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**REPORT ON ECA REGIONAL POPULATION TRAINING AND  
RESEARCH INSTITUTES**

## INTRODUCTION

1. This document briefly describes the situation and main activities of the Institut de formation et de recherche démographiques (IFORD) and the Regional Institute for Population Studies (RIPS) during the 1989-1991 biennium and reviews the future prospects of both institutions in the coming two years in light of major developments that have taken place during the period under consideration and whose consequences will determine how the institutes fare in the short and medium terms.

### I. INSTITUT DE FORMATION ET DE RECHERCHE DEMOGRAPHIQUES

#### A. Summary

2. Among the major events of the period under review were the following:
  - (a) The admission in October 1989 of the sixteenth intake comprising 27 students from 16 member States and execution of the regular work programme of the Institute;
  - (b) Launching of five new research activities in the areas of epidemiology/morbidity, AIDS, family planning, urbanization and infant mortality;
  - (c) Continuation of the research programme on demographic analysis of medium-sized towns in Cameroon, with funding from the Rockefeller Foundation;
  - (d) Continuation of the project on the strengthening and computerisation of the IFORD Documentation Centre, with funding from International Development Research Centre for Canada (IDRC) and the Coopération française;
  - (e) Publication of a number of research findings (reports, articles, etc.) in the various publications of the Institute in collaboration with external partners (IPPF/London);
  - (f) Maintaining member States' contributions at the level of the preceding biennium;
  - (g) Organization in Yaounde of three important meetings of the legislative bodies of the Institute;
  - (h) Preparation of a five-year (1991-1995) work programme in training and research for the Institute;
  - (i) Submission to the host Government of the IFORD Academic Report pertaining to the integration of IFORD into the University of Yaounde in conformity with the decision taken in March 1989 by the Governing Council;
  - (j) Preparation of the IFORD Administrative Report;
  - (k) Recruitment of a local consultant by UNFPA in November 1991 to finalize the IFORD Administrative Report;
  - (l) Organization of two workshops in connection with the IFORD/SCHISTO project in Yaounde in March 1991 and in Lilongwe, Malawi in September 1991;
  - (m) Graduation of 26 out of the 27 students who registered for the sixteenth training course; and,
  - (n) Admission in October 1991 of students for the seventeenth training course involving 33 students from 18 member States.

**B. Brief overview of main activities**

**(a) Training activities**

3. Of the 27 students admitted to the sixteenth training course in October 1989, 26 obtained the Diplôme d'études démographiques (Diploma in Population Studies) in July and September, after a two-year programme. The students were from 16 member States, namely Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Gabon, Guinea, Mali, the Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Chad, Togo and Zaire. The only student in the batch who did not complete his studies dropped out at the end of the first year after failing both the July examinations and the resit in September 1989. The cancellation of the first year programme in October 1990 made it impossible for the student to repeat the course.

4. The innovations in the basic training programme during the previous biennium were consolidated particularly through the expansion of the computer facilities of the Institute and the more intensive use of microcomputers by the students.

5. Of the other training activities, the following major events are worth mentioning:

(a) Of the five former students of IFORD who took part in the introductory course in research, four have already obtained the Diplôme d'études approfondies (DEA) (post-graduate degree) of the Université de Paris I following research work they conducted during their course at the Institute. The results of the resits of the fifth student are awaited;

(b) Two students of the Ecole nationale de statistiques et d'économie appliquée (ENSEA) in Abidjan were accepted for a six-month course at IFORD as part of the activities for the final examinations leading to the award of the certificate of Ingénieur des travaux statistiques (ITS);

(c) Two short-duration training courses were organized in Yaounde in March 1991 and in Lilongwe in September 1991 to analyze data collected on urinary schistosomiasis in seven countries, namely Cameroon, the Congo, Ethiopia, Malawi, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe under the SCHISTO project pioneered by IFORD; and

(d) A competitive entrance examination was conducted in April 1991 for the seventeenth intake of students in October 1991. The 33 students (out of the 579 who sat for the examination) came from 18 member States, namely Algeria, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Guinea, Madagascar, Mali, the Niger, Senegal, Togo and Zaire.

