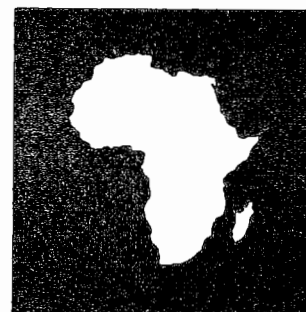




# STATISTICAL

# newsletter


**No. 14**
**AUGUST 1964**

### ANNOUNCEMENTS

As from 1 May 1964 Mr. A.F. Ewing became Special Adviser to the Executive Secretary. His main new responsibilities include the following:-

- a) All UN Special Fund matters and Technical Assistance policy;
- b) Stimulating and broadly co-ordinating bilateral assistance to Africa;
- c) Co-ordination of economic integration activities (particularly industry and transport), including the conduct or organization of field missions or both.

Mr. D. Seers became the Director of the *new* Economic Development Division which has been established by amalgamation of the Planning and Policies Section of the Economic Development Division and the Surveys Section of the Trade and Surveys Division. Chiefs of Section which are no longer attached to Divisions will report directly to the Executive Secretary. These include the Demographic, Energy and Natural Resources; Housing, Building and Physical Planning; Industry; Trade; Transport and Social Affairs Section.

Mr. Bhim S. Mahajan, of the Statistical Development Section, left the Secretariat on April 19, 1964 on secondment to FAO for a period of two years. He will be working in the Economics Department headed by Mr. Mekki Abbas, former Executive Secretary of the ECA, and will be concerned with the FAO Special Fund programme.

With his service starting in 1959, Mr. Mahajan was one of the first members of the ECA Secretariat. He was associated with much of the pioneer work designed to promote statistical development in the region. His specific activities included advice to a number of countries on statistical programmes and the organization of meetings and study tours. In addition, he took a particularly active part in laying the foundations for future ECA work in the field of data processing and was one of the previous editors of this Newsletter. His imperturbable charm did much to smooth the passage of the Statistics Division during the earlier stages of its development.

The Division wishes him every success in his new assignment.

### STAFF MOVEMENTS

#### Secretariat

Mr. Bahgat El-Tawil paid short visits between 28 March and 15 April to Ghana, Tunis and the U.A.R. to prepare the joint ECA/ECE Study Tour on the relation of statistics to planning, which will take place in August-September 1964.

Mr. H. Pedersen and Mr. W. Booker made two separate visits to Zambia in November/December 1963 and January 1964 to advise on the establishment of a statistical service mission headed by Mr. D. Seers, Director of the Economic Development Division.

Mr. H. Pedersen spent one week in Lagos, starting 11 April at the request of the Federal Office of Statistics to advise on the development of public finance statistics and national accounts.

Mr. Fall proceeded on home leave on 18 April. Before returning to Addis Ababa he will participate in a

social survey of Mali, Niger and Upper Volta carried out by the Social Affairs Section and the ECA/FAO Joint Division.

Mr. Miura proceeded on home leave at the end of March 1964. He will break his return journey at Bangkok and Bombay to visit ECAFE Secretariat and the Demographic Training and Research Centre.

Miss Culabutan went on home leave on 16 May.

Mr. Ibrahima Ba left Addis Ababa on 29 May for Niger, Tchad, Mali and Algeria to obtain material for a document on the methods and techniques involved in the statistical investigation of nomadic populations in Africa.

Starting on 16 May, Mr. J. Spykerman made a two week tour of West African countries including Congo Leopoldville, Dahomey, Ivory Coast and Upper Volta to arrange for the regular provision of information for a bulletin on industrial statistics for Africa.

## Regional Advisers

Miss K. Jupp spent five weeks in West Africa, starting on 2nd May, during which time she undertook assignments connected with the Nigerian population census and demographic questions in Ghana and Liberia.

Mr. J. Causse has currently been advising Morocco on the development of their statistical survey programme as well as general problems of statistical organization. He has also given assistance to Algeria in preparation for their forthcoming population census and in sample designs for agricultural and other inquiries. He is at present in Tunisia advising on the organization of a consumer survey.

