitude of Outputs: (C-2)	(C-3)	Assumptions for achieving outputs: (C-4)
Published research	6 research reports per year by 3rd year	For entire column: Direct observation	Sufficient high-quality students will become interested in population studies and will be motivated to enter PSRC
Continuing evaluation of family planning program	Evaluation of National Family Planning Program beginning 2nd year of project	Examination of PSRC and university research and training records	PSRC staffers will be action-oriented and capable of carrying out the many PSRC functions
Trained staff for Center and departments	6 PhDs & 5 MAs trained to staff PSRC & some departments	Review of research reports and population education materials produced	Seminars will be well-attended
Post-graduate program	3 PSRC-trained MAs & 1 PhD graduating per year by 4th year		Research funds will be forthcoming from a variety of sources
Population/family planning curricula developed and instituted	Population/family planning curricula in PSRC and at least 8 other departments of the university		
Special seminar program	Seminars held for about 150 opinion leaders and about 350 civil servants, etc.		
Population library	Library with 2,000-plus volumes and periodicals		

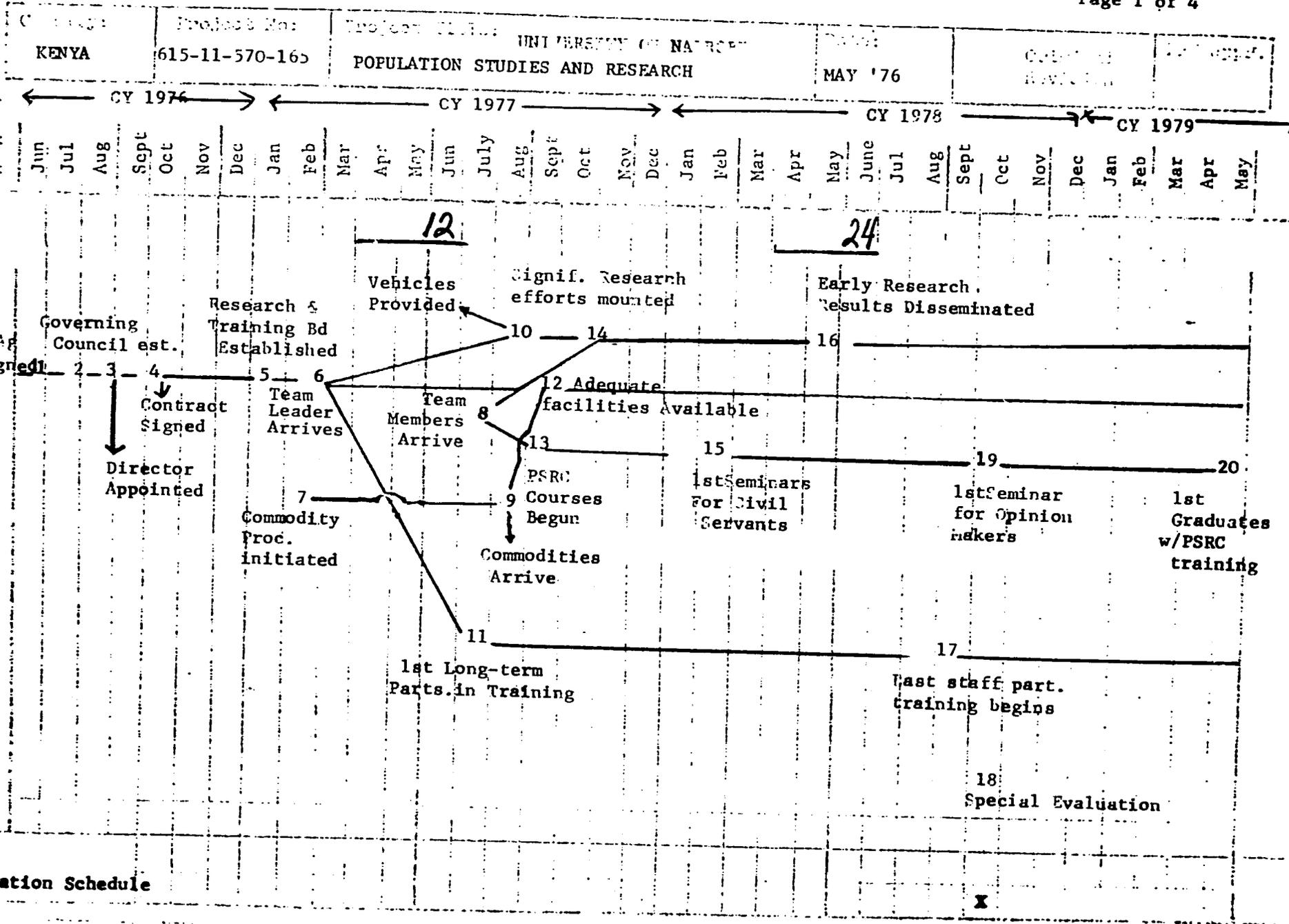
PROJECT DESIGN SUMMARY
LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

