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**Folder Title:** RPO 672-35A FARUQEE Policy Analysis of Fertility & Family Planning in Kenya - 1v

**Folder ID:** 1315044

**Series:** Research Project Files Maintained in the Office of the Vice President, Development Policy (VPD) and the Office of the Vice President, Economics and Research (VPERS)

**Dates:** 02/01/1981 - 09/30/1984

**Sub-Fonds:** Records of the Office of the Vice President, Development Economics and Chief Economist and later Senior Vice President, Development Economics and Chief Economist (DECVP)

**Fonds:** Records of the Office of the Chief Economist

**ISAD Reference Code:** WB IBRD/IDA DEC-03-75

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THE WORLD BANK

Washington, D.C.

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The World Bank

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**PUBLIC DISCLOSURE AUTHORIZED**

Policy Analysis of  
Fertility & Family  
Planning in Kenya

672-35A



The World Bank Group  
**Archives**

1315044

R1995-144 Other # 2 Box # 106235B  
RPO 672-35A FARUQEE Policy Analysis of Fertility & Family Planning in  
Kenya - 1v

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WBG Archives

# OFFICE MEMORANDUM

DATE September 26, 1984

TO Mr. J. North, PHN

FROM Phi Anh Plesch *PAP*

EXTENSION 69013

SUBJECT Outstanding Commitments on Completed External Research Projects

1. On June 30, 1984, this office had requested PBD and ACT to close the accounts of those research projects which were completed during FY84 or were mandatorily shut down in compliance with REPAC rule as stated in Operational Manual Statement No. 9.70, paragraph 14. At the end of this month we are sending to PBD and ACT another list of RPOs which were or are due to be closed between June 30 and September 30, 1984. The closure of an RPO's account (or Master Organizational Code) means that no expenditures or commitments could be charged to the account after the project's closing date. However, outstanding commitments will continue to be paid provided they were made before the closing date.

2. Managers of research projects contained in the attached table are, therefore, requested to submit a list of all outstanding commitments corresponding to their RPOs, along with the commitment numbers to the following persons:

- Mrs. Pilar San Jose (ACT) - I4-164
- Mr. Philip Sookar (PBD) - D-738
- Mrs. Margretta General (VPERS) - I8-272

3. Please note the following:

- (a) Commitments made in excess of a project's total funding authorizations will be charged to the corresponding department.
- (b) Any expenditures or commitments made after the closing date of a project will also be charged to the department responsible for that project.
- (c) As noted above the cut-off date for outstanding commitments is in principle the mandatory closing date of the project. However, if a completion report is submitted and approved before the project's due closing date, the project is considered closed on the date of the submission and the date will be used as the cut-off date for all outstanding commitments on the project.

cc. and cleared with: Mr. D. Lal, VPERS  
 cc: Mr. K. Zachariah, PHN  
 Mrs. A. Fullerton, PHN

<u>Project Code</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Principal Supervisor</u>	<u>Resp. Dept.</u>	<u>Closing Date</u>
671-49	Education and Rural Development in Nepal and Thailand	D. Jamison	PHN	9/30/84
671-70	Case Studies of Determinants of Recent Fertility Decline in Sri Lanka and South India	K. Zachariah	PHN	6/01/84
671-78	Educational and Other Determinants of Farm Household Response to External Stimuli (671-67)	D. Jamison	PHN	9/30/84
671-81	Determinants of Fertility in Egypt	S. Cochrane	PHN	1/10/84
672-03	Narangwal Population Study, Phase II	K. Zachariah	PHN	6/30/84
672-09	Mass Media and Rural Development	D. Jamison	PHN	9/30/84
672-10	Health and Rural Development in Nepal	D. Jamison	PHN	9/30/84
672-35A	Policy Analysis of Fertility and Family Planning in Kenya	K. Zachariah	PHN	6/30/84
672-52P	The Impact of Selected Programs, Projects and Policies on Food Consumption and Nutrition	A. Berg	PHN	6/30/84
673-24P	Determinants and Consequences of Infant and Child Mortality in Sierra Leone	K. Zachariah	PHN	5/10/84

# OFFICE MEMORANDUM

672-35

*Plimley, Weber  
Please file*

DATE: February 29, 1984  
TO: Mr. Deepak Lal, Chairman, REPAC  
FROM: John North, Director, PHN  
EXTENSION: 61571  
SUBJECT: Status of PHN "Problem Projects"

We have reviewed the problem projects individually and our comments on each of them are given in the attached note. The major cost overrun is in RPO 672-60. This is due to unexpectedly high computer cost which was not budgeted for in the initial proposal. We suspect that the computer charge was for storage of data files which was done without our knowledge. The issue was raised with the IMRD sometime back, and a decision is expected soon. If IMRD does not drop their computer cost for the project, we refer to the agreement that the cost overrun be met from the positive balance (\$26,000) in related RPO 672-23AC which is already completed.

## Attachment

cc: and cleared with J. Warford, PHNPR  
K.C. Zachariah, PHNPR  
K. Truong, PHNPR  
R. Faruqee, WALDB  
cc: Mr. A. Berg, PHN  
Mr. D. Jamison, PHND2

Status of PHN "Problem Projects"

RPO 671-49 Education and Rural Development in Nepal and Thailand - under D. Jamison.

Project completed waiting for two papers from Consultant. The project does not require any more funds.

RPO 671-60 Textbook Availability and Educational Quality - under S. Heyneman.

EDC is responsible for this project. They should be consulted.

RPO 671-78 Education and Other Determinants of Farm Household Response to External Stimuli - under D. Jamison.

Mr. Jamison is away on mission. On his return he will provide a statement on the project.

RPO 671-81 Determinants of Fertility in Egypt - under S. Cochrane.

The Project is completed. Actual overrun is \$155.00 and not \$700.00. The total authorization was \$179,500 and total expenses as at FY83 was \$179,655. The overrun (\$155) will be met from PHN Department funds.

RPO 672-09 Mass Media and Rural Development - under D. Jamison.

Balance of \$4,200.00 will be used to complete the project (Jamison is away on mission. On his return, he will provide a timetable for completion).

RPO 672-35A Policy Analysis of Fertility and Family Planning in Kenya - under R. Faruqee.

Project completed; report being edited for publication. Completion report is being written. The actual cost overrun according to our records is \$1,084.92 and not \$2,200 indicated in your memo. Overrun has been due to typing cost and will be met from PHN Department funds.

RPO 672-60 The Determinants of Fertility in Rural Bangladesh - under K. C. Zachariah.

Completion report is being written. As agreed, the positive balance in RPO 627-23AC (about \$26,000) will be used to balance the account of this project.

RPO 671-70 Case studies of Determinants of Recent Fertility Decline in Sri Lanka and South India - under K. C. Zachariah.

Project reports have been completed and submitted to the Editorial Sub-committee. The positive balance in the budget (which according to our records was only \$3,939 in December 1983, but much less today) is being used for editing the report for publication and dissemination of results of study. This will be done before 30 June 1984.

RPO 671-73 Kenya - Health, Nutrition and Productivity - under A. Berg.

Balance of \$1,900 will be used to complete report.

RPO 672-52P Impact of Selected Programs, Projects, and Policies on Food Consumption and Nutrition - under A. Berg.

Mr. Berg is on mission and will submit a report on the project on his return.

RPO 672-23AC Policy Analysis of Fertility and Contraceptive Behavior in Bangladesh - under R. Faruqee.

Project completed. The positive balance should be used to defray the cost overrun for the sister project RPO 672-60.

RPO 671-54C Economics of Educational Radio - under S. Futagami.

EDC Department should be consulted.

DATE: 5/07/84

COMMITMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM

*Mr. Killiman, B-111*

PAGE: 2

*672-35  
File*

COMMITMENT/EXPENSE REPORT FOR 672-35 EXTERNAL RESEARCH-III - FERTILITY & FAM PLANNING KENYA

DETAILS OF COMMITMENTS AND EXPENSES

NUMBER	NAME	I.D.	COMMITMENTS	EXPENSES	VCHR	DATE	BALANCE
NON-ALLOCATED ITEMS							
EXPENSE CATEGORY: AF - TEMPORARY COSTS							
* 672B35	NOT SPECIFIED	(A)	771.10	1.21	BPO193	8/03	
	BANK TEMPORARIES			1,864.89	BPO193	8/03	
				1,095.00-	NR3001	10/21	
			TOTAL (A)	771.10			
EXPENSE CATEGORY: AG - OVERTIME							
* 672C35	NOT SPECIFIED	(A)*	569.21	318.03	BPO193	8/03	
	OVERTIME			124.18	BPO199	9/01	
				127.00	BPO207	10/03	
			TOTAL (A)	569.21			
EXPENSE CATEGORY: HF - TELEPHONE-LONG DISTANCE							
* 672F35	NOT SPECIFIED	(A)	68.41	44.93	DC0184	3/02	
	LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE			15.79	DC0284	4/04	
				7.69	DC0384	5/02	
			TOTAL (A)	68.41			

44.93 DC0184 3/02  
 15.79 DC0284 4/04  
 7.69 DC0384 5/02  
 68.41

*These don't belong to 672-35. Please have them charged to 620-10. Thank you.*

SUMMARY FOR NON-ALLOCATED ITEMS:

EXPENSE CATEGORY	NON-ALLOCATED BUDGET	COMMITMENTS	EXPENSES	OUTSTANDING COMMITMENTS	AVAILABLE FUNDS
AF - TEMPORARY COSTS	0.00	771.10	771.10	0.00	771.10-
AG - OVERTIME	0.00	569.21	569.21	0.00	569.21-
HF - TELEPHONE-LONG DISTANCE	0.00	68.41	68.41	0.00	68.41-
TOTALS	0.00	1,408.72	1,408.72	0.00	1,408.72-

*cc: Mr. Louther, DRPPR  
 Mrs. Fleets, VPERS ✓  
 M. General*

*J. Louther's office will handle transfer 5/29/84*

*Chaiting  
 61618  
 N-4" 7  
 5/24/84*

\* = "OPEN" ITEM. PLEASE ADVISE IF ANY SUCH ITEM SHOULD BE REVISED OR CLOSED.

