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INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION IN DEMOGRAPHIC TRAINING  
AND RESEARCH IN AFRICA

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Introduction

The history of demographic research and training in Africa have been discussed by several writers.

One feature that is characteristically revealed by all these writers is the rôle that international co-operation has played and continues to play in Africa in both training and research in the field of demography. This feature has existed and is likely to continue for some time because of a number of reasons.

First unlike the other disciplines demography was not introduced in most of the institutions of higher studies of the region until after 1960.

The second reason for the important rôle of international co-operation in the field is the non-recognition of demography and population studies and trends as a priority area in many African countries.

The third is the fact that during the colonial era population counts or censuses when they were undertaken at all were usually administrative and not demographic exercises in many cases. Even when they were carried out by demographers they were undertaken on an ad hoc basis by expatriates who in most cases undertook the analytical part of such exercises outside the countries concerned.

Among the major factors which contributed to introduction demographic studies in many African institutions was the 1960 round of censuses and surveys and the recommendations, by the Fifth Conference of African Statisticians stressing the importance of the speedy establishment of adequate facilities for demographic training to enable the nationals of countries to undertake both statistical organization and analysis of demographic data. Also of importance are:

- (a) The fact that most of the Universities of the region were affiliated to universities in the metropolitan countries in which the subject was becoming more and more important.
- (b) The emergence of the countries from colonial rule to independence and the recognition of the need for demographic data in economic and social development.

The Contribution of Governmental and Non-governmental Organizations

(a) Governmental organizations

Among the governmental organizations which have played key rôle in demographic training and research are: the INSEE <sup>1</sup>, INED, <sup>2</sup>/ the USAID, the US Bureau of the Census, and to some extent the Registrar Generals office in London, and recently the IDRC.

(i) The INSEE and INED have been mainly responsible for the training of demographers and almost all the earlier research work in the field of population in the French-speaking African countries. All the demographic sample surveys in these countries in the late 1950 and the early 1960s were undertaken by the staff of these two organizations under French technical co-operation. The analysis of the data from these surveys by these organizations in Paris, led to the attachment of some Africans who were trained in the process. Apart from such type of training many government officials from French-speaking African countries have also been offered fellowships for training both in these two organizations and other French universities. IDUP (Institut Démographique de l'Université de Paris) has also been training some French-speaking Africans in demography.

(ii) The USAID and the US Bureau of the Census have been responsible for the training of many officials already working in statistical offices in many African countries especially the English-speaking ones. The USAID usually provides such officers with fellowships for studies either on the job in the US Bureau of the Census, the National Center for Health Statistics, (vital statistics) or sometimes in US universities. This type of training has benefited many African governments and universities. In recent years the New Florencia courses offered by the Bureau of the Census have been responsible for giving on-the-job training in the US to many would-be census officials from African countries.

In the field of research the USAID has been responsible for providing funds and experts for research projects in many African countries. Notable among the financial and technical support given are those to the population growth survey in Liberia and the University of Ghana Demographic Unit, the Danfa research project of the medical school in Ghana; personnel for the 1969 Census of Kenya as well as financial aid and personnel for population programmes in Tunisia, Egypt and Morocco.

A recent feature in the assistance offered by the USAID is the type of assistance given for the establishment of pilot projects in child-spacing and family planning within Mother and Child health services in such countries as Togo, Zaire, Niger, etc.

<sup>1</sup>/ Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques.

<sup>2</sup>/ Institut National des Etudes Démographiques.

The Registrar General's Office in London has also been used to give practical training to some demographers from English-speaking African countries, especially after the completion of academic studies in British Universities. Mention should also be made of British technical assistance personnel for censuses and surveys in many African countries.

A new organization which has recently been giving aid for demographic research in a number of French-speaking African countries including Mali, Zaire and UDEAC as well as Tanzania and Egypt is the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) of Canada

There are of course other governmental organizations which have contributed to demographic training and research in Africa in their own way like SIDA and the Dutch and Norwegian governments.

(b) The Contribution of Non-Governmental Organizations

The history and extent of international co-operation in demographic training and research can not be fully told without mention of the rôle played by non-governmental organizations like the Population Council, Ford Foundation, the International Planned Parenthood Federation, the Pathfinder Fund etc. In fact some of these were pioneers in the establishment of institutions in Africa for the training of demographers.

