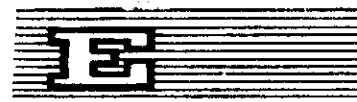




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**REVIEW OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE ACTIVITIES IN STATISTICS IN AFRICA**  
**DURING THE PERIOD AUGUST 1975 - JULY 1977**

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## INTRODUCTION

1. Technical assistance in statistics is implemented by the United Nations System through funds provided by UNDP, UNFPA and certain countries by a system of funds-in-trust. The objective of technical assistance is to assist countries in improving their statistical capacity and capability in order to obtain useful data required by planners, administrators and other users and enable them to draw up realistic development plans and programmes and to monitor the progress of such plans and programmes. It can broadly be classified into the following groups:

### Country Projects

2. The programmes in this group are implemented within a country. They may be single-subject-matter projects or multi-subject-matter projects. The advantage of the latter type of projects is that within the project, work in a particular subject-matter area is interlinked with that in other area or areas thereby producing useful feedback knowledge for each other. Such projects may consist of statistical and data processing components. The data processing component, in addition to establishing the data processing effectiveness, may also include the provision of data processing equipment either as hard ware or software. The most important input, however, in these types of projects is advisers who are stationed in a country for a certain period of time. These advisers provide on-the-job training to counterparts. Fellowship training abroad may also be included as part of this type of project. In such cases, in addition to the on-the-job training, the counterpart personnel are trained in the particular statistical subject-matter area in a statistical institution in another country.

3. In certain country projects, technical assistance also includes providing statistical, data processing or related equipment, as well as meeting the local cost of certain services.

4. There are certain programmes which have regional implementation, such as the African Census Programme and the proposed Household Surveys Capability Programme. Teams of Advisers are located at the regional headquarters plus one or two at Headquarters in New York. These backstop the programme which consists mainly of country projects. These are considered country projects because they are implemented within countries.

### Regional Projects

5. Technical assistance programmes in this group are mainly in the form of training. These may be statistical training in regional institutions or training meetings in the form of seminars. These mainly impart knowledge to participants and also allow the exchange of experience. Another type of training may take the form of Working Group Meetings. These generally examine particular statistical problems. A general consensus is reached at the end of such meetings and this may be tried out by countries in solving the particular problem. The experiences obtained by these countries are relayed to the co-ordinating body.

6. There are also regional advisers based in each of the regions who provide technical guidance to countries of the particular region. These are available in certain subject fields, and at the invitation of countries through the UNDP Resident Representatives. They may not stay longer than 4 weeks in any country at any one time.

### Interregional Projects

7. Technical assistance programmes of an interregional nature may lead to the development of methodological manuals by the Statistical Office of the United Nations or the statistical offices of the Specialized Agencies in co-operation with the regional commissions for particular subject-matter techniques. Such methodological manuals may also be prepared in co-operation with statisticians from selected countries. These manuals are mainly designed to meet conditions in statistical subject-matter areas, such as national accounts, trade, industry, etc., and to assist in developing these statistics.

8. Interregional projects may also take the form of interregional workshops. The objective of such workshops is to discuss particular problems and to arrive at a consensus. They also serve as a forum for exchanging experience among regions.

9. Interregional advisers based at Headquarters are also available in certain subject fields and at the invitation of countries through the UNDP Resident Representative. At present these advisers are available in computer methods, demographic statistics and social statistics. There are also technical advisers in population censuses and computer methods who can undertake country missions.

10. This paper concerns technical assistance in statistics that is implemented by the UN/OTC and backstopped by the United Nations Statistical Office. It is divided basically into two parts. Part A deals with statistical activities and Part B with computer or data processing activities.

11. The report narrates the course of technical assistance in statistics (a) over the two year period since the last report E/CN.14/CAS.9/20 was prepared for the Ninth Session of the Conference of African Statisticians, (b) since the inception of technical assistance programmes in 1972 to date. The relevant data are shown in Table I of the annex.

12. There is an account of fellowship training in statistics between 1974 and 1977, and this is shown in Table II of the annex. It is followed by a short discussion of the adequacy of various statistics published by developing countries in Africa. Table III provides a list of technical advisory missions undertaken by staff of the United Nations Statistical Office during the period under review. Finally, there is a suggestion on how requests for technical assistance should be prepared and submitted.

13. Below is a breakdown of expenditure by source of funds for technical assistance programmes in statistics for the period 1971-1976.