**(b) Research promotion activities**

6. The research promotion activities comprised research work, publications and organization of scientific meetings.

7. The main features of research work were as follows:

(a) Preparation by three IFORD lecturers of a report published by the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) for a subregional workshop on health and family planning organized by the Federation in conjunction with the Institute in Bangui in December 1989;

(b) Writing by two IFORD lecturers-researchers of the final report of the survey on the main socio-economic characteristics and family life education of organized workers in Cameroon;

- (c) Writing by three lecturers-researchers of the preliminary report of the CAPC survey on HIV infection and AIDS in Cameroon;
- (d) Continuation of the analysis of data from IFORD surveys on medium-sized towns in Cameroon, four studies were carried out of which two have already been published and two are still in manuscript; and,
- (e) Writing of several articles or papers by the science faculty of the Institute.

8. During the period under review, the following documents were published by IFORD either alone or in conjunction with other organizations:

- (a) In the series Cahiers de l'IFORD:
  - (i) Evina Akam, Infécondité et sous-fécondité: Evaluation et recherche des facteurs. Le cas du Cameroun. Cahiers de l'IFORD, No. 1, Yaounde, 1990, 281 pages;
  - (ii) Dackam Ngatchou R., L'éducation de la mère et la mortalité des enfants en Afrique. Cahiers de l'IFORD, No.2, Yaounde, 1990, 160 pages;
- (b) In the Villes moyennes series:
  - (i) Inoussa Nafiou, Incidence de la mauvaise déclaration de l'âge sur la mesure des indices de la mortalité infantile et juvénile dans une ville moyenne du Cameroun (Sangmélina), Vol.1, Part 1, Yaounde, 1990, 159 pages;
  - (ii) Rafalimana Hanta, Erreurs d'observation dans les recensements : facteurs associés et incidences. Une étude de cas de la ville de Sangmélina (Cameroun), Vol.1 Part 3, Yaounde, 1991, 144 pages;
- (c) Under a consultancy contract with IPPF;
  - (i) Dackam Ngatchou R., Mfoulou R. and Sala-Diakanda M., Population et santé familiale en Afrique centrale. Fédération internationale de planification familiale (IPPF), London, 1990, 125 pages;
- (d) In the Annales de l'IFORD series:
  - (i) Publication of volume 14, Nos. 1-2; volume 15, No.1 has gone to press;
- (e) Within the framework of the strengthening of the IFORD Documentation Centre:
  - (i) Mfoulou R. and Owono Mbida, Bibliographie des études socio-économiques au Cameroun, 1980-1989, Yaounde, August 1991, 229 pages;
  - (ii) IFORD-BIBLIO-INFO, Volume 11, No.1, May 1990, 371 pages;
  - (iii) IFORD-BIBLIO-INFO, Volume 11, No.2, November 1990, 320 pages;
- (f) In the series Bulletin de liaison de démographie africaine:
  - (i) Issues 60, 61, 62 and 63 were published. The content and format of the bulletin is being reviewed. In the meantime, its publication has been suspended.

9. It should be recalled that in the area of multidisciplinary research promotion in the continent, IFORD has pioneered a research project on schistosomiasis in Africa. Seven countries are involved in the network, namely Cameroon, the Congo, Ethiopia, Malawi, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The national teams comprise researchers in biomedical sciences (doctors, parasitologist or epidemiologists) and in the social sciences (demographers or sociologists). Under this project, two training workshops on data processing and analysis were organized in Yaounde in March 1991 and in Lilongwe in September 1991. This project has the added advantage of affording scientists of institutions in French-speaking and English-speaking countries the relatively rare opportunity of working together.

(c) Advisory services

10. Among the advisory services rendered to member States during 1990 and 1991 were the following:

(a) Provision of scientific expertise to lead the second workshop on Analysis of the 1984 Congo population census, Pointe Noire, August 1990;

(b) Participation in the workshop on Analysis of the Cameroon census of April 1987, Dschang, July 1990, and drafting of reports on the topics: Migration and spatial distribution of the population, mortality, fertility;

(c) Provision of scientific expertise to lead the workshop on field research methodology for tropical diseases in Central and West Africa, organized by WHO in Cotonou in April-May 1991;

(d) Design of a survey on maternal mortality and establishment of a system for monitoring pregnancies, deliveries, post-partum and sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) in Gabon under the project GAB/90/P01, Libreville, April 1991;

(e) Doctoral theses direction, evaluation of the proposed theses during the workshop and organization of a lecture for the students at the Summer Institute for African Agricultural Research of the University of Wisconsin, Madison in the United States, July 1991;

(f) Supervision of the second population census in the Comoros, August-September 1991; and,

(g) Provision of scientific expertise to lead the seminar-workshop on analysis of the 1988 population census in the Central African Republic, Mbaiki, October 1991.

