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CO-ORDINATION OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR AFRICAN
STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT

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INTRODUCTION

1. The material assembled in this report differs from that provided in the report "Review of Technical Assistance Activities in Statistics in Africa during the period August 1975 - July 1977 mainly in terms of coverage.
2. The last Conference of African Statisticians in October 1977 decided that a report covering technical assistance in statistics in Africa should be assembled from information obtained from the United Nations Department of Technical Co-operation and Development, all United Nations specialized agencies and relevant bilateral agencies.
3. A request for information relating to technical assistance in statistics to Africa for the period 1977-1979 and a forecast of future assistance for 1980-81 was sent to eight statistical training institutes, eight international agencies and seven bilateral agencies, all of whom offer some kind of technical assistance in statistics to Africa. At the time of collating the material, replies were received from six contributors - four international and two bilateral agencies. No training institutes provided information concerning fellows that were undergoing any form of statistical training.
4. This report therefore contains technical assistance activities carried out by the United Nations and the six contributors during the period under review.
5. The report is divided into three parts. Part A contains technical activities in statistics carried out by the United Nations (Department of Technical Co-operation and Development), Part B contains technical assistance in statistics activities carried out by United Nations specialized agencies and Part C contains technical assistance activities in statistics carried out by bilateral agencies.

PART A

United Nations

6. The United Nations executes its technical assistance programmes to developing countries through funds provided by the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Fund for Population Activities and other systems of funds in trust. The objective of

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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.

7. Although technical assistance programmes are funded mainly by UNDP and UNFPA, the actual implementation of these programmes (except those which are self executed by UNDP and UNFPA and those executed by UN specialized agencies) are undertaken by the Department of Technical Co-operation and Development of the United Nations Secretariat, with the United Nations Statistical Office providing technical statistical substantive advice in support of the statistical projects.

8. Projects of technical assistance activities in statistics may be classified into the following groups.

Country Projects

9. The programmes in this group are implemented within a country. They may be single-subject-matter or multi-subject-matter projects. The advantage of the latter type 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 data processing effectiveness, may also include provision of data processing equipment either as hardware 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.

10. In certain country projects, technical assistance also includes providing statistical, data processing or related equipment, as well as the provision of funds to meet the local cost of certain services, such as enumeration costs in population census projects.

11. There are certain projects which, although they may be technically backstopped mainly by a team of advisers located at the regional headquarters, may have a co-ordinating unit at the headquarters; e.g. the National Household Survey Capability Programme. These are considered country programmes because they are implemented within a country and relate to developing the statistical services of the country.

Regional Projects

12. 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 provide for 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. These projects are all executed and technically substantively backstopped by the regional commissions.

13. 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 request of countries through the UNDP Resident Representatives.

Interregional Projects

14. 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.

15. 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.

16. 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 and social statistics. There are also technical advisers in population censuses, national accounts statistics and computer methods who can undertake country missions. There are presently at headquarters three projects which may be considered interregional in scope and character. They are the Shipping Statistics Project, the International Comparison Project and the Computer Software Development Project.

17. The project on the development of shipping statistics which is being carried out in the Statistical Office has two objectives. One is to complete the updating of the results of the United Nations Pilot Study published in October 1976 which contains basically 35 matrixes of the size of 29 by 29 regions of the world, each representing a category of commodities homogeneous in characteristics of ocean carriage. They were compiled mostly on the basis of the existing available international trade statistics.

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18. Such results, when updated would meet the immediate needs of understanding the current demand pattern of shipping services of the world. The other objective is to promote and to implement in most developing countries a uniform system of collecting economic statistics of shipping in order to acquire micro-analytic knowledge of the working of the shipping services. The system proposes linking the movement of commodities to the movement of ships which carry the individual commodities in question. Basically, it amounts to the marriage in most cases, of the information available on the customs documentation with that on the documents of port authorities. This objective can only be achieved through the national efforts of individual countries.

19. The international comparison of prices project aims at producing detailed international comparisons of domestic product and purchasing power to make possible more effective economic analysis and policy making at national, regional and interregional levels. It is designed to develop detailed international place-to-place comparisons in a co-ordinated and comprehensive manner.

20. Thus, at the national level, it is important for planning purposes that both developed and developing countries be able to anticipate the patterns of expansion in great demand as income levels rise. Without internationally comparable indicators of income/output and expenditure, it is difficult for developing countries to use the experience of wealthier developed countries to anticipate the pattern of the changes that may be expected to occur in the development of their own developing economies. Also comparison of income and price may help to illuminate the potential or actual problems created by regional and bilateral economic integration.

21. The project therefore helps developing countries to establish and improve their price and other data required to enable such statistical international comparisons to be carried out.

22. The Computer Software development project is designed to develop and distribute to developing countries simple computer software packages that can be used on small computers to process population census data and other statistical survey data.

Coverage

22. This part of the report covers the UN Technical Assistance Programme in statistics since the last report E/CN.14/CAS.1/6 was prepared for the tenth session of the Conference of African Statisticians. Table I shows the number of statistical and data processing advisers attached to country technical assistance programmes during the period 1970-1979 by subject-matter area and the total number of advisers that have served in the particular country technical assistance programme since the inception of the latter in 1952.

24. Table IIA provides an account of the number of fellowships awarded and utilized by countries according to the various fields of study during the period 1976-1979. Table IIB indicates fellowships, which were available during the period 1978-1979 but unused by various countries. Table III provides a list of projects which were being carried out as at 31 December 1979. Table IV gives a list of technical advisory missions made to Africa by staff at United Nations Statistical Office during the period 1978-1979.

25. The Table below provides a breakdown of total expenditure on technical assistance activities in statistics by source of funding for the period 1973-1979. This table does not include expenditure generated by regional projects, such as the STPA or ASHCP. It includes only country projects.

Expenditure in Statistics - Africa
(Amounts in Dollars)

Source of Funds	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Regular Programme	41,960	42,771	-	-	-	-	-
UNDP	1,304,287	1,238,033	1,897,732	1,146,855	1,207,066	1,180,965	1,397,806
UNFPA and other Funds in Trust	1,379,909	3,158,432	5,038,480	3,376,862	3,280,069	3,726,503	6,957,775
TOTALS	2,726,156	4,439,236	6,936,212	4,523,717	4,487,135	4,907,468	8,355,581

26. Contributions from the regular programme dried up after 1974. This was due to the establishment in 1971 of the principle of indicative planning figure established by UNDP by which countries are provided with funds to carry out their development process through technical assistance activities.

27. During the period 1973-1979, contributions from UNDP through its IPF was always between \$1,150,000 and \$1,400,000. The exception was 1975 when there was an unusual effort to increase the speed of delivery of technical advisers and equipment. UNDP funds met expenditure

for advisory services, fellowship, equipment (computer purchase and rental, calculating machines, vehicles, etc.) and miscellaneous articles.

28. It is expected that expenditure from UNDP source over the next two years 1980-81 will be about \$1,500,000 each year. The main reason for this increase will be due to increased statistical activities generated through the National Household Survey Capability Programme.

29. Contributions from UNFPA and other funds in trust sources rose considerably from 1978 to 1979. Prior to 1978 contributions from these sources except for 1973 and 1975 were always around \$3,500,000. In 1979, contributions were \$6,957,775. There are three main reasons for this large increase. First, a number of countries have begun preliminary activities for conducting their 1980 round of population and housing censuses. Second, many countries are requesting assistance in the improvement of their vital registration systems. Third, a number of small developing countries are purchasing small computers with UNFPA funds. A major portion of the increased contribution between 1978 and 1979 from UNFPA and other funds in trust sources has been in the area of equipment.

30. It is expected that expenditure from these sources over the next two years 1980-81 will continue to increase and should be between \$7,000,000 and \$8,000,000.

Statistical Programmes

31. Table I, column A shows the total number of advisers by country and subject matter for the two year period 1978 to 1979. Column B has similar information and also by work-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 were instituted, 41 African countries have benefitted in varying forms to a greater or lesser degree. Seventy-eight statistical and data processing experts served in these countries during the period under review. Since the inception of technical assistance programmes in 1952, the United Nations Statistical Office has backstopped projects in which 398 experts have served providing a total of 9,138 work months.

Statistical Organization and General Statistics

32. Fifteen advisers in statistical organization and general statistics served in 10 countries during the two year period as compared to 12 advisers who served in 12 countries during the previous two year period. The adviser in Gambia completed his CPAS status during the year with the appointment of an indigenous statistician as director. He is now statistical adviser to the government. Similarly, the adviser in Swaziland also ended his contract as an adviser (CPAS)

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and an indigenous statistician was appointed director. There is still a statistical adviser in Borne State in Nigeria who is serving under the CPAS scheme. All other statistical experts in statistical organizations are advisers to the statistical offices.

33. Column B shows that since the inception of technical assistance programmes in 1952, the United Nations has provided 2,635 work months of advisory services in statistics to developing countries served by the Economic Commission for Africa in the area of organizing and strengthening their statistical services. This now represents 29 of technical assistance in statistics provided by the United Nations.

Population Census

34. A total of 23 advisers on the organization of population censuses served in this region during the two year period. Some of these provided advisory services in the area of cartography. All of those who continued to work after the last reporting period completed their work and the census enumeration was undertaken during this reporting period. Activities in this area are discussed in further detail under another item of the agenda. It is interesting though to note that the United Nations has so far provided 1,576 work-months of advisory services to African countries to conduct their population censuses. This excludes advisory services provided in the area of processing the census data.

Demographic and Social Statistics

35. Activities in this area include demographic and social surveys, vital registration and related programmes. There is a growing need for improvement by developing countries of their civil registration systems. This is demonstrated in Africa by the recruitment of a regional adviser for this activity. The UNFPA is also funding an interregional post in the area of civil registration system and recruitment is now underway. The adviser will be located at Headquarters and will be available to provide advice on a global basis.

36. Fourteen advisers served in this area during the review period. Column C shows that the United Nations has provided cumulatively a total of 795 work-months of advisory services.

37. It is expected that there will be a significant increase of activity in this area over the next three to four years as more countries participate in the African Household Survey Capability programmes and also engage in the improvement of the civil registration system of Burundi, Central African Republic, Swaziland, Sierra Leone, Tanzania and Upper Volta have been approved. Projects in this statistical area are mostly funded by UNFPA.

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Economic Statistics

38. Technical assistance activity in this statistical area continue to be almost minimal. The United Nations provided the advisory services of six statistical experts in this statistical area during the period under review. During the previous two year period six statistical experts also served in countries in this area. Technical assistance activity in this statistical area are funded only by the UNDP through a country's IPF. As increasing demands for funding other development projects are placed on a country's IPF, particularly for visible projects, governments give less priority to committing their IPFs for work in the area of statistics. The economic statistics adviser in Uganda is a lecturer at the Statistical Training Institute at Makerere. He is funded by the country's IPF. Ghana, Guinea and Nigeria replaced Algeria and Lesotho in requesting technical assistance services in this statistical area during the review period.

39. It has become increasingly clear that statistical offices should redirect their attention to seeking technical assistance for improving their work through alternative methods. A seemingly effective method is to tie up an economic statistics development programme to providing information for formulating and monitoring the nation's economic and social development plan. Another suggested method is, particularly for countries which concentrate on development on a project-by-project basis, to attempt to attach the provision of economic data related to either formulation and/or monitoring individual projects.

National Accounts

40. Five countries received technical assistance in this statistical area during the review period. In Niger, in addition to the statistical adviser, there was also an associate statistical adviser. (Associate statistical advisers are included in the total number of advisers). The United Nations provided advisory services of six statistical experts during the period under review as compared to the services of nine statistical experts during the previous review period. Since the inception of technical assistance programme, the United Nations has provided 1,229 work-months of advisory services in national accounts. This represents 13 of all technical advisory services provided in statistics and related programmes.

Sample Surveys

41. This area of statistics overlaps with economic and social categories and consists of household and other related surveys managed by the Department of Technical Co-operation and Development and technically backstopped by the United Nations Statistical Office.

42. The United Nations provided advisory services of six statistical experts to countries in the region during the review period. Of the

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five countries which received technical assistance to conduct sample surveys in the previous report period, only Sierra Leone is continuing its household survey programme. The other countries participating in this area of activity during this review period are Algeria, Rwanda, Uganda and Zambia. Cumulatively, the United Nations has provided a total of 586 work months of advisory services. Further discussion of the household survey is covered under another item of the agenda.