A = BASIC AMOUNT (FOR TRAVEL = TRANSPORTATION)  
 B = SUBSISTENCE (TRAVEL COMMITMENTS ONLY)  
 C = OTHER AMOUNTS (LIMITED USE)



## OFFICE MEMORANDUM

DATE May 17, 1984

TO Mr. J. North, Director, PHN

FROM *M* Marcelo Selowsky, Acting Chairman, REPAC *TRP*

EXTENSION 76153

SUBJECT REPAC's Actions on Research Projects Which Have  
Extended Beyond Their Authorized Duration

1. The Research Projects Approval Committee (REPAC) is in the process of implementing Rule J of its Rules and Procedures which have been circulated Bankwide on April 9, 1984. Under that rule, REPAC will automatically close the account of any research project which is six months behind the authorized completion date, unless its sponsor(s) on the basis of proper justification obtain a time extension from REPAC. A grandfather clause will apply for projects approved prior to April 9, 1984, under which project books will be closed one year after their authorized completion date.

2. "Authorized completion date" is defined as:

- (i) the date shown on the original research proposal; or
- (ii) the revised date as shown on the most recent supplementary request where applicable, or if not shown, the last day of the final fiscal year for which funds were allocated; or
- (iii) the date as amended and explicitly authorized by the office of the Research Adviser acting on specific requests from individual research supervisors.

3. Attached is the list of research projects for which your department is responsible and the accounts of which, under rule J, will be closed by REPAC on June 30, 1984, unless, as specified above, individual sponsors request and obtain a time extension from REPAC. As a matter of procedure, a completion report must be filed with the secretariat of REPAC prior to or upon the mandatory closing date of the project. Please note that REPAC will not entertain new proposals from departments with overdue completion reports.

4. The closing of a research project's account means that no expenditures can be charged to the project code, nor commitments disbursed from the project account. Any outstanding positive remainder of total authorizations as of June 30, 1984 will be transferred back to the External Research Budget. As for projects which have overspent

their total authorizations as of June 30, 1984, the responsible department will be required on July 30, 1984 to reimburse the External Research Budget by the equivalent amount. In order to ensure accurate accounting of this by our office, any discrepancies between your expenses records and PBD's/ACT's should be resolved directly with those departments before the end of this fiscal year. If you have already done so we expect that this will be automatically reflected in the end-June PBD report to the secretariat of REPAC. The financial status (as of end-March 1984) of each project on the attached list is shown for your information.

Attachment:

cc: Mr. D. Lal, VPERS  
Ms. P.A. Plesch, VPERS  
Mr. D. Jamison, PHN  
Mr. K. Zachariah, PHN  
Mr. A. Berg, PHN  
Mr. R. Faruqee, WAI  
Ms. S. Cochrane, PHN  
Ms. A. Fullerton

PAP:lt

EXTERNAL RESEARCH PROGRAM

Research Projects Which Have Extended Beyond Their Authorized Duration

RPO #	Title	Principal Supervisor	Dept.	Authorized Completion Date	Positive Remainder of Total Authorization (as of 3/30/84)	Negative Remainder of Total Authorization (as of 3/30/84)
672-35A	Policy Analysis of Fertility and Family Planning in Kenya	R. Faruquee	PHN	12/31/82		1.2



# Record Removal Notice

<b>File Title</b> RPO 672-35A FARUQEE Policy Analysis of Fertility & Family Planning in Kenya - 1v		<b>Barcode No.</b>  1315044		
<b>Document Date</b> 10/21/1983	<b>Document Type</b> Memorandum			
<b>Correspondents / Participants</b> To: John H. Duloy From: Jeremy J. Warford				
<b>Subject / Title</b> RPOS 672-03, 672-35 and 672-60				
<b>Exception(s)</b> Personal Information				
<b>Additional Comments</b>		<p>The item(s) identified above has/have been removed in accordance with The World Bank Policy on Access to Information. This Policy can be found on the World Bank Access to Information website.</p> <table border="1"><tr><td><b>Withdrawn by</b> Bertha F. Wilson</td><td><b>Date</b> 30-Jun-21</td></tr></table>	<b>Withdrawn by</b> Bertha F. Wilson	<b>Date</b> 30-Jun-21
<b>Withdrawn by</b> Bertha F. Wilson	<b>Date</b> 30-Jun-21			

*THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY*

*SCHOOL OF HYGIENE AND PUBLIC HEALTH*

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL HEALTH

*615 North Wolfe Street • Baltimore, Maryland 21205*

April 14, 1983

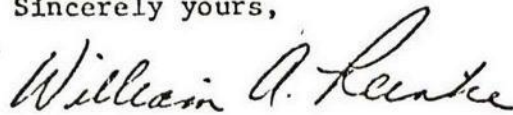
Cable Address: PUBHYG  
Phone: (301) 955-3934

Mrs. Sheila C. Wilkerson  
Consultants and Secondment Staff  
Unit  
Personnel Management Department  
The World Bank  
1818 H Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20433

Dear Mrs. Wilkerson:

This is a request relating to your grant to The Johns Hopkins University, School of Hygiene and Public Health titled "Narangwal Population--Further Analysis," awarded for the period September 1, 1979 through December 31, 1981 and extended through December 31, 1982. Because of additional delays in working with and revising the large and complex services data sets, the final files to be used in the major part of these further analyses are currently just being completed. Actual data analyses will now be able to be carried out and written up for reporting to the World Bank by the end of this year. We, therefore, request a further extension with no additional funding until December 31, 1983.

Sincerely yours,



William A. Reinke, Ph.D.  
Professor and Acting Chairman

pb

ROUTINE SLIP		DATE: June 29, 1983
NAME		ROOM NO.
Messrs. Zachariah/Warford (o/r)		
Faruqee		E-311
Lowther		I8-219
Mmes. Lewis		I8-272
Scherr		E-1015
Truong		
APPROPRIATE DISPOSITION	NOTE AND RETURN	
APPROVAL	NOTE AND SEND ON	
CLEARANCE	PER OUR CONVERSATION	
COMMENT	PER YOUR REQUEST	
FOR ACTION	PREPARE REPLY	
INFORMATION	RECOMMENDATION	
INITIAL	SIGNATURE	
NOTE AND FILE	URGENT	
REMARKS:		
<p>To bring 672-35 into balance.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>File</i></p>		
FROM: Ami T. Fullerton	ROOM NO.: N-431	EXTENSION: 61566

DATE: 6/27/83

COMMITMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM

- FERTILITY & FAM PLANNING KENYA

REPORT OF PROJECTED ACCRUALS FOR 672-35 EXTERNAL RESEARCH-III

FISCAL YEAR SUMMARY BY EXPENSE CATEGORY

EXPENSE CATEGORY	BUDGET	COMMITMENTS	EXPENSES	PROJECTED ACCRUALS	PROJECTED BUDGET BALANCE
AF - TEMPORARY COSTS	0.00	19,381.35	16,781.35	2,600.00	19,381.35-
AG - OVERTIME	0.00	7.87	7.87	0.00	7.87-
EA - CONSULTANT FEES	12,600.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12,600.00
HF - TELEPHONE-LONG DISTANCE	0.00	70.08	70.08	0.00	70.08-
XA - INTERNAL COMPUTING COSTS	0.00	62,260.23	32,843.80	1,000.00	62,260.23-
TOTALS	12,600.00	81,719.53	49,703.10	32,016.43	69,119.53-

\* For details, see p. 2

DATE: 6/27/83

COMMITMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM

PAGE: 2

REPORT OF PROJECTED ACCRUALS FOR 672-35 EXTERNAL RESEARCH-III - FERTILITY & FAM PLANNING KENYA

DETAILS OF PROJECTED ACCRUALS

NUMBER	NAME	I.D.	COMMITMENTS	EXPENSES	PROJECTED ACCRUAL	ACTION REQUESTED
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NON-ALLOCATED ITEMS

EXPENSE CATEGORY: AF - TEMPORARY COSTS

672B35	NOT SPECIFIED TEMPORARIES PAID THROUGH PAYROLL SYSTEM	(A)	19,381.35	16,781.35	2,600.00	
--------	--	-----	-----------	-----------	----------	--

EXPENSE CATEGORY: XA - INTERNAL COMPUTING COSTS

672J35	NOT SPECIFIED INTERNAL COMPUTING AS CHARGED BY IRMD	(A)	32,843.80	5,440.70 *2	1,000	ACCUE
		(B)	29,416.43	0.00	29,416.43	ERROR

SUMMARY FOR NON-ALLOCATED ITEMS:

EXPENSE CATEGORY	NON-ALLOCATED BUDGET	COMMITMENTS	EXPENSES	PROJECTED ACCRUAL	PROJECTED BALANCE
AF - TEMPORARY COSTS	0.00	19,381.35	16,781.35	2,600.00	19,381.35-
AG - OVERTIME	0.00	7.87	7.87	0.00	7.87-
EA - CONSULTANT FEES	12,600.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12,600.00
HF - TELEPHONE-LONG DISTANCE	0.00	70.08	70.08	0.00	70.08-
XA - INTERNAL COMPUTING COSTS	0.00	62,260.23	32,843.80	29,416.43	62,260.23-
TOTALS	12,600.00	81,719.53	49,703.10	32,016.43	69,119.53-

Pl. transfer \$ 27,403.10 to 306J05 COMMITMENTS → 32,843.80  
 +1,000.00 (est. IRMD, 6/83)  
 -27,403.10 (transfer to 306J05 COMMITMENTS)  
 6,440.70

Pl. transfer \$ 27,403.10 to 306J05 EXPENSES → 32,843.80  
 -27,403.10 (transfer to 306J05 EXPENSES)  
 5,440.70

A = BASIC AMOUNT (FOR TRAVEL - TRANSPORTATION)  
 B = SUBSISTENCE (TRAVEL COMMITMENTS ONLY)  
 C = OTHER AMOUNTS (LIMITED USE)



# OFFICE MEMORANDUM

June 23, 1983

TO: Ms. Barbara Lewis, VPERS

FROM: Ami T. Fullerton<sup>DF</sup>, PHN

SUBJECT: FY83 Overrun of RPO 672-35A, "Policy Analysis of Fertility and Family Planning in Kenya"

1. RPO 672-35A is expected to overrun the FY83 authorization by \$26,000. This overrun is due to internal computing costs. We have arranged with ACT to charge \$26,000 for computing costs against 306J05.

2. For your information, we are attaching a copy of the CIS submission to ACT.

Attachment

cleared with & cc: Messrs. Messenger  
Warford

cc: Messrs. North  
Zachariah  
Brown  
Kan  
Duloy, VPERS  
Lowther, DRD  
Faruqee, WAL  
Mmes. Scherr, OPSVP  
Truong

DATE: 8/04/83

COMMITMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM

REPORT OF PROJECTED ACCRUALS FOR 672-35 EXTERNAL RESEARCH-III

- FERTILITY & FAM PLANNING KENYA

FISCAL YEAR SUMMARY BY EXPENSE CATEGORY

EXPENSE CATEGORY	BUDGET	COMMITMENTS	EXPENSES	PROJECTED ACCRUALS	PROJECTED BUDGET BALANCE
AF - TEMPORARY COSTS	0.00	19381.35		2,600.00	
AG - OVERTIME	0.00	45,276.39	16,781.35	0.00	16,781.35-
CB - CONSULTANT TRAVEL	0.00	7.87	7.87	0.00	7.87-
EA - CONSULTANT FEES	0.00	300.00	300.00	0.00	300.00-
HF - TELEPHONE-LONG DISTANCE	12,600.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12,600.00-
XA - INTERNAL COMPUTING COSTS	0.00	70.08	70.08	0.00	70.08-
	0.00	32,416.43	29,416.43	18,000.00-3,000	47,416.43-
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>12,600.00</b>	<b>68,032.92</b>	<b>46,575.73</b>	<b>18,000.00</b> 5,600	<b>51,975.73-</b>

FY83 25.9  
FY83 Est 51.9

\* 26.0 (OVERTIME)

PL. TRANSFER  
\$26,000  
AGAINST  
306 J05

PL. CHARGE \$26,000  
AGAINST 306 J05

REPORT OF PROJECTED ACCRUALS FOR 672-35 EXTERNAL RESEARCH-III - FERTILITY & FAM PLANNING KENYA

DETAILS OF PROJECTED ACCRUALS

NUMBER	NAME	I.D.	COMMITMENTS	EXPENSES	PROJECTED ACCRUAL	ACTION REQUESTED
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NON-ALLOCATED ITEMS

EXPENSE CATEGORY: XA - INTERNAL COMPUTING COSTS

672J35 NOT SPECIFIED  
INTERNAL COMPUTING AS CHARGED BY IRMD

(A)

47,416.43  
**32,416.43**  
29,416.43  
3,000  
18,000.00  
*Accrue*

SUMMARY FOR NON-ALLOCATED ITEMS:

EXPENSE CATEGORY	NON-ALLOCATED BUDGET	COMMITMENTS	EXPENSES	PROJECTED ACCRUAL	PROJECTED BALANCE
AF - TEMPORARY COSTS	0.00	15,276.35	16,781.35	0.00	16,781.35-
AG - OVERTIME	0.00	7.87	7.87	0.00	7.87-
CB - CONSULTANT TRAVEL	0.00	300.00	300.00	0.00	300.00-
EA - CONSULTANT FEES	12,600.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12,600.00
HF - TELEPHONE-LONG DISTANCE	0.00	32.27	70.08	0.00	70.08-
XA - INTERNAL COMPUTING COSTS	0.00	47,416.43	29,416.43	18,000.00	47,416.43-
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>12,600.00</b>	<b>63,032.92</b>	<b>46,575.73</b>	<b>18,000.00</b>	<b>51,975.73-</b>

PL. TRANSFER  
\$26,000  
AGAINST 306 J05.

PL. CHARGE \$26,000  
AGAINST 306 J05.

A = BASIC AMOUNT (FOR TRAVEL - TRANSPORTATION)  
B = SUBSISTENCE (TRAVEL COMMITMENTS ONLY)  
C = OTHER AMOUNTS (LIMITED USE)

THE WORLD BANK/INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION  
OFFICE MEMORANDUM

PAP.  
file 672-35A-F

June 23, 1983

TO: Ms. Barbara Lewis, VPERS  
FROM: Ami T. Fullerton, <sup>DF</sup>PHN  
SUBJECT: FY83 Overrun of RPO 672-35A, "Policy Analysis of Fertility and Family Planning in Kenya"

1. RPO 672-35A is expected to overrun the FY83 authorization by \$26,000. This overrun is due to internal computing costs. We have arranged with ACT to charge \$26,000 for computing costs against 306J05.

2. For your information, we are attaching a copy of the CIS submission to ACT.

Attachment

cleared with & cc: Messrs. Messenger  
Warford

cc: Messrs. North  
Zachariah  
Brown  
Kan  
→ Duloy, VPERS  
Lowther, DRD  
Faruqee, WAL  
Mmes. Scherr, OPSVP  
Truong

COMMITMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM

REPORT OF PROJECTED ACCRUALS FOR 672-35 EXTERNAL RESEARCH-III

- FERTILITY & FAM PLANNING KENYA

FISCAL YEAR SUMMARY BY EXPENSE CATEGORY

EXPENSE CATEGORY	BUDGET	COMMITMENTS	EXPENSES	PROJECTED ACCRUALS	PROJECTED BUDGET BALANCE
AF - TEMPORARY COSTS	0.00	19,381.35		2,600.00	
AG - OVERTIME	0.00	45,276.35	16,781.35	0.00	16,781.35-
CB - CONSULTANT TRAVEL	0.00	7.87	7.87	0.00	7.87-
EA - CONSULTANT FEES	0.00	300.00	300.00	0.00	300.00-
HF - TELEPHONE-LONG DISTANCE	12,600.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12,600.00
XA - INTERNAL COMPUTING COSTS	0.00	70.08	70.08	0.00	70.08-
		32,416.43	29,416.43	18,000.00-3,000	47,416.43-
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>12,600.00</b>	<b>68,032.92<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>46,575.73<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>18,000.00</b>	<b>51,975.73-</b>

PROGRAM 25.9  
 FY 83 Est. 51.9

# 26.0 (OVERTURN)

PL. TRANSFER  
 \$26,000  
 AGAINST  
 306 J05

PL. CHARGE \$26,000  
 AGAINST 306 J05

DATE: 6/04/83

COMMITMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM

PAGE: 2

REPORT OF PROJECTED ACCRUALS FOR 672-35 EXTERNAL RESEARCH-III

- FERTILITY & FAM PLANNING KENYA

DETAILS OF PROJECTED ACCRUALS

NUMBER	NAME	I.D.	COMMITMENTS	EXPENSES	PROJECTED ACCRUAL	ACTION REQUESTED
--------	------	------	-------------	----------	-------------------	------------------

NON-ALLOCATED ITEMS

EXPENSE CATEGORY: XA - INTERNAL COMPUTING COSTS

672J35 NOT SPECIFIED  
INTERNAL COMPUTING AS CHARGED BY IRMD

(A)

~~47,416.43~~  
**32,416.43**

**29,416.43**

~~48,000.00~~ <sup>3,000</sup>  
*Same*

SUMMARY FOR NON-ALLOCATED ITEMS:

EXPENSE CATEGORY	NON-ALLOCATED BUDGET	COMMITMENTS	EXPENSES	PROJECTED ACCRUAL	PROJECTED BALANCE
AF - TEMPORARY COSTS	0.00	15,276.35	16,781.35	0.00	16,781.35-
AG - OVERTIME	0.00	7.87	7.87	0.00	7.87-
CB - CONSULTANT TRAVEL	0.00	300.00	300.00	0.00	300.00-
EA - CONSULTANT FEES	12,600.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12,600.00
HF - TELEPHONE-LONG DISTANCE	0.00	32.27	70.08	0.00	70.08-
XA - INTERNAL COMPUTING COSTS	0.00	47,416.43	29,416.43	18,000.00	47,416.43-
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>12,600.00</b>	<b>63,032.92</b>	<b>46,575.73</b>	<b>18,000.00</b>	<b>51,975.73-</b>

PL. TRANSFER  
\$26,000  
AGAINST 306 J05.

