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REPORT ON ECA TRAINING ACTIVITIES

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1. In compliance with Resolution 77(V) adopted at the fifth session of the Economic Commission for Africa, the training section, which was established within the secretariat late 1962, has attempted during 1963 to collate and centralize information and documentation on training programmes being carried out in Africa in all fields, whether on a long or short-term basis. This has been effected through the media of questionnaires to governments, both African and non-African, to the United Nations and its specialized agencies, as well as to private foundations as, for example, the Carnegie, Ford and Rockefeller Foundations.
2. Information is still being received and it is therefore difficult to give, at this stage, a complete picture of training facilities available to African nationals, but evaluation of data will continue. In order to ensure as widespread as possible a distribution of details regarding all training programmes available to African nationals either in Africa or abroad, our findings will be published in the form of a pamphlet in the spring of 1964. This publication will be available to all governments, the United Nations and the specialized agencies, and will be brought up to date in the summer of each year, commencing in 1965, with a new edition published in the autumn of each year. It will include information on long and short-term as well as summer courses.
3. We have already obtained from the Technical Assistance office of the Economic Commission for Europe detailed information concerning courses open to African nationals wishing to study in Europe. This information was published in November 1963 and has been made available to all Resident Representatives in Africa. It will be incorporated in the above-mentioned pamphlet in 1964 and is, of course, already at the disposal of all interested governments. The details include courses in some fifty different fields, varying from economic planning to public administration, from aerial surveys to building programmes.

4. We have reproduced in Annex I, a table showing the number of African nationals, by country and by field of study, for whom study programmes were prepared by the United Nations to enable them to pursue their studies in Europe from 1 January to 31 October 1963.
5. In co-operation with the specialized agencies of the United Nations, we have been collecting statistical data regarding their training activities. From the International Labour Office (ILO), for example, we have information regarding the training of clerical workers and the courses established in Cameroun, Congo (Leopoldville), Ethiopia, Gabon, Kenya, Morocco, Sudan and the Upper Volta, as well as details concerning rural vocational training, to quote only two.
6. Information is also available concerning the work throughout 1963 of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), which has sent experts to a number of African countries to advise on problems of training telecommunication technicians. In the spring of 1963, an expert was engaged in setting up telecommunication training centres in the Central African Republic and in Chad; in Ghana another expert is acting as the Principal of a Telecommunications Training School. Their training programme for 1963-1964 also provides for sending experts in training to the Congo (Leopoldville), Dahomey, Gambia, Ghana, Madagascar, Nigeria, Togo. Since 1961, the ITU has awarded fellowships in telecommunications training to a number of African countries, for study either abroad or in Africa. The list of fellowships awarded to African countries from 1961 through to 1964 is set out at Annex II.
7. From the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) we are informed that, over and above the award of fellowships - a complete list of which will be available early in 1964 - they have had an encouraging response to other training or study schemes available to African nationals, such as the workers' study tour scheme in Africa and the study tour scheme for teachers in adult education. The first of these schemes aims at increasing international understanding among peoples

in the same region and to help the individual participant to make a valuable contribution, through his own non-governmental organization, to the development of his own country. Up-to-date, applications from Ghana, Mauritius, Somalia, Tanganyika, Uganda have been received and awards already been made to Congo (Brazzaville) for a study tour to Madagascar and to Ethiopia for study in the United Arab Republic and Algeria. The purpose of the second scheme is to help non-governmental organizations expand and improve their adult education programmes by providing an international experience for persons already active as teachers in adult, workers' or co-operative education. In September 1963, awards had already been made to Congo (Brazzaville), Ghana, Somalia, Tanganyika, Nyasaland and S. Rhodesia.

8. The United Nations International Childrens' Emergency Fund (UNICEF) has also developed a strong interest in the training field particularly for family, child and youth programmes, and has carried out various training projects throughout Africa such as assisting nursing schools, training of midwives and welfare workers, organizing courses in domestic economy, nutrition and the training of specialists in horticulture and agriculture. They have also supplied pedagogical equipment for demonstration purposes and in collaboration with other specialized agencies have granted fellowships for study abroad, in addition to those allocated to African nationals for study within Africa.

9. The World Meteorological Organization (WMO) has also been active in planning university courses for the training of meteorologists and regional training centres. One of the projects for 1963 was the establishment of a Chair in meteorology in the Royal College, Nairobi, for post-graduate teaching in meteorology. Action has also been progressing with regard to the establishment of regional training centres. During 1963-1964, twenty-five countries in Africa will have received expert missions in various fields of meteorology, which involve a certain amount of "on-the-job training" of the nationals of the country. Six of these missions are

specifically for meteorological training in Ghana, Morocco, Nigeria, Somalia, Tunisia and Upper Volta. The WMO has also foreseen 25 fellowships in different fields in meteorology for 17 countries in Africa for the period 1963-1964 (annex IV and V).

