

**COMISSÃO DA  
CEDEAO**

**ECOWAS  
COMMISSION**



**COMMISSION DE LA  
CEDEAO**

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**Commissioner, Macroeconomic Policy**

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**Economic Policy Analysis Unit (EPAU)**

**Inception Workshop for the Journal of  
West Africa Integration (JWAI)**

**Workshop REPORT**

**Accra, Ghana  
2 – 4 May, 2011**



**THE AFRICAN CAPACITY  
BUILDING FOUNDATION**

**FONDATION POUR LE RENFORCEMENT  
DES CAPACITES EN AFRIQUE**

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## **1. Background**

A mission of the Economic policy Analysis Unit (EPAU) of the Economic Commission of West African States (ECOWAS Commission) visited Accra, Ghana, from 1<sup>st</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> of May 2011. The purpose of this mission was to organize an Inception Workshop for the Journal of West Africa Integration (JWAI) of the Economic Policy Analysis Unit (EPAU) of the Department for Macroeconomic Policies. The meeting was attended by, Resource Persons, Research Teams from different countries and by an ECOWAS Team. Research Teams were authors of selected proposals,. The final documents of these works will be published beginning of the year 2012 in the JWAI.

## **2. Objective**

The overall objective of this workshop was to have a technical review of the selected proposals and to assess the proposals on focus, methods of analysis, policy message, data soundness and availability.

Specifically, the workshop aimed at:

- i. Sensitizing researchers on the relevance of the JWAI for ECOWAS as a policy reform advocacy instrument;
- ii. A peer review of proposals
- iii. Providing some research directives in line with ECOWAS policy ;

## **3. Expected Results**

The main expected results are:

- i. Proposals reviewed and fine-tuned
- ii. Researchers have better understanding of the work to carry out in line with ECOWAS policy objectives
- iii. Research process launched.

## **4. Mission activities**

The mission was organized in a one-off meeting of 3 days consisting in the launching of the workshop, technical presentations of proposals, reactions/critics sessions, the Presenters' reactions and closing remarks.

### ***4.1. The Workshop***

The Inception Workshop of the JWAI was held on the 1<sup>th</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> of May 2011 at the Airport West Hotel in Accra, Ghana. The workshop could be devised into three main events: The opening ceremony, the technical sessions and the closing ceremony.

The opening ceremony was attended by the Resource Persons (Prof. Ademola Oyejide, Prof. Olawale E. Ogunkola of Nigeria, Prof. Yao Yao Joseph, and Prof. Kouassi Eugene of Cote d'Ivoire and Dr. Robert Korsu of Sierra Leone), and was facilitated by Dr Wumi, Principal Programme Officer of ECOWAS EPAU. Dr. N'Zué Fofana Felix, Director of EPAU introduced the workshop, while Dr. Kalilou Sylla representing the Commissioner for Macroeconomic Policies of the ECOWAS Commission, Prof Bamba N'galadjo officially opened the workshop. The workshop was attended by 24 participants (see attached participants list).

#### *4.1.1. Opening remarks*

In his brief remarks, the Director of EPAU extended his appreciation to resource persons, for their great intellectual contributions in Africa and ECOWAS, and then to researchers and all the Experts present at the workshop. He underscored the background of the creation of EPAU which has to do with capacity gap at the ECOWAS Commission in terms of policy research to inform decision makers in ECOWAS countries. He emphasized the need for a Unit carrying this mandate to bridge the gap between academic research and policy making by ECOWAS head of States. Among several tasks (research, policy analysis, in-house and ECOWAS countries capacity building, networking) given to EPAU to promote regional integration, the Jwai is not only task to publish a scientific Journal, but it is also task to build and or reinforce regional capacity at all level. The process adopted for the Jwai will allow regional Experts to come together, discuss policy issues for the benefit of the region. This exercise is therefore to allow participants to review the selected proposals having in mind the relevance of the problem that the research seeks to address to ECOWAS protocols, method of analysis, data sources and availability and potential for strong policy message. Three (3) months after this inception workshop, an interim review workshop will be organized to discuss progress and challenges and also contribute to reorientation and capacity reinforcement. As usual critics of academic research argue that academic research findings are not implementable. Our research should be policy research and capable of bridging the gap between researchers and policy makers.. Findings from our work will be presented to ECOWAS Officials for subsequent presentation to Heads of States for implementation and motivate change towards regional integration. In line with the above, the Director of EPAU emphasized the need for researchers to undertake their investigations in light of ECOWAS protocols and draw lessons and policy recommendations with view to boosting the process of regional integration.

Dr. Sylla Kalilou, on behalf of the President of ECOWAS Commission and the Commissioner for Macroeconomic policies, extended greetings to all the participants. He stressed the need for regional Experts to play their full role in the new vision of *ECOWAS which is moving from ECOWAS of States to an ECOWAS of the People*. Many decisions are taken in our sub-region without accompanying measures, ECOWAS is willing to change this modus operandi. It is in light of the above that EPAU was established with the mandate of pulling together inputs of regional Experts and reinforce regional capacity at all levels. Dr. N'Zué F. Felix has been then recruited among several other regional Experts to conduct this Unit and there is need for all the Experts in the sub-region to contribute and accompany this process and draw from his huge experience for the benefit of ECOWAS Countries. We are at the heart of an innovation as ECOWAS has never put in place such a Unit. The research Department, with 3 researchers, was

put in place only in 2007 and the EPAU started to work with a seed fund from ACBF by the recruitment of Dr N'Zué in October 2010. This is really the first critical work you are engaged in and we do hope that the good work that you will do will convince and attract favor and important supports of our Heads of States in future. He concluded by saying that the issue of regional integration and moving from ECOWAS of States to an ECOWAS of People is central, and bears a strong demand from ECOWAS countries.. He then declared the 3-days workshop officially opened.

