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ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

POPIN-Africa Technical Working Group  
Annual Meeting (PAT)

Addis Ababa, 18-21 December 1989

REPORT ON THE  
TECHNICAL/OPERATIONAL ISSUES IN THE IMPLEMENTATION  
OF POPIN-AFRICA ACTIVITIES: 1989

FOR DISCUSSION ONLY

## I. Introduction

1. For the purpose of this paper, the term technical/operational issues is used to refer to the following documentation activities: information processing tools and manuals; database management issues; and bibliographical outputs and services. It is needless to discuss the central role played by documentation activities in the development of POPIN-Africa as this role was lucidly highlighted from the very inception of the global POPIN. One of the major recommendations of the POPIN Working Group on the Development of a Guide for the Establishment and Strengthening of Population Information Services (1982) was that:

"The ability of a population information centre to provide valuable information in an immediate and competent manner is dependent on the smooth functioning of the technical processing of its materials. However, since the primary concern of users and administrators is to obtain needed information, without regard to the procedures required to achieve this, the staff time and funds which must be devoted to technical services often is questioned. Technical services, however, affect all the information services since, ....if the work is poorly done and if files and other records are badly organized and maintained, the effective dissemination of information is proportionately reduced. The technical services processes, therefore, must be well organized, staffed and equipped to ensure dynamic information services".

2. This conventional wisdom was taken into consideration when POPIN-Africa was inaugurated. One of its major long-term objectives is

"to develop an integrated population information and documentation network for ECA member States in order to improve the flow of population information within the region".

At least two of the major immediate objectives of POPIN-Africa are specifically related to documentation activities. The crucial role of these activities was further underscored during the Second Session of the Advisory Committee of the Population Information Network for Africa (Nairobi, 1987), and the first PAT Meeting (Addis Ababa, December, 1988).

3. This paper is organized as follows: Section I discusses information processing tools and manuals; Section II focusses on database management issues; Section III reports on POPIN-Africa bibliographic outputs and services; while Section IV gives a tentative programme for the preparation of Country bibliographies for the coming years.

## I. INFORMATION PROCESSING TOOLS AND MANUALS

4. In this section the Population Multilingual Thesaurus (PMT), 2nd edition 1984; the Guidelines for the Bibliographic Description and Analysis of Population and Family Planning Literature and the "POPIN-Africa Input Sheet" (1985) are considered. Every effort has been made to ensure that these tools and manuals are compatible with those utilized at the global, and particularly at the regional/subregional levels so as to ensure compatibility, and hence facilitate the exchange of information.

### A. The Population Multilingual Thesaurus (PMT)

5. The PMT, the thesaurus used by POPIN-Africa participating centres for indexing, abstracting, retrieval, and in some cases, for classification is one of the major information handling tools used by the network. During the first PAT Meeting (Addis Ababa, 5-9 December 1988), it was recommended that changes be made as follows:

#### (1) Descriptors to be added to the Thesaurus:

- (a) AIDS
- (b) APARTHEID
- (c) APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY
- (d) EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

#### (2) To be deleted:

- (a) EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

#### (3) To be modified:

- (a) SAHEL to be included under  
WEST AFRICA
- (b) COTE D'IVOIRE be adopted as a descriptor in  
preference to IVORY COAST

6. Pursuant to these recommendations, and in response to a request from the POPIN-Africa Global Coordinating Unit, the United Nations Population Division (New York), most of the suggestions advanced by PAT were submitted for consideration to the Management Group of the PMT in November 1989. All POPIN-Africa participating centres had earlier on been approached for additional suggestions. A copy of the list of proposals submitted to the Management Group was also distributed to all participating centres. A copy of the list is attached hereto as Annex I.

7. It will be observed, however, that APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY and EDUCATIONAL LEVEL were not submitted as these terms were not considered central population concepts. The former term can be adequately covered by TECHNOLOGY, and the latter by EDUCATIONAL SYSTEMS.