PL. CHARGE \$26,000  
AGAINST 306 J05.

- A ■ BASIC AMOUNT (FOR TRAVEL ■ TRANSPORTATION)
- B ■ SUBSISTENCE (TRAVEL COMMITMENTS ONLY)
- C ■ OTHER AMOUNTS (LIMITED USE)

# OFFICE MEMORANDUM

MAY 26 1983

(F)

*Told Warford (1) that I would review RC decision & that policy is against (2) that the two projects did have computer costs budgeted for. (3) That I would not send this memo to RC. It should draft one which stands up better to scrutiny.*

May 25, 1983

*JD  
5/26/83*

TO: Mr. John H. Duloy, Senior Research Adviser, VPERS

FROM: Jeremy Warford, Chief, PHNPR *JW 61581*

SUBJECT: RPO 672-35A, "Policy Analysis of Fertility and Family Planning in Kenya"

1. I was informed through Ms. Lewis' memorandum of May 6, "External Research Projects-Monthly Budget Reports (March) and Departmental Summaries," that 672-35A is expected to overrun the FY83 Authorization by \$34,800. This overrun is due to the fact that while the project was under DED, no funds were budgeted for internal computing since there was no charge back for computing costs at that time. Messrs. Faruqee and Brown (who is now responsible for the project) have continued to operate under that assumption. Moreover, the overrun is also partly caused by charges (\$18,000) of another research project, "The Determinants of Fertility in Rural Bangladesh," (672-60) to this account. No funds for computer were budgeted for that project also.

2. I would like to request that this overrun plus estimated expenditures for May and June be forgiven by the Research Committee. The estimated overrun for this fiscal year is \$29,000. Please see below:

FY83 Authorization	\$ 25,900.
YTD Expenditure as of 4/30/83	-59,700.
Estimated Expenditure for 5/83 & 6/83	-13,200.
Correction for 672-60 computing charges	+18,000.
Estimated Overrun	<u>\$29,000.</u>

3. Due to the reorganization of DED in FY82, Mr. Faruqee was transferred to WA1 while the responsibility of administering this project was transferred with Mr. Zachariah to PHNPR. (Ref. R. Faruqee and J. Warford's memorandum of May 27, 1982, "Arrangements for the Completion of the Research Projects under the Supervision of Rashid Faruqee.") I am requesting that the overrun (\$29,000) for this project be forgiven by the Research Committee.

*\$30,000 out of budgeted  
\$98,000 were budgeted  
for computers for 672-60.  
\$15,000 were budgeted for  
672-35A.*

4. In the meantime, I have informed Messrs. Faruqee and Brown about the overrun problem and have learned that computing work for 672-35A has already been completed and hence there will be no further computer charge to this project. As for 672-60, computer charges will be made separately and funds are available under that project to meet the charges.

cleared with & cc: Mr. Faruqee, WA1

cc: Messrs. North  
    Messenger  
    Zachariah  
    Brown  
    Kan  
    Lowther, DRD  
Mmes. Fullerton  
    Truong (o/r)  
    Lewis, VPERS  
    Scherr, OPSVP

ATFullerton:cmk



OFFICE MEMORANDUM

MAY 26 1983

JD  
PAP  
file

May 25, 1983

TO: Mr. John H. Duloy, Senior Research Adviser, VPERS

FROM: Jeremy Warford, Chief, PHNPR *JW*

SUBJECT: RPO 672-35A, "Policy Analysis of Fertility and Family Planning in Kenya"

1. I was informed through Ms. Lewis' memorandum of May 6, "External Research Projects-Monthly Budget Reports (March) and Departmental Summaries," that 672-35A is expected to overrun the FY83 Authorization by \$34,800. This overrun is due to the fact that while the project was under DED, no funds were budgeted for internal computing since there was no charge back for computing costs at that time. Messrs. Faruqee and Brown (who is now responsible for the project) have continued to operate under that assumption. Moreover, the overrun is also partly caused by charges (\$18,000) of another research project, "The Determinants of Fertility in Rural Bangladesh," (672-60) to this account. No funds for computer were budgeted for that project also.

2. I would like to request that this overrun plus estimated expenditures for May and June be forgiven by the Research Committee. The estimated overrun for this fiscal year is \$29,000. Please see below:

FY83 Authorization	\$ 25,900.
YTD Expenditure as of 4/30/83	-59,700.
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Correction for 672-60 computing charges	+18,000.
Estimated Overrun	\$29,000.

3. Due to the reorganization of DED in FY82, Mr. Faruqee was transferred to WAI while the responsibility of administering this project was transferred with Mr. Zachariah to PHNPR. (Ref. R. Faruqee and J. Warford's memorandum of May 27, 1982, "Arrangements for the Completion of the Research Projects under the Supervision of Rashid Faruqee.") I am requesting that the overrun (\$29,000) for this project be forgiven by the Research Committee.

*\$15,000 were budgeted for computers for 672-35A*

*\$30,000*

*FD 5/26/83*

4. In the meantime, I have informed Messrs. Faruqee and Brown about the overrun problem and have learned that computing work for 672-35A has already been completed and hence there will be no further computer charge to this project. As for 672-60, computer charges will be made separately and funds are available under that project to meet the charges.

cleared with & cc: Mr. Faruqee, WA1

cc: Messrs. North  
    Messenger  
    Zachariah  
    Brown  
    Kan  
    Lowther, DRD  
Mmes. Fullerton  
    Truong (q/r)  
    Lewis, VPERS  
    Scherr, OPSVP

ATFullerton:cmk

## OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Timothy King, DRD

DATE: July 12, 1982

FROM: Rashid Faruqee, WAIB

SUBJECT: Kenya Mission - Back-to-Office Report

According to the terms of reference dated May 19, 1982, I visited Nairobi from May 28 to June 9 in connection with the research project, 672-35. The project broadly includes two topics of research--the determinants of fertility and the correlation of family planning and discontinuation. I have organized this report under these two topics.

Fertility Analysis

The Population Study and Research Institute (PSRI) and the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) in Nairobi had initiated a study on the determinants of fertility in collaboration with the National Academy of Sciences (NAS), Washington, D.C. During my last visit to Nairobi in July 1981, we agreed to coordinate our efforts in the following manner (see my Back-to-Office report dated July 28, 1981):

(a) The collaborative study by the PSRI, the CBS, and the NAS was designed to be primarily a demographic exercise analyzing 1979 census and survey data from the National Demographic Survey (1979) and Integrated Rural Survey (1979) which did not include many policy variables like family planning. It was therefore agreed that the Bank research project would carry the analysis further into policy issues once the demographic report is completed. In addition, further data analysis would be designed after a review of the work done in the current phase. I was asked to suggest some policy variables that could be brought into the demographic analysis in the current phase. If the inclusion of these variables was not permitted by the data to be used for the demographic report, further data preparation would be done by the CBS, which could then be analyzed under the Bank research project.

(b) Meanwhile, in the Bank, we were to analyze the Kenya Fertility Survey (KFS) data, a copy of which was provided to us. The KFS data includes a number of policy variables (for example, family planning and women's labor force participation). We agreed that the work in the Bank on KFS data, and the completion of the collaborative study by the PSRI, the CBS, and the NAS would help in designing the subsequent phase of policy oriented fertility analysis, with further data preparation if necessary. This subsequent phase would be carried out, it was hoped, by the Bank in collaboration with the PSRI and the CBS.

Regarding (a), the contributions from the PSRI and the CBS staff to the collaborative study were much delayed. But, Ken Hill, on behalf of the NAS, put together a first draft of the demographic report with whatever he managed to obtain from the PSRI and the CBS collaborators. While in the field, I reviewed the draft report and gave my comments and suggestions

for its revision and further analysis.<sup>1/</sup> Socioeconomic variables available for analysis in the NAS draft report are limited. I had earlier suggested that variables on women's participation in labor force and the nature of their activities in the household could be extracted from the Labor Force Survey, which collected information on the same sample of households. I understand that this has not been possible so far.

Regarding (b), work has progressed well in the Bank. The analysis has focused on the demand side (using desire for additional children as the dependent variable) and on family planning. We had earlier hoped that based on the work in Nairobi and in the Bank we could work out a plan for further fertility analysis, focusing more closely on policy issues. Because I have transferred to WAI, I did not go ahead with the plan of a subsequent phase of fertility analysis in collaboration with the PSRI and the CBS, given the long time that would have been needed to conclude it. Instead, the research project will be confined to the analysis of the KFS data and 1979 census data, and use the NAS results for policy discussions. This will meet the obligations under Project 672-35 for fertility analysis, except the element of collaboration, which we had hoped to achieve.

#### Family Planning Data and Analysis

RPO 672-35 had proposed to analyze family planning client data collected and processed by the Ministry of Health (MOH). The data set is longitudinal and therefore very useful. The record of every client coming to the clinic for the first time is routinely kept in a central office, and entered into a computerized master file. Records are also made when a client revisits the clinic. Thus in addition to the basic socioeconomic demographic data about the client recorded in the first visit, longitudinal information is available on the client's use of services. If the client does not return to the clinic on an expected date, this can be traced from the file. If the client changes the method of family planning, this is also recorded. Unfortunately, this rich data set has so far been used only partially, and now the data collection has fallen behind.

