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**COMMISSION ECONOMIQUE
DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'AFRIQUE**

**REPORT OF THE FIFTH CONSULTATIVE MEETING OF THE CHIEF
EXECUTIVES OF OAU, ECA AND ADB HELD AT THE
HEADQUARTERS OF ECA IN ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA**

24-25 MAY 1993

A. ORGANIZATION AND ATTENDANCE

1. The Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), Dr. Salim Ahmed Salim; the United Nations Under-Secretary-General and Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa (UN-ECA), Mr. Layashi Yaker and the President of African Development Bank (ADB), Mr. Babacar Ndiaye, held their Fifth Consultative Meeting at the ECA Headquarters in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 24-25 May 1993 under the chairmanship of Mr. Layashi Yaker, Executive Secretary of ECA.
2. Present at the opening were Mr. Duri Mohammed, Minister of Planning of the Transitional Government of Ethiopia and members of the Diplomatic corps.
3. A list of participants is given in annex III.

B. ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA AND PROGRAMME OF WORK

4. The meeting adopted the following agenda:
 1. Opening ceremony
 2. Preliminary exchange of views on recent developments relevant to the African situations
 3. Consideration of the report of the meeting of the Joint Secretariat OAU/ECA/ADB preparatory to the fifth Consultative Meeting of the Chief Executives of OAU, ECA and ADB
 4. Adoption of the joint communiqué
 5. Adoption of the Joint Review of major issues in Africa by the Chief Executives of OAU, ECA and ADB to the 29th session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the OAU
 6. Adoption of the report of the chief executives

7. Date and venue of the next meeting

C. OPENING CEREMONY

5 Mr. Layashi Yaker, United Nations Under-Secretary-General and Executive Secretary of ECA, in his introductory address, welcomed Mr. Salim Ahmed Salim, Secretary-General of the OAU; Mr. Babacar Ndiaye, President of African Development Bank as well as the other participants, particularly members of the Diplomatic Corps and the Heads of subregional economic communities to the fifth Consultative Meeting. On behalf of his colleagues, the OAU Secretary-General and the ADB President, as well as the other participants, he expressed appreciation to His Excellency the Minister of Planning of the Transitional Government of Ethiopia, Mr. Duri Mohammed, for kindly consenting to open the meeting.

6. Referring to the celebration of OAU's 30th Anniversary and the imminent launching of African Economic Community, Mr. Yaker said that the meeting was taking place at a crucial time. The Abuja Treaty will hopefully enter into force by June 1993 marking Africa's resolve to collectively build strong endogeneous economic systems away from poverty and domination.

7. He emphasized the need for Africa to be self reliant in designing its own policies, and strateies and marshalling its own resources and to consider external assistance as a complement to its own efforts.

8. The disjointed, fragmented, outward-looking and externally over dependent economies of this continent, with their narrow production bases and markets, would only elicit from Africa the understandable impulse to restructure its economies into optimal subregional groupings and an African Economic Community, as called for in the Final Act of Lagos.

9. Despite the legitimacy of Africa's well-founded resolve to work towards the establishment and strengthening of viable economic grouping, the Executive Secretary of the ECA cautioned that there is a growing concern that the Abuja Treaty is being sidetracked, as numerous proposals are being made, which all share the implicit objective of maintaining Africa in its current fragmentation and advocating integration models.

10. The disjointed economies of Africa, the lack of cohesiveness in Africa physical and economic spaces the non convertibility of the national currencies and the lack of economic coordination, required more than trade liberalization. Trade liberalization operates effectively only where a good transport and communications infrastructure and developed production structures exist.

11. He stressed that the building of the Pan-African Economic Community will initially have to do with the strengthening of the subregional economic communities. To this respect, it has become important to determine the scope and content of the reinforcement exercise and to clarify the ongoing debate particularly with regard to what has been termed "variable geometry".

12. As a result of the failure of extroverted strategies, Africa has resorted to self reliant and self-sustaining approaches to economic development in general and economic integration in particular as called for in the Monrovia Strategy, the Lagos Plan of Action and the African Alternative Framework to Structural Adjustment Programmes for Socio-Economic Recovery and Transformation (AAF-SAP). Economic integration in Africa should address the disjointed nature of Africa's economic structure and integrate physical, institutional and social infrastructure of our countries, as well as the production structures.