C. Future prospects

11. Following the announcement by UNFPA that it was going to gradually reduce its contribution to population training institutes in Africa (in other words IFORD and RIPS), the ECA Conference of Ministers passed resolution 577(XXI) on the restructuring of those Institutes. This was to be done through overall reduction of the operating cost of the Institutes by revising the conditions of work (abolition of the posts of United Nations experts and replacing them by "regional" posts, adoption of a new salary scale, administrative staff cut-backs, etc.), in order to redirect training and research programmes, and in the specific case of IFORD to move increasingly closer to the University of Yaounde.

12. Events leading to the restructuring of IFORD during the period under review were as follows:

(a) Organization in Yaounde of three important meetings of the legislative organs of the Institute:

(i) On 1 and 2 March 1990: Sixth meeting of the Advisory Board on Studies and Research which evaluated the activities of the Institute during the period 1984-1989 and considered the recommendations made by the Mazouz-Locoh mission on the restructuring of IFORD;

- (ii) On 5 and 6 March 1990: Third meeting of the Working Group on the restructuring of IFORD, set up in 1987 by the Governing Council; and
  - (iii) On 7 and 8 March 1990: Seventeenth meeting of the Governing Council which decided, among other things, that IFORD should be integrated into the University of Yaounde. The Institute will, however, retain its regional function and its administrative and financial autonomy;
- (b) Visit of Dr. Nafis Sadik, Executive Director of UNFPA for discussions with the Cameroonian authorities on the integration of IFORD into the University of Yaounde;
  - (c) Preparation of a five-year work programme (training and research) for the period 1991-1995 on the basis of a mission to IFORD in 1989 and subsequent recommendations made by the Governing Council at its seventeenth session;
  - (d) Transmission of the IFORD Academic Report to the host Government by the Executive Secretary of ECA in his capacity as Chairman of the Governing Council of the Institute, regarding the integration of IFORD into the University of Yaounde in conformity with the decision taken by the Governing Council in March 1990. The report contains the 1991-1995 work programme as well as a detailed profile of the science staff of the institute;
  - (e) Sending of a letter by UNFPA to ECA in August 1991, containing indications on financial contributions it will make to IFORD during the period 1992-1995 as well as directions on the restructuring of the Institute, particularly regarding the integration of IFORD into the University of Yaounde and the situation of the United Nations experts assigned to IFORD. The financial directions from UNFPA indicated that the contracts of those experts were to be renewed for only six months in 1992 with the exception of that of the Director, who was to remain in his post until June 1994. A new team of researchers - teachers should, therefore, be recruited to undertake the regular operation of the Institute from July 1992;
  - (f) Preparation of the IFORD Administrative Report containing a draft Statute of IFORD, draft Staff Rules and a draft Headquarters Agreement between the United Nations and the Republic of Cameroon; and
  - (g) Recruitment in November 1991 of a local consultant by UNFPA to finalize the Administrative Report which will be considered by the Governing Council before it is sent to the Government.
13. The above sequence of activities (and particularly the convening, at the end of 1991 or beginning of 1992, of the Governing Council) shows that the "restructured IFORD" will very likely be an integral part of the University of Yaounde from the beginning of the October 1992 academic year.

## II. REGIONAL INSTITUTE FOR POPULATION STUDIES (RIPS) 1989-1991

### A. Introduction

14. The primary purposes of the Institute have remained the training of persons, particularly those from the member countries, specializing in population studies, and the conduct and publication of the results of research in population and related fields in relation to such countries.
15. Specifically, the Statutes require that the Institute shall:
- (a) Provide training courses on population and related fields;
  - (b) Organize and undertake research on all aspects of population and related fields both at its headquarters and in the countries served by the Institute;

(c) Organize in cooperation with appropriate national services and specialized agencies concerned in other African countries workshops, seminars and meetings on national, subregional and regional population problems;

(d) Provide at the request of the Governments of the countries set out in the appendix to these Statutes such advisory services as may be within its competence and resources;

(e) Grant degrees, diplomas, certificates or other awards to persons in respect of courses of study provided by the Institute, and subject to the approval of the Governing Council, establish for this purpose such relationships with national universities, the United Nations University, UNITAR, or similar Institutes as may be appropriate; and

(f) Provide documentation in the various fields of population with respect to Africa to research workers and to national, subregional and regional organization.

