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UNITED NATIONS  
ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA  
ECA-MRAG

REPORT OF THE ECA-MRAG MISSION TO THE GISENYI MULPOC

April 1991

## REPORT OF THE ECA-MRAG MISSION TO THE GISENYI MULPOC

### I. BACKGROUND

General Assembly Resolution 2803 (XXV) of 14 December 1971 provides for a system of regional and sub-regional advisory services for the purpose of assisting member countries of the Economic Commission for Africa as well as other regional commissions in finding solutions to the problems that they may encounter in their national and regional efforts at development.

The ECA has traditionally provided these services to its member States through its regional advisers operating from the commissions different substantive sectoral programmes. There is, however, now a growing awareness in ECA that most of the problems confronting its member States are often complex in nature, have multi-dimensional implications and need sustainable solutions. It is this awareness which prompted the creation of the ECA-MRAG.

To accomplish its objectives, ECA-MRAG aims to develop flexible and coherent solutions to problems that affect the entire African region, particularly those caused by external debt, structural adjustment, trade in commodities, energy crises, and environmental degradation. The solutions offered by ECA-MRAG are expected to provide member countries of the Commission with comprehensive responses, incorporating all the technical, economic, and institutional aspects of the identified problems.

While ECA-MRAG will respond to ad hoc requests from member countries and inter-governmental organizations, the groups annual programme of work is developed after initial consultations with member States, intergovernmental organizations and other United Nations agencies at annual meetings of the Multinational Programming Centre (MULPOCs) which are located in the five sub-regions of the continent. The mission of the group to the Gisenyi MULPOC was aimed not only at familiarizing its member States and

inter-governmental organizations operating there with the aims and objectives of the group but also and, more importantly, at arriving at a work programme for the group for the period 1991/1992.

## II. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OPERATING IN THE SUB-REGION

The Gisenyi MULPOC comprises Zaire, Burundi, and Rwanda which are also member of the Communauté Economique des Pays des Grands Lacs (CEPGL). The three countries cover a total land area of 2.4 million square kilometres with an estimated total population (1990) of 48 million. A recent United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) publication which attempts to rank countries of the world in terms of their quality of life index rates Burundi, Zaire, and Rwanda as 11th, 20th, and 21st respectively from the bottom.

### Socio-economic Conditions

Socio-economic conditions in the member countries of the Gisenyi MULPOC have been deteriorating steadily since 1985. GDP per capita in the sub-region fell from US\$143.00 in 1985 to US\$108.00 in 1989 and at this rate of decline, would be less than US\$90.00 in 1995.

However, while there has been a general decline in per capita income throughout the region, the rate of decline has varied from country to county and between the rural and urban areas. In this regard, the fall in GDP per capita between 1985 and 1990 was from US\$295.00 to US\$213.00 in Rwanda, US\$243.00 to US\$158.00 in Burundi, and US\$96.00 to US\$63.00 in Zaire.

In 1990, private consumption comprised about 48 per cent of GDP in Zaire, 80 per cent in Rwanda and 81 per cent in Burundi. This compares to government fixed investment which was 21.9 per cent of GDP in Zaire, 16.2 per cent in Burundi and 15.5 per cent in Rwanda. Macro-economic disequilibria has been a permanent feature

in all three countries over the last five years with a sizeable portion of the ensuing budget deficits being financed by the respective central banks. These unfavourable economic conditions have, however, manifested themselves differently in each of the principal sectors.

### The Agricultural Sector

Agriculture is the main stay of the sub-region not only in terms of contribution to GDP but also in terms of employment and provision of livelihood. More than 90 per cent of the population of Burundi and Rwanda and about 60 per cent of the population of Zaire obtain their living from the agricultural sector.

Between 1985 and 1990 total agricultural production per capita declined at an average annual rate of -2.72 per cent while total food production declined at an average annual rate of -0.60 per cent in the three countries that comprise the MULPOC. On an individual country basis, the rates of decline in per capita agricultural and food production were -5.17 and -5.77 for Rwanda; -1.99 and -2.00 for Zaire and -1.91 and -2.10 for Burundi. All three countries were, however, generally self-sufficient in the production of the roots and tuber crops although they were all net importers of cereals (maize, wheat, rice, and malt), legumes, milk products, and fish.

Some of the key constraints confronting the agricultural sector include soil erosion, an unwillingness and/or inability of the peasant farmers to use improved agricultural inputs and implements and lack of appropriate rural infrastructures and development institutions such as marketing, credits and extension services.