13. He commended the initiative of the Government of Japan in convening in Tokyo in October 1993, a Conference on African Development and for its including of the African three continental organizations in the committee which will draft the Tokyo Declaration. The Joint Secretariat will therefore do utmost to ensure that this Conference comes up with workable action programmes for Africa. He said there was need to strengthen the cooperation within the Join Secretariat and developing a common strategy for mobilizing the resources needed to build the African Economic Community.

14. In his remarks, the Secretary-General of the OAU, Mr. Salim Ahmed Salim welcomed all participants. He also thanked the African Ambassadors accredited to Ethiopia for having honoured the invitation to the opening session, and UNECA for hosting the meeting.

15. Stressing that the main objective of the meeting was to exchange views among the three organizations on Africa's development. In addition, the meeting was part of the programme of activities to celebrate the 30th anniversary of OAU which presented a moment of reflection on Africa's past, present and the future.

16. Mr. Salim then explained that the consultative meeting would focus on issues on the agenda of the Cairo Summit among which was economic cooperation and integration. He pointed the problem of conflict had to be focused upon given the fact that pursuit of development activities was impossible in an environment that was ridden with discord. It was necessary to devise a mechanism for quick response to conflict and to provide resources for its functioning. OAU intended to exchange views with ECA and ADB on this mater. Already, OAU was involved in the process of transition to democracy in a number of countries, often playing the role of observers in elections.

17. Mr. Salim then turned to the issue of South Africa which was in the process of transition from apartheid and stressed the importance ensuring that the transition would not be interrupted. He then underlined the importance of looking into the future South Africa in the context of the current move towards economic cooperation and integration.

18. Focusing on the purpose of the Consultative meeting of the OAU Secretary-General underscored the importance of harmonizing their activities to ensure greater coordination, avoidance of duplication and waste of scarce resources as advocated by the Heads of African States. He also emphasized the importance of respect for the mandates of each organization. He then indicated that the meeting would also focus on the debt issue; and how the African input into the Tokyo Conference on African Development could be maximized. He urged the three organizations to continue strengthening their harmonizing their activities.

19. Mr. Babacar Ndiaye, President of the African Development Bank Group (ADB) expressed appreciation for the arrangements made or the meeting by the ECA hosts and expressed ADB's unqualified support for the common goal of African unity and progress.

20. He addressed Africa's current development prospects. He noted that economic reports recently issued by the respective institutions painted a picture of economic performance that, on the whole, remained unsatisfactory, and that economic output growth had, in the last two years, failed to surpass the rate of population growth. In a large number of countries, domestic resource mobilization and investment remained at levels short of those required for sustained recovery and growth.

21. Furthermore, the external economic environment remained unfavourable, marked by recession in the OECD countries, and depressed prices for primary commodities on world markets. He observed that debt relief based mainly on official relief had not, to date, yielded significant results; consequently, debt service ratios remain excessively high and, contrary to expectations, they have continued to rise.

22. He stressed that the experience of the more successful economies in Africa and elsewhere in the developing world increasingly pointed to a set of policies and programmes that were essential for sustained economic growth and development. These related mainly to a stable macroeconomic framework; efficient mechanisms for domestic resource mobilization and use; a dynamic private sector; a framework of competitive markets to build flexible economies that are capable of taking advantage of opportunities in the global market; and substantial investment in human resources, as well as in social and physical infrastructures. He also underscored the importance, over the long-run, for continuity and predictability in basic development policy and management. He called upon African countries, therefore, to move decisively on all these fronts.

23. But he reiterated that sound domestic policies have to be complemented by an enabling external environment if African countries are to experience sustained improvements. It is in this regard that Mr. Ndiaye expressed appreciation to the Government of Japan for planning to host in October 1993 an international conference on Africa's development which, he hoped, would help to focus on the continent's economic problems and result in important initiatives in support of its development effort.

24. The President of ADB also outlined the recent efforts and current plans of the African Bank to mobilize external resources in support the development of African countries. He pointed out that in 1992, the ADB Group had committed nearly US\$ 3 billion and disbursed US\$ 2.2 billion; and that ADB's net transfers amounting to US\$ 1.3 billion were larger than those of other multilateral financing institutions operating in Africa.