#### **4.1.2. Technical sessions**

The following proposals were successively presented during the 1st day (5 presentations) and the second day (5 presentations):

1. Effects of Trade costs on Trade flows and regional integration in West Africa (*by Charles Ackah and al*)
2. Intégration Régionale et croissance économique: évaluation de l'impact potentiel de la mise en œuvre du Tarif Extérieur Commun dans l'espace CEDEAO sur l'économie Guinéenne (*by Diallo Ousmane et al*)
3. Financial Development and regional integration among ECOWAS Countries: A spatial Econometric Analysis (*by Hakeem Mobolaji and al*)
4. Impact de la globalisation sur la structure de financement des économies des pays membres de l'UEMOA (*by Djato Kouakou et al*)
5. International reserve pooling in the West African Monetary Union : A panacea for smoothening Business Cycle fluctuations and Investment Gaps (*by Gboyega Oyeranti and al*)
6. Analyse de la causalité entre migration et développement en Afrique de l'ouest : Cas de l'espace CEDEAO (*by Yao Konan et al*)
7. The Impact of Regional Trade Liberalization Scheme on Regional and Member State's growth (*by Abiodun Bankole and al*)
8. Analyse empirique de l'effet de l'instabilité des exportations sur la croissance économique dans les pays de l'UEMOA (*by Akilou Amadou and al*)
9. Capital humain et relance économique sous l'initiative des Pays Pauvres Très Endettés dans l'espace CEDEAO (*by Amadou Ousmane and al*)
10. The role of Infrastructure development in facilitating regional Trade integration (*by Mariama Deen-Swarray (absent with excuses) and Gbadebo Odularu (presenter)*)

Twenty minutes were allocated to each presentation, followed by two (2) pre-identified Discussants for their contributions and comments, after which other researchers were given the floor for their comments and observations. The discussions were conducted under the supervision of a designated Chairperson and also under the overall guidance of the Director of

EPAU. A summary of critics is provided to round-up the discussions, and the presenters are given the opportunity to respond to comments received.

## **Presentation 1 – Proposal 002 (by Charles Ackah and al)**

### ***‘Effects of Trade costs on Trade flows and regional integration in West Africa’***

#### **General Comments:**

1. Effort should be done on definition of terms like intra-regional trade, trade costs vs. transaction costs, barriers vs. non barriers, tariffs vs. non-tariffs, regional integration that also include cultural, political, economic, monetary,...so what are we talking about here? The proposal assumes away a working definition of regional integration. This affects the extent and scope of the study since it is after some reading that it is known that the focus of the proposal is on trade integration rather than monetary or socio-political and cultural integration.
2. An effort should be done on trade cost categorization and definition by splitting them in specialized and non-specialized ones,
3. What about the cost of non-compatibility of currencies? Is it not also a trade costs? Is it the GDP or GNP to be used, not clear in the model
4. The question of language, which is a kind of cultural differences/barriers, is not captured by the model. For example trade between Cote d’Ivoire – Senegal and Cote d’Ivoire – Ghana may be affected by language issues
5. It is not all trade costs that can affect policy. What trade cost can be influenced by policy? So the specification of trade costs should be clear
6. What trade costs is relevant for West Africa? What is relevant in Europe may not be relevant in West Africa, and what is relevant for 2 countries may not be the same for others. For example FOB is about shipping, but trade between Nigeria and Niger doesn’t need shipping
7. The research background is lacking, an appropriate one should be done. Firstly, the nature of ECOWAS intra-regional trade should be well investigated and understood, the relevant ECOWAS trade issues and costs need to be identified
8. How the research can bring out why we trade more outside than inside-ECOWAS. Is this due to the structure of product traded (trade content)? How to change our trade content? Or try to capture what we exchange among ourselves
9. There are some editorial works needed to get a clearer picture of the proposal’s points. For example, on p.4 par.2 talks about home bias preferences that is not clear. Also on p.6 par. 2, ‘intra-ecowas trade is only about 12.8% and 14.7% of trade with world and non-ecowas countries respectively in 2009 compare 25.7% trade with UK’ is very confusing.
10. Too many citations from a particular source e.g. Alaba 2006 in reference to trade costs while there are many articles to be used. See AERC framework papers on African supply response capacity constraints collaborative project.
11. p.6 par.1: ‘All these factors combined to heavily weigh down the intra-ecowas efforts at free flows of trade, ability to respond to trade opportunities and economic integration’.

The question is why to undertake this study when this fact is already known and documented? Then it has implication for value addition of this study.

12. Sometime, citation do not match or is not relevant for an ongoing discussion see for example p.2 par. 2 which discusses current policy related costs and national income relationship.

