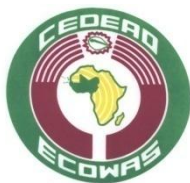


**COMISSÃO DA
CEDEAO**

**ECOWAS
COMMISSION**



**COMMISSION DE LA
CEDEAO**

Commissioner, Macroeconomic Policy

Economic Policy Analysis Unit (EPAU)

**Interim Review Workshop for the
Journal of West African Integration (JWAI)**

Workshop Report

Lomé, Togo,

13 – 15 September 2011



**THE AFRICAN CAPACITY
BUILDING FOUNDATION**

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

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Acronym and Abbreviations

| | |
|---------------|---|
| BRVM | Bourse Régionale des Valeurs Mobilières (WAEMU Financial Market in Abidjan) |
| CET | Common External Tariff |
| ECOWAS | Economic Community of West African States |
| EPA | Economic Partnership Agreement |
| ETLS | ECOWAS Trade Liberalization Scheme |
| HIPC | Highly Indebted Poor Countries |
| JWAI | Journal of West Africa Integration |
| MDCI | Multilateral Debt Cancellation Initiative |
| RAIP | Regional Agricultural Investment Programme |
| WAEMU | West Africa Economic and Monetary Union |

I. Background

1. The ECOWAS Commission organized an Interim Review Research Workshop for the Journal of West Africa Integration (JWAI) in ECOWAS Countries from September 13 to 15 in Lome, Togo. This workshop followed the Accra Inception Meeting, organized by the ECOWAS Commission from 2 to 4 May 2011. The overall objective of the research is to provide policy analysis to ECOWAS Member States. The research findings will help the Economic Policy Analysis Unit (EPAU) of ECOWAS to set up a major tool of policy advocacy: the Journal of West Africa Integration (JWAI).
2. The meeting specific objectives were to: (1) follow, (2) Assess progress, (3) and ensure that the work being done is up to ECOWAS expectations and compliance. In other word, this workshop is needed for quality assurance of the studies being undertaken in seven (7) ECOWAS Countries namely: Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Niger, Nigeria, Sierra Leone and Togo. The workshop brought together about thirty participants, including Researchers per country, representatives of the ECOWAS Commission and resource persons. The list of participants is attached in appendix.

II. Opening Ceremony

3. The opening ceremony was marked by the welcome speech of Dr. WUMI. He expressed his gratitude to Resource Persons for their immense contribution to EPAU's work. He recalled that this work of EPAU seeks to achieve three (3) major outcomes: (1) training / capacity building in policy research, (2) assess the progress report of ECOWAS various protocols, (3) and publish the JWAI to contribute to the achievement of regional integration in West Africa. He thanked EPAU Director the JWAI Initiative; which is welcome in the context of Regional Integration. He noted that after Accra meeting, which helped to strengthen the capacity of researchers in policy research, EPAU was expecting to obtain researches of good quality. Unfortunately, the quality of mid-term papers received is still poor. Researchers requested ECOWAS documents they needed and got them from EPAU, but for most of the research received, no mention is made of ECOWAS protocols and policies related to regional integration. Researches not meeting the required standards will not be published, he concluded.
4. In his intervention, the Director of EPAU, Dr. Felix N'ZUE thanked all Researchers and Resources Persons, especially Prof. Oyejide, Prof. Kouassi, Prof. Ogunkola and Prof. Yao Yao for their constant support and expertise. He apologized for absence of Interpreters, who will be in only during the afternoon session and for the multiple postponements of this meeting, beyond the control of EPAU, originally scheduled for July. The idea of this initiative is to bridge the capacity and research gap in ECOWAS, and especially to make researchers and their research contribute to regional integration. We are talking more here to bringing usable solutions close to reality to our countries, on the basis of recommendations from policy research that break with pure academic research. It is therefore for Researchers to carry a policy message and recommendations to decision makers (the Council of Ministers and Heads of States) of ECOWAS to fast-track Regional Integration and Development in the region.
5. Dr JALLOW, officer of EPAU in his speech stressed that researches should be based on ECOWAS protocols and the status of their implementation. The flavor of ECOWAS should be given to all the researches, rather than conducting researches having only academic flavor. Conclusion of researches not meeting these standards could be rejected by the Council of Ministers of ECOWAS, he concluded.
6. Finally, Dr DADZIE, the ECOWAS Officer in charge of the Regional Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (RPRSP) was task to open the workshop. He thanked all the participants on behalf of President of the ECOWAS Commission, His Excellency Ambassador James Victor Gbeho, and on

behalf of the Commissioner for Macroeconomic Policy, Prof.. N. Lambert BAMBA. This research is useful for ECOWAS as it will move the institution from decision-making without policy research to the stage of decision-making-based policy research. The meeting is then made to review the research and ensure that the work done is of quality. The Integration process began decades ago and it is now time to measure and evaluate it to see how to move forward on the basis of facts, practical results and policy research. In the past, such work would be given to external researchers. This process initiated by EPAU is a break and we do hope that researchers in the region will provide us with concrete results that may be provided to the Heads of State of ECOWAS for adoption. He declared the workshop opened.

III. Working Session

7. Various researches presentation followed, in four (4) sessions, spread over three (3) days, and distributed as follows:
 - Day 1: Researches from Ghana, Guinea, Nigeria and Cote d'Ivoire,
 - Day 2: Researches from Nigeria, Cote d'Ivoire, Nigeria and Togo
 - Day 3: Researches from Sierra Leone and Niger
 - Technical Session
8. The presentations were done under the Chairmanship of a Resource Person. Each researcher had, thirty (30) minutes to present their work which was followed by comments from two (2) pre-identified discussants followed by 30 minutes open floor discussions including comments from other researchers, EPAU Experts and the Resource Persons. Then the researcher has the opportunity to address issues raised.
9. It emerged from all the presentations, the need for **all researchers to follow a style and at least a similar content desired** by EPAU and the resource persons as indicated below:

COMMON ISSUES

"All researchers must integrate these key points in their studies"

- Policy Research is different from pure academic research. This is a research whose findings are to be used by ECOWAS decision makers
- Remain stuck to ECOWAS as a study area and if any possibly draw conclusions and policy recommendations apply to the ECOWAS
- So Researches should be focused on protocols and policy issues in the context of integration and regional development
- Research should not be driven by the methodology, but it must be driven by the issues of regional integration and development in ECOWAS: this is what policy research is about
- If methodology drive the research, then the focus and the expectations should be on the challenges of the region
- Studies should try to understand the political economy and the story behind issues and the behind the facts. Why do we have some recurring problems? Why no decision is taken, when the problems are known to decision makers?
- The study should bring value addition, a plus, not a repetition of what already exists
- On the methodology, the model must be an existing economic model (with a theoretical base), the choice of estimation technique must be well justified, specify and clearly define the key variables of the model and the tests
- Modeling is not absolutely necessary for this type of research (policy research). In case a model has to be estimated, it must be sufficiently understandable (clear) and appear in the appendix if possible