Mr. Chalak completed an assignment in Tunisia on 17 March and then proceeded to Algeria where he is undertaking similar work. He is concerned with the esta-

ishment of basic statistical series and the economic planning applications of national accounts rather than the construction of the basic accounts themselves.

Mr. C. Scott, who specializes in sample surveys, has so far carried out assignments in Nigeria, Cameroon and Congo-Brazzaville this year and continues to maintain contact with other West African countries where he has worked previously. He is concerned not only with the initiation of specific projects, but also with the development of survey programmes in general.

Mr. A. Vesse who is working on public sector analysis, completed an assignment in Morocco at the end of May and is now continuing a similar assignment started previously in Tunisia. The aim of his work is to produce a detailed analysis of the public accounts for a single year to provide future guidance for this work. He also undertakes the training of the necessary staff.

## THE SIXTH SESSION OF ECA

### General Comments

The sixth session of the Economic Commission for Africa was held at Africa Hall, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia from 19th February to 3rd March. Representatives from thirty out of the thirty-four member states attended. Nine associate members participated as well as observers from twenty-two member states of the United Nations, and two non-member states. Also represented were the United Nations Specialized Agencies and other U.N. bodies and Inter-governmental as well as several non-governmental organizations.

The session elected unanimously in plenary Mr. A.M. Massaquoi of Liberia as Chairman, H.E. Abdou Sidikou of Niger as first Vice-Chairman and Mr. C. Kamitatu of Congo-Leopoldville as second Vice-Chairman.

Following the practice established in 1963, the work of the session was carried through plenary meetings and in two committees. The main subjects discussed included the review of economic and social trends in Africa, the activities of the Commission, the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning, the African Development Bank, and International Assistance to Africa. Special attention was given to questions relating to the World Conference on Trade and Development and the studies concerning establishment of an African Common Market and a Payments Union. Thirty one resolutions were adopted at the session relating to these subjects and a wide variety of items on the work programme of the Commission, such as land reform, social defence, rural life, trade, transport and training.

In his introductory statement, the Executive Secretary reviewed the activities of the Commission in the first five years, activities that were directed towards founding institutions such as the Conference of African Statisticians and the African Development Bank. He noted that the dangers which threaten the newly won independence of most member states were unemployment, continuing poverty and non-fulfilment of the hopes of the masses of the people and stated that the Commission was trying to reformulate its concepts and basic philosophy for the Economic Development of the continent. He emphasized the fact that co-ordinated economic development is a necessity in Africa and pointed out that industrial research

and technological training could be developed speedily through co-operation.

The Commission felt that in order to carry out the main tasks of the economic and social transformation of African economies it was essential to remove as rapidly as possible the bottleneck in supply of trained manpower. It recommended that an appraisal of the training requirements in Africa in relation to the economic development plans should be undertaken and that the training programme of the Commission should aim at the training of a sufficient number of skilled workers to meet the requirements in industrial planning, improvement of the managerial staff and improvement of productivity.

The Commission unanimously adopted its work programme for 1964 and recalling a provisional decision taken at the fifth session in 1963, it unanimously decided to accept the invitation of the government of Kenya to hold the seventh session in Nairobi in 1965.

### Report on Statistics

Mr. Bahgat El-Tawil, Chief, Statistics Division, introduced statistics, under the item "Economic and Social Trends in Africa and review of the activities of the Economic Commission for Africa." He noted with pleasure that for the first time since the establishment of the Commission, ten African countries have included in their delegations to the session senior and qualified statisticians. He explained that the work of the Secretariat in the field of statistics for the years 1961-1963 was discussed at the Third Conference of African Statisticians convened in Addis Ababa in October 1963. The views of the Conference were included in its report (E/CN.14/255).

A separate report (E/CN.14/256), summarising progress in training activities at the national and international statistical training centres in Africa supported or sponsored by the United Nations, was also submitted to the Commission. The statistical training programme was still considered as the activity requiring highest priority as the supply of statistical personnel at all levels remained limited. Two specific recommendations were made concerning the extension of middle level training facilities. The first related to the establishment of a centre to serve the East African countries and the second to the develop-

ment of middle level facilities for French speaking students in West Africa.