Data Processing

43. Technical assistance in computer data processing, aside from procurement of computer hardware and supplies, meeting rentals of computer, still continues to provide computer software - pre-written and tested programmes of detailed computer instructions enabling the computer to perform various statistical data processing functions.

44. The United Nations supplied and in some cases installed, Xtally cross tabulation and UNEDIT Software packages to the following countries during the review period: Cameroon, Mauritania, Burundi, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone. In addition, the United Nations is proceeding with development of computer software for data base management and census planning.

45. Most of the technical assistance in data processing is connected with population census projects of countries in the area. Funds for this are provided by UNFPA. Two countries, Gambia and Egypt are purchasing their computers from UNDP funds.

46. Twelve countries received technical advisory services of 14 data processing experts during the review period. Two of these - Mali and Somalia each had an associate expert in addition to the senior data processing expert.

47. On the cumulative side, the United Nations has provided 747 work months of advisory services to countries of the region to assist mainly in the processing of population census data. This is 8% of the total technical assistance provided by the United Nations since the inception of the programme.

Fellowships

48. 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.

49. Table IIA shows fellowships awarded and utilized by countries in Africa during the four year period 1976-79. Fifteen countries sent

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staff on fellowship training in various statistical areas. The distribution of fellows who studied by statistical activity area during the period was as follows:

Demographic and Social Statistics (including Population Census)	8
General Statistics (including Agriculture)	14
National Accounts	3
Economic Statistics	6
Data Processing	35
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50. During the four year period, a total of 66 fellows have received training through the United Nations technical assistance programme.

51. Table IIB provides information on fellowships, which were available but not utilized by countries during the period 1978-1979. The table shows that 26 fellowships were not utilized by nine countries during the review period. In addition, there exists in certain projects provision for group training and study tours that have not been used by countries.

General

52. Table III provides a list of ongoing projects in Africa as at 31 December 1979. This excludes projects which have been approved but not yet initiated, such as the civil registration projects referred to in a previous paragraph.

Table I

Total Number of Advisers on Technical Assistance by Country and Subject Field During
1978 1979 and Cumulative Work-Months for all Advisers from(a) 1952 to 1979(b)

Countries	Statistical Org. and Gen. Stats.		Population Census		Demographic and Social		Economic Statistics		National Accounts		Sample Surveys Household		Data Processing		Total	
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
Algeria		45		79				133		23	1	12			1	292
Benin		12		72	1	22				56			1	3	2	165
Botswana		104	2	18						5				67	2	194
Burundi	1	9	3	72									1	36	5	117
Cameroon		47		62					1	24				30	1	163
Central Af. Empire				73					1	49		81			1	203
Chad			1	61											1	61
Comoros			1	7											1	7
Congo		18		30	1	12									1	60
Ethiopia		76		57				33				162		80		458
Gabon			2	32	1	38									3	70
Gambia	1	60													1	60
Ghana		73		70	1	69	2	74	1	188		30		49	4	573
Guinea Bissau	1	28	1	22									1	10	3	60
Guinea		183	2	10		12	1	24					1	55	4	284
Ivory Coast				78												78
Kenya	2	57	1	9	2	65		118		50			1	9	6	308
Lesotho		36						90				6				132

Table I (con't)

Countries	Statistical Org. and Gen. Stats.		Population Census		Demographic and Social		Economic Statistics		National Accounts		Sample Surveys Household		Data Processing		Total	
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
Liberia				28	2	42				27				24	2	121
Libya	1	357		59	2	48		153	1	121				41	4	779
Madagascar				26										12		38
Malawi			2	130				24					1	9	3	163
Mali		73	1	49									2	18	3	140
Mauritania				64									1	24	1	88
Mauritius								66								66
Morocco		216				104		24								344
Niger		49	1	72				100	2	34					3	255
Nigeria	3	211		36	1	61	1	267		109				57	5	741
Rwanda			1	36				35					1	24	2	95
Senegal				18		24										42
Sierra Leone				36						63	1	45	1	30	2	174
Sao Tome			1	18											1	18
Somalia		238		48							1	124	2	45	3	455
Sudan	1	44		82		1		24		45		94		30	1	319
Swaziland	1	200						96				14		8	1	318
Togo								12				30		69		111
Tunisia								24		6			1	17	1	102
Uganda	1	86	1	37	2	40	1	138		124	1	6			6	431
Upper Volta		22		27	1	1				18					1	68

Table I (con't)

Countries	Statistical Org. and Gen. Stats.		Population Census		Demographic and Social		Economic Statistics		National Accounts		Sample Surveys Household		Data Processing		Total	
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
U. Rep. Tanzania		129		19				57		76						281
Caire		82	1	8		24		12							1	126
Zambia	3	160	2	31		51	1	192		132	2	12			8	578
TOTALS	15	2635	23	1576	14	745	6	1620	6	1229	6	586	14	747	84	9138
Percentage Distribution		29		17		8		18		13		6		8		

Table IIA
Fellowships Awarded and Utilized by Country for 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979

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	4 February 1977	5 March 1977
Burundi	BDI/78-015 Statistics	Statistics	France Tunisia	1 November 1978 6 August 1979	5 August 1979 15 October 1979
Congo	PRC/75-007 Economic Statistics (Paris) PRC/75-009 Economic Statistics (Ivory Coast)	Statistics			
		Statistics	France	3 October 1975	30 June 1976
		Statistics	Ivory Coast	3 October 1976	30 June 1976
Egypt	EGY/74-024 Statistical Training Project	National Accounts	United Kingdom	13 January 1977	14 May 1977
		Household Surveys	United Kingdom	13 January 1977	14 May 1977
			USA	17 December 1977	August 1978
	EGY/73-P01 Population Analysis	Population and Housing Census	USA	10 September 1979	7 August 1980
Gambia	GAM/73-009 Strengthening of Statistics	Statistics	United Kingdom	October 1976	October 1976
			USA	September 1976	August 1977
		Nigeria		18 September 1974	30 September 1976
				18 September 1974	30 September 1976
		Ghana		6 October 1975	5 October 1976
		Population Statistics and Demography	USA	16 August 1977	10 November 1977
		Agriculture Surveys and Census	USA	17 August 1977	31 December 1978
		Labour Stat.	USA	23 February 1978	2 July 1978

Table IIA (con't)

Country	Project Number and Title	Field of Study	Host Country	Duration	
				From	To
Gambia (con't)		Demography	Egypt	1 January 1979	31 December 1979
		Development Planning and National Accts.	USA	23 March 1979	22 June 1979
		National Economic Accounting	USA	7 August 1979	7 October 1979
		Pop. Census	USA	8 July 1979	5 August 1979
		Agriculture	USA	28 August. 1979	7 August 1980
Ghana	GHA/68-029 Stat. Economics (Nat. Acct)	Econ. Surveys and Census	USA	27 August 1975	26 August 1976
				27 August 1975	6 August 1976
				16 August 1978	5 August 1979
Guinea	GUI/74-005 National Accounting Pool	Accounting and Financial Management	Belgium	12 November 1976	11 November 1977
		Computer Centre	Hungary	4 February 1977	2 April 1977
		Computer Prog. Operations	Belgium	29 October 1977	30 September 1979
			Belgium	14 April 1978	31 July 1978
			France	23 November 1978	26 May 1979
			Belgium	14 April 1978	31 July 1978
			Belgium	22 October 1978	30 September 1979
			Belgium	22 October 1978	31 July 1980
			France	23 November 1978	26 May 1979
Mauritania	MAU/75-010 Statistical Training	Statistics/ Yaoundi	Cameroon	6 October 1975	30 June 1976
		Statistics/ Rabat	Morocco	1 October 1976	30 June 1978
				1 October 1976	30 June 1977
				1 September 1977	30 September 1978
					30 September 1979

Country	Project Number and Title	Field of Study	Host Country	From	Duration To
Nigeria	NIR/75-007 Stat. Service (KANO)	Stat. Organization, Co-ordination and Standards Stats. Manpower	USA USA	21 August 1978 20 August 1978	5 August 1979 6 August 1979
Sierra Leone	SIL/74-014 SIL/79-002 Establishment of a Sample Survey Unit	Sample Survey methods Strengthening of the Central Stat. Org.	USA	16 August 1978	31 December 1979
Togo	TOG/74-009 Stat. Information Centre	Computer Programming Systems Analysis Data Processing	Ivory Coast France Ivory Coast France Ivory Coast Ivory Coast France Ivory Coast Ivory Coast France France Ivory Coast Ivory Coast France Ivory Coast Ivory Coast Ivory Coast	30 November 1975 2 May 1977 30 November 1975 3 January 1977 30 November 1975 30 November 1975 3 January 1977 30 November 1975 30 November 1975 3 January 1977 28 February 1977 30 September 1977 1 June 1977 12 January 1976 6 March 1976 31 May 1976 1 October 1979 1 October 1979	1 June 1976 4 June 1977 4 March 1976 30 July 1977 4 March 1976 7 March 1976 30 July 1977 4 March 1976 7 March 1976 30 July 1977 31 May 1977 31 July 1979 31 August 1977 23 January 1976 28 May 1976 16 July 1976 31 December 1979 31 December 1979
Tunisia	TUN/77-002 Assist. to National Computing Centre	Org. Techniques	France France	5 January 1979 5 January 1979	23 June 1979 23 June 1979

Table IIA (con't)

Country	Project Number and Title	Field of Study	Host Country	Duration	
				From	To
Tunisia (con't)		Systems Analysis	France	26 February 1979	16 March 1979
		Informatique	France	3 May 1979	30 June 1979
		Informatique	France	3 September 1979	7 December 1979
		Computer Programming	France	7 October 1979	20 October 1979
Zambia	ZAM/77-010 Assistance to Dept. Census and Stat.	Statistics	Tanzania	1 January 1978	30 June 1979
			USA	7 September 1979	6 September 1980
			USA	7 September 1979	7 August 1980

Table IIB

Fellowships Available and Unused by Country and
by Statistical Activity

1978 - 1979			
Country	Project Number	Number of Fellowships	Area of Activity
Comoros	COI-77-P01	3	Population Census
Ghana	GHA-78-P01	2	Population Census
Guinea	GUI-77-P01	7	Population Census
Lesotho	LES-73-P01	2	Population Census
Liberia	LIR-75-P01	1	Demographic and Social Statistics
Mali	MLI-73-P01	1	Population Census
Nigeria	NIR-74-017	1	Multi-Sectoral Statistics
Tunisia	TUN-77-002	4	Data Processing
Zaire	ZAI-76-P01	6	Population Census

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Table III
Ongoing Projects in Africa as at 31 December 1979

Country	Project Symbol	Title of Project
Africa Regional	RAF-75-P06 RAF-73-P22 RAF-73-P01	African Census Programme UDEAC Regional Bureau Working Group on Recommendation for 1980 Round of Population Census
Algeria	ALG-74-P03	Census Programme
Benin	BEN-72-P02	Population Census
Botswana	BOT-78-P01	Population and Housing Census
Burundi	BDI-76-X01 BDI-78-015 BDI-78-P02 BDI-71-P01	Population Census Statistics Civil Registration Population Census
Cape Verde	CVI-77-P01	Population Census
Central African Empire	CAF-72-P01	Assistance with Population Census
Comoros	COI-77-P01	Population Census
Congo	PRC-73-P01 PRC-76-P03	Assistance with a Population Census Improvement of Civil Registra- tion System
Egypt	EGY-74-024 EGY-78-023	Statistical Training Project Implementation of Information Retrieval and Mgt. System
Ethiopia	ETH-72-P03	Population Census and Sample Survey
Gabon	GAB-77-P02 GAB-73-P01	Population Census Observation Demographique
Gambia	GAM-73-009	Strengthening of Statistics
Ghana	GHA-68-029 GHA-78-P01 GHA-72-P04	Statistical Economics Population Census Exp. Nat. Comp. Reg. System Births and Deaths
Guinea	GUI-77-P01	Population Census
Guinea Bissau	GBS-77-X05 GBS-76-P02 GBS-79-X02	Population Census Population Census Population Census

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Table III (con't)