10. Several other specialized agencies, for example the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) have also contributed to training activities in Africa, through missions of experts, training courses or award of fellowships.

11. Under Technical Assistance, considerable assistance has also been given throughout 1963 in the field of training under regional projects for Africa, of which authority for implementation had been delegated to the Economic Commission for Africa. These are listed, by fields of activities, in document E/CN.14/257.

12. The foregoing is only a brief résumé of some of the fields of training in which the United Nations and the specialized agencies are active in Africa and on which supplementary information is available in the Training Section of the Economic Commission for Africa.

13. The training activities in which the Economic Commission for Africa has been most actively engaged since the fifth session are the following:

- (a) Commencing negotiations for the setting-up of training programmes in public administration and making a study for the development of existing facilities in this field in Africa (document E/CN.14/254);
- (b) Training in economic and social planning - opening of the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning in Dakar, Senegal. The first nine months' course commenced in November 1963. (document E/CN.14/259);
- (c) In-service training for African economists and statisticians - the in-service training programme of the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) for 1964-1965 has been announced and candidates

requested for the two fellowships offered for the training of African economists with the Economic Commission for Europe.

- (d) Summer courses for African university students of economics and statistics - negotiations have been started to re-establish the summer courses which were set up in 1960, the first of which took place in Addis Ababa in the summer of 1961. The aim of the courses will be to draw to Dakar every summer for three months the best undergraduate students of African universities and university colleges who have just completed the third year of a four-year course or who have completed the second year of a three-year course. The purpose of these summer courses is to attempt to fill in some measure, the gap in higher education in Africa which is caused by the absence of textbooks and other academic materials derived from specifically African experience. The courses have been announced to all universities and candidates called for. We have also announced to all universities our intention to arrange for an annual seminar lasting one week for teachers of economics at African universities. It is hoped that the first of these seminars will take place during the summer of 1964. Universities have been requested to submit applications from teachers, lecturers and tutors who would be available to attend such a seminar. In addition to the above courses, an inquiry is being made as to the possibilities of using the existing training facilities available on the continent and particularly in the institutions of higher learning for the training of African nationals. Among the possibilities in mind would be using the facilities of institutions during periods of the year when normal classes are not in session and also that of developing new and special courses in the regular university curriculum with help from the Economic Commission for Africa. To date, we have received most promising replies from Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Ethiopia, Morocco, Senegal, Sierra Leone,

and Uganda. These will be examined together with the replies from other universities and negotiations carried on with interested universities in the hope of establishing additional courses in certain universities in 1964-1965.

- (e) Training activities in statistics - see document E/CN.14/256.
- (f) Training courses for customs officials - the second Economic Commission for Africa Customs Training Course was held at the University of Ibadan, Nigeria, in September 1963. nineteen trainees from five countries participated, nine from Ghana, four from Nigeria, three from Cameroun, two from Liberia and one from Gambia. The level of education and seniority required of candidates was raised for this year's course, in comparison to the first course held in Lagos in October-November 1962, and the syllabus offered a more advanced type of instruction, particularly taking into consideration the existence of the national Nigerian basic courses. Tariffs and customs systems were reviewed on a West African scale to provide the background knowledge needed if the countries of the region should move towards economic integration, possible forms of which were considered. Also studied were the general principles and systems of taxation, the role of the customs tariff, and the structure of tariffs, with particular reference to the Brussels Nomenclature. Finally, the subjects of customs organization as a means of improving administrative efficiency were studied at some length; and valuation as an essential concomitant to ad valorem tariffs. The secretariat to the Economic Commission for Africa is already investigating the practical and financial aspects of the following regional programme of customs training for next year:
 - (i) A further advanced course in West Africa;
 - (ii) Implementation of the second part of the recommendation of the Working Party on Customs Administration to the effect

that Nigerian basic courses be made available to other West African countries;

- (iii) Extension of this method of basic training to the eastern side of the region, where inquiries have been made as to the possibility of participation in existing national courses by officials of other countries of the sub-region;
- (iv) The holding of an advanced course in East Africa similar to that held in West Africa.

(g) Training in co-operative development and management - (see document E/CN.14/237).