Expenditure in Statistics  
Africa (amounts in dollars)

Source of Funds	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Regular Programmes	123,016	74,110	41,960	42,771	-	-
UNDP Contribution	1,276,235	1,471,035	1,304,237	1,238,033	1,897,732	1,146,855
UNFPA Contribution	131,024	261,509	1,379,909	3,153,432	5,038,480	3,376,362
Other Funds-in- Trust						
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,530,325</b>	<b>1,806,654</b>	<b>2,726,156</b>	<b>4,439,236</b>	<b>6,936,212</b>	<b>4,523,717</b>

14. Country programming procedures instituted in 1971 by UNDP established the Indicative Planning Figure (IPF). This is a sum within which the country can draw up its package of technical assistance requests for a period of time, generally a three to five year period. The effect of the new procedures is that regular programmes received gradually smaller amounts of funds and finally dried up after 1974 as a source of funds for technical assistance programmes.

15. During this period, contributions from UNDP rose between 1971 and 1972, but fell slightly during 1973 and 1974. It rose considerably in 1975 but again fell in 1976, this time to its lowest level in the six years covered. In 1975, UNDP made efforts to improve the delivery of technical assistance in speeding up the recruitment of experts and procurement of equipment. But towards the end of the year, a financial crisis due to insufficiency of liquid funds, loomed on the horizon, and a cut-back in implementation of projects was instituted. The effects of the increased delivery was an increase in total expenditure from \$1,238,033 to \$1,897,732 from 1974 to 1975.

16. Total expenditure in 1976 for all technical assistance activities in statistics in Africa funded by the UNDP was \$1,146,855. The considerable decrease compared to 1975 was due to a reduction in implementation of projects.

17. Contributions from UNFPA and other funds-in-trust sources rose considerably over the four-year period 1971-1975 from \$131,024 to \$5,038,480. It fell to \$3,376,862 in 1976. This striking increase in expenditure, as was explained in the last report, related largely to requests from countries to UNFPA for assistance in population census taking and improving their demographic statistics.

18. It reached its peak in 1975 as many African countries conducted their population censuses, many of them for the first time. In addition to meeting the usual experts' salaries and fellowships, certain other costs, such as hiring local staff, incentive payments to enumerators, rentals of computers and related equipment, and procurement of office supplies, were met.

19. In 1976, contributions to technical assistance activities from UNFPA and other Funds-in-Trust sources fell to \$3,376,862, as fewer countries conducted population censuses.

#### PART A - STATISTICAL PROGRAMMES

20. Table I, Column A shows the total number of Advisers by country and subject matter for the two-year period August 1975 to July 1977. Column B has similar information and also by man-months (cumulative) since the beginning of technical assistance programmes by the United Nations to developing countries. Since 1952 when the United Nations technical assistance programmes to developing countries was instituted, 40 African countries have benefitted in varying forms to a greater or lesser degree. A brief discussion by subject-matter fields follows.

##### Statistical Organization and General Statistics

21. Twelve countries received technical assistance during the last two years in this area. For five of these, Botswana, Kenya, Somalia, Swaziland and Zambia, such assistance was in continuation from previous years. The advisers in Gambia and Swaziland operate under the OPAS arrangement while the adviser in Nigeria is advising one of the States Governments to develop its statistical service. Work in Guinea-Bissau is in its initial stages and good progress is reported by the adviser.

22. Column B shows that a total of 25 African developing countries received technical assistance to establish, improve or strengthen their statistical organization and general statistics since 1952. For nine of these countries, which include Libya, Somalia, Morocco and Guinea, such assistance was spread over 100 man-month periods. Information here does not include similar technical assistance from bilateral sources. Cumulatively, technical assistance provided by the United Nations in this area represents 30 per cent of all technical assistance provided to the region since the inception of the programme.

### Population Census

23. Activities in this area relate to the African Census Programme and are covered under another sub-item of the agenda. It is rather interesting to note the extent to which countries made use of the African Census Programme to conduct their population censuses.

### Demographic and Social Statistics

24. Activities in this area include demographic and social surveys and vital registration and related programmes. Five countries, Gabon, Swaziland, Uganda, Zaire and Zambia received technical assistance in demographic statistics during the past two years. In addition, an associate expert worked with the Adviser in Swaziland.