Country	Project Symbol	Title of Project
Kenya	KEN-76-P01	Preparation Activities for Population Census 1979
	KEN-77-P01	Population Census
	KEN-74-010	Statistics Development Adviser
Libya Arab J.	LIB-77-X04	Statistical Development
	LIB-77-004	Economic Statistics
Malawi	MLW-78-P02	Population Census Mapping Capability
	MLW-76-X01	Population Census
	MLW-74-P01	Population Census
Mali	MLI-76-X03	Population Census
	MLI-73-P01	Population Census
Mauritania	MAU-72-P02	Demographic Census
	MAU-75-010	Statistical Training
Mozambique	MOZ-79-P01	Population Census - 1980
Namibia	NAM-79-T26	Establishing a Statistics Unit
Niger	NER-72-P01	Assistance with Pop. Census
Nigeria	NIR-75-007	Stat. Services (Kano State)
	NIR-74-017	Central Statistics Office
	NIR-78-X01	Stat. Services (Kano State)
Rwanda	RWA-74-P01	Assistance with a Pop. Census
S. Tome Principe	STP-76-P01	Population Census
Sierra Leone	SIL-79-002	Strengthening of the Central Statistical Organization
Somalia	SOM-75-P01	Population Survey
	SOM-76-X02	Associate Expert
Togo	TOG-74-009	Demarrage du centre d'Information Statistique
Tunisia	TUN-77-002	Assistance to the National Computer Centre
Uganda	UGA-76-P02	Vital Statistics Civil Reg. System
U. Rep. Cameroon	CMR-72-P01	Assistance with a Pop. Census
Upper Volta	UPV-73-P01	Assistance with Pop. Census
Zaire	ZAI-76-P01	Population Census
Zambia	ZAM-78-X03	Assistance to Dept. of Census and Statistics
	ZAM-77-010	
	ZAM-76-P02	-ditto-
	ZAM-78-X04/ X05	-ditto-

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Table IV

Technical Missions to Africa for 1978-1979

<u>Name of Country</u>	<u>Duration of Mission</u>	<u>Subject Matter</u>
Addis Ababa	18-22 September 1979	National Household Survey Capability Programme
	18-22 September 1979	-ditto-
	14-20 October 1979	-ditto-
	14-27 October 1979	-ditto-
Algeria	2-7 January 1978	Demographic Statistics
	1-2 December 1978	Data Processing
	7-9 September 1979	Data Processing
Angola	7-19 August 1979	Demographic Statistics
Bangui	1-7 August 1978	Demographic Statistics
Chad	4-9 July 1978	Demographic Statistics
	8-12 August 1978	Demographic Statistics
Cape Verde	October 1979	Data Processing
Egypt	1-30 April 1978	National Household Survey Capability Programme
	1-2 December 1978	Data Processing
	6-12 October 1978	Data Processing
Gambia	October 1978	Statistics
Guinea	October 1978	Statistics
Kenya	12-16 February 1979	Statistics
Mozambique	20-29 August 1979	Demographic Statistics
Sierra Leone	October 1978	National Accounts
	8-22 May 1979	National Accounts
	8-18 August 1979	Statistics
	19-21 February 1979	Statistics
	27 July-2 August 1979	Statistics
Sudan	5-11 October 1979	Data Processing
Tanzania	5-11 November 1978	Data Processing
Tunisia	21-29 April 1978	Data Processing
	2-4 August 1979	Data Processing
Zambia	3-6 August 1979	Statistics

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PART B

International Agencies

International Labour Organization (ILO)

53. Technical co-operation in labour statistics financed by the ILO regular budget covers mainly regional advisory services located for the moment in the ILO area office at Dakar (for the African region). Some resources are from time to time provided to finance short-term missions by ILO headquarters statisticians to individual countries.

54. The services of statistical advisers can be obtained when requests for short-term assistance on specific technical problems in labour statistics are formulated by Governments either (a) through the UNDP resident representative and/or (b) to the appropriate ILO area or regional office or to ILO headquarters. These services are provided at no cost to the country.

55. Regional advisers satisfy most of the requests made for their services. Headquarters advisory services directly to countries are still on a small scale due to the limited resources available.

56. During the period under review assistance was provided in the form of advisory services, to countries indicated below and in the statistical area shown against the country:

<u>Experts Country</u>	<u>Nationality of Expert</u>	<u>Assignment</u>	<u>Contract Dates</u>
Malawi	(Australia)	Labour stat.	7 March 1976 6 March 1979
Madagascar	(France)	Labour stat.	29 March - 28 May 1977
Senegal	(Switzerland)	Labour stat.	12-29 May 1977
Morocco	(France)	Labour stat.	8 March - 15 April 1978 5-19 November 1979
Tunisia	C. Quintero-Ferra (Colombia)	Labour stat.	11 June - 10 July 1978 11 March- 1 April 1979
	R. Ducommun (Switzerland)	Labour stat.	11 March - 10 April 1979
	S. Perez (France)	Labour stat.	13 April 1975 30 Sept. 1977
Nigeria	K.N. Eashir (India)	Labour stat.	9 January - 7 February 1979

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<u>Experts Country</u>	<u>Nationality of Expert</u>	<u>Assignment</u>	<u>Contract Dates</u>
Somalia	P.O. Oloffson (Sweden)	Labour stat.	17 October - 16 December 1979

57. The following regional advisers are available to provide short-term advisory services to statistical offices in Africa:

- A. Serre (France) Regional Adviser in Labour Statistics
- J. Stepinski (Poland) Regional Adviser in Labour Statistics
- A. Basu (India) Regional Household Survey Expert

58. A fellowship for 18 months was awarded to a statistician from Malawi to study in Applied Statistics at the Camberra College of Advanced Education (Australia).

59. The following projects are expected to be carried out during 1980/81.

Malawi	Household Labour Force Survey	\$123,000
Sudan	Labour Statistics	247,000
Nigeria	Labour Statistics	185,000
Central African Rep.	Labour Statistics	242,000 (including fellowship \$20,000)
Libya	Labour Statistics	No estimate of cost available

United Nations Educational, Social and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)

Introductory Remarks

60. UNESCO technical co-operation in statistics aims at the development of the statistical services and infrastructure of its Member States in the fields of statistics related to education, science and technology, culture and communication, and in the teaching of statistics at the university level.

61. UNESCO technical co-operation in statistics in Africa during 1977-1979 has been concentrated mainly in the field of educational statistics and to a lesser extent, in that of statistics teaching. Its funding was mostly provided by the UNDP. The UNFPA and the UNESCO regular budget including UNESCO's Participation Programme also financed some of its activities.

62. While procedures for obtaining the financial support of agencies such as UNDP are well known, it is worthwhile mentioning that requests under UNESCO's Participation Programme in activities of

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Member States, have to be channeled through the "UNESCO National Commission" of each country. Under that Programme, UNESCO could provide short-term consultants, fellowships, equipment, etc. for the development of national statistical services dealing with education, science and technology, culture and communication.

Technical Co-operation Activities in Statistics During 1977-1979

63. The cost of UNESCO's technical co-operation activities in Africa during the years 1977-1979 could be estimated at 1.1 million US dollars. Co-operation activities took the form of the provision of eight country experts, one regional expert, one short-term consultant, two fellowships and of the organization of national and sub-regional training seminars in statistics. The requested details on these activities are given below:

(a) Distribution by country

<u>Country</u>	<u>Amount</u> \$ (thousands)
Botswana	101
Gabon	61
Ivory Coast	138
Lesotho	52
Mauritius	4
Mozambique	14
Nigeria	304
Sierra Leone	4
Sudan	19
Swaziland	20
Tanzania	15
Togo	7
Tunisia	15
Uganda	170
Regional or Sub-regional Activities ^{1/}	180
	<u>1,104</u>

(b) Experts provided by country and field of activity

<u>Country of assignment</u>	<u>Field of statistical activity</u>
Botswana	Statistics teaching
Gabon	Educational statistics
Ivory Coast	Programmer, Systems Analyst

^{1/} These consist of a) the cost (\$110,000) of the post of regional statistician based in the UNESCO Regional Office for Education (BRED), Dakar/ b) the cost (\$45,000) of a sub-regional training seminar on methods for projecting school enrolment held in Nov. 1979 in Dakar for the Sahel countries/ c) the cost (\$25,000) of a sub-regional training seminar on statistics of culture and communication held in March 1979 in Mauritius in which statisticians from Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Seychelles, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia participated.

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<u>Country of assignment</u>	<u>Field of statistical activity</u>
Lesotho	Statistics teaching
Mauritius 2/	Educational statistics
Sudan	(standardization)
Nigeria	Educational statistics
Swaziland	Statistics teaching
Uganda	Educational statistics
Regional	Educational statistics and planning

(c) Fellowships

<u>Country</u>	<u>Duration of fellowship</u>	<u>Field of statistical study</u>	<u>Place of study</u>
Mozambique	3 months	computer science	Digital Equipment Corporation, Boston (USA)
Togo	9 months	educational statistics	I.E.D.E.S. (University of Paris)

Technical Co-operation in Statistics During 1980-81

64. Tentative estimates of expenditures on technical co-operation in statistics in Africa for 1980 and 1981 show that they will reach the amount of US\$ 765 thousand. The yearly average at current prices will therefore be slightly higher than that recorded during the 1977-79 period. In fact, the structure of technical co-operation in statistics provided by UNESCO is expected to undergo important changes. There will be a reduction in the number of country experts assigned to a country for one year and more, and at the same time an increase in the volume of technical co-operation provided in the form of short-term consultants, training seminars etc. Details concerning the tentative distribution of the expected expenditures on technical co-operation by country and field of statistical activity are given below.

1. Distribution of outlays by country and field of statistical activity

<u>Country</u>	<u>Amount</u> \$ (thousands)	<u>Field</u>
Benin	8	Educational statistics and documentation
Botswana	131	Statistics teaching

2/ Short-term consultant.

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<u>Country</u>	<u>Amount</u> \$ (thousands)	<u>Field</u>
Egypt	5	Statistics of out-of-school education
Ghana	17	Educational statistics
Guinea	17	Educational statistics
Liberia	5	Statistics of out-of-school education
Madagascar	17	Educational statistics
Nigeria	312	Educational statistics
Sudan	5	Adult education statistics
Tanzania	5	Statistical training
Tunisia	9	Educational statistics
Zaire	3	Educational statistics
Regional statistician (Dakar)	90	Educational statistics
Sub-regional - North Africa (training seminar)	50	Educational statistics
Sub-regional - English-speaking Africa (training seminar)	25	Science and technology statistics
2 countries in Africa (training seminars)	20	Culture and communication statistics
3 countries in Africa (training seminars)	27	Educational statistics
2 countries in French-speaking Africa (training seminars)	10	Statistics of out-of-school education
TOTAL	756	

2. Fellowships

65. The number of fellowships envisaged presently, the cost of which is included above, amounts to three, all financed under the UNESCO Participation Programme. Two of them are in the field of education statistics and one in the field of statistical training. However, more fellowships may be granted when requests under the 1981-83 Participation Programme will be received in early 1981.

The World Bank

66. Requests for assistance in improving a country's statistical service are normally communicated by national governments through the
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World Bank's Regional Department whose staff visit member countries. (Generally, there is a technical assistance component attached to the Bank's lending process, usually as an integral part of specific loan or package of loans. However, this is rarely separately identified in such a way that the statistical component could be shown separately and quantified).

67. The following identifiable technical assistance activities cannot therefore be regarded as covering all of the Bank's technical assistance activities in statistics during the period under review, but does provide an indication of the kind of technical assistance activities in statistics which the Bank provides.

68. The Bank, on the invitation of the Somalia Government reviewed the statistical system in September 1978 and recommended a long-term statistical development programme. As a component of an IDA credit approximately \$1,000,000 have been provided for the purpose of assisting the Central Statistical Office to upgrade its capacity.

69. Two staff members of the Bank, on the invitation of the Government spent a month in Cairo early in 1979, reviewing the national accounts estimates of Egypt. They prepared a set of recommendations for improving the estimates.

70. Details of missions undertaken by staff members of the Bank during 1977-1979 are given below:

	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>
Cameroon	Oct.	-	May
Central African Rep.	Mar.	Nov.	-
Chad	Mar. & Oct.	-	-
Congo	Oct.	-	-
Egypt	July	Jan.	Mar. & Sept.
Guinea	-	-	Apr.
Mali	Aug.	-	-
Mauritania	-	Jan.	-
Morocco	-	Feb.	-
Niger	-	-	Mar.
Nigeria	Apr.	Oct.	-
Senegal	-	Oct.	Nov.
Sierra Leone	-	-	Jan. & Nov.
Somalia	May	-	Sept.
Sudan	-	May	Feb.
Tunisia	-	-	June
Zaire	-	Feb.	-
Zambia	-	Aug.	-

71. The Bank's projected programme for 1980-81 will include:

- (a) providing advisory assistance to countries on request through short-term missions

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- (b) providing training facilities for staff from developing countries in statistical areas that are related to the Bank's work.