#### **Content versus ECOWAS Policy:**

11. The study should take as basic documents, ECOWAS policy documents on the topic,
12. Studies available in ECOWAS on ETLs (ECOWAS Trade Liberalization Scheme) will be made available by Dr. WUMI of EPAU to all the researchers to draw from initial researches available on the various topics.

### **Présentation 2 – Proposition 051 (by Diallo Souleymane)**

#### ***‘Impact de la mise en place du TEC sur l’économie guinéenne’***

#### **Commentaire Général:**

1. Le titre de la recherche doit être modifié car il n’y a rien qui concerne la croissance économique dans la recherche ;
2. La méthodologie n’est pas suffisamment compréhensive ;
3. Les informations sur les échanges entre la Guinée et le reste de la CEDEAO ne figurant pas, de même que celles sur les produits échangés n’existent pas. Alors que la connaissance des produits permettra la précision de l’évaluation ;
4. Il n’ya également aucune information sur le TEC de la CEDEAO
5. Où en sommes-nous avec le TEC à la CEDEAO ?
6. Quels sont les différents tarifs en vigueur actuellement en Guinée? il faut fournir ces chiffres qui doivent être des éléments importants dans le travail à réaliser ;
7. Il faut spécifier les produits et le PIB par secteur afin de mesurer l’importance du TEC sur l’économie Guinéenne ;
8. Il faut décomposer les recettes fiscales en TVA, douane et autre afin de mieux mesurer l’effet du TEC ;
9. La question du TEC sur les pays CEDEAO vs TEC sur la Guinée? Que choisir ? car analyser la Guinée seule, ne peut donner une compréhension profonde de la question du TEC ;
10. Le Président, a objecté pour dire qu’il croit que l’étude doit se limiter seulement sur le cas de la Guinée, mais s’appuyer sur les études nombreuses qui existent déjà sur la question ;
11. Les recherches hors de notre zone peuvent donner une direction générale à la recherche, mais les spécificités régionales doivent être l’essentiel et inclus.

#### **Le Fond versus la Politique d’ECOWAS en la matière:**



12. Dr NZUE a également fait mention du travail colossal existant déjà sur le TEC, et la nécessité de les sortir et enraciner la recherche sur les recommandations et conclusions de ces travaux ;
13. Il faut une revue théoriques et empiriques supplémentaires, en s'appuyant sur les travaux déjà fait sur le TEC et les ETLs à ECOWAS, les CAPEC, etc. pour voir ce qui se passe et ce qui s'est déjà passé sur la question.
14. Les TEC étant un élément important des APE en négociation, il est également important de faire le travail en le situant dans la perspective des APE ;
15. Des échanges mails doivent également permettre aux chercheurs de solliciter des documents aux personnels EPAU de la CEDEAO et entre chercheurs ;
16. Un plaidoyer à l'endroit d'ECOWAS a été fait pour la mise en ligne et à disposition d'un certains nombres de documents de politiques et de recherches dont elle dispose ;
17. Un travail sur le TEC a été déjà fait en Sierra Leone en 2005, il faut s'appropriier les conclusions de ce travail ;
18. D'ailleurs, il faut travailler a mettre a la disposition d'ECOWAS et de nos Etats des conclusions et recommandations concrètes pouvant les aider a prendre des décisions pertinentes lors de négociation et faciliter des reforme de politique pro-développement et pro-pauvre dans la CEDEAO.

### **Presentation 3 – Proposal 011 (by Hakeem Mobolaji and al)**

#### ***“Determinants of Financial Development and Regional Integration among ECOWAS Countries: A Spatial Consideration Analysis”***

##### **General Comments:**

1. Several studies have been done on this topic, what is the value added on this new study. The value may be the spatial value of financial integration. How the work can focus more on that? But the role of the distance between countries needs further clarification;
2. The role of institutions, the State in the financial sector that are sometimes key in France and some francophone countries, duality of financial sector (Formal and informal financial sector), the legislations and their impact on financial integration, the IMF role in the financial development of ECOWAS countries need to be captured;
3. The methodology need to be improved for all the young researchers, and also more attention should be put on the issues and the policies rather than the technicalities in the research;
4. Relevant literature review, policy analysis and institutional background check are needed and this will clarify the methodology, technics and data to be used;
5. In the section of literature review, the transmission mechanisms of spatial externality, that is, fear of losing potential investment, interest rate differentials and risk sharing discussed on page 6 are not acknowledged in terms of the source(s) of these mechanisms.

6. It is common knowledge that financial markets in Africa are dualistic in all their ramifications. The conventional thing to do is to appreciate the fact that the financial markets can be classified into formal and informal financial markets. A lot of studies have been done to characterize financial markets in Africa along these polar structures. For ECOWAS sub-region, the classification is valid. This study needs to recognize this fact explicitly;
7. The work should be more focus and bit simple;
8. Institutional instruments are many and need to be more specified;
9. To take into account the ICT strength as the geographic distance could not explain solely the financial integration.