25. He stated that plans are now under way to replenish both the concessional and non-concessional windows of the ADB Group, and that consultations were underway for the seventh replenishment of the Fund covering 1994-1996 well over the current replenishment level of US dollars 3.4 billions. To this end, as this will not be an easy task M. Ndiaye stressed the need for the three institutions as well as African economic and political leaders to work together and to present a common front.

26. He also stated that work had also started on the fifth general capital increase to support non-concessional operations of the Bank for the period after 1996. He noted that a substantial capital increase will require strong support from the African shareholders of the Bank as well as from the non-regional partners. In this regard, Mr Ndiaye pointed out that it was important for the African members to remain current in their loan repayments and subscription commitments, and to respond to the call by the Chairman of the OAU to clear outstanding arrears.

27. Speaking on joint efforts to promote Africa's economic integration through the implementation of the Abuja Treaty for the African Economic Community, Mr Ndiaye said that the first meeting of potential shareholders of AFREXIMBANK was held in Cairo in January 1993, followed by the convening of a constituent assembly in Abidjan in May 1993 at which the potential shareholders -- African states, central and commercial banks, as well as private individuals -- pledged over US\$ 410 million out of the authorized capital of US\$ 500 billion. The authorized capital had been raised to US\$ 750 billion to enable additional shareholders to join. The first general assembly of AFREXIMBANK investors is expected to be convened in Abuja in September 1993 to select the host country, constitute the Board of Directors, and appoint the President of the Bank. Mr Ndiaye noted that AFREXIMBANK would promote African economic integration and development by facilitating the expansion of intra-African trade as well as trade with the rest of the world.

29. On behalf of the subregional communities, Dr. Bingu Wa Mutharika, Secretary General of the Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern African States (PTA) addressed the meeting of the Joint Secretariat stressing the importance of consultations among the three African continental institutions, namely OAU, ECA and ADB. He noted that the Joint Secretariat constituted an important framework for coordinating Africa's development policies and played a leading role in enhancing the implementation of the Abuja Treaty. He therefore stressed that subregional economic communities were to benefit from such coordination of Africa's development activities through the Joint Secretariat.
30. Dr. Mutharika recalled that such subregional economic communities were building blocks of the African economic integration. He pointed out that the Abuja Treaty was not a fashion but rather a sine qua non to provide a framework for Africa's development, especially in the context of daunting challenges facing the continent.
31. Referring to the case of PTA, he noted that the highest authority of the institution fully believed in integration. It was in this connection that PTA was being transformed into the common market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA). Dr. Mutharika took this opportunity to convey PTA's thanks to all institutions that had helped it in achieving its goals. He then expressed hope that all other subregional economic communities would work towards becoming stronger economic building blocks of the African Economic Community. Dr. Mutharika also expressed the wish that the next summit of Heads of State in Cairo be a forum where African leaders speak with one voice, about one agenda and with determination to push Africa onto the path of sustained growth and development not that OAU celebrates its thirtieth anniversary. He concluded his remarks by commending the work of OAU, ECA and ADB in the different subregional economic communities and urging these continental institutions to continue in the same direction.
32. In his introductory remarks, Mr. Boubacar Diaby-Ouattara, Executive Director of the Global Coalition For Africa (GCA) thanked the Chief Executives of OAU, ECA and ADB for inviting him to participate in the meeting, and also for the successful efforts made to conduct the meeting in Addis-Ababa. He informed the meeting that the GCA was established basically for the mobilization of resources in support for Africa at a time when the Region was in a crisis. He further informed the meeting that although many African countries have faced difficult socio-économic reforms a few of them have made commendable development and have achieved exemplary results.

33. Regarding success in mobilization of resources for the region, he said that the GCA's bottom line for resource mobilization is mainly based on the good will from Africa's northern partners and better results can only be achieved if Africa attracts attention, generates interest, and makes a convincing case to the rest of the world that progress is taking place or will take place in years ahead. He emphasized that GCA cannot have a different agenda and has to be a mirror of Africa since it was established to strengthen the activities of all institutions which are players in the development agenda for the region. In this regard, he indicated that GCA has no "position" on regional economic integration, beyond its support for the Abuja Treaty.

34. He concluded his statement by saying that regional cooperation is not an easy subject to address, therefore, GCA will not spare any efforts in making effective international support for the development of Africa.

35. On behalf of the Transitional Government of Ethiopia, Mr. Duri Mohamed, Minister of Economic Planning of Ethiopia thanked the Chief Executives of OAU, ECA and ADB for hosting their fifth consultative meeting in Addis Ababa as the OAU was celebrating its thirtieth anniversary.

