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THE WORLD BANK

Washington, D.C.

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WID - COUNTRY STRATEGIES: KENYA:
Kenya WID Study



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Women in Development - Country Strategies / Kenya Women in Development [WID]
Study

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Jo Kenya WID Study

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FOR CLEARANCE

NOTE FOR: MR. AMOAKO, Chief, EA1KU

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Thanks for everything.

Barbara.

P-1852

Has there been a desk review on info. available in Bank?

Is this a subject on which they can speak w authority, + interest?

Who would other people on panel be?

Perhaps they could sit on platform thus giving support while experts debate the issues

DRAFT

by facsimile

DATE: February 11, 1986

TO : Mr. A.W. Clausen, President, World Bank

FROM: V. Rajagopalan, Director, PPD and D. Loos, Director, NY Office
THRU: Messrs. E. Stern (SVPOP), S.S. Husain (OPSVP) and Botafogo (VPE)

SUBJ: Senior Panel on Women in Development Before Special Session of General Assembly on Africa

Illustrate UN Spec Assembly or a new org. called Spec Assen for Africa?

Venue?

1. On May 27-31, the General Assembly will hold a Special Session to discuss development issues in SSA. Much attention will go to ways of increasing food production.

be focused on

Private mira -> suggest focus up front in the para shd be that women overcome major obstacles in fd prod.

2. Women produce about three-fourths of Africa's food. They do this with little access to resources--extension services, credit, or modern seeds and other inputs. It is not simply that women are poor. They face special obstacles arising from culture and too often reflected in policy. Extension services may by tradition deal with new farmers, women may lack land titles to secure credit, cooperatives may as a practical matter exclude women. [And so on.]

Normally referred to as "The Voluntary Fund" or "The Fund, I believe

3. The UN Voluntary Fund for Women (UNIFEM), affiliated with UNDP, is sponsoring a day of programs May 15th to make one major point: you cannot increase food production efficiently without a better job of getting resources to produce food to women. The Secretary General will speak and present an award to an African woman farmer to generate public attention.

for the United Nations Decade

4. But this occasion can have more than publicity value. UNIFEM has asked the Bank to help organize a blue-ribbon panel of first-rank leaders in development, to be followed by technical sessions on extension and credit run by senior specialists. You are invited to join the blue-ribbon panel. Others to be invited include Willy Brandt, President Moi of Kenya, and _____. We hope you will agree.

It is affiliated with not only UNDP but also many other UN offices

5. This panel could help give practical direction to the whole Special Session. It could inspire interest in assisting women in particular countries. And it could express the Bank's determination to help meet the commitments that governments and international organizations made at the UN Conference for Women in Nairobi last summer. In fact, we have embarked on a new women-in-development approach--to make our WID efforts more operational. We will show how assisting women can help Member Governments and the Bank achieve basic aims more efficiently--such as increased food production or slower population growth (see attached memo). Nowhere is the case for helping women more obvious than in Africa. This is an economic issue, not simply a "social good." And we have workable and affordable approaches. We hope you will help provide the momentum to get the Special Session to consider ways to unleash women's productivity in Africa.

— We do what about pol. will in countries themselves

6. This proposal comes jointly from OPS and the NY Office in cooperation with IRD.

OUTLINE
Improving Opportunities of Women in Kenya

I. **Broad assessment of Kenya's development objectives and ways to further those objectives by assisting women.**

A. Kenya's objectives: summarize development goals and policy and program approaches, particularly in agriculture, education, and health and population.

B. Linkages with women's opportunities: Explain how improving women's opportunities can help reach development goals more efficiently in such areas as:

- women and agricultural productivity;
- women and overall employment;
- women and family welfare;
- women and population growth.

C. Focus of this study:

Agriculture, education, and health and population
(which will be implied by discussion of linkages in B).

II. Women and Agriculture.

A. Introduction: Summarize Kenya's agricultural situation and women's roles (sketching out regional variations):

- basic production patterns (cash and subsistence agriculture, particularly in settled areas);
- what work women do (using time studies and other sources to discuss employment patterns, such as food preparation and storage, provision of household water and fuelwood, and family care, particular farming tasks showing specialization by crop or animal or by type of work, household responsibilities);
- population pressure, land scarcity, settlement patterns, and implications for farm productivity;
- impact of basic agricultural policies (product and factor prices, labor-capital substitution and patterns in technology, major institutions);
- women's access to resources:
 - . land situation, farm size, and ownership
 - . extension services
 - . physical inputs
 - . savings and credit
 - . marketing mechanisms

-- Income: patterns in level, source, control and disposition

-- Women-headed households

B. Promising approaches for assisting women (implications for complementarities or trade-offs with other objectives)

1. Discuss the fundamental importance of basic macro-economic and institutional policies, noting what they are.

2. Explain the need for special efforts to overcome special disadvantages: women are not "just poor."

3. Introduce some promising measures, noting ones we will focus on in this study:

-- agriculture sector: particularly extension, some discussion of inputs and credit, and potential for stronger involvement of cooperatives and NGOs;

-- role of education (impact of formal and non-formal, link to NGOs) -- referring to discussion of education later in paper;

-- impact of improved health -- referring to discussion of health later in paper;

- need for time-saving technology for household work;
- household water and fuelwood.

