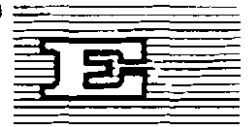


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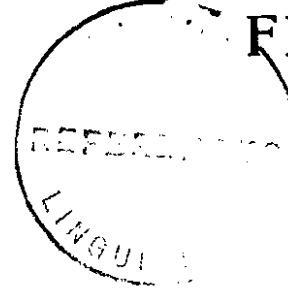
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AFRICAN INSTITUTE FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

Draft curriculum for  
the Introductory Planning Course  
(Tunis - 1963/64)

Draft curriculum for the Introductory Planning Course

(Tunis - 1963/64)

1. The proposals set forth below arise from the preliminary conversations held between the Secretariat of ECA and the Tunisian Government at the end of April 1963. Paragraph 24 of document E/CN.14/IDEP/6 contains a reminder that this course is to be organized jointly by the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning, and the Tunisian Government.

2. It is the intention that two separate types of instruction should be given at Tunis in 1964 under the general designation of the Introductory Planning Course:

- one, in January and February 1964, on planning techniques for the benefit of "correspondents" of the Ministry of the Plan;
- the other, of a length so far undecided, for the regional field development staff.

Only the first type of instruction has been the subject of detailed discussions with the Tunisian authorities. Very brief indications will be given regarding the second.

Course in planning techniques

3. The aim of this course is to provide intensive technical preparation for the "correspondents" of the Ministry of the Plan, who will be required to participate during 1964 in the committees responsible for laying down the Second Tunisian Plan (1965-69). The course will, in particular, aim to familiarize the "correspondents" of the Plan with the uses of industrial, public and national accountancy in the analysis of projects and in projections of the overall economy. Besides this, a certain number of lectures and seminars will be organized for small groups on the techniques of sectoral planning (education, manpower, etc..)

4. The course will be kept very concrete and will be based on the factual data of the Tunisian economy. In particular, the teachers will all be informed as to the work of national accounts and projections carried out by the Ministry of the Plan in 1963. As suggested in para.6 of document E/CN.14/IDEP/6, an expert from the Institute will work for three months with the Tunisian planning team in 1963 to prepare for the course.

5. The "correspondents" of the Plan will participate in the course part-time, on the basis of three hours per day in January and February 1964, so as to give them the opportunity of continuing their professional activities. Nevertheless, as the course is open to foreign trainees, it is clearly understood that it should be possible to organize a full-time course for the latter during the same period.

6. The course is to be divided into 80 periods of an hour and a half each, the time allocated to different subjects being as follows:

A. Introduction (4 periods)

- Economic and social aspects of development;
- Structure of the Tunisian economy.

B. Economic Analysis of data derived from commercial and industrial accounts (8 periods)

C. Economic analysis of data derived from public accounts (6 periods)

D. National accounts and projections (40 periods)

- Basic Equations of national accounts and the magnitude of the different data of the Tunisian economy;
- General objectives of the Tunisian Plan and the links between them as these appear in accounts and projections;
- Input-Output Table, the coefficients and their projections;

E. Manpower and productivity (7 periods)

F. Evaluation of projects and sources of financing (15 periods)

7. In addition, specialized lectures and seminars would be organized, outside the preceding time-table, for "correspondents" of the Plan interested in particular sectors or aspects of planning: education, agriculture, manpower, health, town-planning, statistical development, regional planning, African experience of planning, transport, etc... The organization of these lectures will depend upon the availability of lecturers, the number of correspondents interested and the amount of time that it will be possible to devote to these particular aspects. It seems that it should be possible to find lecturers here and now on subjects falling within the province of the specialized agencies which co-operate closely with the Institute: education (UNESCO), manpower (ILO), etc.

Course for the regional field staff

8. The Tunisian authorities have shown interest in a series of courses designed for regional field development staff (directors of Co-operatives, regional directors for the Plan, etc...). This course would be conceived on somewhat different lines from the first, and an important place would be given to development problems and policies.

9. The course would be part-time, and could be held, for example, on two days a week, with regional field staff employed in the different Tunisian provincial administrations being called to Tunis to follow this course of instruction.

Conclusion

10. The interesting feature of the two types of instruction provided for above is that they will be directly connected with the actual preparation of the Tunisian Five-Year Plan. It must be accepted that, as a result, instruction will be subject to certain limitations (particularly of duration), but it will, in compensation, have the advantage of assuming a concrete character and efficacy the importance of which must be emphasized.