The development of statistical programmes for planning purposes which had been one of the principal topics considered by the Third Conference of African Statisticians was further discussed and its importance was stressed as one of the basic needs for the satisfactory development of African countries in the future. The position of agricultural statistics was given special consideration in the general context of the relation of statistics to planning and it was also suggested that the Commission might establish a special committee on agricultural statistics. The Commission also stressed that the work of the proposed Conference of African Planners would need to be closely co-ordinated with that of the Conference of African Statisticians.

On the question of external trade statistics, it was noted that some countries were doubtful about the choice between SITC and BTN as the basic trade classification. It was pointed out that, while the choice would be de-

pendent on particular circumstances, the conversion between the two classifications was straightforward. The Commission, in discussing the trade item on its agenda had earlier adopted unanimously a resolution recommending the use of the BTN by African countries and requested the Executive Secretary to convene a study group to work on the standardization of tariff arrangements. It was appreciated that the analysis of African trade statistics, at present carried out on the ECA punch card installation, would shortly be transferred to New York, and it was hoped, as a result, that ECA would be able to assist countries with processing in other fields. To render this type of assistance more effective, it was suggested that the existing conventional equipment should be replaced by a computer.

Finally, the Commission expressed satisfaction with the efforts made in the field of statistics and considered that the Secretariat had achieved high standards in its work. The report of the Third Conference of African Statisticians was accepted unanimously.

## ECA ACTIVITIES

### Statistical Development in Africa

The Third Conference of African Statisticians requested that the technical and practical aspects of developing statistical programmes on a comprehensive basis should form one of the principal items in the ECA work programme on statistics.

A detailed working document on statistical programmes in Africa is in course of preparation and will be considered by a working group of statisticians and planners early in 1965. The document aims to bring together experiences gained in the countries as well as ideas and methods arising from advisory activities in the light of recommendations which are already accepted on an international basis. The preparation of the document is being associated with practical work on statistical development in a number of countries and the project should therefore be regarded as one involving direct technical assistance as well as research.

Two other reports also requested by the Third Conference of African Statisticians relate to household surveys and food consumption surveys.

### Handbook on National Accounts

The compilation of a Handbook on National Accounts Statistics for Africa was recommended by the Working Group on the Uses of National Accounts in Africa in January 1961. The project was endorsed by the Third Conference of African Statisticians in October 1963. Work on this Handbook is now nearing its completion and it is expected that the finished document will be used as background material at the meeting on national accounts scheduled to be held in Addis Ababa in December 1964.

The Handbook will cover ten countries, namely Cameroun, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Morocco, Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Nigeria, Sudan, Tunisia and U.A.R. Most of the basic material has been prepared by consultants in the respective countries. Three country chapters were written by the secretariat which is also responsible for the preparation of the introduction and for substantive editing of the whole project.

The main purpose of the Handbook is to give a description in as great detail as possible of methods used in national accounts estimation by the countries covered and to show the estimates of these countries in relation to the intermediate system of national accounts for use in Africa. This system was proposed by a Working Group which met in Addis Ababa in February-March 1963 and was recommended for experimentation by the African countries by the Third Conference of African Statisticians.

In accordance with its nature and purpose, the Handbook will contain data for one year only for each country and the attempt is made to fill in as many of the 17 tables of the intermediate system as possible for this year. It will be arranged by country chapters and each chapter will, in addition to the tables include a descriptive text which will vary in length according to the information available. Since it will be essentially methodological in nature and will not contain time-series, the Handbook may supplement but will not duplicate the information included in the United Nations *Yearbook of National Accounts Statistics*.

### ECA/ECE Study Tour

The study tour dealing with statistics in relation to planning is sponsored by the Bureau of Technical Assistance Operation and the Secretariat of the United Nations Economic Commissions for Europe and Africa and is organized in collaboration with the governments of France, Ghana, Tunis, U.A.R. and U.S.S.R.

The purpose of the study tour is to provide an opportunity for members of statistical and planning organizations to examine the way in which statistical services have been developed to meet planning requirements in the countries visited. Discussions in each country will be based on detailed working papers and arrangements will also be made for the observation of practical work, including that carried out at the regional level where appropriate.

