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TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO
THE STATISTICAL TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR AFRICA

C O N T E N T S

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Programme Requirements

1. An assessment of the resources needed to implement the Statistical Training Programme for Africa (STPA) is given in the programme document which has been made available to the meeting as background information and is attached to paper E/CN.14/ECO/132.
2. The programme document explains that comprehensive data on requirements was compiled by two African consultants early in 1977 on the basis of visits to countries, training centres and possible donor agencies, and through the use of material already available from regional surveys of statistical organisation and staffing. Their report was examined by the Working Group on Statistical Training Needs in Africa in August 1977. On the basis of the Group's conclusions, a draft programme document was prepared by ECA and the UN Statistical Office for consideration by the tenth session of the Conference of African Statisticians in October 1977.
3. After making its own amendments, the Conference adopted the programme under its present title. A specification of the requirements by country and training Centre is given in Tables 1 - 4 at the end of the programme document.
4. The same four tables appear in Annex I of the present paper and include revisions arising from further consultations with African statistical offices and training centres, material from project documents prepared for two of the centres and further survey of statistical organisation and

staffing. It has become clear that one centre must increase its output more than originally envisaged, but successive revisions of the data have not greatly changed the overall account of STPA requirements.

5. The secretariat now feels fairly confident that the information on resources required for the programme has achieved a reasonable degree of accuracy. However it must be borne in mind that further revisions will arise as the detailed examination of individual centres proceeds and leads to better figures on trainees, staff and costs.

6. Before proceeding further, it is necessary to ensure that the content of Tables 1 - 4 is clearly understood. All of the tables relate to the 48 countries specified.

7. In Table 1, the figures on staff in post come from mail surveys, the Directory of African Statisticians and estimates made by the secretariat and the consultants. A few corrections have been inserted from the 1979 survey of organisation and staffing but, for convenience, 1977 has been retained as the base year.

8. The data on staff requirements in Table 1 for the ten-year period 1978-87 are a synthesis of national statements and secretariat estimates. It is always difficult for a statistical service to indicate clearly the level of staffing at which it is aiming because programme modifications and budgetary constraints are unknown factors. However the figures have been reviewed a number of times and seem realistic in the light of the current African situation. Those relating to other branches of government and other sectors of the economy are clearly the weakest and are probably low.

9. The overall requirement of some 5,000 professional and 7,000 middle level statisticians to be trained during the period 1978-87 does not appear excessive if it is remembered that the public and private sectors of 48 countries are involved. A fundamental conclusion of the 1977 Working Group was that the provision of statistical staff for Africa has to be organised on a comprehensive basis and that it is neither practicable nor desirable to stop the present drain of staff from central statistical services to other sectors.

10. Tables 2 and 3 indicate how the 1978-87 requirements shown in Table 1 can be met by the centres associated with STPA and they serve as a tentative basis for assessing fellowships costs. It should be understood that STPA is essentially intended to provide co-ordination and technical support in African statistical training and that centres are associated with it in a flexible manner. Countries and training centres collaborate according to the usefulness of the services provided and they have indicated very strongly that such services are necessary.

11. Table 4, which deals with teaching staff (including the training of lecturers), trainees and budgets, is presented on a somewhat different basis from the other three tables. It gives summary data on teaching staff and trainees in 1977 but all other figures are annual averages for the period 1978-87. When the original table was compiled in 1977, the approach

appeared to be a reasonable basis for estimating annual resource requirements because all centres (except the special provision to be made for the Portuguese-speaking countries) were operational and outputs could be adjusted fairly quickly if staff and fellowships were made available.

12. However a few practical reservations now have to be noted. They include re-organisation of the entire United Nations operation in Uganda which will affect the output of the institute at Kampala and delay in preparing the project document required for negotiating assistance to the centre in Ghana. Aberrations of these kinds have to be expected and they affect the even flow of work envisaged in the original programme arrangements. While they certainly do not invalidate the overall account of requirements, they emphasise the need for a pragmatic approach in the light of the situations at individual centres.

13. The programme is expensive. Expenditure in 1977 by donors and African countries was estimated at US \$ 8 million and will need to increase to about US \$ 14 million annually for full implementation. These are crude estimates but give a rough idea of present and needed resources.

14. Centres currently participating in STPA should increase their output by about half. Taking into account normal wastage, this means an increase in enrolments of about 60 per cent.