8. In order to rectify the problem posed by geographical classification and related regional interests, reclassification of some geographical areas was carried out. By the same token, a list of the major regional economic groupings in the ECA region was submitted to the Management Group of the Thesaurus.

B. The Guidelines for the Bibliographic Description and Analysis of Population and Family Planning Literature (1986) draft version and the POPIN-Africa Input Sheet (1985)

9. An equally important manual used by POPIN-Africa for bibliographic description, indexing and abstracting is the Guidelines. The first PAT meeting, having closely studied the draft Guidelines recommended that, inter alia, the Guidelines should be made as simple as possible, self-explanatory and accessible. RESADOC and CDC were to be involved in the revision of the Guidelines, and if possible, a consultant should be involved in its revision.

10. The Coordinating Unit has accordingly revised the Guidelines so as to make it easier to use, and more illustrations have been provided. In order to make it compatible with other information processing manuals in the region, pertinent manuals, especially those of PADIS, CDC, RESADOC and IDRC have been thoroughly studied and relevant elements have been incorporated into the Guidelines. After final consideration by this meeting, the Guidelines will be published.

11. In the same vein, the POPIN-Africa input sheet, the worksheet used for recording the bibliographic description, abstracts and descriptors taken from the Population Multilingual Thesaurus, was accordingly revised so as to comply with the modifications made in the Guidelines.

## II. DATA BASE MANAGEMENT ISSUES

12. The second major issue which needs the attention of this meeting concerns data base management issues. In this section, the current status of POPREF, equipment and abstracting are considered.

13. Currently, POPREF, the POPIN-Africa referral file, which includes contributions from the Coordinating Unit, IFORD, RESADOC, RIPS and CAFS has 1220 records. In 1988, the file was updated by only 233 records. The slow pace of updating the POPREF file may be attributed to staffing constraints within the network, and hence the delay or failure to prepare and supply

input sheets. The delay may also be accounted for by the POPIN-Africa data base policy whereby the abstract field is essential, that is, all records must carry abstracts, and preferably, informative abstracts.

14. Indeed, the question of abstracting and abstractors needs the special attention of this Working Group. According to the POPIN-Africa data base policy, abstracts form an essential characteristic of the data base. However, due to quantitative and qualitative staffing constraints, some participating centres are not in a position to prepare and submit good abstracts in time. This should not be taken as a blanket condemnation of participating centres which have failed to submit abstracts, since such centres have, in their sincere spirit of cooperation, submitted invaluable information on their holdings by supplying either a comprehensive catalogue of their holdings or a select list of pertinent publications. This should, therefore, be taken as a well-intended attempt to draw the attention of the Working Group to one of the major constraints which can be redressed by training the network members in abstracting, or by hiring part-time abstractors. In fact, one participating centre hired abstractors and immensely contributed to the development of the POPREF file by supplying seventy abstracts. If POPIN-Africa is to sub-contract part-time abstractors or conduct training in abstracting, funds should be allocated for these purposes.

15. Another crucial aspect of database management is the equipment issue. During the period under review, the Coordinating Unit has received most of the equipment ordered in 1988 and 1989. The equipment received include electronic data processing hardware and software packages such as IBM and TOSHIBA computers, a laser jet printer and a Bernoulli box. Also thanks to the generous support of UNFPA, the Coordinating Unit has been designated the regional centre for the POPLINE CD-ROM. Apart from supplying the CD-ROM disks, UNFPA has also supplied a CD-ROM drive to the Coordinating Unit.

16. Several problems have been faced in the selection, procurement and use of equipment. In some cases, the dealer could not supply the right hardware or software packages, either because they are not available or due to restrictions on selling some equipment and software packages.

17. With the rapid advances and changes in information technology, it is difficult to cope with such changes. For example, the Coordinating Unit placed an order for a D-Base III plus software package in early January 1989 only to learn later that D-Base IV, which is more user-friendly and has more facilities, had been developed.