72. The Bank is now considering a request from the Government of Sudan for a three month consultant for improving its national accounts estimates.

The Statistical Office of the European Community

73. The SOEC provide financial assistance to CESD and the Munich Centre to enable them to provide technical assistance to ACP countries during the period under review.

74. The Community provided a subsidy of ECU. 110,000 per annum to CESD up to 1977. In 1978 this was reduced to ECU. 60,000. CESD requested that the subsidy should be increased to its former ECU. 110,000 for 1979.

75. The SOEC provided to the Munich Centre fellowship assistance to nationals of ACP states for the period 1977-79.

76. It assisted UDEAC (The Central African Customs and Economic Union) to reorganize its foreign trade statistics by providing 125,000 French francs, for a study to be undertaken. A staff member of SOEC is assisting UDEAC to establish a data processing system.

77. SOEC is providing assistance to Djibouti to enable that country process its foreign trade statistics.

78. SOEC will provide the following amounts to ACP countries for the improvement of their foreign trade statistics as follows:

1980	-	ECU. 30,000
1981	-	ECU. 30,000
1982	-	ECU. 50,000

79. The council of Europe is assisting eight ACP and Magreb countries to finance part of their purchasing power parity project. The countries include Tunisia, Morocco, Senegal, Ivory Coast, Mali, Cameroon and Madagascar.

80. The future estimated provisions are -

1980	-	ECU. 150,000
1981	-	ECU. 50,000

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PART C

Bilateral Agencies

The Munich Centre for Advanced Training in Applied Statistics for Developing Countries

General Background

81. The Munich Centre for Advanced Training in Applied Statistics for Developing Countries was established by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany in co-operation with the Commission of the European Communities and the "Centre Europeen de Formation des Statisticiens Economistes des Pays en Voie de Developpement" (CESD), Paris. The Centre is managed by the Carl Duisberg-Gesellschaft e.V. It was founded in 1972 and its activities started in the spring of 1973.

Financial Resources

82. The Munich Centre is financed jointly by the Federal Republic of Germany and the European Development Fund of the European Communities. The Federal Ministry of Economic Co-operation covers the current costs including expenditures for the lecturers, while the Commission of the European Communities grants the fellowship including travel and miscellaneous costs.

Purpose

83. The purpose of the Munich Centre is the training of statistics from developing countries in order to meet the increasing demand for scientifically founded and at the same time practice-oriented training and to satisfy the growing requirements for better statistical data in terms of quality and quantity.

Training Programme

84. The training provided at the Munich Centre has three main aspects:

- (i) The practical application of statistical methods to provide solutions for specific problems of developing countries.
- (ii) The brush up of theoretical knowledge of demographic, economic and social statistics as well as their application.
- (iii) Instruction in new methods which have been developed since the applicants completed their training.

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Participating Countries

85. The activities of the Centre are meant to benefit mainly the developing countries associated with the European Communities, whose members have been increased to more than fifty by the ACP-EEC Lome Convention. The participation of other countries is not excluded and will depend on the demand for and the availability of funds.

Qualification of the Participants

86. The participants should hold a university diploma or an equivalent degree in statistics. They should also have some practical experience in the statistical or government service. In exceptional cases one or the other of the qualifications requested may be waived, if it can be demonstrated that the candidate will be able to fully participate in the course he applied for.

Fellowships

87. The fellowships are usually granted by the European Development Fund of the European Communities, if the candidates come from an ACP State. They include travel costs and a monthly living allowance covering the stay in the Federal Republic of Germany. In addition an allowance for both clothing and the purchase of books and educational equipment is granted. In special cases candidates from States other than ACP can obtain a fellowship, which then is financed by the Federal Ministry of Economic Co-operation.

Requests for Fellowships

88. The request for the fellowships must be filed by the applicants themselves. They must be recommended by their superiors and forwarded to the Delegation of the Commission of the European Communities by the competent authorities. In case the Commission is not yet represented in the respective country, the requests must be addressed to:

89. The Commission of the European Communities, General Directorate for Development, Training Division, 200 rue de la Loi, B-1049 Brussels. Applicants from States other than ACP whose fellowships would, if necessary, be financed by the Federal Republic of Germany, must address their request to the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany in their country.

Duration of Courses

90. All courses held since 1973 had a duration of four months. Moreover, short-term seminars have been introduced (three weeks).

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Topics of Courses

91. Each course covers a specific statistical topic. A long-term course programme was established by the Scientific Council and the Directorate of the Centre in co-operation with the European Communities and the heads of the statistical offices of the developing countries. The programme is under constant review and will be adjusted to meet the changing requirements.

Language

92. The courses are given in French or English. In order to guarantee a smooth implementation lecturers are engaged who are capable to instruct in these languages. Thus translation is reduced to a minimum, which facilitates the discussion of complicated statistical problems.

Lecturers

93. The lecturers of the Munich Centre are employed for each course separately. They are experienced specialists from German statistical offices, research institutes and universities; or they come from different countries and international organizations. Among them are prominent experts with long-standing experience in developing countries.

Teaching Method

94. The lectures are given in seminar type form. Special emphasis is placed on the exchange of international experiences, and on the practical application of statistical methods, which meet the needs of the developing countries and correspond to the recommended programmes and methods of international organizations.

Study Tour

95. In general each four month course includes a study tour of two weeks duration, during which the participants have the occasion to meet representatives of the European Communities and of several national statistical offices, to study the working methods of these organizations and to evaluate the possibilities of their application in their respective home countries.

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Number of fellows attending courses by topic,
by country, by year

Lander	1977			1978			1979			
	Total	House-		Organ.	Nat.	Acct.	Organ.	Soc.		Priorities
		hold						Stat.		
		E	F	E	E	F	F	E	F	E
Algerie	6		1			2	3			
Benin	4		1			1	1		1	
Botswana	4	1			1			1		1
Burundi	5		1			2	1		1	
Cameroun	6		1			2	1		2	
Centrafrique	1		1							
Congo	7		2			2	1		2	
Cote d'Ivoire	2						1		1	
Egypt	8	2			3			3		
Ethiopia	4	2			1			1		
Gabon	3		1			1			1	
Gambia	2			1	1					
Ghana	3			2	1					
Guinee Bissau	1						1			
Guinee Conakry	3					2			1	
Haute Volta	1								1	
Lesotho	2			1						1
Liberia	4	2		1				1		
Liban	2						1		1	
Madagascar	3		2						1	
Malawi	3							2		1
Mali	3		1			1	1			
Mauritanie	6		1			3	1		1	
Mauritius	4	1		1				1		1
Niger	1						1			
Nigeria	9	1		2	3			2		1
Rwanda	4		2			1			1	
Senegal	3		1				1		1	
Sierra Leone	3			1	1			1		
Somalia	5	1		1	2					1
Swaziland	2	1		1						
Sudan	4	2		1	1					
Tanzania	4			2	1			1		
Tchad	2		1			1				
Togo	6		1			2	1		2	
Tunisia	4					1	2		1	
Uganda	1	1								
UDEAC	1						1			
Zaire	10		2			3	3		2	
Zambia	4	1		1	1					1
	151	15	19	15	16	24	21	13	20	8

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96. The table above provides information concerning fellowships granted to countries in Africa to participate in the various courses that are indicated. It should be pointed out though that fellows from countries outside the Africa region also participated in these courses. The fellowships were granted by the European Economic Community and the German Ministry of Economic Co-operation.

97. A total number of ISI fellows from Africa participated in these courses over a three year period 1977-1979.

98. Forty-nine statisticians participated in Household Statistics (English and French speaking) and Organisation of a Statistical Service (French speaking) in 1978; forty-one statisticians participated in social statistics (English and French speaking) and Setting and Implementing of Statistical Priorities (English speaking) courses in 1979. The Centre hopes to organize the following courses and seminars in 1980 and 1981:

1980 March - June	"Foreign Trade Statistics (including Balance Payments)"	in English
July	"Setting and Implementing of Statistical Priorities"	in French
Aug./Sept.	"Household Statistics" ("sur place" course in Yaounde)	in French
October	"EDP for Statisticians" ("sur place" course in Bangkok)	in English
Sept. - Dec.	"Foreign Trade Statistics (including Balance of Payments)"	in French
1981 March - June	"Industry and Handicraft Statistics"	in English
August	"The Changing Role of the Statistician in View of New Government Systems of Administration and Information"	in English
Sept. - Dec.	"Industry and Handicraft Statistics"	in French

99. The estimated number of participants per course or seminar is 20. Fellowships for these courses can be obtained through the EEC-delegate in ACP countries or through the German Embassy in non-ACP countries.

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CFTC Technical Assistance Activities in Statistics in Africa during 1977-79

100. The Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation (CFTC), since its establishment in April 1971, as an inter-governmental multilateral development fund administered by the Commonwealth Secretariat, has been active in extending development assistance to the developing Commonwealth countries, associates and dependents in a number of fields of which statistics is one. To the extent possible, the Fund has endeavoured to promote and help the development of statistical services in the various developing Commonwealth members in Africa and in other regions when requested. The assistance provided has taken the form of (i) provision of advisory/consultancy services and expertise in various statistical fields, (ii) fellowship awards for statistical education and training of Commonwealth government sponsored candidates at institutions in the developing Commonwealth countries, (iii) provision of facilities for non-institutional training in developing Commonwealth countries, and (iv) support for participation at statistical seminars and workshops. An information paper giving the background leading to the establishment of the Fund, its policies and functions circulated at the second session of the ESCAP Committee on Statistics held at Tehran on 12-18 December 1976 is attached at Annexure I for reference.

101. Backing up these activities, the special adviser (statistics) who is a member of the Headquarters Technical Assistance Group (TAG) also undertakes short-term consulting services which range from advising and assisting the Commonwealth governments on the organisation and the development of their statistical services to more detailed involvement in such matters as the compilation of national accounts, design of sample surveys and questionnaires for measuring household and small scale industrial activities, etc; promotion of statistical education and training in the developing Commonwealth institutions in Africa and elsewhere for candidates sponsored by the Commonwealth governments. Additionally, he maintains close liaison with the UN regional commissions in Africa and elsewhere on various matters connected with technical assistance and statistical training needs and allied matters concerning Commonwealth member countries, associates and dependents and inter-governmental Commonwealth organisations which are about 60 in number.

(a) Commonwealth countries in Africa provided technical assistance during 1977-79

102. During the three year period 1977-79, the following Commonwealth countries in Africa were provided with technical assistance in statistics. the cost involved is shown by year for each country receiving the assistance:

<u>Country</u>	<u>Amount of assistance in £s in</u>			<u>Total</u>
	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	
1. Botswana	500	-	-	500
2. The Gambia	-	-	2,600	2 600
3. Ghana	-	-	1,800	1,800
4. Kenya	-	-	13,300	13,300

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<u>Country</u>	<u>Amount of assistance in £s in</u>			
	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>Total</u>
5. Lesotho	400	9,400	7,200	17,000
6. Malawi	9,000	15,500	17,900	42,400
7. Seychelles	300	-	15,000	15,300
8. Sierra Leone	400	-	-	400
9. Swaziland	400	1,100	3,100	4,600
10. Tanzania	29,000	21,600	55,100	103,700
11. Uganda	-	-	33,000	33,000
12. Zambia	4,300	-	5,700	10,000
TOTAL	£44,300	£47,600	£154,700	£246,600

103. A more detailed review of technical assistance in statistics provided to Commonwealth countries in Africa may be seen at Annex II; this lists the countries in Africa which received the assistance by year along with the commencement date of the project assisted, its duration, nationality of the Expert/Consultant or location of the Training Institution involved in carrying out the project and the cost incurred during the years of the review.

(b) Experts provided by country and by field of activity

104. The experts provided during the period by country and field of activity were as follows:

<u>Country</u>	<u>Nationality of expert</u>	<u>Field</u>	<u>Period</u>
1. Lesotho	India (OPEX)	Agricultural Statistics	May 1978 to August 1979
2. Seychelles	Ghana (OPEX)	Economic Statistics	March 1979 to February 1981
3. Swaziland	India	Systems analyst/ Programmer	Sept. 1979 to August 1981
4. Tanzania	India	Lecturer in Statistics	April 1977 to March 1980
	India	Systems analysis	January 1977 to December 1979
	UK	Review of syllabus of statistical courses	Sept. 1979
5. Botswana	TAG Individual*	Statistical Organization	Less than a month
6. Lesotho	TAG Individual*	Statistical Organization	Less than a month
7. Swaziland	TAG Individual*	Statistical Organization	Less than a month
	TAG Individual*	Trade Commodities' Index	A month

*Special Adviser (statistics)

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105. It will be noted that during the three year period (1977-79), the CFTC had provided three advisers and two operational experts on long-term basis to four Commonwealth countries in Africa to help them develop their statistical services and systems. All these long term advisers and experts provided have come from the developing Commonwealth countries. It is hoped that more and more of the developing Commonwealth countries will be able to share their experience and expertise with other developing countries for the development of statistical services thus exploiting to the full extent the advantageous aspects of TCDC.