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<sup>1/</sup> The report is comprehensive, although the results are still preliminary. The report uses Bongaarts' framework of intermediate variables for analysis. The approach is to first examine the relationship between total fertility and the biological factors (or intermediate variables), and then to examine the relationship between socioeconomic characteristics of the intermediate variables which represent the mechanisms through which socioeconomic characteristics can affect fertility. The report uses the data from the census, the NDS, the IRS, as well as the KFS. Various proxies have been used for want of relevant variables, and this has caused some problems. The whole analysis has focused on the supply side, and demand for children has been left out. Results obtained from various data sets are sometimes mutually inconsistent; the present draft makes no attempt to explain the inconsistencies.

During my stay in Nairobi I worked closely with Messrs. Kianjo and Mutua of the MOH, and Mr.Herr of the CBS to update the data set as far as possible and to have a copy made for use here. It was not easy to obtain permission to have a copy of the data set. After a long process the permission was given to me, presumably because of my past involvement with the MOH.

As we analyze the family planning data for RPO 672-35, we should be able to suggest to the MOH ways to improve data management and data use in the future. Ed Brown has already installed the family planning data in the Bank computer system and is proceeding with the analysis, which will be a significant part of the study under RPO 672-35.

cc: Messrs. J. Duboy, R. Gulhati, J. Warford, D. Dunn, D. Greene,  
T. Ibrahim, K. C. Zachariah, E. Brown

RFaruqee:awd

## OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: J. Duloy

DATE: May 27, 1982

FROM: R. Faruqee and J. Warford

SUBJECT: Arrangements for the Completion of the Research Projects under the Supervision of Rashid Faruqee

Rashid Faruqee was the principal supervisor of the following Research Committee-financed research projects:

- RPO 671-38 Narangwal Population and Nutrition Project;
- RPO 672-23 Policy Analysis of Fertility Behavior in Bangladesh;
- RPO 672-02 Narangwal Population Phase II;
- RPO 672-35 Policy Analysis of Fertility and Family Planning in Kenya;
- RPO 672-60 Determinants of Fertility and Their Linkages with Poverty in Rural Bangladesh.

These projects are in various stages of completion. With the DPS-CPS reorganization and the impending transfer of Faruqee to WAI, the question of responsibility for completing these projects arises. This note describes the progress of each of these and arrangements for their completion.

RPO 671-38 and RPO 672-23

These projects have been completed. Faruqee will be responsible for writing the completion report and answer any questions which the Research Committee may have. PHNPU will not be responsible for any aspect of these projects.

RPO 672-02, RPO 672-35 and RPO 672-60

Faruqee will prepare the annual progress reports of these three ongoing projects for the Research Committee. These reports, due end FY82, will include details of expenses incurred and commitments for the next FY, and will constitute the basis for the transfer of the projects to PHN. Details of the way in which these projects will be handled follow below:

RPO 672-02 (Narangal Population Phase II)

This is a collaborative research project with Johns Hopkins University. The purpose of the second phase is to extend population analysis of Phase I in some specific areas. After some delay caused by the departure of some key personnel at Johns Hopkins, the data work of the second phase is now complete. The analysis will be done by the Johns Hopkins team and is expected to be completed by December 1982. In PHN, Zachariah will be

responsible for supervising the project. However, Faruqee will be available for consultation, especially in matters related to payment to the Johns Hopkins under this project.

Under Phase I of the Narangwal research project, two research monographs were prepared. These are now at different stages of publication, in addition to a series of articles published, or forthcoming. IPA suggested that an overview book on Narangwal, written for the general audience and incorporating findings of Phase II, would be a useful publication in addition to the monographs. The Narangwal team at Johns Hopkins enthusiastically bought the idea. After Faruqee's departure, Ross-Larson, a consultant working in the Bank as a writer and editor and who edited the population monograph, will be responsible to work with the Johns Hopkins team to prepare the overview book. Ross-Larson's fees would be paid from the second phase project. IPA will be responsible for reviewing the book for publication.

RPO 672-35 (Policy Analysis of Fertility and Family Planning in Kenya)

The purpose of this research project is to follow up the Bank study, Kenya: Population and Development, with the analysis of recent demographic data (KFS and 1979 census), and family planning client data, focusing on two areas of population research: (i) determinants of fertility, and (ii) correlates of family planning acceptance, and continuation.

For (i), some analysis of KFS data has been done in the Bank; Kenya researchers had initiated fertility analysis using other surveys of CBS, the results of which would be of value to the project. For (ii), some work has been done on KFS data, but progress has been slow in analyzing the family planning client data. The data set was to be processed by CBS with the help of MOH, Kenya, but its current status is not known, although the processing was expected to be completed some time ago. Faruqee's forthcoming visit to Nairobi will ascertain the status of family planning data, as well as obtaining results of fertility analysis in Nairobi. The results will be used to complement the work done here. This will complete the fertility analysis for the project. Faruqee will also make necessary arrangements for the processing, the analysis of family planning client data in Nairobi, and if this is not possible, try to bring the data tape to Washington for analysis in the Bank.

Ed Brown, who has been working as a researcher on the project, but is shortly to receive his Ph.D. in demography from the University of Pennsylvania, is carrying out the analysis. He will draft the final report under the general supervision of Zachariah. Brown's present term finishes in August. Since the work will not be finished by August, he will have to be extended up to June 1983. The expected completion of the project is June 1983. Faruqee will be available for consultations for all matters relating to the project.

RPO 672-60 (Determinants of Fertility and Their Linkages with Poverty in Rural Bangladesh).

This project involves collaboration with the Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies (BIDS) in the analysis of a large body of data on the fertility and socioeconomic characteristics of households in Bangladesh. The

data were collected with the IDA-supported first population project in Bangladesh and were largely processed under a research application project (672-23).

The large body of data that the project will analyze were collected by BIDS in four phases of household surveys. Except for the fourth phase, which collected longitudinal information of a subsample of the original sample, all the data have been processed, cleaned and computerized in our system. M.R. Khan of BIDS and two programmers helped to do this. A master file has been created and tables have been produced according to a cross-tabulation plan.

A team has now been formed to complete the work of the project by the end of 1982 with the following members: Amin, a consultant, will be the overall coordinator; Kan, a temporary research assistant who helped to process the data, will do the programming; Alvi and Yinger, Ph.D students from the Johns Hopkins University, will assist with research during the summer.\* The team will work under the overall supervision of Zachariah. Faruqee will be available for consultation.

As required by the Research Committee, a working group of national planners, administrators and researchers was formed in Bangladesh to guide this project. This group will be requested to review the draft reports of the project and to disseminate the research findings.

The bulk of the analysis of the project is expected to be finished by December, 1982, but the review of results by national working group and follow-up work may take another four to six months.

#### General

Although Zachariah will assume the bureaucratic responsibility of these ongoing projects on behalf of PHNPU, Faruqee will advise him on all aspects of the projects, including the question of authorship. Faruqee will be a co-author of the research outputs. PHNPU will review all the research outputs from the projects and will also arrange for their dissemination. However, the senior Research Adviser, ERS, and the Research Adviser, CPD (Mr Selowsky), are requested to pay particularly close attention to progress reports submitted for these three projects and to participate, as requested, relatively heavily in the review process, since the PHN Department's ability to manage the projects is severely hampered by staff constraints.

c.c. and cleared with T. King, K.C. Zachariah

c.c. Messrs. Stoujesdijk, Evans, North, Selowsky

---

\* Amin has been hired on a part-time basis up to September 1982. Kan's term finishes on June 30, 1983, and Alvi and Yinger are hired only for the period June 82-August 82.



## OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. E. Stoutjesdijk, DED DATE: April 17, 1981

FROM: Shankar Acharya, Research Adviser, VPD

SUBJECT: Research Application Project on "Fertility and Family Planning in Kenya"

1. At its meeting on April 9th, 1981, the Research Committee approved the above proposal, on the basis recommended by the Applications Sub-Committee, namely with a 10% cash contribution from the PHN department (assumed to be \$3,400 in each of the years FY82 and FY83). The project's identification number and authorization are as follows:

(i)	Identification Number:	672-35
(ii)	Total Authorization:	\$61,200
(iii)	FY81 Authorization:	\$13,600
(iv)	FY82 Authorization:	\$35,000
(v)	FY83 Authorization:	\$12,600

2. Please use the identification code in all financial documents and other communications.

cc: Messrs. R. Faruqee (DED)  
 Gulhati/Greene (EA)  
 D.T. Jamison (DED)  
 L. Lin (PAB)  
 J. North (PHN)  
 S. Panickaveetil (PAB)  
 Ms. B. Lewis (VPD)  
 Y. Rodrigo (CTR)  
 Population and Human Resources Steering Group

SA/AV:aa

## OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Research Committee

DATE: March 12, 1981

FROM: Shankar Acharya, VPD

SUBJECT: Proposal for Research on Policy Analysis  
of Fertility and Family Planning in Kenya

This proposal was unanimously favored by the Applications Sub-Committee at its meeting on March 5. Though some members felt that it was near the margin as far as meeting the central criteria for consideration as an 'application' was concerned, its contribution to local institution building tipped the scales substantially in its favor. While some members had misgivings about the Region involved not making any cash contribution to the study, they were willing to make an exception given that the Region had mobilized a 10% cash contribution from the CPS department, PHN, with operational responsibilities in this area.

cc: Messrs. R. Faruqee (DED)  
B.B. King (DED)  
A. Virmani (VPD)

SA/AV:lt

## OFFICE MEMORANDUM

File in  
Faruqi's application

TO: Mr. R. Gulhati, EANVP

DATE: March 5, 1981

FROM: R. Faruqi, DEDPH

SUBJECT: Policy Analysis of Fertility and Family Planning in Kenya

1. This is to clarify two points raised by you about the above proposal.

(a) Nature of the Kenyan WFS Data

2. The questionnaire used in the survey is the adapted and somewhat extended version of the standard WFS questionnaire for fertility and family planning. The Kenyan version has two broad parts:

- (i) Household Questions: The purpose was to obtain information on the general characteristics of the households and on the name, relationship, age, sex, residence, and date of birth of household members;
- (ii) Individual Questions: Here, the purpose was to secure more detailed information on women aged from 15 to 50 years found in the household at the time of the interview. This part of the questionnaire had as many as seven sections. The first section covered each respondent's background in terms of residence, age, ethnicity, and religion. The second section collected information on respondents' maternity history. Section three covered information on marriage. The next section was on family planning knowledge, attitudes, and use. The fourth section collected detailed information on factors affecting the last two pregnancies. The last two sections covered socioeconomic information--covering work history, education, etc. of the respondent, the current/last husband's background, including his occupation and education, and particulars about the children of the respondent.