25. During the same period, Ghana, Sudan, Swaziland and Zaire received advisory technical assistance to set up and improve their vital registration systems. Swaziland had an associate expert in addition to the Adviser. Two other countries, Kenya\* and Nigeria received advisory assistance to improve their social statistics.

26. Column B shows that technical assistance had been provided previously to Guinea, Morocco, Senegal, Togo and Tunisia to improve their demographic and social statistics and vital registration programmes. Total technical assistance provided to the region since 1952 in this statistical area was 7 per cent of the total.

27. Technical assistance for conducting population censuses and for improving demographic and social statistics is mainly funded by the United Nations Fund for Population Activities. Contributions from this source increased yearly from 1971-1975, and represented a sizeable proportion of total expenditure on all technical assistance programmes in 1976.

### Economic Statistics

28. Contributions to technical assistance programmes for all economic and related statistics are provided by UNDP through countries' IPF's. As countries embark on their social and economic development programmes, they give low priority to inclusion of statistical projects in their UNDP country programmes and higher priority to 'visible' projects. This results in the fact that the countries lack the statistical capacity and capability to provide relevant and integrated data, particularly economic, required for constructing sound and effective development plans.

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A paper is being presented on this to the Conference.

29. Building a good statistical service of a country requires persistent and continuous efforts on the part of a Government, and is a slow time-consuming process. Developing countries of the region should therefore consider the long range effect of not including requests for technical assistance to improve their statistical services in their UNDP country programmes.

30. Four countries, Algeria, Lesotho, Uganda and Zambia received advisory technical assistance in this field during the past two years, and of these, only Uganda and Zambia received assistance after March 1976. The cumulative figures in Column B show that a sizeable amount of technical assistance has been provided to countries of the region since the inception of the programmes in 1952. This amounted to 19 per cent of total technical assistance programmes.

#### National Accounts

31. Ten countries received advisory technical assistance during the past two-year period, and all of them had previously received such assistance to improve their national accounts statistics. Ghana, Zambia and Uganda received cumulatively 175, 132 and 124 man-months advisory services respectively since 1952, and 14 per cent of total technical assistance was for establishing and/or improving national accounts statistics. This excludes advisory services provided by the Regional Adviser in National Accounts to countries of the region.

#### Sample Surveys

32. This area of statistics overlaps with economic and social categories and consists of household and other related surveys managed by UN/OTC and backstopped by the United Nations Statistical Office. During the immediate two-year period, five countries, Central African Empire, Ethiopia, Lesotho, Sierra Leone and Somalia received technical assistance to conduct surveys. Of these, technical assistance continues only in Sierra Leone, where the Adviser is still in post.\* The cumulative record of technical advisory services in this area shows that much importance had not in the past been given by countries to using such surveys in a co-ordinated and on a continuing manner. This is reflected in the fact that only 7 per cent of total technical assistance has gone into this area. Now that the emphasis is being directed to improving the survey capability of countries, whilst at the same time providing integrated demographic, economic and social data through household surveys, it is expected that there will be an increasing demand for technical advisory services in this area.

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\* The improvement of social statistics in Kenya had been discussed under Demographic and Social Statistics.

## PART B - DATA PROCESSING

33. Technical assistance in computer data processing, aside from meeting rental costs of computer and procurement of computer supplies, now increasingly takes the form of providing computer software - pre-written and tested programmes of detailed computer instructions enabling the computer to perform various statistical data processing functions. The software thus provided saves both man and machine time, reduces costs and increases validity and reliability of statistical computer products by avoiding the need to design, develop, test and de-bug unique computer programmes in cases where generalized approaches have already been developed.
34. Regional programmes have provided seminars on the U.S. Bureau of the Census CENTS and COCENTS tabulation software, and individual missions by the U.S. Bureau of the Census staff or other experts have installed and demonstrated COCENTS in a number of countries where the systems have been used for census or survey data tabulation. The Tabulation Programming Language (TPL) of the U.S. Bureau of Labour Statistics has been installed in several countries. The United Nations Statistical Office also has provided help in installing and using both software systems.
35. The United Nations Statistical Office also has supplied the XTALLY cross tabulation system developed by its own staff to projects in Burundi, Guinea, Liberia, Cameroon and Ghana, and soon will provide it to Mauritania, Mali, Benin, Niger, Guinea-Bissau, Sierra Leone, Gambia and other countries. The XTALLY software was used at the United Nations Statistical Office headquarters to tabulate the Swaziland pilot census in 1976.
36. In 1977 the United Nations Statistical Office started a UNFPA-sponsored project developing additional census and survey data processing software for small computers, and an edit package extension to XTALLY has been produced. A more extensive and powerful edit package is under development and will be released by end-1977. Other software to be produced in the project will be concerned with data-base and with logistical support of census and survey activities.
37. Most of the technical assistance in data processing is connected with the African Census Programme, but the long-term objective is to assist countries to develop their data processing capability. Contributions to this area of technical assistance come mainly from UNFPA sources.
38. During the past two years, twelve countries received advisory data processing technical assistance, and one of these, Botswana also had an associate expert. Most of the experts were recruited primarily for processing population censuses.
39. On the cumulative side, Column B, fifteen countries benefitted from this line of assistance since 1952. However, because technical assistance in this area is relatively new, it represented only 7 per cent of total technical assistance in statistics.