- Well exposed / tell the facts and explain, as well as the literature review and once the evidence is established, the methodology follows and can be better understood
- The definition of concepts and terms must be well done and ensure that research is feasible in the time given
- The literature review, data and references must be also and especially on the work done on the issue in the sub-region (ECOWAS, ...) and Africa (AERC, ...)
- Sources of data should not be multiple, but one for consistency purposes
- It would also be useful for the sake of accuracy of studies and to be systematic, to link each specific objective or each research question to one policy recommendation
- Numbers, studies and data can be sought from EPAU and ECOWAS
- Design and presentation of PowerPoint should be mastered by putting only 4 or 5 points per page and explaining the content rather than reading
- Make short sentences and explain the PowerPoint during the presentation
- Use the white and black graphics, not colour
- Make presentations within the specified time. Say what is needed in the time set

III.1 Session 1: Researches from Ghana, Nigeria and Guinea

10. The first presentation was from Ghana, made by Dr. Charles ACKAH on the topic: *“Trade costs and Intra-Regional trade flows in ECOWAS”*. The following questions and concerns were raised by the two (2) discussants, the other researchers and the resource persons:

10.1 Summary of Reviews of Resource Persons, EPAU and ECOWAS: the overall assessment of the report was unsatisfactory. The researcher must include the following:

- Which of the protocols or ECOWAS texts deal with this problem? Is it the protocol on free movement? Are the protocols effective? What about their implementation? The study should be directed in this line
- The issue of convergence in the CET, the protocol on free movement of persons, goods and services, the ETLs protocol, the VAT, the PRIA are protocols the study can choose to work on
- Which of trade costs affect significantly intra-regional trade? A breakdown of different trade costs must be provided and the ones affecting most highlighted. Are the costs, policy-related? Is it direct or indirect costs? Is it transportation costs? Or is it ECOWAS protocols that do not work because of the way they are formulated? Which of these protocols identified need revision? Are these identified protocols increase or reduce trade costs?
- Categorize trade costs, classify them and identify the institutions involved and do serious analysis of this information's. What ECOWAS is doing to solve each of these costs?
- The study does not include a policy recommendation, nor take into account issues raised during the Accra Inception Meeting
- Research on "GAP analysis on the Trade Liberalization Scheme of ECOWAS"(ETLs) in 8 countries will be provided to the researcher for adequate use
- Intra-regional trade accounts for only 10% in ECOWAS and our countries are more focused on the EPA than on the intra-regional trade promotion. Why?
- The study should make a good mix of academic research and policy research
- The study lacks focus and clear objectives. It should just treat the issue of intra-regional trade, and remove the comparison with Europe

- On 31 pages study, 18 pages are for literature review, the study is more a literature review than a policy research
- The model is not clear nor adequate, it must be revised and better explain
- The terms trade costs and trade flow should be well defined and understood. And specify which trade costs are covered in this study
- In Accra a new title was given to the paper, whereas now, the author presents a new title. What happened?

10.2 Reviews of pre-identified Analysts

The issue of trade costs in landlocked countries should appear, which will highlight the efforts related to the installation of corridors in ECOWAS

With respect to trade costs, some countries have higher costs than others within the ECOWAS, for what reason it is still the case?

The objectives and Assumptions of the study are not mentioned, so it is difficult to know the purpose of the study

Why the work is not for the 15 countries of ECOWAS, it is necessary to justify this

The work focuses on manufactured products, while most of the goods traded by the ECOWAS countries are raw materials. What is the justification of using manufactured goods to analyze trade costs?

The specification of equation (11) must be reviewed

Stylized facts are missing in the study

The data should be updated as those of 2003-2010 are missing

The titles of graphics are missing, and the way tables are numbered ne to be reviewed

11. La second presentation was from Nigeria, made by Dr. HAKEEM on the topic: '*Financial Integration and Common Investment Market (CIM) among ECOWAS Countries*'. The following questions and concerns were raised by the two (2) discussants, the other researchers and the resource persons:

11.1 Summary of Reviews of Resource Persons, EPAU and ECOWAS: the overall assessment of the report was unsatisfactory. The researcher must include the following:

- The study lack focus and that shows that the researcher need a rededication to the work, assisted by EPAU and resource persons
- We gave the researcher the following papers to guide the work: (1) the ECOWAS Common Investment Market (ECIM) document, which talks about coordination of investments - harmonization of investment laws - coordination of industries - cooperation between actors - capital flow, As well as documents related to the five (5) basic freedoms for a flow of investment: *goods - services - labor - capital – financial markets*. And we asked the researcher to study the feasibility of using the ECIM to promote financial integration
- The work must be guided by the following policy documents of ECOWAS: (1) harmonization of investment codes of ECOWAS (2) Establishment of the West African

Chamber of Commerce, (3) ECIM Document

- The business environment is not presented at all, so it's hard to know what the author wants to deal with
- The study should inform, for example, on the level of financial integration in the region and the role of Nigerian Banks in this process
- Is it the nominal, or real or current GDP that the study is using? Real GDP is preferable in this study that the nominal. It is better to use GDP / capita to conduct the analysis in this study rather than the absolute GDP
- Objectives 1 and 2, and the ECOWAS Common Market Investment (ECIM) are not taken into account into the model. Explain? No theoretical basis or logical explanation is provided to justify the model
- The bi-causality, the terms of the error, the Hansen model analysis, variables, indicators, the proxy to capture financial development must be well explained and clarified
- Nothing is said about the results of the study
- On page 1, it is said that the issue of financial integration is recent in ECOWAS, as well as monitoring integration. This must be rectified.
- In the background, Information is given on the African Development Bank (AfDB), while the study is about ECOWAS
- On page 2, Guinea Bissau is classified as French-speaking countries, Guinea and Cape Verde as Anglophone countries. These errors are to be corrected
- ECOWAS hold data on this issue and they could be made available at the researcher's request
- The document contains many annoying errors that need in-depth correction
- The study contains fundamental deficiencies in its current form and needs to be fully reviewed
- Resource Persons should help the researcher focus on the issues raised in Accra on this study which is: Is the ECIM adequate to address the issue of financial integration?

11.2 Reviews of pre-identified Analysts

The document title is not indicative of what is inside. The study may be dealing with the investment environment in the financial market in ECOWAS or with ECIM. Where are we on these issues?