**Content versus ECOWAS Policy:**

10. The study as proposed now is deficient in terms of the policy and institutional environments within which the financial sectors of ECOWAS member states can be understood. It is believed that the diverse state of policy and institutional arrangements will have direct implications for the development or otherwise of the financial sectors of the countries concerned. Except, the study takes on boards the dynamics in the policy and institutional environment, there is bound to be a serious disconnect between the empirical findings and the policy contents of the study at the end of the study.
11. ECOWAS MONETARY cooperation program – to replicate common currency should be the angle by which this study is done;
12. Is ECOWAS common investment/currency policy, adequate in addressing financial / integration development? these are questions that this study should respond to;
13. Research may be link to the convergence program of the 2 monetary zones of ECOWAS, Or look at the ECOWAS monetary cooperation program;
14. What to be studies can be fine-tune together with the EPAU team to tight research to the monetary challenges ECOWAS has already at stake;
15. There is need to relate financial development to financial integration and how to link this with financial convergence.

**Présentation 4 – Proposition 056 (by Djato Kouakou et al)**

*‘Impact de la globalisation sur la structure de financement des économies des pays membres de L’UEMOA’*

**Commentaire Général:**

1. Le titre n’est pas adéquat et semble trop général : peut-être peut-on le limiter à « épargne et investissement dans l’UEMOA : une approche à partir du modèle de F-H ;
2. Quelques problèmes de forme dans le document à corriger ;
3. Préciser l’objectif général – plusieurs objectifs sont empilés ;

4. Revue de littérature manquante. Ce manque ne permet pas de dégager une bonne méthodologie ;
5. Faits stylisés non présentés, donc on ne sait pas la proportion des afflux de capitaux dans la zone ;
6. Obstacles à l'afflux des capitaux non intégrés – comme le “doing business” par exemple
7. Pas de stratégie nouvelle comme annoncée ;
8. La revue de littérature est manquante. Pourtant, un papier de 2009 donne la littérature ;
9. Le terme globalisation : il y a mondialisation à part et globalisation à part. Globalisation en Anglais veut dire mondialisation en Français. Il ne s'agit pas de la même chose. Terminologie à préciser donc ;
10. Aucune stratégie nouvelle n'est proposée. L'auteur devrait avoir des soupçons de stratégies nouvelles dont le papier servirait à tester.
11. Pourquoi l'étude n'est-elle pas faite sur l'ensemble de la CEDEAO ?
12. Les mouvements des capitaux ne tiennent pas que compte des différentiels des taux d'intérêt, mais plutôt bien d'autres facteurs institutionnels comme la bonne gouvernance, la qualité de la justice, le niveau et la qualité des infrastructures surtout pour les FDI, ... La preuve en est que seul x% seulement des FDI ne viennent en Afrique ;
13. Les obstacles annoncés comme pouvant freiner la mobilité des capitaux n'ont pas été cités.

**Le Fond versus la Politique d'ECOWAS en la matière:**

14. Une réorientation du travail est nécessaire pour le mettre en rapport avec le document de Stratégie d'Investissement commune d'ECOWAS. Egalement l'auteur doit se servir du document de coopération monétaire d'ECOWAS afin d'avoir l'approche d'ECOWAS sur la question, intégrée au travail ;
15. Les responsables EPAU doivent faire parvenir ces documents au chercheur ;
16. Il faut aller vers une recherche pour toute l'UEMOA. Distinguer entre mouvements des capitaux entre pays de l'UEMOA et afflux des capitaux vers l'UEMOA. Ceci doit être clairement indiqués et perçu dans la recherche.

**Presentation 5 – Proposal 045 (by Gboyega Oyeranti and al)**  
***“International Reserve Pooling by West Africa Monetary System”***

**General and Specific Comments:**

1. Business cycle not discussed into the paper as its appear into the title
2. Demand aspect is not taken into account

**Content versus ECOWAS Policy:**

1. This study should link to the Francophone system CFA and learn what is been done there  
 - Cost and benefit of the monetary union;

2. UEMOA zone how the pooling reserves are working out there? Need to be look at. Interesting for francophone zones. The document will fill the gap;
3. Researches have already been done in WAEMU countries about the pooling reserves and the political implications. Theses papers are available and should be look at. Resources pooling in WAEMU should be learnt and draw from it for ECOWAS common currency and monetary surveillance policies. What are the implications;
4. What is the cost of being Member of a Monetary Union and what is gain and loose. The model should integrate this. Policy has to do with the convergence arrangement. Individual country will give up their rights to monetary policy? Implications?
5. The policy is already there in ECOWAS CONVERGENCE – the ECOWAS MONETARY integration. This policy should be built into the model;
6. The behavioral implication of the monetary union should be looked at

### **Présentation 6 – Proposition 035 (by Sylvère Yao Konan)**

*“Analyse de la causalité entre migration et développement en Afrique de l’Ouest: Cas de l’espace CEDEAO”*

#### **Commentaire Général:**

1. Quand on évalue le Cout de La fuite de cerveaux contre celui du flux de transfert, est-ce qu’on peut dire par rapport que la migration est bénéfique ou non. Il faut Voir comment les effets positifs et les effets négatifs se contrebalencent, s’équilibrent.
2. La question de la libre circulation des biens et des personnes dans la CEDEAO doit être fournies et documentées dans la recherche. Les dernières publications Club du Sahel et ceux de la CEDEAO contiennent assez d’éléments du contexte qu’il faut intégrer.
3. Voir la nature des migrations à analyser : migration interne, problème interne du pays migration sous-régionale, migration intra-CEDEAO, migration internationale, migration hors CEDEAO, migration Interrégionale, transferts des migrations régionales, etc.,...Quel type de migration on veut traiter ?
4. Et les transferts non capte par les statistiques, mais qui contribuent aux flux d’argent : remise d’argent en main propre, achat d’effet pour une autre personne. Comment prendre en compte cet aspect des transferts.