## FELLOWSHIPS

40. Fellowships are intended for training statistical personnel in particular subject-matter fields, and one attached to a particular project is for training the counterpart staff to the Adviser. A country project may also consist entirely of fellowships. Regional programmes also sometimes have fellowship components. The latter are for statistical personnel from countries to undertake a course of study in a statistical training centre.

41. Table II shows fellowships awarded and utilized by countries during the four-year period 1974-1977. The breakdown below shows the number of participants by statistical subject field.

Demographic and Social Statistics	5
General Statistics	10
National Accounts	8
Economic Statistics	8
Data processing	<u>19</u>
	<u>50</u>

42. Since 1974, therefore, a total of 50 fellowships were awarded through the United Nations technical assistance programmes and utilised by 18 African countries. Of these, 19 were for developing or improving the data processing capabilities of statistical services of countries, while 10 were in the area of general statistics.

## ADEQUACY OF PUBLISHED STATISTICS

43. Shown below is a broad analysis of the adequacy or otherwise of statistics produced by the countries of the region. Three categories -- adequate, not adequate and no data available have been used.\*

<u>Subject Field</u>	<u>Adequate</u>	<u>Not Adequate</u>	<u>No Data Available</u>
National Accounts	19	22	3
Foreign Trade	37	6	1
Industry	19	24	1
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing	43	-	1
Population and Employment	12	32	-
Social Statistics	12	31	1

\* Source: ECA African Statistical Yearbook 1975, Parts 1-4.

Adequate is where the Yearbook has data for the latest year and all cells of tables filled.

Not adequate -- where the above conditions are partially fulfilled.

44. The analysis shows that adequate statistics are produced in the fields of foreign trade, and agriculture, forestry and fishing, by a majority of countries of the region.
45. Fewer countries have adequate statistics on national accounts, industry, population and employment and social fields, and there appears to be a need for a number of countries in the region to improve their statistics in these areas. A few countries have no published statistics.
46. Table III is a list of technical advisory missions undertaken by staff of the United Nations Statistical Office to countries of the region during the period under review. Most of the Missions were in connexion with computer processing of population census data. However, missions may be undertaken on requests by countries through the UNDP country representatives on statistical matters -- e.g. organization of statistics, developing capability in specialized subjects for which the United Nations Statistical Office has responsibility.

#### REQUESTS FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

47. Requests for technical assistance from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) must be made within the framework of the UNDP country programme and within the limits of the Indicative Planning Figure (IPF) allotted to each country. Such requests should generally be channelled through the Central Ministry in the Government (usually the Ministry of Planning) responsible for transmission of all requests on behalf of the Government to the UNDP Resident Representative. The latter, in turn forwards the country programme to UNDP, New York, for submission to the UNDP Governing Council for approval.
48. Requests for technical assistance from UNFPA are also channelled through the Government's Central Ministry to the UNDP Resident Representative. He forwards such requests to the UNFPA, New York, which submits the UNFPA country programme to the UNDP Governing Council for approval. The main difference between the methodology of the UNDP and UNFPA technical assistance schemes is that technical assistance programmes financed by UNDP resources is limited by the size of the country's IPF, whereas UNFPA provides technical assistance to individual countries according to its own criteria.
49. The statistical office or a government agency other than the responsible Central Ministry of the Government should not submit a request directly to UNDP or UNFPA for any new project of technical assistance. National statistical offices need to convince their Governments (and particularly their Planning Ministries) about their needs and show why they require technical assistance to develop, expand or strengthen particular statistical fields. National statistical offices can best achieve this by relating the improvement of a statistical field to user needs.