ANNEX C

Project Title & Number: Population Studies and Research Center - University of Nairobi 615-11-570-165

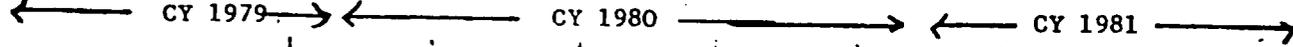
Life of Project: 6 to FY 80
From FY _____ to FY _____
Total U.S. Funding \$1,976,000
Date Prepared: May 1976

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	IMPORTANT ASSUMPTIONS
	Implementation Target (Type and Quantity) (D-2)	(D-3)	Assumptions for providing inputs (D-4)
<p><u>AID:</u></p> <p>Long-term advisors</p> <p>Short-term advisors</p> <p>Long-term participants</p> <p>Short-term participants</p> <p>Commodities</p> <p>Student and research support</p> <p>Other costs</p> <p><u>GOK:</u></p> <p>PSRC senior staff</p> <p>Center facilities</p> <p>Salaries</p> <p>Student support</p> <p>Vehicles</p> <p>Commodities</p> <p>Other costs</p>	<p><u>AID:</u></p> <p>3 long-term advisors, initially to staff PSRC and later to advise counterparts returning from training</p> <p>Up to 30 worker-months service by variety of consultants</p> <p>6 PhD and 5 MA long-term participants to staff PSRC and for various population-related post within university departments</p> <p>Up to 10 short-term participants for special training as project needs dictate</p> <p>2,000 - plus books and periodicals, typewriters, duplicating machine, small calculators, etc.</p> <p>Up to 12 worker-years student support; up to \$305,000 total research funding</p> <p>Funds for special seminars, etc.</p> <p><u>GOK:</u></p> <p>Establish posts, pay salaries and benefits for Director, associate researcher/lecturers, and -- after 3rd yr, for participants returning to staff PSRC</p> <p>Rent space or construct building to adequately house staff, students, library and all activities</p> <p>Salaries for administrative, clerical & service personnel</p> <p>26 worker-years student support</p> <p>3 four-wheel drive vehicles, primarily for field research</p> <p>Office furniture, typewriters, books, stationery and supplies, etc.</p> <p>Funds for special seminars, etc.</p>		<p>Budgetary support will be provided as scheduled by both AID and GOK</p> <p>Inputs will be forthcoming in a timely manner</p> <p>Sufficient qualified individuals are available for participant training and to serve as advisors</p>



Implementation Schedule

KENYA	615-11-570-165	UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI POPULATION STUDIES AND RESEARCH	Date: MAY '76	Original revision	Page No.
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Jun Jul Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar Apr May June Jul Aug

36

Research Requests
and major outside
funding

48

60

16

21

Prior
Actions

PSRC Senior
Staff Kenyan.

12

22

25

Fully
Operational
PSRC

20

23

Pop/fp in
8 departments

17

26

Final
Evaluation

DECEMBER 1982

26

Ex post
facto
Evaluation

EVALUATION SCHEDULE

X

X

Country: Kenya	Project No: 615-11-570-165	Project Title: University of Nairobi Population Studies & Research Center	Date: /X/ May 1976 / /	Original Rev.No.	Apprvd:
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CPI DESCRIPTION

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 6/76 Project Agreement signed. 2. 7/76 Governing Council for PSRC established by the University. 3. 7/76 Director appointed by Vice-Chancellor to head PSRC. 4. 10/76 Contract for technical assistance signed in Washington. 5. 1/77 Contract team leader arrives to assist in organization of PSRC and later to assume research and training responsibilities 6. 2/77 Research and Training Broad established. All research commitments from that time will require approval of the Board. 7. 2/77 Procurement initiated for Center equipment and books. 8. 7/77 Remaining two members of contract team arrive. 9. 9/77 Commodities arrive. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 10. 8/77 Three vehicles provided by GOK for use of the Center, particularly for field research. 11. 8/77 Bulk of long-term participants slated to be PSRC senior staff members have begun training. 12. 8/77 Adequate rental facilities available for self-contained PSRC, including staff offices, classrooms and workshops for students, facilities for seminars and space for a growing population library. 13. 9/77 Degree courses begin at the PSRC. Many courses are open to students from other departments and to GOK or private agency sponsored individuals whose population-related work requires additional high-level training. 14. 10/77 Several major multi-disciplinary research efforts have begun. |
|--|--|