Eight European and fifteen African countries will each be invited to nominate one participant who should be a senior professional official of the national statistical

office, or an official of another government agency concerned with statistical organization or planning. It is necessary that participants should be professionally well qualified and able to participate actively in the discussions. UN staff taking part will be members of the ECA and ECE secretariats.

African participants will begin the tour with studies in Accra, Tunis and Cairo from 20 August to 4 September. On 5 September, they will proceed to Moscow where they will be joined by the European participants. The combined group will study in Moscow, Uzbekistan and Armenia and will leave for Paris on 24 September. Work in Paris will be completed by 3 October, after which the participants will return to their home countries.

In each of the countries, a national tour director will organize the lectures, discussions, observations of practical work and other activities. Discussion papers will be circulated to the participants and interpretation into English and French will be provided at the lectures and discussions.

Arrangements for the African part of the programme were initiated through visits made by the Chief of the Statistics Division to the three African host countries and final details are being settled by correspondence with these countries as well as with the ECE and BTAO.

### West African Sub-Regional Meeting

A meeting of West African Statisticians is scheduled for 1964 and it is now expected that it will be held in Niamey, Niger, from 19 to 23 October 1964. The timing is a little later than originally expected and this arises from the need for making adequate preparations for the meeting and the shortage of professional staff at ECA Headquarters.

The meeting will provide the opportunity for examining West African statistical problems in some detail and one of the principal topics will be the development of the training programme. It is also hoped that it will be possible to make a general review of statistical development programmes with particular reference to field surveys.

## NEWS FROM COUNTRIES

### Basutoland

The former statistical section of the Agricultural Department now known as the Bureau of Statistics became an independent agency of the government under the Finance Secretary as from 1 April 1964.

The Bureau is at present being reorganized with the assistance of a U.N. statistical adviser with a view to expanding the scope of its activities and services to meet the statistical needs of the country and to satisfy international requirements for information.

Correspondance with the Bureau should be addressed to the Chief Statistician, Bureau of Statistics, P. O. Box 455, Maseru, Basutoland.

### Ethiopia

During the current year a programme has been drawn up for a National Survey of Ethiopia, designed to provide basic information on population and agriculture covering the whole Empire in a period of 3-5 years. This survey project is being developed jointly by the Central Statistical Office and the Ministry of Agriculture, advised by Mr. B.N. Church, UNTAB Sampling Statistician and Mr. B.J. Nicolajavic, FAO Agricultural Statistician.

The result of the survey for Yerer and Keryu awraja, which were chosen for a full-scale pilot test, were reported in March of this year and the field work has now been completed in a further four subprovinces of Shoa. In the coming year the work will be extended to other provinces and supplemented by further detailed work (in particular, crop cutting experiments) in the areas already covered by the main enquiry. Progress has so far been on a relatively small scale, due to budgetary and personnel limitations but the pace of the field survey work has now been doubled during the current year. A further increase in the rate of progress is essential if adequate data is to become available in time for preparation of the next Ethiopian 5 year development plan.

Other survey projects in which the Central Statistical Office is at present engaged are a household consumption survey in Asmara, a demographic survey in collaboration

with the Municipality of Addis Ababa and urban surveys in Nazareth and possibly other provincial cities, making use of students, in addition to some of the CSO field staff during the rainy season.

The 3rd course of In-Service Training was started on 17 February and concluded on 3 June 1964. Fourteen candidates attended the classes; the participants represented the Ministries of Transport, Commerce, Water Resources, Justice, Labour, Interior (Immigration), National Bank, Posts and Telegraph, and the Central Statistical Office. The candidates were generally of secondary school level with the exception of one University under-graduate from the Imperial Highway Authority.

The training given was of a practical nature and was intended to assist the trainees in their work in their own departments. Some modifications and improvements were introduced as compared with previous courses.

### Rhodesia

When the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland was dissolved on 1 January 1964, the Federal Central Statistical Office in Salisbury was taken over by Southern Rhodesia and the Zambia Government took over the small branch field office situated in Lusaka. Zambia and Malawi are endeavouring to establish their own statistical departments as quickly as possible but it has been agreed that, in the meantime, the Southern Rhodesia Central Statistical Office will continue to process statistical returns for all three territories on a service basis. The Salisbury office has also undertaken to process records of the 1964 Bechuanaland population census.

