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UNFPA

UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES

PROPOSED PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES

Recommendation by the Executive Director

Assistance to the Government of Kenya

Support for a comprehensive population programme

Proposed UNFPA assistance:	\$10 million, of which \$6 million is to be committed from UNFPA's regular resources. If UNFPA's funding situation permits, the balance of up to \$4 million will be provided by UNFPA. If and to the extent this is not the case, UNFPA will seek to cover the shortfall from other sources, including multi-bilateral sources
Estimated value of the Government contribution:	To be determined
Duration:	Five years
Estimated starting date:	January 1987
Executing agencies:	Government of Kenya International Labour Organisation (ILO) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
Government co-ordinating agency:	Ministry of Finance and Planning

KENYA

Demographic facts

Population by sex		Population density (/sq. km.) .	35
Total (in 1000)	20,600	Average annual change	
Male (in 1000)	10,252	Population increase (in 1000)	963
Female (in 1000)	10,348	Births (in 1000)	1,247
Sex ratio (/100 females)	99.1	Deaths (in 1000)	284
Population in year 2000 (in 1000)	38,534	Net migration (in 1000)	0
Population by age group		Rate of annual change	
Age 0-14 (in 1000)	10,820	Population change total (%) .	4.20
Age 15-64 (in 1000)	9,407	Urban (%)	7.8
Age 65 + (in 1000)	372	Rural (%)	3.2
Age 0-14 (percentage)	52.5	Crude birth rate (/1000)	54.2
Age 15-64 (percentage)	45.7	Crude death rate (/1000)	12.4
Age 65 + (percentage)	1.8	Natural increase (/1000)	41.8
Age indicators		Net migration (/1000)	0.0
Median age	14.1	Fertility and mortality	
Dependency: age 0-14	115.0	Total fertility rate	8.00
Dependency: age 65 +	4.0	Completed family size	8.16
Dependency: total	119.0	Gross reproduction rate	3.94
Youth: 15-24 (in 1000)	3,889	Net reproduction rate	3.15
Women: 15-49 (in 1000)	4,239	General fertility rate (/1000)	264
Urban-rural population		Child-woman ratio	N/A
Urban population (in 1000)	4,051	Infant mortality rate (/1000)	72
Rural population (in 1000)	16,549	Life expectancy: male	53.5
Per cent urban (%)	19.7	Life expectancy: female	57.1
Per cent rural (%)	80.3	Life expectancy: total	55.3
Agricultural population density		GNP per capita	
(/hectare of arable land)	6.89	(U.S. dollars, 1984)	310

Sources: Area and population density on arable land: derived from Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, FAO Production Yearbook 1980; gross national product per capita: World Bank, World Development Report 1986; completed family size: Noreen Goldman and John Hobcraft, "Birth Histories", in Comparative Studies, No. 17, (International Statistical Institute: Voorburg), 1982; all other data: Population Division, United Nations Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, World Population Prospects, Estimates and Projections as Assessed in 1984 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.XIII.3) - "population by sex" through "life expectancy: total" as of 1985-1990.

I. SUMMARY

1. The United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) proposes to support a comprehensive population programme in the amount of \$10 million over a five-year period, starting January 1987, to assist the Government of Kenya, a priority country for UNFPA assistance, to achieve its population and development objectives. Should resources not become available to UNFPA for the funding of the entire programme, UNFPA proposes to commit \$6 million from its regular resources. If UNFPA's funding situation permits, the balance of up to \$4 million will be provided by UNFPA. If and to the extent this is not possible, UNFPA will seek to cover the shortfall from other sources, including multi-bilateral sources. The proposed programme would be the third UNFPA programme for Kenya.

2. The suggested country programme seeks to enhance the principal goal of stimulating demand for family planning through a multisectoral and decentralized district level approach to population information, education and communication activities (IEC). This strategy follows a new government population policy guideline as enunciated in the Sessional Paper No. 4 of 1984. The programme will involve and collaborate with a number of ministries and government agencies which have, heretofore, had minimal, or no involvement in population programmes and yet are crucial in influencing the general public into accepting the norm of a small family especially in the rural areas.

3. All projects under the proposed programme, as in all UNFPA-assisted programmes, will be undertaken in accordance with the principles and objectives of the World Population Plan of Action, that is, population policies should be consistent with internationally and nationally recognized human rights of individual freedom, justice and the survival of national, regional and minority groups (para. 14 (d)), respect for human life is basic to all human societies (para. 14 (e)) and all couples and individuals have the basic right to decide freely and responsibly the number and spacing of their children and to have the information, education and means to do so (para. 14 (f)).