15. The STPA centres have indicated that they wish to increase their teaching staff in order to handle the larger number of trainees, improve the quality of teaching and take steps to introduce post-graduate training and research. However because African teaching staff are now becoming available in greater numbers, external assistance in this area would need to increase by only about 30 per cent and would be mainly in the English language group.

16. With respect to trainees the greater part of the required increase again relates to the English-language group but there are some specific requirements for the expansion of French-speaking centres. Records of enrolments and output indicate that assistance to the latter group has been significantly greater during the last 18 years.

Current and Possible External Assistance

17. It is not the purpose of this paper to discuss what individual donors are doing now, or what they could do in the future. It is sufficient to note that those giving help at the present time include UNDP, UNFPA, EEC, CFTC and the French and UK technical assistance agencies.

18. As already indicated, full implementation of the programme calls for an average annual expenditure of US \$ 14 million by African countries and donors during the period 1978-87. It may take longer than expected to achieve this level, as compared with the 1977 estimated expenditure of US \$ 8 million, due to problems affecting component centres. Such problems have to be tackled on an individual basis and do not change the overall programme requirements. If the programme performs satisfactorily, it is

to be expected that there will be a sharp decrease in external inputs during its latter years, indicating the achievement of African self-reliance in statistical training.

19. Probably the most useful contribution this paper can make is to draw attention to the kind of working situation that must be established if African statistical training is to expand as planned.

20. The main problem to be overcome is undoubtedly lack of communication and the following examples serve to illustrate the point.

21. During the first year of STEA operations ECA has been trying to establish better contact with donor agencies and has achieved some degree of success, but it appears that agencies are still not fully aware of the aims and activities of the programme. This is an area where better communication has to be developed.

22. Recently ECA has been concentrating on two of the STEA centres with specially urgent needs. To improve the fellowship situation it was proposed that these centres should conduct their normal selection of candidates at an early date and advise the countries concerned, prospective donors and ECA of the results, so that individual applications for fellowships could be submitted through the normal channels of the donors with full support from the centres and ECA.

23. In implementing the arrangement a number of problems were encountered, due partly to delay in communication and partly to lack of adherence to the rather simple procedure agreed. Also ECA undertook to support a project document jointly worked out with one of the centres but received no information on whether the document had been officially transmitted. Clearly, problems of these kinds have to be eliminated before significant progress can be made.

24. To save the need for multiple applications in connection with the fellowship arrangement described above, ECA invited a number of prospective donors to indicate informally how many fellowships they would be prepared to consider in respect of the two centres and the various user countries. Estimates of the expected numbers of applications were provided. Only one agency gave a concrete response. Arrangements would be simpler and more effective if donors would be prepared to give some advance information on prospects for providing fellowships and other kinds of assistance.

25. A suggested procedure and timetable for fellowship applications is given in Annex II as a basis for discussion of this topic by the Directors of training centres.

26. Another important consideration in securing additional external assistance is that the African centres must be seen to be developing along lines which will ensure satisfactory training for the statisticians of the region. Much has been said in the programme document and elsewhere about the professional (practical) re-orientation of training courses and this is a matter to which the STEA regional supporting component will devote considerable attention.

27. There are some doubts about the effectiveness of the training now being provided. Only one of the English-speaking centres has so far made an attempt to modify its training along more practical lines and the feeling is that more effort is needed in this direction. Part of the trouble is that most of the people who teach statistics have never worked in government statistical offices and there are also worries about maintaining proper academic standards.

28. A final point to be made in this paper is that the amount of assistance received by training centres themselves or provided in the form of fellowships is very much dependent on the priority given to statistics by African Governments. Unless the statisticians put more effort into competing with the roadmakers, bridge-builders, etc. when national priorities for external aid are decided, their position will not improve. The battle is difficult because politicians are traditionally unaware of the need to base their activities on factual information. So far, African statisticians have demonstrated little initiative in this matter.

Conclusion

29. The general conclusions of this paper are that there are very significant needs for the expansion and improvement of African statistical training, donors are already active in this field and have said that they are prepared to consider the provision of additional help. But there is very little they can do until the African side of the operation shows better co-ordination and achieves faster and more complete communication on its activities. These are probably the major considerations for the meeting of directors of STPA centres.