#### **Le Fond versus la Politique d’ECOWAS en la matière:**

5. Il est admis à la CEDEAO que les transferts ont un effet sur la croissance, mais c’est l’ampleur qui n’est pas connu. Ce qui fait que ce papier peut manquer d’intérêt et peut ne pas s’avérer utile.
6. Il faut définir donc la véritable nature de l’analyse qu’on veut faire ;
7. Il faut faire cette étude originale dans le contexte du protocole de la CEDEAO. Il faut tenir compte du protocole sur la libre circulation des personnes et des biens ;

8. L'ouverture va entraîner un flow des ressources des zones pauvres vers les zones riches; c'est cela l'effet d'agglomération. Mais comment ce que certains pays perdent, ils peuvent le récupérer d'une autre façon? Le transfert des biens vers les zones les plus riches pourrait être compensé par le transfert de services tel que le travail et la main-d'œuvre ;
9. Pertinence politique de ce qu'on veut apporter doit être mis en exergue ;
10. Cette proposition a été retenue, parce que c'est la seule qui porte sur les mouvements des populations et des biens ;
11. Comment les Etats membres appliquent les protocoles de libre circulation des biens et des personnes. Le papier doit être orienté dans ce sens, afin de traiter une question qui intéresse les décideurs de la CEDEAO : Intégrer cela dans le travail.

### **Presentation 7 – Proposal 040 (by Abiodun Bankole)**

***“The impact of regional trade liberalization scheme on intra-regional trade, regional and member states economic growth”***

#### **General and Specific Comments:**

1. Objective may be more specific – reduce into two (2) for example
2. Determinant of ECOWAS intra-regional trade should be highlighted,
3. Impact of ETLs on ECOWAS member states economies should be evaluated

#### **Content versus ECOWAS Policy:**

4. This issue of Impact of trade liberalization on regional economic growth is key to the integration of ECOWAS and ETLs provides for the elimination of trade barriers. So the work should concentrate on ETLs and leave growth as all together seem too big;
5. CETLS has been dragging, if we want them to fast-track we should be focus and leave the growth aspect. Concentrate mainly on the impact of ETLs and intra trade, Trade diversion vs trade focus;
6. Regional growth convergence model analysis may help evaluate the gain of ECOWAS;
7. Concentrate on ETLs but first of all look at ETLs Content, Achievement, Challenges and Way forward, as there is no existing rigorous appraisal of the ETLs and no evaluation of the impact and the cost;
8. On the compensation issue, we are leaving the compensation. So, ECOWAS cannot compensate the countries. ECOWAS is now looking at some other gains, aside to compensation;
9. Suggestion of Modification of the title: ETLS and its impact on intra-regional trade;
10. Negative and positive elements of ETLs, its implementation, impact, performance on intra-regional trade, performance, Appraisal of the ETLs scheme, Was the design appropriate? Did we move in the right direction? How to adjust the scheme?

11. The authors are also warned not to trade off policy contents of the study for empirical gymnastic. One way to prevent this is to enter the study from the point of an x-ray of the current policy environment with respect to trade liberalization scheme as a whole in ECOWAS sub-region.

### **Presentation 8 – Proposition 034 (by Akilou Amadou et al)**

*‘Analyse empirique de l’effet de l’instabilité des exportations sur la croissance économique dans les pays de l’UEMOA’*

#### **Commentaires Généraux:**

1. L’importance de l’instabilité doit être perçue en termes d’intégration régionale CEDEAO. De plus en plus on ne parle plus d’instabilité des revenus d’exportation. De 1960-1980 des structures nationales avaient été créées dans les pays CEDEAO pour résoudre ces questions. La Banque Mondiale a démantelé ensuite certaines de ces institutions, sur la base d’un certain nombre d’arguments en faveur du marché. Il y a eu donc des mécanismes internationaux pour résoudre cette question d’instabilité. Il y en a eu pour le Cacao, le Café, le pétrole (OPEP), etc., il faut évaluer tout cela pour en faire une lecture d’abord. C’est ce que doit présenter la revue de littérature. Les pays qui ont retenus ces institutions nationales, les nations qui les ont démantelés, et les résultats des organisations internationales en matière de gestion de cette instabilité. Est-ce que le système actuel de marche fonctionne ?
2. Il n’est pas sur et persuasif que seuls les prix déterminent l’instabilité pour les pays agricoles. D’autres facteurs qui jouent sur l’instabilité sont à identifier.

#### **Le Fond versus la Politique d’ECOWAS en la matière:**

3. Pourquoi se limiter seulement à l’UEMOA au lieu de la CEDEAO. Si les données le permettent, il serait envisageable que l’auteur étende l’étude à l’ensemble des pays de la CEDEAO ;
4. En quoi l’instabilité des exportations a un lien avec l’intégration régionale, pour qu’au niveau de la CEDEAO on dise par exemple, comment faire pour mitiger la question de l’instabilité des exportations ? Poser le problème en termes de question essentielle que pose l’instabilité par rapport à la sous-région ;
5. Il y a-t-il de la place pour un mécanisme ou une institution régionale pour traiter de cette question d’instabilité? Existe-t-il une politique d’ECOWAS disponible pour traiter cette question ? S’il est prouvé dans la revue de littérature que les entités nationales et internationales ont échoué à résoudre le problème.