18. The procurement of equipment also poses some problems. For example, when the Coordinating Unit received some IBM hardware in October 1989, the supplier provided a hard disc which did not meet the requested specifications.

19. Apart from the problems of selection and procurement, equipment and their use may also be a thorny bottleneck. This is a common occurrence in developing countries where equipment are

in shortage and where documentation is not given due significance.

20. In order to alleviate the problems associated with equipment, the selection of equipment should be cautiously done with the assistance of computer experts or people who are conversant with the latest developments in information technology and EDP operations. An appropriately composed computer management committee could play a crucial role in this regard. Similarly, on the procurement of equipment, the equipment should be scrutinized against the orders and carefully tested.

### III. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL OUTPUTS AND SERVICES

21. The last, but by no means the least, technical operational activity undertaken by POPIN-Africa is the production of bibliographical outputs namely: POPINDEX-Africa, the POPIN-Africa Country Bibliography Series and the "Scanning Sheet".

#### A. POPINDEX-Africa

22. It may be recalled that one of the main recommendations of the First PAT meeting was that POPINDEX-Africa, the POPIN-Africa bibliographic indexing and abstract journal, should be published bi-annually and it should include recent documents published in the current or preceding year. It was also recommended that special issues and supplements be produced to cater for non-current materials.

23. Bearing in mind the human and material resource constraints and the cumbersome printing and publishing procedures and other bottlenecks, it was deemed unrealistic to publish two issues in 1989. Instead, a median issue comprising citations without abstracts was to be issued in June 1989. Although the manuscript of the median issue was submitted to the ECA Reproduction Unit in June 1989, the publication was actually issued in November 1989.

24. Every effort has been made to ensure that, as much as possible, only relatively current materials are included in POPINDEX-Africa, Vol.5. However, non-current special materials such as theses and documents on geographical or subject areas which have not been adequately covered by the previous issues have been included.

25. Besides the problem of abstracting and abstractors discussed earlier, POPINDEX-Africa is subject to a number of deficiencies. Currently, the cumulated issue is produced once a year in a bulky form. It does not, therefore, effectively meet the information needs of the target users, especially policy makers, planners and researchers. Busy as they are, policy makers and planners shun bulky publications. POPINDEX-Africa, would be more useful if it were produced more frequently, say, on a quarterly basis with less citations.

26. Another major shortcoming of POPINDEX-Africa is that its

geographical and language coverage leaves much to be desired. There is hardly any citation in Arabic or Portuguese and there is virtually no entry on Portuguese-speaking Africa.

27. To solve this problem, participating centres should pursue a conscientious policy in selecting entries for POPINDEX-Africa so as to make sure that various countries and regions are well-represented. Also, a sub-regional participating centre should be established either in Mozambique or Angola to cater for Portuguese-speaking Africa.

28. The last but not least shortcoming of POPINDEX-Africa is that some abstracts do not include methodologies, findings, conclusions and recommendations though some of the target users do not have easy access to the physical document. Training, orientation and attachments or internship may be a solution to this problem.

#### B. POPIN-Africa Country Bibliography Series

29. Efforts to encourage countries to inventory existing population information resources through the compilation of POPIN-Africa Country Bibliography Series continued. Using UNFPA Country Directors, the POPIN-Africa Coordinating Unit identified documentalists and demographers to compile a bibliography on Rwanda and Ethiopia. Hopefully, these bibliographies will be published at the beginning of 1990. A tentative programme for the preparation of the Country Bibliography Series for the period 1989 to 1991 has been prepared (See Annex II). They will be compiled as follows: Rwanda and Ethiopia (1989), Cameroun and Zimbabwe or Swaziland (1990), and Sudan (1991). Preparatory arrangements for the Rwanda Country Bibliography have indeed paved the way for the establishment of a National Population Information Centre for Rwanda.