II. BACKGROUND

4. In 1967 Kenya became the first sub-Saharan country to adopt an official population policy although this was not reflected in the national development plan until 1975. The objective of the 1975-1979 five-year development plan was to reduce the natural rate of annual population increase through the delivery of family planning services from a network of service delivery points. There has been a manifest shortfall in achieving this fertility reduction objective. The population growth rate is now estimated at 4 per cent. By the year 2000 the population, now 20.6 million, would have reached 40 million. If the growth rate of the gross national product cannot keep pace with the projected population growth there will be profound implications for the country's social and economic well-being.

5. Over the years the Government and donors have tended to focus on the provision of supplies through the establishment of service delivery points throughout the

country. Rates of continuous family planning have, however, not improved as expected and the indications are that the fertility rate is not declining. World Bank estimates suggest that the average number of revisits per client is only 3.5 and that only 15 per cent of women of reproductive age use contraceptives. The 1984 Kenyan contraceptive prevalence survey shows that 80 per cent of women know of at least one method of family planning. A gap between knowledge and practice is thus apparent.

6. UNFPA has consistently regarded Kenya as a priority country for assistance, particularly in the light of the country's demographic trends. The Fund is supporting steps already taken by the Government to strengthen population programme delivery and management. In 1982, the National Council for Population and Development was established and subsequently was given the mandate to translate the population guidelines as stipulated in Sessional Paper No. 4 into action programmes to be delegated to sectoral ministries and non-governmental organizations for implementation.

7. The infrastructural base exists for a population programme in Kenya. As a result of past development efforts, urban and rural health facilities are available and, with donor assistance, training in population programmes of nationals at professional and sub-professional levels has continued. The general level of education and health are high compared to other sub-Saharan countries.

III. REVIEW OF PREVIOUS ASSISTANCE

8. The current UNFPA-supported programme in Kenya consists of a miscellaneous cluster of ad hoc interventions through half a dozen projects with little interrelationship to each other and all with serious problems of implementation. Although the UNFPA Governing Council had approved a programme for Kenya (1979-1985) of \$6 million, in actuality the level of expenditures dropped to a minimal \$293,994 in 1983 and \$266,488 in 1984. This low implementation rate was due to a number of reasons, some of which are mentioned below. Expenditures up to the end of 1981 totalled \$2.2 million. Owing to UNFPA's financial constraints at the time, the balance of \$3.8 million was reduced to \$2.3 million in accordance with the review and reassessment. However, eventually expenditures for 1982-1985 amounted to only \$1.4 million, with the minimal expenditures of 1983 and 1984 mentioned above. Allocations in 1986 totalled \$0.7 million, leaving a balance of \$0.2 million against the amount of \$2.3 million as reduced under the review and reassessment. This balance is subsumed under the new country programme which is submitted in this document. Among the projects in this former programme were support to the health sector which had been channelled through the Ministry of Health to train middle-level health personnel in maternal and child health/family planning (MCH/FP) and two community-based non-governmental organization programmes at Agenga in the Busia District and at Maua. These ongoing projects will be phased out gradually to allow efforts to be concentrated on the new programme which has an identifiable focus and direction.

Maternal and child health and family planning

9. Maternal and child health and family planning. The project, which was implemented through the Division of Family Health, has achieved few results. Initially conceived to assist with the design of a health and population policy it had to be reformulated. The revised training schedule was intended to motivate and upgrade the skills of clinical officers, enrolled community nurses and traditional birth attendants in MCH/FP. One of the major obstacles to family planning acceptance in Kenya which the project had expected to overcome was the relative apathy and even resistance to modern family planning methods among health practitioners. Because of this apathy, clients who come to rural and to some urban health facilities are sometimes confronted with an attitude of indifference and are discouraged from adopting a method. Despite the project's adequate technical design - it was to operate through eight training centres across the country conducting special courses on MCH/FP - it has faltered over the past two years because of numerous administrative and management problems and, furthermore, poor monitoring and technical backstopping. As a result it was not possible to authorize further disbursements, and UNFPA-funded activities came to a virtual standstill. While some MCH/FP training is continuing with other resources, the objectives of the project are far from being realized, and the possibilities for a much needed expansion of the training programme are seriously constrained.