## **Presentation 9 – Proposal 035 (by Amadou Ousmane and al)**

### ***“Capital humain et relance économique sous l’initiative PPTE dans l’espace CEDEAO”***

#### **Commentaires Généraux:**

1. Capital humain n’est pas bien défini dans le travail ;
2. Est-ce qu’il y a un lien entre allègement de la dette et la convergence de nos économies, ou l’intégration - Lien pas évident ;
3. Le choix de la santé dans le capital humain comme élément du travail est discutable et pose quelques problèmes ;
4. Sujet à étendre pour prendre en compte les autres composantes du capital humain, pour avoir un travail complet afin d’optimiser les ressources pour le développement ;
5. *Nouveau titre possible : Initiative PPTE et relance économique dans l’espace CEDEAO ;*
6. Est-ce qu’il y a quelque chose de nouveau dans les dépenses de santé pour qu’on s’y intéresse ? Comme un bon par exemple en période favorable ?
7. Manque de développement conceptuel entre le capital humain, la relance économique et l’initiative PPTE ;
8. Comment faire ce travail sans ce lien pas évident ?
9. En général on fait l’analyse en regardant le taux de croissance et on y regarde la contribution du capital humain et ensuite on cherche à isoler la santé. Ce qui est souvent difficile, car la santé souvent est analysée au niveau microéconomique et non macroéconomique. Et d’autres éléments du capital humain comme l’éducation sont plus mis en avant dans une telle analyse.

#### **Le Fond versus la Politique d’ECOWAS en la matière:**

10. Le papier veut-il parler de l’Intégration qui entraîne le développement du capital humain ? Ou Comment on peut se pencher sur le capital humain dans le cadre de l’intégration grandissante dans ECOWAS ? ou du développement du capital humain qui peut nous aider à tendre vers une bonne intégration ;
11. La réflexion doit aller dans ce sens car vu dans ce sens, le sujet d’importance ;
12. Le problème de la formation par exemple : Intégrer les formations de type anglo-saxon dans les formations francophones est déjà en cours. Une source d’harmonisation. En quoi de telles initiatives favorisent et facilitent l’intégration dans la CEDEAO ;
13. C’est un défi important – comment le résoudre au niveau théorique et au niveau pratique
14. Quelle perspective choisir donc pour cette recherche?
15. Comment on passe du capital humain à l’intégration c’est la question importante et le document n’arrive pas à résoudre ce problème en l’état actuel ;
16. Le document ne remplit pas en l’état des éléments favorables à l’intégration régionale et doit être revu ;

17. Une sorte d'harmonisation des certificats et diplômes, des modules et des systèmes éducatifs qui accélèraient l'intégration régionale. Ce qui ferait bouger les citoyens d'un pays de la région à l'autre aisément pour étudier et travailler aurait par contre un sens ;
18. Etudier les Documents et expériences existantes au niveau de la question du capital humain ;
19. Analyse des expériences et des systèmes éducatifs Anglophones, francophones et voir les pistes d'harmonisation, d'échange dans le sens de l'intégration régionale ;
20. Des études existent sur la question du capital humain dans la région, il existe même un protocole sur le capital humain, et également un protocole d'établissement de présence commerciale. Il faut s'en inspirer ;
21. Un protocole de 2003 donnent des éléments sur la question de l'éducation, donc s'appuyer sur ce document de politique et sortir un travail autre que celui-là.

**Presentation 10 – Proposal 044 (by Mariama Deen-Swarray and Represented by Dr Gbadebo Odularu) ‘The role of Infrastructure development in facilitating regional trade integration’**

**General Comments:**

1. Learn about issues around infrastructure: implementation modalities, funding modalities, maintenance infrastructure, all the other parameters...;
2. Ex-ante studies should be gathered and draw from them;
3. Now ex-post analysis can be carried;
4. Very few editorial;
5. Under the introduction section, the proposal is said to focus on transport aspect of trade costs, including cost of delays and uncertainty of delivery and how this prevents the free flow of trading activities in a specific sub-region. This is not what the model object was set up to achieve and the model has a complete disconnect as it does not feature trade cost variable, rather it contains infrastructure variables.
6. It appears that the model is the ‘dual of the focus of the study’ as in production function versus cost function but not mentioned anywhere in the proposal.
7. p. 2, par.4, considering the trio of Liberia, Sierra Leone and Guinea as members of Mano River Union (MRU) suggests and amplifies the acceptability of multiplicity of membership of regional integration bodies, which has been identified as problematic for regional integration.

**Content versus ECOWAS Policy:**

8. Has it is articulated now, the project is not a good innovation;
9. Identify one good regional infrastructure project that has been implemented and gather information from there;



10. How to draw from the ECOWAS infrastructure department, THE CORRIDOR Lagos-Dakar for example (how far?), the existing documents in ECOWAS , and from there, adapt the work;
11. Researcher should look at transportation infrastructure and learn. Many documents are available in ECOWAS and will be made available.