30. At this juncture, it may be useful to discuss whether POPIN-Africa should continue the practice of compiling a bibliography on an individual country or whether it should encourage institutions to compile bibliographies of a sub-regional geographical coverage as was the case with the Sahel bibliography (1986). A bibliography on an individual country is normally more comprehensive. In fact, it can form a solid base which can serve as an invaluable information infrastructure for the establishment of a National Population Information Centre. On the other hand, with the current practice of compiling one or two country bibliography(ies) per year, only a few countries in the ECA region will be covered. The choice of a country on which to compile a bibliography may also be problematic. A combination of both approaches depending on the concrete situation in a particular country, region or the suitability of the institution which will prepare a bibliography could be considered as a solution. There is clearly no single solution.

this Group is the updating of the POPIN-Africa Country Bibliography Series. A major weakness of a static bibliography is that it soon becomes outdated. To update such a bibliography, supplements must be regularly issued. It may be useful therefore to decide on the interval of updating the POPIN-Africa Country Bibliography Series.

#### C. The Scanning Sheet

32. The "Scanning Sheet" is a current awareness information service which includes bibliographic information on literature recently received at the POPIN-Africa Coordinating Unit reference centre. As of this year, the scanning sheet has expanded its coverage to include pertinent component parts of a bigger entity such as journal articles, chapters of a monograph and serials which are included as complete entities by themselves.

33. In order to facilitate the use of the scanning sheet, citations have been classified under broad subject headings. Also, the distribution of the "Scanning Sheet" has been expanded to include UNFPA Country Directors in the ECA region and POPIN-Africa sub-regional and sectoral participating centres.

#### IV. POINTERS TO FUTURE ACTIVITIES AND SUMMARY

34. At this juncture, it is worthwhile to consider the tentative programme of technical/operational activities for 1990. The long-term objective is to develop a model, modern population documentation and information centre on population in Africa which will effectively meet the information needs of its immediate users, the staff of the ECA Population Division, as well as those of other target users of POPIN-Africa, planners and researchers in the ECA region. Having reorganized and consolidated its documentation and information services activities, the POPIN-Africa Coordinating Unit will then assist participating centres to develop or consolidate their documentation or information centres by providing training, technical, advisory and any other support, as needed.

35. More specifically, the short-term objectives, that is, objectives which may be accomplished within the first half of 1990 include: the continuation of the activities which could not be completed to their final conclusion in 1989. Such activities are, among others, the revision of the Guidelines, data base management issues, reassessment of the information needs and provisions of actual and potential users of the POPIN-Africa information services.

36. Using (a) consultant(s) from the participating centres, the revision of the Guidelines and POPIN-Africa input sheet will be finalized by June 1990.

37. With the procurement of IBM and/or IBM compatible hardware

and software packages, coupled with training in CDS/ISIS and recruitment of computer experts, the Coordinating Unit is now in a position to fully computerize its major documentation functions, and thus enhance the updating of the POPREF file. POPREF, the POPIN-Africa bibliographic file, will be transferred from the ECA HP 3000 mini-computer to IBM personal computers, and the CDS/ISIS software package will be installed and used for information processing. Although the major computerization activities are scheduled for the first half of 1990, their realization will, by and large, depend on the availability of a consultant, the UNV computer specialist, etc.

38. The POPLINE CD-ROM will be installed (December 1989) and used for bibliographic search. Pertinent training and orientation will be simultaneously given.

39. Other technical operation activities which will be carried out in 1990 are the ongoing activities such as collection, building and development and publication. Efforts will be intensified to collect African government publications and 'grey' literature and other materials on population in Africa in other physical media form such as microfiche and machine-readable media. Whereas the Coordinating Unit will concentrate on the acquisition of materials of a regional geographical scope, participating centres will be encouraged and supported to acquire documents on their geographical and subject area mandate.