Table I. Summary of professional and middle level statistical staff 1977 and requirements 1978-87^{1/}

	Requirements 1978-87									
	Professionals					Middle level				
	CSO	Other Govt.	Other sectors	Total	CSO	Other Govt.	Other sectors	Total	CSO and other Govt.	Other sectors
NORTH AFRICA										
Algeria	17	3	19	80	10	10	10	100	320	170
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	11	8	3	22	53	5	-	58	45	20
Morocco	112	52	87	251	193	30	200	243	350	200
Sudan	58	10	10	78	228	20	5	253	70	20
Tunisia	42	8	34	84	207	10	15	232	230	130
WEST AFRICA										
Benin	14	1	9	24	25	5	20	50	37	11
Cape Verde	2	-	-	2	15	-	-	15	15	-
Gambia	6	-	3	9	33	3	-	36	20	5
Ghana	23	5	12	40	31	60	50	141	245	130
Guinea	5	-	6	11	15	-	-	20	60	10
Guinea Bissau	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	10	15	5
Ivory Coast	9	12	25	46	35	40	30	105	68	20
Liberia	16	5	1	22	41	5	5	46	22	10
Mali	20	22	32	74	50	10	20	80	42	13
Mauritania	7	-	2	9	12	10	-	22	18	5
Niger	8	1	-	9	11	-	-	11	28	9
Nigeria	86	32	20	138	195	30	20	245	800	100
Senegal	14	8	19	41	41	10	10	61	68	20
Sierra Leone	14	-	2	16	23	-	-	23	16	10
Togo	24	3	9	36	60	5	5	70	39	12
Upper Volta	7	1	8	16	28	5	10	43	42	14
CENTRAL AFRICA										
Angola	3	-	5	8	10	-	5	15	25	10
Burundi	3	1	-	4	4	5	-	9	29	9
Cameroon Un. Rep. of	79	21	24	124	124	10	40	214	137	43
Central Afr. Empire	5	2	2	9	12	10	10	32	34	10
Chad	3	-	-	3	10	10	20	40	55	15
Congo	7	5	4	16	48	30	20	98	42	13
Equatorial Guinea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	5
Gabon	7	1	2	10	5	5	5	15	29	9
Rwanda	1	4	-	5	23	10	-	33	33	10
Sao Tome & Principe	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	5	8	5
Zaire	51	14	1	66	127	20	5	152	100	21
EAST AFRICA										
Botswana	11	-	-	11	12	2	-	14	42	10
Comoros	24	-	-	-	1	3	1	5	15	5
Ethiopia	23	26	12	62	49	57	10	116	48	20
Kenya	12	1	6	29	86	5	20	111	136	30
Lesotho	28	11	26	65	26	5	10	31	51	10
Madagascar	16	3	19	38	17	9	10	37	62	19
Malawi	10	6	7	23	27	2	5	36	26	10
Mauritius	4	-	5	9	16	-	-	16	30	5
Mozambique	3	-	-	3	41	-	-	58	38	5
Seychelles	9	3	1	13	26	-	-	1	1	10
Somalia	30	4	2	38	11	-	-	26	21	5
Swaziland	17	16	34	67	42	18	5	12	26	5
Tanzania, United Rep. of ..	23	8	5	36	9	31	20	65	121	22
Uganda	1	2	-	3	42	40	40	113	100	30
Zambia	1	2	-	3	6	4	-	10	8	5
Djibouti	872	300	441	1 613	2 165	545	441	3 151	3 849	1 263
Total										
	872	300	441	1 613	2 165	545	441	3 151	3 849	1 263
								5 112	5 991	1 034
										7 025

^{1/} Excludes Egypt, Namibia, Réunion, South Africa, Southern Rhodesia and Western Sahara.