Some efforts are already being taken by the governments of the sub-region to remove these constraints although not very much

success has been achieved so far. For example, a regional agricultural research centre (L'institut Communautaire de Recherche Agronomique) has been created to attempt to harmonize agricultural research activities in the three countries as a way of rapidly improving the productivities of the crops grown and animals raised in the sub-region. Two out of the three countries have also initiated a number of programmes to fight against soil erosion and encourage reforestation.

### The Industrial Sector

Industrial and manufacturing activities are quite limited in the economy of each of the three member countries of the MULPOC. In terms of value added at factor costs, in 1990, the industrial sector contributed 14.00 per cent of GDP in the sub-region with the percentage varying from 23.0 per cent in Rwanda, 15.7 per cent in Burundi, and 6.6 per cent in Zaire.

The general tendency in industrial and manufacturing output in each of the three countries over the last five years has been one of decline. This decline has been attributed to : insufficient new investments in the sector; deteriorating machines and equipments; lack of spare parts; lack of marketing outlets; and labour unrest.

### Mining and Petroleum

Mining plays an important role in the Zairian economy where commercial quantities of minerals such as copper, diamond, zinc, cobalt, coal and tin are found. However, mineral production in Zaire has been declining steadily since 1986 as a result of a breakdown in production and distribution systems. The fall in the prices of the minerals in the international market has not helped matters much either.

Petroleum and methane gas are also produced in the sub-region although their importance in the economies of the producing countries is quite marginal. Zaire currently produces about 11 million barrels of oil per year while Rwanda produces about 1 million cubic metres of methane gas per year. These production levels are insufficient to meet the energy needs of the sub-region which in 1989 represented US\$123.00 million for Zaire, US\$45.5 million for Rwanda and US\$20.4 million for Burundi in fuel import bills. Although the prospects for the increased production of the two items have not been quite good, dramatic rise in the world prices of oil could stimulate increased exploration and oil production in Zaire in the future. A number of studies also are being contemplated regarding the production of methanol and Urea fertilizer as well as the conversion of fuel oil-using installations into those that could efficiently use methane gas.

### Energy

The sub-region has good potential for the generation and use of hydroelectricity although only a very small proportion of this potential is currently being exploited despite the existence of a huge demand for energy in both the rural and urban areas of each of the three member countries.

The governments of the sub-region are aware of the need to exploit the existing potential to satisfy the collective energy requirements of the people in the sub-region. Consequently, the CEPGL has created a regional energy enterprise called Energie des Grands Lacs (EGL) charged with the responsibility of studying and drawing up policies and plans for the development of the energy resources in the sub-region. As a follow up, the CEPGL has also set up a regional enterprise called Société Internationale d'Electricité des Pays des Grands Lacs (SIMELAC) responsible for the construction and development of a regional hydro-electric power station. SIMELAC is already operating a power station with an

installed capacity of 26 MW out of the proposed 40 MW and producing 11,000 MWH per month which is being supplied to the existing regional network grid.

### Transport and Communication

The transport and communications patterns in each of the three countries in the sub-region have been heavily influenced by the colonial period, when infrastructures were designed to serve Belgian commercial interests. However, the current situation with regards transport and communication in the sub-region varies from country to country.

In Zaire, transport infrastructures have steadily deteriorated since independence due largely to lack of investment by the government and external problems such as the closure of the Benguela railway to Lobito by the Angolan civil war. Communications have equally been overlooked in Zaire since independence. Given the vastness of the country, this poses a serious problem for administering the country as well as for the effective conduct of internal trade. Air transport is now widely used throughout the country to ameliorate the difficult transport and communications constraints.

Rwanda still has serious transport problems with over 1500 km separating it from the Indian Ocean ports of Mombasa and Dar es Salaam. Before independence, the much longer route via Burundi and Zaire to the Atlantic ports of Matadi (Zaire) and Lobito (Angola) was the preferred route. Today, the preferred route is through Mombasa although the on-going rebel activities in the north of the country is limiting travel by this route. The country has no railways but operates a small national airline, Air Rwanda.

In Burundi, there are three main export routes: to Mombasa by road through Rwanda and Uganda; to Dar-es-Salaam on the Tanzanian

railway, and to the South through Zaire and Zambia. There are no railways and of the 5,000 km of roads only about 300 are motorable all year around.