#### B. Work Programme and Activities

16. As in previous years, work at the Institute may be classified under: (a) classroom training; (b) other training activities; (c) research; (d) publications and information services; (e) provision of advisory services; (f) library services and (g) staffing and staff development.

##### (a) Classroom Training

17. The most conspicuous activity at the Institute remains the M.A. (Population Studies) training programme which proceeds throughout the 12 months of the year, with the M.Phil and Ph.D programmes running alongside.

##### (i) Twelve-month Master of Arts (M.A.) Degree in Population Studies

18. At the beginning of 1989/1990, there were 40 students pursuing the M.A. programme which began in October 1989. The students came from Cameroon one, Ethiopia three, Ghana eight, Kenya four, Malawi one, Liberia two, Mozambique one, Nigeria 11, Sierra Leone two, Sudan one, Swaziland one, Tanzania one and Uganda four. These 40 students went on to write their final examinations and all were successful.

19. The 1989/1990 demographic field survey which formed an integral part of the M.A. Degree programme was undertaken by this group of fellows at Tutu in Akwapim District in the Eastern Region of Ghana in April, 1990. It was on Proximate Determinants of Fertility.

20. In October 1990, a new batch of 43 M.A. students was admitted from Cameroon one, Ethiopia two, Ghana eight, Kenya four, Malawi two, Nigeria 13, Sierra Leone one, Somalia two, Sudan one, Tanzania four, Uganda four and Zambia one. These also carried out their demographic field survey at Aburi on the subject matter of migration in and out of the area.

##### (ii) Master of Philosophy (M.Phil) Degree in Population Studies

21. Four new students were admitted in January 1990 to the M.Phil programme. They came from Kenya one, Sierra Leone one and Nigeria two. At the time of these admissions, there were 2 continuing fellows who had already submitted their theses to the Board of Graduate Studies for adjudication. The result of one has since been determined whilst the other is being awaited.

22. In January 1991, ten new M.Phil. degree students were admitted. This was an addition to the four admitted in the previous year meaning that 14 M.Phil students were actively working on their theses for submission to the Board of Graduate Studies of the University of Ghana for adjudication.

(iii) Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.) Degree in Population Studies

23. Three candidates who embarked on this programme in 1986 have since completed their work and submitted their theses in 1986 for adjudication. As a result of their good performance, they were awarded the Ph.D. degree on 22 January 1990. The students were from Ghana, Nigeria and Sierra Leone and had the following titles for their theses:

- (a) Some determinants of family size preferences of men in the western areas of Sierra Leone;
- (b) The migration of Ghanaian women to Abidjan, la Côte d'Ivoire: A demographic and socio-economic study; and,
- (c) Persistence of high fertility: An investigation of the dynamics of the proximate determinants of fertility in Nigeria.

24. Two more fellows, one from Cameroon and the other from Ethiopia, joined the programme in 1989. Both are currently in their third year and are shortly due to complete their research, the Cameroonian on an analysis of regional fertility variations in Cameroon, and the Ethiopian on the impact of demographic variables on nutritional status of private and cooperative farming households Arsii region of Ethiopia.

(b) Other training activities

25. In 1989, the Institute in collaboration with other agencies organized workshops such as the ILO/JASPA Regional Training Workshop on Software and Manpower Planning and Labour Market Information; and the UNESCO/RIPS Workshop on IDAM Software Applications.

26. Important training meetings were also organized in 1990/91. RIPS in conjunction with the Union for African Population Studies (UAPS) organized a workshop at the Institute on the Formulation and Writing of Research Proposals during 6 to 16 May 1991 for trainees from English-speaking African countries. The Workshop which was funded by the International Development Research Centre of Canada (IDRC) sought to address some of the common problems encountered in preparing acceptable and bankable research proposals.

27. The Institute also organized two separate departmental seminars for its staff and students on "Health transition in Africa: Emerging issues" and on "Experimental family planning research in rural sub-Saharan Africa: Rationale and design". These were delivered by Professor J.C. Caldwell of the Australian National University, Canberra ACT and Professor James Phillips of the Population Council, New York respectively.