106. Additionally, five short-term consultancy missions were undertaken for four Commonwealth countries for advice on their statistical organisations and for compiling an abridged alphabetical index of commodities for imports and exports, and also for reviewing the syllabus for statistical education for a statistical training centre. The special adviser (statistics) of the Headquarters technical assistance group (TAG) was actively involved in undertaking four short missions, and the services of an expert from the UK were utilized for one short-term mission.

(c) Fellowships awarded and utilized by country and field of statistical study

107. The fellowships for statistical education and training awarded and utilized by countries (shown as x/y) at various institutions during the period are given below:

<u>Country</u>	<u>Commence date and duration</u>	<u>Location of Training Institution</u>	<u>Cost 1977-79 £</u>
1. <u>Malawi</u>			
a. Bachelor's course in statistics (1/1)	Oct. 1976 4 years	University of Botswana and Swaziland, Gaborone, Botswana	3,300
b. Certificate course in statistics (3/3)	Aug. 1977 11 months	University College of Botswana, Gaborone, Botswana	7,900
2. <u>Seychelles</u>			
Diploma course in statistics (1/1)	July 1976 9 months	East African Statistical Training Centre, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania	300
3. <u>Sierra Leone</u>			
Diploma course in population studies (1/1)	Jan. 1977 4 months	University of Ghana, Lagon	400
4. <u>Zambia</u>			
Bachelor's course in statistics (2/2)	Sept. 1977 2 years	University of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania	4,300
		S.T.(1977)	16,200

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<u>Country</u>	<u>Commence date and duration</u>	<u>Location of Training Institution</u>	<u>Cost 1977-79 £</u>
5. <u>Malawi</u> Cert. course in statistics (7/7)	Aug. 1978 10 months	University of Botswana and Swaziland, Gaborone S.T.(1978)	14,400
6. <u>The Gambia</u> Course in theoretical and applied statis- tics (1/1)	June 1979 10 months	Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta	2,600
7. <u>Kenya</u> Degree course in statistics (5/5)	Sept. 1979 3 years	Makerere University, Kampala, Uganda	13,300
8. <u>Tanzania</u> Degree course in statistics (5/4)	Sept. 1979 3 years	Makerere University, Kampala, Uganda	10,100
9. <u>Malawi</u> Cert/Diploma course in statistics (8/8)	Aug. 1979 10 months	University College of Botswana, Gaborone	16,800
10. <u>Uganda</u> Diploma course in statistics (12/12)	Sept. 1979 9 months	East African Statistical Training Centre, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania	33,000
11. Diploma course in statistics (2/2)	Sept. 1979 9 months		5,700
		S.T.(1979)	81,500
		Total 1977-79: £112,100	

108. The total expenditure on statistical education and training incurred during the three year period 1977-79 stood at £112,100. This excludes £1,800 (referred to in para. 11) incurred on non-institutional training during the period. It must, however, be emphasized that though an award of 30 fellowships for degree courses in statistics tenable at the Institute of Applied Statistics and Economics, Makerere University, Kampala was agreed for the year 1979/80 but against this agreed award only nine positions were taken up by the Commonwealth members in that region. Similarly, against an award of 30 fellowships for diploma course in statistics conducted at the East African Statistical Training Centre at Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, only 14 fellowships were taken up by the Commonwealth countries in that region. Efforts are in hand to encourage the Commonwealth countries in Africa to avail of more facilities for fellowships available at the various statistical training centres in Africa.

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(d) Non-institutional training

109. The CFTC also provides awards for non-institutional type of training which may include training attachments in fields identified by requesting governments and study visits of officials of a developing statistical office to a more developed statistical office in another developing country to enable the former to familiarise themselves with the direction of new developments, innovations and research in statistical applications. During the review period only one Commonwealth country (Ghana) in the region took advantage of this facility when a candidate was attached to national data centre at Poona, India for six months to learn computer programming and analysis. The cost incurred for this training was £1,800/- in 1979 (Annex B, page 2 item c(2) refers). Besides this there have been no requests for study visits or other training attachments though these have evoked considerable interest in other regions of Commonwealth.

(e) Participation at statistical seminars and workshops

110. The CFTC support is also provided for participation in seminars and workshops if requested by Commonwealth governments. The principal criteria is that the seminar or workshop should have a substantial element of training and should effectively be helpful in the development of statistical services of the participating developing Commonwealth countries. Awards are however not tenable for attendance at conferences primarily designed for the exchange of views.

111. During the period no CFTC support was asked for by the developing Commonwealth countries in Africa for participation in seminars and workshops held in the region though such assistance in other regions at the request of the Commonwealth governments.

(f) Current projects expected to continue into 1980-81

112. The following current projects are expected to continue into 1980-81:

<u>Country/Project</u>	<u>Commencement date and duration</u>	<u>Nationality of Expert or Location of Training Institute</u>	<u>Estimated Cost</u>	
			<u>1980</u> £	<u>1981</u> £
1. <u>Kenya</u> Degree course in statistics (5)	Sept. 1979 3 years	Makerere University, Kampala, Uganda	14,000	15,000
2. <u>Tanzania</u> Degree course in statistics (4)	Sept. 1979 3 years	"	11,000	12,000
3. <u>Swaziland</u> Systems analyst/ programmer	Oct. 1979 2 years	India	10,000	11,000
TOTAL			£35,000	£38,000

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(g) New indicated projects

113. On recent assessments, a number of Commonwealth countries have given indications of their needs of technical assistance and requirements of statistical education and training for improving and strengthening their statistical services. These are given hereunder:

(i) Technical assistance projects indicated for 1980-81

			<u>Estimated Cost £:</u> <u>2 years (1980-81)</u>
1.	<u>Ghana</u>		
	4 Demographer statisticians for undertaking 1980 population census		
	2 for 2 years		60,000
	2 for 1 year		30,000
2.	<u>Lesotho</u>		
	1 Expert in national accounts	2 year	30,000
	1 Analytical demographer	1 year	15,000
3.	<u>Nigeria</u>		
	1 Statistician for Skoto State Statistical Office (OPEX)	2 years*	30,000
4.	<u>Sierra Leone</u>		
	1 Industrial Statistician (OPEX)	2 years	30,000
5.	<u>Swaziland</u>		
	1 National Accounts expert	2 years	30,000
	1 Labour force and manpower statistician	2 years	30,000
6.	<u>Uganda</u>		
	1 Lecturer in Agricultural statistics	2 years*	30,000
	1 Lecturer in National Accounts	2 years*	30,000
7.	<u>Tanzania</u>		
	Specialist to review the newly adopted syllabus of statistical course at the Statistical Training Centre, Dar es Salaam	2 weeks	1,000
			<hr/> 316,000

(ii) Statistical education and training needs indicated for 1980-81

		<u>No. of positions</u> <u>per year</u>	<u>Estimated Cost £:</u> <u>2 years (1980-81)</u>
1.	<u>The Gambia</u>		
	Diploma course in theoretical and applied economics at ISI Calcutta (10 months)	1	5,000 /...

* Positions likely to be extended

	<u>No. of positions per year</u>	<u>Estimated Cost £: 2 years (1980-81)</u>
2. <u>Kenya</u> Studies leading to BSC degree in statistics at Makerere University, Kampala, Uganda (3 years)	5	27,000
3. <u>Tanzania</u> Studies leading to BS degree in statistics at Makerere University, Kampala Uganda (3 years)	5	22,000
4. <u>Malawi</u> Certificate/Diploma course in statistics at University College of Botswana, Gaborone (10 months)	5	20,000
5. <u>Seychelles</u> Certificate/Diploma course in statistics at the East African Statistical Training Centre, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania (10 months)	2	4,000
6. <u>Uganda</u> Diploma course in statistics at the East African Statistical Training Centre, Dar es Salaam (10 months)	10	30,000
7. <u>Zambia</u> Diploma course in statistics at the East African Statistical Training Centre, Dar es Salaam (10 months)	5	10,000
		<hr/> £118,000

114. It must, however, be emphasized that the present funding situation of the CFTC does not permit it to meet any of the above technical assistance requirements. As for statistical education and training needs, the funding position of the CFTC may not permit it to take on more than 1/3 of the above demand unless the funding position improves substantially in the near future.

(h) Procedures for obtaining assistance through the CFTC

115. The CFTC provides support essentially for three programmes (i) General Technical Assistance, (ii) Education and Training and (iii) Export Market Development. We are concerned with only (i) and (ii) above.

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(i) General technical assistance programme

116. This programme covers all technical assistance requests in a number of inter-related fields including statistics. All requests involving advisers or operational experts to fill specific posts in developing Commonwealth countries for which qualified nationals are not available are met under this programme. The requests could be for short or long-term duration; the duration for less than six months is treated as short and the one for greater than six months as long-term. The programme also caters for teams of experts and consultancy firms usually drawn from Commonwealth countries for undertaking specific projects and tasks, where necessary.

117. All requests of technical assistance for statistics should be addressed to the Managing Director, CFTC along with a job description through the designated agency in each Commonwealth member country. The request should normally indicate the priority attached by the government in relation to other requests submitted by it to the CFTC. Requests for technical assistance in statistics have generally been accorded low priority by a number of countries.

118. In the case of operational experts, besides the job description the government seeking the expert should indicate the contribution it is willing to pay; this is normally the annual local salary attached to the post. This contribution is payable to the CFTC and not the expert. Generally the contribution, in annual terms, is payable to the CFTC when the expert is appointed.

(ii) Education and training programme

119. Under this programme, the CFTC helps the developing Commonwealth countries towards greater self-reliance by financing statistical education and training in other developing Commonwealth countries where appropriate training facilities are known to exist. When necessary training facilities are not available in developing countries a small number of awards tenable in developed Commonwealth countries can be made provided assistance is not available under bilateral or other multilateral programmes. The programme also allows in-service training attachments and study visits of officials of developing Commonwealth statistical offices to more advanced statistical offices in the developing countries to familiarise with the direction of new developments and statistical applications. The programme has also encouraged the participation of statisticians of developing Commonwealth countries in seminars and workshops aimed at helping the participants to improve their statistical services.

120. All requests for statistical education and training must be made by the requesting government to the Director, Education and Training Programme, CFTC, Commonwealth Secretariat, Marlborough House, Pall Mall, London SW1Y 5HX through the designated agency in each Commonwealth country. A brochure describing the education and training programme of the CFTC, which lists the designated agency in each Commonwealth country for submission of requests to the CFTC whether for statistical education and training or in-service training attachment or study visits is attached as Annex III. All requests for statistical education and training have to be submitted on prescribed forms ET/1 and ET/3 (attached to Annex III). On receipt of these forms, further action for acceptance and placement of candidates recommended by a government are taken by the CFTC.

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Annex I

Commonwealth Development Assistance Programme

1. The scheme for Commonwealth Development Assistance was formulated by the Commonwealth Officials in Nairobi, Kenya, in June 1967. The scope of the scheme was later enlarged in April 1971, when an inter-governmental multilateral development fund known as the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation (CFTC), was set up to meet the technical assistance needs of the developing Commonwealth countries, associated states, dependent territories of the members and Commonwealth Inter-Governmental organizations and agencies.
2. All Commonwealth governments support the Fund by making annual contributions, on a voluntary basis, in convertible or non-convertible currency. Assistance from the Fund is available to any developing Commonwealth country, an associate state or dependent territory of any member, and any Commonwealth inter-governmental organization or agency (there are currently about 60 such member countries, associate states, dependent territories and inter-governmental organizations associated with the Fund).
3. The general policies of the CFTC are formulated by a Board of Representatives consisting of one representative of each participating government. Between the meetings of the Board, policy guidance is given by a Committee of Management selected annually by the Board, with the Commonwealth Secretary-General serving as its Chairman. The Managing Director is, however, responsible for the day-to-day management and operation of the Fund.