40. The POPIN-Africa bibliographical outputs and aids discussed in section III will be continued and enhanced.

41. The last, but perhaps the most important activities will be to reassess the information needs and provisions in the region. Hitherto, POPIN-Africa has been providing services on perceived information needs of its target users. No thorough study has been conducted into the actual information needs and provisions in the region. Such a study is crucial in order to effectively improve POPIN-Africa services. The study could be undertaken in collaboration with participating centres. The study may be simultaneously conducted with the user needs survey.

42. In a nutshell, this paper has attempted to report on documentation activities undertaken in 1989. In doing so, problems encountered have been highlighted, and possible solutions suggested. Finally, an indication of the activities which will be carried out in 1990, namely, completion of the revision of the Guidelines, data-base management issues, collection building and development, reassessment of the population information needs and provisions in the region, and publications have been considered.

POPIN-AFRICA PROPOSALS FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF THE PMT  
MANAGEMENT WORKING GROUP

1. General Recommendation:

As far as possible scope notes (SN) should be given to most descriptors as is the practice in the POPLINE Thesaurus.

11. New Descriptors

1. ADB

Facet No.: (09.07.01)

SN: African Development Bank. Comprises all independent African states. There are also 25 non-African members.

BT: AFRICAN ORGANIZATIONS (09.07.01)

AFRICAN ECONOMIC GROUPINGS (09.07.01)

RT: AFRICA (18.01.00)

2. AIDS

Facet No.: (12.01.00)

SN: Abbreviation for Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome

BT: ACUTE DISEASES (12.01.00)

RT: SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES (12.01.00)

3. AFRICAN ECONOMIC GROUPINGS

Facet No.: (09.07.01)

SN: Major African regional and sub-regional organizations for economic integration.

BT: AFRICAN ORGANIZATIONS

NT: ADB (09.07.01)

BADEA (09.07.01)

CEAO (09.08.01)

CEEA (09.07.01)

CEPGL (09.07.01)  
CTLSS (09.07.01)  
  
ECA (09.07.01)  
  
ECOWAS (09.07.01)  
  
MULPOC (09.07.01)  
  
PTA (09.07.01)  
  
SADCC (09.07.01)  
  
UDEAC (09.07.01)

RT: AFRICA  
  
EASTERN AFRICA  
  
SOUTHERN AFRICA  
  
WEST AFRICA  
  
CENTRAL AFRICA  
  
NORTH AFRICA

#### 4. AFRICAN ORGANIZATIONS

Facet No.: (09.07.01)

BT: REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS (09.07.00)

NT: ADB (09.07.01)

AFRICAN ECONOMIC GROUPINGS (09.07.00)

BADEA (09.07.01)

CEAO (09.07.01)

CEEAC (09.07.01)

CEPGL (09.07.01)

CILSS (09.07.01)

ECA (09.07.01)

ECOWAS (09.07.01)

MULPOC (09.07.01)

OAU (09.07.01)

PTA (09.07.01)

SADCC (09.07.01)

UDEAC (09.07.01)

5. APARTHEID

Facet No.: (10.04.00)

SN: A policy of racial segregation practiced in South Africa

BT: RACISM (10.04.00)

RT: SOUTH AFRICA (18.01.00)

Justification: Apartheid accounts for the immense population of refugees and displaced persons in Southern Africa. Recent literature increasingly addresses this issue, therefore, it should be included in the thesaurus as a valid descriptor.

6. BADEA

Facet No: (09.07.01)

SN: Banque Arabe Pour le Developpement Economique en Afrique. (Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa)  
African members include: Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Sudan and Tunisia.

BT: AFRICAN ECONOMIC GROUPINGS (09.07.01)

RT: ARAB COUNTRIES (18.03.00)

NORTH AFRICA (18.03.00)

7. CEAO

Facet No.: (09.07.01)

SN: Communauté Economique de l'Afrique de  
l'Ouest (West African Economic Community).  
It comprises: Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte  
d'Ivoire, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal.