### Trade and Services

Trade and services contributed almost 40 per cent of the total value added in the sub-region in 1990. The public administration sub-sector contributed 15.7 per cent to GDP in Burundi in 1990 and nine percent in Rwanda and Zaire. Trade, on the other hand contributed 7.7 per cent to GDP in Burundi while in Zaire it contributed 17 per cent.

Although the sub-region has traditionally had a global surplus in external trade, thanks to the large external trade surplus situation of Zaire, this conceals serious structural disequilibria in the external trade situation of the other two members of the MULPOC. Both Burundi and Rwanda have traditionally had negative balances in their external trade and because both countries depend so heavily on coffee for their exports (80 per cent for Burundi and 70 per cent for Rwanda), the unfavourable trends in the international coffee market is impacting negatively on the economies of both countries. To limit this impact, both countries have taken steps to limit, as much as possible, their imports to essential equipments and production inputs.

On a global basis, the countries of the sub-region have also expressed a desire to promote intra-regional trade among themselves. At a current level of only one per cent of the total volume of inter-regional trade, there is still a long way to go to fully develop trade among the countries of the sub-region.

### Economic Development Priorities



All three countries of the MULPOC operate from their national development plans which have set out national and regional priorities for economic and social development. The national development plan of Zaire covered the period 1986 to 1990 and its main objectives are to attain food self-sufficiency, expand the production of food and non-food crops, rehabilitate the agricultural production system including institutions and industrial and mining sectors.

For Burundi, the main objectives of the development plan which covers the period 1987 to 1991 are to attain food self-sufficiency, expand the production of cash crops and improve the capacities of producers in the country to generate incomes. Rwanda's development plan also covers the period 1987 to 1991 and aims to attain food self-sufficiency, increase the productivity and production of the agricultural sector, and develop the nation's human resources as well as its economic and social infrastructures.

It is interesting to note that all the three development plans place great importance on developing national and regional infrastructures that would facilitate greater access and linkages with one another as with neighbouring countries and improve upon communications with the various regions and sectors of each country. All three national plans also give high priority to the development of human resources and the promotion of local industries.

It is also important to note that the land-locked nature of both Burundi and Rwanda as well as the semi-land-locked nature of Zaire have forced the three countries to consider the development of agriculture, transport, and communications infrastructures as areas of key priority.

### III. MISSION ACTIVITIES

While in Gisenyi, the mission participated in the First Meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts of the Gisenyi MULPOC, held meetings with officials of the CEPGL and the Banque de Développement des Etats des Grands Lacs (BDEGL) and also undertook field visits to an FAO fisheries project and the Rwanda methane gas production company.

### Meeting of the Committee of Experts

The first meeting of the Committee of Experts of Gisenyi MULPOC was held in Gisenyi, Rwanda from 11 to 16 March 1991. The meeting was attended by senior officials from all three member countries of the Gisenyi MULPOC as well as officials from the CEPGL, the BDEGL, UNDP, UNIDO, and ECA/Gisenyi MULPOC. The agenda of the meeting and the list of the participants at the meeting is attached to this report as annexes.

### Major Issues Raised

During the meeting of the Intergovernmental Experts the following issues emerged as key areas of interest:

#### **(1) Macro-economic policies**

Many countries were experiencing considerable difficulties in implementing the recent recommendations of an ECA seminar held in Yaounde, Cameroon from 4 to 8 March, 1991 which reiterated the need to adopt the recommendations of ECA's Alternative Framework to Structural Adjustment Programmes (AAF-SAP) which calls for:

- (a) The adoption of multiple rates of exchange;
- (b) The introduction of differential interest rates;
- (c) The application of price support programmes; and
- (c) Popular participation in the processes of development.

Many countries were also experiencing difficulties reconciling the recommendations of AAF-SAP with those of national Structural Adjustment Programmes that were being implemented with the assistance of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF). In most cases, the conditionalities of SAP were being imposed on the countries who often found themselves helpless during the negotiation process. To help member countries overcome some of the difficulties presently associated with orthodox SAP, the idea of promoting the design and application of sub-regional SAPs which would be regionally consistent and logical was widely discussed. The final conclusion here was that ECA and the Gisenyi MULPOC should examine the possibility of providing assistance to the individual countries in the MULPOC in their attempts to apply AAF-SAP.

## **(2) Agriculture**

The problem confronting the agricultural sector of the member countries were identified. Low agricultural productivity, falling incomes, deteriorating infrastructures, dysfunctional institutions and general decline in the standards of living were continuing unabated despite the adoption of orthodox reform measures by countries in the sub-region.