Among the organizations which have contributed most to training and research in demography is the Population Council, which pioneered the assistance for the training of Africans in African Universities. This type of assistance took the form providing experts as lecturers in demography in existing departments in different universities. The first began in 1960 in the University of Ghana where this has led to the establishment of the Demographic Unit of the Department of Sociology. Other countries in which institutions of higher learning have benefited from this programme are: Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Morocco, Sudan, etc.

Also important in the contribution of the Population Council to demographic training is its programme of fellowships through which many Africans have had post-graduate training outside Africa. Between 1953 and 1971, 76 persons from 18 African countries had benefited from this programme. The biggest beneficiaries are Egypt, Nigeria, Uganda, Tunisia and Ghana. (See full list in Annex I). A good number of the persons who were awarded fellowships by the Council for studies abroad have now taken over as lecturers in the units set up with the Council's funds for the teaching of demography in various universities in Africa.

The Council has also been very active in the support of research activities in Africa, much of which was previously undertaken by the units established in universities with assistance from the Council. This was especially so in the universities of Ghana, Khartoum and Zambia.

Research projects financed by the Council include those in the area of fertility, and mortality levels; aspects of demographic change, migration and KAP studies in a number of countries.

In the area of family planning too the Population Council has been very active in supporting various training and evaluation projects in a number of countries especially Tunisia and Morocco. The Council has also supported postpartum research projects in Ghana, Nigeria, and Tunisia.

In all these programmes the Council has either provided experts, consultants, equipments and/or funds for the projects. The Council is still active in the region in all these fields.

The Ford and Rockefeller foundations are two other private organizations which have provided large sums over the years for various training and research programmes in the field of population and especially in family planning. These projects include the training of para-medical as well as medical doctors both inside and outside Africa for family planning programmes. These foundations have also provided experts especially physicians, field workers, etc. for various projects especially in Tunisia, Morocco, Egypt and Nigeria. Both foundations and especially the Ford Foundation have also been giving fellowships to help many African experts attend various meetings on population and observe various family planning projects outside the region.

One organization which has contributed a lot to family planning projects in Africa is the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF). Apart from actually financing directly the activities of many family planning associations in Africa and providing them with supplies and equipment the IPPF has also contributed a lot to the training of various types of family planning personnel. The Federation's Family Welfare Training Centre in Nairobi has trained and continues to train medical officers, nurses and midwives and other personnel for both governments and private family planning associations in Africa. Besides, the Federation offers fellowships for various types of training outside Africa.

Besides these major organizations this section will not be complete without mentioning others like the Pathfinder Fund, Oxfam, World Neighbours and Church World Service which in their own small way have also contributed a lot to the training of personnel for family planning programmes in Africa. The Pathfinder Fund especially has been particularly active in training personnel and supporting them in establishing family planning programmes within MCH services in countries where there is official opposition to such programmes. The Fund has thus been responsible for such programmes in countries like Liberia, Burundi, Dahomey, Rwanda, Senegal, Zaire, etc. The Fund has also supported IUD followup studies in a number of countries including Nigeria and Sierra Leone.

In the field of research another organization which has recently emerged in Africa is the University of North Carolina's Population Center which has already established a Population Dynamics Project in the University of Ghana and is negotiating to establish two more in East and North Africa. The Project is intended to assist up to four African Universities in developing regionally-oriented multi-disciplinary teaching and research programmes. These centres will be involved in the teaching of population-related courses encouraging research, providing fellowships to faculty advanced students and government personnel for study abroad and in building population libraries.

Another project the North Carolina Center is starting is concerned with ways to assist African health institutions to expand their family planning curricula. This, will involve the development of self-instructional materials, providing consultations and offering fellowship support to doctors and nurses.

All these projects are being financed by the USAID and implemented by the University of North Carolina Population Center in collaboration with African institutions making use as far as possible of African experts and training others for them.

#### The Contribution of the United Nations

The United Nations system has also contributed a lot to demographic research and training in Africa through fellowships for studies outside the region, the provision of experts for various censuses and surveys and the establishment of institutions in the region for research and training.