Current publications will continue to cover the area of the previous Federation until the 1963 series of figures are completed. Thereafter each territory will produce its own publications. The first of these, Monthly Migration Reports, are being prepared now. As from April 1964 there will be monthly digests of statistics for Zambia and Southern Rhodesia and a similar quarterly publication for Malawi. As the three territories will remain a single currency area until the end of 1964, the banking and other financial statistics will in general not be split until early 1965.

The "Northern Rhodesia" Director of Census and Statistics is:

Mr. D.W.R. Hill  
P. O. B. 1908  
Lusaka, Zambia

Malawi have not yet appointed their director. Work is temporarily under the direction of the Minister of Finance and assistance will be given by a USAID team. Communications should be addressed to the:

Director of Census and Statistics  
P. O. B. 53  
Zomba, Malawi

The old "Federal Statistical" Office which has been taken over by the Southern Rhodesia Government will have the following address:

Mr. C.A.L. Myburgh  
Director of Census and Statistics  
Central Statistical Office  
P. O. B. 8063  
Causeway, Southern Rhodesia

## Meeting of Maghreb Statisticians

An exploratory meeting aimed at promoting the co-ordination of statistics in the Maghreb was held in Tangiers from 27 to 30 April 1964. The countries participating were Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia.

The ECA sub-regional office in Tangiers provided facilities for the meeting which was opened by the Acting Director of the Office. He recalled that the decision to initiate the discussion had been taken at the time of the Sixth Session of ECA in February 1964. The head of the Moroccan delegation, Mr. Ahmed Bensouda was unanimously elected Chairman of the meeting. After reviewing statistical development in the three participating countries, delegates discussed at length the possibilities of co-ordinating their activities and found ample opportunity for co-operative effort. Among projects agreed for the immediate future were the standardization of definitions and methods in the fields of national accounts and industrial statistics.

## TRAINING

### Statistical Centres

Training continues to take a high priority in the statistical work programme of the ECA Statistics Division. The current arrangements were introduced to help fill some of the gaps in the staff of national organizations; the stage is now reached where long-term requirements at all levels have to be considered.

The three middle level statistical centres jointly sponsored by the United Nations and the Governments of Cameroun, Ethiopia and Ghana have continued their operation the same way as before, and the selection procedure for the 1964-65 courses have already been initiated. It is expected in 1964-65 that the Yaounde Centre will start a small "Adjoint Technique" course in addition to the existing course at "Agent" level.

The Third Conference of African Statisticians requested the increase of the training capacity with respect to French speaking West African students; the position in this respect is not clear and continues to be under study. The East African countries have requested the establishment of a middle level centre in Nairobi, and this request was supported by the Third Conference of African Statisticians and the Sixth Session of the Commission. Arrangements are proceeding for the centre to operate in close collaboration with the University of East Africa with a view to providing diploma and other courses, which would follow as a further advancement of the training given by the Centre itself.

The Statistics Division is closely associated with the university level centre at Rabat and the middle level centre at Abidjan. These are national projects, but UN provide staff for the former and fellowships for both. It seems unlikely that there will be much change in the organization of the Abidjan centre in the future, but application has been made to transform the Rabat centre into a UN Special Fund project providing a three year course in statistics and economic planning instead of the present two year "attache" course.

### Training for Practical Samples

A new method of providing practice in sampling was used at the Achimota Statistical Training Centre during the January-March term, 1964.

The basic idea was to provide the students with a "population" of figures from which they could draw samples of different kinds, using their samples to estimate the population mean and other parameters. The population was arranged so as to allow demonstrations of one and two-stage sampling, cluster sampling, and stratification at first and second stages. Students worked in pairs. In any given exercise, the different pairs of students would select independent samples from the same population, using the same sample design, and each producing a population estimate from their sample. This task would be set as home-work, and at the subsequent classroom session the estimates of the different pairs of students would be exhibited in illustration of the error-distribution of the type of estimate concerned.

A *population booklet* was prepared, giving the population of data. First-stage units were pages (said to represent "enumeration areas"), which were grouped into three strata. The variate took whole-number values from 0 to 9, and was stated to represent the number of fields in an agricultural holding. The whole population comprised 100 primary units, with an average of 40 secondary units in each.