(h) Training in demography - in accordance with resolution 820B(XXXI) of 28 April 1961 of the Economic and Social Council and the recommendations of the Seminar on Population Problems in Africa (document E/CN.14/186 submitted to the fifth session) and the Population Commission of the United Nations, for developing internationally sponsored facilities for demographic training and research in Africa, a regional demographic research and training centre for the six North African countries (Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia, Libya, United Arab Republic and the Sudan) was established in Cairo on 1 March 1963; another centre for the rest of the member States of the Commission is proposed to be established in Dakar in 1964. The objective of the centres is to serve as research and training centres in demography. Priorities in the research projects will be given to programmes which would be of immediate utility to the governments. The centres will co-operate with the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning in Dakar.

14. The training course at the North African Demographic Research and Training Centre in Cairo started on 16 November 1963. The training curriculum includes technical demography, substantive demography, elementary mathematics and statistics, sociology and methods of social research,

economics, human genetics, physiology of reproduction and family planning. The proposed research programmes for 1963-1965 cover studies on fertility, studies on mortality and morbidity, studies on internal migration and urbanization, assessment of the qualities of the basic data, studies of demographic problems of social and economic development and other studies such as projection of population. Brief outlines of the training and research programmes are given, for information, in Annex III of this document.

15. The Population Branch of the United Nations and the Commission of the Economic Commission for Africa is formulating plans for the Demographic Research and Training Centre at Dakar. Preliminary discussions will be initiated in January 1964 with the Government of Senegal and the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning. It is hoped that full support of the Commission will be given to the establishment and continuing function of this Centre and that the African governments will be encouraged to avail themselves of the facilities that will be available at the Centre, in view of the importance of the analysis of demographic data for purposes of economic and social development on the basis of the 1960 and the coming 1970 rounds of population census and surveys.

16. Another feature of training activities in which the Economic Commission for Africa secretariat has been engaged in 1963 is in collating information on and also assisting in the implementation of training facilities offered by Member States of the United Nations in Africa.

17. We have, for example, data on bilateral field projects at present in operation or being planned through the Swedish authorities in Algeria, Ethiopia, Liberia, Nigeria, Tanganyika and Tunisia; information regarding the technical aid offered to Africa by the German Federal Republic, Italy and the United Kingdom, and the United States Aid.

18. Throughout 1963, the secretariat has further assisted the Governments of the People's Republic of Poland and the Netherlands in the selection of candidates for the fellowships offered by both these Governments for study

in their respective countries. Six candidates - five from Ethiopia and one from United Arab Republic - were presented to the Peoples' Republic of Poland. One candidature has been maintained for study in Warsaw in 1964-1965.

19. The Netherlands Government was presented with 17 candidates and further selection continues for the placement of applicants for 1964-1965. The candidatures to date were eight from Ethiopia, three from Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and six from United Arab Republic.

20. Finally, it should be stated that every effort has been made throughout 1963 and will continue to be made in the future to ensure that maximum training facilities are made available and used by African nationals. The need for additional training facilities has been constantly brought to the attention of the secretariat and our awareness of this problem has been stressed as was proved during the first meeting of representatives of embassies in November 1963 during the statements made whether in the field of industry, mining and engineering or water resources.

ANNEX II

Fellowships awarded to African countries
by the ITU

C O U N T R Y	1961	1962	1963 ^{1/}	1964 ^{1/}
Cameroun	5	-	3	-
Chad	-	-	1	2
Congo (Brazzaville)	4	5	6	6
Congo (Leopoldville)	3	-	-	-
Dahomey	4	2	3	3
Gabon	4	2	1	2
Guinea	-	2	2	1
Ivory Coast	4	3	-	3
Kenya	-	12	-	-
Libya	-	-	1	1
Madagascar	-	-	1	2
Mali	4	-	3	2
Mauritania	-	-	8	7
Niger	10	-	5	4
Senegal	-	2	-	-
Somalia	-	-	-	1
Sudan	-	-	1	1
Togo	-	-	3	3
Tunisia	-	2	2	2
United Arab Republic	-	-	1	1
Upper Volta	-	-	3	2
East African Region	-	-	2	-
Total	38	30	46	43

^{1/} Fellowships will be awarded during 1963 and 1964 according to the Programme.