50. The greatest user of statistics in the Government machinery is the Ministry of Planning, and it is, also, the Ministry that co-ordinates all technical assistance programmes. Within it, there is an office or unit called the Planning Unit, which co-ordinates and manages the country's social and economic development plans. Such plans are modelled along 3, 5 or in rare cases 7 year models.
51. The Planning Unit constructs, monitors and alters the plan according to the development criteria objectives established by the Government. But in order to be able to construct a sound development plan, it requires good reliable and relevant data on all sectors of the economy from the Central Statistical Organization and other related bodies like the research branch of the Central Bank.
52. At this point, the Central Statistical Organization can demonstrate the urgency and importance of its need for technical assistance to improve an area of statistics where the organization is able to link to the requests of the Planning Unit.
53. The most fruitful approach is for the statistical organization itself to have a three to five year plan for the systematic development of statistics. Such plans should take into account the expected need of the Planning Unit among other users of statistics. The Statistical Office should include in such plans, technical assistance programmes needed to develop and expand statistical areas which should produce data required for the country's economic and social development plan. In fact the Statistical Office should go a step further. It should try and get the statistical development plan integrated into the national development plan. Such a statistical development plan should indicate the broad statistical areas that need improvement and the year in which the technical assistance will be required.
54. In submitting its request for technical assistance in a specific subject field, it is advisable to draft the request in the usual UNDP Project Document pattern. Certain essential information, such as general background, justification for the project, objectives of the project and its long-term benefits, counterpart participation and Government follow-up action, links with other objectives of the Government and the work plan should be included in the draft project document.
55. In preparing the draft project document, the statistical office can call for the assistance of an interregional or regional adviser. These advisers are fully conversant with the procedures of UNDP and can help in preparing and formulating requests.
56. This is despite the fact that their main function is to provide advise in specialized fields for which they have particular skills. Their knowledge and the experience they have accumulated in dealing with various developing countries enable them to guide other countries when particular problems arise. These advisers are available only on a short-term basis not exceeding two or three weeks. Their visits should be requested through the UNDP Resident Representative stationed in the country.

Total Number of Advisers on Technical Assistance  
by Country and Subject Field During

(a) 1975 - 77 and  
(b) Cumulative from 1952

[illegible]

Table I Total Number of Advisers on Technical Assistance by Country and subject Field During  
(a) 1975 - 77 and (b) Cumulative from 1952 (Cont'd)

COUNTRIES	Statistical Org. and Gen. Stats.		Population Census		Demographic and Social Statistics		Economic Statistics		National Accounts		Sample Surveys (Households)		Data Processing		TOTAL	
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
Guinea	1	(183) 4				(12) 1		(12) 1					1	(36) 3	2	(243) 9
Ivory Coast			3	(78) 3											3	(78) 3
Kenya	1	(34) 2			1	(41) 2		(118) 4		(50) 1					2	(243) 9
Lesotho		(36) 2					1	(90) 3			1	(6) 1			2	(132) 6
Liberia			1	(28) 1					1	(27) 1			1	(24) 1	3	(79) 3
Libya	1	(333) 8		(59) 2		(12) 1		(153) 3		(104) 2			1	(41) 1	2	(702) 17
Madagascar				(26) 2									1	(12) 1	1	(38) 3
Malawi			2	(88) 2				(24) 1							2	(112) 3
Mali		(73) 2	2	(28) 3											2	(101) 5
Mauritania			2	(64) 2											2	(64) 2
Mauritius								(66) 2							2	(66) 2
Morocco		(216) 6				(104) 1		(24) 1							2	(344) 8
Niger		(49) 2	3	(54) 3				(100) 4							3	(203) 9
Nigeria	1	(164) 5		(36) 1	1	(61) 2		(255) 6	1	(109) 2				(57) 3	3	(682) 19
Rwanda			1	(12) 1				(35) 1							1	(47) 2
Senegal				(18) 1		(24) 1									1	(42) 2
Sierra Leone			1	(36) 1					1	(63) 2	1	(21) 1		(24) 1	4	(144) 5

Table I  
Total Number of Advisers on Technical Assistance by Country and Subject Field During (a) 1975 - 77 and (b) Cumulative from 1952