As mentioned in the proposal, a unique opportunity exists in Kenya to match the households in WFS with other national surveys (e.g. Integrated Rural Survey), making it possible to generate a wealth of socioeconomic data.

(b) Need for Supplementary Data on FP Clients

3. The basic demographic and socioeconomic data about the client and his or her spouse are now available in the computerized master file on FP clients. Each client is longitudinally followed because all visits and revisits are recorded. This makes the construction of a length-of-use variable easy. In addition to the construction of basic profiles of

continuous users and discontinued acceptors of family planning, reasons of discontinuation will be studied by surveying a sample of those who did not revisit on schedule. This is mentioned in the proposal (p. 10). However, for more complete socioeconomic profiles of clients, we shall have to extend the scope of the survey of discontinued acceptors as well as survey a sample of continuous users by home visits. This can be done easily with the help of Family Planning Field Educators of MOH, with no additional cost to the research project.

RFaruqee:tw

## OFFICE MEMORANDUM

MAR 5 1981

TO: Mr. Shankar N. Acharya, VPD

FROM: John D. North, PHN

SUBJECT: Research Proposals

DATE: March 4, 1981

Mr. Ravi Gulhati has asked me to confirm to you that this Department would be prepared to provide some financial support to the research proposal "Policy Analysis of Fertility and Family Planning in Kenya" which the Research Committee is about to consider. I confirm that PHN would be prepared to make \$6,800 available for this proposal for FY82 or FY83.

cc: Mr. Warford  
Mr. Messenger  
Mr. Diaz

JDNorth/rb

WORLD BANK RESEARCH PROGRAM  
PROPOSAL FOR RESEARCH APPLICATION

DATE OF SUBMISSION:  
February 18, 1981

PART I - PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

1. TITLE: "Policy Analysis of Fertility and Family Planning in Kenya"			
2. DEPARTMENT(S) RESPONSIBLE: Development Economics			
3. STAFF PARTICIPATION: (a) Principal Supervisor: R. Faruqee (b) Others Responsible:			
4. ESTIMATED TOTAL COSTS: \$68,000		External Research Budget: \$68,000	
Regional Dept.:	DPS/CPS:	Country:	
5. ESTIMATED TOTAL STAFF TIME REQUIRED (BY EACH DEPARTMENT, IN WEEKS): Professional: DED Staff - 16 weeks      Assistant: DED 24 weeks Consultant - 24 weeks			
6. ESTIMATED STAFF TIME CONTRIBUTED BY DEVELOPING COUNTRY INSTITUTION: Professional: 48 weeks      Assistant: 96 weeks			

PART II - COORDINATION AND APPROVAL

1. INTERDEPARTMENTAL COORDINATION

Department	Name and Signature	Support Project	No Objection	Do Not Support Project - Comments Submitted
East Africa Prog.	Ravi Gulhati/David Greene	<i>[Signature]</i>		
Population, Health & Nutrition	John Evans/John North	<i>[Signature]</i>	—	—

2. DEPARTMENTAL APPROVAL

*[Signature]*  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Division Chief's Signature  
  
Dean T. Jamison  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Type Name

*[Signature]*  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Department Director's Signature  
  
Benjamin B. King  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Type Name

PART III - IMPLEMENTATION

1. DATE WORK TO START:  <p style="text-align: center;">April 1981</p>	2. EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION:  <p style="text-align: center;">December 1982</p>
IMPLEMENTATION METHOD: <span style="float: right;">Names</span>	
(a) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bank Staff	Rashid Faruqee
(b) <input type="checkbox"/> Individual Consultants	A programmer to be identified.
(c) <input type="checkbox"/> Developing Country Contractor/Institute	_____
(d) <input type="checkbox"/> Developed Country Contractor/Institute	_____
(e) <input type="checkbox"/> Conference or Seminar	_____
4. PROGRESS EXPECTED IN THE FIRST YEAR (INCLUDING REPORTS, IF ANY):  Two reports at the end of the project 1. Fertility Profile and Trends in Kenya 2. Family Planning in Kenya: Current Status and Future Direction [Tentative outlines are attached with the project narrative.]	

\* PART IV - FINANCIAL AND STAFF RESOURCES

1. TOTAL DOLLAR COSTS (ESTIMATED DISBURSEMENTS BY FISCAL YEAR)					
Category	FY 81	FY 82	FY 83	After FY	Total
(a) Consultant Fees	\$4,000	\$21,000	0		\$25,000
(b) Travel	4,000	5,000	5,000		14,000
(c) Data Processing	3,000	10,000	2,000		15,000
(d) Other Contractual Services					
(e) Contingencies & Workshop	2,000	3,000	9,000		14,000
Total	13,000	44,000	16,000		68,000
<b>2. EXTERNAL RESEARCH BUDGET:</b>					
Share:	13,000	44,000	16,000		68,000
3. STAFF REQUIREMENTS (ESTIMATED STAFF-WEEKS BY FISCAL YEAR)					
	FY	FY	FY	After FY	Total
(a) Professional	24 weeks	48 weeks	16 weeks		
(b) Assistant	24 weeks	80 weeks	16 weeks		
Total					

\* Excludes National Resources.

## OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Files

DATE: February 18, 1981

FROM: <sup>HDE</sup>  
Hugo Diaz-Etchevehere, PHND1SUBJECT: KENYA--Research Proposal for Policy Analysis of Fertility and  
Family Planning in Kenya

On February 17, 1981 I received a draft Research Committee application for the above project from Mr. Rashid Faruqee of PHRD-DED. He requested that I review the proposal informally to give him my opinion--as project officer for PHN sectors in Kenya--about the relevance of the proposed research from the point of view of future policy-making and population project design.

The objectives of the study would be twofold:

- (a) to undertake research on the determinants of fertility and on the determinants of contraceptive acceptance, use and discontinuation; and
- (b) to assist two Kenyan institutions--the Population Studies and Research Institute of the University of Nairobi and the recently created Health Information System division of the Ministry of Health to develop capability and experience in population/family planning research.

Fertility analysis under the proposed project would build up on the work undertaken as part of the Population and Development in Kenya report (No. 2775 KE, March 1980), which was prepared under the leadership of Mr. Faruqee and which was very favorably received in Kenyan Governmental and academic circles. Data available now from the 1979 Census and the 1978 Kenya World Fertility Survey would allow for extensions and refinements of the statistical analysis conducted in the abovementioned report, which was based on data from the 1969 Census and the 1974 Household Survey. Statistical analysis of family planning behavior would take advantage of the computerized FP user file constructed and maintained by the Ministry of Health, which contains a wealth of information on FP use unique in the Sub-Saharan Africa region which has been heretofore practically untouched by researchers.

In my opinion the proposed research work would be of great value both in terms of providing the Kenyan Government with a better empirical knowledge on which to base its population policies and in terms of providing guidelines for future population project designs. The second objective of the proposal, that of institution building, is also worthy of support and consistent with PHN's operational work; the Population Studies and Research Institute was created as part of the program comprising the Bank-assisted First Population Project, and the strengthening of the Health Information System division of MOH is the objective of one of the components under the proposed Second Population/Health Project.



Files

February 18, 1981

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The proposed research project reportedly has strong backing from the East Africa Region. Should the project be approved for funding, it is Mr. Faruqee's intention to seek the formation of a small, informal steering committee which would include a PHN representative. This committee would help, inter alia, in ensuring that research design is such that answers to operationally relevant questions are generated by the research work.

cc: Mr. J. North, PHN  
Mr. H. W. Messenger, PHND1  
Mr. E. M. Schebeck, PHND1  
Mr. J. Warford, PHN  
Mr. B. Sandberg, EAL  
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POLICY ANALYSIS OF FERTILITY AND FAMILY PLANNING IN KENYA

(A Proposal for Research Application and Institution Building)

Background

The World Bank has recently completed a study, Population and Development in Kenya. The study highlights the unusually high growth rate of population in Kenya (estimated at 4 percent in 1980) and the fact that the fertility trend has shown no sign of decline, although significant reduction in mortality is apparent. In fact, it appears that the fertility rates have actually been increasing in the recent past. Estimates of the total fertility rate (TFR) from the 1948 census varied between 6 and 7; 1962 census estimate was 6.8; the estimate increased to 7.6 in 1969 census. The results of several demographic surveys showed further increase between 1969 and 1975. This has recently been confirmed by the preliminary findings of the National Demographic survey and the Kenyan World Fertility Survey. Fertility increases in Kenya can be attributed to improvements in health, nutrition, and general economic conditions. Experience in other countries has also shown that the initial impact of such development is an increase in fertility.