BT: AFRICAN ORGANIZATIONS (09.07.01)  
AFRICAN ECONOMIC GROUPINGS (09.07.01)

RT: West Africa (18.01.00)  
French-Speaking Africa (18.01.00)

8. CEEAC

Facet No.: (09.07.01)

SN: Communauté Economique des Etats de l'Afrique  
Centrale. Comprises the following French  
speaking countries: Cameroon, Central  
African Republic, Congo, Equatorial Guinea,  
Gabon, Chad, Burundi, Rwanda, Sao Tome and  
Principe and Zaire.

BT: AFRICAN ORGANISATIONS (09.07.01)  
AFRICAN ECONOMIC GROUPINGS (09.07.01)

RT: CENTRAL AFRICA (18.01.00)  
FRENCH-SPEAKING AFRICA (18.01.00)

9. CEPGL

Facet No.: (09.07.01)

SN: Communauté économique des pays de Grands  
Lacs (Economic Community of the Great Lakes  
Countries) Member countries include:  
Burundi, Rwanda, Zaire.

BT: AFRICAN ORGANIZATIONS (09.07.01)  
AFRICAN ECONOMIC GROUPINGS (09.07.01)

CENTRAL AFRICA (18.01.00)

10. CILSS

Facet No.: (09.07.01)

SN: Comite permanent inter-etats de lutte contro  
la secheresse dans le Sahel (Permanent  
Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in  
the Sahel). It aims to combat the effects  
of chronic drought in the Sahel Region.  
Member countries include: Burkina Faso, Cape  
Verde, Chad, The Gambia, Guinea, Bissau,  
Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal.

11. MULPOC

Facet No.: (09.07.01)

SN: Multinational Programming and Operational  
Centres which act as UNECA field agents for  
the implementation of regional development  
programmes.

BT: AFRICAN ORGANIZATIONS (09.07.01)

AFRICAN ECONOMIC GROUPINGS (09.07.01)

RT: ECA (09.07.01)

12. PTA

Facet No.: (09.07.00)

SN: Acronym used for Preferential Trade Area for  
Eastern and Southern Africa. This sub-  
regional organization aims at improving  
economic and commercial cooperation in the  
sub-region and ultimately to form a common  
market and economic community like the

former East African Community. Member countries include Burundi, the Comoros, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritania, Rwanda, Somalia, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

### 13. SADCC

Facet No.: (09.07.01)

SN: Abbreviation for the Southern African Development Coordination Conference created in 1979 to harmonize development plans and to reduce the region's economic dependence on South Africa. It consists of the following members: Angola, Botswana, Lesotho Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

BT: AFRICAN ORGANIZATIONS (09.07.00)

RT: SOUTHERN AFRICA (18.01.00)

Justification: SADCC is involved in sectors related to population.

### 14. UDEAC

Facet No.: (09.07.01)

SN: Union douaniere et economique de l'Afrique central (Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa). It consists of: Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon and Chad.

BT: AFRICAN ECONOMIC GROUPINGS

RT: CENTRAL AFRICA (18.01.00)

111. Additional New Synonyms

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

USE:

AFRICA, SOUTH OF THE SAHARA (18.01.01)

IV. Replacement of a Descriptor by a New Expression

1. IVORY COAST

-Facet No.: (18.01.00) to be replaced by COTE D'IVOIRE.

Justification: COTE D'IVOIRE is the official name in current use both in English and French.

2. MIDDLE AFRICA

-Facet No.: (18.01.00) to be replaced by CENTRAL AFRICA.

Justification - This geographical area is normally known as CENTRAL AFRICA the term used in ECA geographical classification (see Annex 1).

3. WEST AFRICA

-Facet No.: (18-01-00) NOT WESTERN AFRICA.

WESTERN AFRICA

USE;

WEST AFRICA

Justification: The area is normally known as West Africa (See Annex 1 - ECA Geographical Classification).