Policies and Functions of the Fund

4. The main purpose of the Fund is to take advantage of shared experience and similarities among the member Commonwealth countries to promote development within the Commonwealth and thus demonstrate in a practical way the ideals of co-operation and mutual assistance, and thereby strengthening multilateral links among the Commonwealth countries and its peoples.
5. The Fund's resources aim at financing requests for technical assistance for economic and social development in the Commonwealth in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the Board of Representatives from time to time.
6. The thrust of the Fund's activities is currently directed to the following broad areas:
 - (a) the General Technical Assistance Programme, which covers the provision of technical assistance in a wide range of inter-related fields of economic and social development;
 - (b) the Export Market Development Programme, which provides for technical assistance geared to the expansion of exports, and

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administers market research and trade promotion studies;

(c) the Education and Training Programme.

7. Under the Fund's financing arrangements a developing Commonwealth country, including an associate state or a dependent territory of a member, is eligible for the following types of technical assistance in the field of statistics:

- (i) Expertise, advisory and/or consultancy assistance for a study of the statistical system and organization to meet the data needs to serve as an adequate base for decision making and socio-economic and manpower planning needs.
- (ii) Facilities for study and/or training including on-the-job practical experience at an educational or other institution in a developing Commonwealth country for a government nominated candidate enabling the candidate to perform his duties and functions more efficiently and effectively on the completion of his course of studies and/or training.
- (iii) Facilities for non-institutional training.
- (iv) Support for seminars and workshops.

Current Technical Assistance Activities

8. We have currently 14 advisers and operational experts in statistics in the field on long-term basis helping some of the developing Commonwealth countries to develop their statistical systems and services as required. This is in addition to three short-term experts. More recently we have received a number of requests for long-term expert advisory positions again from developing commonwealth countries. These are being examined and every effort shall be made to provide the needed experts as early as possible. Most of the requests received are in the field of economic statistics though in some cases we have helped the countries to find data processing experts, or in teaching statistics at a statistical training institute or centre.

9. In addition to the provision of long-term expert advisory services, the services of the statistics adviser, a member of Headquarters Technical Assistance Group, are also available to the developing Commonwealth countries for short-term advisory consultations and missions. This is in response to urgent requests for advice and other matters of concern to developing Commonwealth governments. During the last year at least three short-term missions were mounted from the Headquarters and, according to the present known position, at least four short-term missions to the developing Commonwealth countries are planned in the next three to four months.

Statistical Training

10. Besides the advisory and consultancy services, considerable emphasis is being given to providing facilities for statistical educa-
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tion and/or training including on-the-job practical experience at an educational or other institution in a developing Commonwealth country for candidates nominated by another developing Commonwealth country. Generally awards are made for study and training in another Commonwealth country within the same region. Awards tenable outside the region are also made where appropriate facilities are reported to be not available in the region. So far the demand for statistical training has been on a very modest scale but it is believed that in the years to come more developing Commonwealth countries are likely to avail themselves of the facilities available within the region, or outside if the required facilities are not found in the region.

Non-Institutional Training

11. The CFTC also provides awards for non-institutional type of training which may include training attachments and study visits of officials of a developing statistical office to a more developed statistical office to enable the former to familiarise themselves with the direction of new developments, innovations, and research in the latter organization. Such study visits have been recently initiated and have attracted considerable interest.

Other Type of Assistance

12. CFTC support is also provided for seminars or workshops if requested. The principal criteria is that the seminar or workshop should have a substantial element of training and should effectively lead to the development of the statistical services of the participating developing Commonwealth countries.

13. It may be of interest to know that under the above stated programme, the CFTC financed the participation of nearly thirty (30) statisticians of the developing Commonwealth countries at the last (8th) Conference of Commonwealth Statisticians which was held in Barbados, West Indies, during November-December 1975.

Annex II

Review of Technical Assistance in Statistics in Africa, 1977 - 1979

Country/Project	Commencement date and duration	Nationality of Expert/Consultant or location of Trg Ins.	Cost of Project (£)			Total 1977-79	Remarks
			1977	1978	1979		
A. 1977							
1. <u>Botswana</u> Review of Statistical Services	Jan. 1977 10 days	TAG Individual	500			500	Completed
2. <u>Lesotho</u> Advice on technical assistance and training needs	Feb. 1977 1 week	TAG Individual	400			400	Completed
3. <u>Malawi</u> a. Bachelors Degree course in statistics (1)**	Oct. 1976 4 years	University of Botswana and Swaziland, Botswana	1,100*	1,100	1,100*	3,300*	Completed
b. Certificate Course in statistics (3)	Aug. 1977 11 months	University College of Botswana, Gaborone	7,900			7,900	Completed
4. <u>Seychelles</u> Course in statistics (1)	July 1976 9 months	East African Stat. Trg. Centre, Dar es Salaam	300			300	Completed
5. <u>Sierra Leone</u> Diploma course in Population Studies	Jan. 1977 4 months	University of Ghana, Lagon	400			400	Completed

Country/Project	Commencement date and duration	Nationality of Expert/Consultant or location of Trg Ins.	Cost of Project (£)			Total 1977-79	Remarks
			1977	1978	1979		
6. <u>Swaziland</u> Advice on technical assistance and training needs in statistics	Feb. 1977 1 week	TAG Individual	400			400	Completed
7. <u>Tanzania</u> a. Senior lecturer in statistics at Dar es Salaam Stat Trg Centre (OPEX)	Apr. 1977 2 years	India	14,000	10,800	2,600	27,400	Extended for 1 year sec 8/2-79
b. Expert in Systems Analysis	Jan. 1977 2 years	India	15,000	10,800	15,200	41,000	Extended for 1 year 8/6-79
8. <u>Zambia</u> BA Degree course in statistics(2)	Sept. 1977 2 years	University of Dar es Salaam Tanzania	4,300			4,300	Completed
b. <u>1978</u>							
1. <u>Lesotho</u> Agricultural statistician (OPEX)	May 1978 1 year 3 months	India		9,400	7,200	16,600	Completed in 9/79 see item 4(a) in 79
2. <u>Malawi</u> Cert Diploma course in statistics(7)	Aug. 1978 10 months	University of Botswana and Swaziland, Gaborone		14,400		14,400	Completed

* Year in which total project cost was incurred.

** Project carried over from previous year.

Country/Project	Commencement date and duration	Nationality of Expert/Consultant or location of Trg Ins.	Cost of Project (£)			Total 1977-79	Remarks
			1977	1978	1979		
3. <u>Swaziland</u> Assistance for preparing alphabetical index for commodities	May 1978 1 month	TAG Individual		1,100		1,100	Completed
C. 1979							
1. <u>Gambia</u> Course in theoretical and applied statistics(10)	June 1979 10 months	Indian Stat Institute, Calcutta			2,600	2,600	Completed
2. <u>Ghana</u> Computer prog. and analysis - an attachment	May 1979 6 months	National data Centre, Poona, India			1,800	1,800	Completed
3. <u>Kenya</u> Degree course in statistics(5)	Sept. 1979 3 years	Makerere Univ. Kampala, Uganda			13,300	13,300	Continues in 1980
4. <u>Lesotho</u> Agricultural statistician	3 months	India					Cost included under B1 1978
5. <u>Malawi</u> Cert/diploma course in stat. (8)	Aug. 1979 10 months	University College of Botswana, Gaborone			16,800	16,800	Shall complete in June 1980

Country/Project	Commencement date and duration	Nationality of Expert/Consul- tant or loca- tion of Trg Ins.	Cost of Project (£)			Total 1977-79	Remarks
			1977	1978	1979		
6. <u>Seychelles</u> Economic statistician (OPEX)	March 1979 2 years	Ghana			15,000	15,000	Continues to 1980/81
7. <u>Swaziland</u> a. Review of statistical system/services	June 1979 2 weeks	TAG Individual			700	700	Completed
b. Systems analyst/programmer	Oct. 1979 2 years	India			2,400	2,400	
8. <u>Tanzania</u> a. Lecturer in stat.(OPEX)(1)	April 1979 1 year	India			10,000	10,000	To continue to 4/80
b. Expert in systems analysis	Jan. 1979 1 year	India			15,200	15,200	
c. Degree course in statistics(4)	Sept. 1979 3 years	Makerere Univ. Kampala, Uganda			10,100	10,100	Continues in 1980
d. Expert for reviewing syllabus of stat. courses at STC, Dar es Salaam	Sept. 1979 1 month	UK			2,000	2,000	Completed
9. <u>Uganda</u> Diploma course in stat.(12)	Sept. 1979 9 months	East African Statistical Training Centre, Dar es Salaam			33,000	33,000	Will complete on 6/1980

Country/Project	Commencement date and duration	Nationality of Expert/Consultant or location of Trg. Ins.	Cost of Project (£)			Total 1977-79	Remarks
			1977	1978	1979		
10. <u>Zambia</u> Diploma course in stat. (2)	Sept. 1979 9 months	East African Statistical Training Centre, Dar es Salaam			5,700	5,700	Will complete on 6/1980
TOTAL			44,300	47,600	154,700	246,600	

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CFTC Review of Technical Assistance in Statistics in Africa

A. Current projects expected to continue into 1980 and 1981:

Country/Project	Commencement date and duration	Nationality of Expert/ Consultant or location of Trg Institution	Estimated Cost		Total Cost 1980-81	Remarks
			1980	1981		
1. <u>Kenya</u> Degree course in statistics (5)	Sept. 1979 3 years	Makerere University, Kampala, Uganda	14,000	15,000	29,000	Expected to be completed in June 1981
2. <u>Swaziland</u> Systems analyst/ programmer	Oct. 1979 2 years	India	10,000	11,000	21,000	Expected completion Sept. 1981
3. <u>Tanzania</u> Degree course in statistics (4)	Sept. 1979 2 years	Makerere University, Kampala, Uganda	11,000	12,000	23,000	Expected to be completed in June 1981

B. New indicated projects for 1980 and 1981 (not yet accepted for CFTC support):

Country/Project	Commencement date and duration	Nationality of Expert/ Consultant or location of Training Institution	Estimated Cost for 1980-1981 £
<u>(i) Technical Assistance Projects</u>			
1. <u>Ghana</u> 4 Demographer Statisticians for undertaking the 1980 population census	1980		
2 for 2 years	2 years		60,000
2 for 1 year	1 year		30,000
2. <u>Lesotho</u> 1 Expert in National Accounts	2 years		30,000
	1 year		15,000
3. <u>Nigeria</u> 1 Statistician for Skoto State Statistical Office (OPEX)	2 years*		30,000
4. <u>Sierra Leone</u> 1 Industrial Statistician (OPEX)	2 years		30,000
5. <u>Swaziland</u> 1 National accounts expert	2 years		30,000
1 Labour force and manpower statistician	2 years		30,000
6. <u>Uganda</u> 1 Lecturer in agricultural stat.	2 years*		30,000
1 Lecturer in national accounts	2 years		30,000
7. <u>Tanzania</u> Specialist to review the newly adopted syllabus of statistical courses at the Statistical Trg. Centre, Dar es Salaam	2 weeks		1,000
		TOTAL	316,000

*Positions likely to be extended

Country/Project	Commencement date and duration	Nationality of Expert/ Consultant or location of Training Institution	Estimated Cost for 1980-1981 £
(ii) <u>Statistical education and training needs</u>			
1. <u>The Gambia</u> Diploma course in theoretical and applied economics at ISI, Calcutta (1)	10 months	Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta, India	5,000
2. <u>Kenya</u> Studies leading to BSc degree in statistics (5)	3 years	Makerere University, Kampala, Uganda	27,000
3. <u>Tanzania</u> Studies leading to BSc degree in statistics (5)	3 years	"	22,000
4. <u>Malawi</u> Certificate/Diploma course in statistics (5)	10 months	University College of Botswana, Gaborone	20,000
5. <u>Seychelles</u> Certificate/Diploma course in statistics (2)	10 months	East African Statistical Training Centre, Dar es Salaam	4,000
6. <u>Uganda</u> Diploma course in statistics(10)	10 months	"	30,000
7. <u>Zambia</u> Diploma course in statistics(J)	10 months	"	10,000
		TOTAL	118,000
		GRAND TOTAL	434,000

Annex III

COMMONWEALTH SECRETARIAT COMMONWEALTH FUND FOR TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION Education and Training Programme

The Fund

The Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation, established in April 1971, is an inter-governmental multilateral development fund administered by the Commonwealth Secretariat. Through the Fund, technical assistance is made available to Commonwealth developing countries to assist them in meeting their national development priorities.