The three (3) objectives identified are not linked to the results

Clear definitions of terms like financial development, financial integration, regional integration, ECOWAS Common Investment Market (ECIM) and acronyms are necessary

The problem that seeks to address the study and the objectives are not well specified

While we believe the work is to study how financial integration affects financial development, we find that the two variables are explanatory variables in the model

Literature review should be wide and focused on the key issue

How and what do you use as an indicator to measure financial development, financial integration? Membership of ECOWAS is not a criterion for financial integration

A more rigorous methodology is needed for this study

Is it a GMM analysis or panel data analysis? The model needs to be clarified

Policy recommendations are not deriving from the analysis
The study period is not specify at all – Editing errors in the study are to be corrected
On page 6, statements are made without any analysis. This must be corrected

12. The 3rd presentation was from Guinea, made by Dr. DIALLO on the topic: ‘Assessment of potential impact of the implementation of Common External Tariff (CET) in ECOWAS on Guinea Economy’. The following questions and concerns were raised by the two (2) discussants, the other researchers and the resource persons:

12.1 Summary of Reviews of Resource Persons, EPAU and ECOWAS: the overall assessment of the report was unsatisfactory. The researcher must include the following:

- Why do we need the CET in the sub-region? Where are we now when it comes to CET? Where do we want to be and how to get there on CET? What is the potential challenge of the region for the CET? The study should address these issues. What is the theory of CET?
- Show the different tax reforms in Guinea and devote a section to reforms related to CET in Guinea, showing why Guinea needs CET
- A Social Accounting Matrix (SAM) is needed to apply the Computable General Equilibrium (CGE) model and do the simulations. The study should take this into account because the SAM is the first test / check level for CGE model
- A dynamic CGE model would be better because the analysis covers several years, this may be the contribution of the researcher to the basic model. Justify why to use a CGE model
- Clearly explain the methodology and techniques to be used, models, simulations before going to the presentation of these techniques and their results
- Motivation of the study is inadequate and the objectives not clear enough
- The study may consist of an impact analysis of the CET. But it is important for the author to investigate whether a similar study already exists somewhere
- The website of ECOWAS trade Department contains many documents, and the study of Dr. Bankole on ETLs can serve as database for the study
- The study can base its simulations around the WAEMU CET, the ECOWAS CET and the CET proposed in the EPAs
- In 2012, ECOWAS has to decide on the EPAs. What challenge poses CET regarding this future position?
- On page 3, the study talks about trade policy and regional integration. Why not talk about the CET and its development in the region?
- The study should present the situation before and after the adoption of the CET. Use graphs to show that as researchers use to do while using CGE model
- Many studies of ECOWAS already exist on the CET, the author must draw inspiration for his work

12.2 Reviews of pre-identified Analysts

This work has the same deficiencies as the previous presentations

Objectives and hypotheses are not clear, the main objective is confused with the title and the problem is not well stated. The objectives are not clearly specified

By asking the equation $Y = GDP = C + I + G + (X-M)$, the question of this topic is whether the

alternative policy of the CET, through regional integration, can promote the economic performance desired by Guinea. An answer is not given by the Author to this question

The study should be on ECOWAS rather than on Guinea alone. Justify why the appropriate choice of Guinea for a study with a regional goal.

Justify and clarify the simulations, especially simulation 1, which is not clear enough. Simulations should be credible.

What Guinea was targeting when establishing the CET? What the CET has brought to the Guinean economy?

Strengthen policy recommendations

III.2 Session 2: Two (2) Researches from Nigeria and 2 from Cote d'Ivoire

13. The 4th presentation was from Cote d'Ivoire, made by Dr. DJATO Kouakou on the topic: *'Role of a Monetary Union in pulling strategies of FDI in ECOWAS Member Countries in a context of Globalization'*. The following questions and concerns were raised by the two (2) discussants, the other researchers and the resource persons:

13.1 Summary of Reviews of Resource Persons, EPAU and ECOWAS: the overall assessment of the report was unsatisfactory. The researcher must include the following:

- The title is too long
- The problem that the study seeks to address is not stated
- There is mention of monetary union, but it is not included in the study
- The study does not give any preliminary results, but provide interpretations of results
- The methodology does not exist. The study does not say what is estimated
- There is no difference between the study presented in Accra and this paper, so the author did not follow the instructions of Accra
- What objective the author is pursuing?
- The literature review has nothing to do with the problem addressed
- The references do not exist and ¾ of the references are books. How about articles?
- What are the determinants of FDI? Rent-seeking FDI, efficiency FDI, Labor FDI, Market FDI, natural resources FDI, intra-ECOWAS FDI (e.g. Nigeria Banks Internationalization in the sub-regional for example), International FDI flow in ECOWAS? Take into account these factors in the study," Also looking at the "pull and push factors" and issues of "agglomeration" in regional integration.
- Is the ECIM adequate to attract FDI in ECOWAS? This question may be one of the best issue that this study can have as problem statement
- Before the analysis provide clear information's on the status of FDI in ECOWAS

13.2 Reviews of pre-identified Analysts

The objectives of the study are too many for a 12-page document. The study does not address objective 2, it is necessary to remove it. The strategy of ECOWAS countries to attract FDI is not well expressed in the objectives

Objectives 1 and 4, are not objectives and they should be removed
The study does not tell us how Objective 3 will be achieved

The analysis is not made in the direction of attracting FDI into ECOWAS countries from outside ECOWAS countries

Is it still appropriate to try to attract FDI in a global environment where capital is becoming volatile and unstable? There is need to categorize the FDI: FDI leading to job creation? FDI for technology transfer? FDI for rent seeking? And tell the type of FDI, the research will study

We have Errors on pages 7, 8, 11, 13, 14. On page 13, for example, UEMOA and ECOWAS are used to speak about the same thing

The theoretical basis of the methodology does not exist. What is the estimation technique? The model seems invariant, is it a time series? Is it a cross-section? What is the period of the study? The model here is not based on the theory of FDI

The methodology does not make simulation of a monetary union to assess its impact. So, conclusions about monetary union should be removed

The analysis does not allow to recommend a monetary union. And as ECOWAS is not yet a monetary union, the title of the study must be revised, which will change the objectives and recommendations

Provide further explanations on the explanatory variables. What is the meaning of the dummy? The UEMOA is used as a dummy; why not use WAMZ as well? Why specificities of countries for FDI variables is not taken into account?

Natural resources, institutional quality are variables that affect the pulling of FDI. How it works in the framework of ECOWAS?

Literature review must be done after the description of the facts and be critical. The literature review on the role of FDI in the development is of no interest because the study does not address this issue. A recent paper was published in 2006 on the subject and must be taken into account

Make a difference between the real exchange rate and the nominal exchange rate

The study should first give the different trends of FDI in ECOWAS countries, and then show later the role of monetary union in the attractiveness of FDI

The transmission mechanism is not visible. How monetary union attracts FDI? What other important factors attract foreign direct investment?