The meeting felt there was urgent need for member countries to consider agricultural policy reform measures in a sub-regional context. It also felt there was need to strengthen the capacity of member countries to analyze agricultural development policies so as to sharpen their negotiating skills in preparation for their negotiations with international financial institutions and other partners in development.

The role and importance of women in the sub-region's search for food self-sufficiency was also highlighted. The meeting suggested that women should be actually involved in the process of

rural transformation and development and that their interests should always be taken into account in the design of national and regional rural development projects.

Other areas of priority highlighted by the meeting included the importance of effective organization and management of national and regional agricultural research for increasing the productivity and incomes of rural people and the importance of exploring the potential of European and other external markets for the sale of processed and semi-processed agricultural products from the sub-region (the case of cassava in Zaire was given as an example).

The meeting recommended that an in-depth study should be carried out to determine the effects of on-going reform programmes on national and regional efforts aimed at achieving collective self-sufficiency in agricultural, livestock, fisheries and forestry products.

### (3) Industry

It was recognized that African countries have to harmonize their industrial policies and strategies, strengthen regional cooperation institutions and infrastructures and develop their local resources in a coordinated and integrated manner if they are to attain self-sustaining industrial development. Severe limitations in investment, raw materials, markets, and know-how all combine to prevent most individual African countries from going it alone. In this regard, the meeting highlighted the need to mobilize national and regional resources for the development of small-scale industries. In the ensuing discussion the meeting focused on the following points: the absence of national entrepreneurs to move forward the process of industrialization; the need for self-reinforcing and integrating industries; the need for regional integration of industries; and the need for establishing useful priorities in industrial development.

In conclusion, the meeting requested the Gisenyi MULPOC to carry out an in-depth analysis on the possibilities and potentials for industrial cooperation in the sub-region.

#### **(4) Energy and natural resources**

The meeting noted a gradual increase in energy consumption in all the principal sectors of the economies of the countries in the sub-region. Energy demands in each of the sectors (agriculture, transport, industry, services, etc) were steadily rising and it was obvious that the appropriate measures needed to take to satisfy these demands would also have to be specific to the respective sectors.

The meeting noted the increasing use of wood for fuel in the sub-region and the effect that this is having on the forest situation and soil degradation. The meeting called for a seminar to be held in the near future that would bring together officials responsible for the planning and management of energy in the sub-region.

#### **(5) Trade**

The meeting noted the very low of trade among members of sub-region. To improve upon this situation, the meeting called for more in-depth analyses and studies that would propose concrete solutions on how to promote trade among members of the CEPGL. It was also suggested that a meeting of entrepreneurs from the three countries of the CEPGL should be arranged and they should be asked to deliberate on topical issues touching on intra-regional trade including the removal of trade bottlenecks, the liberalisation of trade, and the promotion of intra- and inter-regional trade.

## (6) Transport and communications

The meeting noted that a number of studies have already defined the network of inter-state roads that would facilitate the attainment of the objectives of the CEPGL in promoting the exchanging goods and services among and between its members. Both Burundi and Rwanda have made some progress in contributing to the realization of the network. The meeting called for more efforts to be made in realizing an integrated road network system for the sub-region. However, for the network to be effective, it must respond simultaneously to three levels of integration : integration with the economic objectives of the CEPGL and the resulting infrastructures; integration with the infrastructures of other transport modes in the countries and in the subregion; and integration with the internal road system of each member country.

Given the importance of the subject, the meeting recommended that the MULPOC should organize a meeting of national experts on road construction to deliberate on the following:

- (a) Road taxation and the maintenance of the CEPGL road network;
- (b) The CEPGL integrated road network together with an elaboration of the map of the road network;
- (c) A global approach of the transport system for opening up CEPGL towards the outside world and a CEPGL Transport Master Plan.

## (7) ECA-MRAG

Following a brief presentation by the ECA Secretariat on the philosophy and objectives of the newly formed ECA Multidisciplinary Advisory Group (MRAG), the meeting welcomed the

formation of the group and suggested that the group should endeavour to establish contact with the appropriate departments in the governments of the member countries as well as with officials of the CEPGL and other Inter-governmental organizations.

Furthermore, the meeting suggested that the Five Year Development Plan of the CEPGL and the community's Industrialization Master Plan should be used by MRAG, at least in the short to medium-term, to arrive at a work programme for the sub-region.