However, as the Bank study has shown, significant variations in fertility rates exist among different educational groups and between urban and rural areas. Among some sectors of the Kenyan population, fertility has declined in recent years; among others, it has increased. In the recent past, increases were probably larger than decreases and the national TFR has increased. In the future, this can change. This means that if the forces that have influenced fertility decline among some group could be further strengthened and broadened, future fertility rates in Kenya could become

lower. Kenya was the first Sub-Saharan country to adopt an official national family planning program. This took place in 1967 and over the years the program received substantial attention and resources. But, the Bank study has highlighted two problems -- low effective demand for family planning (FP) and the high rate at which FP acceptors drop out.

### Objectives

The purpose of this research project is twofold:

a. To pursue policy-relevant research, on fertility and its determinants and on the retention rates of family planning, following up the Bank study and applying DEDPH's experience and expertise in similar research areas (RPOs 671-38, 672-03, 671-61 and other inhouse studies).

b. To help two Kenyan institutions -- the Population Studies and Research Institute and the FP Evaluation and Research Division, Ministry of Health 1/ -- to develop capability and experience in population research that will enable them to use the data they have collected more effectively.

In explaining the first objective, we note that the Bank study identifies two priority areas of policy relevant research. First, that there has been little research on fertility determinants. Fertility analysis using the 1974 Household Survey and 1969 Census and data provides some interesting insights about the socioeconomic forces that explain high fertility in Kenya. But more recent data (World Fertility Survey, 1979 and Census 1979) are now

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1/ In 1980, FP Research and Evaluation Division merged with the Vital Statistics Unit, bringing family planning data system within the health information system. This move will probably improve the institutional base of, and the availability of resources to, FP evaluation and research. Since the same group of personnel will continue to be responsible for FP evaluation and research, we shall refer to the group as FP Evaluation and Research Division.

available and these should be analysed to improve our understanding of these phenomena. Second, the Kenyan study has also described the operational research needs for the family planning program. It is now possible to address the operational questions relevant for the program by using the data that FP Research and Evaluation Division of the MOH has been collecting. (Specific questions and data sources are defined later).

In explaining the second objective of helping Kenyan organizations, we should note that most Kenyan research institutes have had extremely limited experience in population research, although some agencies have collected survey data and have stored family planning data from client records. However, the emphasis has been on data collection; little attention has been given to data processing and data analysis. This is due to the fact that their capacity for handling large bodies of data is rather limited. Moreover, these institutions have had little familiarity with or access to modern computing technology. Qualified programmers are often not available locally.

A collaborative research project would help them obtain resources they need and, more importantly, provide a useful exposure to data management techniques and to data analysis. In the project, local institutions and staff will take a major responsibility for all phases of research.

The need for a study of what socioeconomic forces influence fertility and contraceptive use in Kenya can hardly be overemphasized. As noted before, Kenya has one of the highest population growth rates anywhere in the world. There is no sign of decline of fertility rate, as one would have expected after the recent substantial decline in mortality rates. At the request of the Kenyan Government, the World Bank is heavily involved in the country's

population program. (Kenya is the only country in Africa to have sought Bank help for the sector.) The first population project has just been completed; a second population and health project has recently been appraised.

In spite of Bank involvement and strong government interest in the population program, the information base for deciding program priorities in family planning remains extremely limited. The Kenyan Government has committed a substantial amount of resources to the population program, but the continuing high rate of population growth rate underlines the need for more effective policies and programs. Until the Bank study, there was no fertility research and there have been no studies of the determinants of contraceptive use in Kenya.

The significance of this research application proposal goes beyond helping the Bank and the Kenyan Government with a policy oriented report. The Kenyan paradigm--very high fertility, rising fertility as health conditions improve, rapid decline in mortality, adverse impact of high population growth on the economy, but generally a weak support for a population policy--holds true in other Sub-Saharan countries. Many of the countries will soon be in Kenya's situation, if they are not already. Thus, lessons learned from Kenya will have wider applicability. Although conditions in other countries in Sub-Saharan Africa are actually or potentially similar to Kenya, most of these countries do not offer opportunities for population research, as Kenya does. No other country has nearly as good household demographic, recent census (1979), and extensive family planning client data, as Kenya does.

Another overriding reason for doing population research in Sub-Saharan Africa is that the results of similar research elsewhere in the world,

such as Asia, have almost no relevance to Africa. The tribal and cultural factors in Sub-Saharan Africa are distinctly different from those in Asia. The important role of these tribal and cultural elements in determining attitudes toward fertility and in influencing behavior underlines the need for more population research in Africa.

### Major Research Questions and Tasks

#### Fertility Analysis

Multivariate analysis in the Bank study using district level data from the 1969 census and household data from a 1974 survey, provide some interesting clues about the determinants of fertility in Kenya. But many questions remain unanswered.

The results of the multivariate analysis show that the following variables are significantly related to fertility: Wife's education (negative), husband's education (positive), urban residence (negative), and amount of land owned (positive). A significant, negative relationship between wife's education and fertility appear after approximately junior secondary education is attained. This could be regarded as a threshold point of fertility decline evident from the past data. Is it likely that this threshold point may have moved downward as primary education has spread throughout the population?

The positive effects of husband's education and of amount of land owned indicate that the better off the household is economically, the higher fertility tends to be. It is not clear from earlier analysis whether this relationship stems from the desire of more well-to-do households for more children because they can afford them better, or other associated factors

such as health, the ability to use family labor on family farms, or the ability to pass on land to a greater number of children cause this positive relationship. These variables must be examined in future analysis.

The analysis in the Bank study shows a negative relationship between urban residence and fertility. It has not, however, shown which aspects of urbanization (access to information, services, or nature of occupation) cause this negative effect.

Past analysis has not established some expected relationships because of limited data. We have not found any evidence that mortality levels in the community or in the household affect fertility; that the wife's employment conflicts with bearing and raising children; that the presence of farm animals and the resultant opportunity for children to make an economic contribution to the family from a relatively young age increases fertility; or that extended periods of breastfeeding, or the use of contraceptives per se, reduces fertility. Further analysis of the data now available is needed before any conclusions can be reached about the relationships between these variables.

Future analysis also needs to focus on another important area--the status and role of Kenyan women and the influence of these variables on the women's fertility attitudes and behavior. A major conclusion of the Bank study, based on sociological and anthropological findings, was that the low status of women and their role in the Kenyan society significantly contributes to their high fertility. Women are underrepresented in the modern sector, because on the whole their educational attainment is lower than that of men. In the traditional agricultural sector, however, women seem to bear the

majority of the workload because men migrate to the cities, but this does not always mean that they obtain a major share of family resources. Husbands control family resources, especially land, and, because of their preeminent role in society, have more likelihood of education.

In Kenya, there is strong social pressure on women to marry and produce children, thus extending the kinship network. An intense desire is created for family roles by community praise of the wife-and-mother status and severe censure of the unmarried or childless woman. Among many ethnic groups a single woman may be granted land-use rights by her family but may not inherit, thus a considerable insecurity reinforces the strong desire for marriage. Most Kenyan women, therefore, marry at the onset of puberty; feelings of dependence underlie a woman's relationship with her husband and his friends, placing her in a near-zero power position in relation to the family group into which she marries.

The low family status of Kenyan women has a major impact on their decisions regarding family size, their knowledge of birth control, and their access to contraceptives.

The nature of legal rights and the obligations of couples toward each other and their children also affect their decisions concerning family size. Available information indicates that the heavy workload of Kenyan rural women within marriage induces them to have children, who are looked on as potential sources of labor. The current rule regarding property rights of women also makes them economically dependent on their children. Further analyses of recent household data (which includes attitudinal questions about family size and dependency on children etc.) and data from the 1979 census are



needed to establish that the high economic and social value of children to women helps support high fertility rates in Kenya. Use of 1979 census data will also help in constructing socioeconomic change variables for the years between the censuses and relating those to measures of fertility and its change.

#### Family Planning Analysis

Recent family planning client data shows that the rate of increase of family planning acceptors (first visitors) has appreciably slowed down. The rate of increase in the number of revisitors has been even slower especially since 1975. This indicates that the program's record in retaining acceptors is worse than its record in recruiting them. A preliminary estimate shows that the average new client comes back to the clinic less than four times and then drops out of the system.

The low retention rate is reflected also in the low prevalence rates of contraceptive practice. Only a small proportion of women of reproductive age have been found to use contraceptives. The MOH estimates that in 1975 only 2.5 percent of married women aged 15 to 49 years ever attended a family planning clinic and accepted contraceptives; of those women who visited a family planning clinic for the first time in 1973, approximately 35 percent discontinued their visits within a year, and 70 percent stopped within two years.

A contraceptive practice survey of 1974, showed that only about 6 percent of the sampled women reported that they had visited a family planning clinic during the two-year period 1973-74. The Kenyan World Fertility Survey (1979) indicated that only 7% of the eligible women practiced family planning.

What factors explain the poor contraceptive coverage achieved so far by the program? No evaluative assessment of the FP program can be made, because the existing data has not been analyzed. There has not been much action (operational) research on strengths and weaknesses of the existing program to help plan further extensions of the program. However, a computerized master file on family planning clients exists in Kenya. This is a rich source of information and which could be used to address policy relevant questions about determinants of contraceptive use and reasons for discontinuation.