Country: Kenya	Project No: 615-11-570-165	Project Title: University of Nairobi Population Studies & Research Center	Date: May 1976	/X/Original Appr / /Rev.No.
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PI DESCRIPTION

- | | | | |
|----------|---|-----------|---|
| 5. 2/78 | Series of seminars for civil servants and other middle level workers begins. Expect to train at least 350 by the end of the project. | 21. 9/79 | Center should be receiving research requests from GOK and other entities, and, through respect gained in previous efforts, should be attracting outside research funding. |
| 6. 5/78 | Early research results published and disseminated no later than this date to influence ongoing programs as soon as possible. (The PSRC will aim to publish even earlier.) | 22. 9/80 | Senior PSRC staff fully Kenyanized and consists of a Director and four professionals. |
| 7. 8/78 | Last PSRC senior staff participant must have started training in order to finish before the end of the project. | 23. 10/80 | Population/family planning curricula being taught in at least eight departments of the University. |
| 8. 10/78 | Special evaluation of the PSRC is conducted. | 24. 5/81 | Final evaluation. |
| 9. 3/79 | Series of seminars for opinion makers begins. Expect attendance of 150 by end of project. | 25. 6/81 | A multi-disciplinary, Kenyan-staffed, fully operational PSRC exists at the University of Nairobi (in fact, it is conceivable that this point could be reached by 8/80). |