To avoid confusing the students about what was supposed to be known and what was to be determined, a second booklet was prepared. This *sampling booklet* exactly resembled the population booklet in lay-out, but with the values of the variate replaced by serial numbers. Students were to draw their sample from this booklet, then refer to the population booklet to obtain the value of each sampled unit. They were told: *consulting the population booklet* is equivalent to *sending an enumerator*. A report entitled "An Integrated Series of Exercises for Use with the Sampling Course" has been prepared which gives the characteristics of the population and describes

the exercises used. The same basic material could, of course, be used for a different set of exercises if desired.

Specimens of this material (report and two booklets in English) can be obtained by writing to the Statistical Training Centre, Achimota, Accra, Ghana.

### Demographic and Research Centres

The North African Demographic Training and Research Centre was established in Cairo in March 1963 as a result of an agreement between the United Arab Republic and the United Nations to meet the requirements of demographic training and research for the North African countries. The first course of training started in November 1963. The Secretariat is in charge of operating this Centre and is actively assisting in the formulation of the programmes of training and research. During this year the Secretariat organized the first meeting of the Advisory Committee in

Cairo, consisting of representatives of governments, to advise the Centre on its programme of training and research. Mr. R.K. Som, Chief of Demographic Section, represented the Executive Secretary at this meeting. The Secretariat is also arranging for the next course of training to start in September this year. Training facilities are being extended to the Middle Eastern Arab countries through the United Nations Economic and Social Affairs Office in Beirut. Dr. A.M.N. El-Shafei, Director of the Centre, will visit the countries for consultations and interview of candidates.

Preliminary discussions have also been held for the early establishment of another Demographic Training and Research Centre in Dakar, in close collaboration with the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning, to serve adequately the needs for facilities for demographic training and research for the rest of Africa especially in view of the importance of analysis of the 1960 and the coming 1970 rounds of population census data

### LIST OF CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICES IN AFRICA

The list produced on pages 11 and 12 of the last issue of the Newsletter could now be amended as follows:

3. Basutoland; substitute under title of CSO "Bureau of Statistics", and in address "P. O. Box 455" and delete footnote 1.
12. Ethiopia: insert under name and title "Ato Habtu Eshete, Assistant Minister", and delete same from line 14.
14. Gambia: insert under title of CSO "Statistics Branch", substitute for postal address "The Prime Minister's Office, Bathurst, Gambia, Primof; Tel: 227"; insert under name and title "Mr. D.A. Percival, Economic Adviser", delete footnote 4.
32. Sierra Leone; substitute under address "Tower Hill, Freetown, Sierra Leone, "Statistics", Tel: 3898" and under name and title "Mr. C.E.A. Noah, Director"

### CORRECTIONS

The table published in the Statistical Newsletter No. 12-13, page 5, showing the enrolment at Yaounde Training Centre should be amended as follows:

Country	Number of Trainees		
	1961/62	1962/63	1963/64
Cameroon	6	6	11
Congo-Leopoldville	4	6	4
Congo-Brazzaville	4	1	9
Central African Republic	2	—	1
Gabon	2	2	3
Chad	1	1	1
Dahomey	1	—	—
Togo	—	2	2
Mali	—	1	—
Niger	—	1	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>31</b>