Table 2. Professional staff requirements and supply 1978-87

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Annexe
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		STPA CENTRES														Other training				Total
Special provi- sion for Portu- guese speaking countries	New ISE	INSEA Rabat ITS	INSEA LSE	ESA Abidjan ITS	CESD Paris ISE	ISPEA Yaounde ITS	ISPEA Kigali ITS	ISPEA Algiers ITS	ISAB Kampala ITS	Univ. of Ibadan Ibadan	Univ. of Ghana Legon	HUL Gaborone and Maseru	French- speaking ITS	English spea- king ITS	French- speaking ITS	English speaking ITS	Port. speaking ITS	All Centres		
NORTH AFRICA																				
-	-	-	-	36	-	14	-	-	390	-	-	-	-	50	-	390	100	-	490	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65	
-	-	339	86	-	14	-	-	46	-	-	-	-	-	65	-	450	100	-	550	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	70	-	70	
-	-	182	27	-	5	-	-	77	-	-	-	-	31	38	-	290	70	-	360	
WEST AFRICA																				
-	11	-	-	-	10	5	5	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	16	-	48	
15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	15	-	-	-	-	-	15	15	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	350	-	-	-	-	25	-	25	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	375	-	375	
-	-	15	20	15	-	10	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	20	-	70		
20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	22	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	2	10	8	15	10	10	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	4	3	7	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	6	-	-	5	5	5	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	23	-	-	8	10	5	13	-	100	600	100	-	-	100	-	26	11	-	37	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	11	-	-	13	5	5	17	-	-	-	26	-	29	-	55	33	26	-	88	
-	16	-	-	10	5	5	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	16	-	51		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	21	-	56		
CENTRAL AFRICA																				
35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	8	-	-	-	3	17	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	20	-	-	-	17	123	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	13	-	-	-	3	10	18	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	12	-	-	19	11	22	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	17	5	-	10	3	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	6	-	-	-	3	7	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	13	-	-	-	3	-	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	14	10	10	-	12	39	16	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
EAST AFRICA																				
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
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-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						

Table 3. Middle level staff requirements and supply 1976-87

	STPA Centres										Other training	Total	
	Special provision for Portuguese speaking countries		INSEA Rabat	Ecole de Stat. Abidjan	ISPRA Yaoundé	IANSEA Kigali	Univ. of Ghana Legon	EASTC Dar-es-Salaam	URS Gene- ve	MUL ru			
NORTH AFRICA													
Algeria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	430	430	
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85	85	
Morocco	-	350	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	350	
Sudan	-	-	-	-	-	20	134	-	-	-	70	224	
Tunisia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	300	
WEST AFRICA													
Benin	-	-	-	14	26	30	-	-	-	-	10	80	
Cape Verde	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	
Gambia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	
Ghana	-	-	-	-	-	-	77	-	-	-	-	77	
Guinea	-	-	-	18	33	-	-	-	-	-	74	125	
Guinea Bissau	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	
Ivory Coast	-	-	-	160	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	160	
Liberia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55	
Mali	-	33	-	18	33	-	30	-	-	-	16	100	
Mauritania	-	17	-	8	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	
Niger	-	-	-	12	22	26	-	-	-	-	-	60	
Nigeria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 200	1 200	
Senegal	-	-	-	20	15	15	-	-	-	-	100	150	
Sierra Leone	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	45	45	
Togo	-	-	-	13	24	28	-	-	-	-	20	85	
Upper Volta	-	-	-	15	27	33	-	-	-	-	20	20	
CENTRAL AFRICA													
Angola	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	
Burundi	-	-	-	10	25	15	-	-	-	-	20	70	
Cameroon Un. Rep. of	-	-	-	-	160	-	-	-	-	-	-	160	
Central Afr. Empire	-	-	-	11	20	24	-	-	-	-	20	75	
Chad	-	-	-	27	53	55	-	-	-	-	-	135	
Congo	-	-	-	33	27	15	-	-	-	-	20	95	
Equatorial Guinea	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	
Gabon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	
Rwanda	-	-	-	17	15	8	-	-	-	-	20	60	
Sao Tome & Principe	15	-	-	-	-	75	-	-	-	-	-	75	
Zaire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	
EAST AFRICA													
Botswana	-	-	-	-	7	9	-	-	-	-	31	81	
Comoros	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	30	
Ethiopia	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	75	221	
Kenya	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	340	
Lesotho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	75	
Madagascar	-	-	-	20	20	15	-	-	-	-	50	135	
Malawi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	60	
Mauritius	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	241	
Mozambique	70	-	-	22	41	52	-	-	-	-	100	241	
Seychelles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	
Somalia	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	22	
Swaziland	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	30	110	
Tanzania, United Rep. of	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	66	
Uganda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	296	
Zambia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	
Zimbabwe	-	-	-	-	-	-	73	-	-	-	332	443	
Djibouti	-	-	-	3	5	7	-	-	-	-	-	15	
T o t a l											3 149	7 025	
10 years output at present rate													110