| 10. 5/79 | First PSRC-trained students graduate. Expect to graduate at least 3 MAs and 1 PhD per year by end of the project. | 26. 12/82 | Ex post facto evaluation. |

UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI -- ACADEMIC STAFF AND STUDENT ENROLLMENT

As of Nov. 30, 1975

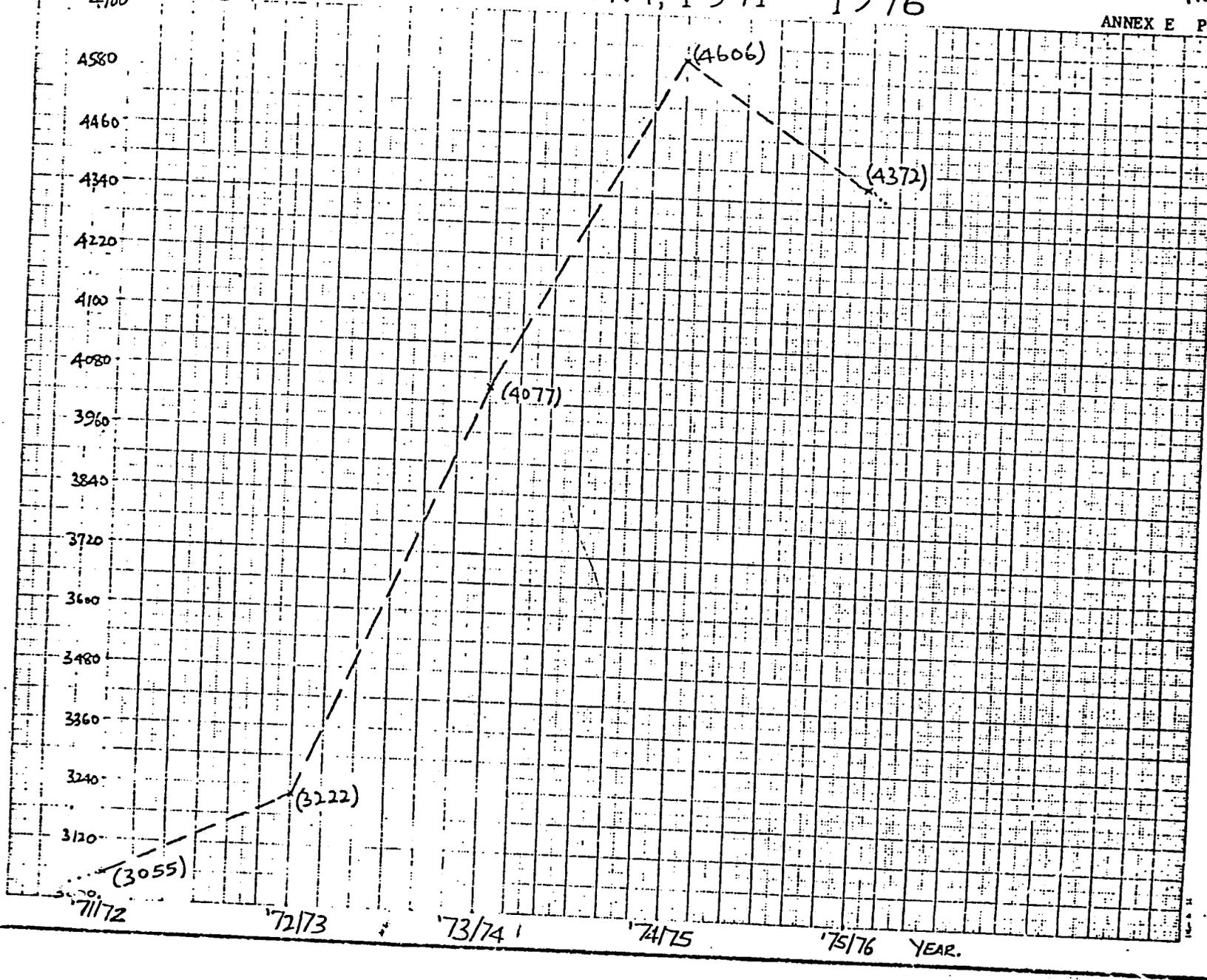
Faculties	No. of Depts.	Established Academic Posts					Under Gradu- ates	Post-Graduates			% Total Students
		Prof.	Asso. Prof.	Senior Lecturer	Lecturer	Total		Masters	PhD	Total	
Agriculture	5	4	2	8	23	37	194	46	13	59	5
Architecture, Design & Development	4	3	3	10	23	39	417	83	-	83	10
Arts	9	8	6	24	64	102	593	76	16	92	14
Commerce	3	3	2	10	23	38	438	70	3	73	10
Education	5	5	3	10	32	50	709	58	6	64	16
Engineering	5	4	3	15	37	59	467	13	2	15	10
Law	3	3	1	6	17	27	195	11	-	11	4
Medicine	15	14	13	54	91	172	582	63	6	69	13
Science	8	8	5	21	50	84	424	70	21	91	10
Veterinary Medicine	6	6	3	17	44	70	321	14	8	22	7
Institute for Development Studies	-	1	-	2	6	9	NA ¹	NA	NA	NA	NA
Institute of African Studies	-	1	-	1	6	8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Computer Sciences	-	1	-	2	7	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Advanced Nursing	-	-	-	1	4	5	20	NA	NA	NA	0.4
School of Journalism	-	1	-	2	2	5	32	NA	NA	NA	0.6
TOTAL	63	62	41	183	429	715	4,392	504	75	579	100