## **5- Closing Remarks**

### **Dr N'Zue, Director EPAU**

#### ***Key advises***

- The policy implication aspect should not target only the country, but also look at the ECOWAS aspect;
- Number of pages should not exceed 30 pages. We should have one (1) line spacing for paragraphs, the font size should be 12 and the police should be Times New Roman;
- A PowerPoint presentation should show only key point of a document. On one slide, we should not exceed 4 points normally and the mastering of a PowerPoint is a clear indication of the ownership and knowledge of a study;
- Researchers need to work for the national level ownership of the study. We should at the end be able to sell the study to national and regional stakeholders.

#### ***Way forward***

- 2<sup>nd</sup> workshop: 3 months from now on: It's the interim review for quality insurance
- End of December 2011: external review done – final documents done
- Beginning January 2012: the Journal of West Africa Integration (JWAI) number 1 is published

#### ***Thanks Notes***

Dr N'zue expressed his sincere appreciation to Prof. Oyejide, Prof. Ogunkola, Prof. Yao Yao Joseph, and Prof. Kouassi as resource-persons and as former professors for most of the researchers invited, acknowledging their contributions to educating West Africa.

He also commended the researchers and urge them to work towards quality for policy change in ECOWAS in favor of integration. Good work will obviously attract respect, more partners and more support for greater goals. He then commended his ECOWAS colleagues who facilitated the workshop.

**Dr. Sylla Kalilou, Representative ECOWAS Macroeconomic Commissioner**

On behalf of the Commissioner, he commended all the Resource Persons and researchers for the work being done. He expressed his appreciation for this genuine initiative that tends to harness Expertise in our region and use it toward our ultimate goal of regional integration.

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**Terms of Reference of inception workshop for the  
Journal of West African Integration (JWAI), May 2-4  
Accra, Ghana**



## **Introduction**

In 2005 an ACBF sponsored capacity needs study of Regional Economic Communities (RECs) in Africa revealed the inadequacy of human capacity at the ECOWAS Commission, both at the levels of top management and professional. A huge gap exists between the Commission's mandate and the human resources available to implement this mandate. This capacity gap has not permitted the Commission to effectively design and run its programmes or implement its growing mandate. Indeed, the size and structure of the Commission have not adequately reflected the growth of its mandate and often time the Commission had to rely on financial support from some of its development partners to engage consultants to fill part of its human capacity gaps. This is not sustainable in the long run. The ECOWAS Commission needs to be equipped with the minimum critical level of regular and permanent staff to implement its mandate.

Moreover, the Authority of Heads of State and Governments of ECOWAS countries had expressed deep concern over the slow progress towards economic and monetary integration and propelled the restructuring of the ECOWAS Executive Secretariat into a Commission which effectively took off on Thursday, February 1, 2007. The restructuring of ECOWAS has brought in its wake, huge capacity deficits which need to be addressed as a matter of urgency if the Commission is to effectively fulfil its mandate. The Macroeconomic Policy Department, which has responsibility for developing and following up on macroeconomic policies within the region, was unfortunately one of the least resourced Departments. The ECOWAS Commission, with financial support from ACBF established in the Macroeconomic Policy Department an Economic Policy Analysis Unit (EPAU) to bridge the identified capacity gaps and enable the Commission achieve its objectives as articulated in its Strategic Plan.

EPAU's mission is to strengthen the capacity of the ECOWAS Commission through research and training to achieve economic and monetary integration, poverty reduction and sustainable development in West Africa. The thematic areas of concern have been set out in the 1993 ECOWAS revised Treaty. The areas include the harmonization and coordination of national policies in all sectors (i.e. *food, agriculture and natural resources, industry, transport and communications, energy, trade, money and finance, taxation, economic reform policies, human resources, education, information, culture, science, technology, services, health, tourism, and legal matters*) with the view to promoting regional integration. EPAU has envisaged the publication of the Journal of West African Integration (JWAI) which will cover all issues related to regional integration.

In line with the above the EPAU advertised a call for proposals in February 2011. On the deadline set for March 04, 2011 64 proposals were received. These proposals were sent out for external review. 10 proposals were selected to form the first issue of the Journal of West African Integration (JWAI). Other proposals which were positively reviewed but not selected for this issue will serve for subsequent issues of the JWAI. To ensure that the process of publishing the JWAI contribute to build and / or reinforce the capacity of researchers in ECOWAS regional to

address regional integration issues, EPAU has adopted a sequential approach including inception and interim review workshops.

## **Objective**

The objective of the inception workshop is to provide opportunity for peer review and to assess again the proposals on the basis of focus, intended policy message, analytical approach and availability / relevance of data. This will also be an opportunity to look at the scope for each research proposal so as to ensure that the research team will be able to carry out an in-depth study with the available financial resources and given the time constraint.

## **Workshop**

Each research team will make a presentation of the proposed research with emphasis on: i) Problem Statement; ii) objectives of the research (with testable hypotheses) ; iii) stylized facts to support the stated problem; iv) review of relevant literature; v) methods of analysis; data sources and availability; vi) preliminary data analysis; vii) anticipated results and how these results might contribute to knowledge and especially public policy making.

## **Expected outputs**

At the end of this workshop the research teams will have approved proposals with clear milestones and deliverables.