Table 4. Teaching staff, trainees and budgets

	Special provision for Portuguese-speaking countries				New ISE Course				INSEA Rabat				Ecole de Stat. Abidjan				CNSD Paris				ISPRA Yaounde				IAMSIA Kigali				ITPFA Algiers			
	Govt	Ext	Total		Govt	Ext	Total		Govt	Ext	Total		Govt	Ext	Total		Govt	Ext	Total		Govt	Ext	Total		Govt	Ext	Total		Govt	Ext	Total	
Teaching staff																																
1977 (number)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	7	32	1	5	6	-	7	7	8	8	6	3	9	1	5	6	11	16	1	17			
1978 - 1987 (annual average no.)	-	8	8	1	3	4	-	-	18	2	20	5	6	11	-	8	8	8	8	4	4	20	5	6	11	16	1	17				
Trainees																																
1977 : professional (number) middle level	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	166	-	-	35	-	54	-	54	-	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1978-87 : professional (annual average) middle level	-	70	70	10	62	72	-	-	145	115	260	24	54	78	-	58	58	58	58	45	65	110	11	68	79	177	73	250				
Budget (000 US\$ p.a.)	-	38	38	-	-	-	-	-	80	10	90	20	32	52	-	-	-	-	-	33	74	107	22	55	77	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Directorate and teaching staff																																
Administrative personnel	-	400.0	400.0	27.3	150.0	177.3	-	-	376.6	100.0	476.6	136.5	300.0	436.5	-	400.0	400.0	400.0	400.0	244.2	200.0	444.2	178.8	300.0	478.8	99.4	50.0	149.5				
Travel of staff	-	20.0	20.0	10.0	-	10.0	-	-	140.0	-	140.0	67.6	-	67.6	-	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	47.6	1	54.6	109.9	-	109.9	129.0	-	129.0				
Fellowships :	-	10.0	10.0	-	5.0	5.0	-	-	18.5	1.0	19.5	3.4	-	3.4	-	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	12.9	32.3	2.0	34.3	2.4	-	2.4				
Professional middle level	-	283.5	283.5	20.3	251.1	271.4	-	-	293.6	465.8	759.4	48.6	313.7	362.3	-	391.4	391.4	391.4	391.4	91.2	351.0	442.2	22.2	275.3	297.5	358.4	245.6	564.0				
Staff for centre	-	153.9	153.9	-	-	-	-	-	162.0	40.5	202.5	40.5	185.9	226.4	-	-	-	-	-	66.7	399.6	466.3	44.6	222.4	267.0	-	-	10.0				
Short term projects	-	10.0	10.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.0	10.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.1	8.1	-	10.0	10.0	-	10.0				
Equipment: expendable and supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.0	6.0	12.0	5.9	-	5.9	-	-	-	-	-	14.2	71.8	86.0	16.1	-	16.1	67.6	-	67.6				
non expendable	-	10.0	1080	5.0	-	5.0	-	-	142.0	2.0	144.0	23.2	-	23.2	-	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	23.6	-	23.6	21.5	-	21.5	14.4	-	14.4				
Miscellaneous	-	25.0	25.0	5.0	10.0	15.0	-	-	40.0	5.0	45.0	12.7	-	12.7	-	15.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	4.2	7.1	11.3	77.6	-	77.6	24.0	-	24.0				
Sub-total	-	922.4	922.4	72.6	421.1	493.7	-	-	1,351.7	620.3	1,972.0	499.0	809.6	1,308.6	-	836.4	836.4	836.4	836.4	350.0	1,056.8	1,580.0	578.4	809.7	1,388.1	770.9	355.6	1,126.5				
Construction of premises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	350.0	-	350.0	200.0	200.0	200.0	72.0	-	72.0				
Total	-	922.4	922.4	72.6	421.1	493.7	-	-	1,351.7	620.3	1,972.0	969.0	1,749.6	2,718.6	-	836.4	836.4	836.4	836.4	873.2	1,056.8	1,930.0	578.4	1,009.7	1,588.1	842.9	355.6	1,198.5				

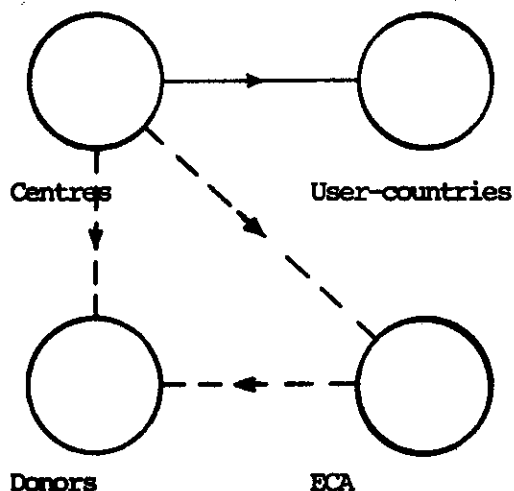
Table 4. Teaching staff, trainees and budgets (Cont'd)