14. The 5th presentation was from Nigeria, made by Dr. GBOYEGA on the topic: *“International Reserve Pooling in the West African Monetary Union”*. The following questions and concerns were raised by the two (2) discussants, the other researchers and the resource persons:

14.1 Summary of Reviews of Resource Persons, EPAU and ECOWAS: the overall assessment of the report was unsatisfactory. The researcher must include the following:

- The current context of the global financial crisis makes this study useful for ECOWAS
- A simple analysis of shared experience can be helpful in understanding the reserves pooling issue in the process creating the monetary union in ECOWAS
- What kind of reserves the study addressed? especially as foreign exchange reserves exist for two reasons: (1) foreign exchange reserves as part of a monetary union for guarantee stability and viability of the currency (compulsory counterpart of the currency printing in foreign exchanges equivalent to 6 months export), (2) foreign exchange reserves on the grounds of accumulation, or sovereign wealth funds or accumulation fund (protection against asymmetric shocks and regional solidarity mechanisms)
- Equation (14) is a model of foreign exchange demand, while this model should reflect solidarity and asymmetric shocks if we are in case (2) of International reserve pooling
- Paper should clarify the real problem treated
- What WAEMU and the other monetary unions are doing in the area of international reserves pooling? the study should answer this question
- What should ECOWAS do in front of these two types of reserves pooling practices? The study should draw recommendations from experiences elsewhere. What ECOWAS is facing with regard to reserves pooling? Tell what exists in ECOWAS countries in reserves pooling and draw lessons from these various achievements
- Bring out the theoretical basis of reserves pooling. Study that of WAEMU. What lessons can we learn in relation to the theory of reserve pooling
- From there, the researcher can draw the objectives, the background and the rest of the study
- Objectives (2) and (4) are good objectives and can be pursued
- The version presented is different from the copy received, the study needs to be updated

14.2 Reviews of pre-identified Analysts

Deeper analysis of the Background is necessary for this study

Much of the literature review must be drawn from researches conducted by the West Africa Monetary Agency (WAMA) in charge of the initiation of ECOWAS currency

The literature review covers 16 pages; the author must choose critical researches that are important to the subject and eliminate those that are not

The study should indicate the approach used to analyze a particular goal

The five specific objectives are too numerous, they must be reduced. For example objectives (1) and (3) are wholly research topics

How the study evaluates the gains and losses of reserves pooling?

We do not see the use of cost-benefit analysis described by the author, this analysis needs to be better explained and conducted

The primary and secondary criteria listed must be well explained before using them

Why mentioning all the other equations if it is only equation 14 that will be estimated? It is not sure that data exists for equation 12. The error terms should be well specified in these two equations

You have to differentiate between endogenous and exogenous variables

Estimation by the Generalized Method of Moments (GMM) should be use for this study

The study does not provide conclusions, as does the presentation. The study must therefore do more in drawing concrete conclusions

Certain information and statements in the study are not true; especially the figures on the Ghanaian economy are incorrect and need to be fixed

For example, it is said that the global financial crisis affects West Africa; the study must show how this is happening, where are the evidences?

There are editorial and typographic problems that need correction

15. The 6th presentation was from Cote d'Ivoire, made by Dr. YAO Konan on the topic: '*Mobility in West Africa: Review and Prospects*'. The following questions and concerns were raised by the two (2) discussants, the other researchers and the resource persons:

15.1 Summary of Reviews of Resource Persons, EPAU and ECOWAS: the overall assessment of the report was good. The researcher must include the following:

- This study is interesting because it focuses on a one of the most important "protocol" of ECOWAS which is " free movement of people"
- This work is good, but the author did not cover all concerns raised in Accra. Since ECOWAS is thinking about a migration policy, this study should evaluate/ assess the protocol on free movement of people and provide policy direction towards a good migration policy
- The study should also be a comprehensive review of the free movement of people within ECOWAS, and also analyze national frameworks on free movement of people. What are the current constraints on free movement of people within ECOWAS?
- The issue of eligible migrants, ineligible migrants and barriers made to free movement of people across our borders should be studied
- GAP analysis on the ETLs will be provided to the researcher
- Motivation for Migration in the area and qualitative surveys on migration are needed, as the gross flows of migration do not give a real understanding of the issue
- The introduction is too short, the author should do more to capture attention
- Objectives on page 3 should be reviewed, as well as the methodology that is not perceptible in the study
- The objective of the study can be ‘intra-ECOWAS migration of people’. But it should not be to determine the optimal migration. Analyze these trends in numbers, persons and motivation
- Describe the policy, regulation, protocols on the issue and the key factors that influence it
- Similarly, the study does not focus enough to what he claims
- What is the approach to address the problem? The macroeconomic approach used is not adequate
- A survey or exploitation of existing surveys can provide more deep results. A survey or Demographic Household Surveys (DHS) should be used for this work
- The Dickey-Fuller test should be well explained and well focused
- The causality test of TODA and YAMAMOTO has not been done, while stated in the paper (Page 19, Table 3) by the author

15.2 Reviews of pre-identified Analysts

Definition of words such as mobility, migration and other must be very clear

The objectives are vague

Reframe the paper on the obstacles to mobility of people in ECOWAS. The work should therefore identify obstacles to mobility of persons within ECOWAS

The work can look specifically at the aspect of labor mobility within each country and across the ECOWAS

Theoretical aspects of the work must be strengthened, focusing on "the pull and push factors in terms of mobility "

Micro data and household surveys can be used on migrants and will provide more information to strengthen the work

16. The 7th presentation was from Nigeria, made by Dr. BANKOLE on the topic: '*ECOWAS ETLS and its impact on Intra-Regional Trade*'. The following questions and concerns were raised by the two (2) discussants, the other researchers and the resource persons:

16.1 Summary of Reviews of Resource Persons, EPAU and ECOWAS: the overall assessment of the report was unsatisfactory. The researcher must include the following:

- The Background of the study appears in both the introduction and in a specific section devoted to background. It is better to put together everything related to background
- As the compensation aspect of ETLS no longer exists, so this aspect should be dropped in the analysis and put the focus on ETLS facilitation by conducting a descriptive and econometric analysis. If it is possible to replace the two dummy variables with another measurement method that will be good.
- Why ETLS stagnating? Is it fear? What about the process? What are the constraints? The costs and benefits of openness for all goods? What are the bottlenecks? History on ETLS should be complete.
- How to use and look at ETLS and its impact on intra-regional trade? How this preferential trade agreement between ECOWAS countries made to reduce costs and barriers, product by product, company by company and gradually works?
- Measuring the impact of intra-regional trade need to conduct an analysis before and after independence, or before and after the establishment of ECOWAS, in order to assess the effect of the change. Now, to measure the impact of ETLS on intra-regional trade, it is necessary to analyze the margin of preference by looking at the volume of total intra-regional trade, and evaluate the sum of this volume that passes through the ETLS. This will help to deal with the effectiveness / impact part of the study
- Lots of data are not correct, especially those for Ghana (the author used in some cases the data of Cape Verde for those of Ghana)
- page 25, and many part of the study are not complete
- The introduction should be rewritten