C. Extension services: a closer look.

1. Assess in detail Kenya's efforts to reach women farmers. Discuss costs and results for the women and for agriculture more generally, bringing out practical approaches that others outside Kenya might wish to consider.
2. Suggest ways to reach women more effectively (particularly the poorer, smaller-scale farmers). Discuss potential costs and results in detail.
3. Per request from Resident Mission, possibly collect new data on the impact of Bank's extension project in Kenya if agreement can be reached with the Adviser on Women in Development, Programs and Agricultural Projects Divisions, and the Resident Representative.

D. Improving access to resources: physical inputs and credit (probably particularly through cooperatives):

- Discuss current access to various sources, constraints, promising approaches, and possible

future steps, bearing in mind Bank's particular concerns about credit at present. Probably focus on cooperatives.

- E. Organizing to get assistance and "grouping for scale": particularly via NGOS. Discuss potential for strengthening women's opportunities via NGOs, noting their capacity to provide information, resources, credit, and help with marketing. Identify particularly effective NGOs. Suggest how the Bank might assist or support government efforts to assist NGOs.

By NGOs, does this mean the existing large no of Kenyan women's orgs?

(This section will be coordinated with Bank Agriculture staff.)

Why - the women's orgs cover the entire spectrum

It would be helpful to develop a methodology for winning of Kenyan women's orgs w women's orgs in other countries, particularly Uganda where I know interest is evident

Women and Education (see separate TOR for education and health)

- A. Discuss linkages between education for women and other development goals (agricultural productivity, family welfare, population growth).
- B. Summarize patterns and trends in literacy, schooling, and non-formal education.
- C. Discuss policies, programs, and key issues affecting women and girls.

1. Formal:

- a. rising primary enrollment rates and the drop-out problem: keeping girls in school.
- b. financing expansion: quality/quantity trade-offs, capacity for community finance, and implications for female education.

2. Non-Formal:

- a. agricultural extension;
- b. health;
- c. NGOs and women's organizations; -?
- d. other.

(This section will be coordinated with Bank Education staff.)

IV. Women, Health and Population (see separate TOR for education and health)

- A. The "seamless web" per World Development Report, 1980: poverty, insecurity, ignorance, poor health and high fertility.
- B. Family size: ways of improving women's opportunities (especially in agriculture and education) that may build demand for smaller families.

C. Supplying health and family planning services: ways of giving attention to women's attitudes and needs, especially at the community level, to improve the efficiency and impact of basic health and family planning services.

1. Summarize key issues in provision of services (improving acceptance and continuation; patterns of use, quality of care; scope for outreach; affordability and cost recovery).
2. Promising examples from government, NGOs, and private sector.
3. Potential of "safe motherhood" as well as child survival approach for improving family health and encouraging smaller families.

(This section will be coordinated with PHN staff.)

V. Conclusions

First things first: probably focus on 2-3 key areas in agriculture (extension, cooperatives, possibly some aspects of credit, NGOs); keeping girls in school and some non-formal adult education; community-based health and family planning services. Suggest practical

*Impact of
women's
org
important*

steps that would improve women's opportunities and thus further Kenya's other development objectives. Suggest how the Bank might help most effectively.

DRAFT/BHerz/ra/cb
February 11, 1986

TERMS OF REFERENCE

Agricultural Background Paper
for Women-in-Development Study in Kenya

The consultant, Constantina Safilios-Rothschild, will prepare a paper on practical approaches to improve women's opportunities primarily in agriculture in Kenya. This paper is meant to be useful to the Government and NGOs of Kenya as well as to the Bank. The consultant will therefore work with appropriate representatives of the Kenyan Government and other Kenyan institutions.

The consultant will rely on available information but may help develop additional agricultural data as noted below.

The consultant will prepare a first draft of the paper by August 1, after a mission to Kenya of several weeks in spring to gather information and hold discussions about the paper. The Adviser on Women in Development will join the mission at the outset for about two weeks to help launch this work.

The paper will be reviewed as appropriate and the Adviser will give suggestions for revision to the consultant by October 1. The consultant will give a final draft to the Adviser by November 15. If the paper succeeds in identifying promising approaches, it will form part of the basis for further Bank planning on women-in-development. At some stage it may be desirable to hold a seminar in Kenya to discuss women-in-development.

Gout ?,
Bank ?

?

The paper will follow the attached outline approximately, focusing on sections I, II, and V.