¹ NA - not applicable. No degree program for students.

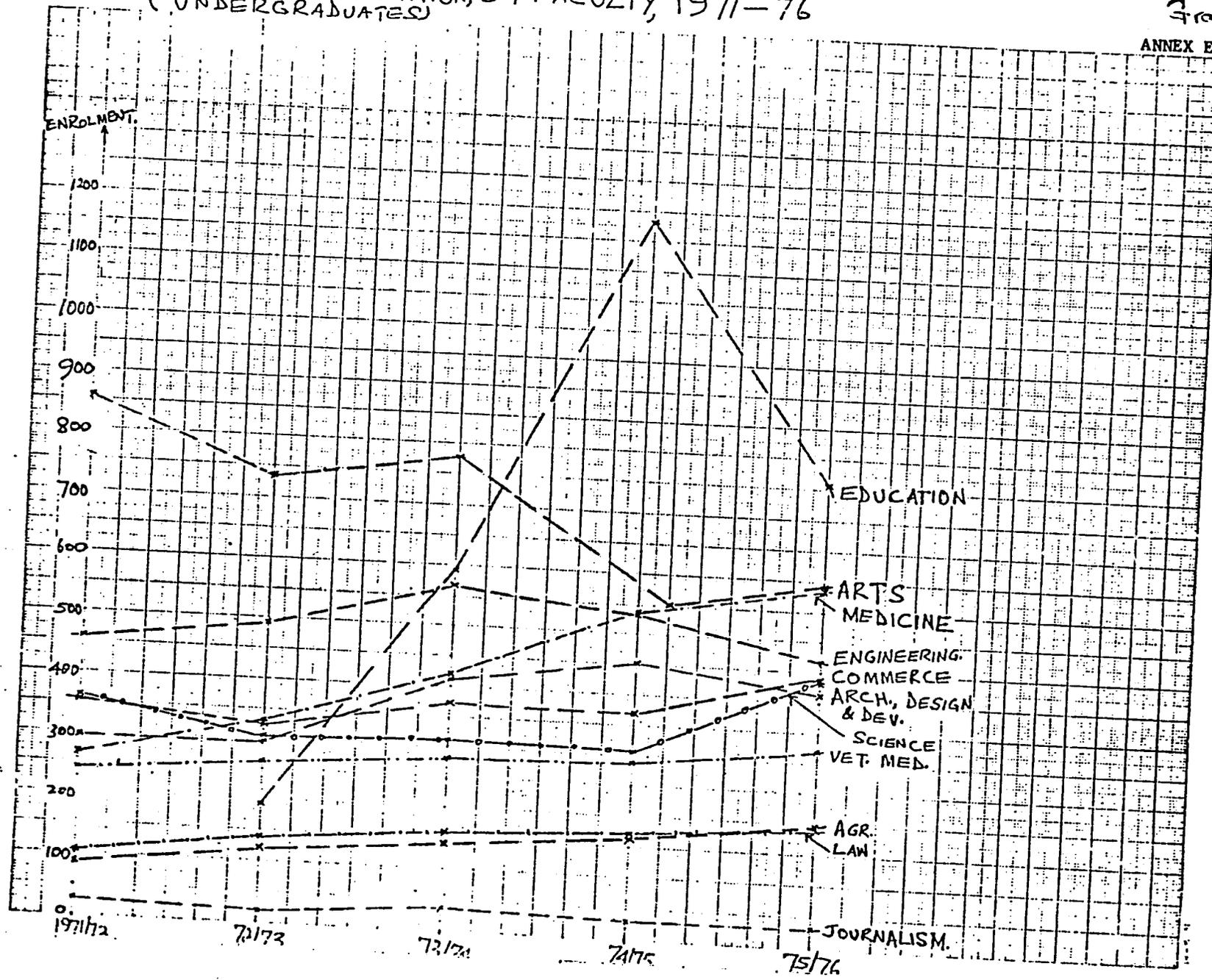
STUDENT ENROLLMENT, 1971-1976

ENROLLMENT
4700

Graph No. 4
ANNEX E Page 2 of 3



STUDENT POPULATION, BY FACULTY, 1971-76 (UNDERGRADUATES)



UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI --- DEPARTMENTS WITHIN FACULTIESAgriculture

Crop Science
 Agricultural Economics
 Soil Sciences
 Food Science & Technology
 Agricultural Mechanization & Farm Planning

Architecture, Design, and Development

Architecture
 Design
 Land Development
 Urban, Rural & Regional Planning

Arts

Linguistics & African Language
 Literature
 Philosophy & Religious Studies
 History
 Economics
 Government
 Geography
 Sociology
 Foreign Language

Commerce

Business Administration
 Accounting
 Management Science

Education

Educational Foundation
 Communication & Technology
 Educational Psychology
 Educational Planning & Curriculum Development
 Bureau of Educational Research

Engineering

Civil
 Mechanical
 Electrical
 Surveying & Photogrammetry
 UNESCO Project

Law

Private Law
 Commercial Law
 Public Law

Medicine

Human Anatomy
 Physiology
 Biochemistry
 Community Health
 Medicine
 Surgery
 Pediatrics
 Obstetrics & Gynecology
 Pathology
 Psychiatry
 Orthopedic Surgery
 Diagnostic Radiology
 Immunology Center
 Dental Surgery
 Pharmacy