All Commonwealth governments support the Fund by making annual contributions, on a voluntary basis, in convertible or non-convertible currency. Assistance from the Fund is available to developing member countries of the Commonwealth, associated states or dependent territories of any member, and Commonwealth inter-governmental organisations or agencies.

The general policies of the CFTC are formulated by a Board of Representatives, consisting of one representative of each participating government. Between meetings of the Board, policy guidance is given by a Committee of Management, selected annually by the Board, with the Commonwealth Secretary-General serving as Chairman. The Managing Director is responsible for the day-to-day management and operation of the Fund.

The Fund's operations are conducted through three programmes:

- (a) the General Technical Assistance Programme, which covers the provision of technical assistance in a wide range of inter-related fields of economic and social development;
- (b) the Export Market Development Programme, which provides for technical assistance geared to the expansion of exports, and administers market research and trade promotion studies;
- (c) the Education and Training Programme, the main provisions of which are described overleaf.

Education and Training Programme

1. The terms of the Memorandum of Understanding on the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation provide for the Fund's resources to be used, inter alia, to "finance education and training of personnel from one developing Commonwealth country in another developing Commonwealth

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country in such fields and under such terms and conditions as may be agreed by the Board of Representatives."

2. Following consideration by the Board of Representatives and the Committee of Management, the Education and Training Programme of the Fund was launched in June 1972.

General Objectives

3. The Programme supplements existing schemes of co-operation in the fields of education and training, and, through the provision of awards on a third-party basis, enables developing countries more easily to share their education and training facilities and thus to assist in each other's development.

4. The Programme is used to promote new schemes of co-operation and to expand existing programmes, both in formal education and in the extensive field of non-institutional education and training. The two main objectives of the Programme are:

(a) to enable a greater number of countries, either as sending or receiving countries, to participate in programmes of co-operation in formal education in areas which are recognised as being of prime importance to national development;

(b) to enable countries to co-operate in education and training schemes, outside the conventional field of formal education, which are designed to meet specific development needs but which do not fit easily into the patterns of existing programmes.

Priorities

5. In the consideration of proposals for assistance, priority is given to study or training programmes which will materially contribute to a country's economic and social development. The following are regarded as priority fields of study and training (in alphabetical order) but consideration is also given to training proposals in other fields:

- (i) Agricultural development including animal husbandry, fisheries and forestry.
- (ii) Education: teacher training, teaching/learning techniques, educational planning and administration.
- (iii) Industrial development, including small scale industries and work experience.
- (iv) Monetary and fiscal development.
- (v) Natural resources: assessment and exploitation; management.

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- (vi) Public and business administration; management.
- (vii) Social development: health and social welfare.
- (viii) Trade development.
- (ix) Transport and communications.
- (x) Others: development planning, statistics.

6. Within these broad fields, particularly favourable consideration is accorded to proposals for the training of technicians and other middle level workers in government, industry and commerce.

7. Awards are given for non-institutional forms of training, particularly where these are designed to provide essential manpower skills or to assist in reducing unemployment. Non-institutional training may take a variety of forms and may include study visits and training attachments, both in the public and private sectors, designed to familiarise trainees with valuable innovations, research and experience in other developing countries related to specific development projects in the home country.

8. Priority is not normally given to first-degree studies of a general nature, either in the arts or sciences, but consideration can be given to proposals for studies at this level which have a clearly identifiable vocational or professional bias. Where practicable, awards are restricted to post-basic courses and do not normally extend over a period of more than three years in respect of any student.

9. Awards are occasionally made to post-graduate students in some disciplines at centres of excellence in developing countries.

10. Particularly favourable consideration is given to proposals which have a built-in multiplier effect (for example, the training of trainers).

11. Where possible, awards are made for study and training in another country within the same region. Awards tenable outside the region are made where appropriate facilities are not available in the region.

12. Support may be provided for seminars or workshops in developing countries that are developmentally oriented and have a substantial training element.

13. Following a decision by the Board of Representatives at its meeting in Hong Kong in September 1976, not more than 100,000 annually of the Programme's resources may be utilised to finance training in developed countries of the Commonwealth when satisfactory facilities are not available in developing countries. While the major thrust of the Programme will continue to be directed towards supporting

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training undertaken in developing countries, a small number of awards, tenable in Australia, Britain, Canada and New Zealand, may be made within the following guidelines:

(a) awards will be made only where assistance is not available under bilateral or other multilateral programmes;

(b) preference will be given to training programmes of not more than one year's duration;

(c) preference will be given to training attachments in fields identified by requesting governments as being of indisputable importance to national economic development, e.g. export market operations, industrial experience and certain areas of agro-industrial and management training;

(d) awards can be made for participants in seminars and workshops with a high training content, but not for attendance at conferences primarily designed for the exchange of views.

14. In the allocation of awards the Board of Representatives considers it to be desirable to relate disbursements broadly to the education and training facilities which are available in relation to the population, the assistance which is already provided from bilateral or multilateral aid programmes, and to discriminate positively in favour of countries which have acute and urgent education and training needs and very limited resources with which to meet them.

15. Examples of awards approved in the period June 1972 - December 1976 are given in Appendix A.

Administration of the Education and Training Programme

16. Each Commonwealth country participating in the Programme has appointed an agency or office to nominate candidates for training in other Commonwealth countries, to consider applications made by other countries for education and training places, and to be the point of communication with the CFTC on education and training matters. (See Appendix B).

17. Requests for education and training awards should be addressed by agencies to the Director, Education and Training Programme, Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation, Commonwealth Secretariat, Marlborough House, Pall Mall, London SW1Y 5HX.

18. Before submitting requests for CFTC assistance, agencies are expected to satisfy themselves that their proposals are in line with national manpower training priorities and that appropriate employment vacancies will be available for trainees on their return. In making their proposals, agencies are asked to specify the purpose of the education and training requested, the type and length of the programme

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that is envisaged, and to provide the background information which will enable the proposal to be evaluated and processed rapidly. Form ET/1 is available for this purpose.

19. Proposals are examined in the light of the Fund's terms of reference and the resources that are available. If a proposal qualifies for support, steps are taken to match the request with an offer. In some cases, this is a comparatively simple operation, especially where the agency submitting the request has already been in communication with the agency of a country or with an institution which is able to provide an appropriate course of study or training. In other cases, it is necessary to approach agencies in order to locate a suitable study or training programme, and to elicit an offer to make facilities available.

20. When a suitable matching offer has been received, the requesting agency is informed of the study or training programme which is available and of the conditions which students or trainees must satisfy (e.g. age, entrance qualifications).

21. Prospective applicants are selected by the nominating agency using their own procedures for this purpose. The selection process includes the screening of candidates to ensure that they have demonstrated suitability for the study or training programme. It also covers language proficiency, medical fitness and verification of qualifications. Form ET/3 should be used for the nomination of selected candidates.

22. Offering agencies are responsible for determining the acceptability of nominees and for informing the Director of their decision.

Awards

23. Awards are made to men and women whose candidature is approved by their government and who are acceptable to the government of the receiving country.

24. Awards are made on the understanding that they will be continued for the period of the programme of study or training for which they are granted, but may be terminated at any time on the advice of the authorities of the country providing the training for reasons of poor health, unsatisfactory conduct, breaches of the conditions of the award or failure to make satisfactory progress.

25. The award covers the cost of travel for the student or trainee to the place of his training by the most direct route and return, normally, to his place of ordinary residence. Such travel is by the most appropriate and economic means available.

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26. The value of each award is based on covering, in whole or in part, the costs of: approved fees; books and apparatus; special clothing where necessary; approved travel connected with the study or training programme; personal maintenance allowance; and other agreed items. Awards are calculated so that recipients may enjoy a modest standard of living.

Academic Exchanges Programme

27. Under the Academic Exchanges Programme, which is funded by CFTC and jointly administered by the Commonwealth Secretariat and the Association of Commonwealth Universities, awards for periods not exceeding three months may be made to university staff of Commonwealth developing countries for:

(a) attachments to universities in other Commonwealth developing countries to obtain greater experience and training;

(b) study visits to universities in Commonwealth developing countries to enhance their ability to contribute to national development;

(c) university exchange between Commonwealth developing countries, with a specific developmental objective in view;

(d) participation in university sponsored seminars and conferences in Commonwealth developing countries which are developmentally oriented.

28. Applications for these awards should be made either to the CFTC or, through university channels, to the Secretary General, Association of Commonwealth Universities, 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF.

Appendix A

CFTC Education and Training Awards, 1972-78

In response to proposals put forward by governments, Commonwealth organisations and regional bodies, awards were approved during the period June 1972-June 1978 in a wide variety of training fields regarded as important for development.

The awards covered (a) courses in technical, professional and vocational institutions; (b) degree studies in universities; (c) study visits; (d) training attachments; (e) support for seminars and workshops.

Examples are given below of subject fields in each type of study or training programme for which awards were approved.

(a) Courses in technical, professional and vocational institutions

Accountancy, agriculture, air traffic control, banking, customs and excise, diplomacy, farm management, forestry, hotel management, laboratory technology, legislative drafting, local government administration, meteorology, nutrition, orthopaedic technology, physical planning, ports administration, postal administration, public health inspection, radiography, small industries development, statistics, telecommunications, university administration.

(b) Degree studies in universities

Agriculture, environmental engineering, forestry, meteorology, mining engineering, pharmacology, sugar technology, veterinary science.

(c) Study visits

Agricultural research, audit, cattle management, cocoa production, curriculum development, examinations, food storage, forestry, industrial relations, library administration, literacy, schools broadcasting, teacher education.

(d) Training attachments

Agrometeorology, artificial insemination, banking, fisheries, industrial hygiene, insurance, logging operations, medical records, mines safety and explosives, museumology, pig production, pilotage, price control, seamen's employment, school administration, statistics, stored products technology.

(e) Seminars/workshops

(i) supported wholly or in part by CFTC

Administration and supervision in education, book development,
/...

disaster preparedness, health administration and management, inspection of schools, low-cost science equipment, management of public enterprises, personnel management, public service commissions, radio broadcasting, teaching the deaf, technical education and industry, training of lay magistrates, wood preservation.

(ii) where CFTC facilitated attendance

Adult education, agricultural statistics, book publishing, forestry, hospital administration, hydro-power development, immunology, manpower training, off-shore prospecting, rural co-operative development, strategies for increasing employment, teaching of French, telecommunications.

Appendix B

Agencies of the Education and Training Programme of the
Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation

AUSTRALIA	The Secretary Department of Foreign Affairs Canberra	GAMBIA, The	The Establishment Secretary The Quadrangle Banjul
BAHAMAS	The Permanent Secretary Ministry of External Affairs P.O. Box N 792 Nassau	GHANA	The Government Economist External Aid Division Ministry of Economic Planning P.O. Box M 76 Accra
BANGLADESH	The Deputy Secretary External Resources Division Ministry of Planning Sher-E-Bangla Nagar Dacca 15	GRENADA	The Permanent Secretary Planning, Development and Training Office of the Prime Minister Botanic Gardens St. George's
BARBADOS	The Chief Training Officer Training Division Government of Barbados Pine Plantation House Pine Gardens St. Michael	GUYANA	The Permanent Secretary Public Service Ministry (Training Division) P.O. Box 508 Georgetown
BOTSWANA	The Permanent Secretary Ministry of Education Private Bag 5 Gaborone	INDIA	The Director Department of Economic Affairs Ministry of Finance New Delhi
CANADA	Canadian International Development Agency Jackson Building 122 Bank Street Ottawa, Ontario	JAMAICA	The Chief Technical Director National Planning Agency P.O. Box 634 Kingston 5
CYPRUS	The Director-General Ministry of Foreign Affairs Nicosia	KENYA	The Permanent Secretary Directorate of Personnel Management P.O. Box 30050 Nairobi
FIJI	The Secretary for Foreign Affairs Department of Foreign Affairs Prime Minister's Office Suva		