(c) Research Activities

28. The conduct of research by staff and students continued to feature prominently in the work of the Institute. The 1989/90 M.A. class planned and conducted their demographic survey during April, 1990 on proximate determinants of fertility in Tutu, in the Eastern Region of Ghana. The results of the survey have been processed, tabulated and analyzed. Four of the participating students were able to use the data generated for writing their M.A. dissertations bearing the following titles:

- (a) Household characteristics in Tutu, Akwapim District of Ghana;
- (b) Nuptiality and fertility in Tutu, Akwapim district of Ghana;
- (c) Proximate determinants of fertility in Tutu, Akwapim District of Ghana; and
- (d) Fertility levels and differentials in Tutu, Akwapim District of Ghana.



29. Of the remaining students some made use of the data collected from their home countries while others used data from the Population and social Science Library of the Institute. The resulting 40 dissertations were presented in an open seminar and students using the comments of participants, Institute's lecturers, and external examiners have been able to correct their mistakes and submit bound copies to the University towards the award of the M.A. degree in Population studies.

30. The Institute also continued its demographic study of the Akwapim District of the Eastern Region. Thus during 11 to 23 April 1991, the 1990/91 M.A. class conducted a field survey on internal migration in Aburi, a small urban centre, about 20 kilometres from the University.

31. Attention has already been drawn to the completed as well as on-going research for the M.Phil and Ph.D. theses. For 1989/90 M.Phil. students who are due to complete work on their theses in January 1992, the subjects being investigated in the 4 theses are as follows:

- (a) Migration and housing in Sierra Leone;
- (b) Determinants and consequences of female migration to Nairobi;
- (c) Fertility and child-spacing among Igbo Women in Nigeria: A case study of the Enugu local government area of Anambra State, Nigeria; and
- (d) Modernism and fertility behaviour: A case study of the Enugu local government area of Nigeria.

32. Senior staff members of the Institute have also conducted research in areas of their own interest and have also provided research support to agency and government programmes upon request. The availability of a computer facility at the Institute has greatly facilitated the research work of both staff and students.

(d) Publications and Information Service

33. Despite the constraints of limited funds, the Publications Unit of the Institute was quite active during the period. It was able to produce the following:

- (i) Developments in Family Planning Policies and Programmes in Africa: Proceedings of the Colloquium on the Impact of Family Planning Programmes in sub-Saharan Africa: Current Issues and Prospects, RIPS Occasional Publication No. 7, Assemblies of God Literature Centre Ltd., Accra, 1989. 685 pp;
- (ii) P.O. Ohadike: Some Thoughts on Urbanization: Evolution, Measurement and Manifestation in Africa, RIPS Occasional Publication No. 8, The Advent Press, Accra, 1991, 72 pp;
- (iii) K. Venkatacharya: The Impact of Errors on Mortality Estimates from One Age to Another During Childhood, RIPS Working Paper;
- (iv) H. Majumdar and Tesfay Teklu: Statistical Needs in sub-Saharan Africa - Problems and Prospects, RIPS Working Paper, No. 7;
- (v) K. Venkatacharya and Tesfay Teklu: Estimation of Birth Rate and Related Measures in sub-Saharan Africa, RIPS Monograph Series, No. 4, The Advent Press, 1991, 198 pp;
- (vi) Adetona Ibitoye and Gustav W.K. Siale: Patterns of Fertility and Migration in Abetifi (Eastern Region of Ghana), RIPS Survey Series No.2, 1989, 110 pp;

- (vii) E.O. Tawiah: Proximate Determinants of Fertility in Tutu, Eastern Region of Ghana, RIPS Survey Series, No. 3, May 1991. 109 pp;
- (viii) P.O. Ohadike and Tesfay Teklu: A Pilot Study of Migration and Housing in a Metropolitan Suburb, RIPS Survey Series, No. 4, March 1991. 45 pp.

(e) Provision of Advisory Services

34. In consonance with its terms of reference, the Institute continued to provide advisory services upon request to governments and institutions mainly in the area of demographic data collection, analysis and evaluation. During the period under review, the Institute assisted in the preparation of a teaching programme and syllabi on Population Studies at the Ghana Institute of Journalism (GIJ). The Institute also assisted GIJ with delivery of lectures in Population Studies to its students. Among other forms of assistance, a staff member of the Institute, regularly assist with the implementation of the Population Impact Project (RIPS) while another has been collaborating with the Statistical Service of Ghana in executing a migration project. Two staff members assisted the Ministry of Finance and Planning in editing the proceedings of the 1990 National Population conference.

(f) Library Facilities

35. The Population and Social Science Library which is jointly owned by the Institute and ISSER remained the main information base for teaching and research at the Institute. Its stock of highly specialized materials on Demography, Statistics, Sociology, Economics and other cognate subjects in the social sciences were highly utilized by clients from the Institute, other Departments of the University of Ghana, individuals and research institutions in the country.