#### Meeting with Officials of the CEPGL

The mission held a meeting with officials of the CEPGL during which it discussed the rationale for creation of MRAG, the strategy it proposes to adopt to attend to problems confronting member States of the sub-region, and the overall objectives of MRAG.

The Deputy Executive Secretary of the CEPGL welcomed the creation of the group and indicated that he hoped the existence of the group would provide the needed manpower to enable the CEPGL and the Gisenyi MULPOC complete their outstanding studies and programmes. The mission informed the secretariat that while MRAG was prepared to provide whatever assistance it can in this regard, MRAG's mandate was more specific and was meant to complement rather than replace those of the CEPGL and the MULPOC. In this regard, the mission wanted to know if there were any problem areas and/or issues which CEPGL would like to see tackled by MRAG. The secretariat responded by saying that the mission should consult the recently approved five year development plan of the CEPGL and then formulate a work programme for the sub-region which would address the objectives, and recommendations contained in the document.

### Meeting with Officials of the Gisenyi MULPOC

The mission held a meeting with the Director of Gisenyi MULPOC and his staff during which the MULPOC Director discussed his proposed programme for the 1992-1993 Biennium and the mission discussed the objectives and philosophy of the newly formed MRAG.

It was again emphasized during the meeting that MRAG was not meant to assist the MULPOC in implementing its approved work programme. Rather the purpose of its creation is to complement the activities of the MULPOC in the sub-region by responding to problems that member countries encounter in their efforts at economic development. It was, however, suggested that whenever possible MRAG should collaborate with the MULPOC in finding solutions to the problems confronting the member States of the sub-region. In this regard the MULPOC was also requested to serve as a hub for receiving requests for services directed at MRAG.

### Meeting with Officials of the BDEGL

A meeting was held with the Director of the Banque de Développement des Etats des Grands Lacs (BDEGL). The Director of the bank provided a brief description of the objectives and activities of the bank while the mission responded by describing the philosophy and objectives of MRAG. The director pointed out that the sub-region was not short of project ideas or studies and reports. Rather, according to him, what was needed was the identification of financial sources to fund already approved projects. The mission, however, informed the director that one of the principal reasons why several African countries found it difficult to attract financial support for their projects is because the projects did not benefit from expert advice in their conceptualization and design to begin with. The mission then suggested that MRAG would be available to assist member countries of the CEPGL in translating stated government policies into well



conceived and bankable projects. The director indicated that he would eventually be contacting MRAG through the MULPOC for possible assistance in this area.

#### IV. MISSION FINDINGS

In the deliberations and discussions that the mission had during its visit to the Gisenyi MULPOC, the following emerged as areas of possible intervention by ECA-MRAG:

- (1) The promotion of sub-regional trade in food and agricultural products.
- (2) The harmonization of the agricultural and food policies of the member countries of the sub-region.
- (3) The promotion of sub-regional co-operation in the organization and management of agricultural research activities needed to rapidly increase food and agricultural production in the sub-region.
- (4) The harmonization of industrial development policies in accordance with the CEPGL Industrial Master Plan and the promotion of industrial co-operation.
- (5) The promotion of inter-regional trade in goods and services including the exchange of raw material.
- (6) Optimum exploitation of energy supplies for maximum satisfaction of national and regional energy requirements.
- (7) Harmonizing national and regional conservation and environmental policies with particular reference to soil degradation and deforestation.

- (8) Assistance with the implementation of the policy instruments recommended in AAF-SAP with particular reference to multiple rates of exchange, differential interest rates, price support programmes, and popular participation.
- (9) The design of a regional SAP programme consistent with individual national SAPs.
- (10) The adoption of measures for mitigating the social impact of SAPs.
- (11) The promotion of women activities in support of food self-sufficiency.
- (12) An analysis of SAPs on national and regional efforts to attain food self-sufficiency.
- (13) Optimum road taxation and maintenance system for the proposed CEPGL road network.
- (14) Elaboration of the road map for the proposed CEPGL road network.
- (15) The drawing up of a CEPGL Transportation Master Plan.
- (16) Strengthening national and sub-regional capabilities in the design, appraisal, monitoring, and evaluation of viable and bankable economic development projects.