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LESOTHO	The Director National Manpower Development Secretariat P.O. Box MS 517 Maseru	PAPUA NEW GUINEA	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade Central Government Offices Post Office Wards Strip Waigani
MALAWI	The Secretary to the President and Cabinet Personnel Division P.O. Box 30227 Capital City Lilongwe 3	SEYCHELLES	The Permanent Secretary Ministry of Education and Culture La Bastille P.O. Box 48 Mahe
MALAYSIA	The Chief Secretary to the Government Economic Planning Unit Prime Minister's Department Kuala Lumpur 11-01	SIERRA LEONE	The Development Secretary Ministry of Development and Economic Planning Ministerial Building George Street Freetown
MALTA	The Permanent Secretary Ministry of Education and Culture Valletta	SINGAPORE	The Permanent Secretary Ministry of Finance Revenue Division 36th Floor, CPF Building Robinson Road
MAURITIUS	The Director Economic Planning Unit Ministry of Economic Planning and Development Government House Port Louis	SOLOMON ISLANDS	The Secretary for Foreign Affairs Foreign Affairs Department Office of the Chief Minister Honiara
NAURU	Nauru Government Office 11, Carteret Street London SW1, United Kingdom	SRI LANKA	The Director External Resources Division Ministry of Finance and Planning P.O. Box 277 Colombo 1
NEW ZEALAND	The Director External Aid Division Ministry of Foreign Affairs Wellington	SWAZILAND	The Permanent Secretary Department of Establishments and Training P.O. Box 170 Mbabane
NIGERIA	The Senior Assistant Secretary Federal Ministry of Economic Development and Reconstruc- tion Economic Affairs Division P.M.B. 12558 Lagos	TANZANIA	The Principal Secretary Ministry of Manpower Development P.O. Box 2483 Dar es Salaam

TONGA	The Secretary to the Government Prime Minister's Office Nuku'alofa	WESTERN SAMOA	The Secretary to the Government Prime Minister's Department P.O. Box 193 Apia
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	The Permanent Secretary (Planning and Development) Ministry of Finance Trinidad House, St. Vincent Street Port-of-Spain	ZAMBIA	The Secretary Bursaries Committee Ministry of Education P.O. Box RW 93 Lusaka
UGANDA	The Director of Planning Ministry of Planning and Economic Development P.O. Box 13 Entebbe	COOK ISLANDS	The Director of External Affairs External Affairs Division Government of the Cook Islands P.O. Box 552 Rarotonga
UNITED KINGDOM	Ministry of Overseas Develop- ment Eland House Stag Place London SW1		

Associated States of the Eastern Caribbean

ANTIGUA	The Chief Training Officer Training Division 27 Mary's Street St. John's	ST. LUCIA	The Permanent Secretary Establishment Division Premier's Office Government Buildings Castries
DOMINICA	The Chief Establishment Officer Establishment Department Government Headquarters Kennedy Avenue Roseau	ST. VINCENT	The Chief Personnel Officer Service Commissions Department Kingstown
ST. CHRIS- TOPHER-NEVIS- ANGUILLA	The Permanent Secretary Establishment Division Government Headquarters P.O. Box 186 Basseterre		

Dependent Territories

Australia

CHRISTMAS ISLAND	The Secretary Department of Education International Education Branch P.O. Box 826, Woden Australian Capital Territory Australia, 2606
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New Zealand

NIUE ISLAND	The Director of Education Education Department Alofi Niue Island	TOKELAU ISLANDS	The Department of Education (Tokelau Islands Section) Private Bag Wellington, New Zealand
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United Kingdom

BELIZE	The Permanent Secretary (Establishment) Service Commissions and Establishment Department Belmopan	GIBRALTAR	The Government Secretariat Gibraltar
BERMUDA	The Chief Executive Officer The Bermuda College Devonshire	GILBERT ISLANDS	The Secretary Ministry of Education, Training and Culture P.O. Box 263 Bikenibeu Tarawa
BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS	The Permanent Secretary Office of the Chief Minister Tortola	HONG KONG	Hong Kong Government Office 6 Grafton Street London W1
CAYMAN ISLANDS	The Principal Secretary (Personnel) Personnel and Management Services Division Government Administration Building George Town Grand Cayman	MONTSERRAT	The Permanent Secretary Manpower and Administration Governor's Office Plymouth
FALKLAND ISLANDS and depen- dencies	The Colonial Secretary Falkland Islands	NEW HEBRIDES	The Establishment Secretary Attention: Scholarship Officer British Residency Vila
		St. HELENA and depen- dencies	The Education Department St. Helena
		TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS	The Permanent Secretary Ministry of Health, Education, Welfare and Local Government Grand Turk
		TUVALU	Ministry of Social Services Vaiaku Funafuti

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Some useful publications

"Research Strengths of Universities in the Developing Countries of the Commonwealth" (second edition) (a register prepared by the Association of Commonwealth Universities). A.C.U. 1978.

"Training for Agricultural Development, a Directory of Resources in the Commonwealth", Commonwealth Secretariat, 1976.

"Guide to Education and Training Resources in the Developing Countries of the Commonwealth," Commonwealth Secretariat, 1977.

Appendix C

FORM ET/1

COMMONWEALTH FUND FOR TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION
EDUCATION AND TRAINING PROGRAMME

R E Q U E S T

By the Government of for the
provision of education or training facilities.

Notes: (a) This Form has been devised with a view to ensuring that the relevant information will be provided which will enable full appreciation to be made of the assistance that is required. Careful completion of this form will permit action to be taken rapidly to obtain a matching offer of assistance from another country.

(b) One completed copy of this form should be sent to the Managing Director, CFTC, Commonwealth Secretariat, Marlborough House, Pall Mall, London SW1Y 5HX, England.

1. Background information:

Please explain the circumstances which give rise to this request. The object of the study/training programme requested, and the contribution it will make to national development, should be clearly stated.

2. Priority classification:

If you are submitting, or intending to submit, more than one request, what is the rank order of this proposal? (1st, 2nd, 3rd, etc.)

3. Other applications:

Has assistance been requested from any other source for this training proposal? If so, please provide details

4. Programme requested:

Please state as fully as possible:

/...

- (a) the type of course which is required, e.g. diploma course in animal husbandry: technical course in chemical engineering: practical attachment to computerised salary unit;
- (b) i. the standard or level at which the study/training programme is to begin;
ii. the standard it is desired to attain;
- (c) the capacity in which the student(s)/trainee(s) are likely to be subsequently employed and the nature of the duties involved;
- (d) approximate length of training considered necessary. If applicable, please indicate the maximum period beyond which student(s)/trainee(s) should not be away from your country.

5. Location of study/training programme:

- (a) Is there an appropriate course available in your own country?
- (b) Are you aware of a developing Commonwealth country/institution where an appropriate programme is available?
- (c) If so, are you already in touch with the government/institution concerned? (Copies of relevant correspondence may be attached to this form).
- (d) Would you wish to specify any region or countries where you would consider it inappropriate for your students/trainees to be sent?

6. Candidates:

- (a) Have candidate(s) for study/training already been selected? (If so, nomination Form ET/3 should be completed and should accompany this application)

<p>(b) If no candidate(s) have yet been selected, the following information should be provided:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. the minimum educational qualification to be held by the candidate(s); ii. the experience it is expected the trainee would possess; iii. the number of students/trainees for whom facilities are requested, and whether it is desired that they should all receive training at the same time or in groups at intervals; iv. the approximate date from which facilities are required; v. the period of notice required before the candidates can be available. 	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
<p>7. <u>Special considerations:</u> Please give details of any special considerations affecting this request.</p>	<hr/>
<p>8. <u>Finance:</u> Is your Government able to make a contribution towards the cost of the proposed study/training programme (e.g. transport costs) over and above any contribution your Government has already made to the CFTC?</p>	<hr/>
<p>9. <u>Correspondence:</u> Please indicate position and address of the official to whom correspondence regarding this request should be addressed. The telegraphic address should also be given.</p>	<hr/>

10. Authorisation of request:

This request is made on behalf of the Government of

Signed

Title

Date

For use by CFTC:

Request considered suitable/unsuitable/more information required.

.....
Managing Director

Date

/...

FORM ET/3

COMMONWEALTH FUND FOR TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION

EDUCATION AND TRAINING PROGRAMME

F O R M O F N O M I N A T I O N

By the Government of for a course
of study/training in requested in
(subject field)

Form ET/1.

Note: Unless otherwise indicated, one completed copy of this form should be sent to the Managing Director, CFTC, Commonwealth Secretariat, Marlborough House, London, SW1Y 5HX.

PART I Personal details (to be completed by nominee):

Please print or type. It would be helpful if a photograph could be attached.

1. (a) Surname	
(b) Forenames	
2. Sex - Male/Female	
3. Address	
4. Date and place of birth	
5. Nationality	
6. (a) Married/Single	
(b) Number of children	
7. (a) Name and address of person to be notified in emergency.	
(b) Relationship of this person to you	

/...

9. Education Record - Note: If you have recently taken an examination or are about to do so, please say what the examination is and when the result may be expected.

Educational Institution	Location	Years attended		Degrees, diplomas and certificates, if any, and subjects studied	Special fields of study
		From	To		

11. Language proficiency (nominee's own assessment):

	<u>English</u>	<u>Other language.....</u>
Reading:	good/average/poor	good/average/poor
Speaking:	good/average/poor	good/average/poor
Writing:	good/average/poor	good/average/poor

12. Employment record (listing most recent post first):

(a) Present or most recent post with dates of service

(Describe your duties briefly, indicating your personal responsibility).

Present salary:

i. Basic (per mensem)

ii. All inclusive (per mensem)

Name and address of employer

Type of organisation

(b) Previous post with dates of service

(Describe your duties briefly, indicating your personal responsibility.)

(c) Previous post with dates of service

(Describe your duties briefly, indicating your personal responsibility).

13. Have you travelled abroad before? If so, where, for what purpose, and for how long?

14. Please attach a statement of not more than 250 words on the study/training programme you wish to follow. (This statement should be approved by your Government).

/...

PART II (To be completed by nominee)
Please print or type

UNDERTAKING

I, of
(use block letters, surname last) (country)

certify that the statements made by me in Part I of this form are true, complete and correct to the best of my belief.

If accepted for an Award, I undertake to:

- (a) Carry out such instructions and abide by such conditions as may be stipulated by both my Government and the host Government in respect of this course of study/training.
- (b) Follow the course of study or training, and abide by the rules of the university or other institution or establishment in which I study or train.
- (c) Refrain from engaging in political activities, or any form of employment for profit or gain during this course.
- (d) Submit any progress reports which may be prescribed.
- (e) Return to my home country at the end of my course of study or training.

I also fully understand that if I am granted an Award, it may be subsequently withdrawn if I fail to make adequate progress, or for other sufficient cause determined by the host Government or my own Government.

.....
(signature of nominee)

Date

PART III (To be completed by an authorised official of the nominating Government)

1. Observations of the nominating
Government on:

(a) The nominee's personal qualities,
education and employment record
and knowledge of English.

(b) His general fitness to benefit
fully from the course of study/
training for which he is being
nominated.

(c) Any special reasons for his
selection

(d) Description of the post he will be
required to fill on the satis-
factory completion of this study/
training

2. Official nomination:

On behalf of the Government of I certify that:

(a) I have examined the educational, professional or other certificates quoted by
the nominee in Part I of this form and I am satisfied that they are authentic
and relate to the nominee.

(b) I have examined the medical certificate and x-ray report produced by the
nominee which states that he is medically fit and free from any infectious
disease and that having regard to his physical and mental history there is no
reason to suppose that the nominee is other than fit to undertake the journey
to and to remain under training in that country.

(c) The nominee has a knowledge of spoken and written English sufficient to enable
him to follow the course for which he is being nominated, and he can converse
easily on everyday matters. (Assessment of competence in English to be
attached if required by the Government to which the application is addressed.)

I nominate him accordingly on behalf of the Government of

Signed:

Rank or title:

Date:

/...

3. Correspondence:
Please indicate position and address
of official to whom correspondence
regarding this form should be
addressed. The telegraphic address
should also be given.
-

For use only by receiving Government and Managing Director, CFTC.

Nomination accepted/rejected/withdrawn.

Signed:
(Title)

Date:

CONCLUSION

121. The information contained in this report is not extensive enough for a meaningful analysis of technical assistance activities in statistics from all sources by country to be prepared.

122. Insufficient as it is, however, it reinforces one of the suspicions that have been held for some time - that technical assistance in statistics to countries from various donors need co-ordination if they should have sustained benefit to the countries. There is no doubt that some statistical offices may be surprised to hear about certain statistical activities that are carried out in their countries. This is a real breakthrough in attempts to obtain information on technical assistance activities from all sources.

123. The main reason why agencies have not supplied information is because sufficient time was not given to them to provide the information. Some agencies need to extract the information for Africa from its mass of global information and to estimate the cost of individual projects.

124. It is expected that the next report will cover information from more agencies and a country analysis will be provided.

125. The Conference is requested -

(a) to approve the method of approach that has been adopted in preparing the report,

(b) to urge all agencies to provide information covering all technical assistance activities in statistics.