So far, the use of the master file of FP client data has been limited. The use of service statistics has been confined to the function of monitoring, without evaluation or analysis of client needs as they relate to future extension of the program. Heretofore, client data have been presented in the form of quarterly and annual reports that include the status of total family planning clients at a given time by categorizing them as "active", or "non-active" (not reporting for more than three months). Such a client classification helps only in understanding how many clients are using the family planning delivery system at a given time, but says nothing about the average length of time that a client remains within the system.

This research application project proposes to fully exploit the potentials of the FP client data to their full capacity. The data include the basic characteristics of the client at the time of the first visit--age, number of children, educational background, previous contraceptive use, residence (distance from clinic), and so on. Each client would be longitudinally followed because all revisits or the failure to revisit would have

been recorded. Thus, we could study a) the correlates of acceptance and continued use (a length-of-use variable can be easily constructed for each client), b) the socioeconomic profile of those who continue to use, and those who drop out, and c) reasons of discontinuation by surveying those who did not revisit on schedule. In addition to the continuous users and discontinued acceptors, a profile could be constructed of nonacceptors from the data (Kenyan World Fertility Survey).

Currently the collection of client data is confined to family planning only. One of the basic premises of the Kenyan program is the link between maternal-child health (MCH) and family planning. However, no analysis has been done to evaluate the possible impact of combining MCH and family planning services on the acceptance and continued practice of family planning. This will also be attempted in this research application project by analysing what proportion of users of one kind of service used the other service.

#### Data, Institutions, and Research Application

The data for this research project will consist of the: (a) Kenyan World Fertility Survey (WFS), (b) 1979 Census, and (c) FP client data maintained by MOH in a computerized master file.

WFS, a national survey, was completed in 1979. The survey provides data on all variables that were analyzed in the Bank study. In addition, the data includes many attitudinal and belief variables which are relevant for the kind of analysis outlined in the preceding section. The households sampled for WFS were also used for other surveys held before, as for example, the Integrated Rural Survey--which generates extensive economic data on land

holding, income, saving and so on. Thus, there is a unique opportunity of matching WFS data, making an in depth analysis of the fertility determinants possible.

At the initial stage, a multivariate framework similar to that in the Bank study will be used. This will serve two purposes. First, it will allow further testing of the variables used earlier, especially those that are conceptually relevant, but which were found statistically insignificant. Second, it will permit an analysis of the trends; of how the relative role of the variables has changed between the years of the surveys.

At the later stage, we shall extend our analysis by including more socioeconomic variables that were not available before. These include women's status and role indicators, which will help in testing the sociological finding that the low status of women in Kenya explains their high fertility.

So far, only descriptive statistics have been produced of the Kenyan WFS data. Further analysis of the data will be extremely desirable.

1979 Census data, which have become available only recently, provide a similar opportunity to verify and extend the multivariate analysis done in the Bank report using district-level variables. Such variables can be constructed and trends in the relative roles of the variables can be observed.

The nature of FP client data and its present use have already been outlined. This data set is maintained in the Central Bureau of Statistics for MOH and, as noted before, has only been partially used.

The two institutions that will be involved in this research application project are the Population Studies and Research Institute (PSRI) and

the FP Evaluation and Research Division (FPER) of MOH. The principal supervisor of the project, R. Faruqee, has been closely associated with PSRI in the preparation of the Bank population study. PSRI organized, in collaboration of the Planning Ministry, a two-day workshop in Nairobi to review the Bank study. In that workshop, PSRI staff stressed the need for follow up of the Bank study. Most of the present professional staff of PSRI are expatriates, some of whom are visiting the institute only for a short period. Their responsibilities include teaching and research -- the latter mostly confined to their specific areas of interest. An institutional involvement in a collaborative research project will give the Kenyan staff an opportunity to obtain much needed experience in population research.

FPER of MOH is even weaker. Although valuable data on clients have been collected (largely through the effort of an expatriate programmer who set up the system of data collection and storage), use of it has been very limited. A collaborative research project will provide the junior researchers in FPER, some of whom had training abroad, with a framework of analysis. In fact, the experience from this will provide a base for further work on FP service statistics in the future.

Research capability of these Kenyan institutions can be further strengthened by providing opportunities in the Bank to a few promising Kenyan students for doctoral or post doctoral work. Attempts will be made to identify one or two such students willing to work on selected population issues within the general framework of this project. If such a person or persons are found and an arrangement can be worked out, a subsequent request will be made to the Research Committee for additional funds.

In carrying out this project, the research experience acquired in DEDPH can be usefully applied. First, the multivariate analysis in the Bank study using earlier data can be easily replicated, as well as significantly extended to analyze the recent and more extensive data. Also, experiences with fertility studies in DEDPH (RPOs 671-61, 671-70, and other in house studies) will provide useful guidance to this research project.

Second, the trend analysis done by R. Faruqee of two comparable surveys in Bangladesh (Ref. Bank Staff Working Paper #383) can be applied to Kenya as well.

Third, family planning analysis in the Narangwal Research Project (671-38 and 672-03) provide an experience in dealing with service statistics and family planning client data. The three aspects of family planning, its acceptance without continuous use, continuous use of contraceptives, and substitution between contraceptive methods were extensively studied in this project. Profiles of various method users, and multivariate analysis with socioeconomic and service variables were done. Narangwal data are uniquely rich and the extensive work with them gives a substantial advantage to DEDPH researchers involved in the project to provide a framework for analysis of family planning data in another setting.

#### Plan of Analysis and Budget

Two reports will be prepared. In each report, research results will be interpreted for guiding population policy and programs. Tentative tables of content are recorded in Attachment I.

The work on the project will spread over the period, April 1981 to December 1982. A tentative budget for the project and the work plan are outlined in Attachment II.

Report #1: FERTILITY PROFILE AND TRENDS IN KENYA

Chapter I: INTRODUCTION AND DEMOGRAPHIC BACKGROUND

Demographic Profile and Trends  
Highlights of 1979 Census Results  
Population Size and Growth  
Population Distribution and Density  
Fertility  
Mortality  
Migration  
Future Scenarios of Population Growth

Chapter II: FERTILITY PROFILE AND TRENDS

Age Specific Fertility Patterns  
Fertility Trends  
Fertility Differentials  
1969 Census  
1979 Census  
Kenyan World Fertility Survey

Chapter III: SOCIOECONOMIC CORRELATES OF FERTILITY: OVERVIEW

Previous Analysis of Correlates  
First Order Correlates with:  
Household Income  
Land Holding  
Husband Education/Occupation, etc.

Chapter IV: DEVELOPMENT AND FERTILITY

Change in Development Indicators 1969-79  
Correlation with Fertility, Fertility  
Attitudes/Beliefs  
Education and Fertility  
Multivariate Analysis of Development Variables  
and Fertility

Chapter V: SOCIAL STATUS OF WOMEN AND FERTILITY

Simple Correlation of Women Status Indicators  
and Fertility Measure:  
Education  
Occupation  
Property Rights  
Participation in Formal Labor Market, etc.

Chapter VI: POLICY IMPLICATIONS OF FERTILITY ANALYSIS

Review of Current Policies  
Future Directions

Report #2: FAMILY PLANNING IN KENYA: CURRENT STATUS  
AND FUTURE DIRECTIONS

Chapter I: REVIEW OF MCH-FP PROGRAM

History

Present Status

Problems and Constraints

Supply Factors

Demand Factors

Chapter II: PROFILE OF CONTINUOUS USERS OF FP

Socioeconomic Background

Demographic Characteristics

Attitudes and Preferences

Chapter III: PROFILE OF FP DROPOUTS

Socioeconomic Background

Demographic Characteristics

Attitudes and Preferences

Methods Used

Reasons for Dropping Out

Chapter IV: PROFILE OF NON-ACCEPTORS

Socioeconomic Background

Demographic Characteristics

Attitudes and Preferences

Chapter V: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF CONTINUOUS USERS,  
DROPOUTS AND NON-ACCEPTORS

Chapter VI: DETERMINANTS OF FP USE

Acceptance

Continuous Use

Discontinuation

Substitution of Contraceptive Method

Multivariate Analysis

Chapter VII: IMPLICATIONS FOR POLICY AND FP PROGRAM



BUDGET

April 1981 - December 1982

Staff Time

- 1. Consultant (Programmer) - nine months \$25,000  
[To help matching WFS and Integrated Rural Survey Data and to constant user files FP client data of Nairobi]
- 2. Research Assistant - nine months \$15,000  
[To assist computation in Washington]
- 3. Professional
  - (a) R. Faruqee - 4 months
  - (b) PSRI
    - Professional time - 6 months
    - [Prof. S.H. Ominde, R. Henin and Mr. J. Muinde]
    - Research Assistant - 12 months
  - (c) FPER
    - [to be identified]
    - Professional time - 6 months
    - Research Assistant - 12 months

Travel

- 1. R. Faruqee \$10,000
- 2. Consultant (Programmer) \$ 4,000

Workshop

\$ 5,000

Contingency: 15% of the total

\$ 9,000

Total [excluding local resources]

\$68,000

Tentative Time Schedule of the Project

- 1. April - May 1981 - A visit to Nairobi by R. Faruqee.
- 2. June 1981 - December 1981 - Data analysis at Nairobi. Will also include some follow-up data collection by MOH.
- 3. Jan. 1982 - July 1982 - Preparation of the First Draft.
- 4. August 1982 - December 1982 - Finalization of the Report and a Workshop in Nairobi.