One of the major ways in which the United Nations has helped the African region in demographic training and research is the provision of experts for various national projects. The population censuses of the 1960s gave a great impetus to this trend. Many of the countries which had just emerged from colonial rule realized the importance of population censuses but did not have the expert personnel to undertake such exercises. Many of these therefore had to rely on expatriate experts provided by the United Nations through its Technical Assistance programme. The use of these experts gave the opportunity to many of these countries to give on-the-job training to their own nationals, some of whom later had further training abroad. In many of the countries these censuses and surveys and the initial in-service training initiated by the experts led to the establishment of permanent institutions in the countries responsible for the collection of demographic data, research, and training. The use of United Nations experts is still continuing in many of the countries which have not as yet been able to train their own personnel in all aspects of population; data collection, research, family planning training, etc.

With the establishment of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, United Nations assistance has even been taken a stage further. Thus instead of the United Nations assisting the countries only with experts during the 1960 round of censuses it is now also able to assist the countries financially and materially including in many cases the provision of the salaries of some local personnel in addition to foreign personnel. This is being done through the African Census Programme, a programme by which the United Nations is providing assistance to a number of countries, in the collection and analysis of demographic data. These are countries which could not either undertake such exercises for lack of resources and those which needed additional information. Under this programme the United Nations is at present assisting about twenty-two countries in the region fourteen of whom will be undertaking complete censuses for the first time and two of these will be taking their first nationwide censuses. The assistance is in the form of experts, equipment, vehicles, salaries for some local personnel, etc. The technical aspects of the programme is managed by the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa which now has regional experts capable of complementing the work of country experts in general census administration, cartography data collection, sampling, data processing and demographic analysis. The programme has a training component which aims at training nationals for the regular collection and analysis of demographic data needed for economic and social development.

Another means through which the United Nations has significantly contributed to the progress Africa has made in demographic training and research is the provision of fellowships to Africans for training in national and regional institutions as well as in institutions outside Africa. In this way quite a good number of Africans have received post-graduate training in demography in foreign institutions as well as in-service training in governmental and non-governmental institutions outside Africa. Many of the people thus trained were counterparts of experts provided by the United Nations for national population censuses during the 1960 round of censuses. The United Nations is now in a better position to offer increased assistance to the African countries in this area because the establishment of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities has made it possible to offer more fellowship for training in the field of population. Under the previous system where fellowships in this field competed with those for other disciplines many countries did not pay sufficient attention to population studies because population problems in general had very low priority in these countries.

The third means through which the United Nations has played and continues to play a major rôle in the progress made in demographic training and research in Africa is the offering of assistance in the establishment of national and regional institutions for training and research.

To date these are three regional institutions in Africa for training and research in demography. These are the Cairo Demographic Centre, the Regional Institute for Population Studies in Accra, Ghana and the Institut de Formation et de Recherche Démographiques in Yaoundé, Cameroon. These three institutions were established jointly (i.e. financed jointly) by the United Nations and the Governments of Egypt, Ghana and Cameroon respectively for the training of Africans and research on the demographic problems of the areas served respectively by each institution.

United Nations efforts in Africa in this area started in 1963 with the establishment of the Regional Centre for Demographic Research and Training at Cairo to serve the following countries of Africa: Algeria, Libya, Morocco, Sudan, Tunisia, and the United Arab Republic with the provision for extension of facilities to the Arab countries of the Middle East. The language of intensive classroom training was Arabic and, if necessary, English and that of on-the-job training, Arabic, English and/or French, and of research, Arabic, English or French. The Centre was also to undertake research on the demographic problems of the countries it served. The Centre started with a one year post-graduate diploma course in 1963. The Centre started a second-year Special Diploma Course in 1970 and now prepares students for Masters and Doctorate degrees in demography. The Centre has so far carried out a number of research projects which have helped in understanding demographic trends in the area it serves. It has also translated a number of demography text books and other works for use in Arab-speaking countries.

The new Agreement of 1972 renamed the Centre as the Cairo Demographic Centre and extended the coverage to the interested countries of Africa as well as Arab-speaking countries outside Africa. The languages for intensive classroom training and research are English and Arabic, while ad hoc courses, in-service training and special courses could be provided in English or Arabic.

At the same time that the Cairo Centre was being established, negotiations were started with the Government of Ghana to establish a second, bi-lingual (English and French) Centre in Accra, and later with the Government of Senegal about the same project. These negotiations did not, however, materialize in the establishment of the second Centre for Africa. Following the recommendations of the United Nations Programming Mission in Africa on the expansion of United Nations population activities in Africa, negotiations were started with a number of governments which finally led to the establishment of the Regional Institute for Population Studies in Accra, for English-speaking countries of the region and the Institut de Formation et de Recherche démographiques in Yaoundé for French-speaking countries.