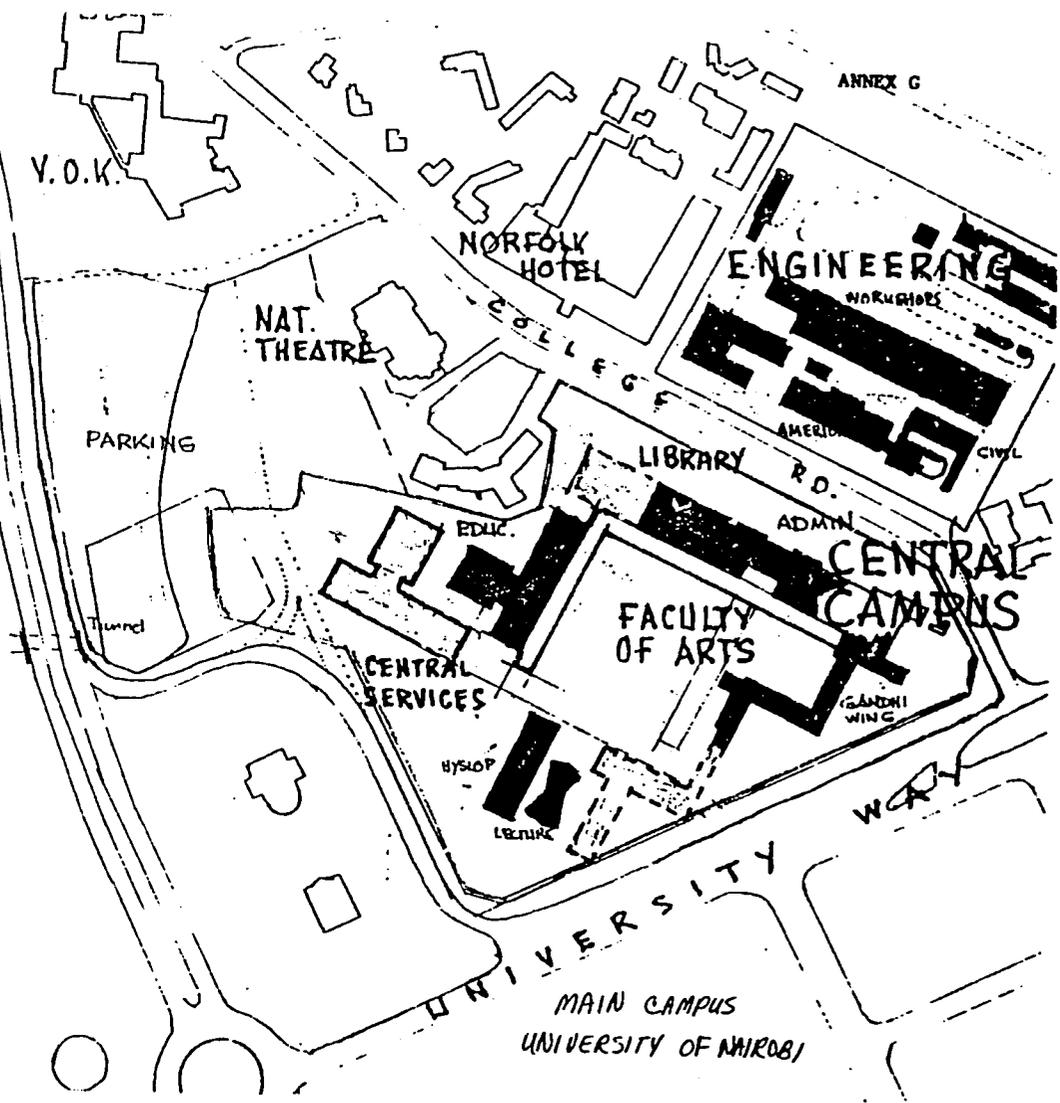
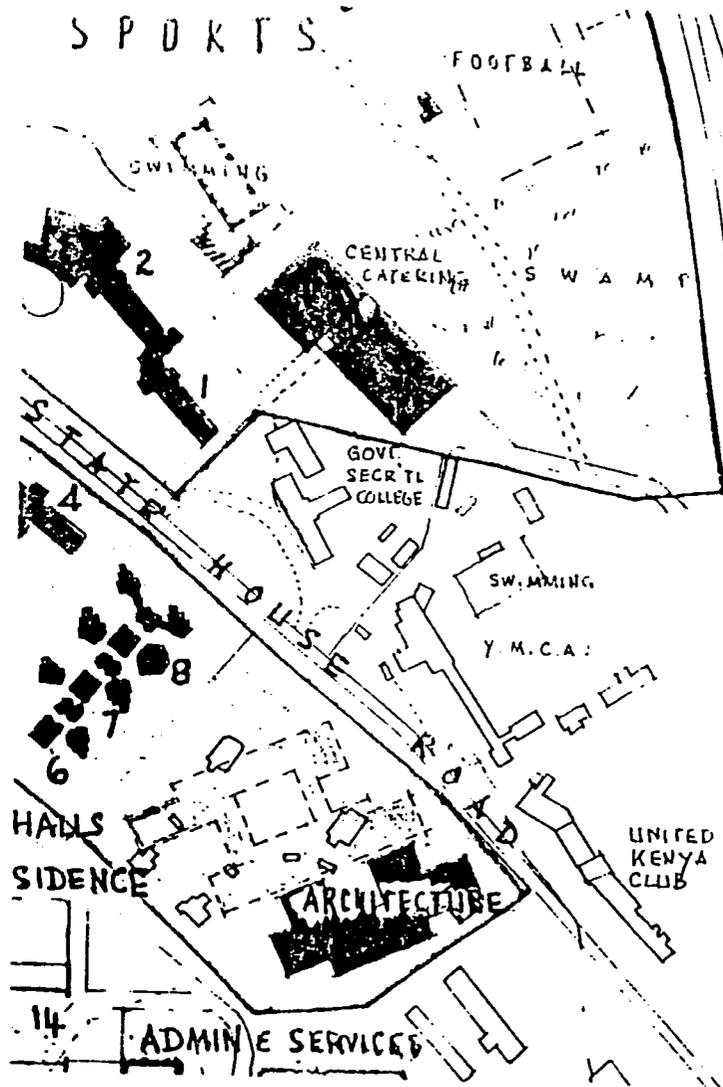
Science

Mathematics
 Botany
 Chemistry
 Geology
 Physics
 Zoology
 Meteorology
 Entomology

Veterinary Medicine

Vet. Anatomy
 Vet. Physiology
 Vet. Pathology
 Animal Production
 Clinical Studies
 Public Health,
 Pharmacology &
 Toxicology