36. Although there was a slight increase in the Library during the period under review, not many documents were acquired through regular purchases due to financial constraints. However, the Institute ensured the supply of up-to-date, important and well known journals in Demography and its related subject areas such as Sociology, Statistics, Economic Development and Planning.

(g) Staffing

37. The professional teaching/research position improved during the period. Dr. A.F. Aryee rejoined the Institute as a Senior Lecturer after a leave of absence for two years whilst two other teaching/research staff namely Prof. John O. Oucho and Dr. E.O. Tawiah took up appointment with the Institute. Furthermore, the post of Publications Officer which had remained vacant for a long time was filled. In spite of all this, eight professional posts remained vacant. Teaching work at the Institute therefore continued to be undertaken largely with the assistance of part-time lecturer drawn mainly from the three universities in the country, with graduate Assistants helping with laboratory work. The position regarding administrative and support services staff remained almost adequate.

(c) Funding of Activities of the Institute

38. During the initial years, RIPS was solely managed by the United Nations and the Government of the Republic of Ghana. Other African countries enjoyed the training, research and consultancy facilities and services provided by the Institute. With effect from 1 January, 1980, RIPS was subsequently made a regional institute whereby the English-speaking member countries are required to provide financial support and participate fully in the management and Governing Council of the Institute.

39. During the two decades of its existence, over 500 students have been trained and the majority awarded either the Graduate Diploma in Population Studies or the M.A. degree in Population Studies of the University of Ghana. Over and above producing 18 M.Phil. graduates during 1985 to 1989, the Institute has also produced its first three

Ph.D. graduates of the University of Ghana. Significant research publications have been issued and the Institute has provided technical support and advisory services on request.

40. However, since regionalisation, the funding of the Institute has been mainly borne by UNFPA and the government of Ghana and later by the Federal Government of Nigeria. Therefore only two member States have made significant contributions towards the funding of the Institute.

41. Various efforts have been made to raise funds for the running of the Institute. These in addition to annual appeals by ECA Executive Secretary include sending of letters and telexes, and undertaking of fund raising missions. To date none of the member States except the two mentioned above has contributed.

42. We have been recently advised that UNFPA is considering a transitional funding for the period 1992-1995. Accordingly the Fund intends to reduce drastically the number of fellowships as well as reduce its input for professional staff support. It has made it clear that it is doing so in the anticipation that member States will increasingly assume financial responsibility for the Institute. It has also indicated that it expects the reduced fellowship funds to be compensated by additional fellowship inputs from national projects which are funded by either UNFPA or other donors.

43. These are no doubt significant developments with serious implications for the survival of RIPS. The signals are clearly that member States should own up their responsibilities towards the Institute by contributing financial and even material resources. The UNFPA's expectation that additional fellowships could be funded from national projects is, apart from direct contribution of funds to the Institute, a worthy challenge which member States and donors should take up.

**Table 1A: Students Admitted to RIPS for the 12 Months M.A. Degree Course  
in Population Studies by Nationality (1989/90 and 1990/91)**

Country	Number of Students Admitted	
	1989/90	1990/91
Botswana	-	-
Cameroon	1	1
Egypt	-	-
Ethiopia	3	2
Gambia	-	-
Ghana	8	8
Kenya	4	4
Lesotho	-	-
Liberia	2	-
Malawi	1	2
Mauritius	-	-
Mozambique	1	-
Nigeria	11	13
Sierra Leone	2	1
Swaziland	1	-
Somalia	-	2
Sudan	1	1
Tanzania	1	4
Uganda	1	4
Zambia	3	1
Zimbabwe	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>43</b>

Table 2A: Students Registered for the M.Phil. and Ph.D.  
in Population Studies at RIPS, 1985/86 - 1990/91

Country	Number of Students Registered for M.Phil. and Ph.D					
	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91
<b>(a) M. Phil.</b>						
Cameroon	-	-	-	-	-	1
Ghana	1	-	1	1	-	3
Kenya	-	-	-	-	1	1
Liberia	-	1	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	2	2	3	1	2	4
Sierra Leone	2	-	1	-	1	-
Uganda	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>(b) Ph.D.</b>						
Cameroon	-	-	-	-	1	-
Ethiopia	-	-	-	-	1	-
Ghana	1	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	1	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>