LIST OF STATISTICAL EXPERTS ON TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE MISSIONS IN AFRICA

Name	Nationality	Experts Country of Assignment	Estimated period of Assignment	Subject field
J. Jaiprabha	Thai	Basutoland	1. 3.64 — 28. 2.65	Statistical organization
V.O. Kannisto	Finland	Bechuanaland	1. 9.63 — 31. 8.64	Population Census
F. Snapper	Netherlands	Cameroun	29. 3.63 — 28.12.64	Statistical organization
A. Serre	France	Cameroun	1.11.61 — 30.10.64	Director, Yaounde Training Centre
J. Chaussy	France	Congo (Leo)	11. 8.61 — 30. 6.64	Statistical organization
Z. Liakh	Russia	Dahomey	23. 9.63 — 22. 9.64	Statistical organization
B. Sitaraman	India	Ethiopia	3. 8.61 — 31.12.64	Stat. organiz. & trade statistics
C. Ellis	UK	Ethiopia	1.10.62 — 30. 9.64	Director, Addis Ababa Training Centre
B.M. Church	UK	Ethiopia	1. 9.63 — 28. 2.65	Sampling (Sample surveys)
B. Yanakiev	Bulg.	Ghana	8. 1.62 — 31.12.64	Industrial statistics
D. Dinour	Israel	Ghana	1. 7.62 — 30. 6.65	Director, Achimota Training Centre
B.Z. Gil	Israel	Ghana	15. 2.59 — 20. 9.64	Population Census
G. Parniezky	Hung.	Ghana	14. 5.63 — 13.11.64	Sampling (Statistical sampling)
D. Bhate	India	Ghana	1.11.62 — Aug. 64	In-service training
J. Branchu	France	Guinea/Mali	2. 8.62 — 15. 8.64	In-service statistical training
K.C. Cheriyan	India	Kenya	13. 8.62 — 12. 8.65	Economic & Social surveys
J. Frenzel-Wanger	Germany	Kenya	8. 2.64 — 7. 8.65	National accounts
Ake Sundstrom	Sweden	Kenya	15. 2.64 — 14. 2.65	Associate expert (to work with Cheriyan)
S.I. Toulan	UAR	Liberia	25.10.63 — 24.10.65	Statistical organization
M. Bhat	India	Libya	2. 1.62 — 1. 1.65	Monetary and finance statistics
M.I. Abdel-Kader	UAR	Libya	1. 5.62 — 1. 5.64 ext. in process	Data processing
W. Abboud (Miss)	Lebanon	Libya	20.11.61 — 31.12.64	Junior statistician
J. Pelayo-Cortazar	Spain	Madagascar	15. 9.62 — 24. 9.64	Urban pop. census
N. Naoumov	Bulg.	Mali	30. 3.62 — 29. 9.64	Statistical organization
E. Adams (Miss)	USA	Mauritius	12. 1.64 — 11. 7.64	Demographer
C. Tibi	France	Morocco	18. 2.62 — 31.12.64	Deputy Director of Studies, Rabat Training Centre
J. Gauthier	France	Morocco	12. 9.62 — 11. 9.64	Mutli-purpose survey
N. Hong	Vietnam	Morocco	1. 2.63 — 31.12.64	Demographic statistics
H.N. Duong	Vietnam	Morocco	1. 7.63 — 30. 6.65	Lecturer, Rabat Training Centre
Z. Rajacovic	Yug.	Morocco	24. 8.63 — 23. 8.65	Lecturer
B. Ramamurti	India	Nigeria	1.10.63 — 30. 9.66	Chief, Federal Statistical Office
M. Shrivastava	India	Nigeria	12. 7.61 — 11. 7.64	Stat. training
J. Stepinski	Poland	Nigeria (N. Region)	23. 8.62 — 22. 8.64	Economic statistics
K.W. Masters	USA	Nigeria	3. 9.63 — 2. 9.65	Economic statistics
V.N. Murti	India	Nigeria (E. Region)	24. 2.64 — 23. 2.65	Economic statistics
P. Cantrelle	France	Senegal	16. 7.62 — 15. 7.64	Pop/vital statistics, demographic statistics and civil registration
P. Choudhury	India	Somalia	28. 6.61 — 31.12.64	Sample surveys
G. Pellizon	Italy	Somalia	10. 3.63 — 31.12.64	Jun, statistician
K. Srikantan	India	Tanganyika	24. 2.62 — 23. 6.64	Stat. training & economic statistics
B. Tristan	France	Togo	6. 6.62 — 30. 6.64	Stat. training (mecnography)
J. Kleve	Netherlands	Tunisia	1. 4.64 —	National Income Statistician
Miss A. Martens	Norway	Uganda	17. 2.63 — 16. 2.65	National accounts
K.S. Avadjany	India	Uganda	28. 3.64 — 27. 3.66	Stat. training
W. Bossman	Fed. Rep. of Germany	UAR	16. 3.64 — 15. 6.64	Transport statistics