36. He acknowledged that the OAU had spearheaded the liberation struggle which had resulted in the gaining of political independence of the countries of the continent and the virtual abolition of apartheid in South Africa. On its part, ECA had been instrumental in the promotion of socio-economic development and transformation in the African region. With regard to ADB, the institution had become the most important development financing body in Africa. He underlined that with the political, social and economic restructuring which Africa was undertaking, the Transitional Government of Ethiopia fully supported the efforts of the Joint Secretariat in promoting peace and stability, economic integration and the mobilization of resources for the efficient implementation of the Abuja Treaty establishing the African Economic Community. He finally declared the meeting open and wished it every success.

Preliminary exchange of views on recent developments relevant to Africa's situation (agenda item 2)

37. Under this agenda item, the three Chief Executives of the Joint Secretariat introduced a wide-ranging exchange of views on political, social and economic issues in Africa. Observers and

other participants were also invited to participate in the discussion. The subjects covered included the state of economic growth and future prospects; regional integration within the framework of the

Abuja Treaty; conflict prevention, management and resolution; good governance, democratization, popular participation and structural economic reforms; strategies for resource mobilization and public relations; and future development in South Africa.

38. In reviewing Africa's economic situation, the Chief Executives observed that Africa's economic performance in 1992 remained weak as real GDP grew by 1.9 per cent compared to 2.6 per cent in 1991, well below the rate of population growth of 3.1 per cent and below 6.2 per cent average growth rate of other developing countries. The terms of trade declined by 4.2 per cent in 1992, following 8.6 per cent decline in 1991. In the external sector, the trade balance recorded a deficit of \$12.4 billion in 1992. The external debt rose to more than \$255 billion in 1992, imposing a debt-service payment which accounted for over 32 per cent of export revenues against 28.6 per cent in 1991.

39. With regard to sectoral performance, agricultural production, both food and cash crop commodities, declined due to severe drought. Manufacturing recorded an increase of 3.7 per cent against 2.7 per cent in 1991, and mining stagnated.

40. In terms of regional performance, Central Africa recorded the poorest performance, followed by PTA whose output declined by 0.4 per cent. West Africa posted 3.4 per cent growth in 1992 compared to 4.1 in 1991. North Africa realized 1.6 per cent in 1992 against 3.2 per cent in 1991. In the light of this, the overall performance of 1992 was not satisfactory.

41. The prospects for 1993 will depend on the international environment, resource inflows, the weather, level of investment and continuing economic programme. Considering the realization of these factors, the Chief Executives expect the rate of growth in 1993 not to exceed 3.2 per cent. Over the medium term, two strategies to forecast national efforts, namely SAPs and economic integration at the regional level need to be brought together. PTA and ECOWAS were cited as examples where countries had made strong efforts to apply this approach.

42. The Chief Executives noted that even though the general picture remained unsatisfactory, there were some countries such as Ghana which have done well. Medium-term prospects depend, inter alia, on the SAPs which are being implemented by a large number of African countries.

43. The Chief Executives reaffirmed that, in accordance with the OAU Charter and the Abuja Treaty establishing the African Economic Community, the concept of regional integration is that which embraces the entire continent. In this respect, the Chief Executives called upon Africa's development partners to formulate their programmes taking this fact into account.

44. Accordingly, the support that African partners provide for development should be that which enhances the implementation of the Abuja Treaty. It was emphasized that it is the AEC Treaty which embodies Africa's economic integration strategy.

45. The Chief Executives noted that the subregional economic organizations need to be strengthened as building blocks for the AEC. In this respect, these organizations needed to cooperate, harmonize their policies and programmes. The Secretary General of PTA appealed to the Joint Secretariat to sponsor formal consultative mechanisms among their regional economic communities. Additionally he briefed the meeting on the ongoing attempts to resolve the SADCC/PTA situation and the imminent intergovernmental committee meeting composed of members of both organizations scheduled in Harare to deal with the matter.