	ISAE Kampala			univ. of Ibadan			univ. of Legon			EASTC Far es-Saidam			UPS Gaborone			NUL Maseru			All Centres			
	Govt	Ext	Total	Govt	Ext	Total	Govt	Ext	Total	Govt	Ext	Total	Govt	Ext	Total	Govt	Ext	Total	Govt	Ext	Total	
Teaching staff																						
1977 (number)	7	5	12	-	-	7	7	-	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1978 - 1987 (annual average no)	22	8	30	14	2	16	14	4	18	3	2 1/2	5	4	2	6	3	3	6	121	59	180	
Trainees																						
1977: professional middle level	-	-	139	-	-	116	-	-	179	-	-	38	-	-	6	-	-	-	12	-	1,001	
1978-87: professional middle level	34	160	194	197	23	220	110	95	205	-	-	-	17	27	44	26	19	45	796	889	1,685	
Budget (000 US \$ p.a)	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	31	39	67	91	158	17	14	31	20	-	20	267	345	612	
Budget (000 US \$ p.a)																						
Directorate and teaching staff	159.4	367.2	526.6	154.0	100.0	254.0	147.8	200.0	347.8	21.0	14.0	35.0	68.5	58.0	126.5	27.3	150.0	177.3	1,640.9	2,789.2	4,430.1	
Administrative personnel	102.8	-	102.8	8.0	-	8.0	8.7	-	8.7	5.0	-	5.0	5.6	-	5.6	1.1	-	1.1	635.3	47.1	682.4	
Travel of staff	18.3	10.0	28.3	1.0	1.0	2.0	1.7	4.4	6.1	0.5	-	0.5	0.8	2.0	2.8	-	2.0	2.0	83.9	50.3	134.2	
Fellowships :	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Professional middle level	68.9	900.0	1,028.9	398.9	93.2	492.1	227.7	384.8	607.5	-	-	-	34.4	109.4	143.8	52.7	77.0	129.7	1,747.6	4,790.5	6,538.1	
Staff for centre	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.2	125.6	140.8	435.7	53.8	1.0	1.0	10.0	10.0	-	10.0	10.0	40.5	540.6	1,723.3	2,263.9
Short term projects	50.2	134.0	184.2	30.0	30.0	60.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	190.0	241.8	431.8	
Equipment: expendable	-	0.5	0.5	5.0	-	5.0	3.9	-	3.9	1.2	-	-	1.4	-	-	1.4	3.9	-	3.9	245.3	22.5	267.8
non expendable	22.9	14.2	37.1	20.0	-	20.0	17.4	4.3	21.7	1.0	1.5	2.5	2.9	-	-	2.9	-	1.2	227.7	73.3	301.0	
Miscellaneous	-	40.7	40.7	5.0	-	5.0	1.7	3.4	5.1	1.0	1.5	2.5	1.6	2.0	3.6	3.4	2.0	5.4	58.6	62.1	590.7	
Sub-total	422.5	1562.6	1,985.1	626.9	224.2	851.1	420.1	730.8	1,150.9	165.4	556.7	722.1	149.6	238.1	387.7	128.9	242.2	371.1	5,709.2	9,386.5	15,095.7	
Construction of premises	485.2	-	485.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	870.7	6.4	-	6.4	-	-	5.8	2,805.4	2,016.5	3,400.1	
Total	907.7	1562.6	2,470.3	626.9	224.2	851.1	420.1	730.8	1,150.9	165.4	1427.4	1,592.8	156.0	238.1	394.1	128.9	242.0	376.9	7,092.8	11,403.0	18,495.8	