10. Health and family planning education in Busia District. The control of the Agenga project suffered considerably from local political differences. Here the fault would appear to be one of project design and the decision to assign an active politician as project director. An attempt to distance UNFPA by involving the Lake Basin Development Authority, the parastatal organization responsible for co-ordination of the development of the region, was only partially successful since conflicts over management and channelling of funds persisted. These problems notwithstanding, the project provided an opportunity to experiment with community and district-based approaches to MCH/FP and related IEC activities, and fortunately this concept will still be possible in the Agenga area through a project in the new country programme which will operate through government and district institutional arrangements.

11. Strengthening MCH/FP services at Maua Methodist hospital. The Maua project is carried out in one division of a district in eastern Kenya. The project has been of considerable value in establishing an active family health centre at the Methodist Church hospital which offers both education and MCH/FP services. On the other hand, its efforts to establish three community health centres (dispensaries) with community support have been much less successful. The main reason appears to be an unsystematic approach to community work by project staff. These staff worked well as health professionals in a hospital setting, but their experience with community organization, communication techniques and follow-up activities was minimal. The project is now developing a training programme for community health workers.

Population information, education and communication

12. Support to population IEC. UNFPA has made some beginning to support activities in the area. Population IEC activities through the mass media are now being implemented in collaboration with the National Council for Population and Development. The focus is on development and the transmission of population education and information on a wide scale. The project has considerable potential for stimulating awareness about population issues and their implications for the country. UNESCO is the executing agency. The project has just taken off and will continue its activities within the new country programme.

Basic data collection and analysis

13. Support to the population census. This project assisted the Government to conduct the 1979 population enumeration, including the publication of an analytical report. UNFPA support included advisory services, local training and the provision of support equipment. The United Nations and the Government were the executing agencies. The project is completed.

14. Assistance to the civil registration system. The project made a notable contribution by conducting demonstration operations in selected districts. Advisory services were provided and nationals received local and fellowship training. The United Nations was the executing agency. The project was less successful in the expansion phase after the completion of UNFPA assistance. A gradual transition from the pilot phase to a national programme is demonstrably necessary.

Population dynamics

15. Support to the Population Studies and Research Institute. The project provided local fellowships at the University of Nairobi to enable five nationals to acquire Master's level training in population studies at the Institute. The main problem with the project was its limited scope. The Institute needs greater support and a broader role than is currently the case within the Government's population policy formulation programmes. Project activities will terminate in 1987.

Other external assistance

16. Numerous international, bilateral and non-governmental agencies provide assistance to population and health programmes in Kenya. This assistance has been sizeable, with the World Bank and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) alone contributing nearly \$100 million over the past five years and envisaging similar levels of funding over the next five to seven years. While this funding has been disseminated among a wide range of government and national non-governmental agencies, at both central and decentralized levels, the major proportion has been directed to the support of the health infrastructure, staffing and institutional support, family planning service delivery and IEC systems. The programmes have been concentrated on one government agency, the Ministry of Health, and to a lesser degree, on the National Council for Population and Development.

17. The Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA) and the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA) have provided sizeable funding for construction and maintenance of health facilities, especially in the rural areas, including hospitals, health centres and dispensaries, medical equipment, drugs, including vaccines for an extensive immunization programme, and contraceptive supplies. A major part of the support has also focused on training of medical and health personnel in primary health care services and family planning.
18. USAID has recently agreed to support a seven-year programme, 1987-1992, totalling \$43 million in the following areas: clinical training and support services; voluntary surgical contraception; community-based services; subsidized commercial marketing; ovulation awareness for periodic abstinence; administrative strengthening of the National Council for Population and Development; Council policy, planning and evaluation; the Council's information and communication activities; and the Ministry of Health's information, planning and reporting systems.
19. Other bilateral donors, as well as United Nations agencies, have also provided most of their funding in support of the programmes of the Ministry of Health and again cover the sectors of building and maintenance of health facilities, provision of equipment, vehicles and medical supplies and training. Several donors have selected specific districts, or clusters of districts, in which they concentrate their support over and above their general support to the Ministry of Health. Finland, for example, is giving special attention to the Kakamega district; Norway has concentrated on the Turkana district and is considering a programme to strengthen health facilities in the Bungoma district; the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the Netherlands have focused on certain aspects of primary health care in Western and Nyanza provinces while the European Development Fund is providing medical infrastructure in the Machakos district.
20. Particular mention has to be made of the ongoing integrated rural health and family health planning project of the Ministry of Health funded by the World Bank with the collaboration and joint funding of DANIDA, the British Overseas Development Administration (ODA), SIDA, USAID and, to a lesser degree, UNICEF and UNFPA. The total project cost amounts to \$61 million. In terms of the project the Government would contribute \$10.5 million (18 per cent) of the net costs. A further \$24.8 million would be financed by SIDA, DANIDA, USAID, ODA and UNICEF on a parallel basis. An International Development Association credit of \$23 million was approved in May 1982. The project was divided into (a) support to the National Council for Population and Development to undertake co-ordinating and IEC activities; and (b) assistance to the Ministry of Health and selected non-governmental organizations for the construction, furnishing and equipment for rural health facilities, an increase of the Ministry of Health's transport fleet, salaries and allowances for incremental staff and technical assistance. Largely because of slow implementation of planned activities, the original funding level was not realized, and the World Bank had considerable undisbursed credit. UNFPA offered to support the first component and, in that context, support was given to the National Council to develop its terms of reference and a population IEC project for mass media is being managed by the Council.