ANNEX III

REGIONAL CENTRE FOR DEMOGRAPHIC RESEARCH AND TRAINING, CAIRO

Brief outline of courses

1. Technical demography: Sources of demographic data; rates and ratios; evaluation and adjustment of demographic data; mortality analysis, fertility analysis; analysis of reproductivity; analysis of data on marital status; migration analysis; analysis of the economically active population; population estimation; morbidity analysis; measurement of the effectiveness of contraceptives.
2. Substantive demography: In this course, the students will be acquainted with the previously accumulated knowledge on demographic research and the fundamental aspects of the world's population problems with special emphasis upon the region, under the following headings: World population and resources; population composition; population distribution; mortality; fertility; migration; economically active population; morbidity; dynamics of population change; population policies as factors of population change.
3. Elementary mathematics and statistics: Review of elementary mathematics including calculus; interpolation and graduation; collection and processing of data; frequency tables, measures of central tendency, dispersion, association, regression and correlation; elementary ideas of probability, common probability distributions; large sample theory and tests; small sample and exact tests; time series analysis; sample survey techniques; curve fitting, method of least squares.
4. Sociology and methods of social research: Culture and social organization; attitudes and motivations and their measurements; collection of data sampling methods in social research; analysis and presentation of data; report writing.
5. Economics: Economic theory and analysis; problems of economic development in less developed countries with special reference to countries of the region; interrelationships of population growth and economic and social development.

6. Human genetics: Physical basis of heredity; Mendel's Laws; genetic situation in man; estimation of genetic parameters and tests of genetic hypothesis; analysis of family data; studies of blood groups, genetics and epidemiology.

7. Physiology of reproduction and family planning: Anatomy and physiology of male and female human reproductive organs; control of reproduction; types and limitations of family planning methods.

Brief outline of research programmes

Both the members of the staff and the full-year trainees working under staff members will take part in research programmes of substantial demographic interest to countries of the region, referring to particular countries or with a regional scope. Priorities in the research projects will be given to programmes which would be of immediate interest and utility to the governments of all countries of the region, will supplement the programmes in the Economic Commission for Africa, and the African Institute for Economic Development, and will be drawn up in consultations with these agencies and in accordance with the recommendations of the United Nations Population Commission and the Economic and Social Council.

For 1963-65, the programme may consist of the following:

1. Studies on fertility: with special references to differential fertility in relation to education and other socio-economic variables, from case-studies or special tabulation of census data, and of analysis of relation of fertility to level of living.
2. Studies on mortality and morbidity. Studies on health investments implied in projections of population and of mortality.
3. Studies on internal migration and urbanization.
4. Assessment of the quality of the basic data: obtained from censuses, registration, and sample surveys; and estimation of basic demographic measures.

5. Studies of demographic problems of social and economic development:
Inter-relationships between demographic variables and social and economic growth; implications of population trends for investment needs in agricultural and industrial developments and for housing and urban development, and health, medical, educational and welfare facilities.
6. Other special studies to be worked out in co-operation with the governments of the region and the Economic Commission for Africa and may include: projection of population and its segments (economically active, school enrolment, rural-urban), and housing.

ANNEX IV

WMO fellowships awarded in 1963 to African countries

Parent service	Field of study	Host country	Duration (in month)	Date of award	Period of study programme
BURUNDI	General meteorology	France	12	12.8.1963	31.8.1963 - 30.8.1964
BURUNDI	General meteorology	France	12	12.8.1963	31.8.1963 - 30.8.1964
BURUNDI	General meteorology	France	12	12.8.1963	31.8.1963 - 30.8.1964
CONGO (Brazzaville)	General meteorology	Niger	9	29.10.1963	} No programme established as yet
CONGO (Brazzaville)	General meteorology	Niger	9	29.10.1963	
CONGO (Brazzaville)	General meteorology	Niger	9	29.10.1963	
CONGO (Leopoldville)	Aerology	Germany (Federal Republic of)	12	16.6.1963	15.6.1963 - 12.6.1964
GUINEA	General meteorology	USSR	6	27.9.1963	30.10.1963 - 29.4.1964
LIBYA	Meteorological forecasting	UK	8	18.7.1963	24.8.1963 - 22.3.1964
MADAGASCAR	Locust control	Iran and UAR	1		25.11.1963 - 24.12.1963
MADAGASCAR	Locust control	Iran and UAR	1		25.11.1963 - 24.12.1963

ANNEX V

Fellowships which are expected to be awarded in 1964 to
African countries. Duration approximately 10 months each

CAMEROUN	1	
CONGO (Brazzaville)	2	
DAHOMEY	1	
GUINEA	1	
UPPER VOLTA	2	
MADAGASCAR	3	
MALI	3	
MAURITANIA	2	
NIGER	1	
SENEGAL	3	
CHAD	2	
UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC	2	Duration: 6 months