16.2 Reviews of pre-identified Analysts

The title is too long

On page 3, another title is given to the document; the author needs to reconcile the two titles
The background of the study in terms of policy is not large enough. Describe the ETLs enough

There is no reference to research in Africa and ECOWAS on the subject. Are we saying that there are no empirical studies of African researchers on the topic? The empirical analysis is missing in the study, while the author spoke about it in his presentation

What is the consequence of using two dummy variables? Better explain what these dummies measure and involve

What is the consistency of having four objectives and three hypotheses? It would be good to formulate a hypothesis for the first goal

The study should focus more on the challenges and then propose policy recommendations for better implementation of ETLs

III.3 Session 3: Researches from Togo and Sierra Leone

17. The 8th presentation was from Togo, made by Dossè DJAHINI on the topic: *‘‘Utility and Efficiency of Commodities price Instability management mechanisms in ECOWAS Countries’’*. The following questions and concerns were raised by the two (2) discussants, the other researchers and the resource persons:

17.1 Summary of Reviews of Resource Persons, EPAU and ECOWAS: the overall assessment of the report was unsatisfactory. The researcher must include this:

- The study is not structured as a research paper, but as an essay
- There is no model, the analysis is only descriptive, no stylized facts. The prices used to do the analysis are not enough to judge the instabilities
- No analysis of instability is made in connection with ECOWAS
- The mechanisms for managing price volatility are reported in the study, but nothing is said about their usefulness and effectiveness in the document
- The study should clearly define the notion of price volatility and look at the both size of this notion, because it is not only downward
- The study should highlight the specificities of ECOWAS countries and their experiences in managing price stabilization, the link between national and international efforts in this area and highlight the evolution of these policies
- How the issue of instability of exports and prices can be solved within the framework of regional integration. How to find good international practices that can be applied within the framework of ECOWAS
- The stabilization funds in our region have been for most of them slush funds. The study should be a critical review of their effectiveness
- The study may look at how these stabilization mechanisms operate within the framework of the ECOWAS Common Agricultural Policy (ECOWAP)
- The agricultural commodities and mining products should be separated in the analysis
- The work requested to the researcher is to do an inventory of mechanisms: price stabilization, structural adjustment, the OPEC mechanisms... to conduct a comprehensive review of the literature in this area and evaluate them

17.2 Reviews of pre-identified Analysts

The title announces things, but we do not know how the work will be done, no methodological framework

There are no objectives or methodology. The document as it stands does not correspond to a research paper

The study is to find out how to make the price stable
The work is more like a literature review

The study speaks more about WAEMU than ECOWAS, which is the scope of the study
How the ‘utility’ and ‘efficiency’ are defined and measured in the work?

Which instabilities between commodity prices and exports is discussed? The type of price stabilization the study is talking about should be analyzed

A comparison of mechanisms in the document would have been interesting. But the information is given without really evaluating and telling the choice for the best mechanism

18. The 9th presentation was from Sierra Leone, made by MARIAMA on the topic: ‘*The Impact of Infrastructural Development on Intra-Regional Trade in West Africa: the Case of ECOWAS*’. The following questions and concerns were raised by the two (2) discussants, the other researchers and the resource persons:

18.1 Summary of Reviews of Resource Persons, EPAU and ECOWAS: the overall assessment of the report was good. The researcher must include the following:

- The study may focus on road transport for example and consider one of the corridors of ECOWAS. So the title should be changed
- The road network and road corridors may be the subject of the study. The study may focus on one ECOWAS corridor project
- In this case, the feasibility study, the monitoring and evaluation report, project completion report, and project documents must be collected by the author to conduct a critical analysis
- In this case, the background should include the network of road, sea, air, port ... transport and then describe the road transport network, as well as the specific case of the corridor. Also speak of the impact of road transport in West Africa, the flow of goods and people
- The literature review should focus on the articles and research related to road transport and corridors issues
- In terms of policy recommendations, the study may be more provocative in suggesting ways of building roads for trade by Nigeria
- Documents of the department of infrastructure will be provided to the researcher
- Similarly the author can contact the Department of Statistics and Development of ECOWAS (Dr. Koffi present here) to provide data and information
- Give the trend between infrastructure and development, and show the difference between physical infrastructure, and management and policy of infrastructure
- The specification of the model should be well done
- The first test to conduct to test the effect of the error term and the fixe effect is that of Haussmann, then do the Haussmann-Taylor test and after the third test. But first we must specify very well the term of error
- Statements should not be quoted except publications

- Better organize the document that contains useful information's
- The author must draw on researches ARIA "Assessing Regional Infrastructure in Africa" that are online. Reports 2004 and 2010 will be provided to the researcher by Prof. Ogunkola
- Clearly define the notion of infrastructure

18.2 Reviews of pre-identified Analysts

The study is too thick and needs to be reduced and synthesized. The structure of the study should be that desired by EPAU

The title is different from the objectives and an academic motivation for the study is needed. How the measure of governance can be captured in the model?

There is only one objective, this need to be corrected

The paper goes and comes back on some issues, so it is repeated. Similarly, statements contradict each other

The study does not cover trade in goods and services, but rather infrastructure, so one of the objectives should cover this aspect

The study should expose the challenges of infrastructure at our borders, at immigration stations in ECOWAS capable to facilitate/slowdown intra-regional trade

The literature review should examine the gravity model

What is the consistency of the infrastructure index in the model? How do we calculate it?

The map developed in the project must be compared to that of ECOWAS on the topic

The model is mis-specified and does not indicate if it is about panel data or cross-sectional data

Equation 1 is not well documented

Regressions can come in Appendix

A test of the mixed effect: effect of the error and fixed effect is useful. But we must consider the time (t), otherwise the result will not be relevant

As infrastructure is the problem studied, it should be essential in the specification of the model
Figures of the cost of infrastructure totaling tens of billions of dollars need to be better explained

How is it possible to put in the same model the GDP and the GDP / capita? Problems of correlation will arise probably

A correlation matrix is necessary to check very well the econometric results

III.4 Session 4: Research of Niger

19. The 10th presentation was from Niger, made by Dr. AMADOU on the topic: '*Human capital and Economic recovery under the HIPC Initiative in the ECOWAS Region*'. The following questions and concerns were raised by the two (2) discussants, the other researchers and the resource persons:

19.1. Summary of Reviews of Resource Persons, EPAU and ECOWAS: the overall assessment of the report was unsatisfactory. The researcher must include the following:

- The author refused to do the work that has been requested in Accra. It was about directing this work on '*human capital and education in ECOWAS*'
- The title of the study is incomprehensible and needs to be clarified by redirecting the research to the expectations of ECOWAS
- The conclusion stating that the HIPC, MDRI Countries are better in terms of growth is not true. As Nigeria and Cape Verde have strong growth rates but are not HIPC countries, and low levels of the Ivory Coast and Togo rates found explanations outside the HIPC initiative to which they are not yet eligible
- What is the problem that is treated? What is the fundamental question of research? What are the objectives of the research?
- The background of the study is unclear, the literature review does not help to understand the theory, the key factors of growth are lacking in the model because no theory supports the model, and therefore the results cannot be interpreted as results on growth
- The conclusions and recommendations are not consistent with the study
- What happens after the HIPC countries, like Uganda, many countries come back into debt. The study should discuss that and explore the potential role of ECOWAS
- Clearly define and explain the terms of the study: HIPC, MDRI, (over) debt ...
- How to capture debt relief in the model? a good description and methodology are needed to help in understanding the study
- Convergence is not clearly defined. The beta and sigma convergence described in the study appears not to be attributable to HIPC, MDRI
- The specification of the model is not good and should be reviewed. Similarly, the equation no.1 on page 11 is not well specified
- On page 12, data from 2002 to 2010 are missing. It is necessary to update the figures
- Acronyms should not be included in the keyword box located on the first page

19.2 Reviews of pre-identified Analysts

The study is not in line with ECOWAS protocols and policies

The data stop in 2002. It is important to update these figures

Difference between economic growth and economic recovery must be clarified

The problem is wrongly stated, because debt itself is not a problem but the use of it

Reframe the topic and say what our Countries are doing with opportunities offered by debt relief

Is there a threshold of debt not to cross/exceed?

A lot of mistakes and inconsistencies are on pages 1, 2, 3, 5, 16, 17 and 19

Provide recommendations to encourage countries to meet the conditions of HIPC

Generalized Moments Model (GMM) is applicable only when n , the number of countries, is higher than t the time of the study. Otherwise, the author must use another method of estimation. The method of ordinary least squares (OLS) may be useful. The model needs to be better explained

III.6 Session 6: Technical Session

20. It was requested that each researcher should take into account the comments and come back the afternoon of the 3rd day with a two (2) page document to show the new orientation of the study.
21. It came out of the technical session the directions from EPAU, ECOWAS team and Resource Persons that researches can be developed on standard models as follow:
- FORMAT 1 : The "complete Policy Research": Researches 1 to 7
 - FORMAT 2 : Research 8 ‘Literature Review’ – Togo, DJAHINI et AKILOU
 - FORMAT 3 : Research 9 ‘Case Study’ – Sierra Leone, MARIAMA
 - FORMAT 4 : Research 10 ‘Comparative Analysis’ – Niger, Dr. AMADOU

FORMAT 1 : Plan of Policy Research

Title of the Research

S 1. Introduction

- 1.1 Problem Statement
- 1.2 Objectives (General – Specifics)
- 1.3 Justification
- 1.4 Policy Relevance of the issue

S 2 Background

- 2.1 Full Description of the issue (objectives, modalities, description, where it starts? Where are we now? Etc....)
- 2.2 Trend Analysis of the issue

S 3. Literature Review

- 3.1 Theory
- 3.2 Methodology
- 3.3 Empirical review

S 4. Theoretical framework and Methodology

- 4.1 Specific of ECOWAS and key variables to be defined
- 4.2 Model to be used drawn from literature review
- 4.3 Data and data sources

S 5. Results and Findings of Empirical Analysis

S 6. Politique Implications and Recommendations

- Based on the conclusions of the study, What ECOWAS should do?
What different Countries should do?
What are the different implications?
What are you recommending?

S 7. Conclusion

RESEARCH 1: Ghana, Dr. Charles ACKAH

New title: Trade Costs and Intra-Regional Trade flows in ECOWAS

The study should not be motivated by the model but rather by the problem.
The work should be based on Issues of concern to ECOWAS in this area: the ETLS, the CET

Data and information's should be collected from the ECOWAS trade department, the GAP analysis document for 8 countries, and policy documents of ECOWAS, ...

Make a good balance between academic rigor and policy research to provide policy recommendations of interest to policy makers from ECOWAS

Provide broad definition of trade costs

In the background, analyze intra-regional trade flow (trade data in the primary sector - manufacturing - services) and import-export; analyze the costs of intra-regional trade, trend analysis, direct costs and indirect costs

Provide a description of policies and institutional development around trade costs and flow of intra-regional trade, describe the system in place.

RESEARCH 2 : Nigeria, Dr. HAKEEM

New title: ECOWAS Common Investment Market (ECIM) and its implication for financial integration in ECOWAS

The researcher did not include in the document all the comments and remarks of the Resource Persons in charge of mentoring him. Comments should be sent by mail to the researcher, who had already taken its flight.

RESEARCH 3: Guinea, Dr. DIALLO

New title: Evaluation of the potential impact of the implementation of Common External Tariffs (CET) in ECOWAS on Guinea Economy

In the introduction, the author must clearly define the problem. Why Guinea has been chosen? Highlight the history of Guinea, the problem of political and economic retardation of the Country. Tell what is the interest of Guinea joining the group?

The researcher intends to provide the theoretical basis of the estimation procedure. But for information, he said that the Computable General Equilibrium (CGE) comes from the theory of general equilibrium in Arrow Debreu.

The simulation must be based on changes in policies and their impacts. Start from a base form and after introduce the CET in the model and then estimate and see the results. Finally we can look at the impact on production, fiscal income and employment.

On References, very few studies on the impact of the CET in the sub-region are available. However, a similar work of Amadou, Abidjan and some researches available at the University of Abidjan will be consulted.

The Social Accounting Matrix developed as part of this research will be given to EPAU

RESEARCH 4: Cote d'Ivoire, Dr. DJATO

New Title: ECOWAS Common Investment Market (ECIM) and FDI attraction in ECOWAS

The study should analyze trends in FDI in ECOWAS and also provide extensive details of ECIM

The investment code of ECOWAS will also be provided to the researcher
In the variables, consider the real exchange rate

A section will be devoted to the issue of natural resources and oil in the attractiveness of FDI

RESEARCH 5: Nigeria, Dr. OYERANTI

New Title: International Reserve Pooling in ECOWAS Region

The work must use the ECOWAS reports on convergence as reference

The aspect of stability and sustainability of reserve pooling is what should be studied for now

Study the two ECOWAS economic zones: UEMOA and WAMZ

RESEARCH 6: Cote d'Ivoire, Dr. YAO

New Title: Mobility in West Africa: Review and Prospects

Correct *mobility* and put *migration* instead, and analyze micro determinants of migration in Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana and Burkina if possible. Analyze the movement of people by referring to the protocols of ECOWAS (free movement of persons, migration policy)

Analyze data on stocks of migrants, and the motivations of migration. Data must be time series, census and standard surveys

The political economy of border harassments and their rationality should be studied. What strategies? What is the rationality of the constraints at the borders?