IV. FINDINGS OF THE PROGRAMME DEVELOPMENT MISSION

21. Instead of a needs assessment mission, UNFPA in collaboration with the Government, fielded a programme formulation mission in May 1986 to develop a country programme proposal. The mission's work was based on the guidelines of Sessional Paper No. 4.

22. The programme formulation mission reached conclusions similar to those outlined in paragraphs 9-15 and stressed the opportunity for coherent initiatives presented by the setting up of the National Council for Population and Development and the adoption by Parliament of Sessional Paper No. 4. The mission recommended that UNFPA support should be a co-ordinated programme centred on human resource development for population activities in the areas of management, research and planning, the development of a multisectoral locally based education and communication network to reach and involve the rural and urban population and the decentralization of population activities, including services at the district level in line with the Government's district policy.

V. PROPOSED PROGRAMME, 1987-1991

23. The proposed programme of assistance has been developed in the light of government guidelines and priorities. The long-term objective of the UNFPA-supported programme is to strengthen institutional and analytical capacity, particularly at the district level and to assess the implications of demographic trends at the sub-district level. The core of such an objective is the training in population matters of all elements in the society who are in a position to initiate social change: educators who interact with children and youth; government officials; extension workers in agriculture and health services; trade union officials and members; non-governmental organization staff with outreach programmes; and women's groups as well as religious and professional organizations. Thus, the UNFPA proposed programme is a multi-channel IEC programme intended to demystify family planning and to encourage the acceptance of the norm of small families.

24. Special attention is to be given to the role of women. Many activities also will have built-in components for men. It is crucial to recognize that efforts need to be made to increase men's awareness levels in population and health and the implications of their attitudes to population and family well-being.

25. The proposed programme of assistance in the amount of \$10 million over a five-year period will support activities in the areas of MCH/FP, population IEC, population planning, and basic data collection and analysis.

Maternal and child health and family planning

26. UNFPA proposes assistance in the amount of \$2,350,000 for the following projects.

27. Support to MCH/FP and IEC (demonstration project). The project seeks to increase the contraceptive prevalence of women from western Kenya from 5 to 20 per cent by 1989, reduce family planning drop-out rates from 40 to 20 per cent and increase immunization coverage to 50 per cent of children under five. Men would also be targeted and it is planned to involve 40,000 male participants in project activities. UNFPA support in the amount of \$1.1 million would cover local training of managerial staff and health workers in family planning techniques, technical consultancies, support for expendable and non-expendable items and contraceptives. The government implementing agency is the Lake Basin Development Authority in collaboration with the Ministry of Health. Technical backstopping would be provided through the World Health Organization (WHO).

28. Population/family planning support to the low-income housing project at Pumwani and Kibera, Nairobi. The project aims to create a demand for family planning among the adult population of Pumwani and Kibera. It would train community leaders as family planning educators and motivators, establish MCH/FP delivery services and produce IEC materials. It would also set up credit facilities for the promotion of small businesses and train groups of women and youth in basic entrepreneurial skills. Assistance is required for consultancies, local training activities in population and health, production of materials and support equipment. ILO will execute the project. Funds are required in the amount of \$400,000.

29. Support to community-based distribution of contraceptives. This project is to support the training requirements for launching and carrying out a family planning delivery system through district and community personnel. The Government would be the executing agency. Funds are required in the amount of \$500,000.

30. Support to employment promotion and MCH/FP services in Mathare Valley (Nairobi). The project would seek to strengthen ongoing population, health and family planning messages and services in the project area and train groups of women and youth in business operation and management. Project activities would include a demographic survey of the target population and market research to provide baseline data on the marketability of products. UNFPA support would cover technical consultancies, local training in IEC, MCH/FP and basic business practices, contraceptives and support for expendable and non-expendable items. ILO would execute the project in collaboration with the National Council of Churches of Kenya. Assistance is sought in the amount of \$350,000.