46. The Chief Executives reviewed the prevailing political situation in the continent and forecast on areas of conflicts and ongoing efforts to resolve them. In this regard, the Chief Executives underscored that Africa must be at the forefront in conflict prevention, management and resolution in the continent. While the Chief Executives appreciated the efforts being made by the international community to resolve conflicts in the region, they underlined the importance of not losing sight of the need to engage the people concerned for a lasting solution through continuous dialogue. Africa needed a formal arrangement and increased resources to deal with these matters so that increasingly African solutions could be applied. The Chief Executives stressed a greater role for the OAU in the management and resolution of conflicts including internal ones. To this end, they called upon member States and the United Nations to provide OAU with material support for resolution of conflicts. In this context, they noted that this was the spirit for the United Nations Secretary-General's Agenda for Peace.

47. The Chief Executives observed that although Africa was going through turbulent economic and political change which sometimes involved conflicts, these changes were necessary and Africa should not underestimate its ability to handle them.
48. While Africa is undergoing a transition not unlike what is being experienced in other regions, it must adopt strategies that are appropriate for its own path of development. In the area of good governance, principles of democracy, human rights, market liberalization and multi-party systems should be seen as necessary conditions for development. There was a need to adopt these principles to the realities and needs of the continent.
49. In addition, African solidarity among member States must be increased as well as mechanisms to handle emergency situations. The Chief Executives also noted that tribalism and fundamentalism were destabilizing factors. There was need for hard work, better organization, increased popular participation and proliferation of civil societies. The Chief Executives called for massive injection of financial and technical resources in this transition in the light of what is being done for other regions in transition.
50. Addressing the issue of resource mobilization, the Chief Executives emphasized that member States needed to promote an enabling environment with a view to boosting the rate of domestic saving and encouraging the return of flight capital in order to increase the rate of investment in Africa. The Chief Executives further noted that NGOs and the private sector had an important role to play in resource mobilization. They emphasized that the responsibility for Africa's development lies primarily with Africans themselves.
51. However, in spite of Africa's maximum efforts to mobilize domestic resources, there would still be a need for massive injection of external resources for 15 to 20 years before Africa became a full partner in the world economy. Moreover, Africa's development would benefit the economies of the world at large. Consequently, with democratization, popular participation, economic restructuring and other reforms being undertaken in Africa, the international community had the obligation to support the development efforts of the African region as we all lived in one "Global Village". In this regard, the GCA was an important mechanism for mobilizing external support.

52. The Chief Executives recognized that there was a good will in the international community especially in the funding of African development efforts. However, Africa needed to enlighten the international community about the continent's needs by devising an effective mechanism for communication and information. There was a need to build constituencies in the world to influence public opinion and understanding in support of Africa. In this respect, the Chief Executives of OAU and ECA briefed the Joint Secretariat of their recent missions of good will to the United States and the Middle East.

53. The Chief Executives stressed the importance of efficient utilization of scarce resources. It further underlined that military spending should be reduced and private sector strengthened.

54. With regard to South Africa, the Chief Executives decided that, taking into account the developments in that country and its importance to the rest of Africa, it should be kept on the future agenda of the Joint Secretariat's meetings. In this regard, the PTA Secretary-General appraised the meeting about the dialogue between the PTA businessmen and their South African counterparts. PTA has refrained from doing any study on future relations with South Africa pending the outcome of studies conducted by ADB and the World Bank.

55. In conclusion, the Chief Executives reaffirmed that the issues it had addressed would be on the agenda of the OAU Summit in Cairo in June 1993.

Consideration of the report and recommendations of the Joint Secretariat (agenda item 3)

56. The Chief Executives considered the report of the preparatory meeting and adopted it. It was further decided that sections of the report on the role of the GCA be read in the light of explanations provided by the GCA Executive Secretary.

Consideration of the draft joint declaration of the fifth Consultative Meeting of the Secretary General of OAU, the Executive Secretary of UNECA and the President of ADB (agenda item 4)

57. The joint communiqué was amended as annexed to this report.

Joint Review of selected issues in Africa by the chief executives of OAU, UNECA and ADB addressed to the 29th Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the OAU (agenda item 5)

58. The joint review was amended as annexed to this report.

Date and venue of the sixth Consultative Meeting of the chief executives of OAU, UNECA and ADB (agenda item 6)



OAU/ECA/ADB
25 May 1993

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LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