RESEARCH 7: Nigeria, Dr. BANKOLE

New Title:.....ETLS.....

EPAU should work with the researcher to determine a title for the study. Dr. WUMI will provide information and country researches on the subject

22. The new topic for the research of Togo is now '*price volatility in commodity and mechanisms for their management*'. The work is more literature review and a thorough investigation, with this format:

| |
|---|
| <u>FORMAT 2 : Plan 'Literature Review'</u> |
| Title of the Research |
| S 1. Introduction |
| 1.1 Problem Statement |
| 1.2 Objectives (General – Specific) |
| 1.3 Justification of the Study |
| • <i>Practical Justification</i> |
| • <i>Justification according to ECOWAS expectations</i> |

S 2 Background

- 2.1 Commodities price trend during the years
- 2.2 Link the prices to the Macroeconomic Indicators such as GDP

S 3. Management Mechanisms of price Instability

- 3.1 How these mechanisms were set?
- 3.2 How these mechanisms were set in each ECOWAS country?

S 4. Economic Policy Implications

- Based on this different mechanisms and the analysis, what should/could ECOWAS do?
- What should different Countries do?
- What are the different implications?
- What are you recommending?

S 5. Conclusion

23. The new topic of **Sierra Leone** research is “*Road Infrastructure and Economic Activity in ECOWAS : Case of Corridor X*”. This work is a Case Study with the following plan:

FORMAT 3 : Plan of a Case Study

(A thorough assessment of project documents and feasibility study for a chosen Corridor of ECOWAS is necessary)

Title of the Research

S 1. Introduction

- 1.1 Problem Statement
- 1.2 Objectives (General – Specifics)
- 1.3 Justification
- 1.4 Policy relevance of the issue (*lessons learned by implementing this Corridor*)

S 2 Background

- 2.1 Description of the issue (goal, modalities, description, where it starts? Where are we now ?, etc....)
- 2.2 Analysis of the trend of the issue in every aspect

S 3. Literature Review

- 3.1 Theory
- 3.2 Methodology
- 3.3 Empirical

S 4. Theoretical Framework and Methodology

- 4.1 Specificity of the Corridor and definition of key variables
- 4.2 Using the appropriate model based on Literature review
- 4.3 Data and data sources

S 5. Results and Findings of Empirical Analysis

S 6. Policy Implications and Recommendations

Based on this different conclusions and the analysis, what should/could ECOWAS do?

What should different Countries do?

What are the different implications?

What are you recommending?

S 7. Conclusion

24. The new topic of research 10 of Niger is "*How Francophone and Anglophone accreditation systems promote integration?*". It is now requested to do a comparative study, a critical review for the harmonization of educational systems, the plan is:

FORMAT 4 : Plan "Comparative Analysis"

Title of the Research

S 1. Introduction

1.1 Problem Statement

1.2 Objectives (General – Specifics)

1.3 Justification

1.4 Policy relevance of the issue (*for the Countries and for ECOWAS*)

S 2 Background of the Study

2.1 Anglophone Accreditation System (critical review in line with integration in ECOWAS)

2.2 Francophone Accreditation System (critical review in line with integration in ECOWAS)

2.3 Accreditation Systems Comparison (based on ECOWAS protocols on Education)

S 3. Literature Review

3.1 Links Accreditation system and Integration : Theory

3.2 Links Accreditation system an Integration: Empirical

S 4. Lessons to learn for ECOWAS

S 5. Conclusion

IV. Closing Ceremony

25. Before the closing ceremony, Dr Wumi presented briefly the publication Guide to be used for the JWAI. This is presented in appendix 1. The closing session was marked by the intervention of the Director of EPAU, Dr. Felix N'ZUE in three (3) points: (i) Guidelines and Directions, (ii) the Way Forward, and (iii) the Word of Thanks

17.1 Guidelines and Directions

- Researchers must complete their studies by taking into account the comment above
- Research completed should be shared for review, with the EPAU and the Resource Persons according to the following sharing:

Hakeem and Oyeranti

Ackah, Mariama and

Djato, Djahini, Yao, Diallo and

| | | |
|---------------|----------------|-----------------------------|
| | Bankole | Ousmane |
| Prof. OYEJIDE | Prof. OGUNKOLA | Prof. KOUASSI and Prof. YAO |

17.2 Way Forward: EPAU Planning

| DATES | EVENTS | RESPONSIBILITY |
|------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| Before December | Researches finalized | Researchers in the seven (7) Countries |
| January 2012 | Publication of researches in the JWAI | EPAU |

17.3 Words of Thanks

On behalf of President of ECOWAS Commission, His Excellency Victor GBEHO, and Prof. BAMBA N'Galadjo, Commissioner for the Macroeconomic Commission, Dr. N'ZUE expressed appreciation to all the participants for the work already done, and then asked the researchers to continue the efforts to move the process forward to achieve the desired results at the end.

The efforts of researchers and the work well-done by all of us will be of big benefits for future research funding.

EPAU relies on the quality of the work that will come out of all these joint efforts and give special thanks to Professors who are making every effort possible to attend and support the work as resource persons.

He commended the Government and people of Togo for their hospitality.

APPENDIX 1: Research Publication Guide in JWAI

JWAI Submission Guide

Submission of an article implies that the work described has not been published previously (except in the form of an abstract or as part of a published lecture or academic thesis), that it is not under consideration for publication elsewhere, that its publication is approved by all authors and tacitly or explicitly by the responsible authorities where the work was carried out, and that, if accepted, will not be published elsewhere in the same form, in English or in any other language, without the written consent of the Publisher. The Editors reserve the right to edit or otherwise alter all contributions, but authors will receive proofs for approval before publication.

Copyrights for articles are retained by the authors, with first publication rights granted to the journal. The journal/publisher is not responsible for subsequent uses of the work. It is the author's responsibility to bring an infringement action if so desired by the author.

The authors authorize the publisher archive the article into databases and indexes (such as EBSCO, DOAJ, ProQuest), and permit the publisher apply DOI name to the article.

All manuscripts should be prepared in MS-Word format and submitted online. If you have any questions, please contact with the editor of the journal.

Paper Selection and Publication Process

- a) Upon receipt of paper submission, the Editor sends an E-mail of confirmation to the corresponding author within 1-3 working days. If you fail to receive this confirmation, your submission/email may be missed.
- b) Peer review. We use single-blind system for peer-review; the reviewers' identities remain anonymous to authors. The paper will be peer-reviewed by three experts; one is an editorial staff and the other two are external reviewers. The review process may take 1-2 weeks.
- c) Notification of the result of review by E-mail.
- d) The authors revise paper.
- e) After publication, the corresponding author will receive two copies of printed journals, free of charge. If you want to keep more copies, please contact with the editor before making an order.
- f) E-journal in PDF available on the journal's webpage, free of charge for download.