Source: University of
 Nairobi
 Registrar's
 Office
 April 1976



A. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE
 TEAM LEADER - 4 WORKER YEARS
 DUTY STATION - NAIROBI, FAMILY OF 4

1. Salary	\$140,000
2. Benefits	11,200
3. International Travel	8,000
4. Air Freight/HHE/POV	16,000
5. Storage	6,400
6. Pre-Departure Medical/Disability Ins.	2,000
7. Temporary Lodging	2,000
8. Quarters Allowance	32,000
9. Education Allowance	16,000
10. Furniture	7,250
11. Home leave	10,000
12. Guard Services	6,000
13. Contract Administration, Home Office Support <u>1/</u>	62,700
14. Contingency/Inflation	38,000
	<hr/>
TOTAL	\$ 357,550

1/ 18% rate applied to field personnel, 35% rate
to home office support

F. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE
 TWO TEAM MEMBERS - 8 WORKER YEARS ^{1/}
 DUTY STATION - NAIROBI, FAMILIES OF 4

1. Salary	\$208,000
2. Benefits	16,800
3. International Travel	32,000
4. Air Freight/HHE/POV	32,000
5. Storage	12,800
6. Pre-Departure Medical/Disability Insurance	4,000
7. Temporary Lodging	5,000
8. Quarters Allowance	64,000
9. Education Allowance	32,000
10. Furniture	22,750
11. Home Leave	18,000
12. Guard Services	12,000
13. Contract Administration, Home Office Support ^{2/}	121,000
14. Contingency/Inflation	75,000

TOTAL :

\$655,350

^{1/} Estimates assume one team member remains four years, second team member is replaced after two years.

^{2/} 18% rate applied to field personnel, 35% rate to home office support.

C. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE
SHORT TERM CONSULTANTS
10 FOR AVERAGE OF THREE MONTHS EACH

1. Fee	\$ 76,500
2. Travel	20,000
3. Per diem	36,000
4. Contingency/Inflation	29,000
	<hr/>
	\$161,500

D. PARTICIPANTS

Long-Term

1. 6 Participants @ \$650 x 36 months	\$140,400
2. One-Way air fare	6,000
3. 2 Participants @ \$650 x 24 months	31,200
4. One-Way air fare	2,000
5. 3 Participants @ \$650 x 12 months	23,400
6. One-Way air fare	3,000
	<hr/>
TOTAL	206,000

Short-Term

1. 10 Participants @ \$1750 x 3 months	52,500
2. One-Way air fare	10,000
	<hr/>
	62,500
	<hr/>
TOTAL	268,500
Contingency/Inflation	56,500
	<hr/>
TOTAL PARTICIPANTS	\$325,000

E. COMMODITIES

1. Books and periodicals, 2,000 @ \$10.50		\$ 21,000
2. Office equipment -		
a. Mathematical typewriter, electric	900	
b. Portable typewriter, 4 @ 200	800	
c. Electronic calculator, desk	370	
d. Small hand calculators, 4 @ 125	500	
e. Rotary duplicating machine, electric	670	
f. Photostat machine	450	
g. Metal filing cabinets 8 @ 145	1160	
h. Large metal bookshelves for library, 10 @ 145	1450	
i. Wooden office bookshelves, 8 @ 50	400	
j. Office and classroom furniture to augment that supplied by the University, plus additional commodities deemed by contract team to be necessary	6300	
	Total Office Equipment	13,000
3. Contingency/Inflation		5,000
	TOTAL COMMODITIES	<hr/> \$ 39,000

F. OTHER COSTS		
1. Research (over four years)		\$305,000
2. Student support (over four years)		
Research fellows, 4 @ 7,400	29,600	
Research Assistance, 8 @ 3,600	28,800	
TOTAL		58,400
3. Seminars		10,000
4. PSRC Journal		12,000
5. Contingency/Inflation		52,500
TOTAL		<hr/> \$ 437,900

COST ESTIMATES FOR AID FUNDING

A. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TEAM LEADERS	\$358,000
B. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TEAM MEMBERS	655,000
C. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE SHORT-TERM CONSULTANTS	161,000
D. PARTICIPANTS	325,000
E. COMMODITIES	39,000
F. OTHER COSTS	438,000
	<hr/>
TOTAL	\$1,976,000

UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI -- SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES¹