The Regional Institute for Population Studies in Accra, Ghana, became fully operational in February 1972 starting its first one year post-graduate diploma course with eight trainees from four countries of



the region. The second batch trainees for this Course, 18 in all from eleven countries began their course in October 1972. Three of the first batch trainees also started a second year course which will lead to Masters degrees in population studies of the University of Ghana, after one academic year. The Institute is sited on the campus of the University of Ghana and the trainees are all prepared for the degrees of the University, thus ensuring their recognition by the governments and institutions of higher learning in the countries concerned. This approach is a departure from other United Nations Demographic Centres established earlier in Asia, Latin America and Cairo which award their own certificates and diplomas.

The Institut de Formation et de Recherche Démographiques in Yaoundé, Cameroon established under the joint sponsorship of the United Nations and the Government of Cameroon for French-speaking African countries started its first course in September 1972 with ten trainees from countries of the region. The institute which was originally intended to offer one or two-year courses now intends to offer up to three year courses which will make its graduates equivalent to those trained in similar institutions abroad, and thus give them the recognition of the governments, which are already used to such qualifications obtained outside Africa.

All the trainees of these three United Nations sponsored institutions are now offered United Nations fellowships during their period of training. This has been the case in the two new institutes in Accra and Yaoundé since their inception in 1972 and in the case of the Cairo Centre only since 1972. This new feature in the award of United Nations fellowship has become possible with the establishment of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities which now makes it possible for trainees to receive United Nations fellowships for training in their own countries in the field of population.

The UNFPA is also helping universities in Africa to establish units for the teaching of demography. Assistance of this type has already been given to Universities in Sierra Leone, Liberia and Nigeria. During 1971-72 it was also possible to attach one Senior staff member of the United Nations Population Division, New York, to the Demographic Unit of the University of Ife to assist the Unit in its training and research programmes, also with the assistance of the UNFPA.

Finally, mention should be of the important rôle played by the Population Division and Statistical Office of the United Nations Headquarters and the secretariat of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA). The United Nations Headquarters has through the preparation of various manuals, studies, projections, etc helped in understanding demographic trends in Africa and also in establishing concepts for work in this field. Inter-regional Advisers from the United Nations Headquarters have also played a major rôle by supplementing the advisory services of the ECA.

Various studies undertaken by the ECA secretariat have also helped in identifying and understanding different demographic problems of the region. Various seminars, conferences and meetings organized by the secretariat have also helped African experts to understand the various problems and thus in creating awareness to population problems within the region.

The ECA secretariat is at present engaged in the two major manuals, one on definition of concepts suitable for African conditions and the other for the teaching of demography in middle-level training institutions in the region.

In the establishment of the new training centres in Accra and Yaoundé the ECA played a major rôle both in the negotiations which led to the establishment of the institutes and the substantive as well as administrative support which the secretariat provides for their running.

Another important rôle which the ECA secretariat has assumed since 1971 is that of co-ordinating the activities of United Nations and non-United Nations Organizations in population in Africa. This is being done through the establishment of two bodies which meet annually under the auspices of the ECA to formulate measures which will make for better collaboration, among all organizations working in the field of population and co-ordination of their efforts in Africa. These two bodies are the Regional Inter-Agency Co-ordination Meeting on Population and the Meeting of Non-United Nations Organizations Interested in Population Work in Africa. Both bodies have held their third annual meetings in 1973.

The advisory services of the secretariat also provided expert advice during the 1960 round of censuses to many countries of the region. Another major contribution made by the ECA to demographic research in the region is the organization of expert groups in 1965 and 1966 for the preparation of an African Regional Variant of the United Nations Recommendations for the 1970 round of Population and Housing Censuses, which established concepts and definitions suitable to African conditions and experiences. ECA regional advisers have also assisted the countries of the region in the organization of various sample surveys and in the improvement of vital registration systems.

Since 1970 the resources available in the ECA have been increased considerably with funds provided by the UNFPA which has now made it possible for the ECA secretariat to render more assistance to the countries of the region both in the field of studies and advisory services in demographic analysis.