V. Deletion of a Descriptor or Synonym

1. EAC

-Facet No.: (09.07.00)

-SN: East African Community

-Justification: The former East African Community is now defunct. A similar organization covering Eastern and Southern Africa, PTA was created in 1984.

(See Item 1, no. 3)

2. BRITISH INDIAN OCEAN TERRITORY

-Facet No.: (18.01.00)

-Justification: It does not exist anymore.

VI. Modification in the Relation Between Descriptors

1. SAHEL

-Facet No.: (18.01.00)

-BT: WEST AFRICA NOT MIDDLE AFRICA

2. BURUNDI

-Facet No.: (18.01.00)

-BT: CENTRAL AFRICA NOT EASTERN AFRICA

FRENCH - SPEAKING AFRICA.

3. RWANDA

-Facet No.: (18.01.00)

-BT: CENTRAL AFRICA NOT EASTERN AFRICA

FRENCH-SPEAKING AFRICA (18.01.00)

4. MOZAMBIQUE

-Facet No.: (18.01.00)

-BT: SOUTHERN AFRICA NOT EASTERN AFRICA

PORTUGUESE - SPEAKING AFRICA (18.01.00)

5. ZAMBIA

-Facet No.: (18.01.00)

-BT: SOUTHERN AFRICA NOT EASTERN AFRICA

ENGLISH - SPEAKING AFRICA (18.01.00)

6. ZIMBABWE

-Facet No.: (18.01.00)

-BT: SOUTHERN AFRICA NOT EASTERN AFRICA  
ENGLISH SPEAKING AFRICA (18.01.00)

7. ANGOLA (18.01.00)

-BT: SOUTHERN AFRICA NOT MIDDLE AFRICA  
(Central Africa)  
PORTUGUESE-SPEAKING AFRICA (18.01.00)

8. MALAWI (18.01.00)

-BT: SOUTHERN AFRICA NOT EASTERN AFRICA  
ENGLISH-SPEAKING AFRICA (18.01.00)

9. EASTERN AFRICA

-Facet No.: (18.01.00)

-UF: EAST AFRICA

-BT; AFRICA (18.01.00)

-NT: COMOROS (18.01.00)

DJIBOUTI (18.01.00)

ETHIOPIA (18.01.00)

KENYA (18.01.00)

MADAGASCAR (18.01.00)

MAURITIUS (18.01.00)

REUNION (18.01.00)

SEYCHELLES (18.01.00)

SOMALIA (18.01.00)

TANZANIA (18.01.00)

UGANDA (18.01.00)

-RT: PTA (09.07.00)

10. CENTRAL AFRICA

Facet No.: (18.01.00)

UF: MIDDLE AFRICA (18.01.00)

BT: AFRICA (18.01.00)

NT: BURUNDI (18.01.00)

CAMEROON	(18.01.00)
CENTRAL AFRICAN RUPUBLIC	(18.01.00)
CHAD	(18.01.00)
CONGO	(18.01.00)
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	(18.01.00)
GABON	(18.01.00)
RWANDA	(18.01.00)
SAO TOME & PRINCIPE	(18.01.00)
ZAIRE	(18.01.00)

RT: UDEAC

CEAO

CEEAC

CPGL

# 11. SOUTHERN AFRICA

Facet No.:	(18.01.00)
BT: AFRICA	(18.01.00)
NT: ANGOLA	(18.01.00)
BOTSWANA	(18.01.00)
LESOTHO	(18.01.00)
MALAWI	(18.01.00)
MOZAMBIQUE	(18.01.00)
SWAZILAND	(18.01.00)
ZAMBIA	(18.01.00)
ZIMBABWE	(18.01.00)

RT: SADCC

PTA

# 12. WEST AFRICA (18.01.00)

UF: WESTERN AFRICA (18.01.00)