Population information, education and communication

31. UNFPA proposes assistance in the amount of \$4.3 million to support the following activities in this programme area.

32. Population and family life education in schools. The project has been approved by UNFPA and it seeks to introduce population components into the school curriculum to encourage eventual responsible parenthood among young people. The subject-matter would be introduced at high-school level. UNFPA support in the amount of \$810,000 would provide training in population and family life for educators, assist with the development of curricula and instructional materials and

test the feasibility of introducing population/family life education as a separate subject. UNESCO is the executing agency. The government implementing agency is the Ministry of Education.

33. Support to population and family welfare education for workers. The project would aim to create awareness of population issues among workers and stimulate demands for family planning services through the occupational health services structure. UNFPA assistance in the amount of \$450,000 would cover advisory services, local training for shop stewards, the medical and clinical staff at 100 industrial establishments, fellowships, study tours and the provision of support equipment for the education and medical components of the project. ILO would execute the project.

34. Population support to national non-governmental organizations. The project aims to strengthen the effectiveness of non-governmental organizations to provide population IEC and family planning services. UNFPA support would cover consultancies, local training, curriculum development and communication strategy design. Under the project, the management and administrative capacity of non-governmental organizations as well as their organizational and technical needs would be surveyed. The government executing agency would be the National Council for Population and Development. Funds are required in the amount of \$450,000.

35. Assistance to population IEC through mass media. This project, approved in 1985, is about to become operational. It has been designed to develop population messages through a variety of mass media. Provision has been made to contract the process of developing a media strategy to the private sector. UNFPA assistance in the amount of \$400,000 would support the cost of development and dissemination of the messages. UNESCO is the executing agency, working with the National Council for Population and Development.

36. Integrating family life education in programme for rural population. The project seeks to establish a family life education co-ordinating unit within the Ministry of Culture and Social Service. It would train personnel in the Departments of Social Services and Adult Education at national, provincial, district and community levels. A cadre of trainers in community-based programmes would be established with the responsibility of communicating population messages, especially to men, but also to women and youth in rural areas. To accomplish this, close working relationships are envisaged with the National Council for Population and Development and other Government and non-governmental agencies. Advisory services and consultancies are required as well as support for fellowships, local training, production of materials and provision of equipment. FAO will execute the project. Assistance is sought in the amount of \$1 million.

37. Integration of population education in the agricultural extension services. This project intends to create the capacity within the agricultural extension services to plan, manage and evaluate the integration of population education and communication into the extension network. In addition, it seeks to establish a close working relationship between the extension services and the National Council for Population and Development as well as other government agencies and non-governmental organizations working in the population field. Assistance is

needed for advisory services, workshops, fellowships and local training, production of materials and provision of support equipment. FAO is the executing agency. Funds are required in the amount of \$690,000.

38. Integrated rural co-operative and population education. The project seeks to improve the standard of living of the rural population in selected pilot districts/areas. It would strengthen the rural co-operative movement and enhance family life education among co-operative members. Project activities include population baseline research, a marketing survey, provision of management training and family life education. Technical consultancies are required as well as funds for fellowship and local training, production of materials and support equipment. ILO would be the executing agency. Assistance is sought in the amount of \$500,000.

Basic data collection and analysis

39. UNFPA proposes assistance in the amount of \$800,000 to programme activities.

40. Support to the 1989 population and housing census. The project objectives are to provide updated demographic and socio-economic data at national and subnational levels for planning purposes as well as for the monitoring and evaluation of development and population programmes. UNFPA assistance in the amount of \$800,000 will cover technical consultancies, local training and support for expendable and non-expendable equipment to strengthen the organizational machinery for the collection, processing and dissemination of the data. The United Nations would execute the project. Potential contributing donors include the Canadian International Development Agency, ODA and USAID.

Population dynamics

41. UNFPA proposes assistance in the amount of \$1,650,000 for the following projects.

42. Strengthening training and research at the Population Studies and Research Institute, University of Nairobi. This project aims to reinforce the existing training and research activities of the Institute. The existing post-graduate training would be expanded to incorporate additional courses and to institute special summer programmes in population planning. Furthermore, a multidisciplinary research programme at the University would be supported. The project should lead to the development of the necessary professional human resources to support the country's efforts to integrate population into development programmes and to initiate family planning policies. The Government is the executing agency. Funds are required in the amount of \$500,000 for local fellowships, study tours, provision of support equipment and consultancies.