COUNTRIES	Statistical Org. and Gen. Stats.		Population Census		Demographic and Social Statistics		Economic Statistics		National Accounts		Sample Surveys (Households)		Data Processing		TOTAL
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	
Somalia	1	(238) 8	1	(48) 1							1	(114) 4	1	(32) 1	(432) 14
Sudan		(38) 2		(82) 3	1		(24) 1		(45) 4			(94) 4		(30) 2	(313) 16
Swaziland	1	(176) 7			4	(96) 4						(14) 1	1	(8) 1	(294) 13
Togo						(12) 1			(30) 1				1	(69) 3	(111) 5
Tunisia						(24) 1		(6) 1	(55) 3						(85) 5
Uganda	5	(71) 2			1	(24) 1	(105) 3		(124) 4						(324) 10
Upper Volta		(22) 1	1	(27) 1					(18) 1						(67) 3
United Rep. of Tanzania		(129) 6		(19) 1			(57) 3		(76) 1						(281) 11
Zaire		(82) 1			2	(24) 2	(12) 1								(118) 4
Zambia	1	(138) 4			1	(51) 2	(189) 6		(132) 5	2					(510) 17
TOTAL	18	(2428) 80	29	(1228) 49	13	(544) 22	(1547) 51	6	(1118) 37	9	6	(522) 19	13	(583) 28	(7970) 286
Percentage Distribution		30		15		7	19		14			7		7	

(-) - Man-Months

Table II

Fellowships Awarded and Utilized by Country for 1974, 1975, 1976 and 1977

Country	Project Number and Title	Field of Study	Host Country	Duration	
				From	To
Botswana	BOT/76-008 Training Course in Use of Computers	Computer Centre Management	Hungary	Feb. '77	Mar. '77
Burundi	BDI/73-005 Assistance to the National Information Centre	Training Director	Canada	Jan. '74	May '75
		Programming Analyst	Zaire	July '74	Aug. '74
		Programming Analyst	Zaire	July '74	Aug. '74
Congo	PRC/75-007 Statistics (Paris)	Statistics	France	Oct. '75	June '76
		Statistics	France	Oct. '75	June '76
Egypt	EGY/74-024 Statistical Training Project	National Accounts	United Kingdom	Jan. '77	May '77
		National Accounts	United Kingdom	Jan. '77	May '77
	EGY/73-POL Population Analysis	Population & Housing Census	United Kingdom	Oct. '76	Oct. '76
		Population & Housing Census	USA	Sept. '76	Aug. '77

Table II  
Fellowships Awarded and Utilized by Country for 1974, 1975, 1976 and 1977 (Cont'd)

Country	Project Number and Title	Field of Study	Host Country	Duration	
				From	To
Gambia	GAM/73-009 Strengthening of Statistics	Statistics Certificate	Ghana	Sept. '74	Sept. '75
		Statistics Certificate	Nigeria	Sept. '74	Sept. '76
		Statistics Certificate	Nigeria	Sept. '74	Sept. '76
		Statistics	Ghana	Oct. '75	Oct. '76
Ghana	GHA/68-029 Statistical Econ. (National Accts.)	Economic Surveys and Censuses	USA	Aug. '75	Aug. '76
		Economic Surveys and Censuses	USA	Aug. '75	Aug. '76
	GHA/70-009 Accounting and System Analysis	Data Processing (Programming)	Canada	Sept. '74	Sept. '75
Guinea	GUL/74-005	Systems Analysis	Belgium	Feb. '75	Nov. '75
		Computer Programming	Belgium	Feb. '75	Nov. '75
		Accounting and Financial Management	Belgium	Nov. '76	Nov. '77
	GUL/74-005 Central Accounting Pool for State Enterprises	Computer Centre Management	Hungary	Feb. '77	Apr. '77



Table II  
Fellowships Awarded and Utilized by Country for 1974, 1975, 1976 and 1977 (Cont'd)