BT:	AFRICA	(18.01.00)
NT:	BENIN	(18.01.00)
	BURKINA FASO	(18.01.00)
	CAPE VERDE	(18.01.00)
	COTE D'IVOIRE	(18.01.00)
	GAMBIA	(18.01.00)
	GHANA	(18.01.00)
	GUINEA	(18.01.00)
	GUINEA BISSAU	(18.01.00)
	LIBERIA	(18.01.00)
	MALI	(18.01.00)
	MAURITANIA	(18.01.00)
	NIGER	(18.01.00)
	NIGERIA	(18.01.00)
	SAHEL	(18.01.00)
	SENEGAL	(18.01.00)
	SIERRA LEONE	(18.01.00)
	TOGO	(18.01.00)
RT:	ECOWAS	(09.07.00)
	CILSS	
	CEAO	

ADDITIONAL PROPOSALS FROM POPIN-AFRICA -  
submissions from the  
Cairo Demographic Centre

1. POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

FACET NO: (04.01.03)

NT: Population Redistribution.

2. GAZA STRIP

FACET NO: (18.03.00)

USE: Palastine

3. ARAB COUNTRIES

FACET NO: (18.03.00)

NT: Middle East (18.03.00)

4. LABOUR MARKET

FACET NO: (07.02.00)

LABOUR DEMAND

FACET NO: (07.02.00)

5. COMPUTER

We suggest to add the name of the computer programme  
language (Fortran, Basic, Pascal etc.)

6. CONFERENCE

FACET NO: (06.03.04)

RT: Meetings (06.03.04)

Seminars (06.03.04)

7. MORTALITY

FACET NO: (12.04.01)

NT: Child Mortality (12.04.03)

8. CDC

FACET NO: (09.07.00)

SN: Cairo Demographic Centre

RT: Africa (18.01.00)

9. EGYPT

FACET NO: (18.01.00)

BT: Middle East

Also with other Arab Countries.

# ANNEX II

## TENTATIVE PROGRAMME FOR THE PREPARATION OF COUNTRY BIBLIOGRAPHY SERIES (1989 - 1991)

COUNTRY & YEAR OF PUBLICATION	ACTION TAKEN	STATUS OF NEGOTIATIONS AS OF 7/12/1989	REMARKS
1. Ethiopia (1989)	Feb. 1989 - Requested UNEPA Country Director identify compiler - Compiler identified - Preliminary negotiations and submission of first proposal - Final proposal submitted end of April	Dec. 1989 - Submission of manuscript expected	Budgetted at \$6,800 submission of manuscript - November 1989.
2. Rwanda (1989)	Feb. 1989 - Requested UNEPA Country Director identify compiler - Compiler identified April 1989 - ECA proposed preparatory mission 13-19 May. - Consultative mission undertaken 1989	Dec. 1989 - Submission of manuscript expected	Manuscript could not be submitted end of Oct as agreed
3. IFORD  (French-speaking Central African Countries) (1990)	March 1989 - Requested Director compile bibliography on Cameroon April 1989 - Reply suggested compile bibliography on French-speaking Central Africa since it is in their work programme. - Consultative mission undertaken May 1989	Negotiations still under- way	

COUNTRY & YEAR OF PUBLICATION	ACTION TAKEN	STATUS OF NEGOTIATIONS AS OF 7/12/1989	REMARKS
4. Zimbabwe (Southern Africa) 1990	Requested UNEPA Country Director to Identify Compiler for the bibliography	UNEPA Country Director still trying to identify a Compiler	Once a possible Compiler identified, he/she may be requested to prepare on Southern Africa as a whole ESAMI may be requested to compile the bibliography institution is identified time.
5. Botswana (1990)	A Documentalist at the University of Botswana has been contacted to prepare this bibliography on Botswana.	Negotiations still underway	
6. Sudan (1991)	- Sudan National Population Committee submitted a draft proposal in February 1989	- Pending consideration	- Estimated cost \$3,100 - Bibliography could be completed in 18 months.
1991 onwards			As NPICs are resources for compiling, bibliographies be built into the overall proposals for them.