A Suggested Procedure and timetable for Fellowship applications

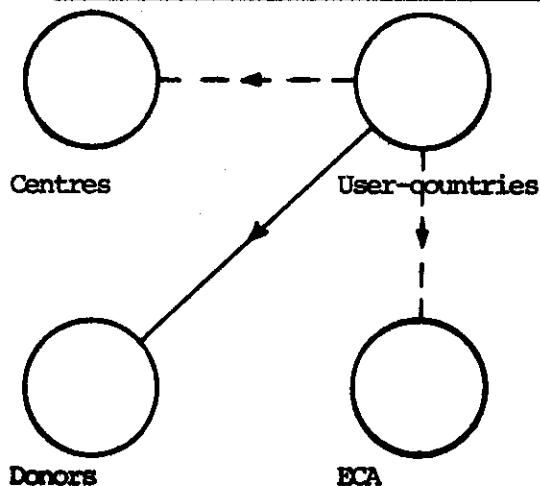
ACTION STAGE 1. Centres select candidates for places

I
Dec. Feb. II
Feb. - Apr.



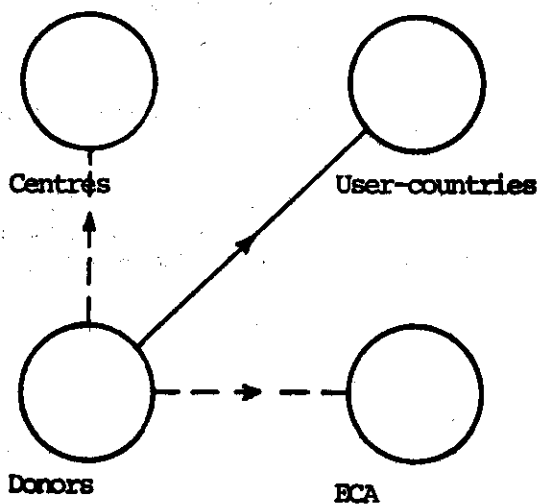
ACTION STAGE 2. Candidates make application for fellowships to donors

March May



ACTION STAGE 3. Donors select fellows

Early May Early July



ACTION

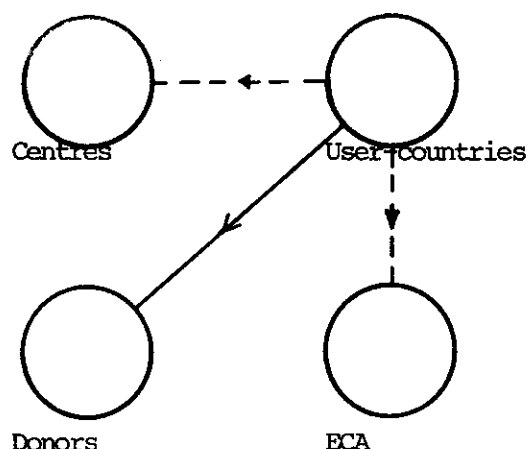
STAGE 4. User-countries acknowledge to donors receipt of fellowship selection

I

II

Mid-May

Mid-July

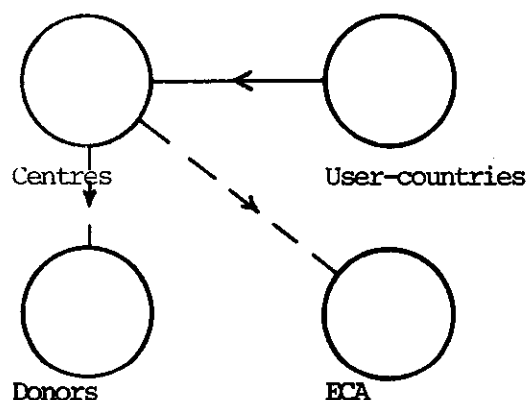


ACTION 5. Enrolment of fellows at Centres

STAGE

July/Aug.

Sept/Oct.



Timetable. I. relates to Centres beginning tuition year July/August

II. relates to Centres beginning tuition year September/October

Flows.

Solid line \longrightarrow relates to main flow involving action

Broken line \dashrightarrow relates to information flow

In connection with Action Stage 1, the selection procedure may involve visits to User-countries, examinations and board meetings.

In connection with Action Stage 2, application forms should be available to candidates and the Government, Ministry and Offices (designated by Post) responsible for dealing with application to each donor should be known to the User-country Statistical Offices, the Centres and ECA.

Between Action Stage 1 and Action Stage 2 Centres and User-countries should receive some indication as to how many fellowships for each Centre should be applied for from each user-country to each donor.

This could be unofficial, if necessary, merely to provide a guide for action and not committing the donors. It is suggested that this co-ordinating work could best be performed by ECA' if necessary by visits to the donors