With funds from the same source the African Census Programme is giving assistance to many African countries, in census taking, which otherwise could not have undertaken censuses because of lack of resources.

Lastly mention should be made of the activities of other United Nations organizations like, WHO, FAO, UNESCO and ILO which have also contributed a lot to demographic training and research in the region. The activities of all these organizations have increased considerably since the establishment of the UNFPA which now provides these organizations with additional funds for population projects. The third Regional Inter-Agency Co-ordination Meeting on Population held in Addis Ababa in May 1973 recommended that the three UN-sponsored demographic training Centres in Africa make use of the expertise at the disposal of the UN agencies in their training and research programmes. The meeting further recommended that the agencies should in their work in the countries of the region help in the recruitment of trainees for the Centres.

The foregoing shows that international co-operation has played a major rôle in demographic training and research in Africa. Though the list of governments and organizations given in this paper is by no means exhaustive it is still a long one, thus showing the major rôle that these governments and organizations have and are continuing to play in this important field. Added to this is the fact that the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, whose contribution is continuing to increase at a phenomenal rate, is a Fund to which many non-African Governments which are not mentioned in this paper are contributing large sums. This shows how varied the sources of funds received in Africa for demographic training and research are. There is no doubt that Africa will continue to need assistance from external sources in the years ahead especially as more and more countries of the region come to realize the important rôle that demographic trends must play in the planning for economic and social development in every country. As more and more Africans are trained in the various Universities and other United Nations Institutes in the region this reliance on international assistance in this field will gradually be reduced though it may take some time before Africa can completely rely on its own resources for work in the field of population.

ANNEX I

POPULATION COUNCIL FELLOWSHIPS FOR AFRICAN COUNTRIES DURING THE  
PERIOD 1953-1971 FOR STUDIES IN DEMOGRAPHY OUTSIDE AFRICA

<u>Country</u>	<u>No. of Fellowships</u>
<u>North Africa</u>	<u>42</u>
Algeria	3
Egypt	30
Morocco	2
Sudan	1
Tunisia	6
<u>West Africa</u>	<u>20</u>
Ghana	5
Liberia	1
Nigeria	11
Senegal	1
Togo	1
Upper Volta	1
<u>East Africa</u>	<u>11</u>
Ethiopia	1
Kenya	3
Uganda	5
Zambia	2
<u>Central Africa</u>	<u>1</u>
Cameroon	1
<u>Southern Africa</u>	<u>2</u>
Namibia (South-West Africa)	1
South Africa	1

ANNEX II

Demographic Teaching and Research in Universities in Africa

Country and University.....	Faculty/Department	Teaching	Research
ALGERIA		A	
ETHIOPIA Haile Selassie I University	Science	x *	*
GHANA University of Ghana	Institute of Statistical Social and Economic Research	x	x
	Sociology (Demographic Unit)	x	x
	Population Dynamics Project		x
University of Cape Coast	Sociology	x	x
University of Science and Technology, Kumasi	Building Research Institute		x
KENYA			
University of Nairobi	Geography	x	x
	Sociology	x	x
	Economics	x	x
	Institute of Development studies		x
LESOTHO University of Botswana, Lesotho & Swaziland	Human Geography	x	x
NIGERIA University of Ibadan	Economics	x	x
	Political Science	x	x
	Sociology	x	x
Ahmadu Bello University University of Ife	Geography	x	x
	Institute of Demographic Studies	x	x
University of Nigeria	Geography	x	x
University of Lagos	Human Resources Research Centre		x
	Economics	x	x
SENEGAL University of Dakar	Law	x	x
	Economics	x	x

\* 1 UNESCO Expert assigned.

Country and University	Faculty/Department	Teaching	Research
SIERRA LEONE			
Fourah Bay College	Geography	x	x
	Economics	x	x
SOUTH AFRICA, Rep. of			
University of Natal	Institute of Social Research	x	x
University of Witatesrand	Unit for Social Research	x	x
University of the Orange Free State	Department of Economics Institute of Social & Economic Research		x
University of Stellenbosch	Bureau of Economic Research		x
	Department of Geography		x
	Department of Economics	x	x
Rhodes University	Institute of Social and Economic Research	x	x
University of Port Elizabeth	Institute of Planning Research Sociology	x	x
Africa Institute of S.Africa	Sociology	x	
University College of Zululand	Sociology	x	
University College Western Capa	Sociology	x	
SOUTHERN RHODESIA			
University College	Economics	x	x
SUDAN			
University of Khartoum	Economics & Social Studies	x	x
TANZANIA			
University College	Economics	x	x
University of Dar-es-Salam	Economics	x	x
TUNISIA			
Université de Tunis	C.E.R.E.S.	x	x
UGANDA			
Makerere University College	Sociology	x	x
University of Makerere	Sociology	x	x
UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC			
University of Cairo	Economics & Political Science	x	x
	Liberal Arts (incl. Sociology)	x	x
	Institute of Statistical Studies & Research	x	x