Country	Project Number and Title	Field of Study	Host Country	Duration	
				From	To
Lesotho	LES/75-013 Statistics and National Accounting	Statistics and National Accounts	Netherlands	Oct. '75	May '76
Mali	MLI/76-006 Administration Reform	Computer Management	Canada	Aug. '75	May '77
Morocco	MOR/65-511 Institute of Statistics and Applied Economics	Econometrics	France	Sept. '73	Sept. '74
		Applied Economics	France	Sept. '73	Sept. '74
		Applied Statistics	USA	Sept. '73	Sept. '76
		Statistics	USA	Aug. '75	Aug. '77
Niger	NER/71-520 National School of Administration	Mathematics and Statistics	Belgium	Oct. '75	Oct. '76
Senegal	SEN/71-525 Assistance in Dev. Planning and its Regionalization	Labour Statistics	France and Belgium	Sept. '75	Aug. '76
	SEN/71-524 Bureau of Organization (Phase II)	Computer Science	France	Sept. '75	Dec. '75
Sierra Leone	SIL/73-007 Strengthening of Central Stats. Office (National Accounts)	National Accounts	USA	Jan. '75	Dec. '75

Table II  
Fellowships Awarded and Utilized by Country for 1974, 1975, 1976 and 1977 (Cont'd)

Country	Project Number and Title	Field of Study	Host Country	Duration	
				From	To
Sudan	SUD/68-003 Statistics	National Accounts	USA	Jan. '73	Sept. '75
	SUD/73-034 Science and Technology Fellowship	Computer Science	USA	Sept. '73	Aug. '76
Togo	TG/74-009 Statistical Information Centre	Computer Programming	France	Feb. '75	Nov. '75
		Computer Programming	PRC	Mar. '75	Sept. '75
		Computer Programming	France	Jan. '77	May '77
		Computer Programming	France	Jan. '77	May '77
Uganda		Computer Programming	France	Jan. '77	May '77
		Computer Programming	France	Mar. '76	May '76
		Computer Programming	France	Jan. '77	May '77
		Computer Programming	France	Mar. '76	May '76
	UGA/72-011 General Economic Statistics	Economic Statistics Analyst	USA	Aug. '76	June '77
		Demographic and Social Statistics	USA	Jan. '76	Aug. '77
	UGA/74-033 Training Programme in Public Administration	'ITC' Cartography	Netherlands	Feb. '76	Feb. '77

Table II  
Fellowships Awarded and Utilized by Country for 1974, 1975 1976 and 1977 (Cont'd)

	Project Number and Title	Field of Study	Host Country	Duration	
				From	To
Uganda (cont'd)	UGA/69-512	National Accounts	Canada	Sept. '74	Sept. '76
United Republic of Tanzania	URT/68-005	Statistics	United Kingdom	Oct. '73	July '75
		Labour and Price Statistics	USA	Oct. '73	Oct. '74
	URT/68-001	National Income Accounting	USA	Jan. '75	Dec. '75
		Programmer	United Kingdom	Nov. '74	Apr. '76
		Programmer	United Kingdom	Nov. '74	Apr. '76
	URT/75-012	International Course Computer Centre Management	Hungary	Apr. '75	May '75
Zambia	ZAM/72-016 Assistance to Dept. of Census and Statistics	National Economic Accounting	USA	Jan. '76	Dec. '76

Table III

Technical Advisory Missions to Countries  
of Africa - 1975-1977

<u>Field</u>	<u>Country Visited</u>	<u>Dates</u>
Data Processing	Algeria	22 - 28 March 1976
	Benin	28 September - 2 October 1976
	Burundi	1 - 3 April 1976
	Cameroon	27 September - 1 October 1976
	Egypt	1 - 3 October 1976
	Guinea	2 - 9 October 1976
	Guinea-Bissau	11 - 14 May 1977
	Ivory Coast	20 - 22 June 1976
		25 - 27 September 1976
	Lesotho	15 - 18 March 1976
		27 - 31 March 1976
	Liberia	6 - 10 April 1976
	Madagascar	1 - 6 June 1976
	Malawi	27 - 30 August 1975
	Mali	15 - 20 June 1976
		22 - 25 September 1976
		7 - 10 May 1977
	Mauritius	2 - 26 August 1975
	Niger	5 - 7 May 1977
	Senegal	19 - 22 September 1976
	Sierra Leone	13 - 14 June 1976
	Somalia	20 - 27 April 1977
	Sudan	9 - 12 June 1976
	Swaziland	9 - 14 March 1976
		21 - 26 March 1976
	Togo	2 - 5 October 1976
Statistics	Central African Empire	13 - 20 March 1976
		11 November - 1 December 1976
	Ethiopia	6 - 10 December 1976
	Lesotho	13 - 17 December 1976
	Somalia	17 - 24 February 1977
	Zambia	8 - 21 June 1977