General

Language

Please write your text in good French, Portuguese or English (British usage is accepted, but not a mixture of both); decimal points (not commas); use a space for thousands (10 000 and above). We only accept manuscripts in French, Portuguese and English language.

Length of paper

5000-10000 words are preferred.

Title Page

Title page is a separated page before the text. Provide the following information on the title page (in the order given). It should include:

Title

Concise and informative. Titles are often used in information-retrieval systems. Avoid abbreviations and formulae where possible.

Author's names and affiliations

Please indicate the given name and family name clearly. Present the authors' affiliation addresses (where the actual work was done) below the names. Indicate all affiliations with a lower-case superscript letter immediately after the author's name and in front of the appropriate address. Provide the full postal address of each affiliation, including the country name, and, if available, the e-mail address, and telephone number of each author.

Corresponding author

Clearly indicate who is willing to handle correspondence at all stages of refereeing, publication and also post-publication. Ensure that telephone numbers (with country and area code) are provided in addition to the e-mail address and the complete postal address.

Sponsoring information

If the research is sponsored or supported by an organization, please indicate it.

General Rules for Text

Please use the following rules for whole text, including abstract, keywords, heading and references.

Font: Times New Roman; Size: 12

Paragraph Spacing: Above paragraph – 0 pt; Below paragraph – 4 pt

Line Spacing: fixed – 12 pt

Heading 1: Times New Roman; Size-12; Bold; for example, **1. Introduction**

Heading 2: Times New Roman; Size-12; Italic; for example, *1.1 Research Methods*

Heading 3: Times New Roman; Size-12; for example, 1.1.1 Analysis Result

Preparation of text

Abstract

A concise and factual abstract is required (maximum length of 250 words). The abstract should state briefly the purpose of the research, the principal results and major conclusions. An abstract is often presented separate from the article, so it must be able to stand alone. References should therefore be avoided, but if essential, they must be cited in full, without reference to the reference list.

Keywords

Immediately after the abstract, provide a maximum of 5 keywords, avoiding general and plural terms and multiple concepts (avoid, for example, 'and', 'of'). Be sparing with abbreviations: only abbreviations firmly established in the field may be eligible.

Subdivision of the article

Divide your article into clearly defined and numbered sections. Subsections should be numbered 1., 2., (then 1.1, 1.1.1, 1.1.2), 1.2, etc. (the abstract is not included in section numbering). Use this numbering also for internal cross-referencing: do not just refer to 'the text.' Any subsection, ideally, should not be more than 100 words. Authors are urged to write as concisely as possible, but not at the expense of clarity.

List of Acronyms, Figure legends, figures, schemes

Present these, in this order, at the beginning of the article. They are described in more detail below. High-resolution graphics files must always be provided separate from the main text file.

Tables

Present tables, at the appropriate page. Number tables consecutively in accordance with their appearance in the text. Place description to tables below the table body. Avoid vertical rules. Be sparing in the use of tables and ensure that the data presented in tables do not duplicate results described elsewhere in the article.

Formula

The text size of formula should be similar with normal text size.

References

Responsibility for the accuracy of bibliographic citations lies entirely with the authors.

Citations in the text

Please ensure that every reference cited in the text is also present in the reference list (and vice versa). Avoid citation in the abstract. Unpublished results and personal communications should not be in the reference list, but may be mentioned in the text. Citation of a reference as 'in press' implies that the item has been accepted for publication.

Citing and listing of web references

As a minimum, the full URL should be given. Any further information, if known (author names, dates, reference to a source publication, etc.), should also be given. Web references can be listed separately (e.g., after the reference list) under a different heading if desired, or can be included in the reference list.

Text

Citations in the text should follow the referencing style used by the American Psychological Association. You can refer to the Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association, Fifth Edition, ISBN 1-55798-790-4, copies of which may be ordered from <http://www.apa.org/books/4200061.html> or APA Order Dept., P.O.B. 2710, Hyattsville, MD 20784, USA or APA, 3 Henrietta Street, London, WC3E 8LU, UK. Details concerning this referencing style can also be found at

<http://humanities.byu.edu/linguistics/Henrichsen/APA/APA01.html>

List

References should be arranged first alphabetically and then further sorted chronologically if necessary. More than one reference from the same author(s) in the same year must be identified by the letters "a", "b", "c", etc., placed after the year of publication.

DOIs in References

The journal/publisher encourages authors to cite those items (journal articles, conference proceedings, book chapters, technical reports, working papers, dissertations, etc.) that have Digital Object Identifiers (DOIs). When the cited items have DOIs, the authors should add DOIs and persistent links to the traditional references. The DOIs and persistent links should be the last elements in the references. The persistent links should be active.

Format of persistent link: <http://dx.doi.org/+DOI> (without "doi:")

Example of persistent link: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1109/2.901164>

The authors or editors may retrieve articles' DOIs at:

<http://www.crossref.org/SimpleTextQuery/>

You can open a free account, to start retrieving articles' DOIs. CrossRef allows you check multiple references. Please read this webpage very carefully. Only articles with assigned DOIs can be retrieved through the above mentioned webpage.

Examples:

Reference to a journal publication:

Kornack, D. Rakic, P. (2001). Cell Proliferation Without Neurogenesis in Adult Primate Neocortex. *Science*. 294 (5549), 2127-2130, doi:10.1126/science.1065467, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1126/science.1065467>

Reference to a book:

Strunk, W., Jr., & White, E. B. (1979). *The elements of style*. (3rd ed.). New York: Macmillan, (Chapter 4).

Reference to a chapter in an edited book:

Mettam, G. R., & Adams, L. B. (1994). How to prepare an electronic version of your article. In B. S. Jones, & R. Z. Smith (Eds.). *Introduction to the electronic age* (pp. 281-304). New York: E-Publishing Inc.

Reference to a web source:

Smith, Joe, (1999), One of Volvo's core values. [Online] Available: <http://www.volvo.com/environment/index.htm> (July 7, 1999)

Note:

- a). Please avoid using footnotes. Change footnotes to endnotes. Insert "(Note 1, Note 2)" in normal text, and explain the note after References. Please see the "Template".
- b). Please do not use any colors more than white and black in paper. The layout of paper is only in white and black.

ANNEXE 3: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

**INTERIM REVIEW WORKSHOP, EPAU RESEARCH
LOME, TOGO, 13-15 September 2011**

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ANNEXE 4: GROUP PHOTO: Participants Interim Review Workshop JWAI. Lome, September 13-15, 2011