Country and University	Faculty/Department	Teaching	Research
UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC (contd.) University of Alexandria	Economics	x	
	Commerce	x	
	Liberal Arts	x	
American University	Social Research Centre	x	x
Egyptian Association for Population Researches			x
ZAIRE			
Université de Lovanium	I.R.E.S.	x	x
ZAMBIA			
University of Zambia	Institute of Social		
Rhodes-Livingstone Institute	Research	-	x

Symbols: "x" denotes demographic teaching or research of varying degrees.  
"-" denotes information not available, and blank means no demographic teaching or research.

Sources: J.C. Caldwell, "Demographic training and research in tropical African Universities", The Population of Tropical Africa (ed. by J.C. Caldwell and C. Okonjo), Longmans, 1968; returns to UNESCO questionnaires K.T. de Graft-Johnson for Ghana, J.L. Sadie and W.H. Thomas for South Africa, and A.M.N. El-Shafei for the UAR and Sudan; and available information at the ECA.

Teaching of demography in Training & Research Centres other than Universities in Africa

Centre and Type	Year of establishment	Area served	Language	Course length (acad. year)	Administrative arrangement and number of UN Experts assigned
<u>Higher level Demographic Centres</u> CAIRO Demographic Centre	1963	N. Africa & W. Asia	E, A	One & Two	UN and the Government of A.R.E.; 3 UN Experts
Regional Institute for Population Studies	1972	English speaking countries of Africa	E	One and Two	UN and Ghana Government; 4-5 UN experts
Institut de formation et de recherche démographiques	1972	French speaking countries of Africa	F	Three	UN and Government of Cameroon; 4-5 UN Experts
<u>Higher level Statistical Centres</u> RABAT Institut national de la statistique et de l'économie appliqué	1961	Africa	F	Three	UN Special Fund Project from 1965; 5 UN Experts
ABIDJAN Ecole de la statistique	1961	West Africa	F	Three	Established by Government
MAKERERE Institute of Statistics & Applied Economics	1969	Africa	E	Three	UN Special Fund Project proposed; 6 UN Experts
<u>Middle level Statistical Centres</u> ACHMOTA Statistical Training Centre	1961	West Africa	E	One	Merged with the Institute of Statistics, University of Ghana, in 1966; 2 UN Experts
ADDIS ABABA Statistical Training Centre	1961	North and East Africa	E	One	Merged with the Institute of Statistics, Haile Selassie I University in 1967; 1 UNESCO Advisor, 1 UN Expert, and part-time assistance of ECA staff



Centre and Type	Year of establishment	Area served	Languages	Course length (Acad. Year)	Administrative arrangement and number of UN Experts assigned
<u>Middle level Statistical Centres (contd.)</u>					
DAR-ES-SALAM Statistical Training Centre	1965	East & South Africa	E	One	UN & East African Community; 3 UN Experts; part-time assistance of ECA staff
LAGOS Statistical Training Centre	1961	Nigeria	E	One	Established by Government; No UN Expert at present
TUNIS School of Statistics	1965	Tunisia	F	-	Government institution.
YAOUNDE Institut de formation statistique	1961	Central Africa	F	One	UN Special Fund project from 1969; 1 UN Expert
<u>Higher level Planning Institutes</u>					
DAKAR Institut Africain de Développement et de Planification	1963	Africa	E, F	One	UN Special Fund Project.
CAIRO Institute of National Planning	1962	UAR & Arab countries	A	One	Established with the assistance of Ford Foundation and the UN; at present a national institute.

Sources: K.M. Jupp, "Demographic training in Africa outside the universities", in The Population of Tropical Africa (ed. Caldwell & Okonjo), Longmans, 1968; and available information with the ECA Secretariat.

A = English; F = French; A = Arabic