ANNEX I: LIST OF PERSONS AT THE MULPOC MEETING

Pays/Organisations

BURUNDI

1. M. Jean Bernard GAHUNGU:  
Directeur de la Programmation, Secrétariat d'Etat auprès  
du Premier Ministère chargé du Plan,  
B.P. 224, Bujumbura
2. Charles BIZIMANA  
Directeur des Voies Navigables, Ministère des Transports,  
Postes et Télécommunications  
B.P. 240, Bujumbura
3. Marie Marguerite NTANDIKIYE  
Conseiller au Ministère de la Promotion Féminine et la  
Protection Sociale, Bujumbura

RWANDA

4. Emmanuel BAHIGIKI  
Secrétaire Général, Ministère du Plan  
B.P. 46 Kigali
5. Apollinaire SINDAYIGAYA  
Directeur  
Ministère du Plan  
B.P. 46 Kigali
6. Bernard SEMANYWA  
Chef de Division des Organisations Internationales,  
B.P. 179 Kigali

7. Gaspard TWAGIRAMUNGU  
Fonctionnaire au Ministère du Commerce et  
de la Consommation  
B.P. 476 Kigali
8. Silas KANAMUGIRE  
Chef de la Division Plan et Programme des Transports  
B.P. 407
9. Jean-Marie Vianney UWAYEZU  
Secrétaire d'Administration, Ministère de l'Industrie et  
de l'Artisanat  
B.P. 73 Kigali
10. Régine NYIRANKAMIYIMANA  
Chargée de Formation, URAMA, B.P. 2330
11. Jean Marie Vianney BIGIRIMANA  
Directeur au Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'Elevage et  
des Forêts,  
B.P. 621 Kigali
12. Samson NIYONTEGEREJE  
Directeur au Ministère des Travaux Publics et de  
l'Energie  
B.P. 24 Kigali
13. Noël NGIRUMPATSE  
Chef de la Division Marketing et Programmes, Air Rwanda  
B.P. 308 Kigali

**ZAIRE**

14. PINGANAY SABWA

Directeur de la Coordination des Ressources Extérieures,  
Ministère du Plan  
B.P. 9378 Kinshasa I

15. WETSHI KOY LETSHU

Conseiller au Cabinet du Président de la République  
14, Avenue Lushiku, Lemba-Gombe, Kinshasa

16. MAMPIA MANDWA

Secrétariat Permanent CIS/Kivu, Ministère du Plan  
B.P. 9378, Kinshasa I

**SEP/CEPGL**

17. VUNDJI DI MUNONGO

Secrétaire Exécutif Adjoint  
B.P. 58 Gisenyi

18. Vital BANGUWUNGUKA

Directeur, B.P. 58 Gisenyi

**COOPERATION BELGE**

19. Albert VAN BEL

Chef de Section, Coopération Belgo-CEPGL  
Ambassade de Belgique, Bujumbura

**BDEGL**

20. MVONDO MASAI MAIA

Directeur des Projets et Etudes  
B.P. 3355 Goma

**PNUD/KIGALI**

21. Athanase NGENDAHIMANA  
Chargé de Programmes, B.P. 445 Kigali

**ONUDI/KINSHASA**

22. Joseph HEBGA  
Représentant de l'ONUDI, Kinshasa

**CEA/MULPOC**

23. Kana Kwala PEKI  
Directeur du MULPOC, B.P. 170 Gisenyi
24. MATEMU WA MUNDANGU  
Chargé de la Coopération Economique, CEA  
B.P. 3001, Addis Abeba
25. Urbain ZADI  
PPCO, CEA, B.P. 3001 Addis Abeba
26. IRO ADDO  
Chargé des Problèmes Industriels, CEA,  
B.P. 3001 Addis Abeba
27. Callixte MIRARURO  
Economiste des Transports, CEA  
B.P. 3001 Addis Abeba
28. S.K.B. ASANTE  
Conseiller Régional (de quoi?)  
Lusaka

29. M. Jide BALOGUN  
Conseiller Régional, CEA,  
B.P. 3001 Addis Abeba
30. Siméon K. IMBAMBA  
Conseiller Régional, CEA,  
B.P. 3001, Addis Abeba
31. George I. ABALU  
Conseiller Régional, CEA,  
B.P. 3001 Addis Abeba
32. Ke-Chiang WANG  
Conseiller Régional, CEA,  
B.P. 3001 Addis Abeba
33. Jacques RAJOHNSON  
Chargé du Secteur Transports, MULPOC de Gisenyi,  
B.P. 170, Gisenyi
34. Alphonse NKUBANA  
Chargé du Secteur Energie, MULPOC de Gisenyi,  
B.P. 170 Gisenyi
35. Wolde Gabriel KIBBNESH  
Administrateur, MULPOC de Gisenyi  
B.P. 170 Gisenyi