## **Participants**

Research Teams / Consultants (10);

ECOWAS

- Office of the Commissioner for Macroeconomic Policies
  - Prof. Bamba, Commissioner Macroeconomic Policy;
  - Dr. Sylla Kalilou, Executive Assistant ;
- EPAU Team
  - Dr. N’Zué Felix Fofana, Director EPAU;
  - Dr Wumi Kolawale, PPO EPAU
  - Dr. Jalloh Mohamed, PPO EPAU
- Multilateral Surveillance (M. Kabore Lassane);
- Research and Development (Dr. Simeon Koffi);
- Clerk (Patrick);
- Conference & Protocol (02);
- Finance (01);

Resource persons (07)

EU representative (01)  
Interpreters (02)  
Translator (01)

**Date and Venue**

**Airport West Hotel**

May 02-04 2011, Accra - Ghana



**Inception workshop Draft Agenda**  
**May 02 - 04, 2011**  
**Accra - Ghana**

**Day One**

09:30 – 10:00 hrs	Registration
10:00 – 10:10 hrs	Brief remarks by EPAU's Director
10:10 – 10:15 hrs	Introductory remarks by Commissioner for Macroeconomic Policies
10:15 – 10:45 hrs	Presentation of EPAU

**10:45 – 11:00 hrs Coffee Break**

**Session 1: Chair: TBA**

11:00 – 11:20 hrs	Presentation of proposal 002 (Charles Ackah)
11:20 – 11:35 hrs	Discussant 1 (Bankole)
11:35 – 11:40hrs	Discussant 2 (Mariama)
11:40 – 11:50hrs	Discussions from the floor
11:50 – 12:00hrs	Response to comments
12:00 – 12:20 hrs	Presentation of proposal 051 (Diallo Souleymane <sup>o</sup> )
12:20 – 12:25 hrs	Discussant 1 (Amadou Ousmane)
12:25 – 12:30hrs	Discussant 2 (Djato Kouakou)
12:30 – 12:40hrs	Discussions from the floor
12:40 – 12:50hrs	Response to comments

**12:50 – 14:30 hrs Lunch Break**

**Session 2: Chair: TBA**

14:30 – 14:50 hrs	Presentation of Proposal 011 (Mobolaji)
14:50 – 14:55 hrs	Discussant 1 (Charles Ackah)
14:55 – 15:00hrs	Discussant 2 (Oyeranti)
15:00 – 15:10hrs	Discussions from the floor
15:10 – 15:20hrs	Response to comments
15:20 – 15:40 hrs	Presentation of Proposal 056 (Djato Kouakou)
15:40 – 15:45 hrs	Discussant 1 (Akilou Amadou)
15:45 – 15:50hrs	Discussant 2 (Yao Konan)
15:50 – 16:00hrs	Discussions from the floor
16:00 – 16:10hrs	Response to comments

**16:10 – 16:20 hrs Coffee Break**

16:20 – 16:40 hrs	Presentation of Proposal 045 (Oyeranti)
16:40 – 16:45 hrs	Discussant 1 (Mariama)
16: 45 – 16:50hrs	Discussant 2 (Charles Ackah)
16: 50 – 17:00hrs	Discussions from the floor
17: 00 – 17:10hrs	Response to comments

## **Day Two**

### **Session 3: Chair: TBA**

09:00 – 09:20 hrs	Presentation of proposal 030 (Yao Konan)
09:20 – 09:30 hrs	Discussant 1 (Diallo Souleymane)
09: 30 – 09:40hrs	Discussant 2 (Amadou Ousmane)
09: 40 – 10:00hrs	Discussions from the floor
10: 00 – 10:10hrs	Response to comments
10:10 – 10:30 hrs	Presentation of proposal 040 (Bankole)
10:30 – 10:40 hrs	Discussant 1 (Mobolaji)
10: 40 – 10:50hrs	Discussant 2 (Oyeranti)
10: 50 – 11:10hrs	Discussions from the floor
11: 10 – 11:20hrs	Response to comments

### **11: 20 – 11:30hrs Coffee Break**

11:30 – 11:50 hrs	Presentation of proposal 034 (Akilou Amadou)
11:50 – 12:00 hrs	Discussant 1 (Konan Sylvère)
12: 00 – 12:10hrs	Discussant 2 (Diallo Souleymane)
12: 10 – 12:30hrs	Discussions from the floor
12: 30 – 12:40hrs	Response to comments

### **12:40 – 15:00 hrs Lunch Break**

### **Session 4: Chair: TBA**

14:30 – 15:00 hrs	Presentation of Proposal 044 (Mariama)
15:00 – 15:10 hrs	Discussant 1 (Bankole)
15: 10 – 15:20hrs	Discussant 2 (Mobolaji)
15: 20 – 15:40hrs	Discussions from the floor
15: 40 – 15:50hrs	Response to comments
15:50 – 16:20 hrs	Presentation of Proposal 035 (Amadou Ousmane)
16:20 – 16:30 hrs	Discussant 1 (Djato)
16: 30 – 16:40hrs	Discussant 2 (Akilou)
16: 40 – 17:00hrs	Discussions from the floor
17: 00 – 17:10hrs	Response to comments



**17:10 – 17:20hrs Coffee Break**

**17:20 – 17:40hrs Wrap up and closing remarks**