ADB

- | | | | |
|-----|----------------------|---|--|
| 1. | Mr. Babacar N'Diaye | - | President |
| 2. | Mr. F. Lounes | - | Vice-President |
| 3. | Mr. I.U. Iheme | - | Resident Representative, Ethiopia (ETCO) |
| 4. | Mr. D. Rwegasira | - | Director, Department of Research and Development Policy (CDEP) |
| 5. | Mr. A. London | - | Deputy Director (CDEP) |
| 6. | Mr. P. Valaydon | - | Special Assistant to the President |
| 7. | Mr. H.N. M'Narobi | - | Deputy Resident Representative, Ethiopia (ETCO) |
| 8. | Mr. D.P. Mutalemwa | - | Division Chief, Cooperation Department |
| 9. | Mr. T.I. Katombe | - | Division Chief (CDEP) |
| 10. | Mr. Henock Kifle | - | Principal Economist (CDEP) |
| 11. | Mr. Merkorewos Hiwot | - | Economist (ETCO) |
| 12. | Mr. Solomon Deneke | - | Economist (ETCO) |

ECA

1. Mr. Layashi Yaker - United Nations Under-Secretary-General and Executive Secretary of UNECA
2. Mr. Samba Jack - Special Assistant to the Executive Secretary and Officer-in-Charge of Policy and Programme Coordination Office (PPCO)
3. Mr. M.D. Sarr - Chief, Industry and Human Settlements Division
4. Mr. L. Sangare - Chief, Economic Cooperation Office (ECO)
5. Mr. M. Bongoy - Chief, Transport and Communications Division (TCTD)
6. Mr. O. Teriba - Chief, Socio Economic Research and Planning Division (SERPD)
7. Mr. Peter N. Mwanza - Chief, Natural Resources Division (NRD)
8. Mr. S. Rasheed - Chief, Public Administration and Management Division (PHSD)
9. Mr. S.J. Bauna - Officer-in-Charge, Trade and Development Finance Division (TDFD)
10. Mr. Mbaye Diouf - Senior Economic Affairs Officer, ECO
11. Ms. M. Schmelzer - Economic Affairs Officer, PPCO
12. Mr. N. Blayo - Economic Affairs Officer, ECO
13. Mr. J.S. Kanyarubona - Local Regional Officer, ECO
14. Ms. H. Tiagha - Economic Affairs Adviser, PPCO
15. Mr. B.M. Vlavonou - Industrial Development Officer, IHSD
16. Mr. F. Moshi - Economic Affairs Officer, NRD
17. Mr. Janvier Nkurunziza - Associate Economic Affairs Officer, TDFD
18. Mr. Paul Were - Economic Affairs Officer, TCTD
19. Mr. Ahmed Thabit - Deputy Secretary to the Commission

- 20. Mr. S. Akande - Senior Economic Affairs Officer, TCTD
- 21. Mr. Bagayoko - Senior Economic Affairs Officer, JEFAD

OAU

- 1. Mr. Salim Ahmed Salim - Secretary-General
- 2. Amb. Brownson N. Dede - Asst. Secretary-General
- 3. Mr. A. M. A. Dirar - Director, EDECO
- 4. Mr. Wawa O. Leba - Director, ESCAS
- 5. Dr. O. Aseto - Head, Research, Planning and Population Division
- 6. Mr. Usele Mawisa - Head, Finance, Trade and Tourism Division
- 7. Dr. E. Clinton - Head, Environment Division
- 8. Mr. Gideon Kainamura - Head, Economic Cooperation Division
- 9. Prof. C. Johnson - Senior Scientific Advisor
- 10. Mr. Y. Afanou - Head, Transport and Communication Division
- 11. Mr. C.K. Awitor - Chief, Intra-African Cooperation Section
- 12. Mr. S. Conteh - Chief, Environment Section
- 13. Mr. S. Moussa Tcha - Chief, International Cooperation Section
- 14. Mrs. T. Loumabeka - Economist Statistician

OBSERVERS

UNDP

- 1. Ms. Tamba Baldeh - Officer-in-Charge, Liaison Office with ECA
- 2. Mr. B. Chinsman - Deputy Resident Representative, Ethiopia
- 3. Mr. H.M.A. Onitiri - Chief, Technical Advisor Project
RAF/87/104
- 4. Ms. Hanna Gutema - Programme Officer

PTA

1 Dr. Bingu Wa Mutharika - Secretary-General

GCA

1. Dr. Boubakar Diaby-Ouattara - Executive Secretary

2. Dr. Mahfouz E. Tadros - Senior Advisor