43. Support to training in population management (Kenya Institute of Administration). The project seeks to establish specialized short-term courses in population management and administration for executive-level officials and to reinforce, through population education, the existing course on population and socio-cultural aspects of rural development. UNFPA assistance in the amount of \$650,000 would cover activities related to curriculum development and local

training. Technical advisory services and support equipment would be provided to a population training unit to be set up at the Kenya Institute of Administration. The Government would execute the project with technical assistance from ILO.

44. Support to population operational research. Survey results have shown that contraceptive prevalence in married women is only 17 per cent whilst over 80 per cent of the adult population are knowledgeable about contraception and where services may be obtained. The project would assist the Government to understand this phenomenon and to plan a strategy, based on research findings, to influence the decision-making process on reproductive goals within the household. Preliminary issues for investigation have been identified by the National Council for Population and Development. Research activities would be undertaken on behalf of the Government by national institutions. UNFPA support in the amount of \$500,000 would enable the National Council to commission key topics for investigation and assist the process of conceptualizing appropriate interventions to increase family planning acceptance rates. The Government would execute the project.

Population policy formulation

45. UNFPA proposes assistance in the amount of \$900,000 to activities in this area.

46. Support to population planning and implementation at district level. The project would support activities to promote the process of decentralizing population and development planning and policy implementation. The project would strengthen the district development committees and their special-purpose sub-committees, the district sub-committee on population and family planning. Activities which would take account of the characteristics and needs of local communities would be undertaken within the framework of the guidelines in Sessional Paper No. 4. UNFPA support in the amount of \$900,000 would cover technical advisory services, support equipment and local training in population planning for development to promote the integration of population factors in the district development planning process. The Government would execute the project with technical backstopping from ILO.

Monitoring and evaluation

47. The programme would be monitored and evaluated in accordance with the 1986 UNFPA guidelines on monitoring and evaluation, including periodic country reviews. The review and evaluation exercises would focus on the individual projects' contribution to the programme objective of strengthening the Government's institutional capacity to formulate and implement action programmes in support of family planning. Particular emphasis will be placed on assessing the management of projects in the area of MCH/FP services, population IEC and population planning and implementation at the district level. All projects will contain internal evaluation mechanisms and schedules. An in-depth evaluation of the programme may be conducted at the programme's mid-point.

Financial summary

48. As indicated in paragraph 1, a programme of \$10 million is proposed, of which \$6 million will be committed from UNFPA regular resources. This commitment of \$6 million will cover the following projects: (a) support to MCH/FP and population IEC (demonstration project); (b) support to employment promotion and MCH/FP services in Mathare Valley; (c) population and family life education in schools; (d) support to population and family welfare education for workers; (e) population support to national non-governmental organizations; (f) population IEC through mass media; (g) support to 1989 population and housing census; (h) support to training in population management at the Kenya Institute of Management; (i) support to population operational research; and (j) support to population planning and implementation at district level. If UNFPA's funding situation permits, the balance of up to \$4 million will be provided by UNFPA. If and to the extent this is not possible, UNFPA will seek to cover the shortfall from other sources, including multi-bilateral sources. The following table shows how the programme areas will accommodate the two levels of funding.

	<u>UNFPA regular resources</u>	<u>Other resources including multi-bilateral sources</u>	<u>Total</u>
	\$	\$	\$
Maternal and child health and family planning	1 335 000	1 015 000	2 350 000
Population information, education and communication	1 815 000	2 485 000	4 300 000
Basic data collection and analysis	800 000	-	800 000
Population dynamics	1 150 000	500 000	1 650 000
Population policy formulation	900 000	-	900 000
Total	<u>6 000 000</u>	<u>4 000 000</u>	<u>10 000 000</u>

VI. RECOMMENDATION

49. The Executive Director recommends that the Governing Council:

(a) Approve the programme for Kenya in the amount of \$10 million for five years;

(b) Authorize the Executive Director to commit an amount of \$6 million from UNFPA's regular resources;

(c) Further authorize the Executive Director to provide the balance of up to \$4 million from UNFPA's regular resources if such resources are available. If and to the extent they are not, further authorize the Executive Director to seek to cover the shortfall from other sources, including multi-bilateral sources;

(d) Authorize the Executive Director to allocate funds and make appropriate arrangements with the Government of Kenya and with the executing agencies.