Kenya £
(U.S \$)²

	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76 (Estimate)	1976/77 (Proposed)
Academic Departments	1,861,524 (4,467,657)	2,220,489 (5,329,174)	2,611,070 (6,266,568)	3,106,102 (7,454,644)	3,359,377 (8,062,504)	4,345,847 (10,430,032)
Admin. Departments	449,207 (1,078,097)	526,436 (1,263,446)	593,271 (1,423,850)	660,227 (1,584,545)	722,405 (1,733,772)	897,275 (2,153,460)
Central Services	1,074,479 (2,578,750)	1,137,200 (2,729,280)	1,256,600 (3,015,840)	1,692,600 (4,062,240)	1,904,900 (4,571,760)	2,134,160 (5,121,984)
TOTAL	£3,385,210 (\$8,124,504)	£3,884,125 (\$9,321,900)	£4,460,941 (\$10,706,258)	£5,458,929 (\$13,101,429)	£5,986,682 (\$14,368,036)	£7,377,282 (\$17,705,476)

Amount of Increase
1971/72-1975/76

£2,601,472
(\$6,243,532)

Percentage Increase
1971/72-1975/76

77%

¹ Government commitments. Capital projects and donor grants are not included.

² Conversion at current exchange rate of \$2.40/KE.

Source: University of Nairobi
Registrar's Office

April 1976

DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURES (Actual)UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI

K£'s

1971/721972/731973/74

£572,006

£558,855

£313,669

Source: Annual GOK Auditor-General Reports

POPULATION STUDIES AND RESEARCH CENTERACCOMMODATION SCHEDULE

ACCOMMODATION	PERSONNEL	NO. OF UNITS	UNIT AREA m ²	TOTAL AREA m ²
<u>A: Administration</u>				
1. Director's Office	1	1	20	20
2. Deputy Director (Admin) Office	1	1	15	15
3. Secretary + filing	1	1	15	15
4. Anteroom/Waiting	(4-5)	1	10	10
5. Accounts	1	1	10	10
6. Typing Office	2	1	10	10
<u>A: Research and Teaching Personnel</u>				
1. Senior Research Fellows, offices	3	3	15	45
2. Research Fellows (including Visiting Fellows)	6	6	10	60
3. Research Assistants (sharing)	16	8	10	80
4. Short term study cubicles	12	12	3	36
5. Student carrels	16	16	3	48

POPULATION STUDIES AND RESEARCH CENTERACCOMMODATION SCHEDULE (CONTD)

ACCOMMODATION	PERSONNEL	NO. OF UNITS	UNIT AREA m ²	TOTAL AREA m ²
<u>C: Common Facilities</u>				
1. Lecture theatre, seating 40	40	1	60	60
2. Foyer and reception	-	1	40	40
3. Conference/Seminar I	25	1	35	35
4. Seminar II	15	1	22	22
5. Cartographic Unit	3	1	60	60
6. Stats. machine room	6	1	20	20
7. Computer programming	2	1	15	15
8. Tape/card storage	-	1	15	15
9. Reference library/reading	-	1	60	60
10. Catalogue and documentation	2	1	20	20
11. Common room	25	1	60	60
12. Kitchenette	1	1	20	20
<u>D. Services</u>				
1. Cleaners, messengers/ stores	3	-	15	15
2. W.C.'s	(50-60)	-	40	40
3. PABX	1	1	10	10
4. Utilities intake, meters, etc.	-	1	5	5
NET TOTAL AREA				846 m ²
ADD 35% circulation and structural thickness				282 m ²
				1128 m ²

Source: University of Nairobi

ANNEX K

POPULATION STUDIES AND RESEARCH CENTERCOST ESTIMATE

	<u>Kenya Shillings</u>
1. Construction Costs (1128 m ² @ 1200 K.Sh./m ²)	1,353,600
2. Site works and landscaping (8% of construction costs)	108,288
	<hr/>
	1,461,888
3. Escalation (15% per year X 2 years)	438,566
	<hr/>
Estimated contract sum	1,900,454
4. Professional fees, contingencies (13% of estimated contract)	247,059
	<hr/>
	2,147,513
5. Furniture and equipment, say	200,000
	<hr/>
TOTAL Project	2,347,513
U.S. \$ ESTIMATE	\$283,000

Source: Ministry of Works
April 1976

ANNEX L

ALLOCATION OF DEANS' COMMITTEE'S RESEARCH GRANTS
FOR 4 YEARS ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1975.

	<u>SHS.</u>	<u>CTS.</u>
FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE	454,295	50
FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE, DESIGN & LAND DEV.	68,995	85
FACULTY OF ARTS	424,566	65
FACULTY OF EDUCATION	105,485	10
FACULTY OF COMMERCE	75,017	40
FACULTY OF LAW	38,371	20
FACULTY OF ENGINEERING	208,252	80
FACULTY OF MEDICINE	487,911	70
FACULTY OF SCIENCE	447,311	60
FACULTY OF VET. SCIENCE	611,060	80
INSTITUTE OF ADULT STUDIES	57,101	20
INSTITUTE OF AFRICAN STUDIES	52,417	45
INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES	24,069	00
	<hr/>	
	3,054,845	25
	=====	