The cost of this consultancy will be \$50,000. About \$22,000 will be paid to the Population Council (one-half now, one-half upon completion of the final draft) to cover approximately three months of the consultant's salary at the Council. The rest -- travel and living expenses and in-country expenditures related to the work, for example research assistance -- will be provided directly by the Bank to the consultant. Travel to Kenya and living expenses will be handled according to normal Bank procedures. The in-country expenditure related to the work, budgeted at about \$10,000, will be handled as follows. \$4,000 will be advanced to the consultant March 1. She will collect receipts and other documentation of actual expenses and will be reimbursed for the rest of these expenses after submitting receipts.

*Bank
will
pay*

AGRICULTURAL BACKGROUND PAPER

Proposed Budget

| | |
|--|----------------------------|
| 1. Salary at Population Council for 3 months | \$22,000 |
| 2. Living expenses in Nairobi, 3 months | 11,000 9,000 |
| 3. Travel twice to Nairobi | 6,000 |
| 4. Special analysis of statistics and RA Consultants/RA | 6,000 8,000 |
| 5. Field travel in Kenya and collection of data | <u>5,000</u> |
| | <u>\$50,000</u> |

Wilkinson

90
x100

90 days

90 $\frac{122}{11,000}$
 $\frac{90}{200}$
 $\frac{180}{200}$

80
 $\frac{90}{7200}$

- ① Contract w/ Pop Council for Lima's services
Travel + expenses in Kenya pd by bank
- ② Travel regresa w/ dates + no airfare

TERMS OF REFERENCE

Background Paper for Education and Health/Population for
Women-in-Development Study in Kenya

The consultant will do three tasks:

- (1) Assess the women-in-development aspects of world Bank education sector work in sub-Saharan Africa and summarize key WID issues;
- (2) Prepare a background paper for the Bank's WID strategy in Kenya, focusing on education, health, and family planning;
- (3) Assist the Adviser on Women in Development (WID) with the economic aspects of the WID strategy for Kenya.

What about
ag. te in?

The second and third tasks require obtaining the clearance of the Government of Kenya. In the event that clearance cannot be obtained, the consultant will be asked to do other tasks instead.

Such as?

On task (1), the consultant will submit a first draft to the Adviser on WID by March 15 based on two weeks of effort. On task (2) the consultant will submit a first draft to the Adviser by June 1 based on five weeks of effort including two weeks in-country. The Adviser will make comments and suggestions, and the consultant will submit revised drafts by

Why not
get
clearance
now

July 15. If the Adviser makes further suggestions on either, the consultant will submit a final draft by September 1. Both papers will include appropriate statistical annexes and bibliography. No paper will be required for the third task. Instead the Adviser will ask the consultant to prepare short notes or sections for the Kenya WID strategy paper. This will entail one week of effort. Details on task (1) and (2) follow.

Task (1): Assessment of WID Aspects in Bank Sector and Project Work in SSA and identification of WID issues.

I. Summarize linkages between education and women's aspirations, productivity, labor force participation, childbearing, and family welfare drawing on household economics and our understanding of human capital and relying on available literature and data for the countries being assessed (from Bank documents and other readily available sources). Discuss the treatment of these linkages in the Bank sector and project work on education in SSA in the countries being assessed.

II. Summarize and compare the measures proposed and actually undertaken to encourage female education in the Bank sector and project work on education in these countries, drawing on available information, and bring out particularly striking actual experience (positive or negative). Discuss costs and potential or actual results in the immediate sense of quantity or quality of education and in the more distant linkages described in I, to the extent information available permits inferences about these linkages.

III. Suggest approaches to encouraging female education that the Bank might particularly support, considering costs and potential results for education and the more distant linkages.

IV. Suggest research that would improve our analytic basis for deciding how best to encourage female education.

Task (2) Background Paper on Education, Health, and Family Planning
in Kenya.

I. Summarize the "seamless web" (per WDR 1980) for Kenya: the determinants of and linkages among fertility, family health, income and other economic forces, education, and health and family planning services, drawing on household economics and on our understanding of human capital as it relates to Kenya. Identify the most important potential influences on female productivity, fertility, family health and other key objectives from education, health, and family planning programs and policies.

II. Describe in detail Kenya's education, health, and family planning programs: what the programs consist of, what they cost and what people (especially women and girls) they reach, and their impact -- to the extent possible from available information. Concentrate on government programs but include major NGO or private sector programs where possible. Highlight major lessons for the future. This paper will form the basis for sections III and IV of the attached outline for a Bank study of WID prospects in Kenya.

III. Describe Kenya's current plans for programs in these fields and their likely results, costs, feasibility, other issues, (Focus on government programs and key private or NGO ones.)

IV. Suggest specific, practical measures for improving women's access to education, health, and family planning, with likely costs, and implications for Kenya's development objectives. Focus on government but treat the role of the private sector and NGOs where feasible and appropriate.

FOR CLEARANCE

NOTE FOR: MR. AMOAKO, Chief, EA1KU

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